

# Assessing Model Accuracy

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Math 243: Stat Learning

September 8th, 2021

# Outline

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## Section 1

# How Old?

# Reflection

**The task:** Consider photos for 8 math and stats faculty at Reed. Estimate the age of each faculty member (at the time photo was taken).



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- Did it represent a classification or regression problem?
- Were you interested primarily in prediction or inference?

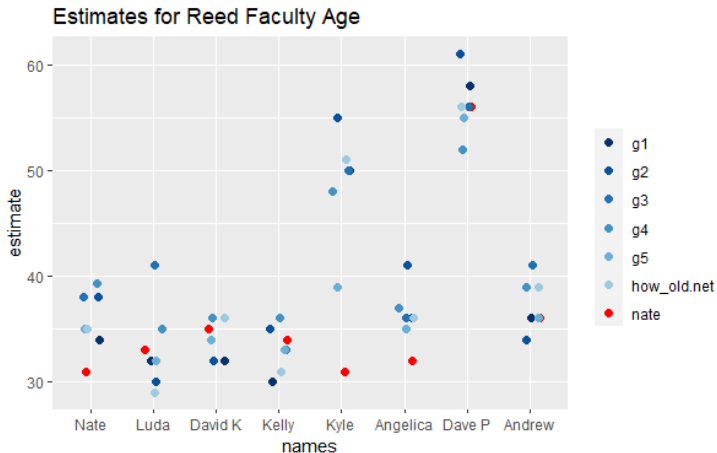
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- Did it represent a classification or regression problem?
- Were you interested primarily in prediction or inference?
- Did you use parametric or non-parametric methods?

# The Results



# Debrief

- How should we quantify error?
- What are some sources for error in our estimates?
- How should we assess the overall accuracy of a group's predictions?
- Did any groups seem to consistently over- or under-estimate ages? By how much?
- Do any faculty member ages seem to consistently be over- or under-estimated?
- Are there any faculty members where the guesses seem to be in a particularly large or small range?

## Section 2

# Mean Squared Error

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- For regression, the most common measure of error is the **Mean Squared Error (MSE)**:

$$\text{MSE}(\hat{f}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left( y_i - \hat{f}(x_i) \right)^2$$

where  $\hat{f}$  is the model, the  $x_i$  are the observed predictor values, and the  $y_i$  are the corresponding observed response values.



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where  $\hat{f}$  is the model, the  $x_i$  are the observed predictor values, and the  $y_i$  are the corresponding observed response values.

- Under what circumstances is MSE small?
- What are the problems with trying to minimize MSE on the set of observed data  $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$ ?

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- If we have training and test data, we can construct a number of models on the training data, and compare their performance on the test data in order to select the best model

## An Example

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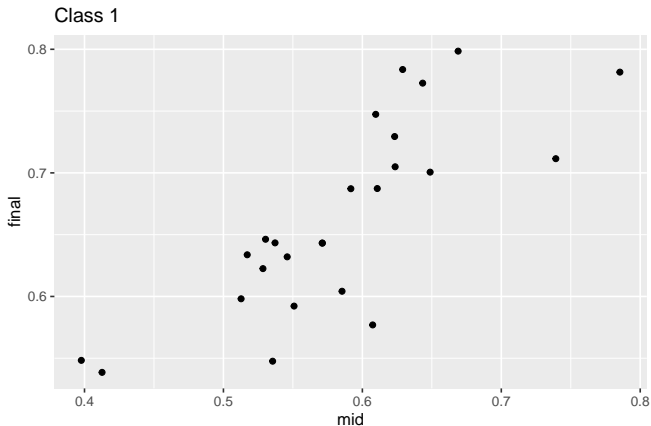
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- Suppose we don't care about how well our model predicts exam scores for the previous classes. We want to know how well it predicts future scores.
  - Use the first class as training data
  - Use the second class as test data

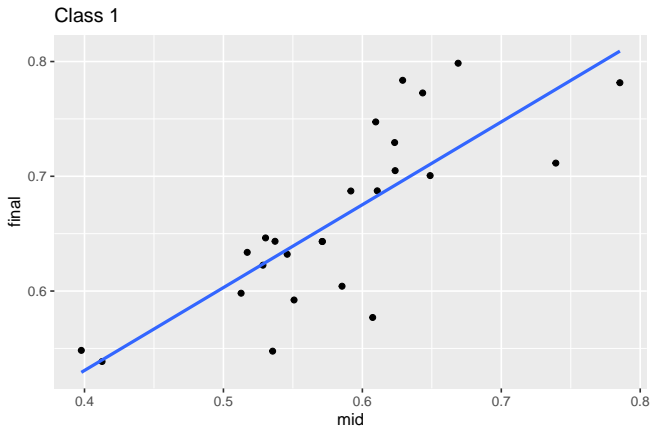
# Training Set

```
##  
##  
scores %>% ggplot(aes(x = mid, y = final)) +  
  geom_point()+labs(title = "Class 1")
```



