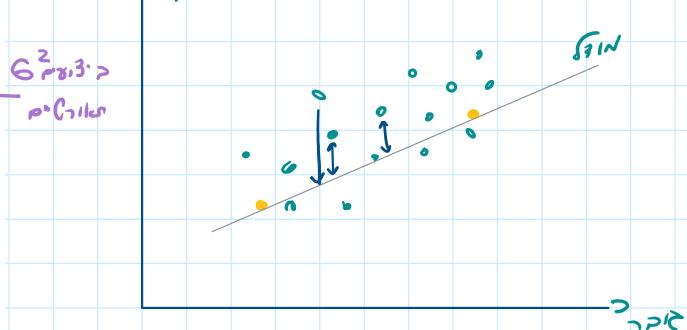


גנבה נור לזרען \leftarrow גזירה מחר ?
גרבזון חיט: הרגשותם הבודדים גזירה גזירה
נור גזירות שפכים ↑
↑ נור גזירות שפכים ↑



Generalization (/generalization/)

ב- \hat{y}_k ג'ינזון : תחילה \leftarrow פלאט כמות נורמל
 $\text{מיצג} \rightarrow \text{לפניהם}$ (x_k, y_k)

בונח צ-נקה \leftarrow רצינית ב- y_k נפרקית ה- x_k ו- y_k

\Rightarrow ג'ינזון : NW_{new} שגור ב- x_k, y_k

ככ"ג התרבו ו-

$\underline{\hat{y}_k}_{\text{new}} = \left[M_{\text{SP}}(x_k, y_k) \cdot \begin{matrix} \text{ו-טבב} \\ \text{ב-} x_k, y_k \end{matrix} \right]$ \leftarrow

השאלה: איך ימ"ש אם קיימת?
 ג'ינזון?

השאלה: עליך לרשום סדר מוכר
 ל- NW_{new} ב- x_k, y_k סדר

- * מילויים נספחים ב'ג'ז'ם
- * פירוט ב'ג'ז'ם
- * הגדלת ג'ז'ם ב'ג'ז'ם

Polynomial model

Goal:

- Extension of a linear model “engine” to polynomial models. The polynomial model is very flexible, i.e. due to the Taylor expansion theorem.
- Illustration of generalization principle.

The N -degree uni-variate polynomial model is

$$\hat{y} = f(x; \mathbf{w}) = w_0 + w_1 x + w_2 x^2 + \cdots + w_N x^N$$

$$= \sum_{j=0}^N w_j x^j$$

* גָּמְבֵּרְנִינְגְּ : גָּמְבֵּרְנִינְגְּ

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_1 & \mathbf{x}_2 & \dots & \mathbf{x}_N \\ 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 & \dots & x_1^N \\ 1 & x_2 & x_2^2 & \dots & x_2^N \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_M & x_M^2 & \dots & x_M^N \end{bmatrix}$$

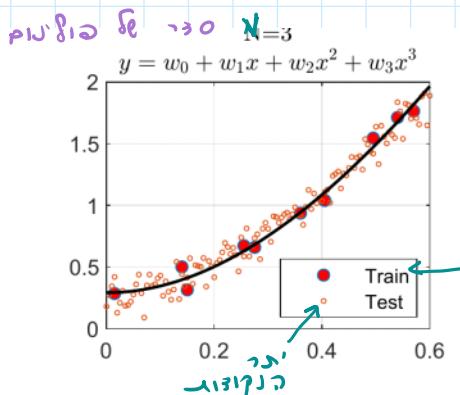
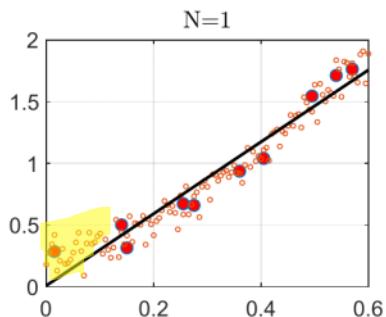
$$\hat{y}_k = \sum_{j=0}^N w_j x_k^j \quad k=1, \dots, M$$

$$\hat{y}_k = \sum_{j=0}^N w_j z_{kj} \quad z_{kj} = x_k^j$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_M & x_M^2 & \cdots & x_M^N \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v^{(n)} = \sum_{j=0}^n (-J)^{n-j} v_j$$

$$w_i \Leftrightarrow \neg \forall x \neg P(x)$$



hyper-parameters

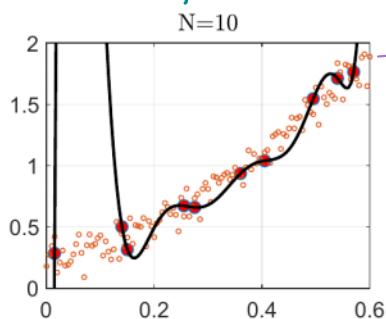
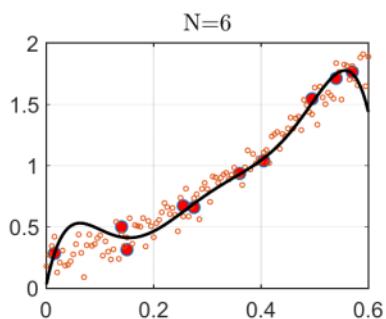
$$t \delta e = e^{\lambda t} - 1$$

