



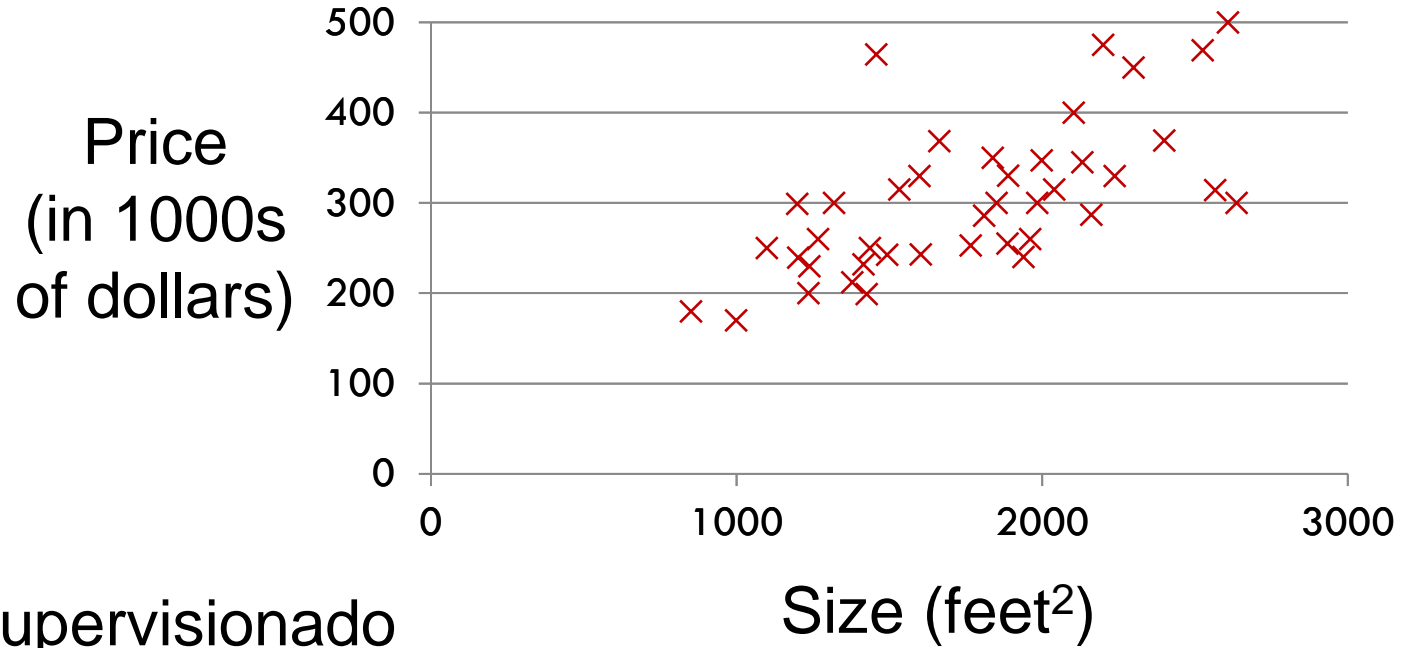
REGRESSÃO LINEAR COM UMA VARIÁVEL



Rogério Gomes e Paulo Almeida

Preços de Casas

2



Aprendizado Supervisionado

Problema de Regressão

Estima o valor real da saída (contínuo)

Problemas de classificação

Possui valores discretos de saída

Conjunto de treinamento dos preços das casas

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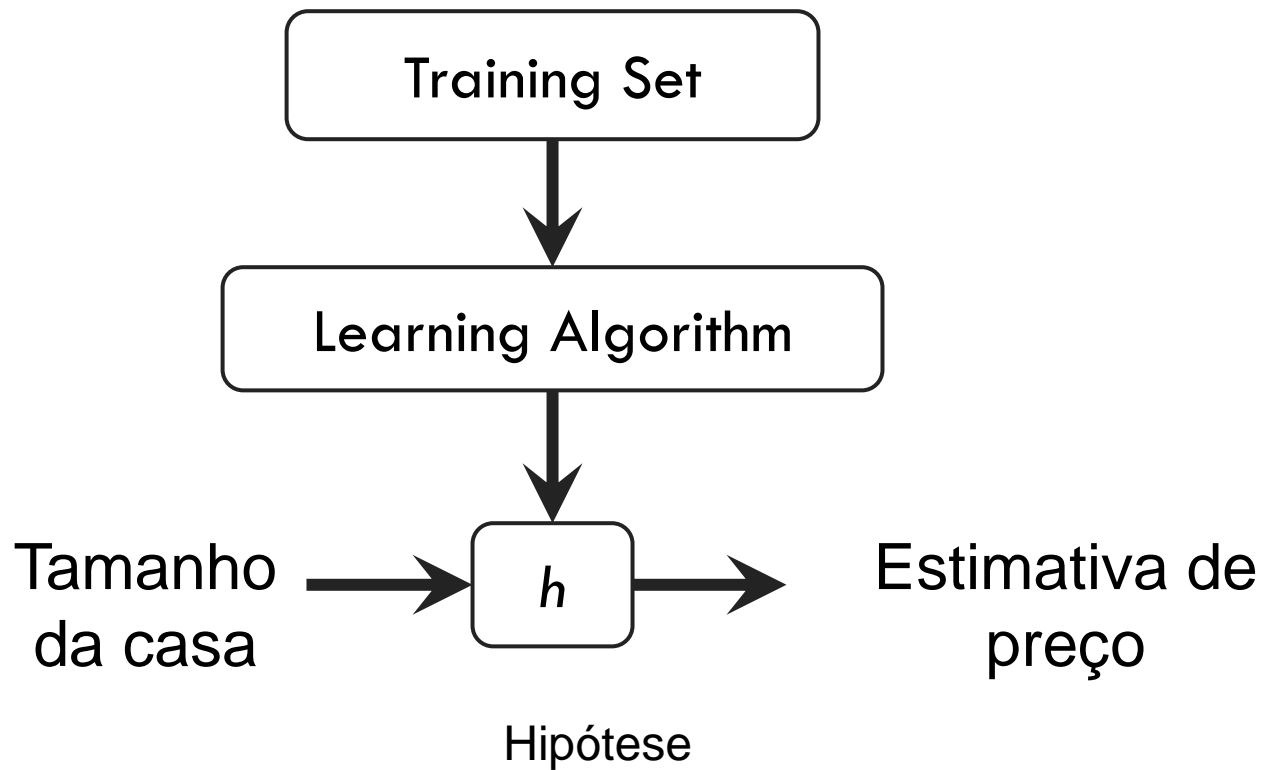
Size in feet ² (x)	Price (\$) in 1000's (y)
2104	460
1416	232
1534	315
852	178
...	...

Notação:

m = Número de exemplos de treinamento

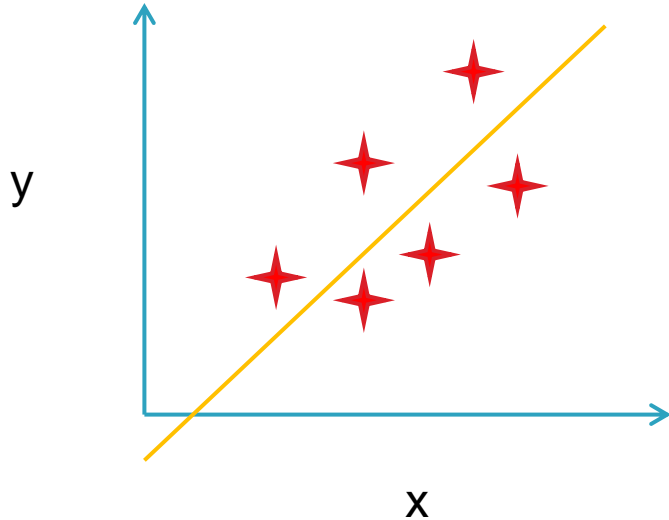
x's = “input” variable / features

y's = “output” variable / “target” variable



Como representar o h ?

6



$$h_{\theta}(x) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x$$

Regressão linear com uma variável.
(Univariate linear regression)

Regressão linear com uma variável – Função Custo

7

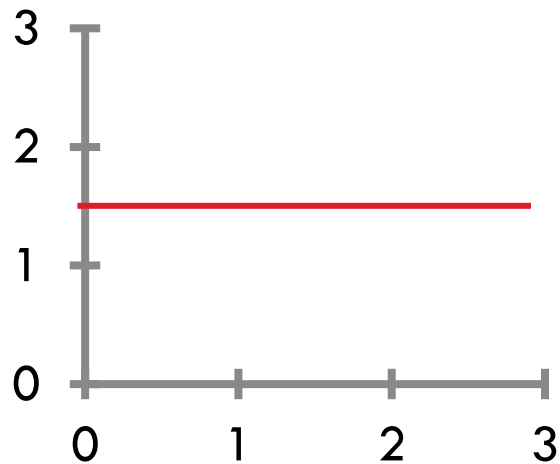
Size in feet ² (x)	Price (\$) in 1000's (y)
2104	460
1416	232
1534	315
852	178
...	...

Hipótese: $h_{\theta}(x) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x$

θ_i : Parâmetros Como escolher θ_i ?

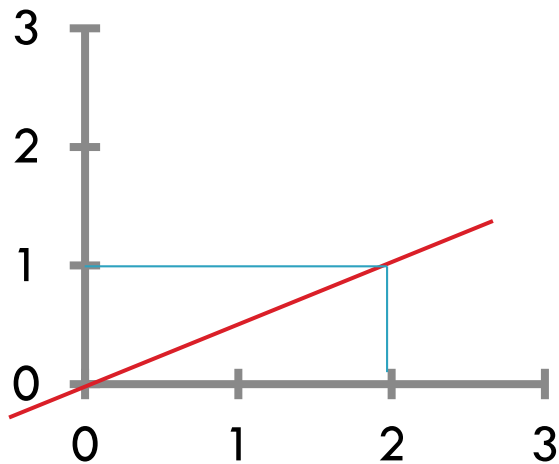
$$h_{\theta}(x) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x$$

8



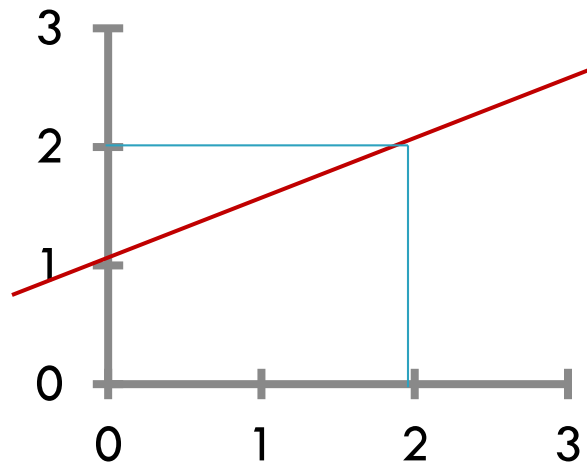
$$\theta_0 = 1.5$$

$$\theta_1 = 0$$



$$\theta_0 = 0$$

$$\theta_1 = 0.5$$

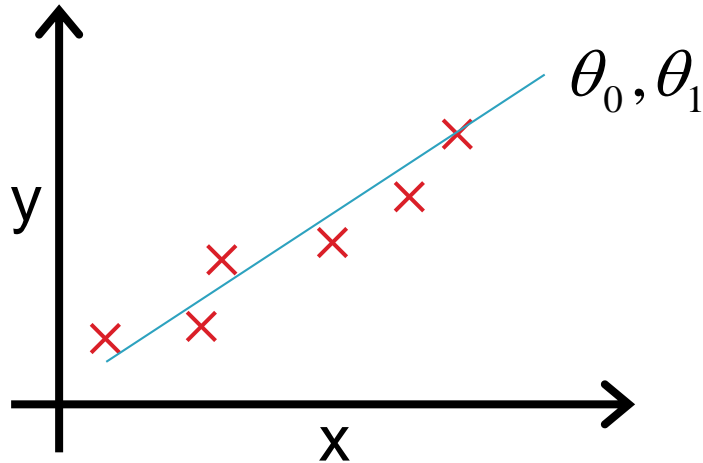


$$\theta_0 = 1$$

$$\theta_1 = 0.5$$

Função Custo – Erro médio quadrático

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$$\text{minimize } J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$$

$$J(\theta_0, \theta_1) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2$$

sendo

$$h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x^{(i)}$$

Ideia: escolher θ_0, θ_1 , tal que

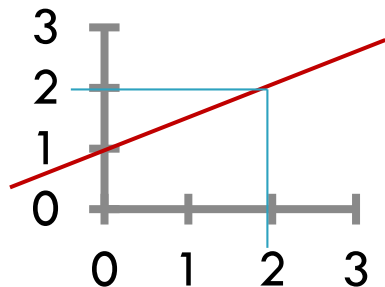
$h_{\theta}(x)$ esteja próximo de y para
o conjunto de treinamento (x, y)

