

# Bias Variance Tradeoff

## What is Bias:

$$bias = \mathbb{E} [\hat{f}(x)] - f(x)$$

The difference between average model prediction and ground truth. The bias of the estimated function tells us the capacity of the model for correct predictions.

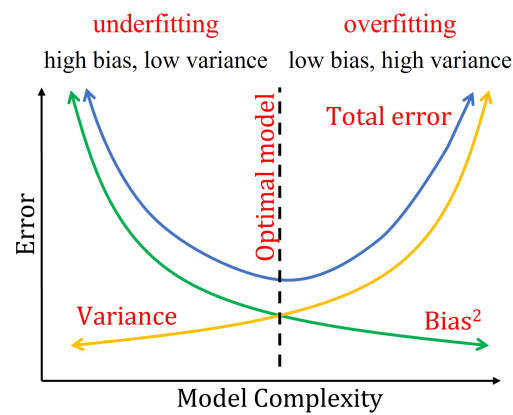
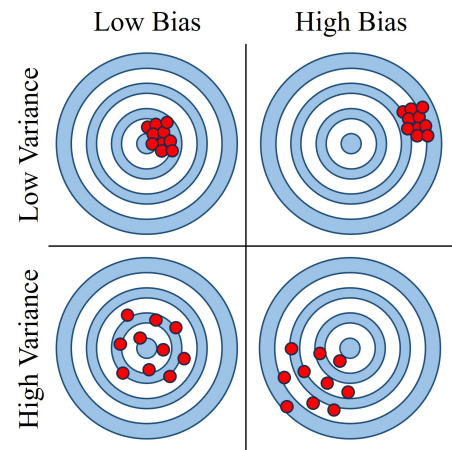
## What is Variance:

$$variance = \mathbb{E} \left[ \left( \hat{f}(x) - \mathbb{E} [\hat{f}(x)] \right)^2 \right]$$

The variation in the model predictions for the given dataset.

The variance of the expected function tells the variation of the model predictions for new examples of the same distribution.

$$Error = bias^2 + variance + irreducible\ error$$



## Complexity of the model and dataset

$$data^\alpha \iff model^\beta$$

### Underfit (high bias, low variance):

→ The model is over-simplified as compared to data complexity.  
→ Large training and validation error in the learning curve. Both training and validation error curves are close to each other.

### Overfit (low bias, high variance):

→ The model is over-complex as compared to data.  
→ Small training error and large validation error in the learning curve and a large gap between training and validation error curves.

## How to address under-fitting:

1. Use polynomial features in the dataset.
2. Remove/decrease the regularization factor.  $\lambda \downarrow$ .
3. Reduce noise in the data.
4. For support vector machine, use kernel trick.
5. Use deep neural networks.

## How to address over-fitting:

1. Use feature selection
2. More instances in the dataset.
3. Data augmentation in the dataset.
4. Add noise to the dataset.
5. Early stop technique in training.
6. K-Fold cross-validation technique for training.
7. For decision trees, use random forest or pruning.
8. Dropout or pruning in neural networks.
9. Fewer layers in the neural network.
10. Add/Increase the regularization factor.  $\lambda \uparrow$ .
11. For support vector machine, ( $C \downarrow$ ).
12. Use ensemble methods.

