

(선형) 회귀 분석

(Linear Regression Analysis)

# 선형 회귀 분석(Linear Regression Analysis)

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- 선형성이라는 기본 가정이 충족된 상태에서 독립변수와 종속변수의 관계를 설명하거나 예측하는 통계방법
- 회귀분석에서 독립변수에 따라 종속변수의 값이 일정한 패턴으로 변해 가는데, 이러한 변수간의 관계를 나타내는 회귀선이 직선에 가깝게 나타나는 경우
- 종류
  - 단순회귀분석 - 독립변수가 하나인 경우
  - 다중회귀분석 - 독립변수가 여러 개인 경우

# 선형 회귀 분석(Linear Regression Analysis)

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$$y = Wx + b$$

- $x$  : 독립 변수
- $y$  : 종속 변수
- $W$  : 직선의 기울기 (가중치 : weight)
- $b$  :  $y$  절편 (bias)

# 선형 회귀 분석(Linear Regression Analysis)

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## - 편 차(Deviation)

- 수학 및 통계학에서 편차는 자료값 또는 변량과 평균의 차이를 나타내는 수치
- 편차를 살펴보면 자료들이 평균을 중심으로 얼마나 퍼져 있는지를 알 수 있다.
- 자료값이 평균보다 크면 편차는 양의 값을, 평균보다 작으면 음의 값을 갖는다.
- 편차의 크기는 차이의 크기를 나타낸다.
- 편차의 절댓값은 절대편차, 편차의 제곱은 제곱편차라고 한다.

# 선형 회귀 분석(Linear Regression Analysis)

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## - 용어 정의

- 잔차(Residual)
  - 회귀분석에서 종속변수와 적합값(예상값)의 차이.
  - 잔차는 (종속변수 - 적합값)으로 정의.
- 분산(Variance)
  - 편차의 제곱
- 표준 편차(Standard Deviation)
  - 분산의 제곱근

# 선형 회귀 분석(Linear Regression Analysis)

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예상 시험 점수 : regression

x(hours)	y(score)
10	90
9	80
3	50
2	30

# 선형 회귀 분석(Linear Regression Analysis)

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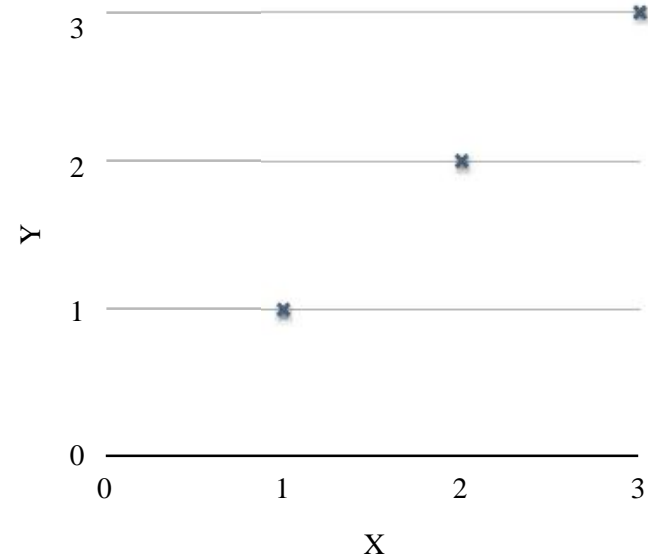
## Regression (data)

