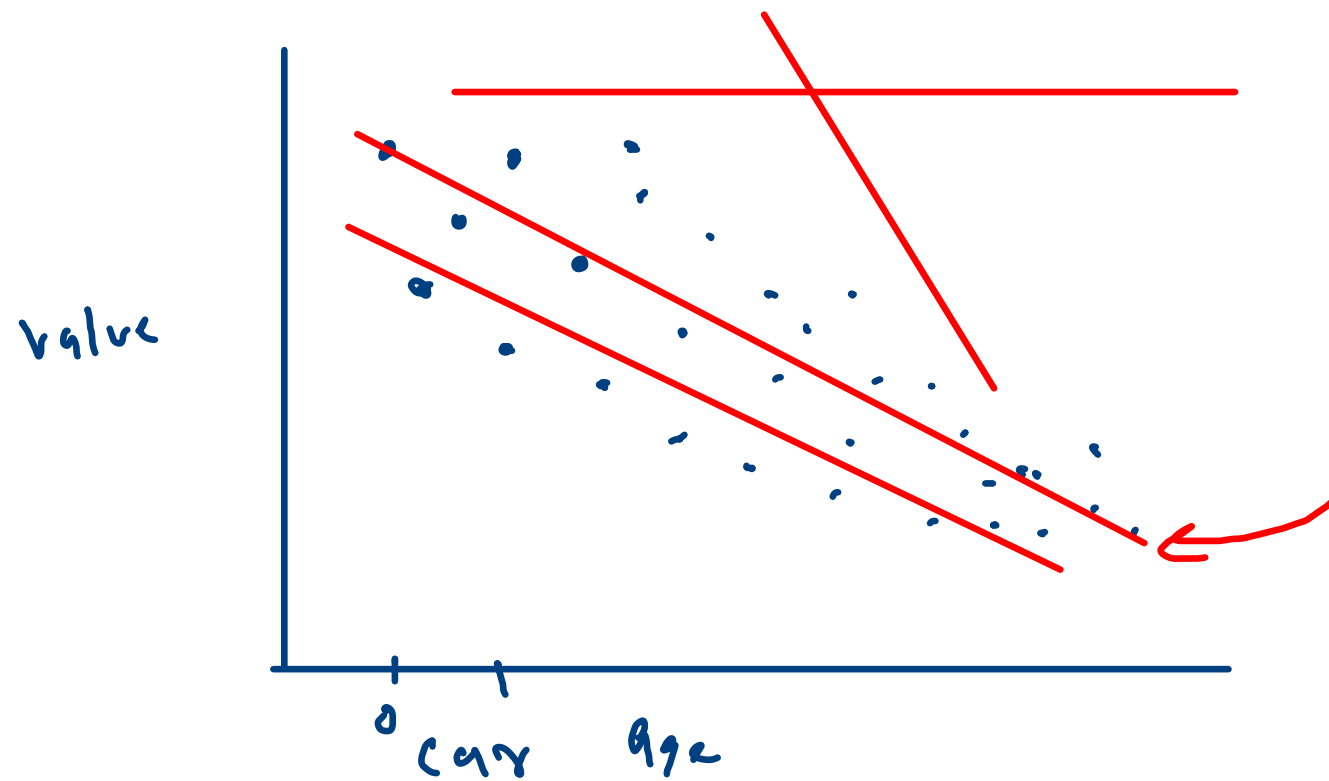


Regression \rightarrow infinite set
classification \rightarrow finite set

Linear Regression
 $X \rightarrow Y$
 $x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n$



