

#### Inteligencia

#### **Artificial**

Dr (c).MTI.ING. Humberto Farias Aroca

Humberto Farias Aroca hfarias@userena.cl

Oficina Nº1 Departamento de Ingeniería Civil Industrial

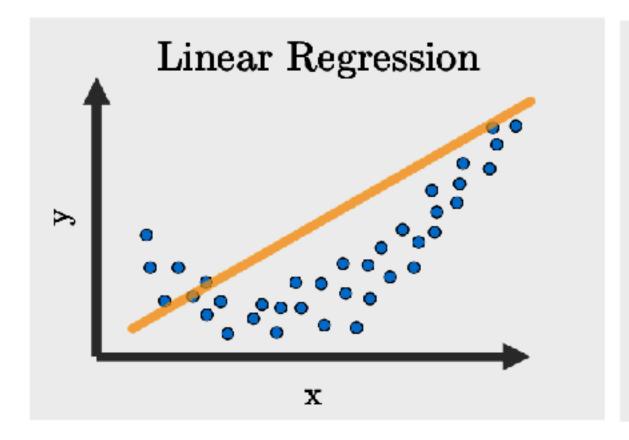


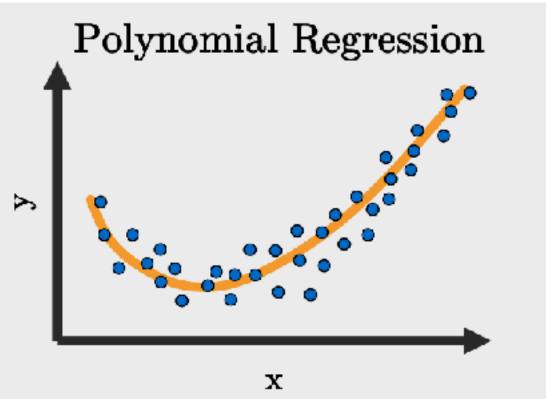


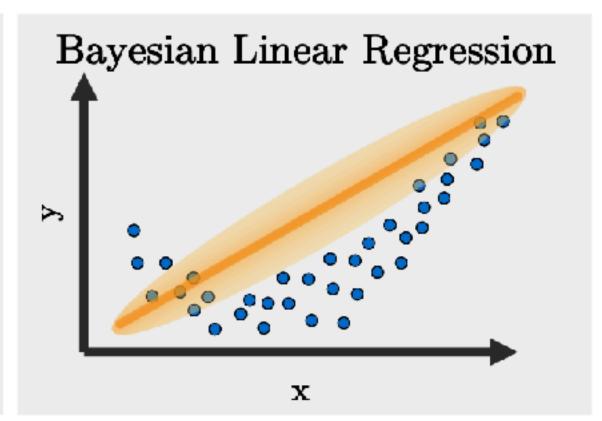
#### ML

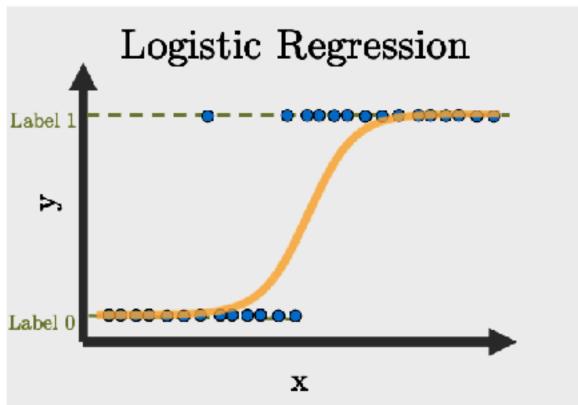
# REGRESIÓN LINEAL

## Regresión Lineal









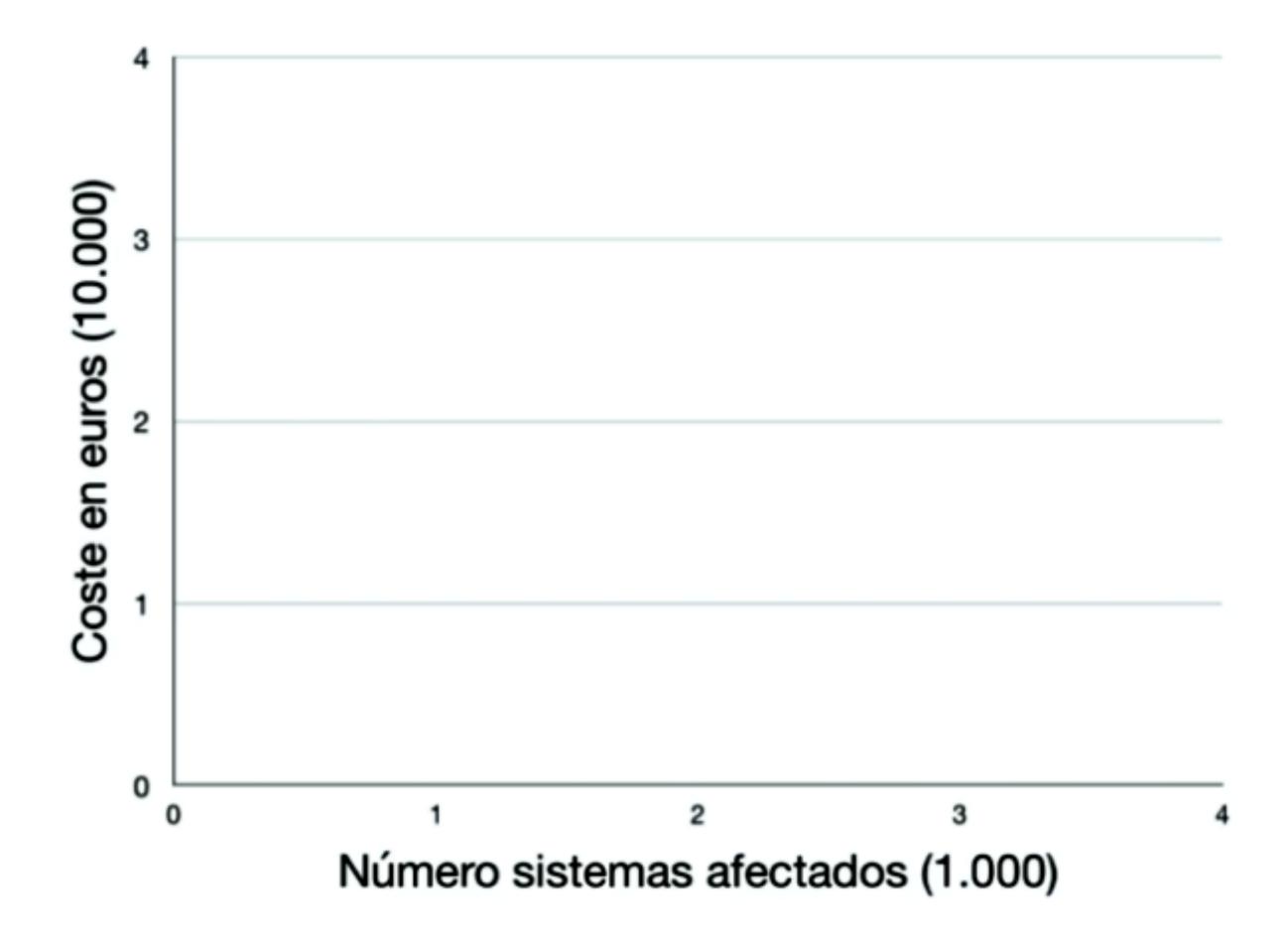


## Regresión Lineal

- Aprendizaje supervisado
- Aprendizaje basado en modelos
- Se corresponde con un modelo lineal
- Realiza predicciones computando una suma ponderada de las características de entrada y sumándole una constante conocida como bias
- Intenta predecir valores continuos



#### REGRESIÓN LINEAL

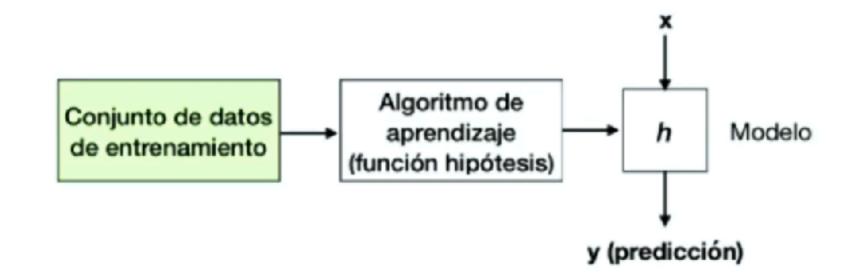




#### Regresión Lineal

Conjunto de datos de entrenamiento

Número sistemas afectados (x)	Coste en euros (y)



