

METHODS OF MODEL SELECTION

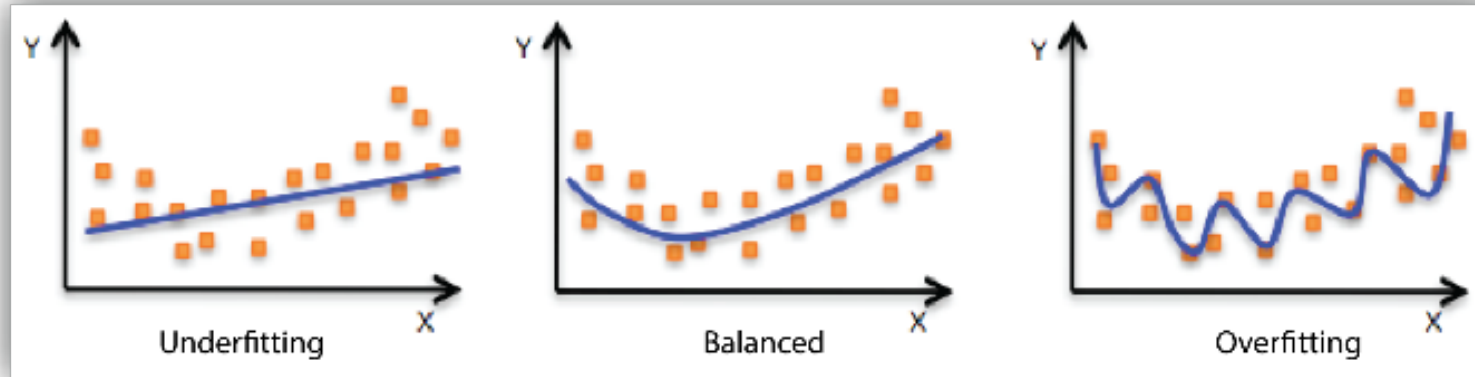
By Madeleine Armer



TODAYS LESSON:

- How do we compare models?
- What are these acronyms:
 - AIC
 - BIC
 - MDL
- A live performance!

THE NEXT TOP MODEL – HOW ARE WE FIT TO JUDGE?



- How do you check how well your model is doing?
 - R^2 Values
 - Cross Validation with Loss Function or Prediction accuracy
- What if you do not have out of sample data?
 - ... are there other ways you can compare your models?

AIC - AKAIKE INFORMATION CRITERION

$$AIC = -2\ln(L(\theta)) + 2k$$

- $\ln L(\theta)$ is loglikelihood
- k is number of parameters included in the model
- Penalizes adding parameters
- Keep it on the LOW
- R application – does model selection for you!

BIC – BAYESIAN INFORMATION CRITERION

$$BIC = k \ln(n) - 2\ln(L(\theta))$$

- where $\ln L(\theta)$ is loglikelihood
- k is number of parameters included in the model
- n is sample size
- Similar application to AIC
 - Do not use with smaller sample sizes

MDL – MINIMUM DESCRIPTION LENGTH

$$MDL = L(h) + L(D | h)$$

- Goal is shortest description for the information found in the observed data
- cost in of the model VS the cost of the data given the model
- Normal Maximum Likelihood (NML) and Fischer's Information Approx. (FIA)
- Machine learning, data mining and other black box modeling

LIVE PERFORMANCE



- Iris data set in R
- Multiple linear regression to predict Sepal Length based on other flower factors
- Use AIC and BIC to pick the “best” model

THANK YOU FOR LISTENING!

Questions??



Preparing people to lead extraordinary lives