

Week 2: Regression w/ multiple input variables

MULTIPLE LINEAR REGRESSION

For house price prediction, consider multiple input variables as a vector \vec{x} :

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \dots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{matrix} \text{sq. ft.} \\ \text{bedrooms} \\ \dots \\ \text{house age} \end{matrix} \quad \text{with, } n \text{ features}$$

Model: $f_{\vec{w}, b}(\vec{x}) = \vec{w} \cdot \vec{x} + b$

where $\vec{w} = [w_1, \dots, w_n]$ and $b \in \mathbb{R}$ are parameters.

Note: in NumPy with arrays x, w you can just do $\text{np.dot}(w, x)$ which may use hardware vectorization. Works w/ many ops!

↳ So in grad. descent you can write

$$\begin{aligned} F &= \text{np.dot}(w, x) + b \\ w &= w - 0.1 * d \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} F \\ w \end{aligned}} \right\} \text{both vectorized!}$$

↖ ↗
np might do all this vectorized in a single step

Gradient descent for multiple lin. reg.

Params: $\vec{w} = [w_1, \dots, w_n]$

Model: $f_{\vec{w}, b}(\vec{x}) = \vec{w} \cdot \vec{x} + b$

Cost fn: $J(\vec{w}, b)$

Grad Descent: repeatedly:

$$\text{for } j=1 \text{ to } n: w_j = w_j - \alpha \frac{1}{m} \sum_i (f(\vec{x}_i) - y_i) x_{ij}$$

$$\text{and: } b = b - \alpha \frac{1}{m} \sum_i (f(\vec{x}_i) - y_i)$$

until convergence.

Probably the most widely used ML alg.

