



# Regressão linear com múltiplas variáveis – RESUMO

Hypothesis:  $h_{\theta}(x) = \theta^T x = \theta_0 x_0 + \theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2 + \dots + \theta_n x_n$

Parameters:  $\theta_0, \theta_1, \dots, \theta_n$

Cost function:

$$J(\theta_0, \theta_1, \dots, \theta_n) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2$$

Gradient descent:

Repeat {

$$\theta_j := \theta_j - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} J(\theta_0, \dots, \theta_n)$$

}

(simultaneously update for every  $j = 0, \dots, n$ )



Reconhecimento de padrões e aprendizagem computacional

# Regressão Logística





capim

capim\_amargoso 0.26

buva 0.58

capim\_amargoso 0.54

buva 0.66

buva 0.28

buva 0.48

buva



# Regressão Logística



$h_{\theta}(x)$  at 0.5:

If  $h_{\theta}(x) \geq 0.5$ , predict "y = 1"

If  $h_{\theta}(x) < 0.5$ , predict "y = 0"



# Regressão Logística

Classification:  $y = 0$  or  $1$

$h_{\theta}(x)$  can be  $> 1$  or  $< 0$

Logistic Regression:  $0 \leq h_{\theta}(x) \leq 1$

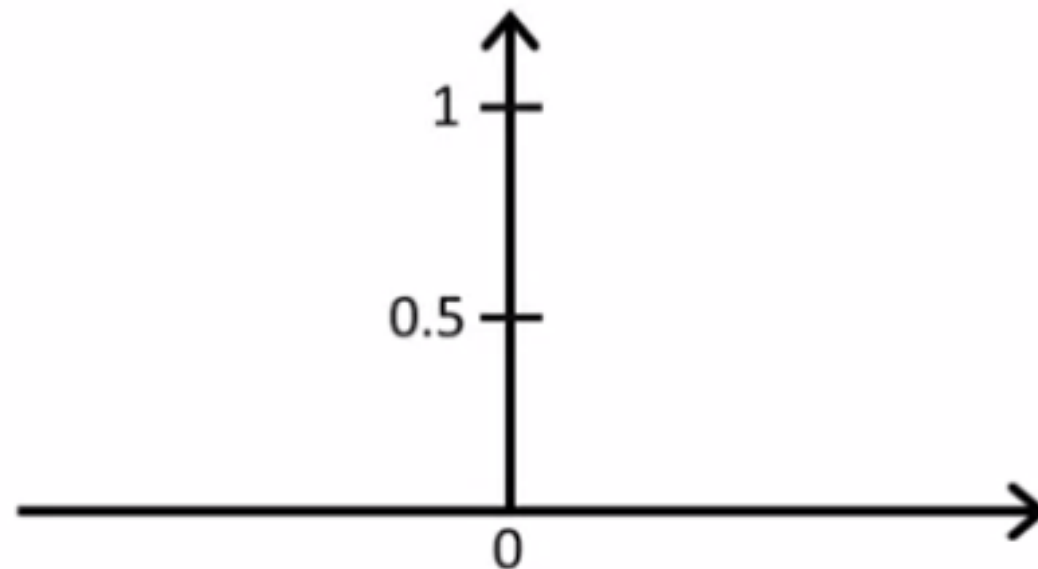


## Regressão Logística – Representação das hipóteses

Logistic Regression:  $0 \leq h_{\theta}(x) \leq 1$

$$h_{\theta}(x) = \theta^T x$$

*Função sigmoide ou  
Função logística*





## Regressão Logística – Representação das hipóteses

$h_{\theta}(x) =$  *Probabilidade estimada de  $y=1$  com “ $x$ ” de entrada*

*Exemplo:*

$$\text{If } x = \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \text{Reflectância NIR} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$h_{\theta}(x) = 0.7$$

*Probabilidade de  $y=1$ , dado “ $x$ ”, parametrizado por  $\theta$*





## Regressão Logística – Representação das hipóteses

*Suponha que desejamos prever, a partir de dados “x” sobre uma planta, seja Buva ( $y=1$ ) ou não ( $y=0$ ).*

*Nosso classificador de regressão logística gera, para uma planta específica:*

$$h\theta(x) = P(y=1|x;\theta) = 0,7$$

*Estimamos que haja 70% de chance de essa planta ser Buva. Qual deve ser nossa estimativa para  $P(y=0|x;i)$ , a probabilidade da planta NÃO ser Buva?*

