

$$\frac{\partial \sum_{i=1}^N \epsilon_i^2}{\partial \theta_j} = 2 \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - \underbrace{(x_i^0 \theta_0 + \dots + x_i^d \theta_d)}_{\hat{y}_i})(-x_i^j)$$

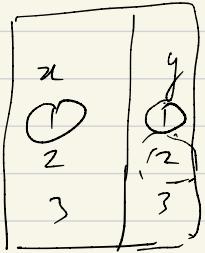
$$\text{For } j=0, x_i^{j=0} = 1 \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, N\}$$

$\sum_{i=1}^N \epsilon_i^2 \uparrow$  as # examples increases  $\Rightarrow$  Residual sum of squares (RSS)  
 or  
 sum of squared errors (SSE)  
 increase

Sol: Use Mean squared error i.e.  $MSE = \frac{RSS \text{ or SSE}}{N \text{ (# examples)}}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial MSE(\theta_0, \dots, \theta_d)}{\partial \theta_j} = \frac{2}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - (x_i^0 \theta_0 + \dots + x_i^d \theta_d))(-x_i^j)$$

## G. D. worked out example



$$\hat{y} = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x$$

$$e_{y_i} = y_i - \hat{y}_i = y_i - (\theta_0 + \theta_1 x_i)$$

$$e_{y_1} = 1 - \theta_0 - \theta_1$$

$$e_{y_2} = 2 - \theta_0 - 2\theta_1$$

$$e_{y_3} = 3 - \theta_0 - 3\theta_1$$

$$e_{y_1}^2 = (1 - \theta_0 - \theta_1)^2$$

⋮

$$\begin{aligned} \sum e_{y_1}^2 &= f(\theta_0, \theta_1) = (1 + \theta_0^2 + \theta_1^2 - 2\theta_0 - 2\theta_1 + 2\theta_0\theta_1) + (4 + \theta_0^2 + \theta_1^2 - 4\theta_0 + 4\theta_0\theta_1 \\ &\quad - 8\theta_1) \\ &\quad + (9 + \theta_0^2 + 9\theta_1^2 - 6\theta_0 - 18\theta_1 + 6\theta_0\theta_1) \\ &= 14 + 3\theta_0^2 + 14\theta_1^2 - 12\theta_0 - 28\theta_1 + 12\theta_0\theta_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_0} \left( \frac{1}{N} \sum_i (\hat{y}_i - (y_i - (\theta_0 + \theta_1 x_i)))^2 \right) = \frac{2}{N} \sum_i (y_i - (\theta_0 + \theta_1 x_i)) (-1)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_1} \left( \frac{1}{N} \sum_i (\hat{y}_i - (y_i - (\theta_0 + \theta_1 x_i)))^2 \right) = \frac{2}{N} \sum_i (y_i - (\theta_0 + \theta_1 x_i)) (-x_i)$$

① Randomly init  $\theta_0, \theta_1 \rightarrow (4, 0)$

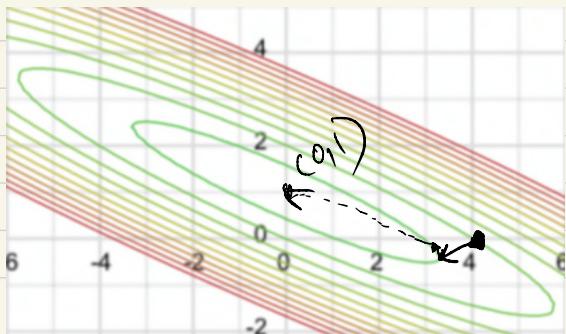
②  $\alpha = 0.1$

③ Till convergence.

Iterat<sup>n</sup> 1

$$\theta_0 = \theta_0 - \alpha \frac{2}{N} \sum_i (y_i - (\theta_0 + \theta_1 x_i)) (-1) = 4 - \frac{2}{3} \left\{ (1 - (4+0))(-1) + (2 - (4+0))(-1) + (3 - (4+0))(-1) \right\}$$

$$= 4 - \frac{2}{3} \left\{ 3+2+1 \right\} = 4 - 2 \times 2 = 3.6$$



$$\theta_1 = \theta_1 - \frac{2\alpha}{N} \left[ \varepsilon (y_i - (\theta_0 + \theta_1 x_i)) (-x_i) \right]$$

$$= 0 - \frac{2}{3} \left[ (1 - (4+0))(-1) + (2 - (4+0))(-2) + (3 - (4+0))(-3) \right]$$

