

# LINEAR REGRESSION

Review

# WHAT WILL YOU LEARN/REVIEW

- Reviewing the basic idea behind linear regression
- Learning how to measure predictive quality with Mean Square Error ( $MSE$ ).
- Calculating optimal OLS regression parameters using **tidymodels**
- Distinguish between unfitted and fitted models
- How to interpret the OLS regression parameters and their significance
- Using metrics to evaluate prediction quality on the testing

# LOADING THE LIBRARIES AND THE DATA

## ► Code

```
      Price Sqft Bedrooms Condition
1 523633.4 2040          4          3
2 530960.7 2120          4          3
3 523466.8 2130          4          4
4 759747.7 3330          4          3
5 546377.8 2440          4          3
6 186536.6  900          3          4
```

# SPLITTING IN TRAINING AND TESTING DATA:

```
1 set.seed(Seed)
2 Split7030=initial_split(DataHouses,prop=0.7, strata = Price)
3 DataTrain=training(Split7030)
4 DataTest=testing(Split7030)
```

# HOW MUCH IS A HOUSE WORTH IN KING COUNTY?

**A house with average properties should be predicted with an average price!**

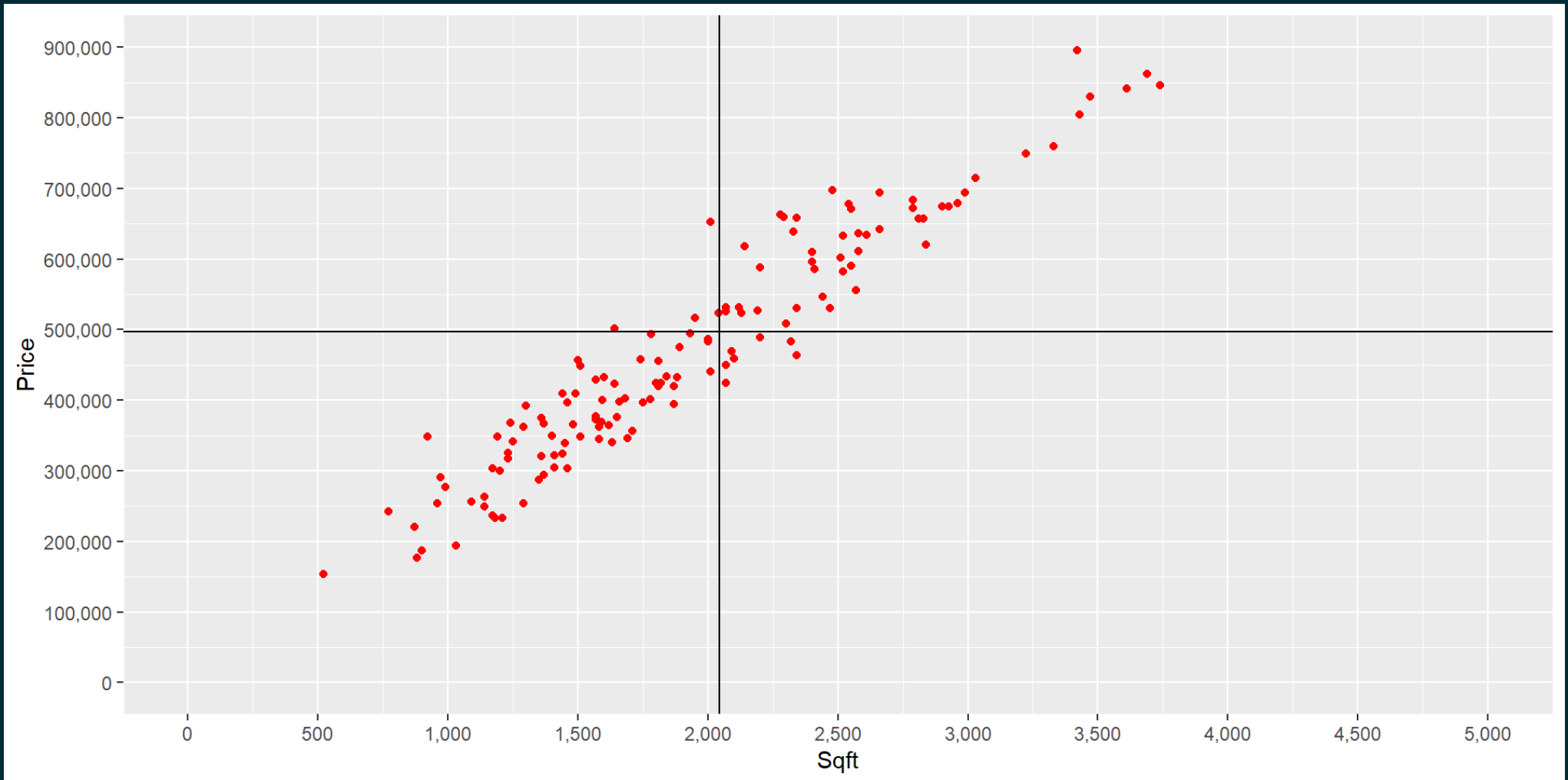
► Code

```
The mean square footage of a house in King county is: 2044.319
```

