

# Generalized Linear Regression and Bias- Variance Tradeoff

---



# Process

---

Collect a **data set**

Decide on a **model**

Find the function which fits the data best

**Choose a loss function**

**Pick the function which minimizes loss on data**

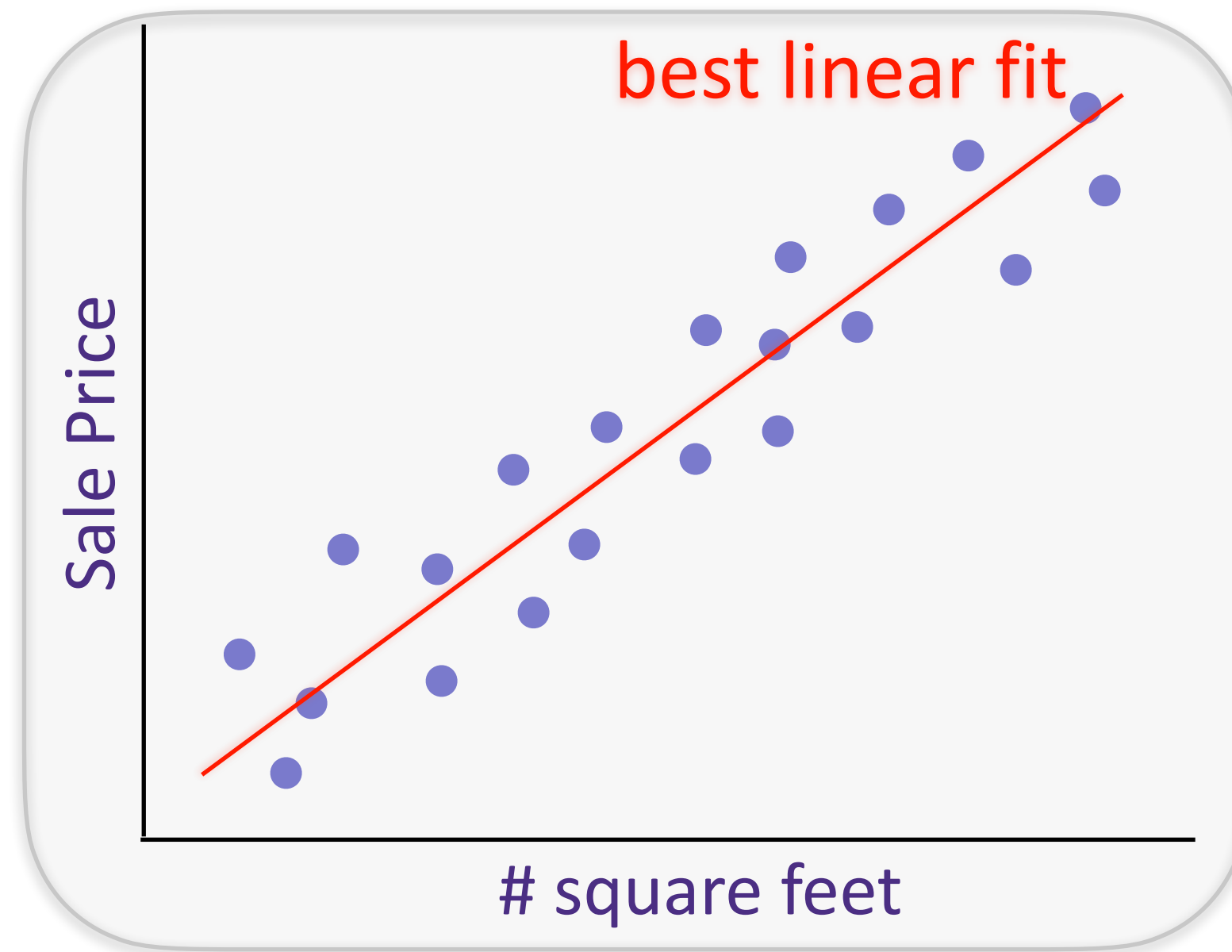
Use function to make prediction on new examples

# The regression problem

Given past sales data on [zillow.com](https://www.zillow.com), predict:

$y$  = House sale price *from*

$x$  = {# sq. ft., zip code, date of sale, etc.}



Training Data:  $x_i \in \mathbb{R}^d$   
 $y_i \in \mathbb{R}$   
 $\{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^n$

Hypothesis:

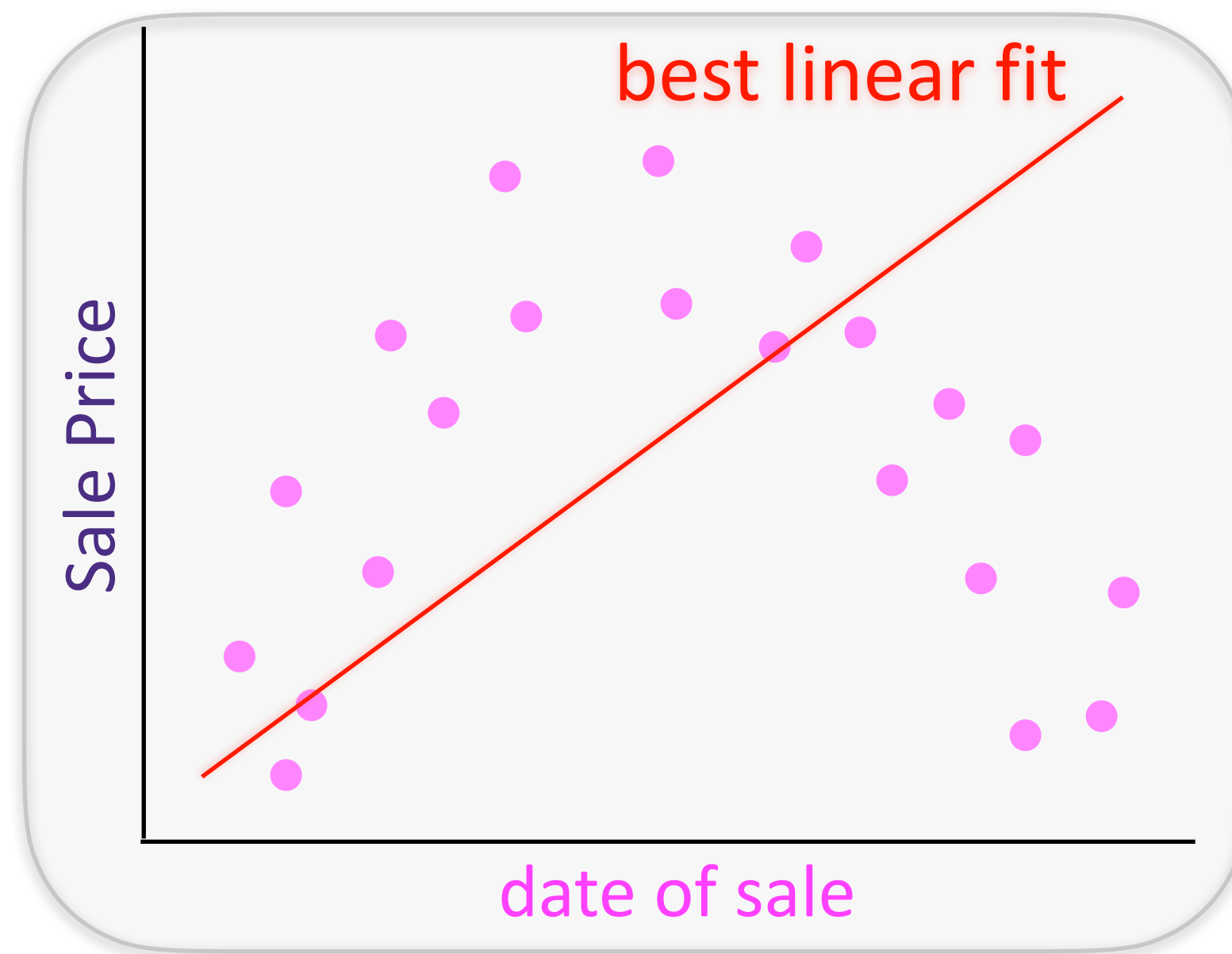
Loss:

# The regression problem

Given past sales data on [zillow.com](https://www.zillow.com), predict:

$y =$  House sale price *from*

$x = \{\# \text{ sq. ft.}, \text{ zip code, date of sale, etc.}\}$

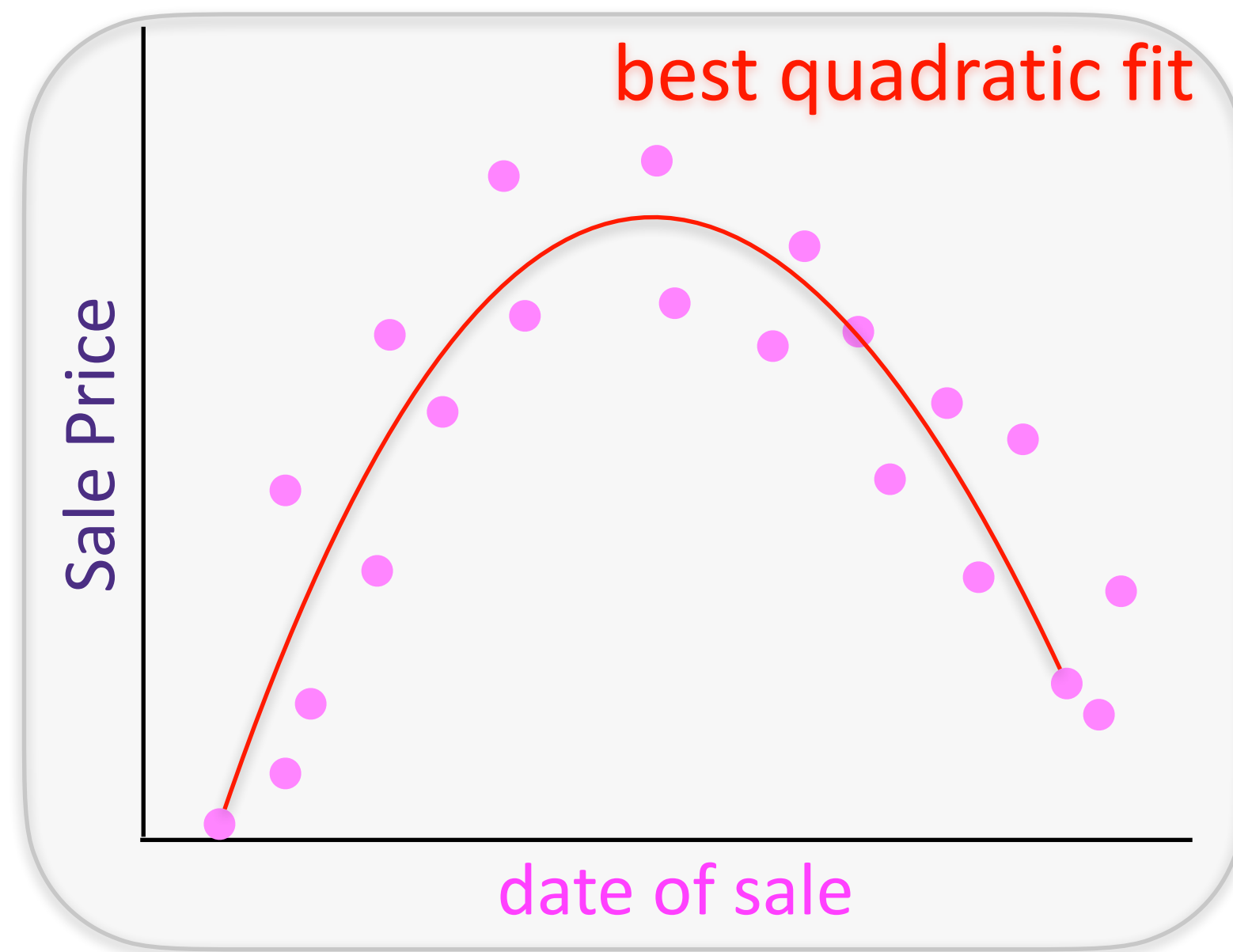


# Quadratic Regression

Given past sales data on zillow.com, predict:

