

# Selection Bias

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Math 243: Stat Learning

October 6th, 2021

# Outline

In today's class, we will . . .

- Investigate the relationship between selection bias and feature selection
- Discuss data from homework 3 (Ames House Prices)

## Section 1

# Selection Bias

# Inference?

Consider the solubility data contain chemical structure for 951 compounds.

- Suppose I use best subset selection and find that the best model has two variables:

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## Call:  
## lm(formula = Solubility ~ MolWeight + NumCarbon, data = solTrain)  
##  
## Residuals:  
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max  
## -5.9457 -0.8693  0.2089  0.9791  6.9006  
##  
## Coefficients:  
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)  
## (Intercept)  0.0638181  0.1180806   0.540   0.589  
## MolWeight   -0.0093029  0.0008226 -11.309 < 2e-16 ***  
## NumCarbon   -0.0916261  0.0152151  -6.022 2.46e-09 ***  
## ---  
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1  
##  
## Residual standard error: 1.563 on 948 degrees of freedom  
## Multiple R-squared:  0.4181, Adjusted R-squared:  0.4169  
## F-statistic: 340.6 on 2 and 948 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16
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- Can I conclude that `MolWeight` has a statistically significant linear relationship with `Solubility`, in the presence of `NumCarbon`, at the 0.001 level?
- Can I conclude that the  $F$  test is statistically significant at the 0.001 level?

# The Problem of Multiple Comparisons

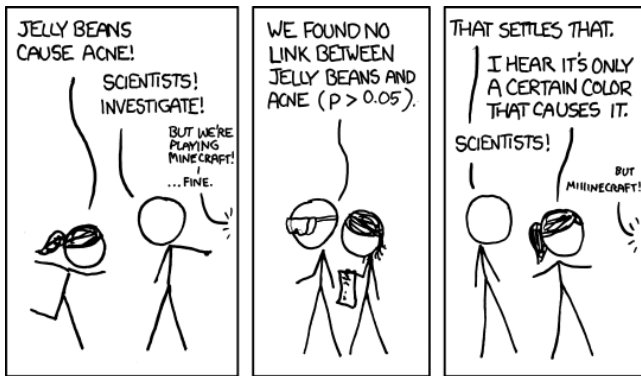
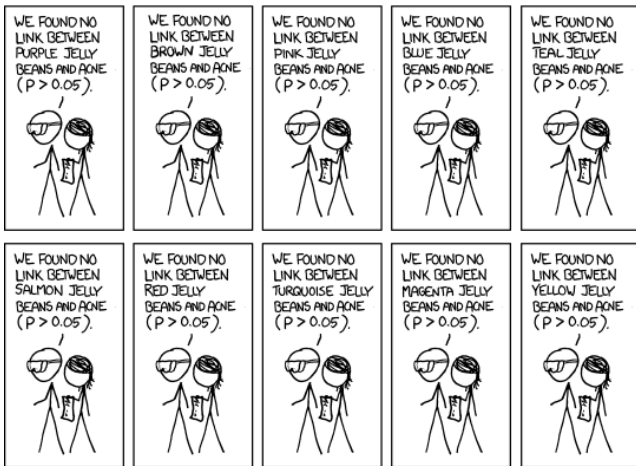
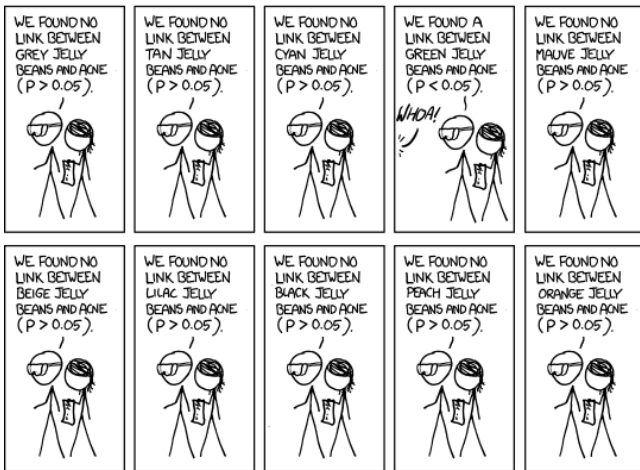