x	y
1	1
2	2
3	3

# 선형 회귀 분석(Linear Regression Analysis)

## Regression (presentation)

x	Y
1	1
2	2
3	3

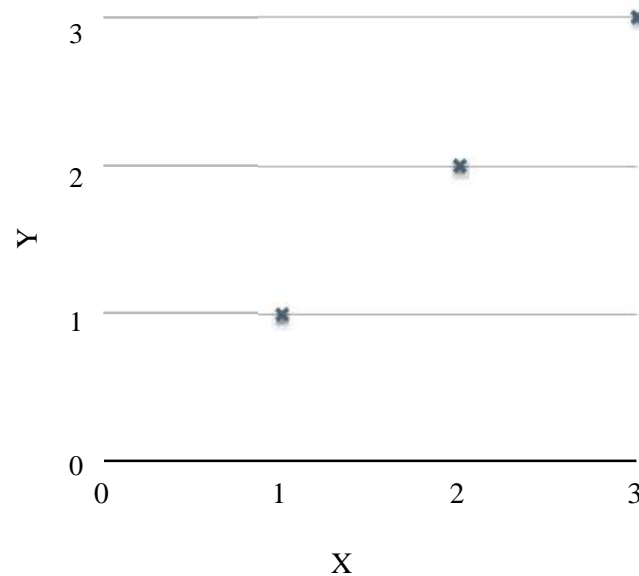




# 선형 회귀 분석(Linear Regression Analysis)

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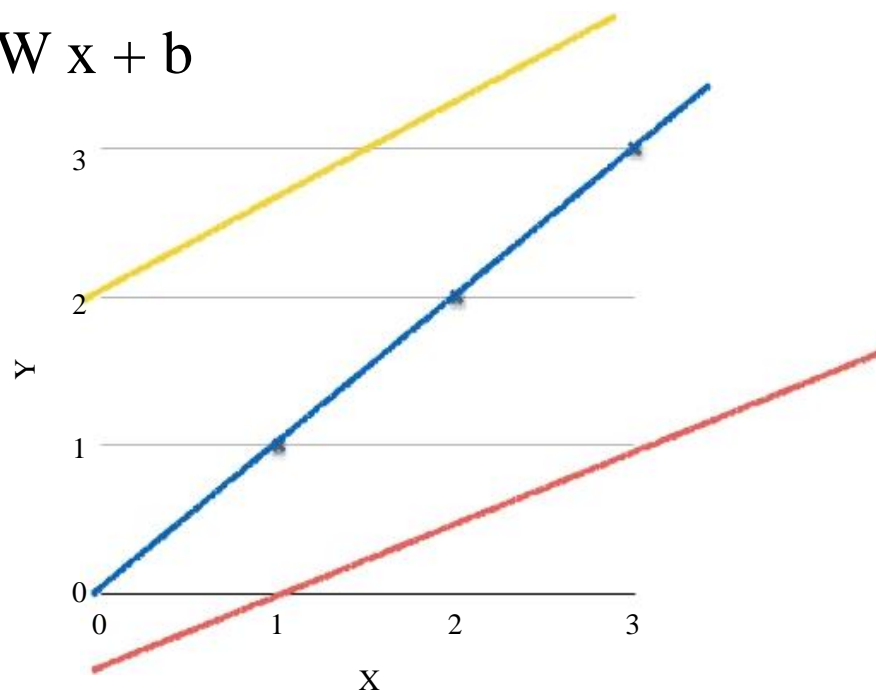
## (Linear) Hypothesis



# 선형 회귀 분석(Linear Regression Analysis)

## (Linear) Hypothesis

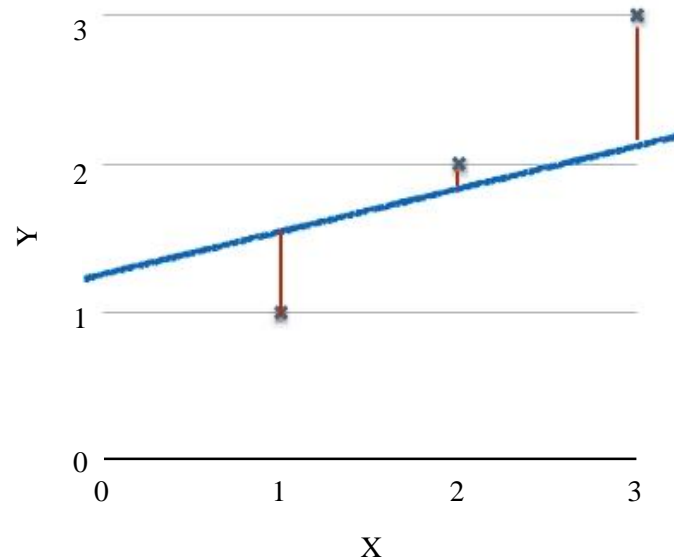
$$H(x) = Wx + b$$



# 선형 회귀 분석(Linear Regression Analysis)

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Which hypothesis is better?



