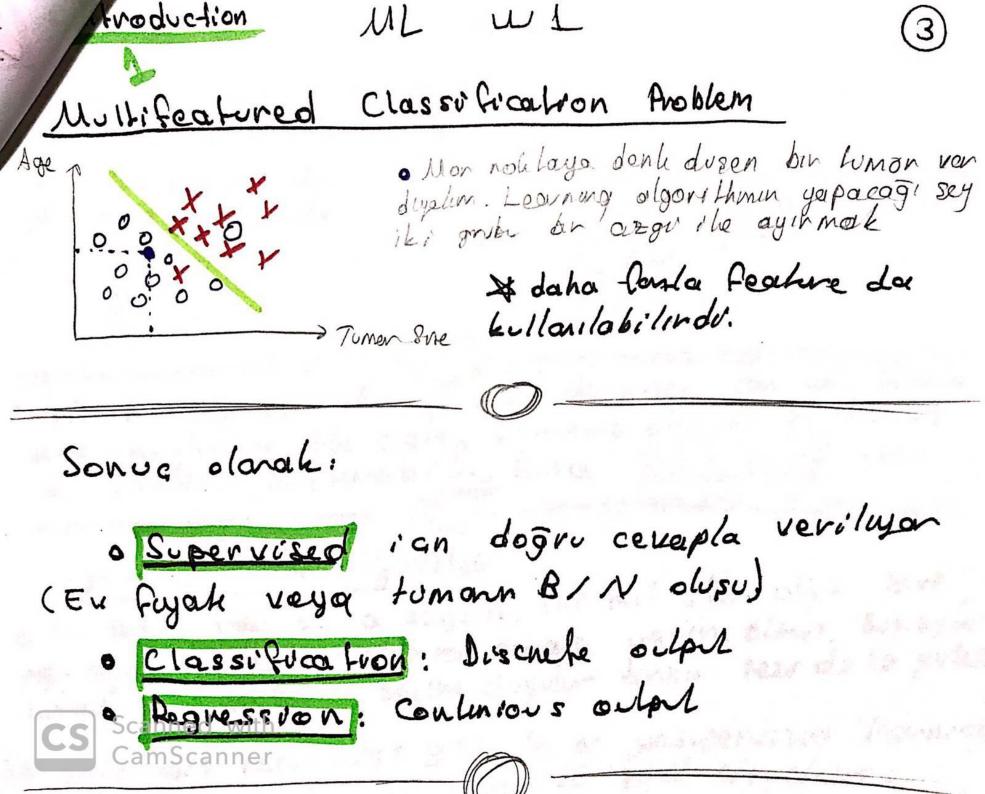
Introduction WI-- ML Whene Lo use? Lorge datasets from growth of automation / web. E.g. web click data, medical records, biology, engineering. Database mining · Applications, could program by hand, E.g. Autonomous helicopter hondwriting recognition.
Natural Language Processing, Computer Vision. · Self-crysomning trograms E.g. Amason, Netflix product recommendations · Understanding human learning (brain, real AI). what is machine Teanning? computers the obility

(1959) Field of study that gives computers the obility
to learn without being explicitly programmed. • 1998: Well-posed learning problem: A computer program is said to learn from experience E with respect to some task T and some performance measure P, if its penformance on T, as measured by P, improves with expense Types of ML algorithms · Supervised learning · Unsupervised learning CS. Scathers: Reinforcement learning, recommender systems

ML WF reduction Supervised Learning o Boyle bur dalaset van Ex: Housing price prediction dyelin, by ise 250 milik Dir evin fiyatine tahmin et meye calisyons. · Bunin igen dalalardan on straight line veya on quadrate sunction geginne--+> Isone ma] bilimm. 200 250 300 & Bu bur supervised learning, ornegrative. Contra "Right Brymens" is given to the algorithm. * This problem is also a Regression Problem: Predicting continuous valued output (price) · Ornegin bir arbadasın mor nollanin is over elfugi boyst ta bir timori var. Bro de bir tomown malignont olma prob-abilitysim ögnennek istyons O(N) X X X X X X X Timor Sixe Friend's Tomar Size Classification Problem: Discrete volved output 10 on L) Brada 2 den bosla grobe da clasify edabiliss. Ochpet 0, 1, 2, 3 --- sellinde gidendo. & classilication probleminde della faille selelde de circlebiler: · Boylece aynı dalayı lek chsende gosfermis oldum. 000 X 0 X 0 X X X JUMON SIZE Therened with one Feature on Attribute (Tumor Size



Unsupervised Learning

o Supervised ian dala plot suna bensyondr:

800 **

o Unsupervised ion se dala sel con label olman hen data sin nege derli gelovigo saylennes.

