# Expected Test Set MSE, Bias/Variance Trade-Off

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## **Running Example Set Up**

Consider a polynomial regression problem where the data are generated from

$$y_i = 0.001 + 0.005x_i - 0.005x_i^2 + 0.0002x_i^3 + \varepsilon_i$$
  
 $\varepsilon_i \sim \text{Normal}(0, 0.4^2)$ 



## Polynomial Fits of Degree 1, 3, and 15



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Here are fits to a second randomly generated training set.



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Here's what fits look like across 100 randomly generated training samples.



- Bias: Average (across training sets) value of prediction minus true function value
  - For many values of x, Degree 1 fit is biased
  - Degree 3 and 15 fits are unbiased
- Variance: Variability of predicted values across training sets
  - Degree 15 fit has high variance
  - Degree 1 and 3 fits have lower variance

# Performance at a test point

We focus on measuring performance of our models at a particular input value, say  $x_0 = 20$ .



# Performance for Degree 1



We record 3 things:

- 1. Difference between test observation and fitted value:  $y_0 \hat{y}_0$ 
  - Average of squared values across all train/test samples is Expected test MSE
- 2. Difference between fitted value and true function value:  $\hat{y}_0 f(x_0)$ 
  - Average across all train/test samples is the **Bias**
  - Variance across all train/test samples is the Variance
- 3. Difference between test observation and true function:  $y_0 f(x_0)$ .
  - Variance across all test samples is the **Model Error** (same as  $Var(\varepsilon)$ )

## Performance on 10,000 samples



#### ## # A tibble: 3 x 6

##		degree	Expected_test_MSE	Bias	Variance	Model_Error	Bias2_Var_Model_E
##		<dbl></dbl>	<dbl></dbl>	<dbl></dbl>	<dbl></dbl>	<dbl></dbl>	<dbl></dbl>
##	1	1	0.306	0.365	0.0110	0.164	0.308
##	2	3	0.184	0.00181	0.0208	0.164	0.185
##	3	15	0.246	0.000988	0.0823	0.164	0.246