

Amostra de exemplo:

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} \in M_{n \times 1}(\mathbb{R})$$

MODELO: família de funções parametrizadas

$$\hat{y} = h_{\theta}(x)$$

FUNÇÃO DE ERRO: serve para julgar a qualidade de  $h_{\theta}(x)$  como preditor

exemplo:

$$MSE = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (\hat{y}^{(i)} - y^{(i)})^2$$

y predito da i-ésima amostra de treino

y real da i-ésima amostra de treino

UM PROBLEMA DE MACHINE LEARNING REQUER:

- i) os dados
- ii) o modelo
- iii) a função de erro

MODELO LINEAR:

$$\hat{y} = h_{\theta}(x) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2 + \dots + \theta_n x_n$$

$$X_{\text{train}} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1^{(1)} & x_2^{(1)} & \dots & x_n^{(1)} \\ x_1^{(2)} & x_2^{(2)} & \dots & x_n^{(2)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_1^{(m)} & x_2^{(m)} & \dots & x_n^{(m)} \end{bmatrix} \quad y_{\text{train}} = \begin{bmatrix} y^{(1)} \\ y^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ y^{(m)} \end{bmatrix} \quad \theta = \begin{bmatrix} \theta_0 \\ \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \theta_n \end{bmatrix} \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

CONVERTENDO O MODELO P/ FORMA MATRICIAL

$$\hat{y} = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2 + \dots + \theta_n x_n$$

$$\hat{y} = \theta_0 \cdot \mathbf{1} + \theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2 + \dots + \theta_n x_n$$

ADOPTAR:

$$x^{(i)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ x_1^{(i)} \\ x_2^{(i)} \\ \vdots \\ x_n^{(i)} \end{bmatrix}$$

NESSA SITUAÇÃO:

$$\hat{y}^{(i)} = (x^{(i)})^T \cdot \theta$$

POIS:

$$(x^{(i)})^T \cdot \theta = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_1^{(i)} & x_2^{(i)} & \dots & x_n^{(i)} \end{bmatrix}}_{(x^{(i)})^T} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \theta_0 \\ \theta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \theta_n \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta_0 + \theta_1 x_1^{(i)} + \theta_2 x_2^{(i)} + \dots + \theta_n x_n^{(i)} = \hat{y}^{(i)}$$

COM ESTA EQUAÇÃO, PODEMOS:

$$\begin{bmatrix} y^{(1)} \\ y^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ y^{(m)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (x^{(1)})^T \\ (x^{(2)})^T \\ \vdots \\ (x^{(m)})^T \end{bmatrix} \cdot \theta \Rightarrow y = X\theta$$

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_1^{(1)} & \dots & x_n^{(1)} \\ 1 & x_1^{(2)} & \dots & x_n^{(2)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_1^{(m)} & \dots & x_n^{(m)} \end{bmatrix}$

MSE NA FORMA MATRICIAL:

$$MSE = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (\hat{y}^{(i)} - y^{(i)})^2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{m} (\hat{y} - y)^T (\hat{y} - y)$$

PROVANDO:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{m} (\hat{y} - y)^T (\hat{y} - y) &= \frac{1}{m} \begin{bmatrix} (\hat{y}^{(1)} - y^{(1)}) \\ (\hat{y}^{(2)} - y^{(2)}) \\ \vdots \\ (\hat{y}^{(m)} - y^{(m)}) \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} (\hat{y}^{(1)} - y^{(1)}) \\ (\hat{y}^{(2)} - y^{(2)}) \\ \vdots \\ (\hat{y}^{(m)} - y^{(m)}) \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (\hat{y}^{(i)} - y^{(i)})^2 \end{aligned}$$

EXPANDINDO:

$$MSE = \frac{1}{m} (\hat{y} - y)^T (\hat{y} - y)$$

$$= \frac{1}{m} (X\theta - y)^T (X\theta - y)$$

COMO:  $(A+B)^T = A^T + B^T$   
 $(AB)^T = B^T A^T$

$$= \frac{1}{m} (\theta^T X^T - y^T) (X\theta - y)$$

$$= \frac{1}{m} (\theta^T X^T X \theta - \theta^T X^T y - y^T X \theta + y^T y)$$

NOTE QUE  $\theta^T X^T y \in \mathbb{R}$  E  $y^T X \theta$  TAMBÉM

$$\Rightarrow \theta^T X^T y = y^T X \theta$$

LOGO:

$$MSE = \frac{1}{m} (\theta^T X^T X \theta - 2\theta^T X^T y + y^T y)$$

PARA ACHAR  $\theta$  ÓTIMO:

$$\frac{\partial MSE}{\partial \theta_0} = 0, \frac{\partial MSE}{\partial \theta_1} = 0, \dots, \frac{\partial MSE}{\partial \theta_n} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\nabla_{\theta} MSE = 0$$

$$\text{ASSIM: } MSE = \frac{1}{m} (\theta^T X^T X \theta - 2\theta^T X^T y + y^T y) \Rightarrow \nabla_{\theta} MSE = \frac{1}{m} (2X^T X \theta - 2X^T y) = 0 \Rightarrow 2X^T X \theta = 2X^T y$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$$

## Custo Computacional da Equação Normal:

$$\theta = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$$

i) CUSTO DE  $X^T X$ :

$$\begin{array}{c} \left[ X^T \right] \\ (n+1) \times m \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \left[ X \right] \\ m \times (n+1) \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} 0(m) & \dots & 0(m) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0(m) & \dots & 0(m) \end{array} \right] \\ \rightarrow \text{Transposta} \rightarrow O(n^2) \\ \rightarrow \text{Operações} \rightarrow O(m) \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{c} \left[ X^T \right] \\ (n+1) \times m \end{array}} \right\} O(n^2 m)$$

ii) CUSTO DE  $(\cdot)^{-1} \Rightarrow O(n^3)$

iii) CUSTO DE  $X^T y$

$$\begin{array}{c} \left[ X^T \right] \\ (n+1) \times m \end{array} \cdot \begin{array}{c} \left[ y \right] \\ m \times 1 \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \left[ \begin{array}{c} 0(m) \\ \vdots \\ 0(m) \end{array} \right] \\ \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{c} \left[ X^T \right] \\ (n+1) \times m \end{array}} \right\} O(nm)$$

iv) CUSTO DO PRODUTO FINAL  $\underbrace{(X^T X)^{-1}}_{(n+1) \times (n+1)} \underbrace{X^T y}_{(n+1) \times 1} \Rightarrow O(n^2)$

JUNTANDO TUDO:  $O(n^2 m + n^3)$