

HW-1

(x_i, y_i) training set where $i = 1$ to m

$$h(x, w) = \sum_{j=0}^n w_j x^j \quad \text{where } n \leq 5$$

$$L(h(x), y) = (h(x) - y)^2$$

$$w_{\text{good}} = \underset{w}{\operatorname{argmin}} \sum_{i=1}^m L(h(x_i, w), y_i) / m$$

→ First we will calculate $h(x, w) = \sum_{j=0}^n w_j x^j$, $n = 0$ to 5

For $n=0$
 $w_0 x^0$

$n=1$
 $w_0 x^0 + w_1 x^1$

$n=2$
 $w_0 x^0 + w_1 x^1 + w_2 x^2$

$n=3$
 $w_0 x^0 + w_1 x^1 + w_2 x^2 + w_3 x^3$

$n=4$
 $w_0 x^0 + w_1 x^1 + w_2 x^2 + w_3 x^3 + w_4 x^4$

$n=5$
 $w_0 x^0 + w_1 x^1 + w_2 x^2 + w_3 x^3 + w_4 x^4 + w_5 x^5$

→ Now, calculating the gradient descent $\operatorname{cost}(w) \frac{dL}{dw_j}$

For $n=0$, $\frac{d}{dw_0} (w_0 - y)^2$
 $= 2(w_0 - y) \cdot (1)$

For $n=1$, $\frac{d}{dw_1} ((w_0 + w_1 x) - y)^2$
 $= \frac{d}{dw_1} 2((w_0 + w_1 x) - y) \cdot (x)$

For $n=2$, $\frac{d}{dw_2} ((w_0 + w_1 x + w_2 x^2) - y)^2$
 $= 2((w_0 + w_1 x + w_2 x^2) - y) \cdot (x^2)$

For $n=3$, $\frac{d}{dw_3} ((w_0 + w_1 x + w_2 x^2 + w_3 x^3) - y)^2$
 $= 2((w_0 + w_1 x + w_2 x^2 + w_3 x^3) - y) \cdot (x^3)$

For $n=4$, $\frac{d}{dw_4} ((w_0 + w_1 x + w_2 x^2 + w_3 x^3 + w_4 x^4) - y)^2$
 $= \frac{d}{dw_4} 2((w_0 + w_1 x + w_2 x^2 + w_3 x^3 + w_4 x^4) - y) \cdot (x^4)$

For $n=5$,

$$\frac{d}{d\omega_5} ((\omega_0 + \omega_1 x + \omega_2 x^2 + \omega_3 x^3 + \omega_4 x^4 + \omega_5 x^5) - y)^2 \\ = 2((\omega_0 + \omega_1 x + \omega_2 x^2 + \omega_3 x^3 + \omega_4 x^4 + \omega_5 x^5) - y) \cdot (x^5)$$