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Gradient is six our de Herotive in Gradient possent Descent Descent de de la prima della p

V=0 = minimum

 $\frac{\partial J(w,b)}{\partial w} = \frac{\partial}{\partial w} \frac{1}{2} (hox) - 8)^{2} = (hcx) - 8) \frac{\partial}{\partial w} (hcx) - 8)$ $= (hcx) - 3) \frac{\partial}{\partial w} \left(\frac{e^{wx+b}}{1 + e^{wx+b}} \right)$ $= (hcx) - 3) \left(\frac{xe^{wx+b}}{(1 + e^{wx+b})^{2}} (hcx) - 8)$ $= (hcx) - 3) \left(\frac{xe^{wx+b}}{(1 + e^{wx+b})^{2}} (hcx) - 8)$ $= (hcx) - 3) \left(\frac{xe^{wx+b}}{1 + e^{wx+b}} \right) \left(1 - \frac{e^{wx+b}}{1 + e^{wx+b}} \right)$ $= x(hcx) - 3) \left(hcx) \left(1 - hcx \right)$ $= x(hcx) - 3) (hcx) \left(1 - hcx \right)$

 $\frac{\partial}{\partial b} \frac{\partial (w,b)}{\partial b} = \frac{\partial}{\partial b} \frac{1}{2} (h\alpha) - y = (h\alpha) - y \frac{\partial}{\partial b} (h\alpha) - y$ $= (h\alpha) - y \frac{\partial}{\partial b} \frac{e^{ux+b}}{1 + e^{ux+b}}$ $= (h\alpha) - y \frac{\partial}{\partial b} \frac{e^{ux+b}}{1 + e^{ux+b}}$ $= (h\alpha) - y \frac{\partial}{\partial b} \frac{e^{ux+b}}{1 + e^{ux+b}} = (h\alpha) - y \frac{\partial}{\partial b} (h$

bis back of twob)

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وی د مس عن مراه رسان به ع مرای ازی ازی ازی ازی E [(Y-4,2)= 1282 2 482 2 18614 $\frac{\delta_{\beta}}{\delta_{\beta}} = \frac{2\beta \delta_{\lambda}^{2} - 2\delta_{\lambda y}}{2\delta_{\lambda}^{2}} = \frac{\delta_{\lambda y}}{\delta_{\lambda}^{2}} = \frac{\delta_{\lambda y}}{\delta_{\lambda}^{2}}$

Var(Y) - Var(Y-9) = 59-89-852+2864 1800 -8xy 8x+

Y = f(x) + noise $\frac{least}{\Rightarrow} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (b_i - f_b(x_i))^2 : || y - x_b ||^2$

F(x) = Box + B, x2

 $X = \begin{pmatrix} x_{1}, & x_{1}, \\ i & i \\ x_{1}, & x_{1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} & x_{2} \\ \end{pmatrix} , n = k+1$

به معند به معن ما در را در المع نون (را معند ما در المعند ما در المع

 $\hat{\beta} = (X'X)^T X'y$

به بان تعب بالمسرما وابي.

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 $8^{2} = \frac{1}{n-p} \|y - x\hat{\beta}\|^{2} = \frac{1}{n-p} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \hat{e}_{i}^{2}$ y = 1 y = 1 y = 1

ê = 3; - f(xi)

عالى به ابات اين رابط مه بددازيم.

if
$$Y = \beta X + \epsilon$$

 $3 Cov(\epsilon | X) = \delta^2 I = V(\epsilon | X)$
 $4 = \epsilon \sin \theta t$ is unique (normal equation)
then $Cov(\beta | X) = \delta^2 (X/X)^{-1}$
of: $\beta = (X/X)^{-1} X'Y = (X/X)^{-1} X'(X\beta + \epsilon)$

Proof:
$$\beta = (x'x)^{-1}x'Y = (x'x)^{-1}x'(x\beta + \varepsilon)$$

$$= (x'x)^{-1}x'x\beta + (x'x)^{-1}x'\varepsilon$$

$$= \beta + (x'x)^{-1}x'\varepsilon$$

taking expectation of both sides gives you: estimator is unbiased

Taking variances of both sides gives you.

$$Cov(\beta) = Cov(\beta|x) = Cov(\beta + (xx)) \times (e|x)$$

$$= Cov((xx')) \times (e|x')$$

$$= (x'x)) \times (x'x)$$

$$= (x'x) \times (e|x') \times (e|x')$$

$$MSE = \frac{1}{x} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (Y_{i} - \hat{Y}_{i})^{2}$$

$$\rightarrow MSE = \frac{1}{k+1} \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (Y_{i} - (\beta X + \epsilon))$$

$$= \frac{1}{k+1} \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (Y_{i} - ((x \times \hat{Y}_{i})^{2} \times Y_{i} \times + \epsilon))$$

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