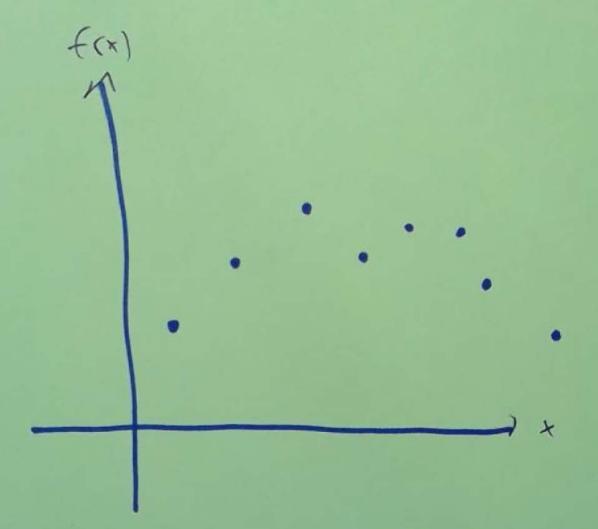
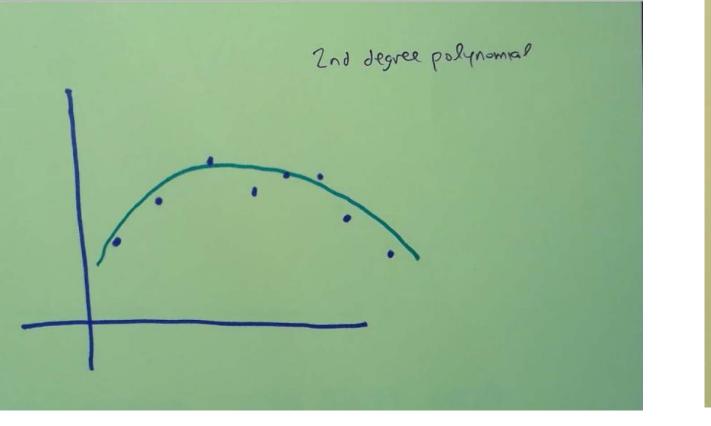
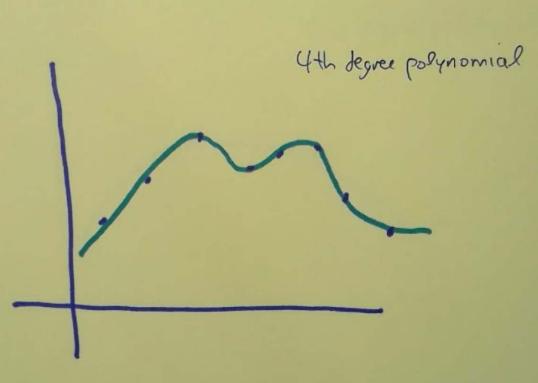
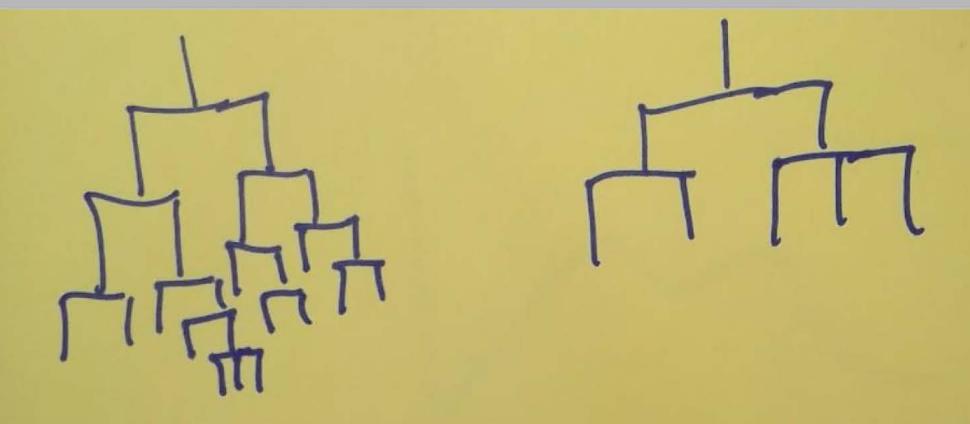
complexity, bias variance tradeoff, overfitting



TASE: GIVEN THESE TEST DATA
POINTS, FIND A CURVE THAT
BEST PREDICTS UNLIEEN DATA

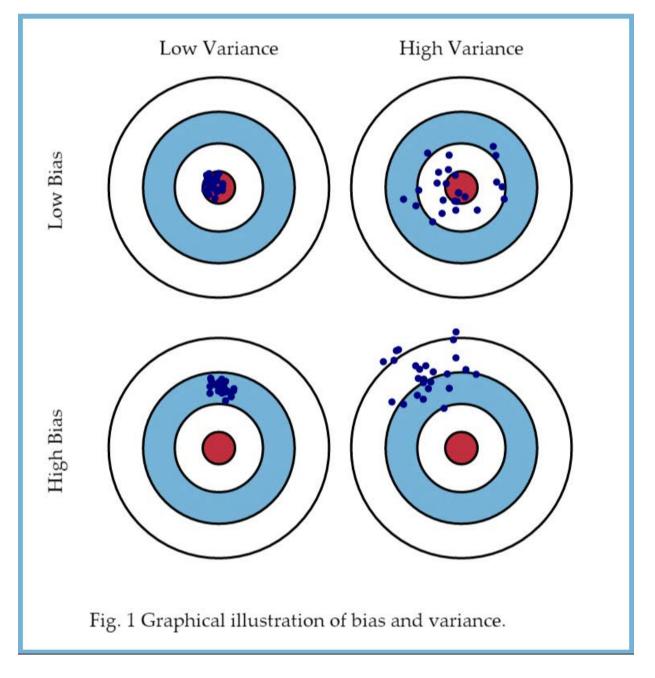






WHICH DECISION TREE WILL BE MORE ACCURATE AT REPRESENTING TEST DATA?

