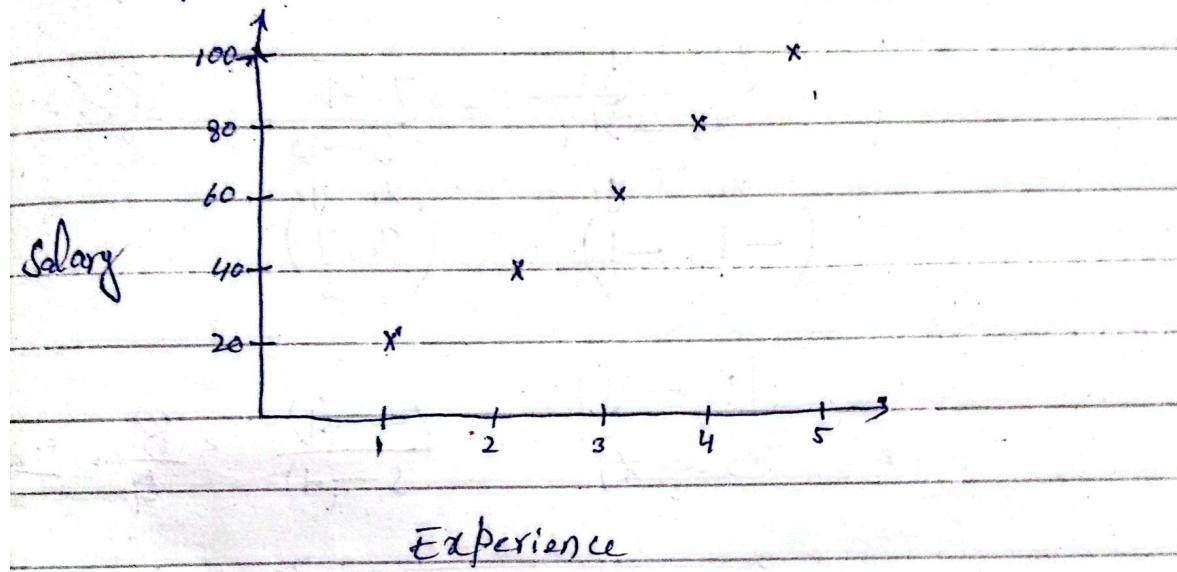


Linear Regression with Gradient Descent Algorithm

Given Dataset:

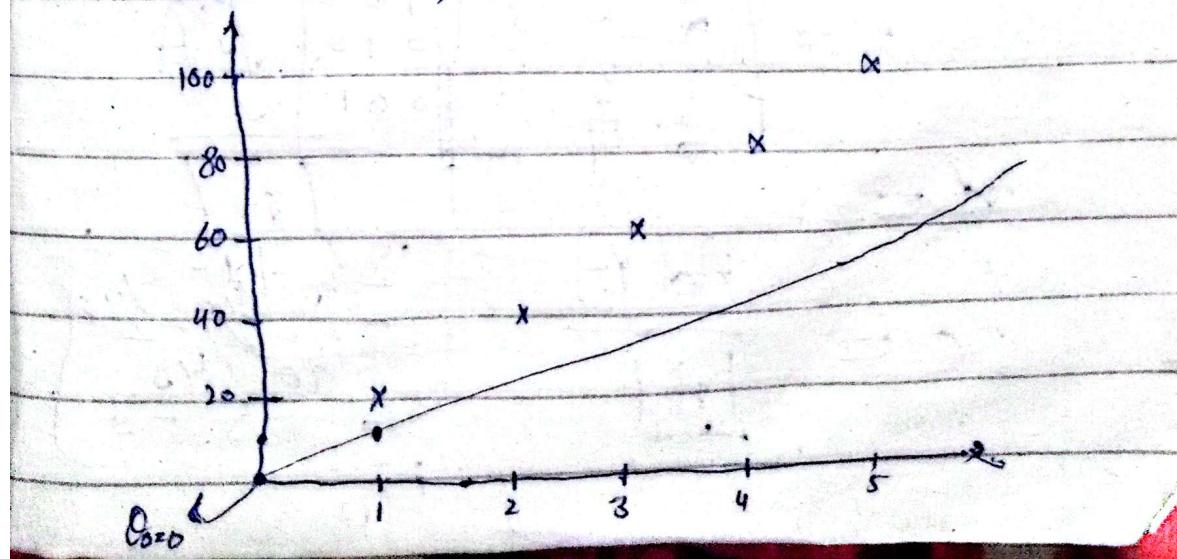
Input \leftarrow Experience	Output \leftarrow Salary
1	20
2	40
3	60
4	80
5	100

