

'overfitting'

↪ selection

Inclass 13: Model Evaluation and Regularization

[SCS4049] Machine Learning and Data Science

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of cluster $\frac{2}{2}$ 많아서.



↓ 결정.

Clustering Model Evaluation

k-means : { inertia
silhouette score / coeff.

K-means clustering: inertia

A performance metric, called *inertia*

inertia = the mean squared distance
between each instance and its closest centroid $\leftarrow$
 $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N$ $\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_K$

= k-means clustering
minimizing cost.

Elbow rule: any lower value would be dramatic, while any higher value would not help much.

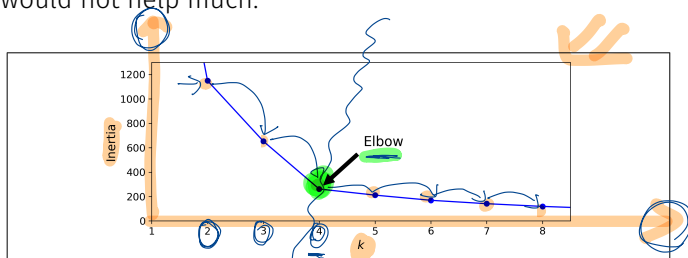
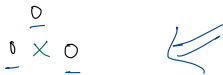
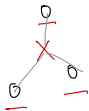


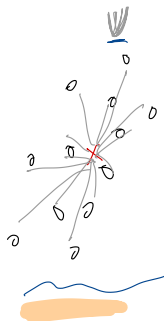
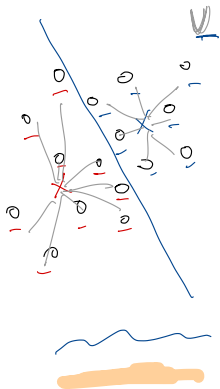
Figure 9-8. Selecting the number of clusters k using the “elbow rule”



$$D_{nk} = \|x_n - \mu_k\|_2$$

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 4 & 1 & 6 \\ 4 & 3 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

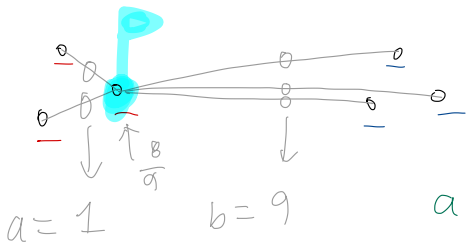
$$\text{inertia} = \frac{1}{5} [1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2]_{0/1}$$



K-means clustering: silhouette score

A more precise approach (but also more computationally expensive) is to use the *silhouette score*, which is the mean *silhouette coefficient* over all the instances. $\rightarrow \text{per sample}$

- An instance's silhouette coefficient is equal to $(b - a) / \max(a, b)$
- where a is the mean distance to the other instances in the same cluster (i.e., the mean intra-cluster distance)
- and b is the mean nearest-cluster distance (i.e., the mean distance to the instances of the next closest cluster, defined as the one that minimizes b , excluding the instance's own cluster).



a ① intra-cluster distance

b ② nearest-cluster distance.

$$\text{coeff} = \frac{b-a}{\max(a,b)}$$

$$\frac{9-1}{9}$$

$$= \frac{8}{9}$$

0
0
0

0
0
0

$a \downarrow _ b \uparrow$

$b \gg a$

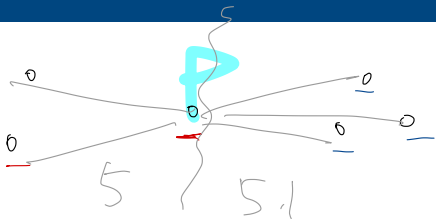
a ① intra-cluster distance

b ② nearest-cluster distance

$$\text{coeff} = \frac{b - a^k}{\max(a, b)}$$

0
0
0

$$\approx \frac{b}{b} = \underline{\underline{+1}}$$



$$a \approx b$$

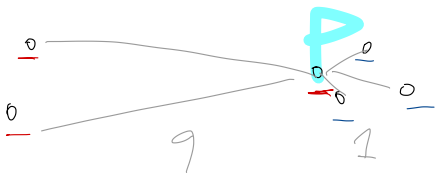
a ① intra-cluster distance

b ② nearest-cluster distance.

$$\text{coeff} = \frac{b - a^k}{\max(a, b)}$$

$$\frac{0}{0} = 0$$

$$= \frac{0}{a \text{ or } b} = 0$$



$a \gg b$

a ① intra-cluster distance

b ② nearest-cluster distance

$$\text{coeff} = \frac{b - a^k}{\max(a, b)}$$

$$\frac{0}{0}$$

$$= \frac{-a}{a} = -1$$

K-means clustering: silhouette score

The silhouette coefficient can vary between -1 and +1.

- A coefficient close to +1 means that the instance is well inside its own cluster and far from other clusters,
- while a coefficient close to 0 means that it is close to a cluster boundary,
- and finally a coefficient close to -1 means that the instance may have been assigned to the wrong cluster.