$y$  = House sale price *from*

$x$  = {# sq. ft., zip code, date of sale, etc.}



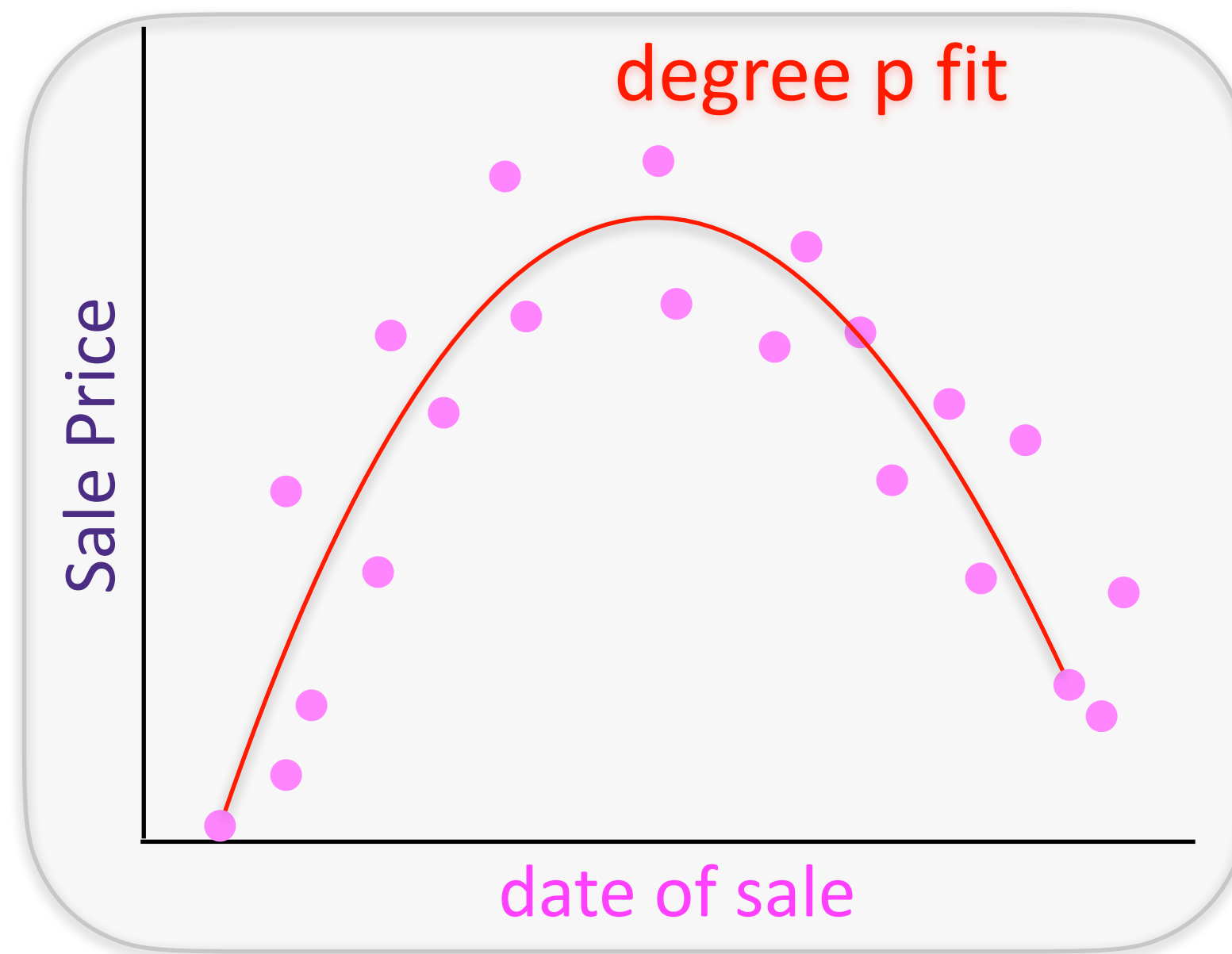
Training Data:  $x_i \in \mathbb{R}^d$   
 $y_i \in \mathbb{R}$   
 $\{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^n$   
Hypothesis:

# Polynomial regression

Given past sales data on zillow.com, predict:

$y$  = House sale price *from*

$x$  = {# sq. ft., zip code, date of sale, etc.}



Training Data:  $x_i \in \mathbb{R}^d$   
 $y_i \in \mathbb{R}$   
 $\{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^n$

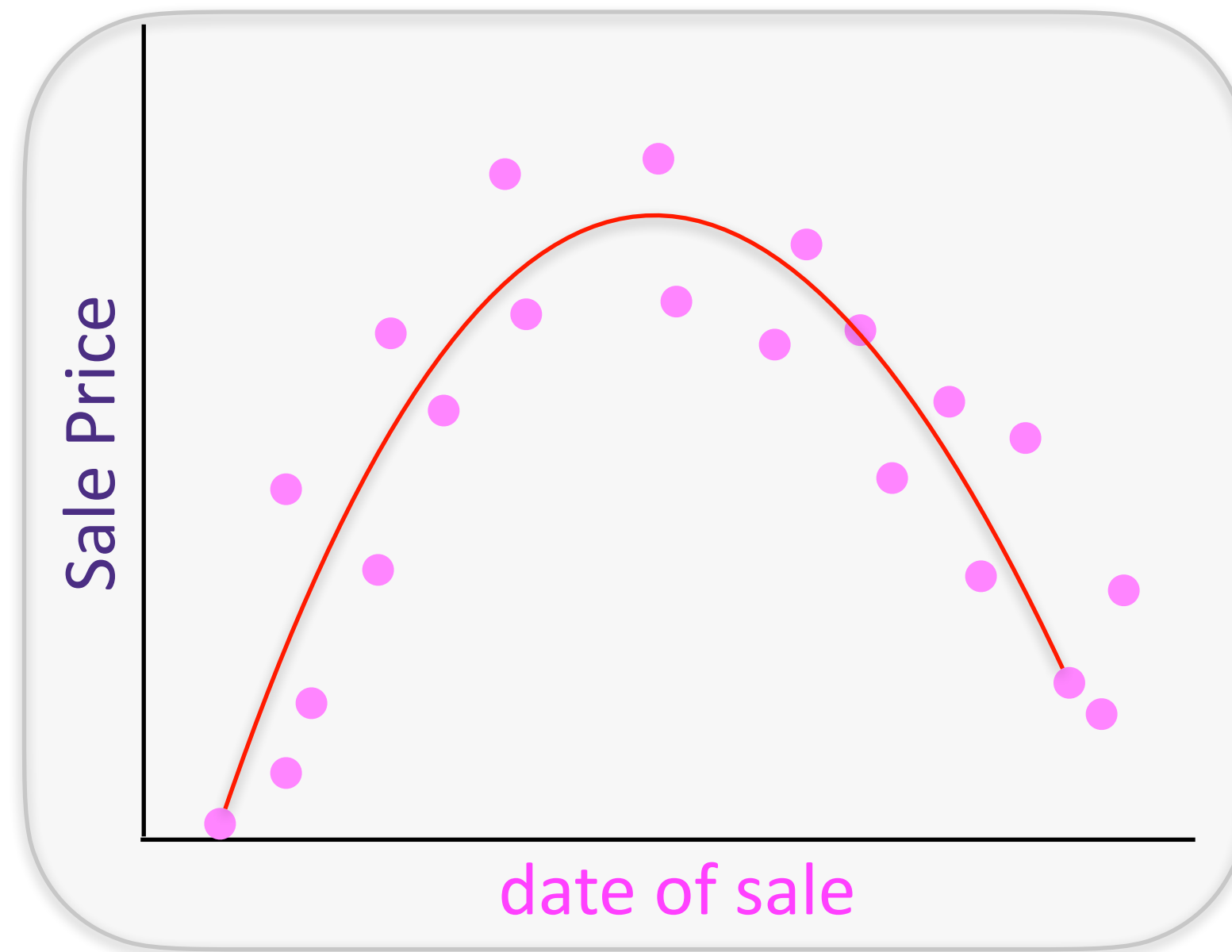
Hypothesis:

# Generalized linear regression

Given past sales data on [zillow.com](https://www.zillow.com), predict:

$y$  = House sale price *from*

$x$  = {# sq. ft., zip code, date of sale, etc.}



Training Data:  $x_i \in \mathbb{R}^d$   
 $y_i \in \mathbb{R}$   
 $\{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^n$   
Hypothesis:

# Generalized Linear Regression

---

Training Data:

$$\{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^n \quad \begin{array}{l} x_i \in \mathbb{R}^d \\ y_i \in \mathbb{R} \end{array}$$

Hypothesis:

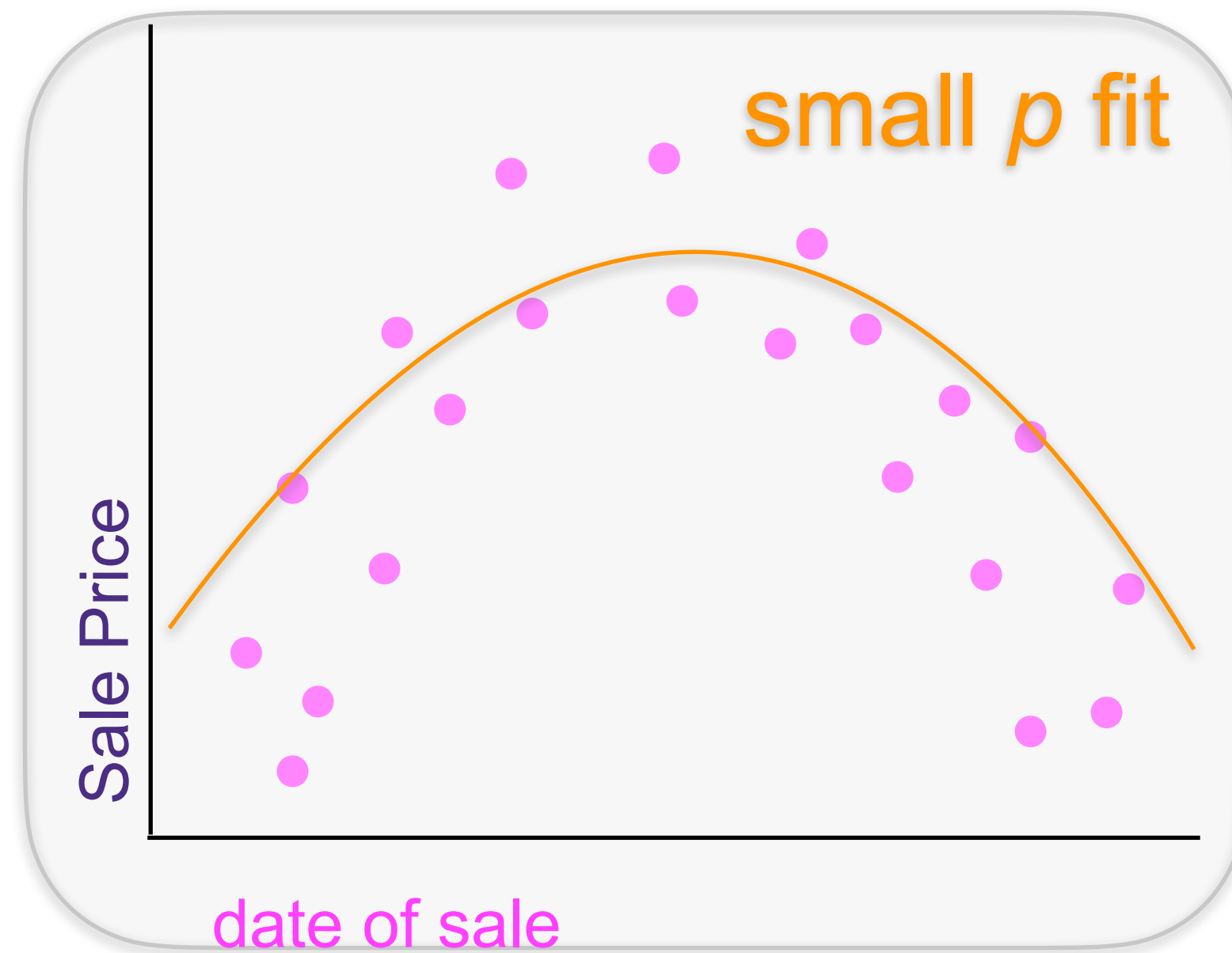
Transformed data:

Loss:



# The regression problem

Training Data:  $\{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^n$   $x_i \in \mathbb{R}^d$   
 $y_i \in \mathbb{R}$



Transformed data:

$$h(x) = \begin{bmatrix} h_1(x) \\ h_2(x) \\ \vdots \\ h_p(x) \end{bmatrix}$$

Hypothesis: linear in h

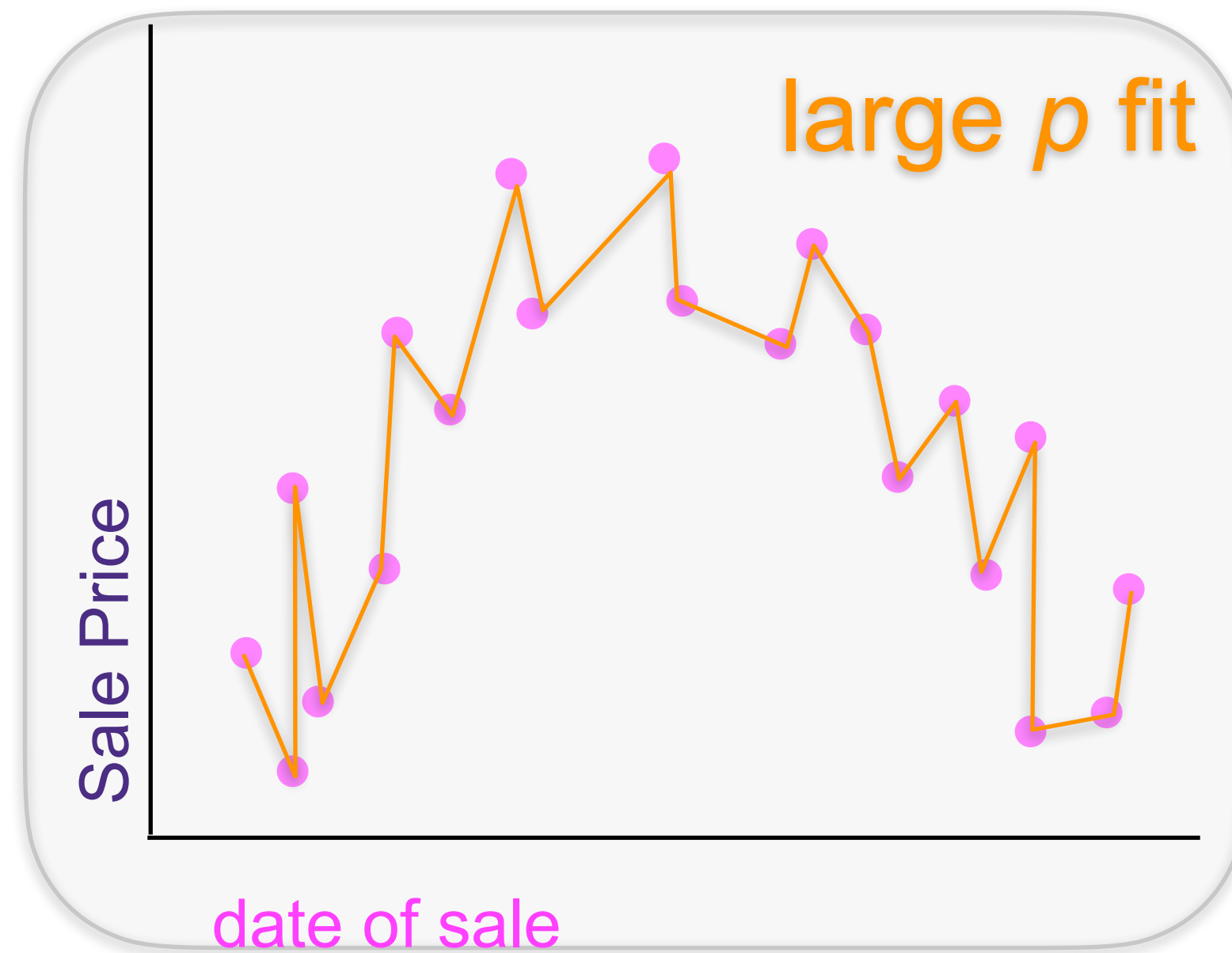
$$y_i \approx h(x_i)^T w \quad w \in \mathbb{R}^p$$

