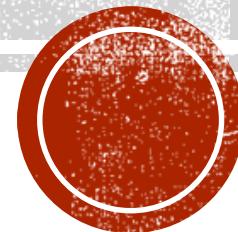


# OVERFITTING

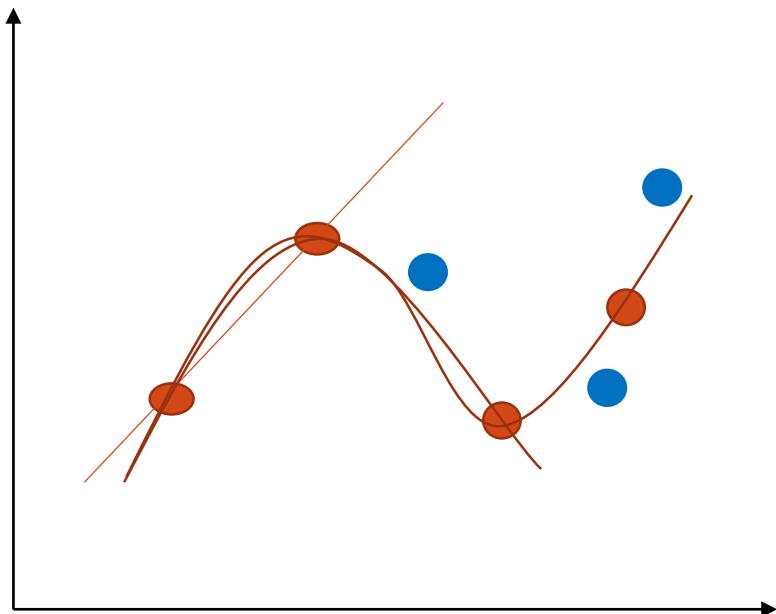
Sonpvh



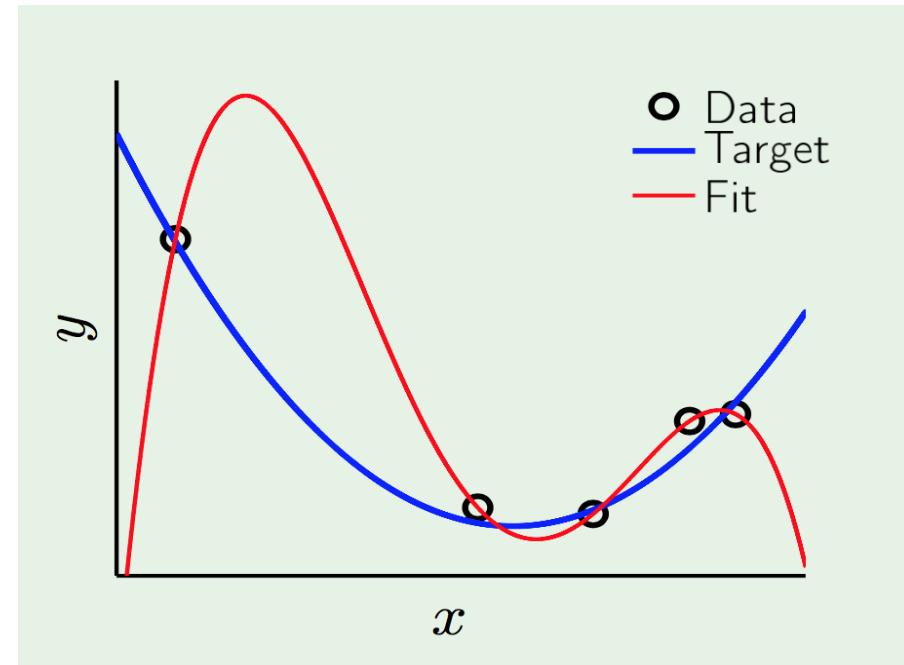
# OUTLIER

1. Overfitting
2. Regularization
3. Validation
4. Model selection

# 1. OVERFITTING [1]



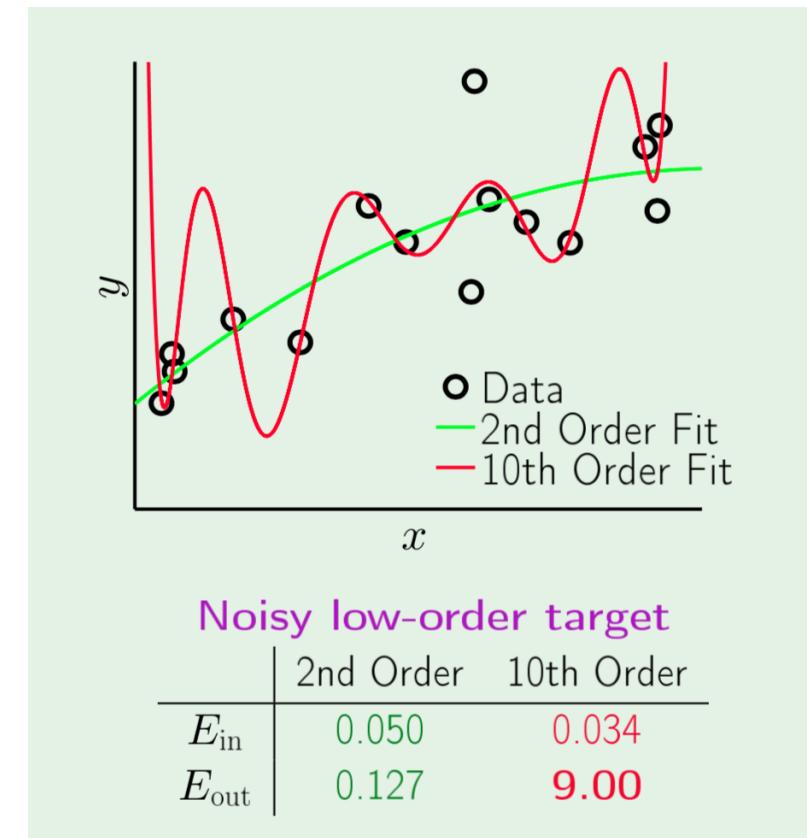
We can fit any function ...



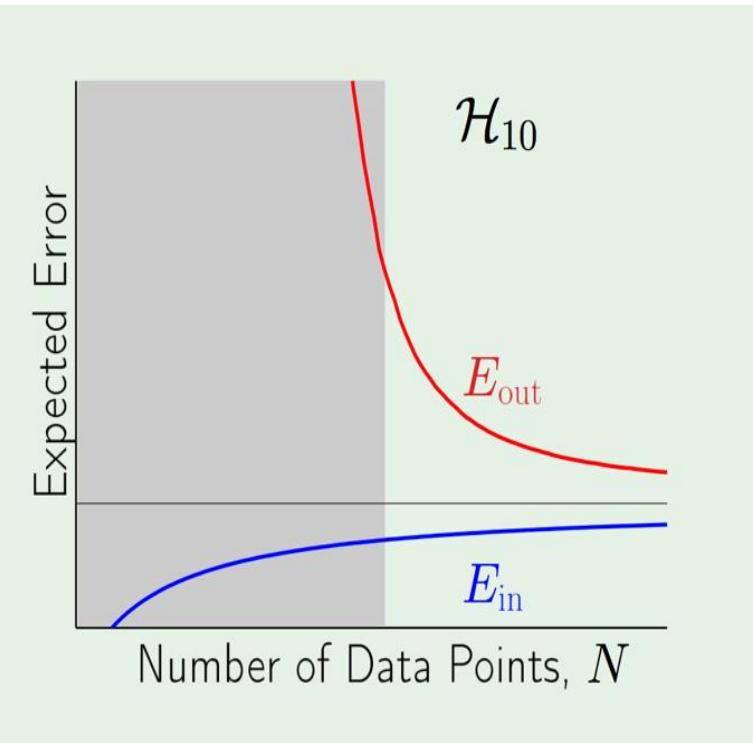
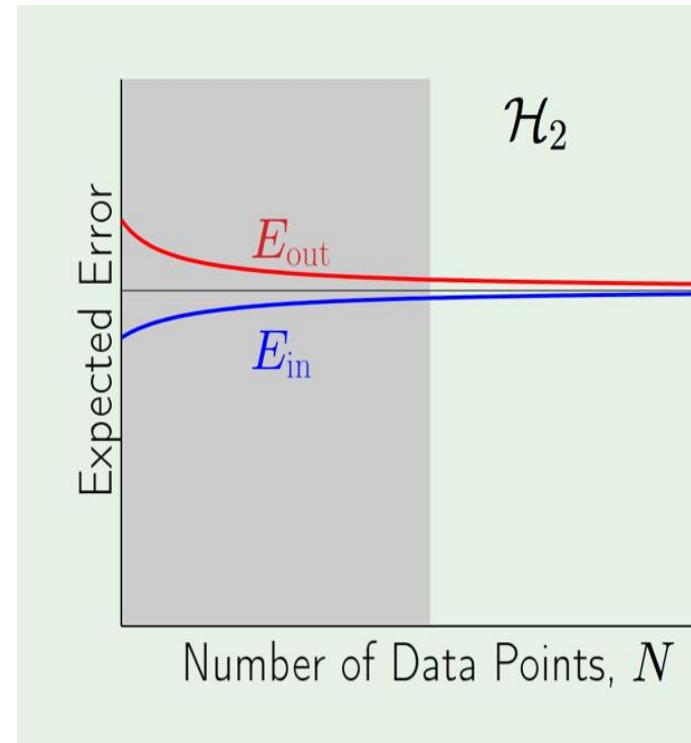
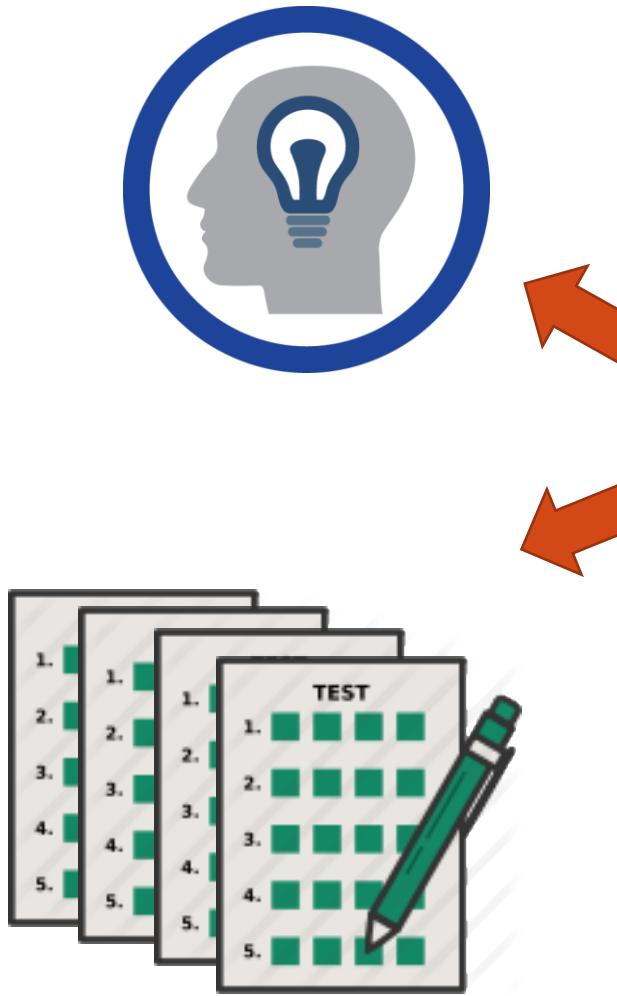
But noise ...  
& not function

