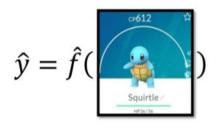
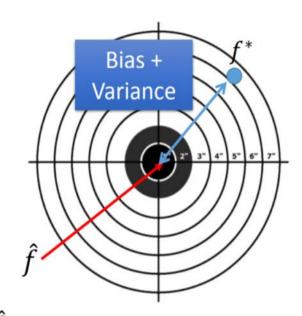
2018年12月21日 15:41

有两种Error一种来自于Bias另一种来自于Variance。



Only Niantic knows \hat{f}

From training data, we find f^*



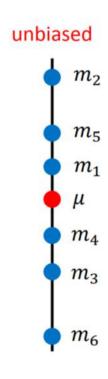
 f^* is an estimator of \hat{f}

f_hat 是最好的方程, f_star 是我们从数据中求出的方程, 用打靶的方式理解, Bias和Variance就是两个靶点(方程)之间的距离。

- Estimate the mean of a variable x
 - assume the mean of x is μ
 - assume the variance of x is σ^2
- Estimator of mean μ
 - Sample N points: $\{x^1, x^2, ..., x^N\}$

$$m = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n} x^{n} \neq \mu$$

$$E[m] = E\left[\frac{1}{N}\sum_{n}x^{n}\right] = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{n}E[x^{n}] = \mu$$



m的平均值不等于 μ, 但如果找了很多m, E[m]=μ说明方程是 unbiased. 说的形象一点就是这些点都是瞄着 u 点去打的但是 由于某些机械故障产生了偏移,那么究竟偏移了多少呢?就要 用variance来算了。

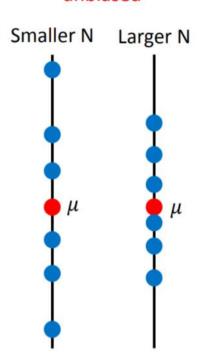
- Estimate the mean of a variable x
 - assume the mean of x is μ
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- Estimator of mean μ
 - Sample N points: $\{x^1, x^2, ..., x^N\}$

$$m = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n} x^{n} \neq \mu$$

$$Var[m] = \frac{\sigma^2}{N}$$

 $Var[m] = \frac{\sigma^2}{N}$ Variance depends on the number of

unbiased



variance的求法如下图:

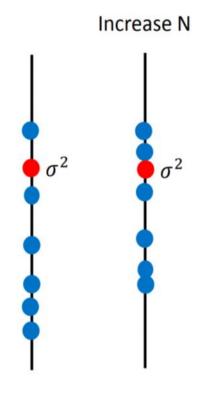
- Estimate the mean of a variable x
 - assume the mean of x is μ
 - assume the variance of x is σ^2
- Estimator of variance σ^2
 - Sample N points: $\{x^1, x^2, ..., x^N\}$

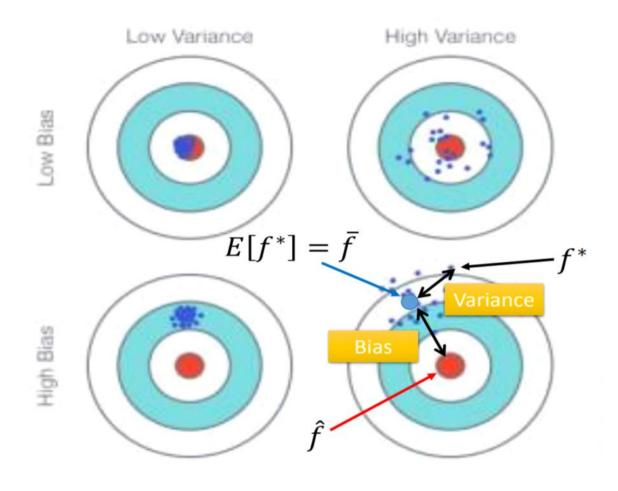
$$m = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n} x^{n} \quad s^{2} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n} (x^{n} - m)^{2}$$

Biased estimator

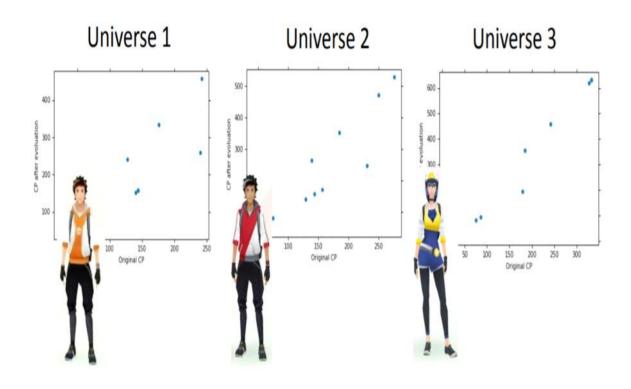
$$E[s^2] = \frac{N-1}{N}\sigma^2 \neq \sigma^2$$

方程式Biased的,随着N的增大E[s^2] $\approx \sigma^2$ 2





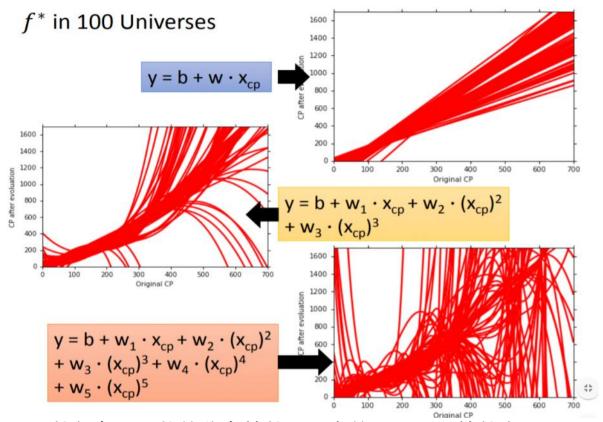
距离就是Bias,分散程度就是Variance,一个模型是如何生成这么多点的呢,可以用平行宇宙的思想来考虑。



