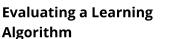
## Q



#### Bias vs. Variance

- Video: Diagnosing Bias vs.
  Variance
  7 min
- Reading: Diagnosing Bias vs. Variance
  3 min
- Video: Regularization and Bias/Variance
  11 min
- Reading: Regularization and Bias/Variance
  3 min
- Video: Learning Curves
  11 min
- Reading: Learning Curves
  3 min
- Video: Deciding What to Do
  Next Revisited
  6 min
- Reading: Deciding What to do Next Revisited

  3 min

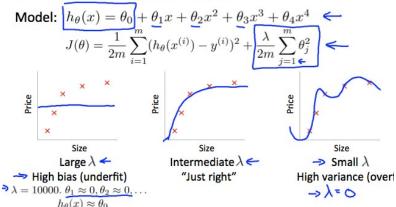
#### **Review**

Building a Spam Classifier
Handling Skewed Data
Using Large Data Sets
Review

# Regularization and Bias/Variance

**Note:** [The regularization term below and through out the vi 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 become more rigid. On the other hand, as  $\lambda$  approaches 0, we tend to over overfit the data. So how do we choose our parameter  $\lambda$  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. λ∈{0,0.01,0.02,0.04,0.08,0.16,0.32,0.64,1.28,2.56,5.12,10
- 2. Create a set of models with different degrees or any ot 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  $\epsilon$  (computed with  $\lambda$ ) on the  $J_{CV}(\Theta)$  without regularizati  $\lambda = 0$ .
- 5. Select the best combo that produces the lowest error or cross validation set.
- 6. Using the best combo  $\Theta$  and  $\lambda$ , apply it on  $J_{test}(\Theta)$  to s

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