

# Advice for applying machine learning

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## Deciding what to try next

hypothesis makes unacceptably large errors in its predictions.

Some method to improve:

1. Get more training examples;
2. Try smaller sets of features;
3. Try getting additional features;
4. Try adding polynomial features;
5. Try decreasing  $\lambda$ ;
6. Try increasing  $\lambda$ .

## Evaluating a hypothesis

divide data into training data and test data;

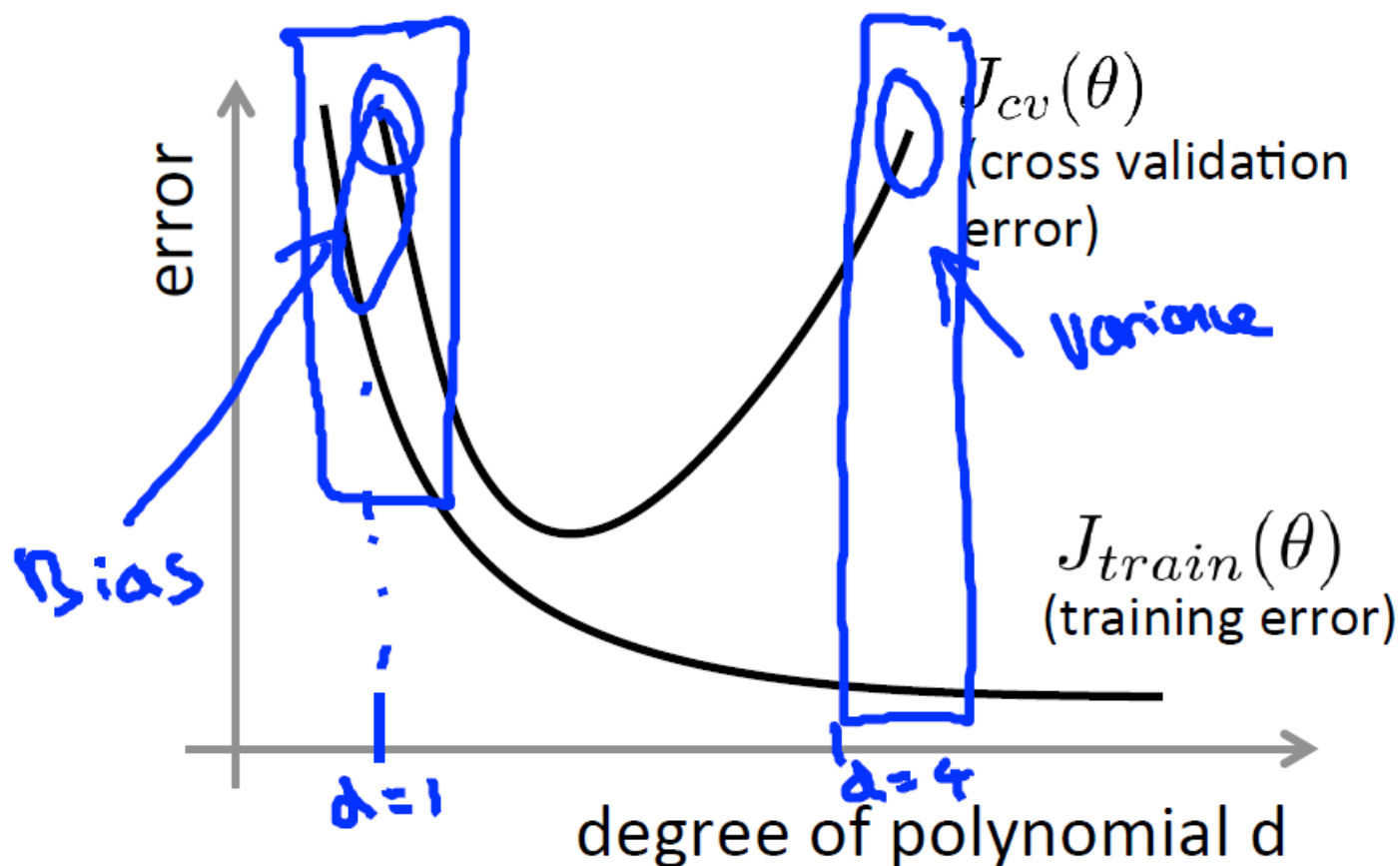
some parameter to evaluate the hypothesis:  $J_{test}$  or *misclassification error*

## Model selection and training/validation/test sets

fit the parameter by training data, compute the error by validation data and choose the best parameter,  
get the final error by test data.