*a)*  $P(e = 0 | x ; i) = 0,3$

*b)*  $P(e = 0 | x ; \theta) = 0,7$

*c)*  $P(e = 0 | x ; \theta) = 0,7^2$

*d)*  $P(e = 0 | x ; i) = 0,3 \times 0,7$

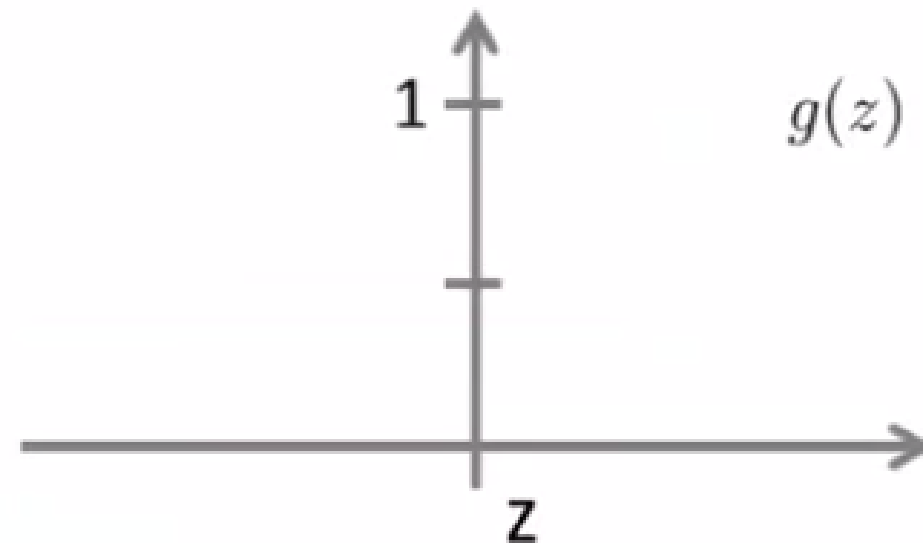


# Regressão Logística – Limite de decisão

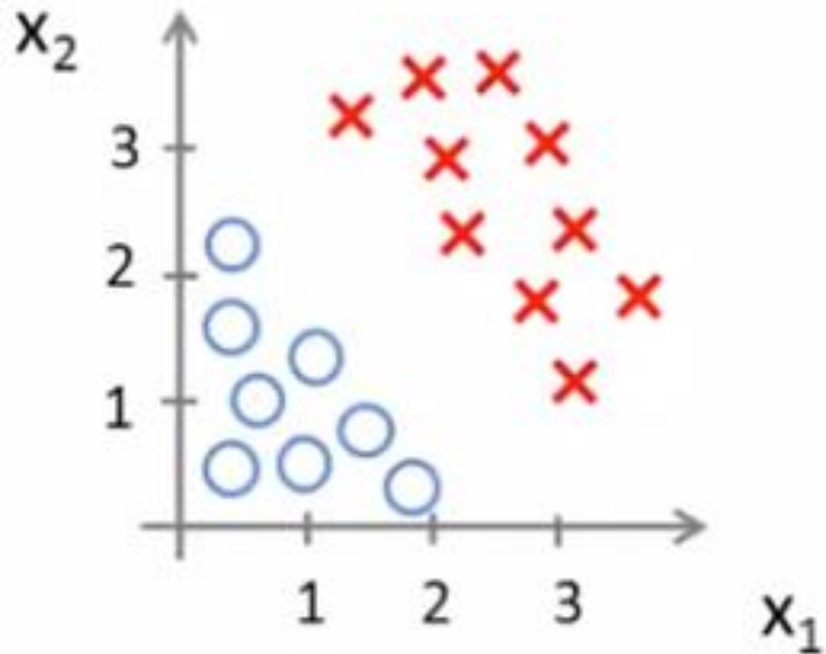
## Logistic regression

$$h_{\theta}(x) = g(\theta^T x)$$

$$g(z) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-z}}$$



# Regressão Logística – Limite de decisão

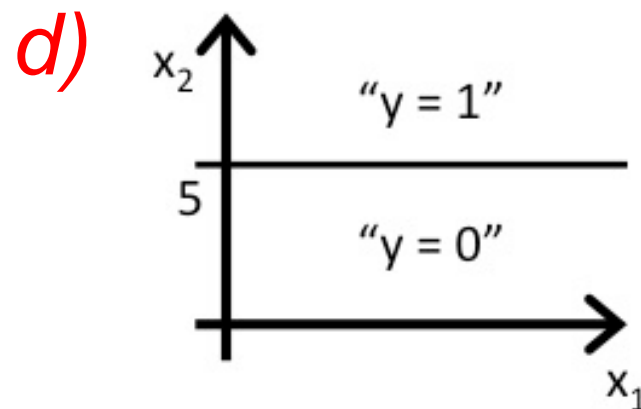
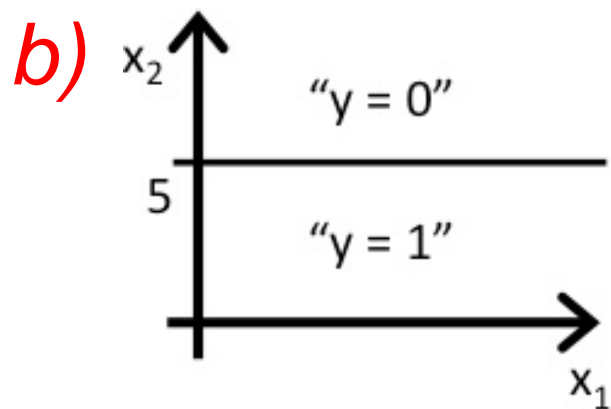
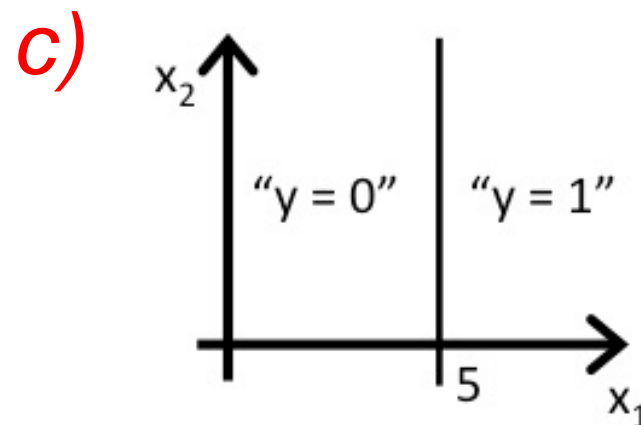
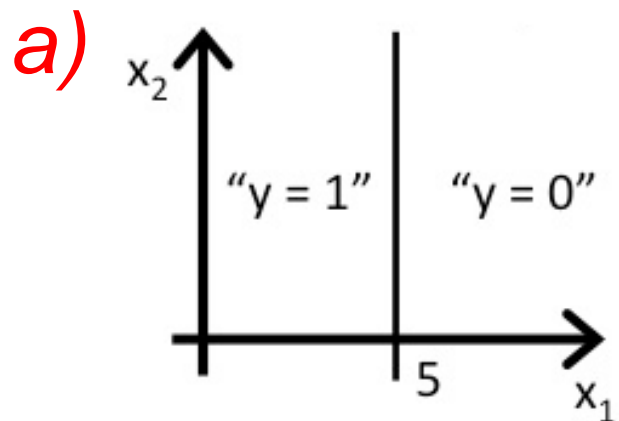


