

## Overfitted Data

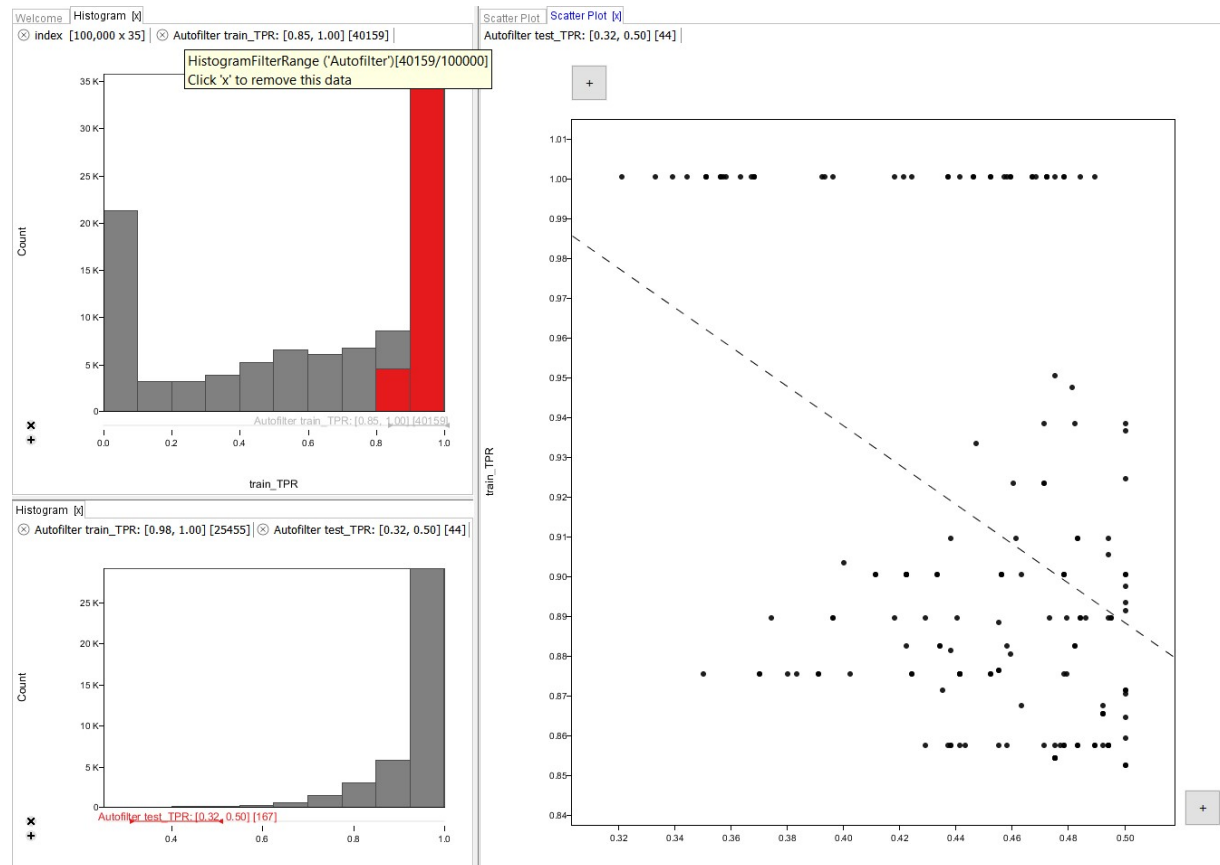
**Notebook:** OstravaSummerSchool

**Created:** 9/7/2017 07:01 PM

**Updated:** 9/7/2017 10:22 PM

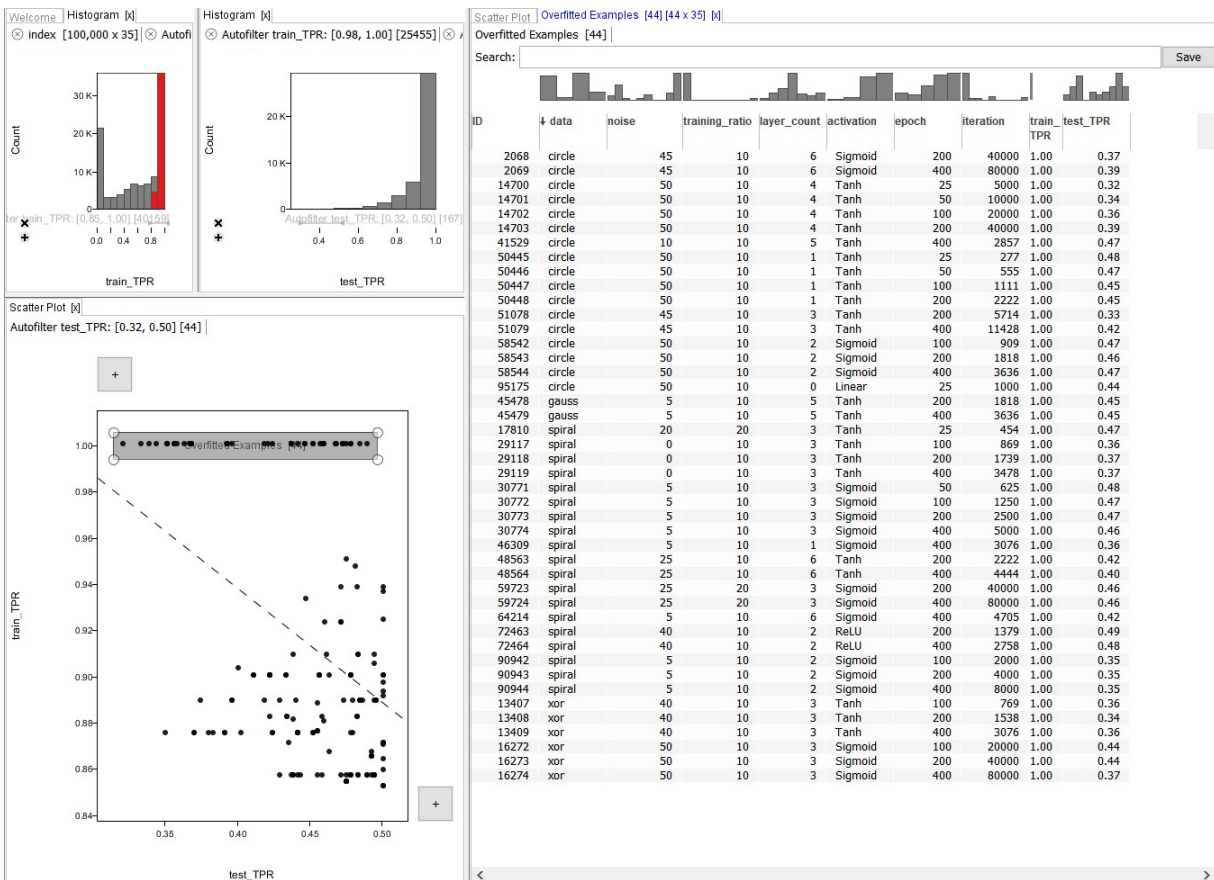
**Author:** manfred.klaffenboeck@univie.ac.at

## The original idea



The true positive rate for the training data was set to 0.85. For the resulting dataset, the true positive rate for the test data was set to a threshold below 0.5. This only leaves a couple hundred results (167, to be exact). The expectation was, that this would at least correlate, meaning, that it happens less for a train\_TPR with a high value (1.00) then for a lower one. As the scatterplot shows though, this is not accurate. A little research shows though, that this is a phenomenon known as overfitting.

