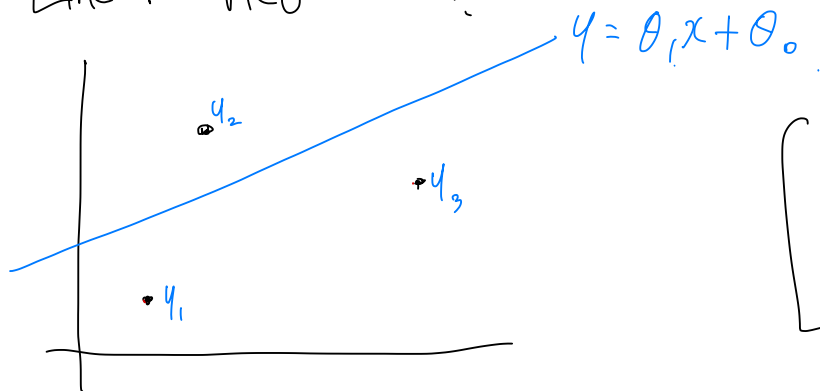


Linear Regression.



$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & 1 \\ x_3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta_0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$X \theta = y.$$

normal equation.

$$(X^T X) \theta = X^T y.$$

$$\theta = X^{-1} y.$$

X^{-1} 존재 X.

→ pseudo-inverse of X.

$$\theta = X^+ y.$$

Normal Equation?

$$\Rightarrow \text{MSE} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \underbrace{(\theta^T x^{(i)} - y^{(i)})^2}_{l_2\text{-norm}}$$

MSE를 최소화시키는 θ 를 찾는 공식.

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

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

pseudo-inverse?

definition of A^{-1}

$A: n \times n$

$$A^{-1}A = I = AA^{-1}$$

$$Ax = y \Rightarrow x = A^{-1}y$$

unique solution.

but pseudo-inverse.

(IA $A: 5 \times 4$, 무수히 많은 해)

$$Ax = y \Rightarrow x = A^+ y$$

pseudo-inverse 구하는 방법?

SVD 이용

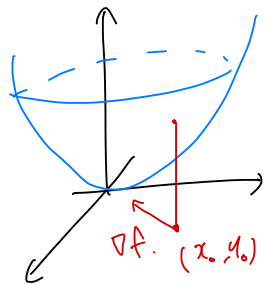
$$(A = U \Sigma V^T)$$

$$A^+ = V \Sigma^{-1} U^T$$

SVD의 장점은 차원 축소
+

pseudo-inverse 구하기도 좋음.

Gradient Descent.



∇f (방향 : 가장 크게 변화하는 방향.
크기 : 변화율.

minimum에 가까워질수록
알아서 줄어듦.

(but 추가로 step size 조절하는 경우도 많음).

Gradient Descent의 문제점?



