



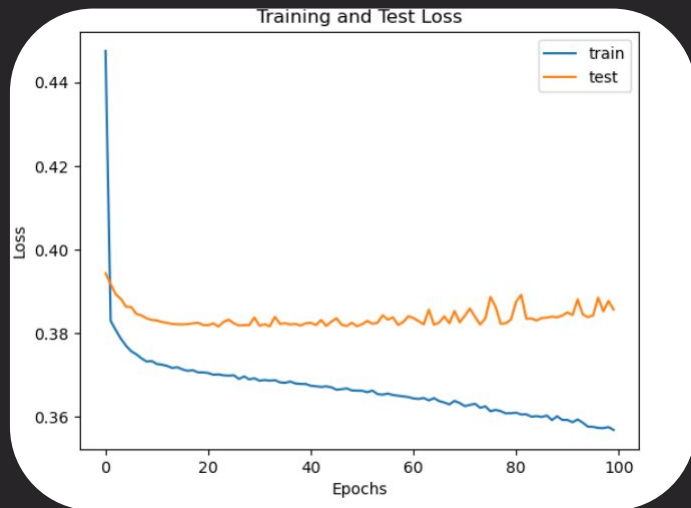
Improving Deep Neural Networks

Video 5: How to fix an Overfitting Model ?

In air

Overfitting

A machine learning model performs well on training data but poorly on new data



Overfitting in the Zeta Analytics Plot



Deep learning: capacity to learn intricate patterns from datasets

Types of Models

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graph TD; A[Types of Models] --> B[Underfit Model]; A --> C[Overfit Model]; A --> D[Optimal Model]
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Underfit Model

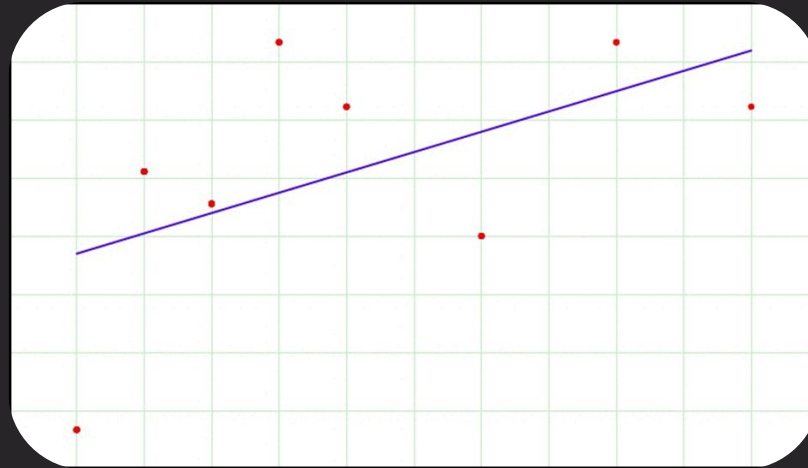
Overfit Model

Optimal Model

Underfit Model



Performs poorly on both the train and test data.



Overfit Model



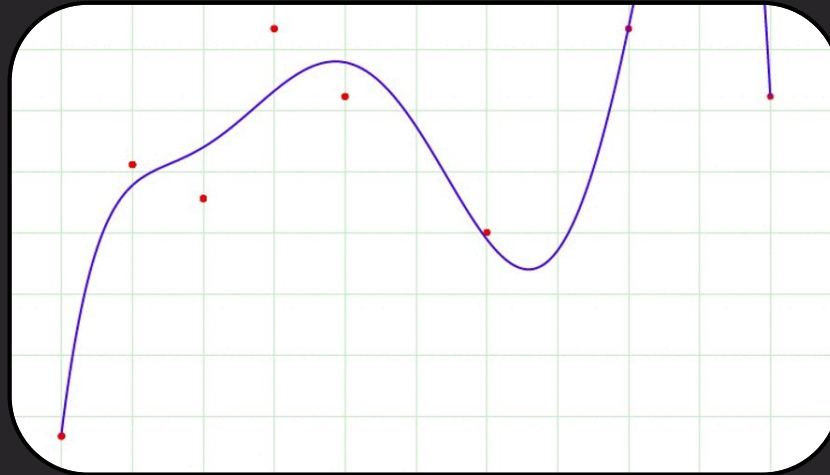
Performs well on the train data but poorly on the test data.