Hipótese

$$h_{\theta}(x) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x$$

Parâmetros:

$$\theta_0, \theta_1$$



Função Custo:

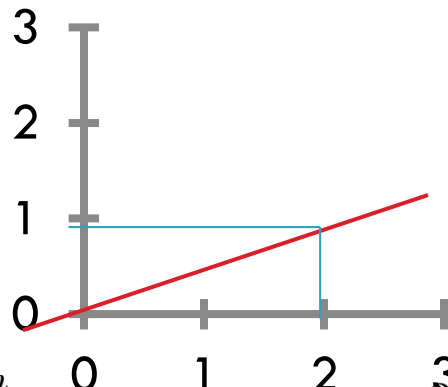
$$J(\theta_0, \theta_1) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2$$

Objetivo: minimize $J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$
 θ_0, θ_1

Simplificado

$$h_{\theta}(x) = \theta_1 x$$

$$\theta_1$$

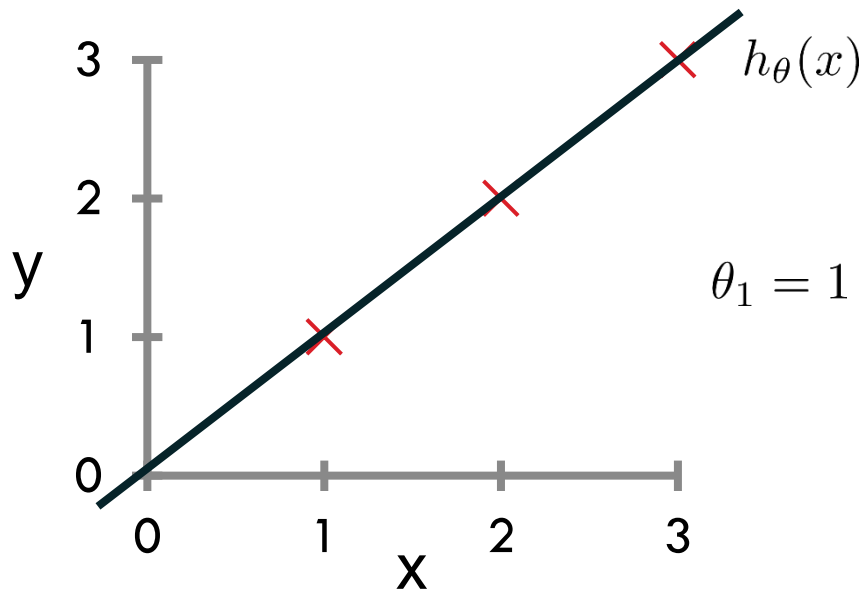


$$J(\theta_1) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2$$

minimize $J(\theta_1)$
 θ_1

$$h_{\theta}(x)$$

para θ_1 fixo



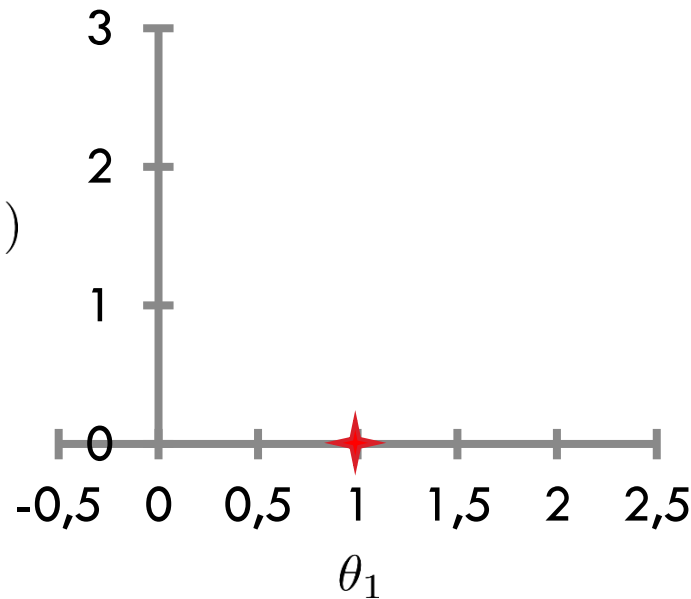
$$J(\theta_1) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m (\theta_1(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2 = (0^2 + 0^2 + 0^2) = 0^2$$

$$J(\theta_1)$$

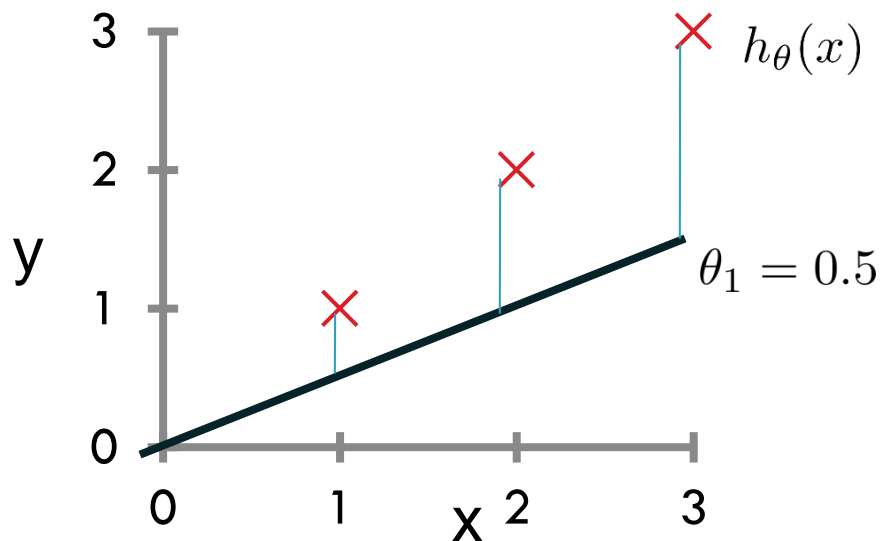
(função do parâmetro θ_1)

$J(\theta_1)$



$$h_{\theta}(x)$$

para θ_1 fixo

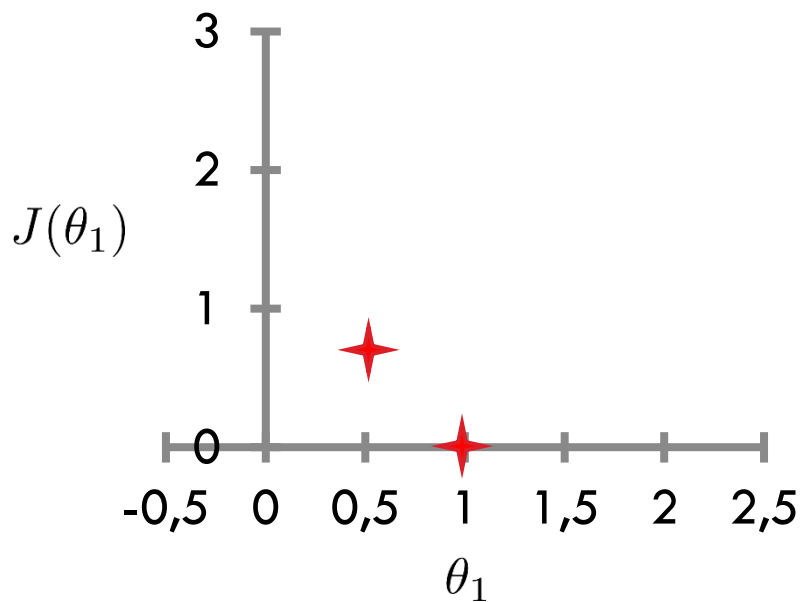


$$J(0,5) = \frac{1}{2m} [(0,5 - 1)^2 + (1 - 2)^2 + (1,5 - 3)^2]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2 \times 3} (3,5) = \frac{3,5}{6} \approx 0,68$$

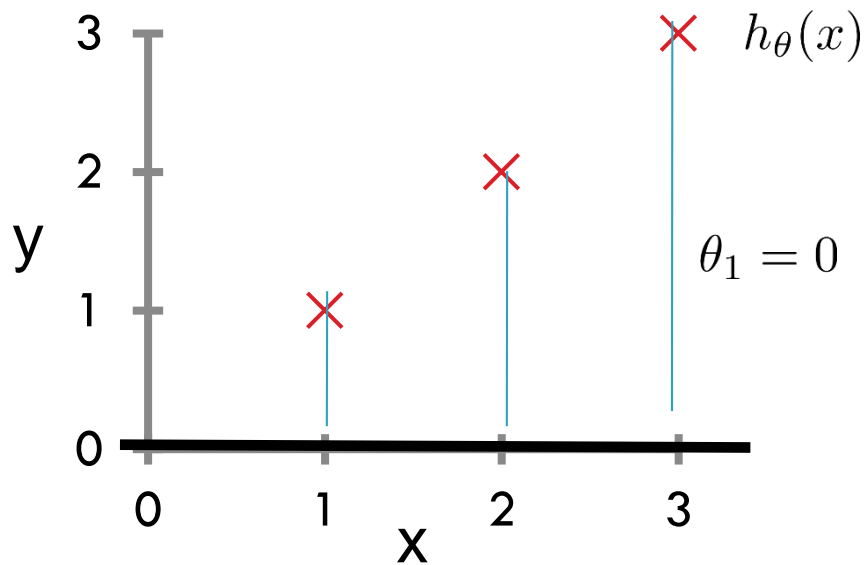
$$J(\theta_1)$$

(função do parâmetro θ_1)



$$h_{\theta}(x)$$

para θ_1 fixo

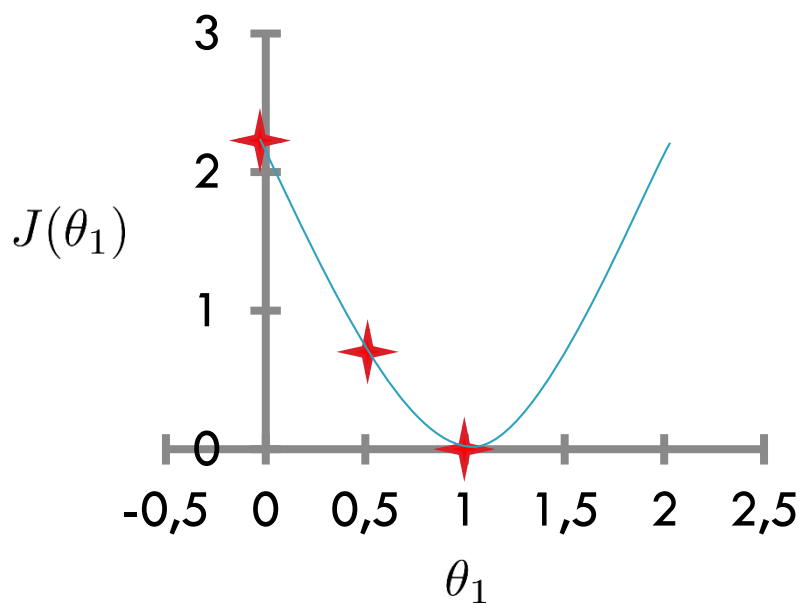


$$J(0) = \frac{1}{2m} [1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2 \times 3} (14) \approx 2,3$$

$$J(\theta_1)$$

(função do parâmetro θ_1)



Hipótese: $h_{\theta}(x) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x$

Parâmetros: θ_0, θ_1

Função Custo: $J(\theta_0, \theta_1) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2$

