

There is a trade-off between bias and variance

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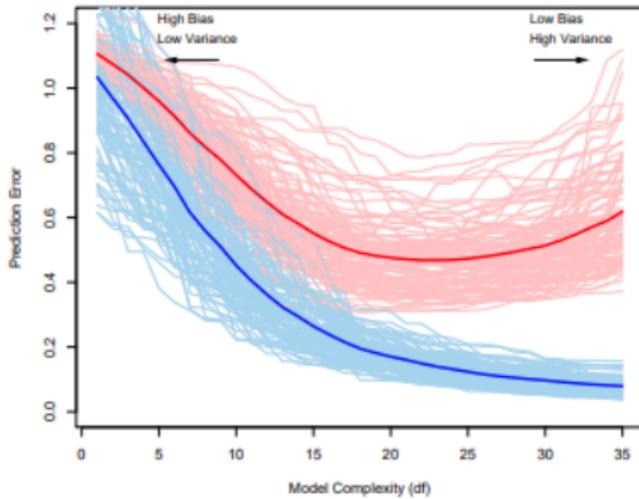
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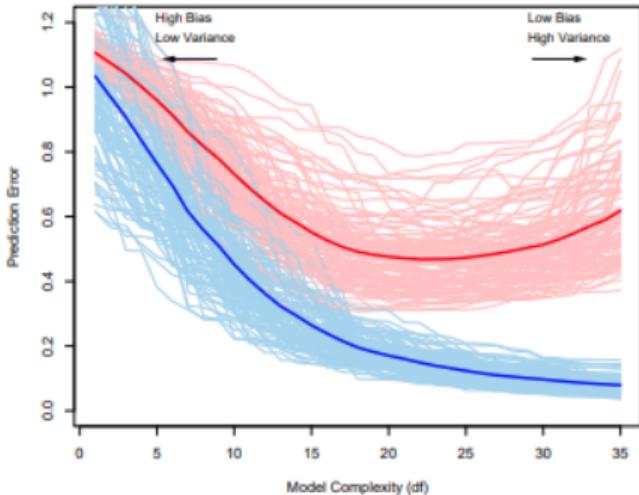
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- A model with high **bias** is a poor approximation of reality
- A model with high **variance** is one that does not generalize well to a new data set
- A model is **overfit** if it has low bias and high variance
- A model is **underfit** if it has high bias and low variance

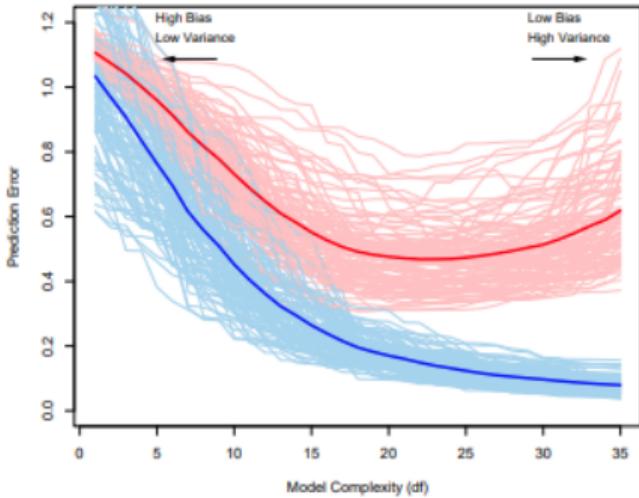


**FIGURE 7.1.** Behavior of test sample and training sample error as the model complexity is varied. The light blue curves show the training error  $\bar{\text{err}}$ , while the light red curves show the conditional test error  $\text{Err}_T$  for 100 training sets of size 50 each, as the model complexity is increased. The solid curves show the expected test error  $\text{Err}$  and the expected training error  $E[\text{err}]$ .



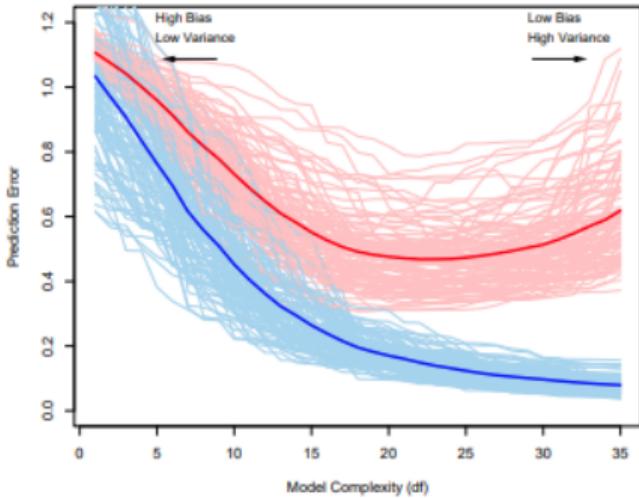
**FIGURE 7.1.** Behavior of test sample and training sample error as the model complexity is varied. The light blue curves show the training error  $\bar{\text{err}}_t$ , while the light red curves show the conditional test error  $\text{Err}_T$  for 100 training sets of size 50 each, as the model complexity is increased. The solid curves show the expected test error  $\text{Err}$  and the expected training error  $E[\text{err}]$ .

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- Maybe at 0.3 in this picture?

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- So each potential metric penalizes random guessing