

Linear Regression Models

Segment 2 – Multiple Linear Regression Model

Topic 3 – Feature Engineering and Regularization

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Topics

1. Feature Engineering: Centering, Standardization, and Logarithmic Transformation

2. Regularization: Ridge and Lasso

Feature Engineering: Centering, Standardization, and Logarithmic Transformation



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Feature Engineering: Centering, Standardization, and Logarithmic Transformation



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- If we center the predictor values (subtract the sample mean), then the coefficient estimates become more interpretable.

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- The intercept estimate can now be interpreted as the (approximate) average value of *price* around the average value of *livingArea* and average value of *age*.

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- For example, in the *SaratogaHouses* dataset with *price* as the response and *livingArea* and *lotSize* as the predictors, it would be helpful to standardize the predictors.

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- The interpretations of the coefficient estimates have to be made with respect to the scaled predictor values.

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- The response variable may be logarithmically transformed if it cannot be predicted to be negative (for example, height, weight etc.).

Regularization: Ridge and Lasso



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- Both **ridge** and **lasso** approaches for regularization shrink the coefficient estimates towards 0 but lasso typically yields a much smaller subset of nonzero coefficient estimates.