$$= 0 - \frac{2}{3} [3 + 4 + 3] = -\frac{22}{3}$$

Iteration 2

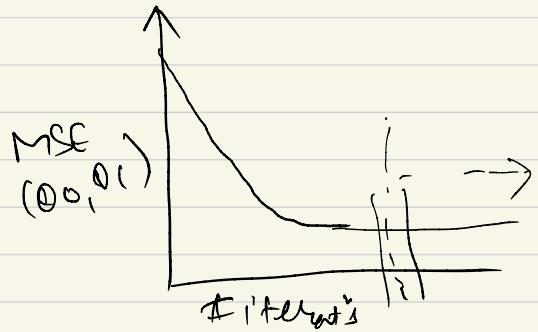
$$\theta_0 = 3.6 - \frac{2}{3} \left\{ (1 - (3.6 - .67 \times 1))(-1) + (2 - (3.6 - .67 \times 2))(-2) + (3 - (3.6 - .67 \times 3))(-3) \right\}$$

$$= 3.54$$

$$\theta_1 = -0.55$$

Iteration 500

$$\theta_0 = 1 ; \theta_1 \approx 0$$



Stopping  
criterion

When MSE at iteration  $N$  and  $N+1$  are very close.

## S.G.D. worked out example

x	y
1	1
2	2
3	3

$$\hat{y} = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x$$

$$e_i = y_i - \hat{y}_i = y_i - (\theta_0 + \theta_1 x_i)$$

$$e_1 = 1 - \theta_0 - \theta_1$$

$$e_2 = 2 - \theta_0 - 2\theta_1$$

$$e_3 = 3 - \theta_0 - 3\theta_1$$

$$e_1^2 = (1 - \theta_0 - \theta_1)^2$$

;

$$\begin{aligned} \sum e_1^2 &= f(\theta_0, \theta_1) = (1 + \theta_0^2 + \theta_1^2 - 2\theta_0 - 2\theta_1 + 2\theta_0\theta_1) + (4 + \theta_0^2 + 4\theta_1^2 - 4\theta_0 + 4\theta_0\theta_1 \\ &\quad - 8\theta_1) \\ &\quad + (9 + \theta_0^2 + 9\theta_1^2 - 6\theta_0 - 18\theta_1 + 6\theta_0\theta_1) \\ &= 14 + 3\theta_0^2 + 14\theta_1^2 - 12\theta_0 - 28\theta_1 + 12\theta_0\theta_1 \end{aligned}$$

Randomly Initialize  $(\theta_0, \theta_1) = (4, 0)$

Shuffle data

x	y
2	2
3	3

$\alpha = 0.1$

Update 1: see first example

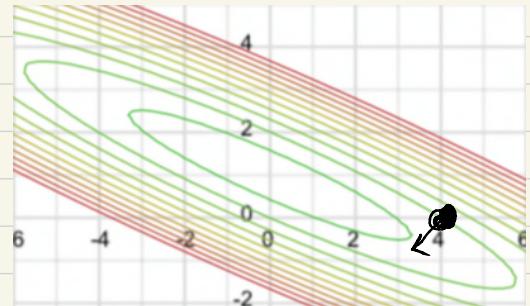
$$\begin{matrix} x & y \\ 2 & 2 \end{matrix}$$

$$y_{i1}^2 = (2 - \theta_0 - \theta_1)^2$$

For 1<sup>st</sup> example

$$\theta_0 = \theta_0 - \alpha \left\{ 2 (y_i - (\theta_0 + \theta_1 x_i)) (-1) \right\} = 4 - \alpha \left\{ 2 (2 - 4)(-1) \right\} = 4 - \alpha \cdot 4 = 4 - 4 \alpha = 3.6$$

$$\theta_1 = \theta_1 - 2\alpha \left\{ (2 - (4 + 0)) (-2) \right\} = 0 - 2 \cdot 2 \{ 4 \} = -0.8$$



For 2<sup>nd</sup> example;

$$\begin{aligned}\theta_0 &= 3.6 - .2 \left\{ (3 - (3.6 - 0.8 \times 3))(-1) \right\} = 3.6 - .2 \left\{ (3 - 1.2)(-1) \right\} \\ &= 3.6 + .2 \times 1.8 \\ &= 3.6 + .36 = 3.96\end{aligned}$$

$$\theta_1 = -2.8$$

For 3<sup>rd</sup> example

$$\theta_0 = \dots = 3.3, \theta_1 = -3.6$$

Now, 3 iterations and 1 epoch is complete

→ it updates to  
parameters

→ seen all data