Linear Regression and Gradient Descent

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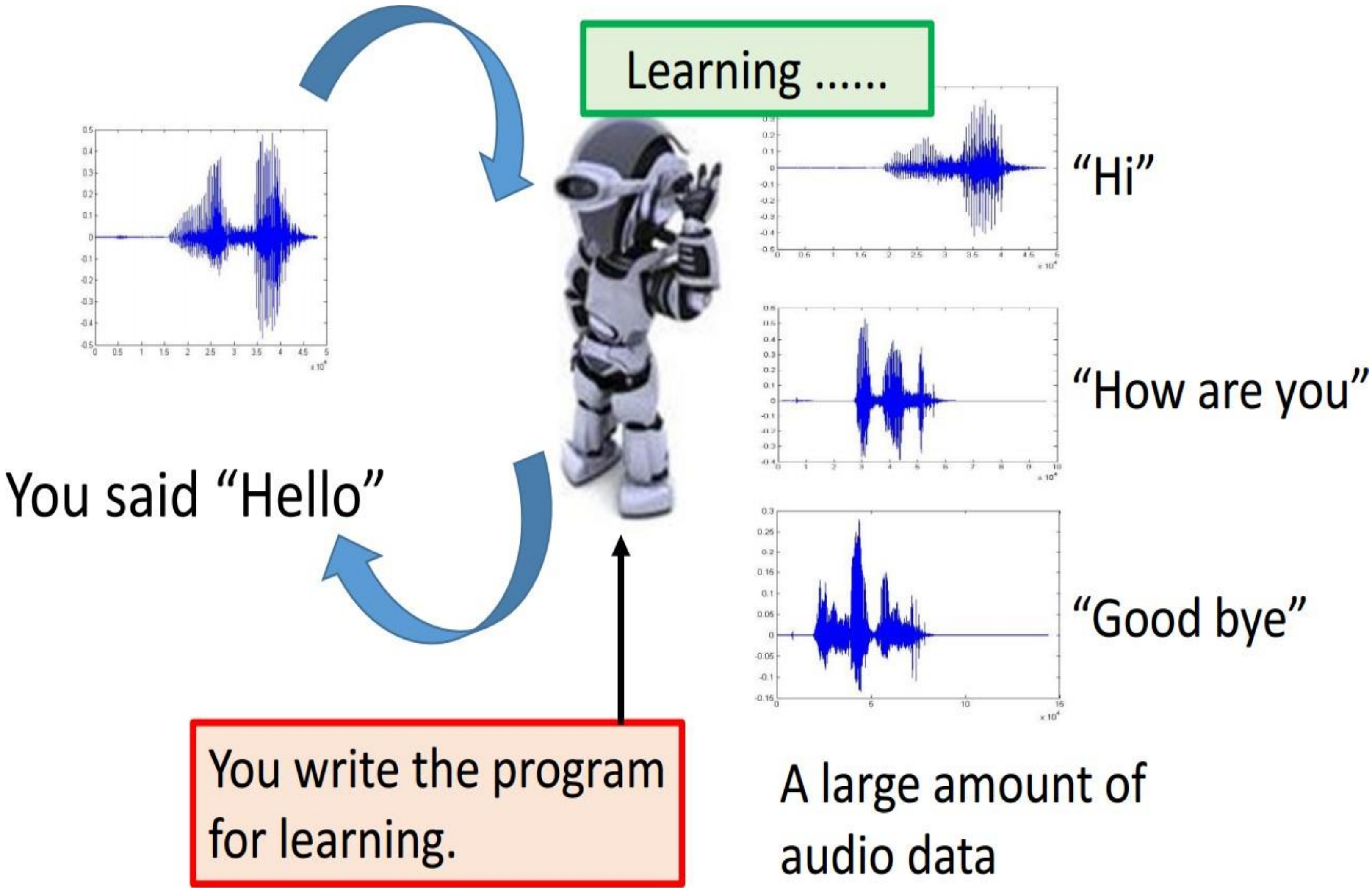
What is Machine Learning?