Loss: least squares

$$\min_w \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - h(x_i)^T w)^2$$

# The regression problem

Training Data:  $x_i \in \mathbb{R}^d$   
 $y_i \in \mathbb{R}$   
 $\{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^n$



Transformed data:

$$h(x) = \begin{bmatrix} h_1(x) \\ h_2(x) \\ \vdots \\ h_p(x) \end{bmatrix}$$

Hypothesis: linear in h

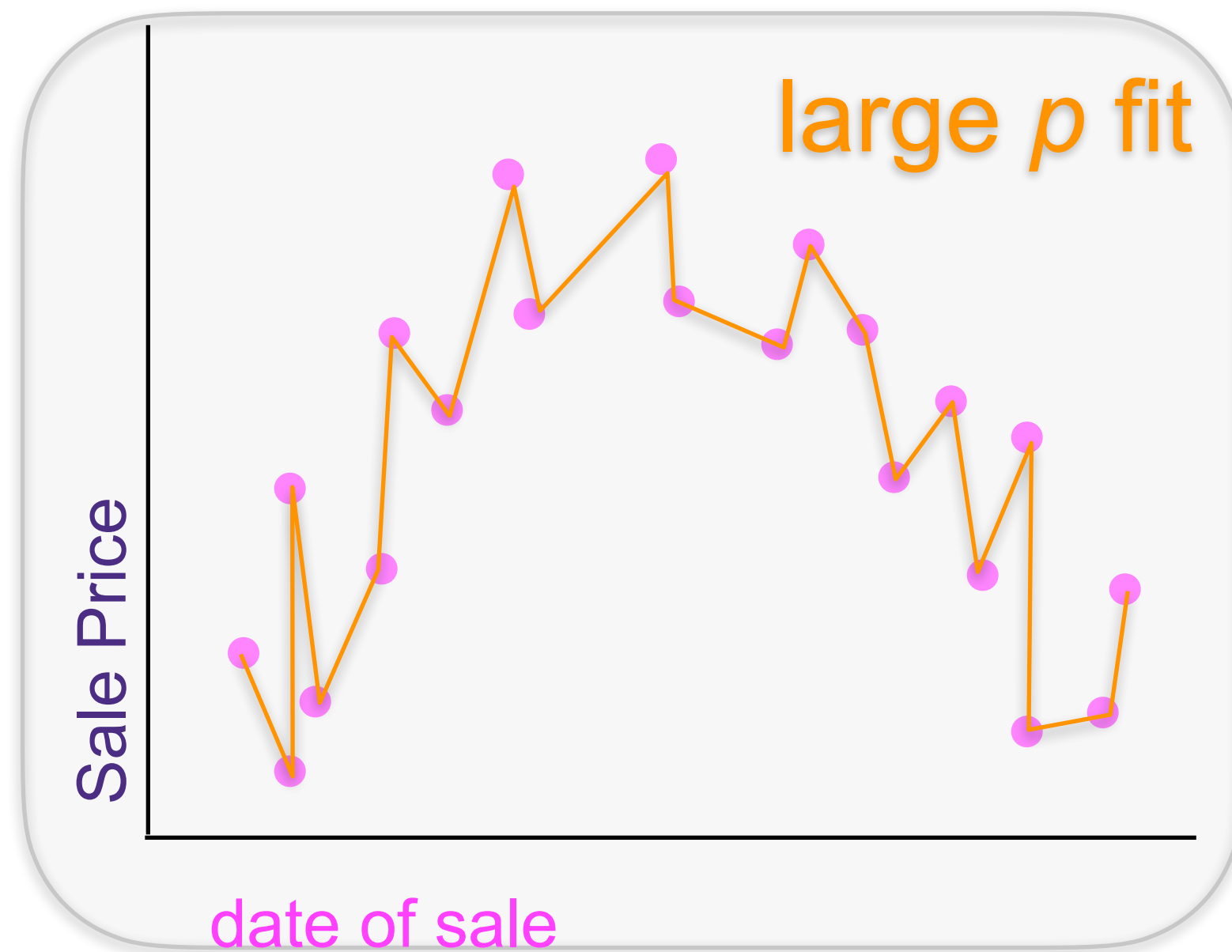
$$y_i \approx h(x_i)^T w \quad w \in \mathbb{R}^p$$

Loss: least squares

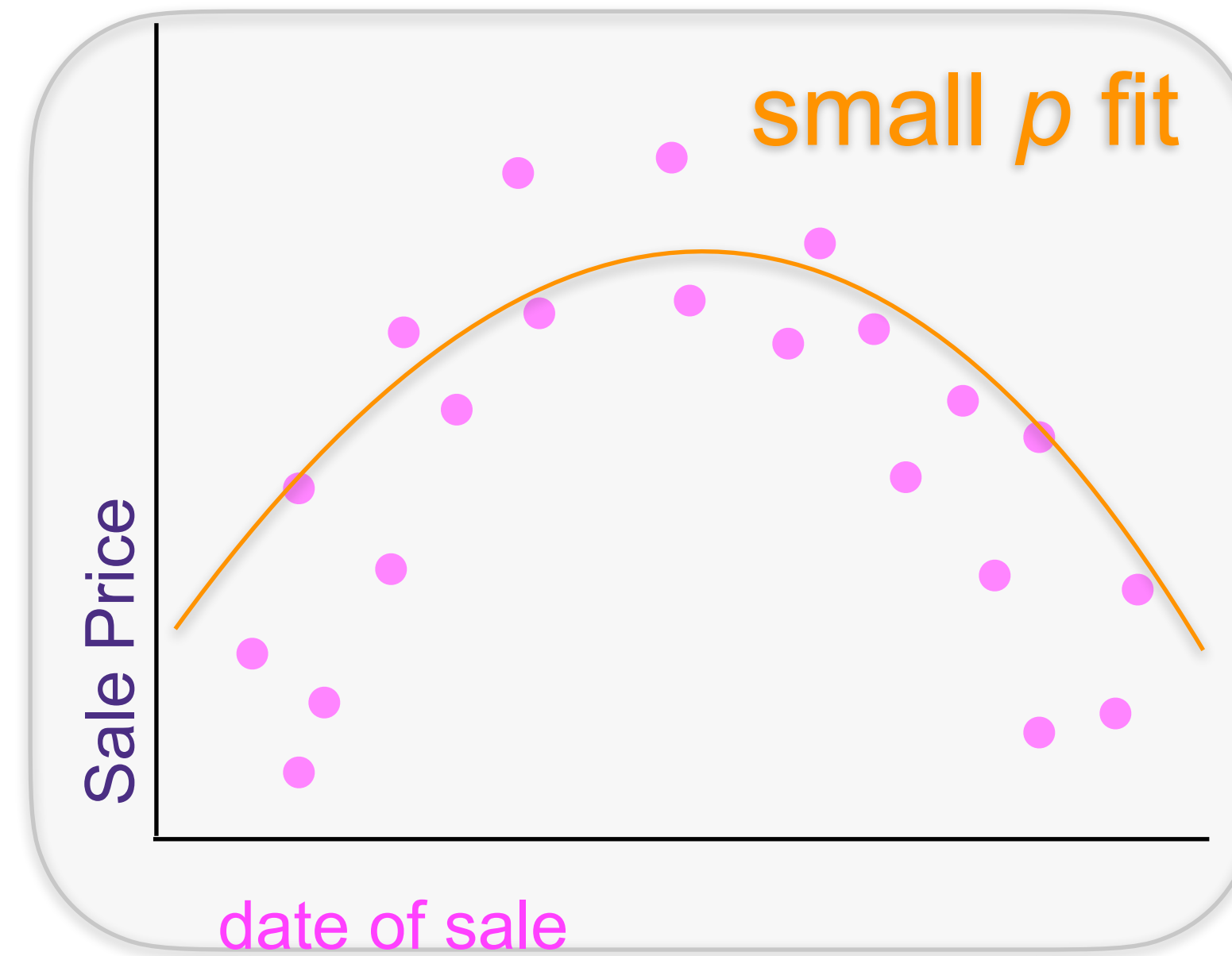
$$\min_w \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - h(x_i)^T w)^2$$