OATA? AT PREDICTING FUTURE DATA?



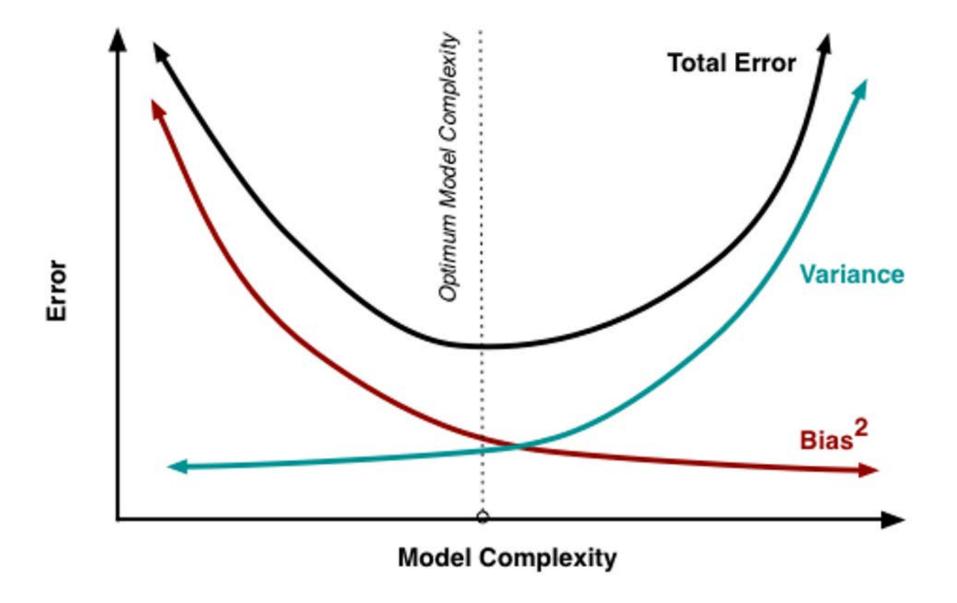
As the **flexibility** of f-hat (our estimate for y) increases, its variance increases and its bias decreases.

- •Variance refers to the amount by which f-hat would change if we estimated it using a different training data set.
- •Bias refers to the error that is introduced by approximating a real life problem, which may be extremely complicated, by a much simpler model.

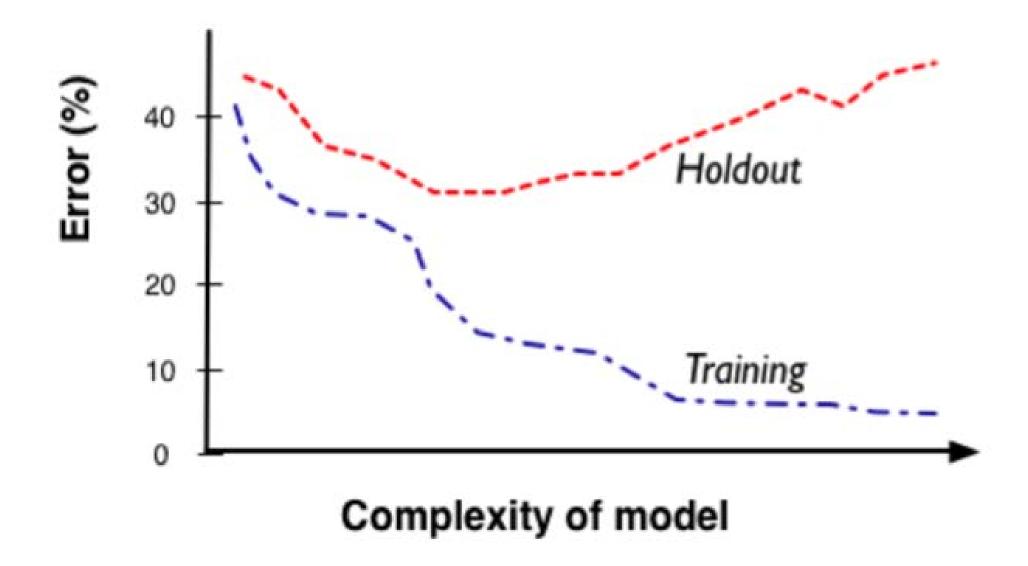
Sources: ISLR, <a href="http://www-</a>

bcf.usc.edu/~gareth/ISL/, pp. 34-35; Bias variance

tradeoff. <a href="http://scott.fortmann-roe.com/docs/BiasVariance.html">http://scott.fortmann-roe.com/docs/BiasVariance.html</a>



Source: Bias variance tradeoff. <a href="http://scott.fortmann-roe.com/docs/BiasVariance.html">http://scott.fortmann-roe.com/docs/BiasVariance.html</a>]



Source: Data Science for Business, chapter 5