

Lecture 13: Basis Function Regression

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Regression

- Multivariate linear regression

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = w_0 + w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + \cdots + w_dx_d = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} \quad \mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}^d$$

$$L(y, f(\mathbf{x})) = (y - \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x})^2$$

$$\mathbf{w}^* = \arg \min_f \mathcal{L}_{emp}(f) = \arg \min_{\mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}^d} \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i)^2$$

$$= \arg \min_{\mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}^d} \left\| \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_N \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_{11} & x_{21} & \cdots & x_{d1} \\ 1 & x_{12} & x_{22} & \cdots & x_{d2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_{1N} & x_{2N} & \cdots & x_{dN} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} w_0 \\ w_1 \\ \vdots \\ w_d \end{bmatrix} \right\|^2 = \arg \min_{\mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}^d} \|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w}\|^2$$

- Extension: Multivariate polynomial regression, same objective function

Adaptive Basis Function

- What about this? Still linear! Feature transformation.

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = w_0 + w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2^3 + w_3 \sqrt{x_3} + w_4 e^{-x_4} + w_5 \ln x_5 + \cdots + w_d \sin^{-1} x_d = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}$$

- Not linear!

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = w_0 + w_1 x_1 x_2$$

- Adaptive Basis Function Model (also contains decision tree, very general model)

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{k=0}^d w_k \phi_k(\mathbf{x})$$

Analytical Solution

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{emp}}{\partial \mathbf{w}} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{w}} \|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w}\|^2 = \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{w}} (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w})^T (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{w}} (\mathbf{y}^T - \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{X}^T) (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w}) \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{w}} (\mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{X} \mathbf{w} + \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} \mathbf{w}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{w}} (\mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{y} - (\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{y})^T + \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} \mathbf{w}) \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{w}} (\mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{y} - 2\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{y} + \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} \mathbf{w}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{w}} \mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{y} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{w}} 2\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{w}} \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X}\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{w}} \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} \mathbf{w} = 2\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} = 2\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} \mathbf{w} \quad \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}^T (\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A}^T) \right\}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{w}} \mathbf{w}^T = \mathbf{I}_{d+1}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{emp}}{\partial \mathbf{w}} = -2\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{y} + 2\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} \mathbf{w} = 0, \quad \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} \mathbf{w} - \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{y} = 0, \quad \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} \mathbf{w} = \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{y}, \quad \mathbf{w} = (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X})^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{y}$$