

INTRODUCTION TO
MACHINE LEARNING
COMPSCI 4ML3

LECTURE 12

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EXPECTED ERROR MINIMIZATION

- THE SOLUTION TO $\mathbf{y}^* = \operatorname{argmin}_{\hat{y}} E_{X,Y} (Y - \hat{y}(X))^2$
 - IS $y^*(x) = E[Y|X = x]$
- IN PRACTICE, WE DON'T KNOW $P(X, Y)$
 - CANNOT CALCULATE $y^*(x)$
- INSTEAD, WE HAVE $Z = \{(x^i, y^i)\}_{i=1}^n$
 - WE HAVE USED Z TO FIND PREDICTOR \hat{y}_Z
- WHAT CAN WE SAY ABOUT $E_{x,y} (y - \hat{y}_Z(x))^2$?

ERROR DECOMPOSITION

$$\begin{aligned} & \bullet E_{x,y}(\mathbf{y} - \widehat{\mathbf{y}}_Z(\mathbf{x}))^2 \\ &= E_{x,y}(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{y}^*(\mathbf{x}))^2 + E_x(\mathbf{y}^*(\mathbf{x}) - \widehat{\mathbf{y}}_Z(\mathbf{x}))^2 \\ &= \underbrace{\text{noise}} + \underbrace{\text{ESTIMATION ERROR}} \end{aligned}$$

does not
depend on \mathbf{y}

\hat{y}_2

$$y^*(x) = E[y|x]$$

$$E_{(x,y) \sim P(x,y)} (y - \hat{y}_2(x))^2 =$$

$$\approx E_{(x,y)} (y - y^*(x) + y^*(x) - \hat{y}_2(x))^2$$

$$\approx E_{x,y} (y - y^*(x))^2 + E_{\hat{y}_2(x) - y^*(x)} (\hat{y}_2(x) - y^*(x))^2 + 2 E_{(y - y^*(x)) (y^*(x) - \hat{y}_2(x))}$$

noise estimation error cross term = 0

cross term: $2 E_{x \sim P(x)} \left(E_{y \sim P(y|x)} [y \cdot y^*(x) + y^*(x) \hat{y}_2(x) - y \hat{y}_2(x) - y^*(x) y^*(x)] \right)$

$$= 2 E_{x \sim P(x)} [y^*(x) y^*(x) + y^*(x) \hat{y}_2(x) - y^*(x) \hat{y}_2(x) - y^*(x) y^*(x)]$$

BIAS-VARIANCE DECOMPOSITION

- DOES $E_{x,y}(\mathbf{y} - \widehat{\mathbf{y}}_Z(\mathbf{x}))^2$ CAPTURE THE QUALITY OF OUR “ESTIMATION METHOD”? E_Z
 - DEPENDS ON Z....
- HOW GOOD IS AN ESTIMATOR “ON AVERAGE”?

$$\rightarrow \underline{E_Z} E_{x,y}(\mathbf{y} - \widehat{\mathbf{y}}_Z(\mathbf{x}))^2 = ?$$

E.G., FOR LINEAR ESTIMATOR:

$$E_Z E_{x,y}(\mathbf{y} - \underbrace{W_Z^T \mathbf{x}}_{\text{blue arrow}})^2 = ?$$

BIAS-VARIANCE DECOMPOSITION

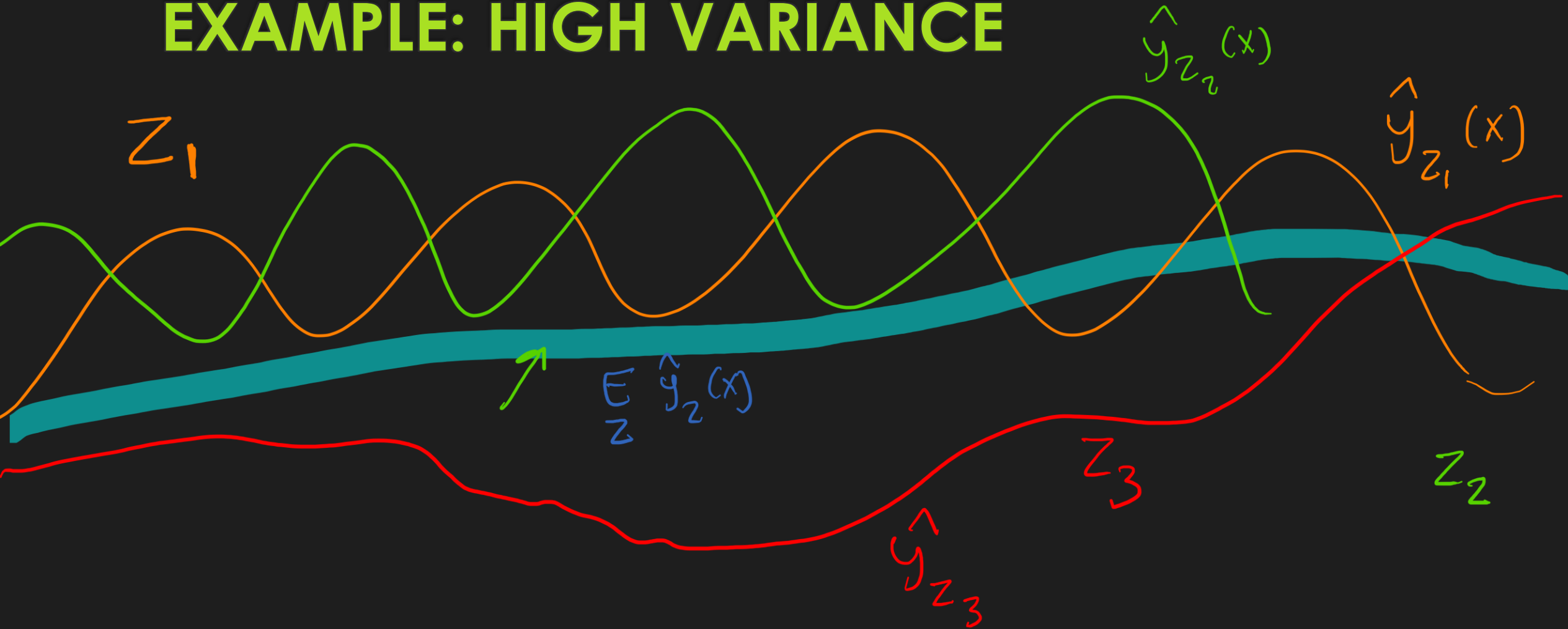
$$E_Z E_{x,y} (y - \widehat{y}_Z(x))^2$$

