

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} J(\theta) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} \left(\frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2 \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) \\
 &= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) \times \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} \left(\sum_{j=1}^n (\theta_j x_j^{(i)}) - y^{(i)} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) x_j^{(i)} = x_j^{(i)}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

Gradient descent for $n \geq 1$:

Repeat until convergence $\{$

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

$\}$ (for every $j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$)

[Simultaneous update]

Feature Scaling \Rightarrow Idea: Make sure features are on a similar scale.

Eg) $x_1 = \text{size (0-2000 feet}^2\text{)}$

$x_2 = \text{\# bedrooms (1-5)}$

