Environment Setup Instructions

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Multivariate Linear Regression

- Video: Multiple Features 8 min
- Reading: Multiple Features
- Video: Gradient Descent for Multiple Variables 5 min
- Reading: Gradient Descent For Multiple Variables 2 min
- Video: Gradient Descent in Practice I Feature Scaling 8 min
- Reading: Gradient Descent in Practice I Feature Scaling 3 min
- Video: Gradient Descent in Practice II Learning Rate 8 min
- Reading: Gradient Descent in Practice II Learning Rate 4 min
- Video: Features and Polynomial Regression 7 min
- Reading: Features and Polynomial Regression

Computing Parameters Analytically

Submitting Programming Assignments

Review

Octave/Matlab Tutorial

Review

Features and Polynomial Regression

We can improve our features and the form of our hypothesis function in a couple different ways.

We can **combine** multiple features into one. For example, we can combine x_1 and x_2 into a new feature x_3 by taking $x_1 \cdot x_2$.

Polynomial Regression

Our hypothesis function need not be linear (a straight line) if that does not fit the data well.

We can **change the behavior or curve** of our hypothesis function by making it a quadratic, cubic or square root function (or any other form).

For example, if our hypothesis function is $h_{\theta}(x)=\theta_0+\theta_1x_1$ then we can create additional features based on x_1 , to get the quadratic function $h_{\theta}(x)=\theta_0+\theta_1x_1+\theta_2x_1^2$ or the cubic function

$$h_{ heta}(x) = heta_0 + heta_1 x_1 + heta_2 x_1^2 + heta_3 x_1^3$$

In the cubic version, we have created new features x_2 and x_3 where $x_2=x_1^2$ and $x_3=x_1^3$.

To make it a square root function, we could do:

$$h_{ heta}(x) = heta_0 + heta_1 x_1 + heta_2 \sqrt{x_1}$$

One important thing to keep in mind is, if you choose your features this way then feature scaling becomes very important.

eg. if x_1 has range 1 - 1000 then range of x_1^2 becomes 1 - 1000000 and that of x_1^3 becomes 1 - 1000000000

✓ Complete

Go to next item







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