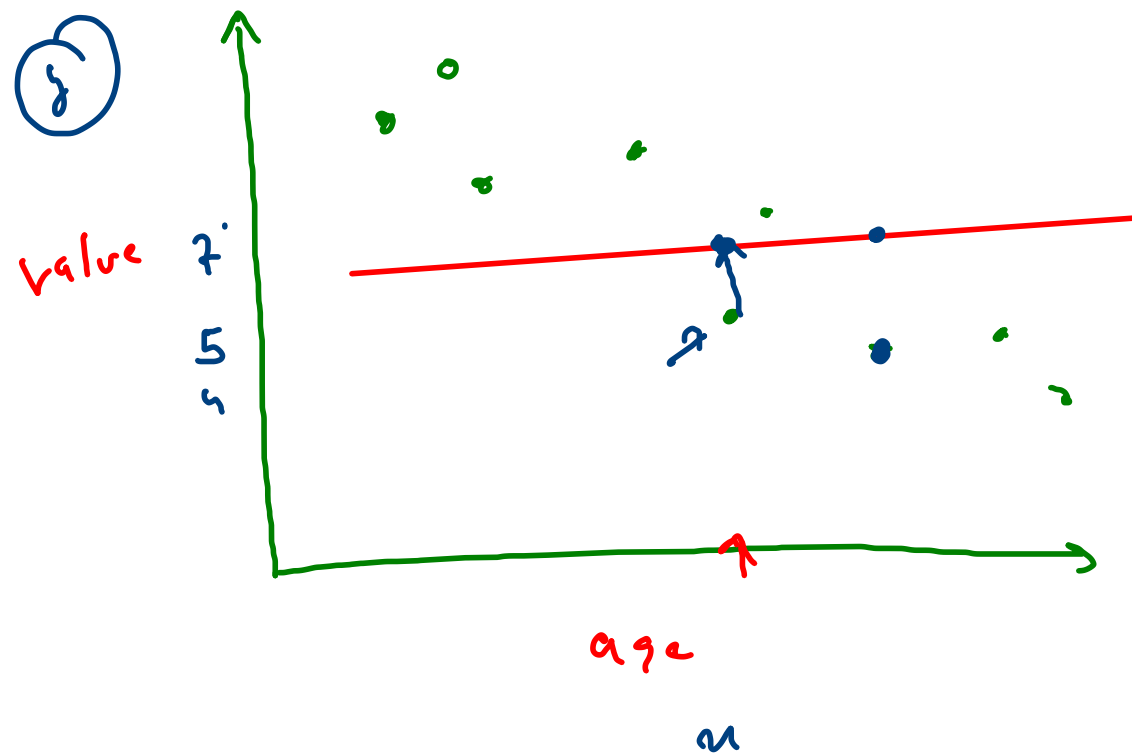
best fit line

LR $\rightarrow x \rightarrow y$ Linear Relation

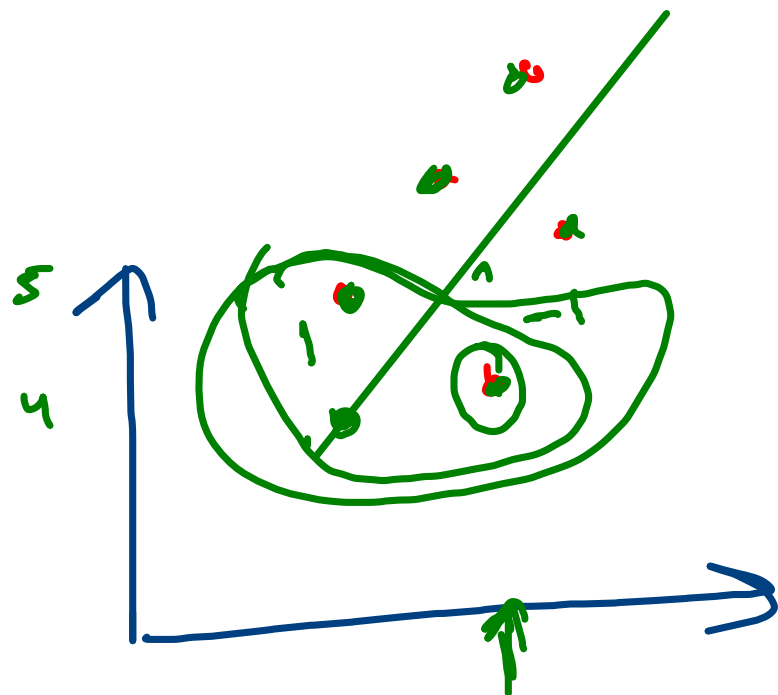
Cost function = $\sum |y_{actual} - y_{predict}|$