► Code

```
The mean price of a house in King county is: 497414.9
```

# PREDICTING THE PRICE OF AN AVERAGE SIZED HOUSE AS THE AVERAGE OF ALL HOUSE PRICES



# HOW TO MEASURE PREDICTION QUALITY WITH THE MEAN SQUARED ERROR (MSE)

$$\begin{aligned}MSE &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (\hat{y}_i - y_i)^2 \\&\iff \\MSE &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \underbrace{\left( \overbrace{\beta_1 x_i + \beta_0}^{\text{Prediction } i} - y_i \right)}_{\text{Error } i}^2\end{aligned}$$

**Note, when the data are given (i.e.,  $x_i$  and  $y_i$  are given), the  $MSE$  depends only on the choice of  $\beta_1$  and  $\beta_0$  »**

# INCLUDING SQFT AS DETERMINANT OF PRICE

## PREPARING THE DATA

Blueprint for the data:

```
1 RecipeHouses=recipe(Price~Sqft, data=DataTrain)
```



# CHOOSING THE MODEL BLUEPRINT

Blueprint for the model:

```
1 ModelDesignOLS=linear_reg() |>  
2     set_engine("lm") |>  
3     set_mode("regression")
```

# HOW DOES THE UNFITTED MODEL LOOKS LIKE?

$$\underbrace{Price}_y = \underbrace{\beta_1}_m \underbrace{Sqft}_x + \underbrace{\beta_0}_b$$

# USING A WORKFLOW TO FIT THE MODEL TO THE DATA (FINDING THE OPTIMAL $\beta_1$ AND $\beta_0$ VALUES)

$$\underbrace{Price}_y = \underbrace{\beta_1}_m \underbrace{Sqft}_x + \underbrace{\beta_0}_b$$

```
1 WFModelHouses=workflow() |>
2   add_recipe(RecipeHouses) |>
3   add_model(ModelDesignOLS) |>
4   fit(DataTrain)
```

# UNFITTED MODEL VS FITTED WORKFLOW MODEL

Unfitted Model:

$$\underbrace{Price}_y = \underbrace{\beta_1}_m \underbrace{Sqft}_x + \underbrace{\beta_0}_b$$

## ► Code

```
# A tibble: 2 × 5
  term      estimate std.error statistic  p.value
<chr>    <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>
1 (Intercept)  6584.    12191.     0.540 5.90e- 1
2 Sqft        238.      5.47    43.5 6.43e-66
```

Fitted Model:

$$\underbrace{Price}_y = \underbrace{238}_m \cdot \underbrace{Sqft}_x + \underbrace{6584}_b$$

Predict the price for a house with 1,000 sqft and send it to me in a private chat!

