

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} (h_{\theta}(x) - y) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} (h_{\theta}(x) - y) \\
 &= (h_{\theta}(x) - y) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} (\theta_0 x_0 + \theta_1 x_1 + \dots + \theta_n x_n - y)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{for } j=1 &\Rightarrow (h_{\theta}(x) - y) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_1} (\theta_0 x_0 + \theta_1 x_1 + \dots + \theta_n x_n - y) \\
 &= (h_{\theta}(x) - y) \cdot x_1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore &= (h_{\theta}(x) - y) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} (\theta_0 x_0 + \theta_1 x_1 + \dots + \theta_j x_j + \dots + \theta_n x_n - y) \\
 &= (h_{\theta}(x) - y) \cdot x_j
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\theta_j^o := \theta_j - \alpha (h_{\theta}(x) - y) \cdot x_j$$

(only one training example)

Repeat until convergence.

$$\theta_j := \theta_j - \alpha \left(\sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) x_j^{(i)} \right)$$

for ~~the~~ training example

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} (J(\theta)) \right]$$

(for $j=0, 1, \dots, n$) a.k.a. Batch gradient descent