# 1. OVERFITTING [1]

- Overfitting: “fitting the data more than is warranted” [1]
- Fitting the noise



# 1. OVERFITTING



# 1. OVERFITTING [1]

$$y = f(x) + \epsilon(x) = \sum_{q=0}^Q \alpha_i x_i + \sigma^2$$

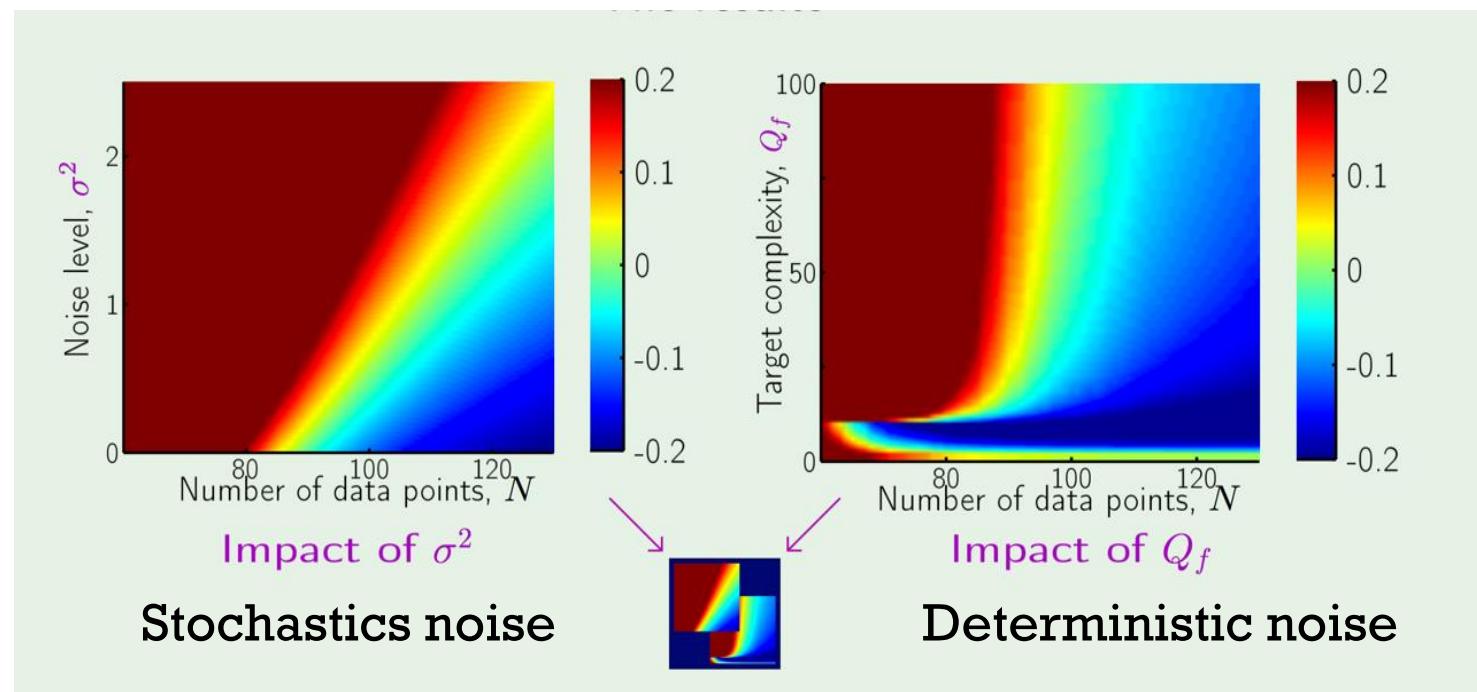
Observation      Target Function      Noise      Target complexity      Noise

$Q$  : target complexity

$\sigma^2$  : noise level

$N$  : sample size

Overfitting



# 1. OVERFITTING [1]

$$E_{out}(g^{(D)}) = \mathbb{E}_D \left[ \left( g^{(D)}(x) - \bar{g}(x) \right)^2 \right] + \mathbb{E}_D \left[ \left( \bar{g}(x) - f(x) \right)^2 \right] + \mathbb{E}_x [(\epsilon(x))^2]$$



Bias



Variance



Noise

Deterministic Noise

Variance

Stochastic Noise

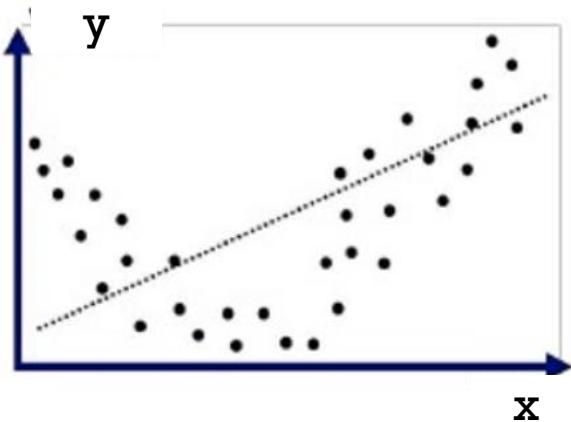


Depend on Hypothesis H

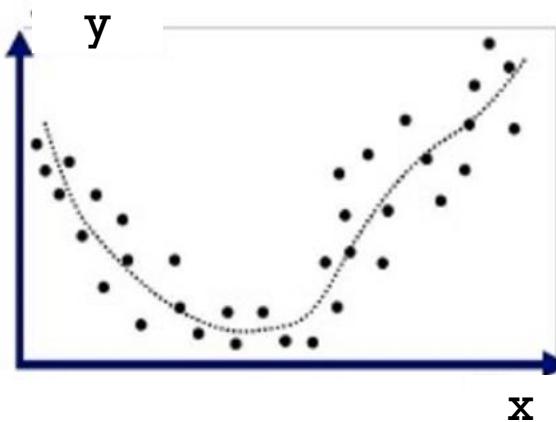


Overfitting

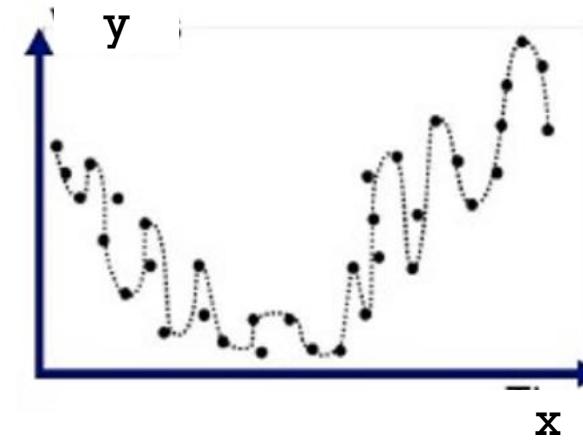
# 1. OVERFITTING [2]



