회귀분석

- talza modeling
- 一站叫 等的好 , 让州水湖 到婚
 - · 두 과데 첫 첫 첫 첫 !
- 7/4 05 : 3/1884 98个 独州的 MARI.
 - · 시선이 지구 4이의 현대는 기가 각 WAWA 항조 ab 能致
 - · cost function
- 建型性子(confunding Variable): 安奶州上 飞河 电到性 经规则 明亮生
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not.

一切到到 「鲁安性千十四年: 科港州 必然明新

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- 、 外型的 另可 〈 BORN (如何) 可此 华 欧珠? 化含剂量的 对此 → 享受性于 批批
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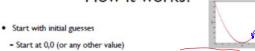
W=2, cost(w)

智慧中的 + 智子的 - 7/24的.

 $Lost(w) = \frac{1}{9N} \sum_{i=1}^{9N} \left(W_{\mathcal{A}}^{(i)} - y^{(i)}\right)^{2}$



How it works?



- Keeping changing W and b a little bit to try and reduce cost(W, b)
- Each time you change the parameters, you select the gradient which reduces cost(W, b) the most possible W:=W-X (2 extremetion)
- Repeat
- Do so until you converge to a local minimum
- · Has an interesting property

게 마음대? जुरुव २००० इक्ष्म? है.. 한작 1200

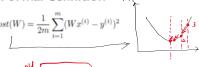
- Where you start can determine which minimum you end up

Formal definition



$$cost(W) = \frac{1}{2^n} \sum_{i=1}^m (Wx^{(i)} - y^{(i)})^2$$

Formal definition



公好游气 山川 叫叫 性

Formal definition

learning Weight (lr)

$$W = W = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \alpha_i W_{-i}(i) \cdot \alpha_i(i) \cdot \alpha_i(i)$$

$$W := W - \alpha \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (Wx^{(i)} - y^{(i)})x^{(i)}$$

= cost-function (=loss-function) · Minimize cost-function

- · Gradient decent is used many minimization physical
- · For a given coet-function, coet(W.b), it will find W, b to minimize cost
- " It can be applied to more general function! and(W1, W2, ...)