$$5 - 2 = -2$$

$$4 - 2.2 = -2.2$$



$y = mx + b$



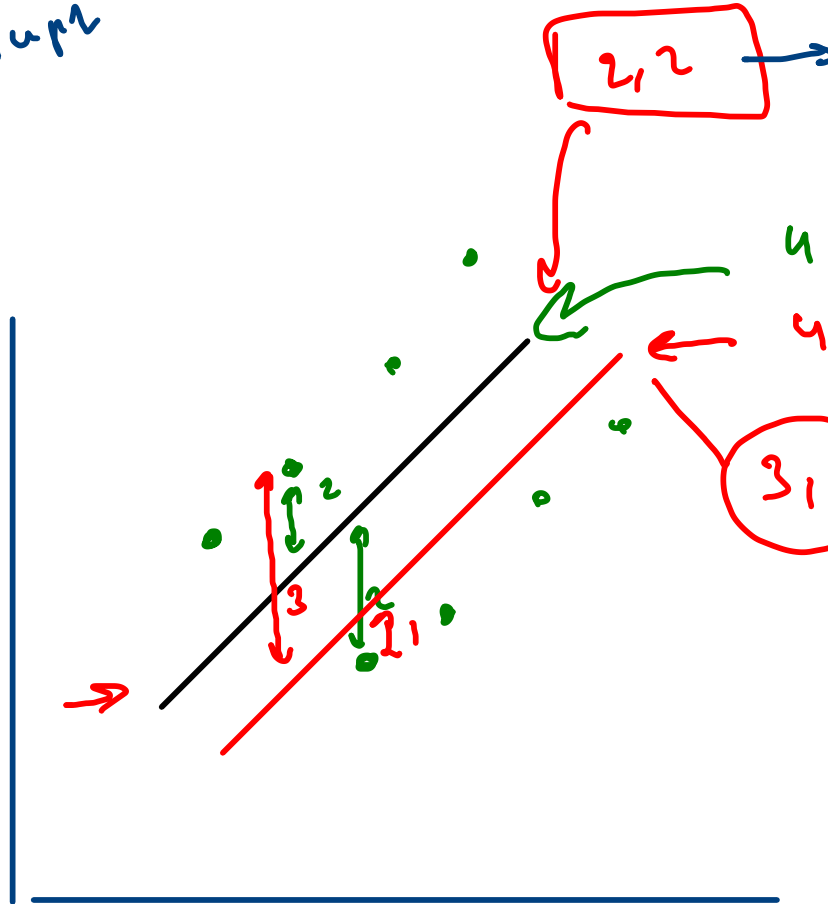
$$\sum |y_{act} - y_{pred}|$$

$$u - s = -1$$

$$s - u = 1$$

$$\sum 0$$

slope, intercept



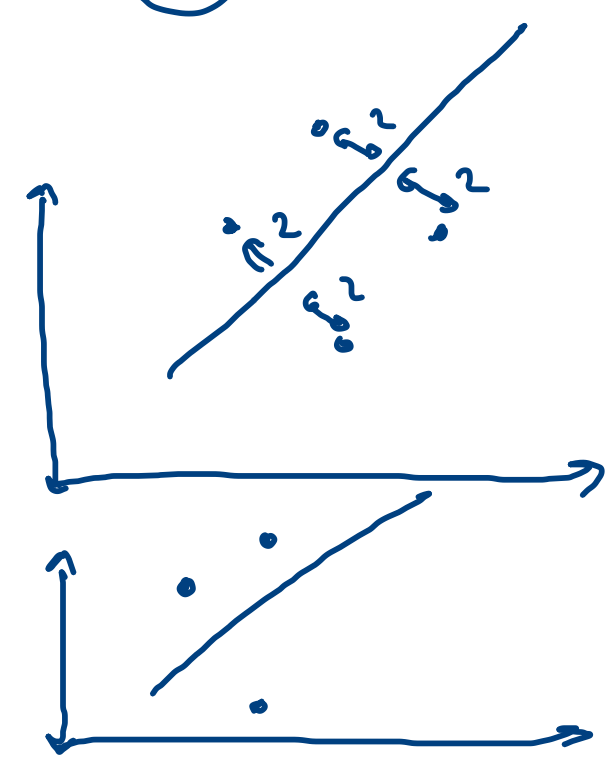
$(2, 2) \rightarrow 2^2 + 2^2 = 8$

MSE

Cost function = $\frac{1}{n} \sum (y_{\text{actual}} - y_{\text{predicted}})^2$

