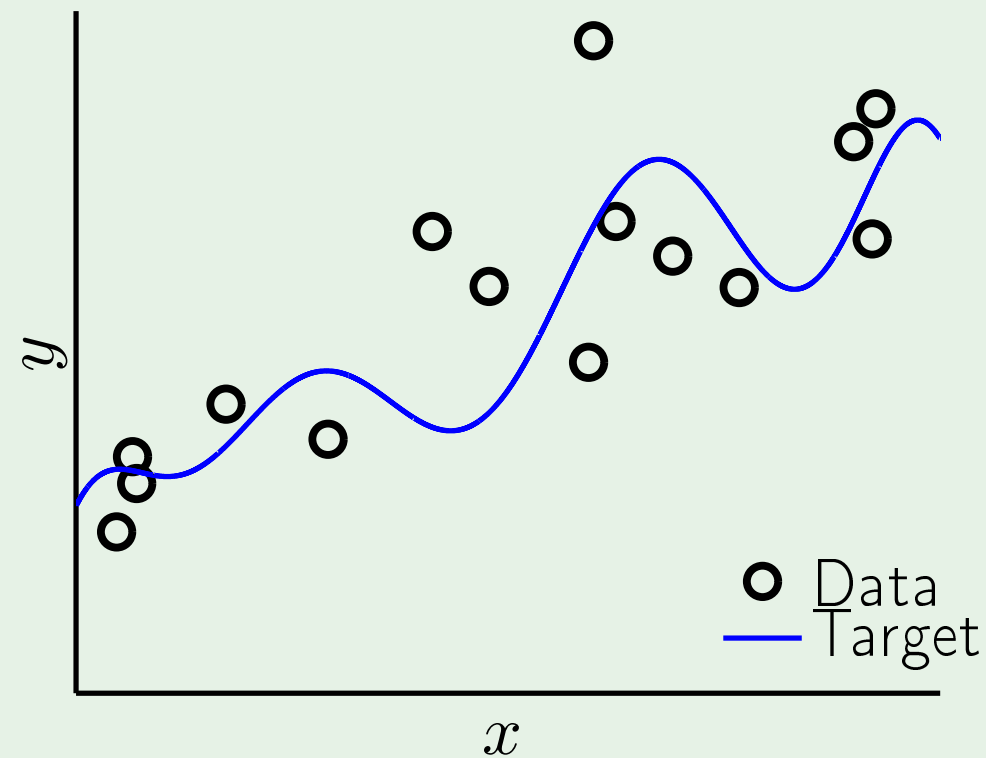


# A detailed experiment

Impact of **noise level** and **target complexity**



$$y = f(x) + \underbrace{\epsilon(x)}_{\sigma^2} = \underbrace{\sum_{q=0}^{Q_f} \alpha_q x^q}_{\text{normalized}} + \epsilon(x)$$

