

Module 8.3 : True error and Model complexity

Using Stein's Lemma (and some trickery) we can show that

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_i (\hat{f}(x_i) - f(x_i)) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial \hat{f}(x_i)}{\partial y_i}$$

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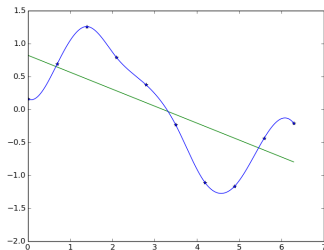
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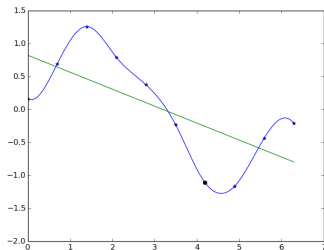
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- When will $\frac{\partial \hat{f}(x_i)}{\partial y_i}$ be high? When a small change in the observation causes a large change in the estimation(\hat{f})
- Can you link this to model complexity?
- Yes, indeed a complex model will be more sensitive to changes in observations whereas a simple model will be less sensitive to changes in observations
- Hence, we can say that
true error = empirical train error + small constant + $\Omega(\text{model complexity})$

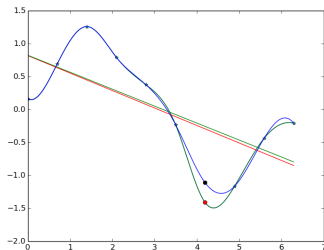
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- We have fitted a simple and complex model for some given data
- We now change one of these data points
- The simple model does not change much as compared to the complex model

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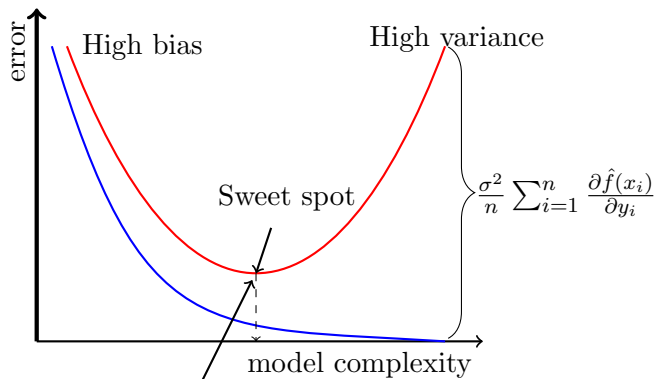
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- This is the basis for all regularization methods
- We can show that l_1 regularization, l_2 regularization, early stopping and injecting noise in input are all instances of this form of regularization.



$\Omega(\theta)$ should ensure
that model has rea-
sonable complexity

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- Hence we need some form of regularization.

Different forms of regularization

- l_2 regularization

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- Dataset augmentation

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- Dropout