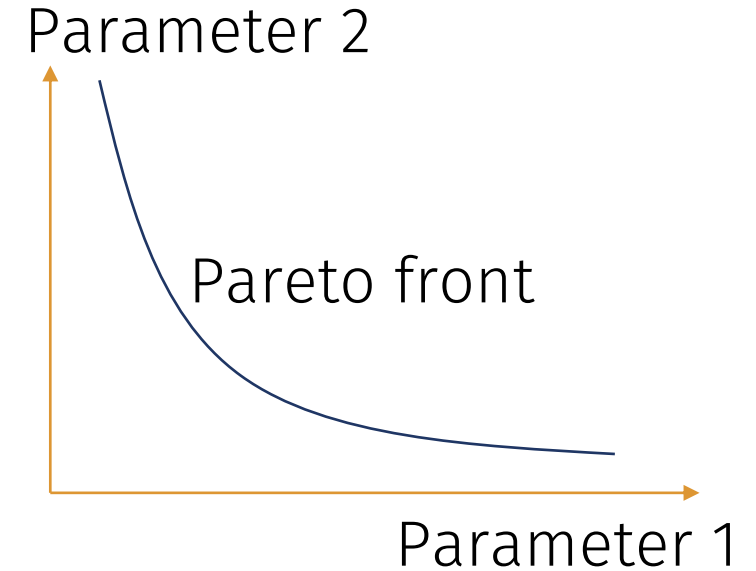


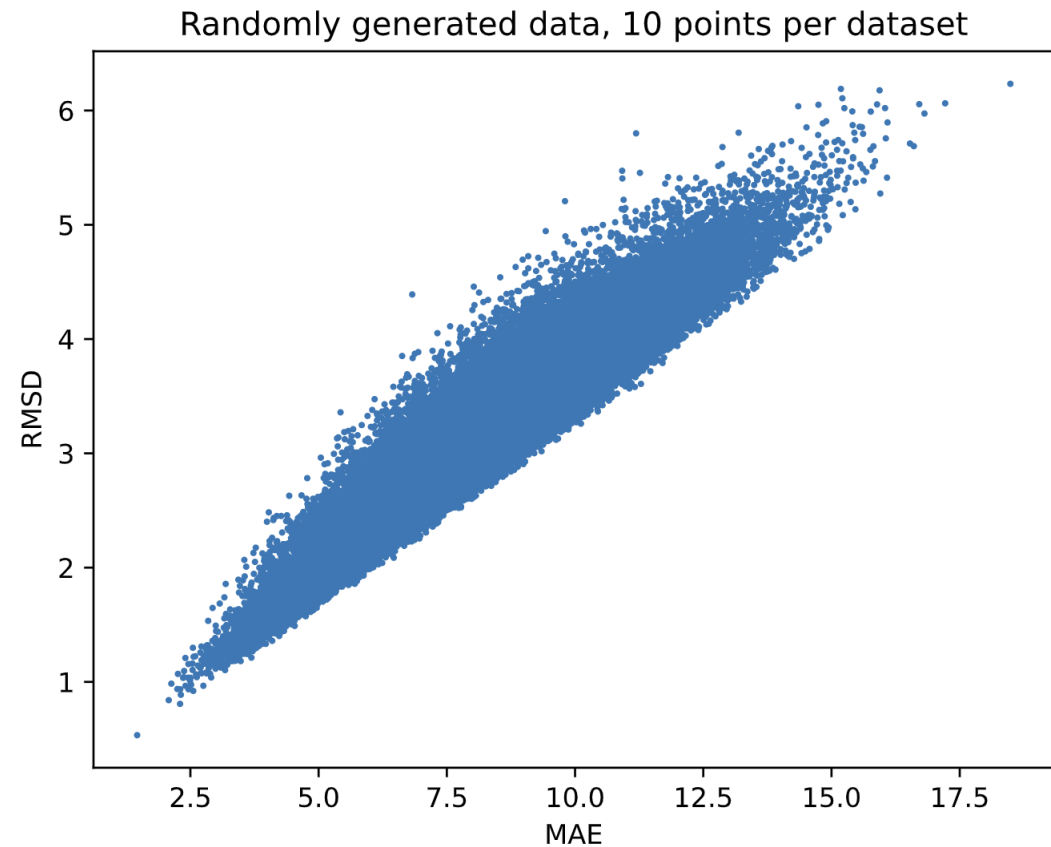
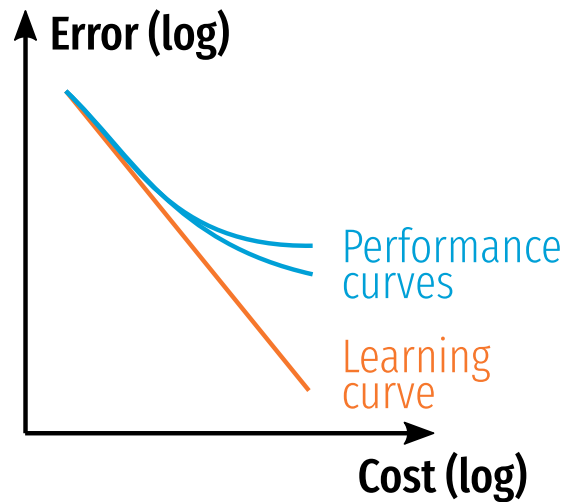
# Assessing Models

