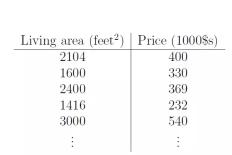
# Lecture02

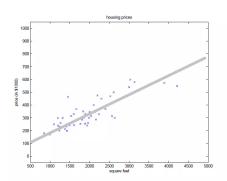
大纲 (outline)

- -Linear regression
- -Batch/stochastic gradient descent
- -Normal equation

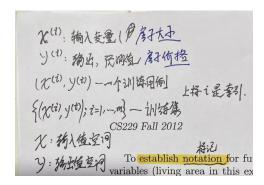
# **Supervised Learning**

### 房价例子

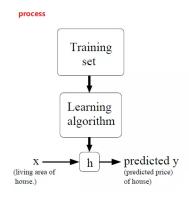




#### **Notation**



## **Process**



训练集通过 学习算法 可以生成一个 假设H函数,通过这个函数,可以对 输入的房屋大小 预测出 房屋价格。

which we also know the number of bedrooms in each ho

Living area (feet <sup>2</sup> )	#bedrooms	Price (1000\$s)
2104 X	3	400
1600	3	330
$2400  \chi_{1}^{3}$	3	369
1416	2	232
3000	4	540
<b>:</b>	:	:

# how to represent the Hypothesis?

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

因为 假设h是由两个参数 $\theta$ 和x共同决定的所以写成左边那种形式,然后写成 y近似为x的线性函数,之后用 $\theta$ 对 x到y线性函数空间进行参数化。

$$x_0 = 1 \text{ (this is the intercept term), so that}$$

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$$x_0 = 1 \text{ (this$$

x: input features,

x1:房屋大小 x2:房间数目

## 术语:

θ: 参数

m: 训练实例个数, 表格中一行代表一个 training example

x: input/features,

y: output/target variable

(x,y): training example

( $x^{(i)},y^{(i)}$ ): 第 i 个训练实例

n: features,特征个数,这里的特征个数为2 (area、bedrooms)

# how choose parameters?

选择参数, 让房子预估值(hθ(x)) 离 真实价格(y)很近

定义一个函数 J(θ) 表示这个接近程度

$$J(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^{2}.$$

我们要做的事: 找到参数θ使得 J(θ)最小, 从而 房子预估值 与 真实值 就越接近

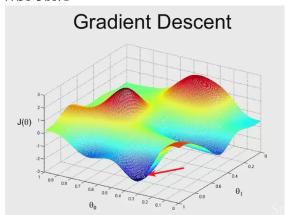
## how to implement this algorithm?

### Gradient descent (梯度下降)

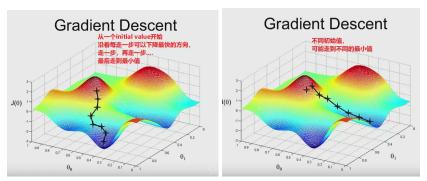
start with some initial  $\theta$ ,

keep changing  $\theta$  to reduce  $J(\theta)$ 

解释:从一个初始值开始,然后重复修改 $\theta$ 值,以使减小 $J(\theta)$ ,最终收敛到最小值梯度可视化:



在这个例子中,θ有两个参数,就是找到 适合的  $\theta$ 0和  $\theta$ 1 使得  $J(\theta)$ 最小,(这里箭头指向的这个值就是了)



转一圈找到走一步就可以下降最大的方向

#### formalize the gradient descent algorithm

$$\theta_j := \theta_j - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} J(\theta).$$

这里的:= 为赋值运算符(assign), = 是判断运算符 每一步梯度下降,都要选取一个  $\theta j$ ,这里 j 取值为 0,1,2...n,(n为features个数)  $\alpha$  为 learning rate,后面是  $J(\theta)$  对  $\theta j$  求偏导数

#### 求偏导的过程

the definition of 
$$J$$
. We have:
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{j}} J(\theta) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{j}} \frac{1}{2} (h_{\theta}(x) - y)^{2}$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} (h_{\theta}(x) - y) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{j}} (h_{\theta}(x)) - y) \quad \text{?} \quad h_{\theta}(x) = \frac{\pi}{i=0} \theta_{i} \cdot \chi_{i}$$

$$= (h_{\theta}(x) - y) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{j}} \left( \sum_{i=0}^{n} \theta_{i} x_{i} - y \right)$$

$$= (h_{\theta}(x) - y) x_{j}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{j}} (h_{\theta}(x$$

综上,表达式如下

1 $\uparrow$ training example  $\theta_j := \theta_j - \alpha(h_{\theta}(x) - y)x_j$ 

m
$$\uparrow$$
 training examples  $heta_j := heta_j - lpha \sum_{i=0}^m (h_ heta(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) x_j^{(i)}$ 

