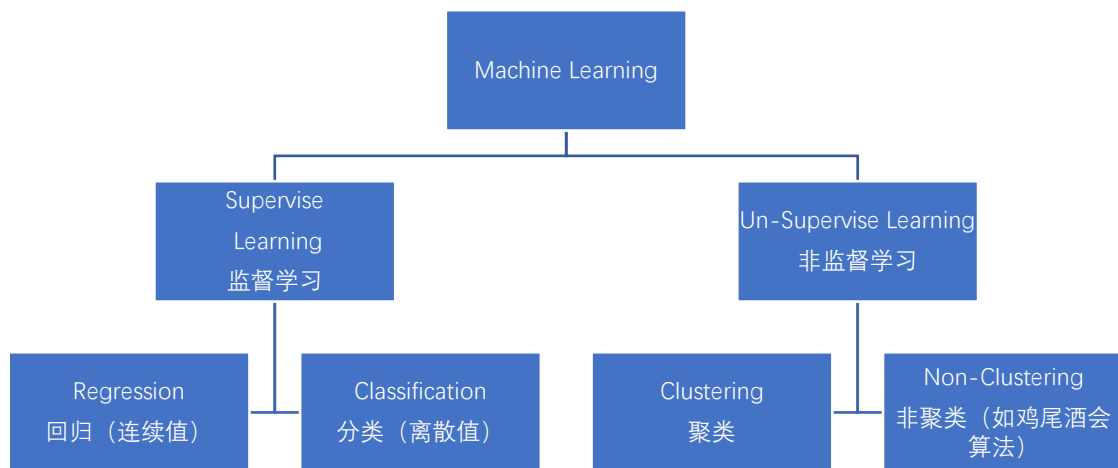


Week 1 笔记

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Introduction



Supervise Learning 监督学习

数据有标签，模型用来预测输入对应的输出

Regression 回归：预测连续的输出值

Classification 分类：预测离散的输出值

UnSupervise Learning 非监督学习

数据没有标签，模型用来学习数据之间的关系

Linear Regression (线性回归)

Basic Concept (基本概念) :

1.Hypothesis: $h_{\theta}(x) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x$
(假设函数)

2.Parameters: $\theta_0 ; \theta_1$

3.Cost Function: $J(\theta_0, \theta_1) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2$
(损失函数)

4.Goal: $\underset{\theta_0, \theta_1}{\text{minimize}} J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$

【注】：式 3 中的 $x^{(i)}$ $y^{(i)}$ 表示第 i 个 example 样本的 x 和 y
样本总数为 m

Gradient descent algorithm (梯度下降算法)

Repeat until convergence (循环直至收敛)

{ // **同步**更新, 赋值(3)(4)必须在计算(1)(2)之后, 设 tmp

$$\text{tmp0} := \theta_0 - \alpha \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_0} J(\theta_0, \theta_1) \quad (1)$$

$$\text{tmp1} := \theta_1 - \alpha \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_1} J(\theta_0, \theta_1) \quad (2)$$

$$\theta_0 := \text{tmp0} \quad (3)$$

$$\theta_1 := \text{tmp1} \quad (4)$$

}

推导 (一)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{tmp0} &:= \theta_0 - \alpha \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_0} J(\theta_0, \theta_1) \\ &:= \theta_0 - \alpha \cdot \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) \end{aligned}$$

推导 (二)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{tmp1} &:= \theta_1 - \alpha \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_1} J(\theta_0, \theta_1) \\ &:= \theta_1 - \alpha \cdot \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m [(h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) \cdot x^{(i)}] \end{aligned}$$

偏导推导过程（一）

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_0} J(\theta_0, \theta_1) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_0} \left\{ \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2 \right\} \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_0} \left\{ \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m (\theta_0 + \theta_1 x^{(i)} - y^{(i)})^2 \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (\theta_0 + \theta_1 x^{(i)} - y^{(i)}) \\ &= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})\end{aligned}$$

偏导推导过程（二）

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_1} J(\theta_0, \theta_1) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_1} \left\{ \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2 \right\} \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_1} \left\{ \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m (\theta_0 + \theta_1 x^{(i)} - y^{(i)})^2 \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (\theta_0 + \theta_1 x^{(i)} - y^{(i)}) \\ &= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m [(h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) \cdot x^{(i)}]\end{aligned}$$