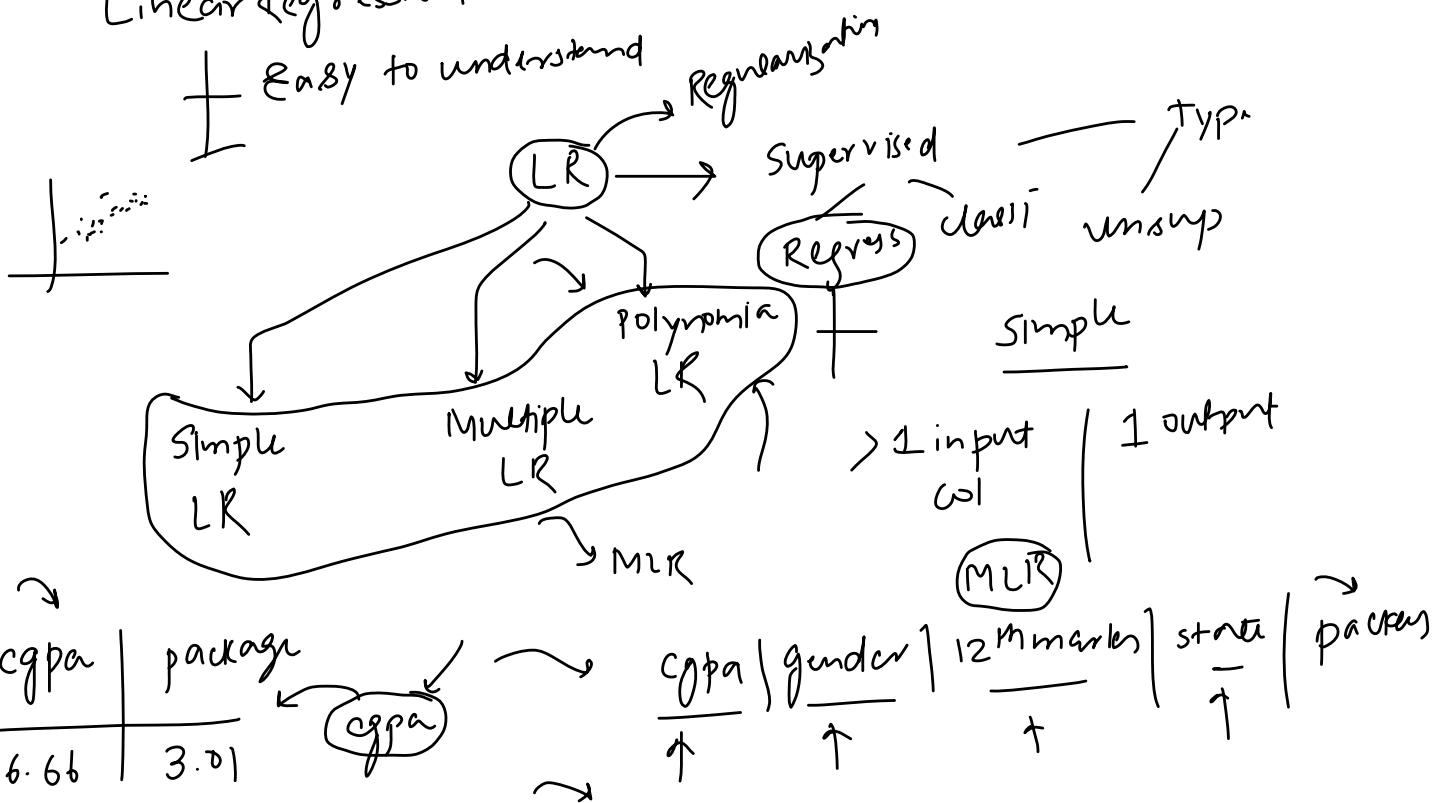


# Introduction

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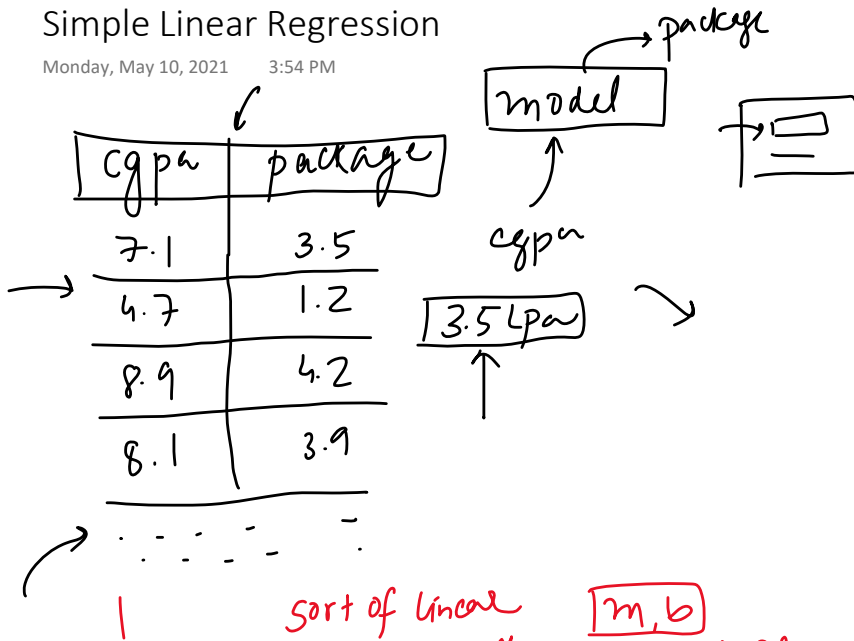
## Linear Regression

± Easy to understand



# Simple Linear Regression

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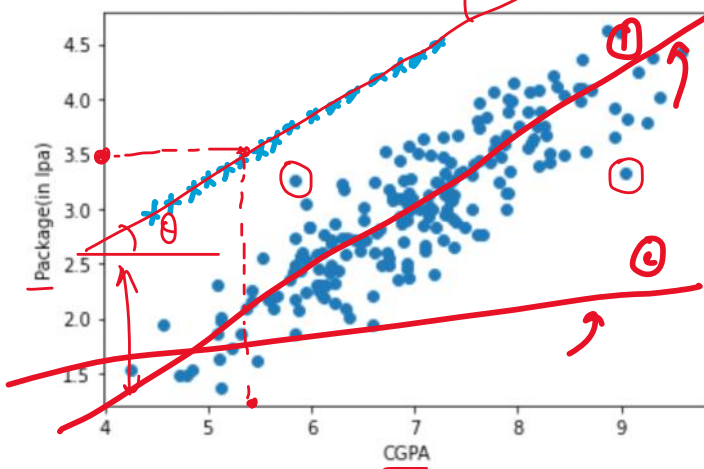
sort of linear package

$y = m \times x + b$

$m, b$

cgpa

2008 students



Why?