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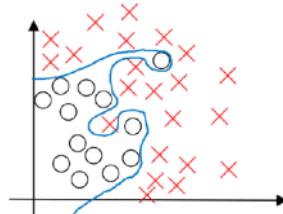
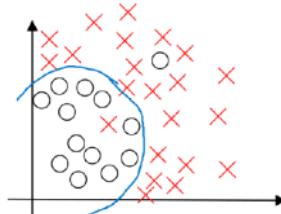
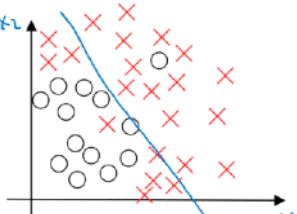
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לפניהם נתקlein

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קו הנקודות ג' נס



3.3 Overfitting and underfitting

Goal: Two common and fundamental **רעיון** in machine learning.

Overfitting when model is too complex, i.e. have too many parameters.

- Too many hyper-parameters relative to the number of observations. **ריבוי פרמטרים מוגבלים**
 - Follow the training data very closely. **follow closely**
 - Fail to generalize well to unseen data. **לא מצליח לתרגם**

Underfitting happens when a model is too simple.

- Unable to capture the underlying pattern of the data and hence misses the trends in the data.
 - Performs poorly on the training data and fail to generalize.

Overfitting and underfitting are complimentary and balancing between them is key to building robust machine learning models that perform well on new, unseen data, i.e. generalize well.

Hyper-parameter optimization The order N is the hyper-parameter of the polynomial model. Selecting the most appropriate hyper-parameters value is called hyper-parameter optimization.

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Cross-validation

בְּגִיאָה נֶגֶד

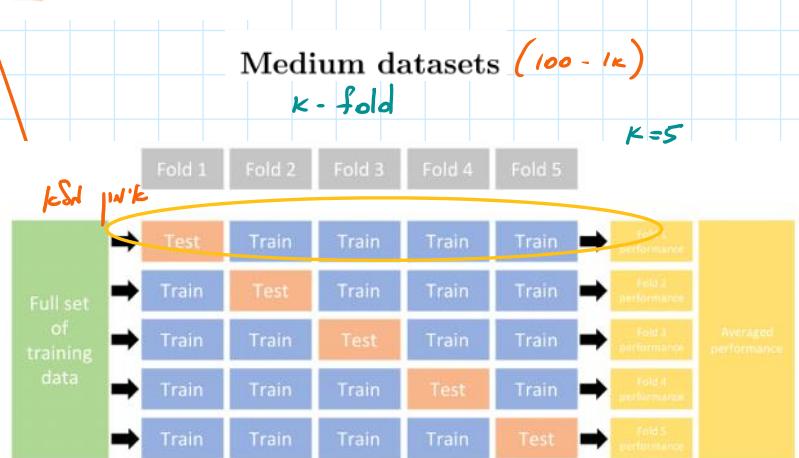
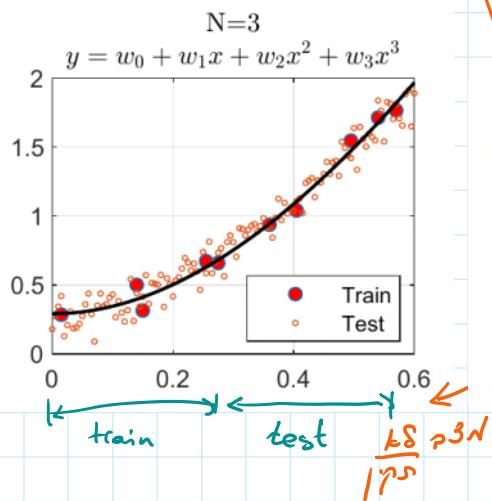
Cross-validation

ג' ינואר

Goal: Trial and error approach to quantify generalization performance and overfitting-underfitting balance.