$(3, 1) \rightarrow y_{\text{total}} = 10$

$\frac{8}{4} = 2$



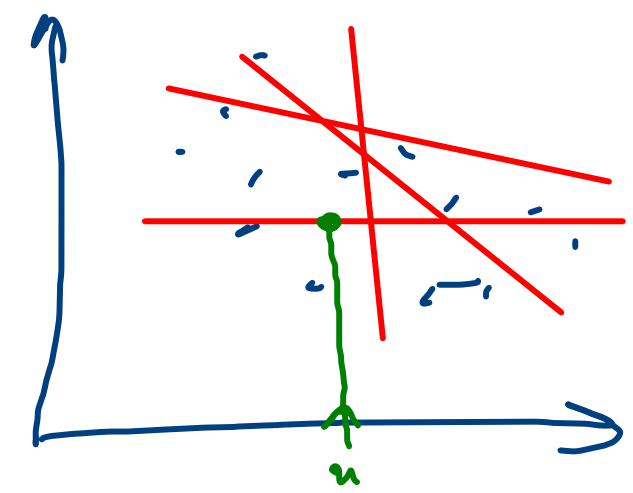
$= \frac{6}{3} = 2$

cost function = $\frac{1}{N} \sum (y_{\text{actual}} - y_{\text{pred}})^2$

$J(m, c) = \frac{1}{N} \sum (y_a - (mx + c))^2$

\uparrow \uparrow
 y_a y
 line line

