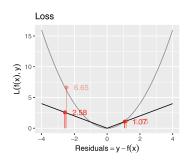
# **Introduction to Machine Learning**

# **Loss Functions for Regression**



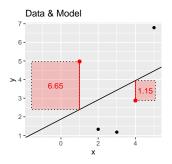
#### Learning goals

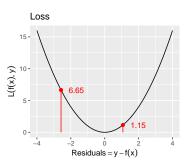
- Know definitions of L1 and L2 loss
- Understand difference between L1 and L2 loss
- Understand why optimization for L1 loss is harder than for L2 loss

### REGRESSION LOSSES - L2 / SQUARED ERROR

- $L(y, f(\mathbf{x})) = (y f(\mathbf{x}))^2$  or  $L(y, f(\mathbf{x})) = 0.5(y f(\mathbf{x}))^2$
- Convex
- Differentiable, gradient no problem in loss minimization
- For later:  $\frac{\partial 0.5(y-f(\mathbf{x}))^2}{\partial f(\mathbf{x})} = f(\mathbf{x}) y = -\epsilon$ , derivative is negative residual
- Tries to reduce large residuals (if residual is twice as large, loss is 4 times as large), hence outliers in y can become problematic
- Connection to Gaussian distribution (see later)

## **REGRESSION LOSSES - L2 / SQUARED ERROR**





### **REGRESSION LOSSES - L2 / SQUARED ERROR**

What's the optimal constant prediction c (i.e. the same  $\hat{y}$  for all  $\mathbf{x}$ )?

$$L(y, f(\mathbf{x})) = (y - f(\mathbf{x}))^2 = (y - c)^2$$

We search for the c that minimizes the empirical risk.

$$\hat{c} = \operatorname{arg\,min}_{c \in \mathbb{R}} \mathcal{R}_{\mathsf{emp}}(c) = \operatorname{arg\,min}_{c \in \mathbb{R}} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y^{(i)} - c)^2$$

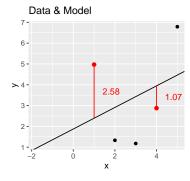
We set the derivative of the empirical risk to zero and solve for c:

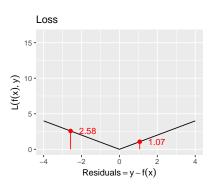
$$-\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}2(y^{(i)}-c) = 0$$

$$\hat{c} = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}y^{(i)}$$

## **REGRESSION LOSSES - L1 / ABSOLUTE ERROR**

- $L(y, f(\mathbf{x})) = |y f(\mathbf{x})|$
- Convex
- No derivatives for  $L(y, f(\mathbf{x})) = 0$ , optimization becomes harder
- $\hat{f}(\mathbf{x}) = \text{median of } y | \mathbf{x}$





## **REGRESSION LOSSES - L1 / ABSOLUTE ERROR**

- $L(y, f(\mathbf{x})) = |y f(\mathbf{x})|$
- Convex
- No derivatives for  $\epsilon = 0$ ,  $y = f(\mathbf{x})$ , optimization becomes harder
- $\hat{f}(\mathbf{x}) = \text{median of } y | \mathbf{x}$
- More robust, outliers in y are less influential than for L2

