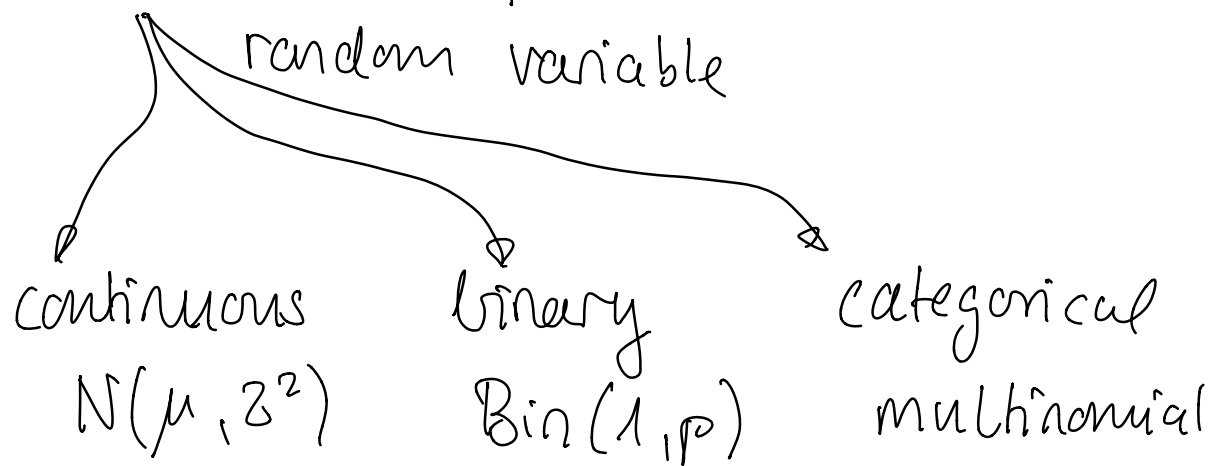


Notation \leadsto see course book 9-1

$n (N)$: number of units / observation

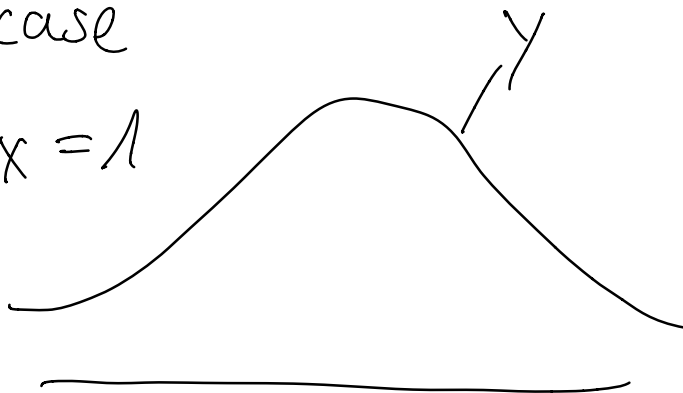
Y_i : response for unit i



Distribution function f

Continuous case

$$\int f_Y(x) dx = 1$$



$$\mu_i = E[Y_i] = \int y_i f(y_i) dy_i \quad (\text{cont.})$$

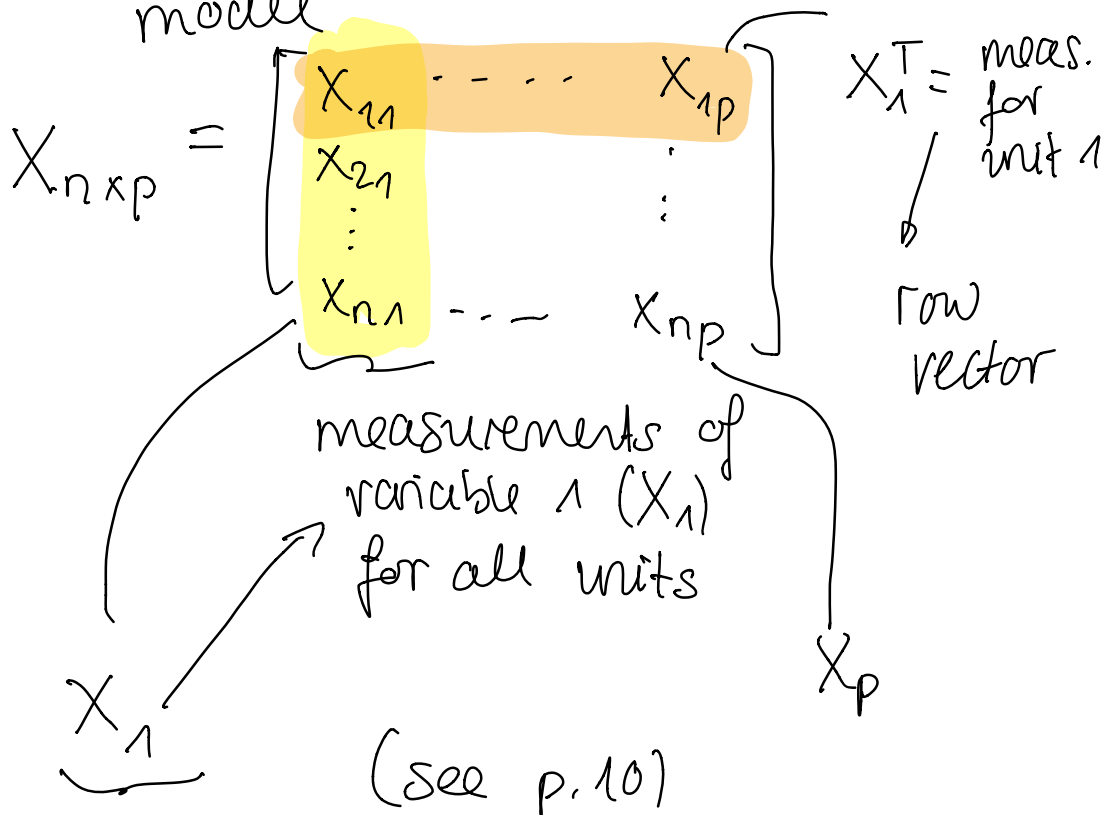
or $\sum_{y_i} y_i f(x_i)$ (discrete)

$$\sigma_i^2 = \text{Var}(Y_i) = E[(Y_i - E[Y_i])^2]$$

$$= E[Y_i^2] - E[Y_i]^2$$

Predictors

p : number of predictors in our model



$$E[(y - \hat{y})^2] =$$

to be
continued
after the
break

$f(\hat{x})$

$$E[(f(x) + \varepsilon - \hat{y})^2]$$

$$= E[(f(x) - \hat{f}(x))^2]$$

$$+ \underbrace{E[\varepsilon^2]}_{\text{fixed}} + 2E[\varepsilon \underbrace{(f(x) - \hat{f}(x))}_{\text{fixed}}]$$

$$= \underbrace{(f(x) - \hat{f}(x))^2}_{\text{reducible}}$$

