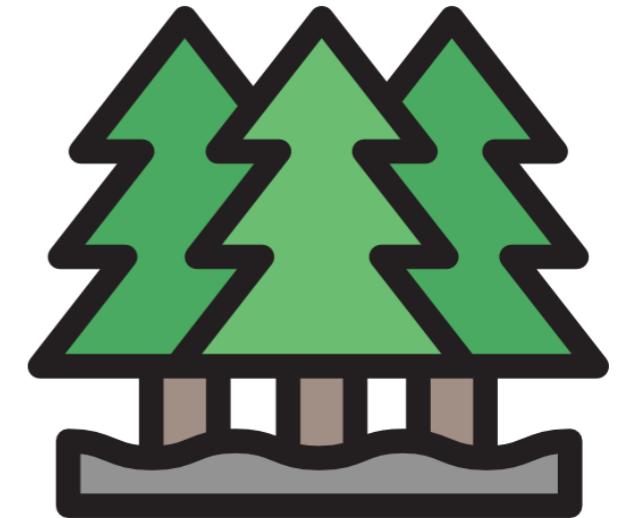


Self-Driving Cars & Forest Ecology: Modeling for Machine Learning

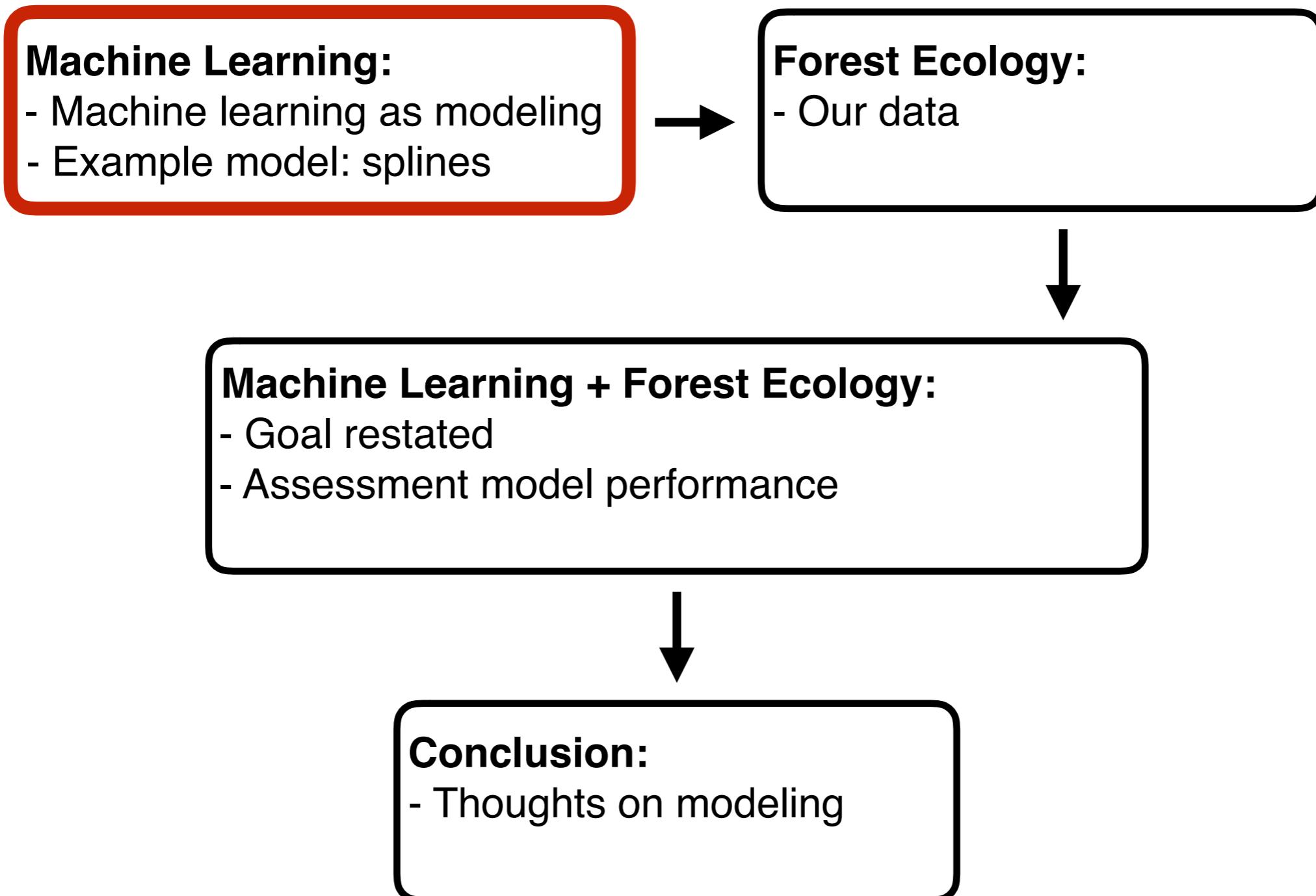


Albert Y. Kim
Assistant Professor
[Statistical & Data Sciences](#), Smith College
Sigma Xi, The Scientific Research Honor Society
Tuesday 2019/12/12

What variables are being collected?



Road Map



Machine Learning



WAYMO

NFT

AI

Prediction!

ATCH FIX



Machine Learning as Modeling

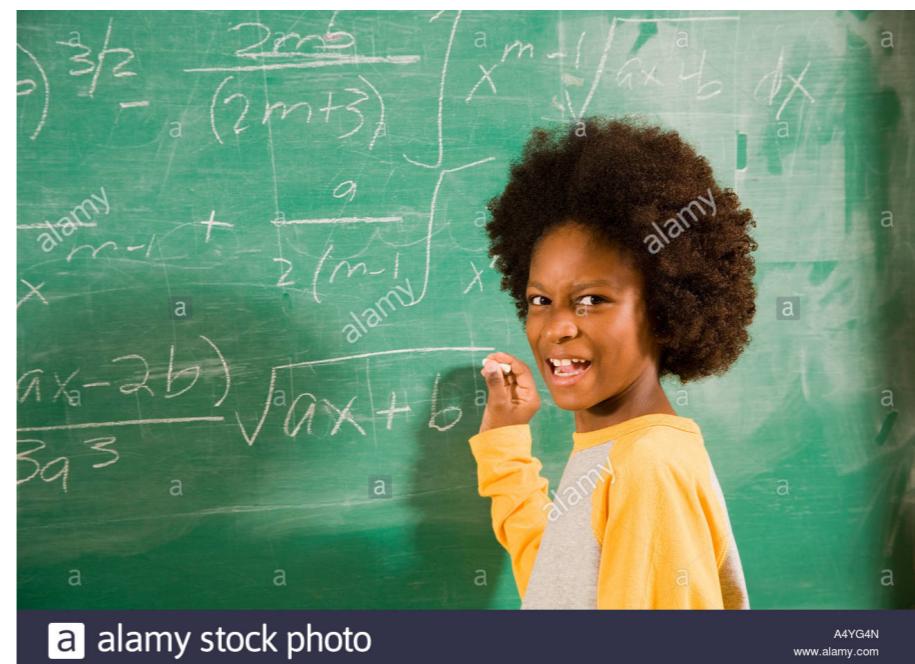
True (Unknown) Model:

$$y = f(\vec{x}) + \epsilon$$

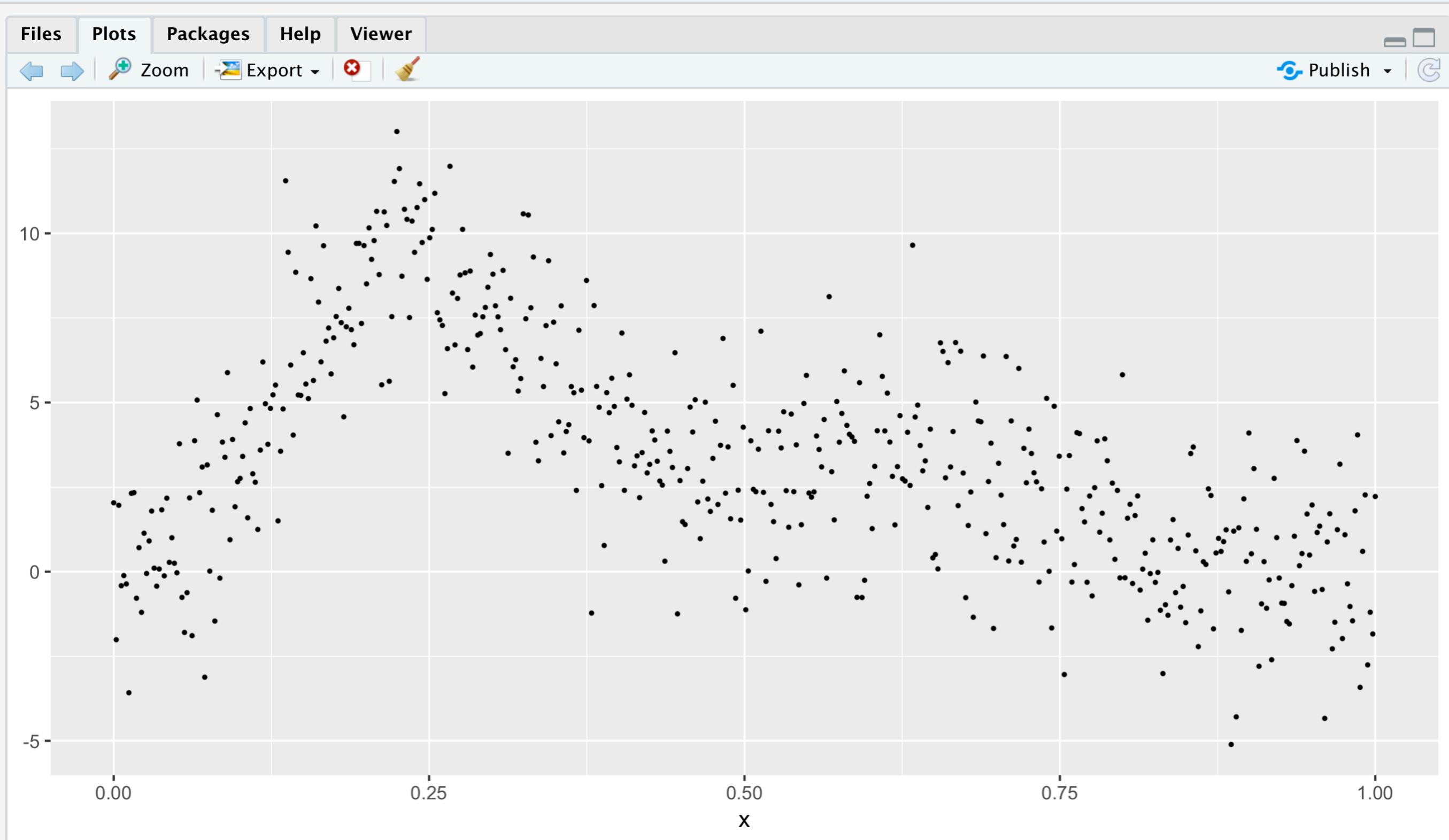
Approximated Model:

$$\hat{y} = \hat{f}(\vec{x})$$

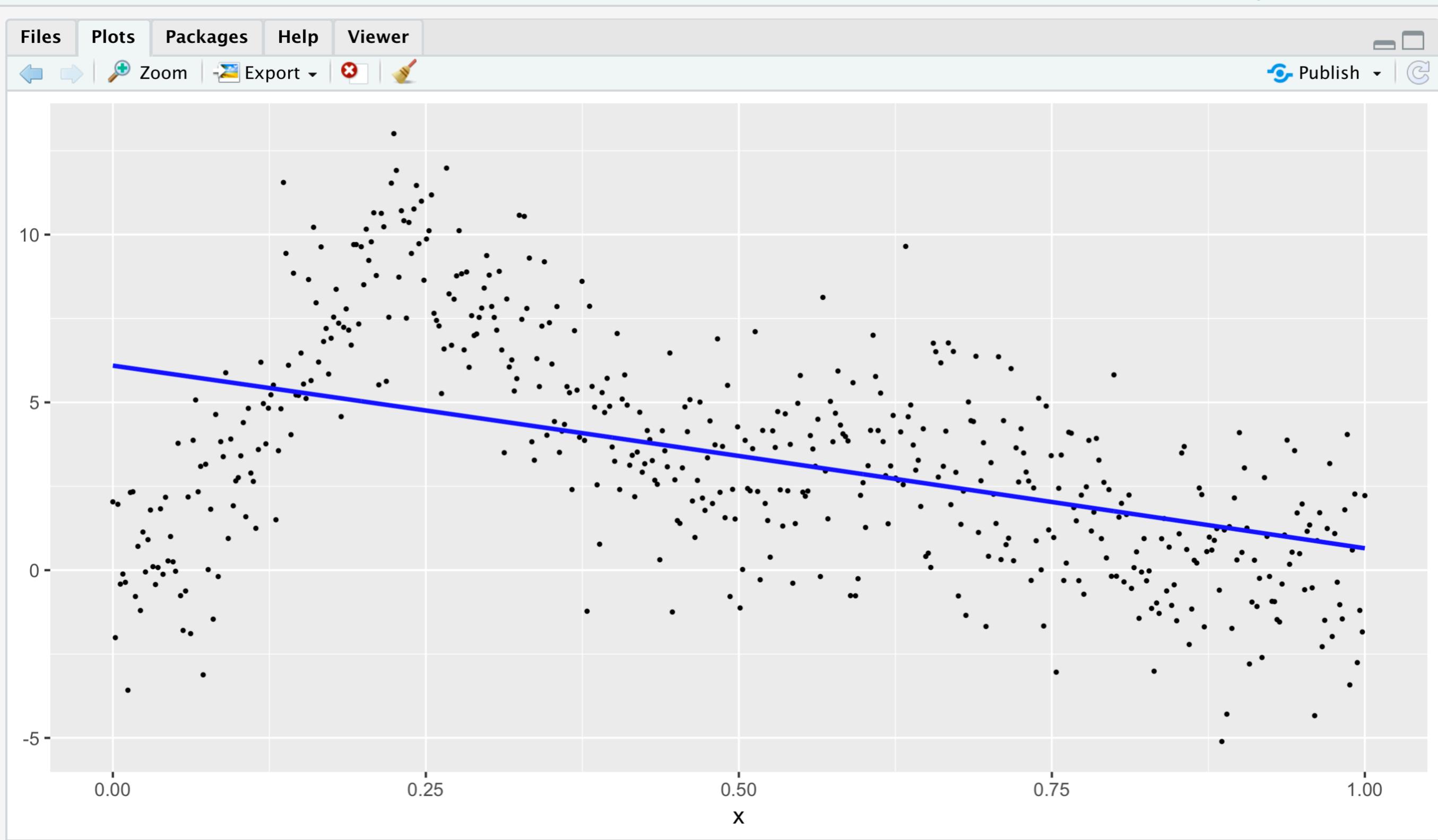
Now to the blackboard for
Chalk Talk #1...