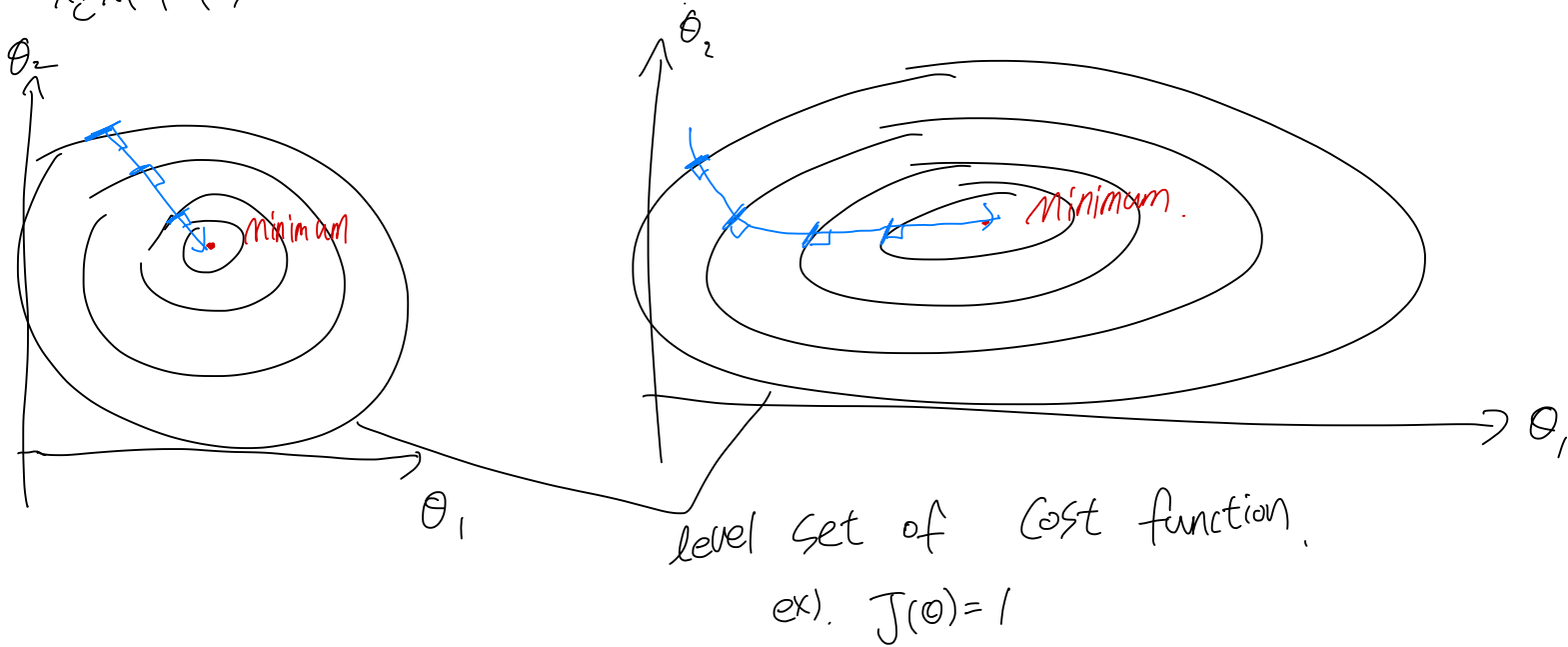
\Rightarrow

Loss Function은 가등한한 Convex 하게 정의.
convexity Test 기법 존재.



$\left(\begin{array}{l} L_1 \text{ loss} \\ L_2 \text{ loss} \\ \text{Hinge loss} \\ \text{cross-entropy} \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow \text{All convex.}$

· 선형 (standard scalar) 해야 함.



gradient 구하는 방법.

[배치
미세배치
확률적.

모델 파라미터 최적화 (θ 구하기).

- 해석적 (공식) - normal equation, SVD
- 조금씩 바깥면서 - gradient descent.

normal equation
SVD

VS gradient descent.

- ✓
- 데이터 많으면 느림.
- 데이터 추가되면 처음부터 다시 훈련해야 함.
- hyper parameter 없음.

-
- 데이터 많으면 빠름
- 데이터 추가해도 업데이트 가능.
- hyper parameter 필요.

다항회귀 (비선형 데이터)

너무 낮은 차원 \rightarrow 과소 적합.

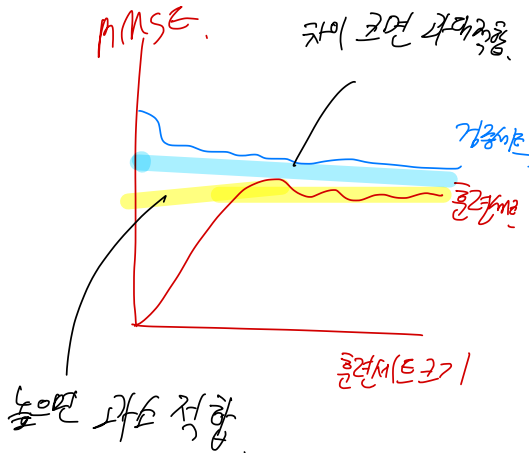
필요 이상으로 높은 차원 \rightarrow 과대 적합.

과대적합 확인하는 방법?

차수 결정하는 방법?

\rightarrow 항상 곡선

사실화 곳.



(ideal)



차수는 입력해야 함.

(but 범의수 별로 없으듯...)

특성 n
차원 d

$$\rightarrow \frac{(n+d)!}{n! \cdot d!}$$

새로운 특성.

Vector norm. $\|V\|_p$.

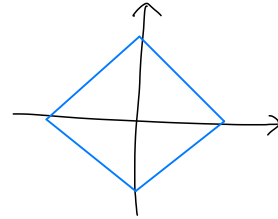
$$V = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n)$$

$$\|V\|_p = (|v_1|^p + |v_2|^p + \dots + |v_n|^p)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

$$\|V\|_p = 1 \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^2$$

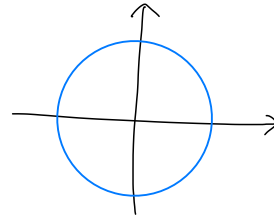
i) $p=1$.

$$\|V\|_1 = |v_1| + |v_2| + \dots + |v_n|$$



ii) $p=2$.

