

What do you prefer?  
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Thinking Machine Learning  
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Linear Regression  
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Question 1 ( $a \rightarrow c$ )  
oooooooooooo

Question 2 ( $a \rightarrow h$ )  
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3 ( $a \rightarrow b$ )  
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# Regression I

COMP9417, 22T2

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## 1 What do you prefer?

## 2 Thinking Machine Learning

## 3 Linear Regression

## 4 Question 1 ( $a \rightarrow c$ )

## 5 Question 2 ( $a \rightarrow h$ )

## 6 3 ( $a \rightarrow b$ )

What do you prefer?



Thinking Machine Learning



Linear Regression



Question 1 ( $a \rightarrow c$ )



Question 2 ( $a \rightarrow h$ )



3 ( $a \rightarrow b$ )



# What do you prefer?

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# What do you prefer?

More theory, more practice (i.e Python and using packages), going through questions, consultation etc.

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# Thinking Machine Learning

# Thinking Machine Learning

We try to make sense of data using mathematics to help us quantify what we *know*.

A standard way to break the problem down is as follows:

- We have ‘input’ data  $X$  and targets/outputs  $y$
- Our data can be modelled as  $y = f(X)$
- Goal is to find the best approximation for  $f$  as  $\hat{f}$

We define the quality of our approximation ( $\hat{f}$ ) by using a error/loss function.

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# Linear Regression

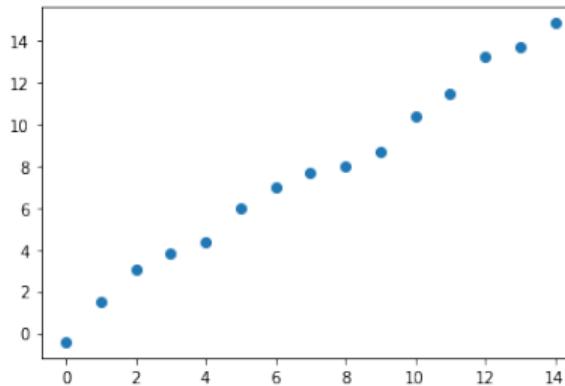
# Linear Regression

We deduct and assume a linear relationship between  $X$  and  $y$ .

In this simple case, our model will take the form:

$$\hat{y} = w_0 + w_1 X$$

**How do we find the optimal  $w_0$  and  $w_1$ ?**



What will our loss function need? Boils down to the properties of the target function.

- Target function has  $\approx 0$  distance to all points
- We can define a basic loss function with one glaring issue:

$$L(w_0, w_1) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)$$

To make life easy, we define our loss function as:

$$\begin{aligned} L(w_0, w_1) &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 && \text{a.k.a MSE} \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - w_0 - w_1 x_i)^2 && \text{by definition} \end{aligned}$$

The minimum of our loss function w.r.t  $w_0$  and  $w_1$  will be their optimal values respectively.

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## Question 1 ( $a \rightarrow c$ )

## 1a

Derive the least-squares estimates for the univariate linear regression model.

i.e Solve:

$$\arg \min_{w_0, w_1} L(w_0, w_1)$$

$$\arg \min_{w_0, w_1} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - w_0 - w_1 x_i)^2$$

First we differentiate  $L(w_0, w_1)$  with respect to  $w_0$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial L(w_0, w_1)}{\partial w_0} &= -\frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - w_0 - w_1 x_i) \\ &= -\frac{2}{n} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n y_i - nw_0 - w_1 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)\end{aligned}$$

For the minimum,  $\frac{\partial L(w_0, w_1)}{\partial w_0} = 0$ ,

$$-\frac{2}{n} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n y_i - nw_0 - w_1 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i - w_0 - w_1 \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i &= 0 \\ \bar{y} - w_0 - w_1 \bar{x} &= 0 \\ w_0 &= \bar{y} - w_1 \bar{x} \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

To find  $w_1$ , we follow a similar process and use simple simultaneous equations to solve for the final solution.

