Introduce the concept of Simple Linear Regression.

Introduce the concept of Simple Linear Regression.

Simple Linear Regression is used to estimate the relationship between one independent variable and one dependent variable.

Introduce the concept of Simple Linear Regression.

Also

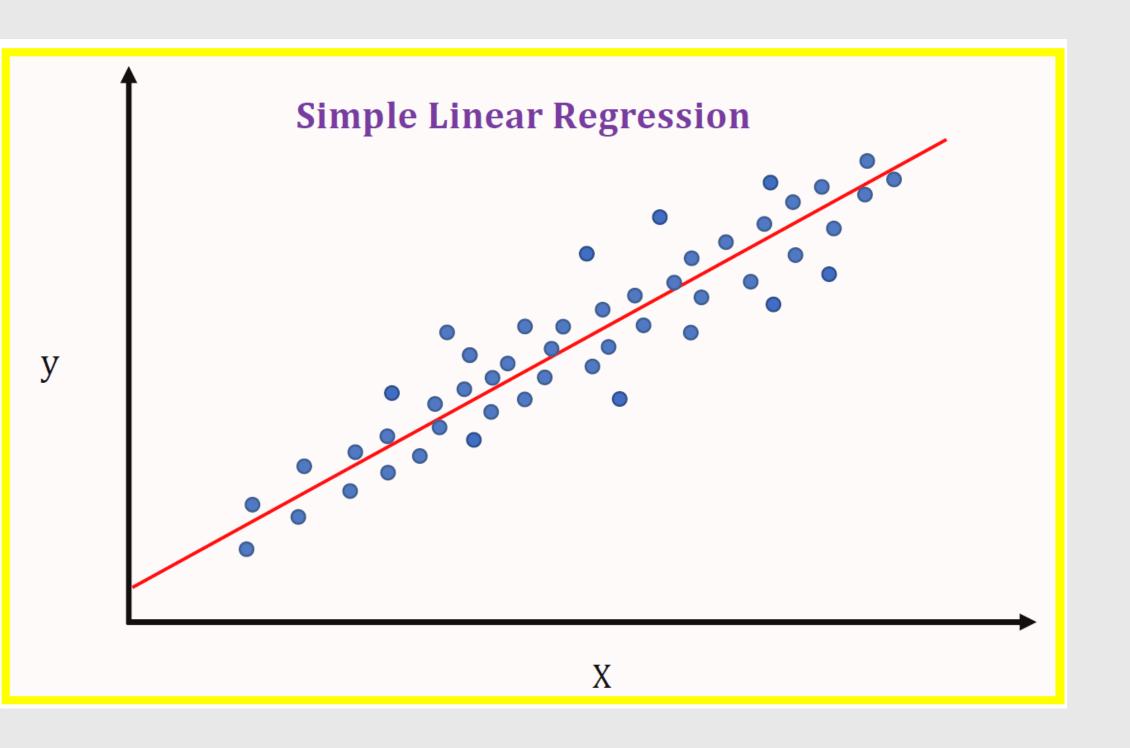
 Introduce the concept of Simple Linear Regression.