line { slope, intercept }
 { m, b }

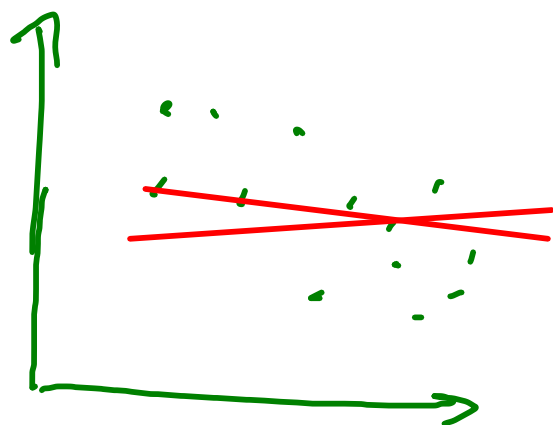


best fit $y = mx + c$

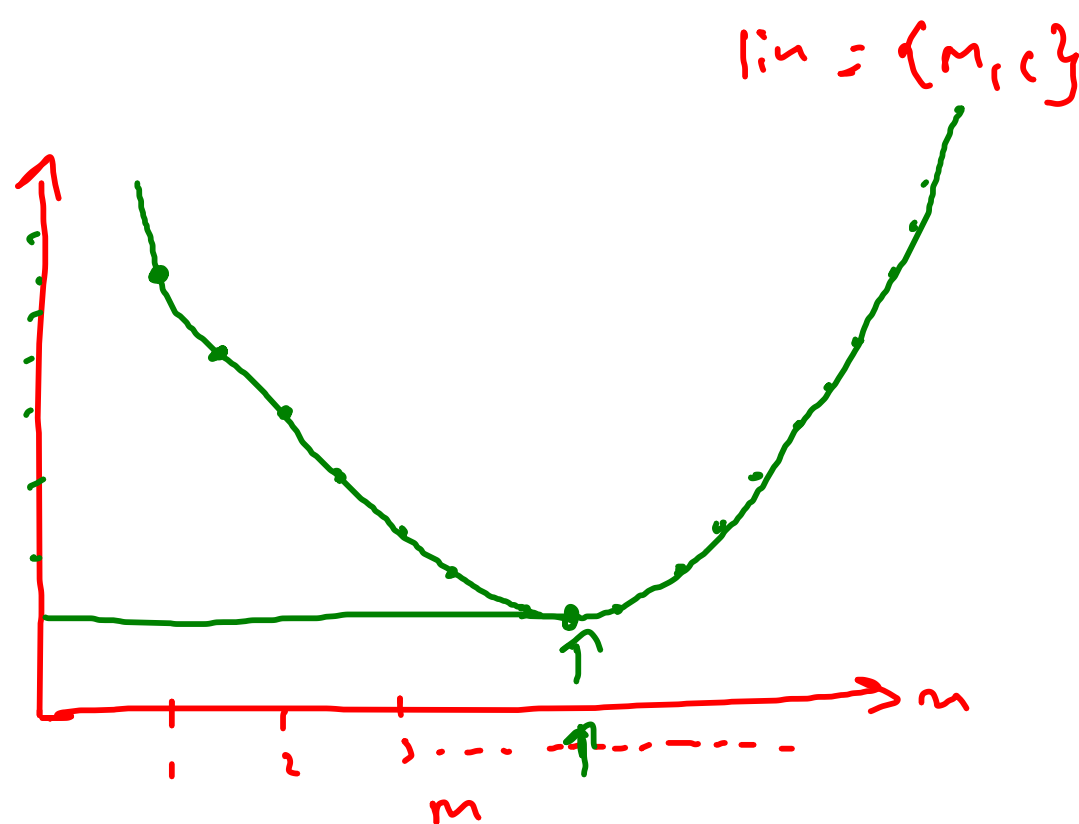
Gradient Descent

- initial line { m₁, b₁ } 10
- ~ { m₂, b₂ } 8
- ~ { m₃, b₃ } 5
- ~ { m₄, b₄ } 2

★ Gradient Descent



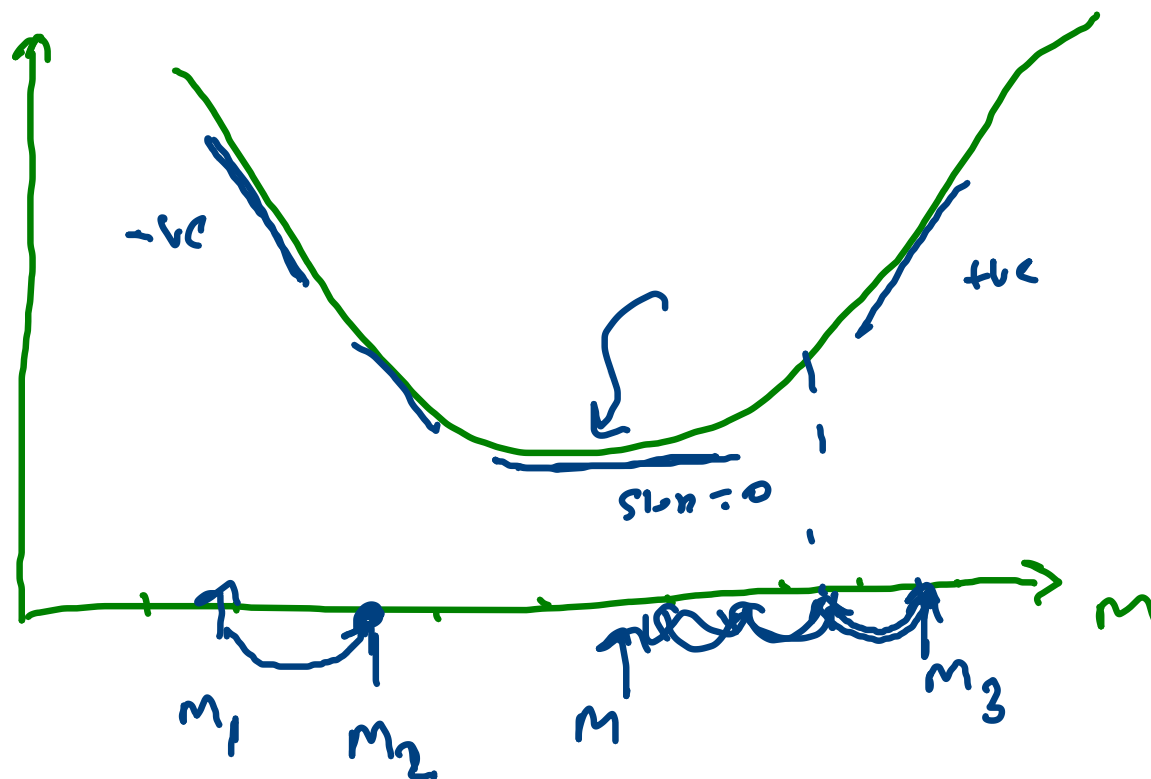
cost (m, c)