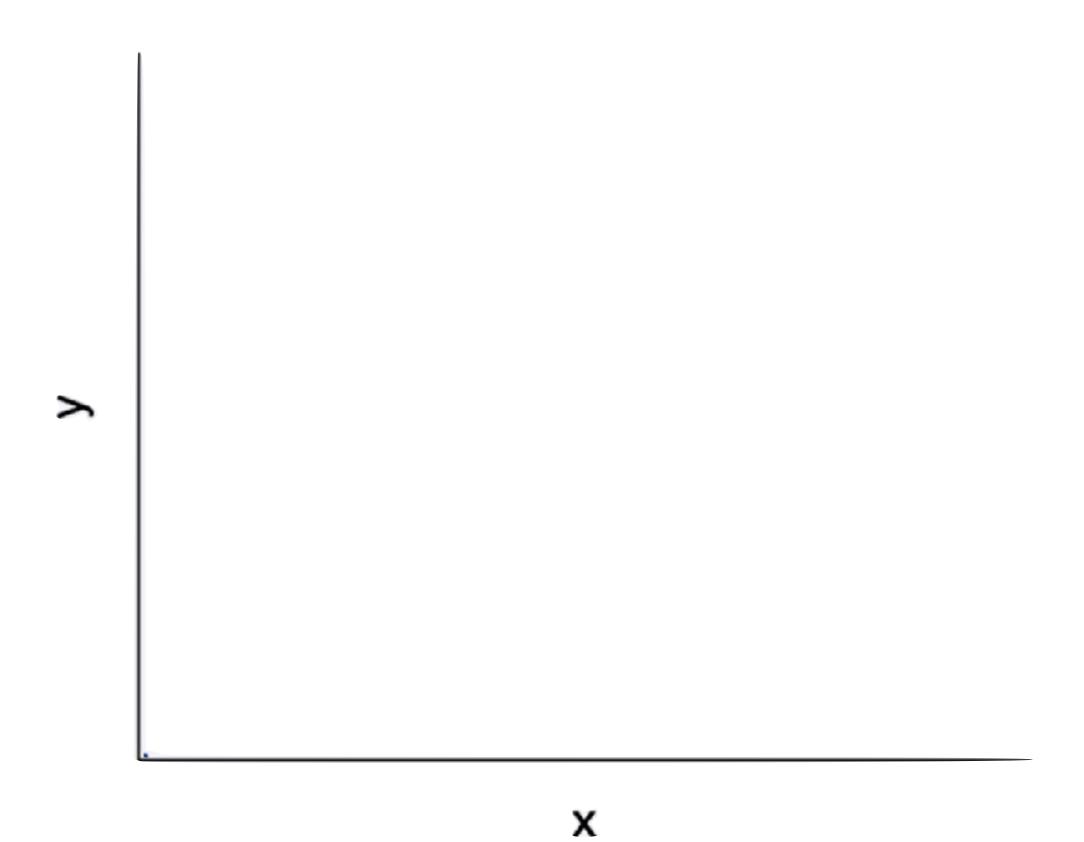
x = variables de entrada

y = variables de salida

(x, y) = ejemplo de entrenamiento



### Regresión Lineal | Función hipótesis

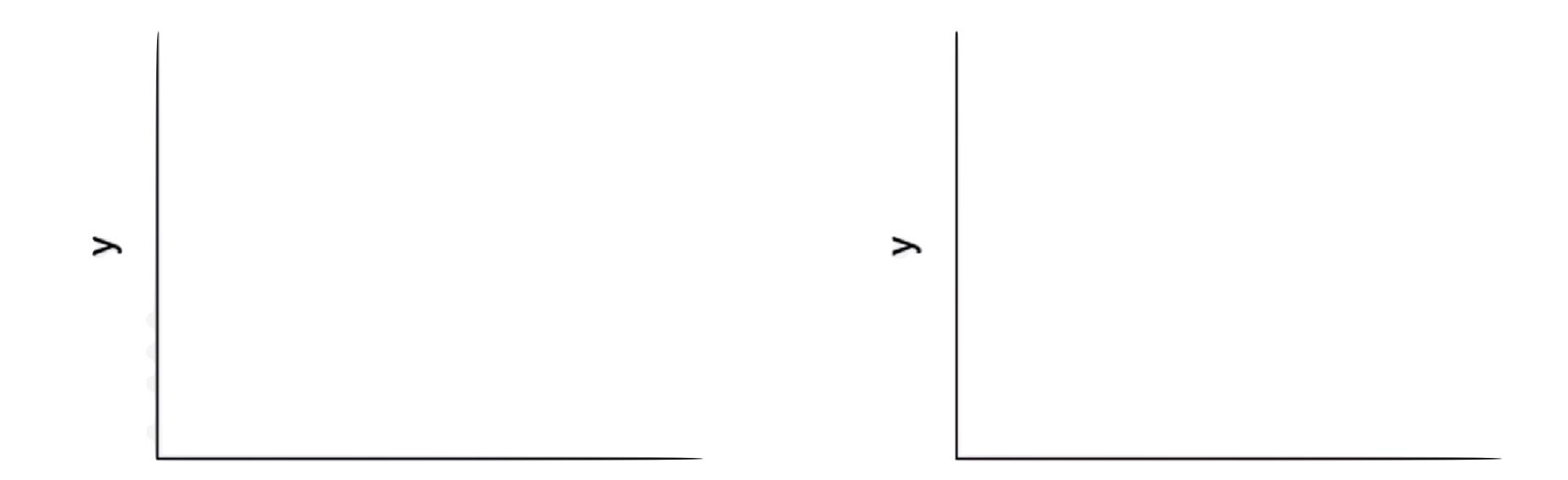