## Digging deeper



Focusing only on the overfitted examples and putting the results in a table view, it can be very easily seen, that this phenomenon only occurs

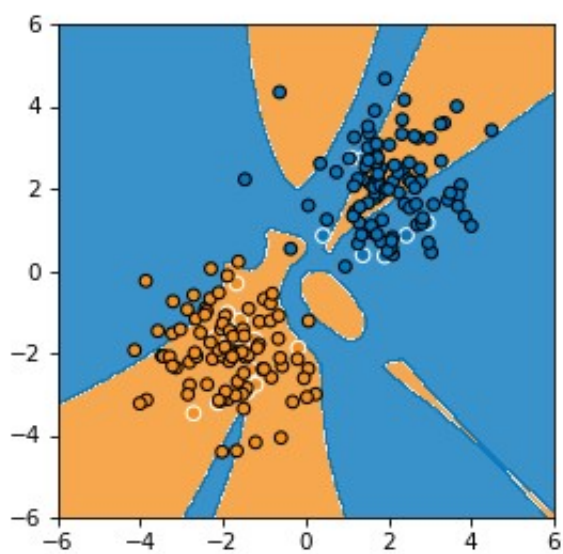
These findings are somewhat expectable as well as reassuring in neural networks in general. At the same time though, it actually is interesting that the training ratio seems to be the only real influential factor in this matter. As can also be very easily seen through the histograms on top of the table view, it happens on all datatypes (although more often in spirals and circles than in the other datatypes), on various noise levels, layer counts, activation functions and epochs. In the case of the epochs, it seems interesting that apparently this seems to happen less often with less epochs.