# Which is better?

A: large  $p$



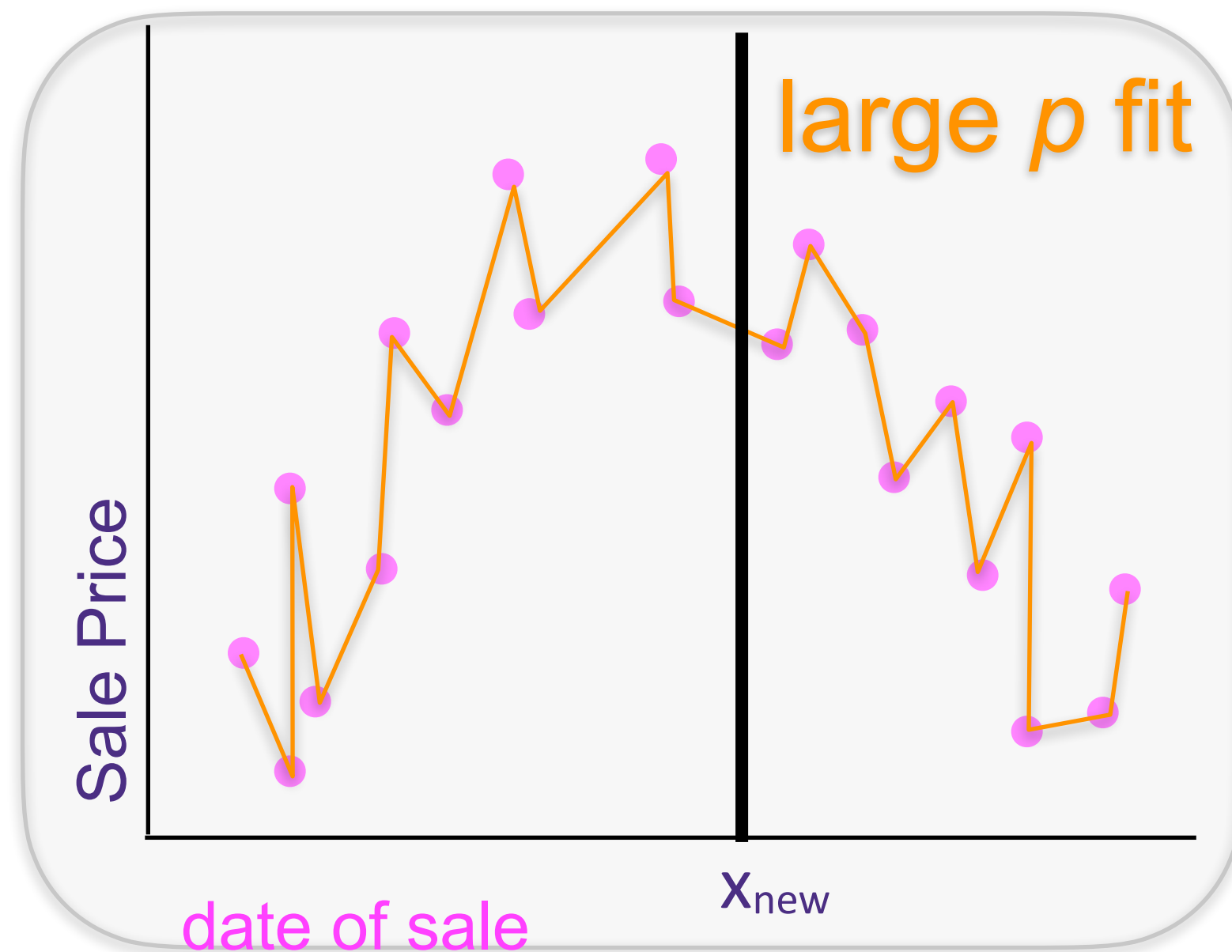
B: small  $p$



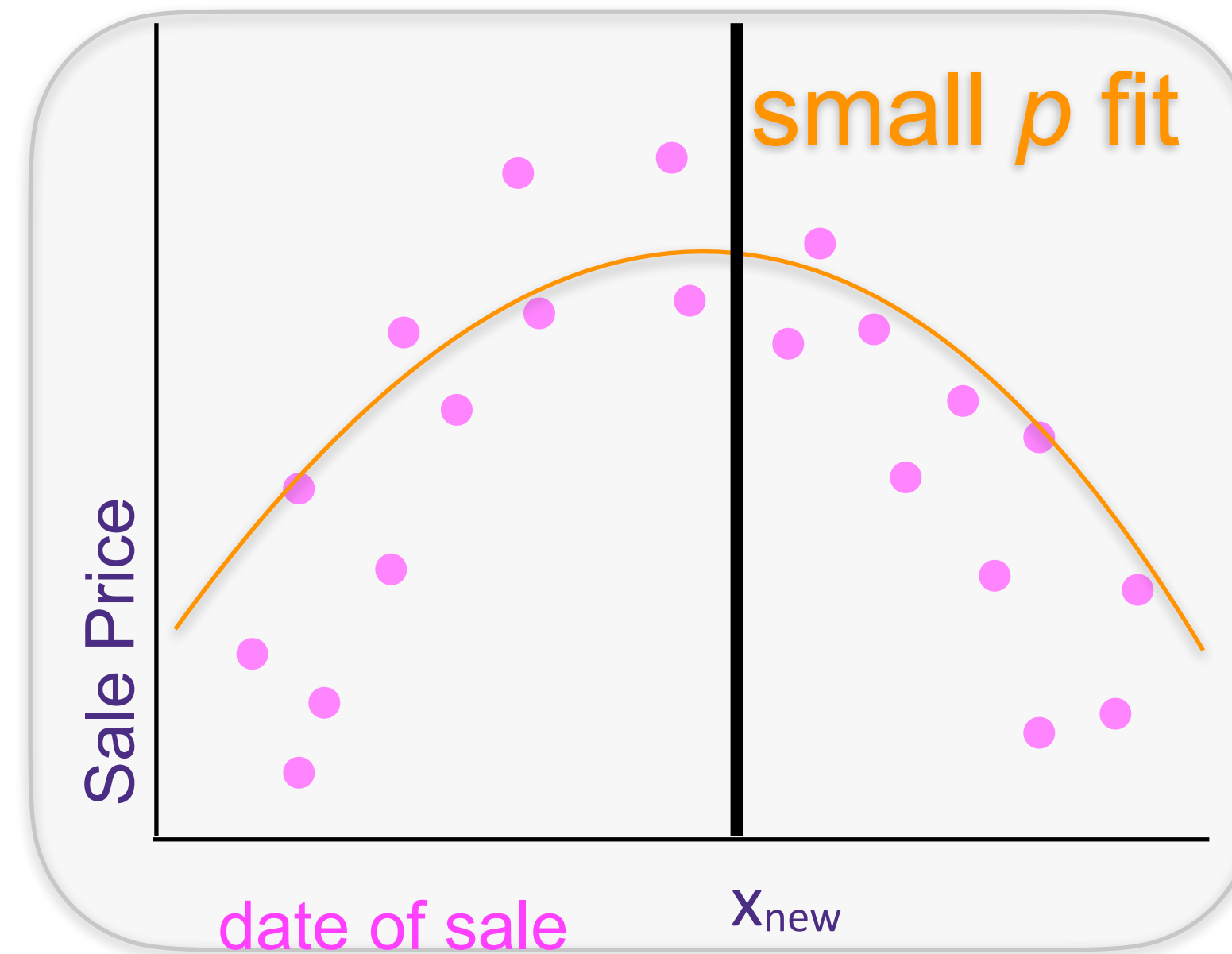
What is our goal, anyway?