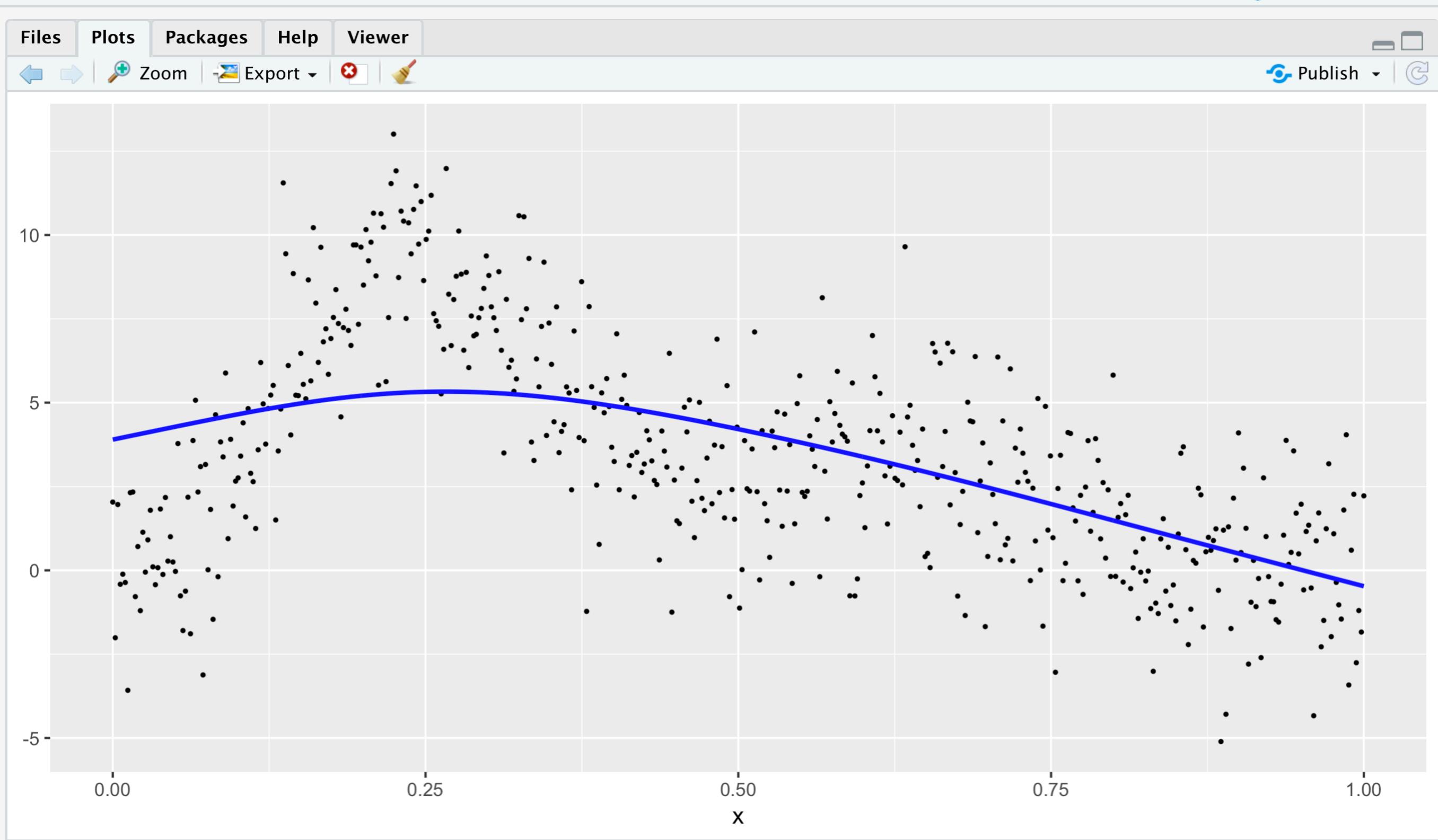
Given Data (x, y) from “unknown” $f(x)$



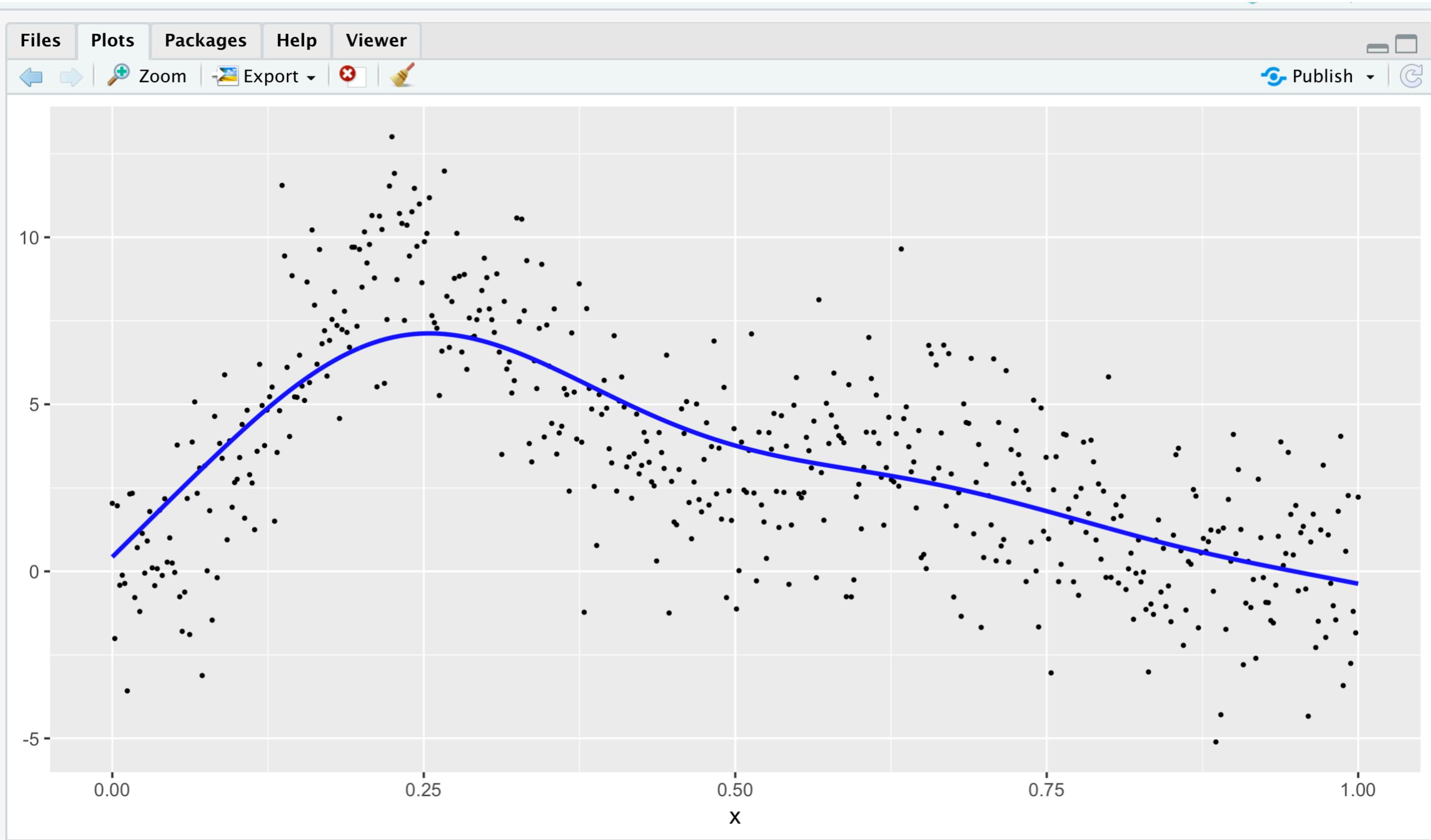
Approximate (i.e. “fit”) a Model $\hat{f}(x)$



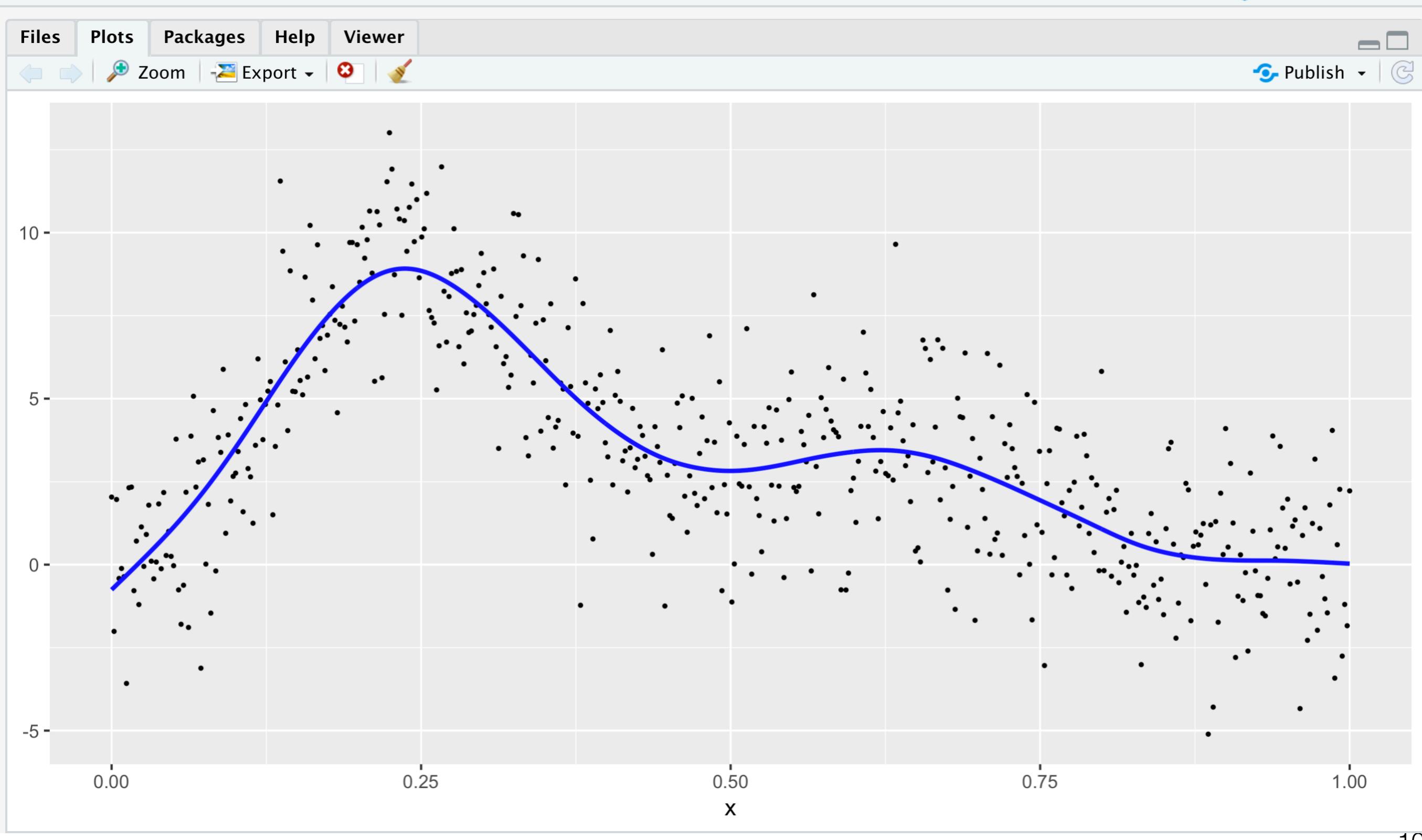
How about this $\hat{y} = \hat{f}(x)$?



