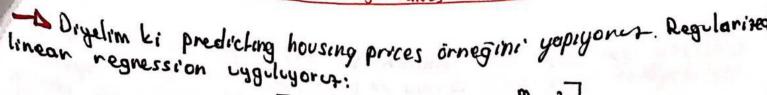
W6 - Promoting Avenues Practical



•
$$J(\Theta) = \frac{1}{2m} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{m} (h(x^{(i)} - y^{(i)}))^2 + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{m} \Theta_j^2 \right]$$

Diyelim Li hipoletini new set of houses iserinde lest eduyon sun, ama bir bakıyonsun ki çok biyük hatalar versyon.

Ne yapacağıt? Ne yapacagit? Leanning algorithmii nasil gelistinecegn? Basi yollar sunlan:

Get more training examples (her saman i've yaraman)

Try smaller sets of features (x1, x2 - xn cole farla ise overfilled)

Try getting additional Pole olabilin. Avalanda sepilebilin.

Try getting additional features (betti eldelir koturelar geterson)

Try adding polynomial features (x12, x2, x1. x2, etc.)

Try decreasing 2

Try incheasing 2

O Peki hangisini yapmamı gerektigini nasıl bileceğir. ? Çeğu insan bunların arasından rastgele seçim yapıyor

Fortunelely, there is a technique (simple one) that can let you very quickly rule out half of the things on this list as being polentially promising things to pursue

· Bu tekniği uygulayanak bu seçeneklerin bin çoğunu eleyebiliniz.

Henleyen videolanda be teknihlenden bahsedilecek, they are

Machine Leanning Diagnostics

Diagnostic: A test that you can run to gain insight what is lish't working with a learning algorithm, and gain guidance as to how best to improve its performance.

Diagnostics can take time to implement, but doing so can CS Scannery vois od use of your fine.

ilenleyen videoda egitilmis hipokezimnzi degerlendirmeyi garecegiz. gimni de govecegit.

h(x1=00+01x+02x2+03x3+04x4

O Bizim zimdige badan odahlandigimin sey cost func-tioni minimme eden O'lanile hipolesi oluştırmak

· Sunu da biliyons Li Low Training Erron demek ke sin lible i'yi bir hipo fea oluş kırdık denek degil.

Hipoles overlitting yapabilir.

o Fails to generalize to new examples not in training sel.

Hipolesimin overfit edip etmedigini nasil bilecegim? Yuhandaki örnek te 2 feature olduge igin plot ile garebilina ama daha karmasik problemlende bunu visualine etmek mumkun dægil.

→Ozamon hipotesi degenlendirmet icin bose baska bor yol genek.

Standard way to Evaluate a Leaved Hypothesis is as Pollows.

9.50			مح مع		- iqw	ar 4		,	and the second second second		0	3.
	2104	Price	7 .	Yai	adalu g	ibi bu	r training	yory	olsun.	Evalua Lioi	n of 1	hypo Hesis
200	2104 1600 2400 1416 3000 1785	730 769 232 540 300 315	1 % funi			1, 411)			€ Egen	dolo	bushra k

, yest 10 must i # el test examples

76% - 30% spliti random yapmamiz faydomna olund

Training/lesting procedure for Linear Regression

· Learn parameter & from training data (minimizing training error J(01) - J(6) 70-10 lik data hillanlank olustrulyans lor: edier . Egitilmis parametre kullanly lest yapılıyar

· Compule test set erron:

- 2 (h (xtest) - ytest)

■ Logistic Regression ile Classification Yapıyar Olsaydık: Lean parameter & from training data

· Compute test sel Error:

yest log h (xest) + (1-yest) log hot x lest)

Egitilen parametrelerin habasını anlayabilmek van Just(6)
yı test training ex.s hullancrak hesaplamak manfilli bunun
yanında albernatrf yon femler de kullanılabilir:

Misclassification Erron (0/1 misclassification errof;

err(h(x),y) =
$$\begin{cases} 2 & \text{if } h(x) \ge 0.T, y=0 \\ & \text{or if } h(x) \ge 0.T, y=1 \end{cases}$$

$$0 & \text{otherwise}$$

err(h(x),y) bir tahminin halasını lemsil ediyor eger tahmin (h(x) >0.5) 1 ise oma gerçek sonuç 0 ise erron 1 oluyar veya tahmin 0 ama gerçek sonuç 1 ise.

You souche hipolesin youls bildibleman sayismin tom test examples a orani

Lo Bon solem my, us i'en predict rande bellannistel.

ilevleyen videolorda bi dârenilerleri de kullanarak
nasıl Geature seçileceği, degree el polynomial to use
with learning algorithm, nasıl regularration parameter it
seçileceğini wigareceği i



How to decide what degree of polynomial to fit a data set? What Realwesto include? How to choose regularisation parameter 2? These are called model selection problems.

