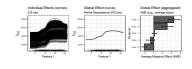
# **Interpretable Machine Learning**

# Feature Effects Introduction

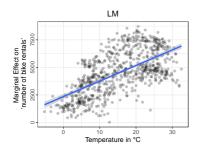




#### Learning goals

- Global Feature Effects
- Local Feature Effects

# **FEATURE EFFECTS - GLOBAL VIEW**



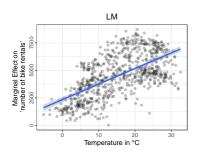


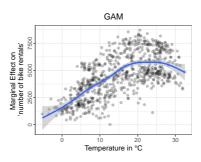
LM without interaction:

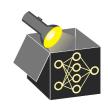
 $\hat{\theta}_j$  is linear effect of feature  $x_j$  (applies globally to all observations):

- Model equation:  $\hat{f}(\mathbf{x}) = \hat{\theta}_0 + x_1 \hat{\theta}_1$
- Scalar  $\hat{\theta}_1$  describes global effect

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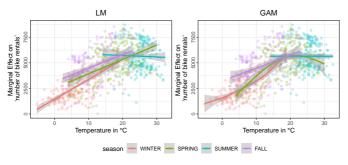
• Model equation:  $\hat{f}(\mathbf{x}) = \hat{\theta}_0 + x_1 \hat{\theta}_1$ 

• Scalar  $\hat{\theta}_1$  describes global effect

GAM without interaction:  $\hat{f}_i(x_i)$  is non-lin. effect of feature  $x_i$ (applies globally to all observations):

- Model equation:  $\hat{f}(\mathbf{x}) = \hat{\theta}_0 + \hat{f}_1(x_1)$
- Curve  $\hat{f}_1$  describes global effect

## FEATURE EFFECTS - LOCALIZED VIEW



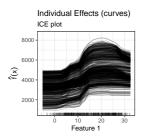


- Interactions: Feature effect depends on other features and varies across obs.
  - ⇒ E.g., effect of temperature varies across season
  - ⇒ Multiple values / curves needed to describe effect
- ML models capture non-linear effects and high-order interactions
  - ⇒ Global view may mislead (single curve may fail to capture complexity)
  - $\Rightarrow$  Local feat. effect methods needed to estimate effects for individ. obs.
  - ⇒ Global view can be reconstructed by aggregating local effects

#### **FEATURE EFFECTS**

**Feature effects** visualize or quantify how model predictions change as a single feature varies, while all other features are held fixed.

- Analogous to regression coefficients (LMs) or Splines (GAMs)
- Different aggregation levels exist (simplification but information loss)
- Methods: ICE curves (local curves)



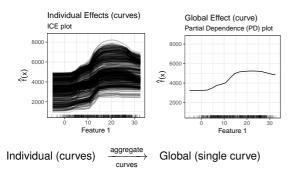
Individual (curves)



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