

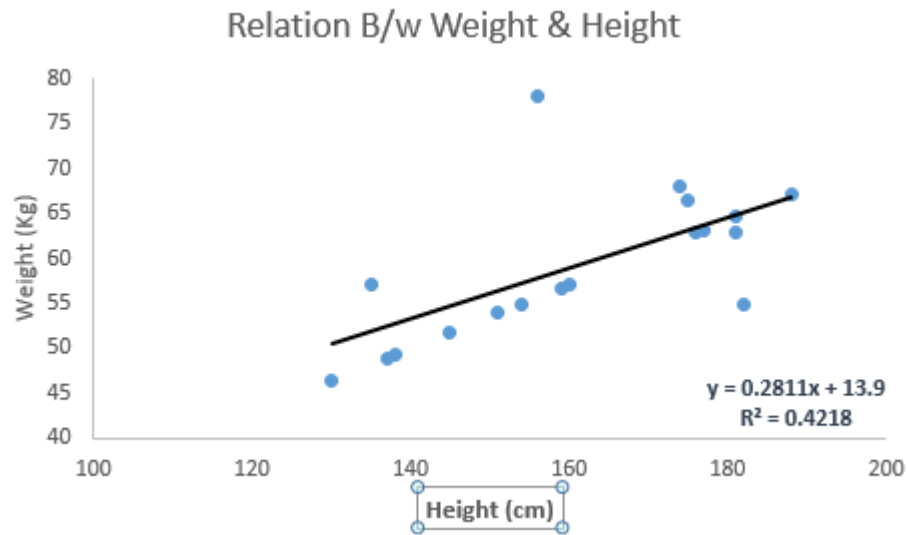
# Regression and essential concepts

# Introduction

- Statistical measurement to determine the strength of the relationship between one dependent variable (usually denoted by  $Y$ ) and a series of other changing variables (known as independent variables).
- Linear regression:  $Y = a + bX + u$
- $Y$  = the variable that you are trying to predict (dependent variable).
- $X$  = the variable that you are using to predict  $Y$  (independent variable).
- $a$  = the intercept.
- $b$  = the slope.

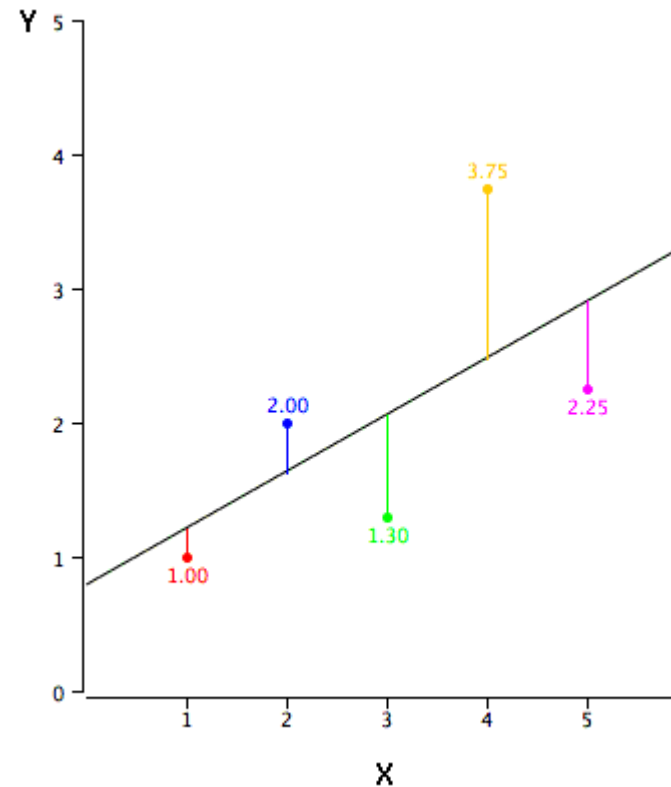
# What is Regression Analysis?

- Investigates the relationship between a dependent (target) and independent variable (s) (predictor).
- This technique is used for forecasting and finding the causal effect relationship between the variables.
- For example, relationship between rash driving and number of road accidents by a driver is best studied through regression.



# How to obtain best fit line (Value of a and b)?

- Easily accomplished by Least Square Method.
- Most common method used for fitting a regression line.
- Calculates the best-fit line for the observed data by minimizing the sum of the squares.



