What to do With Bias and Variance?



Diagnosis

• If your model cannot even fit the training examples, then you have a large bias.

Underfitting

• If your model can fit the training data, but there is a large error on the testing data, then you probably have a large variance.

Overfitting

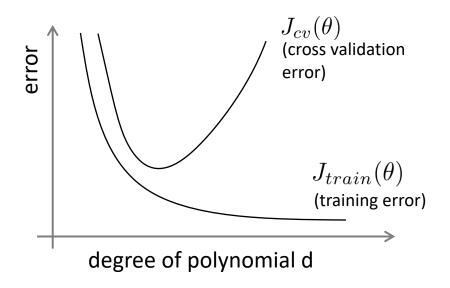


Diagnosis, Continued

Suppose your learning algorithm is performing less well than you were hoping.

$$(J_{cv}(\theta) \text{ or } J_{test}(\theta) \text{ is high.})$$

 $(J_{cv}(\theta) \text{ or } J_{test}(\theta) \text{ is high.})$ Is it a bias problem or a variance problem?



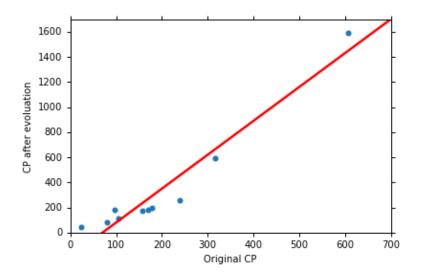
Bias (underfit): Both errors are high.

Variance (overfit): Training error is low while cross validation error is high.



What to do With a Large Bias? Part I

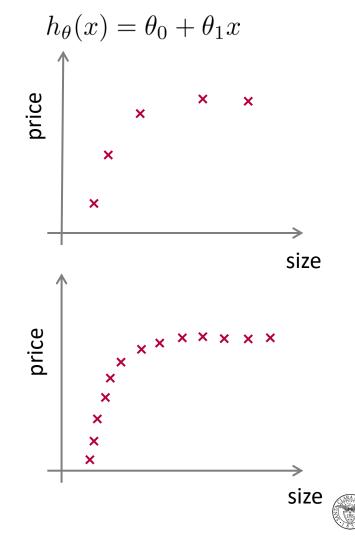
- For bias, redesign your model:
 - Add more features (additional features and polynomial features) as input
 - o Create a more complex model



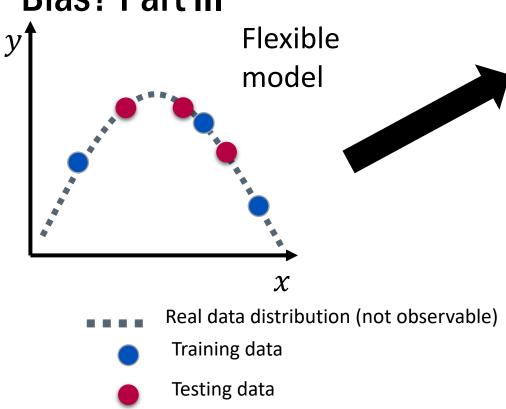


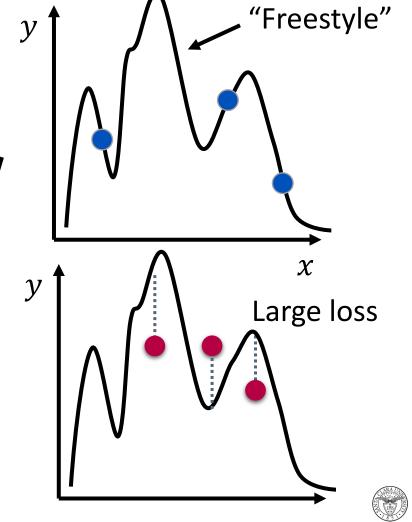
What to do With a Large Bias? Part II

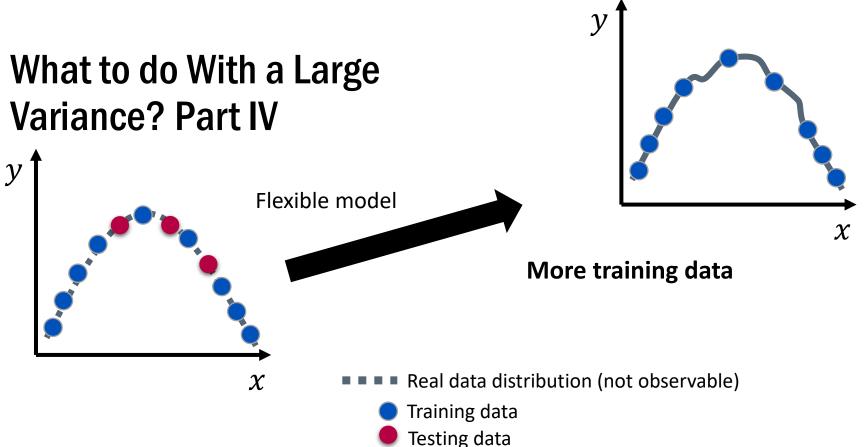
If a learning algorithm is suffering from high bias, getting more training data will not help much.



