

# Regularization & Feature Selection

Data Science Immersive

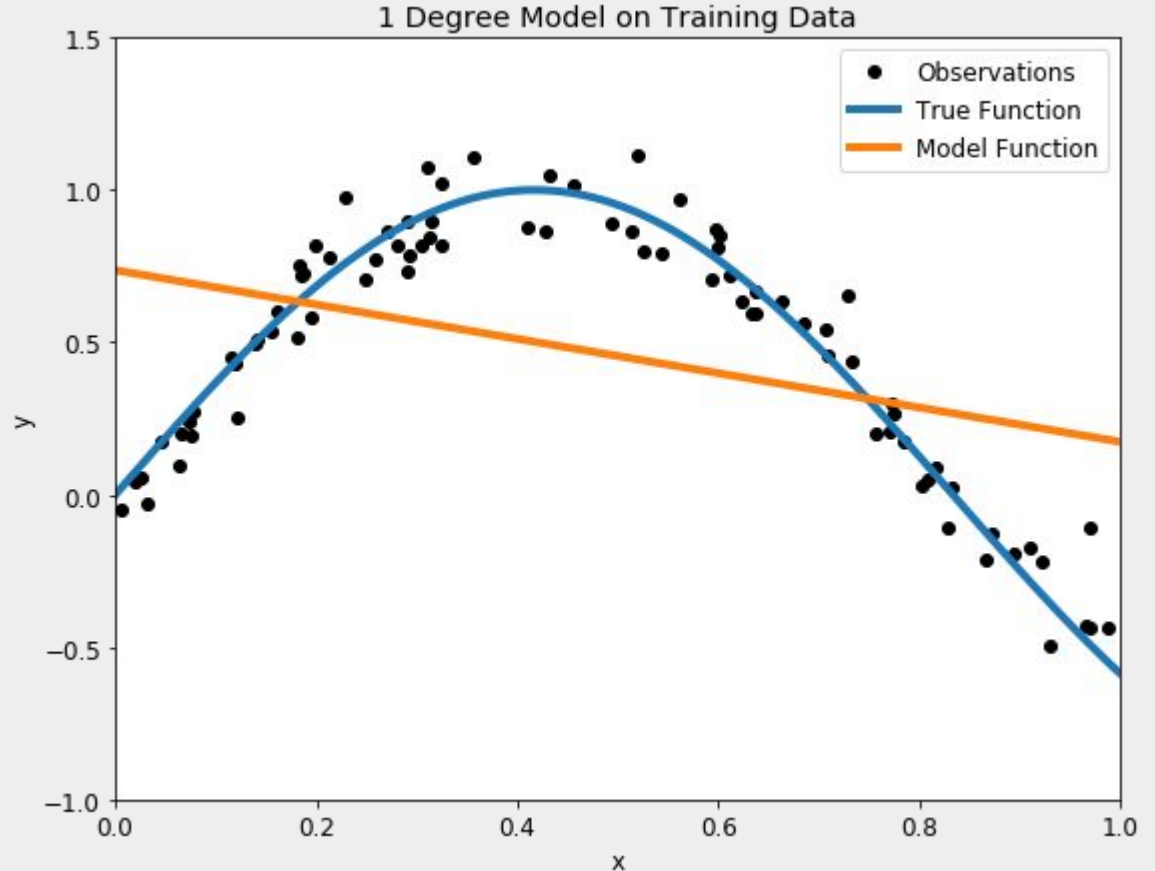
# Learning Goals

After today, you'll be able to:

- Explain what the problems of over/underfitting are and how they relate to the bias/variance trade-off
- Explain how regularization addresses the over/underfitting problem
- Explain the differences between regularization methods and when it is appropriate to use them
- Explain the factors to consider when deciding which features to include
- Apply feature selection and regularization to prevent overfitting in a model