$$M_{new} = M_{old} - \lambda \frac{d \text{cost}(n)}{dm}$$

Learning rate

$\text{cost}(m)$



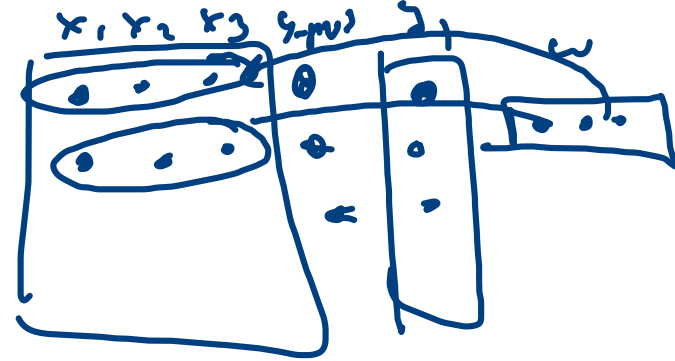
$$M_2 = M_1 - (-vc)$$

$$M_3 = M_2 - (-vc)$$

$$M_4 = M_3 - (+vc)$$

$$\text{slope} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d \text{cost}(m)}{dm}$$

$$\text{cost} = \frac{1}{N} \sum \left(y_{\text{act}} - (mx + b) \right)^2$$



$$\frac{d \text{cost}}{d m} = -2 \frac{1}{N} x \sum \left(y_{\text{act}} - (mx + b) \right)$$

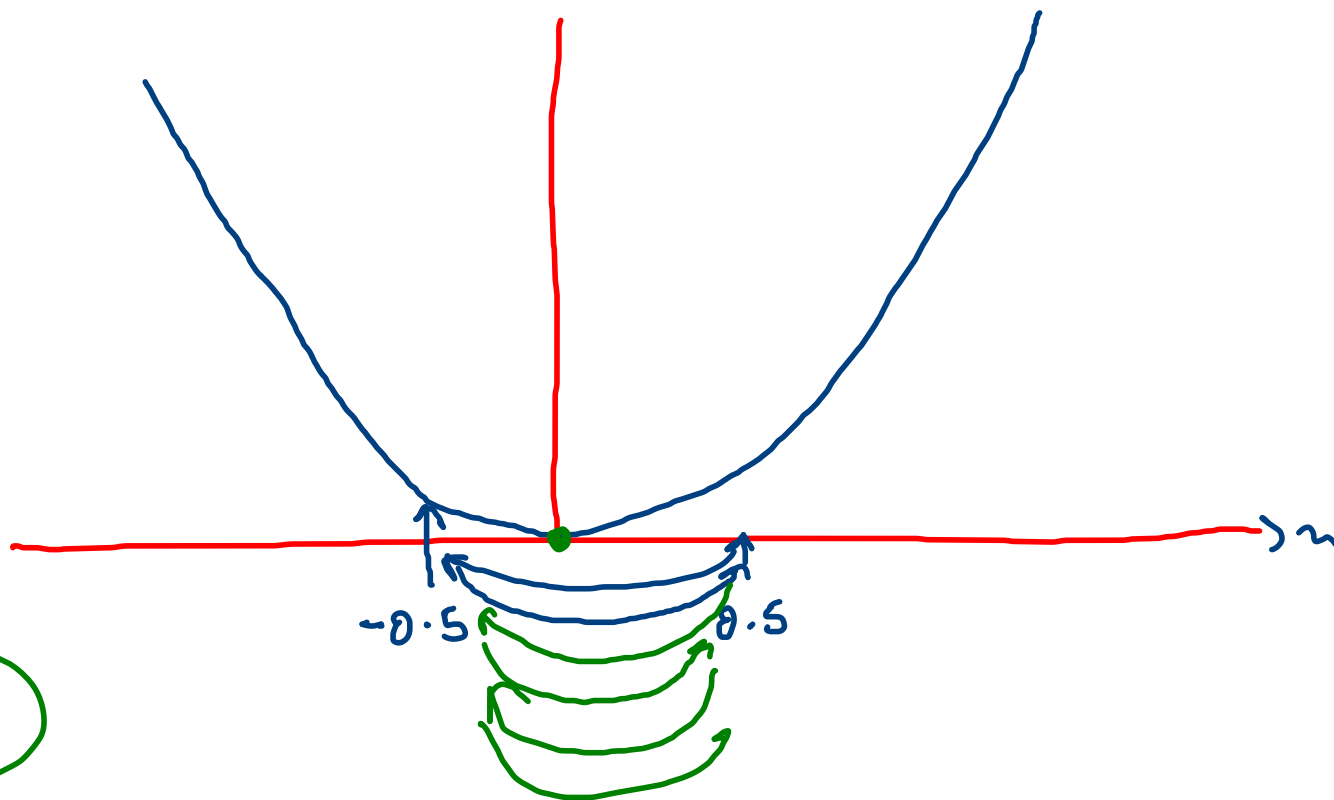
$$\frac{d \text{cost}}{d b} = -2 \frac{1}{N} \sum \left(y_{\text{act}} - (mx + b) \right)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M_{\text{new}} = M_{012} - \frac{d \text{cost}(n)}{d m}$$

