## Homework Assignment N°3

BML36 Thibault Douzon Rajavarman Mathivanan

## Contents

1	$\mathbf{E}\mathbf{x}\mathbf{e}$	rcise 1:	:	K-	-C	$^{2}V$	۲,	u	n	$\mathrm{d}\epsilon$	$\mathbf{er}$	8	Z	o	V	$\mathbf{er}$	-f	it	ti	ng	S								3
	1.1	Part a																											3

## 1 Exercise 1: K-CV, under & over-fitting

## 1.1 Part a

- $\hfill\Box$  Under-fitting: The model does not stick enough to the data.
  - $\rightarrow$  not complex enough: this family of models can't represent the underlying model
  - $\rightarrow$ did not learn enough
  - $\rightarrow$  we can say it's under-fitting when both error on data and error on test sample are high
- □ Over-fitting: The model sticks too much to the data, it won't generalize well on never met data
  - $\to$  too complex for the underlying model. We try to interpret small changes as if they were representing something but is in reality only noise
  - $\rightarrow$  learned too much from the data
  - $\rightarrow$  we can say it's over-fitting when data error is low but test sample error is hight
  - $\rightarrow$  another symptom of over-fitting is also sky scraping high values for parameters of the model