Lecture 2
Linear Regression

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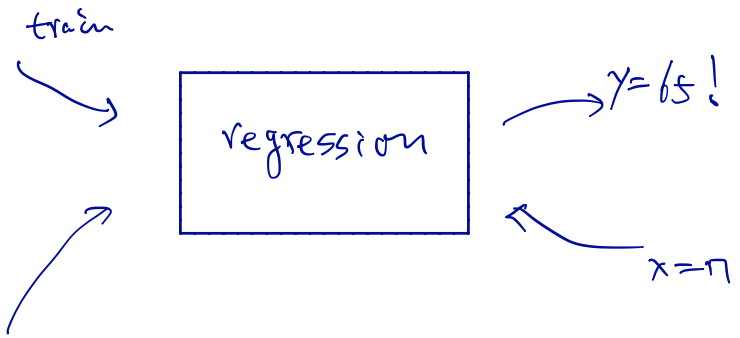
Acknowledgement

- Andrew Ng's ML class
  - https://class.coursera.org/ml-003/lecture
  - http://www.holehouse.org/mlclass/ (note)
- Convolutional Neural Networks for Visual Recognition.
  - http://cs231n.github.io/
- Tensorflow
  - https://www.tensorflow.org
  - https://github.com/aymericdamien/TensorFlow-Examples

Predicting exam score: regression

x (hours)	y (score)
10	90
9	80
3	50
2	30

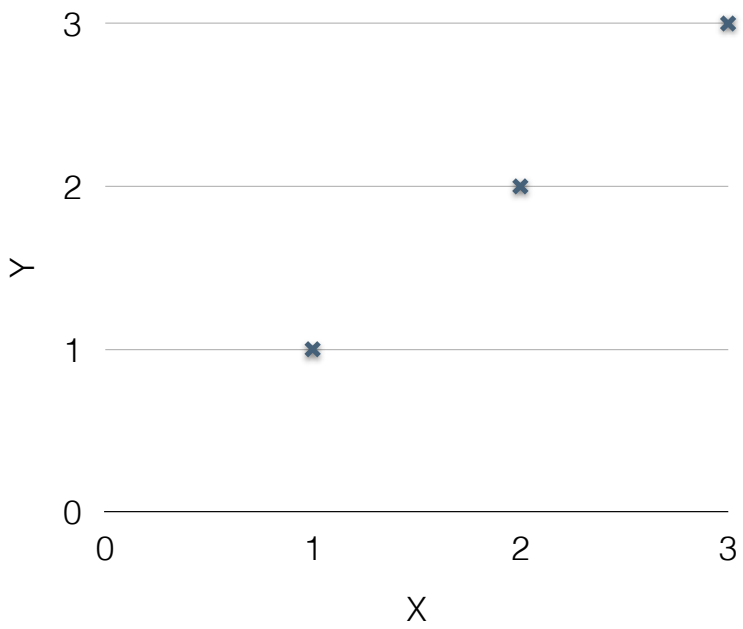


Regression (data)

x	y
1	1
2	2
3	3

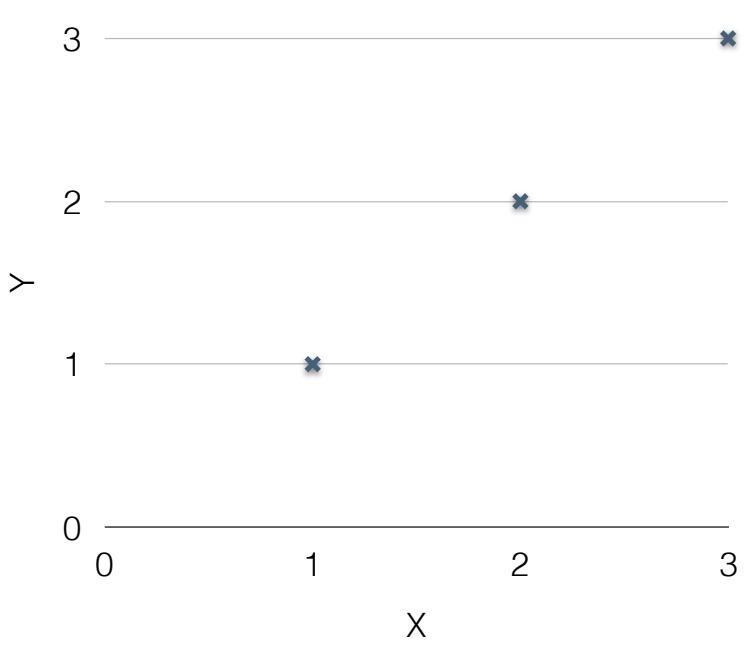
Regression (presentation)

