

L13: Cross-Validation

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FoDA

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Polynomial Regression

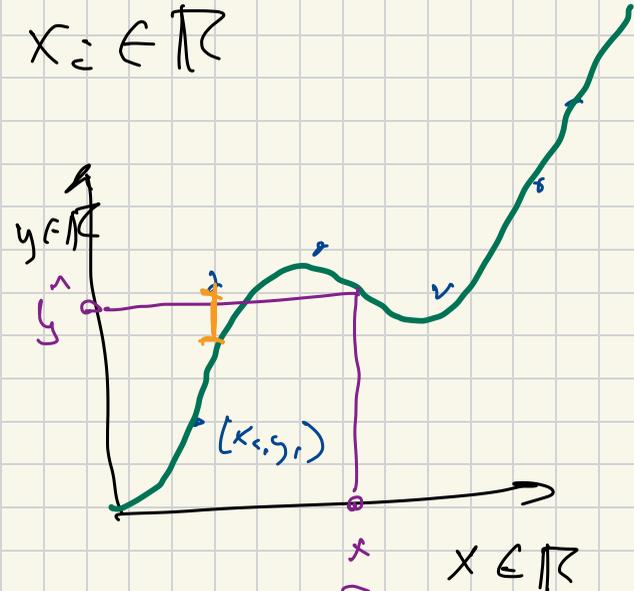
Input (x, y) $\{(x_i, y_i)\}$

$$y: \mathbb{R}$$

$$x: \mathbb{R}$$

$$\tilde{X}_P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 & \dots & x_1^P \\ 1 & x_2 & x_2^2 & \dots & x_2^P \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n & x_n^2 & \dots & x_n^P \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times (P+1)}$$

$$\alpha^* = (\tilde{X}_P^T \tilde{X}_P)^{-1} \tilde{X}_P^T y$$



$$\hat{y} = M_\alpha(x) = \sum_{j=0}^P \alpha_j x^j$$

$\langle \alpha, (1, x, x^2, \dots, x^P) \rangle$

What makes a good model? M_α

Supervised setting (X, y) $M_\alpha(x_i) \approx y_i$

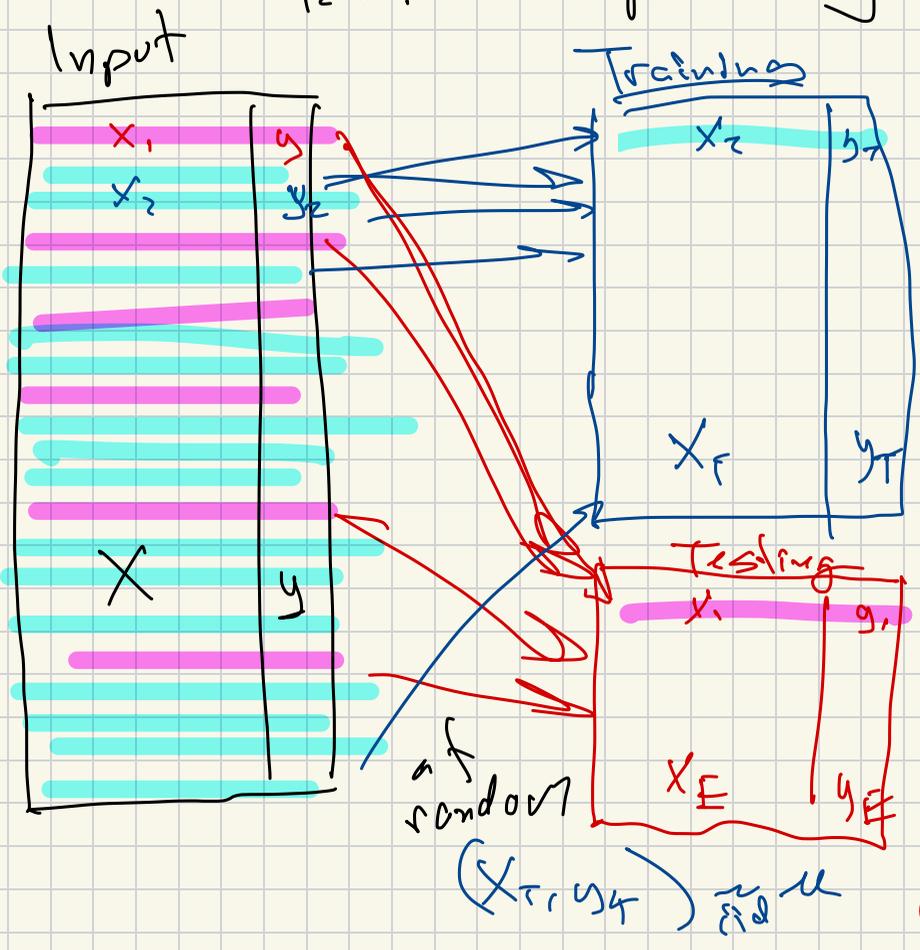
1. predict on new data not trained on.
from some distribution μ

2. consistency: if $\|x - x'\|$ small $\Rightarrow \|M_\alpha(x) - M_\alpha(x')\|$ small.