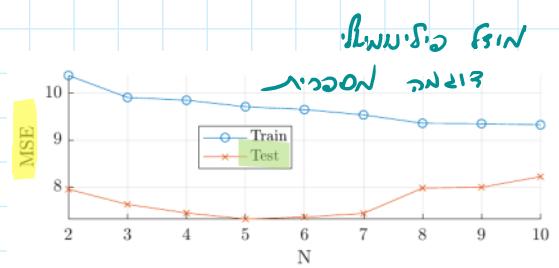
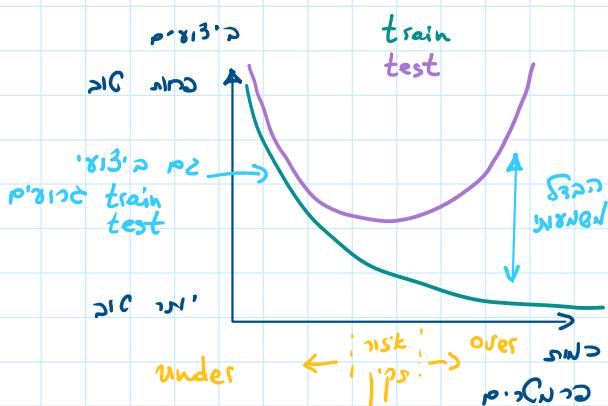
The cross-validation is also termed **performance assessment**.

- First step of any following technique is resample the dataset into the **random order**.



1) חישוב גודלה של k -גראם
 test קיימת מנגנון בדיקת אמינותו
 $k=5, 10 \approx 5\%$

2) סכום נזק כפוי למספר המילים M
 one-hold-out



פונקציית העתקה נקראת **test**

Bias-variance trade-off

הנאר 310 אגור הילזרם

$$y = h(\mathbf{x}) + \epsilon$$

↓ ↓ ↓
 لدىتم لدىتم لدىتم

O $\gamma \sin N \approx 0.87$

$$\mathcal{L} = E[(\hat{y} - y)^2] = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M (\hat{y}_i - y_i)^2$$

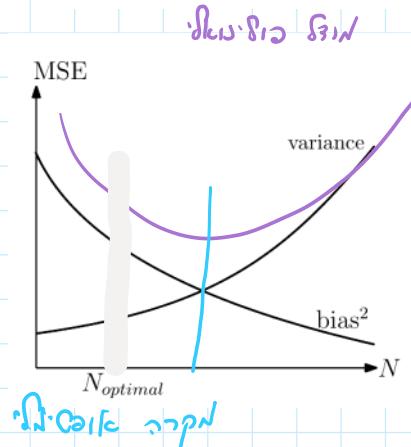
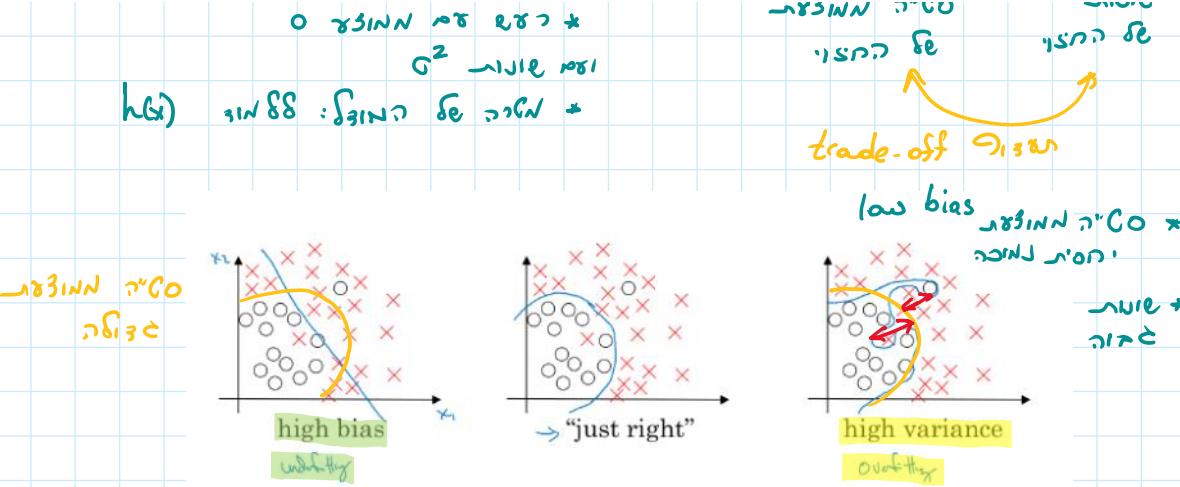
$$\underbrace{(E[\hat{y}] - h(\mathbf{x}))^2}_{bias^2} + \underbrace{\text{Var}[\hat{y}]}_{variance} + \underbrace{\sigma^2}_{noise}$$

$\sim 83\text{NN}$ $\sim \text{Co}$

החותם ב**ס**

1

בצ'ר
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high bias: מודל מושג נמוך וריבוע הריבועים גבוה