X	Y
1	1
2	2
3	3

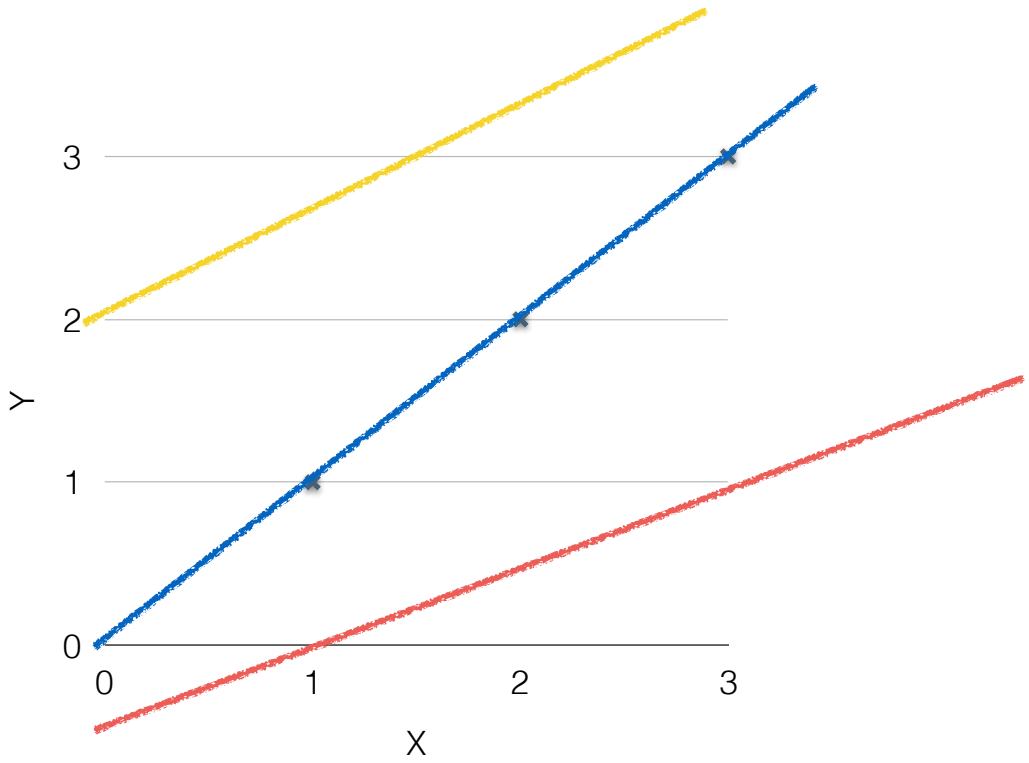


(Linear) Hypothesis

Linear regression
(선형 회귀)
모델을 가설로 사용하여
적절한 선을 찾기

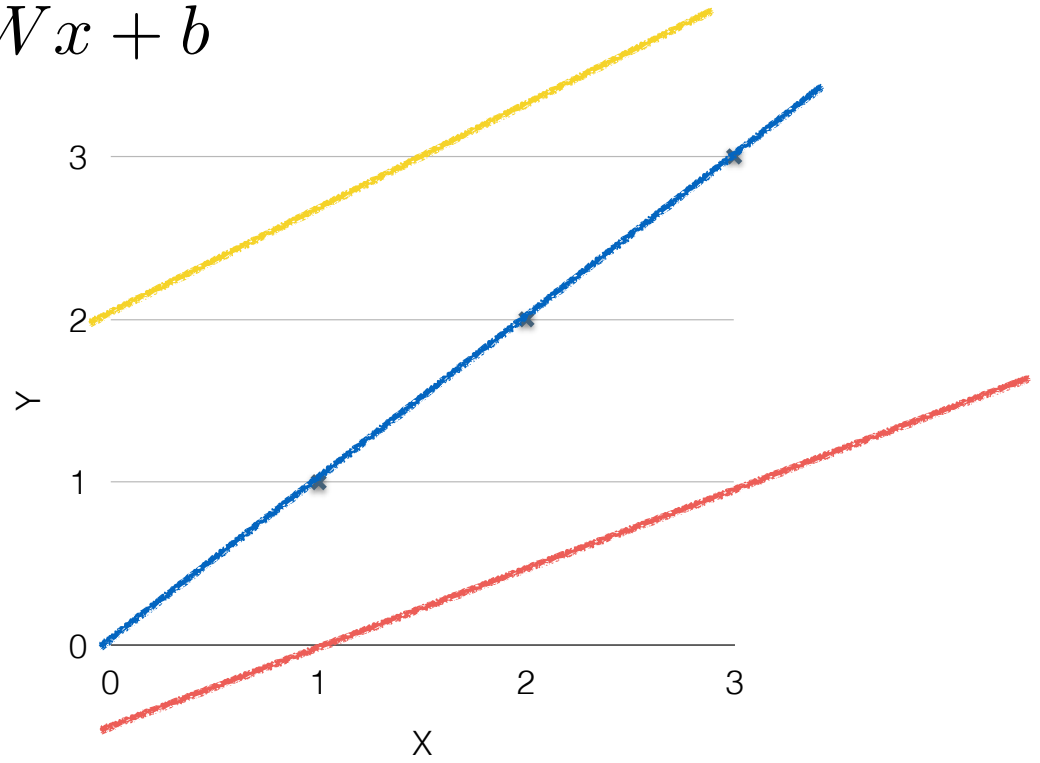


