

A detailed technical line drawing of a humanoid robot, centered on a dark blue background. The robot has a dome-shaped head with a grid pattern, a torso with a central vertical seam, and articulated arms and legs. The entire scene is overlaid with a complex network of white lines representing gears, pulleys, and mechanical linkages, creating a technical or engineering aesthetic.

# Introduction to Machine Learning

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Haute École de Gestion (HEG)

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2023 - 2024

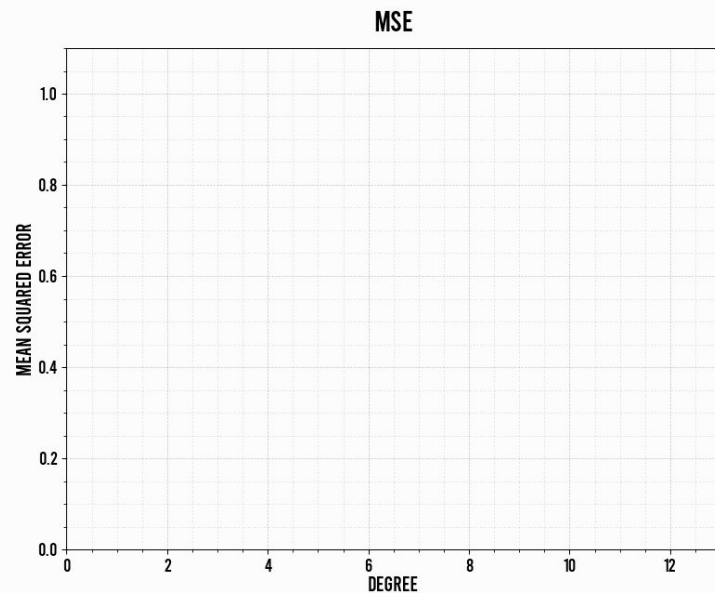
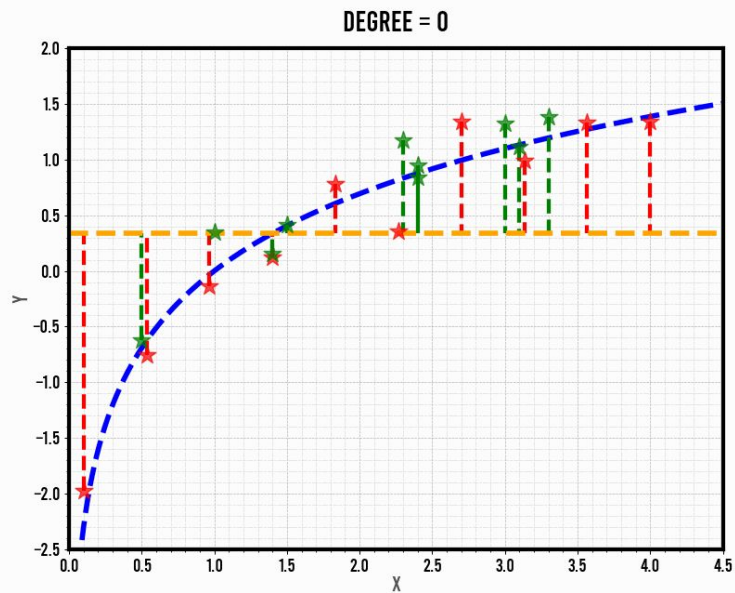
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# Bias and variance

