LINEAR REGRESSION

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1 Problems

1.1 Biến đổi lại linear regression trên lớp ra latex, từ $t = y(x, w) + noise \Rightarrow w = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T t$

Solution

Suppose that the observations are drawn independently from a Gaussian distribution

$$t = y(x, w) + N(0, \sigma^2) = N(y(x, w), \sigma^2)$$

With $\beta^{-1} = \frac{1}{\sigma^2}$

$$p(t|x, w, \beta) = \prod_{n=1}^{N} N(t_n|y(x_n, w), \beta^{-1})$$

It is convenient to maximize the logarithm of the likelihood function:

$$\begin{aligned}
logp(t|x, w, \beta) &= \sum_{n=1}^{N} log(N(t_n|y(x_n, w), \beta^{-1})) \\
&= \sum_{n=1}^{N} log(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\beta^{-1}}} e^{\frac{-(t_n - y(x_n, w))^2 \beta}{2}}) \\
&= \sum_{n=1}^{N} (\frac{-1}{2} log(2\pi\beta^{-1}) - (t_n - y(x_n, w))^2 - \frac{\beta}{2}) \\
&= -\sum_{n=1}^{N} (t_n - y(x_n - w))^2
\end{aligned}$$

Minimize $\sum_{n=1}^{N} (t_n - y(x_n - w))^2$

Set: $L = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} (t_n - y(x_n - w))^2$

with $\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 \\ 2 & x_2 \\ 3 & x_3 \\ ... & ... \\ 1 & x_n \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{w} = \begin{pmatrix} w_0 \\ w_1 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{y} = \begin{pmatrix} y_0 \\ y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ ... \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} w_1x_1 + w_0 \\ w_1x_2 + w_0 \\ w_1x_3 + w_0 \\ ... \\ w_1x_n + w_0 \end{pmatrix} =$
xw

$\mathbf{t} - \mathbf{y} = \begin{pmatrix} t_1 - y_1 \\ t_2 - y_2 \\ t_3 - y_3 \\ ... \\ t_n - y_n \end{pmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow$||t - xw||$^2 = (t_1 - y_1)^2 + ... + (t_n - y_n)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{N}(t_i - y_i)^2 = L$

$\Rightarrow L = ||t - y||_2^2 = ||t - xw||_2^2$

$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial(L)}{\partial(w)} = 2X^T(t - Xw) = 0$

$\Rightarrow X^Tt = X^TXw(X^TXisinvertable)$

$\Rightarrow w = (X^TX)^{-1}X^Tt$

1.2 Proof that X^TX invertible when X full rank.

Solution

The key observation is that for $v \in R^m, Xv = 0$ if and only if $X^TXv = 0$. For the non-trivial implication if $X^TXv = 0$ then $v^TX^TXv = 0$ that is $(Xv)^TXv = 0$ which implies that $Xv = 0$

If the rank of X is m, this mean that X is independent. So by the observation, X^TX is independent, which makes it invertable (as it is square)

2 Coding

2.1 Viết code numpy, tìm model linear regression cho bai toán dữ đoán giá nhà, với dataset `https://github.com/nttuan8/DL_Tutorial/blob/master/L1/data_linear.csv`

2.1.1 Vẽ model dự đoán (đường thẳng) và dữ liệu (point - scatter).

2.1.2 Dự đoán giá các căn nhà có diện tích 50, 100, 150.

2.2 Viết code numpy, tìm model linear regression cho bai toán dữ đoán giá nhà với dataset `https://www.kaggle.com/prasadperera/the-boston-housing-dataset`

Solution

https://github.com/dchatca/Machine-Learning-1-Homework/blob/main/ML_HW3_Linear_Regression.ipynb