Real word dataset

$m \rightarrow$  slope  
 $b \rightarrow$  y intercept

Best fit line

LR

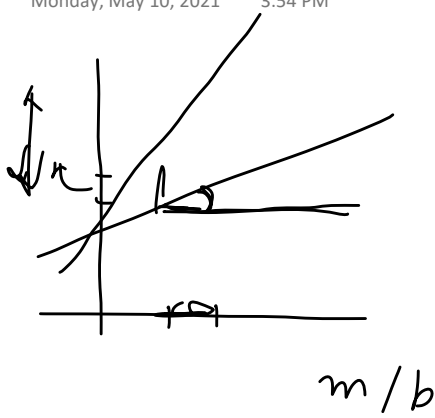
$m, b$

# Code Example

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# Intuition

Monday, May 10, 2021 3:54 PM

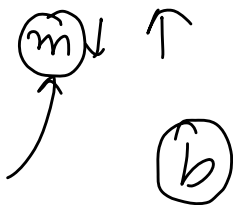


$$y = mx + b$$

$\text{package} = m \times \text{cgpa} + b$

$b = 0$

$m \rightarrow \text{weightage}$



$$\text{package} = m \times \text{cgpa} \quad \text{exp} \rightarrow 0$$

package

$$\text{package} = (m \times \text{exp}) + b = 0$$

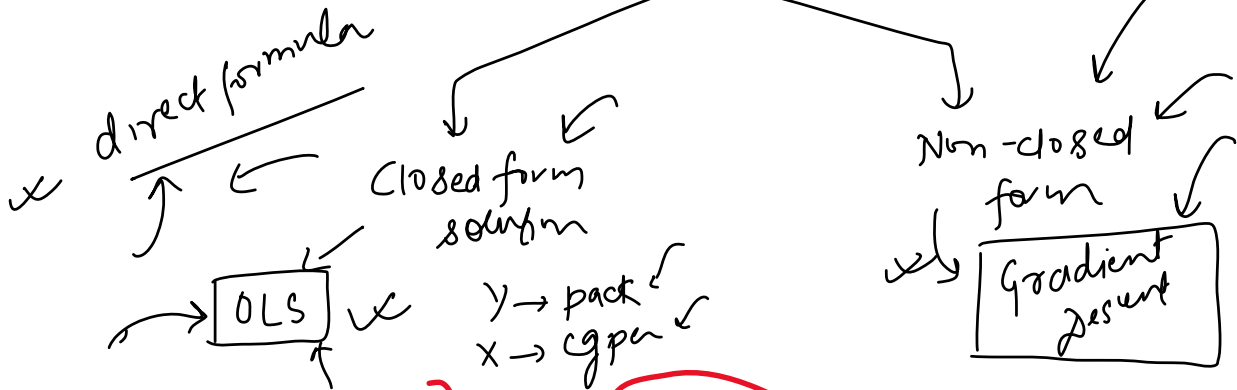
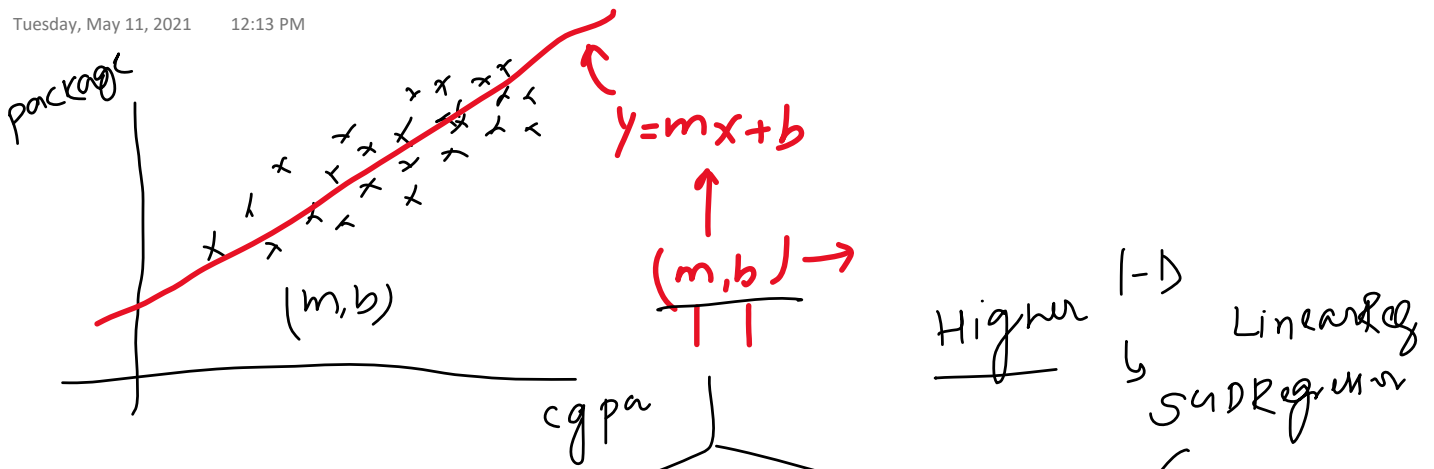
$p = m \times \text{exp}$