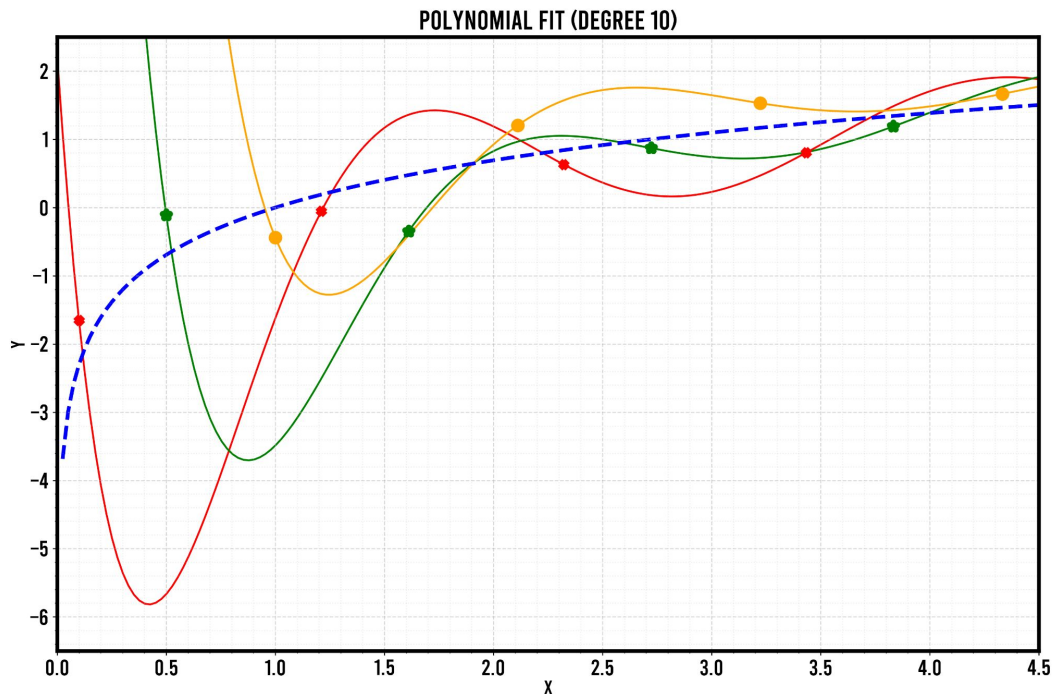
Principles and application

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# Bias and Variance

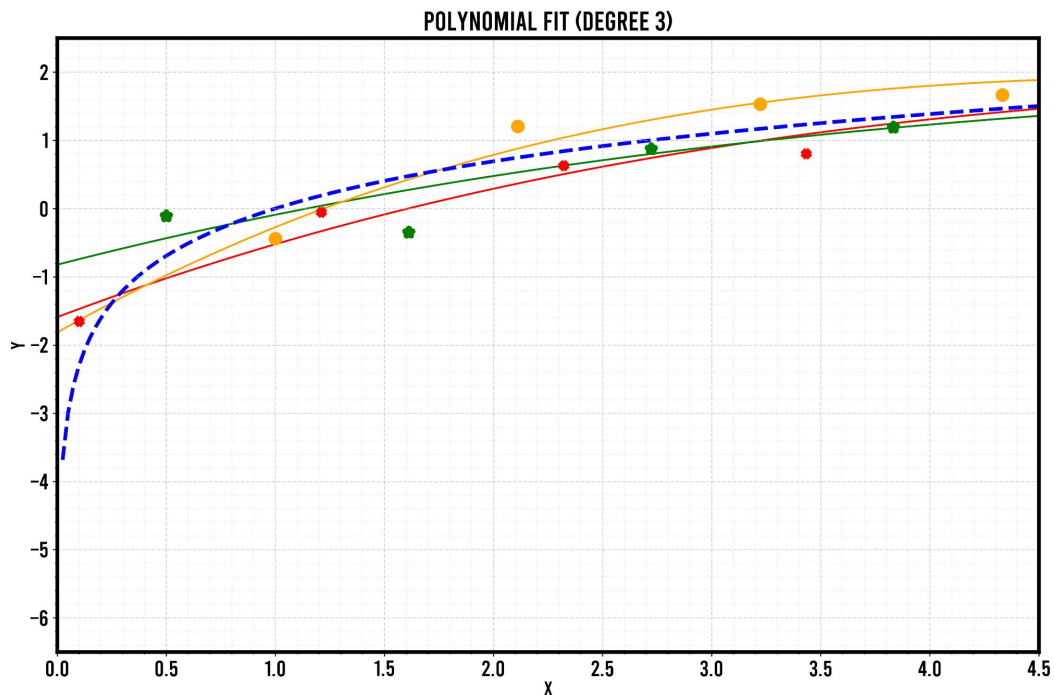


# Model variance



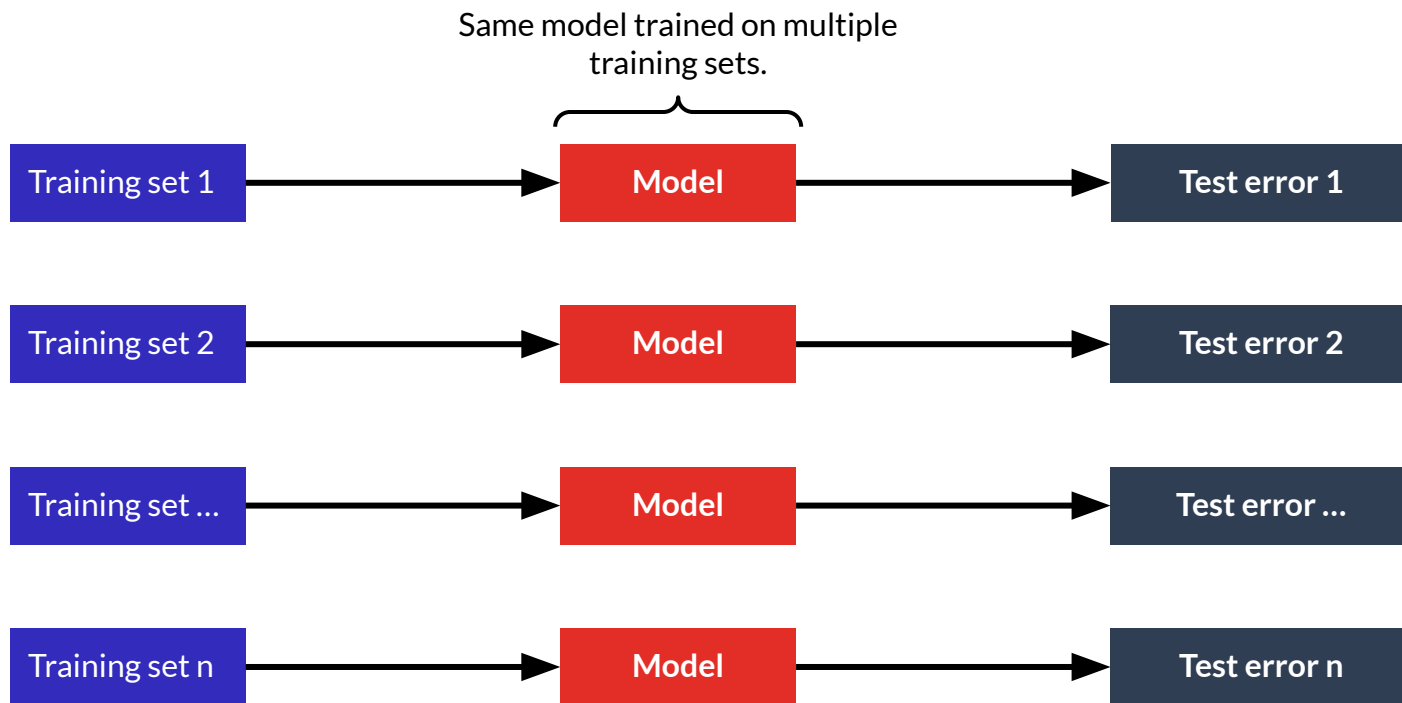
- We have 3 set of training points coming from the same background function.
- We fit each set with polynomials of degree 8.
- The learned curves are completely different but should be similar (same background phenomenon).
- **Variance:** lot of variability in the predicted values !

# Model variance



- The predicted models are more similar with polynomials of degree-3.
- **Variance:** less variability in the predicted values !