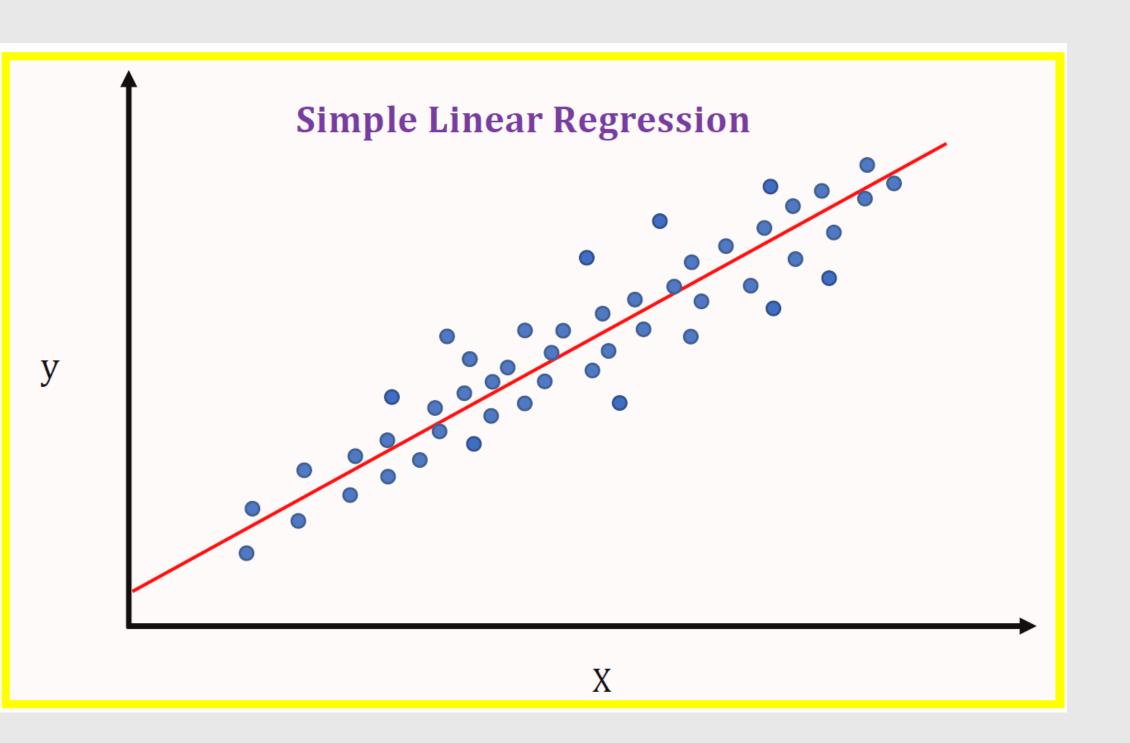
In Simple Linear Regression, one independent variable predicts the value of dependent variable.

### Introduce the concept of Simple Linear Regression.

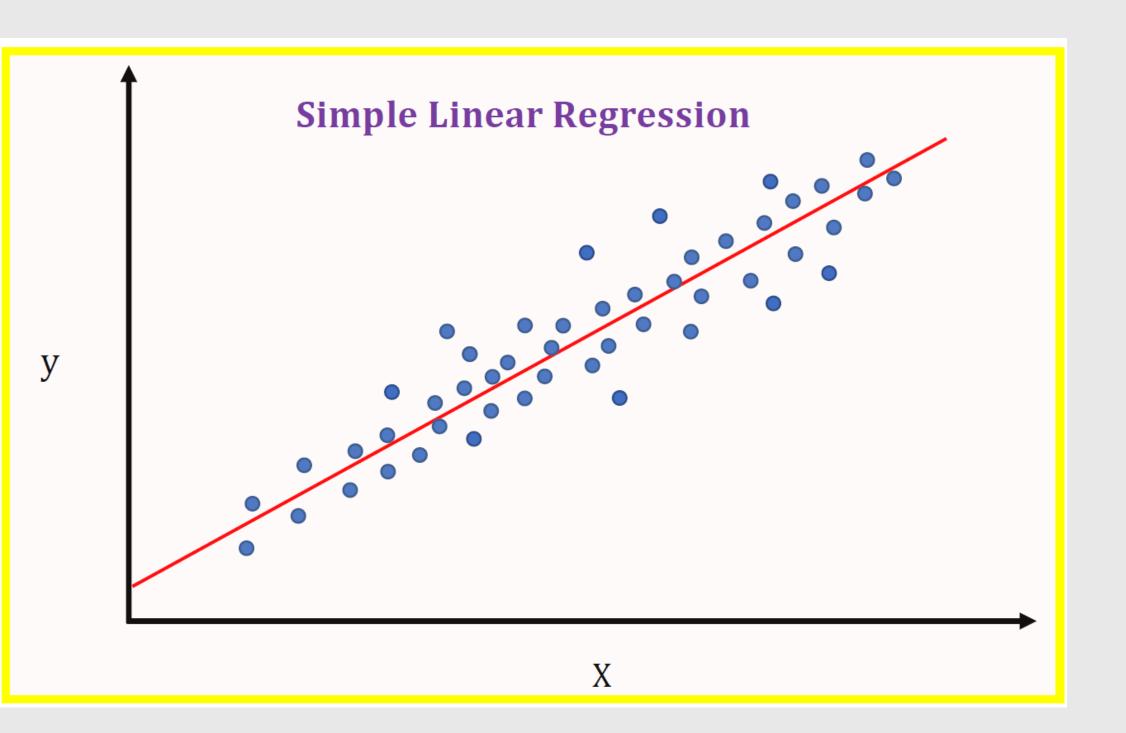
The goal of simple linear regression is to find a straight line that "best fits" the observed data points. This line represents the relationship between:

The predictor (Independent) variable and response (Dependent) variable.