$p = 0$

$\text{exp} \mid \text{package offset}$

# How to find m and b?

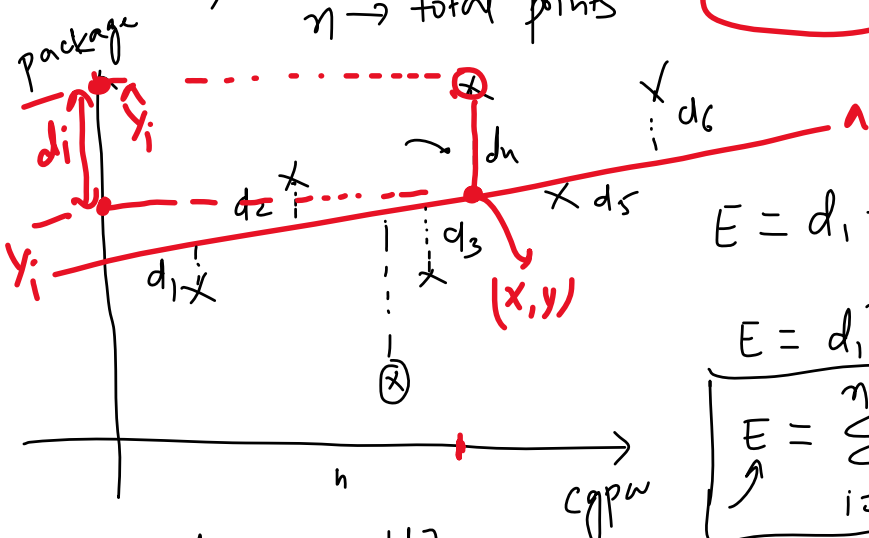
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$$b = \bar{y} - m\bar{x}$$

$$m = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

Annotations:  $\bar{x}$  and  $\bar{y}$  are means.  $n$  is total points.  $(m, b)$  is the intercept.



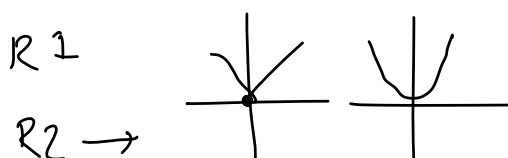
$$E = d_1 + d_2 + d_3 + \dots + d_n$$

$$E = d_1^2 + d_2^2 + d_3^2 + \dots + d_n^2$$

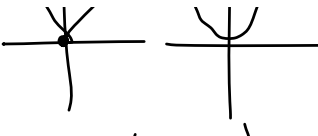
$$E = \sum_{i=1}^n d_i^2$$

Annotations: 'Error function' and  $(m, b)$  are indicated.

$$E = |d_1| + |d_2| + |d_3| + \dots$$



$$d_i = (y_i - \hat{y}_i)$$

$R^2 \rightarrow$    $d_i = (y_i - \hat{y}_i)$

$$E = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$$

$$\hat{y}_i = m x_i + b$$

$$\hat{y}_i$$

$$m x_i + b$$



$$(m, b)$$

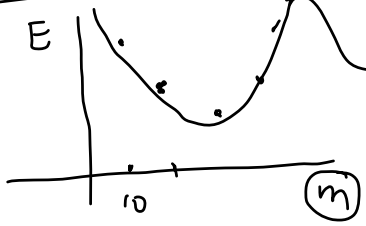
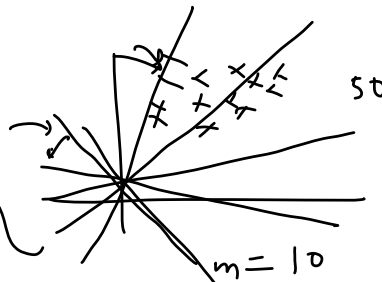
$$E(m, b) = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - m x_i - b)^2$$

$$m=0$$

$$y = f(x)$$

$$E(m, b) = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - m x_i - b)^2$$

$b=0$   
minimum



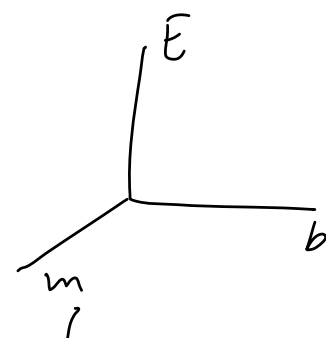
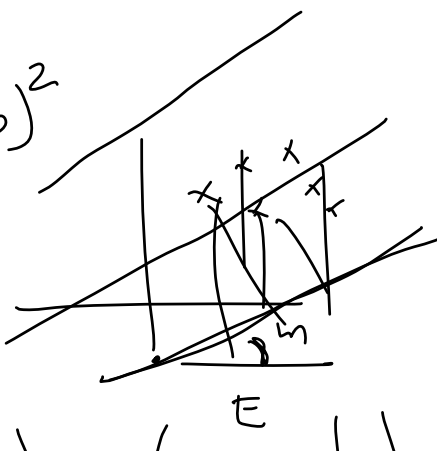
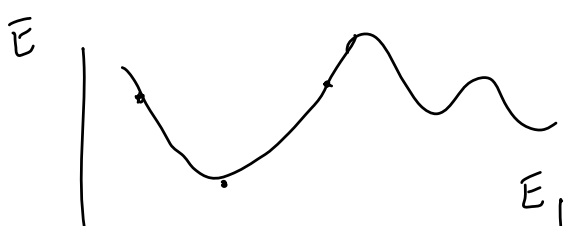
$$m=1$$