$$h_{\theta}(x) = g(\theta_0 + \theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2)$$



# Regressão Logística – Representação das hipóteses

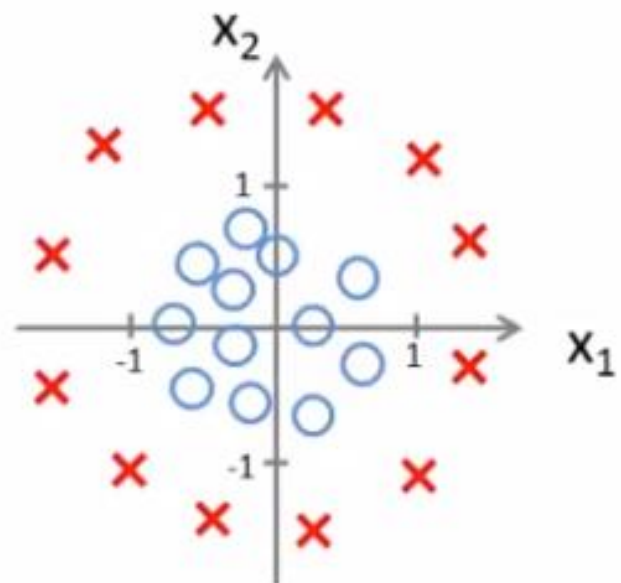
Considere uma regressão logística com duas variáveis  $x_1$  e  $x_2$ .  $\theta_0 = 5$ ,  $\theta_1 = -1$ ,  $\theta_2 = 0$





# Regressão Logística – Limite de decisão

$$h_{\theta}(x) = g(\theta_0 + \theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2 + \theta_3 x_1^2 + \theta_4 x_2^2)$$



$$h_{\theta}(x) = g(\theta_0 + \theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2 + \theta_3 x_1^2 + \theta_4 x_1^2 x_2 + \theta_5 x_1^2 x_2^2 + \theta_6 x_1^3 x_2 + \dots)$$



# Regressão Logística – Função de custo

Training set:  $\{(x^{(1)}, y^{(1)}), (x^{(2)}, y^{(2)}), \dots, (x^{(m)}, y^{(m)})\}$

m examples  $x \in \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \\ \dots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} \quad x_0 = 1, y \in \{0, 1\}$

$$h_{\theta}(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\theta^T x}}$$

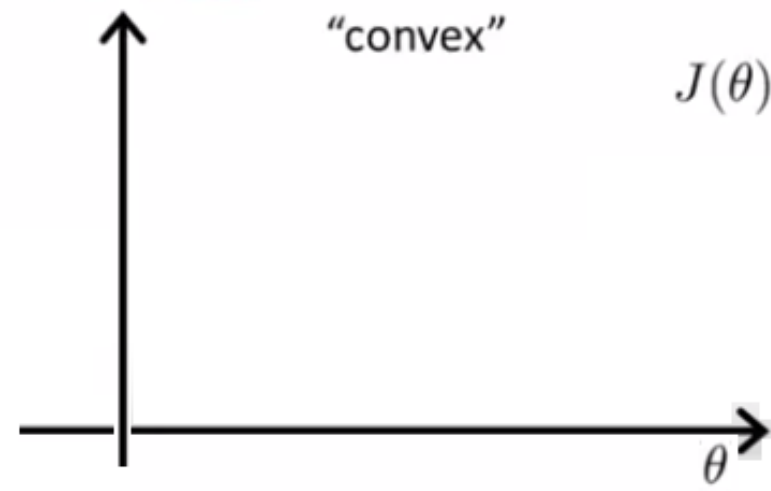
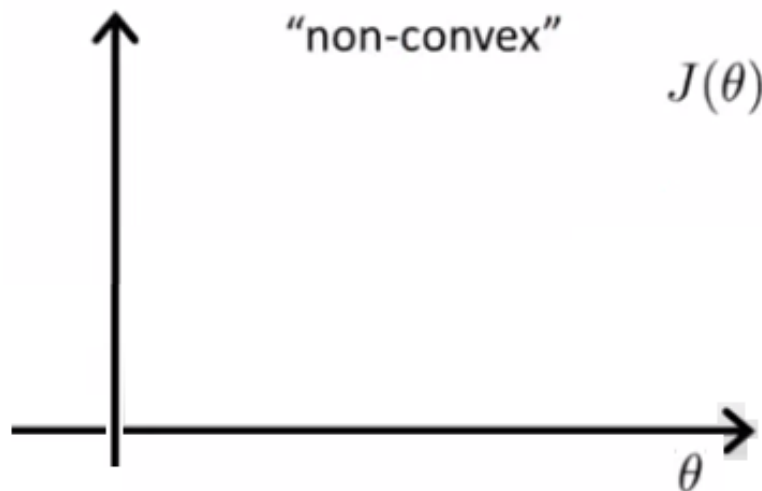
How to choose parameters  $\theta$  ?



