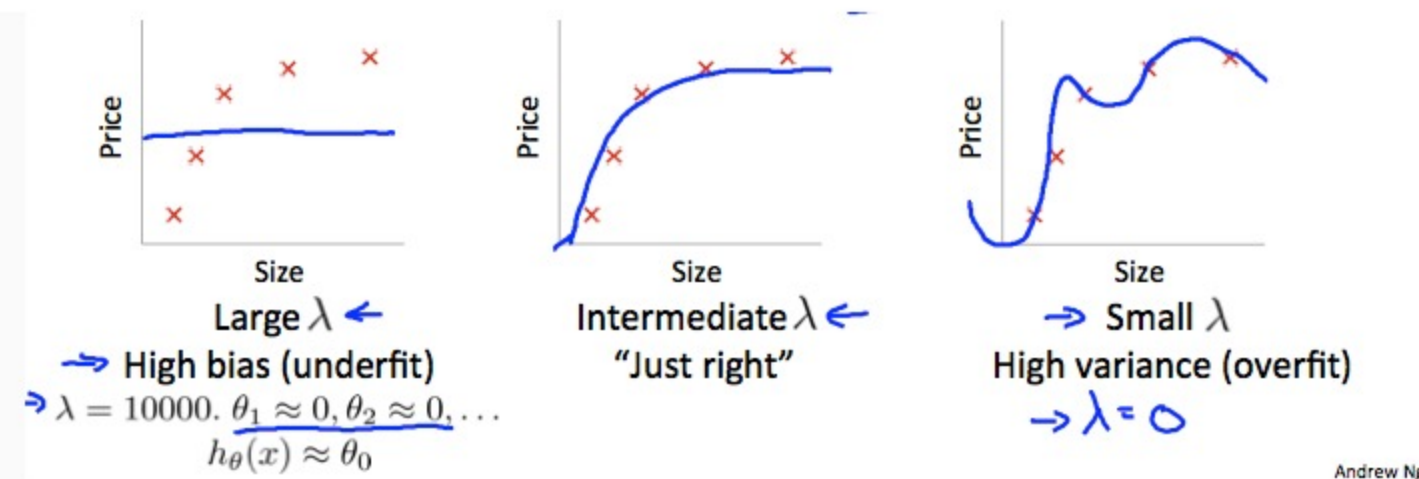


## Regularization and Bias/Variance

**Note:** [The regularization term below and through out the video should be  $\frac{\lambda}{2m} \sum_{j=1}^n \theta_j^2$  and **NOT**  $\frac{\lambda}{2m} \sum_{j=1}^m \theta_j^2$ ]

### Linear regression with regularization



In the figure above, we see that as  $\lambda$  increases, our fit becomes more rigid. On the other hand, as  $\lambda$  approaches 0, we tend to over overfit the data. So how do we choose our parameter  $\lambda$  to get it 'just right' ? In order to choose the model and the regularization term  $\lambda$ , we need to:

1. Create a list of lambdas (i.e.  $\lambda \in \{0, 0.01, 0.02, 0.04, 0.08, 0.16, 0.32, 0.64, 1.28, 2.56, 5.12, 10.24\}$ );
2. Create a set of models with different degrees or any other variants.
3. Iterate through the  $\lambda$ s and for each  $\lambda$  go through all the models to learn some  $\Theta$ .
4. Compute the cross validation error using the learned  $\Theta$  (computed with  $\lambda$ ) on the  $J_{CV}(\Theta)$  **without** regularization or  $\lambda = 0$ .
5. Select the best combo that produces the lowest error on the cross validation set.
6. Using the best combo  $\Theta$  and  $\lambda$ , apply it on  $J_{test}(\Theta)$  to see if it has a good generalization of the problem.