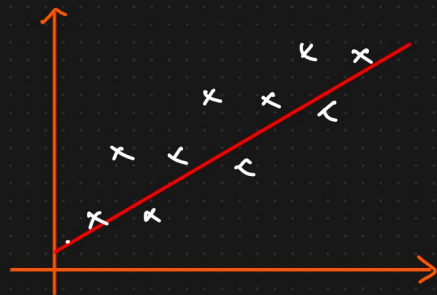


Regression

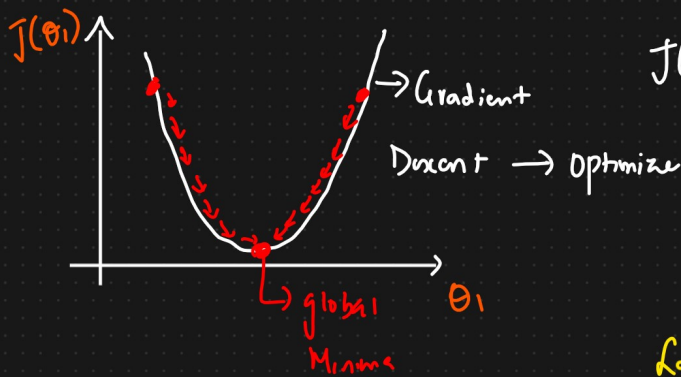
- ① Mean Square Error (MSE), MAE, RMSE ✓
- ② Ridge Regression ✓
- ③ Lasso Regression ✓
- ④ ElasticNet ✓
- ⑤ Practicals. [Simple Implementation]



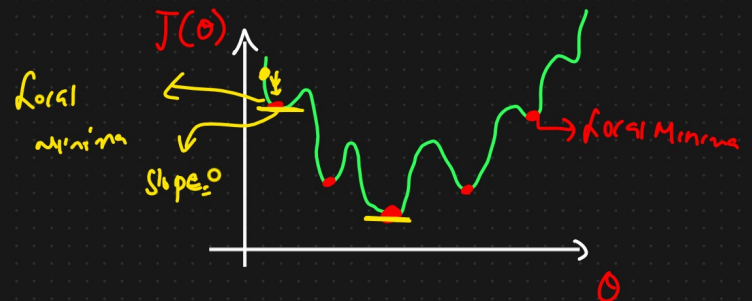
① Mean Squared Error (MSE)

② MAE

③ RMSE



$$J(\theta_0, \theta_1) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - h_{\theta}(x))^2 \quad \nearrow \text{MSE}$$



① Mean Square Error [cost function].

$$\text{MSE} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 \Rightarrow \text{Quadratic function.}$$

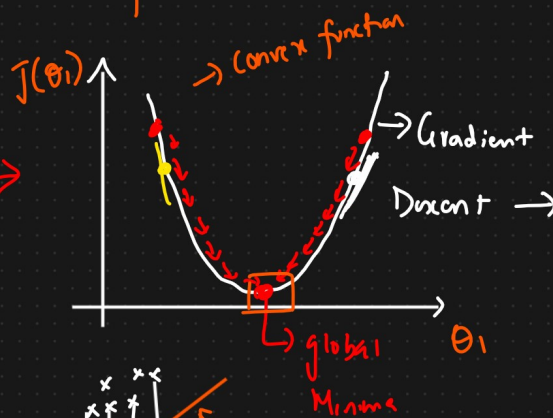
$$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

$$ax + by + c = 0$$

$$y = mx + c$$

$$(y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$$

INR (INR)²
[US] (US)²
ERROR ↑↑
MSE



$$ax + by + c = 0$$

$$by = -ax - c$$

$$y = \left[\frac{-a}{b} \right] x + \left[\frac{-c}{b} \right]$$

↓ mx + c

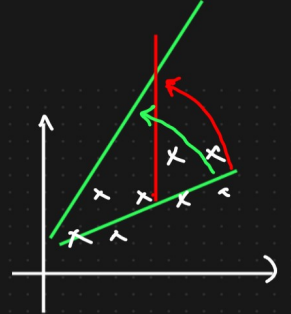
$$\text{MSE } (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow$$

Advantages

- ① It is differentiable.
- ② It has one local and one global minima.