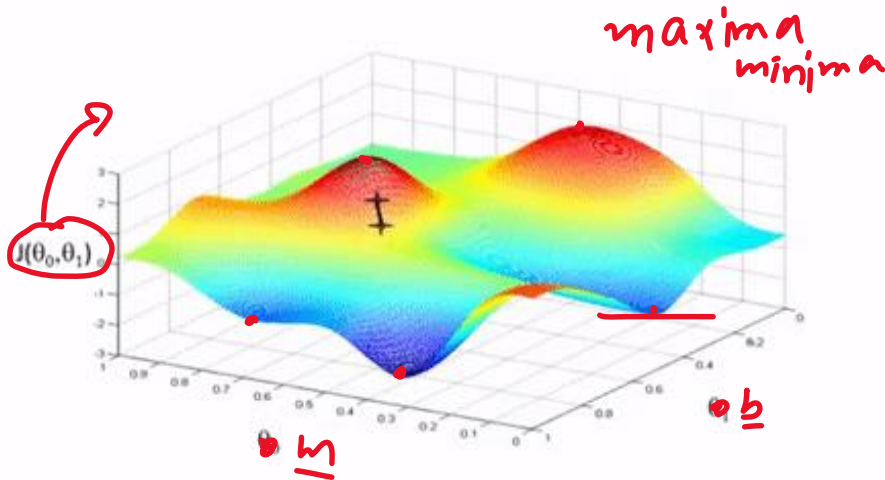
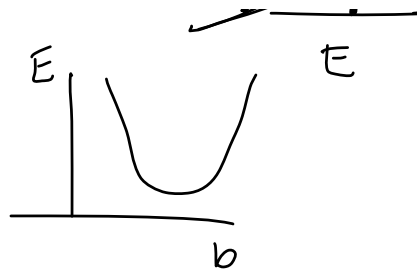
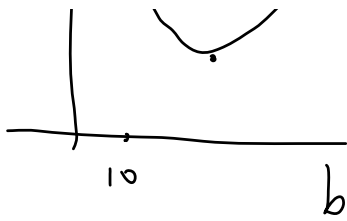
$$y = f(x)$$

$$b=0$$

$$E(m) = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - m x_i)^2$$

$$E(b) = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - x_i - b)^2$$





$\rightarrow E(x)$

$$\frac{dE}{dx} = 0$$

$$f(x, y)$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial m} = 0, \frac{\partial E}{\partial b} = 0$$

Andrew Ng

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial b} = \frac{\partial}{\partial b} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - mx_i - b)^2 = 0$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial}{\partial b} (y_i - mx_i - b)^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n -2(y_i - mx_i - b) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - mx_i - b) = 0$$

$$\underbrace{b + b + b + b + \dots + b}_{n \text{ times}} = nb$$

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i}{n} - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n mx_i}{n} - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n b}{n} = 0$$

$$\bar{y} - m\bar{x} - \frac{nb}{n} = 0$$

$$\bar{y} - m\bar{x} = b$$

$$\boxed{b = \bar{y} - m\bar{x}}$$

$$E = \sum (y_i - mx_i - \bar{y} + m\bar{x})^2$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial m} = \sum \frac{\partial}{\partial m} (y_i - mx_i - \bar{y} + m\bar{x})^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum 2(y_i - mx_i - \bar{y} + m\bar{x})(-x_i + \bar{x}) = 0$$