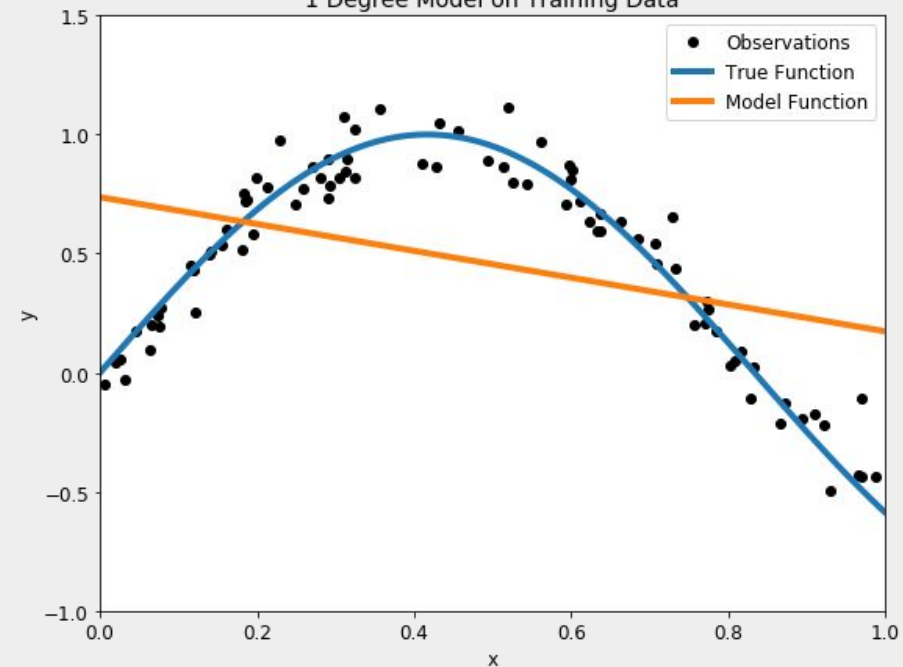
# Question #1

- *What would the problem be if our model looked like this?*

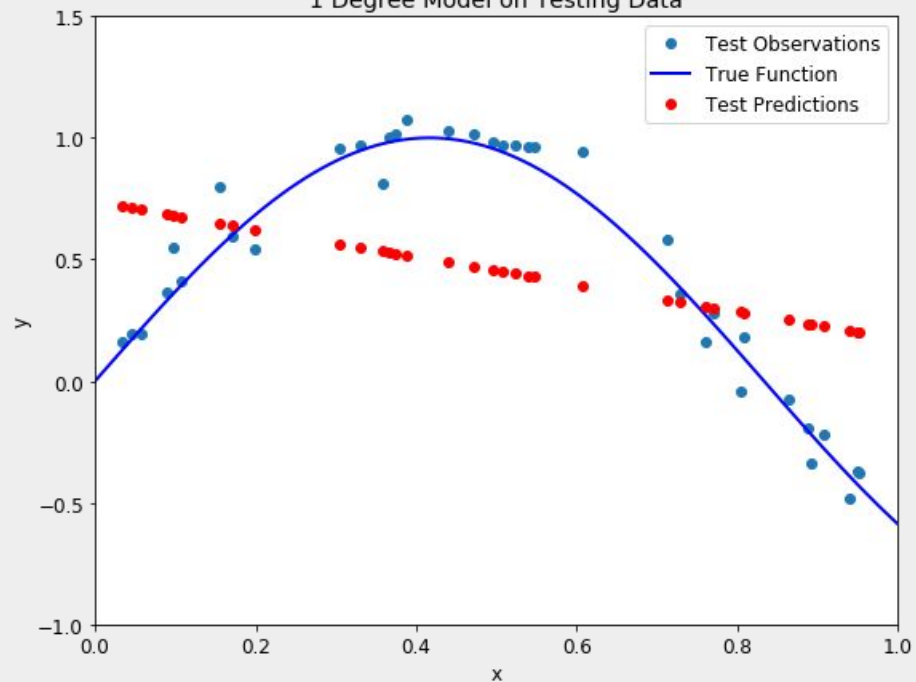