Underfitted

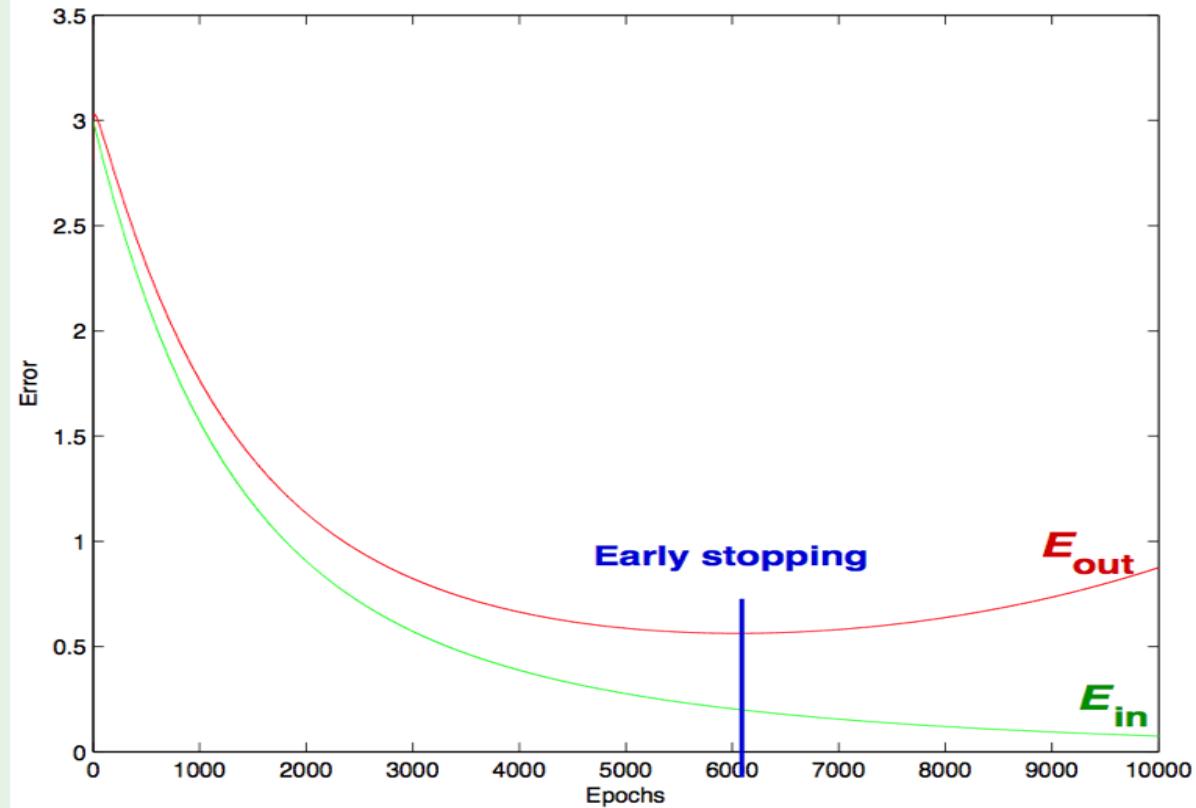


Good Fit/Robust



Overfitted

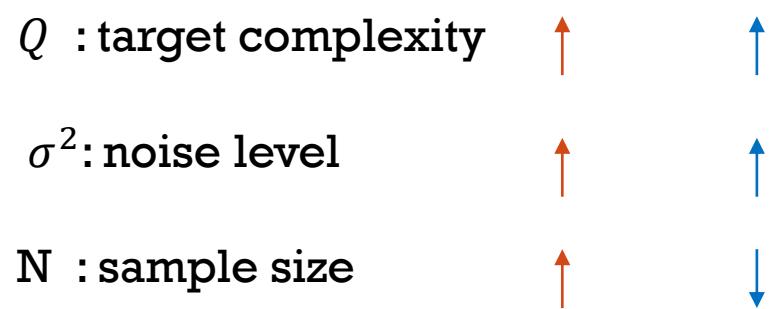
# 1. OVERFITTING [1]



Use Learning Curve to detect Overfitting

## 2. REGULARIZATION [3]

- Definition: “any **modification** we make to a learning algorithm that is intended to **reduce its generalization error** but **not its training error**” [3]

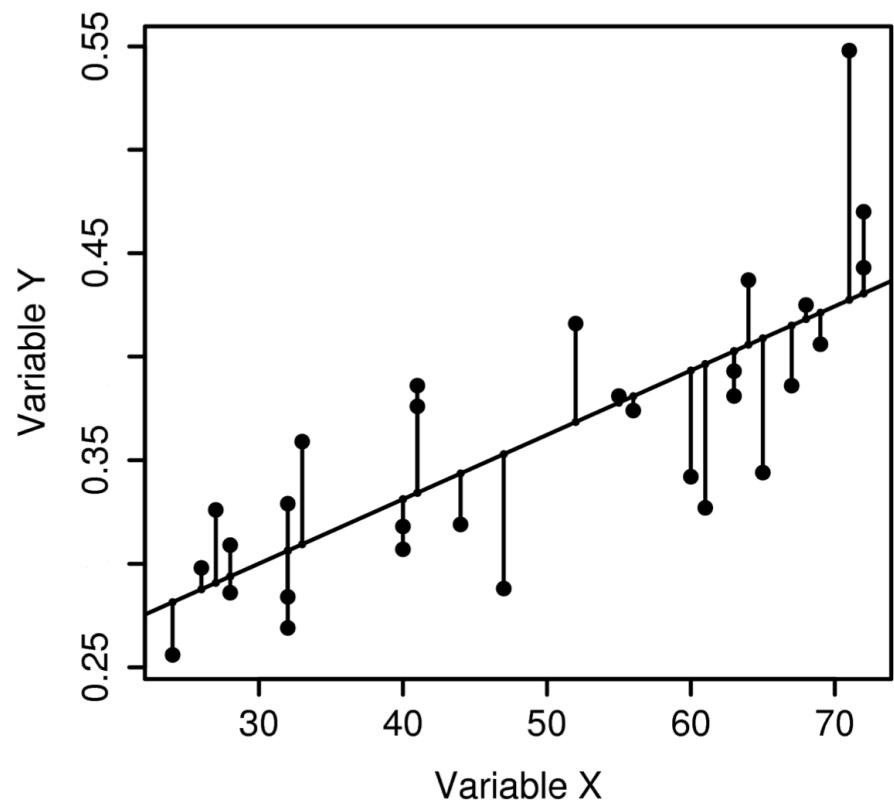


Overfitting

## 2. REGULARIZATION [3]

- 1. Parameter Norm Penalties
- 2. Norm Penalties as Constrained Optimization
- 3. Regularization and Under-Constrained Problems
- 4. Dataset Augmentation
- 5. Noise Robustness
- 6. Semi-supervised learning
- 7. Multi-task Learning
- 8. Early Stopping
- 9. Parameter Typing and Parameter Sharing
- 10. Sparse Representation
- 11. Bagging and Other Ensemble methods
- 12. Dropout
- 13. Adversarial Training
- 14. Tangent Distance, Tangent prop ...

## 2. REGULARIZATION – PARAMETER NORM PENALTIES [3]



Cost function:

$$\sum (y - \hat{y})^2 = \sum \left( (y - \sum (w_i x_i))^2 \right)$$

Constrain:

$$\sum |w_i| < C$$

L1 – Lasso Reg

$$\sum (w_i)^2 < C$$

L2 – Ridge Reg

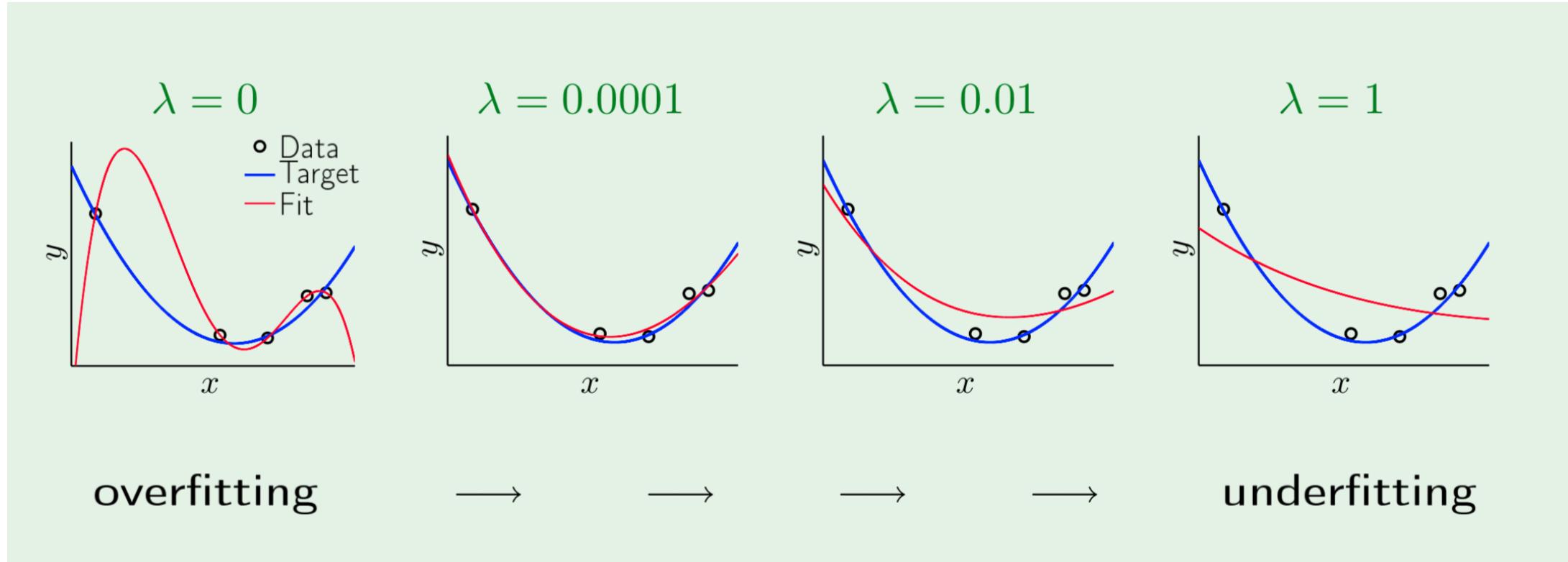
Cost:

$$\sum \left( (y - \sum (w_i x_i))^2 \right) + \lambda \sum |w_i|$$

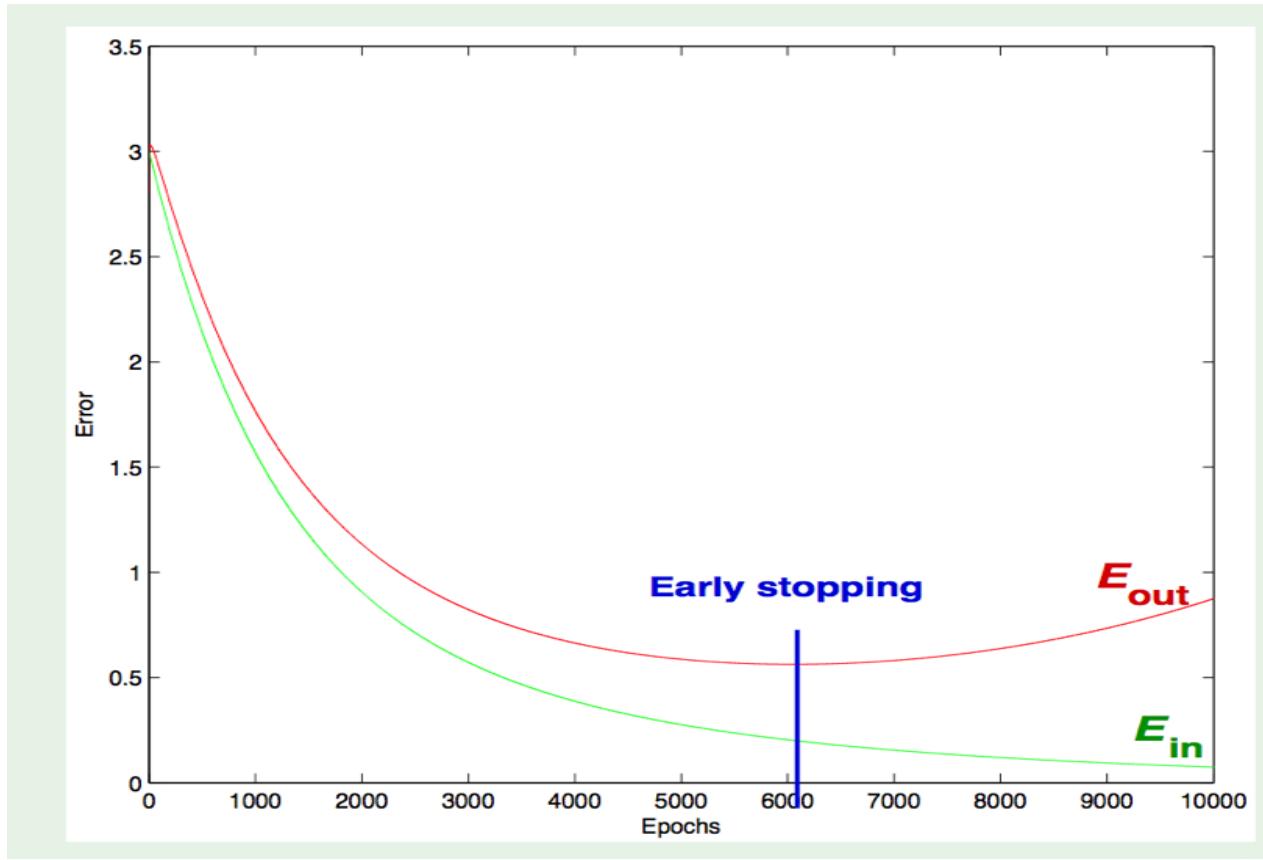


## 2. REGULARIZATION – PARAMETER NORM PENALTIES [1]

$$\sum \left( (y - \sum (w_i x_i))^2 \right) + \lambda \sum |w_i| \quad \text{or} \quad \sum \left( (y - \sum (w_i x_i))^2 \right) + \lambda \sum (w_i)^2$$

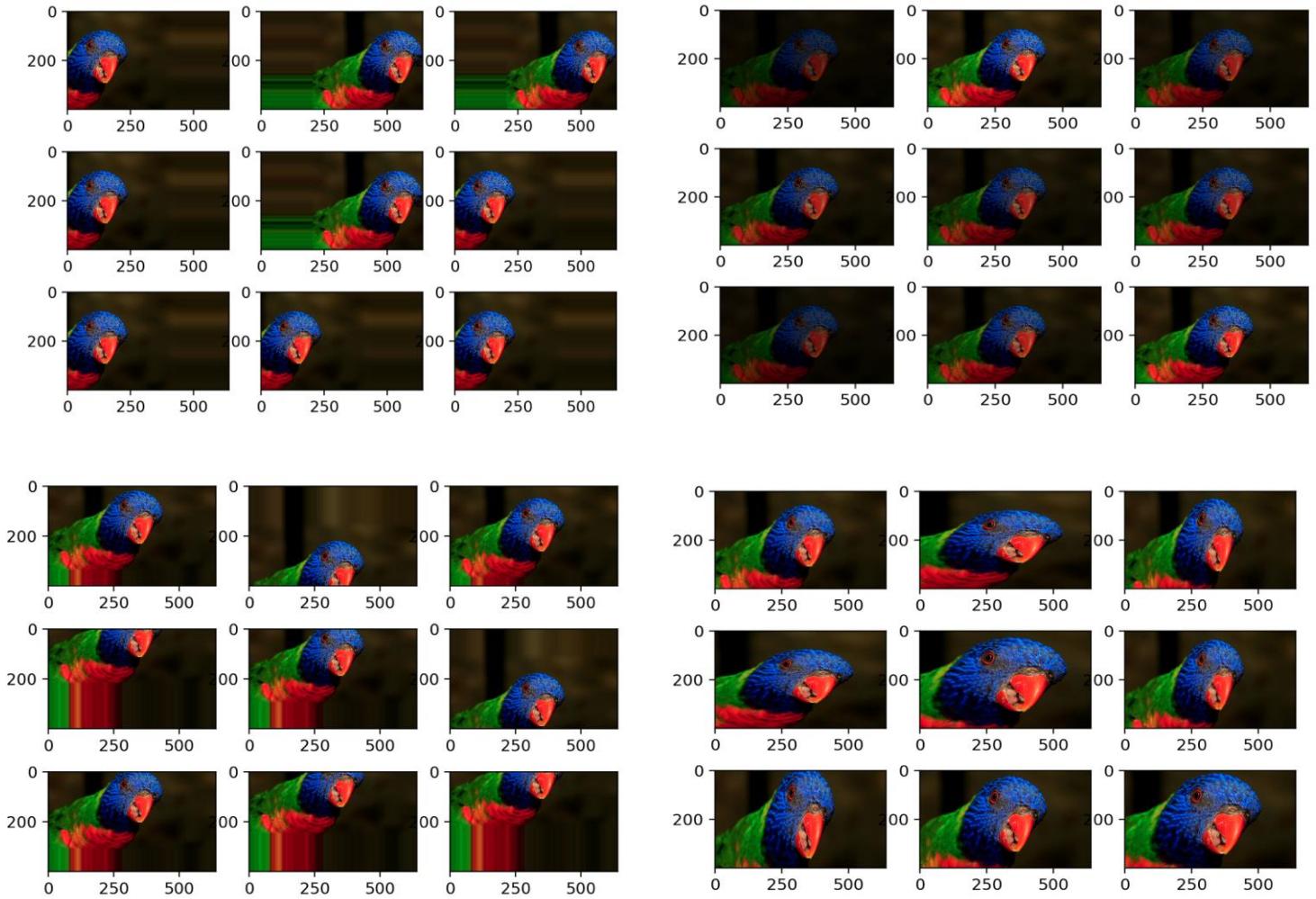
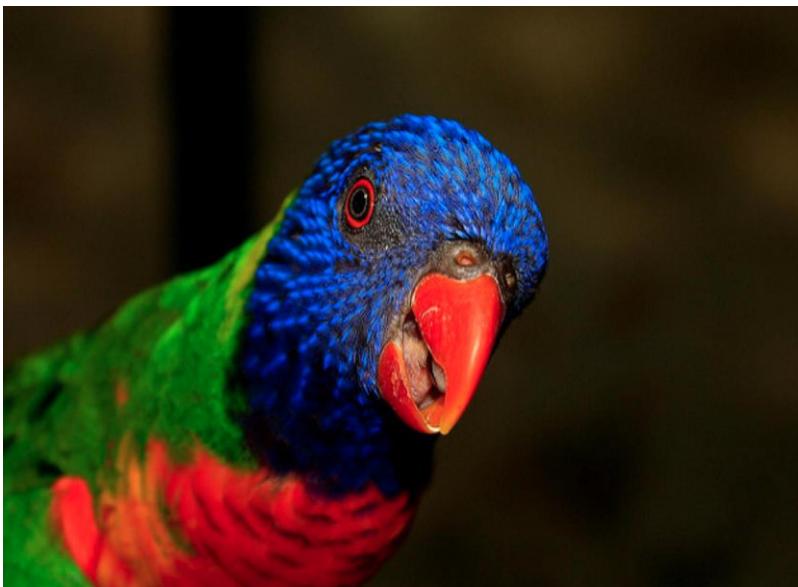


