

Multiple Regression

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Multiple Regression

In multiple regression, $f(w_1, w_2 \dots w_n, b) (x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots x_{n,b})$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}, w = \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ \vdots \\ w_n \end{bmatrix}, b$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_{w,b}(\vec{x}_i) &= w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + \dots + w_n x_n + b \\ &= \vec{w} \cdot \vec{x} + b \end{aligned}$$

- Eg Price of a house depends on multiple variables like square feet, distance to school . . .

These are our \vec{x} for a particular house

* Each i^{th} house has n variables $\Rightarrow \vec{x}$

- Each variable in MR has weights associated with it.

Notation:

n = number of features

m = number of samples

\vec{x}_j = Value for the j^{th} feature (Square foot)

\vec{x}^i = Value of features for i^{th} sample

x_j^i = Value of j^{th} feature for i^{th} sample

$$f_{\vec{w}, b}(\vec{x}) = \vec{w} \cdot \vec{x} + b$$

Computation Concerns

o Vectorization :

Numpy :

$$w = np.array([1, 2, 5, -3, 3])$$

$$b = 4$$

$$x = np.array([10, 20, 80])$$

$$f = w[0] \times x[0] + \dots + w[2] \times x[2] + b$$

Improvement?

$$\rightarrow f = np.dot(w, x) + b$$

Faster?

It uses parallel processing to compute each $w \times x$

Gradient descent

$\vec{w}, \vec{d} \leftarrow$ Partial derivatives

$$w_1 = w_1 - 0.1 d_1$$

$$w_n = w_n - 0.1 d_n$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \hookrightarrow w &= w - 0.1 \times d \quad \} \text{Vectorised} \\
 &= \boxed{[\quad]} - 0.1 \boxed{[\quad]} \text{Approach}
 \end{aligned}$$

Gradient Descent

- 1 Initialize w, b randomly
 2 Repeat till convergence

$$w = w - \alpha \frac{\partial J}{\partial w}$$

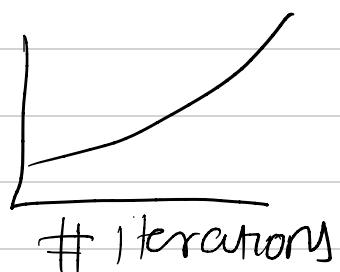
$$b = b - \alpha \frac{\partial J}{\partial b}$$

$$w = w - \alpha \left(\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (f(x_i) - y_i) x_i \right)$$

$$b = b - \alpha \left(\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (f(x_i) - y_i) \right)$$

- o Feature size & parameter sizes must be chosen appropriately
- That's why tend to scale our features
 Eg normalization, mean normalization, Z score normalisation
- We keep a threshold to check for convergence, and if the change is $J(w)$ is $<$ threshold we conclude that it has converged

if α is too large $\Rightarrow J(w)$



Feature Engineering

$$f_{w,b}(\vec{x}) = w_1 \underbrace{x_1}_\text{Frontage} + w_2 \underbrace{x_2}_\text{Depth} + b$$

$$\text{Area} = \underline{x_1 \times x_2} = x_3$$

$$f_{w,b}(\vec{x}) = w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + w_3 x_3 + b$$

Depth

