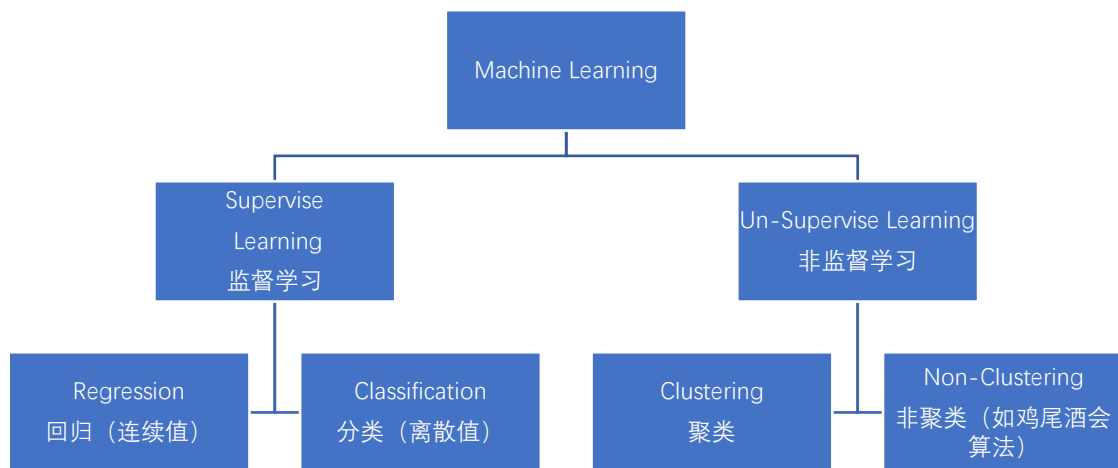


# Week 1 笔记

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## 1.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

## 2.Linear Regression with one variable

(单变量线性回归)

### 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: minimize  $J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$   
 $\theta_0, \theta_1$

【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）

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