$$= \sum -2 (y_i - mx_i - \bar{y} + m\bar{x}) (x_i - \bar{x}) = 0$$

$$= \sum \underbrace{(y_i - mx_i - \bar{y} + m\bar{x})}_{\leftarrow} (x_i - \bar{x}) = 0$$

$$= \sum \left[ (y_i - \bar{y}) - m(x_i - \bar{x}) \right] (x_i - \bar{x}) = 0$$

$$= \sum \left[ (y_i - \bar{y})(x_i - \bar{x}) - m(x_i - \bar{x})^2 \right] = 0$$

$$= \sum (y_i - \bar{y})(x_i - \bar{x}) - m \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2$$

$$m = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$



# Code from scratch

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# Regression Metrics

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1) MAE

2) MSE

3) RMSE

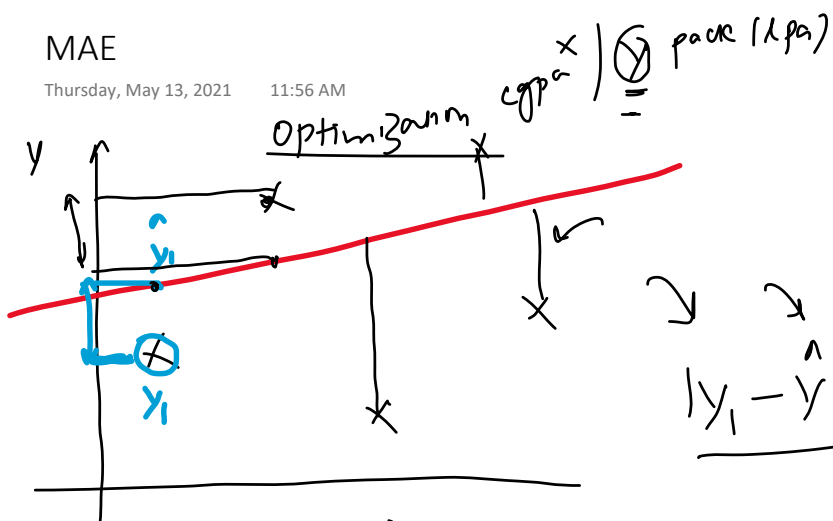
4)  $R^2$  score

5) Adjusted  $R^2$  score

# MAE

Thursday, May 13, 2021

11:56 AM



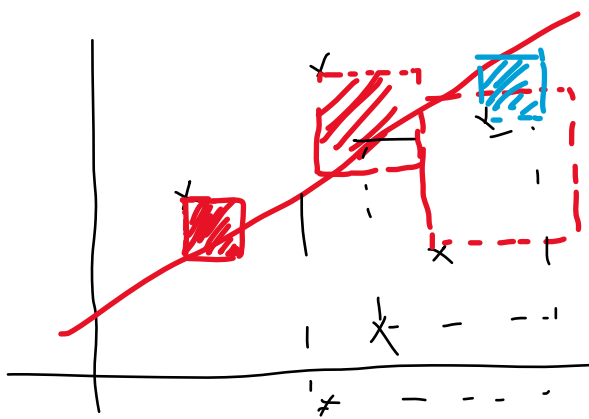
$$\text{mae} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n |y_i - \hat{y}_i|}{n}$$

- Advantage
- 1) same unit
  - 2) Robust outliers
- Disadvantage
- 1.5 lpa
-

# MSE

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mean squared error  $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2}{n}$



11.25

$$mae = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n |y_i - \hat{y}_i|}{n}$$



