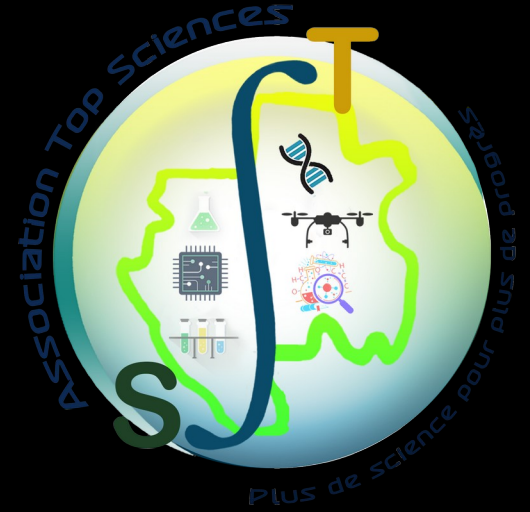


Linear Regression

By Dr. Nzamba Bignoumba



$$y = -ax + b$$

Average training duration: 4 hours 00 minute

Outline

Machine learning overview	→	15 min
Linear regression: theory	→	45 min
Linear regression: use case	→	01.30 h
Model deployment	→	01.30 h

Machine learning overview

AI

what can we do with
it?

Natural Language Processing
Computer Vision
Signal Processing
⋮

Machine learning overview

Content summary of one or more documents
Translation from one language to another
Code generation
⋮

OpenAI-ChatGPT
DeepSeek
GitHub Copilot
Cursor | Codex

Visual content generation
Medical image classification
Agricultural Image Classification
Object detection
⋮

Midjourney
Canva
Aidoc
IA Agri
AgriHyphen AI

Natural Language Processing
Computer Vision
Signal Processing
⋮

Weather forecast
Disease and mortality forecasts/predictions
Stock market forecasts
Electricity consumption forecasts
Anomaly detection (cybersecurity)
⋮

AWS SageMaker - DeepAR
Nixtla-TimeGPT
Meta-Prophet
Zindi Africa
Amini

Machine learning overview

AI

what can we do with
it?



Natural Language
Processing Computer Vision
Signal Processing
⋮

With what type of
algorithms?



Machine Learning
Deep Learning

Linear regression

Machine learning overview

K-NN

K-Means

Support Vector
Machines

Logistic
Regression

Decision Trees

Gradient Boosting Machines

Random Forest

Linear
Regression

Principal Component
Analysis

Machine Learning

...

Deep Learning

Generative Adversarial
Neural Network

Varational
Autoencoder

Feed Forward
Neural Network

State Space Model

Word
Embeddings

Autoencoder

Graph Neural Network

Neural Ordinary
Differential Equations

Diffusion Model

Recurrent
Neural Network

Normalizing Flows

Transformer

Neural Radiance Field

...

Machine learning overview

IA

what can we do with
it?

Natural Language
Processing Computer Vision
Signal Processing
⋮

With what type of
algorithms?

Machine Learning

Deep Learning

How do they work ?

Supervised
Non-Supervised
Self-Supervised
⋮

Machine learning overview

Let's have the dataset \mathbf{X} s and its corresponding target \mathbf{y} s. The model will use \mathbf{X} to predict $\hat{\mathbf{y}}$, $\text{model}(\mathbf{X}) = \hat{\mathbf{y}}$. Then, $\hat{\mathbf{y}}$ will be compared to \mathbf{y} to calculate the error \mathbf{e} made by the model, $|\mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}}| = \mathbf{e}$. This error serves to **refine the model parameters** so that it can predict a value $\hat{\mathbf{y}}$ very close to \mathbf{y} .

Observation

$\mathbf{x} \rightarrow \mathbf{y}$

Target

\mathbf{e}

The error that the model seeks to minimize.

Model

$\hat{\mathbf{y}}$

Prediction

- Supervised
- Non-Supervised
- Self-Supervised
- ⋮

Machine learning overview

We only have **Xs** data. No matching **y** targets are available. The model will leverage data **similarities** and **co-occurrences** to perform the assigned task. For example, the clustering task, which consists of grouping data with similar patterns.