# Regressão Logística – Função de custo

Linear regression:  $J(\theta) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{2} (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2$

$$\text{Cost}(h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}), y^{(i)}) = \frac{1}{2} (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2$$

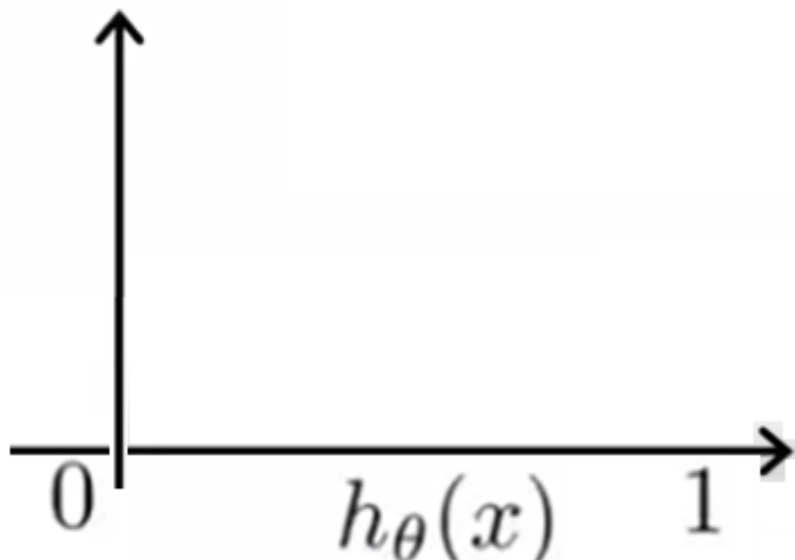




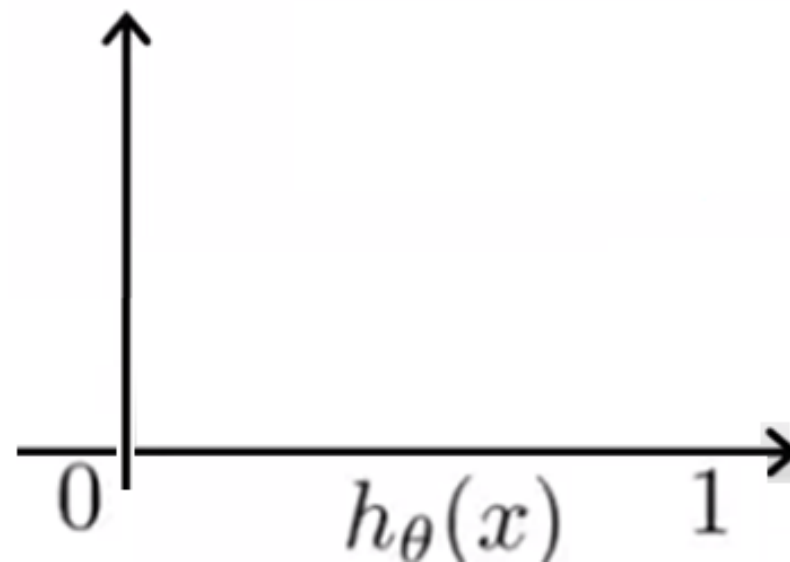
## Regressão Logística – Função de custo

$$\text{Cost}(h_{\theta}(x), y) = \begin{cases} -\log(h_{\theta}(x)) & \text{if } y = 1 \\ -\log(1 - h_{\theta}(x)) & \text{if } y = 0 \end{cases}$$

Se  $y=1$ :



Se  $y=0$ :







# Regressão Logística – Função de custo

$$J(\theta) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \text{Cost}(h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}), y^{(i)})$$

$$\text{Cost}(h_{\theta}(x), y) = \begin{cases} -\log(h_{\theta}(x)) & \text{if } y = 1 \\ -\log(1 - h_{\theta}(x)) & \text{if } y = 0 \end{cases}$$

Note:  $y = 0$  or  $1$  always



# Regressão Logística – Função de custo

$$\begin{aligned} J(\theta) &= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \text{Cost}(h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}), y^{(i)}) \\ &= -\frac{1}{m} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^m y^{(i)} \log h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \log (1 - h_{\theta}(x^{(i)})) \right] \end{aligned}$$

To fit parameters  $\theta$ :

$$\min_{\theta} J(\theta)$$

To make a prediction given new  $x$ :

$$\text{Output } h_{\theta}(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\theta^T x}}$$



# Regressão Logística – Gradiente descendente

## Gradient Descent

$$J(\theta) = -\frac{1}{m} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^m y^{(i)} \log h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \log (1 - h_{\theta}(x^{(i)})) \right]$$

Want  $\min_{\theta} J(\theta)$ :