noise level:  $\sigma^2$

target complexity:  $Q_f$

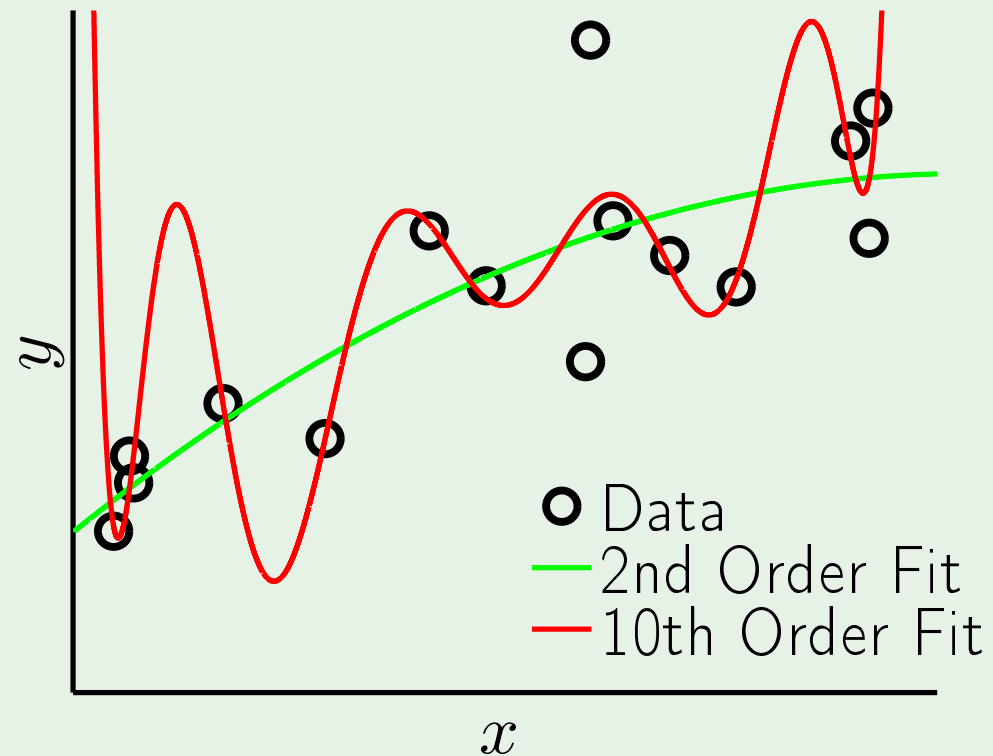
data set size:  $N$

# The overfit measure

We fit the data set  $(x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_N, y_N)$  using our two models:

$\mathcal{H}_2$ : 2nd-order polynomials

$\mathcal{H}_{10}$ : 10th-order polynomials

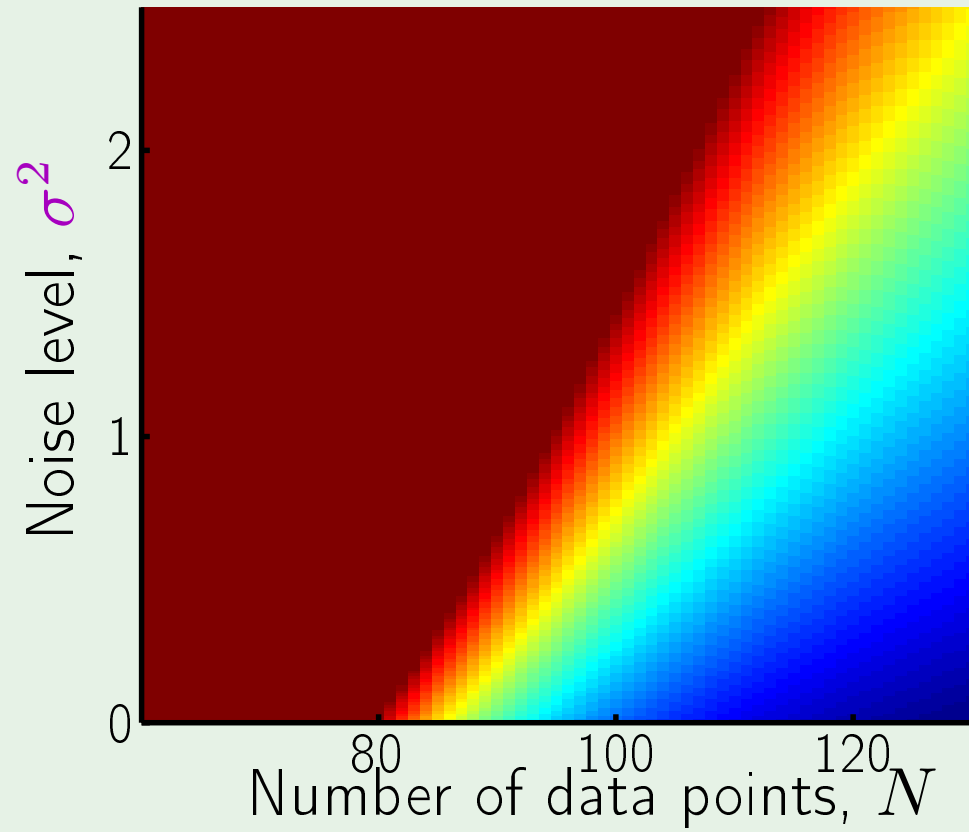


Compare out-of-sample errors of

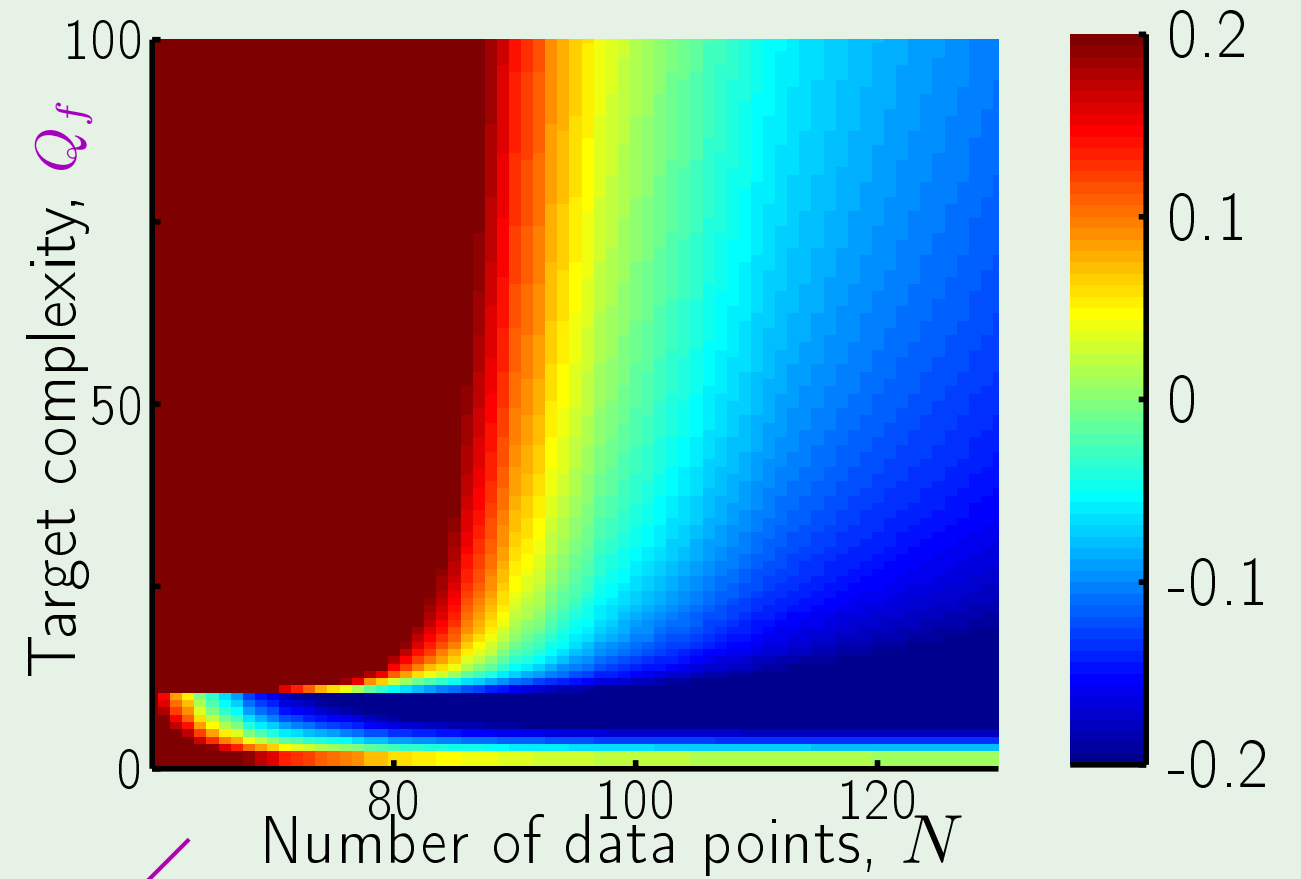
$g_2 \in \mathcal{H}_2$  and  $g_{10} \in \mathcal{H}_{10}$