- Daha once de gandole ki, just because the trained hypothesis fils the training set very well doesn't mean it is a good hypothesis conke overfilling olabiling

O More generally, this is why training set's error (J(0) for trained 6) is not a good predictor for how well the hypothesis do in new examples.

O Yang hipolezin eğilildiği zelteki hatası genelde actual generalnation erroridan daha dusuktor. Yeni khminlerde daha basaisndu dimek.

Let's consider the Model Selection Problem

Letis say you're trying to choose what degree polynomial to fil to date.

1.) h(x) = 00+01x 2.) h(x) =00+01x+02x2

○ panametresmin yoninda bir panametreyi, daha bilmaya salisiyonmusus gibi dosun: d = degree of polynomial.

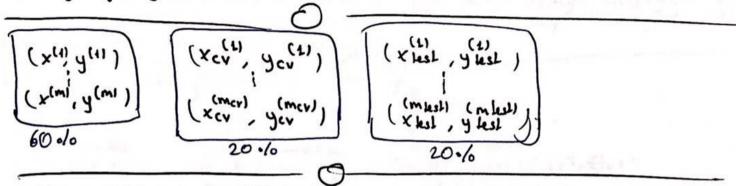
Detis say: Yapmak iskdiğimin modeli seçip, modeli eğitmek ve egitilen modelin yeni örneklere ne kadar iyi aturduğunu tahmin etmek istiyorut. Bunun igin ne yapabilira?

d-1, d=2, -- d=10 olan hipoletler isin aynı aynı training sel ile egilimi yapanım hen bini isin aynı bin & elde ederim. Ocul Ocul seklinde. Doha sonna hangisinin daha iyi olduğunu anlamak için Test Seli kullananak hepsinin performansını test ederim Jest (0"), __ Jest (0") hesaplanir. En iyi olanı seçerim |

Mesela Ilest (O(B)) en dusuh dyelim o Jamon d=5 sectim. simoli bu son hipolesin generalned erroniunu tahmin et mek is-Simoi masil yapacagim? Egen lest selii kullaninsak saçma olacah Runki d=5 parametnesini taten test setie go'ne testil yeni training ex.s i'gin iyi bir tahmin yapamayn. Buy salenth fraining set: 2 yerine 3'e bolmeliya



Sonucta Training Set 3 parta believek o/660 - o/620 -



Train / Test / Validation Errors

Training Erron:
$$T(\Theta) = \frac{L}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (h(x^{(i)} - y^{(i)})^2)$$

Sonuela su yol itleneceh:

Forth, hipotaler ian Training Set hulbrilarak O'lan behinacold!

Her hipotricin Jev hesaplonacah (CV set bullensloah) min Jev seel

sometad segilen hipoletin D ve d belli- generalized error estima from Schemer Just (O) hesaplanur. (Test Set hullandlen)



If you run a learning algorithm and it doesnit do as well as you are hoping, almost EVERYTIME, it will be because you have either high bias problem on high variance problem. In other words either overfilling problem or underfitting problem O Bu durumda hangisinin oldugunu veya ilusmolen du as as mi oldugunu bilmek gok ise yaran conku bunlar algorithmay nasıl geliştirebiloceginus hakkında guçlu isanefçilerdir. OBL videoda overfitting ve underfittingie daha delayli deginecek ve bin tearning algaitmasinin ikisinden binne sahip olip olimeidigini nasil degenlendire bilecegimosi garecegos. Daha once sunlar gormustulis XXX

-> Sag 0. + 01 x Bo+ 84x+ 82x2 d=2 High Bras d=L 6-101x102x2+03x3+04x4 High Voriace Just right lundenlill lovenfill daha delaylı avlayalım. Simdi bonları Training From and Validation Error is delindas: Bras / Variance : Let's assume

Training Euron: Jerain (B) = \frac{1}{2m} \frac{1}{2} (h(x(i)) - y(i))^2

Cross Validation Euron: Jev (B) = \frac{1}{2mev} \frac{1}{2mev} (h(x(i)) - y(i))^2

O simdi degree al polynomial ja kongi ernon, grafiblerini çiselim:

1-j-soverfil 9 underlit 1 Jev (0) cross validation d knock 🐸 d kusuh iken underfiltung olun

ve yoksek bin Jonain (6) believes La Jerain (8) alisone d guleseli ilen ise Itrain (6) beller o'a hadan dugebilir. dégnée el polynomiate

Agrica yeni dalasel remnde yapılan lestlende d'nin kuçul olmesi, byth almass da your ty tor (a) halass dogurer! kada

Sonucla assume your LA perferming less well than you were hoping. (Jou(O) on Just (O) is high) Is it of bias problem on vortage problem? High Variance (Overfil) Bias (under fil)

Jarain (0) will be high Train(01 will be low

Jev (O) 2 Itrain (O) Jev (6) >> I frain (0) CILE & that the problem

che of that problem with BE

MAY BE anderlilling

-W6- Regularmation a Brasi Variance.



