# **Machine Learning**

Zusammenfassung

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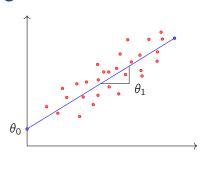
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## Crash Course -

## Python -

## **Linear Regression**



$$Y = \theta_0 + \theta_1 \cdot X + \varepsilon$$

X: input data Y : output data  $\varepsilon$  : residual error

 $\theta_0$ : offset  $\theta_1$  : slope

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_1 \\ 1 & x_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_N \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \theta_0 \\ \theta_1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_1 \\ \varepsilon_2 \\ \vdots \\ \varepsilon_n \end{bmatrix}$$

Tipp

Pick the values for  $(\theta_0, \theta_1)$ , which minimze some measure of the total fitting error

## **Regression Errors** -

#### MAE - Mean Absolute Error .....

$$MAE = \frac{1}{N} \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{N} |\varepsilon_j| = \frac{1}{N} \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{N} |y_j - \hat{y_j}|$$

N: amount of data points

y<sub>i</sub>: j-th output data point

 $\hat{y}_i$ : j-th output regressed data point

### MAPE - Mean Absolute Percent Error .....

$$MAPE = \frac{1}{N} \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{N} \left| \frac{\varepsilon_j}{y_j} \right| = \frac{1}{N} \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{N} \left| \frac{y_j - \hat{y}_i}{y_j} \right|$$

#### MSE - Mean Squared Error .....

$$MAPE = \frac{1}{N} \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{N} \varepsilon_j^2 = \frac{1}{N} \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{N} (y_j - \hat{y}_j)^2$$

## OLS - Ordinary Least Squares .....

# **Regression Perfomance** $R^2$ —

#### Visualize Data

The Anscome's quartet compises four data sets that have nearly identical simple descriptive statistics.

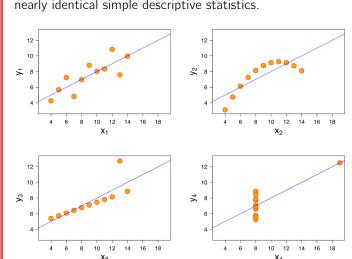


Abbildung 0.1: Anscombe's quartet

Property	Value	Accuracy
Mean of x	9	exact
Sample variance of x: $s_x^2$	11	exact
Mean of y	7.50	to 2 decimal places
Sample variance of y: $s_v^2$	4.125	±0.003
Correlation between x and y	0.816	to 3 decimal places
Linear regression line	$y = 3.00 + 0.500 \cdot x$	to 2 and 3 decimal places, respectively
Coefficient of determination of the linear regression: $R^2$	0.67	to 2 decimal places