 $x^{(i)}$  是第 i 个 训练实例的 input features

 $y^{(i)}$  是第 i 个 训练实例的 target label

#### **Batch Gradient Descent**

batch的含义:

}

例如房价中有49个training example,则就可以把这49个例子看做成一个 batch of data

Repeat until convergence{

$$heta_j := heta_j - lpha \sum_{i=0}^m (h_ heta(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) x_j^{(i)}$$
 (j=0,1,2...n n是features)

n: features, n=2, (房子大小、房间个数)

m: number of training examples, 训练实例个数

用房价例子举例,n=2(area、bedrooms),m=3,3个训练用例

Living area (feet <sup>2</sup> )	#bedrooms	Price (1000\$s)
2104 X	3	400
1600	3	330
$2400 \chi^{3}$	3	369

对于参数 θ0:

Repeat until convergence{

$$egin{aligned} heta_0 &:= heta_0 - lpha \sum_{i=0}^m (h_ heta(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) x_0^{(i)} \ &:= heta_0 - lpha ((h_ heta(x^{(1)}) - y^{(1)}) x_0^{(1)} + (h_ heta + (x^{(2)}) - y^{(2)}) x_0^{(2)} + (h_ heta(x^{(3)}) - y^{(3)}) x_0^{(3)}) \end{aligned}$$

对于参数 θ1:

}

Repeat until convergence{

$$heta_1 := heta_1 - lpha \sum_{i=0}^m (h_ heta(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) x_1^{(i)}$$

}

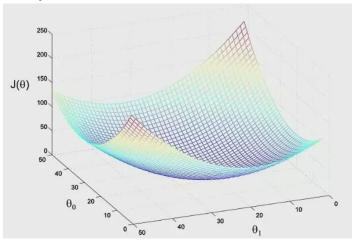
对于参数 θ2:

Repeat until convergence{

$$heta_2 := heta_2 - lpha \sum_{i=0}^m (h_ heta(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) x_2^{(i)}$$

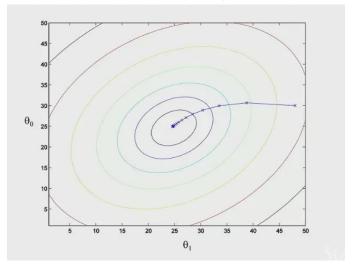
}

如果把 θj 定义为 若干平方项求和,那么它就是一个二次函数,那么 θj 就是下面这个形式:



θj 没有局部最优, 局部最优就是全局最优

看这个函数的另一种方法是看轮廓线,对上面这个大碗进行水平分层,



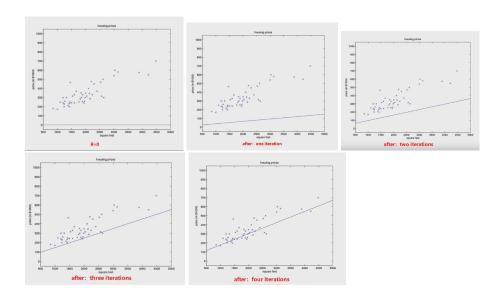
### the choice of the learning rate $\alpha$

设置的很大, 跨的步很大, 可能会错过最小的地方;

设置的很小,需要迭代很多次,算法会很慢。

#### 设置经验:

随机尝试几个值,看如果哪个值可以最有效的推动  $\theta$ j 的下降,如果你看到  $\theta$ j在增加而不是减少,就说明你设置的 $\alpha$ 太大了。Ng的做法是在指数尺度上面尝试。



### BGD的缺点:

当数据集很大的时候, 更新一次 θ, 就要对整个数据集进行求和一次

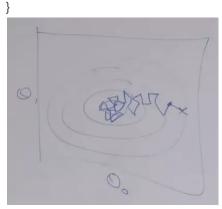
Repeat until convergence{

$$heta_j := heta_j - o \sum_{i=0}^m (h_ heta(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) x_j^{(i)}$$
 (j=0,1,2...n n是features)

当数据集很大,即m很大的时候,更新一次 θj,就要求和一次m个数据

# Stochastic Gradient Descent (随机梯度下降)

```
Repeat { \text{for i=1 to m, } \{ \\ \theta_j := \theta_j - \alpha(h_\theta(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) x_j^{(i)} \quad \text{(for every j)} \}
```



在某个地方初始化参数之后,看第一个房子,修改参数提高预测当前房子价格的准确性,只对当前这个房子的数据进行了拟合,虽然改善了参数,但是并没有朝最直接的方向走下去。每次改参数都是为了更好的拟合当前那个房子,若干次之后,它在最小值附近震荡,但不会收敛于最小值。

数据集很大时,通常使用SGD (随机梯度下降算法)

Q:可以从SGD切换到BGD吗?

