

Training/Testing and Regularization

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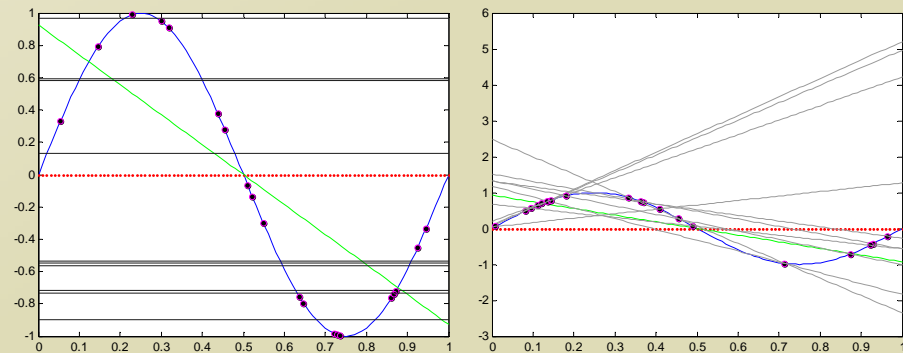
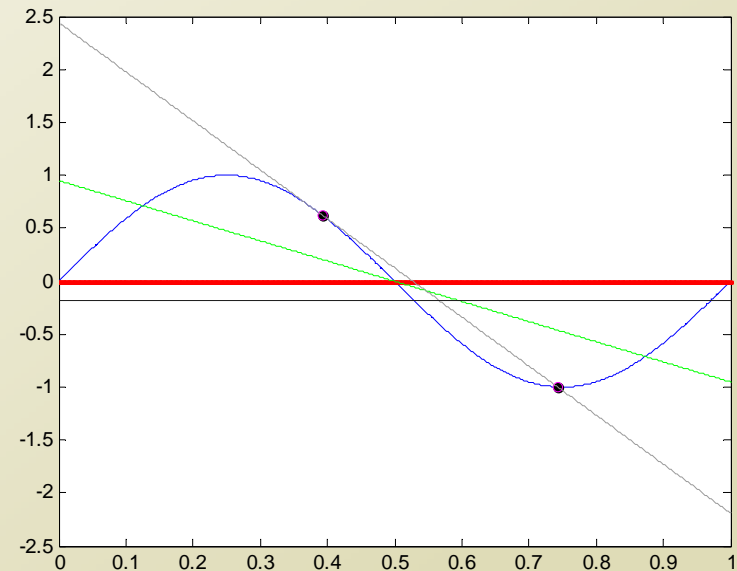
Weekly Objectives

- Understand the concept of bias and variance
 - Know the concept of over-fitting and under-fitting
 - Able to segment two sources, bias and variance, of error
- Understand the bias and variance trade-off
 - Understand the concept of Occam's razor
 - Able to perform cross-validation
 - Know various performance metrics for supervised machine learning
- Understand the concept of regularization
 - Know how to apply regularization to
 - Linear regression
 - Logistic regression
 - Support vector machine