Machine Learning composes of three parts:

- Data
- Model
- Loss Function

Introduction to Machine Learning



Speech Recognition

Introduction to Machine Learning

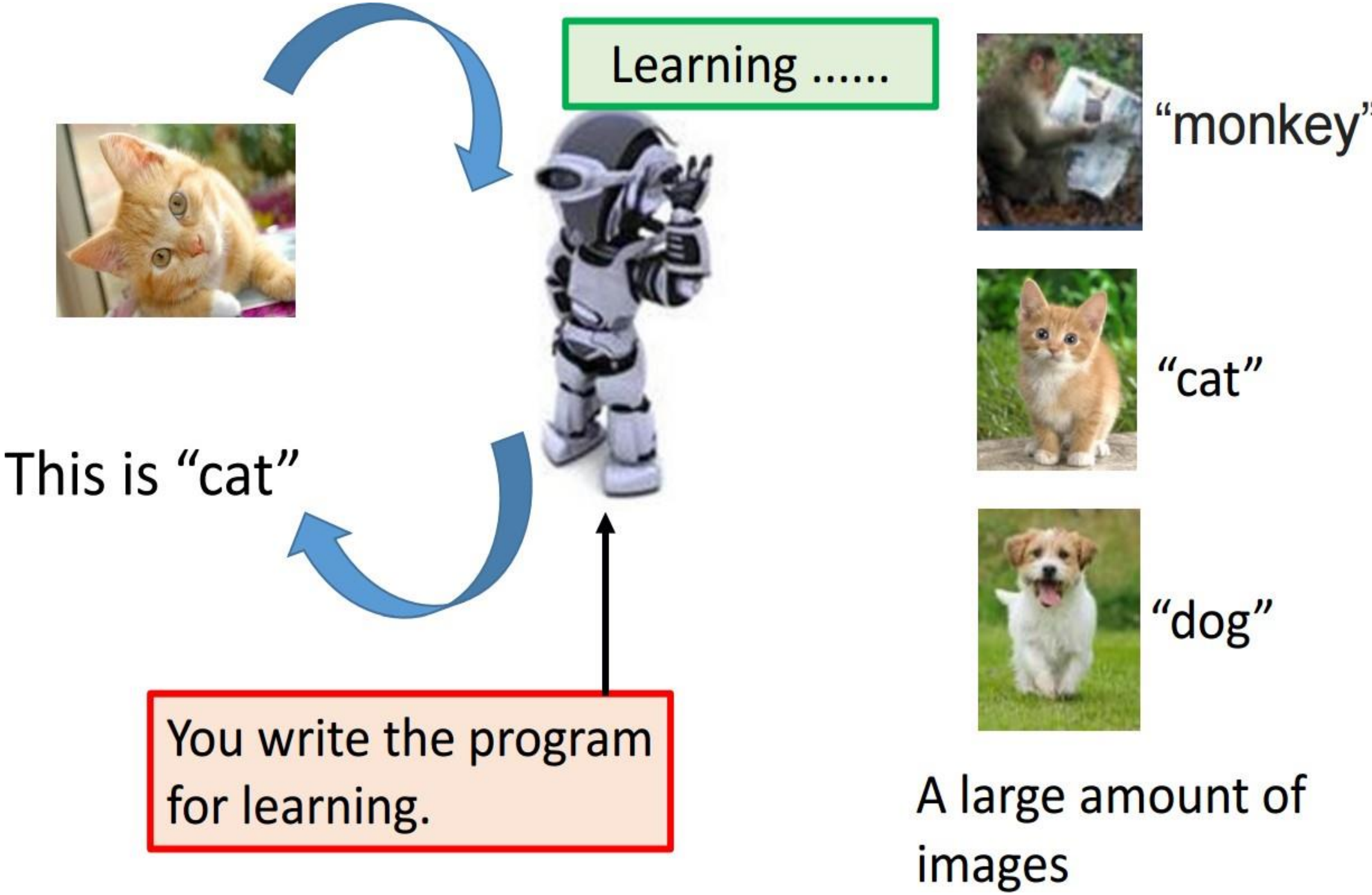
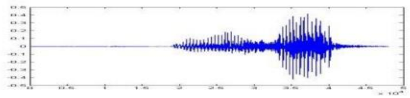


Image Recognition

Machine Learning ≈ Looking for a Function

- Speech Recognition

$f($  $)=$ “How are you”

- Image Recognition

$f($  $)=$ “Cat”

- Playing Go

$f($  $)=$ “5-5” (next move)

- Dialogue System

$f($ “Hi” $)=$ “Hello”

(what the user said) (system response)

Introduction to Machine Learning

A set of function

Model

$f_1, f_2 \cdots$

$f_1($  $) =$ "cat"

$f_2($  $) =$ "money"

$f_1($  $) =$ "dog"

$f_2($  $) =$ "snake"

Image Recognition

Three Main Elements of Machine Learning

Data

Different application have different data
Such as face detection, financial application