$$h_{\theta}(x) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x$$



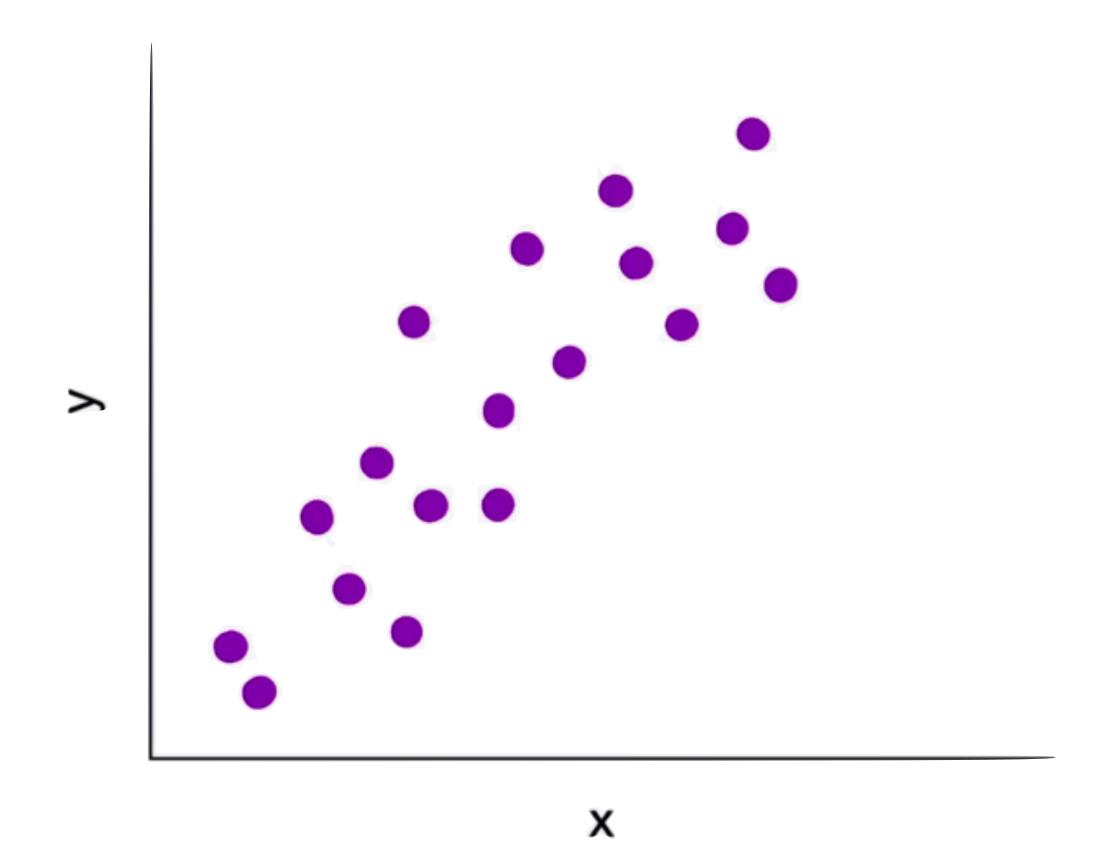
#### Regresión Lineal | Construcción del modelo

