

Application of Linear Algebra in Machine Learning

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1 Regression Analysis

- Linear Regression
- Ridge Regression
- Predictive Modeling in Python

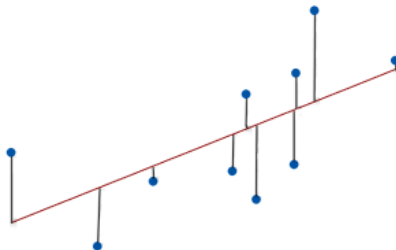
2 Singular Value Decomposition

- SVD Image Compression in Python

Ordinary Least-Squares (OLS)

Regression

Given the input vector X , we try to predict response variables and estimate relationships between the two.



Ordinary Least-Squares (OLS)

Problem

Given $x_1, \dots, x_n \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and target variables $y_1, \dots, y_n \in \mathbb{R}$ (n observations), we want the coefficients β for some $\beta \in \mathbb{R}^n$, such that minimizes

$$RSS(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - x_i^T \beta)^2$$

Ordinary Least-Squares (OLS)

Geometric Model

$$\min_{\beta} ||y - X\beta||_2^2$$

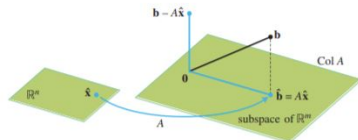


FIGURE 2 The least-squares solution $\hat{\mathbf{x}}$ is in \mathbb{R}^n .

Ordinary Least-Squares (OLS)

Solution

$\hat{\beta}$ is optimal if it satisfies

$$X^T X \beta = X^T y$$

if $X^T X$ is non-singular,

$$\hat{\beta} = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$$

Ridge Regression

Modification of Least Squares

Problem

Similar to OLS, Ridge Regression finds β that minimizes

$$||y - X\beta||^2 + \lambda ||\beta||_2^2$$

Where $\lambda > 0$, a parameter we choose to control the amount of shrinkage.

Solution

Can be solved as OLS problems, where \mathbb{I} is $n \times n$ identity matrix

$$(X^T X + \lambda \mathbb{I})\beta = X^T y$$

Therefore,

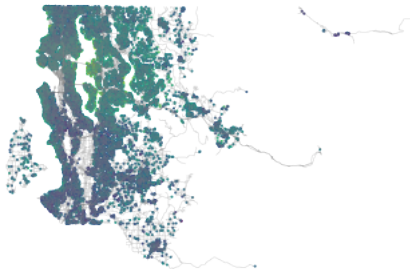
$$\hat{\beta} = (X^T X + \lambda \mathbb{I})^{-1} X^T y$$

Predictive Modeling

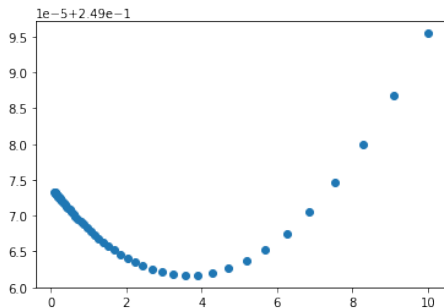
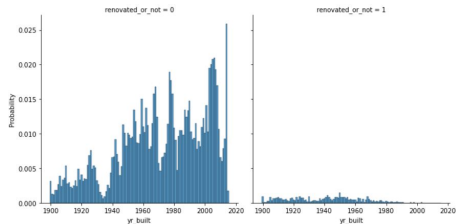
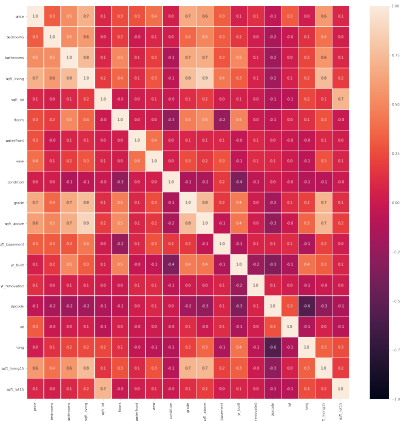
Implementation

Using the data of 21,000 houses sold in King County, USA in 2014-2015, we create a model that can predict house prices from house features. After evaluating assumptions, such as multicollinearity and equal variance, and performing data-preprocessing, we test a model using linear regression and ridge regression from the sklearn package in Python.

