Hypothesis: he(x) = lot b,x

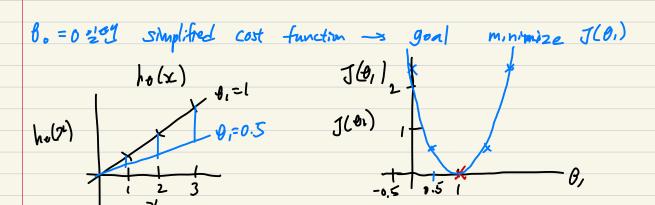
favamerers ! Bo, O,

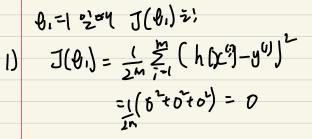
## Cost function

$$J(\theta_0, \theta_1) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left( h_{\theta}(\chi^{(i)}) - y^{(i)} \right)^2 \qquad m = \# \text{ of samples}$$

Goal: minimize 
$$\theta_0, \theta_1$$
  $J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$  hypothans  $y: \frac{2^{\frac{2}{3}-2}}{2^{\frac{2}{3}}}$ 

ho(x): 372=1 cast-function = Squared error function





3) 
$$J(0) = \frac{1}{23} [1^{2} + 2^{2} + 5^{2}]$$
  
=  $\frac{1}{6} \cdot 14 = 2.33$ .

1(1)=0 4) J(0.5)= 1/2m [ (0.5-1) + (1-2)2+ (3-1.5)2]  $=\frac{1}{3.5}(3.5)=0.58$ 

\*실측되다 기사 잘 맛 이기에 丁(0)可能外站港等型款、

(からしまりまり) Gradient Descent: J(00,0,..,0n) = minimize = b) = ft ty में म स्वाच्यार नेमलयह निष्य प्रश्नि . Start with some  $\theta_0, \theta_1$ 

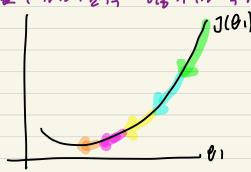
· keep changing bo, b, to reduce J(80,0,)

· 인역-( 폭시기 (J(Bo,B))이 높은 기절부터 하면 내려가게 되는 제일 되는 거리고 계속 내려간다.

repeat until convergence attalk a=b man b= aon 45ch,  $\{\theta_j := \theta_j - \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} J(\theta_0, \theta_i)\}$  for j=0 and j=1simultaneously update 80 kB, army rate (3214)

Lyzholdt 43= 01753 4252701 learning rate (324) df - उपन्था गर्भ डाय (+) explain 00, 0, 10 元 WM 从22 0, 0元 近 以11世纪2. 90.7型中已 01.3型网 地区 二个位置 电空空 网络印义。 叫的 min J(U,) 0, ejR  $\theta_1 := \theta_1 - d$  (positive number) 10 J(O1) < 0 0:= 0, - x(negative number) 01이 2근목으로 기동아까도! 3127(0)이 erel state ode otel local minimum del 32-12/X.

· 있가 고정의기 일여년 계산을 반복할수록 이분계수의 잘내값이 작하고기 때문이 회사교리 기계하일수록 이동거리가 작하면서. ... 있을 반겠다고 이렇어도 간답다.



$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} J(\theta_0, \theta_1) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_1} \cdot \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left( h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)} \right)^2$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_1} \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left( \theta_0 + \theta_1 x^{(i)} - y^{(i)} \right)^2$$

$$\theta_{0} \quad j=0: \frac{2}{d\theta_{0}} J(\theta_{0}, \theta_{i}) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})$$

$$\theta_{i} \quad j=1: \frac{2}{d\theta_{i}} J(\theta_{0}, \theta_{i}) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - f^{(i)}) \cdot x^{(i)}$$

Gradient Descental -18.

