# Model Selection Criteria

### Four ways to estimate test performance using an approximation

Full model has p predictors

RSS is the residual sum of squares for model with d predictors

$$\hat{\sigma}^2 = \text{RSS}_p/(n-p-1)$$
 is an estimate of the error variance for full model

#### 2. Akaike Information Criterion (AIC)

For linear models: equivalent to Mallow's  $C_p$  (proportional to)

$$AIC = \frac{1}{n\hat{\sigma}^2} \left( RSS + 2d\hat{\sigma}^2 \right)$$

we are penalizing models of higher dimensionality (larger d, greater penalty)  $\implies$  choose the model which has **minimum** AIC

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### Four ways to estimate test performance using an approximation

Full model has p predictors

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 is an estimate of the error variance for full model

#### 3. Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC)

For linear models: equivalent to Mallow's  ${\it C_p}$  (proportional to)

$$BIC = \frac{1}{n\hat{\sigma}^2} \left( \text{RSS} + \log(n) d\hat{\sigma}^2 \right)$$
heavier penalty

we are penalizing models of higher dimensionality (larger d, greater penalty)  $\implies$  choose the model which has **minimum** BIC