# Multiple features (variables)

| Size (feet$^2$) | Number of bedrooms | Number of floors | Age of home (years) | Price ($1000) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2104 | 5 | 1 | 45 | 460 |
| 1416 | 3 | 2 | 40 | 232 |
| 1534 | 3 | 2 | 30 | 315 |
| 852 | 2 | 1 | 36 | 178 |
| … | … | … | … | … |

Notation:

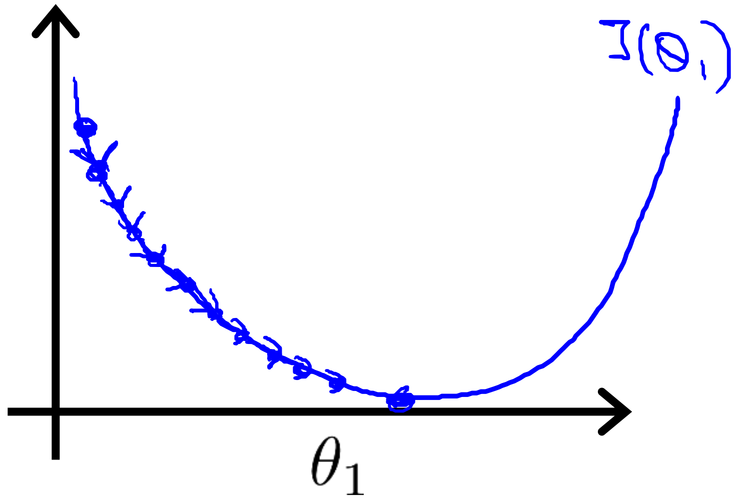
$n$ = number of features

$x^{(i)}$ = input (features) of $i^{th}$ training example.

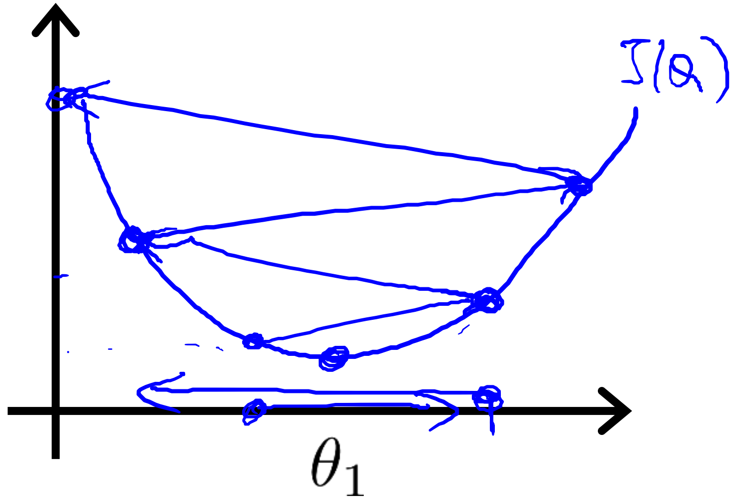
$x_j^{(i)}$ = value of feature $j$ in $i^{th}$ training example.

$$\boxed{\theta_1 := \theta_1 - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_1} J(\theta_1)}$$

