

# Multiple features (Variables)

$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$x_4$	$y$
$\sim$	$\sim$	$\sim$	$\sim$	$\sim$
$\sim$	$\sim$	$\sim$	$\sim$	$\sim$
:	:	:	:	:
$\sim$	$\sim$	$\sim$	$\sim$	$\sim$

$\brace{m}$

$n = \# \text{ of features } (\uparrow: n=4)$

$x^{(i)}$  = input of  $i^{\text{th}}$  training ex. (인덱스)

$x_j^{(i)}$  = value of feature  $j$  in  $i^{\text{th}}$  training ex.

$\downarrow$

$x_4^{(2)}$

hypothesis:  $h_{\theta}(x) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2 + \theta_3 x_3 + \theta_4 x_4 \dots \theta_n x_n$

$$= [\theta_0 \ \theta_1 \dots \theta_n] \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \theta^T \cdot \underbrace{x}_{\text{ }} \quad //$$

$(x_0 = 1)$

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

Gradient Descent ( $n \geq 1$ ):

Repeat {

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

$\downarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} J(\theta)$

} Simultaneously Update  $\theta_j$  for  $j=0, \dots, n$

# Feature Scaling 특징 스케일링 (전처리)

ex.  $x_1 = \text{size (0-2000 feet}^2)$  스케일이 크지 않으면

$x_2 = \# \text{ of bedrooms (1-5)}$  경사하강이 오래 걸림



$$x_1 = \frac{\text{size}}{2000}, x_2 = \frac{\#}{5}$$

원이 가까운 등고선: minimum

접근 빠름

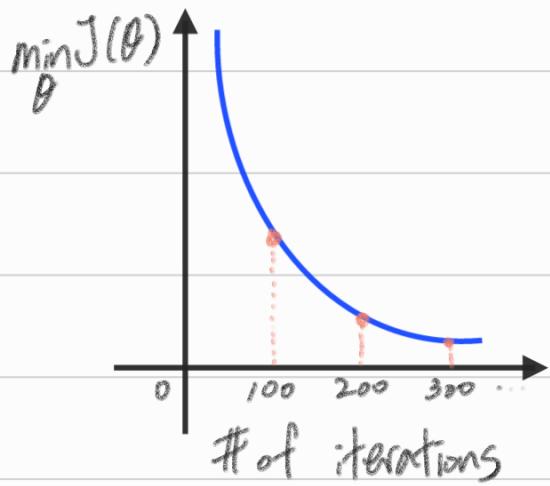
일반적으로,  $-1 \leq x_i \leq 1$  range로 scaling 함!

Mean normalization: Replace  $x_i$  with  $\frac{x_i - \mu_i}{s_i}$  and

$$\text{divide it by } \frac{s_i}{\text{(max-min)}}$$

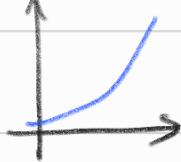
$$x_i := \frac{x_i - \mu_i}{s_i}$$

Making sure gradient descent is working correctly

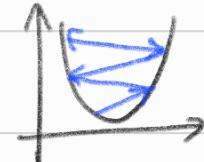


$J(\theta)$  should decrease after every iteration  
 $\Rightarrow$  이를 확인하려면  
 (초)차례 그려보는 게 핵심

$\alpha$ 가 큰 경우,  
learning rate



이런 과정으로 나올 수도



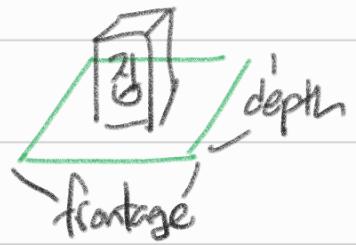
즉, if  $\alpha$  is too small: slow convergence

if  $\alpha$  is too large:  $J(\theta)$  may not decrease;  
may not converge

## Features and Polynomial Regression

ex. Housing prices prediction

$$h_{\theta}(x) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 \times \text{frontage} + \theta_2 \times \text{depth}$$



new feature "Area" 만들면,

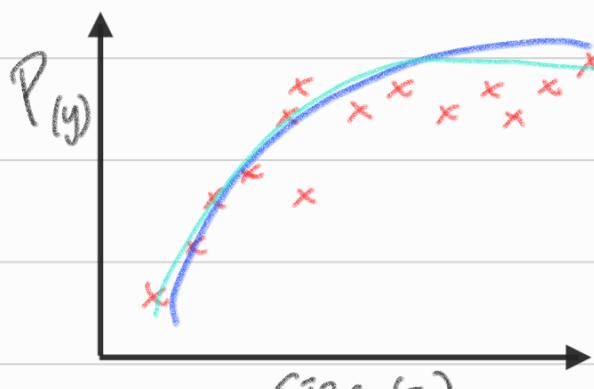
$$\text{Area} = x = x_1 \times x_2$$

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

\* 곱이 곤대로 주어진 feature 쓰는 것보다는

때로는 새로운 feature로 더 나은 모델을 정의

## Polynomial Regression 다항회귀



3차원

$$\Rightarrow h_{\theta}(x) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2 + \theta_3 x_3$$

$$x_1 = \text{size}$$

$$x_2 = \text{size}^2$$

$$x_3 = \text{size}^3$$

(feature)

Scaling

증폭

집값과 크기는 비례, 2차식으로는 회귀 불가