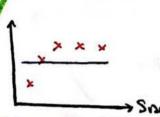
- Regularitation in overfitting i o'nleyebilecegini garmustuk. How does it affect the bias and variances of a learning algorithm?

Dispose we're filling a high order polynomial like below but to prevent eventiting we're gonner use regularisation. By regularisation we're trying look keep values of parameters small.

$$\mathcal{L} odel: h(x) = \Theta_0 + \Theta_1 x + \Theta_2 x^2 + \Theta_3 x^3 + \Theta_4 x^4$$

$$\mathcal{L}(\Theta) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (h(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2 + \frac{2}{2m} \sum_{j=1}^{m} \Theta_j^2$$

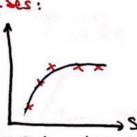
let's consider 3 cases:

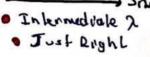


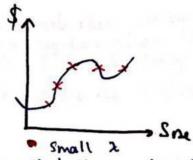
· Large 2 (10000)

- · High Bias (Underfil)
- · 0, 20, 02 20, ...

· h(x) ≈ 00







· High Vanonce loverfill

or 2=0

So how can we choose a good value for the 2?

Assume thus is our model and ICOI is defined as debung.

· Demethek iskdigimis 2 degenlerim alalim mesela:

(a) Try
$$\lambda = 0.01$$
 min $J(\theta)$ gives $\Theta^{(1)} \rightarrow J_{cv}(\Theta^{(2)})$
(b) Try $\lambda = 0.01$ min $J(\theta)$ gives $\Theta^{(2)} \rightarrow J_{cv}(\Theta^{(2)})$
(c) Try $\lambda = 0.02$ " $\Theta^{(3)} \rightarrow J_{cv}(\Theta^{(3)})$
(d) Try $\lambda = 0.02$ " $\Theta^{(4)} \rightarrow J_{cv}(\Theta^{(3)})$

" O(12) - Jer (O(2))

En dusok Jev'si olanı se cens prodad 2=908olsun gri 5. rivadali

kullondik.

(1). Try x = 10

Son claret Ttest (Ocsi) , bulanak 2=0.08 ich h(x) hipolesinn generalized emorune belabilism.

Aslanda by 2 sayfa once yopfigims is lembe again sayihir J(G) Bollis Jinin (6) = 1 = (h(x(1)) - y(1))2 ? Bono broada reder lenimbach anlawadim yharda Ice)

Test (0) = 1 mksl (h(i) - yksl) 2

CamScanner



Jew wanted to sanify check that your algorithm is working correctly on it you want to improve the pentonmance of the algorithm. - Learning curves is a very often use tool to diagnose if a particular or a hill will may be suffering from bias, on a vovionce problem on a bit of both.

Leanning Conver dedigima Jimin (0) ve Jev (0) 'nin wie Arni = of training examples a gove sitilmesi ile olusur.

Bu grafigi citneh icin mi antificially dosunnel your normalde Training Set supe 100 ise bunc 10 ian 20 ian vb. combiling. Training Error ve Validation Error bu apolfilmis yeni set i'cin

• Jtram (Θ) = 1 = (h(x(i)) -y(i))2 • Jcv(Θ) = 1 = 2mcv;=L (h(x(i)) - y(i))2

Let's see what these plots may look like;

Plotting Itrain (0)

1) Letis say I have only 1 training ex and I am filling a quadral tre function h(x) = 00+01x+02x2 (Digenter and de be h(x))

Traumag Exsayisi 1, 2 ve 3 ilen quadratic hipoter iyi oterer reg. you ise tam oferer vansa da soh kuçuk hata.

Throw (4) = 0 if no neg. Thrain = 0 if neg.

2) m>=4 rain quadratic function data setie antik perfectly ofurmes. m arttikea tem dalalora atomas oturmasi fonlasin!

· Kisaca, training set boyute and libra average training error

Itrain (0) da ontan

Intoition: when mis small it is easy to fit every single training ex-s perfectly. When m is getting largen it becomes handen

J(v(0) J+rain(0)

Line ette

bur volidation Trang Set y

ernon on choss validation set that I haven't seen = when I have very small training set Fam not gonna generaline well.

