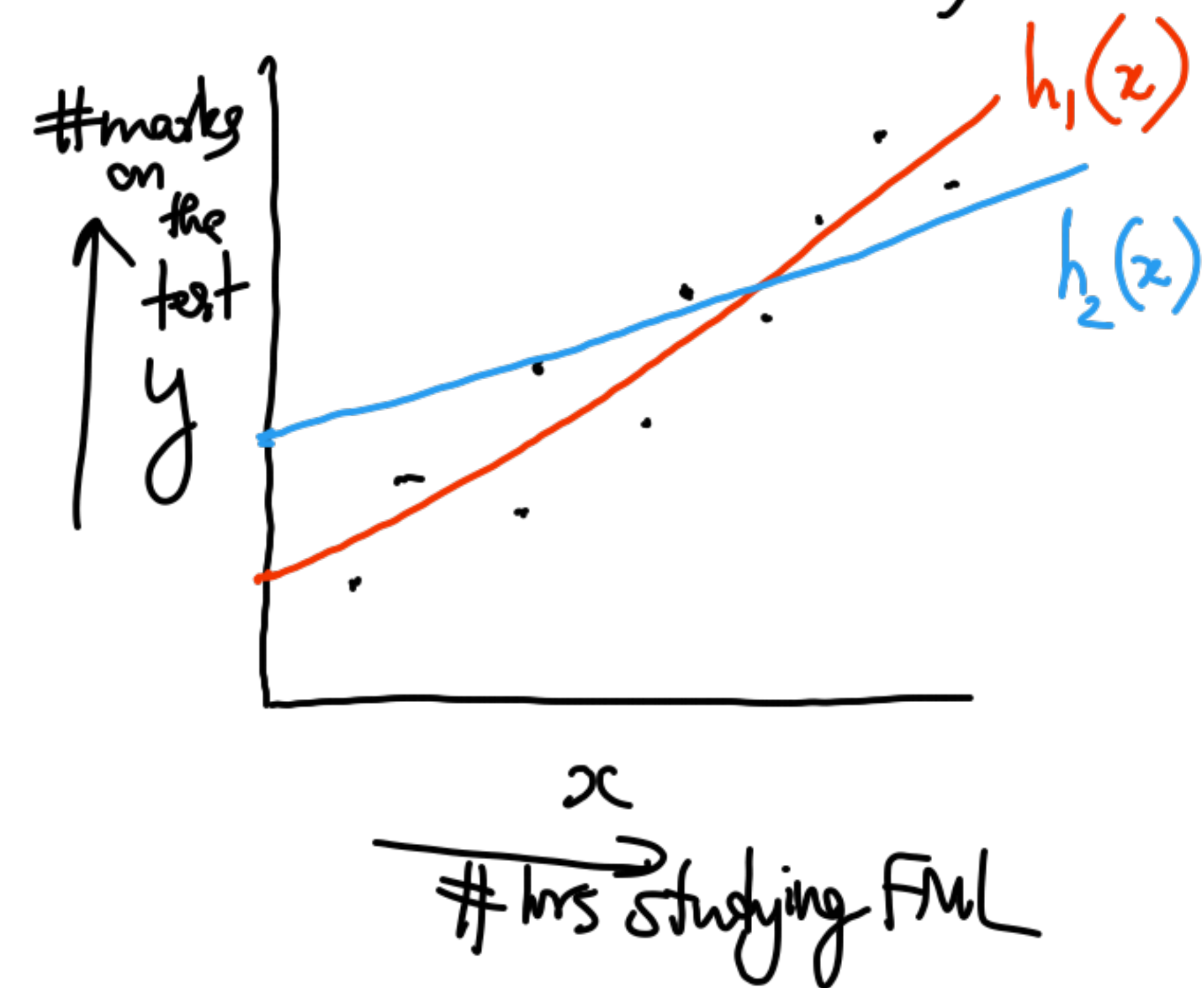


# CS 725

Consider the following 1D case of linear regression



$$h_1(x) = 1 + 0.5x$$

$$h_2(x) = 2 + 0.2x$$

intercept

slope

$$h_w(x) = w_0 + w_1 x$$

parameters or weights

$$h_w(x) = w^T \vec{x}$$

where  $w = \begin{bmatrix} w_0 \\ w_1 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 1}$ ,  $\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ x \end{bmatrix}$

[ VECTORIZED FORM OF LINEAR REGRESSION ]

Easily extend to  $d$ -dimensional points.

$$h_w(x) = w^T \vec{x}, \text{ where } w = \begin{bmatrix} w_0 \\ w_1 \\ \vdots \\ w_d \end{bmatrix}, \vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_d \end{bmatrix}$$

