

Aula M1A30 Regressão Linear II.

Leitura complementar:

- [pandas.DataFrame.rename](#)
- [seaborn.pairplot](#)
- [matplotlib.pyplot.subplots](#)
- [pandas.crosstab](#)
- [pandas.DataFrame.boxplot](#)
- [seaborn.heatmap](#)
- [numpy.random.RandomState](#)
- [numpy.random.RandomState.rand](#)
- [numpy.random.RandomState.randn](#)
- [sklearn.linear_model.LinearRegression](#)
- [Linear Regression — Detailed View](#)
- [Introduction to Linear Regression with Python](#)
- [.fit\(\)](#)
- [NumPy ways to handle dimensions](#)
- [numpy.newaxis](#)
- [numpy.linspace](#)
- [.predict\(\)](#)
- [.scatter\(\)](#)
- [.plot\(\)](#)
- [Root-mean-square deviation](#)
- [What is Root Mean Square Error \(RMSE\)?](#)
- [Mean squared error](#)
- [Mean Squared Error: Definition and Example](#)
- [Mean absolute error](#)
- [Absolute Error & Mean Absolute Error \(MAE\)](#)

- `sklearn.metrics.mean_squared_error`
- `sklearn.metrics.mean_absolute_error`
- `numpy.arange`
- `zip(*iterables)`
- Complete Guide to Linear Regression in Python
- The Complete Guide to Linear Regression in Python
- Introduction to Linear Regression in Python
- raining, Validating and Testing—Why Proper Model Selection is Essential
- 3.3. Metrics and scoring: quantifying the quality of predictions
- `sklearn.metrics.mean_absolute_error`
- `sklearn.metrics.mean_squared_error`
- `numpy.sqrt`
- `sklearn.metrics.r2_score`
- `sklearn.model_selection.train_test_split`
- `train_test_split()`
- `random_state`
- Linear Regression in Python
- `numpy.all`
- `numpy.zeros_like`
- `numpy.ndarray.fill`
- `pandas.get_dummies`
- `pandas.DataFrame.sample`
- `pandas.DataFrame.drop`
- `pandas.concat`
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