# Model variance



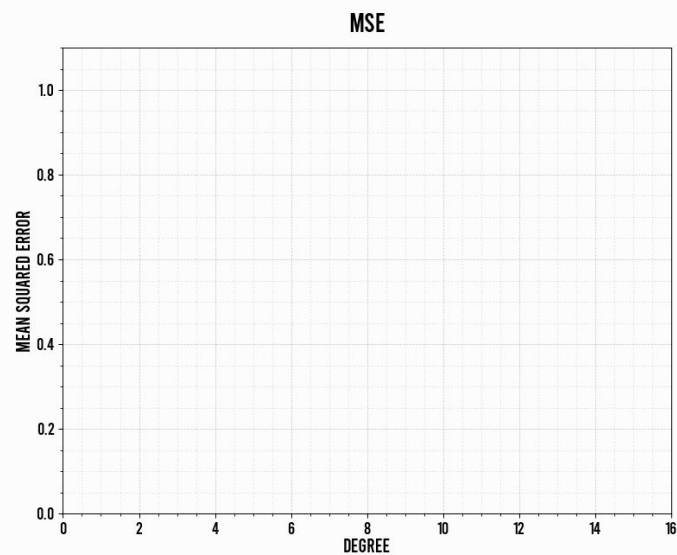
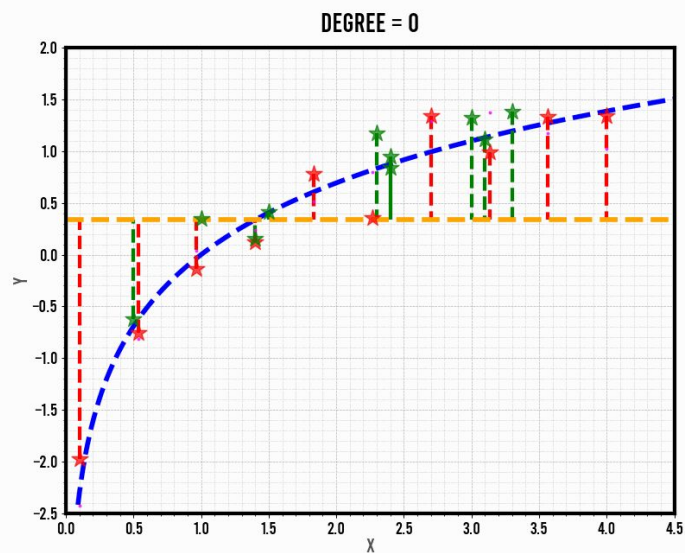
# Model variance

$$V = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \underbrace{(x_i - \bar{x})}_{\text{Difference with the mean}}^2$$

Average

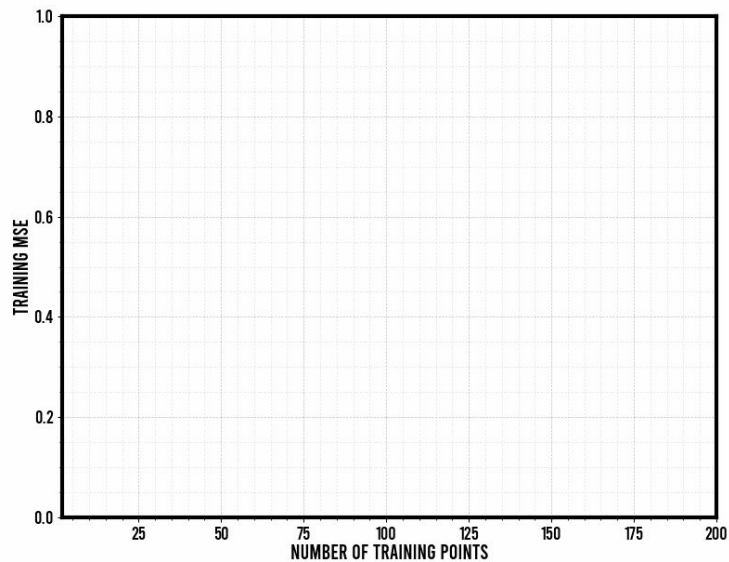
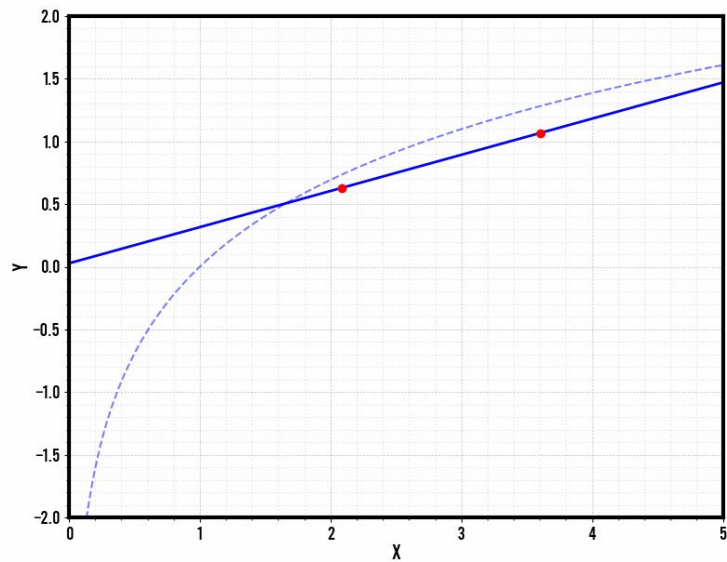
Squared