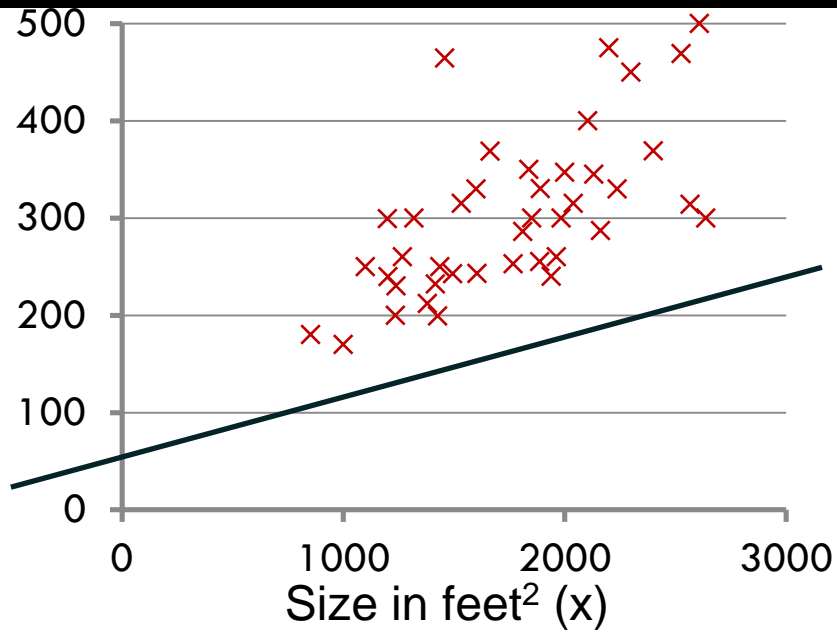
Objetivo: $\underset{\theta_0, \theta_1}{\text{minimize}} J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$

$$h_{\theta}(x)$$

Para θ_0, θ_1 fixos

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Price (\$)
in 1000's

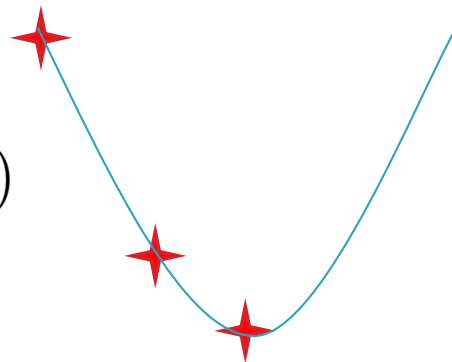


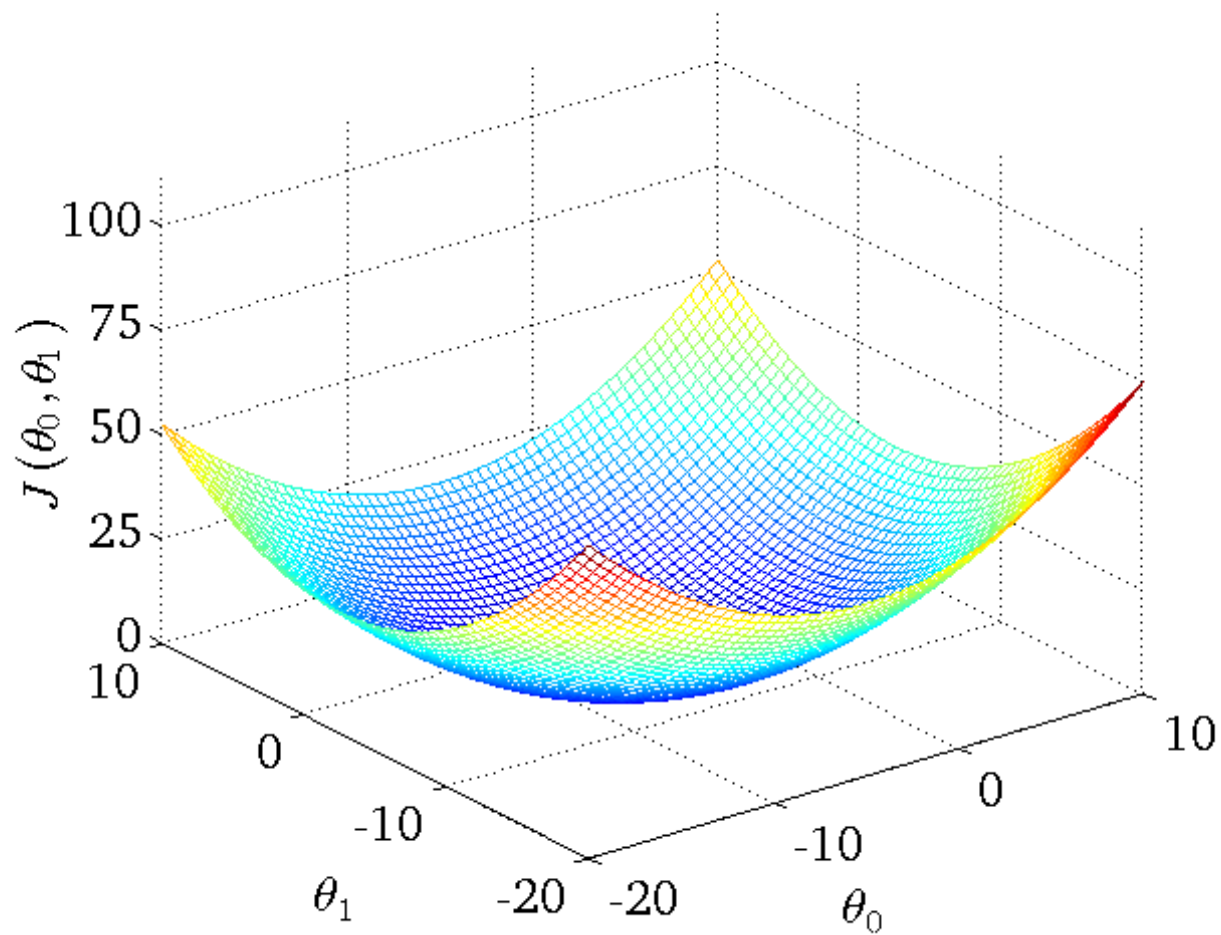
$$h_{\theta}(x) = 50 + 0.06x$$

$$J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$$

(função dos parâmetros θ_0, θ_1)

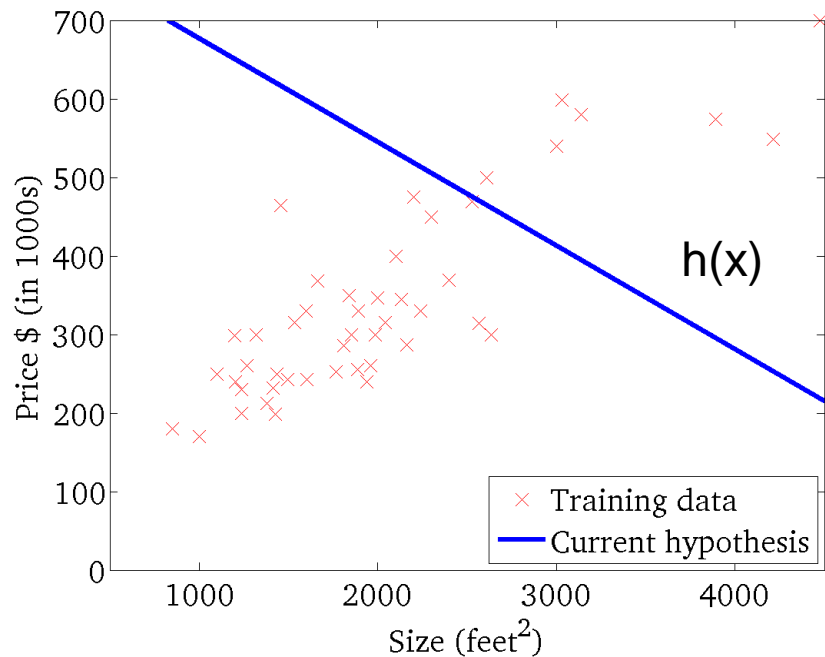
$$J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$$





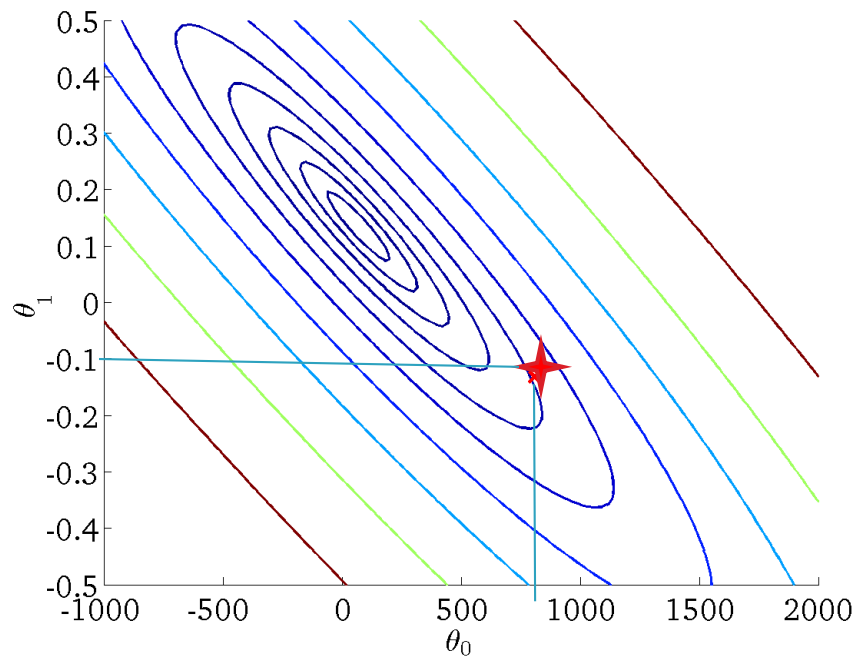
$$h_{\theta}(x)$$

Para θ_0, θ_1 fixos



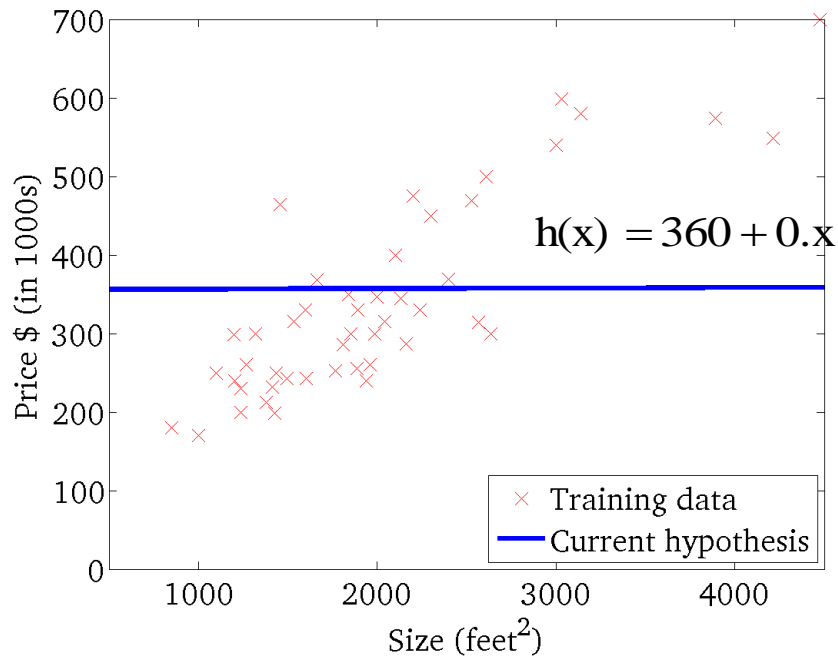
$$J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$$

(função dos parâmetros θ_0, θ_1)



$$h_{\theta}(x)$$

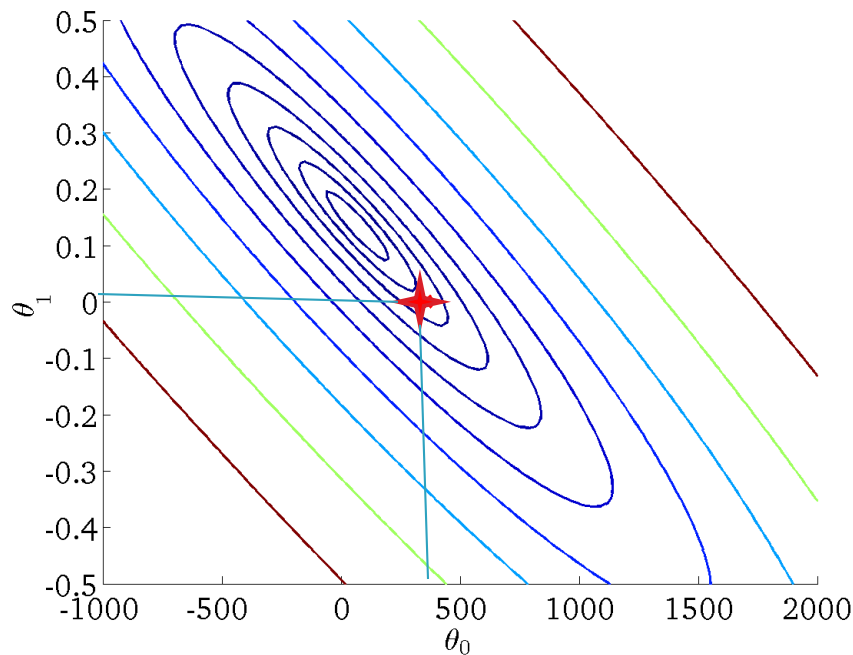
Para θ_0, θ_1 fixos



$$\theta_0 = 360 \quad \theta_1 = 0$$

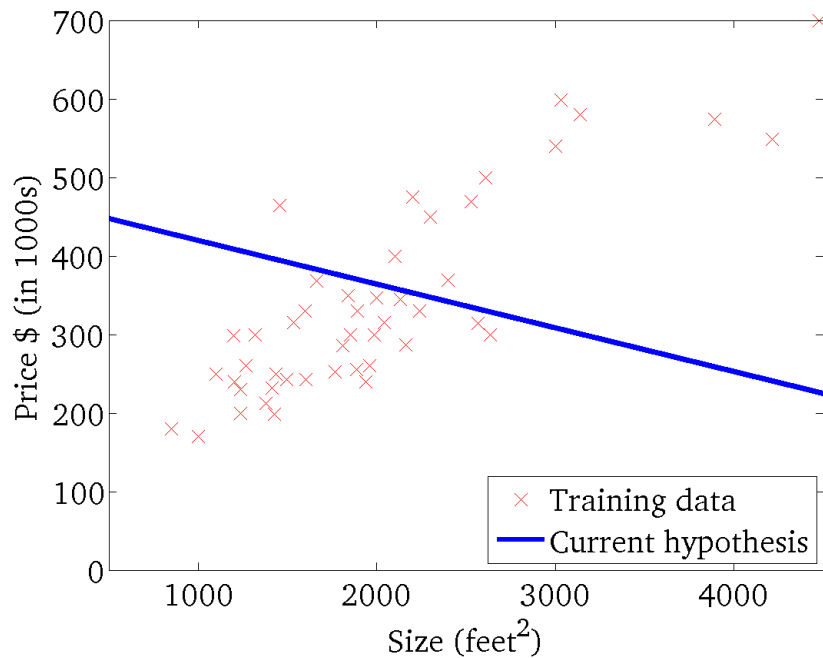
$$J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$$

