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train data:  $(x[1], y[1]), (x[r], y[r]), \dots, (x[n], y[n])$

Model:  $Y \approx \beta_0 + \beta_1 x$

loss function in this example was least square solution:

$$L(\beta) = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^n (y[i] - (\beta_0 + \beta_1 x[i]))^2$$

$$\hat{\beta}_0, \hat{\beta}_1 = \arg \min_{\beta_0, \beta_1} L(\beta)$$

using gradient descent to solve this equation

• pick initial values for  $\beta_0$  and  $\beta_1$ , pick learning rate

$$\beta_0 := \beta_0 - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta_0} L(\beta) \quad ; \quad \beta_1 := \beta_1 - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta_1} L(\beta)$$

$$\frac{\partial L(\beta)}{\partial \beta_0} = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^n x (y[i] - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x[i]) (-1) = - \sum_{i=1}^n (y[i] - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x[i])$$

$$\frac{\partial L(\beta)}{\partial \beta_1} = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^n x (y[i] - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x[i]) (-x[i]) = - \sum_{i=1}^n x[i] (y[i] - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x[i])$$

∴

$$\beta_0 := \beta_0 + \alpha \sum_{i=1}^n (y[i] - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x[i])$$

→ batch gradient

$$\beta_1 := \beta_1 + \alpha \sum_{i=1}^n (x[i] (y[i] - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x[i])) \text{ descent}$$

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پیشنهادی ترین داده های آموزشی training data points از واقعیت برآورد -

batch gradient  
descent

پیشنهادی ترین داده های آزمایشی observation points از واقعیت برآورد -

← stochastic gradient  
descent

$$\beta_0 := \beta_0 + \alpha (y[i] - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x[i]) \quad \text{for } i=1, \dots, n$$

$$\beta_1 := \beta_1 + \alpha (x[i] (y[i] - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x[i]))$$

• تابع هزینه و زمان  
 gradient descent      stochastic gradient descent

⇒ linear regression analytical solution :

$$L(\beta) = \frac{1}{\Gamma} \sum_{i=1}^n (y[i] - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x[i])^2$$

$$\hat{\beta} = \arg \min_{\beta} \left( \frac{1}{\Gamma} \sum_{i=1}^n (y[i] - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x[i])^2 \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial L(\beta)}{\partial \beta_0} = 0 \quad ; \quad \frac{\partial L(\beta)}{\partial \beta_1} = 0$$

Solve for  $\beta_0, \beta_1 \rightarrow \hat{\beta}_0, \hat{\beta}_1$

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$$\frac{\partial L(\beta)}{\partial \beta_0} = 0 \Rightarrow -\sum_{i=1}^n (y[i] - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x[i]) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y[i] + \beta_0 \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n 1 + \beta_1 \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x[i] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -\bar{y} + \beta_0 + \beta_1 \bar{x} = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{\beta}_0 = \bar{y} - \beta_1 \bar{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial L(\beta)}{\partial \beta_1} = 1 \Rightarrow -\sum_{i=1}^n x[i] (y[i] - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x[i]) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x[i] y[i] + \beta_0 \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x[i] + \beta_1 \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x[i])^2$$

$$\Rightarrow -\bar{y}\bar{x} + \beta_0 \bar{x} + \beta_1 \bar{x}^2 = 0$$

\*  $\Rightarrow -\bar{y}\bar{x} + (\bar{y}\bar{x} - \beta_1 \bar{x}^2) + \beta_1 \bar{x}^2 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{\bar{y}\bar{x} - \bar{x}\bar{y}}{\bar{x}^2 - (\bar{x})^2}$$

مُسْتَوِيٌّ مُنْحَبِّرٌ وَمُنْقَصِّعٌ Convex but non-convex problem

$$\frac{\partial^2 L(\beta)}{\partial \beta_0^2} = +\sum_{i=1}^n 1 = n > 0$$

•  $\beta_0$  is local minimum

$$\frac{\partial^2 L(\beta)}{\partial \beta_1^2} = +\sum_{i=1}^n (x[i])^2 > 0$$

$\Rightarrow$   $\beta_1$  is local minimum

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**Example 1.**

$i$	$x_{i,1}$	$\bar{x}_{i,1}$	$x_{i,1}y_{i,1}$	$(x_{i,1})^2$
1	1	1,1	1,1	1
2	2	1,1	2,2	4
3	3	1,1	3,3	9
$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n$	$\bar{x}$	1,1	$\bar{x}_y = 1,1$	$\bar{x}^2 = 1,1$

$$\hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{\bar{xy} - \bar{x}\bar{y}}{\bar{x}^2 - (\bar{x})^2} = \frac{1,1 - 1,1(1,1)}{1,1 - 1,1} = 1,1$$

$$\hat{\beta}_0 = \bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x} = 1,1 - 1,1(1,1) = 0,0$$

if  $x=1 \Rightarrow$  Predict  $y$ ?  $\hat{y} = 1,1 + 1,1(1) = 2,2$

one explanatory variable  $\rightarrow$  Simple LR  $\rightarrow$   $\leftarrow$

more than one explanatory variable  $\rightarrow$  Multiple linear regression  $\rightarrow$

$$x_1, x_2, \dots, x_p \rightarrow Y$$

$$Y \approx \beta_0 x_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \dots + \beta_p x_p ; x_0 = 1 \Rightarrow Y \approx \sum_{j=0}^p \beta_j x_j$$

