

## Predicting Continue Values

### Round #2

Polynomial regression: a regression using a polynomial function (i.e.  $x^2+x+50$ )

Linear regression is not curved unlike polynomial regression

Pseudocode:

- Get test and training data

- Begin training with training data by ceiling through relevant values

- Test the best equation against the test data

MSE: Add the square of each error then divide this number by the number of errors and together. The closer to zero the better

Decision Tree Regression: break the data in to smaller chunks then find the average of each chunk

Decision Tree Regression should be used when there is qualitative and quantitative data.

Pseudocode:

- Import data

- Identify the most important factors

- if \_\_\_\_ factor is true then split the data into separate groups

- If possible & resible repeat last step

- For each spit of piece of data find an average height of each data point

- If a data point is in each group then go to the avigre of each group

RMSE: like MSE but using lower easier to magingne numbers because the are rooted