(função dos parâmetros θ_0, θ_1)



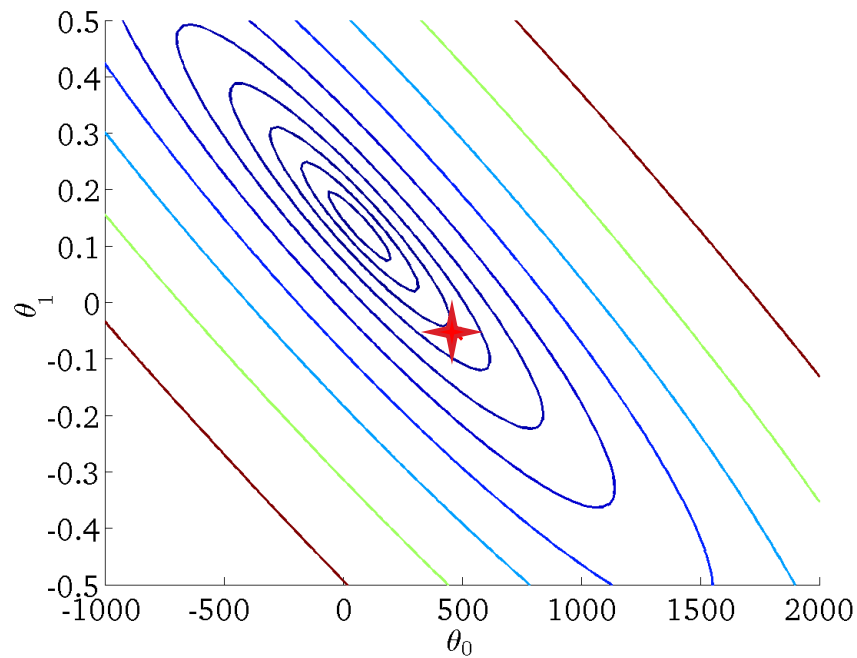
$$h_{\theta}(x)$$

Para θ_0, θ_1 fixos



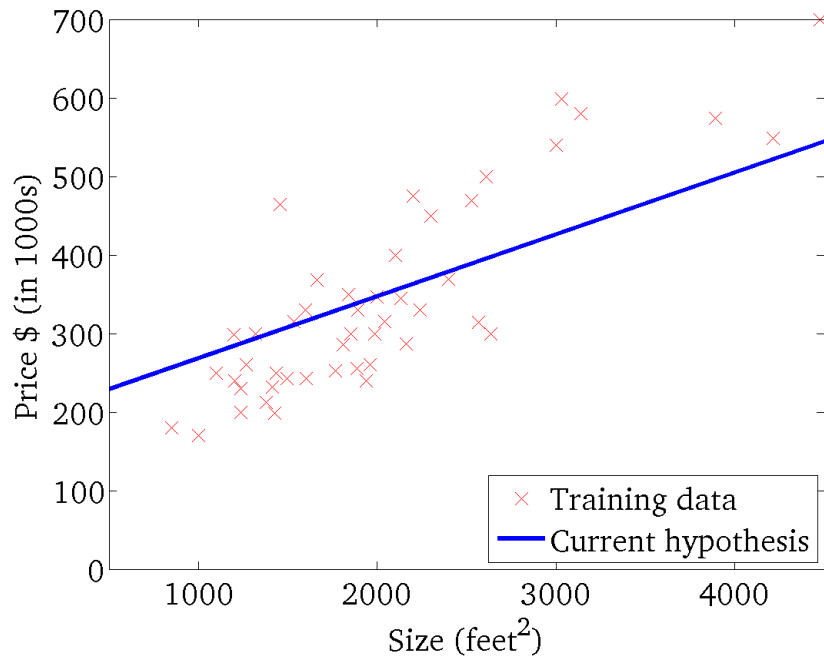
$$J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$$

(função dos parâmetros θ_0, θ_1)



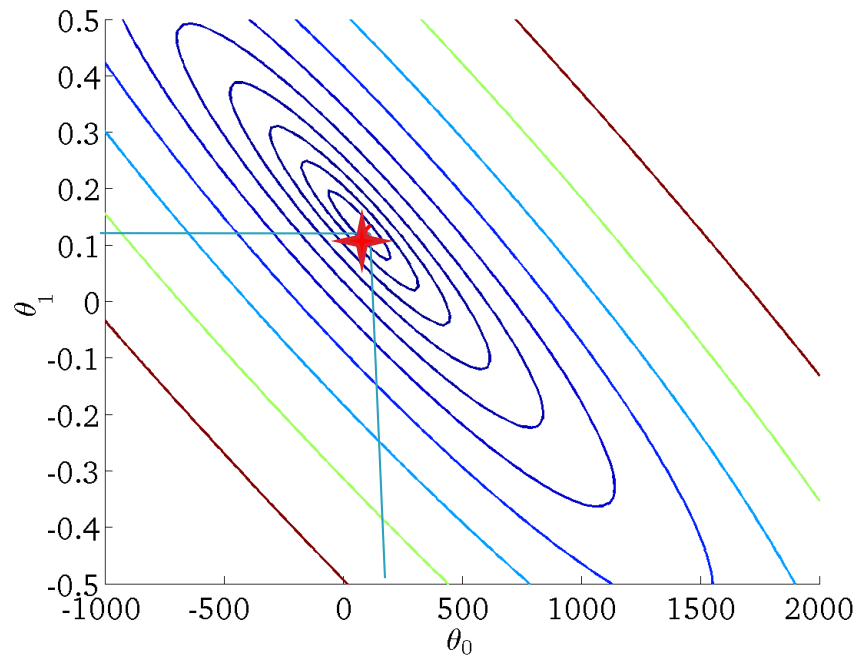
$$h_{\theta}(x)$$

Para θ_0, θ_1 fixos



$$J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$$

(função dos parâmetros θ_0, θ_1)



Regressão Linear com uma variável

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Gradiente descendente

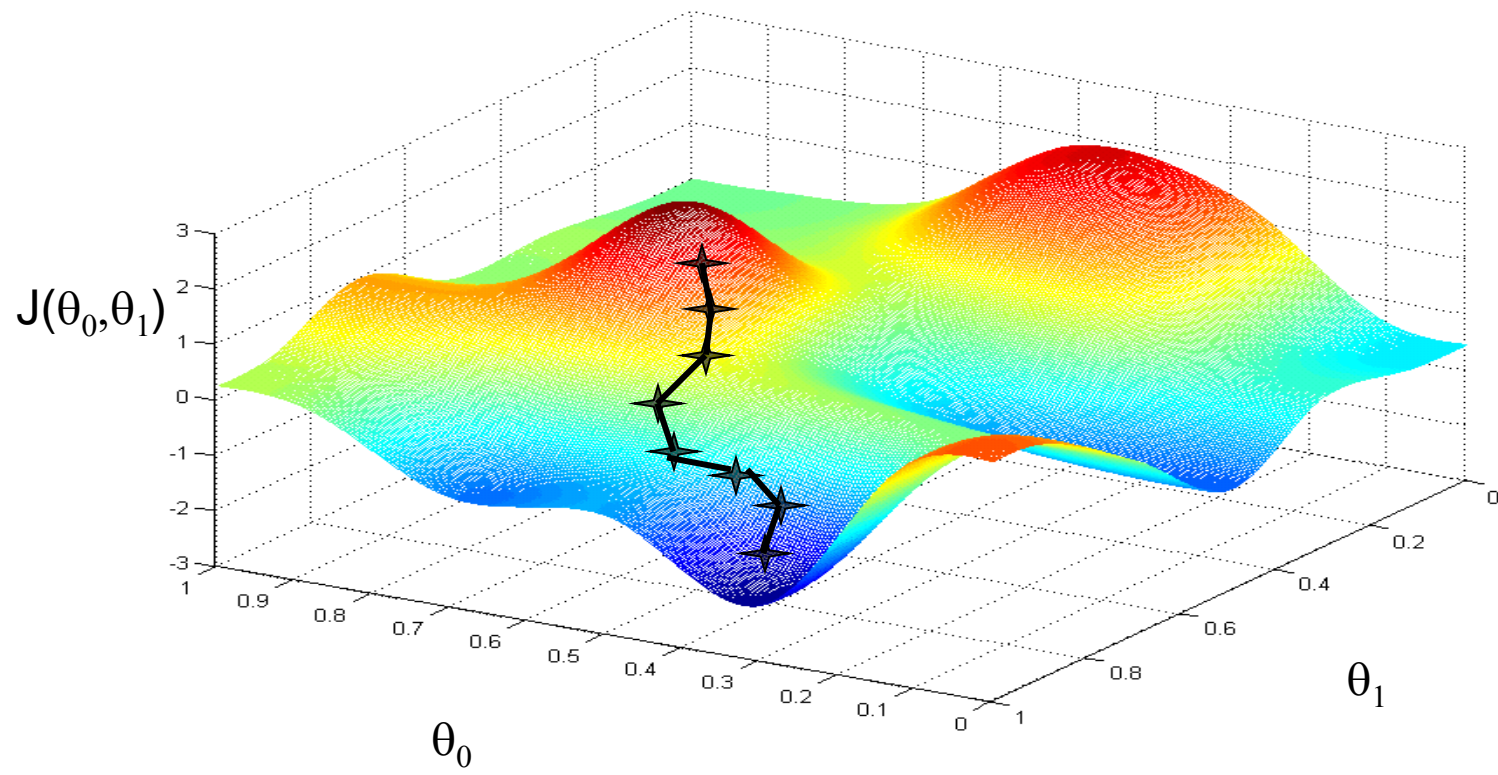
Tem alguma função $J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$

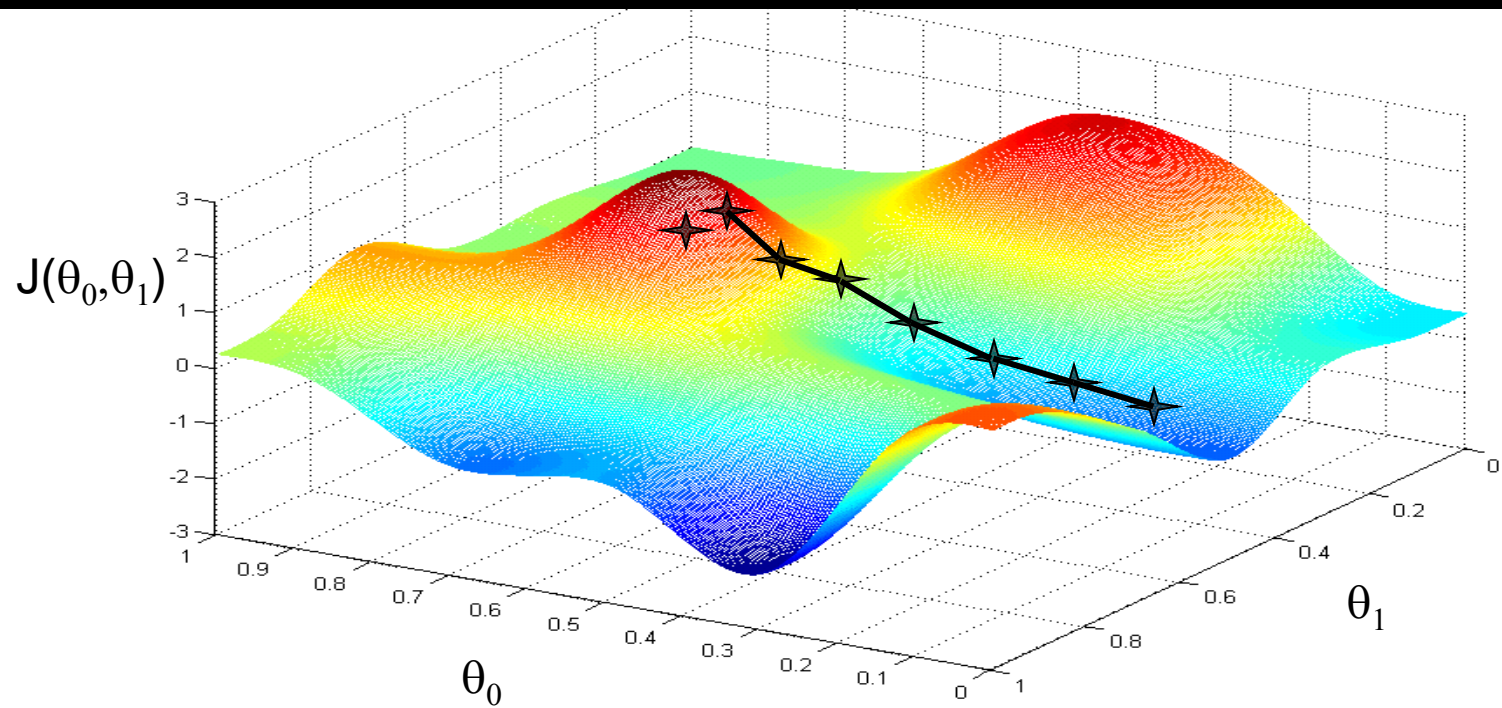
Que $\min_{\theta_0, \theta_1} J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$

