1-Linear Regression.

$$\frac{\hat{y} = w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + w_4 x_4 + b}{\vec{w} : \text{weights}}$$

7 : features

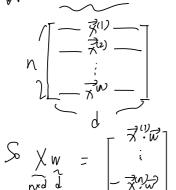
y: label predicted.

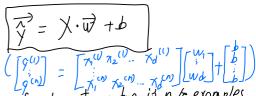
b: bias (offset)

b: bias (offset)

vector form:
$$\hat{y} = \vec{w}^T \vec{x} + \vec{b}$$

Now we have n examples. p就是: N×d 的维





我仍用力 loss function 来 meature is n/r examples (data points)

85 performance:

用 squared emory 作为 regression loss (第以行) $\left[\begin{array}{c} (i) \\ (w,b) \end{array}\right] = \frac{1}{2} \left(\hat{\gamma}^{(i)} - \gamma^{(i)}\right)^2$

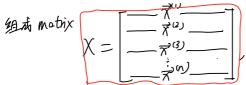
1.2 Motrix form of Loss function

一 雅林八下 examples bo performance

注意到这里的 him b JUN absorb 进weights, 如果给每个式(i)60上升通为165 dummy feature

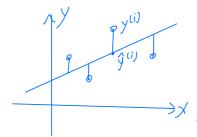
$\partial P: \underbrace{w^7 \vec{\lambda}^{(i)}}_{+b} = \begin{bmatrix} v \\ i \\ w d \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 & \cdots & \lambda_d & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

于是把这样的每个型[NI X2 ... No I] beliedor



新门可以得到 L (w,b) bs matrix form:

$$(\vec{w}) = \frac{1}{2} ||\vec{y} - \vec{x}\vec{w}||^2$$



我们希望的参数 W 和 b 是:

penote ideal (w,b) & (w*,b*)

如何 minimize the loss 来获得 (w*, b*)

Analytic Solution

即 (Tw L(Tw, B) = 可, 性脏等值将一卷.

前已降迷·b可被absorb进记,使 L(记由) 简化为L(记) (这里两个记 不一病 第一个多一个 b, 实际就是把 b 放进 77里)

目而我的要求的就是 L(尿) = 5||Y-Xアル

双于 id be den Vative 为 id 好好候的 id.

如何解得这个解:以下为一个简略的推导。

Let:
$$G(\vec{w}) = y - X\vec{w} \ (\Rightarrow \nabla_{w}G(\vec{w}) = -x^{7})$$

$$F(\vec{u}) = \pm ||\vec{u}|| \ (\Rightarrow \nabla_{w}F(\vec{u}) = \vec{u}^{*})$$

$$= (X^T) \times (\vec{y} - \vec{x}\vec{w})$$

$$= -X^T \vec{y} + X^T \vec{x} \vec{w}$$

而有这样的analytic solution 的条件是 (XTX) invertible.

(which is nearly impossible)

$$F(\vec{u}) = \frac{1}{2} ||\vec{u}||^2 = \frac{1}{2} ||\vec{v}||^2 = \nabla_w (y - X\vec{w})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} ||\vec{u}||^2 + \frac{1}{2} ||\vec{u}||^2 = -X^T$$
the not depend on \vec{w} .

经进一些algebra 到

VIH(W)= = = (A + AT). W.

(In particular, when A is symmetric.

现在回归正题:

1.5 Gradient Descent

既然 closed form solution 很知 (有助中 有就和Deap Learning 微类等了)

那我仍需要一个能用数值方法来优化lass function

H negative gradient 的方法 update the parameters, His iteratively valuce loss.

For any objective function I (w) Gradient descent's form: w ← w - n VI(w)

andient style 3 1 65 footsort local increase 从而做基minimize J.

is \$ 65 n controls how fast we move, 級 bleaming rate.

1.6 知识算见(的)

我们可拿掉 matrix 究更易理解知计算

Edest Clinear regression 7 to beaut square sum

$$\nabla_{w}L(w) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \nabla_{i}(\vec{w}^{T}\vec{x}^{ij} - \vec{y}^{(i)})^{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \nabla_{i}(\vec{w}^{T}\vec{x}^{ij} - \vec{y}^{(i)})$$

BAGD update & We W- 1 EXEWX "-y"

可用natix 推拿:

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} -\vec{x}^{(1)} \\ -\vec{x}^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ -\vec{x}^{(n)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \vec{x}_1 & \vec{x}_2 & \cdots & \vec{x}_d \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(n \text{ examples}) \quad (d \text{ features})$$

$$\chi^{7} = \begin{bmatrix} --\frac{\vec{x}}{\vec{x}} \end{bmatrix}^{7} = \begin{bmatrix} --\frac{\vec{$$

$$(x^Tx)^T = x^T(x^T)^T = x^Tx$$
 (itself)
 $(xx^T)^T = xx^T$ (itself)

1.6 Minibatch Stochastic Gradient Descent.
(小批整的标准下降)
每次iteration,随机送版一个minibatch B

consisting of a number of toming deta

$$\Re \left(\overrightarrow{\mathbf{W}} = \overrightarrow{\mathbf{W}} - \frac{1}{|\mathbf{B}|} \underbrace{\mathbf{Z}}_{i\in\mathbf{B}} \overrightarrow{\mathbf{W}}_{i}^{T} \overrightarrow{\mathbf{Z}}_{i}^{(i)} - \overrightarrow{\mathbf{y}}_{i}^{(i)} \right)$$

此处的 (B) 标准物 hyperpavameters (抽卷数)

它们在同一次training 中的fixed 的, 但由于由一个outer loop来 ptimise by tracking performance on a validation set.

(下面就不推])

可得到从上一次的证(用证的来标)更新到这一次的证

Los function 的值的 iteration方:

$$= \frac{\left[\left(w;w^{(t)}\right)}{\left[\left(w^{(t)}\right)+\nabla\left[\left(w^{(t)}\right)\cdot\left(w-w^{(t)}\right)+\frac{1}{2}\left\|w-w^{(t)}\right\|^{2}\right]}$$

1.7 A learned model 进行 prediction

我们通过了用 least square sum bo loss function (成形) 对 Linear regression be weights (W, b)

用 gradient descent 非出了徒 Loss function (w)

最小的 weight 记作 分后.

↑ ↑ ↑ 対象我の現在的 learned mode |,

我们可以把由一组features X1, X2, ..., Xd 组成的一个 testing data point:

式(i)= (x2) 株人, 未扱知这个
doth point ズツ bs estimated target 分少

这个过程在deep learning jorjon中的做 inference.