So,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial L(w_0, w_1)}{\partial w_1} &= -\frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i(y_i - w_0 - w_1 x_i) \\ &= -\frac{2}{n} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - w_0 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - w_1 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \right)\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial L(w_0, w_1)}{\partial w_1} = 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{n} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - w_0 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - w_1 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \right) &= 0 \\ \bar{xy} - w_0 \bar{x} - w_1 \bar{x^2} &= 0\end{aligned}$$

$$\overline{xy} - w_0\bar{x} - w_1\overline{x^2} = 0$$
$$w_1 = \frac{\overline{xy} - w_0\bar{x}}{\overline{x^2}} \quad (2)$$

Sub (1) into (2):

$$w_1 = \frac{\overline{xy} - (\bar{y} - w_1\bar{x})\bar{x}}{\overline{x^2}}$$

$$w_1 = \frac{\overline{xy} - \bar{x}\bar{y} + w_1\bar{x}^2}{\overline{x^2}}$$

$$w_1 \left( \frac{\overline{x^2} - \bar{x}^2}{\bar{x}^2} \right) = \frac{\overline{xy} - \bar{x}\bar{y} + w_1\bar{x}^2}{\overline{x^2}}$$

$$w_1 = \frac{\overline{xy} - \bar{x}\bar{y}}{\overline{x^2} - \bar{x}^2}$$

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Finally, we have

$$w_1 = \frac{\bar{xy} - \bar{x}\bar{y}}{\bar{x^2} - \bar{x}^2} \text{ and } w_0 = \bar{y} - w_1\bar{x}$$

## 1b

**Problem:** Prove  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$  is on the line.

From 1(a), the equation of our line ( $\hat{y} = w_0 + w_1x$ ) becomes:

$$\hat{y} = \bar{y} - \bar{x} \frac{\bar{xy} - \bar{x}\bar{y}}{\bar{x^2} - \bar{x}^2} + \frac{\bar{xy} - \bar{x}\bar{y}}{\bar{x^2} - \bar{x}^2} x$$

Sub  $x = \bar{x}$ ,

$$\hat{y} = \bar{y} - \bar{x} \frac{\bar{xy} - \bar{x}\bar{y}}{\bar{x^2} - \bar{x}^2} + \frac{\bar{xy} - \bar{x}\bar{y}}{\bar{x^2} - \bar{x}^2} \bar{x}$$

$$\hat{y} = \bar{y}$$

$\therefore (\bar{x}, \bar{y})$  is on the line

## 1c

Similar to 1a, though take care with the partial derivatives:

$$\frac{\partial L(w_0, w_1)}{\partial w_0} = -\frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - w_0 - w_1 x_i)$$

$$\frac{\partial L(w_0, w_1)}{\partial w_1} = -\frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i(y_i - w_0 - w_1 x_i) + 2\lambda w_1$$

Final result is:

$$w_0 = \bar{y} - w_1 \bar{x}$$

$$w_1 = \frac{\overline{xy} - \bar{x}\bar{y}}{\overline{x^2} - \bar{x}^2 + \lambda}$$

Notice how the coefficients have an inverse relationship with  $\lambda$ .

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## Question 2 ( $a \rightarrow h$ )

# Math for multiple linear regression

Say we have our weight vector  $w$  and a constant vector  $c$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial(cw)}{\partial w} &= c^T \\ \frac{\partial(w^T cw)}{\partial w} &= 2cw \\ \frac{\partial(cw^2)}{\partial w} &= 2cw\end{aligned}$$

## 2a

**Problem:** Show that  $\mathcal{L}(w) = \frac{1}{n} \|y - Xw\|_2^2$  has critical point  $\hat{w} = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$ .

To find optimal  $w$ , solve  $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(w)}{\partial w} = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}(w) &= \frac{1}{n} (y - Xw)^T (y - Xw) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} (y^T y - y^T Xw - w^T X^T y + w^T X^T Xw) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} (y^T y - 2y^T Xw + w^T X^T Xw)\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(w)}{\partial w} = -\frac{1}{n}(-2X^T y + 2X^T X w)$$

To solve for  $\hat{w}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}-2X^T y + 2X^T X \hat{w} &= 0 \\ \hat{w} &= (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y\end{aligned}$$

## 2b

**Problem:** Prove  $\hat{w} = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$  is a global minimum.

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla_w^2 \mathcal{L}(w) &= \nabla_w(\nabla_w \mathcal{L}(w)) \\ &= \nabla_w(-2X^T y + 2X^T X w) \\ &= 2X^T X\end{aligned}$$

So, for a vector  $u \in \mathbb{R}^p$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}u^T (2X^T X) u &= 2(u^T X^T)(Xu) \\ &= 2(u^T X^T)(Xu) \\ &= 2(Xu)^T (Xu) \\ &= 2\|Xu\|_2^2 \geq 0\end{aligned}$$

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Therefore,  $\mathcal{L}$  is convex and  $\hat{w}$  is the unique global minimum.