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Outline:

- Comece com algum valor de θ_0, θ_1
- Mude os valores de θ_0, θ_1 de forma a reduzir $J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$ até chegar no valor mínimo





Algoritmo: Gradiente Descendente

repeat until convergence {
 $\theta_j := \theta_j - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$ (for $j = 0$ and $j = 1$)
 } $\alpha \rightarrow$ *Taxa de aprendizagem*

Correto: Atualização Simultânea

```
temp0 :=  $\theta_0 - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_0} J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$ 
temp1 :=  $\theta_1 - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_1} J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$ 
 $\theta_0 :=$  temp0
 $\theta_1 :=$  temp1
```

Incorreto:

```
temp0 :=  $\theta_0 - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_0} J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$ 
 $\theta_0 :=$  temp0
temp1 :=  $\theta_1 - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_1} J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$ 
 $\theta_1 :=$  temp1
```

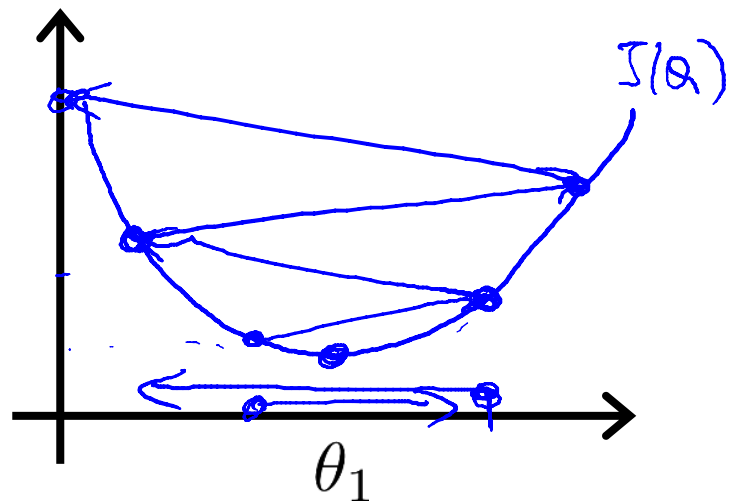
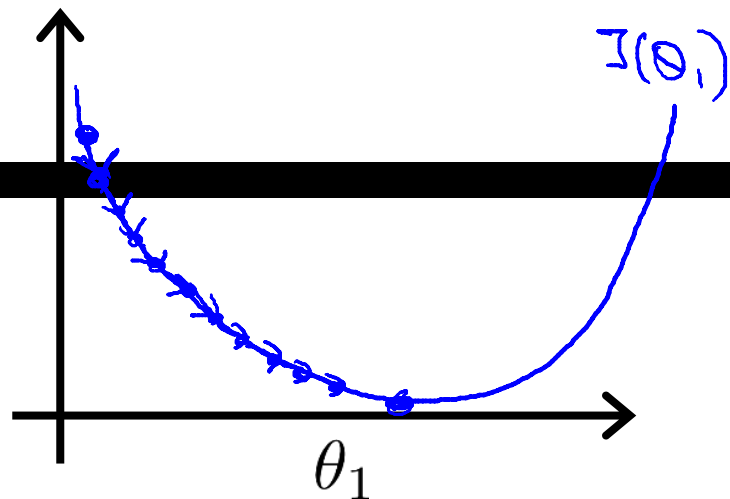
$$\begin{aligned} &\text{repeat until convergence } \{ \\ &\quad \theta_j := \theta_j - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} J(\theta_0, \theta_1) \quad (\text{simultaneously update} \\ &\quad \quad \quad j = 0 \text{ and } j = 1) \\ &\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\underset{\theta_1}{\text{minimize}} \mathcal{J}(\theta_1)$$

$$\theta_1 := \theta_1 - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_1} J(\theta_1)$$

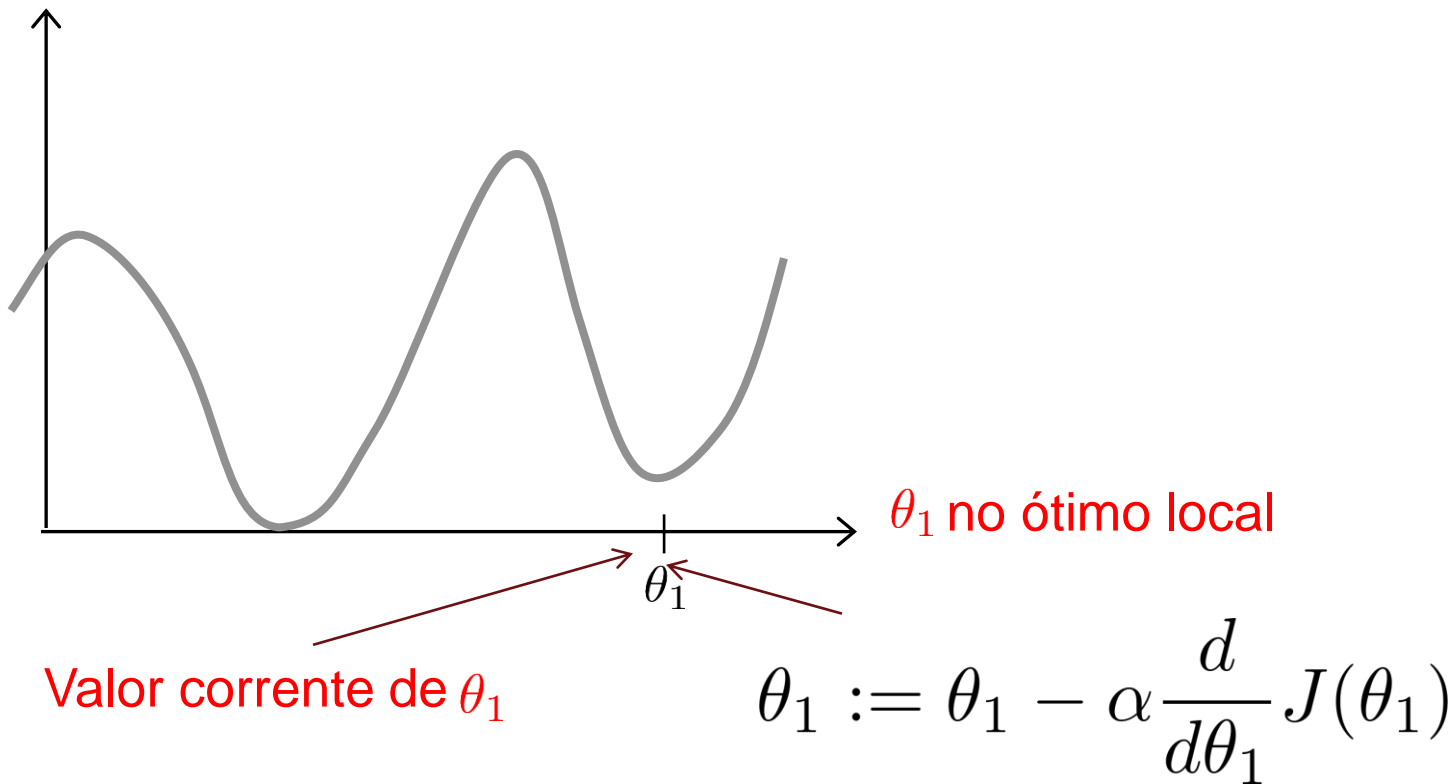
Se α é muito pequeno, o gradiente descendente pode ser muito lento.

Se α é muito grande, o gradiente descendente pode ultrapassar o mínimo. Ele, também, poderia não convergir ou, até mesmo, divergir.



O que acontece se inicializarmos em um mínimo local

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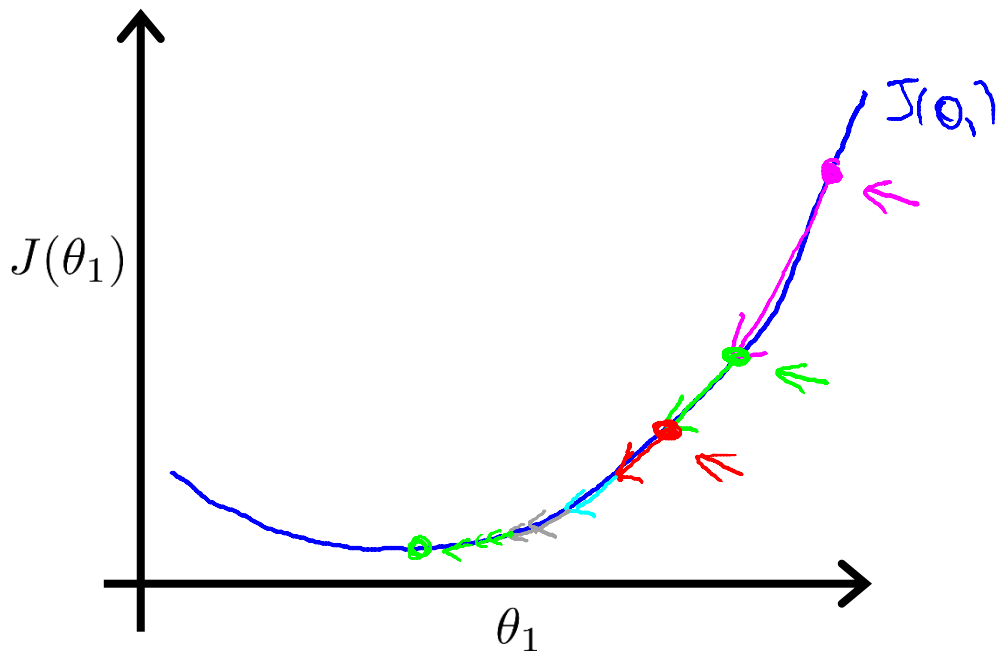


Gradiente descendente pode convergir para um mínimo local mesmo com uma taxa de aprendizado (α) fixa

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$$\theta_1 := \theta_1 - \alpha \frac{d}{d\theta_1} J(\theta_1)$$

Quando se aproxima do mínimo local, o gradiente descendente automaticamente conduzirá a steps menores. Assim, não é necessário diminuir o valor de α ao longo do tempo.