Model

Define the model according to specific problem
Such as recommendation system

Model evaluation

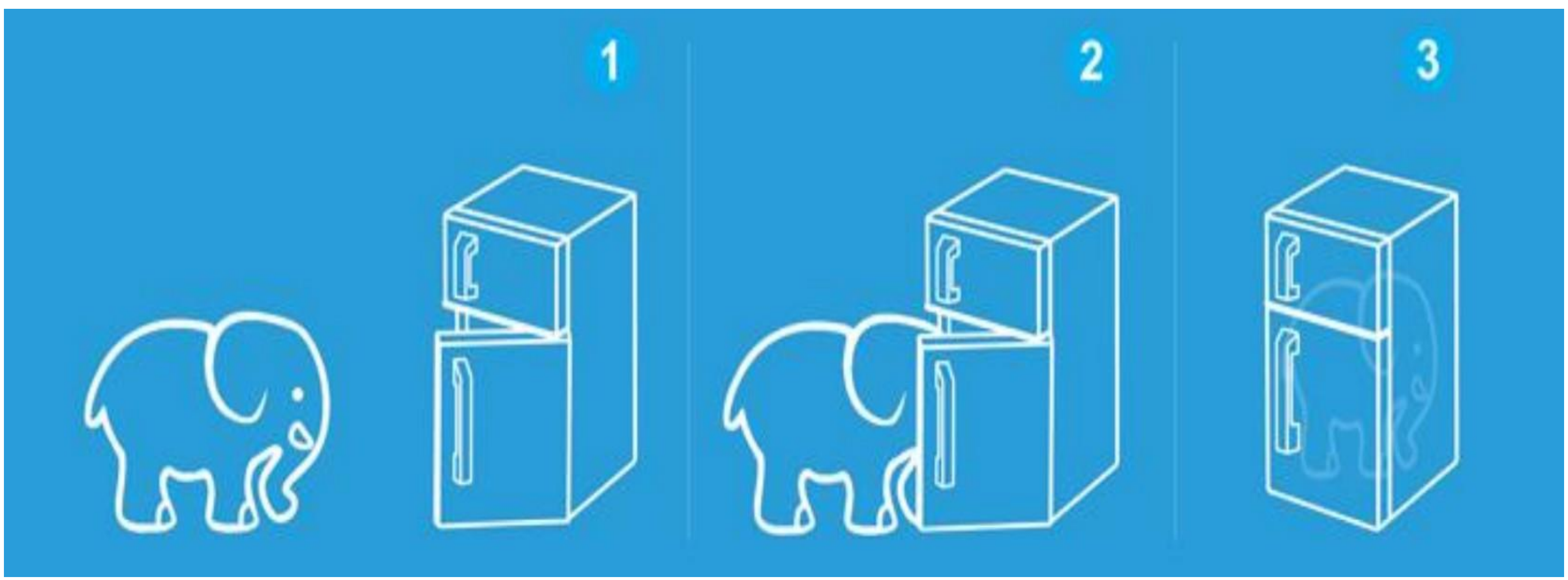
Use loss function
(Hinge loss)
(Logistic loss)
(Softmax loss)

Introduction to Machine Learning

Machine Learning is so simple…

Step 1: Define a set of functions → Step 2: Goodness of function → Step 3: Pick the best function

Just like putting an elephant into the fridge…



Column Vector

Data:

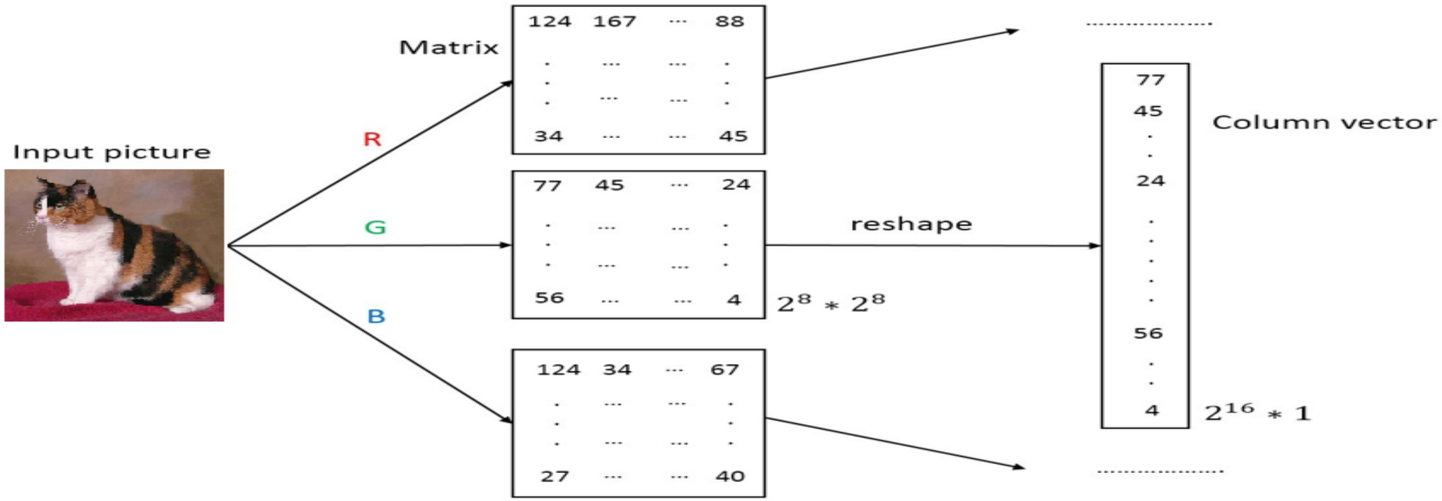
$$\mathcal{D} = \{(\mathbf{x}_{\boldsymbol{i}}, y_i)\}_{i=1}^{n}$$