Disadvantages

- ① Not Robust to outliers
{Affected by outliers}
- ② MSE changes the unit



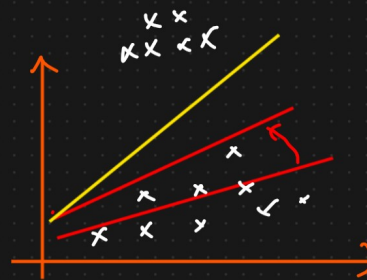
② Mean Absolute Error (MAE)

$$MAE = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n |y_i - \hat{y}_i| \Rightarrow$$

Advantages

- ① Robust to outliers
- ② It will be in same unit

ERROR ↑



Disadvantage

Time Complexity is more for optimization



③ Root Mean Square Error

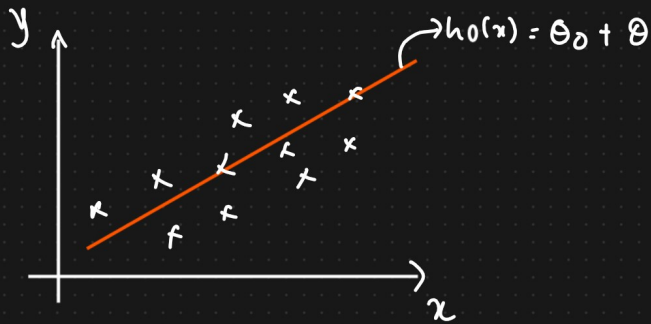
$$RMSE = \sqrt{MSE} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2} \Rightarrow \text{Advantages And Disadvantages.}$$

Performance metric = R^2 and Adjusted R^2

Cost function = MSE, MAE, RMSE, Huber Loss ← DL.

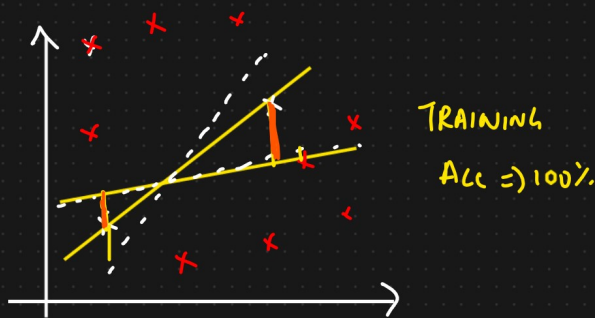
Ridge, Lasso and ElasticNet

Linear Regression



Cost function = $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - h_0(x_i))^2$

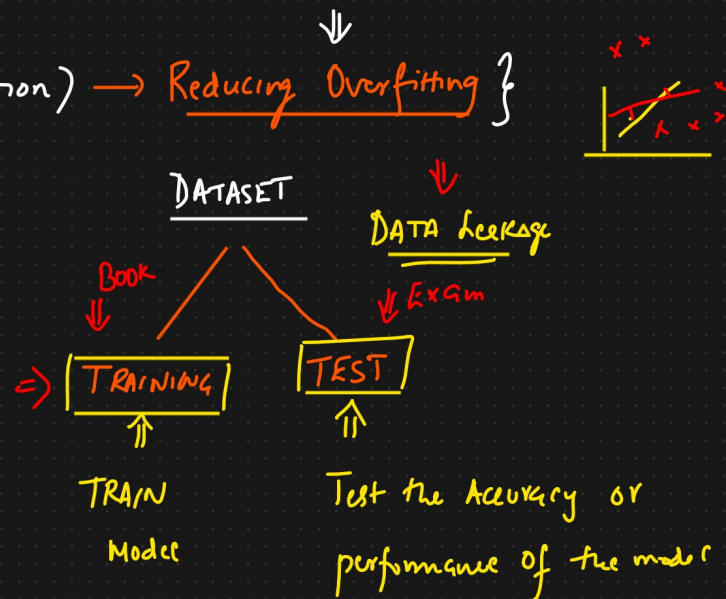
① Ridge Regression (L_2 Regularization) \rightarrow Reducing Overfitting



Overfitting

TRAINING DATA 100% ↑↑

Test Data Acc ↓↓



Cost fn = $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - h_0(x_i))^2 + \lambda \sum_{i=1}^n (\text{slope})^2$