# Question #1 - Review

1 Degree Model on Training Data

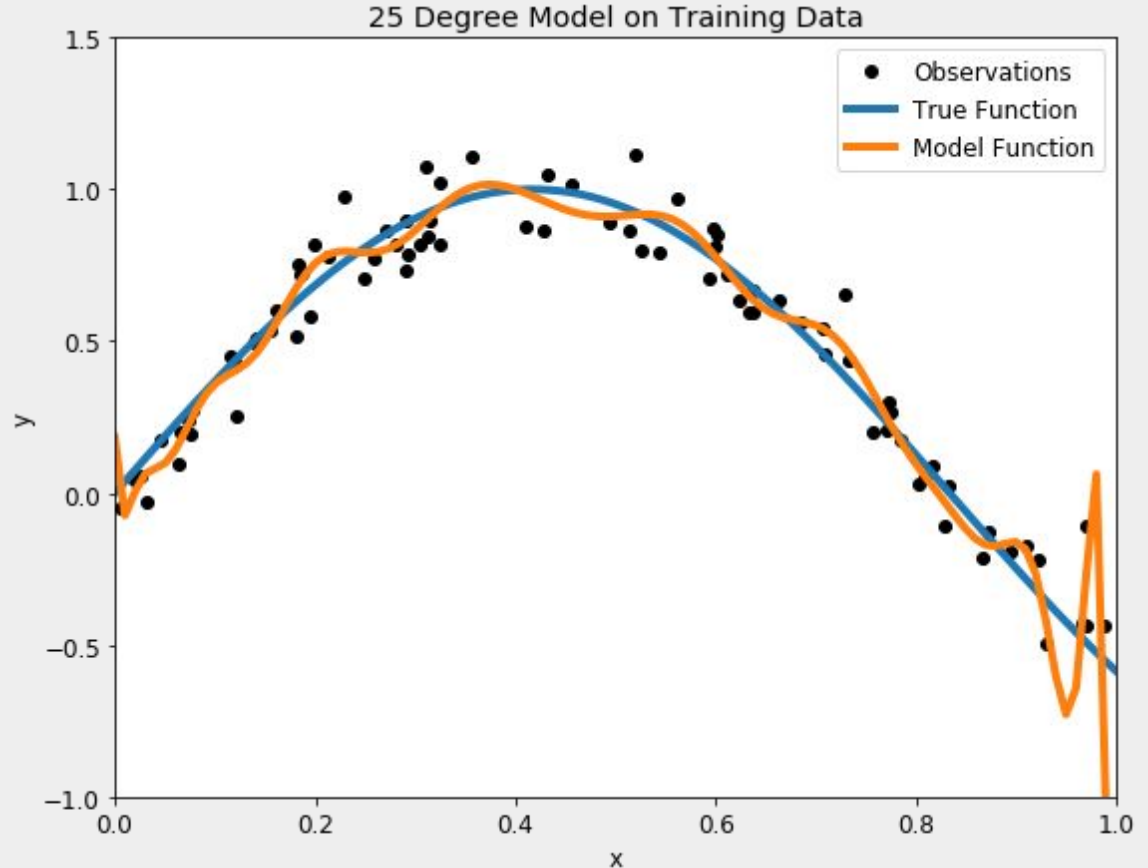


1 Degree Model on Testing Data

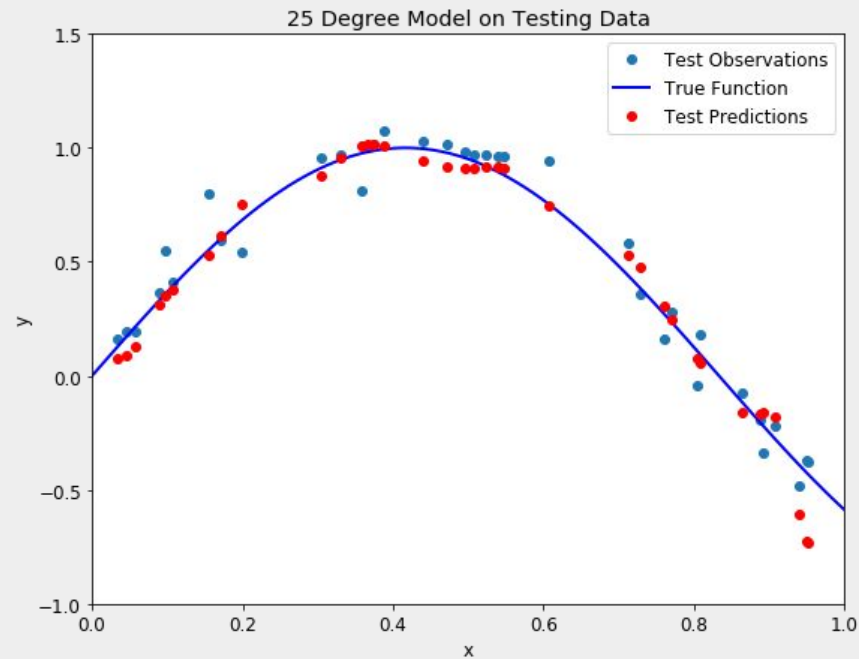