# Model variance

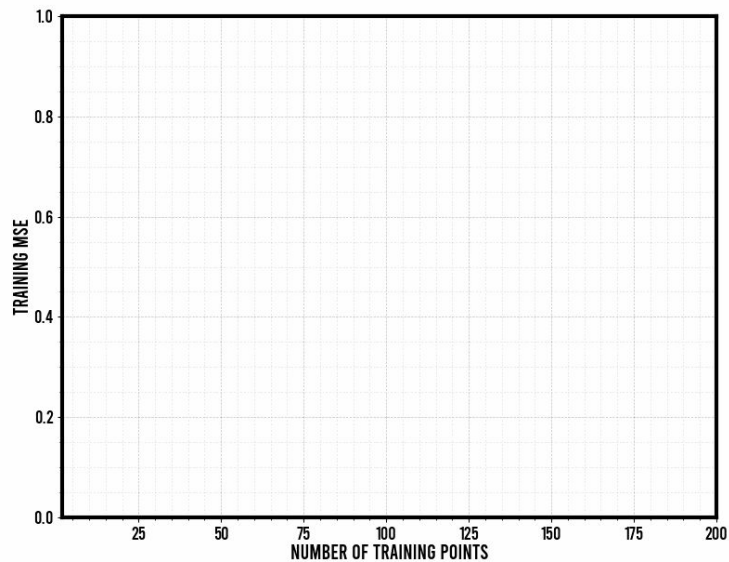
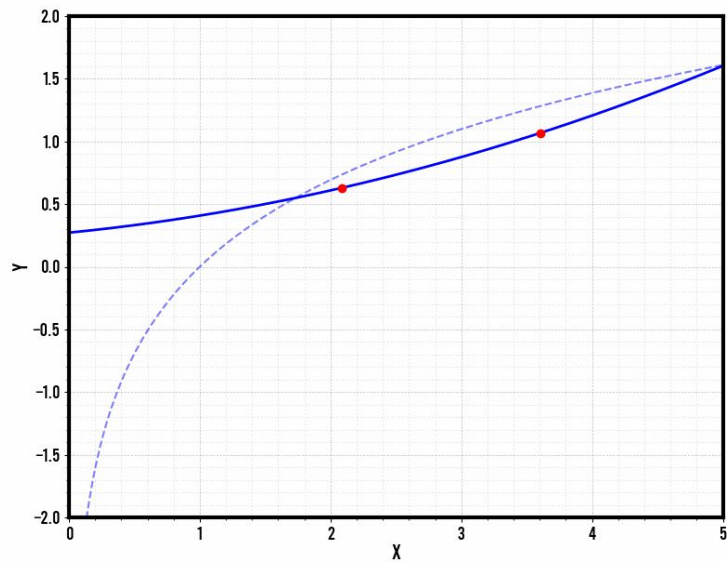