Repeat {

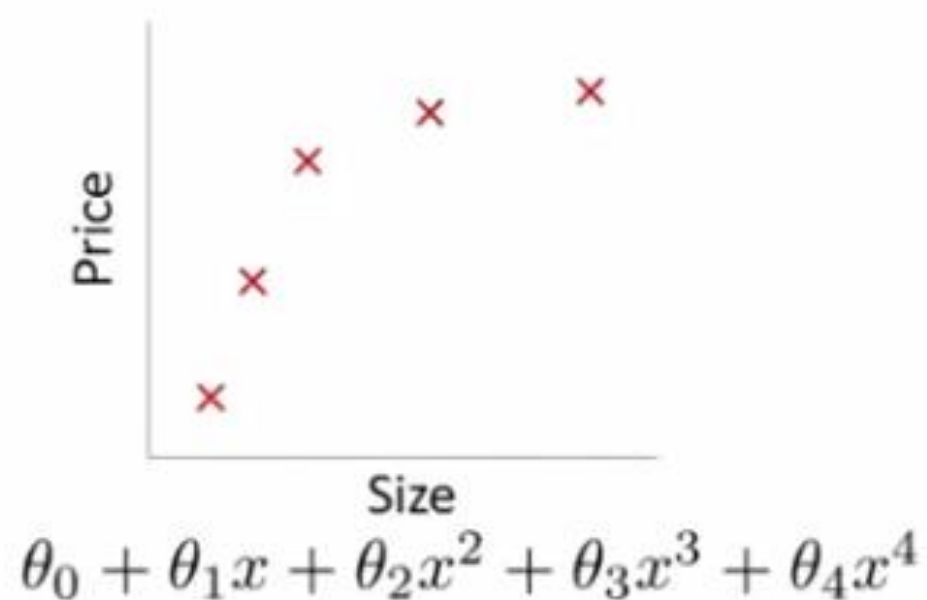
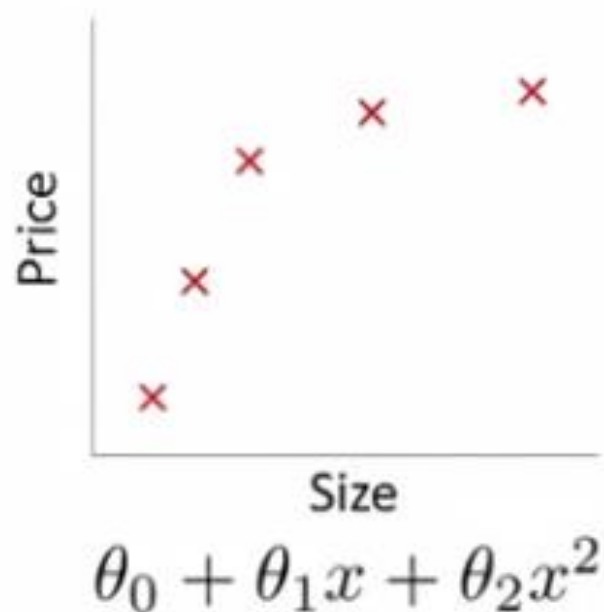
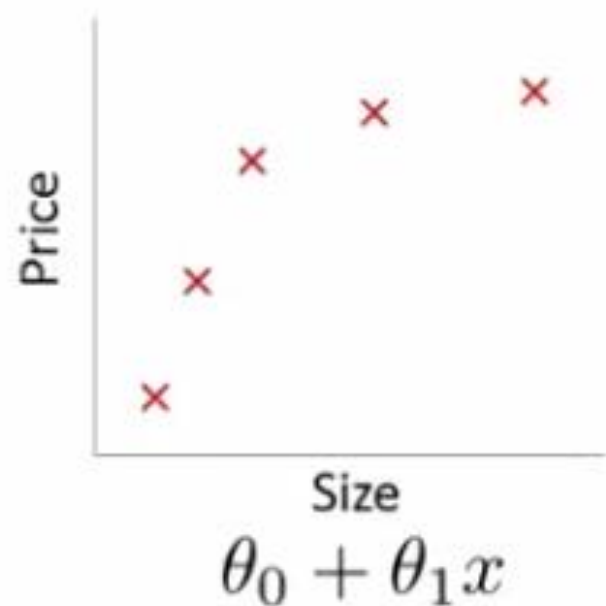
$$\theta_j := \theta_j - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} J(\theta)$$

}

(simultaneously update all  $\theta_j$ )

# O problema do Overfitting

Example: Linear regression (housing prices)