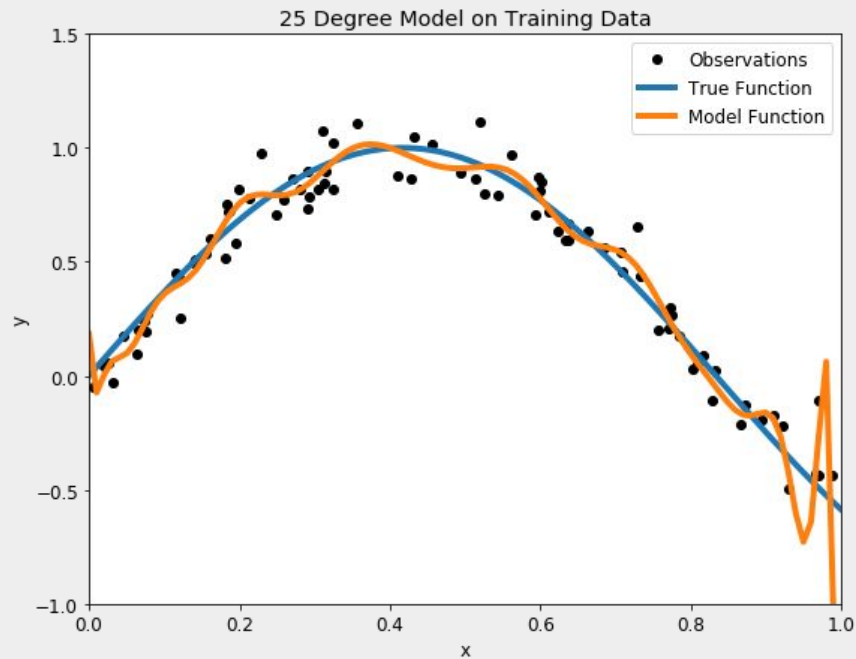


# Question #2

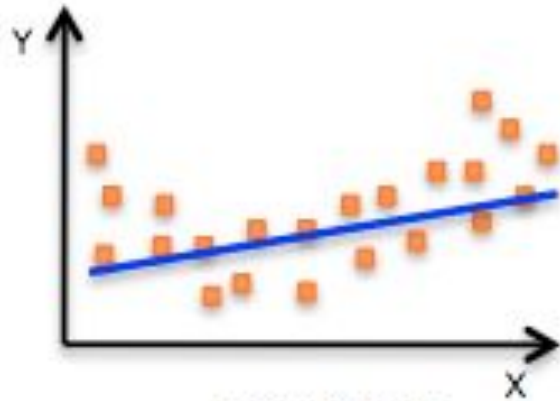
- *What would the problem be if our model looked like this?*