x is the input, which is usually presented as a column vector

y is the output, for example, a person's name

n is the number of samples

For example, **x** can be a picture stored as a matrix:



Introduction to Machine Learning

- Use a function to predict y:

$$\hat{y} = f(x)$$

- However, the prediction may be inconsistent with the ground-truth
- Calculate the difference by loss function:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathbf{W}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} l(\hat{y}_i, y_i)$$

where $\mathcal{D}$ refers to data and $\mathbf{W}$ refers to parameter

Regression

Loss:

- Absolute value loss:

$$l(\hat{y}_i, y_i) = |\hat{y}_i - y_i|$$

- Least squares loss:

$$l(\hat{y}_i, y_i) = \frac{1}{2}(\hat{y}_i - y_i)^2$$

Total loss function:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathbf{W}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} l(\hat{y}_i, y_i)$$

Regression

- The smaller value of $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{D}}$ is better, and loss function $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{D}}$ plays a major role in machine learning

Target:

- Find the best f by solving the following optimization problem:

$$f^* = \operatorname*{argmin}_f \sum_{i=1}^{n} l(f(x), y_i)$$

Machine Learning

- Machine Learning = Regression?
  - Unsupervised Learning
    - Dimension Reduction (PCA)
    - Matrix Completion Recommender Systems
    - Image Painting, Restoration, Super-resolution
    - K-Means Clustering
    - Naive GAN
  - Supervised Learning
    - Function f is known
      - Linear Regression
      - Nonlinear Regression
      - Linear Classification
    - Function f is unknown
      - Kernel Methods
      - Adaboost, GBDT, XGBoost
      - Deep Learning
      - Advanced GANs

Supervised Machine Learning

- **Supervised learning is the machine learning task of inferring a function from labeled training data**

Labeled data

cat

dog

Unlabeled data

Dataset for Supervised Learning

Libsvm dataset

- It contains many classification, regression, multi-label and string data sets
  https://www.csie.ntu.edu.tw/~cjlin/libsvmtools/datasets/
- You can use LIBSVM, a package, with these sets
  http://www.csie.ntu.edu.tw/~cjlin/libsvm
- You can also use LIBLINEAR, a linear classifier, with the sets
  https://www.csie.ntu.edu.tw/~cjlin/liblinear/#document
- Other tutorials you can read are as follows:

Tools: https://www.csie.ntu.edu.tw/~cjlin/libsvmtools/

Guide: https://www.csie.ntu.edu.tw/~cjlin/papers/guide/guide.pdf

Introduction to the Format of LIBSVM

Two properties of data:

- The number of features is large
- Each instance is sparse for most feature values are zero

Sparse format:

<label1> <index1>:<value1> <index2>:<value2> …
<label2> <index1>:<value1> <index2>:<value2> …

- An example for classification:

  +1 1:2 4:5 \n-1 2:4 \n

  translate to: The points (2,0,0,5) and (0,4,0,0) are assigned to class +1 and class -1 respectively

