

# TECHNO MAIN SALT LAKE

( FORMERLY TECHNO INDIA, SALT LAKE )

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## PART-A

- 1). Two most common supervised tasks are -
  - Regression
  - Classification
- 3). There are 2 model parameters in a linear regression problem with a single feature variable.  
They are intercept and co-efficient.
- ~~2). The main purpose of the Validation set is to make the given datasets valid and to make them useful for the further functions.~~
- 2). The main purpose of Validation set is that it is used to evaluate the performance of a model.
- 5). Precision is more important for a spam e-mail detection.
- 4). The AUC value of a perfect classifier is 1.

## PART-B

6). Train-test-split is a model that is used to divide the dataset into training dataset and testing dataset.

Implementation: From sklearn.model\_selection, import train\_test\_split, x\_train, x\_test, y\_train, y\_test = train\_test\_split(x, y, test\_size = 0.2, random\_state = 42)

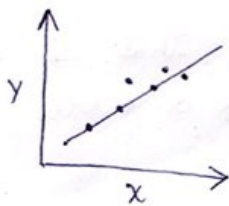
Overfitting is a problem that occurs in a training model where it can predict accurately for data in a dataset but fail on real world data.

Underfitting makes the training model such way that it can predict accurately for real world data.

Prevention:

- Pruning
- Scaling of data
- Using right machine learning algorithm

8). Linear Regression is supervised algorithm where output ~~is~~ a dependent variable is found from one or more independent variable.



$$Y = a + bx + \epsilon$$

$a \rightarrow$  intercept,  $b \rightarrow$  slope

$Y \rightarrow$  dependent variable

$x \rightarrow$  independent variable

The cost function / ~~loss~~ <sup>Loss</sup> function for linear regression is:

$$L = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)$$

$y_i \rightarrow$  Actual output

$\hat{y}_i \rightarrow$  Predicted output

Logistic regression is a supervised algorithm where it is mainly used for ~~at~~ classification; i.e. classifying the data points into their respective classes.



The cost function / Loss function of Logistic regression is:

$$L = y_i \log(\hat{y}_i) + (1 - y_i) \log(1 - \hat{y}_i)$$

$y_i \rightarrow$  Actual output

$\hat{y}_i \rightarrow$  Predicted output

The general algorithm by which cost function are minimized are Lasso Regression & Ridge regression

For Lasso :  $L(\text{Lasso}) = \sum_{i=1}^m (y_i - \hat{y}_{xi})^2 + \lambda |m|$

Here is absolute value of  $m$ .

For Ridge :  $L(\text{Ridge}) = \sum_{i=1}^m (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 + \lambda (m^2)$

$\rightarrow \lambda(\text{alpha})$  is a hyperparameter

Here is a squared value of  $m$ .