- Need a single variable to optimize
- Generally:  $f(\theta) : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
- Other names
  - Cost function
  - Error function
  - Fitness function
  - ...
- Convention: minimize to improve
- Ideally: differentiable w.r.t.  $\theta$
- Defined by problem in most cases

( $\theta$  = parameter vector)



Loss functions: training aims to improve them  
Scores: improve accidentally



## Regression

- Mean absolute error MAE
- Root mean squared error RMSE Least squares, used by KRR

## Classification

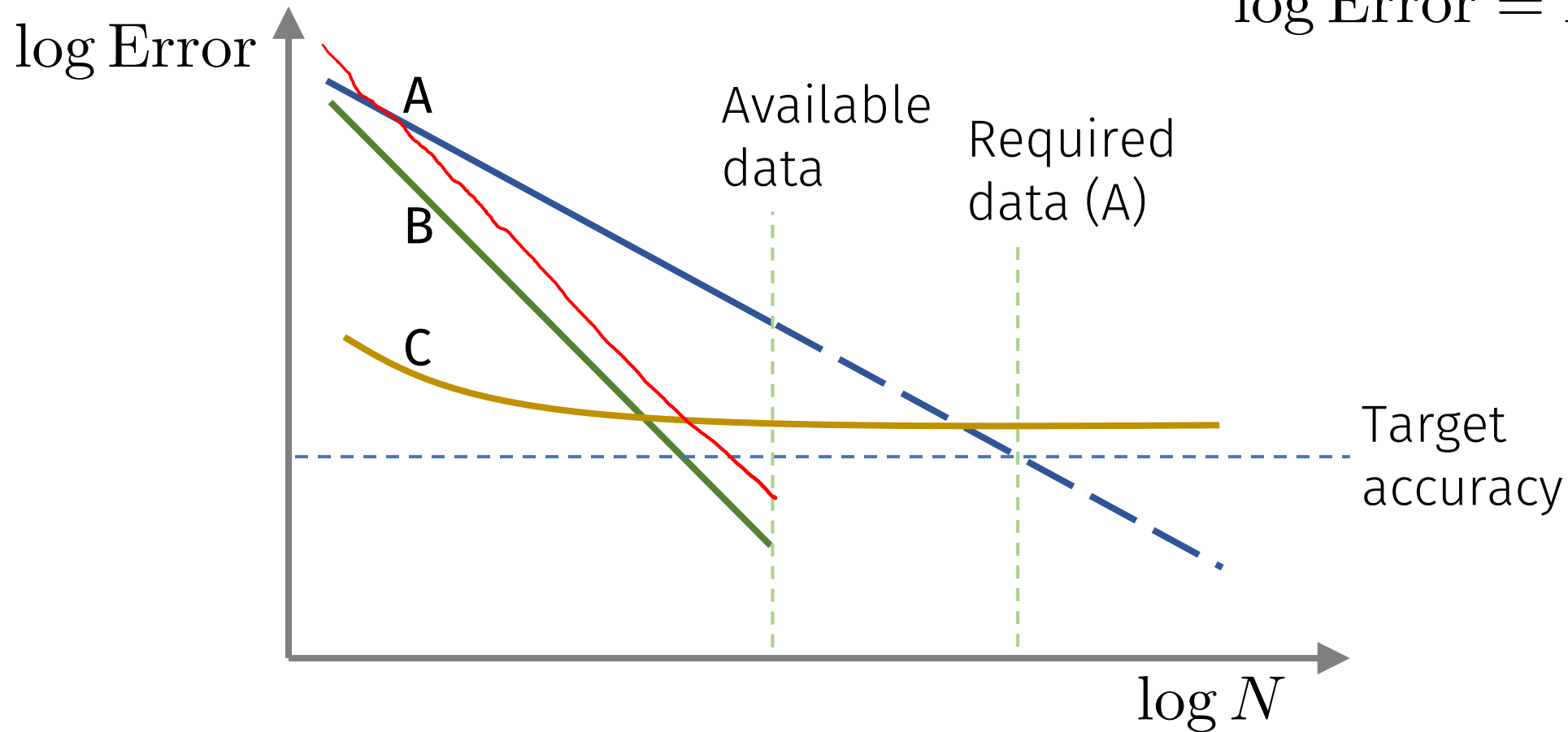
- Information gain IG see Decision Trees
- Log loss LL also: Neural Networks

$$LL \equiv -\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} y_{i,k} \log p_{i,k}$$