A: 可以, 但是当数据集很大时, BGD太慢了, 而且SGD生成的参数性能也不错。

数据集很大时,用SGD;

数据集很小时,用BGD,可以得到全局最优,而不用振荡。

如果使用的算法是线性回归,有一种方法可以直接解出参数theta的最佳值,直接一步跳到全局最优,而不需要使用迭代算法。

## 2 The Normal equations

### Matrix derivatives (矩阵求导)

$$\nabla_A f(A) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial A_{11}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f}{\partial A_{1n}} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial A_{m1}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f}{\partial A_{mn}} \end{bmatrix}$$

例:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial A_{11}} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial A_{11}} \left( \frac{3}{2} A_{11} + 4 A_{12} + A_{12} A_{12} \right) \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial A_{11}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{11}} \left( \frac{3}{2} A_{11} + 4 A_{12} + A_{12} A_{12} \right) \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial A_{12}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{11}} \left( \frac{3}{2} A_{11} + 4 A_{12} + A_{12} A_{12} \right) = A_{12}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial A_{12}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{12}} \left( \frac{3}{2} A_{11} + 4 A_{12} + A_{12} A_{12} \right) = A_{12} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial A_{12}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{12}} \left( \frac{3}{2} A_{11} + 4 A_{12} + A_{12} A_{12} \right) = A_{12} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial A_{12}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{12}} \left( \frac{3}{2} A_{11} + 4 A_{12} + A_{12} A_{12} \right) = A_{12} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial A_{12}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{12}} \left( \frac{3}{2} A_{11} + 4 A_{12} + A_{12} A_{12} \right) = A_{12} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial A_{12}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{12}} \left( \frac{3}{2} A_{11} + 4 A_{12} + A_{12} A_{12} \right) = A_{12} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial A_{12}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{12}} \left( \frac{3}{2} A_{11} + 4 A_{12} + A_{12} A_{12} \right) = A_{12} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial A_{12}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{12}} \left( \frac{3}{2} A_{11} + 4 A_{12} + A_{12} A_{12} \right) = A_{12} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial A_{12}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{12}} \left( \frac{3}{2} A_{11} + 4 A_{12} + A_{12} A_{12} \right) = A_{12} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial A_{12}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{12}} \left( \frac{3}{2} A_{11} + 4 A_{12} + A_{12} A_{12} \right) = A_{12} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial A_{12}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{12}} \left( \frac{3}{2} A_{11} + 4 A_{12} + A_{12} A_{12} \right) = A_{12} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial A_{12}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{12}} \left( \frac{3}{2} A_{11} + 4 A_{12} + A_{12} A_{12} \right) = A_{12} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial A_{12}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{12}} \left( \frac{3}{2} A_{11} + 4 A_{12} A_{12} \right) = A_{12} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial A_{12}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{12}} \left( \frac{3}{2} A_{11} + 4 A_{12} A_{12} \right) = A_{12} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial A_{12}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{12}} \left( \frac{3}{2} A_{11} + 4 A_{12} A_{12} \right) = A_{12} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial A_{12}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{12}} \left( \frac{3}{2} A_{11} + 4 A_{12} A_{12} \right) = A_{12} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial A_{12}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{12}} \left( \frac{3}{2} A_{11} + 4 A_{12} A_{12} \right) = A_{12} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial A_{12}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{12}} \left( \frac{3}{2} A_{11} + 4 A_{12} A_{12} \right) = A_{12} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial A_{12}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{12}} \left( \frac{3}{2} A_{11} + 4 A_{12} A_{12} \right) = A_{12} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial A_{12}} = A_{12} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial A$$