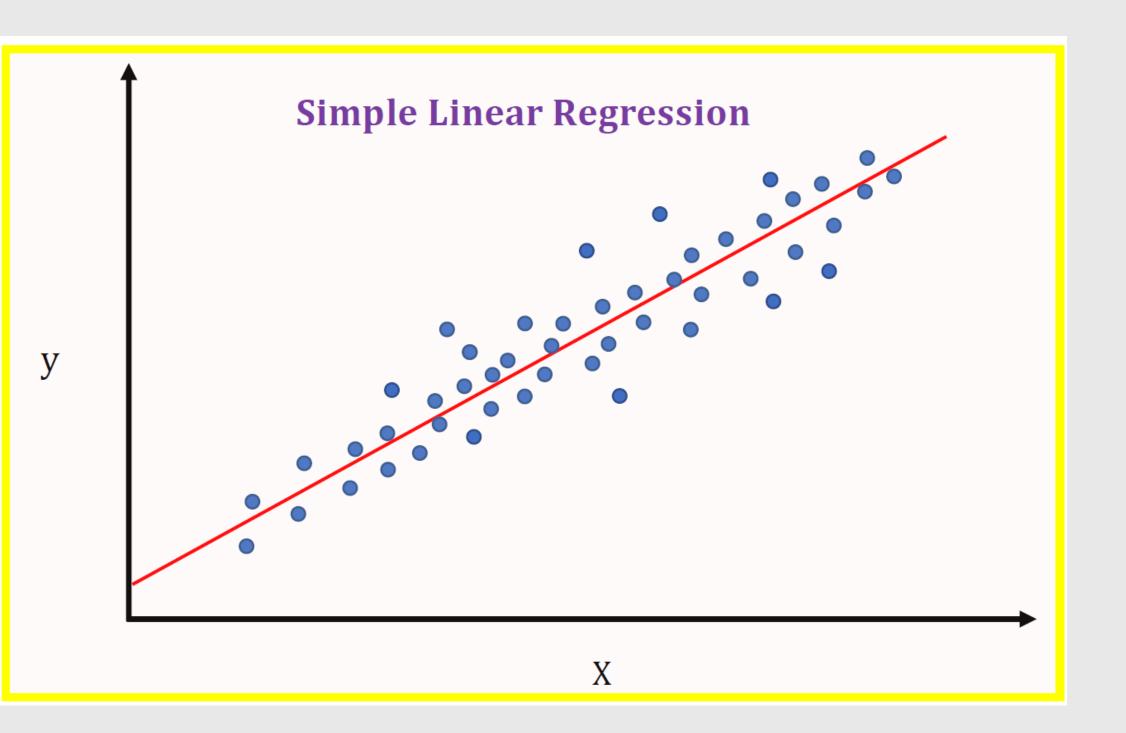


The equation for this line is:



The equation for this line is:

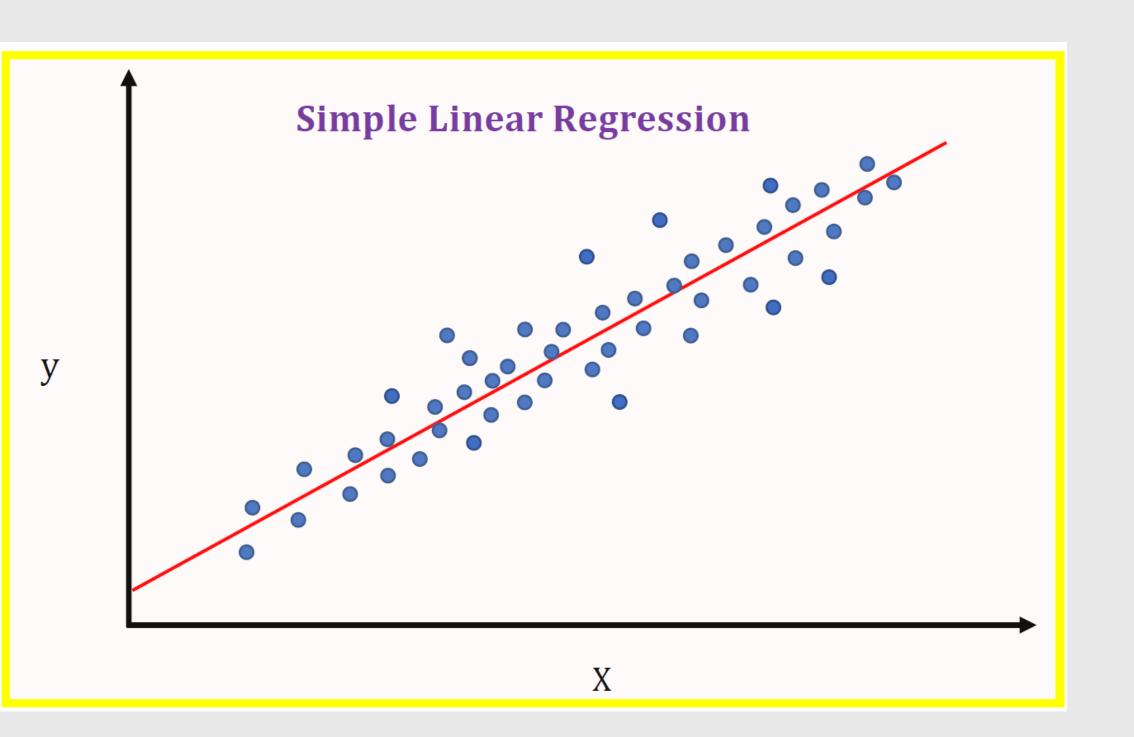
$$y = \beta 0 + \beta 1 x + \epsilon$$



The equation for this line is:

$$y = \beta 0 + \beta 1 x + \epsilon$$

Where:

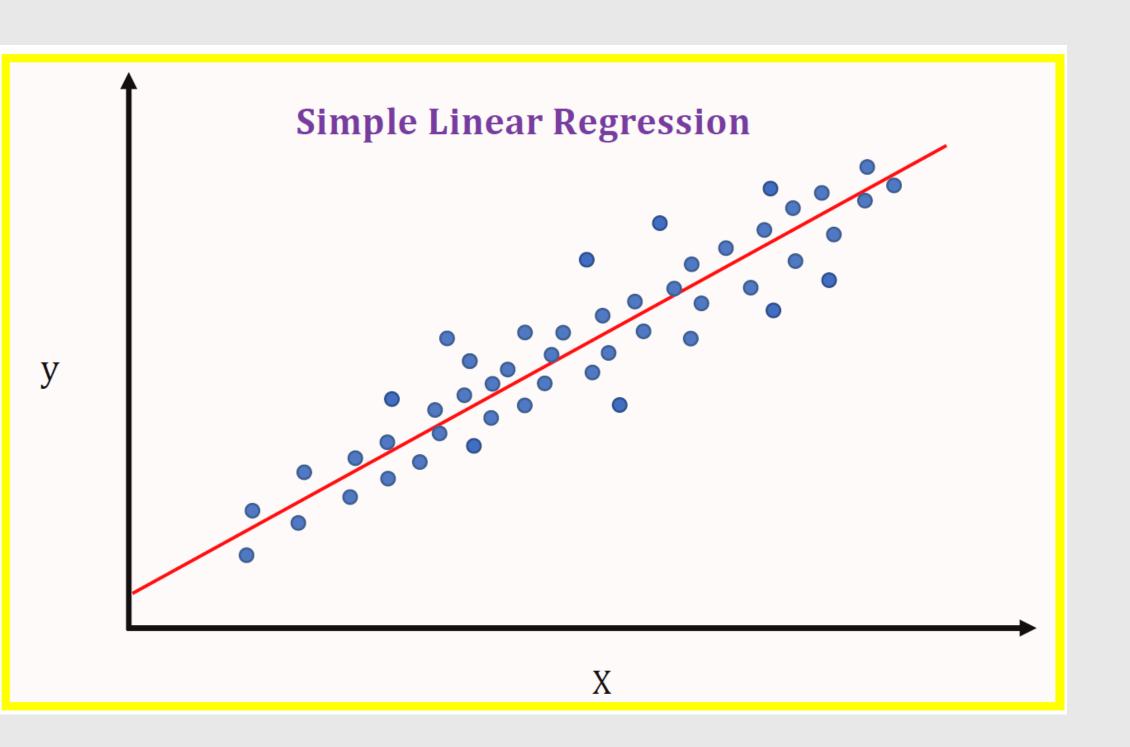


The equation for this line is:

$$y = \beta 0 + \beta 1 x + \epsilon$$

Where:

y represents the response variable.



