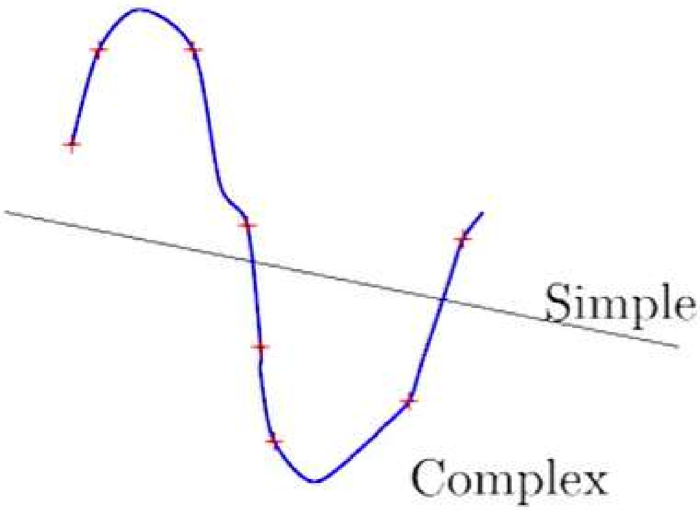


The points were drawn from a sinusoidal function (the true $f(x)$)

- Let us consider the problem of fitting a curve through a given set of points

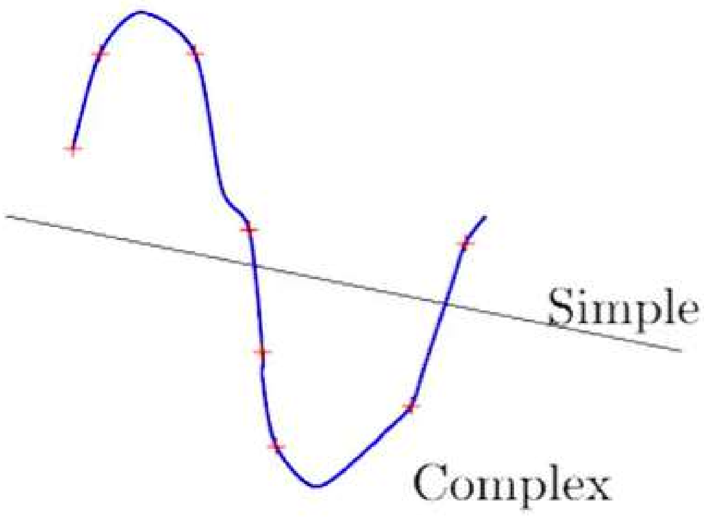
- We consider two models :

$$\underset{(degree:1)}{Simple} \quad y = \hat{f}(x) = w_1 x + w_0$$

$$\underset{(degree:25)}{Complex} \quad y = \hat{f}(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{25} w_i x^i + w_0$$

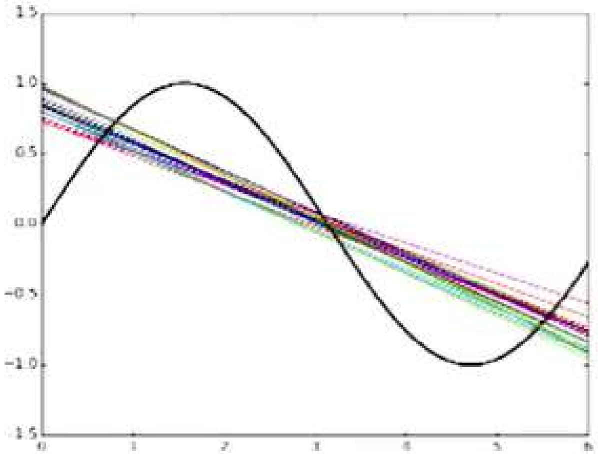
- Note that in both cases we are making an assumption about how y is related to x. We have no idea about the true relation $f(x)$

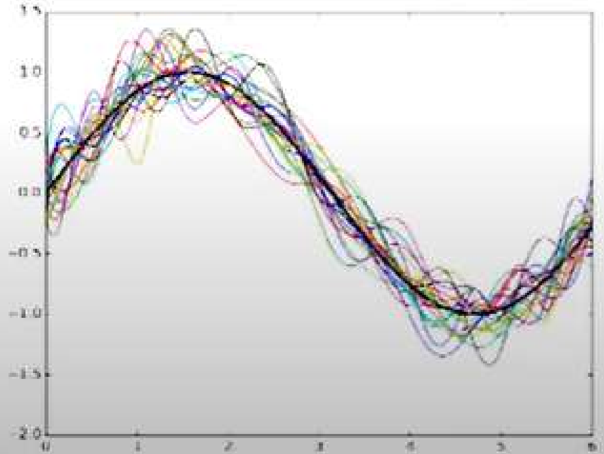
- The training data consists of 100 points



The points were drawn from a sinusoidal function (the true $f(x)$)

- We sample 25 points from the training data and train a simple and a complex model
- We repeat the process 'k' times to train multiple models (each model sees a different sample of the training data)
- We make a few observations from these plots





- Simple models trained on different samples of the data do not differ much from each other
- However they are very far from the true sinusoidal curve (under fitting)
- On the other hand, complex models trained on different samples of the data are very different from each other (high variance)