$$\lambda \times 1$$

$$0.01$$



$$1 \times 0.01$$

$$0.01$$

$$0.5 - 0.01$$

$$0.49$$

$$y = x^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d(x^2)}{dx} = \boxed{2x}$$

$$u_2 = u_1 - \text{slope}$$

$$= 0.5 - 1$$

$$= -0.5$$

$$u_3 = u_2 - (-1)$$

$$= -0.5 + 1$$

$$= 0.5$$

x

[a b c d e]
↓ show(s)

[[a]
[b]
[c]
[d]
] → (s, 1)

$$y = 3x + 5$$

$$\begin{aligned} m &= 3 \\ b &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

Linear Regression is heavily effected by outliers

$$\overset{\omega^T}{[a \ b \ c \ d]} \cdot \overset{x^T}{[1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4]}$$

$$[a \times 1 + 2b + 3c + 4d]$$

$$\overset{\omega^T}{[a \ b \ c \ d]} \overset{x}{\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}}$$

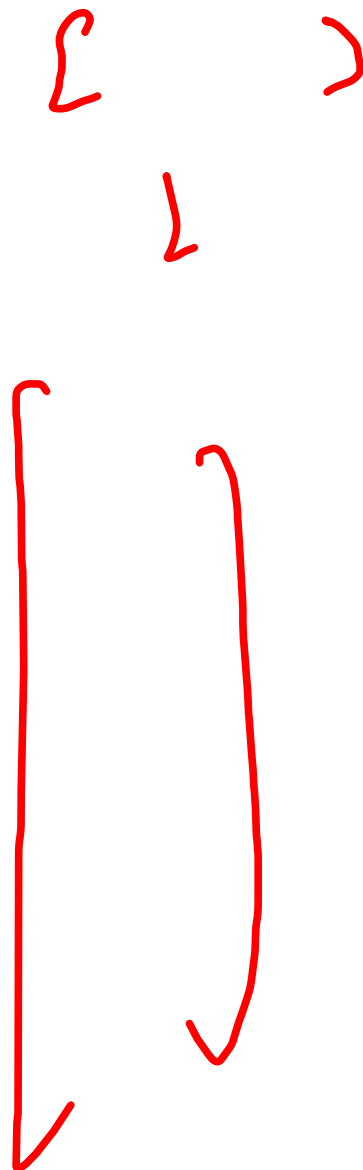
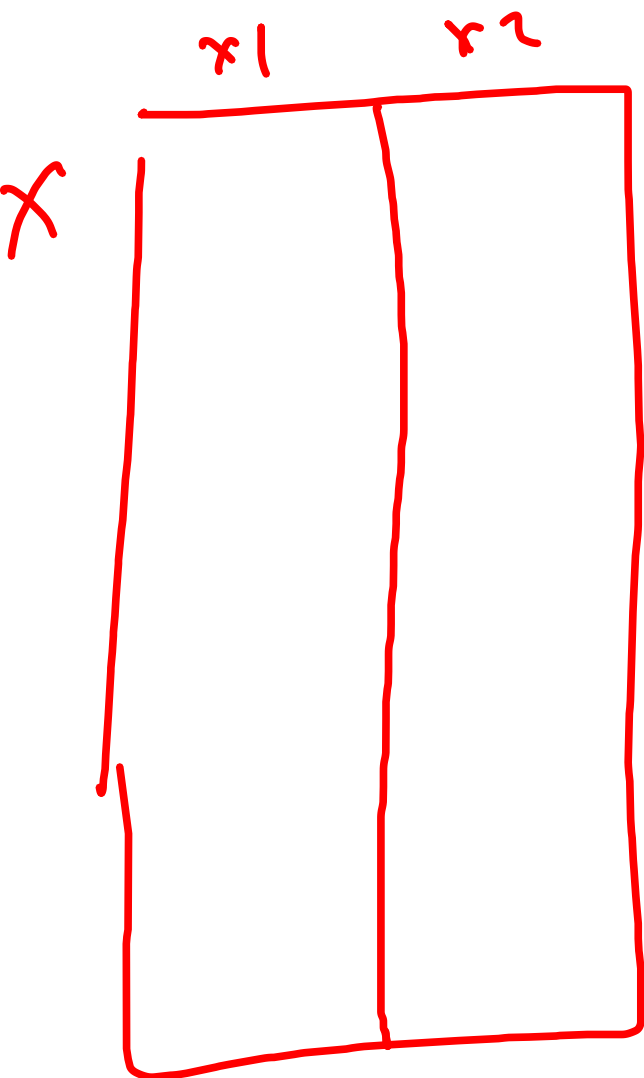
$$\omega^T x \rightarrow [1a + 2b + 3c + 4d]$$