K-means clustering: silhouette score

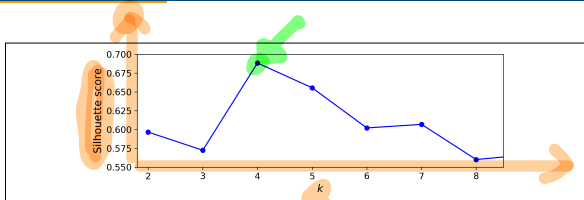


Figure 9-9. Selecting the number of clusters k using the silhouette score coefficient. This is called a *silhouette diagram* (see Figure 9-10):

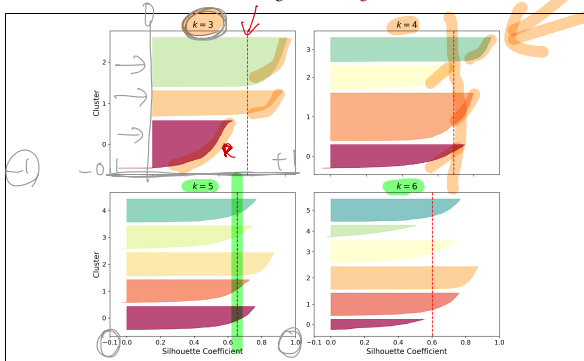
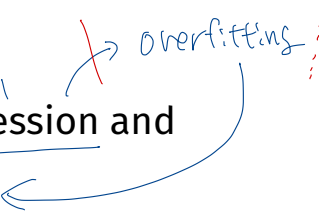


Figure 9-10. Silhouette analysis: comparing the silhouette diagrams for various values of k

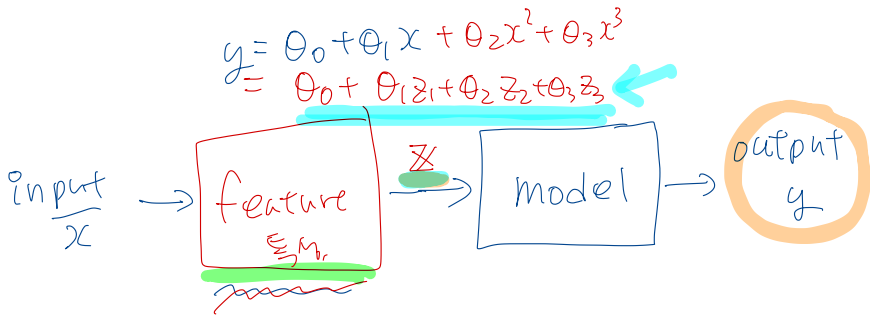
다항식 회귀

~~overfitting~~

Polynomial Regression and Regularization



The diagram illustrates the relationship between Polynomial Regression, Regularization, and Overfitting. A red arrow points from 'overfitting' to 'Polynomial Regression and Regularization', and a blue arrow points from 'Polynomial Regression and Regularization' to 'overfitting'.



$$z_1 = x$$

$$z_2 = x^2$$

$$z_3 = x^3$$

x	x^2	y
1	1	4
2	4	2
3	9	1
4	16	2
5	25	4
z_1	z_2	

① normal eqn. ✓

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{\theta} = \underbrace{(X^T X)^{-1}}_{3 \times 3} \underbrace{X^T y}_{3 \times 1}$$

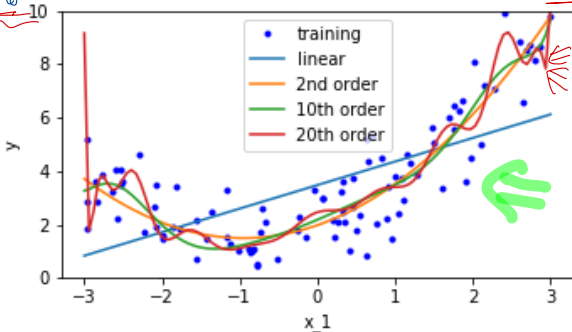
$$y = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x + \theta_2 x^2$$

② BGD. $\theta = \theta - 2\eta \sum_{n=1}^5 (\theta_0 + \theta_1 x + \theta_2 x^2 - y)$

Polynomial regression

모델의 차수는 어떻게 결정해야 하는가?

(모델의 복잡도)



min SSE

경향성



모자,
모자

sklearn reference,

penalty : ℓ_1 , ℓ_2 , elastic net ...