Regressão Linear com uma variável

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Gradiente descendente para
regressão linear

repeat until convergence {

$$\theta_j := \theta_j - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$$

 (for $j = 1$ and $j = 0$)
 }

$$h_{\theta}(x) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x$$

$$J(\theta_0, \theta_1) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} J(\theta_0, \theta_1) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2 \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m (\theta_0 + \theta_1 x^{(i)} - y^{(i)})^2\end{aligned}$$

$$j = 0 : \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_0} J(\theta_0, \theta_1) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})$$

$$j = 1 : \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_1} J(\theta_0, \theta_1) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) x^{(i)}$$

Algoritmo Gradiente descendente

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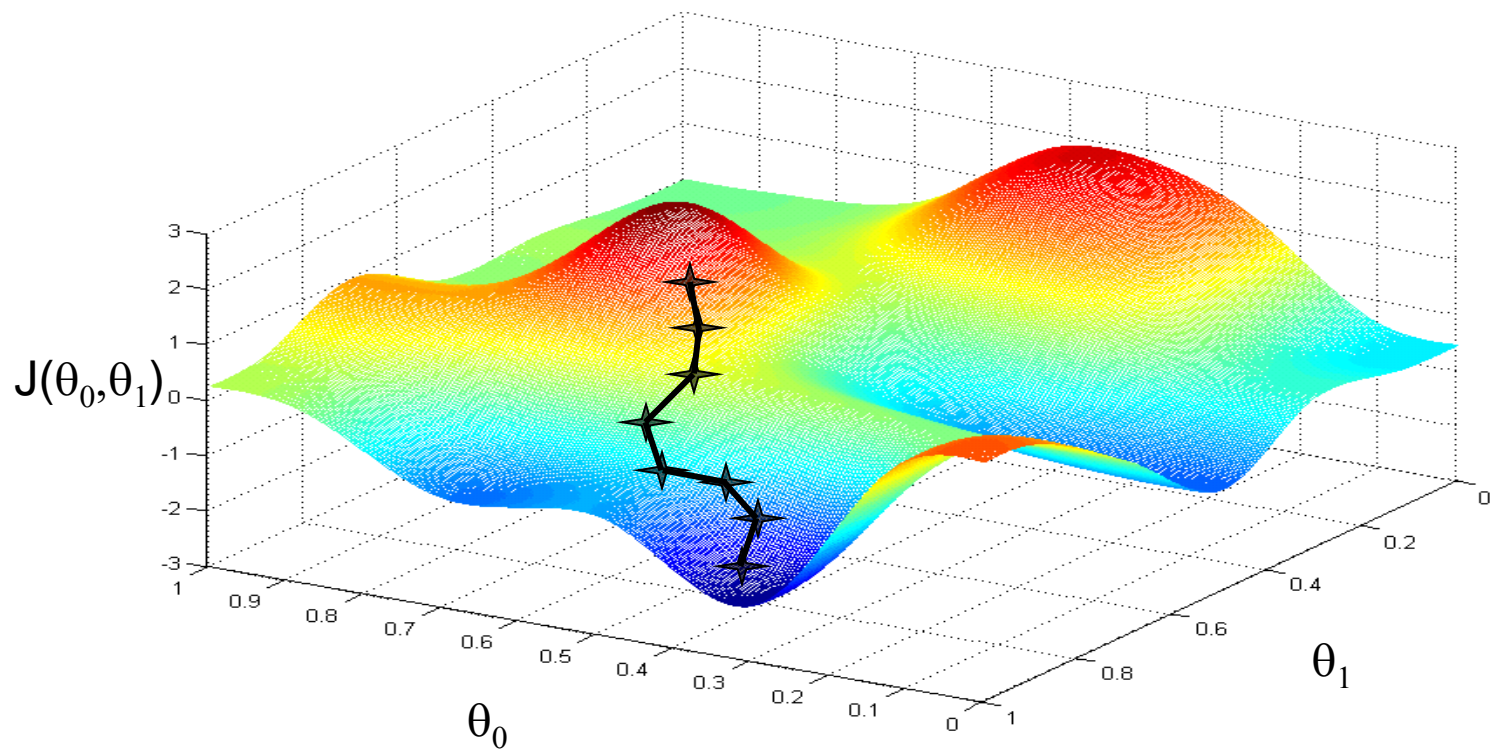
repeat until convergence {

$$\theta_0 := \theta_0 - \alpha \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})$$

$$\theta_1 := \theta_1 - \alpha \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) \cdot x^{(i)}$$

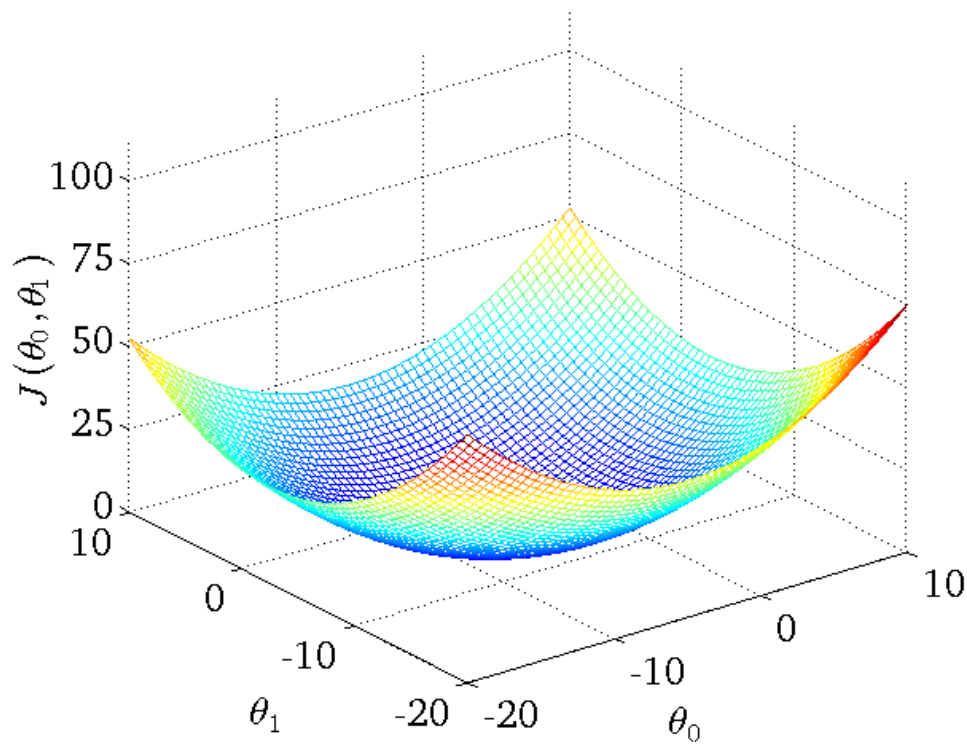
}

Atualize
 θ_0 e θ_1
simultaneamente



Função Convexa

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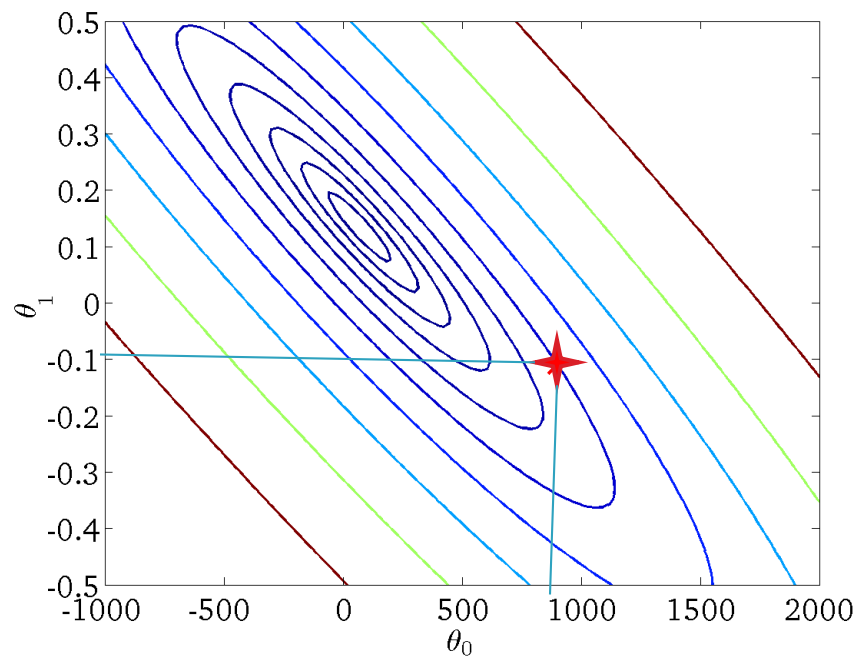
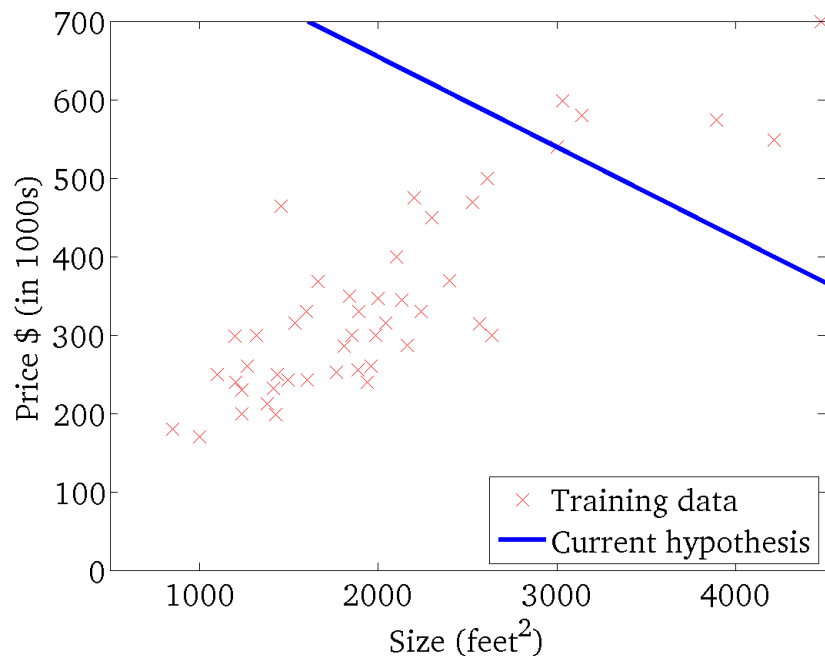
$$h_{\theta}(x)$$

(para θ_0, θ_1 fixos)

$$J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$$

(função custo em função de θ_0, θ_1)

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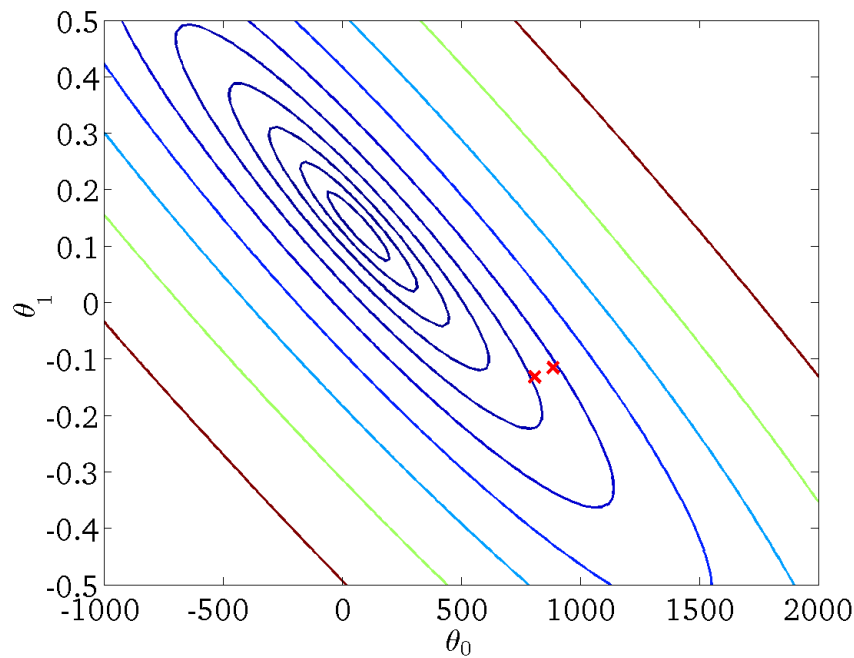
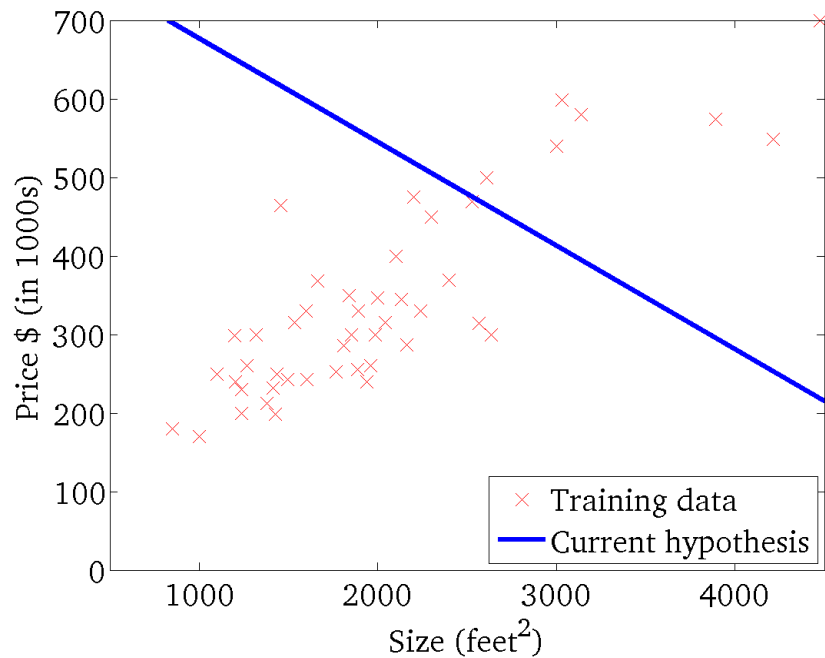
$$h_{\theta}(x)$$

(para θ_0, θ_1 fixos)

$$J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$$

(função custo em função de θ_0, θ_1)