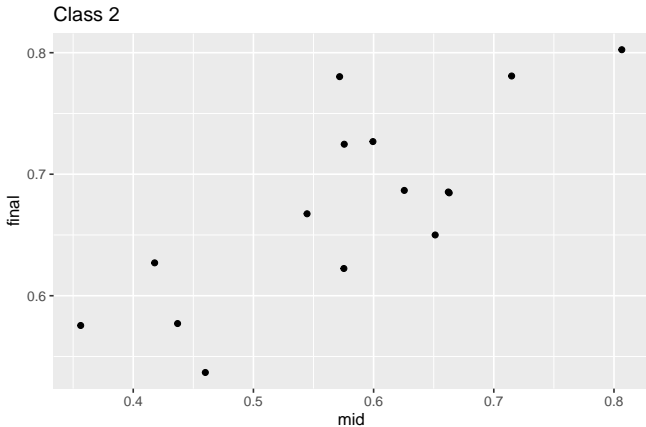
# Model 1

```
##  
scores %>% ggplot( aes(x = mid, y = final)) + geom_point()+  
  labs(title = "Class 1") +  
  geom_smooth( method = "lm" , se = FALSE)
```

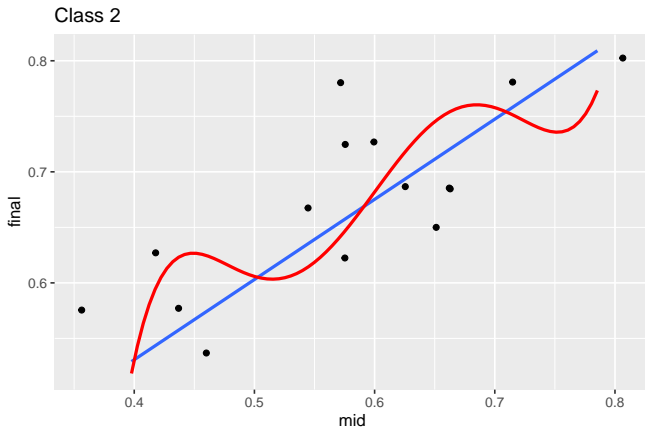




# Test Set



# Test Set with models



# MSE

## Prediction accuracy

```
## # A tibble: 15 x 5
##   actual lin_pred poly_pred lin_sq_error poly_sq_error
##   <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>         <dbl>         <dbl>
## 1  0.537   0.574   0.625         0.00139         0.00771
## 2  0.687   0.694   0.718         0.0000487       0.000988
## 3  0.576   0.499   0.0801        0.00582         0.245
## 4  0.727   0.675   0.681         0.00271         0.00211
## 5  0.685   0.720   0.754         0.00121         0.00469
## 6  0.781   0.758   0.751         0.000515        0.000871
## 7  0.627   0.544   0.595         0.00695         0.00101
## 8  0.622   0.657   0.647         0.00122         0.000585
## 9  0.725   0.658   0.647         0.00450         0.00603
## 10 0.780   0.655   0.642         0.0157          0.0191
## 11 0.667   0.635   0.614         0.00104         0.00283
## 12 0.685   0.721   0.754         0.00129         0.00485
## 13 0.802   0.824   0.864         0.000478        0.00381
## 14 0.577   0.557   0.623         0.000387        0.00211
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## Overall MSE

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 2
##   lin_mse poly_mse
##   <dbl>   <dbl>
## 1 0.00315 0.0208
```

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But no guarantee that model which minimizes MSE on training data will also do so on test data.

In fact, when selecting a complex model that minimizes MSE on the training data, the test MSE will often be very large!

## Section 3

# Bias-Variance Trade-off

## Training vs Test MSE

Suppose we consider a variety of model shapes to predict  $Y$ , with each model of increasing complexity. What happens to the training MSE and the test MSE as model complexity increases?



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To minimize MSE, we need to *simultaneously* minimize both variance and bias.

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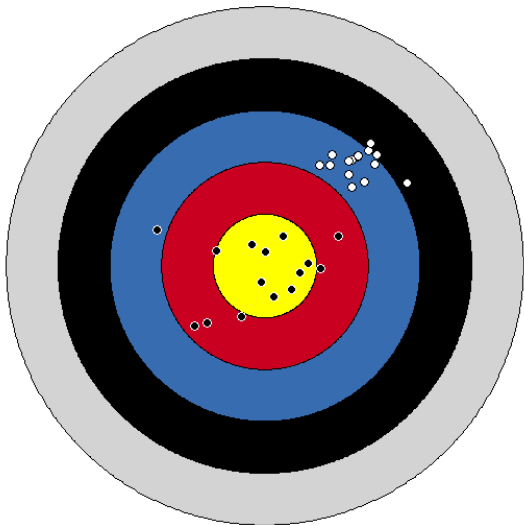
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# Target Practice



# The Trade-off

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How do we solve it?