Overfitting and underfitting

과적합 overfitting

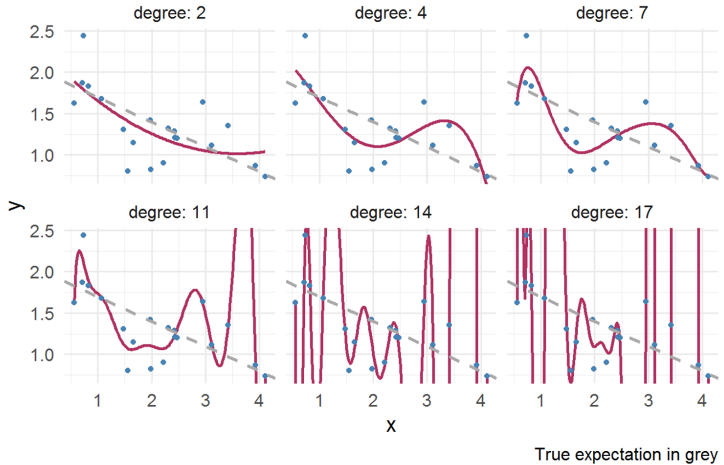
- 학습 데이터에 대해서는 좋은 성능을 보이지만
- 처음 보는 데이터에 대해서는 일반화하지 못함
- 학습 데이터의 양이나 노이즈에 비해 모델이 너무 복잡할 때
- 모델이 학습 데이터를 일반화하는 범위를 넘어서 과도하게 의존함
- 모델이 학습 데이터를 기억하는 듯한 양상을 보이기 시작

미적합 underfitting

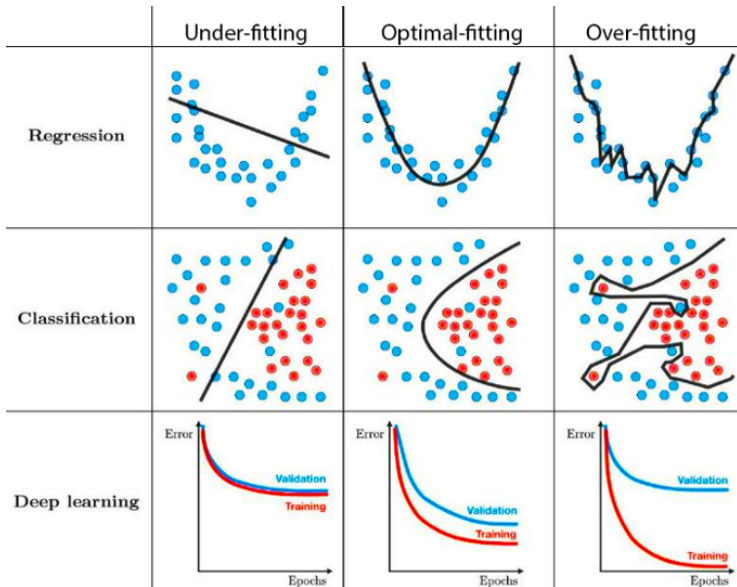
- 모델이 너무 단순하여 학습 데이터에 대해서도 부정확

Overfitting and underfitting

High degree polynomial models fit data better



Overfitting and underfitting



Regularization

정규화 regularization

- 비용 함수에 복잡도에 대한 penalty를 추가
- 과적합에 대한 비용을 optimizing cost에 반영

Ridge regression

$$J(\theta) = \text{SSE}(\theta) + \frac{\alpha}{2} \|\theta\|^2 \quad l_2 \quad (1)$$

LASSO

$$J(\theta) = \text{SSE}(\theta) + \alpha \sum_i |\theta_i| \quad l_1 \quad (2)$$

Ridge regression

Ridge regression

$$J(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \text{SSE}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) + \frac{\alpha}{2} \|\boldsymbol{\theta}\|^2 \quad (3)$$

- Hyperparameter α 로 두 항목 간의 상대적인 비중을 조절
- Closed form solution $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} = (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} + \alpha \mathbf{I}_n)^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{y}$

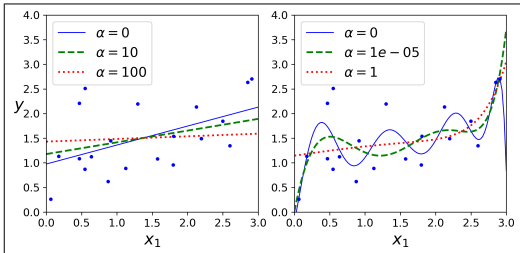


Figure 4-17. Ridge Regression

Lasso regression

LASSO

$$J(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \text{SSE}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) + \alpha \sum_{i=1}^n |\theta_i| \quad (4)$$

- Least Absolute Shrinkage and Selection Operator Regression
- 중요하지 않은 feature들의 weight를 0으로 만드는 경향

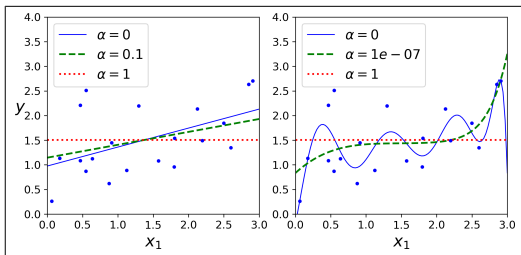


Figure 4-18. Lasso Regression