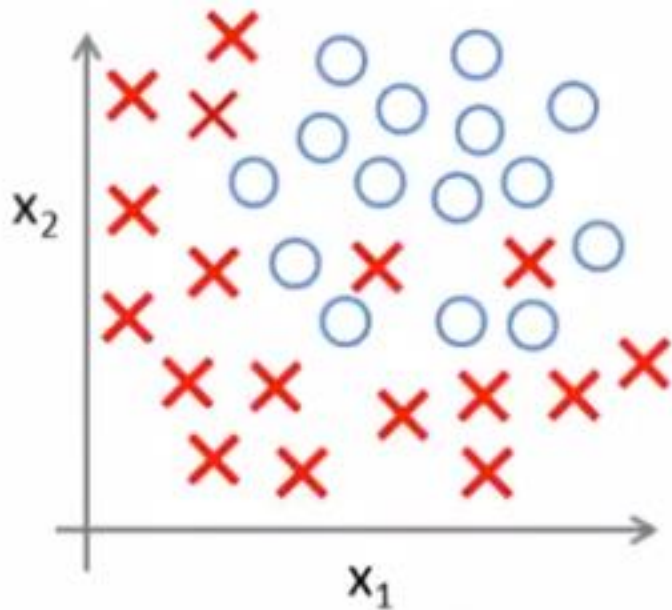


*Então, overfitting é:*



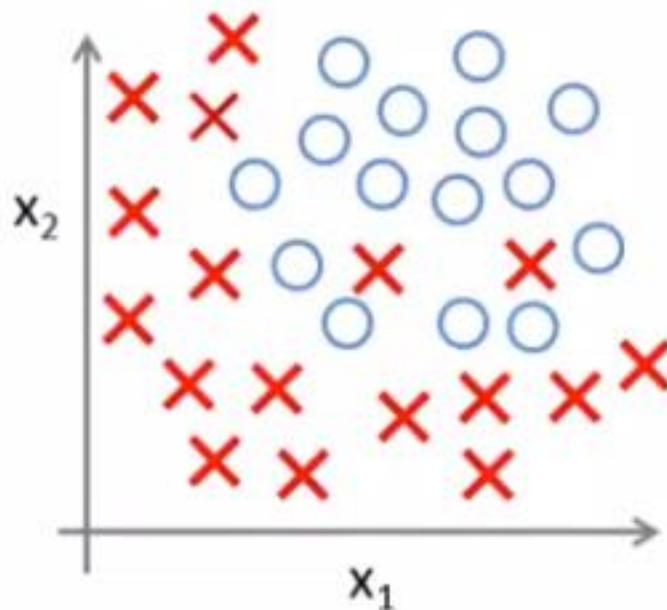
# O problema do Overfitting

Example: Logistic regression

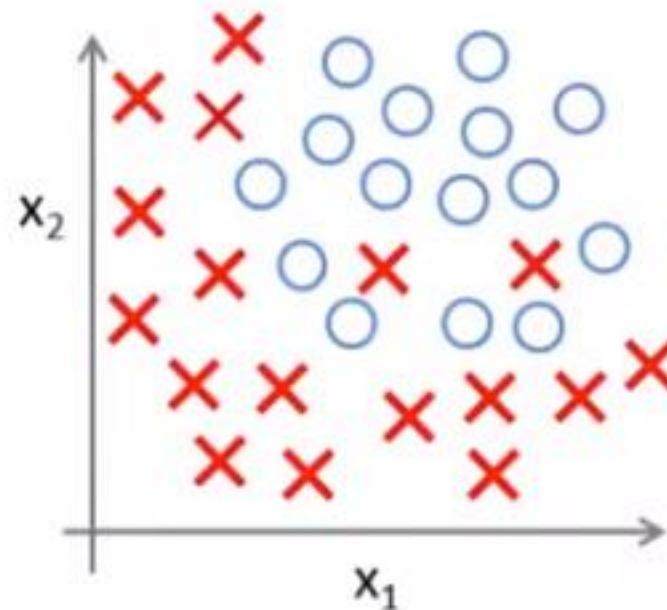


$$h_{\theta}(x) = g(\theta_0 + \theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2)$$

(  $g$  = sigmoid function)



$$g(\theta_0 + \theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2 + \theta_3 x_1^2 + \theta_4 x_2^2 + \theta_5 x_1 x_2)$$



$$g(\theta_0 + \theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_1^2 + \theta_3 x_1^2 x_2 + \theta_4 x_1^2 x_2^2 + \theta_5 x_1^2 x_2^3 + \theta_6 x_1^3 x_2 + \dots)$$