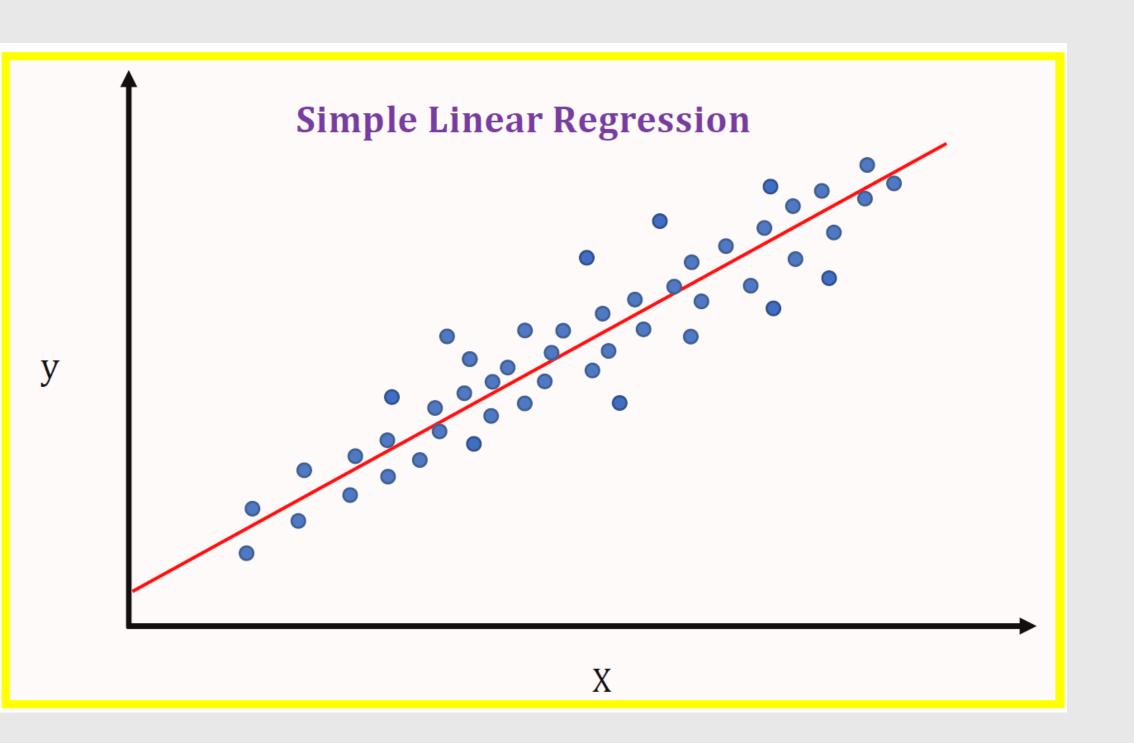
The equation for this line is:

$$y = \beta 0 + \beta 1 x + \epsilon$$

Where:

y represents the response variable.

**x** represents the predictor variable.



The equation for this line is:

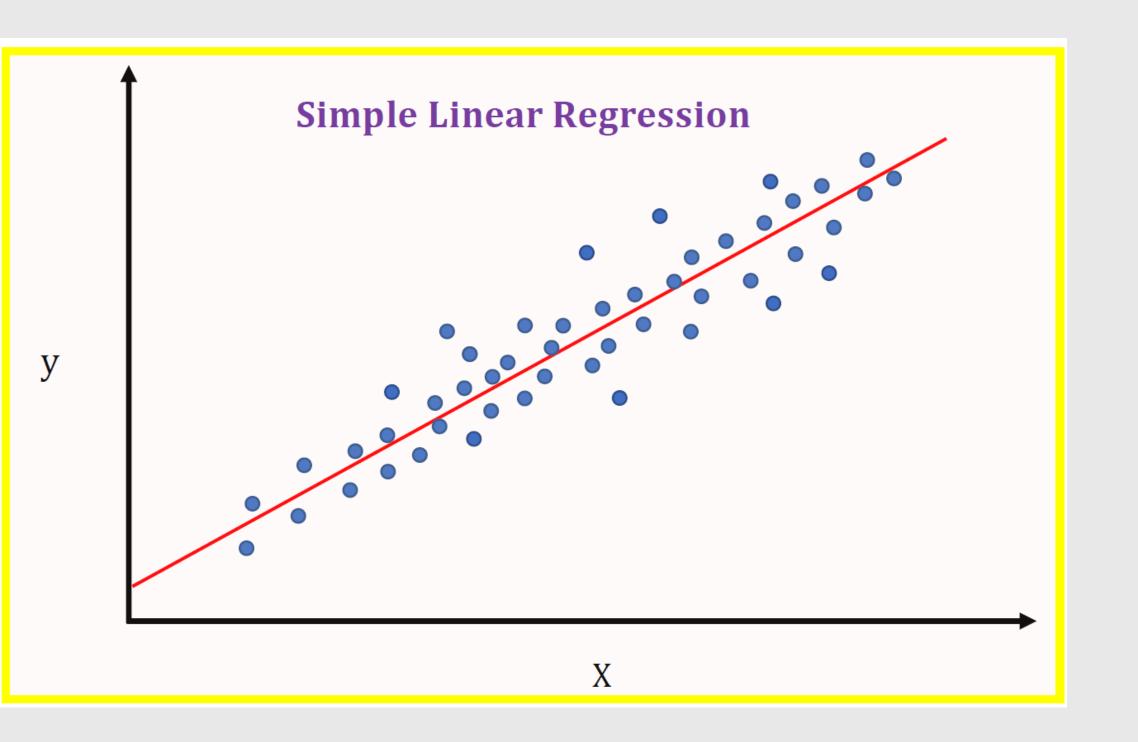
$$y = \beta 0 + \beta 1 x + \epsilon$$

Where:

y represents the response variable.

x represents the predictor variable.

**β0** is the intercept, which is the value of (y) when (x) is zero.



The equation for this line is:

$$y = \beta 0 + \beta 1 x + \epsilon$$

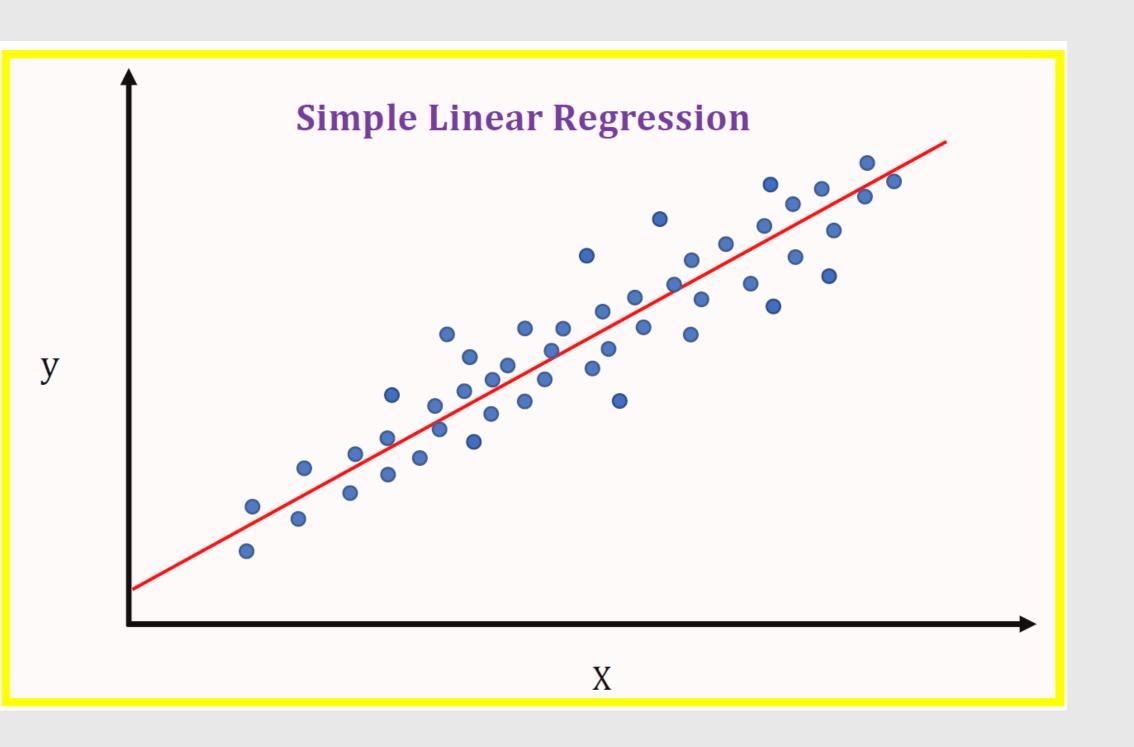
Where:

y represents the response variable.

x represents the predictor variable.

**β0** is the intercept, which is the value of (y) when (x) is zero.

**β1** is the slope, which represents how much (y) changes



The equation for this line is:

$$y = \beta 0 + \beta 1 x + \epsilon$$

Where:

y represents the response variable.

**x** represents the predictor variable.

**β0** is the intercept, which is the value of (y) when (x) is zero.

**β1** is the slope, which represents how much (y) changes

 $\varepsilon$  is the error in the equation.

# Thank You!