Observation

Unavailable

X \rightarrow ~~**y**~~

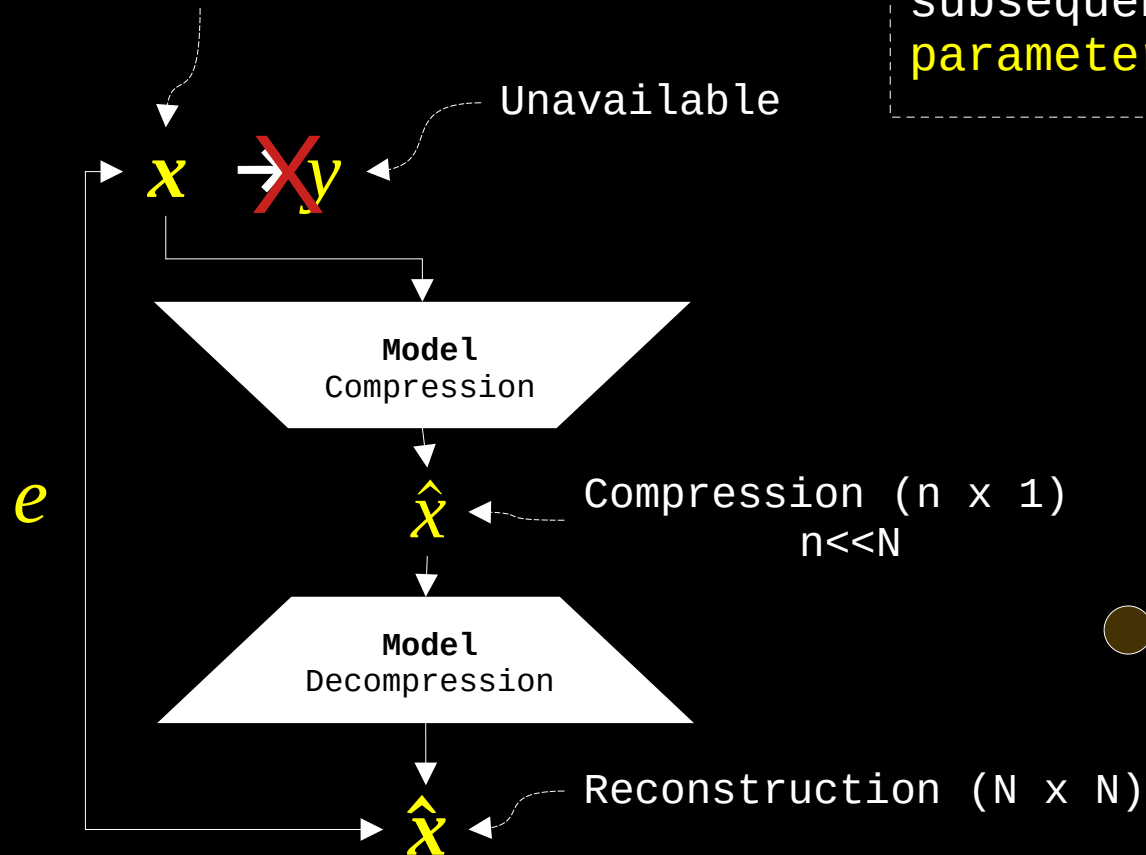
Model

Clustering

Supervised
Non-Supervised
Self-Supervised
⋮

Machine learning
overview

We only have the training dataset \mathbf{Xs} . The model takes an observation \mathbf{X} as input, $\text{model}(\mathbf{X})=\hat{\mathbf{X}}$, and compares its prediction $\hat{\mathbf{X}}$ to this same observation \mathbf{X} . The error $|\mathbf{X}-\hat{\mathbf{X}}|=\mathbf{e}$, will subsequently be used to fit the model parameters.

Observation ($N \times N$)

Supervised
Non-Supervised
Self-Supervised
⋮