# O problema do Overfitting

$x_1 =$

$x_2 =$

$x_3 =$

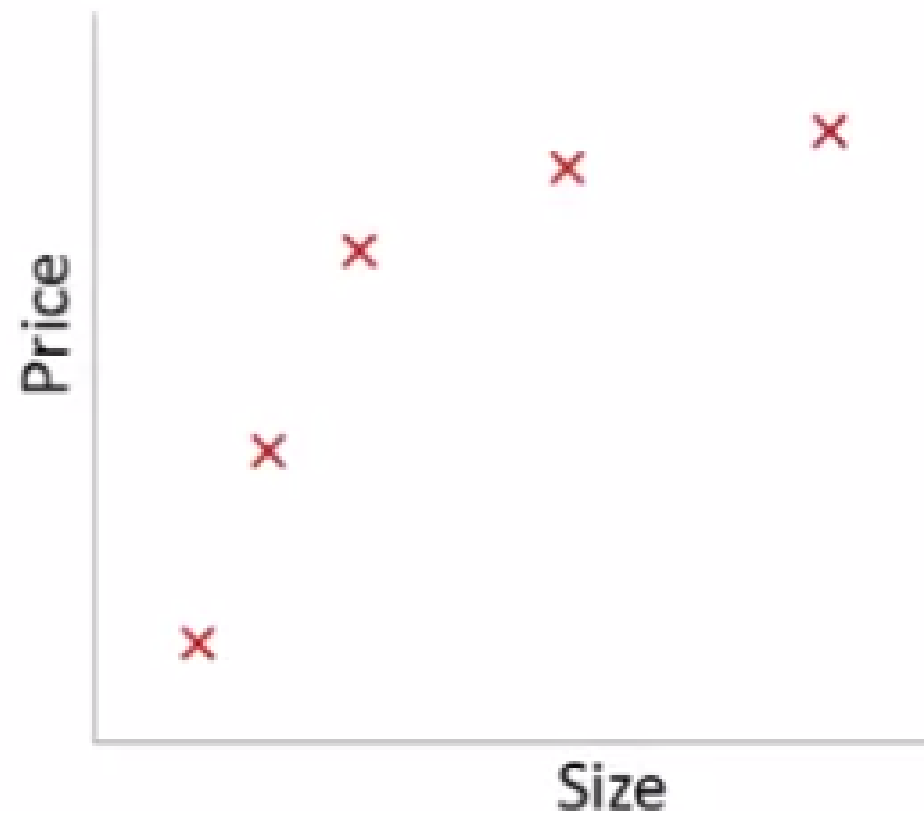
$x_4 =$

$x_5 =$

$x_6 =$

$\vdots$

$x_{100}$





# O problema do Overfitting

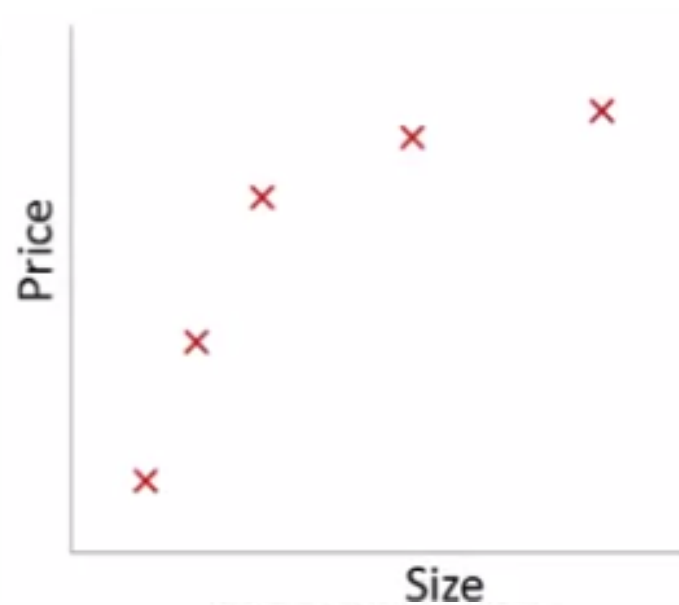
## 1- Reduzir o número de variáveis

- Selecionar manualmente quais variáveis entrar;
- Usar algum algoritmo de seleção de variáveis.

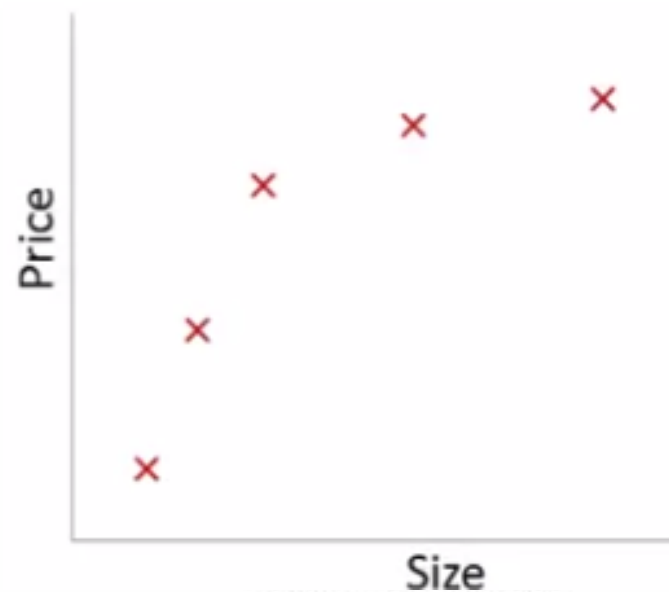
## 2- Regularização

- Mantém todas variáveis, mas reduz a magnitude/valores
- Funciona melhor quando têm muitas variáveis, cada uma contribui um pouco para prever.

# O problema do Overfitting – Regularização



$$\theta_0 + \theta_1 x + \theta_2 x^2$$



$$\theta_0 + \theta_1 x + \theta_2 x^2 + \theta_3 x^3 + \theta_4 x^4$$

Suppose we penalize and make  $\theta_3, \theta_4$  really small.

$$\min_{\theta} \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2$$





# O problema do Overfitting – Regularização

- 1- Valores pequenos para os parâmetros
  - hipótese mais “simples”
  - Menor propensão ao overfitting

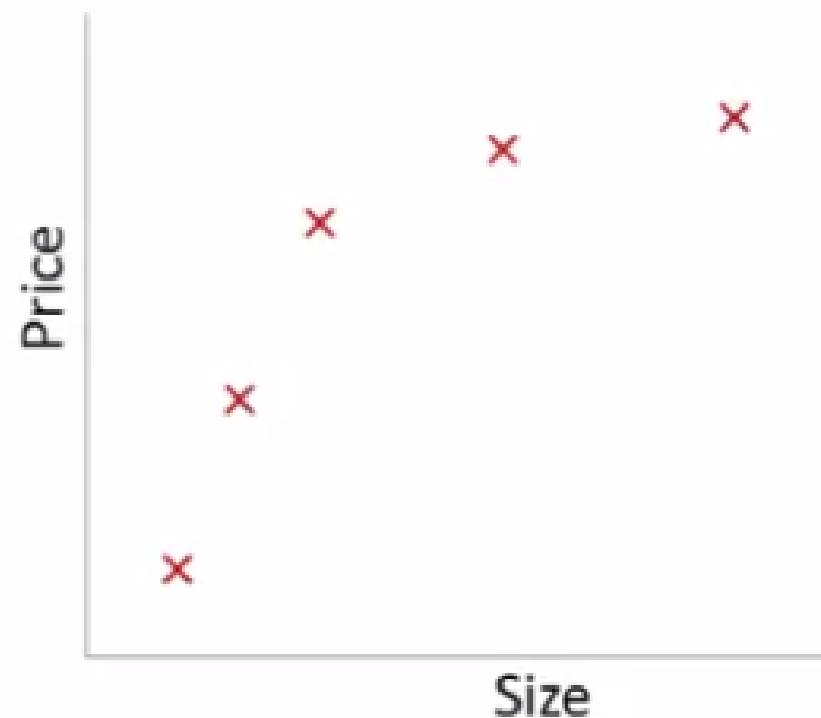
$$J(\theta) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2$$