# 선형 회귀 분석(Linear Regression Analysis)

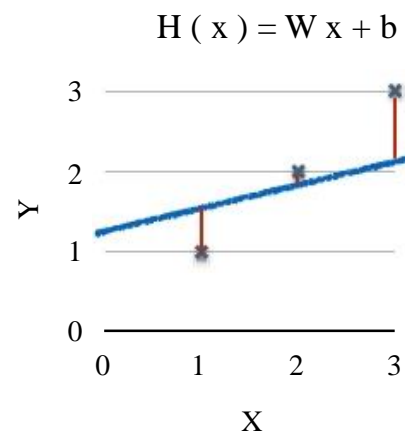
## Cost function

- How fit the line to our (training) data

$$H(x) - y$$

$$\frac{(H(x^{(1)}) - y^{(1)})^2 + (H(x^{(2)}) - y^{(2)})^2 + (H(x^{(3)}) - y^{(3)})^2}{3}$$

$$cost = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (H(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2$$



# 선형 회귀 분석(Linear Regression Analysis)

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## Cost function

$$cost = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (H(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2$$

$$H(x) = Wx + b$$

$$cost(W, b) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (H(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2$$

# 선형 회귀 분석(Linear Regression Analysis)

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**Goal: Minimize cost**

minimize cost (  $W, b$  )  
 $W, b$

# Multivariable Linear Regression

# 다중 선형 회귀 분석

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- Hypothesis

$$H(x) = Wx + b$$

- Cost Function

$$cost(W, b) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (H(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2$$

- Gradient descent algorithm

$$W := W - \alpha \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (Wx^{(i)} - y^{(i)})x^{(i)}$$



# 다중 선형 회귀 분석

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예상 시험 점수 :  
regression using one input (x)

one-variable  
one-feature

x (hours)	y (score)
10	90
9	80
3	50
2	60
11	40

# 다중 선형 회귀 분석

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시험 성적 예측:  
one input ( $x_1$ ,  $x_2$ ,  $x_3$ )을 사용한 회귀 분석

multi-variable/feature

$x_1$ (quiz 1)	$x_2$ (quiz 2)	$x_3$ (midterm 1)	Y (final)
73	80	75	152
93	88	93	185
89	91	90	180
96	98	100	196
73	66	70	142

가설(Hypothesis)

$$H(x) = Wx + b$$

$$H(x_1, x_2, x_3) = w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + w_3x_3 + b$$

## Cost function

$$H(x_1, x_2, x_3) = w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + w_3x_3 + b$$

$$cost(W, b) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{I=1}^m (H(x_1^{(i)}, x_2^{(i)}, x_3^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2$$

## Multi-variable

$$H(x_1, x_2, x_3) = w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + w_3x_3 + b$$

$$H(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n) = w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + w_3x_3 + \dots + w_nx_n + b$$

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Matrix

$$w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + w_3x_3 + \dots + w_nx_n$$

## Matrix multiplication

"Dot Product"

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 8 \\ 9 & 10 \\ 11 & 12 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 58 & \end{bmatrix}$$

## 다중 선형 회귀 분석

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matrix를 사용한 Hypothesis

$$w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + w_3x_3 + \dots + w_nx_n$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{pmatrix} = (x_1w_1 + x_2w_2 + x_3w_3)$$

$$H(X) = XW$$

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# 다중 선형 회귀 분석

---

matrix를 사용한 Hypothesis

$$H(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1w_1 + x_2w_2 + x_3w_3$$

$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$Y$
73	80	75	152
93	88	93	185
89	91	90	180
96	98	100	196
73	66	70	142