$$\text{vector} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x^T \rightarrow [a \ 1 \ c \]$$

x_1 \downarrow \downarrow

x_2 \downarrow \downarrow



$$y = w^T u + b$$

x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	$w^T u$
3	7	8	4	
•	•	•	•	
•	•	•	•	

$$w^T u + b$$

y

y_1

y_2

y_3

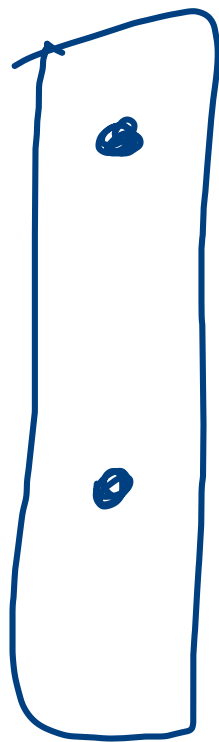
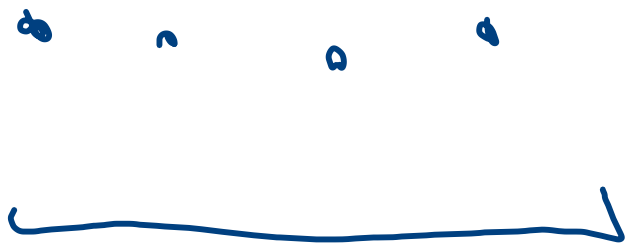
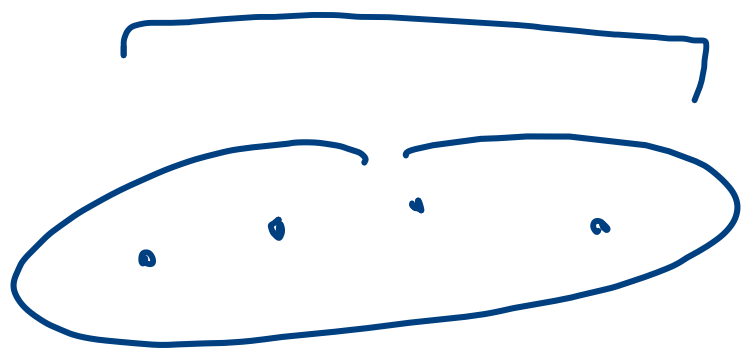
$$[w_1 \ w_2 \ w_3 \ w_4]$$

$$y_1 = 3w_1 + 7w_2 + 8w_3 + 4w_4 + b$$

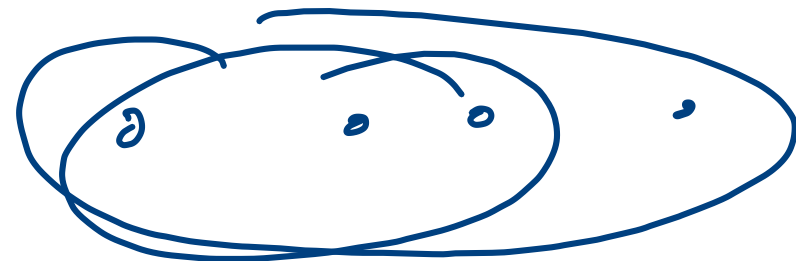
$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ a & b \\ a & b \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[a \ b]$$

[-]



[



]