# Diagnosing bias vs. variance

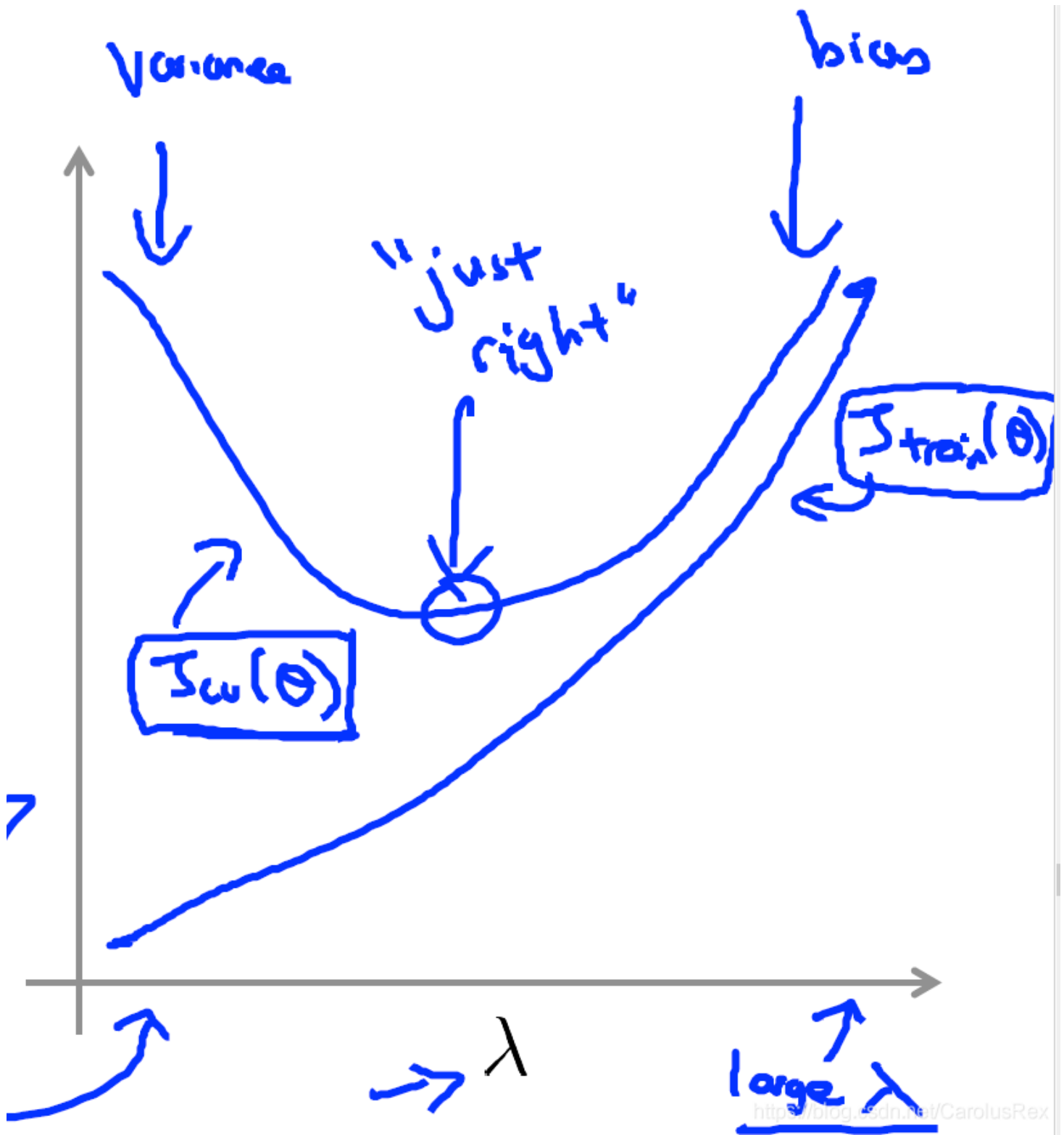
Underfit	High bias	$J_{train}(\theta)$ will be high and $J_{cv}(\theta) \approx J_{train}(\theta)$
Overfit	High variance	$J_{train}(\theta)$ will be low and $J_{cv}(\theta) \gg J_{train}(\theta)$



