

Overfitting

x	y	$(y - \hat{y})$
1	2	$(2 - 2)$
3	5	$+(5 - 5)$
4	7	$+(7 - 7)$
		$= 0 + 0 + 0 = 0$
		Acc = 100%

training acc = 95% } Low Bias
high Variance
 test acc = 70%

x	y	\hat{y}	
5	6	7	$-(6 - 7) + (7 - 9)$
6	7	9	$= 1 + 2$
			$= 3$

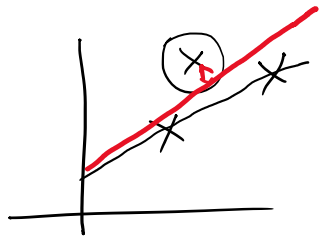
test Acc = 70%

underfitting

training acc = 60% } high Bias
 test acc = 61% } high Variance

Generalized Model

training Acc = 90% } Low Bias
 test Acc = 89% } Low Variance



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Training} &= 95\% \\ \text{test} &= 5\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Train} &= 100\% \\ \text{test} &= 75\% \end{aligned}$$

Ridge Regression: (L_2 Regularization)

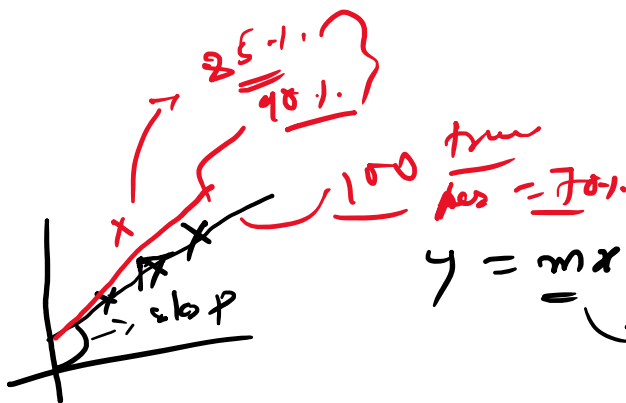
to overcome the problem of overfitting

Cost function
 $J(\theta)$

$$y = mx + c \quad / \quad h_{\theta}(x) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x$$

$$= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (y - \hat{y})^2$$

$$+ \lambda (\text{slope})^2$$



100% train
test = 75%

$$y = mx + c$$

$$\rightarrow 0.1$$

$$\lambda = 1$$

$$J(\theta) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (y - \hat{y})^2 + \lambda (m^2)$$

$$= 0 + 1 \times (0.1)^2$$

$$= 0 + 0.01$$

$$= 0.01 = 1\%$$

Lasso Regression (L1 Regularization)

- ① to solve the overfitting,
- ② feature selection,

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 \dots \beta_n x_n$$

$\nearrow 0.001$

Cost-function

$$J(\beta) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y - \hat{y})^2 + \underbrace{\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{|m|}}}_{\text{L}_1\text{-norms}}$$