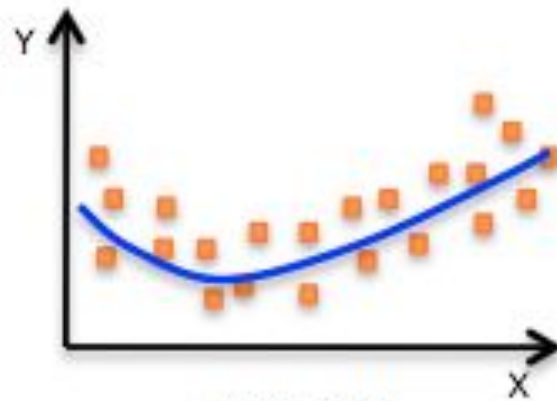
# Question #2 - Review



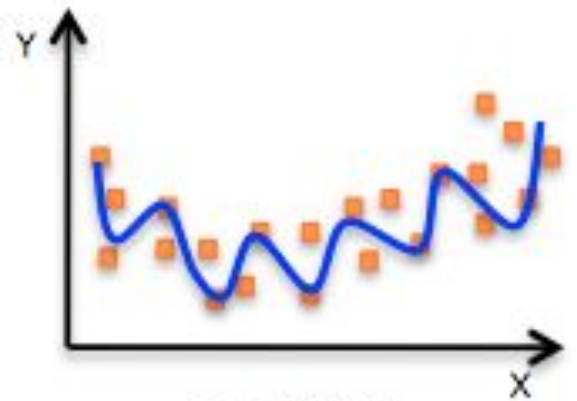
# Underfitting vs. Overfitting



Underfitting

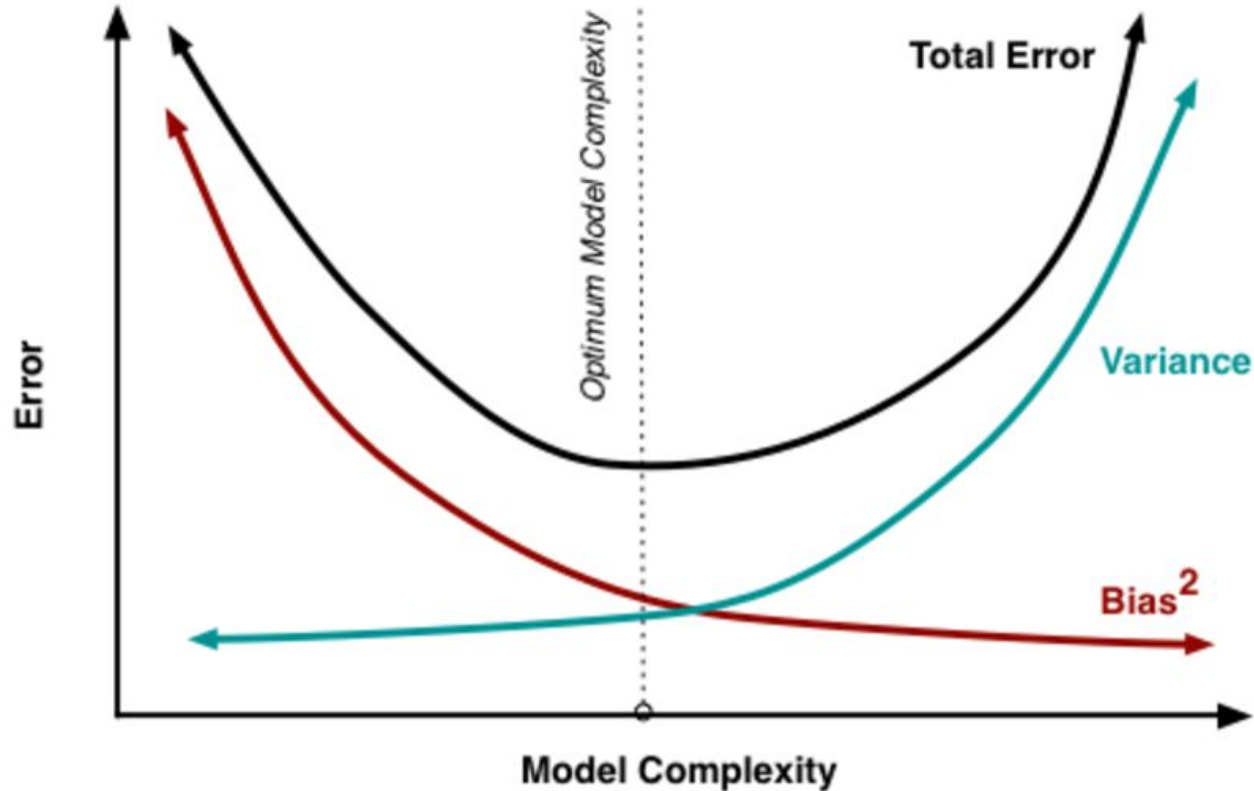


Just right!