↓
0

Hyperparameter

↓

$\lambda \geq 0$

$\lambda = 1$

→ Ridge Regression

→ Coefficients

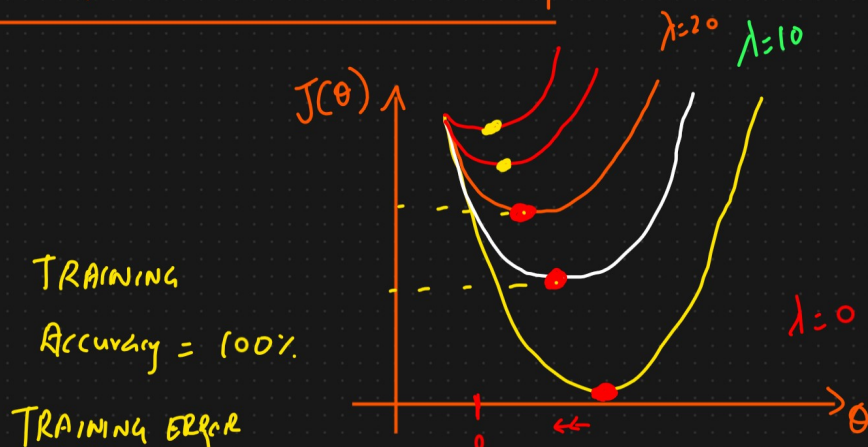
+ 1 * $[(\theta_1)^2 + (\theta_2)^2 + (\theta_3)^2]$ \Rightarrow True Value

Cost fn = +ve values ↓↓↓

Coefficients ↓↓

$\lambda = 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50$

Relationship between λ and slope



$$Cost = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 + \lambda \sum_{i=1}^n |slope|$$

$\lambda \uparrow \uparrow$ slope ↓↓

$\lambda \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow$ slope ↓↓↓

$\lambda \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow$ ERROR ↑↑↑
COST ↑↑↑

② Lasso Regression (L_1 Regularization) → Feature Selection

Cost fn : $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - h_{\theta}(x)_i)^2 + \lambda \sum_{i=1}^n |slope|$ ← L_1 Regularization

$$h_{\theta}(x) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2 + \theta_3 x_3$$

$$h_{\theta}(x) = 0.52 + \boxed{0.65 x_1} + 0.72 x_2 + \boxed{0.12 x_3}$$

↓
Lasso Regression

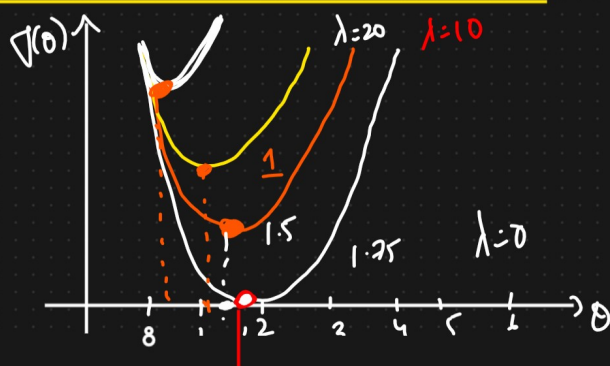
unit change in x_1

0.65 change in output

unit change in x_3

0.12 change in output

Relationship between λ and |slope|

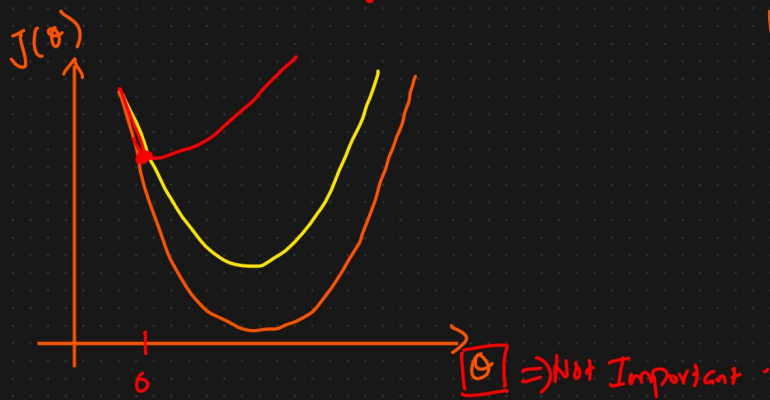


$$h_{\theta}(x) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2 + \theta_3 x_3$$

$$h_{\theta}(x) = 0.52 + \boxed{0.65 x_1} + \boxed{0.72 x_2} + \cancel{\boxed{0.12 x_3}}$$

$\lambda = \dots$

$$\boxed{0.12, 0.20, 0.50}$$



$$h_0(x) = 0.52 + \boxed{0.65x_1} + \boxed{0.72x_2}$$

↙ ↘

$$= 0.52 + 0.45x_1 + 0.32x_2 + \boxed{}$$

③ Klassiker

① Reducing overfitting

② Feature Selection

}

Ridge + Lasso

$$\text{Cost fn} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - h_0(x_i))^2 + \boxed{\lambda_1 \sum_{i=1}^n (\text{slope}_i)^2} + \boxed{\lambda_2 \sum_{i=1}^n |\text{slope}_i|}$$

λ_1, λ_2 [Hyperparameters]

↓
Reducing
overfitting

↓
Feature selection.