- Buscar los parámetros θ0 y θ1 que generen la función hipótesis (hθ(x)) que mejor se adapte al conjunto de datos de entrenamiento (x, y)
- Se minimiza una función de coste  $(J(\theta))$  para obtener los parámetros  $\theta 0$  y  $\theta 1$  óptimos



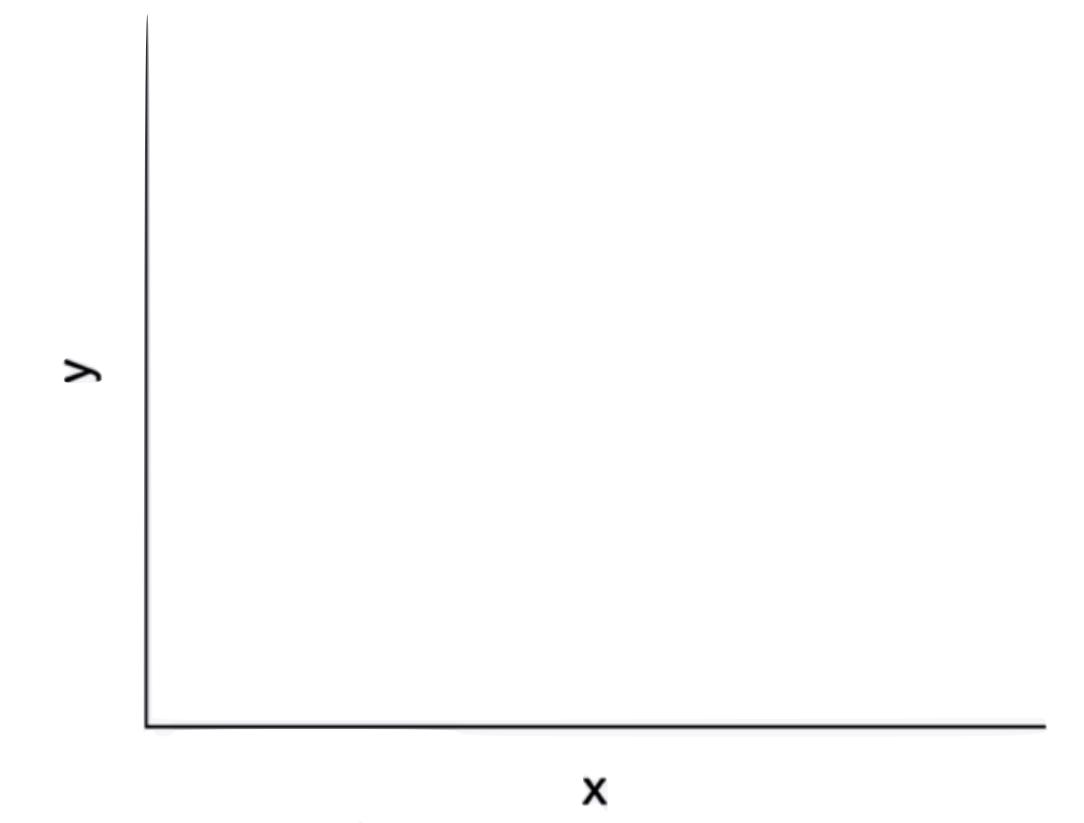


## Regresión Lineal | Función de coste





# Regresión Lineal | Función de optimización (Gradient Descent)

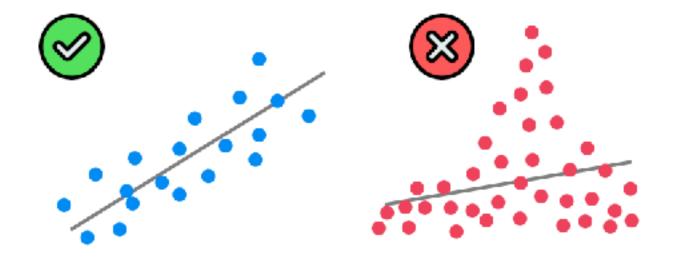




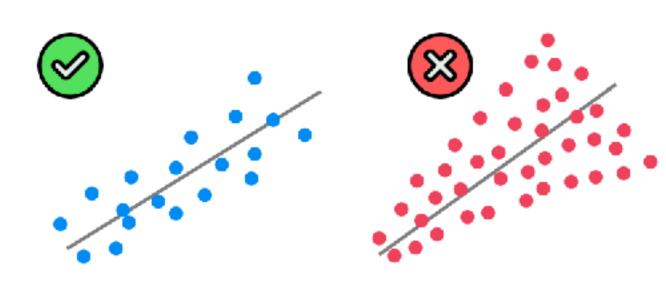
#### **MACHINE LEARNING**

1. Linearity

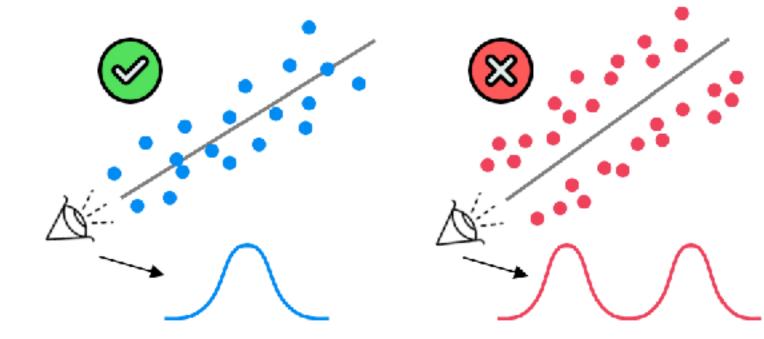
