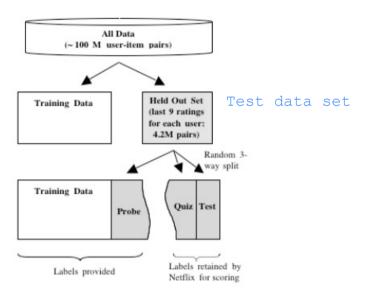


Cross validation

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Study design



http://www2.research.att.com/~volinsky/papers/ASAStatComp.pdf

Key idea

- 1. Accuracy on the training set (resubstitution accuracy) is optimistic
- 2. A better estimate comes from an independent set (test set accuracy)
- 3. But we can't use the test set when building the model or it becomes part of the training set
- 4. So we estimate the test set accuracy with the training set. using Cross validation

Cross-validation

Approach:

- 1. Use the training set
- 2. Split it into training/test sets i.e. we split it again!
- 3. Build a model on the training set a subset of the original training set
- 4. Evaluate on the test set a subset of the original training set
- 5. Repeat and average the estimated errors

Used for:

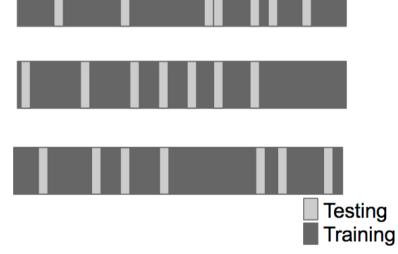
so the original test set is never used.

- 1. Picking variables to include in a model
- 2. Picking the type of prediction function to use
- 3. Picking the parameters in the prediction function
- 4. Comparing different predictors

Random subsampling

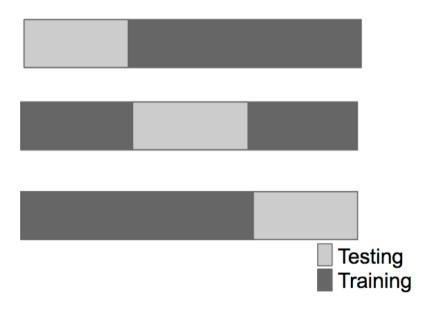
this is only still from the original training set

different runs,
in the end:
averaging the
errors

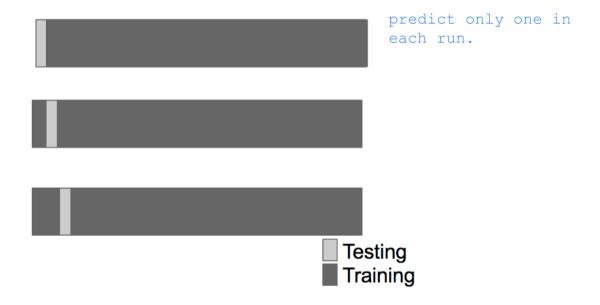




break training set up into k equal sized sets.



Leave one out



Considerations

- For time series data data must be used in "chunks"
- because time t might depend on time t-1 (or $-2, \ldots$) For k-fold cross validation
 - Larger k = less bias, more variance

bias=ungenaues Modell - under fitting variance=zu genaues Modell - over fitting

- Smaller k = more bias, less variance
- Random sampling must be done without replacement
- · Random sampling with replacement is the *bootstrap*
 - Underestimates of the error
 - Can be corrected, but it is complicated (0.632 Bootstrap)
- · If you cross-validate to pick predictors estimate you must estimate errors on independent data.