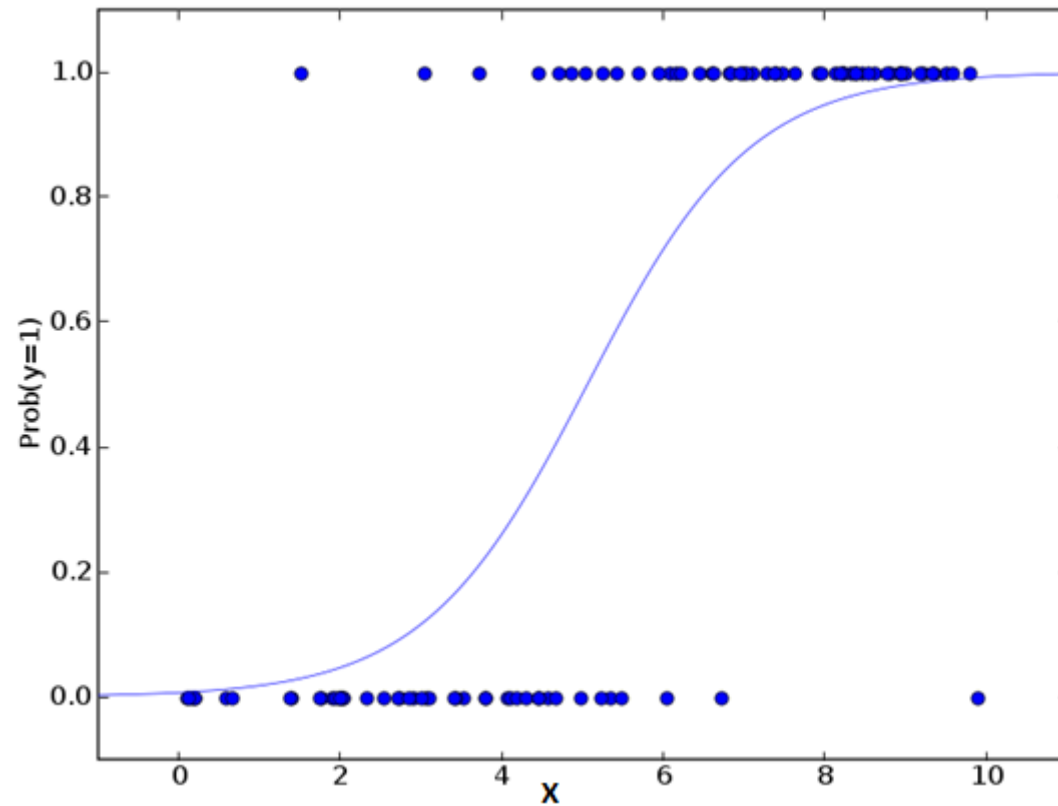
$$\min_w ||Xw - y||_2^2$$

# Applet

- Refer to below URL for a live example:
  - <http://www.rossmanchance.com/applets/RegShuffle.htm>

