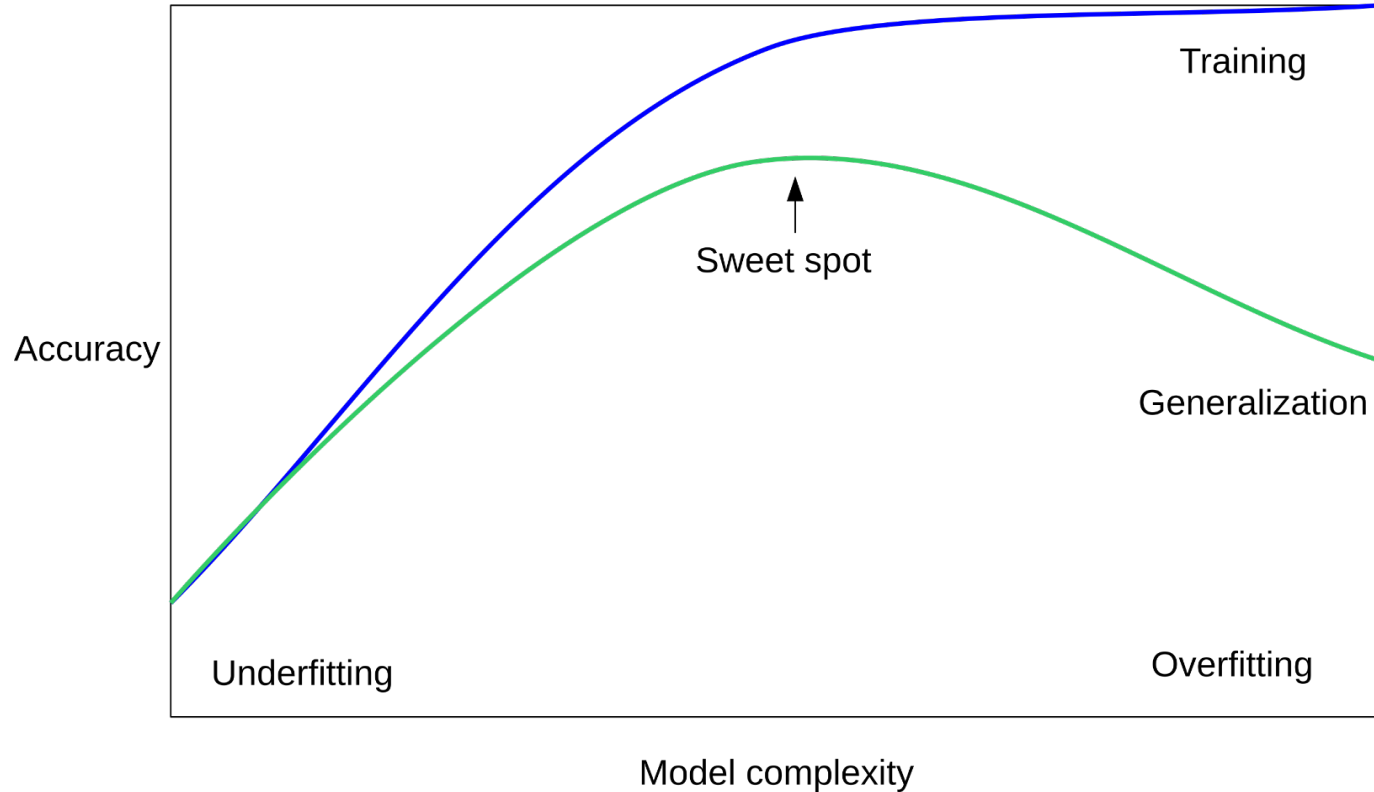


# Train – Validate – Test

## Part I

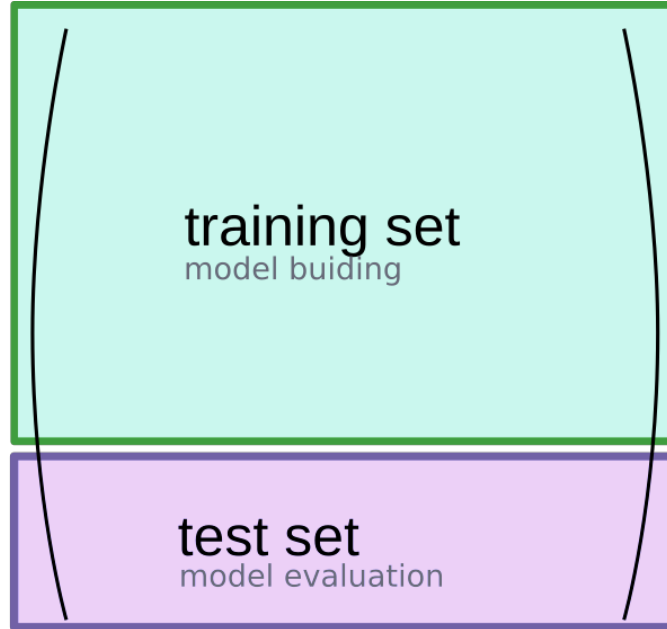


# Overfitting and Underfitting

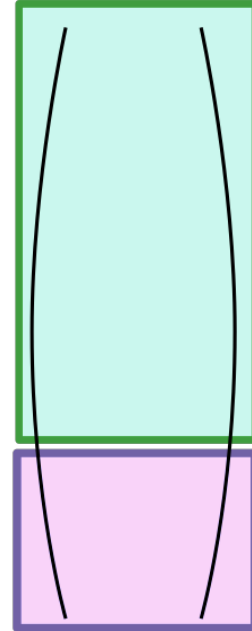


# Train – Test – Split: Part I

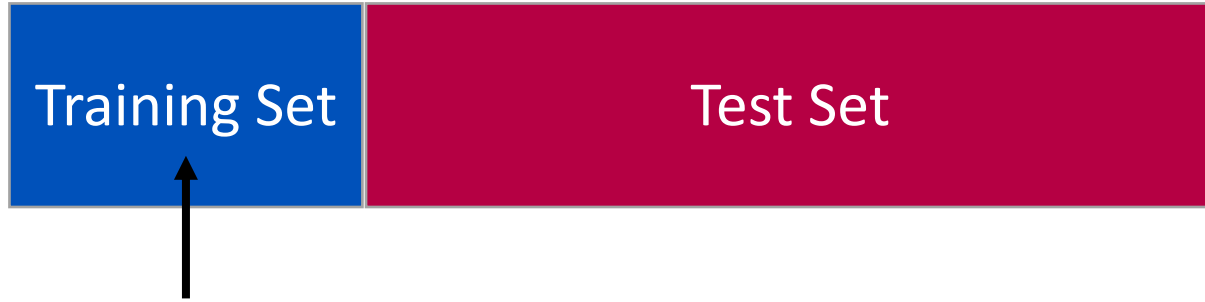
$X =$



$y =$



# Train – Test – Split: Part II



Too few →  $\hat{w}$  poorly estimated

# Train – Test – Split: Part III



Too few  $\rightarrow$  test error is a bad approximation  
of generalization of errors.

# Train – Test – Split: Part IV



Typically, just enough test points to form a reasonable estimate of generalization of errors.



# Machine Learning Workflow: Part I

## 1. Model selection

- Often need to **choose tuning parameters**  $\lambda$  controlling model complexity (e.g., degree of polynomial)

## 2. Model assessment

- Having selected a model, **assess the generalization of error.**



# Hypothetical Implementation: Part I



## 1. Model selection

For each considered model complexity  $\lambda$ :

- i. Estimate parameters  $\hat{w}_\lambda$  on **training data**
- ii. Assess performance of  $\hat{w}_\lambda$  on **test data**
- iii. Choose  $\lambda^*$  to be  $\lambda$  with lowest test error

## 2. Model assessment

Compute test error of  $\hat{w}_{\lambda^*}$  (fitted model for selected complexity  $\lambda^*$ ) to approximate generalization error.





