

# Overfitting and Regularization

## Linear Regression

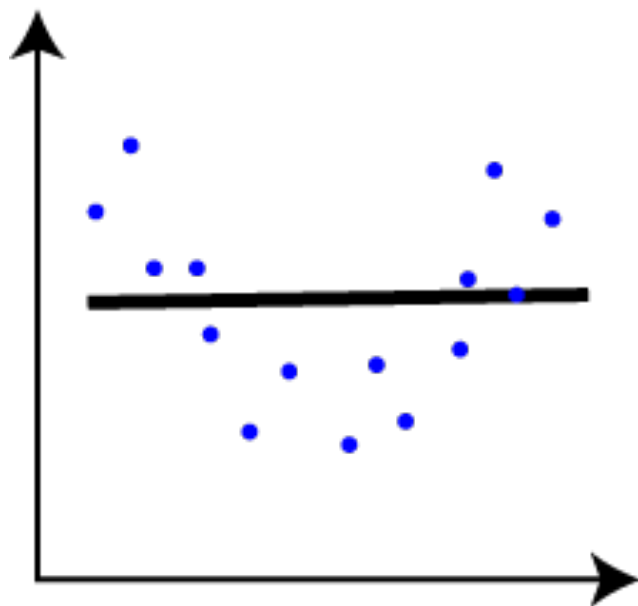
**Director of TEAMLAB**  
**Sungchul Choi**