Optimal Model



Performs well on both the train data and test data



How do you
overcome overfitting
in deep learning ?



Techniques to overcome Overfitting

Reducing the complexity

Using regularization
techniques

Adding more data to
train set

Early stopping technique

Techniques to overcome Overfitting

Reducing the complexity

**Using regularization
techniques**

**Adding more data to
train set**

Early stopping technique

Reducing the complexity: Drawback



- Model may not capture nuances from complex datasets with lesser layers.

Reducing the complexity: Strategy



General Strategy:

- Maximize data capture, even at the risk of complex model with overfitting

Techniques to overcome Overfitting

Reducing the complexity

Using regularization
techniques

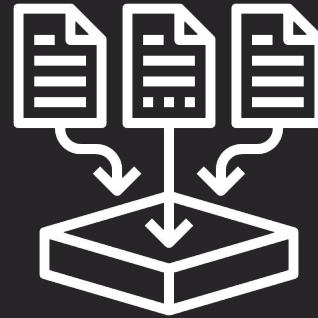
Adding more data to
train set

Early stopping technique

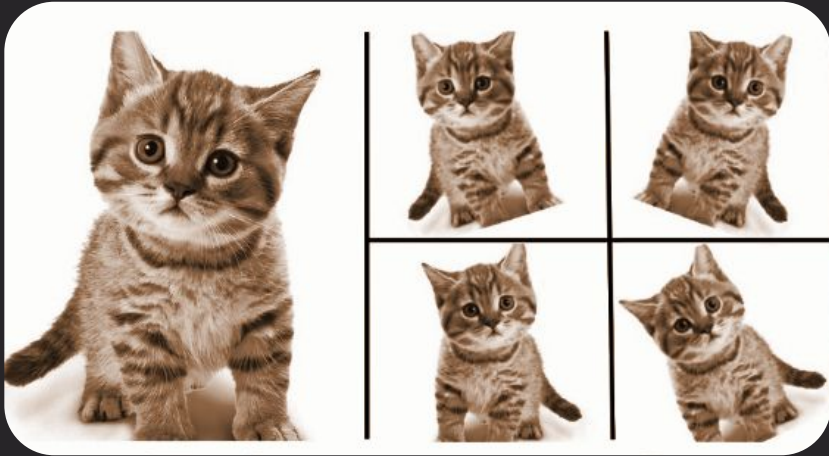
Adding more data to train set



More relevant data better model quality!



Data Augmentation



Data Augmentation

This method generates synthetic data resembling the current dataset.

Techniques to overcome Overfitting

Reducing the complexity

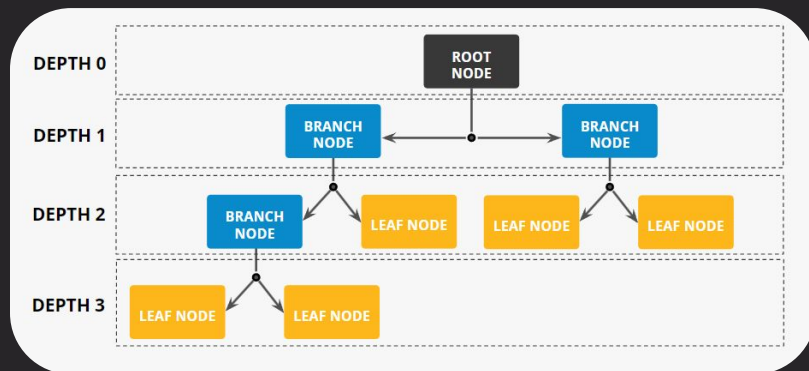
Using regularization
techniques

Adding more data to
train set

Early stopping technique

Regularization

Regularization is a technique that reduces the complexity of the model.



Reducing max depth in decision tree



L1 and L2 penalties in linear models

Regularization Technique: L2 Penalty

➤ The L2 penalty is a popular regularization solution for deep learning networks.

$$loss + \left(\sum_{i=1}^N ||w^{[i]}||^2 \right) \frac{\lambda}{2m}$$

N = number of layers

$w^{[i]}$ = Weight matrix of the i^{th} layer

m = number of inputs

λ = regularization parameter

Regularization Technique: L2 Penalty

$$loss + \left(\sum_{i=1}^N ||w^{[i]}||^2 \right) \frac{\lambda}{2m}$$



Adding weight values ensures that they do not increase unconditionally.