Test Scores for General Psychology

$$(x_1 \quad x_2 \quad x_3) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{pmatrix} = (x_1w_1 + x_2w_2 + x_3w_3)$$

$$H(X) = XW$$

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# 다중 선형 회귀 분석

---

## matrix를 사용한 Hypothesis

$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$Y$
73	80	75	152
93	88	93	185
89	91	90	180
96	98	100	196
73	66	70	142

$$w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + w_3x_3 + \dots + w_nx_n$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & x_{13} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & x_{23} \\ x_{31} & x_{32} & x_{33} \\ x_{41} & x_{42} & x_{43} \\ x_{51} & x_{52} & x_{53} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11}w_1 + x_{12}w_2 + x_{13}w_3 \\ x_{21}w_1 + x_{22}w_2 + x_{23}w_3 \\ x_{31}w_1 + x_{32}w_2 + x_{33}w_3 \\ x_{41}w_1 + x_{42}w_2 + x_{43}w_3 \\ x_{51}w_1 + x_{52}w_2 + x_{53}w_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H(X) = XW$$

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# 다중 선형 회귀 분석

---

matrix를 사용한 Hypothesis

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & x_{13} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & x_{23} \\ x_{31} & x_{32} & x_{33} \\ x_{41} & x_{42} & x_{43} \\ x_{51} & x_{52} & x_{53} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11}w_1 + x_{12}w_2 + x_{13}w_3 \\ x_{21}w_1 + x_{22}w_2 + x_{23}w_3 \\ x_{31}w_1 + x_{32}w_2 + x_{33}w_3 \\ x_{41}w_1 + x_{42}w_2 + x_{43}w_3 \\ x_{51}w_1 + x_{52}w_2 + x_{53}w_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

[5, 3]

[3, 1]

[5, 1]

$$H(X) = XW$$

---

# 다중 선형 회귀 분석

## matrix를 사용한 Hypothesis

$$H(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1w_1 + x_2w_2 + x_3w_3$$

$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$Y$
73	80	75	152
93	88	93	185
89	91	90	180
96	98	100	196
73	66	70	142

Test Scores for General Psychology

```
x1_data = [73., 93., 89., 96., 73.]
x2_data = [80., 88., 91., 98., 66.]
x3_data = [75., 93., 90., 100., 70.]
y_data = [152., 185., 180., 196., 142.]

# placeholders for a tensor that will be always fed.
x1 = tf.placeholder(tf.float32)
x2 = tf.placeholder(tf.float32)
x3 = tf.placeholder(tf.float32)

Y = tf.placeholder(tf.float32)

w1 = tf.Variable(tf.random_normal([1]), name='weight1')
w2 = tf.Variable(tf.random_normal([1]), name='weight2')
w3 = tf.Variable(tf.random_normal([1]), name='weight3')
b = tf.Variable(tf.random_normal([1]), name='bias')

hypothesis = x1 * w1 + x2 * w2 + x3 * w3 + b
```

# 다중 선형 회귀 분석

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matrix를 사용한 Hypothesis

$$\begin{matrix} \left( \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \mathbf{X} \\ \hline \end{array} \right) \times \left( \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \mathbf{W} \\ \hline \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \mathbf{H(X)} \\ \hline \end{array} \right) \\ \begin{matrix} [5, 3] & [?, ?] & [5, 1] \end{matrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$H(X) = XW$$

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# 다중 선형 회귀 분석

---

matrix를 사용한 Hypothesis

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & x_{13} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & x_{23} \\ x_{31} & x_{32} & x_{33} \\ x_{41} & x_{42} & x_{43} \\ x_{51} & x_{52} & x_{53} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11}w_1 + x_{12}w_2 + x_{13}w_3 \\ x_{21}w_1 + x_{22}w_2 + x_{23}w_3 \\ x_{31}w_1 + x_{32}w_2 + x_{33}w_3 \\ x_{41}w_1 + x_{42}w_2 + x_{43}w_3 \\ x_{51}w_1 + x_{52}w_2 + x_{53}w_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

[n, 3]

[3, 1]

[n, 1]

$$H(X) = XW$$

# 다중 선형 회귀 분석

---

matrix를 사용한 Hypothesis(n output)