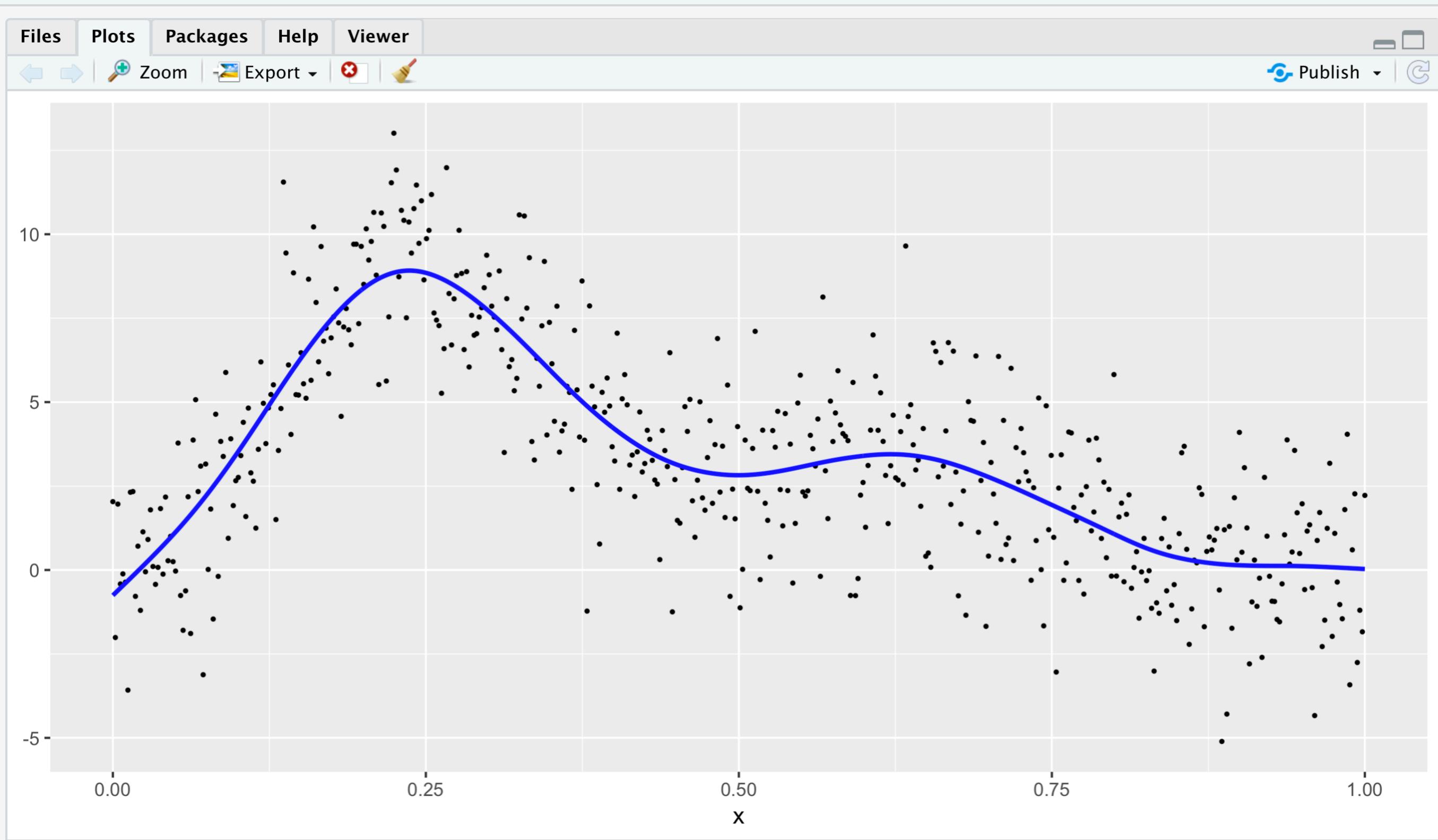
How about this $\hat{f}(x)$?



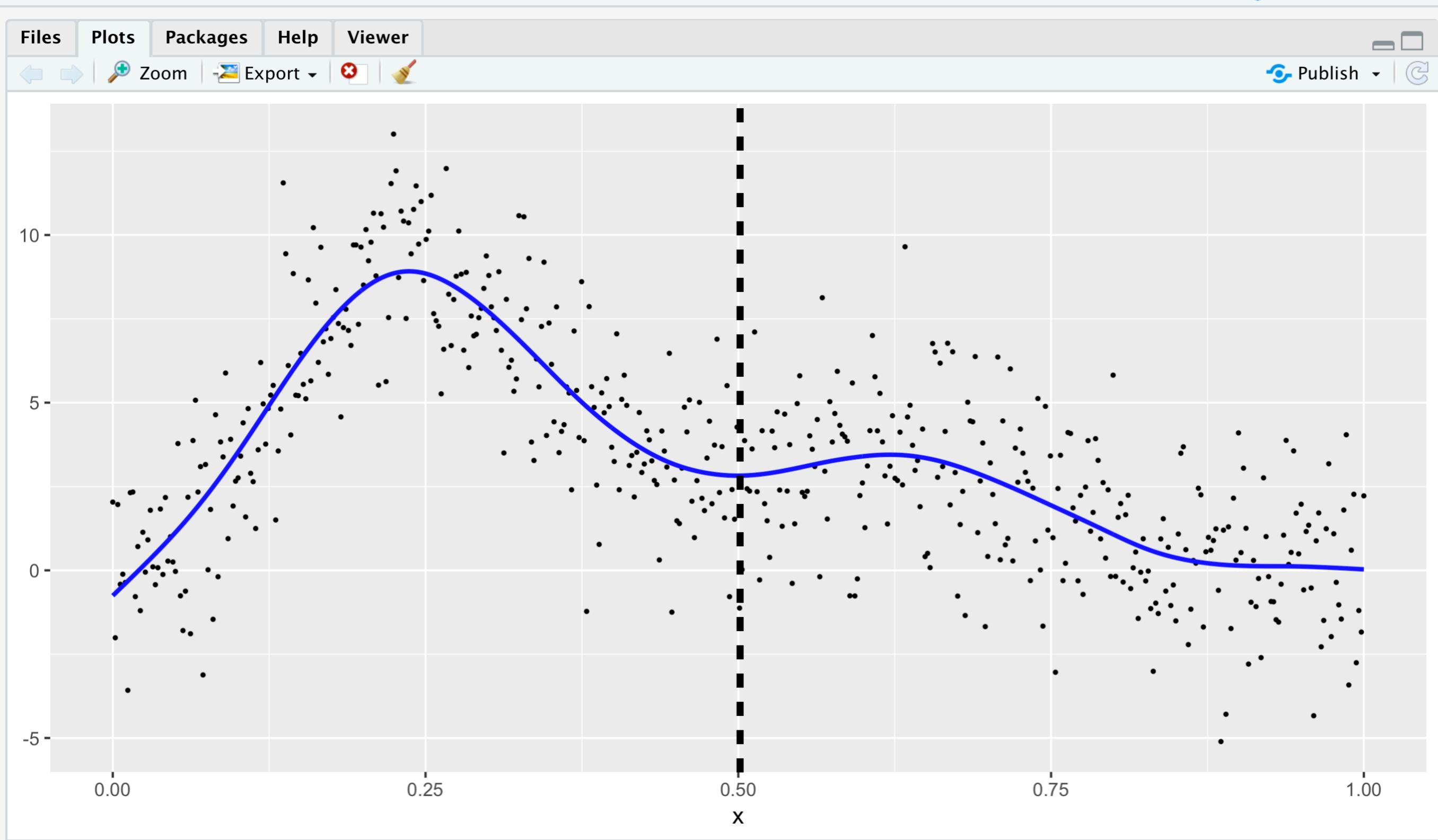
How about this $\hat{f}(x)$?



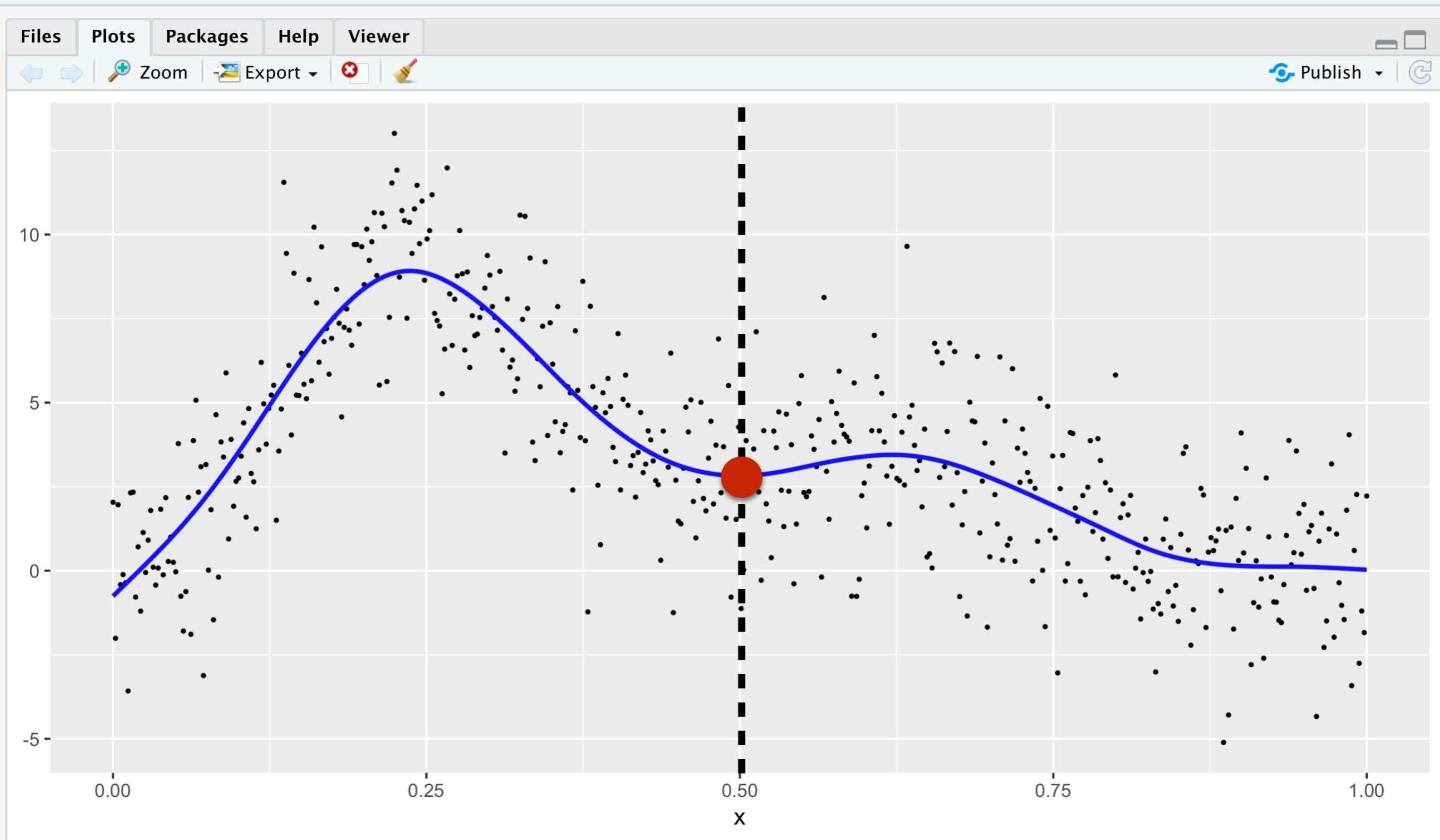
What does this $\hat{f}(x)$ predict for $x = 0.5$?



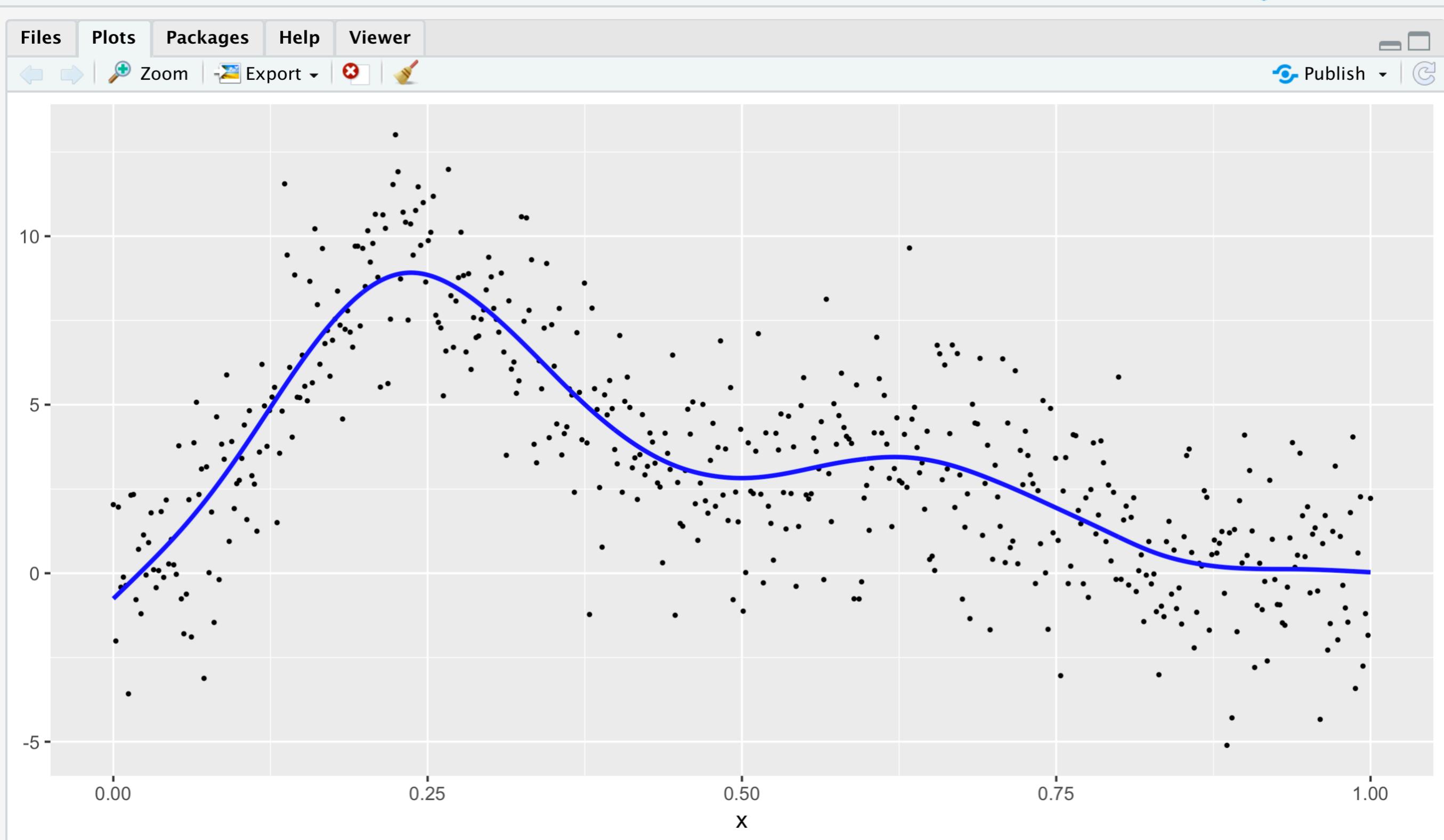
What does this $\hat{f}(x)$ predict for $x = 0.5$?