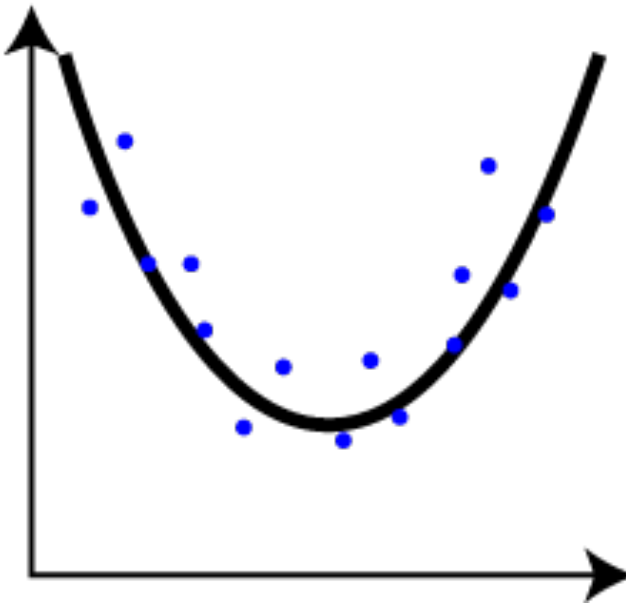
# Overfitting

# Overfitting

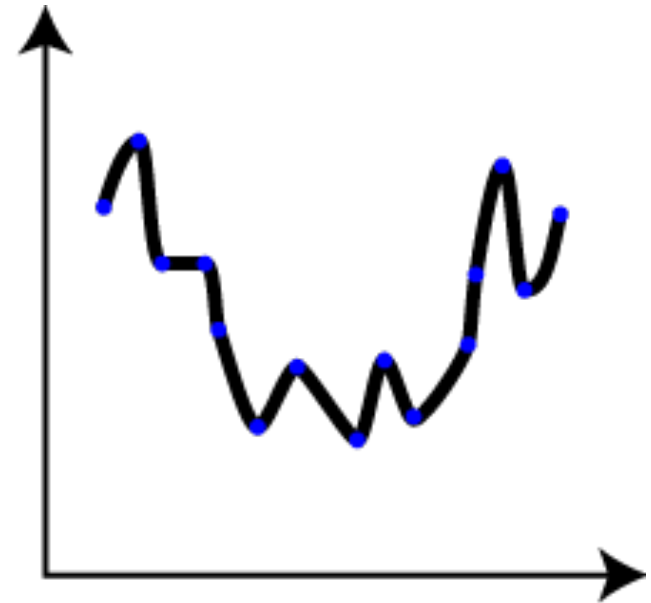
학습데이터 과다 최적화 → 새로운 데이터의 예측 ↓



Underfitting



Just right



Overfitting

**보다 적은 수의 논리로 설명이 가능한 경우, ~~W~~  
많은 수의 논리를 세우지 말라**

**Occam's razor**

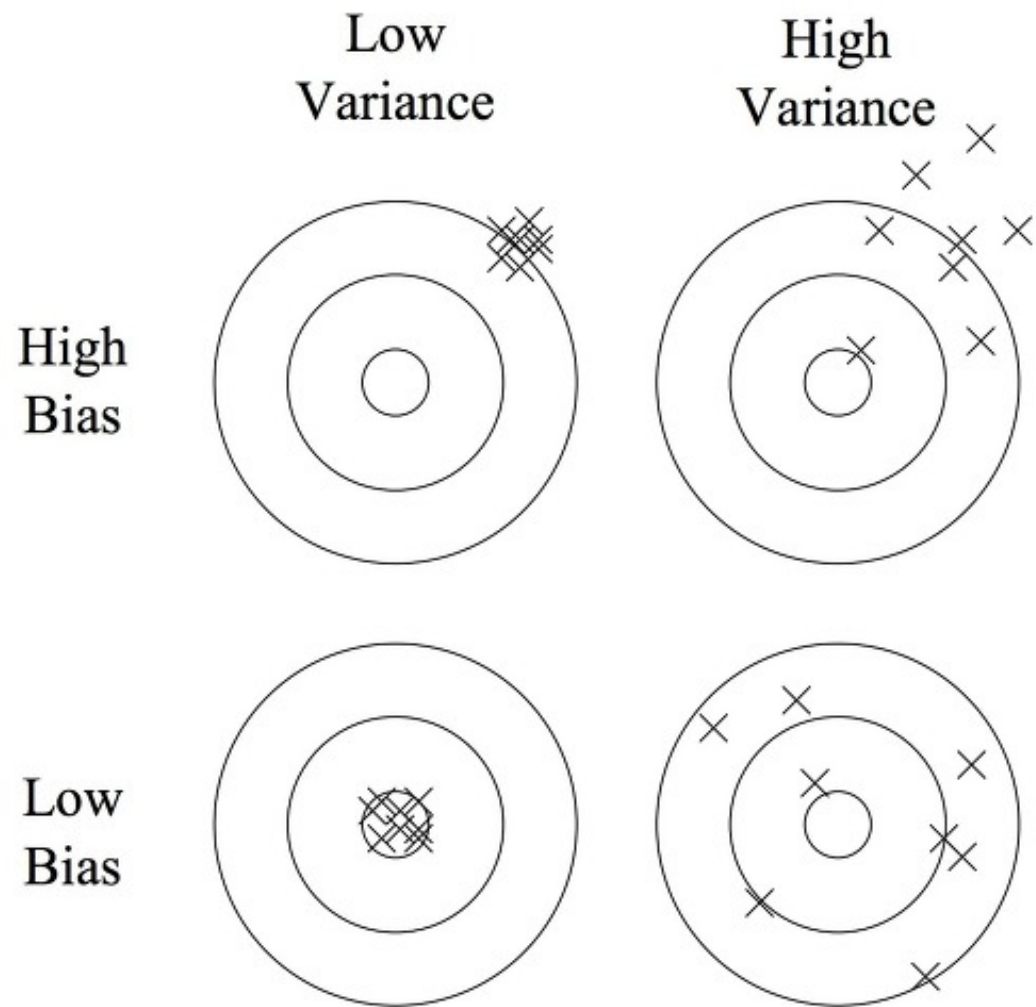
[https://ko.wikipedia.org/wiki/%EC%98%A4%EC%BB%B4%EC%9D%98\\_%EB%A9%B4%EB%8F%84%EB%82%A0](https://ko.wikipedia.org/wiki/%EC%98%A4%EC%BB%B4%EC%9D%98_%EB%A9%B4%EB%8F%84%EB%82%A0)

