# Resampling Methods for Uncertainty Big Data y Machine Learning para Economía Aplicada

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- 2 What are resampling methods?
- 3 The Bootstrap
  - Example: Elasticity of Demand for Gasoline
- 4 Resampling methods for Out of Sample Prediction

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#### Motivation

- ► The real world is messy.
- ▶ Recognizing this mess will differentiate a sophisticated and useful analysis from one that is hopelessly naive.
- ► This is especially true for highly complicated models, where it becomes tempting to confuse signal with noise and hence "overfit."
- ▶ The ability to deal with this mess and noise is the most important skill you need.

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#### What are resampling methods?

- ➤ Tools that involves repeatedly drawing samples from a training set and refitting a model of interest on each sample in order to obtain more information about the fitted model
  - Parameter Assessment: estimate standard errors
  - ► Model Assessment: estimate test error rates
  - ► They are computationally expensive! But these days we have powerful computers

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#### The Bootstrap

- ► In general terms:
  - $ightharpoonup Y_i$   $i = 1, \ldots, n$
  - $\triangleright$   $\theta$  is the magnitude of interest
- ► To calculate it's variance
  - 1 Sample of size *n* with replacement (*bootstrap sample*)
  - 2 Compute  $\hat{\theta}_i$   $j = 1, \dots, B$
  - 3 Repeat B times
  - 4 Calculate

$$\hat{V}(\hat{\theta})_B = \frac{1}{B} \sum_{j=1}^B (\hat{\theta}_j - \bar{\theta})^2$$
 (1)

#### The Bootstrap

- ► There are two key properties of bootstrapping that make this seemingly crazy idea actually work.
  - 1 Each bootstrap sample must be of the same size (N) as the original sample
  - 2 Each bootstrap sample must be taken with replacement from the original sample

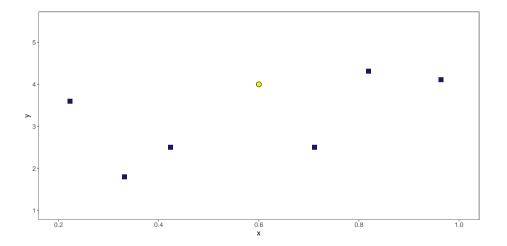
#### Example: Elasticity of Demand for Gasoline

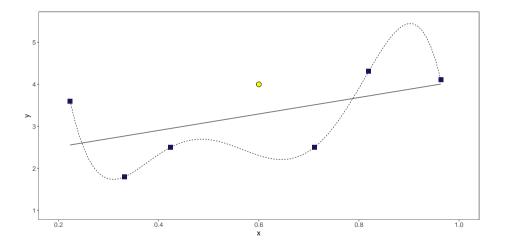


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- ▶ The goal of machine learning is *out of sample* prediction i.e. the ability to predict on new data.
- Overfit: complex models predict well in sample but bad our of sample
- ► How to choose the optimal compelexity level?



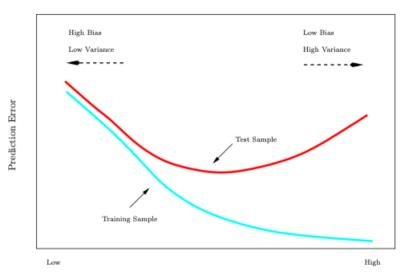


- ► Two concepts
  - ► *Test Prediction Error*: is the prediction error in a test sample

$$Err_{Test} = E[L(Y, \hat{Y}) | Test]$$
 (2)

► *Training Prediction Error*: is the prediction error in the training sample

$$Err_{\mathcal{T}rain} = E[L(Y, \hat{Y})|\mathcal{T}rain]$$
 (3)



Model Complexity

- ► Two concepts
  - ► *Test Prediction Error*: is the prediction error in a test sample

$$Err_{Test} = E[L(Y, \hat{Y}) | Test]$$
 (2)

► *Training Prediction Error*: is the prediction error in the training sample

$$Err_{Train} = E[L(Y, \hat{Y}) | Train]$$
 (3)

► Then how do we estimate the test prediction error?

- ▶ In the absence of a very large designaed test set we can use some techinques:
  - 1 Validation Set
  - 2 Loocv
  - 3 K-fold Crossvalidation



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