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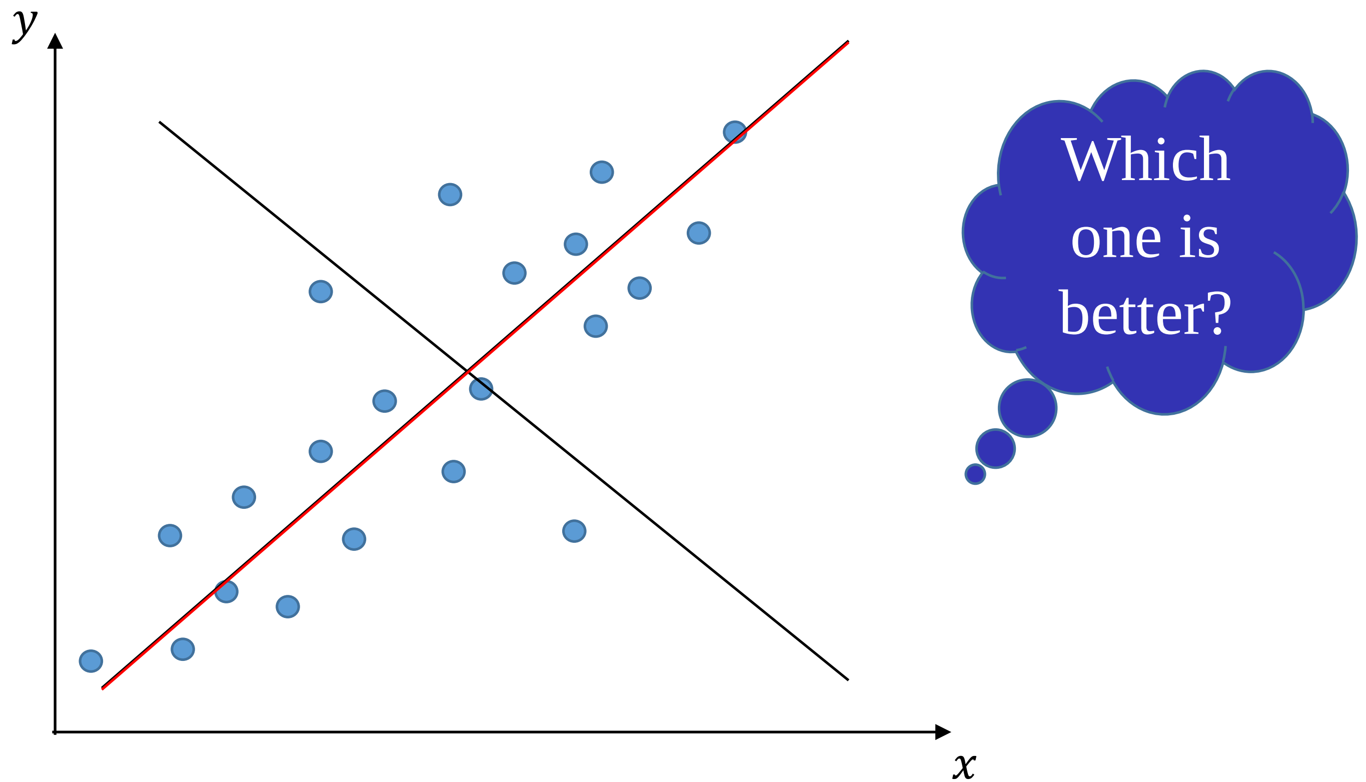
Linear Regression

Simple linear regression describes the linear relationship between a variable x and a response variable y



Simple linear 1-D regression

Problem Setup for Regression

- **Inputs**

  Input space: $\mathcal{X} = \{\mathbf{x}_{\boldsymbol{i}}\}_{i=1}^{N}, \mathbf{x}_{\boldsymbol{i}} \in \mathbb{R}^m$

  N is the number of data samples

  $\mathbf{x}_{\boldsymbol{i}}$ includes m features

- **Outputs**

  Output space: $\mathcal{Y} = \{y_i\}_{i=1}^{N}, y_i \in \mathbb{R}$

- **Goal**

  Learn a hypothesis / model $f: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$