"Botch" gradiem Descent : 34 7/27 =175

Vector: nx1 motrix

moth & El IRMXh

yi = ith dement

1-Indexed US 0-indexed Index starting off of other

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix} \qquad y = \begin{bmatrix} y_6 \\ y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

항영 董州 덕분나 사용 ] 항상 그런건 아니기만 일반적,

## Multiple features (variables)

n= number of features 空地型 エ(i) = input (features) of ith thaining sample
2型4 - エj(i) = value of feature j in ith training sample

 $h_e(x) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2 + \theta_3 x_3 + \theta_4 x_4$ 

E.g  $h_0(x) = 80 + 0.1 \times 1 + 0.01 \times 2 + 3 \times 3 - 2 \times 4$ 

他 小児 計川 ルー3 智. (X,(i)=1) 

Hyphothesis: ha(x)= O.Xo+O,XI+ .. On Xn = 8x (02 간편이 쓸수2년)

Parametrs: 80, 81, ... 8n 이르크 8 백단 그 자체과 불호수 있다.

Cost function:  $J(\theta) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left( h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)} \right)^{2}$ 

Gradient Descent

Repeat  $\{\theta_j := \theta_j - d \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) x_j^{(i)} \}$  simultaneously update  $\theta_j$  for  $j = 0, \dots, n$ 

Feature Scailing

: make sure features are on a similar sale

E.9 X1 = size (0-2000 feat) 22: # of bedroom (1-5)

→ It takes more time to Find minJ(0) 큰 호텔즉 8가 컨컨테 이동라므로 →a, 방법의

So,  $\chi_1 = \frac{\text{Size}}{2000}$ ,  $\chi_2 = \frac{\text{# of bedroom}}{5}$ 

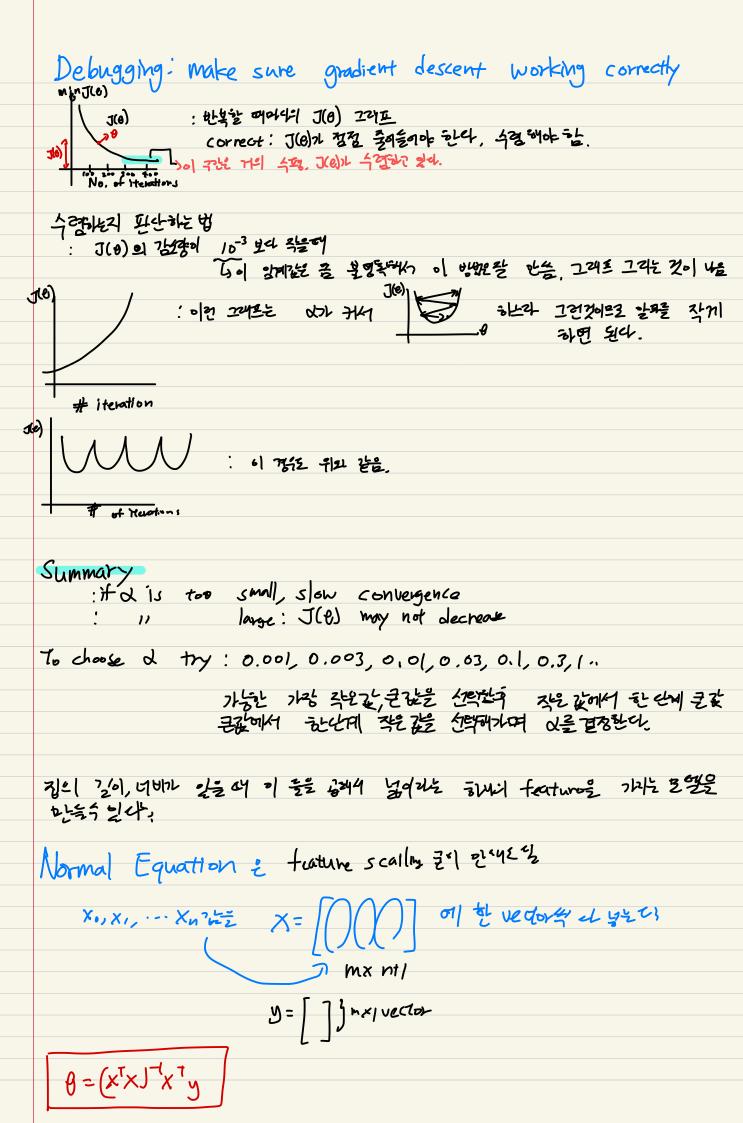


feature들이 버릇는 벌위의 같은 것은록 만들자. -3 +63, -{ +6-5 같이

- mean normalization 3 25

 $x_1 = \frac{\text{size} - 1060}{200}$  of  $\frac{x_1 - \mu_1}{S_1 \text{ (Max- Min) 5 212 standard deviation}}$   $\frac{x_1 - \mu_1}{S_1 \text{ (Max- Min) 5 212 standard deviation}}$ X2 = # bedroom - 2