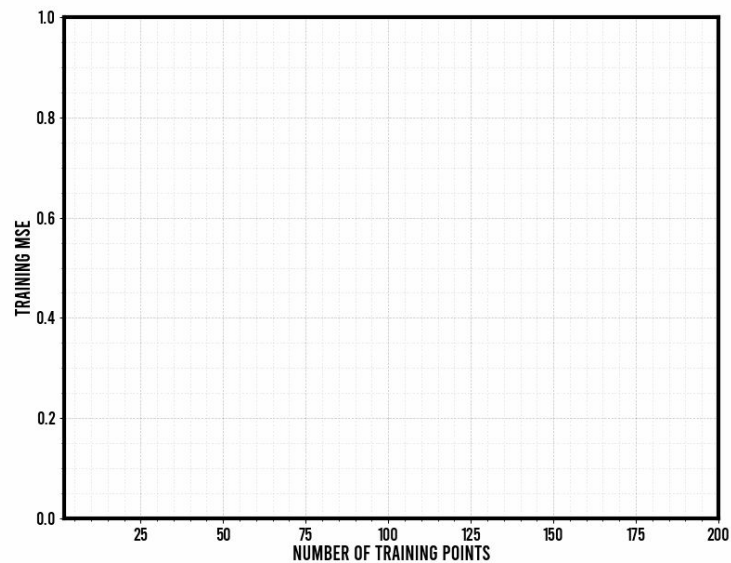
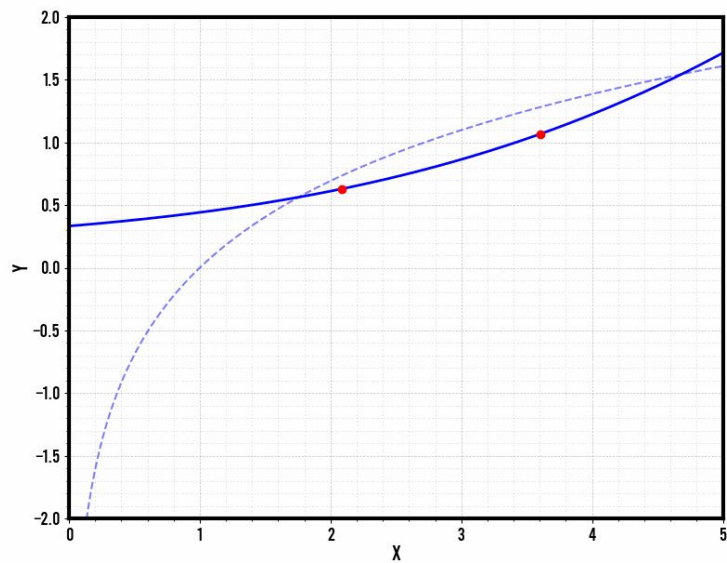
# Model bias



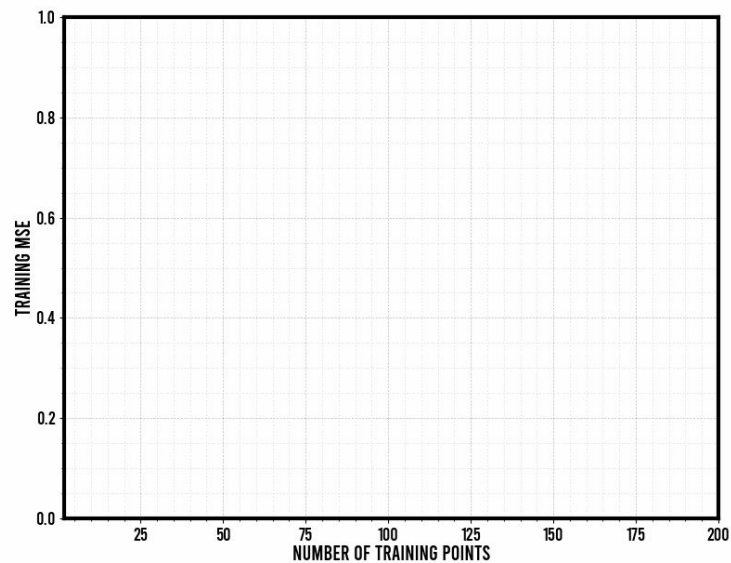
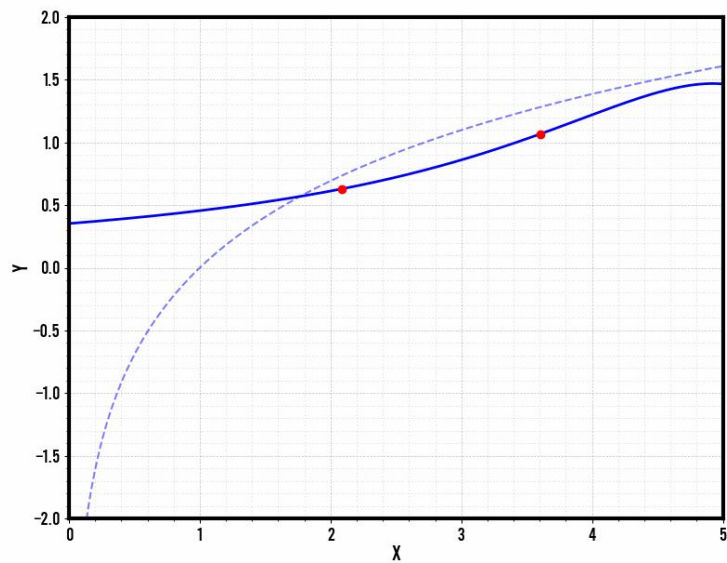
# Model bias