38



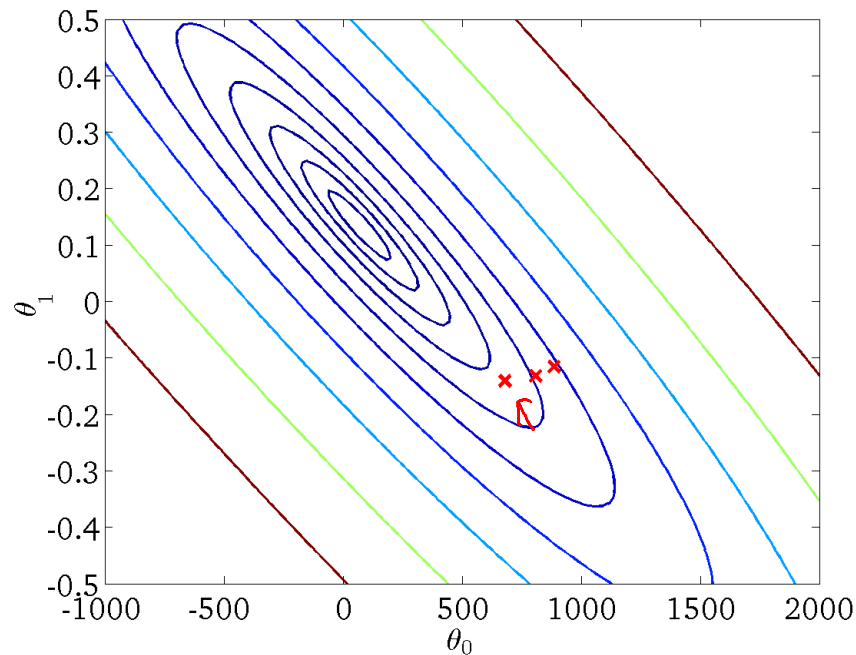
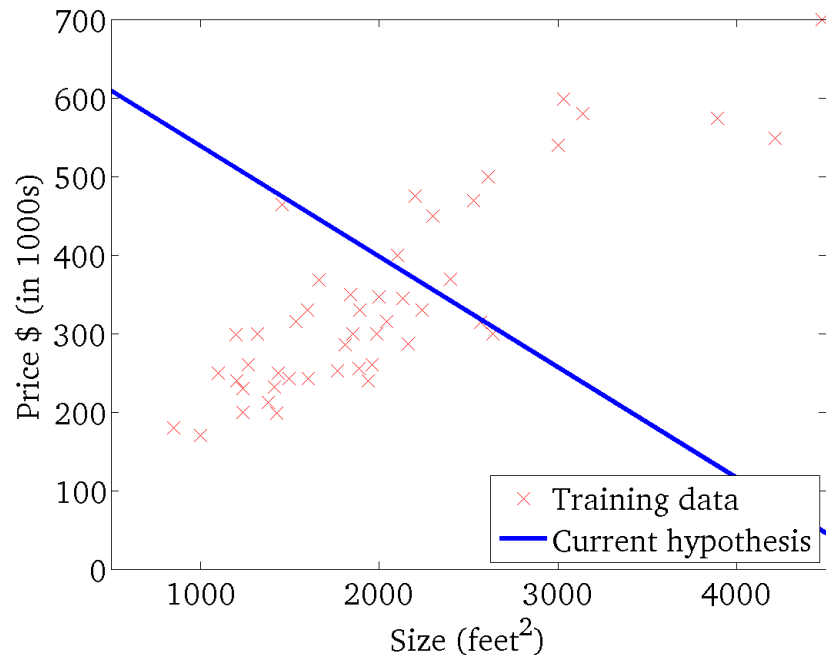
$$h_{\theta}(x)$$

(para θ_0, θ_1 fixos)

$$J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$$

(função custo em função de θ_0, θ_1)

39



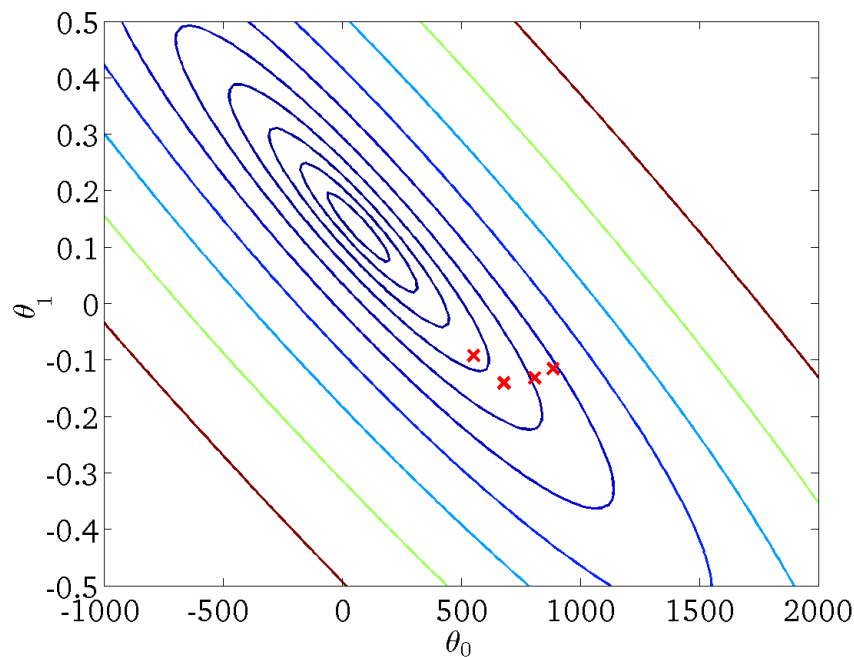
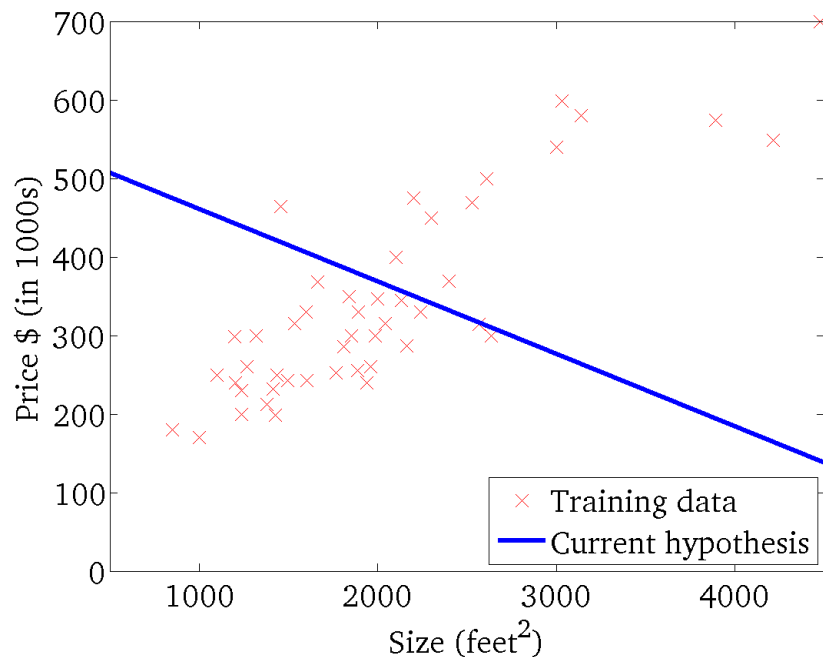
$$h_{\theta}(x)$$

(para θ_0, θ_1 fixos)

$$J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$$

(função custo em função de θ_0, θ_1)

40



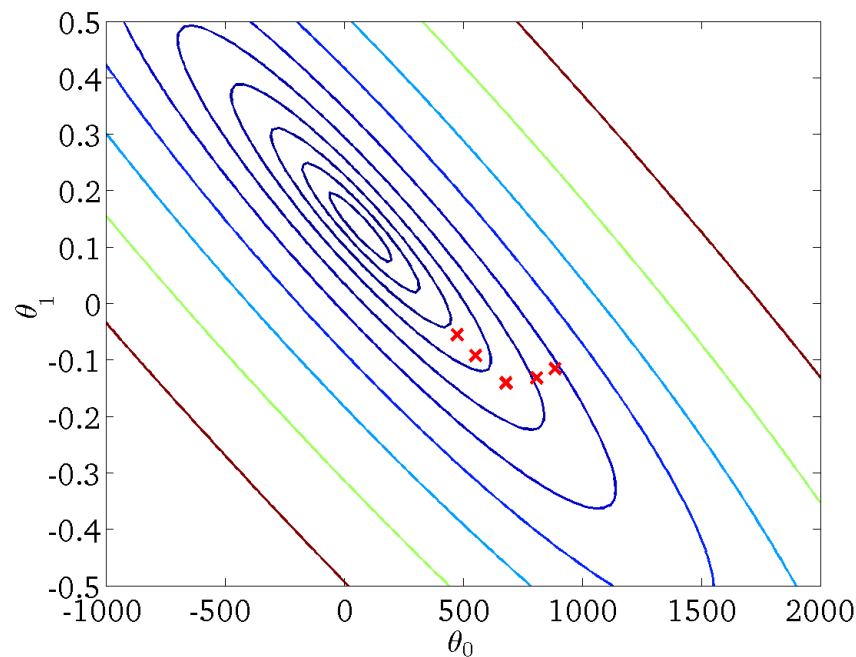
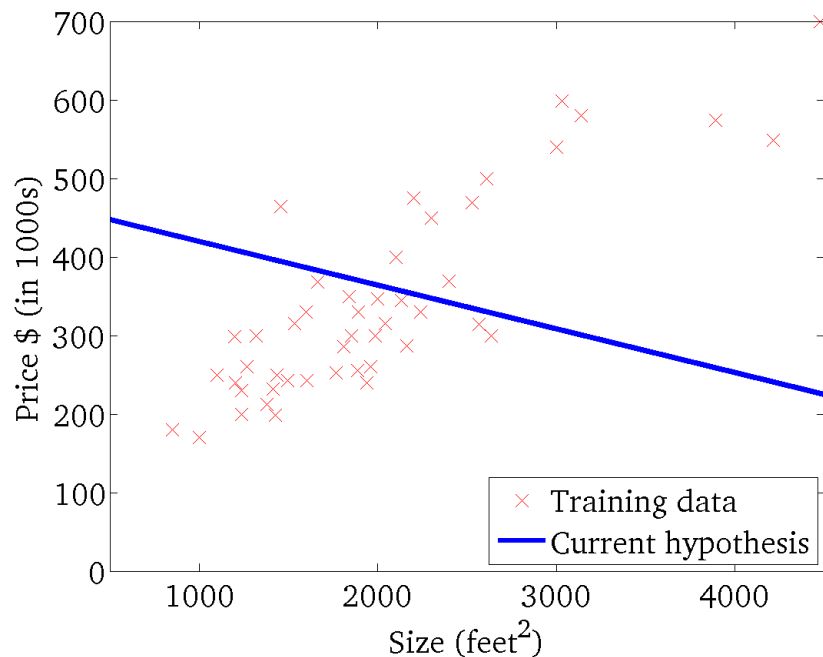
$$h_{\theta}(x)$$

(para θ_0, θ_1 fixos)

$$J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$$

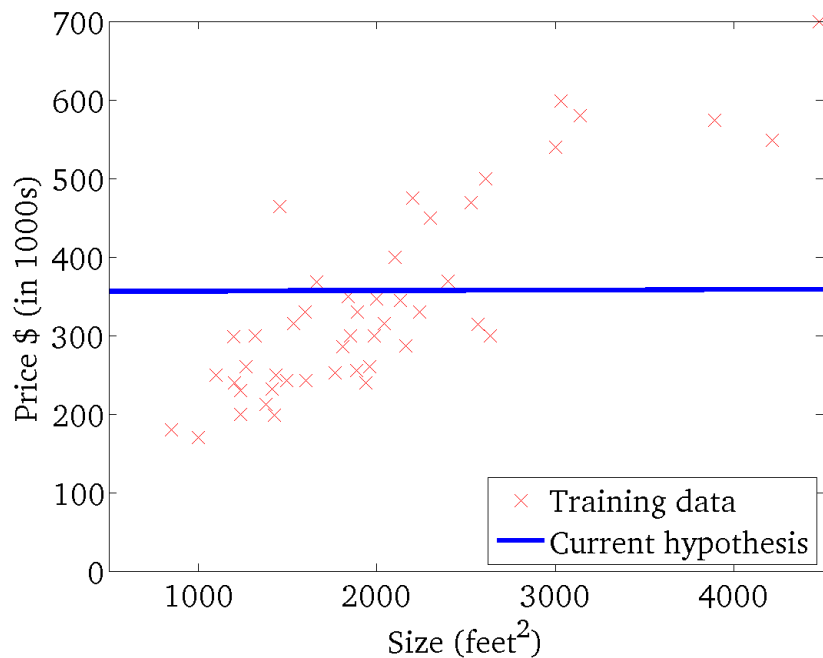
(função custo em função de θ_0, θ_1)

