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ML- MACHINE LEARNING

XI. Regularization

FERNEY BELTRAN
MIGUEL VILLAMIL
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Overfitting

OVERFITTING IS THE PRODUCTION OF AN ANALYSIS THAT CORRESPONDS TOO CLOSELY OR EXACTLY TO A PARTICULAR SET OF DATA, AND MAY THEREFORE FAIL TO FIT ADDITIONAL DATA OR PREDICT FUTURE OBSERVATIONS RELIABLY. [OXFORDDICTIONARIES]



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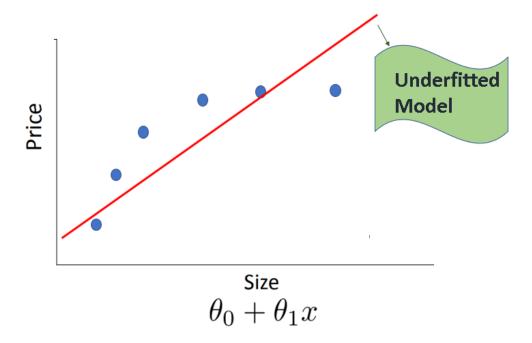
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Housing Prices Example





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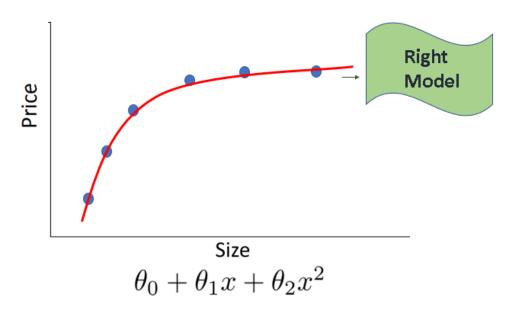
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Housing Prices Example





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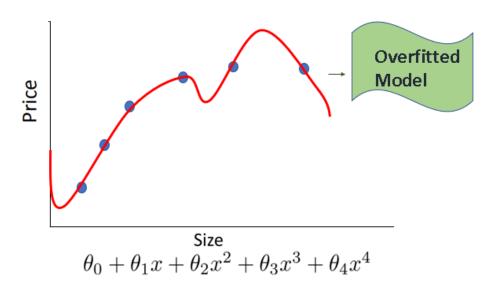
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Housing Prices Example





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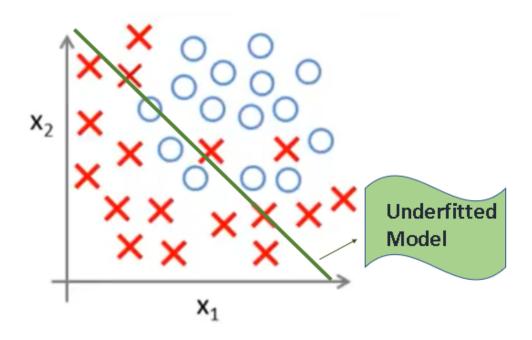
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Classification Example





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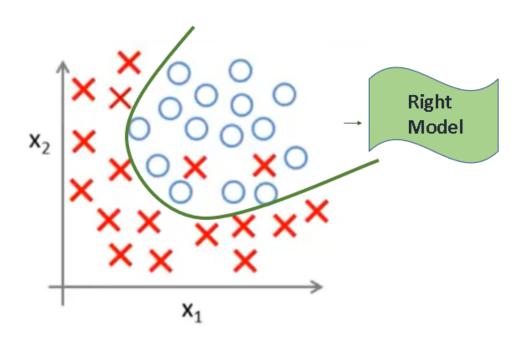
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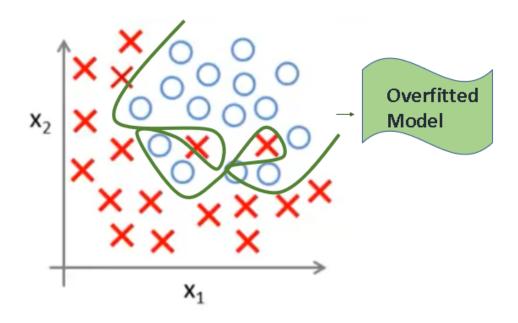
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Classification Example





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Deal with Overfitting:

Two Options:

- 1. Reduce number of features
- 2. Regularization
 - -Keep all the features
 - -Reduce magnitude or values of parameters



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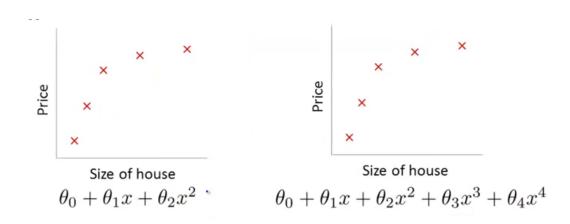
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Cost Function

If we have over fitting in our hypothesis function we can reduce the weight for some terms in our function by increasing the cost.



Suppose we penalize and make θ_3 , θ_4 really small.

$$\min_{\theta} \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (h_{\theta}) (x^{(i)} - y^{(i)})$$



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Cost Function

Small values for parameters $\theta_0, \theta_0, \theta_1, \theta_2, ..., \theta_n$

- "Simpler" hypothesis
- Less prone to overfitting

Housing:

- Features: $x_1, x_2, ..., x_{100}$
- Parameters: $\theta_0, \theta_0, \theta_1, \theta_2, ..., \theta_n$

$$\min_{\theta} \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (h_{\theta}) (x^{(i)} - y^{(i)})$$



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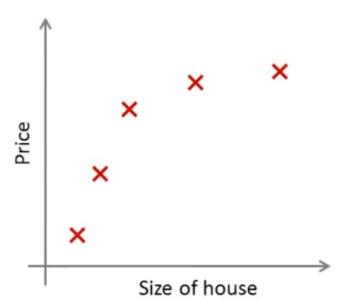
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Cost Function

$$J(\theta) = \frac{1}{2m} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{m} (h_{\theta}(x^{i})^{2} + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^{n} \theta_{j}^{2}) \right]$$





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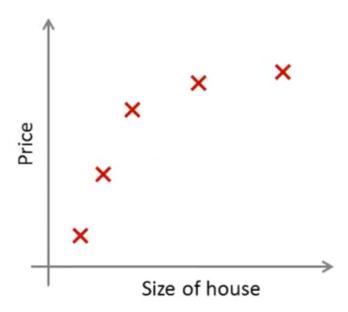
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Cost Function

In regularized linear regression, we choose to minimize

$$J(\theta) = \frac{1}{2m} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{m} (h_{\theta}(x^{i}); 2 + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^{n} \theta_{j}^{2}) \right]$$

What happen if we set λ to a large number (e.g $\lambda = 10^{10}$)?





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Cost Function

What happen if we set λ to a large number (e.g $\lambda = 10^{10}$)?

$$J(\theta) = \frac{1}{2m} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{m} (h_{\theta}(x^{i}); 2 + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^{n} \theta_{j}^{2}) \right]$$

- Algorithm works fine; setting λ to be large can't hurt it.
- Algorithm fails to eliminate overfitting.
- Algorithm results in underfitting. (Fails to fit even training data).
- Gradient descent will fail to converge.



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Regularized linear regression



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1. Regularized linear regression

$$J(\theta) = \frac{1}{2m} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{m} (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^{n} \theta_j^2 \right]$$

$$\min_{\theta} J(\theta)$$



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2. Gradient descent

Repeat {

$$\theta_0 := \theta_0 - \alpha \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_\theta(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) x_0^{(i)}$$

$$\theta_j := \theta_j - \alpha$$
 $\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_\theta(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) x_j^{(i)}$ $(j = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, n)$

 $\theta_j := \theta_j (1 - \alpha \frac{\lambda}{m}) - \alpha \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) x_j^{(i)}$



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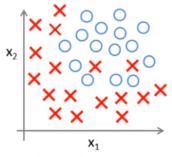
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Regularized logistic regression



Cost function:

$$J(\theta) = -\left[\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} y^{(i)} \log h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \log (1 - h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}))\right]$$



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4. Gradient descent

Repeat {

$$\theta_0 := \theta_0 - \alpha \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_\theta(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) x_0^{(i)}$$

$$\theta_j := \theta_j - \alpha \qquad \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_\theta(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) x_j^{(i)}$$

$$(j = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, n)$$



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References

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