$$+ \underbrace{\text{Var}(\varepsilon)}_{\text{irred.}}$$

$$= 0$$

Bias-variance trade-off

Expected test MSE:

$$E[(y_0 - \hat{f}(x_0))^2] =$$

$$E[(f(x_0) + \varepsilon - \hat{f}(x_0))^2] =$$

$$\underbrace{E[f(x_0)^2]}_{\substack{= f(x_0)^2 \\ f \text{ fixed}}} + E[\varepsilon^2] + \underbrace{E[\hat{f}(x_0)^2]}_{\downarrow} - 2 E[f(x_0) \hat{f}(x_0)]$$

$$+ \underbrace{2 E[\varepsilon \cdot \dots]}_{= 0 \text{ (due to independence of } \varepsilon \text{ and } E[\varepsilon] = 0)}$$

$$= f(x_0)^2 + \text{Var}(\varepsilon) + \underbrace{\text{Var}(\hat{f}(x_0)) + E(\hat{f}(x_0))^2 - 2 f(x_0) E(\hat{f}(x_0))}_{\downarrow}$$

$$= \underbrace{\text{Var}(\varepsilon)}_{\text{irreducible error}} + \underbrace{\text{Var}(\hat{f}(x_0))}_{\text{variance}} + \underbrace{[f(x_0) - E(\hat{f}(x_0))]^2}_{\text{squared bias}}$$