## 2c

$x_i = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ x_{i1} \end{bmatrix}$  to represent our input & the bias ( $w_0$ )

$y = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix}$  to represent the target variable

$w = \begin{bmatrix} w_0 \\ w_1 \end{bmatrix}$  to represent the parameters

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$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_{11} \\ 1 & x_{21} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_{n1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X^T y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ x_{11} & x_{21} & \cdots & x_{n1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X^T y = \begin{bmatrix} n\bar{y} \\ n\bar{xy} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X^T X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ x_{11} & x_{21} & \cdots & x_{n1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_{11} \\ 1 & x_{11} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_{n1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \begin{bmatrix} n & \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \\ \sum_{i=1}^n x_i & \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} n & n\bar{x} \\ n\bar{x} & n\bar{x^2} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

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$$X^T X = \begin{bmatrix} n & n\bar{x} \\ n\bar{x} & n\bar{x}^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(X^T X)^{-1} &= \frac{1}{n^2\bar{x}^2 - n^2\bar{x}^2} \begin{bmatrix} n\bar{x}^2 & -n\bar{x} \\ -n\bar{x} & n \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{n(\bar{x}^2 - \bar{x}^2)} \begin{bmatrix} \bar{x}^2 & -\bar{x} \\ -\bar{x} & 1 \end{bmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

2d

$$\begin{aligned}(X^T X)^{-1} X^T y &= \frac{1}{n(\bar{x}^2 - \bar{x}^2)} \begin{bmatrix} \bar{x}^2 & -\bar{x} \\ -\bar{x} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} n\bar{y} \\ n\bar{x}\bar{y} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{\bar{x}^2 - \bar{x}^2} \begin{bmatrix} \bar{x}^2\bar{y} - \bar{x}\bar{x}\bar{y} \\ \bar{x}\bar{y} - \bar{x}\bar{y} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \bar{y} - \hat{w}_1 \bar{x} \\ \frac{\bar{x}\bar{y} - \bar{x}\bar{y}}{\bar{x}^2 - \bar{x}^2} \end{bmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

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## 2e - Lab

Onto Jupyter.

What do you prefer?  
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Question 1 (a → c)  
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2f

Say we have the classic regression problem with data  $X \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times p}$  and target variable  $y \in \mathbb{R}^n$ . We can define a feature mapping  $\phi : \mathbb{R}^p \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^K$ . For example, say we have  $p = 1$  and we choose  $K = 4$ , our mapping can be as follows

$$\phi(x) = [x, \quad x^2, \quad x^3, \quad x^4]^T$$

So our original model for a data point  $i \in [1, n]$  becomes

$$\hat{y}_i = w^t \phi(x_i).$$

We can generalise our transformation to the matrix:

$$\Phi(x) = \begin{bmatrix} \phi(x_1)^T \\ \phi(x_2)^T \\ \vdots \\ \phi(x_n)^T \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times K}$$

As we use the transpose of our transformation, our model now takes the form  $\hat{y} = \Phi w$ .

This allows us to solve

$$\hat{w} = \arg \min_w \frac{1}{n} \|y - \Phi w\|_2^2$$

Which gives us the classic form of the LS solution:

$$\hat{w} = (\Phi^T \Phi)^{-1} \Phi^T y$$

2h

$$\text{MSE}(w) = \arg \min_w \frac{1}{n} \|y - Xw\|_2^2 \text{ and } \text{SSE}(w) = \arg \min_w \|y - Xw\|_2^2$$

- i) Is the minimiser of MSE and SSE the same?
- ii) Is the minimum value of MSE and SSE the same?

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3 ( $a \rightarrow b$ )

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3a

*What is the difference between a population and a sample?*

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3b

*What is population parameter? How can we estimate it?*