House Prices in King County



Predictive Modeling



Predictive Modeling

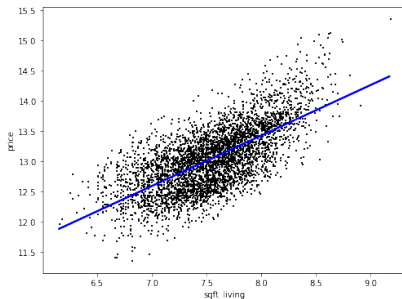
Implementation

Ridge regression showed slightly higher accuracy (1-RMSE) in predicting the price.

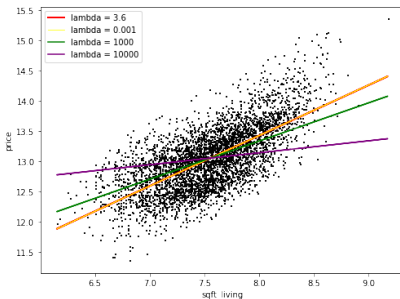
Linear Regression: 0.750926

Ridge Regression: $\lambda = 3.6$: 0.750938

Linear Regression



Ridge Regression



Singular Value Decomposition

Problem

Given $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ of rank(n) and an integer $k \ll n$ find $A' \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ of rank(k) that minimizes

$$\|A - A'\|_F$$

Matrix Norm

Given an matrix A , the Frobenius Norm of A is

$$\|A\|_F = \sqrt{\sum_{i,j} A_{i,j}^2}$$

Singular Value Decomposition

Solution

Given a matrix A , its SVD is

$$A = U\Sigma V^T = \sum_{i=1}^n u_i \sigma_i v_i^T$$

where U and V are orthonormal and Σ is a rectangle diagonal matrix. The best rank(k) approximation is

$$A' = \sum_{i=1}^k u_i \sigma_i v_i^T$$

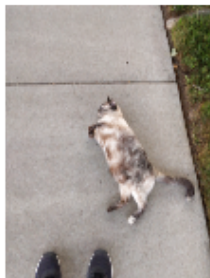
where σ_i are the singular values of A in nonincreasing order.

SVD Image Compression

Application

Images can be treated as matrices of pixel values. With ever higher resolution cameras, these matrices can be quite large and take up a lot of storage and bandwidth. The use of SVD allows for efficient compression of the images.

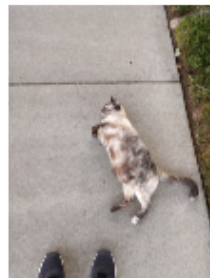
Original Image



$k = 1$, Size = 0.06%



$k = 3024$, Size = 175.02%

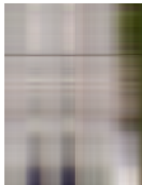


SVD Image Compression

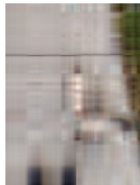
$k = 1$, Size = 0.06%



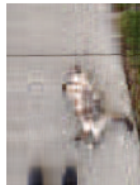
$k = 2$, Size = 0.12%



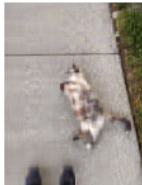
$k = 5$, Size = 0.29%



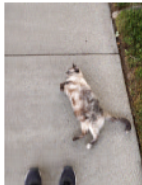
$k = 10$, Size = 0.58%



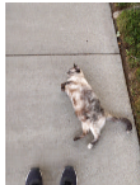
$k = 20$, Size = 1.16%



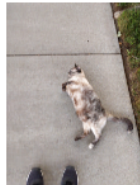
$k = 40$, Size = 2.32%



$k = 60$, Size = 3.47%



$k = 80$, Size = 4.63%



References



Jim Frost

<https://statisticsbyjim.com/glossary/ordinary-least-squares/>



Frank Cleary

<https://www.frankcleary.com/svdimage/>



David C. Lay

Linear Algebra and its Applications



Trevor Hastie, Robert Tibshirani, Jerome H. Friedman

The Elements of Statistical Learning

Thank You! Any Questions?