What to do With a Large Bias? Part III



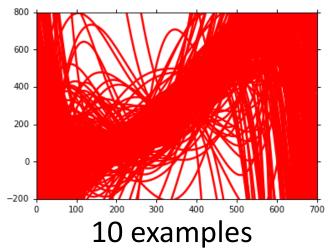


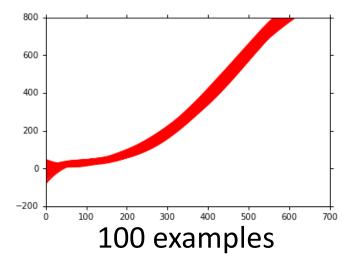




What to do With a Large Variance? Part V

More data is very effective but not always practical.





Data augmentation



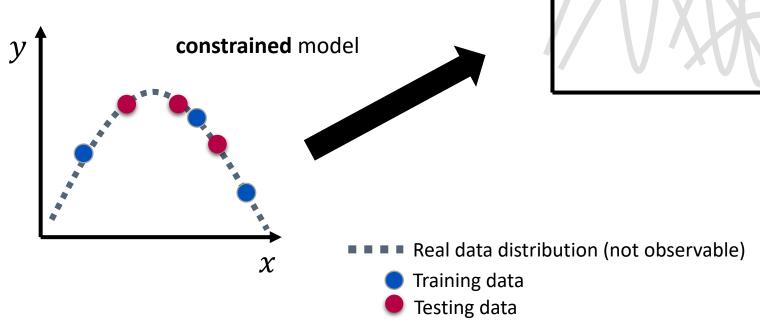








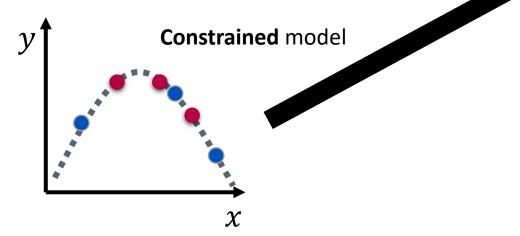
What to do With a Large Variance? Part VI

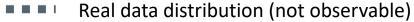




 $y = a + bx + cx^2$

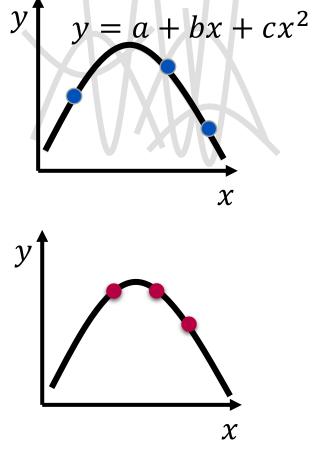






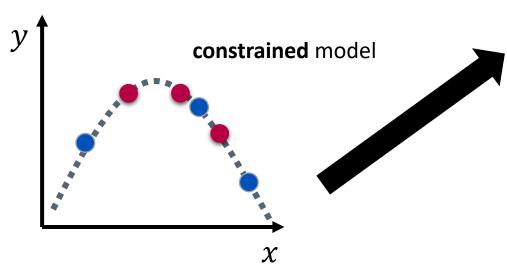
Training data

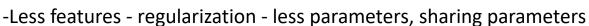
Testing data



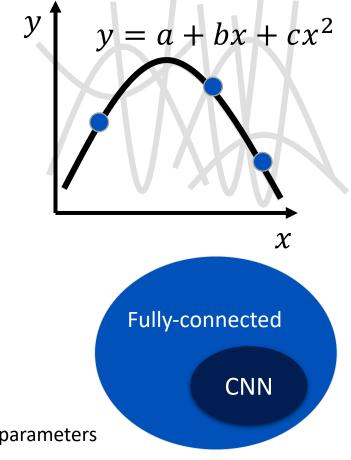


What to do With a Large Variance? Part VIII



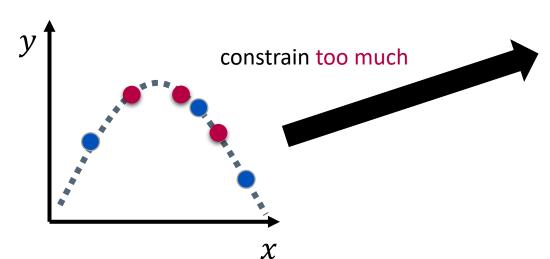


-Early stopping - dropout





Overfitting



- ■ Real data distribution (not observable)
 - Training data
 - Testing data

