

Leren homework # 1**Date:** October 30, 2014**Name, Studentnumber:** T.M. Meijers, 10647023**Opgave 1**

- (a) Een trainingsvoorbeeld (uit de trainingsset) is bijvoorbeeld: $\langle \text{man}, 20 \text{ jaar}, \text{Amsterdam} \rangle$, $\langle \text{Kaas} \rangle$. De eerste tuple zijn je X variabelen, de tweede waarde van het paar is het gekochte product.
- (b) Geslacht, leeftijd en woonplaats.
- (c) Unsupervised: Het ruwweg clusteren van de data en kijken of er een verband is tussen de variabelen.
Supervised: Aan de hand van de data leren voorspellen welke klanten welke producten gaan kopen.

Opgave 2

- (a) To let the regression function pass through the origin $(0, 0)$, θ_0 should be 0. To have an angle of 45° with the x-axis, θ_1 should be 1.

To then calculate the mean squared error (MSE):

$$\text{MSE} = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h(x_{(i)}) - y_{(i)})^2 =$$

$$\frac{1}{6} ((5-6)^2 + (5-6)^2 + (3-10)^2) = \frac{51}{6}$$

(b) $J(\theta_0, \theta_1) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h(x_{(i)}) - y_{(i)})^2$

Gradient descent rule:

$$\theta_i = \theta_i - \alpha \frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_i} J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$$

Derivatives:

$$\frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_0} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m ((\theta_0 + \theta_1 x_{(i)}) - y_{(i)})$$

$$\frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_1} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (x_{(i)}(\theta_0 + \theta_1 x_{(i)}) - y_{(i)})$$

With $\theta_0 = 0, \theta_1 = 1, \alpha = 0.1$:

$$\theta'_0 = 0 - \frac{0.1}{3} ((5-6) + (5-6) + (3-10)) =$$

$$0 - \frac{0.1}{3} (-9) = 0.3$$

$$\theta'_1 = 1 - \frac{0.1}{3} (5(5-6) + 5(5-6) + 3(3-10)) =$$

$$1 - \frac{0.1}{3} (-31) = \frac{61}{30}$$

$$J(\theta'_0, \theta'_1) = \frac{1}{6}((\frac{157}{15} - 6)^2 + (\frac{157}{15} - 6)^2 + (\frac{32}{5} - 10)^2) = 8\frac{547}{675}$$

New MSE is higher than old MSE, which means the learning rate (α) is too high.

Opgave 3

Gradient descent rule:

$$\theta_i = \theta_i - \alpha \frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_i} J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$$

$$G(\theta_0, \theta_1, \theta_2) = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_0} J(\theta_0, \theta_1, \theta_2) \\ \frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_1} J(\theta_0, \theta_1, \theta_2) \\ \frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_2} J(\theta_0, \theta_1, \theta_2) \end{pmatrix}$$

Where:

$$\frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_0} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m ((\theta_0 + \theta_1 x_{(i)} + \theta_2 x_{(i)}^2) - y_{(i)})$$

$$\frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_1} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (x(\theta_0 + \theta_1 x_{(i)} + \theta_2 x_{(i)}^2) - y_{(i)})$$

$$\frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_2} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (x^2(\theta_0 + \theta_1 x_{(i)} + \theta_2 x_{(i)}^2) - y_{(i)})$$

Opgave 4

Just set the derivative to 0 (θ_0 is constant):

$$\frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_1} J(\theta_0, \theta_1) = 0, \text{ i.e.:}$$

$$\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (x(\theta_0 + \theta_1 x_{(i)}) - y_{(i)}) = 0$$