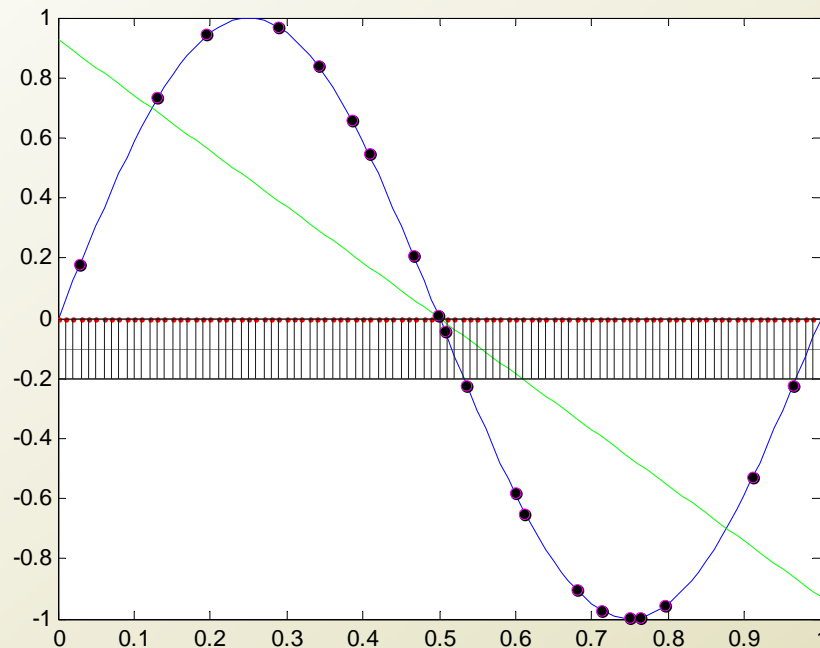
PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

Empirical Bias and Variance Trade-off

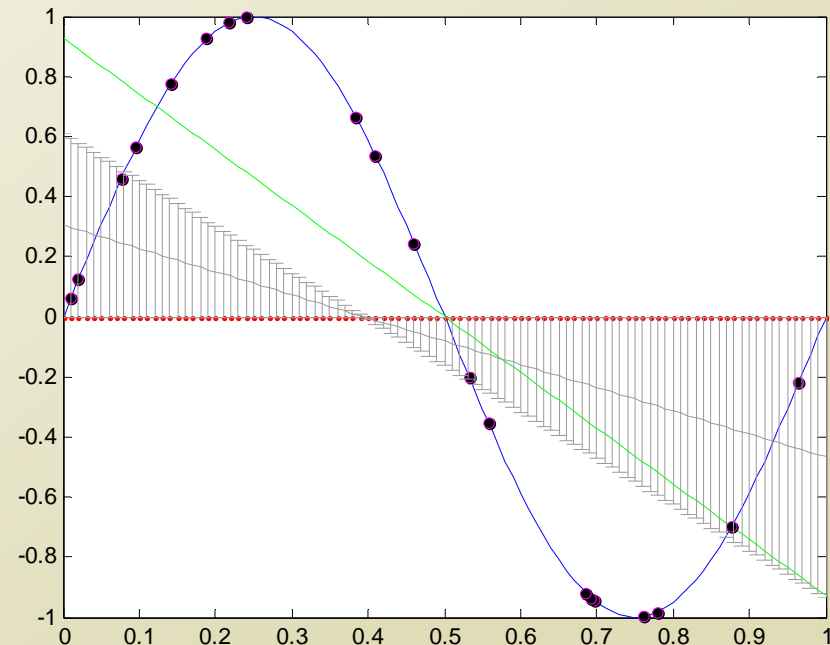
- Consider
 - $f(x) = \sin(2\pi x)$
 - $D = \{\text{two points} \mid \text{point} = (x, \sin(2\pi x)), 0 \leq x \leq 1\}$
 - Two $g(x)$
 - Zero degree: dark grey line
 - One degree: light grey line
 - Two $\bar{g}(x)$
 - Zero degree: red line
 - One degree: green line
- Which has a greater bias and a greater variance between one degree and zero degree?



Bias and Variance of Two Hypotheses



Bias = 0.5051
Var. = 0.2410



Bias = 0.3092
Var. = 2.0708

- A complex model has a higher variance and a lower bias.
- A simple model has a lower variance and a higher bias.
- Need a balance in the complexity of a ML algorithm

Occam's Razor

- Occam's Razor
 - Among competing hypotheses, the one which makes the fewest assumption should be selected
- Competing?
 - Relevantly similar error in the prediction
- Fewest assumption
 - Less complex model
- Given the approximately same error, a simple model should be selected
- Reflection of Bias and Variance tradeoff!
 - By the way, is it possible to calculate the bias and the variance in the real world setting?