want to estimate  $\hat{\beta}_0, \hat{\beta}_1, \dots, \hat{\beta}_p$

**Example 2 :**

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$i$	$x_0$	$x_1$	$x_r$	$y$
1	1	$r$	1	$v$
$r$	1	1	-1	$r$
$r$	$v$	$v$	- $r$	$r$

$$x[i] = \begin{pmatrix} x_0[i] \\ x_1[i] \\ \vdots \\ x_p[i] \end{pmatrix}$$

در حالات نی درست

$$\beta = (\beta_0 \ \ \beta_1 \ \ \dots \ \ \beta_p)^T$$

$$\hat{y}[i] = \sum_{j=0}^P \beta_j x_j[i] = \beta^T x[i]$$

$$L(\beta) = \frac{1}{F} \sum_{i=1}^n (y[i] - \beta^T x[i])^2$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_1[1] & \dots & x_p[1] \\ 1 & x_1[2] & \dots & x_p[2] \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_1[n] & \dots & x_p[n] \end{bmatrix}; \quad \beta = \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_P \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow X\beta = \begin{bmatrix} x_{[1]}\beta \\ x_{[2]}\beta \\ \vdots \\ x_{[n]}\beta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{y}_{[1]} \\ \hat{y}_{[2]} \\ \vdots \\ \hat{y}_{[n]} \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$L(B) = \frac{1}{n} (\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{X}\mathbf{B})^T (\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{X}\mathbf{B})$$

$\left[ \begin{array}{c} y[1] - \hat{y}[1] \\ y[2] - \hat{y}[2] \\ \vdots \\ y[n] - \hat{y}[n] \end{array} \right]$ 
 $\left[ \begin{array}{c} \hat{y}[1] \\ \hat{y}[2] \\ \vdots \\ \hat{y}[n] \end{array} \right]$ 
 $- \left[ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{x}[1]^T \mathbf{B} \\ \mathbf{x}[2]^T \mathbf{B} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{x}[n]^T \mathbf{B} \end{array} \right]$ 
 $= \left[ \begin{array}{c} y[1] - \hat{y}[1] \\ y[2] - \hat{y}[2] \\ \vdots \\ y[n] - \hat{y}[n] \end{array} \right]$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n (y[i] - \hat{y}[i])^2$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{B}} = \arg \min_{\mathbf{B}} L(\mathbf{B})$$

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{B}} L(\mathbf{B}) = \frac{\partial L(\mathbf{B})}{\partial \mathbf{B}} = \left[ \begin{array}{c} \frac{\partial L(\mathbf{B})}{\partial B_0} \\ \frac{\partial L(\mathbf{B})}{\partial B_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial L(\mathbf{B})}{\partial B_p} \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow \mathbf{B}_0 = \mathbf{B} - \alpha \nabla_{\mathbf{B}} L(\mathbf{B})$$

عندما نريد إيجاد القيمة المثلثة لـ  $L(\mathbf{B})$  في المقدمة

نصل إلى معادلة  $\nabla_{\mathbf{B}} L(\mathbf{B}) = 0$

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{B}}^2 L(\mathbf{B}) = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} \frac{\partial^2 L(\mathbf{B})}{\partial B_0^2} & \frac{\partial^2 L(\mathbf{B})}{\partial B_0 \partial B_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial^2 L(\mathbf{B})}{\partial B_0 \partial B_p} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial^2 L(\mathbf{B})}{\partial B_p \partial B_0} & \frac{\partial^2 L(\mathbf{B})}{\partial B_p \partial B_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial^2 L(\mathbf{B})}{\partial B_p^2} \end{array} \right]$$

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Example 3.

$$f(x) = x_1^r + r x_r^r ; \nabla_x f(x) = ? \quad \nabla_x^2 f(x) = ?$$

$$\nabla_x f(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} rx_1 \\ rx_r \end{pmatrix} ; \quad \nabla_x^2 f(x) = \begin{pmatrix} r & 0 \\ 0 & r \end{pmatrix}$$

Example 4.

$$f(x) = x_1^r x_r + r x_r$$

$$\nabla_x f(x) = \begin{pmatrix} rx_1 rx_r \\ x_1^{r-1} + r \end{pmatrix} \quad \nabla_x^2 f(x) = \begin{pmatrix} rx_1 x_r & rx_1 \\ rx_1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Example 5.

$$f(\beta) = \underbrace{x^T \beta}_{(p+1) \times 1} \quad \xleftarrow{(p+1) \times 1} \quad \xrightarrow{(p+1) \times 1}$$

$$f(\beta) = \sum_{i=0}^p x_i \beta_i = \beta_0 x_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \dots + \beta_p x_p$$

$$\nabla_\beta f(\beta) = \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_p \end{pmatrix} ; \quad \nabla_\beta^2 f(\beta) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \ddots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}_{(p+1) \times (p+1)}$$

$$\text{Example 6. } f(\beta) = \beta^T \beta \Rightarrow f(\beta) = \beta_0^2 + \beta_1^2 + \dots + \beta_p^2$$

$$\nabla_\beta f(\beta) = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_p \end{pmatrix} ; \quad \nabla_\beta^2 f(\beta) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{(p+1) \times (p+1)} = I_{(p+1) \times (p+1)}$$