明 处理 4 世纪中三 图表 智节 显定X



m example 
$$(x^{(i)}, y^{(i)})$$
, ...  $(x^{(n)}, y^{(n)})$ , n features
$$x^{(i)} = \begin{bmatrix} x_0^{(i)} \\ y_0^{(i)} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{ht1}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \begin{bmatrix} x_0^{(i)} \\ y_0^{(i)} \end{bmatrix} \\ y_0 = \begin{bmatrix} x_0^{(i)} \end{bmatrix}^T \\ y_0 = \begin{bmatrix} x_0^{(i)} \\ y_0 \end{bmatrix}^T \\ y_0 = \begin{bmatrix} x_0^{(i)} \\ y_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \begin{bmatrix} x_0^{(i)} \\ y_0 \end{bmatrix} \\ y_0 = \begin{bmatrix} x_0^{(i)} \\ y_0 \end{bmatrix} \end{cases}$$

octave: plnv (x' \* x) \* x'\* y

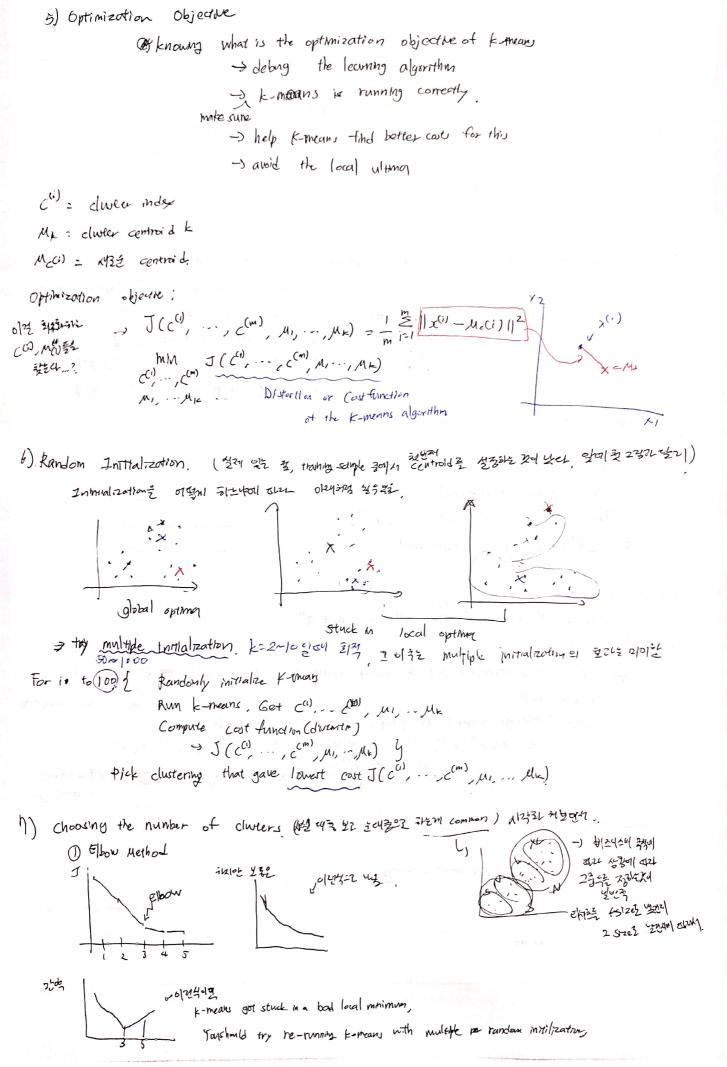
- m training examples, n features

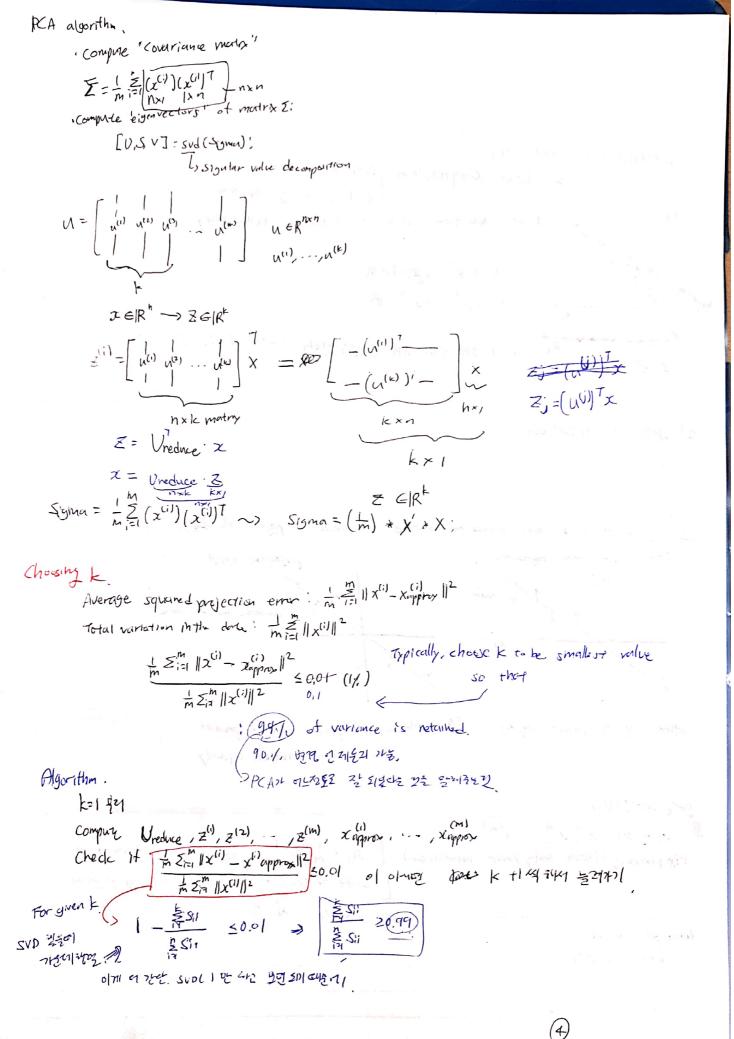
Normal Equodion

- · Need to choose d · Needs many inevations
  - · Works well even when n Is large / 1884 algorythm 1/2 3214 For large M
  - For large n

- . No need to chave d
- · bon't need to Herote
- · Need to compute ktxj-1
- · Slow it in is very large For small in no 1000 735% old
- 、XX 7L non-Muertible 2049.
  (1) linearly dependent
  (2) too many footune, (m ≤ n) 、社会 まとしのでする 丁はいりのない。
  (3) はなり 当まらと footuneでん まちととをもり