## 2. REGULARIZATION – EARLY STOPPING [1,3]

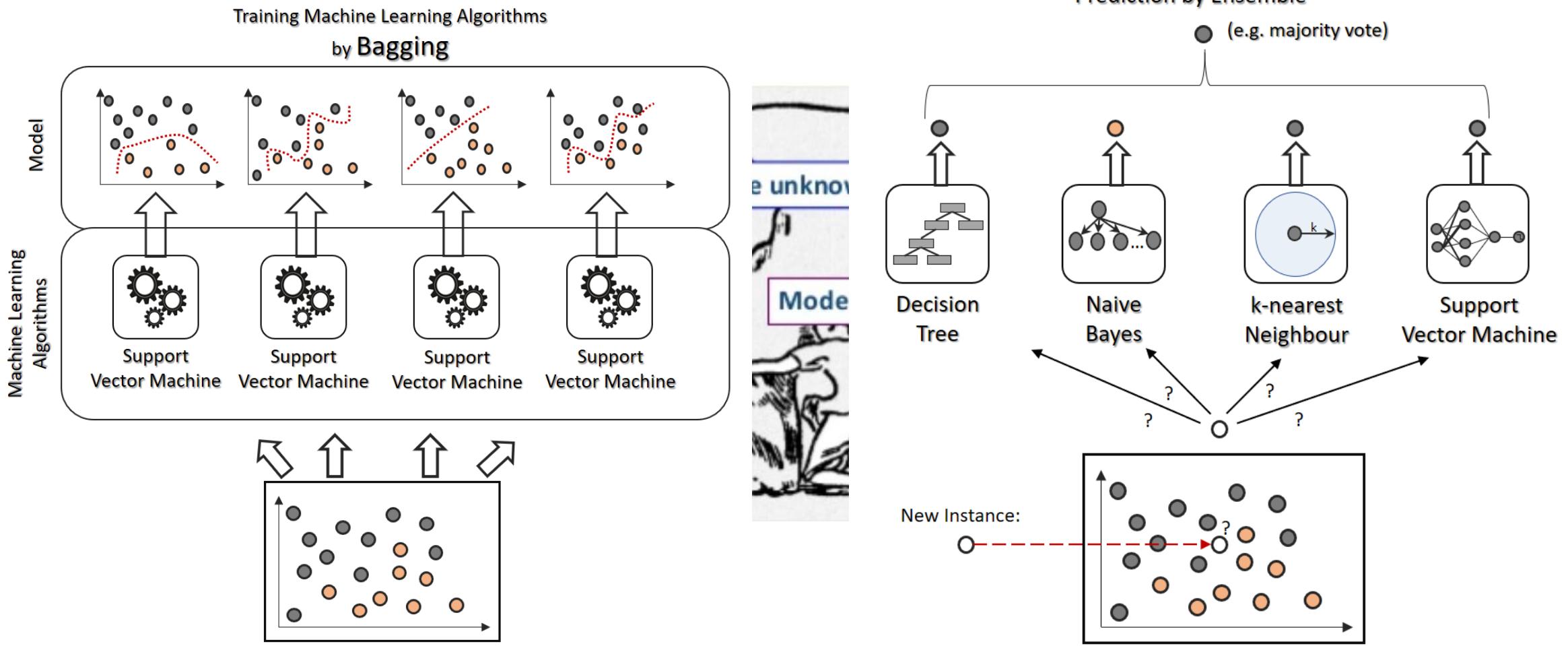


Noise Fitting ....

## 2. REGULARIZATION – EARLY STOPPING [3,4]



# 2. REGULARIZATION – BAGGING & ENSEMBLE METHODS



# 3. VALIDATION [1]

$$E_{\text{out}}(h)$$

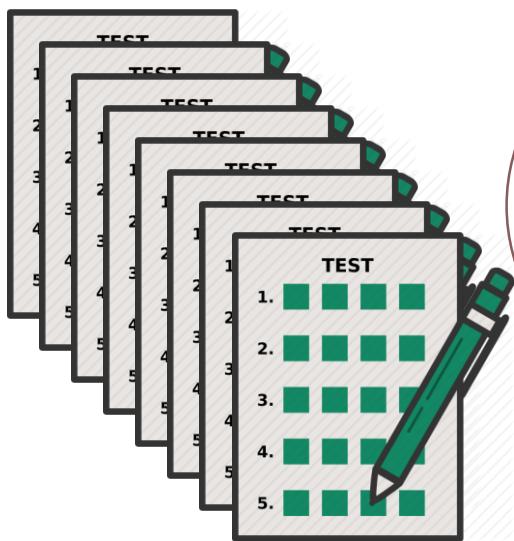
=

$$E_{\text{in}}(h)$$

+

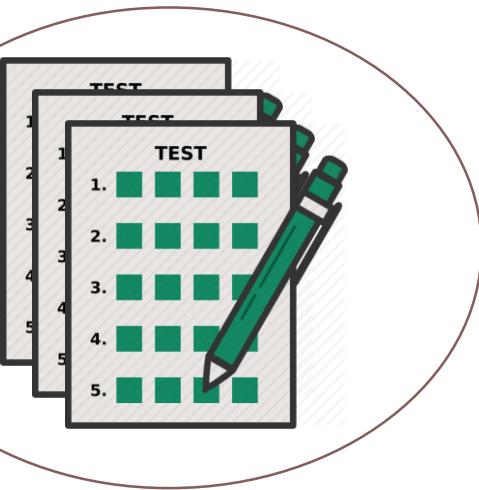
Overfitting penalty

**Validation** estimate this quantity



VALIDATION

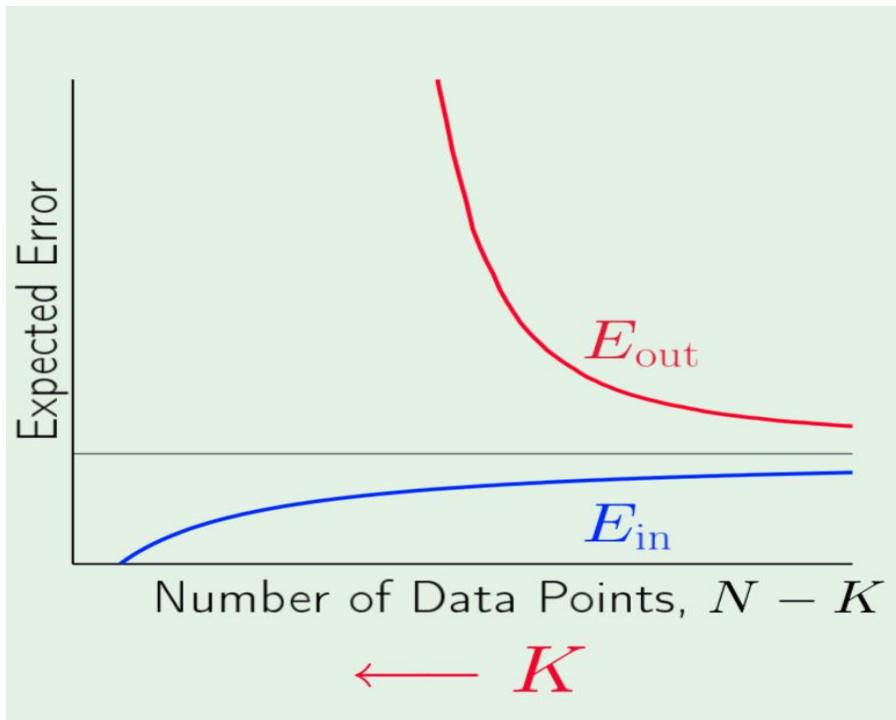
**Regularization** estimate this quantity



Target complexity  
Noise level  
Sample size



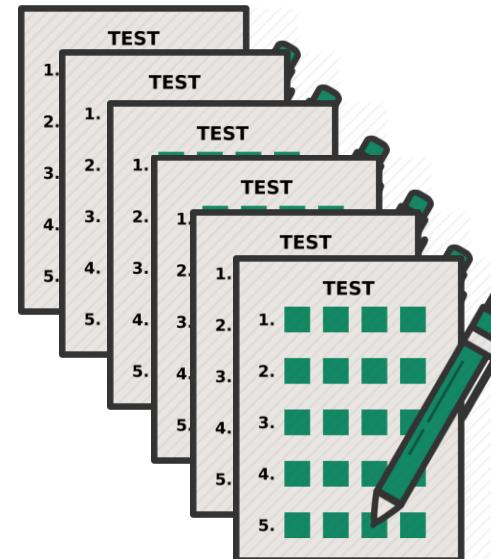
# 3. VALIDATION [1]



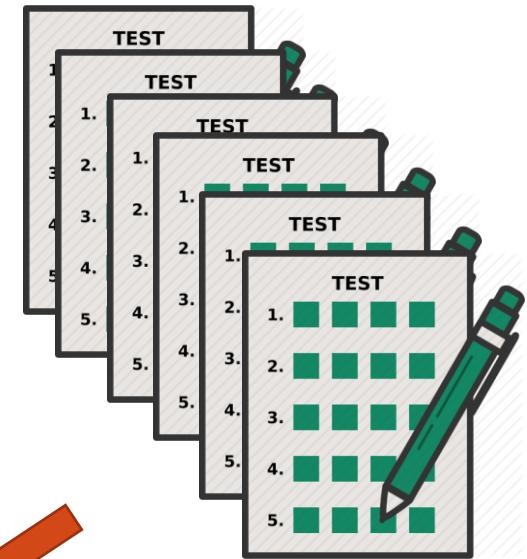
How much  $K$ ?