(Linear relationship between Y and each X)



2. Homoscedasticity (Equal variance)

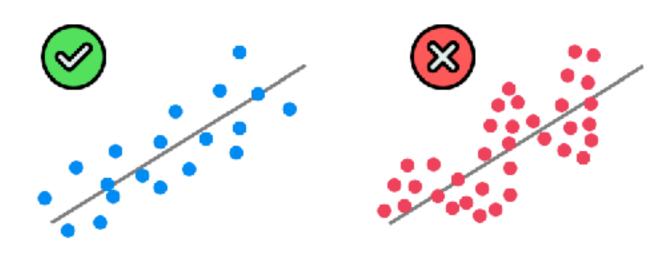


3. Multivariate Normality (Normality of error distribution)

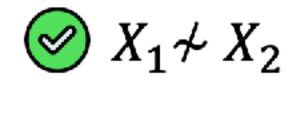


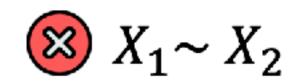
4. Independence

(of observations. Includes "no autocorrelation")

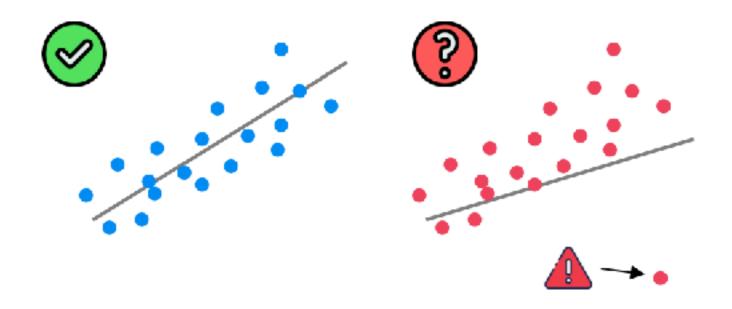


5. Lack of Multicollinearity (Predictors are not correlated with each other)





6. The Outlier Check (This is not an assumption, but an "extra")





## GRACIAS