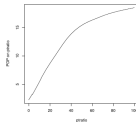
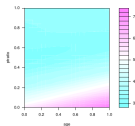
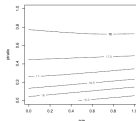
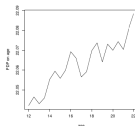


Interpretable Machine Learning

Theory of standard fANOVA



Learning goals

- Properties of classical fANOVA, reason for its popularity
- Equivalent definition of classical fANOVA
- Understand the role constraints play for any functional decomposition

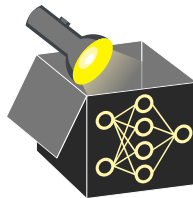
EXAMPLE: FANOVA ALGORITHM

- Remember: Functional decomposition in general not unique
- Standard fANOVA** only one possible approach
- Example:

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{f}(x_1, x_2) &= 4 - 2x_1 + 0.3e^{x_2} + |x_1|x_2 \\ &= \underbrace{2.95 + 0.3e}_{g_0} + \underbrace{-2x_1 + 0.5|x_1| + 0.75}_{g_1(x_1)} \\ &\quad + \underbrace{0.3e^{x_2} + 0.5x_2 - 0.3e + 0.05}_{g_2(x_2)} + \underbrace{|x_1|x_2 - 0.5|x_1| - 0.5x_2 + 0.25}_{g_{1,2}(x_1, x_2)}\end{aligned}$$

↪ seems arbitrarily chosen?

↔ Show: Standard fANOVA fulfills specific desirable properties or **constraints**

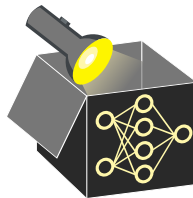


CONSTRAINTS FOR STANDARD FANOVA ALGORITHM

Theorem

Features independent \implies The components defined by standard fANOVA fulfill the so-called vanishing conditions:

$$\mathbb{E}_{x_j} [g_S(\mathbf{x}_S)] = \int g_S(\mathbf{x}_S) d\mathbb{P}(x_j) = 0 \quad \text{for any } j \in S \text{ and } S \subseteq \{1, \dots, p\}$$



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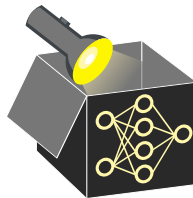
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Implications:

- For any component g_S , all its PD-functions are 0:

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$\leadsto g_S$ contains no lower-order effects, but only pure interaction term
(compare H-statistic)



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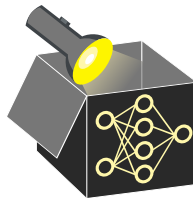
$\rightsquigarrow g_S$ contains no lower-order effects, but only pure interaction term
(compare H-statistic)

- Components are orthogonal, i.e., mutually independent and uncorrelated:

$$\forall V \neq S: \quad \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}} [g_V(\mathbf{x}_V) g_S(\mathbf{x}_S)] = 0$$

- This implies variance decomposition used to define Sobol indices:

$$\text{Var}[\hat{f}(\mathbf{x})] = \sum_{S \subseteq \{1, \dots, p\}} \text{Var} [g_S(\mathbf{x}_S)]$$

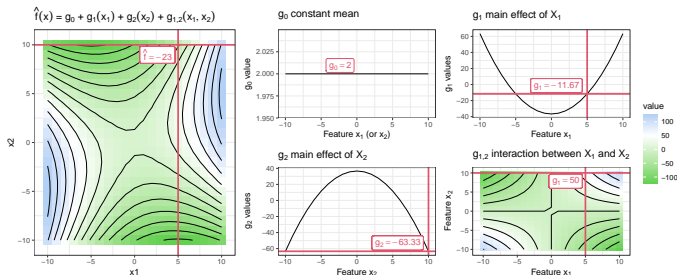


EXAMPLES REVISITED

Example: $\hat{f}(\mathbf{x}) = 2 + x_1^2 - x_2^2 + x_1 \cdot x_2$ (e.g., for $x_1 = 5$ and $x_2 = 10$ we have $\hat{f}(\mathbf{x}) = -23$)

- Computation of components using feature values

$x_1 = x_2 = (-10, -9, \dots, 10)^\top$ gives:



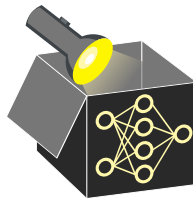
For $x_1 = 5$ and $x_2 = 10$:

- $g_0 = 2$
- $g_1(x_1) = -9.67$
- $g_2(x_2) = -65.33$
- $g_{1,2}(x_1, x_2) = 50$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{f}(\mathbf{x}) = -23$$

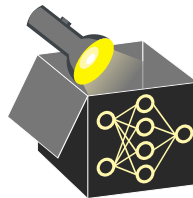
- Vanishing condition means:

- g_1 and g_2 are mean-centered w.r.t. marginal distribution of x_1 and x_2
- Integral of $g_{1,2}$ over marginal distribution x_1 (or x_2) is always 0.



EXAMPLES REVISITED

Example

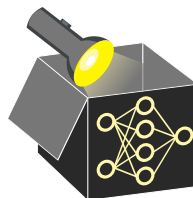


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- ⇒ Main effect terms inside $g_{1,2}$ are chosen exactly such that the one-dimensional PDPs of $g_{1,2}$ vanish
- ⇒ Same for constant terms inside g_1 and g_2 : Ensure centering

EXAMPLES REVISITED

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Example

From in-class exercise: $g(x_1, x_2) = \beta_{12}(x_1 - \mu_1)(x_2 - \mu_2)$

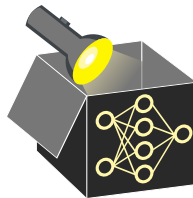
CONSTRAINTS: EQUIVALENT CHARACTERIZATION

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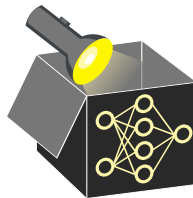
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Features independent \implies Any functional decomposition fulfilling the vanishing conditions must be the standard fANOVA decomposition.
- In other words: Vanishing conditions are equivalent characterization
- In general: Functional decompositions can be defined by sets of constraints
- Many other methods to compute decompositions exist, each with their set of constraints