Step 1: Draw Dataset In Graph



Step 2: Draw a line / hypothesis model
with assume θ_0, θ_1 .

$$\theta_0 = 0, \theta_1 = 10$$



Step 3: Find the predicted value with formula $\hat{y} = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x_i$

Input Experience	Output Salary	Predict Assume Given Predicted Salary	Input feature
1	20	10	
2	40	20	
3	60	30	
4	80	40	
5	100	50	

$$\theta_0 = 0, \theta_1 = 10$$

$$(i) \hat{y} = 0 + 10(1) = 10$$

$$(ii) \hat{y} = 0 + 10(2) = 20$$

$$(iii) \hat{y} = 0 + 10(3) = 30$$

$$(iv) \hat{y} = 0 + 10(4) = 40$$

$$(v) \hat{y} = 0 + 10(5) = 50$$

Step 4: Find the Error with

$$MSE = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (\hat{y}_i - y_i)^2$$

Total Sample
predict
actual value

$$MSE = \frac{1}{m} \left[(10-20)^2 + (20-40)^2 + (30-60)^2 + (40-80)^2 + (50-100)^2 \right]$$

$$MSE = \frac{1}{m} \left[5500 \right] \Rightarrow m=5$$

$$MSE = \frac{5500}{5} = 1100$$

Model 1 (With Model 1) Model 2 (With Model 2) Model 3 (With Model 3) Model 4 (With Model 4) Model 5 (With Model 5)

Step 5: update θ_0, θ_1 value with the help of Gradient descent Algorithm with formula

$$\textcircled{a} \quad \theta_i = \theta_i - \alpha \frac{d}{d\theta_i} \text{Cost function}$$

1) Calculate derivative of Cost function with respect to θ_0

$$\theta_0 = \theta_0 - \alpha \frac{d}{d\theta_0} \left(\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (\hat{y} - y)^2 \right)$$

$$\theta_0 = \theta_0 - \alpha \left[\frac{1}{m} \cdot 2 \sum_{i=1}^m (\hat{y} - y) \frac{d}{dy} (\hat{y} - y) \right]$$

$$= \theta_0 - \alpha \left(\frac{2}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (\hat{y} - y) \right) * 1$$

$$\theta_0 = \boxed{\theta_0 - \alpha \left(\frac{2}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (\hat{y} - y) \right)}$$

2) calculate derivative of Cost function with respect to θ_1

$$\theta_1 = \theta_1 - \alpha \frac{d}{d\theta_1} \left(\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (\hat{y} - y)^2 \right)$$

$$\theta_1 = \theta_1 - \alpha \left(\frac{2}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (\hat{y} - y) \cdot x_i \right)$$

$$\boxed{\theta_1 = \theta_1 - \alpha \left(\frac{2}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (\hat{y} - y) x_i \right)}$$

Input
feature
sample

$\theta_0 = 0$, $\theta_1 = 10$, assume $\alpha = 0.01$

$$1) \theta_0 = \theta_0 - \alpha \left(\frac{2}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (\hat{y} - y) \right)$$

$$\theta_0 = 0 - 0.01 \left(\frac{2}{5} \left[(10-20) + (20-40) + (30-60) + (40-80) + (50-100) \right] \right)$$

$$\theta_0 = 0 - 0.01 \left(\frac{2}{5} (-150) \right)$$

$$\theta_0 = 0 - 0.01 \left(-\frac{300}{5} \right)$$

$$\theta_0 = 0 - 0.01 (-60)$$

$$\boxed{\theta_0 = 0.6}$$

Input
sample

$$2) \theta_1 = \theta_1 - \alpha \left(\frac{2}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (\hat{y} - y) x_i \right)$$