**Rule of thumb:** 20% train data

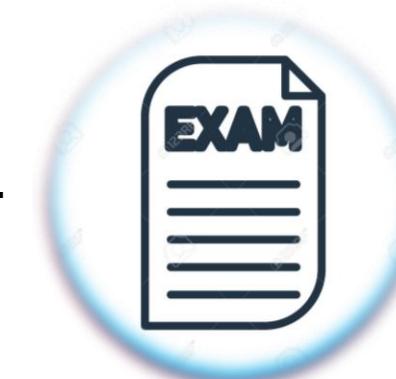
TRAIN



VALIDATE



BUT ....



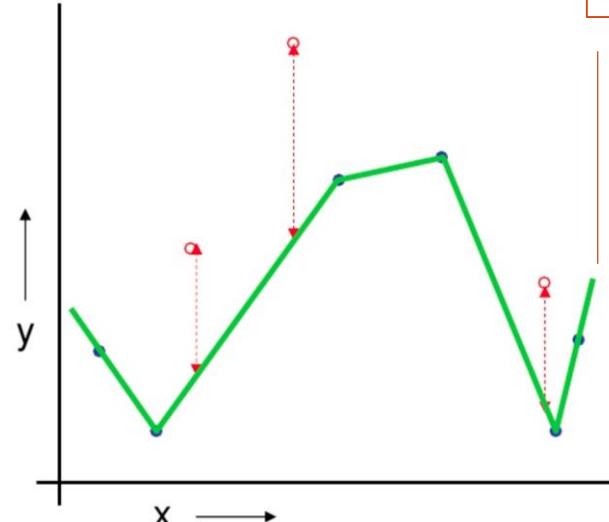
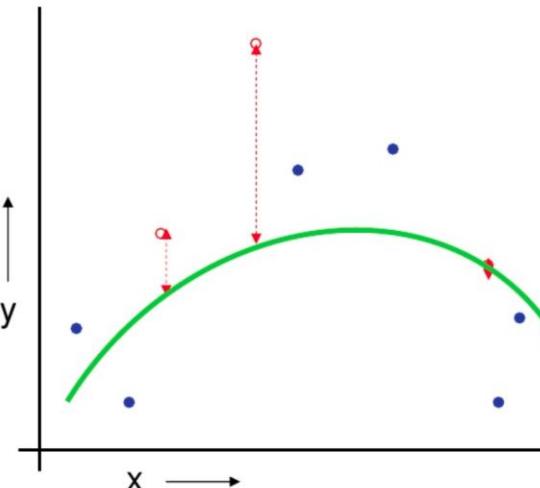
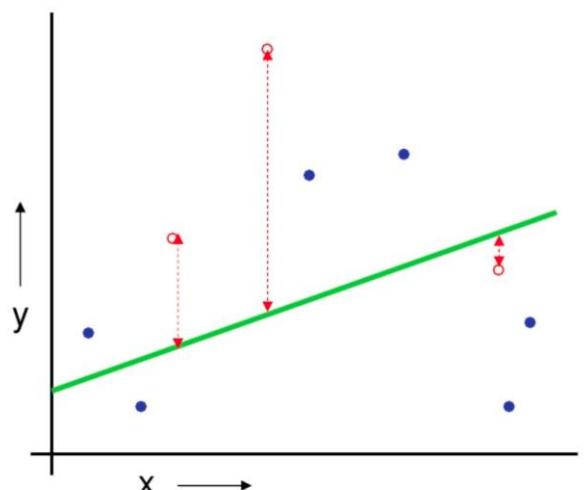
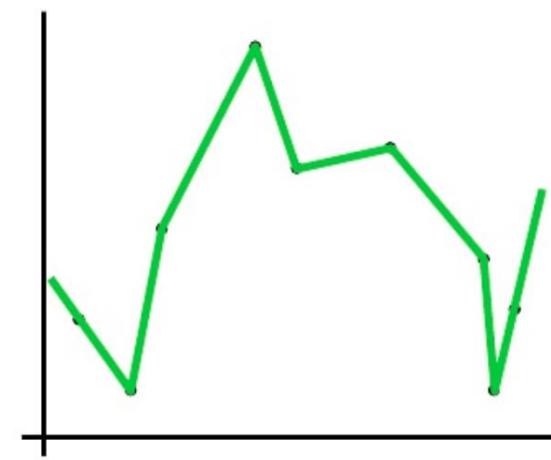
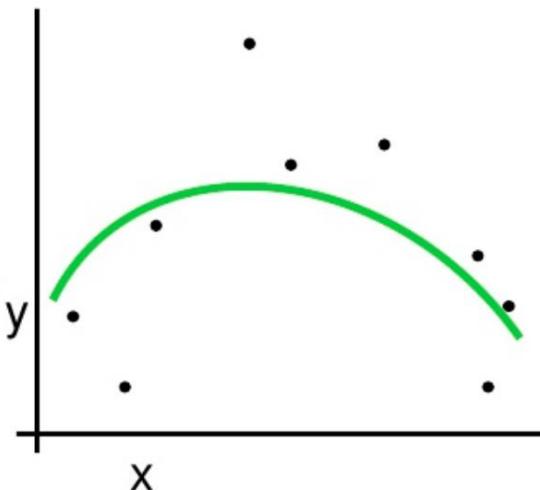
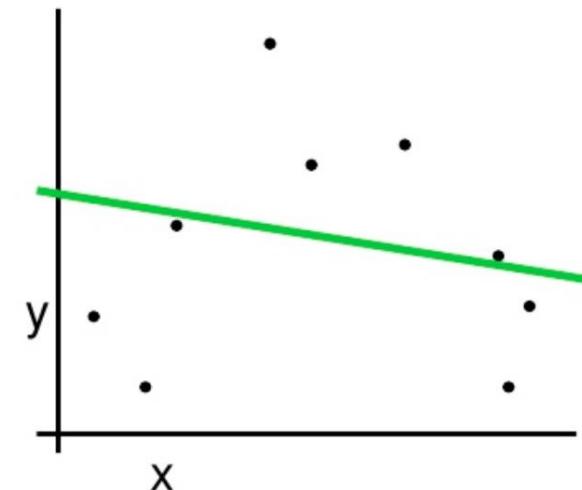
PUBLIC



# 3. VALIDATION

1. K-fold Cross validation
2. Holdout or Train/Test split
3. Stratified K-Fold Cross Validation
4. Repeated Cross validation
5. Leave-one-out cross validation - LOOCV
6. ...

# 3. VALIDATION [7]



Train-Test split

- + Simple, cheap
- Waste data ...

MSE: 2.4

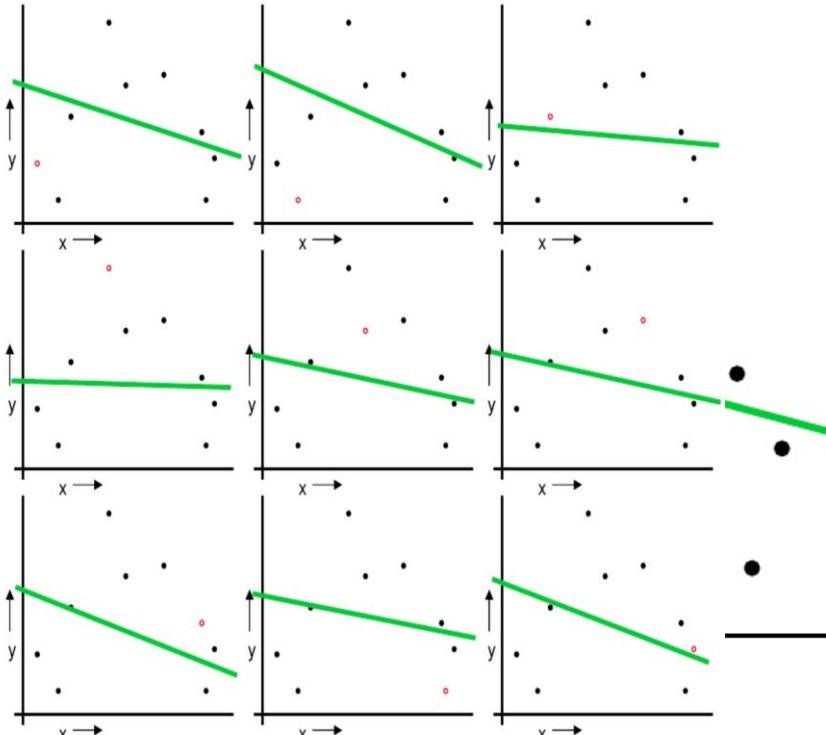
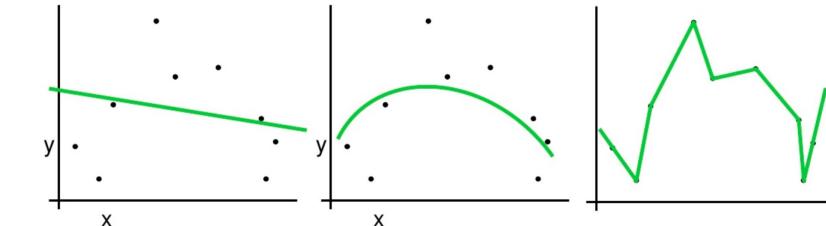
MSE: 0.9