$$\|V\|_2 = \sqrt{|v_1|^2 + |v_2|^2 + \dots + |v_n|^2}$$



(ii) $p = \infty$

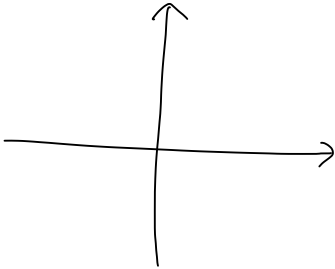
$$\|V\|_{\infty} = (|V_1|^p + |V_2|^p + \dots + |V_n|^p)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

$$= \left\{ |V_k|^p \left(\left(\frac{|V_1|}{|V_k|} \right)^p + \dots + \left(\frac{|V_k|}{|V_k|} \right)^p + \dots + \left(\frac{|V_n|}{|V_k|} \right)^p \right) \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

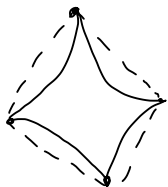
$$= |V_k|^p$$

$$\therefore \|V\|_{\infty} = \max |V_i|$$

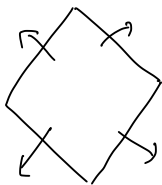
(max-norm
infinity-norm)



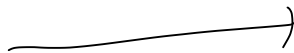
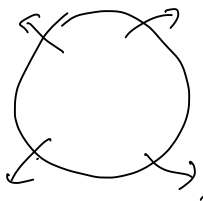
$$p = \frac{1}{2}$$



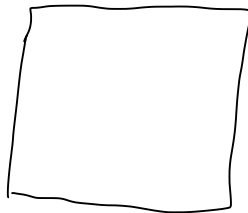
$$p = 1$$



$$p = 2$$

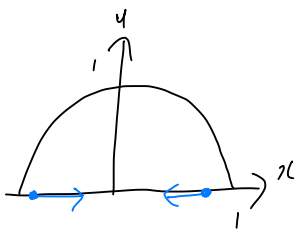


$$p = \infty$$



"거리의 개념이 바뀌면 level set 모양이 바뀌라!"

그래프를 바라보는 두 가지 관점.



i) graph of function.

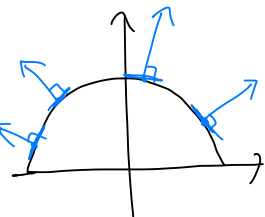
$$y = f(x), \quad f(x) = \sqrt{1-x^2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla f(x) &= ((1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}})' \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot -2x. \\ &= \frac{-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\nabla f(x) > 0 \quad \text{when } x < 0.$$

$$\nabla f(x) < 0 \quad \text{when } x > 0.$$

ii) Graph of level set.



$$F(x, y) = k. \quad (k: \text{constant}).$$

$$F(x, y) = x^2 + y^2, \quad F(x, y) = 1.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla F &= \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \right) \\ &= (2x, 2y). \end{aligned}$$

[f : function $\Rightarrow \nabla f$: The direction which f is increasing the fastest.
[F : level set $\Rightarrow \nabla F$: normal vector of tangent plane.

문제

- 리지 회귀

$$J(\theta) = \text{MSE} + \frac{1}{2} \lambda \sum_{i=1}^n \theta_i^2$$

$\underline{\quad \quad \quad}$
 $\ell_2\text{-norm}$

특징

그래디언트 구하기 쉬움

- 라쏘 회귀

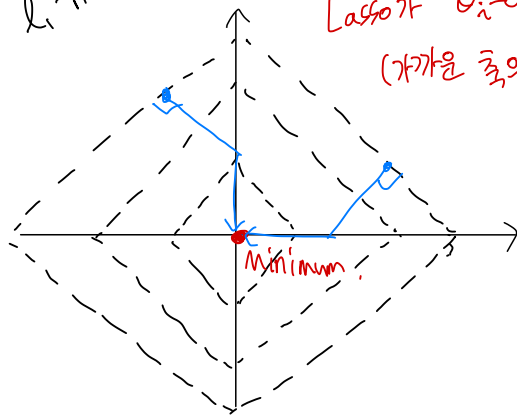
$$J(\theta) = \text{MSE} + \lambda \sum_{i=1}^n |\theta_i|$$

$\underline{\quad \quad \quad}$
 $\ell_1\text{-norm}$

$\theta_i = 0$ (중요하지 않은 특성들)

걸러낼 수 있음

$\ell_1\text{-norm}$



Lasso가 $\theta_i = 0$ 많은 이유.
(가까운 쪽으로 먼저 떨어짐)

$\ell_2\text{-norm}$