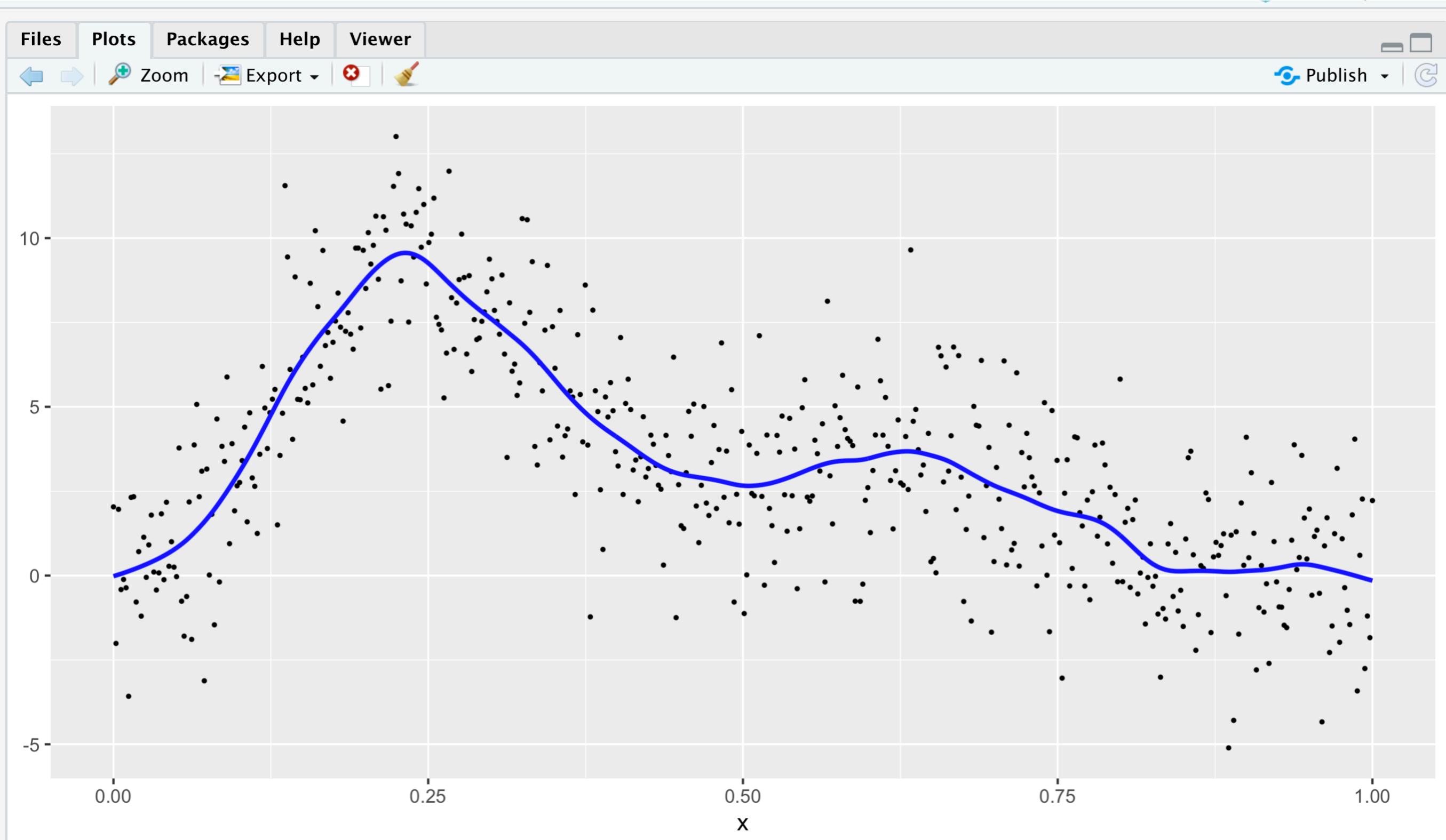
What does this $\hat{f}(x)$ predict for $x = 0.5$?



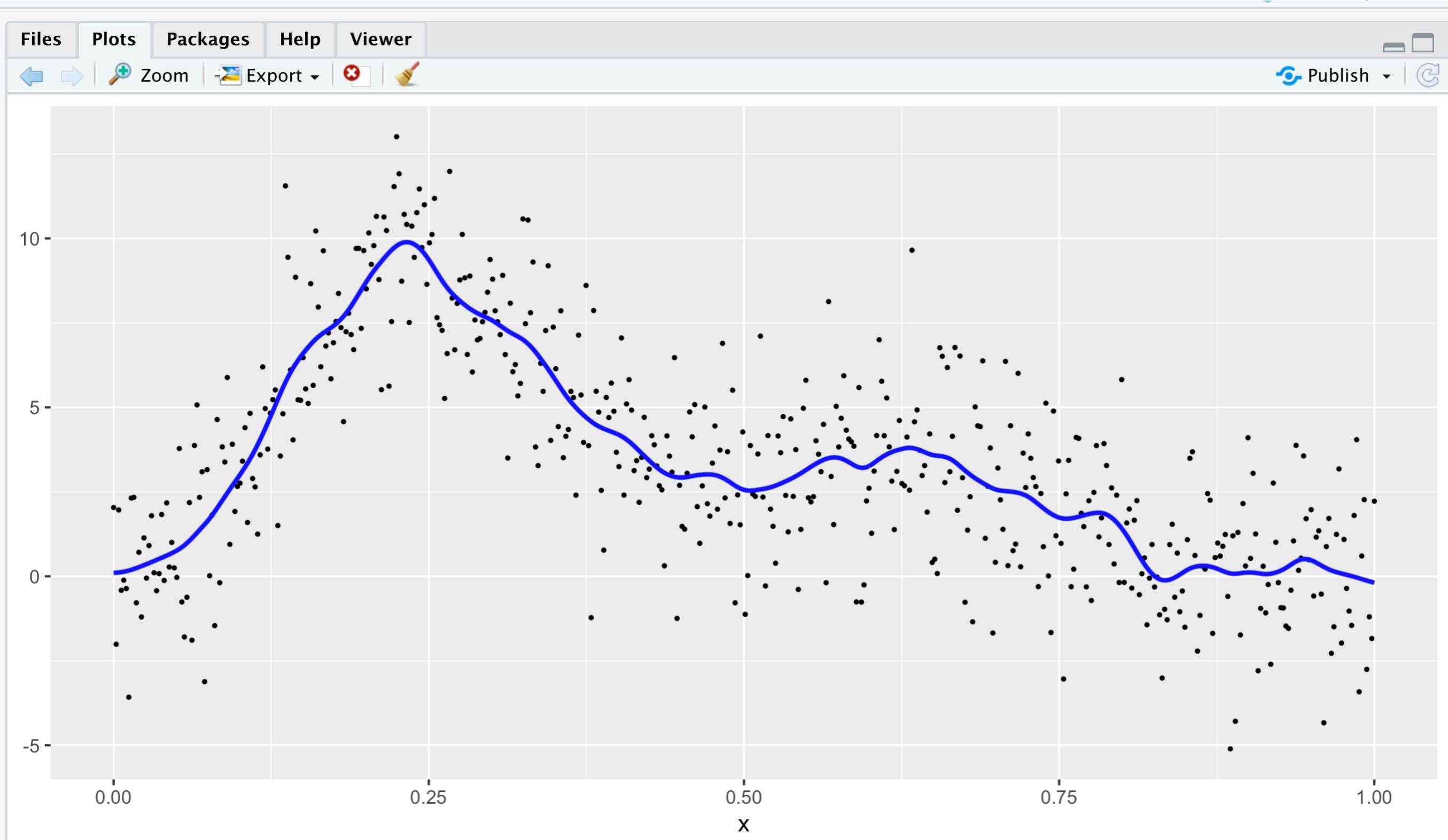
Ok, great. But instead of this $\hat{f}(x)$...



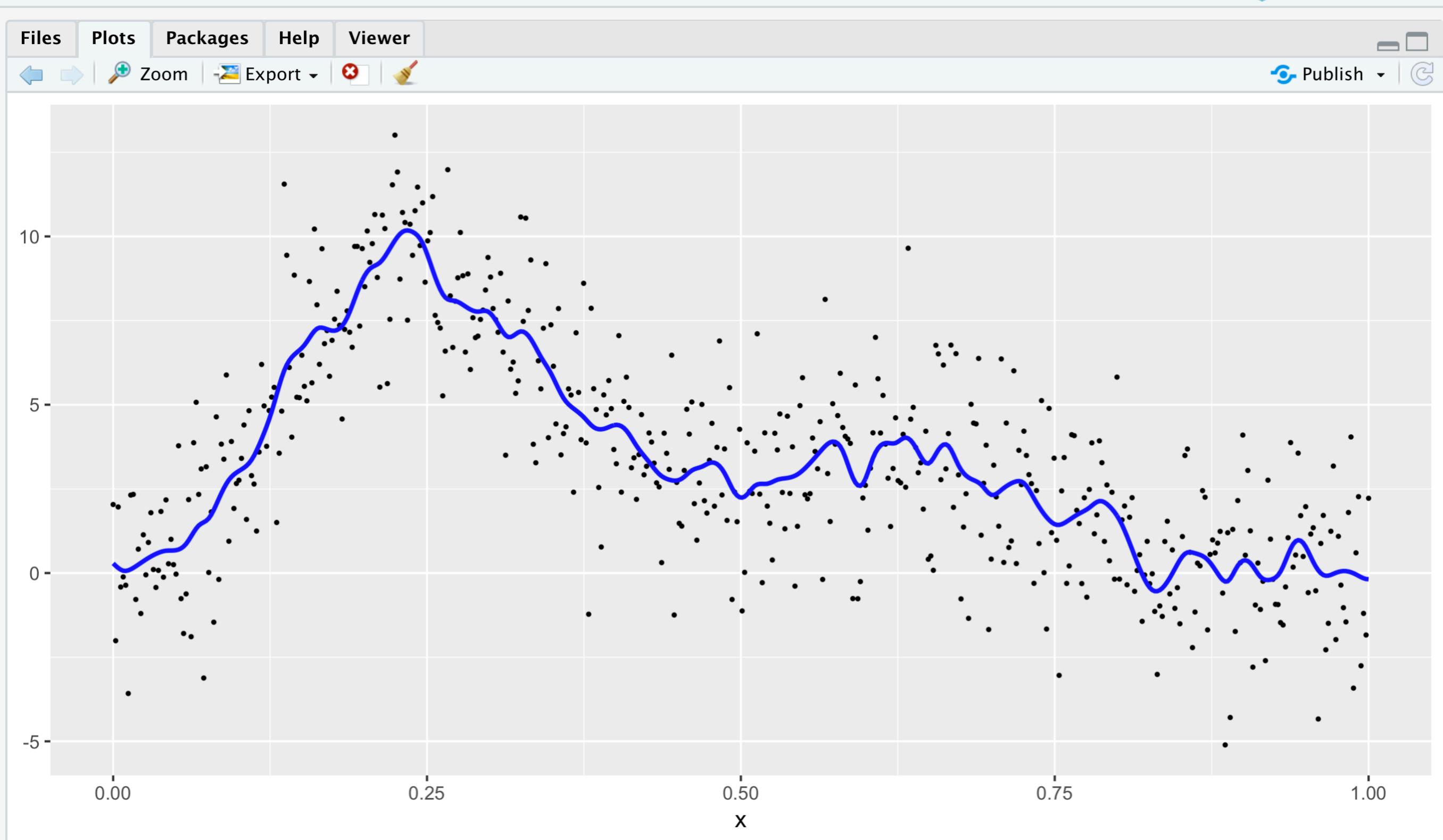
How about this $\hat{f}(x)$?



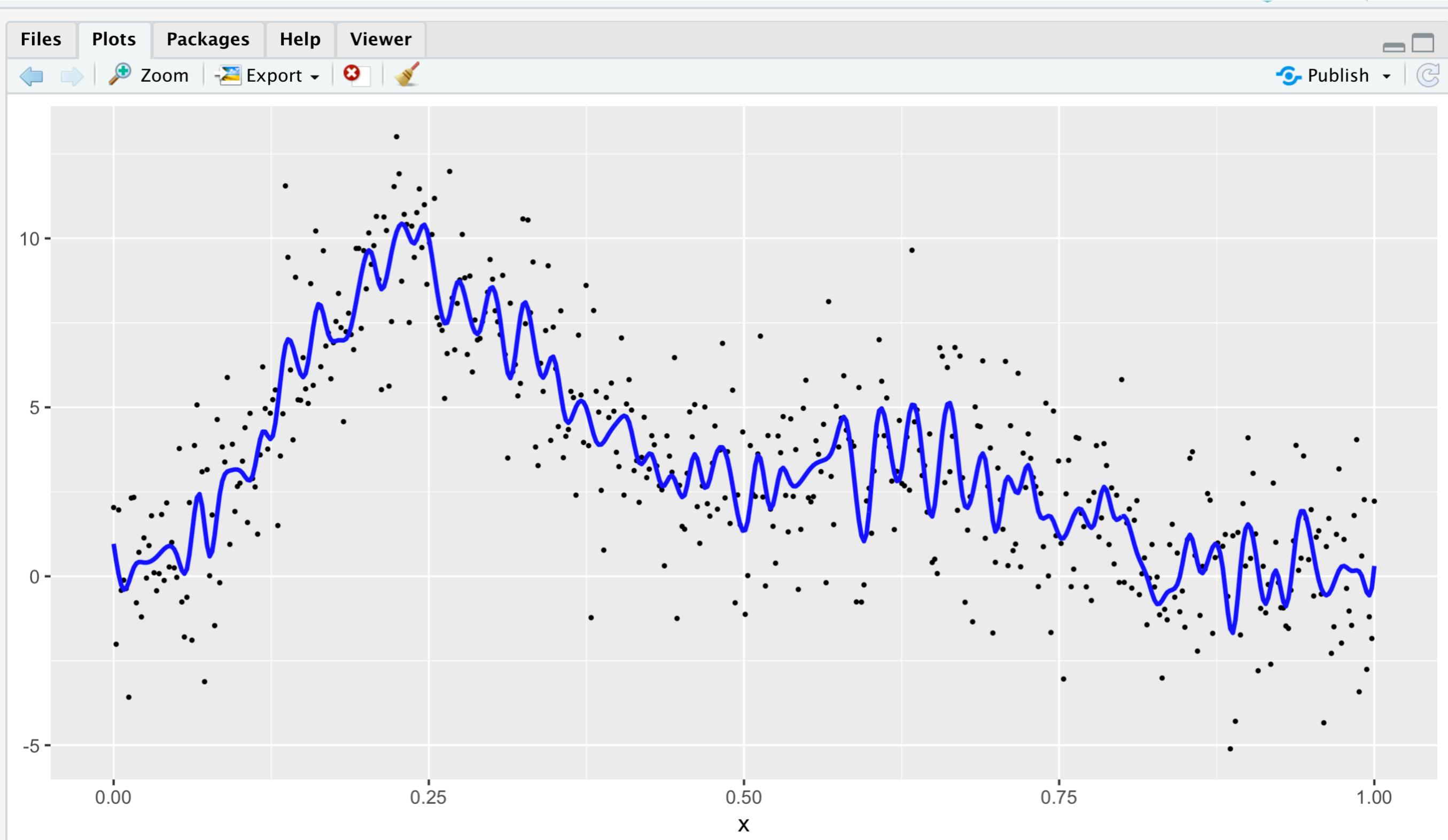
How about this $\hat{f}(x)$?



