

## Experiment: Cross Validation and WAIC

Let's compare ISCV, PSIS, and WAIC with the generalization error in a simple regression problem. You might better see the result by your own eyes. Sumio Watanabe.

Training sample size:  $n=10$ ,  
Test sample size:  $t=100*n$ ,  
True parameters:  $a_0=0.2$ ,  $s_0=100$ .

Training inputs:  $x(i) = 0.1*i$  ( $i=1,2,\dots,n$ ).  
Random variables : subject to  $N(0,1) : N(i)$  ( $i=1,2,\dots,n$ ).  
Training outputs:  $y(i) = a_0*x(i)^2 + (1/s_0)^{1/2}*N(i)$  ( $i=1,2,\dots,n$ ).

Test inputs:  $x(j) = 0.1*\{1+ (j-1)\%n\}$  ( $i=1,2,\dots,t$ ). % means remainder  
Random variables : subject to  $N(0,1) : N(j)$  ( $j=1,2,\dots,t$ ).  
Test outputs:  $y(j) = a_0*x(j)^2 + (1/s_0)^{1/2}*N(j)$  ( $j=1,2,\dots,t$ ).

Parameters:  $s>0$ ,  $a$ . Hyperparameter:  $\mu=0.01>0$ .  
Regression Model:  $p(y|x,a,s)=(s / 2\pi)^{1/2} \exp( -(s/2)(y-ax^2)^2 )$   
Prior:  $\varphi(a,s|\mu) = (1/C) s \exp( - (\mu/2) s(1+a^2) )$  (  $C = 4\pi^{1/2} \Gamma(3/2) / \mu^2$  )

Training entropy:  $S_n = - (1/n) \sum_i \log p(y(i)|x(i),a_0,s_0)$   
Test entropy:  $S_t = - (1/t) \sum_j \log p(y(j)|x(j),a_0,s_0)$

$E_w[ ]$  : posterior mean.  $V_w[ ]$  : posterior variance

The generalization error:  $G = - (1/t) \sum_{j=1}^t \log E_w[p(y(j)|x(j),a,s)] - S_t$

WAIC:  $W = (1/n) \sum_{i=1}^n \{ - \log E_w[ p(y(i)|x(i),a,s)] + V_w[\log p(y(i)|x(i),a,s)] \} - S_n$

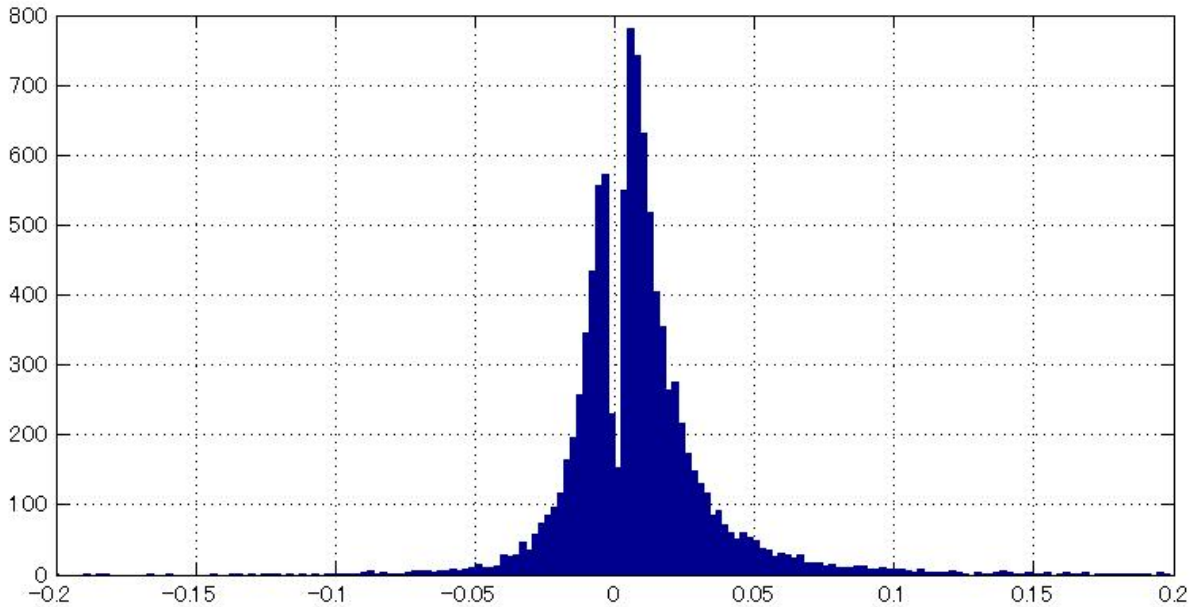
Importance sampling cross validation:  $ISCV = (1/n) \sum_{i=1}^n \log E_w[ 1 / p(y(i)|x(i),a,s)] - S_n$

