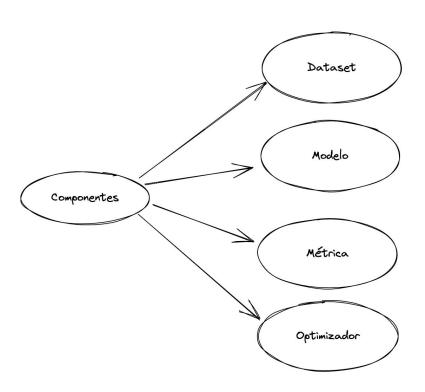
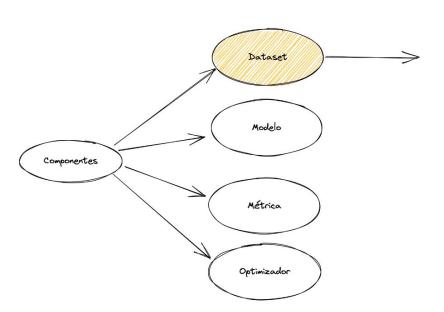
IAA-2023c1 Clase 2: ML End to End & Regresión Lineal

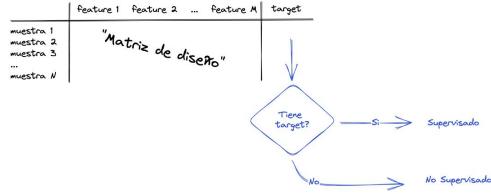


Repaso: Componentes

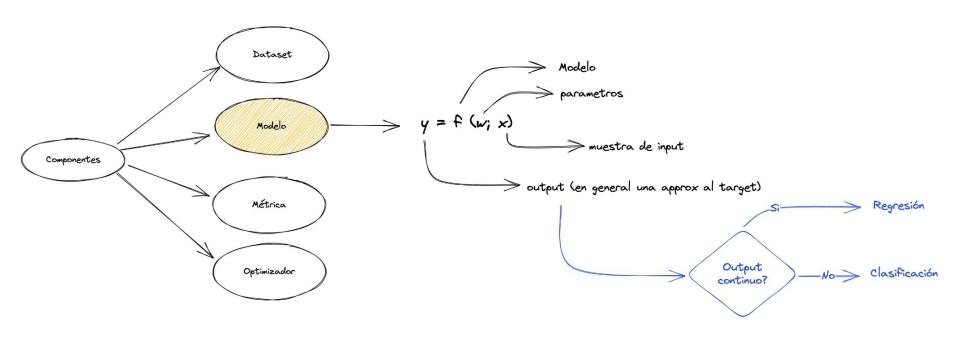


Repaso: Supervisado vs No Supervisado