How about this $\hat{f}(x)$?



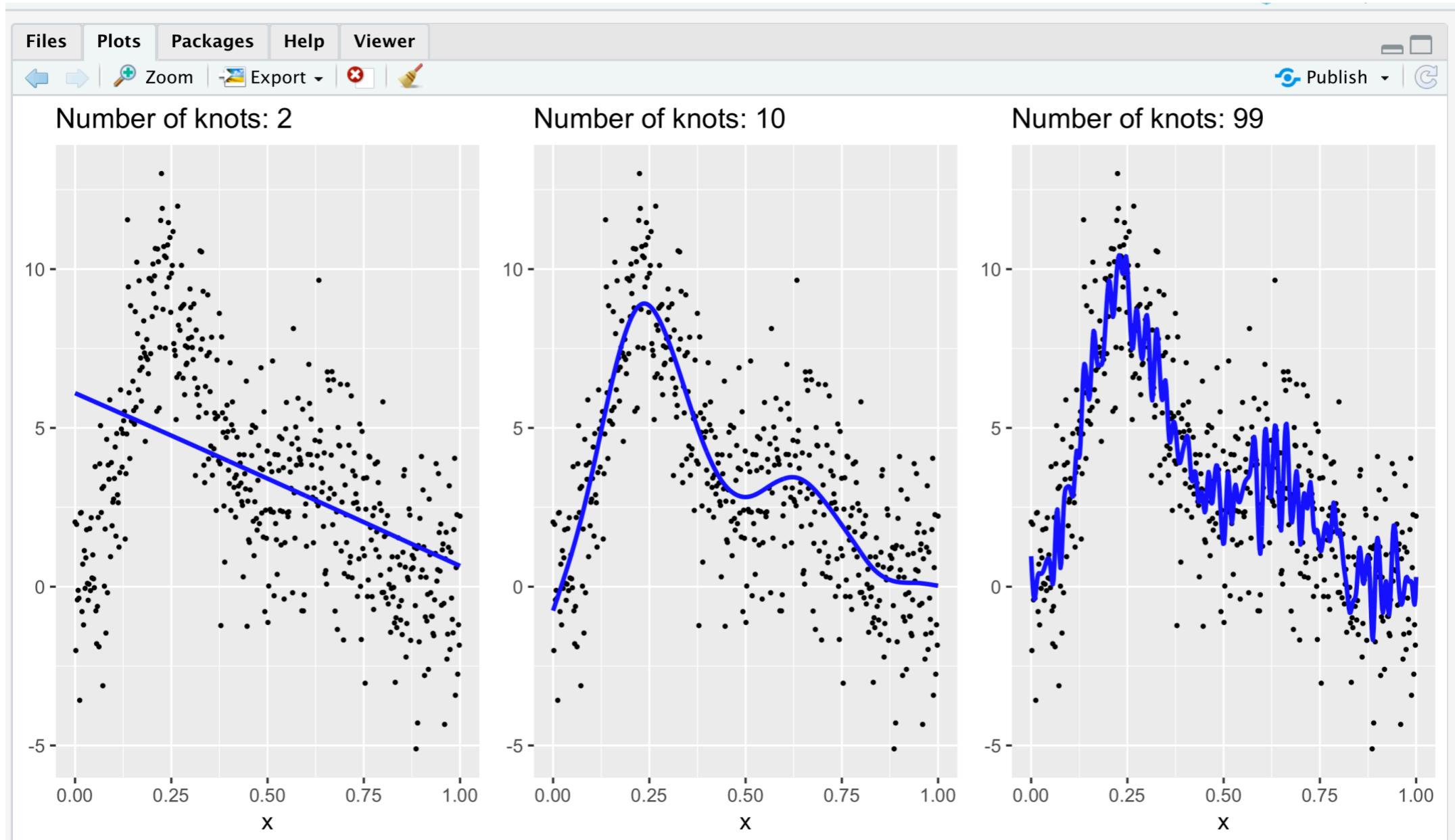
How about this $\hat{f}(x)$?



Model Fitting Method: (Cubic) Splines

- Splines fit the blue curve $\hat{f}(x)$ that **minimizes** the (squared) vertical distances between all:
 - predicted points $\hat{y} = \hat{f}(x)$ and
 - observed points y
- Amount of “wiggle” is the **complexity of the model**
- Occam’s Razor

Three Different $\hat{f}(x)$

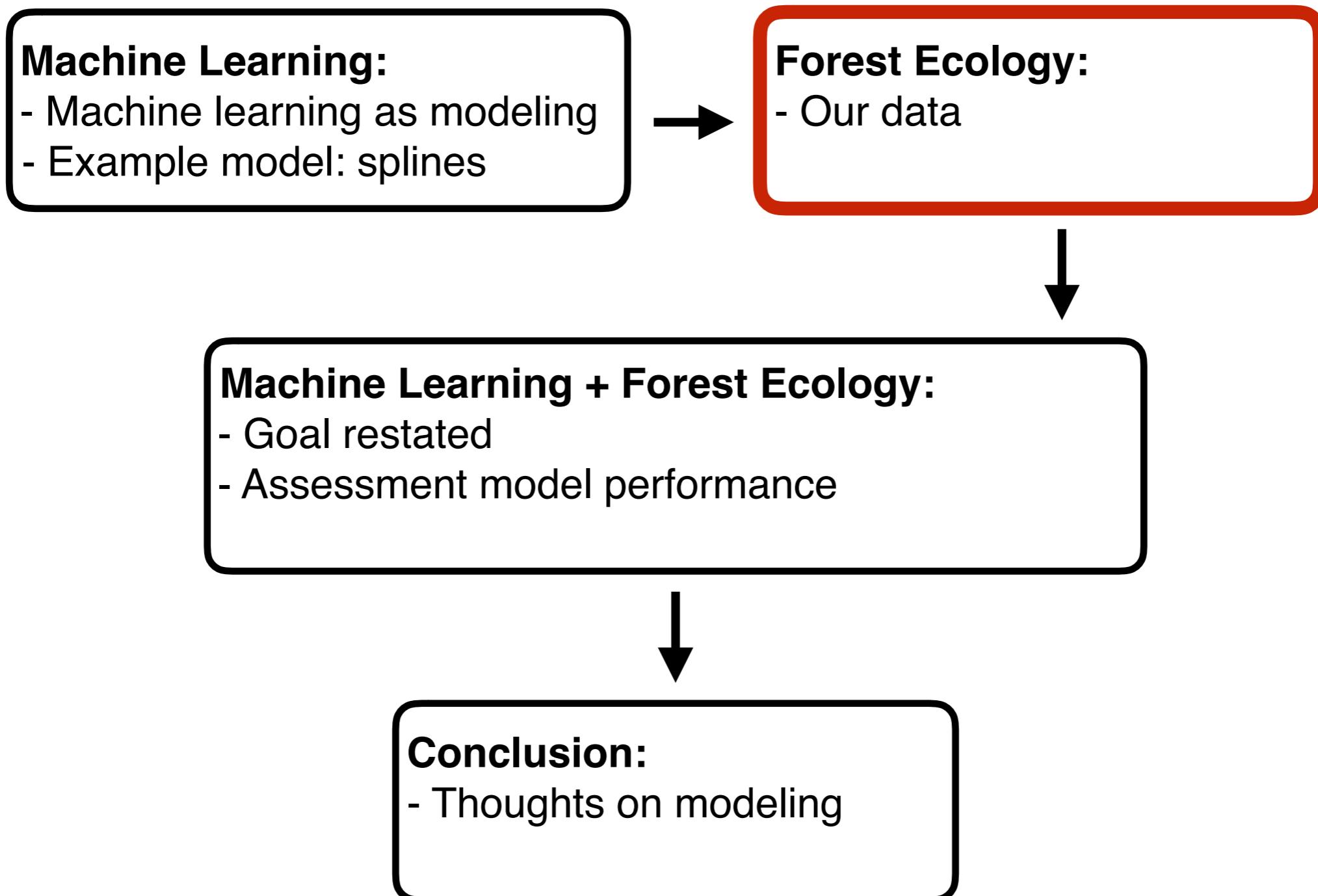


Underfit!

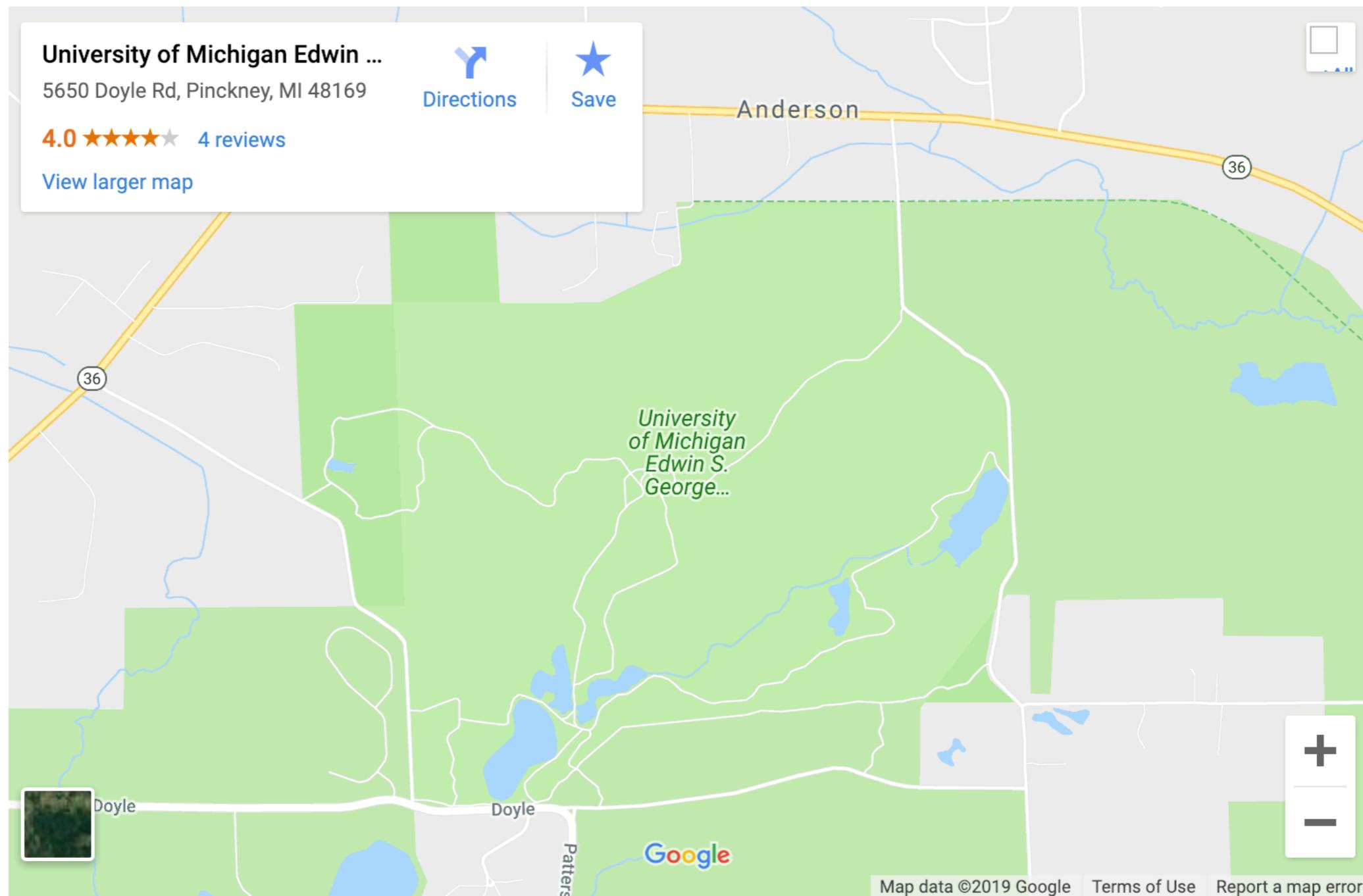
“Just right!”

Overfit!

