Multivariate -i'near Regression

Onceki orrekte 1 feature vardi o da ev Bagyutu idi bina Karsilik fiyat bilgisi content) vardi.

Simdi birden forta feature olan durumlara bakacagit.

Size (feet2)	≠ of bedrooms ×2	# of floors X3	Age of home (years) X4	Price (\$1000)	9
2101	5	1	45	460	
2104	3	2	40	232 (m=47
1416	3	2	39	345	# of training

- n: # of features
- · X(i): features of ith training example (a vector)
- · x(i): value of feature I in ith training example

•
$$x^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} x & 4 & 6 \\ 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$
 • $x = 2$

Form of the Hypothesis: Onceden 1 feature vands bu h(x) = Do + Oix idi.

\$ Simdi ise | h(x) = 00+ 01x1+ 02x2 + 03x3 + 04x4

E.g. h(x) = 80+0.1x1+0.01x2+3x1-2x4

he(x) = 00+ 01 x1 + 02x2+ ---- + 0nxn

For convenience of notation, DEFINE $x_0 = 1$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \qquad \Theta = \begin{bmatrix} \Theta_0 \\ \Theta_1 \\ \Theta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \Theta_n \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$$

ho(x) = OT. x = Do.xo+ Daxa+ --- Onxn

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-ML W2 -

- Gradient Descent For Wilhele Variables -

hakacay

Hypolhesis: h(x) = OT.x = Ooxor Oix1 + Ozx2+--- + Onxn Parameters: 00, 01, --- On => anthis vector

Cost Function:

 $\frac{J(\Theta_0,\Theta_1,...\Theta_n)}{\mathbb{E}_J J(\Theta)} = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (h(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2$ $\downarrow_{\text{vecler}}$

Gradient Descent:

Repeat S 07:=0,-~ 2 JOT J(00, --- On1 (Simultenous update for every J=0, --- n)

GDA for Lin. Reg. with (n=1) 1 feature

20° 1(0) Repea L S 00:=00-00 = (h(x(i))-y(i)) 04:= 01-~ 1 [(h(x(i))-y(i)).x(i))

Simultanears update Per Do, D1.

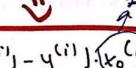
GDA for Linear Rogression with williple Feature (n > 1)

Repeat 5

 $\Theta_{\mathcal{J}} := \Theta_{\mathcal{J}} - \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (h(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) \cdot x_{\mathcal{J}}^{(i)}$

(Simullowous update Dar OJ (J=0,-n)

Intuition



00:=00-a = (h(x(i))-y(i)).(x(i))

01:=01-a= [(h(x(i))-y(i)).x2(i)

02:=02- - = [(h(x(i)) -y(i)) . x2(i)

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Graduent Descent In Practice I: Feature Scaling We will talk about some practical tricks for making GDA works well. First let's talk about Feature Scaling. Idea: Make sine features are on a similar scale. E.g. x1 = sne (0-2000 feels), x2 = # of bedrooms (1-5)

I growing Do, The cost function contour plot would look like:

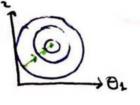
 $\mathcal{I}(\theta)$ Very toll and shinny • GDA: calistinilinsa glabol minimumiun bulunması çok zaman alır.

· Jehlin boyle olmasının sebebi su: Di dehi hva bir değisim bile xa değerleri tok biyuk olduğun bugh cost function degramter yeratur.

· GDAirsmelli oscille olu ve global min'e ulasmak usun samon alu

Solution:

• Xz = size(feel2) / 2000 • Xz = # of bedrooms



o Counter plot ince wan gennmes yendahi gibi cincles landon oluşur. Böylece GDA ile global min'e gi'den yol osile olmayan dusgun bir path olur ve GDA nin sonuca ulaşması daha as zaman alır.

Feature scaling ile Osxist ve Oexzet halve getundik boylece GDA con daha hyli sehilde convenge eden (SCALING ICIN MAX VAUE re Bololik)

General Feature Scaling

Get every feature into a approximately -1 = x : < 1 range.

(B) The numbers - 1 and 1 aren't important. (0)-(3) anas, but 19 ve [-2]-6.st arasi bir zz var diyelim sorun olmon aşağı yılıon 1-11-(1) araligina yahin taky.

Ama biri - LOOZ x3 2100 ise messely be sikinti olun veya -0.0001 & xx60.0001 de silinti olur

Scaling istn
feature i max
value-suna boldit

- Feature Scaling with Mean Normalwation -

Birar once Feature Scolng i'an her Ratueir kundi maximum degerne bolduk.