PSIS : Pareto smoothing cross validation : posterior weight is improved by Pareto dist.

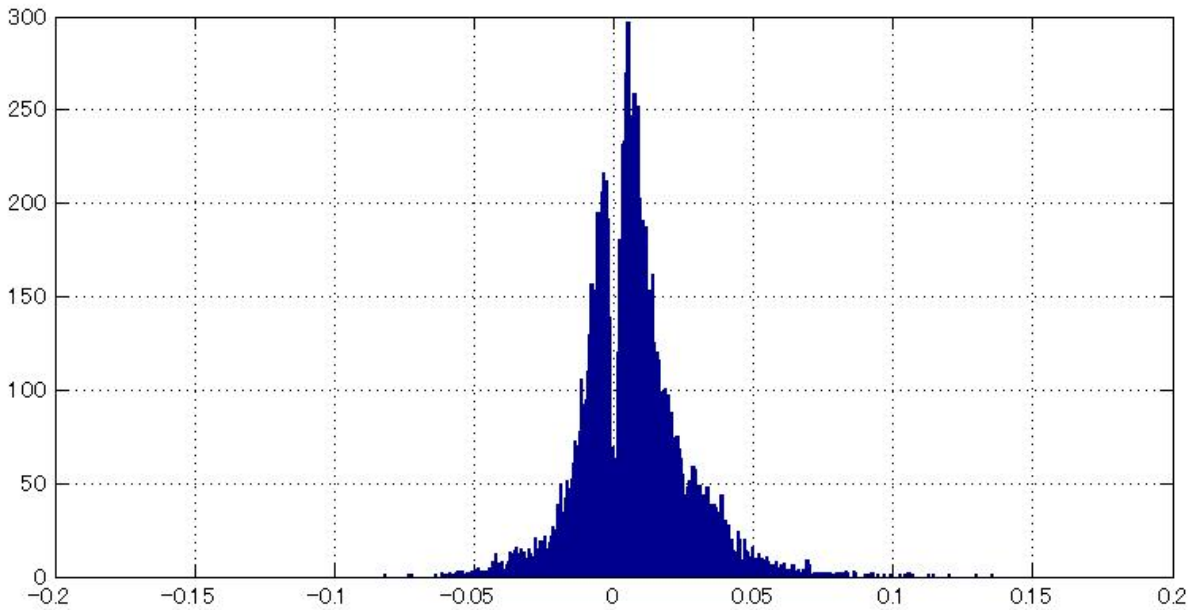
Experiment :  $E[ ]$  is the expected value over all training data.

Compare  $E | WAIC - GE|$ ,  $E | ISCV - GE|$ , and  $E | PSIS - GE|$ .

## Experimental Results



This figure shows the histogram of  $|\text{ISCV-GE}| - |\text{WAIC-GE}|$  of 10000 trials.  
WAIC is a better estimator of GE than ISCV.



This figure shows the histogram of  $|\text{PSIS-GE}| - |\text{WAIC-GE}|$  of 10000 trials.  
WAIC is a better estimator of GE than PSIS.