

# The Stacking Scheme

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Say we obtain the following results, using three different estimators: We define the performance

Estimator	Perfotmance	Prediction
Method 1	$\rho_1$	$\vec{y}_1$
Method 2	$\rho_2$	$\vec{y}_2$
Method 3	$\rho_3$	$\vec{y}_3$

metric in such a way that the smaller the metric  $\rho_i$ , the better the performance. Candidates for  $\rho_i$  may include

$$\text{RMSE}, \quad 1 - R^2, \quad \frac{\text{RMSE}}{R^2}, \quad \dots$$

Since a better performance is indicated by a lower estimated rmse  $\rho_i$ , we propose the following stacking scheme, which gives more weights to better forming estimators:

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{y}_{\text{Stacked}} &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \left(1 - \frac{\rho_1}{s}\right) \vec{y}_1 + \left(1 - \frac{\rho_2}{s}\right) \vec{y}_2 + \left(1 - \frac{\rho_3}{s}\right) \vec{y}_3 \right], \\ s &= \rho_1 + \rho_2 + \rho_3 \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

Check: suppose under the most rare but ideal situation <sup>1</sup> that

$$\vec{y}_1 = \vec{y}_2 = \vec{y}_3 = \vec{y}_{\text{Test}}$$

then by (1)

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{y}_{\text{Stacked}} &= \frac{1}{2} \left( 3 - \frac{\rho_1 + \rho_2 + \rho_3}{s} \right) \vec{y}_{\text{Test}} \\ &= \vec{y}_{\text{Test}} \end{aligned}$$

which is the desired result.

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<sup>1</sup>It is possible although improbable.