Linear Regression

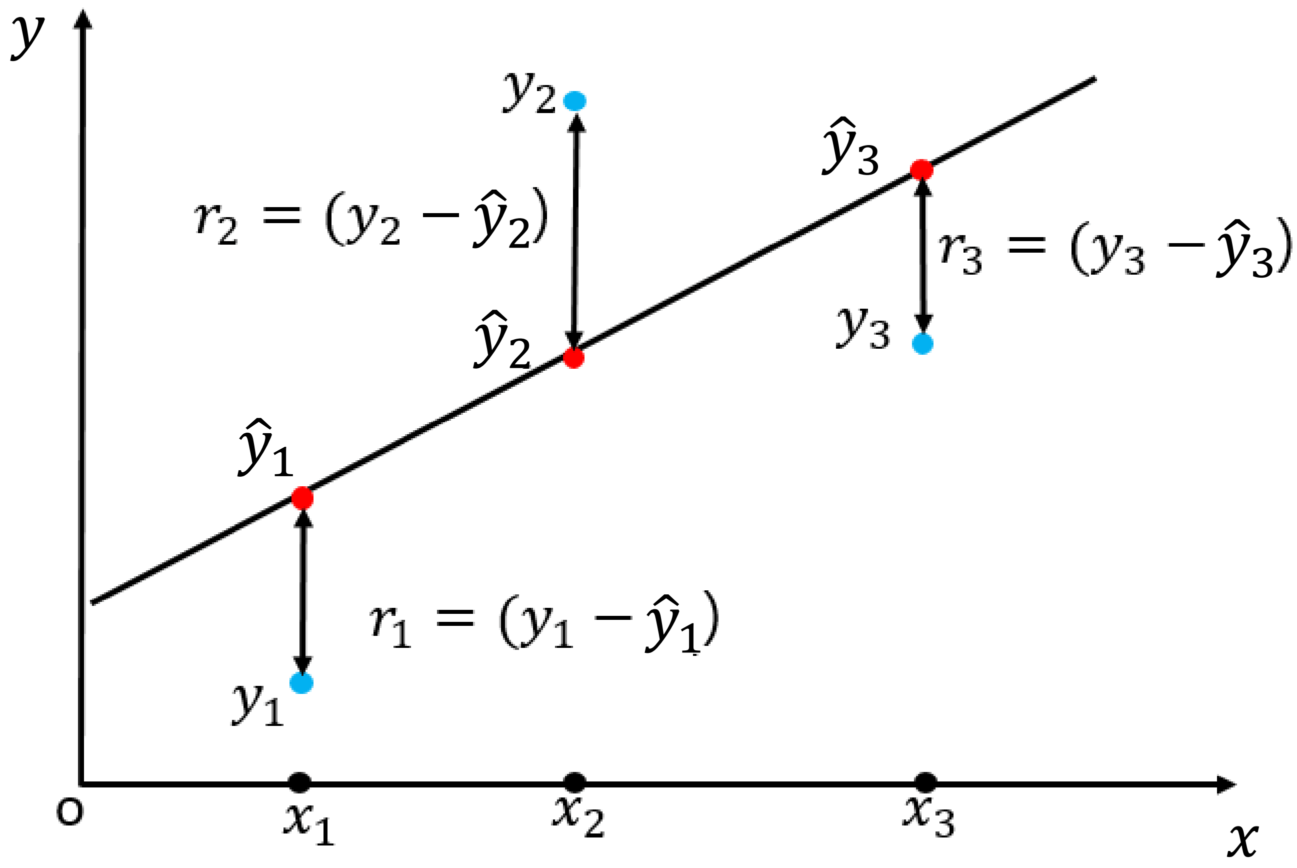
Learn $f(\mathbf{x};\mathbf{w},b)$ with

- Parameters: $\mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}^m, b \in \mathbb{R}$
- Input: $\mathbf{x}$ where $x_i \in \mathbb{R}$, features for $i \in \{1, \cdots, m\}$
- Model Function:

$$
\begin{aligned}
f(\mathbf{x};\mathbf{w},b) &= w_1 x_1 + \cdots + w_m x_m + b \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^{m} w_i x_i + b \\
&= \mathbf{w}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{x} + b
\end{aligned}
$$

Linear Regression

- **What makes a good model?**



Performance Measure for Regression

- Least squared loss

$$\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathbf{w}, b) = \frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^{n}(y_i - f(\mathbf{x}_i; \mathbf{w}, b))^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^{n}(y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$$

Training: find minimizer of least squared loss

$$\mathbf{w}^*, b^* = \underset{\mathbf{w}, b}{\operatorname{argmin}} \, \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathbf{w}, b)$$

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Matrix Presentation for Loss Function

In order to simplify our proof, we introduce augmented matrix and augmented vector and still represent them by **w** and **X**.

$$\mathbf{X} = (\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \dots, \mathbf{x}_i, \dots, \mathbf{x}_n)^{\mathrm{T}}$$

i.e.

$$\mathbf{x}_i = (1, x_{i1}, x_{i2}, \dots, x_{in})$$

$$\mathbf{w} = (b, w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n)^{\mathrm{T}}$$

Loss function:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathbf{w}) = \frac{1}{2}\|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w}\|_2^2$$

$$\text{where } \mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{x}_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_{11} & \cdots & x_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_{n1} & \cdots & x_{nn} \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{y} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

Matrix Presentation for Loss Function

- Proof:

$$\mathcal{L}_D(\mathbf{w}) = \frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^{n}(y_i - \mathbf{x}_i\mathbf{w})^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\begin{bmatrix} y_1 - \mathbf{x}_1^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{w} \\ \vdots \\ y_n - \mathbf{x}_n^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{w} \end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 - \mathbf{x}_1^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{w} \\ \vdots \\ y_n - \mathbf{x}_n^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{w} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left(\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_1^{\mathrm{T}} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{x}_n^{\mathrm{T}} \end{bmatrix}\mathbf{w}\right)^{\mathrm{T}}\left(\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_1^{\mathrm{T}} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{x}_n^{\mathrm{T}} \end{bmatrix}\mathbf{w}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w})^{\mathrm{T}}(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w}\|_2^2$$

Analytical Solution

How to address the linear regression question?