# INTERPRETATION AND SIGNIFICANCE

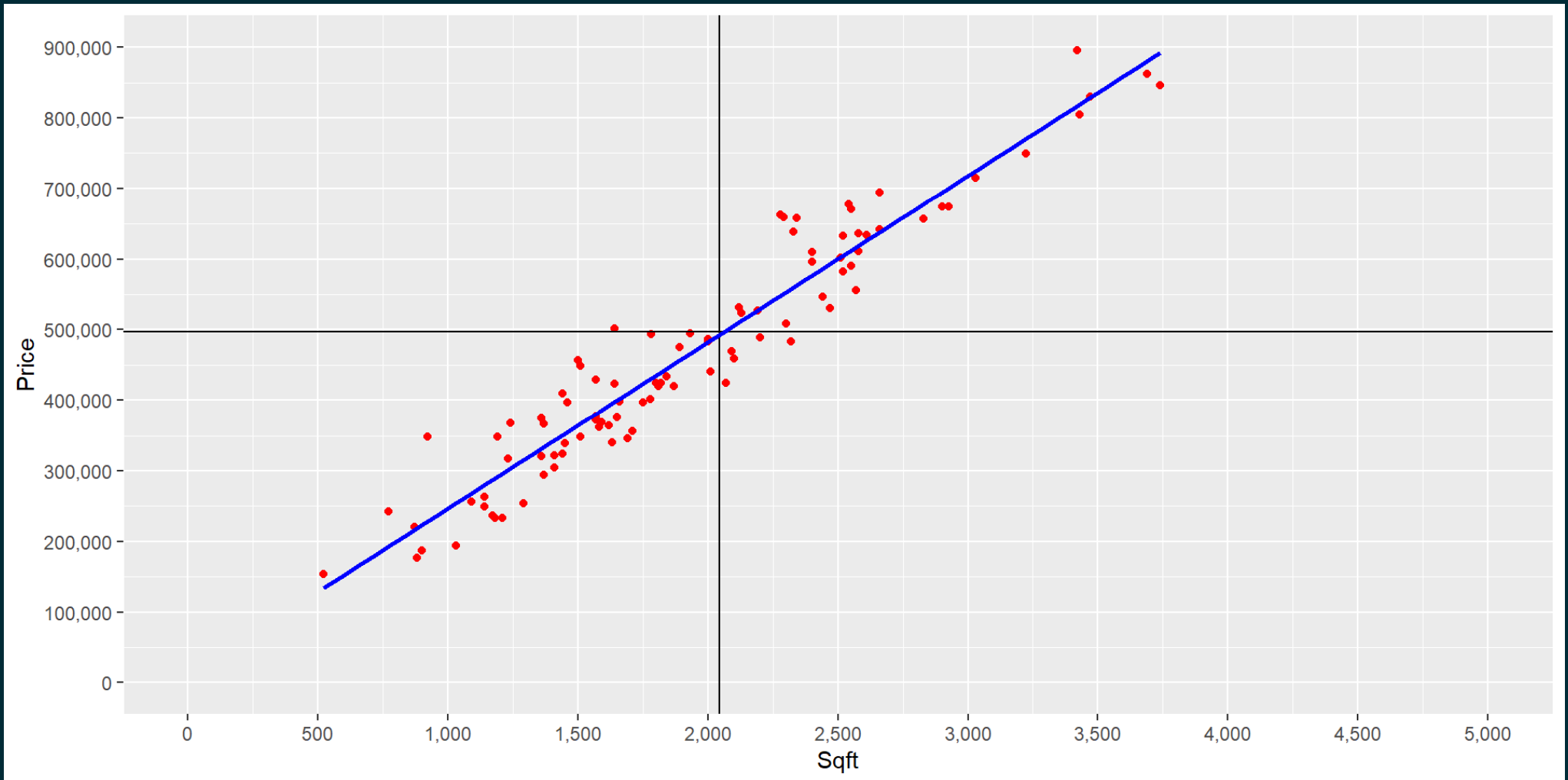
```
# A tibble: 2 × 5
  term      estimate std.error statistic  p.value
<chr>      <dbl>      <dbl>      <dbl>    <dbl>
1 (Intercept)  6584.    12191.      0.540 5.90e- 1
2 Sqft        238.      5.47      43.5 6.43e-66
```

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{Price} &= 238 \cdot Sqft + 6584 \\ (+238) &= 238 \cdot (+1) + (+0) \\ (+476) &= 238 \cdot (+2) + (+0) \\ (+714) &= 238 \cdot (+3) + (+0)\end{aligned}$$

**For each extra *Sqft* the predicted price increases by \$238**

**The variable *Sqft* is significant. I.e., the probability that the related coefficient  $\beta_1$  equals zero is extremely small.**

# HOW DOES THE FITTED MODEL THAT CONSIDERS SQFT IMPROVES THE PREDICTION COMPARED TO A SIMPLE AVERAGE



# EVALUATING PREDICTIVE QUALITY WITH THE TESTING DATASET

```
1 DataTestWithPred=augment(WFModelHouses, new_data=DataTest)
2 metrics(DataTestWithPred, truth=Price, estimate=.pred)
```

```
# A tibble: 3 × 3
  .metric .estimator .estimate
  <chr>    <chr>         <dbl>
1 rmse     standard    50915.
2 rsq      standard      0.923
3 mae      standard    39748.
```

# PROJECT: ANALYSIS WITH ALL VARIABLES

```
1 library(rio)
2 library(janitor)
3 library(tidyverse)
4 DataHouses=import("https://ai.lange-analytics.com/data/HousingData.csv") |>
5   clean_names("upper_camel") |>
6   select(Price,Sqft=SqftLiving,Bedrooms,Condition)
```