(G)

o isknilen sey su: Here is the date-set can you known some structure in the date. Learning algorith in obunindarilei cluster obstavabilir. Buna clustering denin.

Coschlail Parky stganthy

ing soyener diger i labyonea soyoner yakın olsun sonuşlar ilusinde de ilur larılı sayım doyulur burnun resu da ha yıksaf.

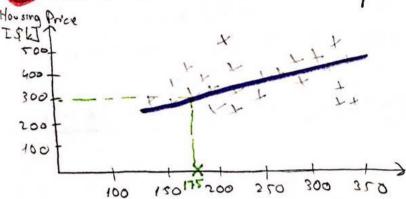
algorithm and tell the algorith find structures, what algorithm will do is listen them and say: sound like two recordings are added together, movever when party algorithm will seperate them.

& Bu algorithm 1 satisfile bis algorithmolis! & octave re Mallobile machine leaning alg.



hodel Representation

lookat a housing price prediction application.



* 175 m21116 evinoun Eugatini tahmin elmeh is Luyonia.

x(1) = 205

4(1) = 307

Pit a straight line to this data.

Remember, this is an example of supervised learning algorithm. Moveoven this is an example of regression problem.

Set and our Jobis to learn from this data to predict

Here are some notations

Si2-4	in m2 (X)	Price in \$k	(y)	- 1
- 0.00	205	307)	of the same
	257	335	/	m = 47
	487	405	1	N - · ·
	323	370		
			/	

m: # of training examples

* X's: "input" variable / features

· U's: "output" variable / "tanget" variable

· (x, y): one training example

sadrilly yell): ith training example

CamScanner



del & Cost -ML WI-Fredon We feed our training to our loanning algorithm.

The job of the learning algorithm is to output a function h (hypothesis function). The Job the hypothesis is estimating a price by any given input size. Training Set -> [Leaning Algorithm] -> // (rabo Hrasuz) & Estimated Hypothesis h is a function maps x's to y's How do we represent h? will be Our inition choice ho(x) = Oof O1.x

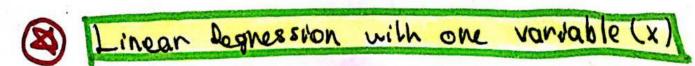
shorthand h(x) instead of ha (a)

Functions his a straight une

Emanla daha complex noutinear hypothesesler de kullanacagn. Baslangis i'an bini kulta-

la yours!

 $h(x) = \Theta \circ + \Theta \cdot \cdot x$

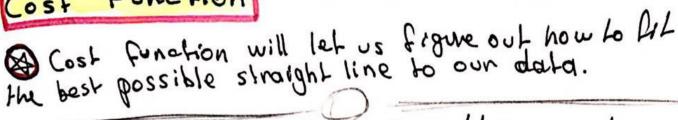




Fretion - ML W1 -

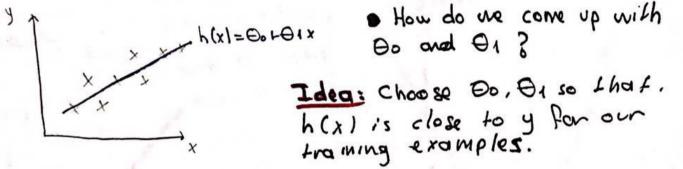
3

Cost Function



B) m: # of training examples oldugum unutma. Hypothesis: h(x) = 00+01x demistik.

How to choose PARAMETERS (00,01,---)?



I want to minimize $\sum_{i=1}^{m} (h(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2$ over $\theta \circ \theta = 0$.

Result: If I can minimite the COST FUNCTION

$$J(\Theta_0,\Theta_1) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (h(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2$$

over to and to, somucha elde edilen hipoletim basanlı bir hipolet olacaktır.

Burerda oost function Squared Erron Function olarah segildi. Lihean Regnession problemlerinde olarah segildi. Lihean Regnession problemlerinde olarah segilendir ve 19e yanar.

Bisaea oost function tim training exis i'em tata karesinin toplan masi ibe objert.

st Fundber -WI ML-- Cost Function Intuition I th order to visualne cost function we will use a simplified hypothesis: $h(x) = \Theta_1 x$ assume $\Theta_0 = 0$ Cost Function J(A1) Hypothesis h(x) we have a trai-I(BI) the value of

OIT is a function of paname-Ton fixed Oi, it is a function ten 01. (For fixed training set) of x.

