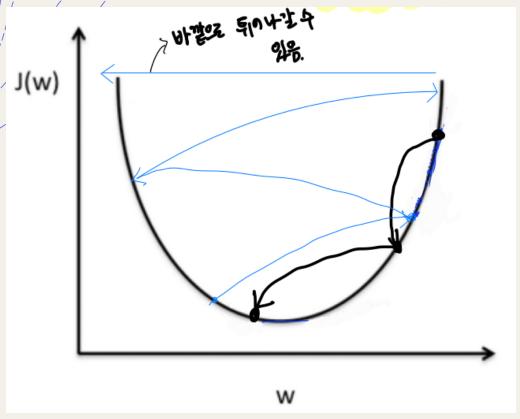
# Tips

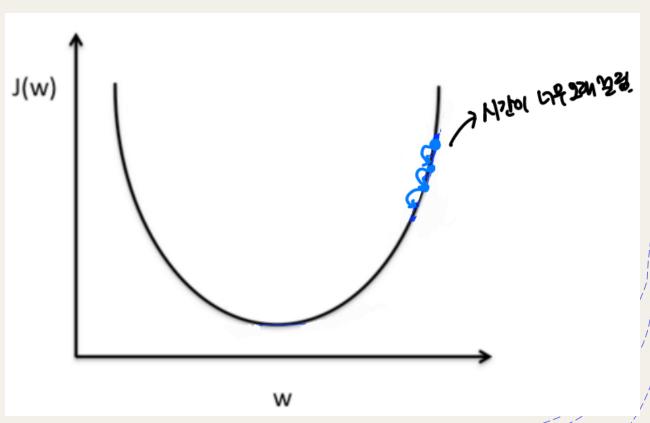
(Learning rate, data preprocessing, overfiting)

### Learning rate

Learnig rate를 크게 잡았을 때 : overshooting

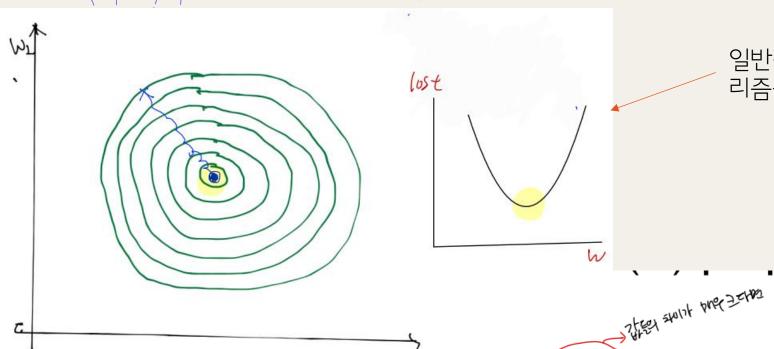


Learnig rate를 작게 잡았을 때 : small learning rate



Learning rate - cost function을 고려해 보통 0.01로 잡음, 그 후 learning rate를 조금씩 줄이거나 늘려나가면서 알맞은 learning rate를 잡음