In Pytorch, L2 regularization is applied through '**weight decay**'.

Regularization Technique: L2 Penalty



Weight Decay



Default value: 10^{-5}

Regularization Technique: L1 Penalty



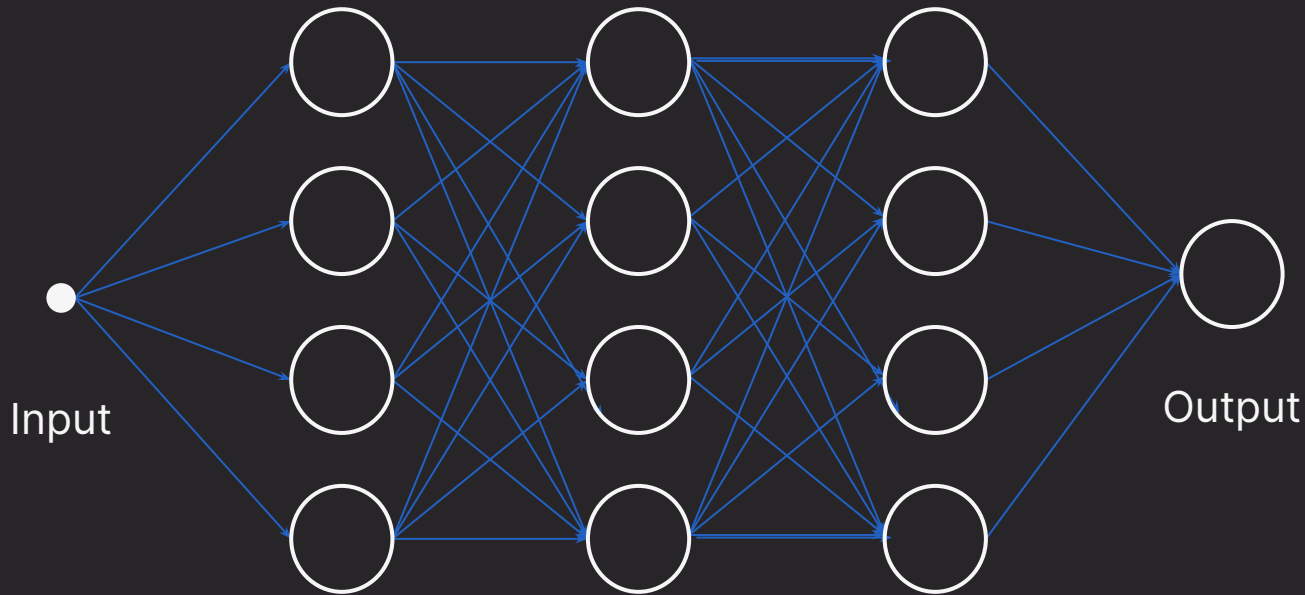
L1 penalties reduce the weights to absolute zero.

Regularization Technique: Dropout

- Different versions of model architecture by turning weights to 0.
- p = probability of a neuron being deactivated or turned off.