3. not fooled by outliers, noise

Assume $(X, y) \sim \mu$ (unknown dist)
 (X_T, y_T) , (X_E, y_E) both iid $\sim \mu$

Data Splitting for $C-U$



① Train

$$\alpha_T = (X_T^T X_T)^{-1} X_T^T y_T$$

M_α ← only from train data

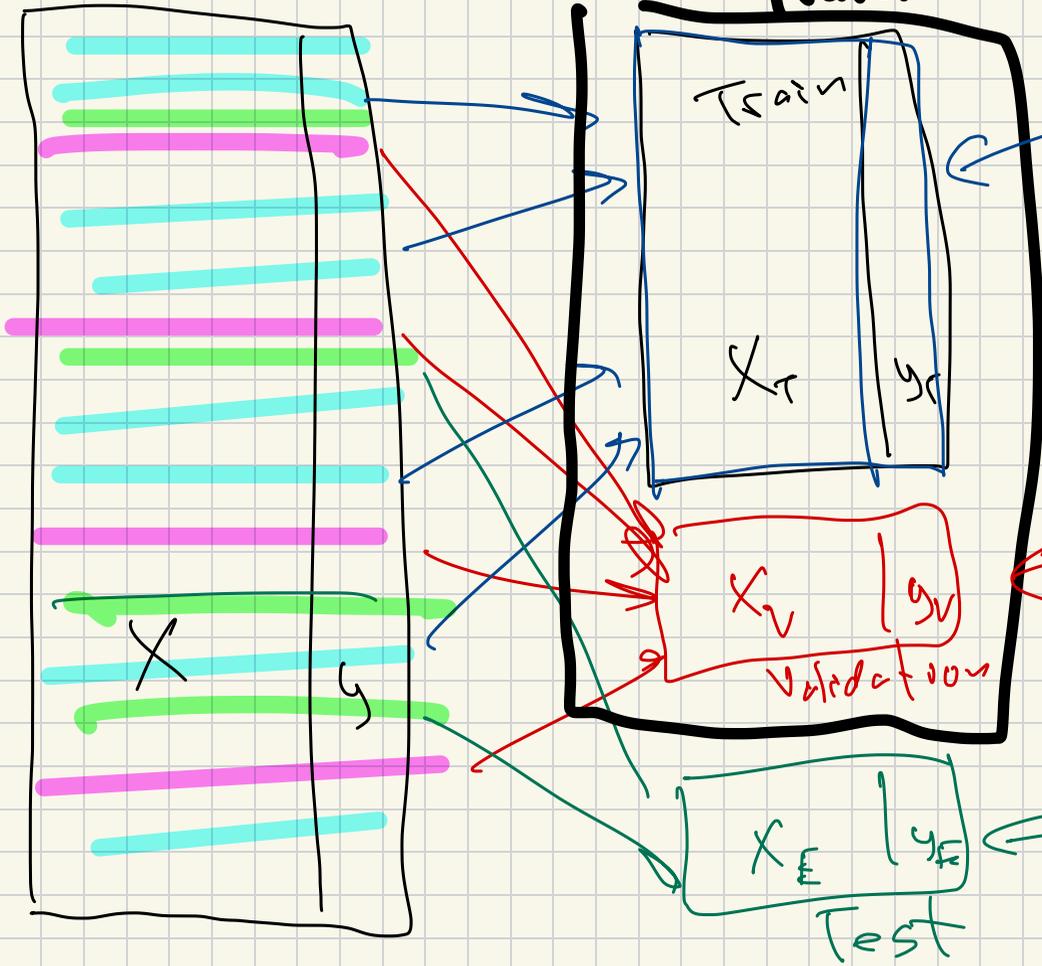
② Testing

$$SSE((X_E, y_E), M_\alpha)$$

$$RMSE((X_E, y_E), M_\alpha) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_E} \sum_E (M_\alpha(x_i) - y_i)^2}$$

(X_E, y_E) → n_E

Train



optimize
core param.

$$x^* = \text{Alg}(X_T, y_T)$$

Validate

- choose mode
- hyperparam

Test
evaluation
generalization

How large to make Train, Val, Test?

Train / Test: 80/20 or 90/10
66/33

Test evaluating 1-dim quantities $\approx 10,000$

Training building high-dim model $\propto \mathcal{O}(D^2)$

Tr / Val / Te \rightarrow 80 / 10 / 10
60 / 20 / 20