N data points, K classes

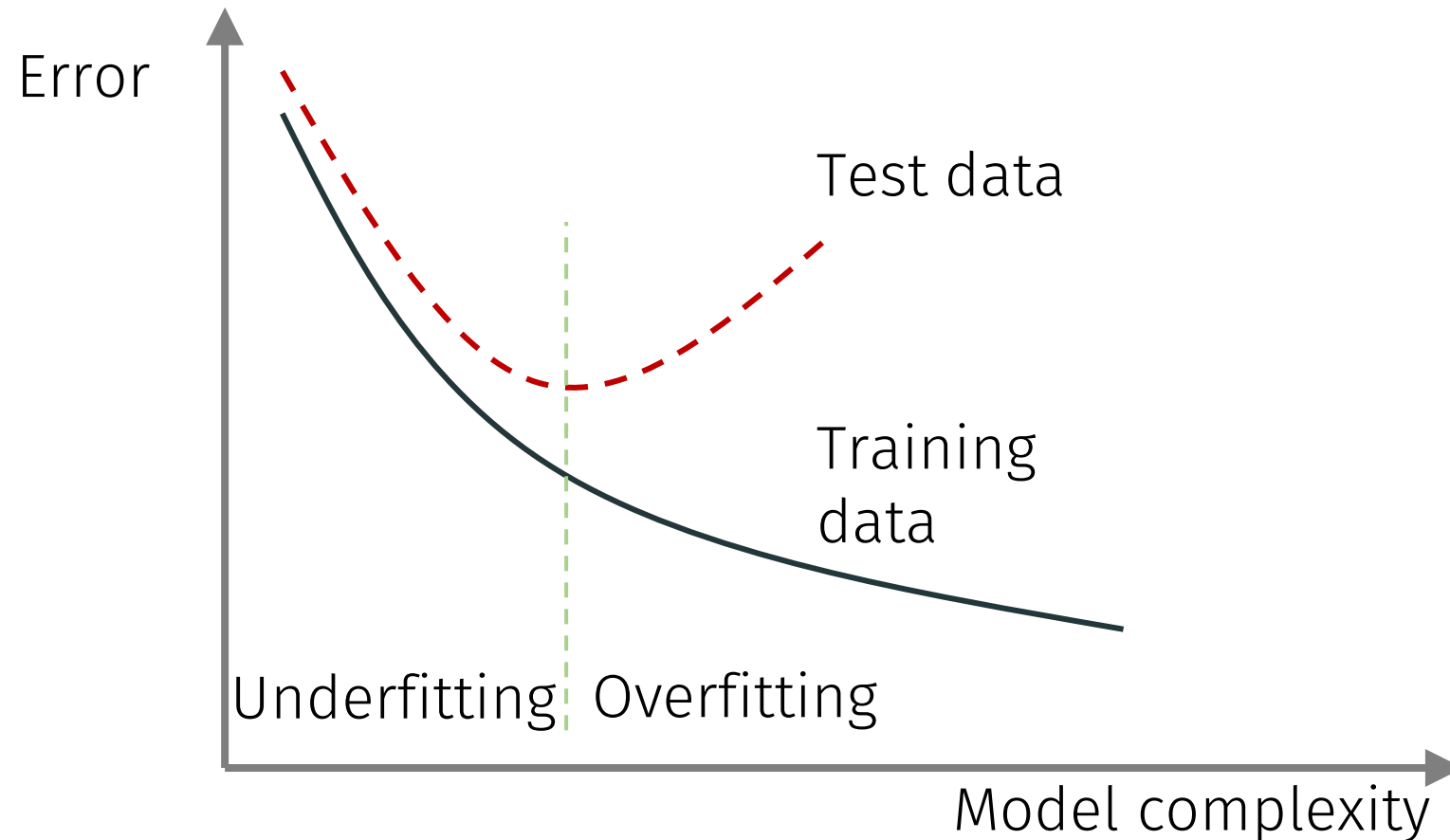
$$\log \text{Error} \propto \frac{a}{N^b}$$