) Un sum	pervoid learning; you of al. unlabeled sample.	
141 = 2	(D Z74 MHZ): Market segmentation + 2 2号이(M) 量量型,	/
-922	2) Social network analysis; plotter 22 42 12	3456
	8) Organize computing divites: Citolet (1) =1 71/743L	
	(4) Astronomical data analysis	ri e
	(4) ASTronomical Edia anaysis	s design upda . V
2) K-1	means algorithm. O cluster assignment @ move cents	roids
<i>y</i>	1) randomly initialize the pe	30113 Dioces
	14 1 Her and 2742 ol42 group 2743	452491
	2) 74 35 8 71/2/ 7+7/9 cen	tradel 312
	2) 7 350 MIN 1-713 Cen	1 2号4 水豆至22 2万
	( ) ( ) X Centrol 3) CE CLI ULZ 01711 UI	귀지 않을 때 끝날.
	, ,	
Tin	iput:	restriction of the second
		part - restriction of the
	( / MI MADE CINTOK)	
	- (number of clusters)	
	- Training set { x(1) x(2),, x(m)}	
	-  < (Number of clusters)  - Training set $\{x^{(i)}, x^{(2)}, \dots, x^{(m)}\}$ $x^{(i)} \in  R^n(\text{drop } x_0 =   \text{convention})$	
2	- Training set { x(1) x(2),, x(m)}	
2 K-means	- Training set $\{x^{(i)}, x^{(2)}, \dots, x^{(m)}\}$ $\chi^{(i)} \in \mathbb{R}^n (\text{drop } x_o =   \text{convention})$ algorithm.	
2 K-means	- Training set $\{x^{(i)}, x^{(2)}, \dots, x^{(m)}\}$ $\chi^{(i)} \in \mathbb{R}^n (\text{drop } x_o =   \text{convention})$ algorithm.	
) K-means	Training set $\{x^{(i)}, x^{(2)}, \dots, x^{(m)}\}$ $x^{(i)} \in \mathbb{R}^n (\text{drop } x_o =   \text{convention})$ $\text{algorithm.}$ $\text{centroids}$ $\text{Intialize } \text{K cluster algorithm}  M_1, \dots, M_K \in \mathbb{R}^n$ $\text{The first tensor}$	
means.  **Repeat [	Training set $\{x^{(i)}, x^{(2)}, \dots, x^{(m)}\}$ $x^{(i)} \in \mathbb{R}^n (\text{drop } x_o =   \text{convention})$ $\text{algorithm.}$ $\text{centroids}$ $\text{Intialize } \text{K cluster algorithm}  M_1, \dots, M_K \in \mathbb{R}^n$ $\text{The first tensor}$	11 (i) - MK
Comeans  Kepeat [	Training set $\{x^{(i)}, x^{(2)}, \dots, x^{(m)}\}$ $x^{(i)} \in \mathbb{R}^n (\text{drop } x_o =   \text{convention})$ $algorithm.$ $algorithm.$ $\text{Intialize } \text{K cluster algorithm } M_1, \dots, M_k \in \mathbb{R}^n$ $for i = 1 \text{ to m}$ $c^{(i)} := \text{index } (\text{from } 1 \text{ to }   <) \text{ of } \text{cluster centroid } \text{closest to } x^{(i)}$	1 (
C-means  Kepeat [ ter printed	Training set $\{x^{(i)}, x^{(2)}, \dots, x^{(m)}\}$ $x^{(i)} \in \mathbb{R}^n (\text{drop } x_o =   \text{convention})$ $\text{algorithm.}$ $\text{Intialize } \text{K cluster algorithm } M_1, \dots M_K \in \mathbb{R}^n$ $\text{If } \text{for } i = 1 \text{ to } m$ $\text{C}^{(i)} := \text{index } (\text{from } 1 \text{ to }   \epsilon) \text{ of } \text{cluster centroid } \text{closest } \text{to } x^{(i)}$ $\text{for } k = 1 \text{ to }   K$	il 속 Min    X <sup>(i)</sup> - Mk   포 및 14 기2171 제 공 작년 시 보이   K 가 C <sup>(i)</sup> 에
K-means  Kepeat [ ter poses	Training set $\{x^{(i)}, x^{(2)}, \dots, x^{(m)}\}$ $x^{(i)} \in \mathbb{R}^n (\text{drop } x_o =   \text{convention})$ $x^{(i)} \in \mathbb{R}^n (\text{drop } x_o =   \text{drop } x_o$	NKOL KST Crijay
