

Practical Assignment No. 4	
<b>Title:</b>	Linear regression model for sales prediction
<b>Problem Statement:</b>	Build a simple linear regression model to predict sales based on TV marketing expenses.
<b>Objective:</b>	To apply mathematical concepts in computer science for solving the problems.
<b>Outcome:</b>	CO505.2: Use probabilistic models to solve the real-world problems
<b>Software or Hardware Requirements:</b>	Anaconda/Java/GCC
<b>Theory:</b>	<p><b>Simple linear regression model:</b></p> <p>When modelling between the dependent and one independent variable, if there is only one independent variable in the linear regression model, the model is generally termed as a simple linear regression model.</p> <p>When there are more than one independent variable in the model, then the linear model is termed as the multiple linear regression model.</p> <p>Consider a simple linear regression model</p> $y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X + \epsilon$ <p>where <math>y</math> is termed as the <b>dependent</b> or study variable and <math>X</math> is termed as the <b>independent</b> or explanatory variable. The terms <math>\beta_0</math> and <math>\beta_1</math> are the parameters of the model. The parameter <math>\beta_0</math> is termed as an intercept term, and the parameter <math>\beta_1</math> is termed as the slope parameter. These parameters are usually called <b>regression coefficients</b>. The unobservable error component <math>\epsilon</math> accounts for the failure of data to lie on a straight line and represents the difference between the true and observed realization of <math>y</math>. <math>\epsilon</math> is observed as an independent and identically distributed random variable with mean zero and constant variance <math>\sigma^2</math>.</p> <p>Given the sample <math>\{(x_i, y_i); i = 1, 2, \dots, n\}</math>, the least squares estimates <math>b_0</math> and <math>b_1</math> of the regression coefficients <math>\beta_0</math> and <math>\beta_1</math> are computed from the formulas</p> $b_1 = \frac{n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n y_i\right)}{n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right)^2} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \text{ and}$ $b_0 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i - b_1 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n} = \bar{y} - b_1 \bar{x}.$

	<p>Applications of Linear Regression</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Market analysis by using some marketing strategies and maximising sales</li> <li>● Financial study through linear models for evaluating an establishment's operational performance</li> <li>● Sports analysis by predicting game attendance depending on the team's status as well as market size</li> <li>● Predicts the impact of water and air pollution on the environment</li> <li>● Recognizes high-risk patients and improves healthy lifestyles</li> </ul>
<b>Input/Datasets/Test Cases:</b>	<p>Dataset Link -  <a href="https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/devzohaib/tvmarketingcsv?select=tvmarketing.csv">https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/devzohaib/tvmarketingcsv?select=tvmarketing.csv</a></p> <p>(Explain Data)</p>
<b>Results:</b>	Write result values in table
<b>Analysis and conclusion:</b>	Write your own analysis of output and conclusion( Minimum 1 statement Analysis, Minimum 1 Statement Conclusion)
<b>References:</b>	Reference Links(Any 2)