41



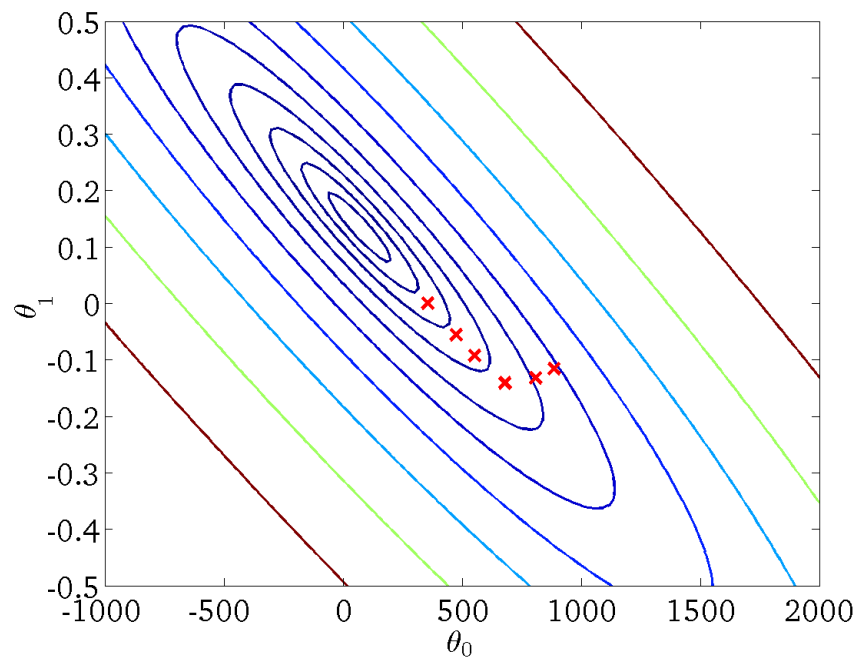
$$h_{\theta}(x)$$

(para θ_0, θ_1 fixos)



$$J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$$

(função custo em função de θ_0, θ_1)



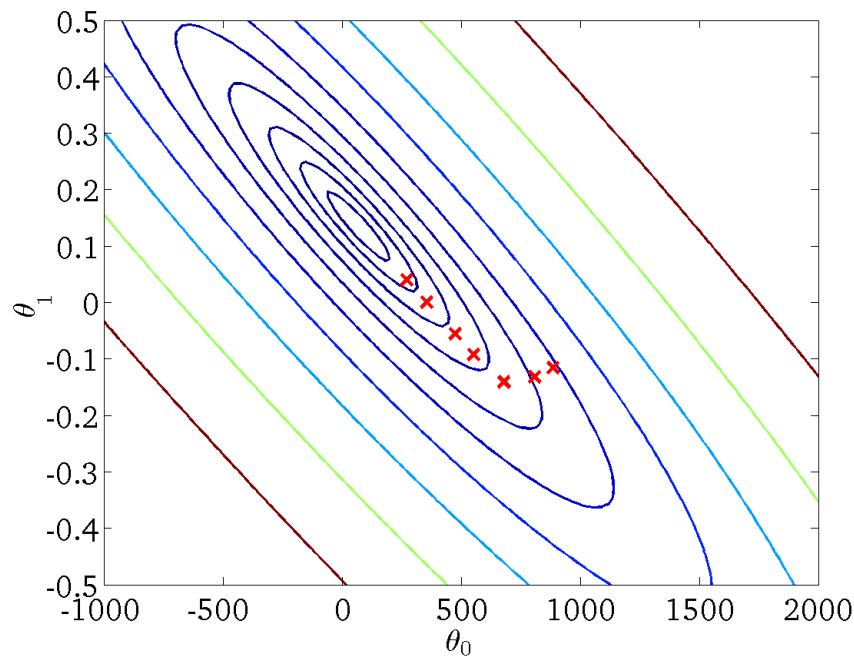
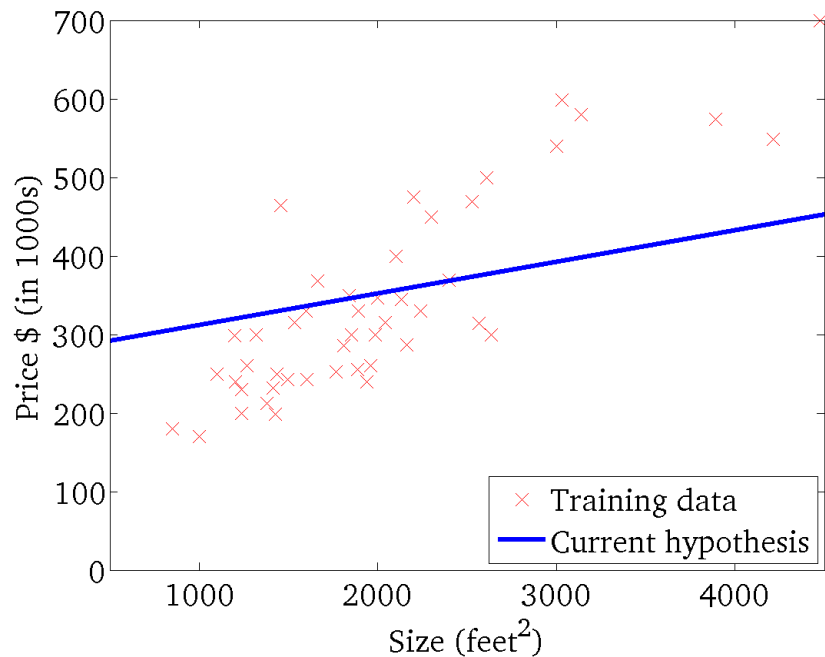
$$h_{\theta}(x)$$

(para θ_0, θ_1 fixos)

$$J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$$

(função custo em função de θ_0, θ_1)

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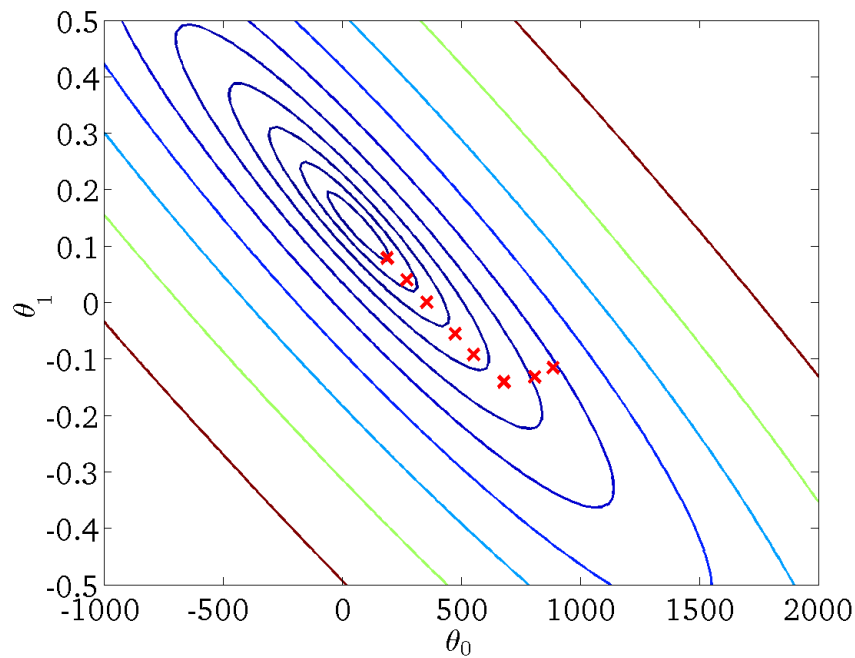
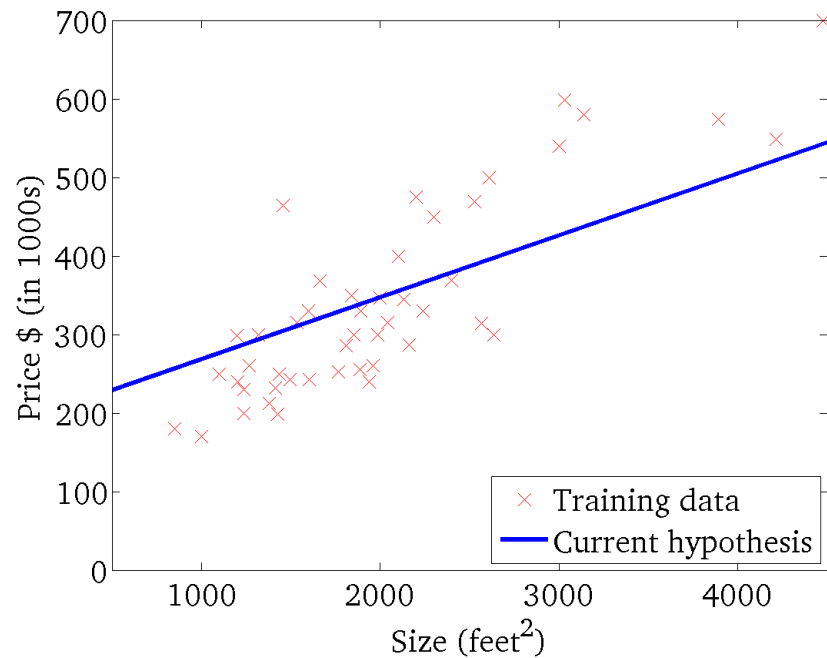
$$h_{\theta}(x)$$

(para θ_0, θ_1 fixos)

$$J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$$

(função custo em função de θ_0, θ_1)

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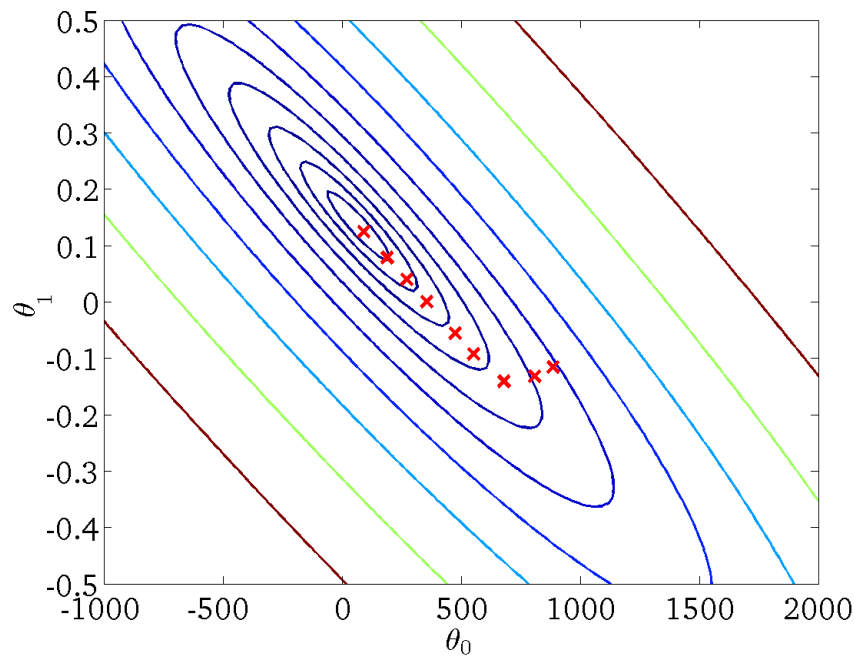
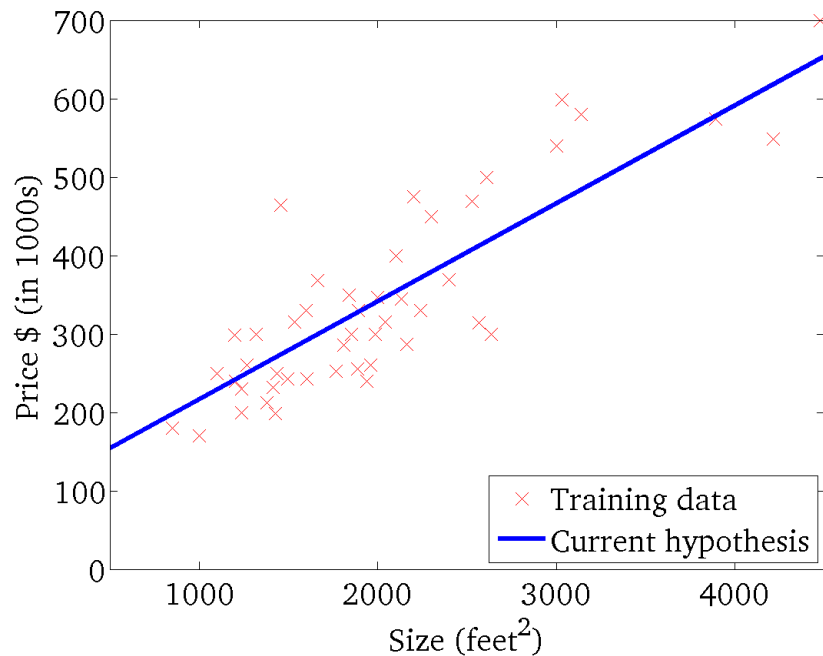
$$h_{\theta}(x)$$

(para θ_0, θ_1 fixos)

$$J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$$

(função custo em função de θ_0, θ_1)

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Gradiente Descendente – Treinamento “Batch”

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“Batch”: Em cada passo ou época do gradiente descendente use todos os exemplos de treinamento