MSE: 2.2

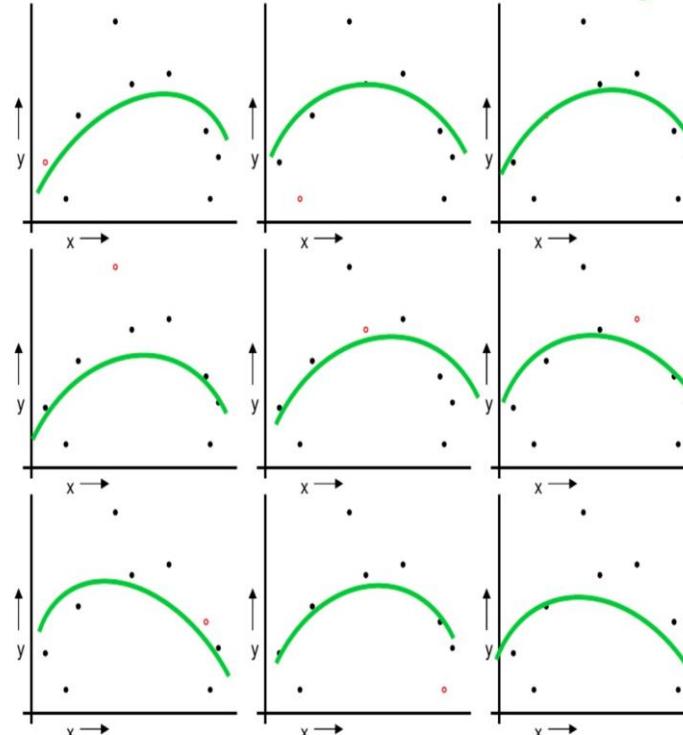
# 3. VALIDATION [7]

LOOCV

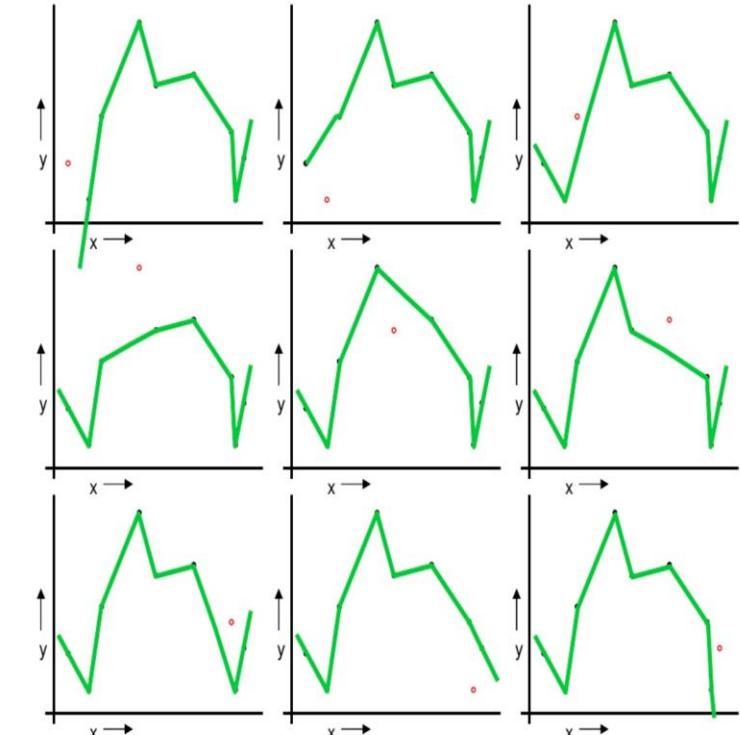
- + Doesn't waste data
- Expensive
- Weird behaviors



MSE: 2.12



MSE: 0.962

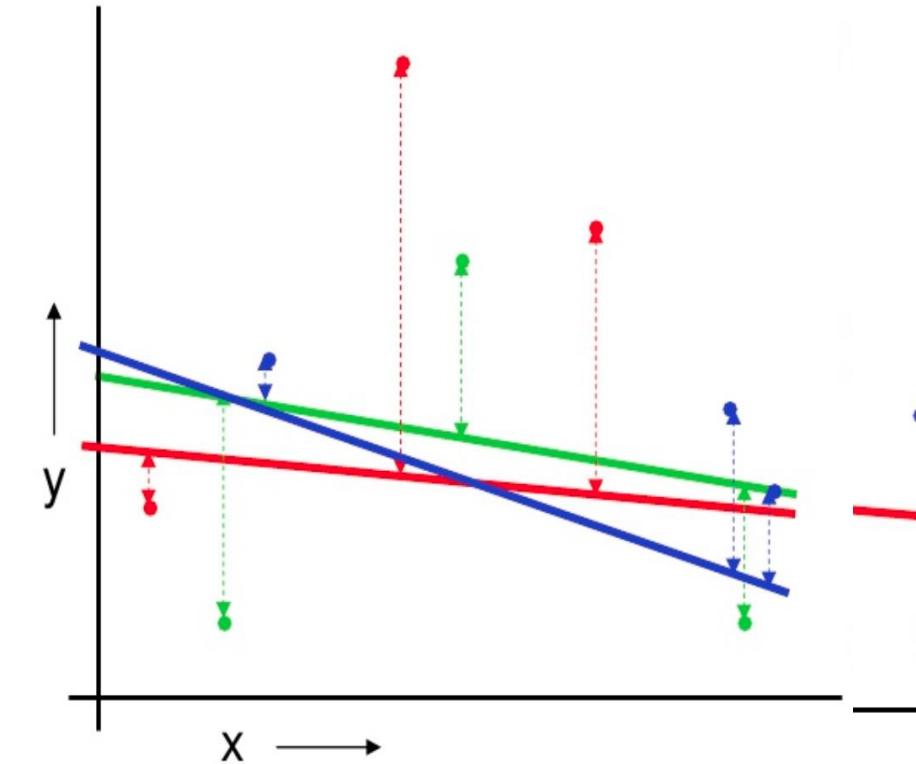


MSE: 3.33

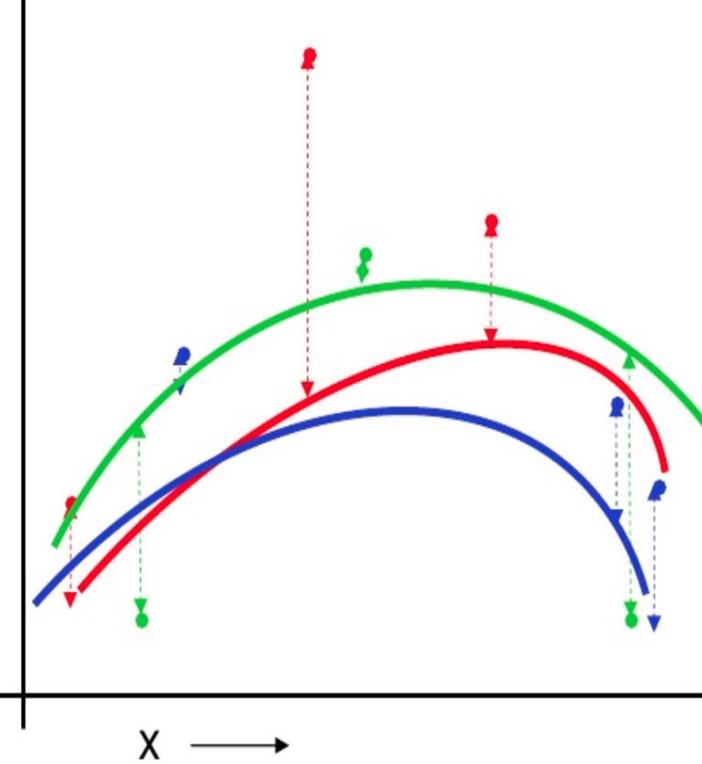
# 3. VALIDATION [7]

## K-fold CV

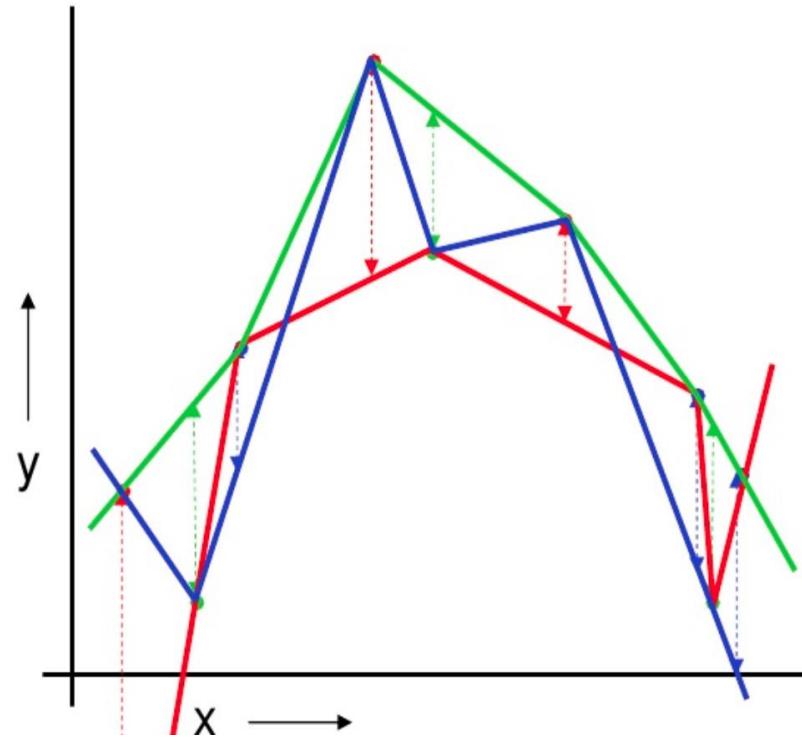
- + Only waste  $\frac{N}{K}$  data
- + Only K times more expensive than train-test split