# O problema do Overfitting – Regularização

$$J(\theta) = \frac{1}{2m} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^n \theta_j^2 \right]$$

$$\min_{\theta} J(\theta)$$



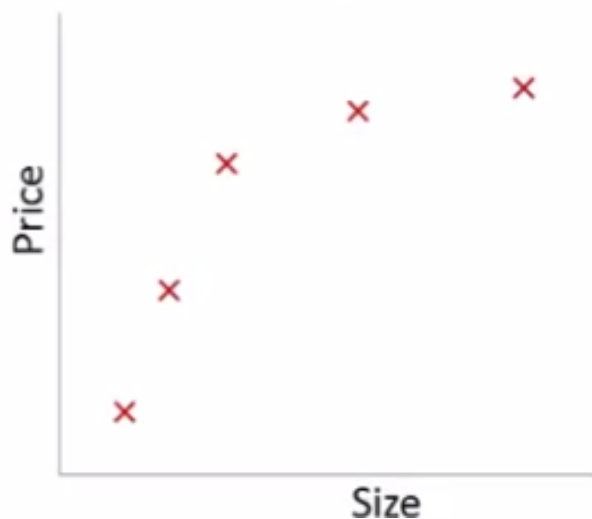


# O problema do Overfitting – Regularização

In regularized linear regression, we choose  $\theta$  to minimize

$$J(\theta) = \frac{1}{2m} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^n \theta_j^2 \right]$$

What if  $\lambda$  is set to an extremely large value (perhaps far too large for our problem, say  $\lambda = 10^{10}$ )?



$$\theta_0 + \theta_1 x + \theta_2 x^2 + \theta_3 x^3 + \theta_4 x^4$$



# O problema do Overfitting – Regularização Reg. Linear

$$J(\theta) = \frac{1}{2m} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^n \theta_j^2 \right]$$

$$\min_{\theta} J(\theta)$$



# O problema do Overfitting – Regularização Reg. Linear

## Gradient descent

Repeat {

$$\theta_0 := \theta_0 - \alpha \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) x_0^{(i)}$$

$$\theta_j := \theta_j - \alpha \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) x_j^{(i)}$$

$(j = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, n)$

}

$$\theta_j := \theta_j (1 - \alpha \frac{\lambda}{m}) - \alpha \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) x_j^{(i)}$$



# O problema do Overfitting – Regularização Eq. Normal

## Normal equation

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} (x^{(1)})^T \\ \vdots \\ (x^{(m)})^T \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} y^{(1)} \\ \vdots \\ y^{(m)} \end{bmatrix}$$

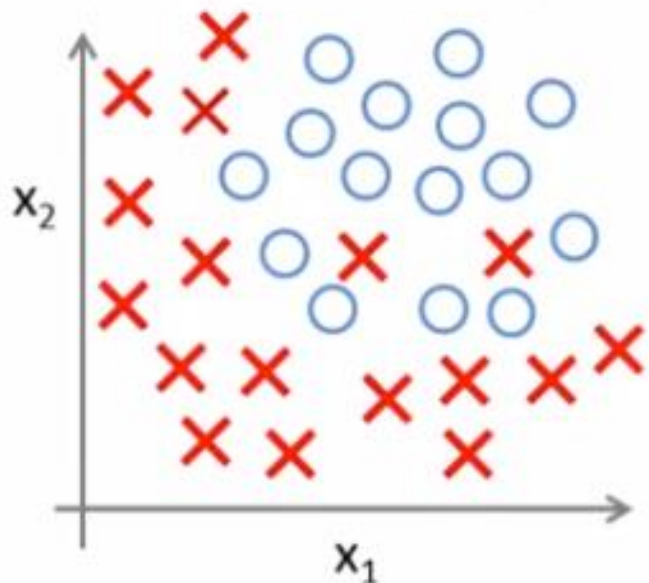
$$\min_{\theta} J(\theta)$$

$$\theta = \left( X^T X + \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & \ddots \\ & & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right)^{-1} X^T y$$



# O problema do Overfitting – Regularização Reg. Log.

## Regularized logistic regression.



$$h_{\theta}(x) = g(\theta_0 + \theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_1^2 + \theta_3 x_1^2 x_2 + \theta_4 x_1^2 x_2^2 + \theta_5 x_1^2 x_2^3 + \dots)$$

Cost function:

$$J(\theta) = - \left[ \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m y^{(i)} \log h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \log (1 - h_{\theta}(x^{(i)})) \right]$$



# O problema do Overfitting – Regularização

## Gradient descent

Repeat {

$$\theta_0 := \theta_0 - \alpha \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) x_0^{(i)}$$

$$\theta_j := \theta_j - \alpha \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) x_j^{(i)}$$

$(j = \text{~~0~~, 1, 2, 3, \dots, n})$

}

!!! SIMBORA !!!