$$= E_{x,y} (y - y^*(x))^2 \quad \text{(NOISE)}$$

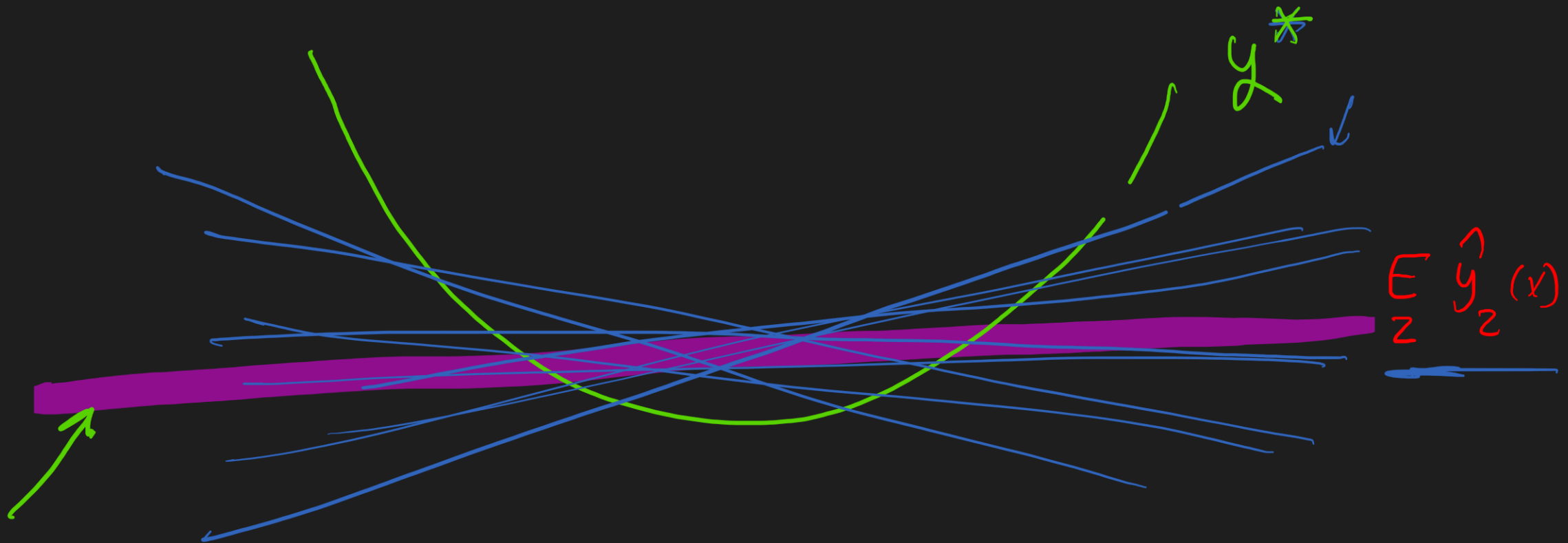
$$+ E_x (y^*(x) - E_Z(\widehat{y}_Z(x)))^2 \quad \text{(BIAS)}$$

$$+ E_x E_Z (\widehat{y}_Z(x) - E_Z(\widehat{y}_Z(x)))^2 \quad \text{(VARIANCE)}$$

EXAMPLE: HIGH VARIANCE



EXAMPLE: HIGH BIAS, low variance



Low bias, high variance?