#### trace operator (矩阵的迹)

$$trA = \sum_{i=1}^n A_{ii}$$

运算法则

$$trA = trA^T$$

$$trAB = trBA$$

$$trABC = trCAB = trBCA$$

$$abla_{A}trAB=B^{T}$$

$$AB = \begin{cases} a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{21} & a_{11}b_{12} + a_{12}b_{22} & a_{11}b_{13} + a_{12}b_{23} \\ a_{21}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{21} & a_{21}b_{12} + a_{22}b_{22} & a_{21}b_{13} + a_{22}b_{23} \\ a_{31}b_{11} + a_{32}b_{21} & a_{31}b_{12} + a_{32}b_{22} & a_{31}b_{13} + a_{32}b_{23} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial trans}{\partial a_{11}} = b_{11} \qquad \frac{\partial trans}{\partial a_{21}} = b_{12} \qquad \frac{\partial trans}{\partial a_{21}} = b_{13}$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla_{A} dr AB = \begin{cases} \frac{\partial dr AB}{\partial a_{11}} & \frac{\partial dr AB}{\partial a_{12}} \\ \frac{\partial dr AB}{\partial a_{21}} & \frac{\partial dr AB}{\partial a_{22}} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} b_{11} & b_{21} \\ b_{12} & b_{22} \\ \frac{\partial dr AB}{\partial a_{21}} & \frac{\partial dr AB}{\partial a_{22}} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} b_{11} & b_{21} \\ b_{12} & b_{22} \\ \frac{\partial dr AB}{\partial a_{21}} & \frac{\partial dr AB}{\partial a_{22}} \end{cases}$$

$$abla_A tr A A^T C = C A + C^T A$$

### 矩阵向量的形式重写 J(θ)

m:训练实例的个数

design X

x: input values

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} -(x^{(1)})^T - \\ -(x^{(2)})^T - \\ \vdots \\ -(x^{(m)})^T - \end{bmatrix}.$$

y: target values

$$\vec{y} = \begin{bmatrix} y^{(1)} \\ y^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ y^{(m)} \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$J(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^{2}.$$

$$h_{\theta}(X^{(t)}) = (X^{(t)})^{T} \cdot \theta$$

$$X\theta = \begin{pmatrix} (X^{(t)})^{T} \\ (X^{(t)})^{T} \\ (X^{(t)})^{T} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \theta = \begin{pmatrix} (X^{(t)})^{T} \cdot \theta \\ (X^{(t)})^{T} \cdot \theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} h_{\theta}(X^{(t)}) \\ h_{\theta}(X^{(t)}) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X\theta - \vec{y} = \begin{pmatrix} h_{\theta}(X^{(t)}) - y^{(t)} \\ h_{\theta}(X^{(t)}) - y^{(t)} \\ h_{\theta}(X^{(t)}) - y^{(t)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$h_{\theta}(X^{(t)}) - y^{(t)}$$

$$h_{\theta}(X^{(t)}) - y^{(t)}$$

$$2\pi d = a^{2} + a^{2} + a^{2} + a^{2} = \frac{\pi}{b^{2}} a^{2}$$

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$$2\pi d = a^{2} + a^{2} + a^{2} + a^{2} = \frac{\pi}{b^{2}} a^{2}$$

$$\nabla_{\theta} J(\theta) = \nabla_{\theta} \frac{1}{2} (\chi \theta - \vec{y})^{T} \cdot (\chi \theta - \vec{y})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \nabla_{\theta} (\chi \theta - \vec{y})^{T} \cdot (\chi \theta - \vec{y})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \nabla_{\theta} [(\chi \theta)^{T} \cdot \chi \theta - (\chi \theta)^{T} \cdot \vec{y} - \vec{y}^{T} \cdot \chi \theta + \vec{y}^{T} \vec{y}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \nabla_{\theta} [(\theta^{T} \chi^{T} \chi \theta - (\theta^{T} \chi^{T} \chi \theta - (\theta^{T} \chi^{T} \chi \theta + (\theta^{T} \chi^{T} \chi \theta - (\theta^{T} \chi^{T} \chi \theta - (\theta^{T} \chi^{T} \chi \theta + (\theta^{T} \chi^{T} \chi \theta + (\theta^{T} \chi^{T} \chi \theta - (\theta^{T} \chi^{T} \chi \theta - (\theta^{T} \chi^{T} \chi \theta + (\theta^{T} \chi^{T} \chi \theta + (\theta^{T} \chi^{T} \chi \theta - (\theta^{T} \chi^{T} \chi \theta - (\theta^{T} \chi^{T} \chi \theta + (\theta^{T} \chi^{T} \chi \theta + (\theta^{T} \chi^{T} \chi \theta + (\theta^{T} \chi^{T} \chi \theta - (\theta^{T} \chi^{T} \chi \theta - (\theta^{T} \chi^{T} \chi \theta + (\theta^{T} \chi^{T} \chi \theta + (\theta^{T} \chi^{T} \chi \theta + (\theta^{T} \chi^{T} \chi \theta - (\theta^{T} \chi^{T} \chi \theta + (\theta^{T} \chi \theta + (\theta^{$$

为了求最小值,让导数等于0,

即:  $X^TX heta=X^Tec{y}$ 

则求得:  $heta = (X^TX)^{-1}X^T\vec{y}$