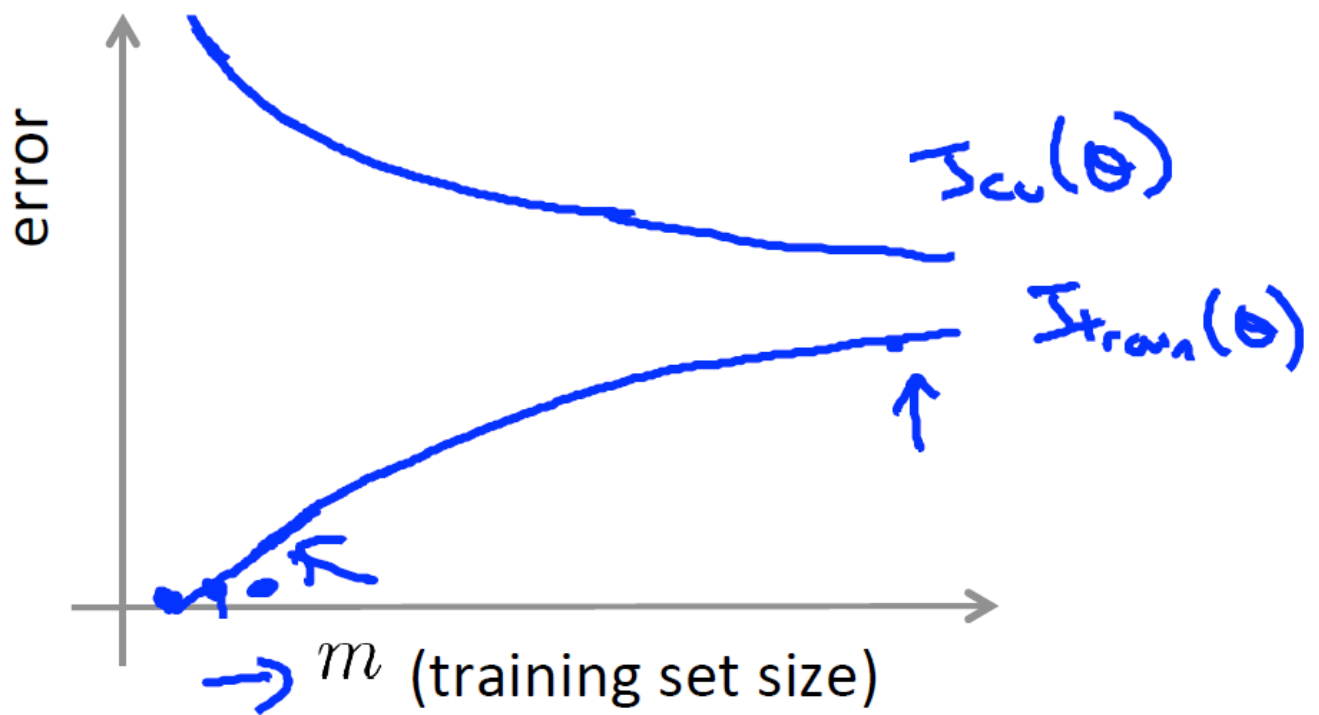
<https://blog.csdn.net/CarolusRex>

## Regularization and bias/variance

Large $\lambda$	High bias(Underfit)
Small $\lambda$	High variance(Overfit)