$$\log \text{Error} = \log a - b \log N$$



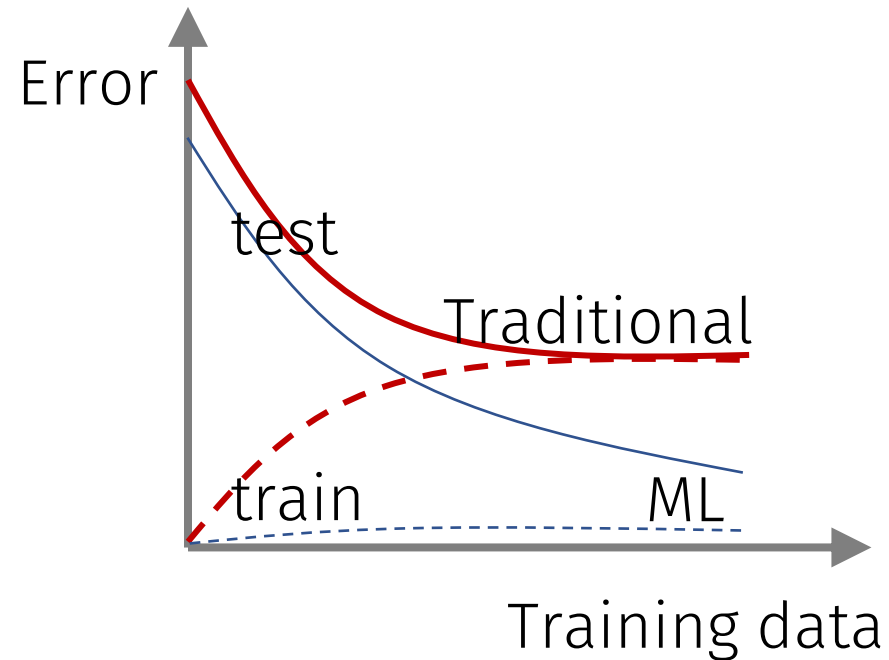
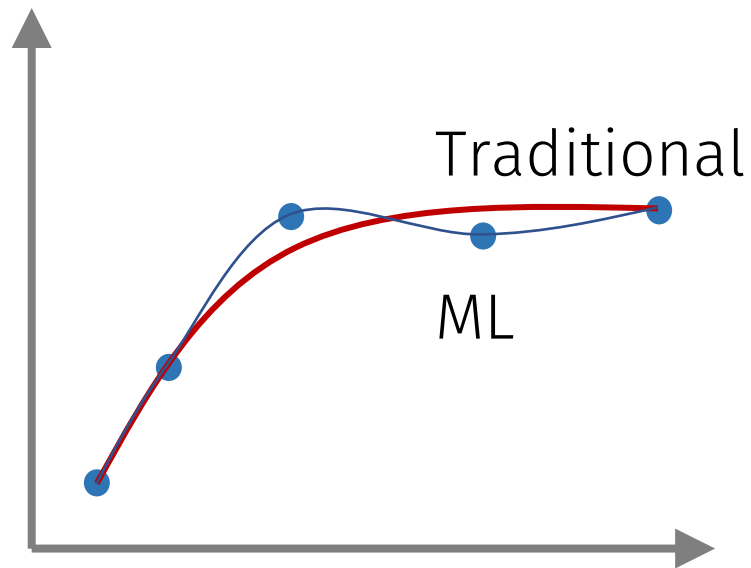
## Classical fitting

- As few parameters as possible
- Conflict between accuracy and transferability



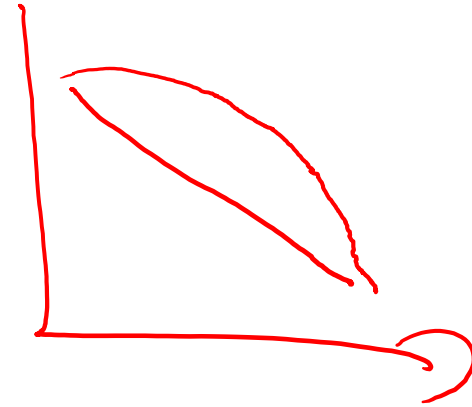
## Comparison fitting approaches

- Number of parameters
- Relative error asymptotic values



## Possible reasons for inefficient learning in models

- No relationship in the aspects covered in the representation
- Ambiguous representation
- Symmetries not covered
- Little transferability in the representation
- Too few data points in relation to complexity
- Underfitting / Overfitting



$x \propto \omega$



## Classification

- Accuracy / Zero-One-Loss: which share is correctly labelled?
- Top-k-accuracy: how often is the correct label amongst the top k labels?
- F1 score: harmonic mean of precision and recall

## Regression

- Mean absolute error
- Root mean squared error
- Max error

**Precision:**  $\text{True positives} / (\text{true} + \text{false positives})$

**Recall:**  $\text{True positives} / (\text{true positives} + \text{false negatives})$

# Summary Assessing models

- Loss function: single target that is optimized
- Score function: testing how well model does, not necessarily the loss function
- Iff loss function = score function: should strictly improve with training
- Some loss functions are fixed: KRR requires RMSE
- In general: free to choose, some are more useful than others (simplicity of solution, gradients)
- Rule of thumb: choose loss function such that model is cheap to train, choose score function such that model is useful in practise