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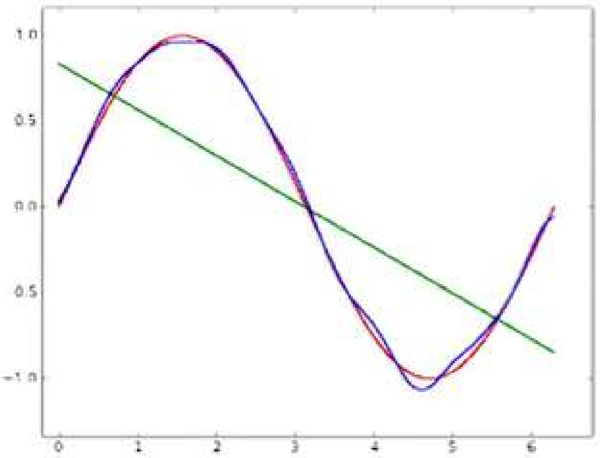

<u>Green Line</u>: Average value of $\hat{f}(x)$ for the simple model
<u>Blue Curve</u>: Average value of $\hat{f}(x)$ for the complex model
<u>Red Curve</u>: True model (f(x))

- Let $f(x)$ be the true model (sinusoidal in this case) and $\hat{f}(x)$ be our estimate of the model (simple or complex, in this case) then,

$$\text{Bias } (\hat{f}(x)) = E[\hat{f}(x)] - f(x)$$

- $E[\hat{f}(x)]$ is the average (or expected) value of the model
- We can see that for the simple model the average value (green line) is very far from the true value $f(x)$ (sinusoidal function)
- Mathematically, this means that the simple model has a high bias
- On the other hand, the complex model has a low bias

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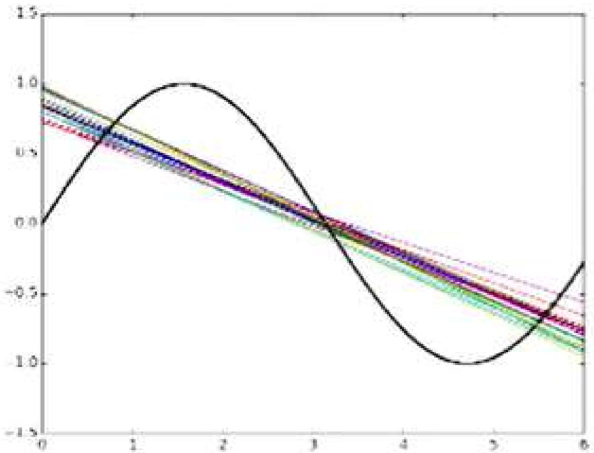
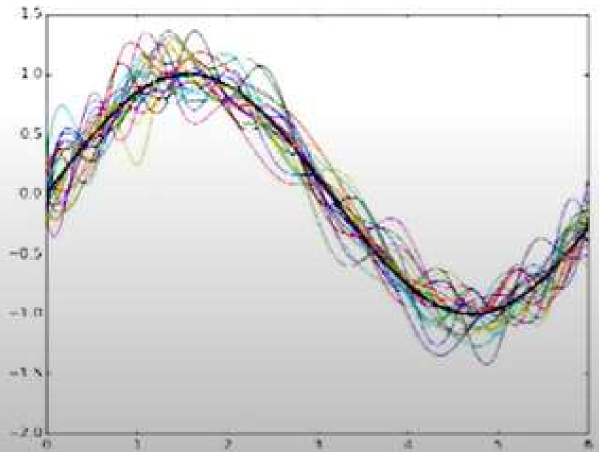




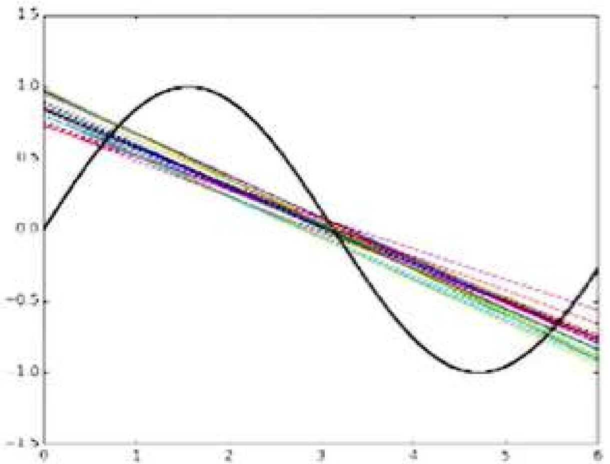
- We now define,

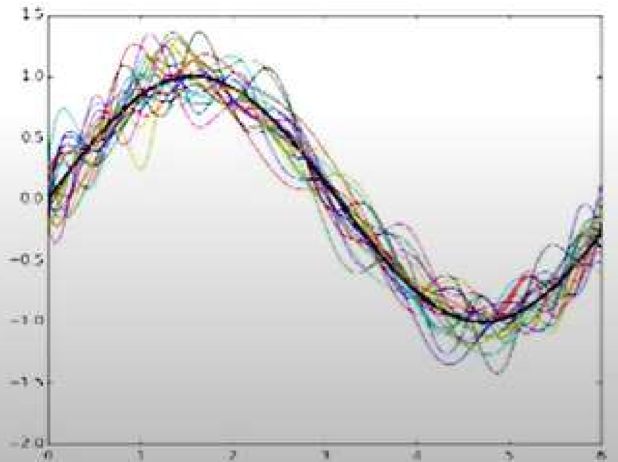
$$\text{Variance } (\hat{f}(x)) = E[(\hat{f}(x) - E[\hat{f}(x)])^2]$$

(Standard definition from statistics)

- Roughly speaking it tells us how much the different $\hat{f}(x)$'s (trained on different samples of the data) differ from each other

- It is clear that the simple model has a low variance whereas the complex model has a high variance





- In summary (informally)
- Simple model: high bias, low variance
- Complex model: low bias, high variance
- There is always a trade-off between the bias and variance
- Both bias and variance contribute to the mean square error. Let us see how