(Linear) Hypothesis

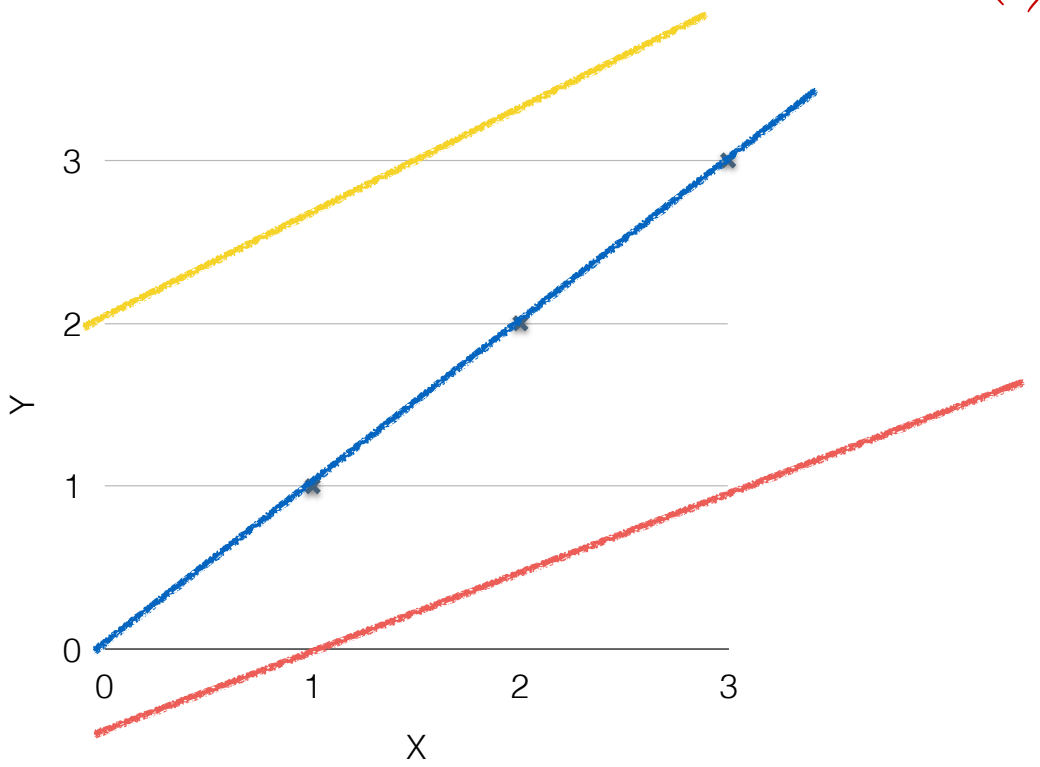


(Linear) Hypothesis

$$H(x) = Wx + b$$



Which hypothesis is better?