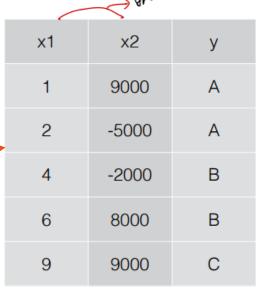
# Data preprocessing

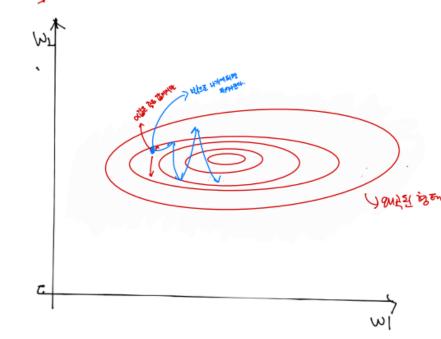


W

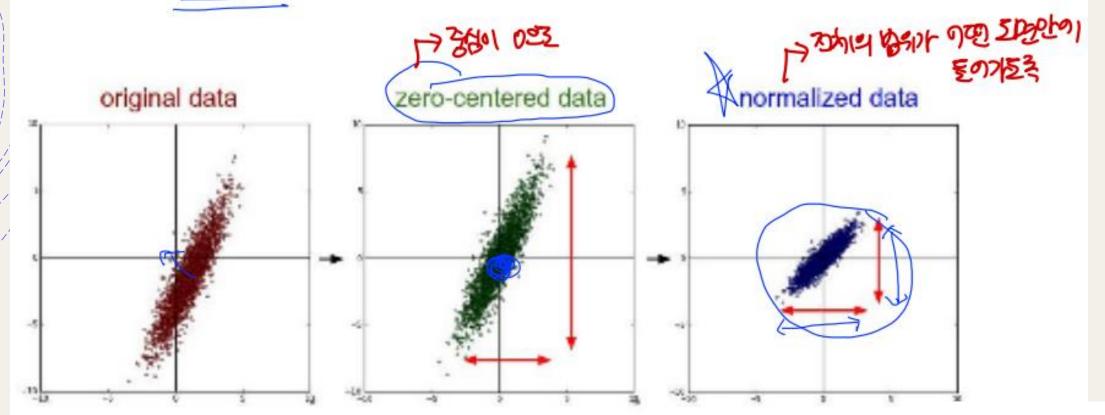
일반적인 등고선 : gradient descent 알고 리즘을 이용해 최저점으로 내려올 수 있음

W값의 차이가 크게 나는 등고선 : 왜곡된 형태로 나타나고 learning rate를 잘잡아도 밖으로 튀어나가는 현상발생





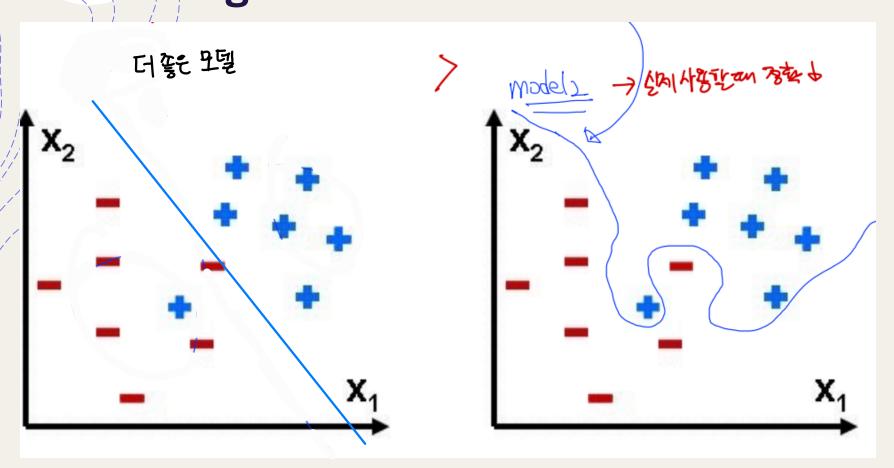
## 데이터 값이 큰 차이가 있을 때 -> normalize



#### Standardization

$$(x'_j) = \frac{x_j - \mu_j}{\sigma_j}$$

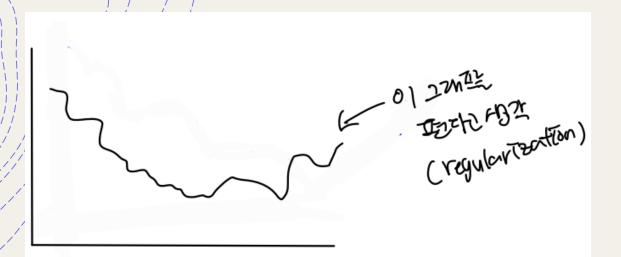
### overfitting - 모델이너무정확해서좋지않은형태

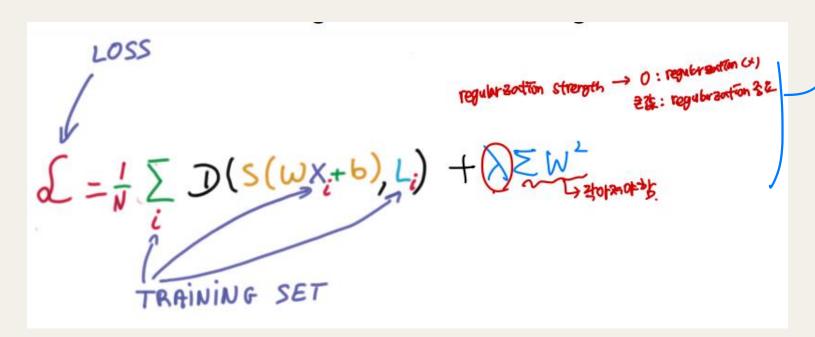


Solution - 많은 트레이닝 데이터를 가지고 있는것.

- 중복된 feature들을 줄이는 것
- 일반화 (regularization)

# Solution for overfitting - regularization





# 머신러닝 모델이 얼마나 훌륭한지 평가 가능한가?

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