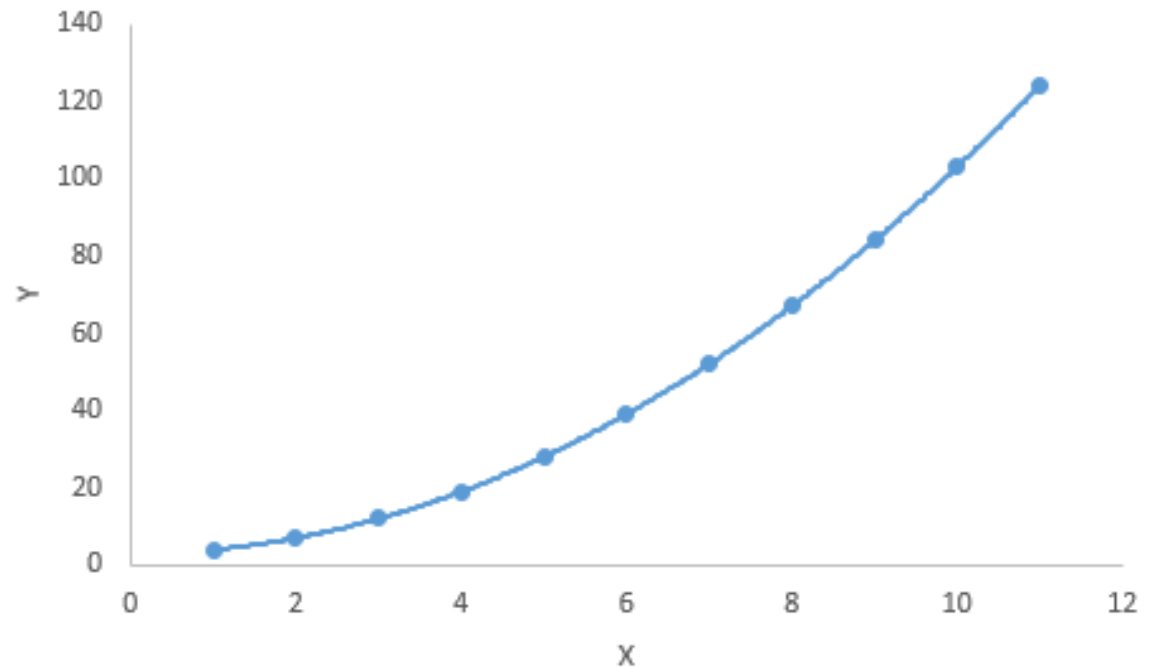
# Logistic Regression

- To find the probability of event=Success and event=Failure.
- We should use logistic regression when the dependent variable is binary (0/ 1, True/ False, Yes/ No) in nature.

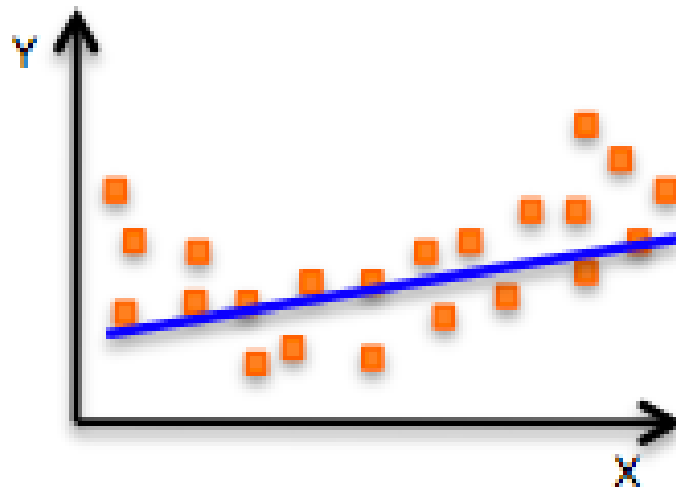


# Polynomial Regression

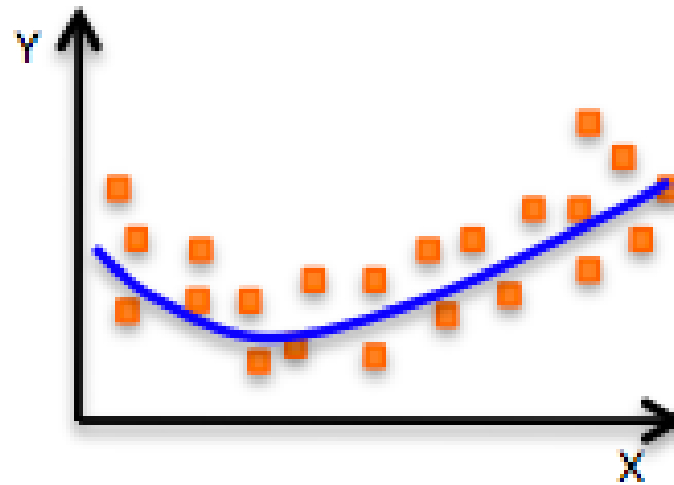
- A regression equation is a polynomial regression equation if the power of independent variable is more than 1. The equation below represents a polynomial equation:
  - $y = a + b * x^2$
- In this regression technique, the best fit line is not a straight line. It is rather a curve that fits into the data points.



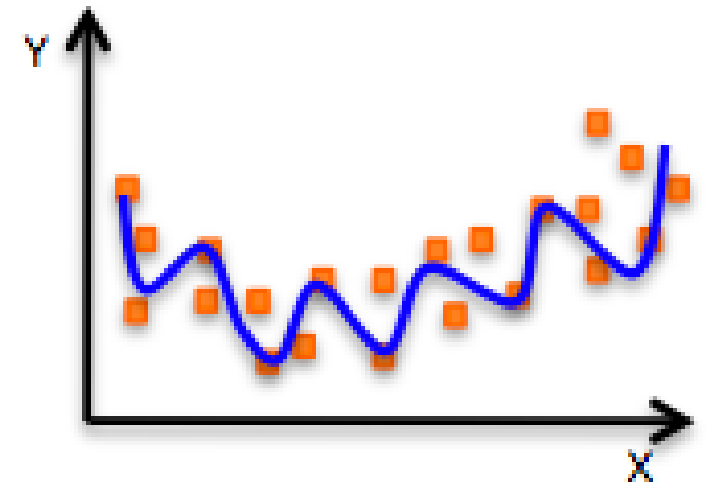
# Important Points



**Underfitting**



**Just right!**



**overfitting**



Thanks