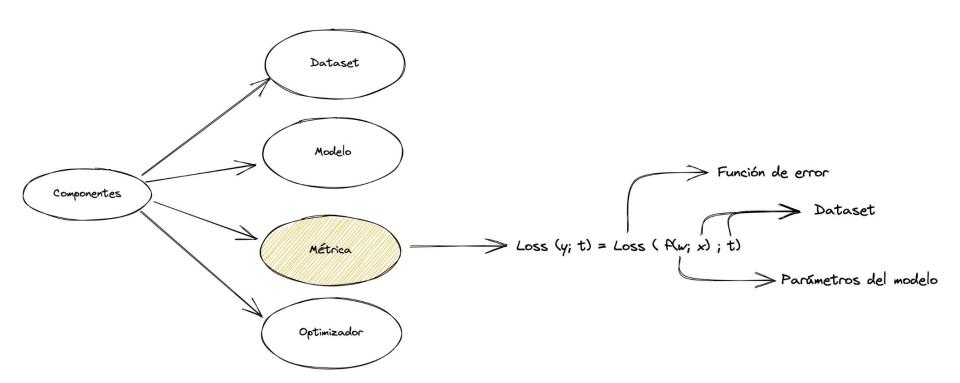




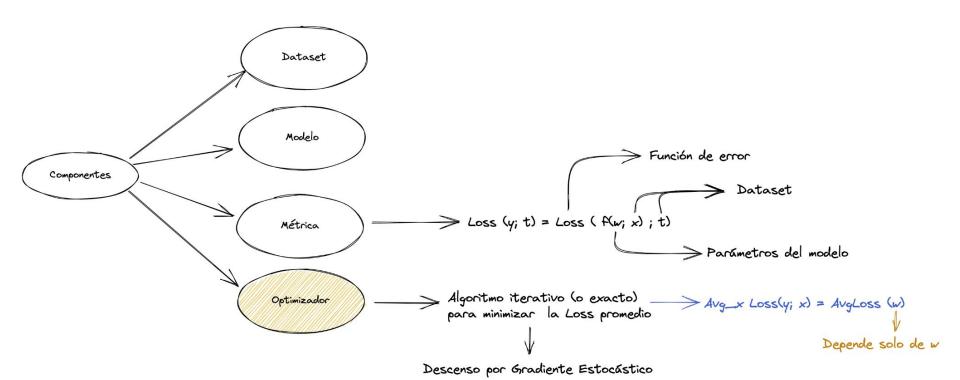
Repaso: Regresión vs Clasificación



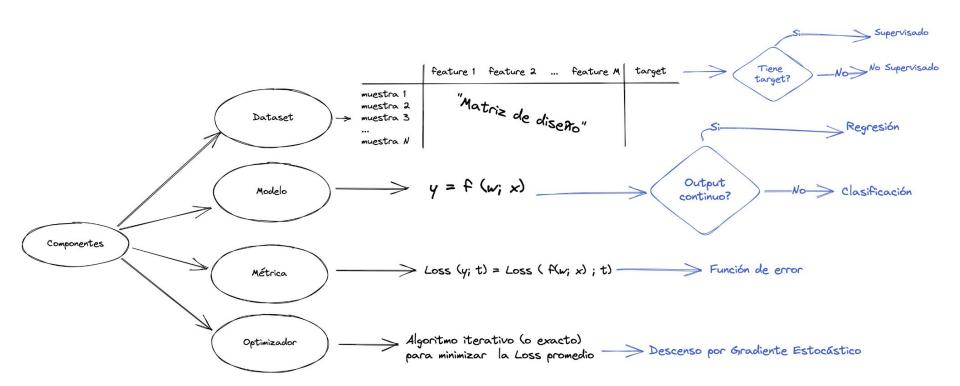
Repaso: Métrica y Función de Error / Pérdida



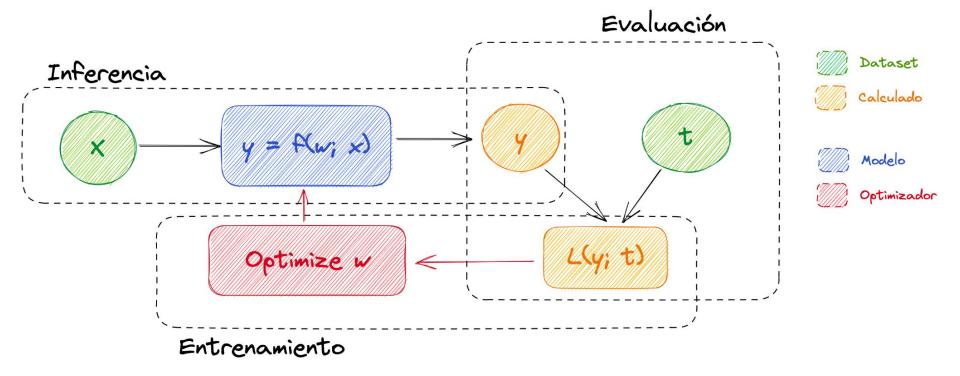
Repaso: Optimizador



Repaso:



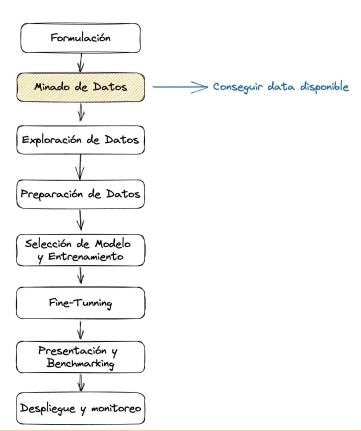
Repaso: Inferencia vs Entrenamiento

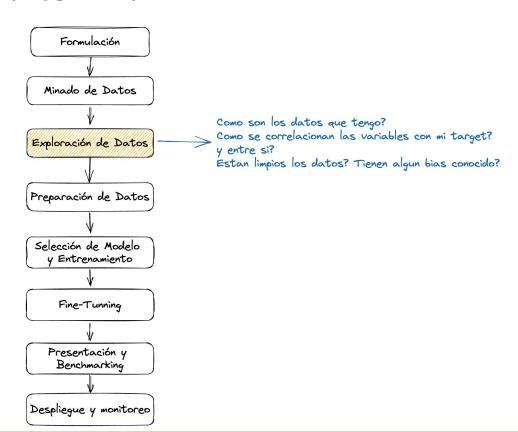


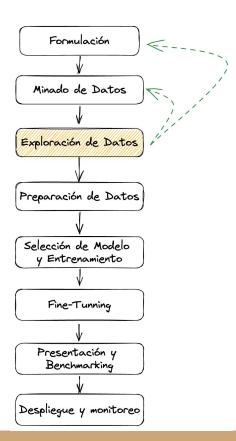


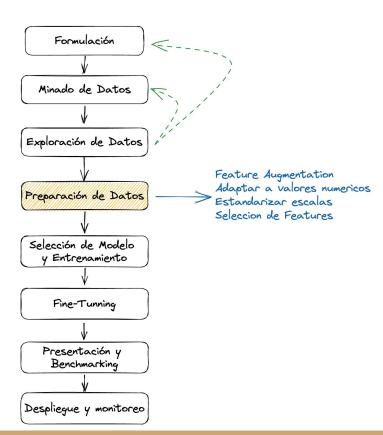


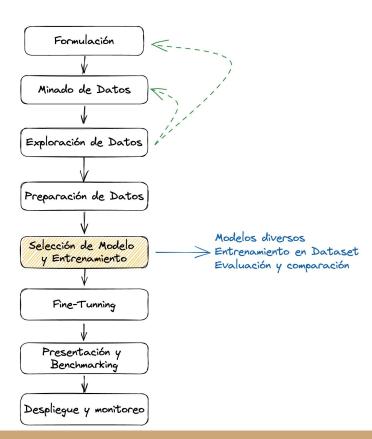
Que quiero resolver? Cual es mi target? Como ayudaría un modelo? Tengo datos para eso? Generaría el impacto deseado?