Where does the error come from? Page 3



在三个宇宙中分别抓到了10只不同的宝可梦,以100只为例:



model越复杂,函数的分布就越开,它的Variance就越大。



Small Variance



Large Variance

Simpler model is less influenced by the sampled data

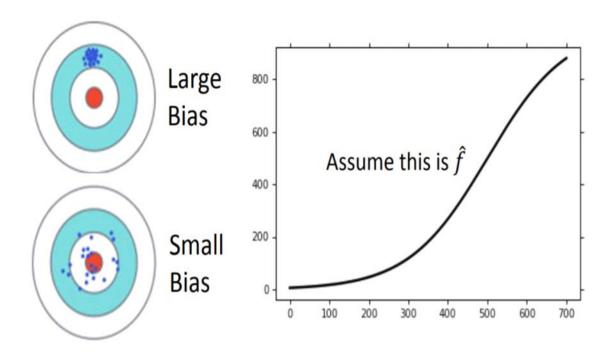
Consider the extreme case f(x) = c

那么为什么模型越简单,分布越集中呢?因为简单的模型受到 data的影响很小。

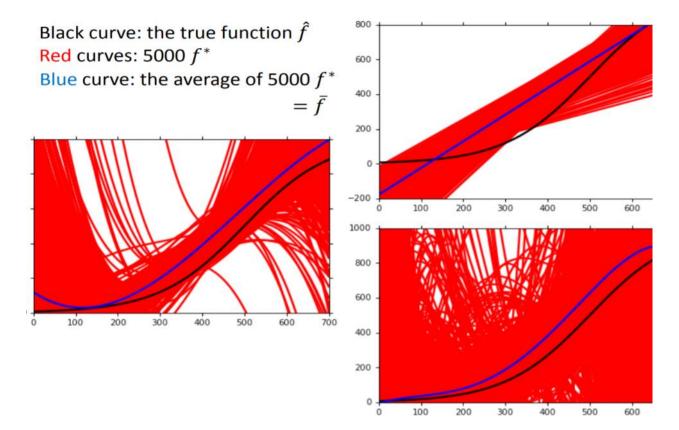
2018年12月24日 16:12

$$E[f^*] = \bar{f}$$

• Bias: If we average all the f^* , is it close to \hat{f}



Bias在图中应该如何测量呢?假设黑色的线就是要找的function,红线是用黑线生成5000次样本训练出来的,蓝线代表红线的平均值。看样子是模型越复杂Bias越小Variance越大。



Bias v.s. Variance

2018年12月24日 16:26

从全局来看的整个图表:一开始模型比较简单所以Bias大, Variance小,到后来模型复杂后Bias就变小了而Variance就变大 了。根据模型复杂程度由小到大可以把它想成从一堆远离中心点 的变化到靠近中心分散的点。

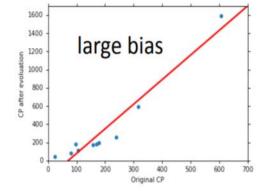


What to do with large bias?

2018年12月24日 16:39

• Diagnosis:

- If your model cannot even fit the training examples, then you have large bias Underfitting
- If you can fit the training data, but large error on testing data, then you probably have large variance
 Overfitting
- For bias, redesign your model:
 - Add more features as input
 - A more complex model

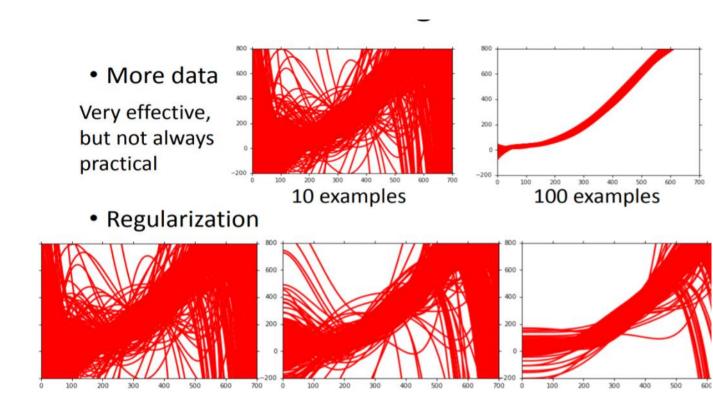


如果不能拟合 training data 就是underfitting, 如果 training set上表现很好但是testing set上表现很差那就是 overfitting。

处理underfitting就是 使用更复杂的模型, 使用更多的feature

What to do with large variance?

2018年12月24日 16:39



处理large variance(过拟合):增加更多的数据(可以使用数据增强)和正则化(会影响Bias)

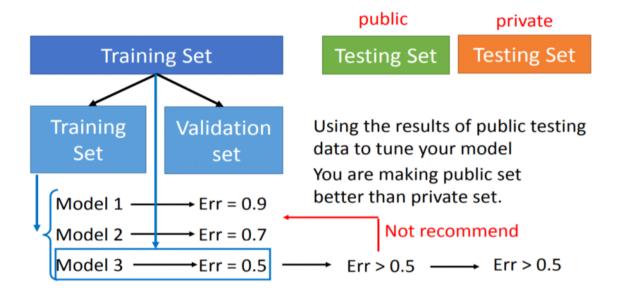
2018年12月24日

16:48

我们希望Bias和Variance可以达到一种平衡状态。

Cross Validation最后会用全部的training set训练一遍。

Cross Validation



N-fold Cross Validation