$M_train = 10;$
 $sigma = 0.1;$
 $x_train = random('Uniform', 0, 0.6, M_train, 1);$ $x \sim U[0, 0.6]$
 $p_coeff = [0.1 3 1 0.2 0.01];$ $h(x)$
 $y_theory_train = polyval(p_coeff, x_train);$
 $y_train = y_theory_train + sigma * randn(M_train, 1);$ \leq
 $y = x + 3*x.^2 + 0.1*x.^3 = h(x)$
 $M_test = 100;$ $test$
 $x_test = random('Uniform', 0, 0.6, M_test, 1);$
 $y_theory_test = polyval(p_coeff, x_test);$
 $y_test = y_theory_test + 0.1 * randn(M_test, 1);$

p_1 p_5

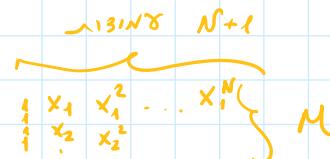
$p_coeff = [0.1 3 1 0.2 0.01];$

$p(x) = p_1 x^1 + p_2 x^{3-1} + p_3 x^2 + p_4 x + p_5 x^0$

$h(x) = 0.01 + 0.2x + x^2 + 3x^3 + 0.1x^4 \rightarrow y = h(x) + \epsilon$

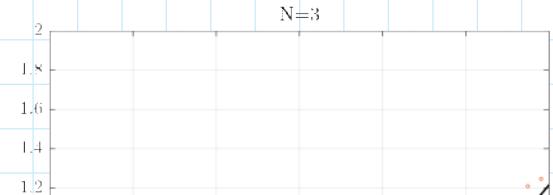
המקרה הבא מבדק את הטעות

```
function [yh, w] = polynomial_regression_weights(x,y,N)
    M = size(x,1);
    X = zeros(M,N+1);
    for k = 0:N
        X(:,k+1) = x.^k;
    end
    w = pinv(X)*y; % lsqminnorm(X,y)
    yh = X*w;
end
```



המקרה הבא מבדק את הטעות

```
function yh = polynomial_regression_values(x,w)
    M = size(x,1);
    N = length(w)-1;
    X = zeros(M,N+1);
    for k = 0:N
        X(:,k+1) = x.^k;
    end
    yh = X*w;
end
```

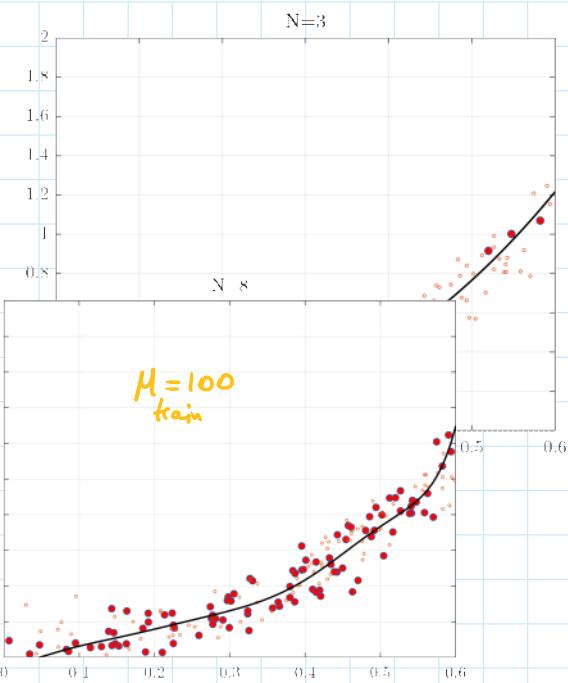
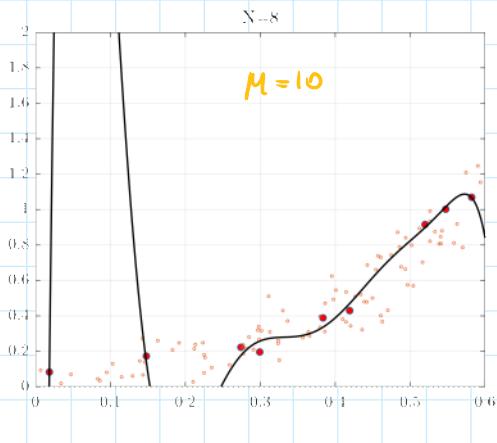


```

X = zeros(M,N+1);
for k = 0:N
    X(:,k+1) = x.^k;
end
yh = X*w;

```

$$\hat{y} = \underline{X}w$$



* הטעות הינה תלות ב велиת גודל מ

הטעות כירט

* מרכיבי הטעות מינימום

מבחן נס

train ו-test מוגדרים:

למשל $N \Leftarrow$ Validation test

- 1) מוגדר N_{train} ו- N_{test}
- 2) מוגדר N_{train} ו- N_{test} ו- N_{opt}
- 3) מוגדר N_{train} ו- N_{test} ו- N_{opt}