Now let's say ning set with m=3 as below. we will find J(O1) for different O1 volus $\mu'(x) = x \quad (\theta^{i=1})$ h(x) =0.7x 2 r(1) = 0 1

For $\Theta_1 = L$, h(x) = x so J(Q1) = 1 = 1 (h(x1) - y1)2 = = - [00+00+02] = 0//

● For 01=0.5 J(01) = 1 . [0.512 +(1/2+(1.512] ~ 0.58//

● For 01=0 J(01) = 1. [12-22+32] Scanned with CamScandr3///

@ Üs noulada hesaplandı, daha Rousla besoplaninsa da minimum degenden wallastikea buyuren bir fonksyon selli on laya silen

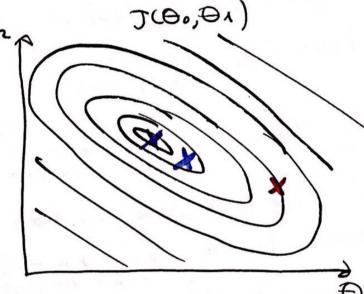
@ J(01 oserindeki her nottonin bin hipoletin hata dege-rini lemsi'l ettigini unutma amac ise en as hatayer satus cost function'i bulmak

1 Cost Function hen zamon Gan reblinde mi'd Kisillari neter? Linear regression dan mi by le? Nonther olso rasi! olor? Classification i'm nasi??



- Cost Function Induition II -

Br videada J(Oo, O1) van plotiun noes! oldugum gostendir ve hypotheses bog lonkerni gosteon



her circle ayni yolubehloge dent geter. Yang bu daine boyunca cost function Jooga degeri aynıdı I

Siradahu adim su olmali, bir efficient algorithm ile cost function i minimuse cost function i minimuse beluvust Boylece en 19i hipokezi beluvust

Gradient Bescent

Gradient Bescent" is an algorithm for minimizing the cost forction. We use GD algorithm all over the marchine learning not Just for linear ream sales

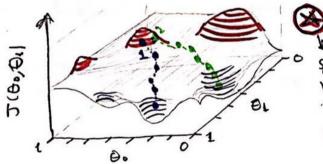
linear regression.

Bu denske GD alg. ile rastgele bin J function'i minimite educegita

genel formed da ise garano Assume we wont to minimize J (00,01)

6 Keep changing Do, Di to reduce J(Do, Da) until we hopefully end up at minimum.

Here is an induition, what graduent descent does:



€ Do ve O1 icin 1 numarali nolladan basladak diyelim. GD, ile yapılan sey su kendi etrestimusda 360° doniyonst ve asağı doğnu inmeli ici'n hangi yone doğnu baby step atmamut genekligimi biliyonis.

11k adımı aftiklar sonra aynı sinci tekranlarız. Böylece mon yolu it leyench bir local minimum'a ulaşınız. Burada dnemli bir nolula sudur.

Egen initial Go ve Or fanklı seçilseydi Dambaşka bın local mınimum'a olaşabilirdik. Bu GDA in bin özelliği bunu daha sonva tartifacqqit.

CS Scanned with Camsgarfrer look at the math

2

Gradient Descent Algorithm

repeat until convergence [
$$\frac{\Theta_{J} := \Theta_{J} - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta_{J}} J(\Theta_{0}, \Theta_{1})}{\partial \Theta_{J}} \text{ for } J = 0 \text{ and } J = 1$$
assignment learning rake

We have to make a simultaneous update:

temp
$$0 := \theta_0 - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_0} J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$$

temp $t := \theta_1 - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial t} J(\theta_0, \theta_1)$
 $\theta_0 = temp\theta$
 $\theta_1 = temp1$

Simultaneous almayon da muhlemelen çalışın ama gradient descent ilkidin Ilinaisinin kendili has başlıa ötellikler; vardır. Gradient Descent Intuition

GD Algorithm was:

repeat until convergence f. $\theta_{J} := \theta_{J} - \Theta(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{J}}) \int (\Theta_{0}, \Theta_{1}) \int (Simultaneous hy opdake <math>J = 0$ and

To undenstand what GDA is doing lets assume we have a hypothesis as $h(x) = \Theta_1 \cdot x$ meaning $\Theta_0 = 0$. Thus the cost function will be: $J(\Theta_L)$ where $\Theta_1 \in \mathbb{R}$.