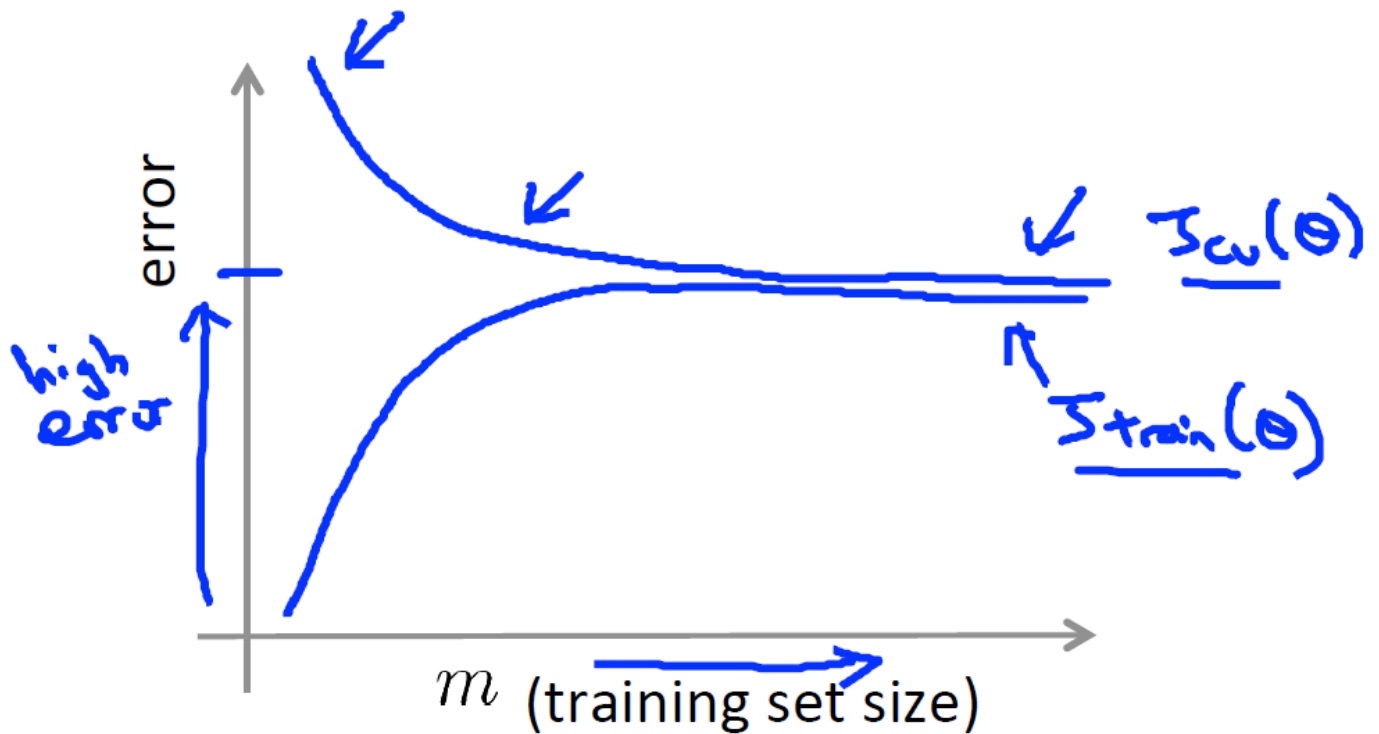


Learning Curves



<https://blog.csdn.net/CarolusRex>

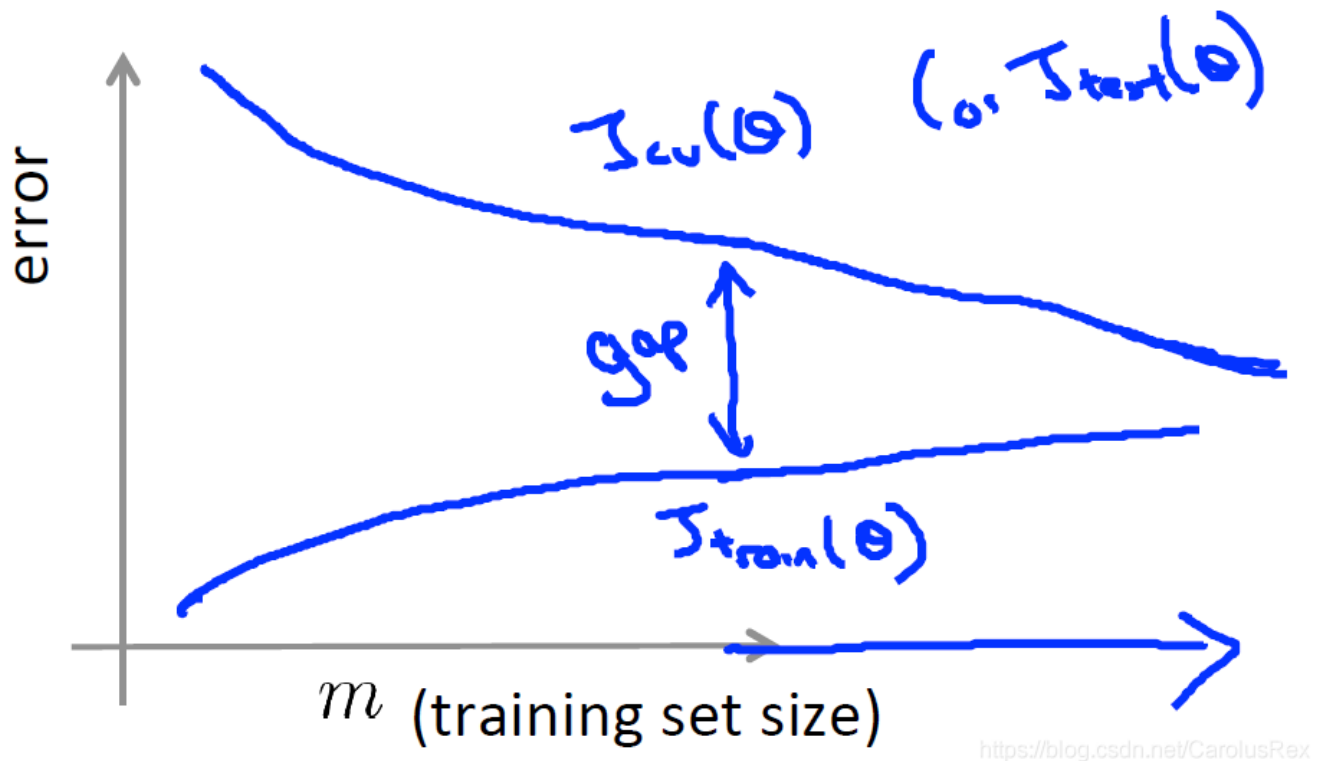
## High bias



<https://blog.csdn.net/CarolusRex>

If a learning algorithm is suffering from high bias, getting more training data will not (by itself) help much.

# High variance



If a learning algorithm is suffering from high variance, getting more data is likely to help.

## Deciding what to try next (revisited)

1. Get more training examples  $\rightarrow$  fixed high variance;
2. Try smaller sets of features  $\rightarrow$  fixed high variance;
3. Try getting additional features  $\rightarrow$  fixed high bias;
4. Try adding polynomial features  $\rightarrow$  fixed high bias;
5. Try decreasing  $\lambda \rightarrow$  fixed high bias;
6. Try increasing  $\lambda \rightarrow$  fixed high variance.

## Neural networks and overfitting

size of Neural Network	size of parameters	complexity
Small Neural Network	fewer parameters; more prone to underfitting;	Computationally Cheaper

size of Neural Network	size of parameters	complexity
Large Neural Network	more paramaters; more prone to overfitting	Computationally more expensive