## Example images

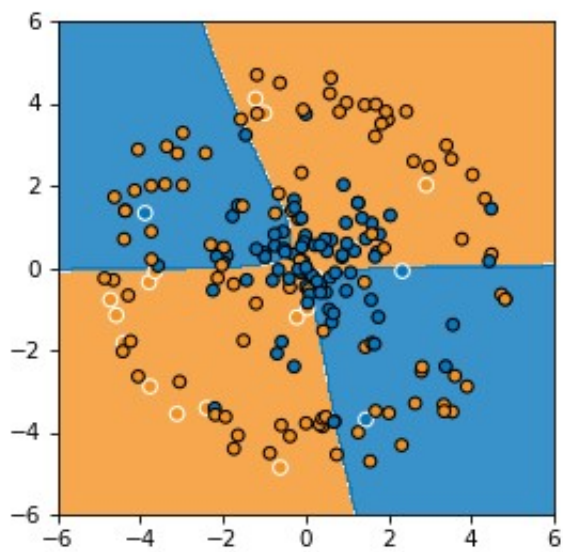
The following section showcases some of learned example images. Dots with white circles around them mark the training data, dots with black circles mark the test data.

As can be seen, the background as learned by the NN always matches the dots with the white circles around them but does not nearly approximate the (more or less) obvious data clusters.

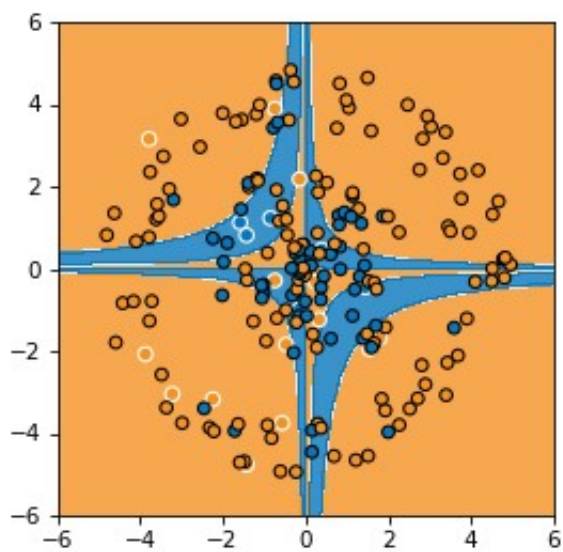
ID: 45478



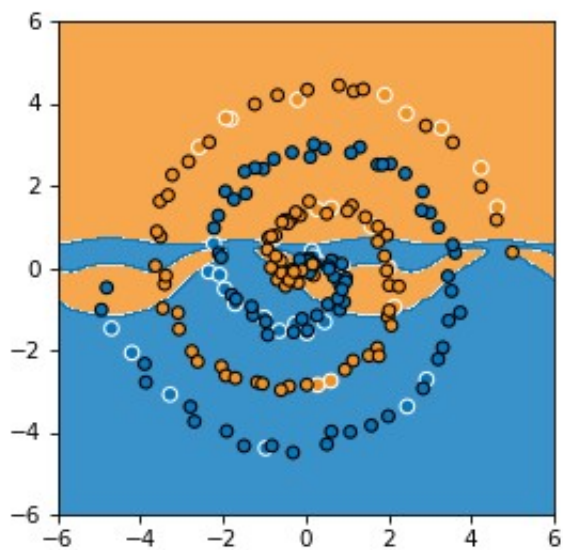
ID: 2068



ID: 14700



ID: 17810



ID: 29119