MSE: 2.05



MSE: 1.11



MSE: 2.93

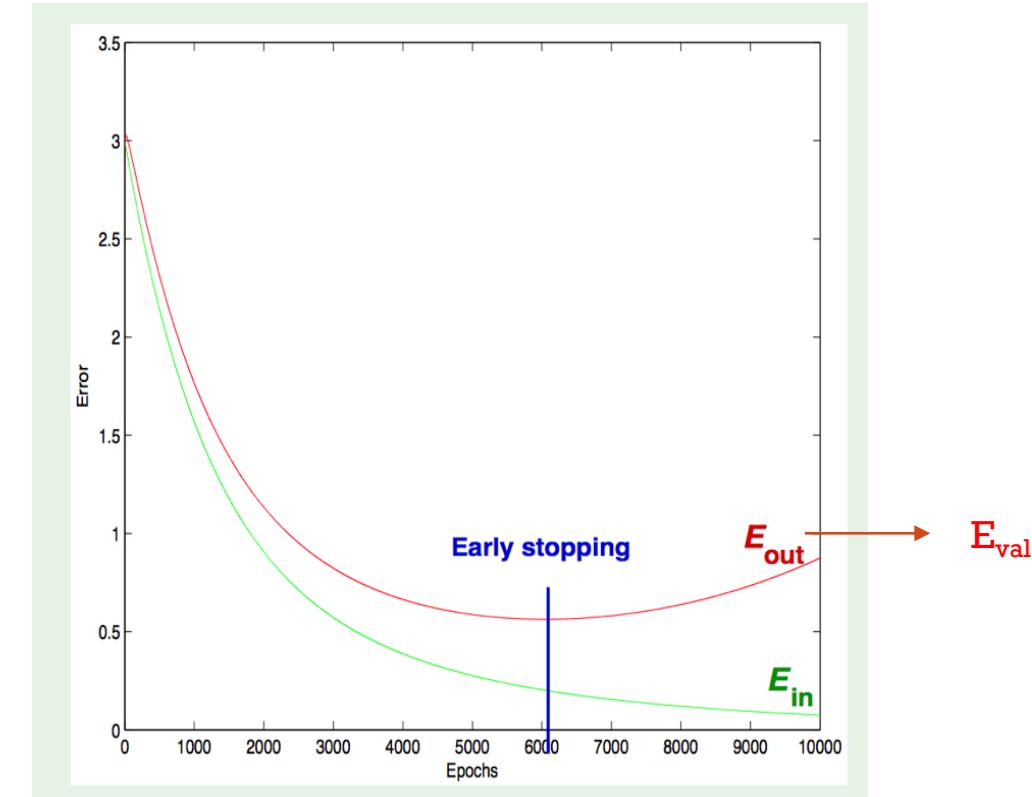
# 3. VALIDATION

K-fold ( $K == 5$ )



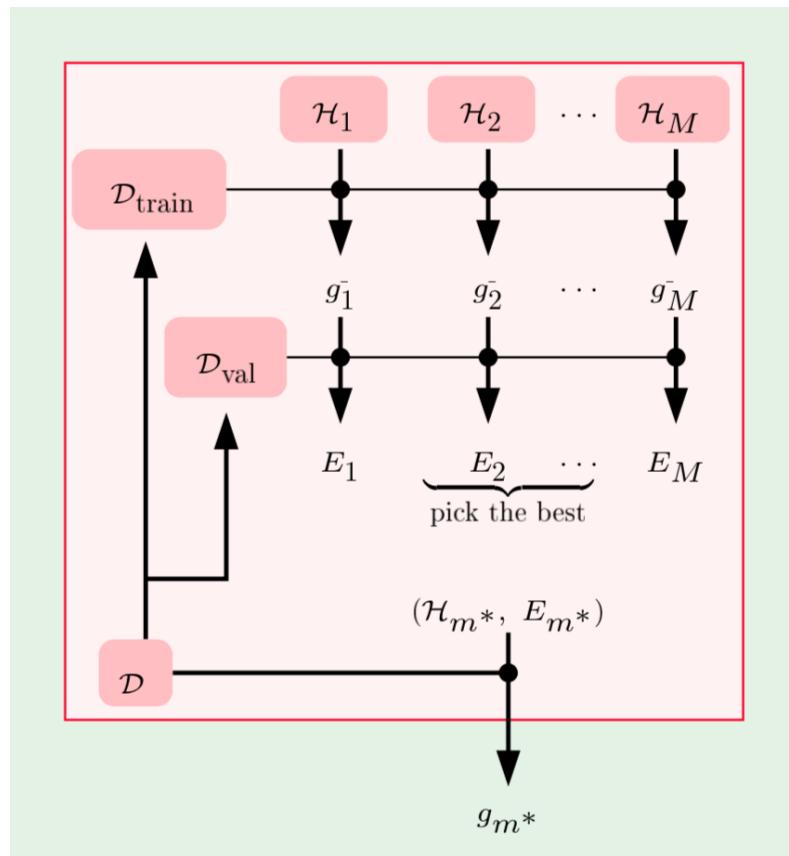
[6]

Holdout or Train – Test split

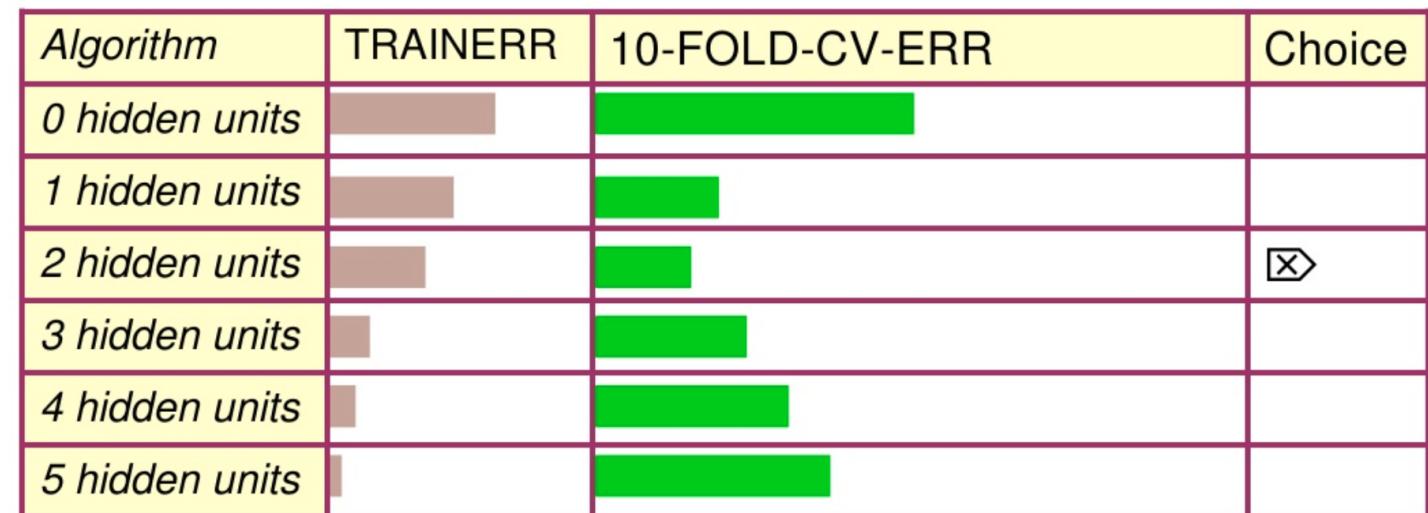


Early stopping

# 4. MODEL SELECTION



[3]



[7]

# REFERENCES:

1. Yaser S. Abu-Mostafa, Malik Magdon-Ismail, Hsuan-Tien Lin-Learning From Data. A short course-AMLBook (2012)
2. <https://medium.com/greyatom/what-is-underfitting-and-overfitting-in-machine-learning-and-how-to-deal-with-it-6803a989c76>
3. Ian GoodFellow, Yoshua Bengio, Aaron Courville – Deep learning – Chapter 7. Regularization for Deep Learning
4. <https://machinelearningmastery.com/how-to-configure-image-data-augmentation-when-training-deep-learning-neural-networks/>
5. <https://data-science-blog.com/blog/2017/12/03/ensemble-learning/>
6. [https://nagornyy.me/courses/data-science/fair\\_models/](https://nagornyy.me/courses/data-science/fair_models/)
7. <https://www.slideshare.net/guestfee8698/crossvalidation>