

Linear Regression Model (one variable)

Hypothesis $H: h_{\theta}(x) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x$

Cost Function $J(\theta) = J(\theta_0, \theta_1) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m [h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}]^2$

↓

minimize $J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$

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

$$(\theta_0 + \theta_1 x^{(i)} - y^{(i)})^2$$

when $j=0$: $\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_0} J(\theta_0, \theta_1) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (\theta_0 + \theta_1 x^{(i)} - y^{(i)})$

when $j=1$: $\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_1} J(\theta_0, \theta_1) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (\theta_0 + \theta_1 x^{(i)} - y^{(i)}) \cdot x^{(i)}$

training data $(x^{(1)}, y^{(1)}), \dots, (x^{(m)}, y^{(m)})$

Gradient descent algorithm

Repeat until convergence {

$$\theta_0 := \theta_0 - \alpha \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m [h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}]$$

$$\theta_1 := \theta_1 - \alpha \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m [h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) \cdot x^{(i)}]$$

Simultaneously update θ_0, θ_1

Correct:

$$\text{temp_}\theta_0 := \theta_0 - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_0} J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$$

$$\text{temp_}\theta_1 := \theta_1 - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_1} J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$$

$$\theta_0 := \text{temp_}\theta_0$$

$$\theta_1 := \text{temp_}\theta_1$$

Incorrect:

$$\text{temp_}\theta_0 := \dots$$

$$\theta_0 := \text{temp_}\theta_0$$

$$\text{temp_}\theta_1 := \dots$$

$$\theta_1 := \text{temp_}\theta_1$$

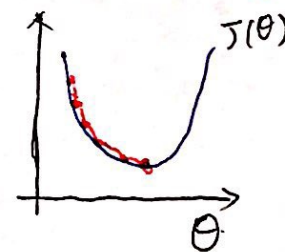
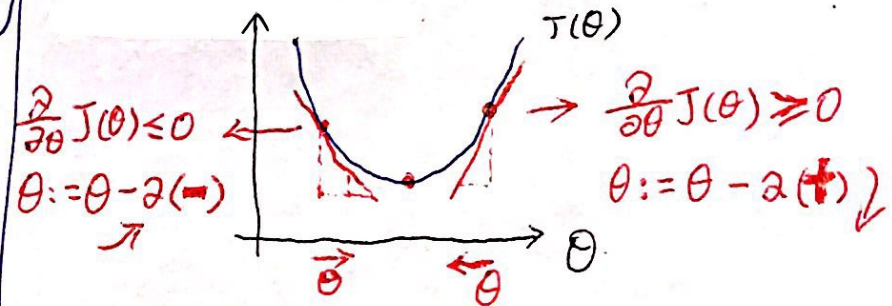
Gradient descent algorithm

Repeat until convergence {

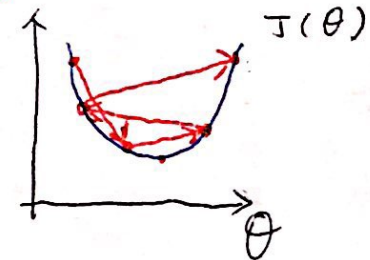
$$\theta_j := \theta_j - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} J(\theta_0, \theta_1) \quad (j=0 \& j=1)$$

learning rate

slope / gradient



small α , slow converge



big α , overshoot

① how to select α : 0.001^{10x} 0.01^{10x} 0.1^{10x}

② $J(\theta)$ can converge to a local minimum even with a fixed α . (α is small enough)

But fixed α is not always good =

— local minimum.

— slow converge.

①/②

sep 18, 2018

Multivariate Linear Regression

Hypothesis H : $h_\theta(x) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2 + \dots + \theta_n x_n$

For convenience, define $x_0 = 1$, $x_0^{(i)} = 1$

m training data point $(x^{(i)}, y^{(i)})$

n features: x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \swarrow $(n+1)$

$n+1$ parameters: $\theta_0, \theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_n$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \quad \theta = \begin{bmatrix} \theta_0 \\ \theta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \theta_n \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$$

$$h_\theta(x) = \underbrace{\theta^T}_{(1 \times (n+1))} \underbrace{X}_{((n+1) \times 1)} \quad \text{inner product.}$$

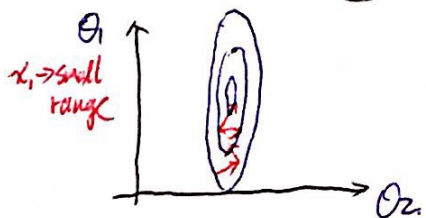
Repeat until converge of

$$\theta_j := \theta_j - 2 \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m [h_\theta(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}] x_j^{(i)}$$

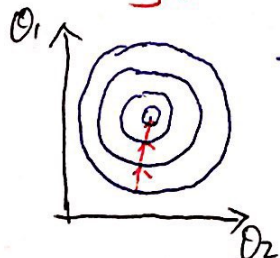
Gradient descent algorithm for multiple variables. $(n \geq 1)$

Simultaneously update $\theta_0, \dots, \theta_n$

Feature Scaling, scale every feature x_i in the range $[0, 1]$ or $[-1, 1]$



slow converge $x_i \rightarrow$ large range



fast converge

— mean normalization

$$x_i := \frac{x_i - \text{Mean}(x_i)}{\text{Max}(x_i) - \text{Min}(x_i)}$$

— Gaussian normalization

$$x_i := \frac{x_i - \text{Mean}(x_i)}{\text{Std}(x_i)}$$

Polynomial Regression.

Why? $x - y$ cannot use a line to fit.

Hypothesis H : $h_\theta(x) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x + \theta_2 x^2 + \dots + \theta_n x^n$

— map x to the space spanned by $\{x, x^2, \dots, x^n\}$

— it is a linear regression or not?

— can fit any data if n is big enough
 \rightarrow but overfitting issue.

$$\theta_0 := \theta_0 - 2 \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m [h_\theta(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}]$$

$$\theta_1 := \theta_1 - 2 \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m [h_\theta(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}] x_1^{(i)}$$

$$\theta_2 := \dots \dots \dots x_2^{(i)}$$

$$\theta_3 := \dots \dots \dots x_3^{(i)}$$

② / ③

spe 18, 2018