& Bosen ise Mean Normalisation methodi hullanden

Mean Normalsation: Replace x; with x; -M; to make features have approximately zero mean (Do not apply to xo = 1)

E.g.
$$x_1 = \frac{5i2e - 1000}{2000}$$
 $x_2 = \frac{\# \text{ of bidrooms} - 2}{5}$
[assuming average $x_1 = 1000$]

[Assuming average $x_2 = 2$]

General Form

$$X_{1} \leftarrow \frac{X_{1} - M_{1}}{S_{1}} \qquad X_{2} \leftarrow \frac{X_{2} - M_{2}}{S_{2}}$$

- · MI: Avg. value of xi in training sel
- [51]: Dange (max-min) (on standard deveration)

Features be schilde yourlinea:

Araligi gerçehlenin veya bunq yahlasılır. Baylece GDA danha hisli çalışırı

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-Graduar Descent in Practice II: Learning Raile-

GDA nin daha hali ve doğru colisması i'an illi Lip feature scaling" idi. ikincisi ise Learning Rate ite ilgili olarak:



1) How to make sue GDA is working connectly ? 2) How to choose learning rate, a ?

lialing sie GDA 1s washing cornectly & Belmli ilenasjonlar sonucunda elde edilen O'lar ile JOI hesaplabilir. Egen JO)
grdenh oraliyorsa algorilma dogn yolda demel Liv. d of i herations ≥ J(0) should dechase after every iteration.

A-homotic Converge Test (For J(6) Declare convergence if J(0) decreases by less I han some small value I in one itenation.

is too big: 6DA may not work: J(O)

7(8)

Result and Method

If = i's loo longe: J(O) may not decrease on every i teration; may not converge.

« se que 1'q/n: α = 0.001 → 0.003 → 0.01 → 0.03 →0.1 settinde teh leh deneyip JODI, -, Iterations grafique bakilon En hali converge eden seçilebilar.



Choice of Features and Polynomial Regnession

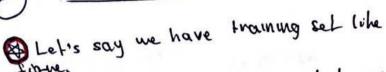
Housing Price Prediction: Let's say me wound preduct house pricing:

ho(x) = 00 + OL. frontage + Oz. depth]

iki feature yevre yeni bur Avea Realing? Ama, x = (frontage) (depth) tanimlayabihrim:

Hypothesus become: |h(x) = 00 + 01 x

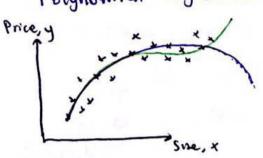
Polynomial Regression:



There are a few different models you might fit to this.

-> Oo+Oix+Ozx2 (blue)

-> Oo +Oix+Oix2+Oix3 (gren)



How do we fit a polynomial model to our data?

Whilivarient Linear Regression ich ogwenilenter kuçuh bin modifiliasyon ile polynomial regression ian de hullandabilin

Normalde ho(x) = 00+01.x1+02x2+03x3 idi = 00+01.(size)+02.(size)2+03.(size)3

sellinde lanim-Trick : • X1= 517e • X2 = (512012 • X3 = (512013 ladillan sonnoi bildigi'm adimlari kullanip kobili hypothesis'i

enigilestmebilinim. Uyani: Bu durumda feature scaling coh oremlit

Curhu size: 1-1000 arası i'de size2 1-106 size3.se 1-109 avası yonu goh fank var. Featur scaling i'le cözmek gerek.

Yuhandahi drneh van h(x1 = 00+01.(sne) +02.Vsnet kullanda. bilir: E bighe bur sonva werer. Mende hangi leature lann seçilmes; genetitugi ve nasıl fontisymbol modeller hardina cağımında ilgili algori Linda da olduğunu gonecesin.

Normal Equation

NE bos, Linear Regression problem/er ian optimal panameter values's cornel i ain daha iyi bir yolder.

Normal Equation Method: A method to solve for & analytically.

TOI

Intuition:

J(0) = a 02+b0+c oldugunu varsay,

sadece 1 panametre olson. Bu cost function in minimumunu

do J(0) = O digip binu & icin generek bilabilirit.

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

 $\frac{3}{20T}$ J(0) =0 (for every 1)

00,01, -... On i'an assilur ve optimum panameters

b-lunabilir.

le for Implementina Normal Equation Method:

Example Xo Cealures 1	for Implon size (feet2) X1 2104 1464 1534 852		Floors X3 1 2 1	Age of home (years XY 45 40 30 36	460 232 315 178
x =	1 2104 5 1 1464 3 1 1534 3 1 852 2	1 45 2 40 2 30 4 36	x (n+v)	460 232 34 5 178 mx1	rpe rs

$$\Theta = (X^T \cdot X)^{-1} \cdot X^T \cdot y$$

Octave: pinv(x1*x) *x1 * 4

The resultant & values will be optimum parameters!

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of actly

Normal Equation Continue...

Feature Scaling is NOT NECESSARY for this methods

When to use NE method when to use GDA?

GDA

- · Need to choose x
- · Need many rerations
- n (features) is large

Normal Equation Milhod

- · No need to choose &
- · Don't need to iterate
- Since need to comple (x7.x)-1, 11 is slow if n (features) is large.
 - to use NE -> n=1000 eh?

 The would be approblem!

Classification algorithms (mesula logistic regression

algorithmen bahseduce goveregit.

NE bunlanda ise yaramaz #

Linear Regression van ise l'se yeran o