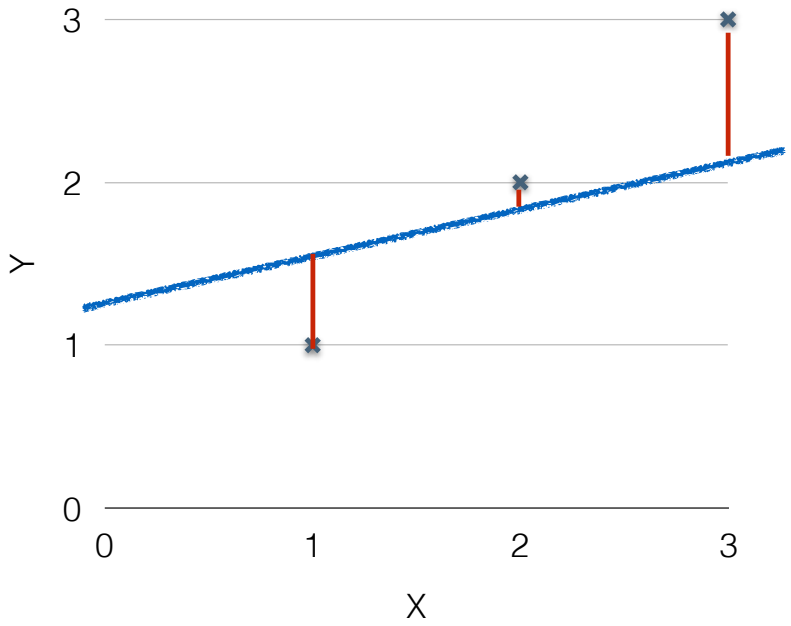


↑ 최적화된 선형 모델을 찾아야 함.

↑ "최적"의 기준이 필요함.

↑ Cost 함수 활용!

Which hypothesis is better?



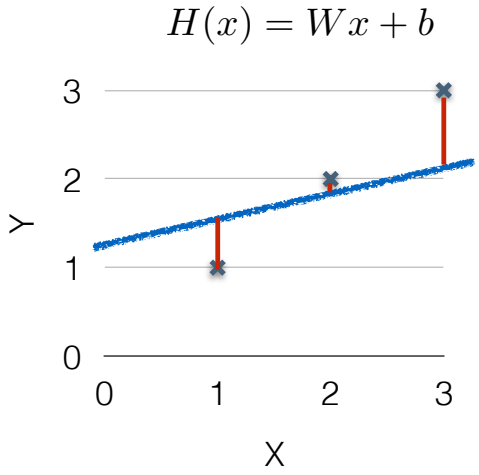
Cost function

- How fit the line to our (training) data

$$H(x) - y$$

대신에

$$(H(x) - y)^2$$



Cost function

- How fit the line to our (training) data

$$\text{Cost} = \frac{(H(x^{(1)}) - y^{(1)})^2 + (H(x^{(2)}) - y^{(2)})^2 + (H(x^{(3)}) - y^{(3)})^2}{3}$$

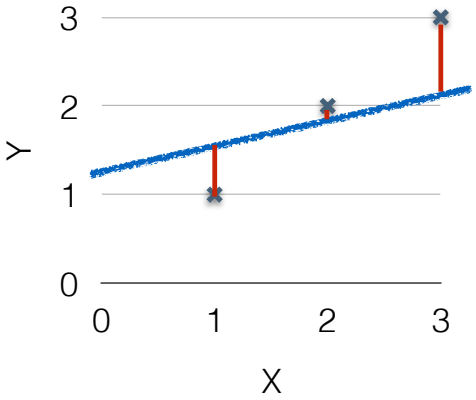
$$cost = \frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m}(H(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2$$

데이터 개수

가중치 !

차이의 제곱의 평균

$H(x) = Wx + b$



Cost function

$$cost = \frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m}(H(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2$$

$$H(x) = Wx + b$$

비용이 W, b의 함수!

$$cost(W, b) = \frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m}(H(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2$$

Goal: Minimize cost

$$\underset{W,b}{\text{minimize}}\, cost(W, b)$$

선형회귀의 학습 목표