

# Machine Learning

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# 1 Regression

## 1.1 Linear regression

### 1.1.1 Squared error cost function

Measures how well line fits training data

$$J(w, b) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m (\hat{y}^{(i)} - y^{(i)})^2$$

$m$  = num of training examples

$y^{(i)}$  = training example

$\hat{y}^{(i)} = wx^{(i)} + b$

$\frac{1}{m}$  finds average error for larger data sets,  $\frac{1}{2m}$  makes later calculations neater

### 1.1.2 Gradient descent

Find  $w, b$  for minimum of cost function  $J(w, b)$

1. Start with some  $w, b$  (commonly 0, 0)
2. Look around starting point and find direction that will move the point furthest downwards for a small step size

$\alpha$  = learning rate

Must simultaneously update  $w$  and  $b$

$$w_1 = w_0 - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial w} J(w_0, b_0)$$

$$b_1 = b_0 - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial b} J(w_0, b_0)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial w} J(w, b) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (\hat{y}^{(i)} - y^{(i)}) x^{(i)}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial b} J(w, b) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (\hat{y}^{(i)} - y^{(i)})$$

## 1.2 Multiple linear regression

$n_f$  = number of features

$m$  = number of data points

$\vec{w}$  = vector of length  $n_f$

$X$  is a matrix of size  $m \times n_f$

Sum of predictions of all features is the prediction of multiple linear reg

$$f_{\vec{w}, b}(\vec{x}) = \vec{w} \cdot \vec{x} + b$$

Gradient descent

$$\vec{w}_j = \vec{w}_j - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \vec{w}_j} J(\vec{w}, b)$$

$$b = b - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial b} J(\vec{w}, b)$$

Cost function and its partial derivatives

$$J(\vec{w}, b) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} (f_{\vec{w}, b}(X^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \vec{w}_j} J(\vec{w}, b) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} (f_{\vec{w}, b}(X^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) x_j^{(i)}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial b} J(\vec{w}, b) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} (f_{\vec{w}, b}(X^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})$$

### 1.3 Logistic regression

Sigmoid function

$$g(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$$

$$0 < g(z) < 1$$

From sigmoid function to logistic regression formula

$$z = \vec{w} \cdot \vec{x} + b$$

$$f_{\vec{w},b}(\vec{x}) = g(z)$$

The output of  $f$  can be interpreted as the "probability" that class is 1.

ex.  $f_{\vec{w},b}(\vec{x}) = 0.7$  means there is a 70% chance  $y$  is 1

Logistic regression requires a new cost function because  $f_{\vec{w},b}(\vec{x})$  for logistic regression is non-convex, trapping gradient descend in local minima.

Cost function

$$J(\vec{w}, b) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m L(f_{\vec{w},b}(X^{(i)}), y^{(i)})$$

$$L(f_{\vec{w},b}(X^{(i)}), y^{(i)}) = \begin{cases} -\log(f_{\vec{w},b}(X^{(i)})) & \text{if } y^{(i)} = 1 \\ -\log(1 - f_{\vec{w},b}(X^{(i)})) & \text{if } y^{(i)} = 0 \end{cases}$$

Simplified form

$$L(f_{\vec{w},b}(X^{(i)}), y^{(i)}) = -y^{(i)} \log(f_{\vec{w},b}(X^{(i)})) - (1 - y^{(i)}) \log(1 - f_{\vec{w},b}(X^{(i)}))$$

The loss function will decrease as  $f$  approaches  $y^{(i)}$  on a graph of  $L$  vs  $f$ .

$\frac{\partial J(\vec{w},b)}{\partial \vec{w}_j}$  and  $\frac{\partial J(\vec{w},b)}{\partial b}$  are the same as in linear regression, just the definition of  $f$  has changed.

### 1.4 Softmax regression

Generalization of logistic regression,  $y$  can have more than two possible values.

The most probable value of  $y$  is the value that when given to  $L$  yields the largest loss.

Calculate  $z_i$  with  $\vec{x}$  only consisting of data points that have label  $i$ ?

$n_f$  = num features

$n_y$  = number of possible  $y$  outputs

$W$  is a matrix of dimensions  $n_y \times n_f$ .

$\vec{b}$ ,  $\vec{z}$ ,  $\vec{a}$  are vectors of length  $n_y$ .

$$1 \leq i \leq n_y$$

$$\vec{z}_i = W^{(i)} \cdot \vec{x} + \vec{b}_i$$

$$\vec{a}_i = \frac{e^{\vec{z}_i}}{\sum_{k=1}^{n_y} e^{\vec{z}_k}}$$

$$L(\vec{a}, y) = \begin{cases} -\log \vec{a}_1 & \text{if } y = 1 \\ -\log \vec{a}_2 & \text{if } y = 2 \\ \vdots \\ -\log \vec{a}_n & \text{if } y = n \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

### 1.5 Feature scaling: z-score normalization

After z-score normalization, all features will have a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1

$n_f$  = num features

$\vec{\mu}_j$  = mean of all values for feature  $j$  (length  $n_f$ )

$\vec{\sigma}_j$  = standard deviation of feature  $j$  (length  $n_f$ )

$$X_j^{(i)} = \frac{X_j^{(i)} - \vec{\mu}_j}{\vec{\sigma}_j}$$

$$\vec{\mu}_j = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} X_j^{(i)}$$

$$\vec{\sigma}_j^2 = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} (X_j^{(i)} - \vec{\mu}_j)^2$$