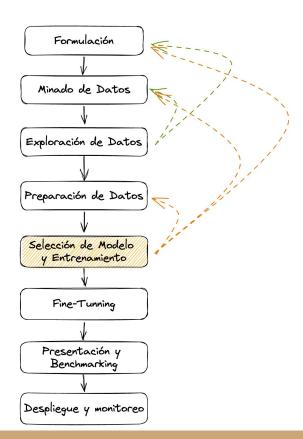


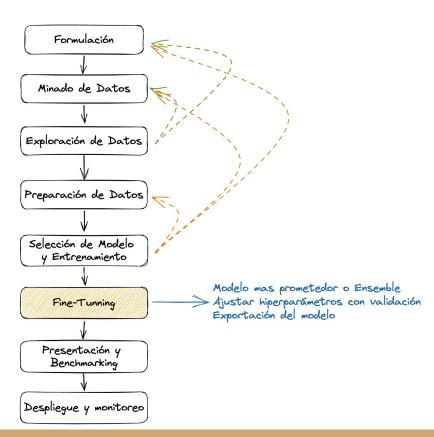


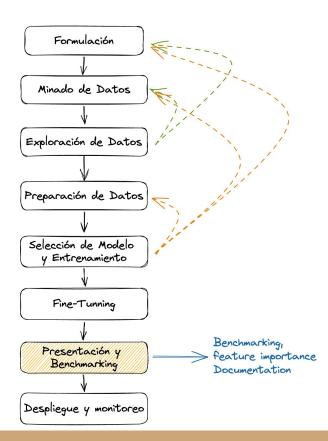


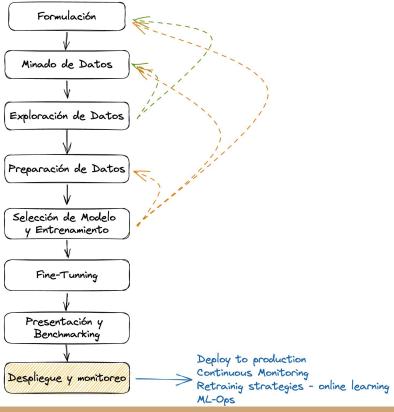












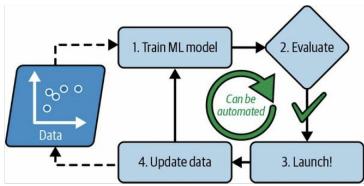
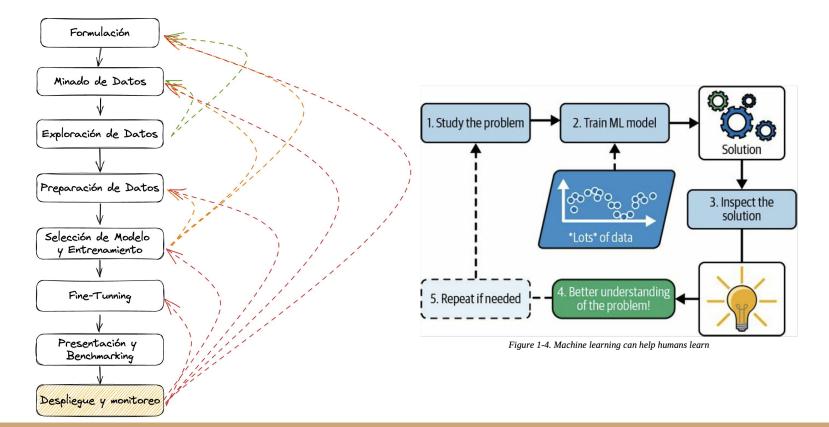
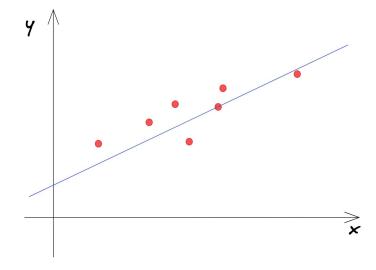


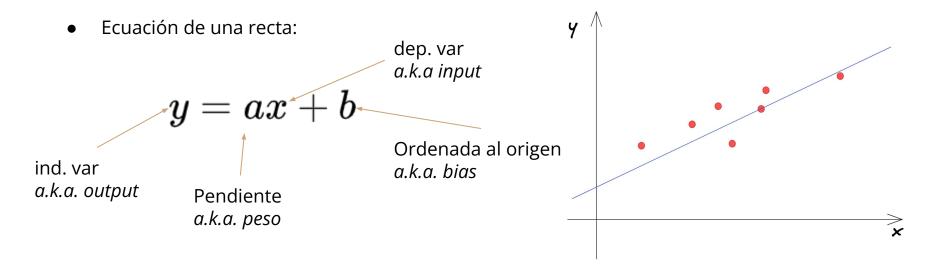
Figure 1-3. Automatically adapting to change

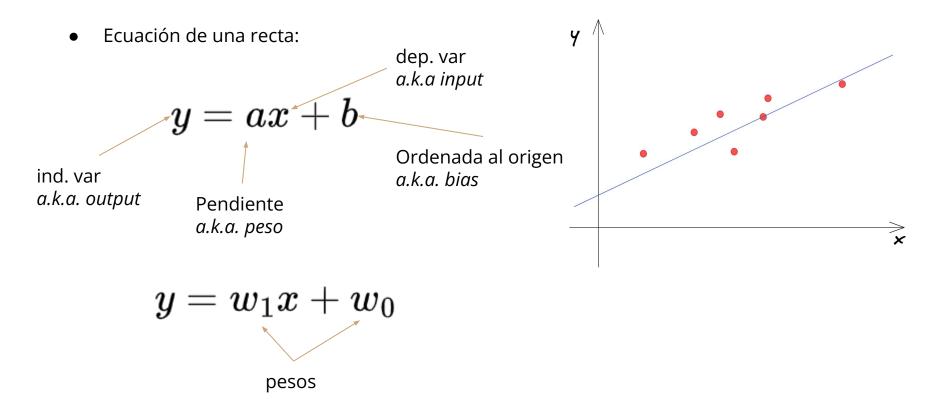


• Ecuación de una recta:

$$y = ax + b$$







• Una sola variable: Un solo feature

$$y = w_1 x + w_0$$

• Multivariable: Muchas features

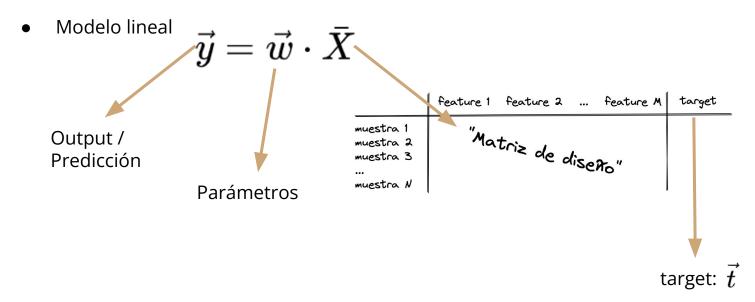
$$y = w_0 + w_1 x_1 + \cdots + w_N x_N \ = egin{pmatrix} w_0 \ w_1 \ dots \ w_N \end{pmatrix} (1 \quad x_1 \quad \ldots \quad x_N)$$

 Multivariable: Muchas features Un solo sample

$$y = egin{pmatrix} w_0 \ w_2 \ dots \ w_N \end{pmatrix} (1 \quad x_1 \quad x_2 \quad \dots \quad x_N) = ec{w} \cdot ec{x}$$

 Multivariable: Muchas features Muchos Samples

$$ec{y} = egin{pmatrix} y^{(1)} \ y^{(2)} \ dots \ y^{(M)} \end{pmatrix} = egin{pmatrix} w_0 \ w_2 \ dots \ w_N \end{pmatrix} egin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1^{(1)} & x_2^{(1)} & \dots & x_N^{(1)} \ 1 & x_1^{(2)} & x_2^{(2)} & \dots & x_N^{(2)} \ dots & dots & dots & dots \ 1 & x_1^{(M)} & x_2^{(M)} & \dots & x_N^{(M)} \ \end{pmatrix} = ec{w} \cdot ar{X}$$



¿Qué más hace falta?

Regresión Lineal: Función de Pérdida/Error

 $egin{array}{lll} ullet & ext{Error cuadrático} & eig(y^{(i)};t^{(i)}ig) & = & (y^{(i)}-t^{(i)})^2 \ & = & (y^{(i)}(ec{w};ec{x}^{(i)})-t^{(i)})^2 \end{array}$

Regresión Lineal: Función de Pérdida/Error

 $egin{array}{lll} ullet & ext{Error cuadrático} & eig(y^{(i)};t^{(i)}ig) & = & (y^{(i)}-t^{(i)})^2 \ & = & (y^{(i)}(ec{w};ec{x}^{(i)})-t^{(i)})^2 \end{array}$

• Error cuadrático medio (MSE) $MSE(ec{y};ec{t})=rac{1}{M}\sum_{i=1}^{M}(y^{(i)}-t^{(i)})^2$ $=rac{1}{M}ig|ec{y}-ec{t}ig|^2$ $=MSE(ar{X},ec{t};ec{w})$

Regresión Lineal: Optimizador

Minimizar el error:
 Queremos encontrar los pesos que minimizan el la hiper-paraboloide

$$MSE(ar{X}, ec{t}; ec{w}) = rac{1}{M} ig| ec{w} \cdot ar{X} - ec{t} ig|^2$$

Gradient Descent:
 Nos podemos mover en la dirección de máxima variación del gradiente

$$abla_{ec{w}} MSE = rac{2}{M} (ec{w} \cdot ar{X} - ec{t}) \cdot ar{X}^t$$

Solver: En este caso hay una solución algebraica exacta al gradiente nulo (mínimo).

Regresión Lineal

Modelo

$$\vec{y} = \vec{w} \cdot \bar{X}$$

Función de Pérdida MSE

$$MSE(ar{X}, ec{t}; ec{w}) = rac{1}{M} ig| ec{w} \cdot ar{X} - ec{t} ig|^2$$

- Optimizador:
 - Solver algebraico (exacto)
 - ó Descenso por Gradiente (iterativo)

$$abla_{ec{w}} MSE = rac{2}{M} (ec{w} \cdot ar{X} - ec{t}) \cdot ar{X}^t$$