

Foundations of Machine Learning

AI2000 and AI5000

FoML-07

Geometrical Interpretation of Linear Regression (least squares)

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So far in FoML

- What is ML and the learning paradigms
- Probability refresher
- MLE, MAP, and fully Bayesian treatment
- Linear Regression with basis functions



Geometrical Interpretation of Least Squares

Geometry of Least Squares

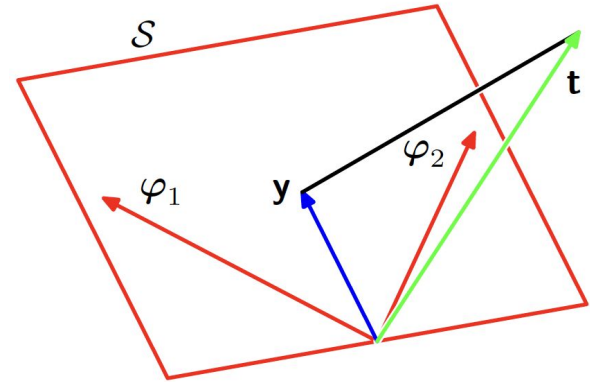
- Consider an N-dim space
- Axes are given by t_n ($n = 1, 2, \dots, N$)

Geometry of Least Squares

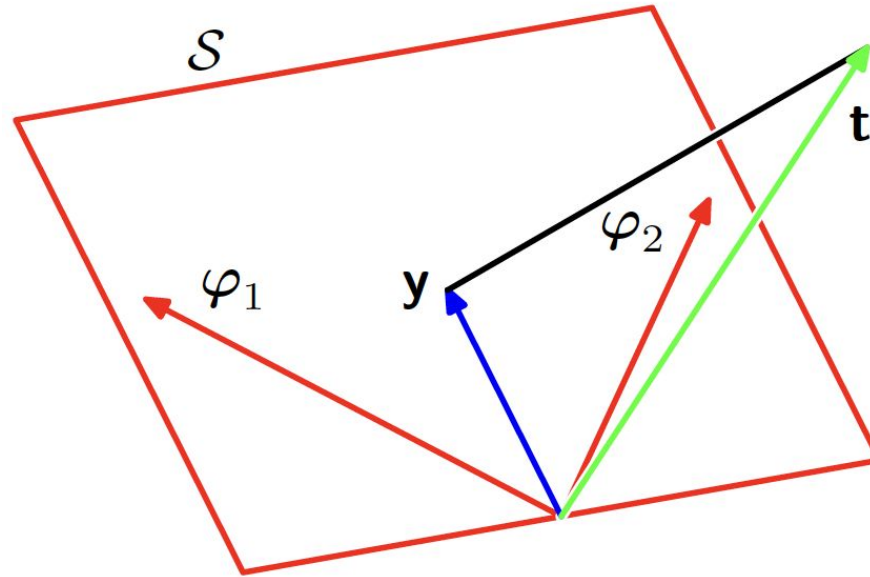
- Consider an N-dim space
- Axes are given by t_n ($n = 1, 2, \dots, N$)
- $t = (t_1, t_2, \dots, t_N)$ becomes a vector in that space

Geometry of Least Squares

- Values of each basis function ϕ_j is a vector
 - Evaluated at all the training data



Geometry of Least Squares



Geometry of Least Squares

- Solution for w corresponds to the choice of prediction (y) that is the orthogonal projection of t (vector of targets) onto the subspace spanned by the basis functions

Rough work



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