Figure 1: <https://xkcd.com/882>

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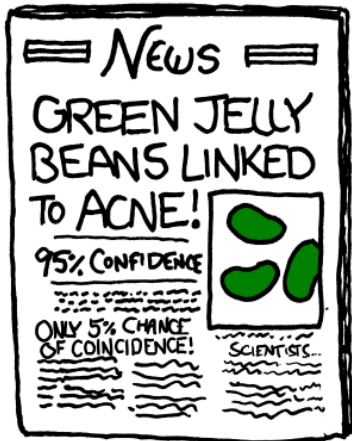


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  - Error estimates must be made using cross-validation and inference performed using bootstrapping.
  - However, the **entire** feature selection process must be independently performed on each fold / bootstrap.



# An Illustration of Resampling for Feature Selection

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  - In situations where prediction is goal, can *sometimes* lead to more accurate predictions (especially when combined with cross-validation)
- Drawbacks:
  - Yields overly optimistic  $R^2$ .
  - p-values reported are meaningless
  - prediction intervals are too narrow
  - **Very** unstable under collinearity
  - Model coefficients are often too high
  - Amplifies “regression to the mean” effect
  - There are other methods that perform feature selection without these problems

## Section 2

# Ames House Price Data

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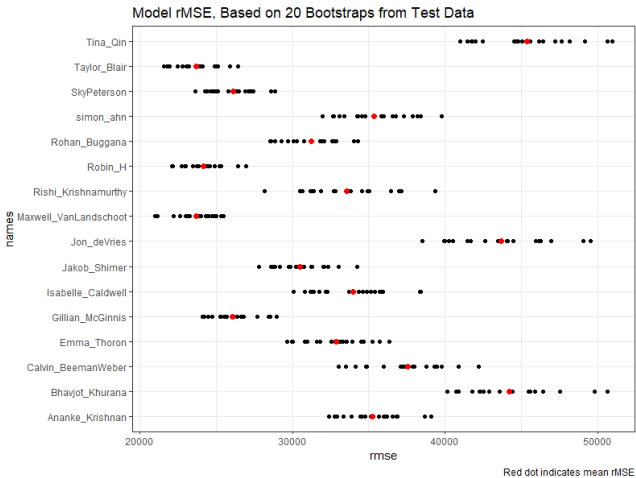


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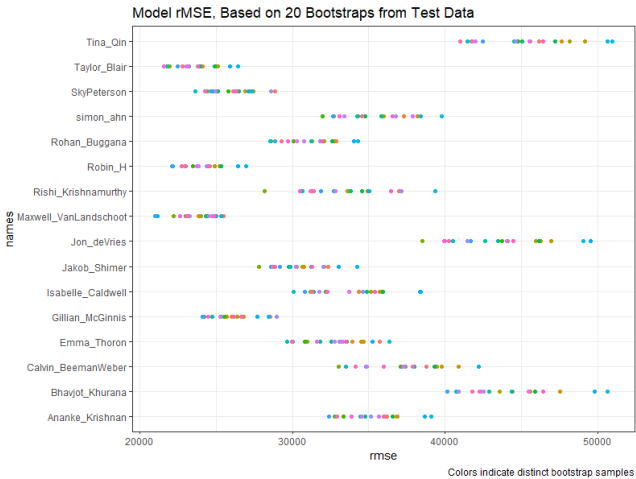
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- The lowest three model rMSE were

Name	Taylor	Maxwell	Robin
rMSE	\$23,722	\$23,920	\$24,388
SD	\$1,626	\$1,823	\$1,580

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## Further Investigation (Homework 5):

- Use `regsubsets` to assist with feature selection
- Use a cross-validation to assess and compare model performance