

Lineare Regression

Data

x_1	x_2	x_3	\dots	x_n	y
x_{11}	x_{12}	x_{13}	\dots	x_{1n}	y_1
x_{21}	x_{22}	\dots	\dots	x_{2n}	y_2
\vdots					\vdots
x_{m1}	x_{m2}	\dots	\dots	x_{mn}	y_m

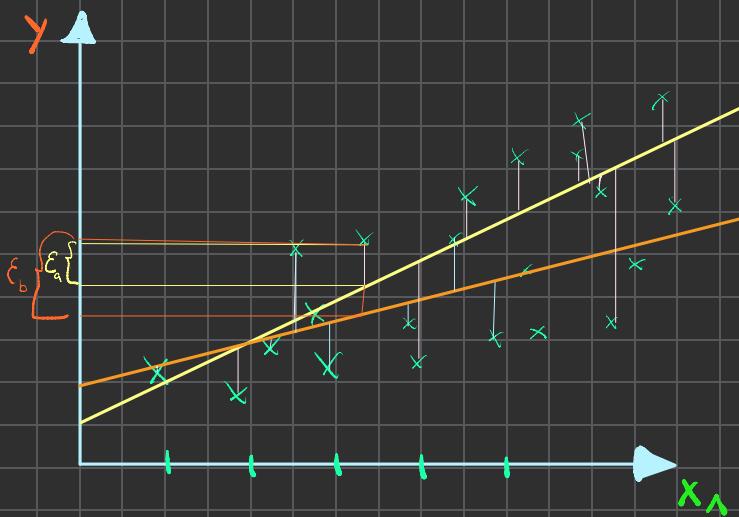
$$x_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}, i \in \{1, \dots, m\}, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$$

$$y_i \in \mathbb{R}, i \in \{1, \dots, m\}$$

$x_{ij} \Rightarrow$ Feature-Variablen

$y_i \Rightarrow$ Zielvariablen

Ziel: Finde eine Funktion, mit der sich die Zielvariable y_i aus den Feature-Variablen x_i darstellen lässt



$$\hat{y}_a = mx + b \Rightarrow y = mx + b + \epsilon_a$$

$$\hat{y}_b = \ell x + d \Rightarrow y = \ell x + d + \epsilon_b$$

⇒ Welche Vorhersage zeigt die kleinste Abweichung?

⇒ Minimiere die Abweichung

$$(y - \hat{y})^2 = (y - \hat{y})^\top (y - \hat{y})$$

$$= (y_1 - \hat{y}_1, y_2 - \hat{y}_2, \dots, y_m - \hat{y}_m) \begin{pmatrix} y_1 - \hat{y}_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_m - \hat{y}_m \end{pmatrix}$$

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

x_1	x_2	x_3	\dots	x_n	y	\hat{y}
x_{11}	x_{12}	x_{13}	\dots	x_{1n}	y_1	\hat{y}_1
x_{21}	x_{22}	\dots	\dots	x_{2n}	y_2	\hat{y}_2
\vdots					\vdots	\vdots
x_{m1}	x_{m2}	\dots	\dots	x_{mn}	y_m	\hat{y}_m

$$\hat{y}_i = \omega_1 x_{i1} + \omega_2 x_{i2} + \dots + \omega_n x_{in}$$

$$y_i = \hat{y}_i + \epsilon$$