# Predicting sale price for a new house: A vs B

A: large  $p$

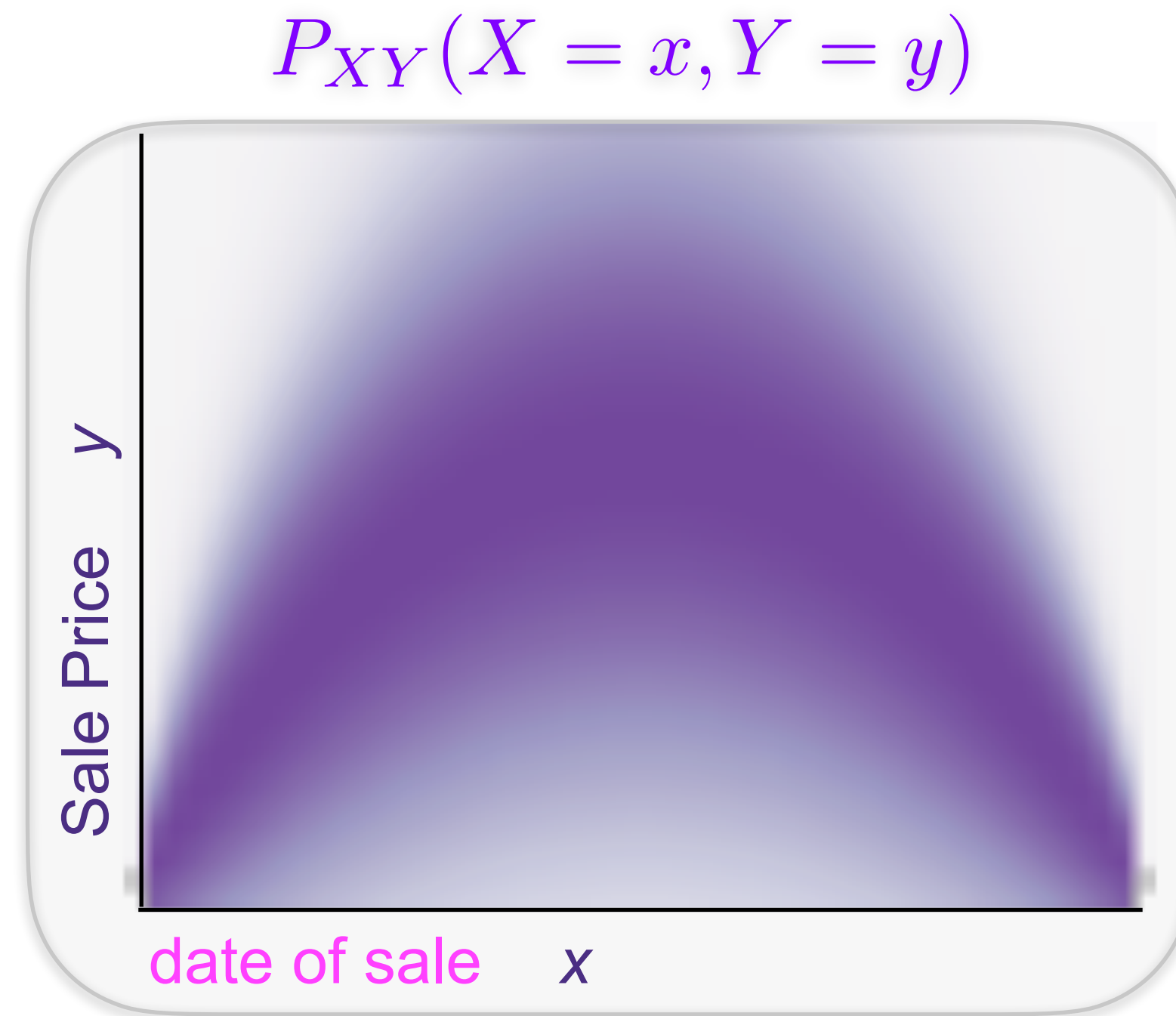


B: small  $p$



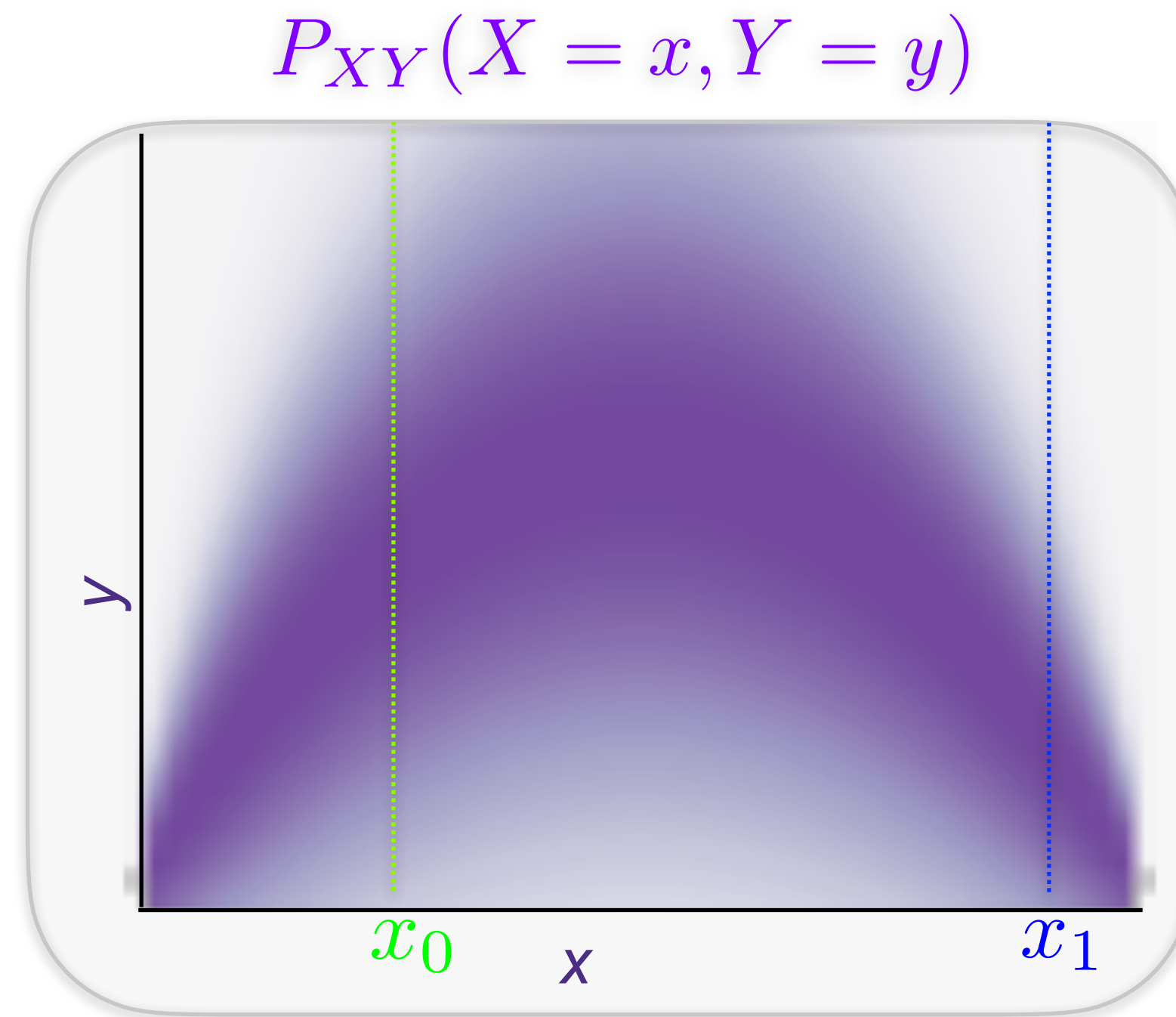
Our goal is to predict prices for new houses  
that “look like” the houses in our training data

# What do we mean by “look like”?

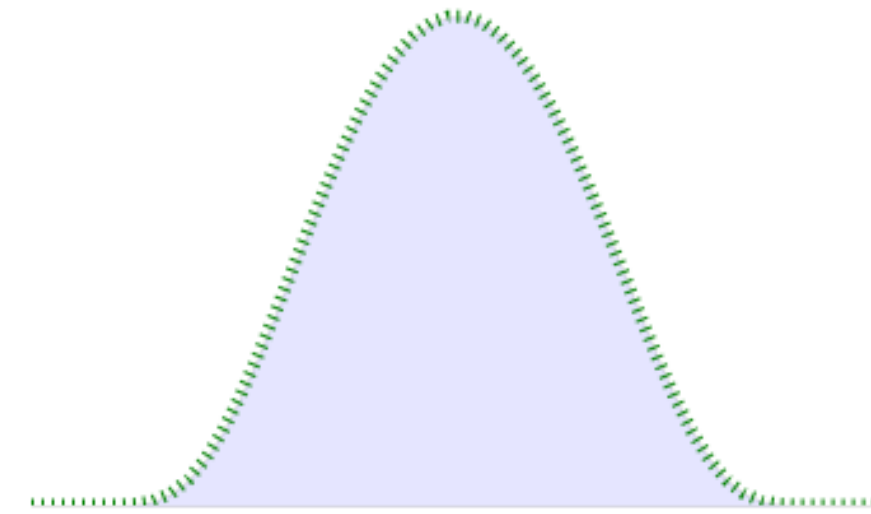


On *average* over a house drawn from this distribution, we want to make a good prediction.