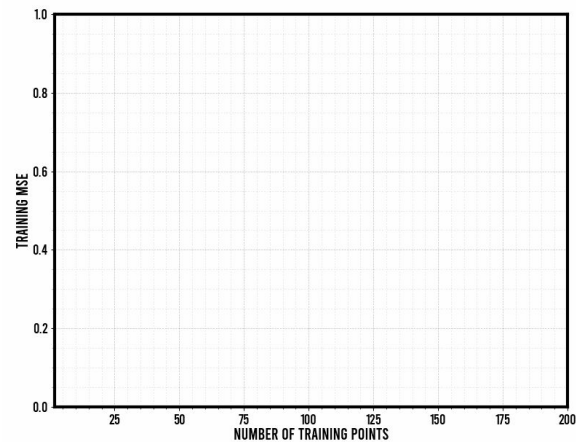
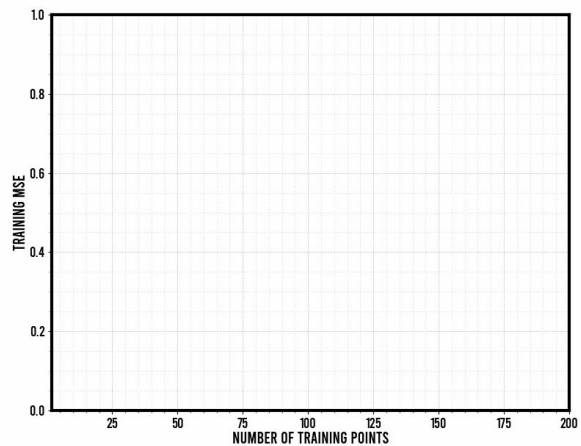
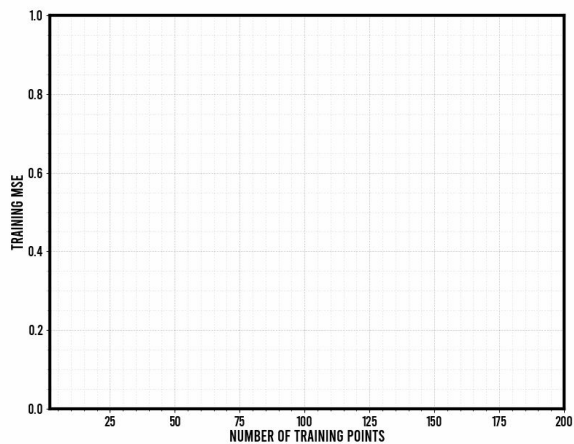
# Model bias



# Model bias



# Model bias



# Bias-variance tradeoff

## Variance

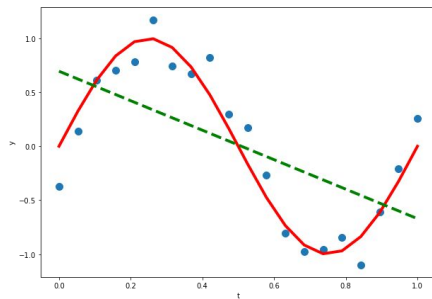
- Capture how much the classifier changes if you train on a different training set.
- How “over-specialized” is the classifier to a particular training set (overfitting)
- Considering the best possible model for a training data, how far are we from the average classifier ?