$$\theta_1 = 10 - 0.01 \left(\frac{2}{5} \left[(10-20)*1 + (20-40)*2 + (30-60)*3 + (40-80)*4 + (50-100)*5 \right] \right)$$

$$\theta_1 = 10 - 0.01 \left(\frac{2}{5} (-550) \right)$$

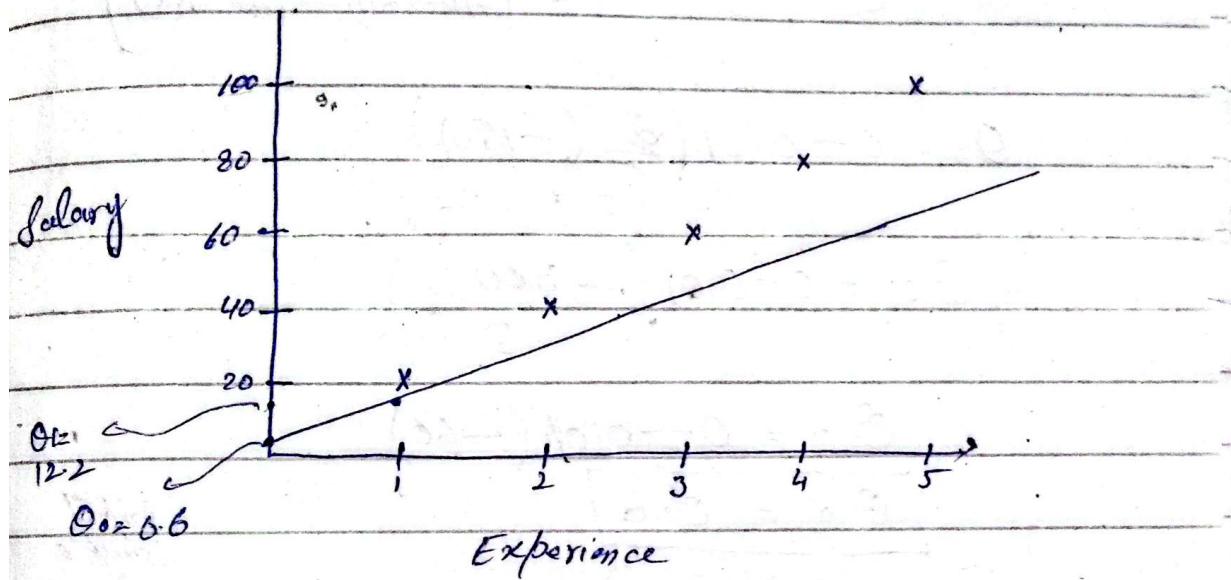
$$\theta_1 = 10 - 0.01 \left(-1100 \right)$$

$$\theta_1 = 10 - 0.01 (-220)$$

$$\boxed{\theta_1 = 12.2}$$

Step 6 : Draw Graph with update
 θ_0, θ_1 Value

$$\theta_0 = 0.6, \theta_1 = 6.2$$



Repeat Step 3, 4, 5, until
Cost/Error is minimize

Experiments to find error, to calculate error, to model to fit

Multiple linear Regression

Same steps like Linear Regression
Hypothesis

Linear Regression

Step 1: predict

$$Y = h(x) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2 + \dots + \theta_n x_n$$

$$h(x) = \theta_0 x_0 + \theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2 + \dots + \theta_n x_n$$

Predict

Multiple Linear Regression

Independent Variable multiple

x_1 x_2 x_3 Price \hat{y}

Size	Rooms	Story	Price	\hat{y}
12	2	2	200 \$	
5	3	1	300 \$	
7	4	3		

Step 2: Cost function

$$J(\theta_0, \theta_1) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m (\hat{y}_i - y_i)^2$$

Gradient Descent

- Use ∇J to use $\theta_0, \theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_n$