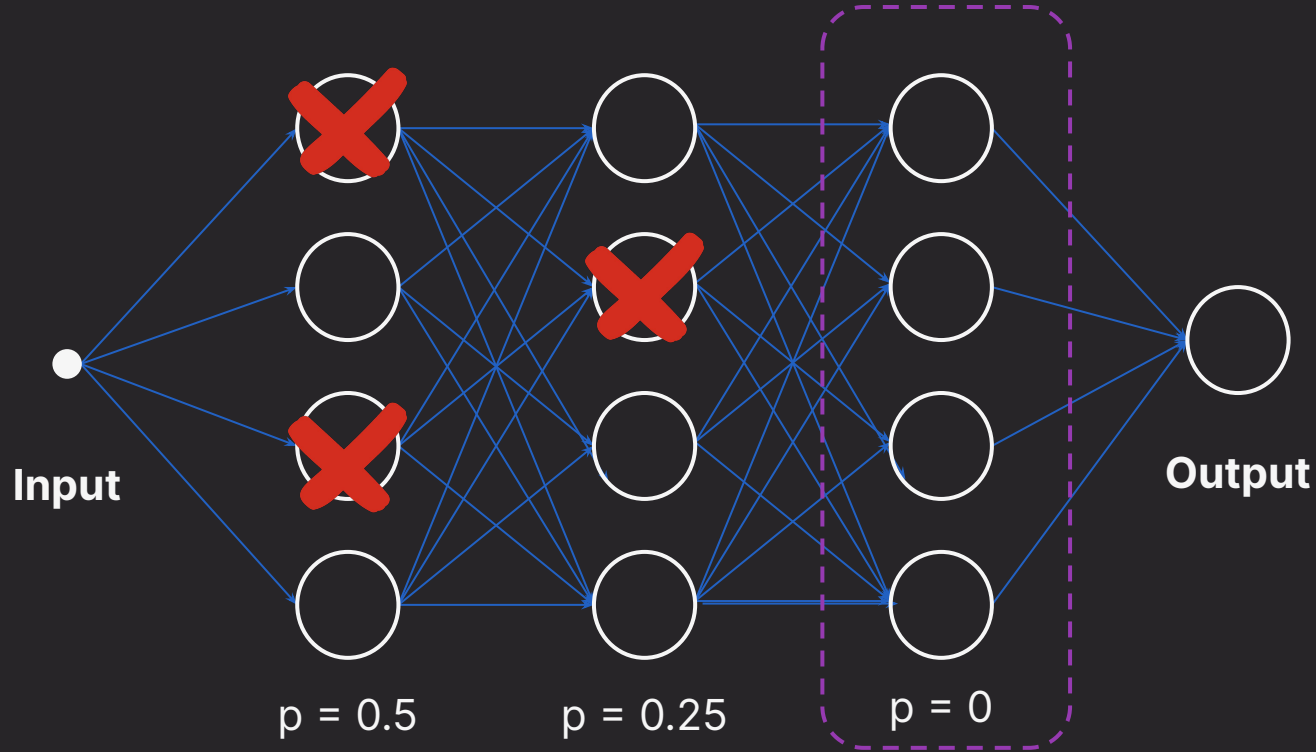


Regularization Technique: Dropout

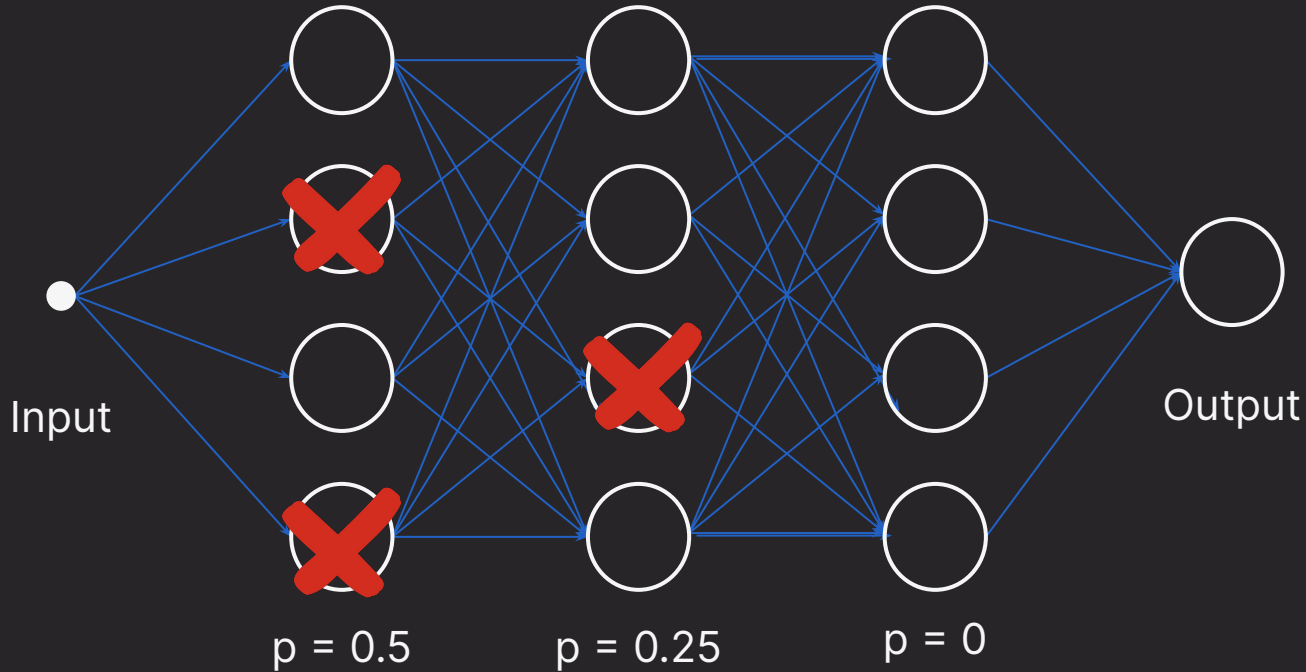


p = probability of a neuron being deactivated or turned off.