# Hypothetical Implementation: Part II



## 1. Model selection

For each considered model complexity  $\lambda$ :

- i. Estimate parameters  $\hat{w}_\lambda$  on **training data**
- ii. Assess performance of  $\hat{w}_\lambda$  on **test data**
- iii. Choose  $\lambda^*$  to be  $\lambda$  with lowest test error

## 2. Model assessment

Overly optimistic!

Compute test error of  $\hat{w}_{\lambda^*}$  (fitted model for selected complexity  $\lambda^*$ ) to approximate generalization error.



# Hypothetical Implementation: Part III



Issue: Just like fitting  $\hat{w}$  and assessing its performance on training data.

- $\lambda^*$  was selected to minimize test error (i.e.,  $\lambda^*$  was fit on test data)
- If test data is not representative of the whole world, then  $\hat{w}_{\lambda^*}$  will typically perform worse than test error indicates.



# Practical Implementation

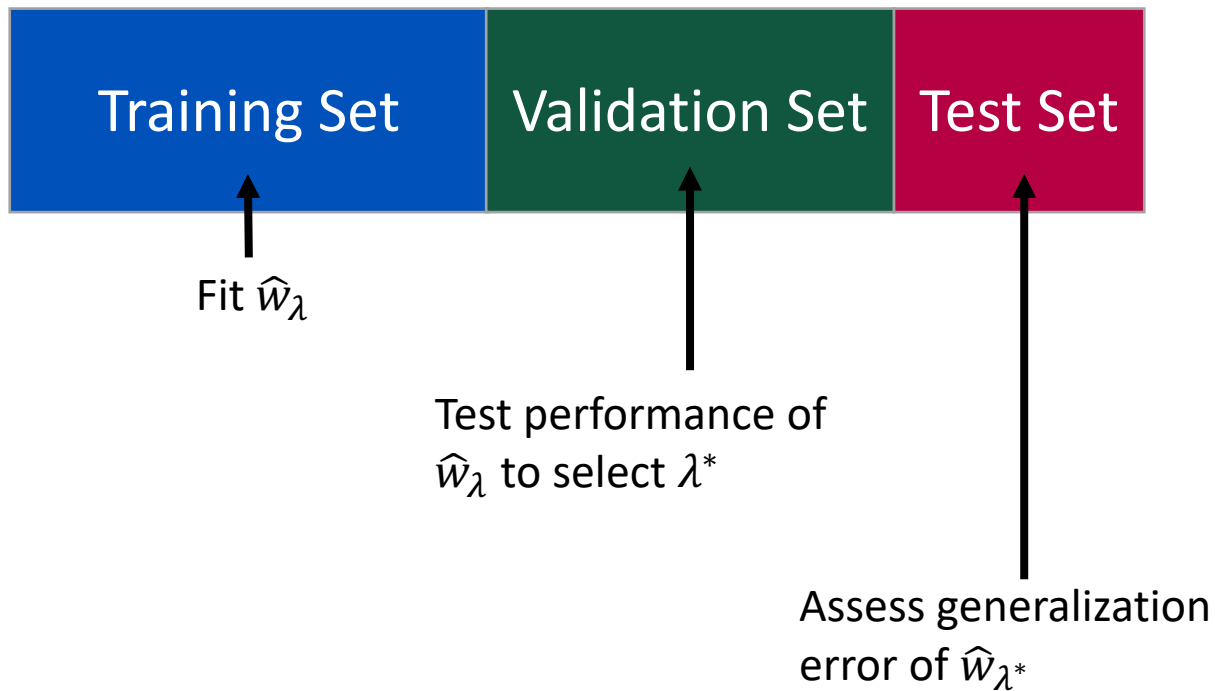


Solution: Create two “test” sets!

1. Select  $\lambda^*$  such that  $\hat{w}_{\lambda^*}$  minimizes error on validation set
2. Approximate generalization error of  $\hat{w}_{\lambda^*}$  using test set



# Practical Implementation, Continued



# Typical Splits

