Over-fitting and Regularization



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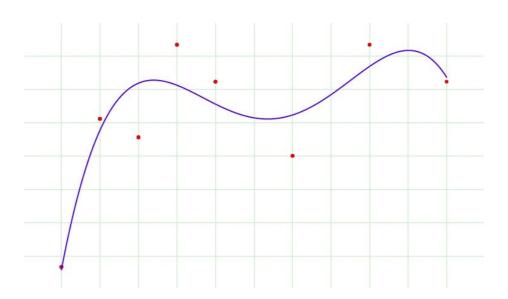
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Machine Learning



Now, overfitting happens when model learns signal as well as noise in the training data and wouldn't perform well on new data on which model wasn't trained on. In the example below, you can see underfitting in first few steps and overfitting in last few.



Now, there are few ways you can avoid overfitting your model on training data like cross-validation sampling, reducing number of features, pruning, regularization etc.

Regularization basically adds the penalty as model complexity increases. Regularization parameter (lambda) penalizes all the parameters except intercept so that model generalizes the data and won't overfit.

Top highlight

$$J(\theta) = \frac{1}{2m} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{m} (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^{n} \theta_j^2 \right]$$

$$\min_{\alpha} J(\theta)$$

Regularization in cost function

In above gif as the complexity is increasing, regularization will add the penalty for higher terms. This will decrease the importance given to higher terms and will bring the model towards less complex equation.

Stay tuned for the next post which will cover the different type of regularization techniques.

