

CSE 575: Statistical Machine Learning (Spring 2021)

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Supervised Learning



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Linear Regression

- Regression - A training set of n samples $\langle x^{(i)}, y^{(i)} \rangle$ where $y^{(i)}$ is a continuous “label” (or target value) for $x^{(i)}$
- Linear regression - modeling the relation between y and x via a linear function

$$y \approx \underbrace{w_0 + w_1 x_1 + \dots + w_d x_d}_{\text{linear function}} = \underbrace{\mathbf{w}^t \mathbf{x}}$$

Linear Regression

- The error is given as -

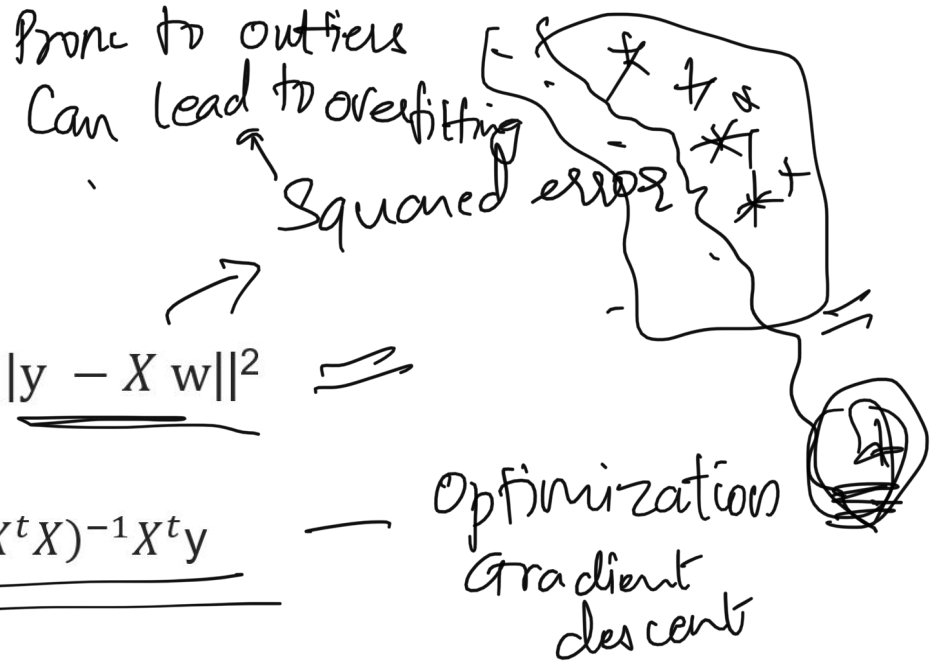
$$\underset{\text{engmin}}{\text{min}} \|e\|^2 = \|y - Xw\|^2$$

- Weights can be found using -

$$\hat{w} = (X^t X)^{-1} X^t y$$

- How to generalize?

$$y = w_0 + w_1 \phi_1(\mathbf{x}) + \dots + w_{M-1} \phi_{M-1}(\mathbf{x})$$



Regularization in Linear Regression

Squared error + $\lambda \|w\|^2$

$$\underline{E_D(w)} + \lambda E_W(w)$$

Squared error

hyperparameter

λ → 1, 2
↓
Lasso Ridge

Regularization
term

Why regularize and how it works?

- Used to avoid overfitting of the network



- Regularization terms shrinks the w estimates.

Covariance m
 $\begin{bmatrix} & \end{bmatrix}$

100×2
 $\frac{\text{Mean}}{\text{SD}}$
 100

Test Accuracy	Logistic	Naive
	%	%

Questions?