mse

$$(y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$$

Advantage

Disadvantage

→ function

Robust to outliers

mse

$$mse = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2}{n}$$

→ function

$$y - lpa$$

$$mse - (lpa)^2$$

# RMSE

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$$RMSE = \sqrt{MSE}$$

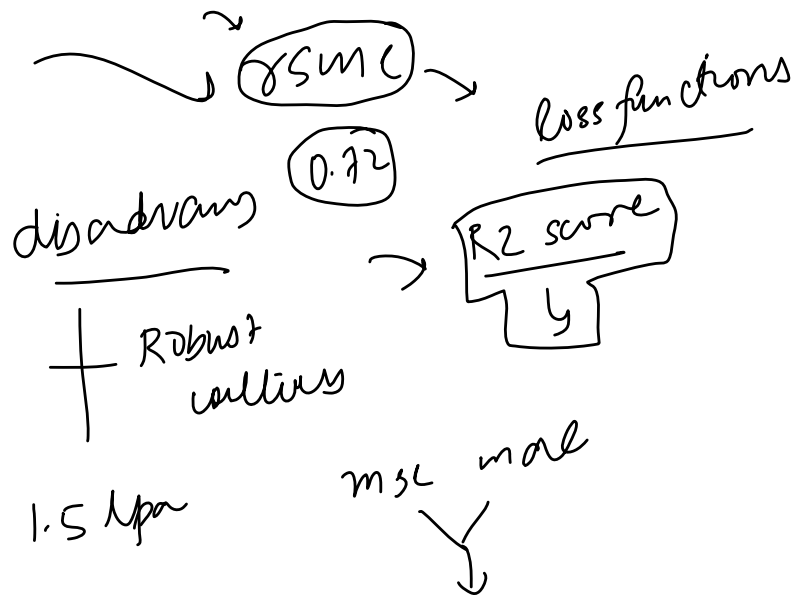
(MSE)

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2}{n}}$$

RMSE - lpa  $\rightarrow$  benefit

$y - lpa$

1.5

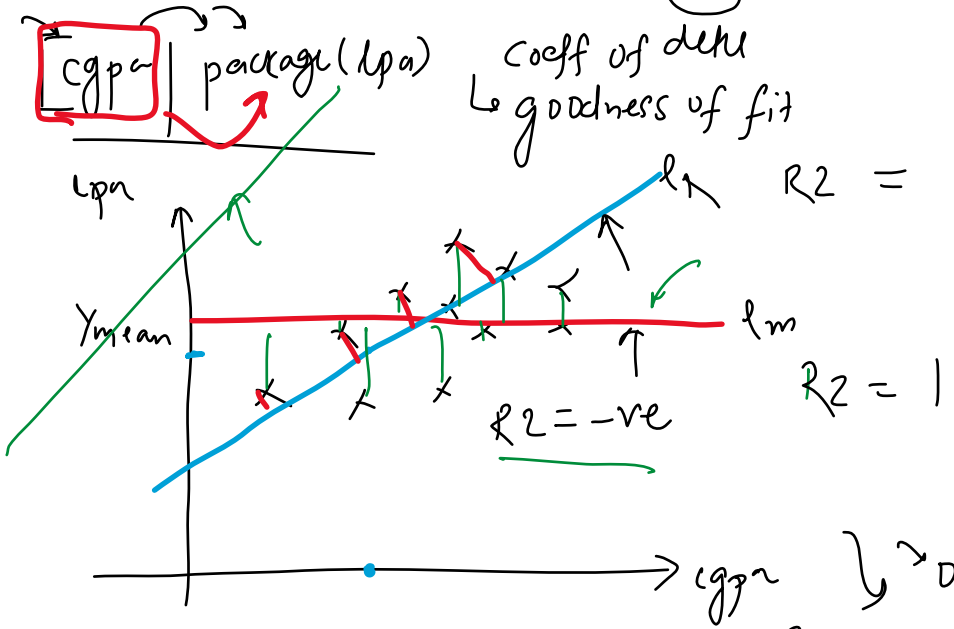


# R2 Score

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100 → mean  
3.4

coeff of det  
goodness of fit

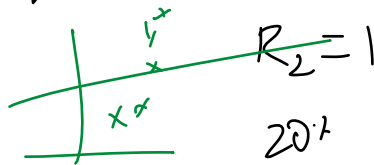


$$R^2 = 1 - \frac{SS_R}{SS_M}$$

$$R^2 = 1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2}$$

SS<sub>R</sub> = 1  
SS<sub>M</sub> = 0

Sum of squared error  
R<sub>g</sub>



0 → R<sub>2</sub> → 1

$$SS_R > SS_M$$

80% -

R<sub>2</sub> → 0.80  
cgpa | lpa  
↑ 20%  
cgpa explains 80% of variance in lpa

cgpa | iq | lpa  
↓  
lpa

# Adjusted R2 score

Thursday, May 13, 2021 11:57 AM

0.80 0.90