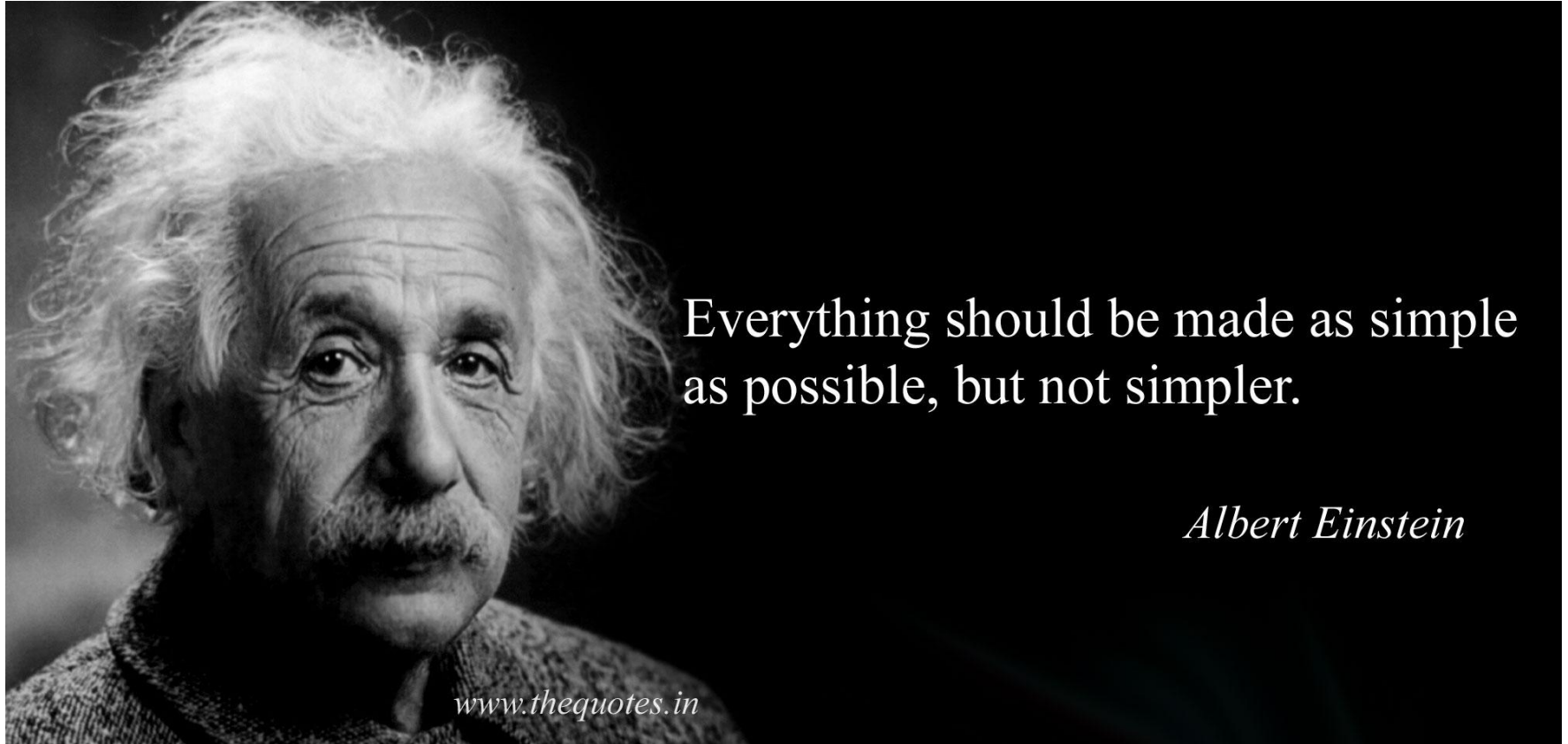
overfitting

# Bias Variance Trade-off





# Regularization



Everything should be made as simple  
as possible, but not simpler.

*Albert Einstein*

# Regularization

For simple linear regression, the cost function is represented as:

$$\text{cost\_function} = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y})^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - bx + b_0)^2$$

For linear regression with multiple predictors, the cost function is expressed as so:

$$\text{cost\_function} = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y})^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \sum_{j=1}^k (m_j x_{ij}) + b)^2$$

# Ridge

Ridge regression applies a penalizing parameter

$$\begin{aligned}\text{cost\_function\_ridge} &= \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y})^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^p m_j^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \sum_{j=1}^k (m_j x_{ij} + b))^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^p m_j^2\end{aligned}$$

# Lasso

Lasso regression applies a penalizing parameter

$$\begin{aligned}\text{cost\_function\_lasso} &= \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y})^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^p |m_j| \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \sum_{j=1}^k (m_j x_{ij} + b))^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^p |m_j|\end{aligned}$$

# Questions to ponder?

- When should you use a regularized model instead of a normal model?
- How do regularized models differ from normal linear regression?
- How does a Ridge model differ from a Lasso Model?