Regularization Technique: Dropout



Regularization Technique: Dropout

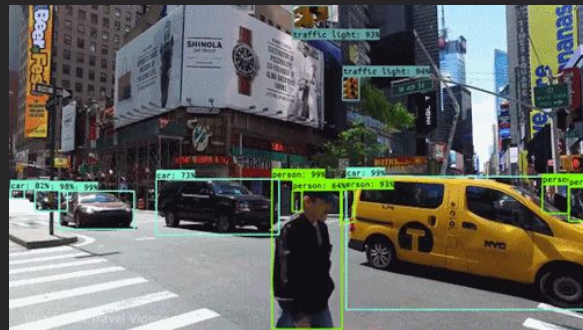


Regularization Technique: Dropout

- Proven to reduce Overfitting.
- Prevents dependency on any single neuron, encouraging a more robust learning process.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
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2	5835	22.21438918	2071	Skincare	99	72
3	1881	11.87077827	681	Skincare	118	73
4	2477	27.64571429	875	Makeup	108	85
5	4087	16.89684814	1396	Makeup	82	64
6	1446	16.35766423	822	Hair Care	29	24
7	2875	19.55812036	1213	Skincare	62	55
8	4688	22.30575256	1269	Makeup	0	0
9	3947	14.01656805	845	Makeup	43	29
10	5503	23.75960867	1431	Skincare	35	33
11	4131	27.84563758	1043	Skincare	0	0
12	1935	21.13953488	817	Makeup	91	69

Structured Datasets



Computer Vision

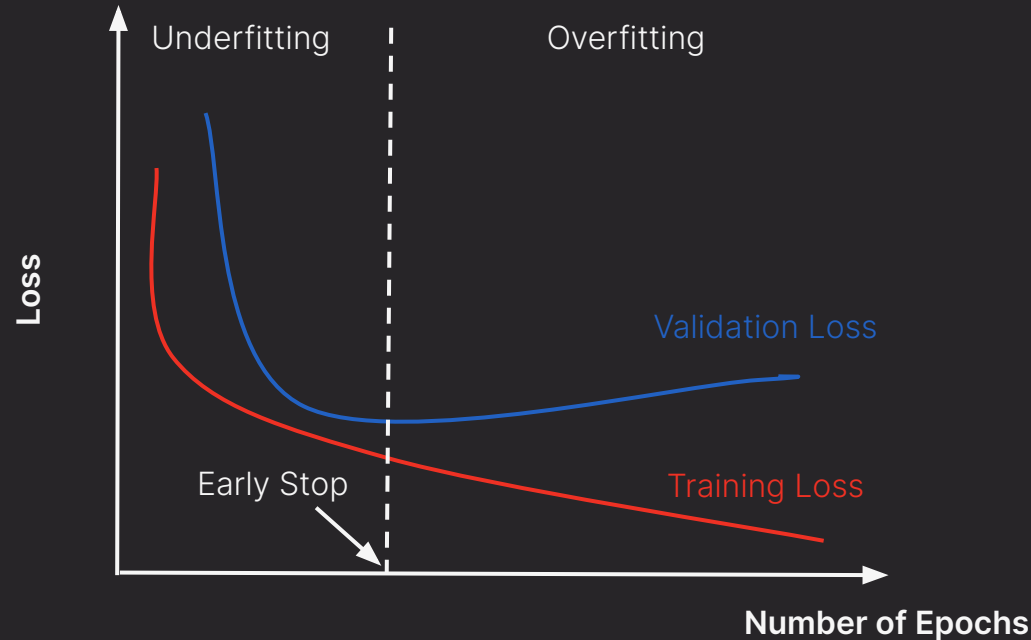
Regularization Technique: Early Stopping



Stop the training process before the model starts learning the noise.



Regularization Technique: Early Stopping



In air