Road Map

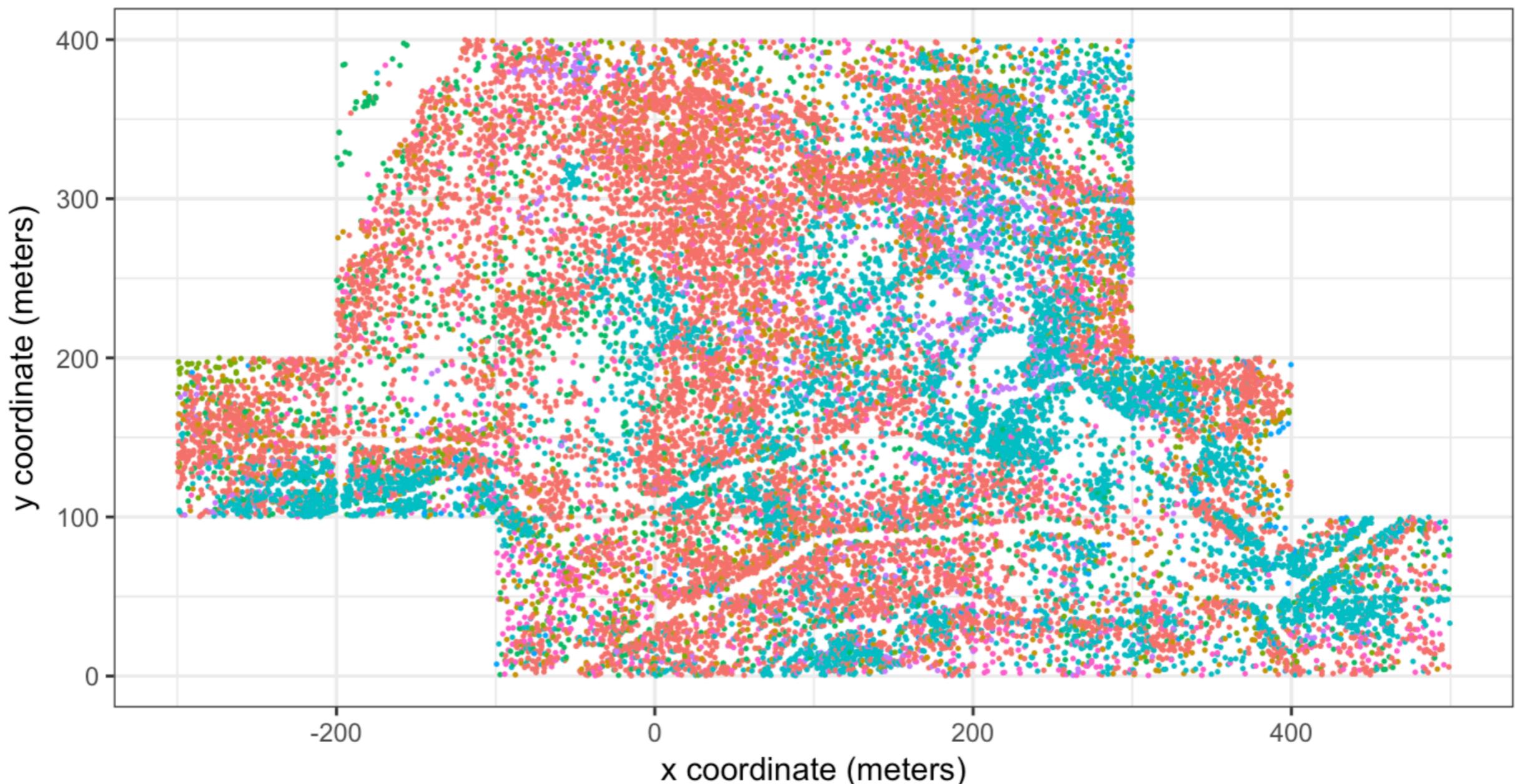


Data: 2008 & 2014 Censuses of Trees



Data: 2008 Snapshot

Spatial distribution of top 8 species

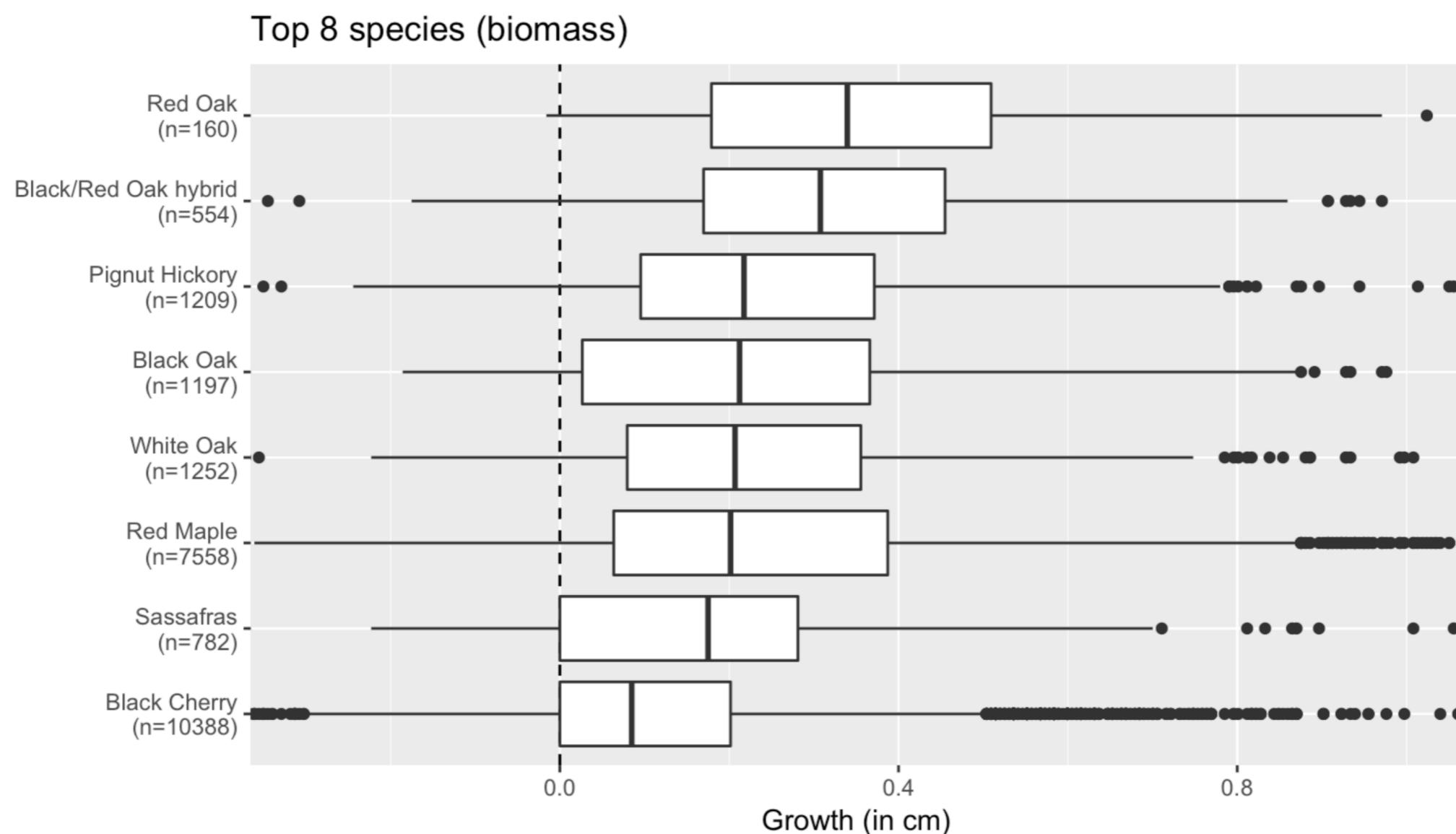


Recall our Variables!



y : Outcome Variable = Avg Annual Growth

Observed average annual growth of trees 2008-2014



Predictor Variables \vec{x}

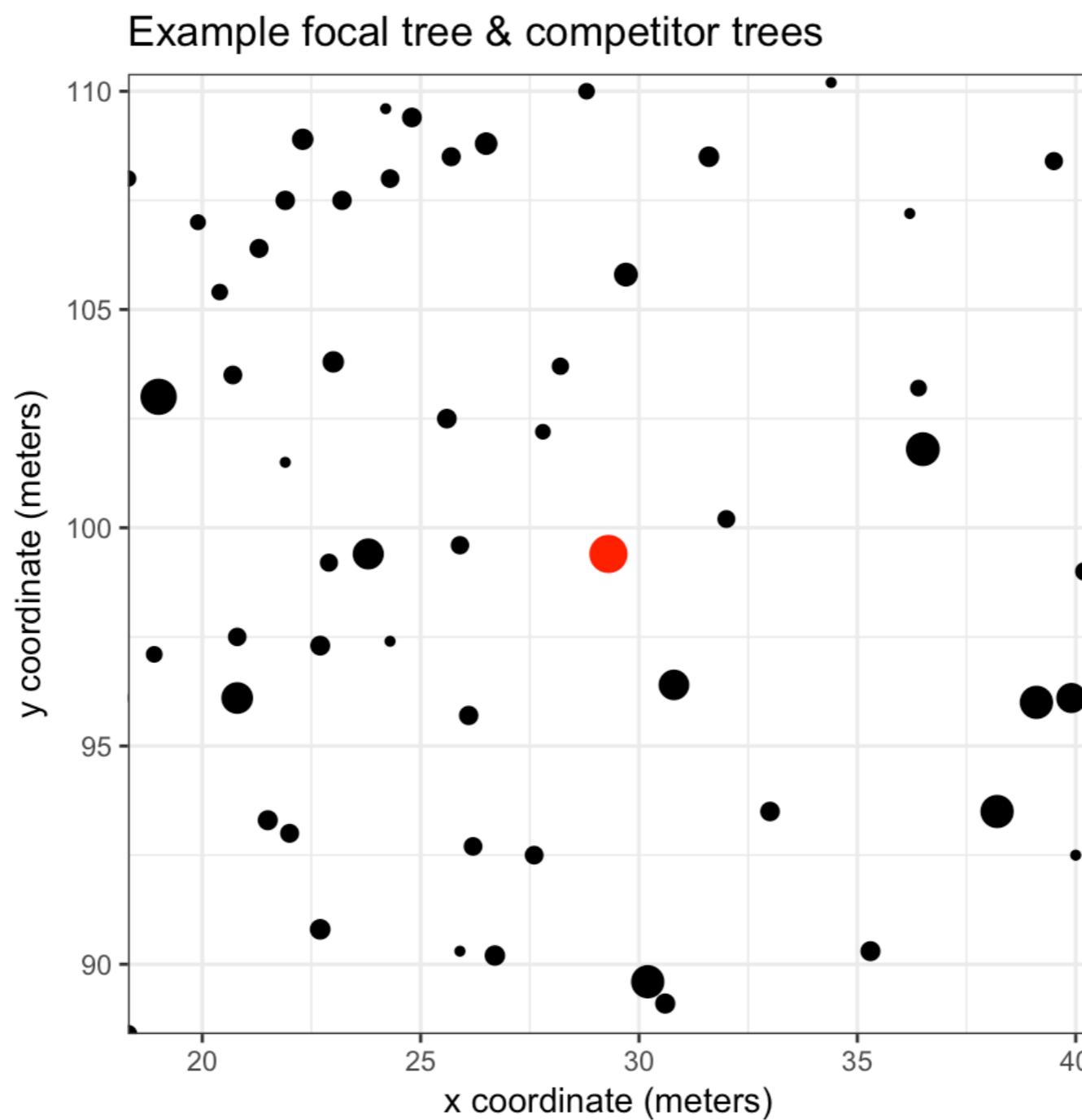
x_1 : Species of tree

x_2 : Size of tree (diameter at breast height)

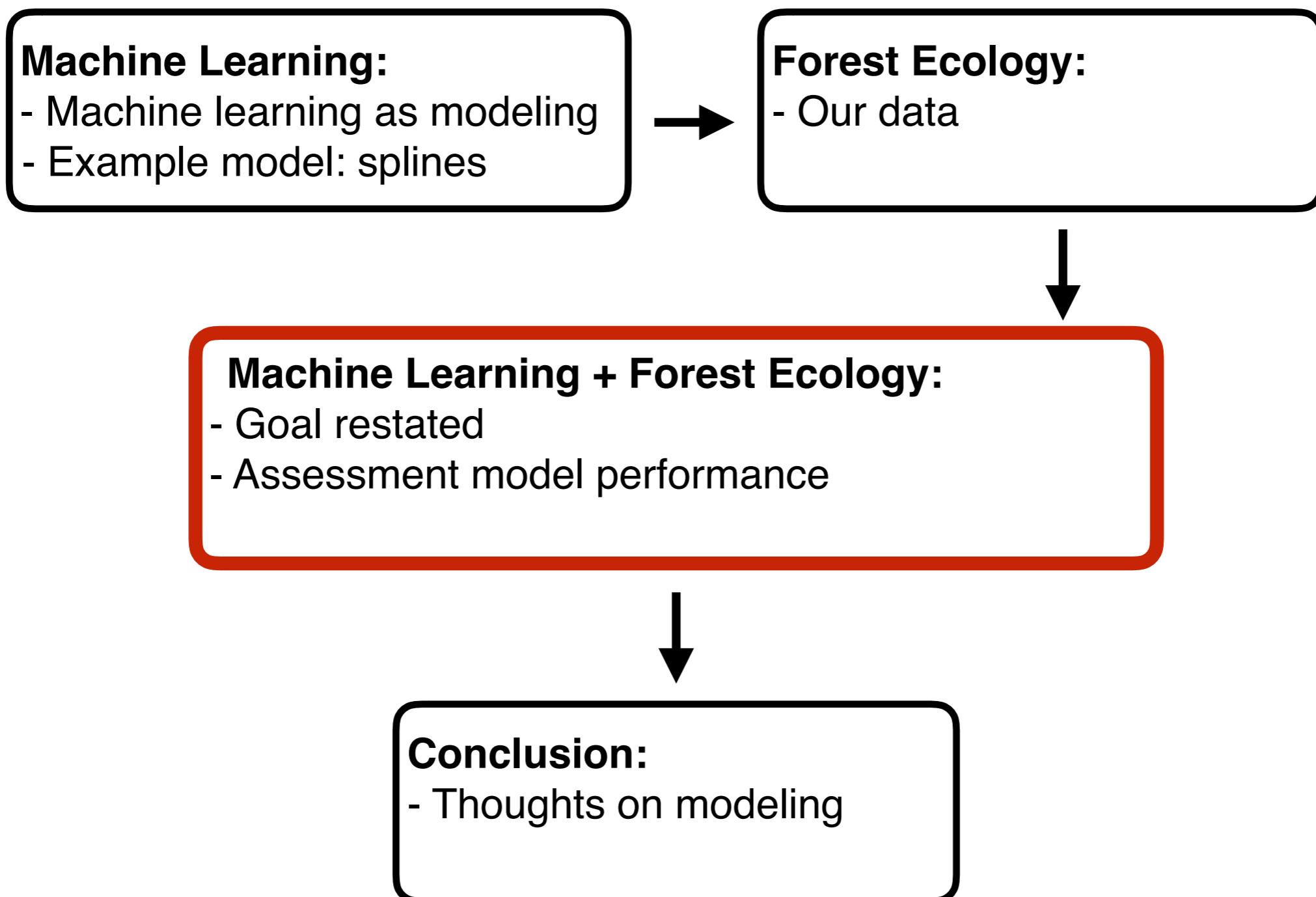


Predictor Variables

x_3 : Number and size of competitor trees (biomass)