- Closed-form solution to linear regression:

$\mathcal{L}_D(\mathbf{w}) = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w})^{\mathrm{T}}(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w})$, Let $\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w}$,

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathbf{w})}{\partial \mathbf{w}} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{a}}{\partial \mathbf{w}} \frac{\partial(\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a}^T\mathbf{a})}{\partial \mathbf{a}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\frac{\partial \mathbf{a}}{\partial \mathbf{w}}(2\mathbf{a})$$

$$= \frac{\partial(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w})}{\partial \mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w})$$

$$= -\mathbf{X}^{\mathrm{T}}(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w})$$

Since $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathbf{w})$ is a convex function, $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathbf{w})}{\partial \mathbf{w}} = 0$ derive $\mathbf{w}^*$

Analytical Solution

- Assuming $\left|\mathbf{X}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{X}\right| \neq 0$
- Let $$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathbf{w})}{\partial \mathbf{w}} = -\mathbf{X}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{y} + \mathbf{X}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{X}\mathbf{w} = 0$$

$$\Longrightarrow \ \mathbf{X}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{X}\mathbf{w} = \mathbf{X}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{y}$$

$$\Longrightarrow \mathbf{w} = (\mathbf{X}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{X})^{-1}\mathbf{X}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{y}$$

- Solve the optimal parameter $\mathbf{w}^*$

$$\mathbf{w}^* = \operatorname*{argmin}_{\boldsymbol{w}} \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathbf{w}) = (\mathbf{X}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{X})^{-1}\mathbf{X}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{y}$$

Challenges about Analytical Solution

There are two challenges left to address about the analytical solution $\mathbf{w}^* = (\mathbf{X}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{X})^{-1}\mathbf{X}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{y}$:

- Many matrices are not invertible

  Necessary and Sufficient Condition:

  If $\mathbf{X}$ is a matrix of m rows and n columns ($n \leq m$),

$$\left|\mathbf{X}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{X}\right| \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow rank(\mathbf{X}) = n$$

- The inverse of a large matrix needs huge memory, which takes $O(m^3)$ to compute.

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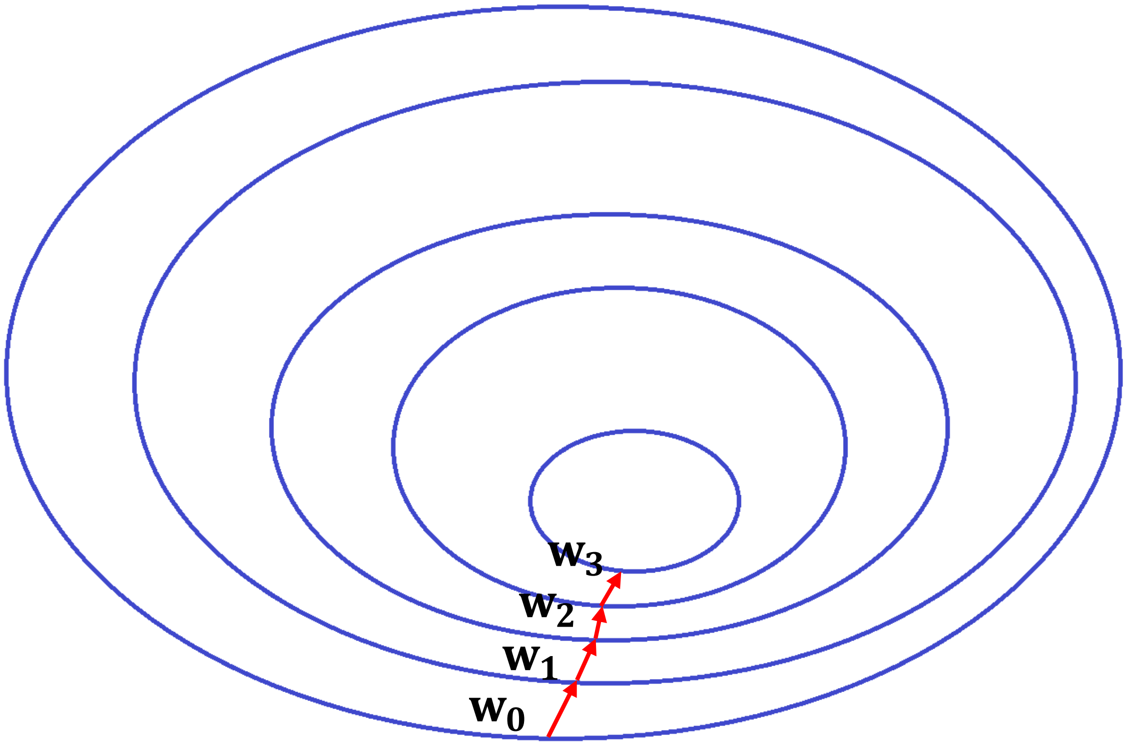
Gradient Descent

