

# STAT 213

## Model Selection II

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# Outline

Model Selection

Exploring Model Space

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# So many models...

- How to decide among all these models?
  1. Understand the subject area! Build sensible models.
  2. Nested  $F$ -tests
  3. Model quality measures

# What Makes a Good Model?

## Fit

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High  $R^2$

Small  $SSE$

Large  $F$

## Validity

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Strong evidence for predictors

Simple (Parsimonious)

Generalizes outside sample

# Why Does Parsimony Matter?

Don't we just care about good predictions?

Not exclusively...

- We also use models to *understand* the world (harder with more complexity)

And even so...

- We really care about making predictions for data we *haven't seen yet*.

## Criteria to “score” models

1. high  $R^2$ /low SSE/low  $\hat{\sigma}_\epsilon^2$ : always prefers more complex models
2. Adj.  $R^2$ : balances fit and complexity
3. Mallows's  $C_p$  / Akaike Information Criterion (AIC): estimates mean squared prediction error based on  $\hat{\sigma}_\epsilon^2$  from a “full” model
4. Out-of-sample predictive accuracy (next time)

## Mallow's $C_p$ / AIC

Two measures that reduce to the same thing in the case of MLR with independent, equal variance, Normal residuals. For a “reduced” model with  $p_{reduced}$  total parameters (including the intercept) which is nested in a “full” model with  $p_{full}$  parameters, both fit using  $n$  observations:

$$C_p = \frac{SSE_{reduced}}{MSE_{full}} + 2p_{reduced} - n \quad (1)$$

$$= p_{reduced} + \frac{SSE_{diff}}{MSE_{full}} \quad (2)$$

where smaller values indicate a simpler model (smaller  $p_{reduced}$ ) and/or a better fit (smaller  $SSE_{diff}$ )



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Five predictor-selection methods:

1. Domain knowledge (+ a few  $F$ -tests)
2. Best subset
3. Forward selection
4. Backward selection
5. Stepwise selection

# Automated exploration of predictor subsets

1. Best subset: consider all possible combinations ( $2^K$ )
2. Forward selection: start with null model, and consider adding one predictor at a time
3. Backward elimination: start with full model and consider removing one predictor at a time
4. Stepwise regression: consider both additions and subtractions at each iteration

Note: Choose best step based on  $\text{adj-}R^2$  or  $C_p/\text{AIC}$ , *not* based on  $P$ -values

# Model Selection

		"Scoring"		
		$R_{adj}^2$	$C_p$	CV Error (next time)
"Search"	Domain Knowledge			
	Best Subset			
	Forward Selection			
	Backward Selection			
	Stepwise Selection			

# Example: Baseball Win %

Demo