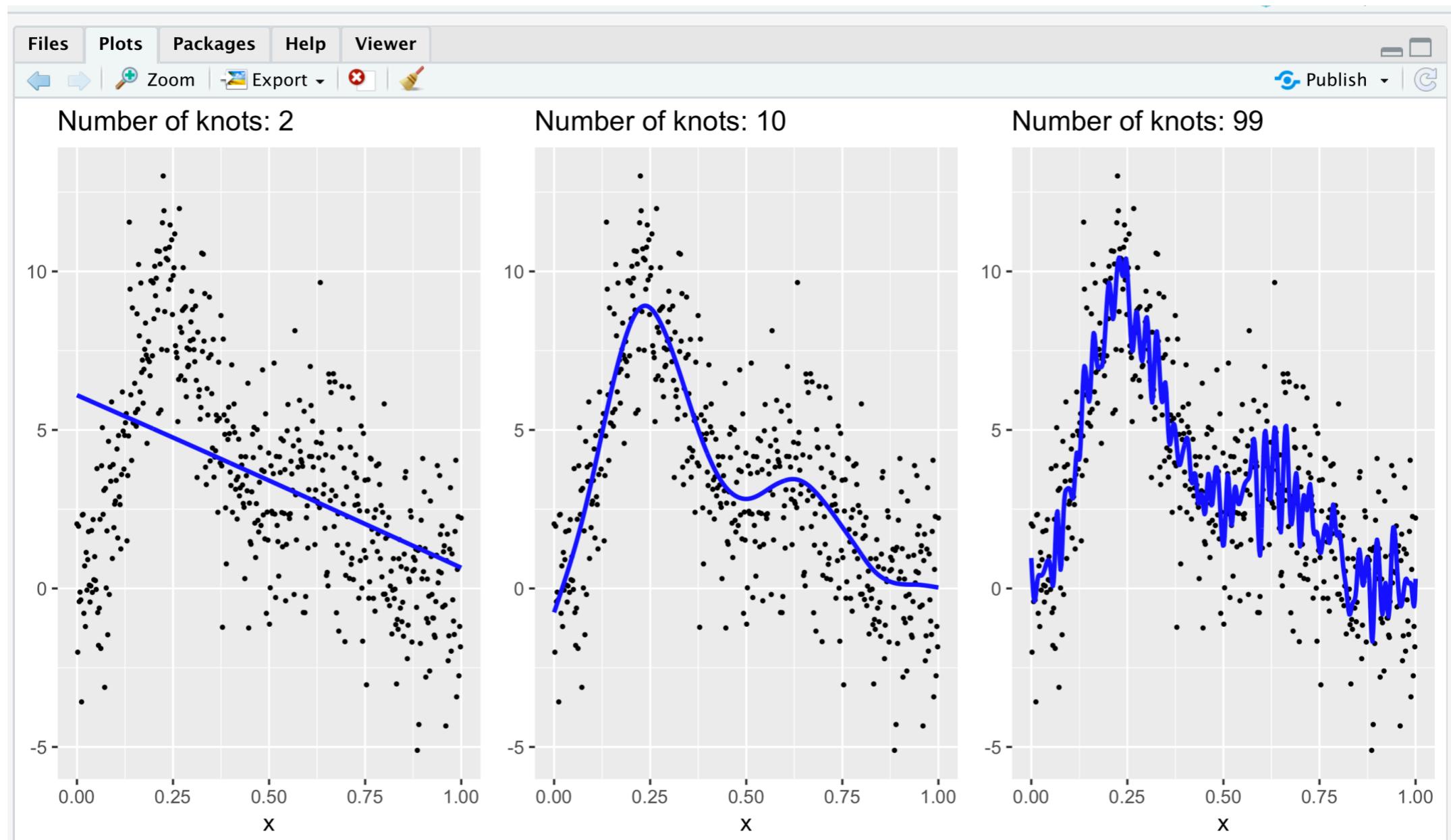
Road Map



Machine Learning & Forest Ecology

- **Goal of Modeling:** Fit models $\hat{f}(x)$ that best approximate the true (unknown) model $f(x)$
- **Goal of Machine Learning:** Fit models that best “predict” the outcome variable
- **My goal:** Fit models that best predict the growth of trees
- **Tools:** The same machine learning tools and framework as self-driving cars

Issue of underfitting vs overfitting?



Underfit!

“Just right!”

Overfit!

Validation Set Approach

1 2 3

n

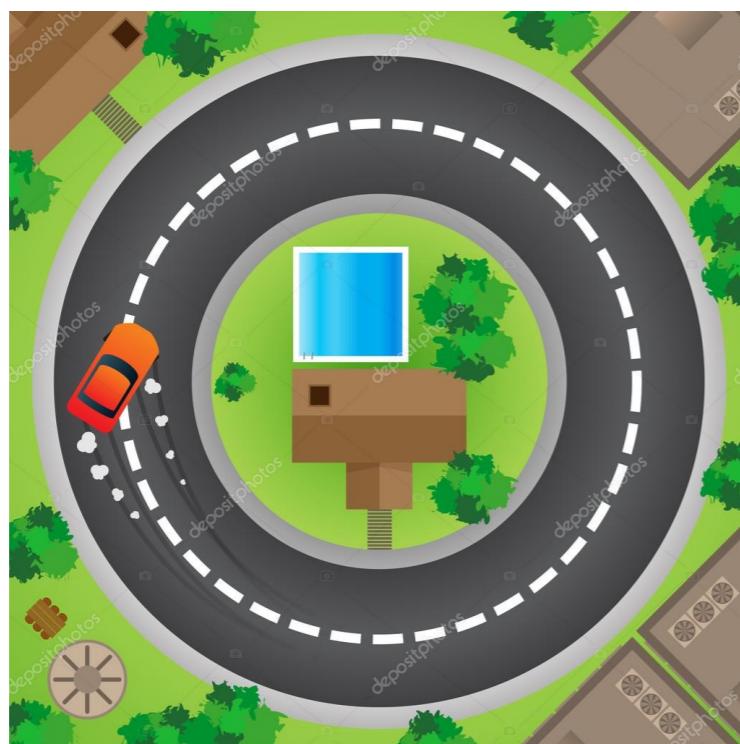
Split your data into:

7 22 13

91



Fit/train model on
training data



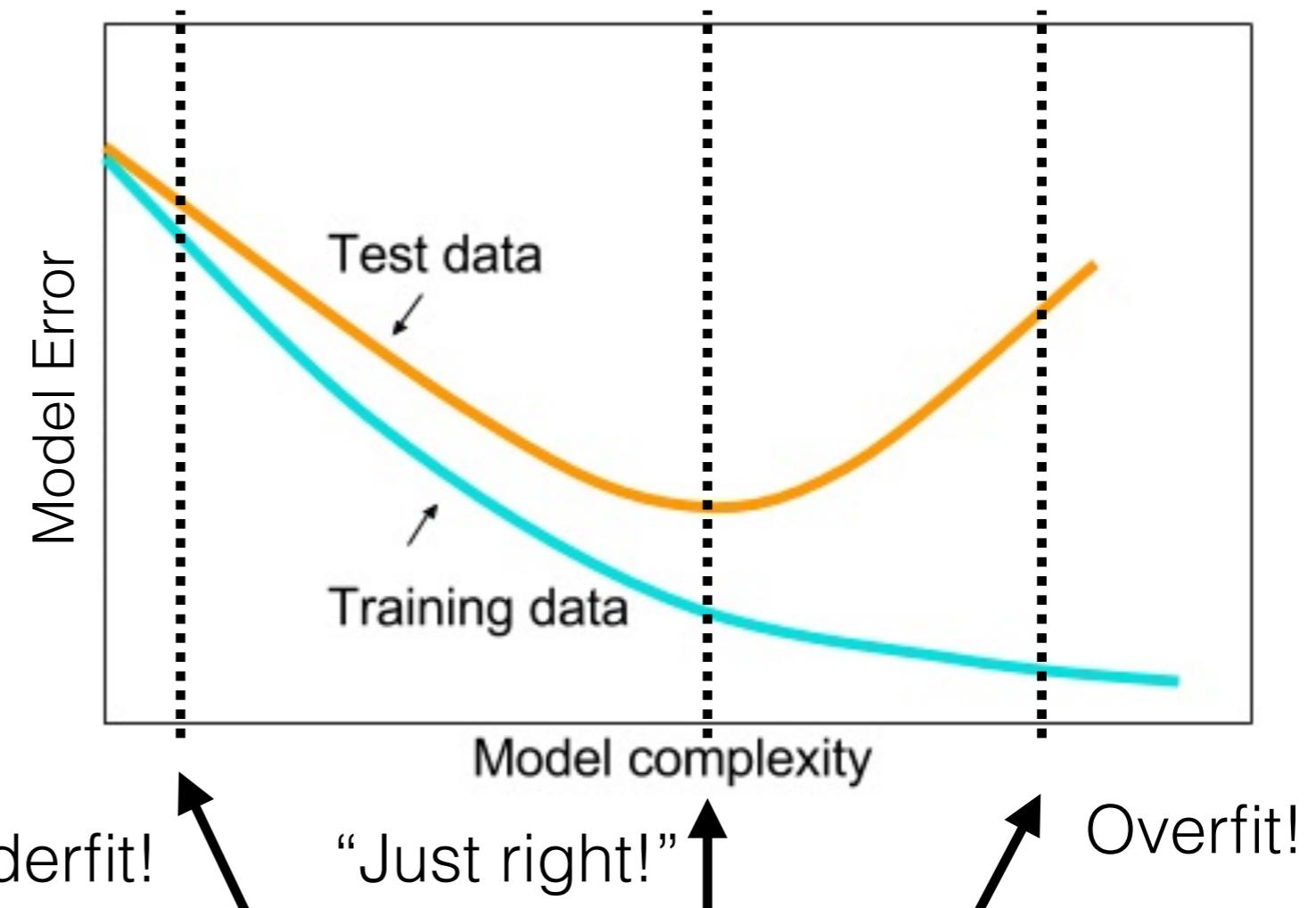
Assess model on
independent ***test*** data