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & x_{13} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & x_{23} \\ x_{31} & x_{32} & x_{33} \\ x_{41} & x_{42} & x_{43} \\ x_{51} & x_{52} & x_{53} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \text{?} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11}w_{11} + x_{12}w_{21} + x_{13}w_{31} & x_{11}w_{12} + x_{12}w_{22} + x_{13}w_{32} \\ x_{21}w_{11} + x_{22}w_{21} + x_{23}w_{31} & x_{21}w_{12} + x_{22}w_{22} + x_{23}w_{32} \\ x_{31}w_{11} + x_{32}w_{21} + x_{33}w_{31} & x_{31}w_{12} + x_{32}w_{22} + x_{33}w_{32} \\ x_{41}w_{11} + x_{42}w_{21} + x_{43}w_{31} & x_{41}w_{12} + x_{42}w_{22} + x_{43}w_{32} \\ x_{51}w_{11} + x_{52}w_{21} + x_{53}w_{31} & x_{51}w_{12} + x_{52}w_{22} + x_{53}w_{32} \end{pmatrix}$$

$[n, 3] \quad [?, ?] \quad [n, 2]$

$$H(X) = XW$$

# 다중 선형 회귀 분석

---

matrix를 사용한 Hypothesis(n output)

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & x_{13} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & x_{23} \\ x_{31} & x_{32} & x_{33} \\ x_{41} & x_{42} & x_{43} \\ x_{51} & x_{52} & x_{53} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} w_{11} & w_{12} \\ w_{21} & w_{22} \\ w_{31} & w_{32} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11}w_{11} + x_{12}w_{21} + x_{13}w_{31} & x_{11}w_{12} + x_{12}w_{22} + x_{13}w_{32} \\ x_{21}w_{11} + x_{22}w_{21} + x_{23}w_{31} & x_{21}w_{12} + x_{22}w_{22} + x_{23}w_{32} \\ x_{31}w_{11} + x_{32}w_{21} + x_{33}w_{31} & x_{31}w_{12} + x_{32}w_{22} + x_{33}w_{32} \\ x_{41}w_{11} + x_{42}w_{21} + x_{43}w_{31} & x_{41}w_{12} + x_{42}w_{22} + x_{43}w_{32} \\ x_{51}w_{11} + x_{52}w_{21} + x_{53}w_{31} & x_{51}w_{12} + x_{52}w_{22} + x_{53}w_{32} \end{pmatrix}$$

$[n, 3] \quad [3, 2] \quad [n, 2]$

$$H(X) = XW$$

---



# 다중 선형 회귀 분석

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$WX$  vs  $XW$

- 이론

$$H(x) = Wx + b$$

- 구현(TensorFlow)

$$H(X) = XW$$

---

# 다중 선형 회귀 분석

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## Matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{pmatrix} = (x_1w_1 + x_2w_2 + x_3w_3) \quad H(X) = XW$$

```
x_data = [[73., 80., 75.], [93., 88., 93.],  
          [89., 91., 90.], [96., 98., 100.], [73., 66., 70.]]  
y_data = [[152.], [185.], [180.], [196.], [142.]]  
  
# placeholders for a tensor that will be always fed.  
X = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, shape=[None, 3])  
Y = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, shape=[None, 1])  
  
W = tf.Variable(tf.random_normal([3, 1]), name='weight')  
b = tf.Variable(tf.random_normal([1]), name='bias')  
  
# Hypothesis  
hypothesis = tf.matmul(X, W) + b
```

## Loading data from file

**data-01-test-score.csv**

```
# EXAM1,EXAM2,EXAM3,FINAL
73,80,75,152
93,88,93,185
89,91,90,180
96,98,100,196
73,66,70,142
53,46,55,101
```

```
import numpy as np
```

```
xy = np.loadtxt('data-01-test-score.csv', delimiter=',', dtype=np.float32)
x_data = xy[:, 0:-1]
y_data = xy[:, [-1]]
```

```
# Make sure the shape and data are OK
print(x_data.shape, x_data, len(x_data))
print(y_data.shape, y_data)
```