- Get the best $\mathbf{w}$ by minimizing a loss function $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathbf{w})$

$$\mathbf{w}^* = \arg\min_{\mathbf{w}} \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathbf{w})$$



Descent Direction

- We use $\mathbf{d} = -\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathbf{w})}{\partial \mathbf{w}}$ as the direction of optimization
- Gradient (vector of partial derivatives)

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathbf{w})}{\partial \mathbf{w}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathbf{w})}{\partial w_1} \\ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{D}(\mathbf{w})}{\partial w_2} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{D}(\mathbf{w})}{\partial w_m} \end{bmatrix}$$

(We always write a vector into column form)

- Why $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathbf{w}') = \mathcal{L}_{D}(\mathbf{w} + \eta \mathbf{d}) \leq \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathbf{w})$, $\eta \to 0^+$?

Descent Direction

Proof:

By Taylor expansion, when $\eta \to 0^+$:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathbf{w} + \eta\mathbf{d}) = \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathbf{w}) + \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathbf{w})}{\partial \mathbf{w}}\right)^{\mathrm{T}} \eta\mathbf{d} + o(\eta\mathbf{d})$$

$$= \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathbf{w}) + \eta' \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathbf{w})}{\partial \mathbf{w}}\right)^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{d}$$

Note that $\eta' > 0$ and

$$\eta' \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathbf{w})}{\partial \mathbf{w}}\right)^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{d} = -\eta' \mathbf{d}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{d} \le 0$$

We have:

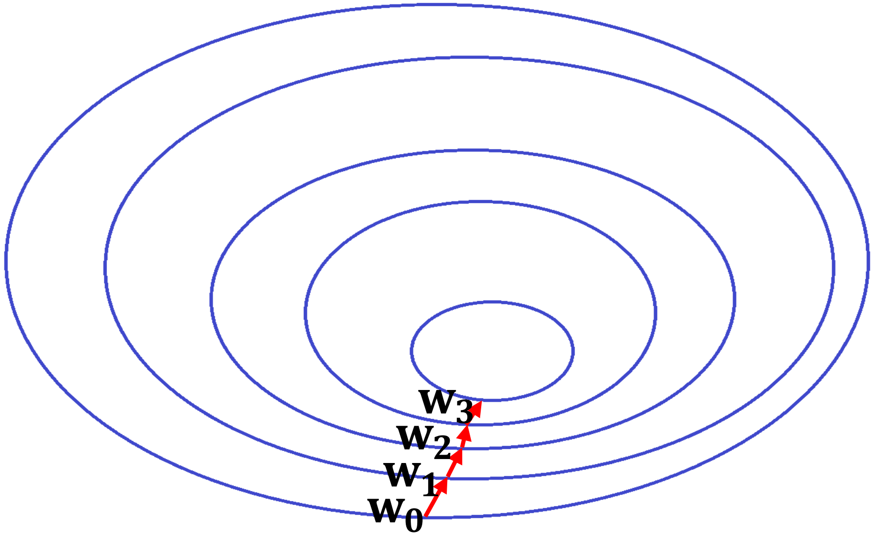
$$\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathbf{w}') = \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathbf{w} + \eta\mathbf{d}) \le \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathbf{w})$$

Gradient Descent: Update Parameters

Minimize loss by repeated gradient steps (when no closed form):

- Compute gradient of loss with respect to parameters $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathbf{w})}{\partial \mathbf{w}}$
- Update parameters with learning rate η

$$\mathbf{w}' = \mathbf{w} - \eta \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathbf{w})}{\partial \mathbf{w}}$$



Appropriate Value of Learning Rate

Learning rate η has a large impact on convergence

- Too large $\eta \Rightarrow$ oscillate and may even diverge
- Too small $\eta \Rightarrow$ too slow to converge

Adaptive learning rate (For example) :

- Set larger learning rate at the beginning
- Use relatively smaller learning rate in the later epochs
- Decrease the learning rate:

$$\eta^{t+1} = \frac{\eta^t}{t+1}$$

Thank You