

Working with linear combinations.

$$y = ax_1 + bx_2$$

$$= c(x_1 - x_2) + d(x_1 + x_2) \quad \leftarrow \text{double the average.}$$

$$= (c+d)x_1 + (-c+d)x_2 \quad \leftarrow \text{swap variable to formulate or interpret.}$$

$$\therefore a = c+d, \quad b = -c+d$$

can sub them in and determine the contribute to the regression.

$$2c = a - b \Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{2}(a - b)$$

$$2d = a + b \Rightarrow d = \frac{1}{2}(a + b)$$

sub them in

$$z = T_{xc}$$

can write model in terms of
 $z \rightarrow \text{mean/difference.}$
 $x \rightarrow \text{original}$

why?

is the change important or the raw absolute
 variables more important

$$Ax \quad Ay \quad \left| \begin{array}{c} Az(\text{mean}) \\ Ad(\text{difference}) \end{array} \right| \quad 2 \times 15 = \underline{\underline{30.}}$$

$$\text{columns} = \begin{bmatrix} " & " & " & " \\ \text{col}_1 & \text{col}_2 & \text{col}_3 & \text{col}_4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ w \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{new_pd} = \text{pd.DataFrame}(\text{size})$$

for $_$ in range(len(column)):

$$c3 = df[\text{column1}[-]] - df[\text{column2}[-]]$$

$$c4 = df[\text{column1}[-]] + df[\text{column2}[-]]$$

x	y	z	d

Az	Ad	Bz	Pd	Cz

30⁺