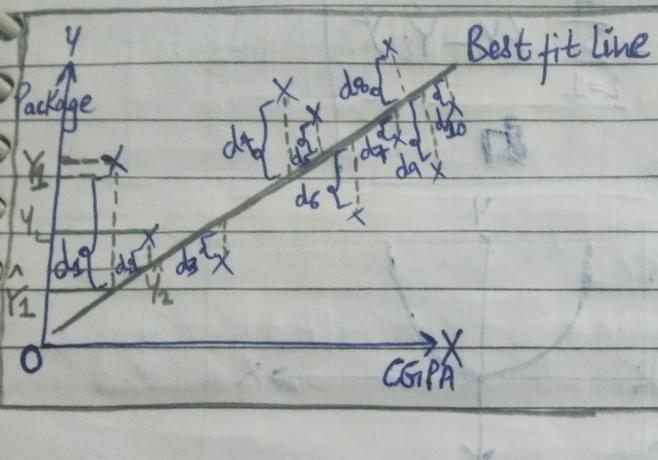


Date.....

## Types of Efficiency Scores...

### ① mae or Mean Absolute Error



- As per the mae or Mean Absolute Error the mae is defined as the mod of  $|Y_i - \hat{Y}_i|$ .

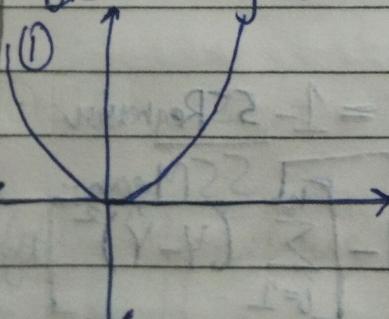
$$\text{So } \text{mae} = |Y_1 - \hat{Y}_1| + |Y_2 - \hat{Y}_2| + \dots + |Y_n - \hat{Y}_n|$$

$$\text{mae} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n |Y_i - \hat{Y}_i|}{n}$$

### Advantages:-

- It provides the answer or value in terms of Y or Package. So it is easy to understand and take changes.
- It is robust with the Outliers..

### Disadvantages:-

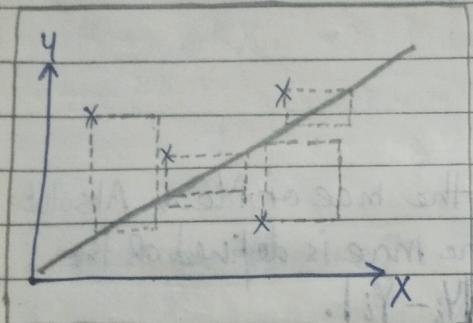


As it is the mod of the values. So the graph of mod is not Differentiate at zero '0' axis...

Therefore it is not differentiated at '0'...

Date.....

### (2) MSE or Mean Squared Error



- In MSE the difference is that in the formula is:-

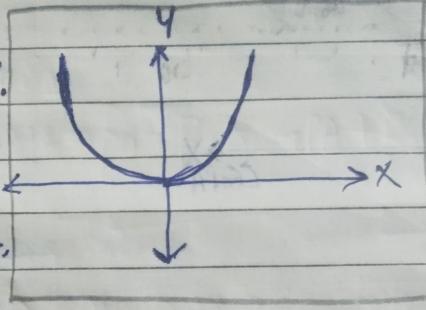
$$MSE = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \hat{Y}_i)^2$$

Advantages:-

- Same, as it gives the value in terms of Y.
- It is differentiated at all the values.

Disadvantages:-

- It is difficult to manipulate the answer.
- It is not robust with the outliers.

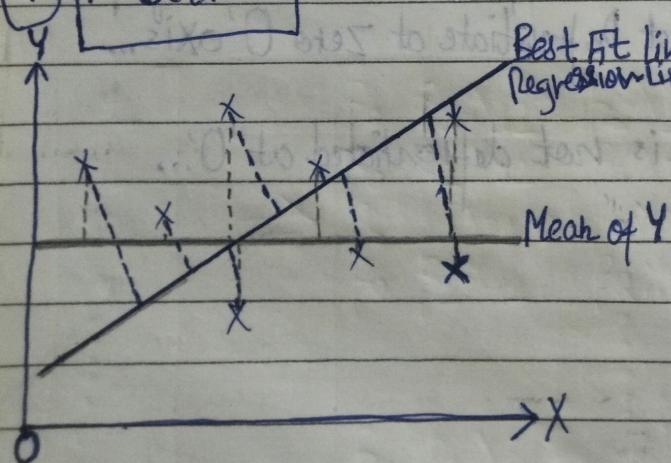


### (3) RMSE or Root over of Mean Squared Error

- It is the root of MSE  $\Rightarrow$

$$\sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \hat{Y}_i)^2}{n}}$$

### (4) R<sup>2</sup> Score



$$R^2 \text{ Score} = 1 - \frac{SS_{\text{Regression}}}{SS_{\text{Total}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - \left[ 1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{Y}_i - Y_i)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2} \right]$$

$$0 < R^2 < 1$$

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## ⑤ Adjusted R<sup>2</sup> Score

Q Why we are including the adjusted R<sup>2</sup> Score when we have the R<sup>2</sup> Score?

Ans let say we have 2 columns as data.

CGPA	Package	iq	temp

• Adding one more column to our data will increase the variance logic about the data.

• I have added "iq" column in my data. This leads to Increase in Variance.

• But let's say if I have added a column which is having no relevance with the output column. For example  $\Rightarrow$  If I add "temperature" to this data.

• This also increase the Variance or providing no change. But actually this leads to  $\downarrow$  in the Variance.

$\therefore$  So, R<sup>2</sup> Score cannot do this, therefore Adjusted R<sup>2</sup> Score come...

$$R^2_{\text{Adjusted}} = \frac{1 - \left[ \frac{(1-R^2) * (n-1)}{(n-1-k)} \right]}{\text{where } \Rightarrow R^2 = \text{R}^2 \text{ Score}}$$

$n = \text{Number of Rows}$   
 $k = \text{Number of Input Columns, let's say}$

Currently  $k=3$  [CGPA, iq, temp]

Adding "temperature" Column

$R^2_{\text{Adjusted}}$  will Decrease  $\downarrow$

Adding "iq" Column

$R^2_{\text{Adjusted}}$  will Increase  $\uparrow$