$(\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{d+1})$

HYPOTHESIS SPACE  
FOR LINEAR  
REGRESSION

$$\mathcal{H} = \left\{ h_w : h_w(x) = w^T x, w \in \mathbb{R}^{d+1} \right\}$$

→ LINEAR IN LINEAR REGRESSION  
Linear fn of its parameters



Q2) Measuring the performance of the predictor function

Loss function/error function:  $L(h, \mathcal{D}) \equiv L(w, \mathcal{D})$

$$\mathcal{D}_{\text{train}} = \left\{ (x_i, y_i) \right\}_{i=1}^n$$

$\frac{y_i - \hat{y}_i}{\text{RESID}}$

Good loss function for Linear Regression: **LEAST SQUARES**  
defined as **OR MEAN SQUARE LOSS**

$$L_{\text{MSE}}(w, \mathcal{D}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left( y_i - \underbrace{h_w(x_i)}_{\hat{y}_i} \right)^2$$

ction 2

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{MSE}}(w, \mathcal{D}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_i (y_i - w^T x_i)^2$$

ANOTHER LOSS :  $\mathcal{L}_{\text{MAE}}(w, \mathcal{D}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_i |y_i - w^T x_i|$   
CANDIDATE  
(MEAN ABSOLUTE ERROR)

$\hat{y}_i$   
VAL  
LOSS  
SS  
Predicted value)

$$L_2 \text{ norm } \|x\|_2 = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_d^2}$$

Q3) How do we find the "best" predictor function?

best  $\rightarrow$  the one that minimizes  
the loss function

### OPTIMIZATION PROBLEM FOR LINEAR REGRESSION

$$w^* = \operatorname{argmin}_w \mathcal{L}(w, \mathcal{D}) = \operatorname{argmin}_w \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - w^T x_i)^2$$

$$= \operatorname{argmin}_w \left\| \vec{y} - X \vec{w} \right\|_2^2$$

Where  $\vec{y} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $X = \begin{bmatrix} \overbrace{x_1^T} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ \underbrace{x_n^T} & & \end{bmatrix}_{n \times (d+1)}$ ,  $\vec{w} = \begin{bmatrix} w_0 \\ w_1 \\ \vdots \\ w_d \end{bmatrix}_{(d+1) \times 1}$



MSE loss is CONVEX

$$w^* = \operatorname{argmin}_w \sum_i (y_i - w^T x_i)^2$$

Solve for a simple 1D case:  $\nearrow L(w, \mathcal{D})$

$$w_0^*, w_1^* = \operatorname{argmin}_{w_0, w_1} \sum_i (y_i - w_0 - w_1 x_i)^2$$

Compute the derivative of  $L$  w.r.t.  $w_0, w_1$  and solve for them.  
equate to 0

$$w_0^*, w_1^* = \underset{w_0, w_1}{\operatorname{argmin}}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \left( y_i - w_0 - w_1 x_i \right)^2$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial w_0} = 0 : -2 \sum_i (y_i - w_0 - w_1 x_i) = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_i y_i = n w_0 + w_1 \sum_i x_i$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial w_1} = 0 : -2 \sum_i (y_i - w_0 - w_1 x_i) x_i = 0 \Rightarrow w_0 = \bar{y} - w_1 \bar{x}$$

where  $\bar{y} = \frac{\sum_i y_i}{n}$ ,  $\bar{x} = \frac{\sum_i x_i}{n}$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_i y_i x_i = \sum_i w_0 x_i + \sum_i w_1 x_i^2$$

$$\Rightarrow w_1 = \frac{\sum_i x_i y_i - \bar{x} \bar{y}}{\sum_i x_i^2 - \bar{x}^2}$$

## Extending to d-dimensional inputs

CLOSED FORM SOLUTION FOR LINEAR REGRESSION

$$W^* = \underset{w}{\operatorname{argmin}} \sum_i (y_i - w^T x_i)^2$$

$$\nabla_w L = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial L}{\partial w_1} \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial w_2} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial w_d} \end{bmatrix}$$

; Compute  $\nabla_w L = 0$ , solve for  $w$ ;

$$-2 \sum_i (y_i - w^T x_i) x_i = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_i y_i x_i + \sum_i (w^T x_i) x_i = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} & -X^T y \\ & + X^T X w \\ & = 0 \\ & \Rightarrow w = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y \end{aligned}$$



$$W = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T Y$$

Where  $X =$   $\begin{bmatrix} \leftarrow x_1^T \rightarrow \\ \vdots \\ \leftarrow x_n^T \rightarrow \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $Y = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $W = \begin{bmatrix} w_0 \\ w_1 \\ \vdots \\ w_d \end{bmatrix}$

$n \times (d+1)$        $(d+1)$

$$(X^T Y)$$

$\times 1$