

LINEAR REGRESSION

Idea

LINEAR REGRESSION

Idea

- Linear regression is a linear approach to modeling the relationship between a scalar response and one or more explanatory variables.

LINEAR REGRESSION

Idea

- Linear regression is a linear approach to modeling the relationship between a scalar response and one or more explanatory variables.
- Type of linear regression :
 - ▶ Simple linear regression : $\hat{y} = xw + b$
where \hat{y}, x, w, b is a scalar variable.
 - ▶ Multivariate linear regression : $\hat{y} = xw + b = \bar{x}w$
where w, x are vectors, \hat{y}, b is a scalar number.

LINEAR REGRESSION

Pros and Cons

- Pros

LINEAR REGRESSION

Pros and Cons

- Pros
 - ▶ Quick

LINEAR REGRESSION

Pros and Cons

- Pros
 - ▶ Quick
 - ▶ Easy to implement

LINEAR REGRESSION

Pros and Cons

- Pros
 - ▶ Quick
 - ▶ Easy to implement
- Cons

LINEAR REGRESSION

Pros and Cons

- Pros
 - ▶ Quick
 - ▶ Easy to implement
- Cons
 - ▶ Essential to extract data to **independent** features

LINEAR REGRESSION

Pros and Cons

- Pros
 - ▶ Quick
 - ▶ Easy to implement
- Cons
 - ▶ Essential to extract data to **independent** features
 - ▶ May drop relations between explanatories

LINEAR REGRESSION

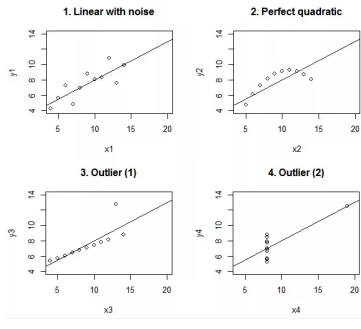
Pros and Cons

- Pros

- ▶ Quick
- ▶ Easy to implement

- Cons

- ▶ Essential to extract data to **independent** features
- ▶ May drop relations between explanatories
- ▶ Hard to scale with complicated, unlinear data



LINEAR REGRESSION

Model of Linear regression

Mathematics model :

LINEAR REGRESSION

Model of Linear regression

Mathematics model :

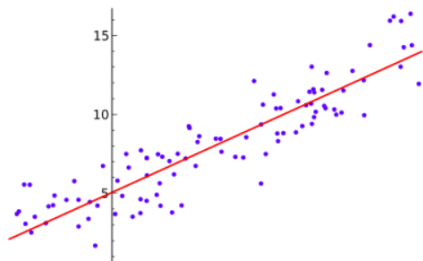
- Training data set : Y and X

LINEAR REGRESSION

Model of Linear regression

Mathematics model :

- Training data set : Y and X
- Need to find a matrix W where $\hat{y} = Wx$ such that \hat{y} most fit to y in Y



LINEAR REGRESSION

Model of Linear regression

- Lost function :

$$\mathbb{L} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - \hat{y})^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - \hat{x}_i w)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \|y - \bar{X}w\|_2^2$$

LINEAR REGRESSION

Model of Linear regression

- Lost function :

$$\mathbb{L} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - \hat{y})^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - \hat{x}_i w)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \|y - \bar{X}w\|_2^2$$

- Derivative :

$$\frac{\partial \mathbb{L}(w)}{\partial w} = \bar{X}^T (\bar{X}w - y)$$

LINEAR REGRESSION

Model of Linear regression

- Lost function :

$$\mathbb{L} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - \hat{y})^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - \hat{x}_i w)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \|y - \bar{X}w\|_2^2$$

- Derivative :

$$\frac{\partial \mathbb{L}(w)}{\partial w} = \bar{X}^T (\bar{X}w - y)$$

- Minimum at :

$$w = (\bar{X}^T \bar{X})^{-1} \bar{X}^T y$$