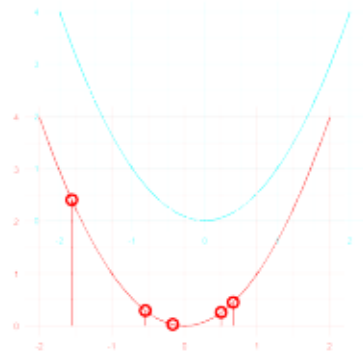


# Introduction to Machine Learning



## Advanced Risk Minimization L1 loss

## Regression Losses: L2 and L1 loss



### Learning goals

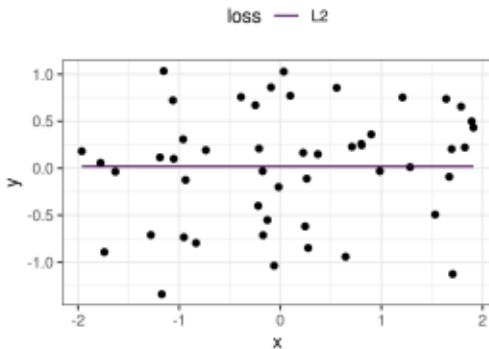
- Derive the risk minimizer of the L2-loss

### Learning goals

- Derive the optimal constant model for the L2-loss
- Know risk minimizer and optimal constant model for the L2-loss
- Derive the risk minimizer of the L1-loss
- Derive the optimal constant model for the L1-loss
- Know risk minimizer and optimal constant model for L1-loss

## L2-LOSS: OPTIMAL CONSTANT MODEL / 2

The optimizer  $\hat{f}_c$  of the empirical risk is  $\bar{y}$  (the empirical mean over  $y^{(i)}$ ), which is the empirical estimate for  $\mathbb{E}_y [y]$ .



## L2-LOSS: OPTIMAL CONSTANT MODEL / 3

### Proof:

For the optimal constant model  $f_c^*$  for the L2-loss  $L(y, f) = (y - f)^2$  we solve the optimization problem

$$\arg \min_{f \in \mathcal{H}} \mathcal{R}_{\text{emp}}(f) = \arg \min_{\theta \in \mathbb{R}} \sum_{i=1}^n (y^{(i)} - \theta)^2.$$

We calculate the first derivative of  $\mathcal{R}_{\text{emp}}$  w.r.t.  $\theta$  and set it to 0:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \mathcal{R}_{\text{emp}}(\theta)}{\partial \theta} &= -2 \sum_{i=1}^n (y^{(i)} - \theta) \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \\ \sum_{i=1}^n y^{(i)} - n\theta &= 0 \\ \hat{\theta} &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y^{(i)} =: \bar{y}. \end{aligned}$$