Obswen I get a largen training set I am starting to get a a hypothesis may be fit to the data better

The more data you have the better you do generalizing to new examples

m (training set sure) degil



Detis look at what the learning curves may look like it we have either HIGH BIAS on HIBH VARIANCE problems:

1) Suppose our Hypothesis have Plot Tevle) HIGH BIAS: h(x) = Oot Oax

Tahas for mas (Let as think what would happen if we were this for motor increase the training set size. So instead of five er. let's say we have 100. [Pembe

Buysh bir diğisim olmuyar taha belli bir dala sayısındı sound best hypotherive soli yoldarilin. m=1,2 vb. gibi kuch milen van hata ynhet olabilu

cak kusuk milerian

m (training set size

belirli bir m'i quçince antık hala sabiflenir. JCV (B) Jtroin (B)

(A) How about Jtrain (1): It will start small and for HIGH BIAS case it will end up alose to the Jev (0)

Because you have so few panameters and so much data, at least when m is large the performance on the training set and, the cross validation set will be ivery similar.

The problem of high bias is reflected in the fact that both the Jev and Itram are high (relatively)

Also Note That: If a learning olgonithm is suffering from high bias, getting more training data will not (by itself) help much wave ite

VARIANCE :

2) Suppose our Hypothesis have HIGH Assume h(x) = 00+01x+ ... + O100.x 200 and 2 = small value

on kuch then hipolar gayet rahah oturbolima zaku d coh buyla o zamen I train (0) kuch olur.

m bryck then hald hopoler gusel bur sehilde obustolobilin conto de buyof ama m kuall olduge hadar naha L other Sonuela brown daha buyle bir Itran (0)!

How about the Jev (6): In high variance selling, a hypothesis is evenfilling and wass validation error will remain high even it me moderate number of training examples andirative diagnostic that we have a high variance

problem is the large gap, g between Jer and I thoun Addig more training data is likely to help for high varionce problem.

Occurreilen her somen boyle net olmas amer you de high bias mi high variance problem oldingen anlayabilin's.

JCV am Schammarsel suel



1. Saylahi Örnefe Geri Donelim: Suppose you have implemented regularned mean regression to predict housing prices. Llowever, when you test your hypothesis in a new set of houses, you find that it makes unacceptabley large ewons intits prediction. What should you try next?

• Get more training examples -> It fixes high variance

Eger high bisas problem vansa brise yaraman.

Try smaller sets of features - It fixes high variance High bias ich useless

Try getting additional features - usually a solution be fixing a high bias problem.

Current hypothesis is too simple so me worning get additional features to make our hypothesis better able to lit the houring set.

Try adding polynamial features - smilarly fix a high bias problem.

High var. problem i'an goh islevsel olmen.

Try decreasing & - Fixes high bras

· Try increasing 2 - Fixes high variance

Detis take everything we have learned and relate it back to Neural Networks:

1)"Small"Heural Helwarks: Relatively few hidden units, may be only one holder layer. This kind of retwarks have relatively few parameters whome prone to under fitting attack advantage is that they are complementionally cheaper.

21 "Large" Newal Networks: Either more hidden units on more hidden layers o More parameters o More prone to over filtery

· Computationally more expensive.

Genelde using a longer NN by using regularbation is more effective than using a small NN.

Pehi number al hidden layers kaç lone almali?

· using a single hidden layer is reasonable default.

Find a liaining, cross-validation and test sets and try training NNs for different number of hidden layers and see which of those penterms best on the cross candidation self-

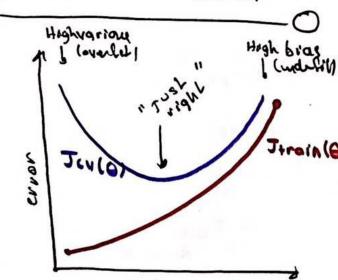


Let's look at how Cross Valudation Emor Jev, and Training From January as ve vary the 2.

$$J(\Theta) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (h(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2 + \frac{2}{2m} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \Theta_j^2$$
 original cost function

$$J_{train}(\Theta) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (h(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2 \rightarrow B_{inv} y_{eni} bandadik grabik ve kangilashirma ven kullandadak.$$

$$J_{cv}(\Theta) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (h(x^{(i)}_{cv}) - y^{(i)}_{cv})^2$$



- or kuch iken we are not using much regularization then larger rish of overfitting
- · 2 buyuk ise higher vish of undersit
- Burada sanırım soyle kabledisert 2 icin & blunyar sonra bulenan O icin I train (O) ye Icv (O) hesaplany bu grafih o selvilde atilur
- o Gengelike elde edilen curves daha complex olan bros daha gurillilu olur. Bosi dala sellen i'an gengeliken bayle grafiliken garebiluri
- olacalitur elde edip 2'41 ona gare segmele mantilli

to obtain a good of which will balance the desure for low bias and low variance (no indulit and no overfit). Once training is complete, the training error and cross validation errors an se catculated the understand the quality of of. These error netwers involved autital or locks and predicted or or puts, and not the austination of the control of the controls and predicted or puts.