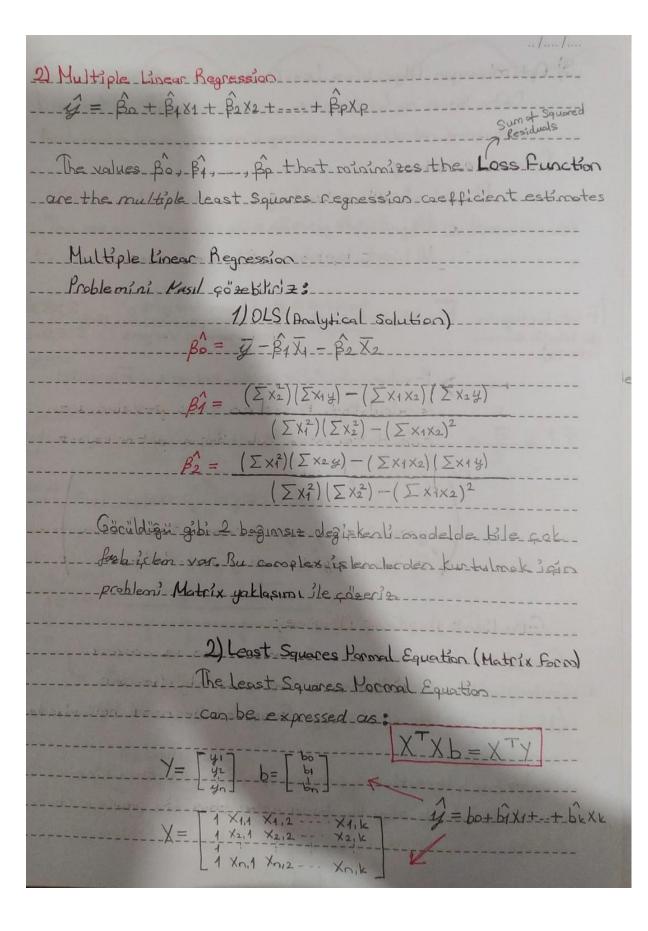
Linear Regression
- Regresyan Katsayılanını bulmak için 2 yöntem kullanılıc
1) Ordinary least Square:
· Poniterative Method
· Analy tical Solution
· Pot Scalable
2) Gradient Descent:
· Iterative Method
"Used for minimising Cost Function
· Birqok sey' optimize etmek için kulbnilir

- Daba incesinde Gradient Descent'i nasil kullanosogiaute gindük.
Bu analiz OLS ile youlacok olup; Goodiest Rescent en sonda oyric
gas kisa bir sekilde anlettlesektis.
1 Simple linear Regression
1 Simple linear Regression  ei = yi - ŷ; - j Sum of Squared residuals = eq + eq + -= + eq
$= (y_1 - \hat{\beta}_0 - \hat{\beta}_1 \times 1)^2 + (y_2 - \hat{\beta}_0 - \hat{\beta}_1 \times 2)^2 + \dots + (y_0 - \hat{\beta}_0 - \hat{\beta}_1 \times 1)^2$
The OLS approach chooses Bo and By to minimize the our
Loss Function (Sum of Squaced Residuals), Using some colculus it is shown
that the minimizers are :
$\hat{B_0} = \overline{U} - \hat{B_1} \overline{X}$ $\hat{B_1} = \hat{\Sigma}(x_1 - \overline{x})(y_1 - \overline{y})$ Covariance
F(x:-x)2 Variance
OLS Solution [ [X'-X)2 Variance
We can find how close Bo and By are to the True Values.
Bo and B1. To compute the Standard Errors associated with
Bo and By, we use the following formulas:
<del>-</del>
$SE(\hat{\beta_0})^2 = \sigma^2 \left[ \frac{1}{n} + \frac{\vec{x}^2}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \vec{x})^2} \right] : SE(\hat{\beta_0})^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (\vec{x}_i - \vec{x})^2}$
• Where $\sigma^2 = Vac(\epsilon)$ .
= vac(E),
-> Standard Eccors can used to perform Hypothesis Tests.
on the Coefficients.

	M.
Ho => B1 = 0	8
Hi ⇒ B1 # Q	8
- ILL	8
L. Degisteria tek basına anlamlı olup veya obradiğin	
0/000120	2
if B1=0 then the model becomes - 41= Both	2
	8
	8
t = B1 - 0 => B1'in O'dan Kaq standard sopma	-
t = B1 - 0 => B1'in O'dan Kaq standard sopma  SE(B1) wask oldugunu ölger	8
1 212 1.1 1	-
- It value ile p-value nun fok yakın bir ilişkisi varalı.	=
t value ile p-value nun çok yakın bir ilişkisi vardır.	=
B1 = 0 farz edildiginde bulunas t degerine exit.	8
P1 = V + or E estimation - District - D	8
veya daha büyük herhangi bir deger gözlenlense	8
plassligina p=value diyaruz.	=
	-
	=
* t degeri arttikça Brin O'dan uzaklastığını biliyaruz.	=
* p value ise bize funu diyor: At = Q iken bulunan "t" degerice	-
esit veya daha büyük bicit güz-	-
Jemleme olasiliĝi. Amaible Ris	0
iken "t" degerinia gak küçük alma	- 4
	-
sin bekleriz yani polasiligi;	-
	11
	. 1
	1
Simple Linear Regression	,
Problemini Hasil que biliciz: 1) OLS (Analytical Salution)	
2) Least Squares Vormal Equation (Matris	)
	-
3) Optimization Algorithm (ex: Gradient )	Jes.)



-3) Optimiza	isyon Algoritmusi (e	ex: Gradient Dexent)	
M	adel avecall andor	= Bp = 0 = one Bj is non = zero.	
Fistatistiquain - de büyük almasını isterial	E-statistic =	Aqıklanan Varyons Aqıklanamayon Varyons	SSE/n-k-1
	> 1-value which is calculated. B  can determine  L'asil Ki t ist	is associated with Formuse whether accept or talistizing p-value you you was toman	ceject. Ho.
Coefficient  Cost Function  (Pasil collection  vermistik)  Leach	iteration update	Henite eden ve amade mek plan algoritmonder Gradient Descent bi es Be, B1:Bn to a l recor than the previous	alianiade Line