# Bias – Variance tradeoff

학습데이터 과다 최적화 → 새로운 데이터의 예측 ↓



# Bias – Variance tradeoff



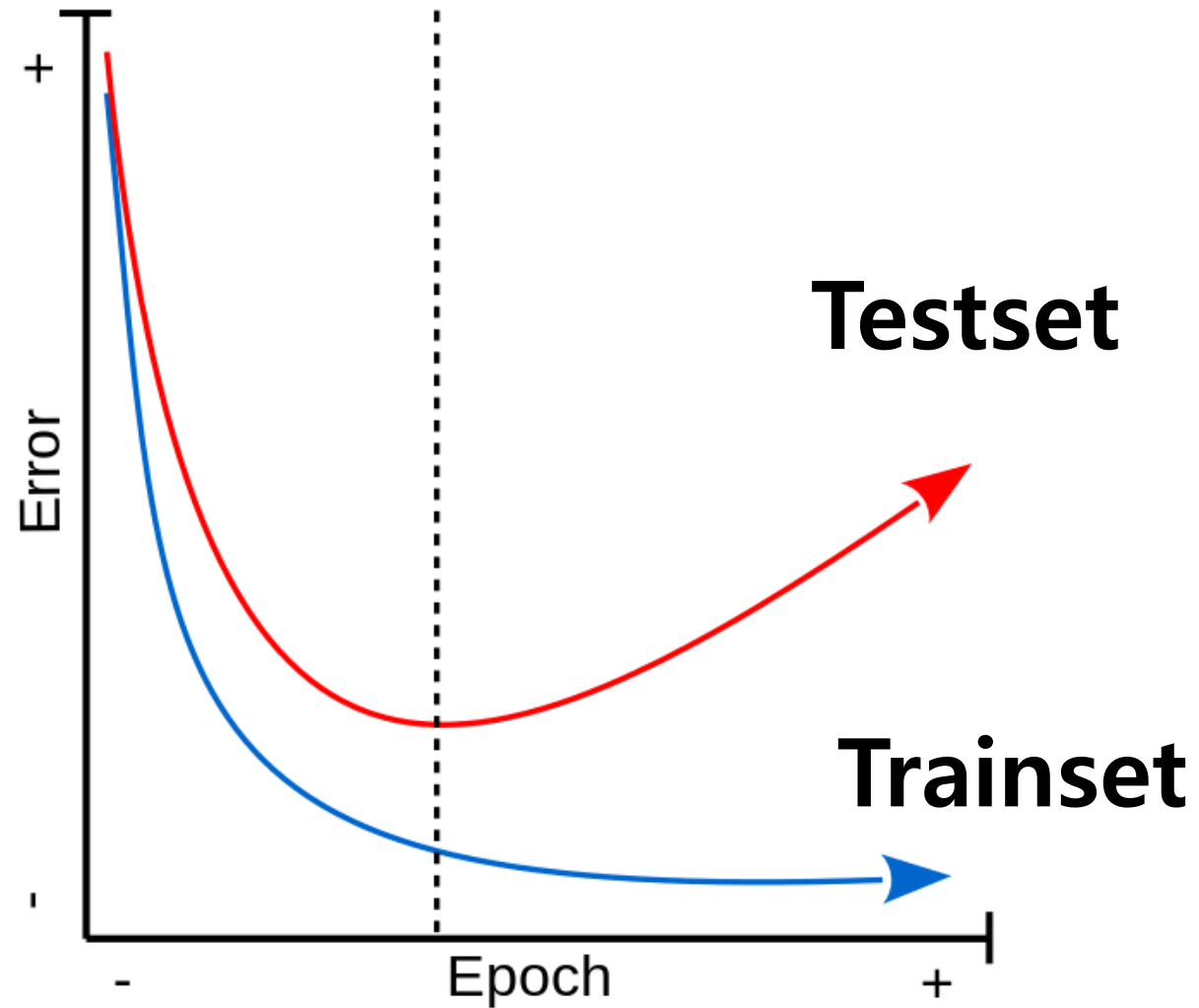
**High bias**

원래 모델에 많이 떨어짐  
잘못된 데이터만 계속 학습함  
→ 잘못된 Weight만 Update

**High variance**

모든 데이터에 민감하게 학습  
Error를 고려하지 않음  
→ 모든 Weight가 Update

# Train-Test Error

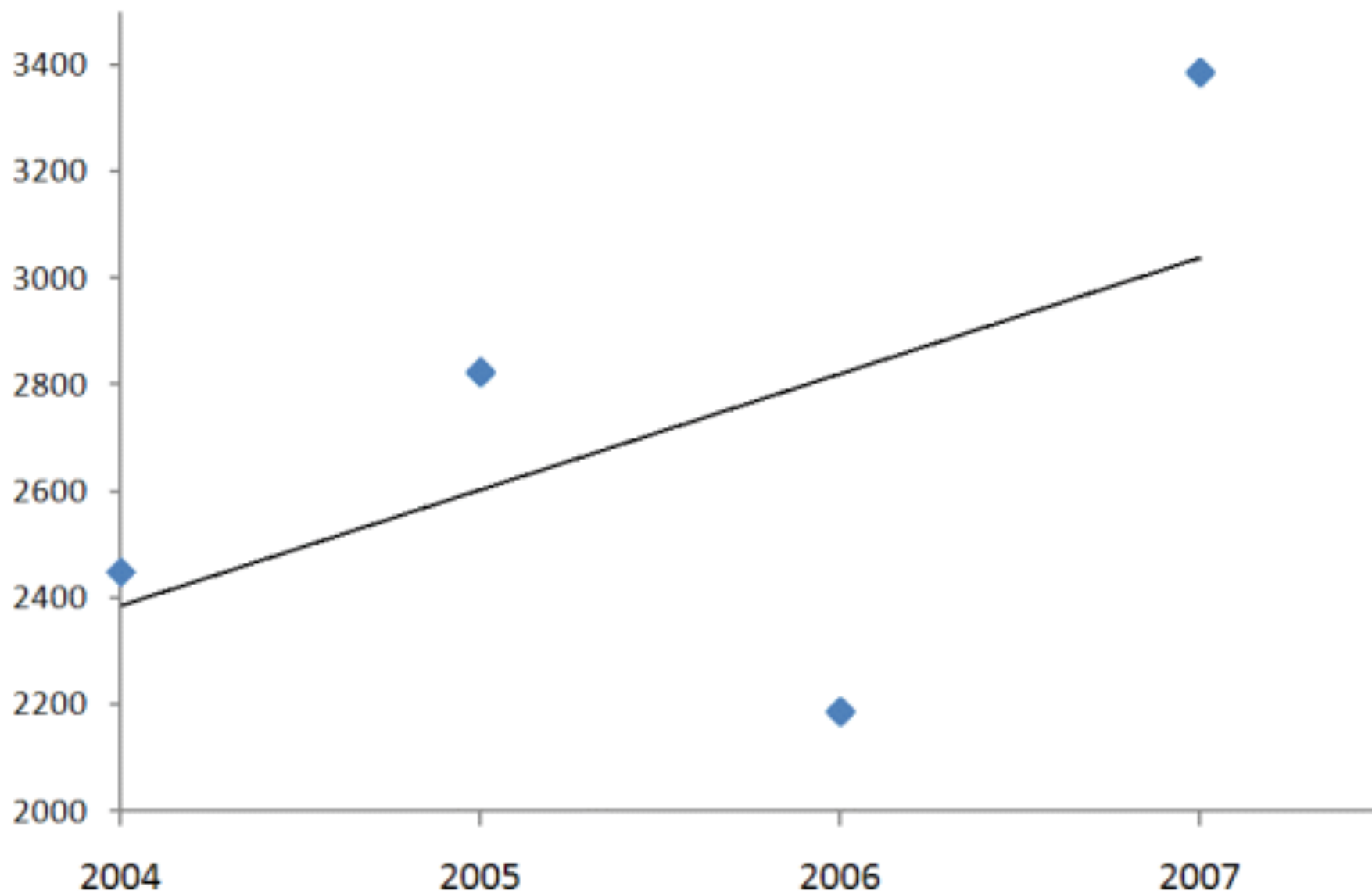


# Overcoming Overfitting

- 더 많은 데이터를 활용한다.
- Feature의 개수를 줄인다
- 적절히 Parameter를 선정한다
- Regularization



# Regularization



# Regularization

$$J(w_0, w_1) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m (w_1 x^{(i)} + w_0 - y^{(i)})^2$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial w_0} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (w_1 x^{(i)} + w_0 - y^{(i)})$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial w_1} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (w_1 x^{(i)} + w_0 - y^{(i)}) x^{(i)}$$



**Human knowledge belongs to the world.**