## 1.6 Over / underfitting

Underfit / high bias: does not fit training set well ( $wx + b$  fit onto data points with  $x + x^2$  shape)

Overfit / high variance: fits training set extremely well but does not generalize well ( $w_1x + w_2x^2 + w_3x^3 + w_4x^4 + b$  fit onto training set of shape  $x + x^2$  can have zero cost but predicts values outside the training set inaccurately)

Addressing overfitting

- Collect more data
- Select features ("Feature selection")
- Reduce size of parameters ("Regularization")

### 1.6.1 Regularization

Small values of  $w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n, b$  for simpler model, less likely to overfit

Given  $n_f$  features, there is no way to tell which features are important and which features should be penalized, so all features are penalized.

$$J_r(\vec{w}, b) = J(\vec{w}, b) + \frac{\lambda}{2m} \sum_{j=1}^{n_f} \vec{w}_j^2$$

Can include  $b$  by adding  $\frac{\lambda}{2m} b^2$  to  $J_r$  but typically doesn't make a large difference.

The extra term in  $J_r$  is called the regularization term.

Effectively,  $\lambda \propto \frac{1}{w}$ . When trying to minimize cost, either the error term or the regularization term must decrease. The larger the lambda, the more the regularization term should decrease to minimize cost, decreasing  $w$  parameters.

#### Regularized linear regression

$$J_r(\vec{w}, b) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m [(f_{\vec{w},b}(X^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2] + \frac{\lambda}{2m} \sum_{j=1}^{n_f} \vec{w}_j^2$$

For gradient descent, only  $\frac{\partial J_r}{\partial \vec{w}_j}$  changes ( $b$  is not regularized):

$$\frac{\partial J_r}{\partial \vec{w}_j} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m [(f_{\vec{w},b}(X^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) X_j^{(i)}] + \frac{\lambda}{m} \vec{w}_j$$

#### Regularized logistic regression

$$J_r(\vec{w}, b) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m L(f_{\vec{w},b}(X^{(i)}), y^{(i)}) + \frac{\lambda}{2m} \sum_{j=1}^{n_f} \vec{w}_j^2$$

For gradient descent, only  $\frac{\partial J_r}{\partial w_j}$  changes ( $b$  is not regularized):

$$\frac{\partial J_r}{\partial \vec{w}_j} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m [(f_{\vec{w},b}(X^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) X_j^{(i)}] + \frac{\lambda}{m} \vec{w}_j$$

## 2 Neural networks

$n_\ell$  = num layers excluding input

$n_n^{[\ell]}$  = n neurons in layer  $\ell$

$n_f$  = num features

$\vec{W}$  is a vector (length  $n_\ell$ ) of matrices of size  $n_n^{[\ell]} \times n_f$

$\vec{x}$  is a vector of outputs from each neuron in previous layer

$\vec{b}$  is a vector (length  $n_\ell$ ) of vectors (length  $n_n^{[\ell]}$ )

$\vec{z}$  and  $\vec{a}$ : same dimensions as  $\vec{b}$

$g$ : activation function

$1 \leq i \leq n_\ell$

$$\begin{aligned} z_i^{[\ell]} &= \vec{W}_i^{[\ell]} \vec{x} + \vec{b}_i^{[\ell]} \\ \vec{a}^{[\ell]} &= g(\vec{z}^{[\ell]}) \end{aligned}$$

$a$  (activation) = scalar output of a single neuron

Superscript  $[i]$  is used to notate information relating to the  $i$ th layer in a neural network.

Activation functions are functions a neuron uses to output a value, more in section 2.2.

ReLU activation function:  $g(z) = \max(0, z)$

### 2.1 Choosing an activation function

sigmoid:  $a = \frac{1}{1+e^{-z}}$

tanh:  $a = \frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{e^z + e^{-z}}$

ReLU:  $a = \max(0, z)$

Leaky ReLU:  $a = \max(\epsilon z, z)$  where  $\epsilon$  is a small nonzero positive value  $< 1$

#### For output layer

Binary classification,  $y = 0$  or  $1$ : use sigmoid

Regression,  $y \in \mathbb{R}$ : use linear activation function

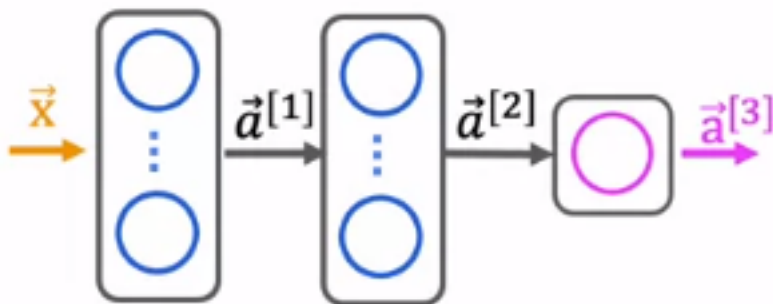
Regression,  $y \geq 0$ : use ReLU

#### For hidden layer

ReLU is most common

### 2.2 Layer types

#### Dense layer



Activation value of unit (neuron)  $j$  in layer  $\ell$

$$a_j^{[\ell]} = g(\vec{w}_j^{[\ell]} \cdot \vec{a}^{[\ell-1]} + b_j^{[\ell]})$$

Input layer is  $\ell = 0$ .

#### Convolutional layer

Each neuron only looks at a part of the previous layer's output.

May have faster computation, and needs less training data (less prone to overfitting)