**overfit measure:**  $E_{\text{out}}(g_{10}) - E_{\text{out}}(g_2)$

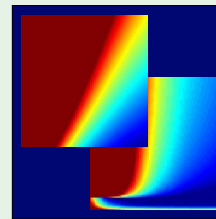
# The results



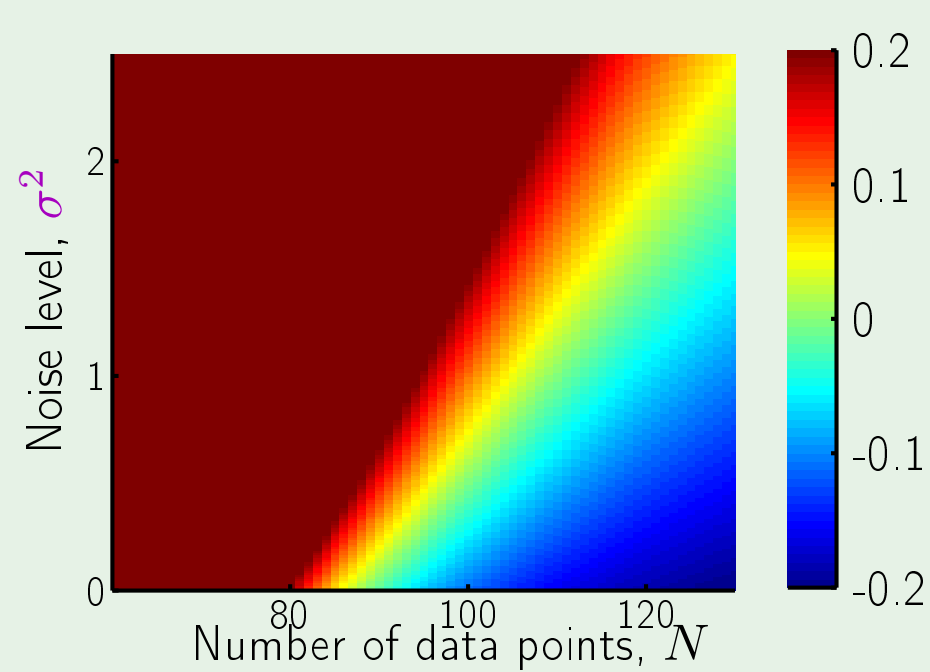
Impact of  $\sigma^2$



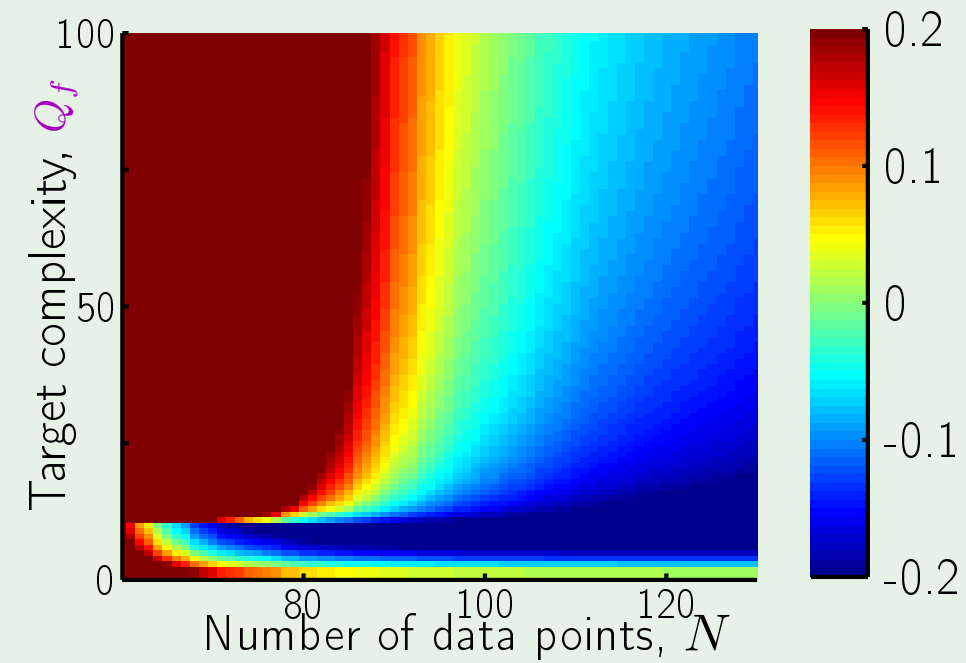
Impact of  $Q_f$



# Impact of “noise”



Stochastic noise



Deterministic noise

number of data points	↑	Overfitting	↓
stochastic noise	↑	Overfitting	↑
deterministic noise	↑	Overfitting	↑