## Bias

- The inherent error that we can get with the classifier even with infinite training data.
- The classifier is biased to a particular kind of solution (ex. linear regression).
- The bias is inherent to the model.
- The model is not robust enough to produce accurate prediction.

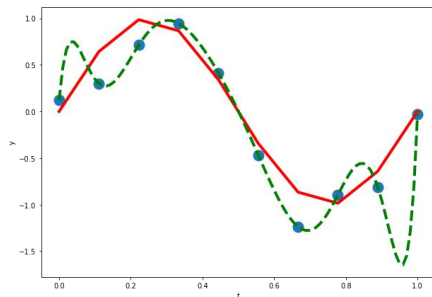
# Bias-variance tradeoff

Order 1 ( $M=1$ )



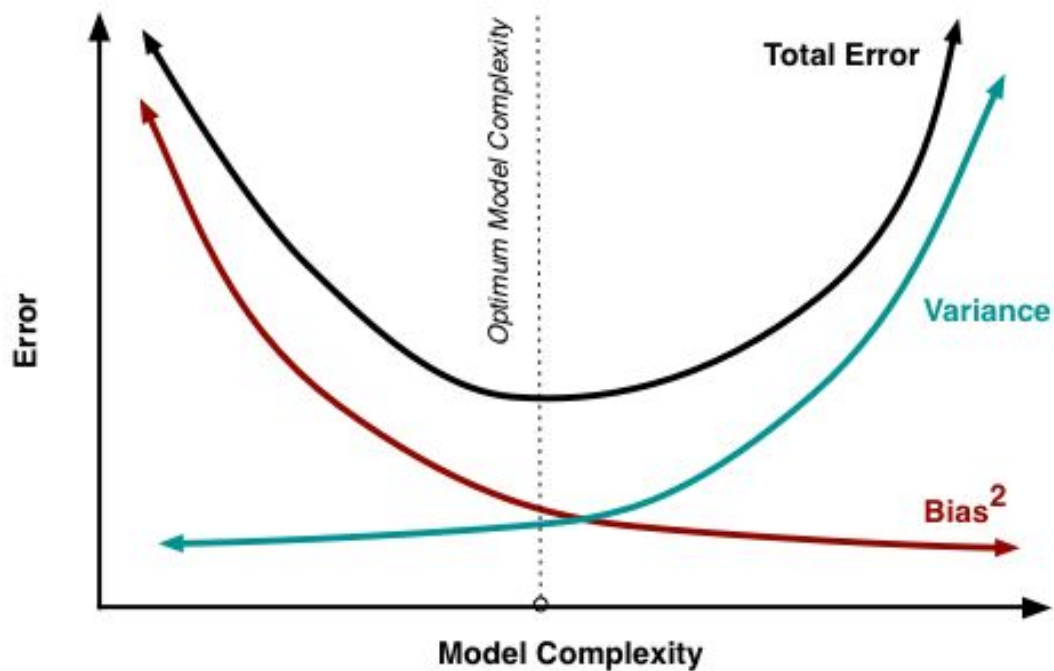
- **Capacity decreases** or **regularization increases**.
- Fit the data less on average which increases the bias term.
- $h$  does not vary a lot with training data.
- But is inherently unable to predict accurately.

Order 9 ( $M=9$ )



- **Capacity increase** or **regularization decreases**.
- $h$  varies a lot with training data which increases the variance term.
- Mean of predicted value converge to the mean of the target.
- But the prediction varies more across training datasets.

# Bias-variance tradeoff





# Bias-variance tradeoff

