(1) CPS 803 Fall 2021 Assignment -1 Name: TUSAIF AZMAT Student#: 500660278 21: Linear Kegression Problem: 1 Solution: Gamps in Example discussed in class. $(1) - h_{\theta}(\hat{\chi}^{(i)}) = \theta_{3}\hat{\chi}_{3} + \theta_{2}\hat{\chi}_{2} + \theta_{1}\hat{\chi}_{1} + \theta_{0}\hat{\chi}_{0}$ $J(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(h_{\theta}(\hat{x}^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}\right)^{2}}_{\uparrow} \rightarrow 0$ objective function $J(\theta)$ of the linear regression problem on the new dataset $\{(\hat{x}^{(i)}, y^{(i)})_{i=1}^{n}\}$ 1 Gradient descent one of and keep changing of to reduce J(b). We use the gradient $\theta_j := \theta_j - \alpha \frac{2}{2\theta_j} \frac{3(\theta)}{2\theta_j}$ putting the value $\theta_j = \theta_j - \alpha \frac{2}{2\theta_j} \frac{3(\theta)}{2\theta_j}$ we get $\theta_j := \theta_j - \alpha \frac{2}{2\theta_j} \left(\left(h_b(\hat{x}^{(i)}) - g^{(i)} \right) \frac{2}{2\theta_j} \right) \frac{2}{2\theta_j}$

Calculations_ given \(\chi, p(\(\frac{q'}{y'} = 1 \) \(\frac{t}{t} = 1, \(\frac{t}{n'} = \chi) = \alpha \) $\forall x_{i} p(\hat{g} = 0 | \hat{t} = 1, \hat{x} = x) = 1 - \alpha$ + x,p(y)=1(t'=0, x'=x)=0 Yx1P(y=01t=0, =x=x)=1 p(t=1/4=1, x)=1 P(AIB) = P(BIA)P(A)
P(B) P(t'=1|y'=1,x') = P(y'=1,x')t'=1)P(t'=1) $P(f^{2}-1)(f^{2}-1,h^{2})=\frac{P(f^{2}-1,h^{2})f^{2}-1}{P(f^{2}-1,h^{2})f^{2}-1}P(f^{2}-1)P(f^{2}-1,h^{2})f^{2}-1}$ $P(f=1|g'=1,i') = \frac{P(g'=1,i')(f'=1)(f'=1)}{(g'=1,i')(f'=0)(f'=1) + P(g'=1,i')(f'=1)(f'=1)}$ Since, tx, P(y'=1/E'=0, x'=0)=0 == - use this in exterior P(t'=1|y'=1,x') = P(y'=1,t'|t'=1)(t'=1)(0)(0,5)+p(y)=1, x()(t)=1)(t)=1) P(t'=1|y'=1,x') = P(y'=1,x')(t'=1)P(8)=1, 2' 1th = 1) (t=1) = 1