Step 3:

$$\theta_0 = \theta_0 - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_0} J(\theta_0, \theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_n)$$

$$\theta_0 = \theta_0 - \alpha \left(\frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m (\hat{y}_i - y_i) x_0^i \right) \quad \text{always } x_0^i = 1$$

$$\theta_1 = \theta_1 - \alpha \left(\frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m (\hat{y}_i - y_i) x_1^i \right) \quad \begin{matrix} \text{Input} \\ \text{feature 1} \end{matrix}$$

$$\theta_2 = \theta_2 - \alpha \left(\frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m (\hat{y}_i - y_i) x_2^i \right) \quad \begin{matrix} \text{Input} \\ \text{feature 2} \\ \downarrow \text{column no} \end{matrix}$$

Lecture 11 Polynomial Regression (Slides)

• If data has higher degree than linear
Polynomial form regression $y = f(x) \approx \theta_0 + \theta_1 x + \dots + \theta_n x^n$

• ~~Polynomial~~ Linear fit w.r.t. theta & Polynomial
• One of the theta is equal to independent variable of polynomial
• Data is curve $y = f(x)$ \Rightarrow data is not linear
• Visualize 2D data \nsubseteq $y = f(x)$

Step 1: Find hypothesis and assign randomly theta

$$\Rightarrow h_{\theta}(x) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x, \text{ linear}$$

$$\Rightarrow h_{\theta}(x) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x + \theta_2 x^2, \text{ quadratic}$$

$$\Rightarrow h_{\theta}(x) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x + \theta_2 x^2 + \theta_3 x^3, \text{ cubic}$$

$$\Rightarrow h_{\theta}(x) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 \sqrt{x}, \text{ square root term}$$

Step 2: Calculate cost function.

$$J(\theta_0, \theta_1) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m (\hat{y}_i - y_i)^2$$

Step 3: Gradient Descent Algorithm

$$\theta_0 = \theta_0 - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_0} (\text{Cost function})$$

Regularization (use for overfitting)

feature(j). $\lambda \theta_j^2$ reduce features. θ_0 (y^*) value of theta(j) control importance of

λ control λ

$$(\theta_1^2 + \theta_2^2 + \theta_3^2 + \dots + \theta_n^2)$$

$$\text{Cost function } J(\theta) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m (\hat{y} - y)^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^m \theta_j^2$$

$$\text{Cost derivative } \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (\hat{y} - y) x_i^j + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^m 2 \theta_j$$

$$\theta_{j,\text{new}} = \theta_{j,\text{old}} - \alpha (J(\theta))$$

For example:

$$J(\theta) = \frac{1}{2m} \left\{ (\hat{y} - y)^2 + 100 \theta_1^2 \right\}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_1} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (\hat{y} - y) + 200 \theta_1$$

$$\theta_1 = \theta_{1,\text{old}} - \alpha (J(\theta))$$

• regularization $\lambda \theta_j$ λ θ_j

• objective function / Cost function
underfitting / overfitting

λ more

• model bias if λ too small, fit if λ too large

Regularization

$$\theta_{j,\text{new}} = \theta_{j,\text{old}} \left(1 - \alpha \frac{\lambda}{m} \right) - \alpha \left(\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (\hat{y} - y) x_i^j \right)$$

Ridge & Lasso Regression

1) Ridge Regression (L_2 Regularization)

Logit

$$\text{Cost} = -\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m Y \log(\hat{Y}) + (1-Y) \log(1-\hat{Y}) + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^n \theta_j^2$$

Linear

$$\text{Cost} = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m (\hat{Y} - Y)^2 x_i^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^n \theta_j^2$$

2) Lasso Regression (L_1 Regularization)

Logit

$$\text{Cost} = -\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m Y \log(\hat{Y}) + (1-Y) \log(1-\hat{Y}) + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^n |\theta_j|$$

Linear

$$\text{Cost} = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m (\hat{Y} - Y)^2 x_i^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^n |\theta_j|$$

Ridge and Lasso Regression used:

- 1) Preventing the overfitting.
- 2) Help to feature Selection