

Linear Regression with multiple features

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} \dots & x^1 & \dots & \dots \\ & x^2 & & \\ & & & \\ & & & x^n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_0^1 & x_1^1 & \dots & x_n^1 \\ & x_j^i & & \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} m_i \end{bmatrix}$$

Training X, y } given $x_j^i = i^{th}$ example
 Test x } j^{th} feature

Hypothesis

$$y = h_{\theta}(x) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2$$

↑
parameters

weighted sum of
all features

let Area $\rightarrow x_1$

$$\text{rooms} \rightarrow x_2 = \theta_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n \theta_i x_i$$

$$\theta = \begin{bmatrix} \theta_0 \\ \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \theta_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \theta_0 x_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n \theta_i x_i$$

↓
dummy feature $x_0 = 1$

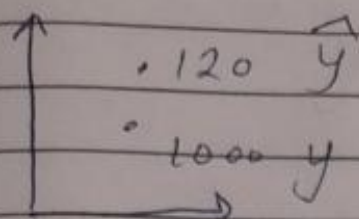
$$= \sum_{i=0}^n \theta_i x_i$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \theta_0 & \theta_1 & \dots & \theta_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

hence its features

Loss Function



$$J(\theta) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (y^i - \hat{y}^i)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (y^i - h_{\theta} x^i)^2$$

\downarrow
 $\theta^T x^i$

Gradient Descent Update Rule

Get value of θ to minimize $J(\theta)$ \downarrow vector

$$\theta := \theta - \eta \nabla_{\theta} J(\theta)$$

$$\theta = \begin{bmatrix} \theta_0 \\ \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \theta_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} J(\theta) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} (\hat{y} - y)^2$$

for x_j $= \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} (h_{\theta}(x) - y)^2$

one example $= 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} (h_{\theta}(x)) (h_{\theta}(x) - y)$

$$= (h_{\theta}(x) - y) \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} \left[\sum_{j=0}^n \theta_j x_j \right]$$

$(\theta_0 + \theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2 + \dots + \theta_j x_j + \theta_n x_n)$

$$= (h_{\theta}(x) - y) x_j$$

$\frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta_j} = (\hat{y} - y) x_j$ // gradient w.r.t θ_j

for all examples $\frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta_j} = \sum_{i=1}^m (\hat{y}^i - y^i) x_j^i$

Finally gradient Update

$$\theta_j = \theta_j - \eta \sum_{i=1}^m (\hat{y}^i - y^i) x_j^i$$

$$\theta = \begin{bmatrix} \theta_0 \\ \theta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \theta_n \end{bmatrix} \quad \hat{y} = \theta^T x \quad \text{given } x$$

prediction

axis = 0 rowwise axis = 1 column wise

Implementation of Gradient Descent for Multiple Features

X = Matrix ($m \times n$)

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & - & x^1 & - & \\ 1 & - & x^2 & - & \\ 1 & - & x^3 & - & \\ \vdots & - & \vdots & - & \\ 1 & - & x^n & - & \end{bmatrix}$$

x = Vector (single example with n features)

$$= \theta_0 x_0^i + \theta_1 x_1^i + \theta_2 x_2^i + \dots + \theta_n x_n^i$$

↓
1

def hypothesis (x , theta):

$$y_- = 0.0$$

calc:- $n = x.shape[0]$

$y_- = \sum \theta_i x_i$ for i in range(n):

predictions $y_- += (\theta[i] * x[i])$

return y_-

def error(X, y, theta): $error = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=0}^m (\hat{y} - y)^2$

e = 0.0
m = X.shape[0]

for i in range(m):

y_ = hypothesis(X[i], theta)

e += (y[i] - y_)**2

return e/m

def gradient(X, y, theta):

m, n = X.shape

grad = np.zeros((n,))

for j in range(n):

for all values of j

for i in range(m):

sum over all examples

y_ = hypothesis(X[i], theta)

grad[j] += (y_ - y[i]) * X[i][j]

return grad/m

$$\frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta_j} =$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m (\hat{y}^i - y^i) X_j^i$$

1 epoch = 1 iteration over complete dataset

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Date :

```
def gradient_descent(X, y, lr=0.1, max_epochs=300):  
    m, n = X.shape  
    theta = np.zeros((n,))  
    error_list = []  
    for i in range(max_epochs):  
        e = error(X, y, theta)  
        error_list.append(e)  
        # gradient descent  
        grad = gradient(X, y, theta)  
        for j in range(n):  
            theta[j] = theta[j] - lr * grad[j]  
    return theta, error_list
```