

→ Batch gradient descent

paso de actualización todos

Descenso de gradiente: $\theta := \theta - \alpha \nabla_{\theta} J(\theta)$

learning rate

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

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

$h - y = \text{error}$

para un ejemplo: $J(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} (h_{\theta}(x) - y)^2$

m es muy grande
m son millones
miles de millones
- dificultades
- alternativas

$$\frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta_j} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} \left(\frac{1}{2} (h_{\theta}(x) - y)^2 \right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot (h_{\theta}(x) - y) \cdot \frac{\partial (h_{\theta}(x) - y)}{\partial \theta_j}$$

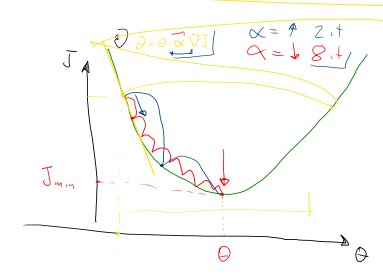
$$h_{\theta}(x) = \sum_{j=0}^n \theta_j x_j = \theta_0 x_0 + \theta_1 x_1 + \dots + \theta_n x_n$$

$\frac{dx}{dx} = 1$

$$\frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta_j} = (h_{\theta}(x) - y) \cdot x_j$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} f(x) + g(x) = \frac{df}{dx} + \frac{dg}{dx}$$

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

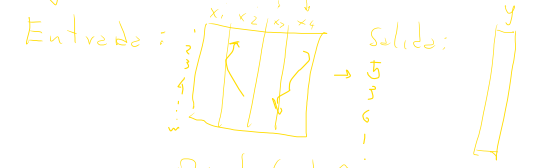


α define al tamaño del paso en el D.G.

α pequeño \Rightarrow entrenamiento lento

α muy grande \Rightarrow riesgo de divergencia

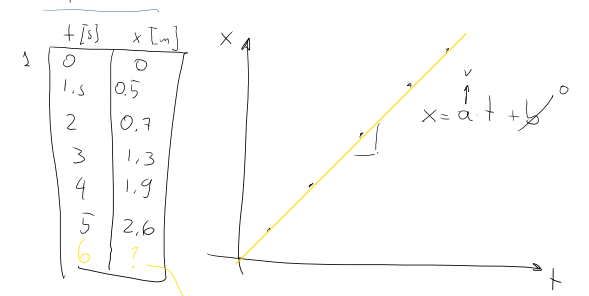
Regresión lineal



$$y \approx h = \theta^T x = \theta_0 x_0 + \theta_1 x_1 + \dots + \theta_n x_n$$

x_1 : #baños, x_2 : sup.torero, x_3 : sup.cant., x_4 : esquina, x_5 : dormitorios, x_6 : garage, x_0 : precio

importante

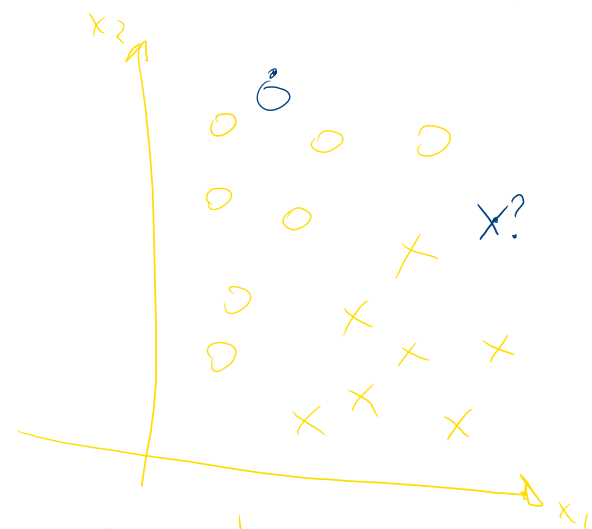


Regresión logística → Clasificación

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

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

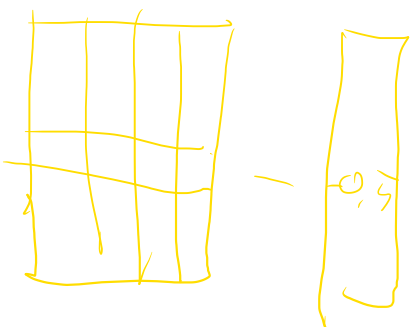
función Sigmoide



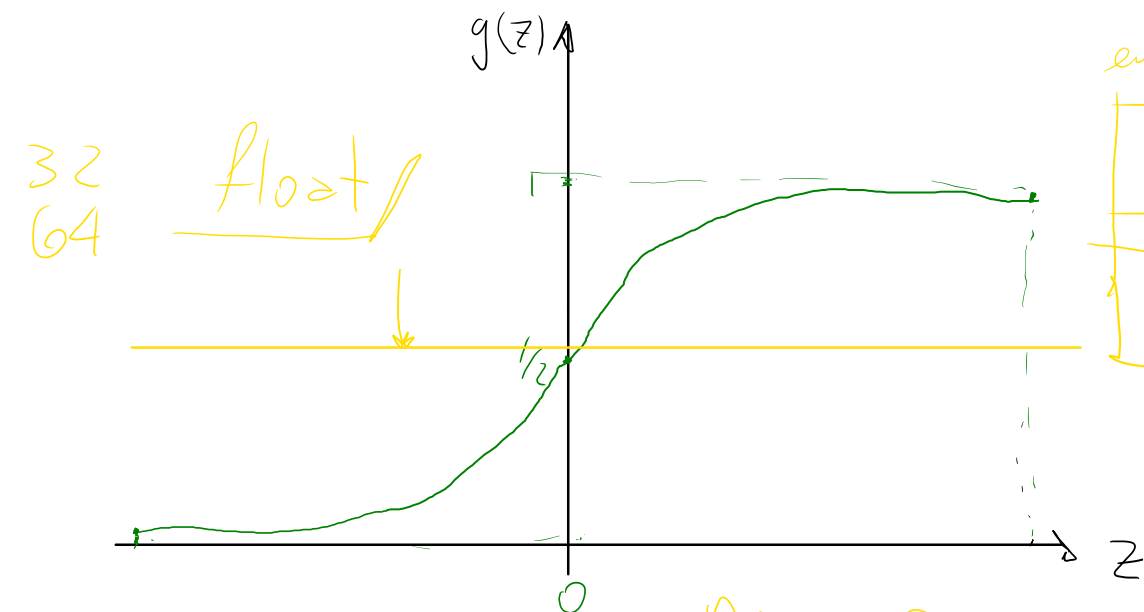
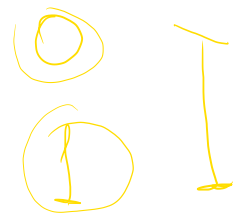
$$h_{\theta}(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\theta^T x}}$$

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

entrada salida



2 classes



$$0 < P(x) < 1$$

$$P(x) = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$P(x) = 1 \rightarrow \text{siempre}$$

$$\text{clase}(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & g(x) \leq 0.5 \\ 1 & g(x) > 0.5 \end{cases}$$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow h(x) = 0 \dots 1$$