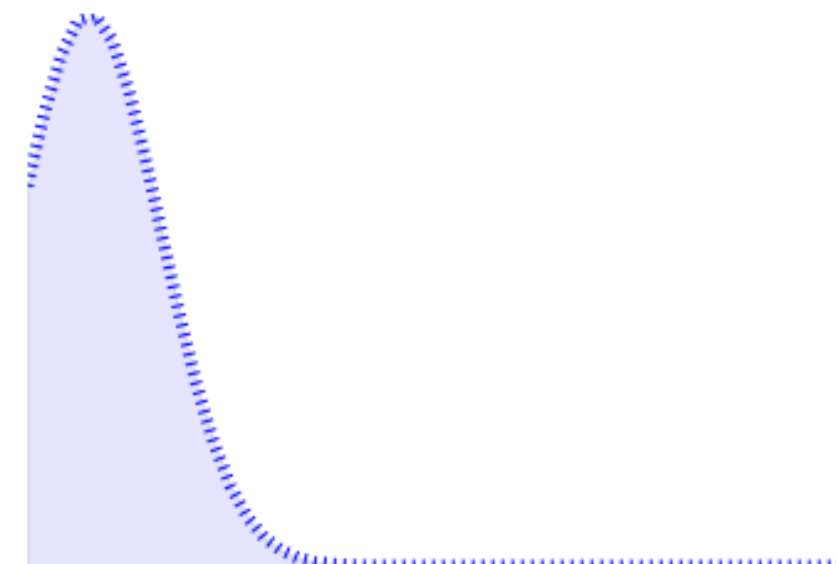
# Goal: predict future sale prices



$P_{XY}(Y = y|X = x_0)$



$P_{XY}(Y = y|X = x_1)$



# Statistical Learning

---

$$P_{XY}(X = x, Y = y)$$

**Goal: Predict Y given X**

**Find a function  $\eta$  that minimizes**

$$\mathbb{E}_{XY}[(Y - \eta(X))^2]$$

**Thus far, we've been using  $\eta$  which is a:**

- Linear functions of X**
- Degree p polynomials of X**
- Linear “generalization” of X in p dimensions**