

→ Linear Regression: It shows the Relationship b/w the two variables one is dependent and other is independent on the basis of that we have to make predictions.

→ LR equation: $y = mx + c$

• y represents the dependent variable.

• x represents the independent variable.

• m is the slope of the line (how much

y changes for a unit change in x)

• c is the intercept (the value of y when $x=0$)

→ $m = \text{slope}$ tells us how steep the line is.

examples:

1. $m = \text{slope}$

It shows how much y changes when x increases by 1

if $m=2$, then when x increases by 1, y increases by 2.

if $m=-1$, then when x increases by 1, y decreases by 1.
so line goes downwards.

(2) $c = \text{intercept}$

It shows where the line meets the y -axis ($x=0$)

ex: If $c=3$, then when $x=0$, $y=3$ → the line cuts y -axis at point $(0, 3)$

in-short

Date

- $m \rightarrow$ slope (steepness, tilt of line)
- $c \rightarrow$ Intercept (starting point of y-axis).

\rightarrow example with dataset.

| Diameter (n) | Price (Y) | Mean (n) | Mean (Y) |
|-----------------------------------|------------|----------|----------|
| in inches | in Dollars | | |
| 8 | 10 | 10 | 13 |
| 10 | 13 | | |
| 12 | 16 | | |
| $\frac{8+10+12}{3} = \text{Mean}$ | | | |

| Deviations (n) | Deviations (Y) | Product of Deviations |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| -2 | -3 | 6 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 3 | 6 |

| | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Notes: Deviation = any y - mean n | | Sum of product of Deviations | Square of Deviations for |
| = n - mean(n) | | | |
| = (mean) - n | | 12 | n. |
| 10 - 2 = 8 - 10 = -2 | | | 4 |
| 0 | | | 0 |
| 2 | | | 4 |

calculate $m = \frac{\text{Sum of product of deviations}}{\text{Sum of square of deviations for n.}}$
 $\frac{12}{8} = 1.5$

calculate $b = \text{Mean of Y} - (m \times \text{Mean of n})$

$$y = mx + b$$

$$y = 1.5(x) + b$$

SOLO

Teacher's Signature

$$\rightarrow y = mx + b$$

$$y - mx = b \quad \text{Mean of } y$$

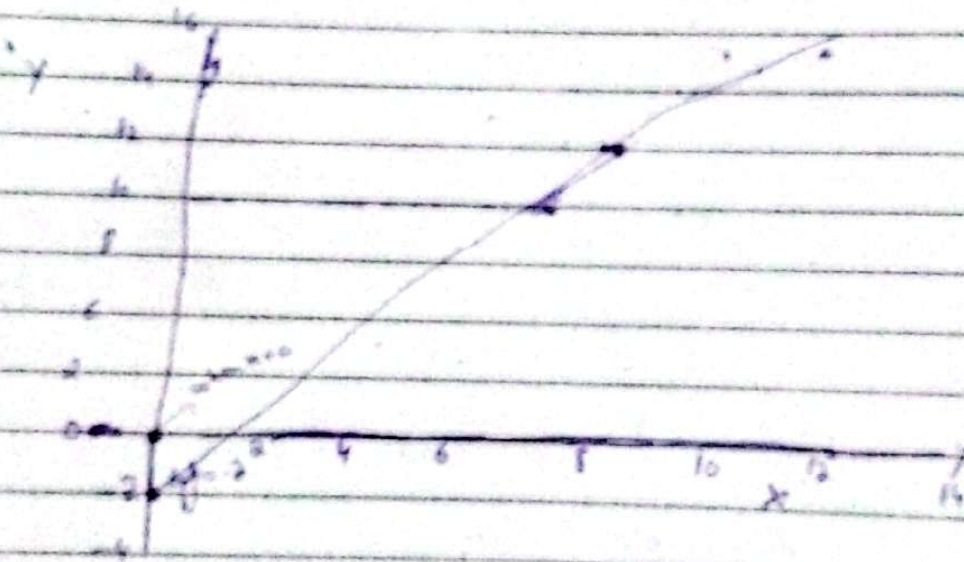
$$13 - (1.5) \times (10) = b$$

(Mean of y .)

no

$$b = -2.$$

\rightarrow visualize.



if $n = 8$

$$y = mx + b$$

$$y = -2 + (1.5 \times 8)$$

It is the best case because all the values are close to the fit line.

⇒ so we have done a
project: predicting pizza prices.

step 1: Data collection.

step 2: calculations.

step 3: predictions.

step 4: visualization.

→ if data set is large:

$m = \text{sum of product of deviations}$

$\hookrightarrow \text{sum of square of deviations of } n$