

$$f(x, \theta) = f(x, \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix}) = ax + b = [x \ 1] \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = [x \ 1] \theta$$

LA 31 (I)

linear in  $x$ ? Not in general

linear in  $\begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix}$ ? YES

$$D = \{(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_N, y_N)\}$$

$$C(\theta) = C(a, b) = \sum_{i=1}^N d(f(x_i, \theta), y_i) = \sum_{i=1}^N (f(x_i, \theta) - y_i)^2$$

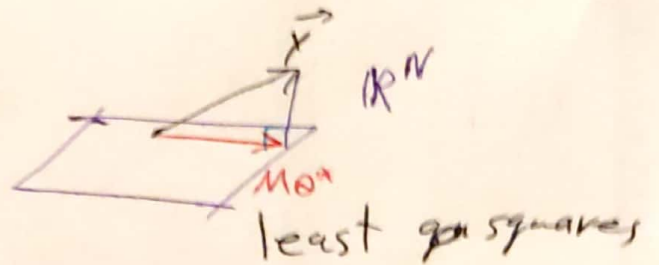
$$C(a, b) = \sum_{i=1}^N (ax_i + b - y_i)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^N ([x_i \ 1] \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} - y_i)^2$$

$$= \left\| \begin{bmatrix} ax_1 + b - y_1 \\ ax_2 + b - y_2 \\ \vdots \\ ax_N + b - y_N \end{bmatrix} \right\|^2 = \left\| \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & 1 \\ x_3 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ x_N & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_N \end{bmatrix} \right\|^2$$

$N \times 2$                        $2 \times 1$                        $N \times 1$

$$C(\theta) = \|M\theta - \vec{y}\|^2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a^* \\ b^* \end{bmatrix} = \theta^* = \operatorname{argmin} \|M\theta - \vec{y}\|$$



$$\theta^* = (M^T M)^{-1} M^T y$$

$$M^T M = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & \dots & x_N \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ x_N & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i^2 & \sum x_i \\ \sum x_i & N \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M^T y = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & \dots & x_N \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_N \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum x_i y_i \\ \sum y_i \end{bmatrix}$$

# Polynomial Regression

$$f(x, \theta) = a_p x^p + a_{p-1} x^{p-1} + \dots + a_2 x^2 + a_1 x + a_0$$

$$\theta = [a_p, a_{p-1}, \dots, a_2, a_1, a_0]^T \in \mathbb{R}^{p+1}$$

$$f: \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^{p+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x, \theta) = \underbrace{[x^p \quad x^{p-1} \quad \dots \quad x^2 \quad x \quad 1]}_{V^T} \begin{bmatrix} a_p \\ a_{p-1} \\ \vdots \\ a_2 \\ a_1 \\ a_0 \\ \theta \end{bmatrix} = V^T \theta$$

$$C(\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^N (f(x_i, \theta) - y_i)^2$$

$$D = D_{\text{test}} \cup D_{\text{train}}$$

$$\text{Train Error} = \sum_{(x_i, y_i) \in D_{\text{train}}} (f(x_i, \theta) - y_i)^2$$

$$\text{Test Error} = \sum_{(x_i, y_i) \in D_{\text{test}}} (f(x_i, \theta) - y_i)^2$$