## **Artificial Intelligence (18CSC305J)**

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Ex- 10 : Team Tesla 2.0

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## **Experiment 10 - Implementation of Linear Regression.**

## **Problem Statement:**

**Linear regression** is an approach for predicting a response using a single feature. It is assumed that the two variables are linearly related. Hence, we try to find a linear function that predicts the response value(y) as accurately as possible as a function of the feature or independent variable(x).

## Algorithm:

- 1. Initialize the parameters.
- 2. Predict the value of a dependent variable by giving an independent variable.
- 3. Calculate the error in prediction for all data points.
- 4. Calculate partial derivatives a0 and a1.
- 5. Calculate the cost for each number and add them.

Code:

https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1rEMSmkW9szAq68uTi LrHvARlPqVLM9t

**Observation:** 

In Regression, we plot a graph between the variables which best fit the given

data points. Linear regression shows the linear relationship between the

independent variable (X-axis) and the dependent variable (Y-axis). To calculate

best-fit line linear regression uses a traditional slope-intercept form. A regression

line can be a Positive Linear Relationship or a Negative Linear Relationship.

The goal of the linear regression algorithm is to get the best values for a0 and a1

to find the best fit line and the best fit line should have the least error. In Linear

Regression, Mean Squared Error (MSE) cost function is used, which helps to

figure out the best possible values for a0 and a1, which provides the best fit line

for the data points. Using the MSE function, we will change the values of a0 and

a1 such that the MSE value settles at the minima. Gradient descent is a method

of updating a0 and a1 to minimize the cost function (MSE).

**Real World Solution:** 

The relationship between drug dosage and blood pressure of patients.

To evaluate trends and make estimates or forecasts.

**Result:** We successfully deployed the Linear Regression model.