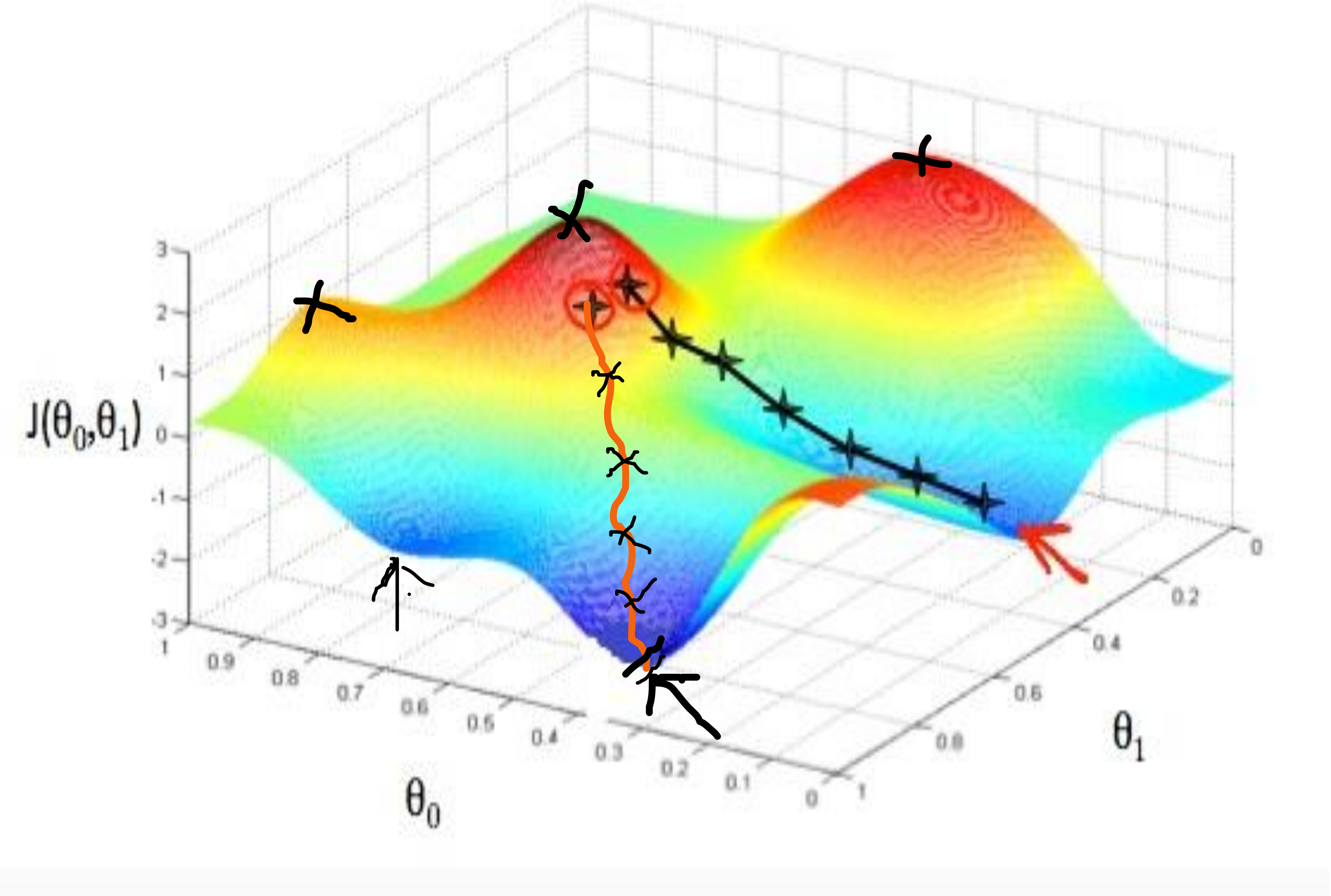
If α is too small, gradient descent can be slow.




If α is too large, gradient descent can overshoot the minimum. It may fail to converge, or even diverge.



# Gradient Descent Algorithm(contd..)



# Gradient Descent Algorithm (contd..)

- If α (learning rate) is too small, gradient descent can be slow.
- If α (learning rate) is too large, gradient descent can overshoot the minimum.
    - ➢It may fail to converge, or even diverge.
- Gradient descent can converge to a local minimum, even with the learning rate α fixed
    - ➢Very slow convergence if α (learning rate) is too small
- The gradient descent algorithm is prone to local minima problem

# Linear Regression with multiple variables-Gradient Descent

Hypothesis: $h_\theta(x) = \theta^T x = \theta_0 x_0 + \theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2 + \cdots + \theta_n x_n$

Parameters: $\theta_0, \theta_1, \ldots, \theta_n$

Cost function:

$$J(\theta_0, \theta_1, \ldots, \theta_n) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (h_\theta(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2$$

Gradient descent:

Repeat $\{$

$$\theta_j := \theta_j - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} J(\theta_0, \ldots, \theta_n)$$

$\}$ (simultaneously update for every $j = 0, \ldots, n$)

# Linear Regression with multiple variables-Gradient Descent

**Gradient Descent**

Previously (n=1):

Repeat $\{$

$$\theta_0 := \theta_0 - \alpha \underbrace{\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (h_\theta(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})}_{\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_0} J(\theta)}$$

$$\theta_1 := \theta_1 - \alpha \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (h_\theta(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) x^{(i)}$$

(simultaneously update $\theta_0, \theta_1$)

$\}$

New algorithm $(n \geq 1)$:

Repeat $\{$

$$\theta_j := \theta_j - \alpha \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (h_\theta(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) x_j^{(i)}$$

(simultaneously update $\theta_j$ for $j = 0, \ldots, n$)

$\}$

$$\theta_0 := \theta_0 - \alpha \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (h_\theta(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) x_0^{(i)}$$

$$\theta_1 := \theta_1 - \alpha \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (h_\theta(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) x_1^{(i)}$$

$$\theta_2 := \theta_2 - \alpha \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (h_\theta(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) x_2^{(i)}$$

$\ldots$