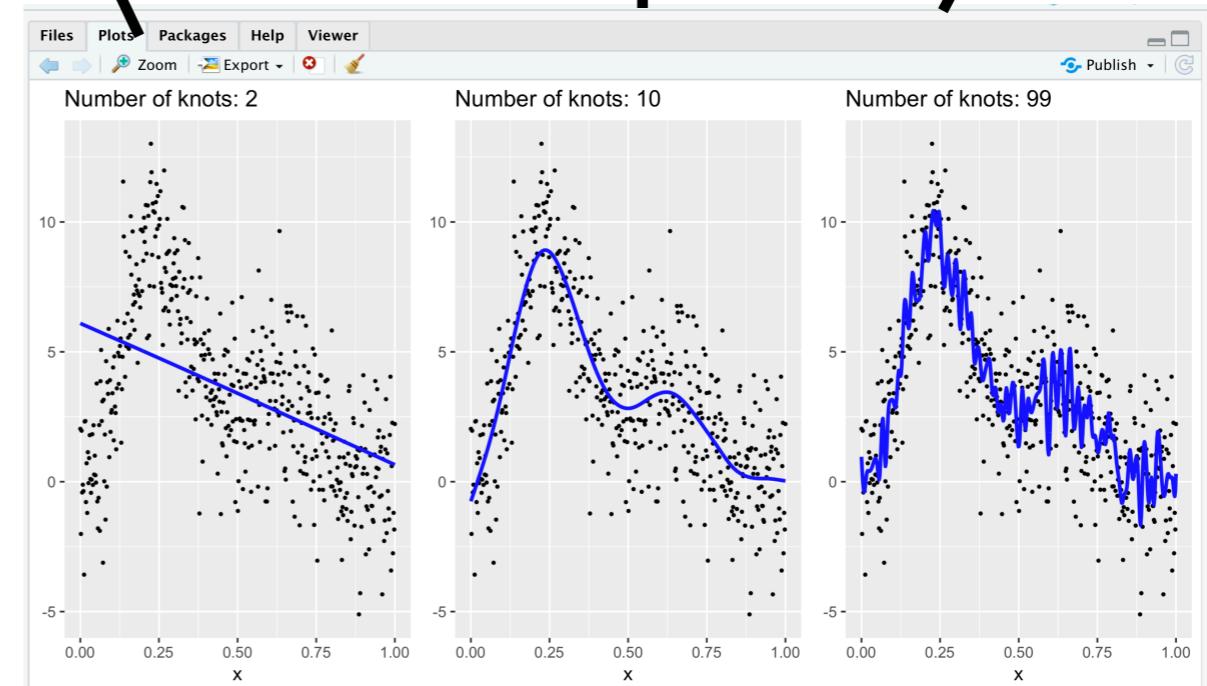
Typical Model Performance

Fit/train model on
the ***training*** data

Assess your
model's "error" on
independent ***test***
data

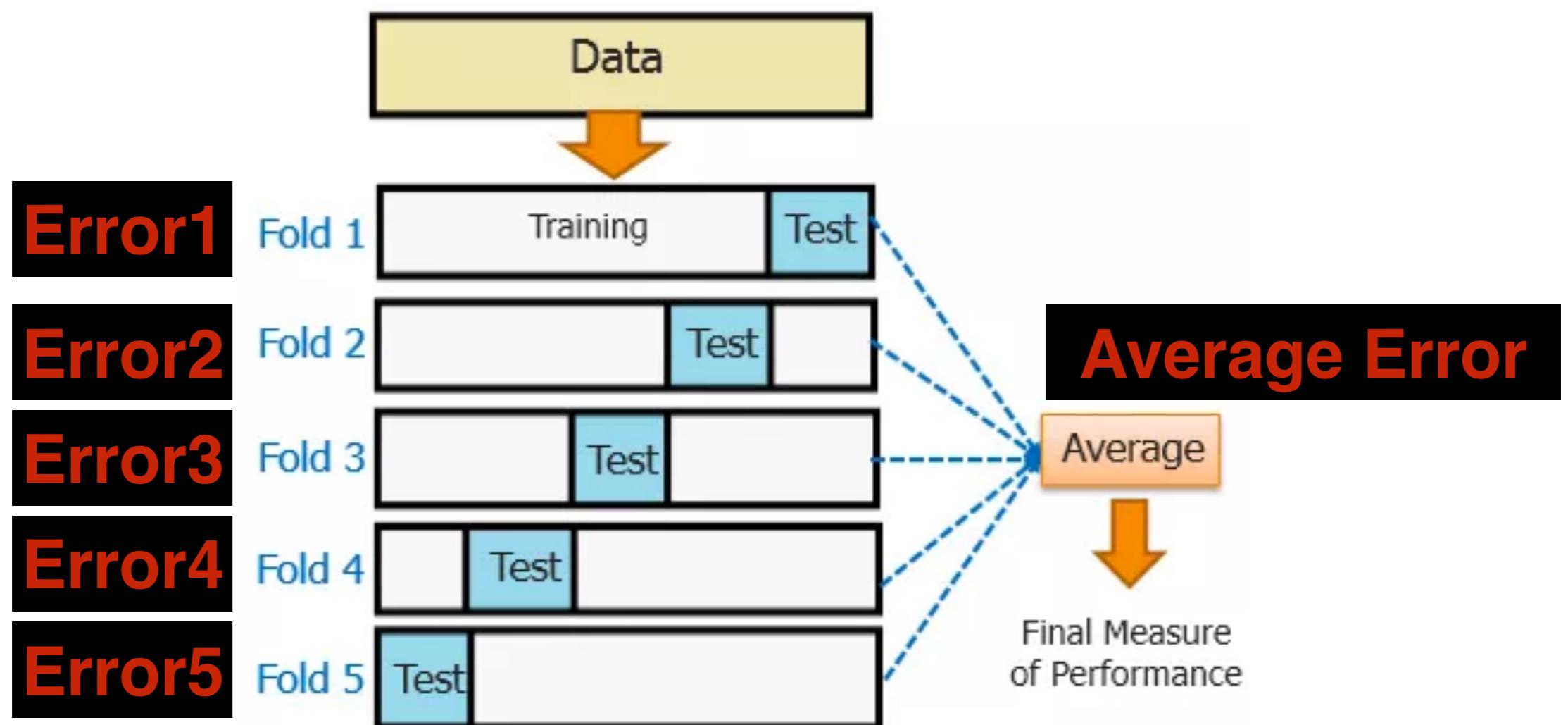


Recall for splines,
the # of knots controls
the **model complexity**

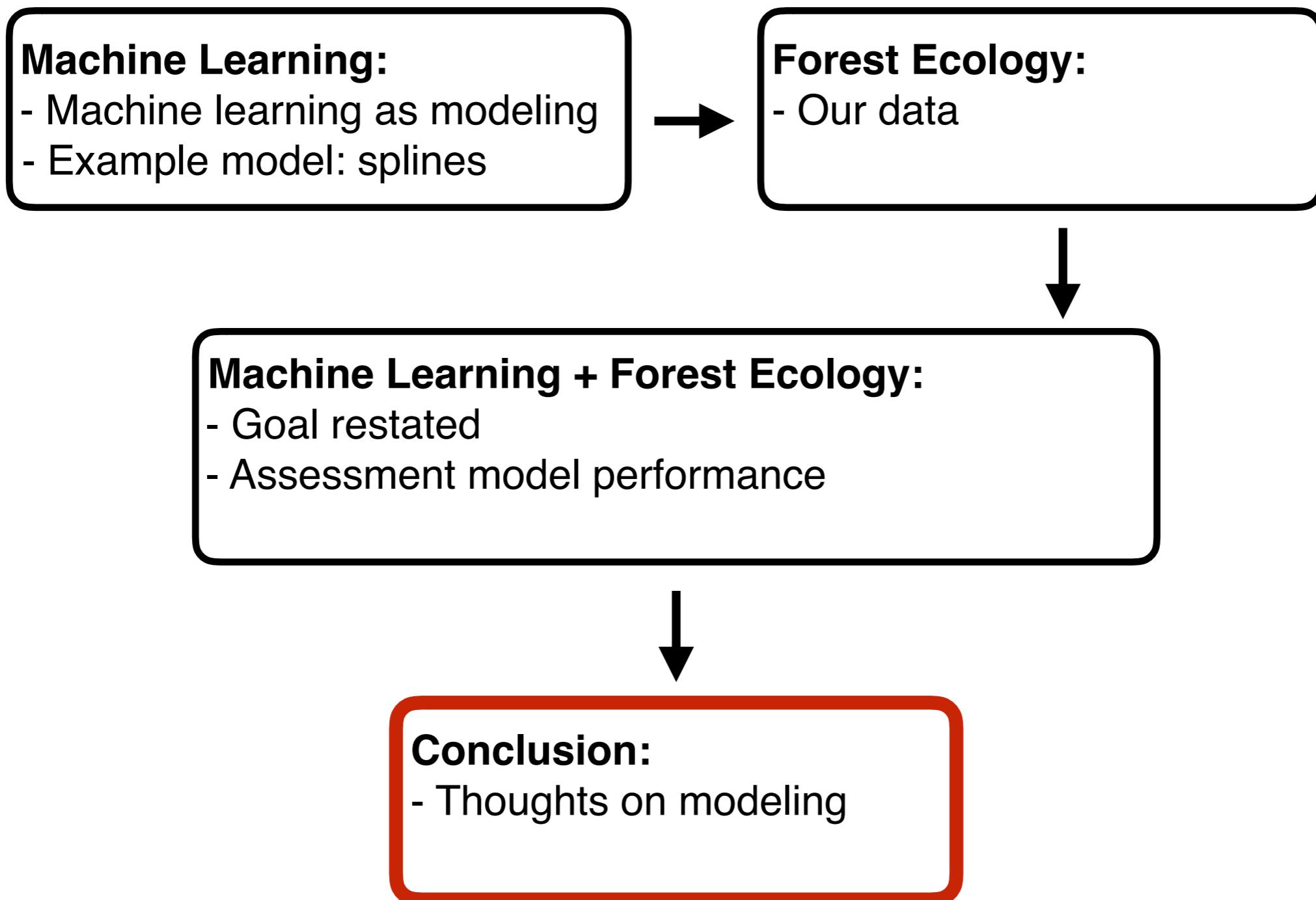


Generalization: 5-Fold Crossvalidation

Repeat validation training/test set split 5 times:



Road Map



$\hat{f}(x)$ Model Fitting



Daniela Witten
@daniela_witten

Follow



Perfect gym for a statistician



Modeling is not as objective as you think

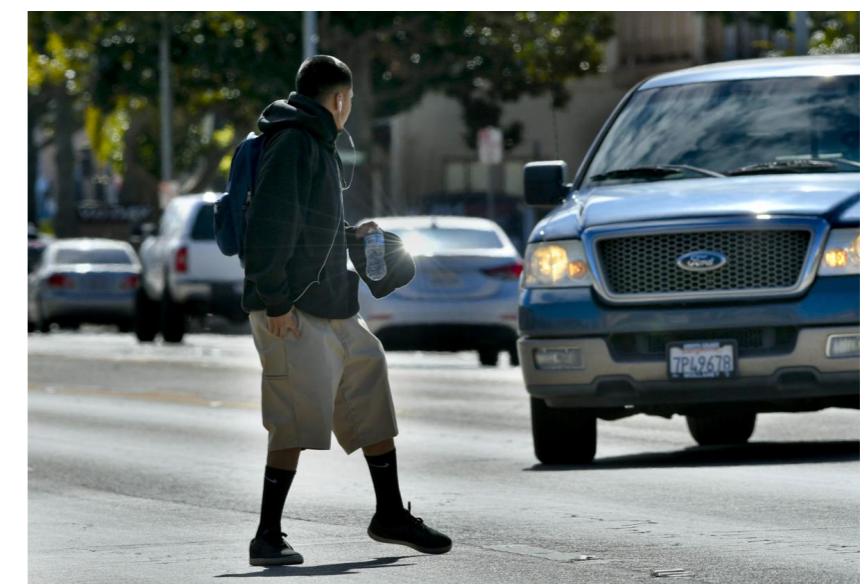
Scenario:



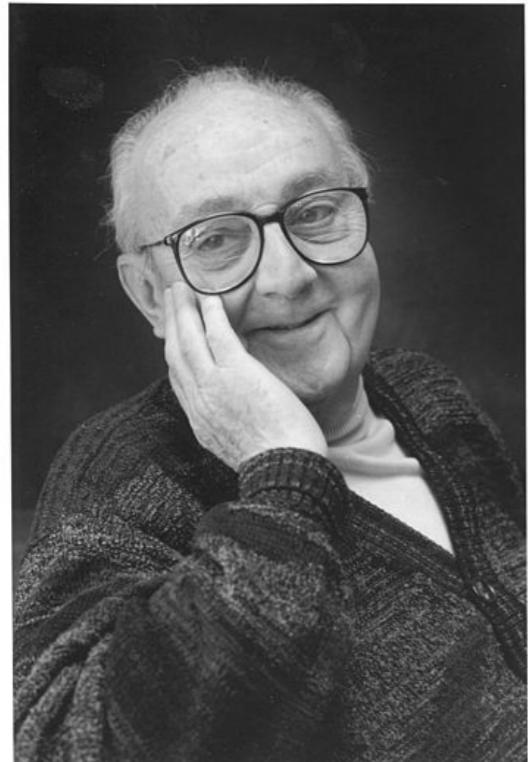
What they think is an
“appropriate” model...



... might not be the
same for these folks:



To Close: Two Quotes on Modeling



“All models are wrong,
but some are useful.”
George Box



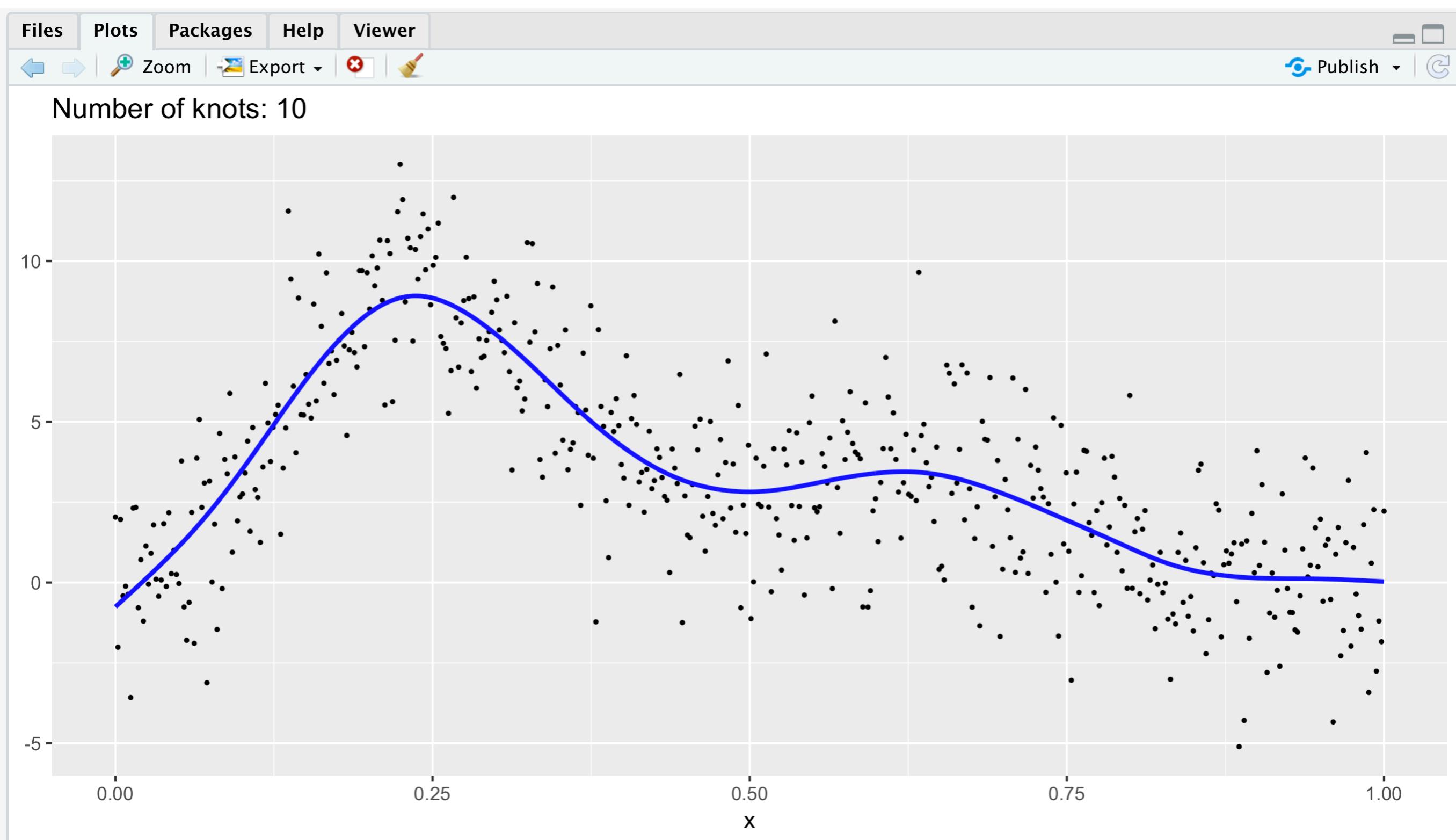
“WTF is up with your
 $\hat{f}(x)$?” @rudeboybert

Thanks!

Before I go: A “Wizard of Oz” Reveal...



Our approximated $\hat{f}(x)$...



... was pretty close
to the *true* model:

$$f(x) = 0.2x^{11}(10(1 - x))^6 + 10(10x)^3(1 - x)^{10}$$