We know JCOI was looking like below graph. What we want to do is understand how GDA works.

J(O1) O D1:= O1-\(\frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial}}{\partial}\) J(O1) in egimily

| Stope of Bu durumda derivative term > 0 dird

| Stope of Bu durumda derivative term > 0 dird

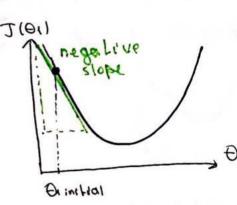
| Bu sebepte O1'in yeni degeni atalin

| yani minimum'a dognu stope ve u

| yani minimum'a dognu stope ve u

| ile baglantik bin adım atard

| ile baglantik bin adım atard



01=01-0 3 T(01) -> <00

Bu durumda yeni Oi degeri antacaktin beylece local minimum'a bir adım atılmış Oi olur.

Sonuc olarak GDA ile her durumdar GDA ile De parametreleri kendini yokus asagi birakmaya yokulim lidir b Bu sehilde minimum'a ulasılır burakmaya yokulim -

CS Nowned with try to understand what learning rate Camscannez is doing...

Graduent Descent for Linear Regnession with one Variable

Graduet Descent Algorithm

repeat until convergence
$$\int t = \Theta_T - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_T} \mathcal{J}(\Theta_0, \Theta_1)$$

for $J = t$ and $J = 0$

Linear Regnession, Model & Cost-Function

$$J(\Theta^{\circ},\Theta^{\circ}) = \frac{J^{\infty}}{T} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left(P^{\Theta}(x_{(i)}) - A_{(i)} \right)_{J}$$

Apply graduary descent algorithm to this cost function!

$$\frac{9\Theta^2}{9} 2(\Theta^0 \Theta^1) = \frac{9\Theta^2}{9} \cdot \frac{5^m}{7} \sum_{i=1}^{j=1} (P(x_i) - \lambda_i)_{J}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(\Theta_0, \Theta_1) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (\Theta_0 + \Theta_1 \cdot x^{(i)} - y^{(i)})^2$$

Sonuque broade J Do ve Di'in bir fontsyone her ber fortiliyor & suchti bir J fortisyone von artede ve portial dentiative ediliyor & Suchti bir J fortisyone von artede ve portial dentiative olinabilir.

As a result GDA becomes:

repeat until convergence? $\theta_0 := \theta_0 - \alpha \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(h(x^{(i)}) - g^{(i)}\right)$ $\theta_1 := \theta_1 - \alpha \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(h(x^{(i)}) - g^{(i)}\right) \cdot x^{(i)}$

Cost function for Linear Regression is "Convex Function". Meaning always going to be a "Convex Function". Meaning it doesn't have a local optima except for global optima! (Bowl Shape Cost Function) allowed optima! (Bowl Shape Cost Function) cost function sellin hipotese ve cost function formalina load! I have regression were function formalina load! I have requision we when here to be the function formaline selling.

-ML WL-

Daha dreede Bahsedildrøi gibt her opdak the Oo ve Or degiseeele sonvala hipolet kendini minimum haterya dagn adim adim yaklastmacahtin

"Batch" Gnadient Doscent

Batch gradunt descent algorithm ile her update iknasyoni ion turn training examples kullonilir.

Bayle almayon GDA landa vandha Daha sonna bunlardan da bah seda co = 12 bahsedecegiz.

Normal Equations Method

Timeor algebra hilloritorak J(Oo, O1)1: 00 O, degenleri i kratif cotume Bu method ile WINIMOW ABBAN bulunabilin Bunc govecegis. gerek kalmadan

sets voin GDA NEM'e gone dang Larger data

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matrix: Rechengular array of numbers.

Ais: "i, Tentry" in the ith now, Jth column vector: An nx1 matrix.

Alabrix Addition: Aynı boyuttaki matrixleri eleman elemana toplariz.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0.5 \\ 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0.5 \\ 4 & 10 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Scalor Multiplication:

$$3x \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 6 & 15 \\ 9 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$$

Matur'x Vector Mulliplication: (Amxa) x (xxx) = ymxx

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Malvix Matrix Multiplication: (Amxn) x (Boxo) = Cmro

Maln'x Mulliplication Properties:

if it has an income.
$$A \cdot (A^{-1}) = (A^{-1}) \cdot A = I$$

IP B= AT and Aman Mahia Transpose: and