) K-means	Training set $\{x^{(i)}, x^{(2)}, \dots, x^{(m)}\}$ $x^{(i)} \in \mathbb{R}^n (\text{drop } x_o =   \text{convention})$ $x^{(i)} \in \mathbb{R}^n (\text{drop } x_o =   \text{drop } x_o$	(4) = 2, (4)= 2
Cheans  Kepeat [ lev [ nnume]	Training set $\{x^{(i)}, x^{(2)}, \dots, x^{(m)}\}$ $x^{(i)} \in \mathbb{R}^n (\text{drop } x_o =   \text{convention})$ $x^{(i)} \in \mathbb{R}^n (\text{drop } x_o =   \text{drop } x_o$	(4)=2, (4)=2 C (4)=2, (4)=2
C-means  Kepeat [ ter printed	Training set $\{x^{(i)}, x^{(2)}, \dots, x^{(m)}\}$ $x^{(i)} \in \mathbb{R}^n (\text{drop } x_o =   \text{convention})$ $x^{(i)} \in \mathbb{R}^n (\text{drop } x_o =   \text{drop } x_o$	(4) = 2, (4)= 2
Kepeat [ ter [ protect of d	Training set $\{x^{(i)}, x^{(2)}, \dots, x^{(m)}\}$ $x^{(i)} \in \mathbb{R}^n (\text{drop } x_o =   \text{convention})$ $x^{(i)} \in \mathbb{R}^n (dr$	(4)=2, (4)=2 C (4)=2, (4)=2
K-means  Repeat [ ter [ mnent e  coid [  K-means	Training set $\{x^{(i)}, x^{(2)}, \dots, x^{(m)}\}$ $x^{(i)} \in \mathbb{R}^n (\text{drop } x_o =   \text{convention})$ $x^{(i)} \in \mathbb{R}^n (dr$	(4)=2, (4)=2 C (4)=2, (4)=2
K-means  Repeat [ ter [ mnent e -oid	Training set $\{x^{(i)}, x^{(2)}, \dots, x^{(m)}\}$ $x^{(i)} \in \mathbb{R}^n (\text{drop } X_o =   \text{convention})$ algorithm.  Intialize $k$ cluster elastism $M_i, \dots, M_k \in \mathbb{R}^n$ $C^{(i)} := \text{index (from   to   c) of cluster centroid closest to } x^{(i)}$ for $k = 1$ to $k$ $M_{1c} := \text{average (mean) of points assigned to cluster } k$ $x^{(i)} := x^{(i)} \cdot x^{$	(4)=2, (4)=2 C (4)=2, (4)=2
Kepeat [ ter [ protot  -oid  K-neans	Training set $\{x^{(i)}, x^{(2)}, \dots, x^{(m)}\}$ $x^{(i)} \in \mathbb{R}^n (\text{drop } x_o =   \text{convention})$ $x^{(i)} \in \mathbb{R}^n (dr$	(4)=2, (4)=2 C (4)=2, (4)=2
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K-means  Repeat [ ter [ mnent e  coid [  K-means	Training set $\{x^{(i)}, x^{(2)}, \dots, x^{(m)}\}$ $x^{(i)} \in \mathbb{R}^n (\text{drop } X_o =   \text{convention})$ algorithm.  Intialize $k$ cluster elastism $M_i, \dots, M_k \in \mathbb{R}^n$ $C^{(i)} := \text{index (from   to   c) of cluster centroid closest to } x^{(i)}$ for $k = 1$ to $k$ $M_{1c} := \text{average (mean) of points assigned to cluster } k$ $x^{(i)} := x^{(i)} \cdot x^{$	(")=2, (")=2 3 00  52 757 245 KH churching





No. 1
Applying PCA.
Supervised learning speedap. $(x^{(1)}, y^{(1)}), (x^{(1)}, y^{(1)}) - (x^{(m)}, y^{(m)}).$
$\chi^{(i)} \in \mathbb{R}^{14000}$
Extract inputs; unbobbled obtates; 20), - x(m) 5/R/0000
1600 1600
zi, - , zin) Ekicoo
New trains set
$(\mathcal{Z}^{(i)}, \mathcal{Y}^{(i)}) \longrightarrow (\mathcal{Z}^{(m)}, \mathcal{Y}^{(m)})$
Application of PKA
1
- Compression
- Reduce memory /drik needed to store date
- Speed up layrning algorithm
-Visualization
k22 or k23
BUL use of PCA: to prevent overfitting -> 豆比 및지만 登업이X
2 - Luz-12 EN MO 3 1161 - 12 01 12 01 12 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01
Mily 1 2 (ha (x(il) - y(il)) 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
2 min 1 = (ha (xx) - y(") + 2min peable to xcl
PLATE 727 사용비오반, 일반 원과 6~11시2 - 핵임고 속도기 물에게나 원하는 건강이나 중 반나면 시도라고나
$(\varepsilon)$