

Unraveling ML

Uncover the core concepts of Machine Learning

Acknowledgements

A lot of the content is adopted, and modified from the following resources:

- TowardsDataScience Articles
- Medium Blogs
- Kaggle
- SuperDataScience

Why me?



Google

keivalya pandya



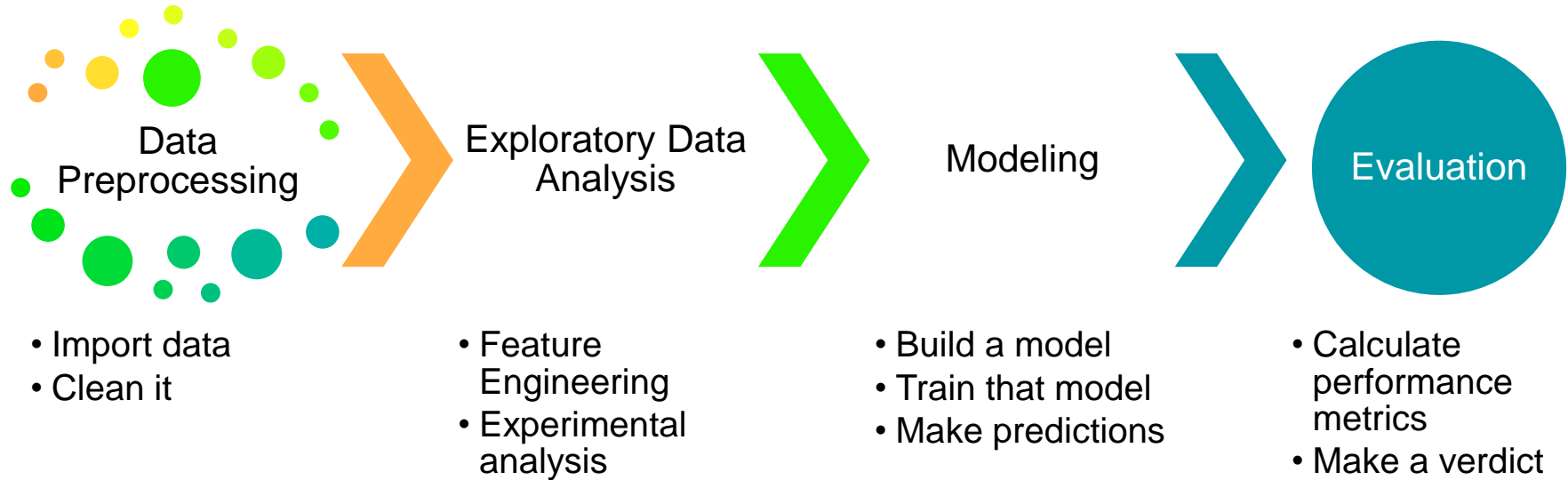
Google Search

I'm Feeling Lucky

Google offered in: हिन्दी বাংলা తెలుగు मराठी தமிழ் ગુજરાતી ಕನ್ನಡ മലയാളം ਪੰਜਾਬੀ

Machine Learning

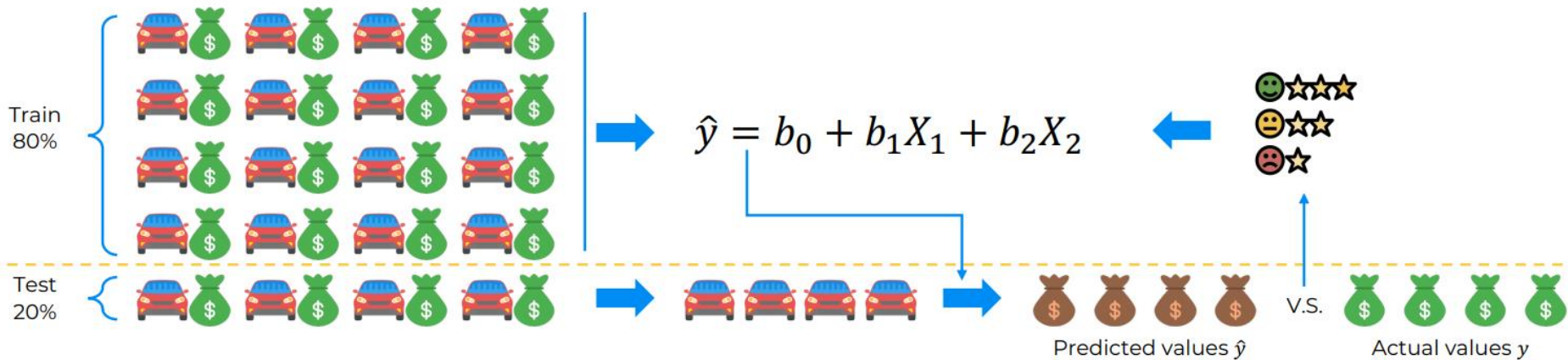
Machine Learning Process



Training Set & Test Set



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Exploratory Data Analysis

Regression

Simple Linear Regression

$$\hat{y} = b_0 + b_1 X_1$$

The diagram illustrates the components of the Simple Linear Regression equation $\hat{y} = b_0 + b_1 X_1$. Each term is underlined with a colored line, and a vertical line connects it to its label below:

- \hat{y} is underlined with a grey line and labeled "Dependent variable".
- b_0 is underlined with a blue line and labeled "y-intercept (constant)".
- b_1 is underlined with an orange line and labeled "Slope coefficient".
- X_1 is underlined with a grey line and labeled "Independent variable".

Simple Linear Regression



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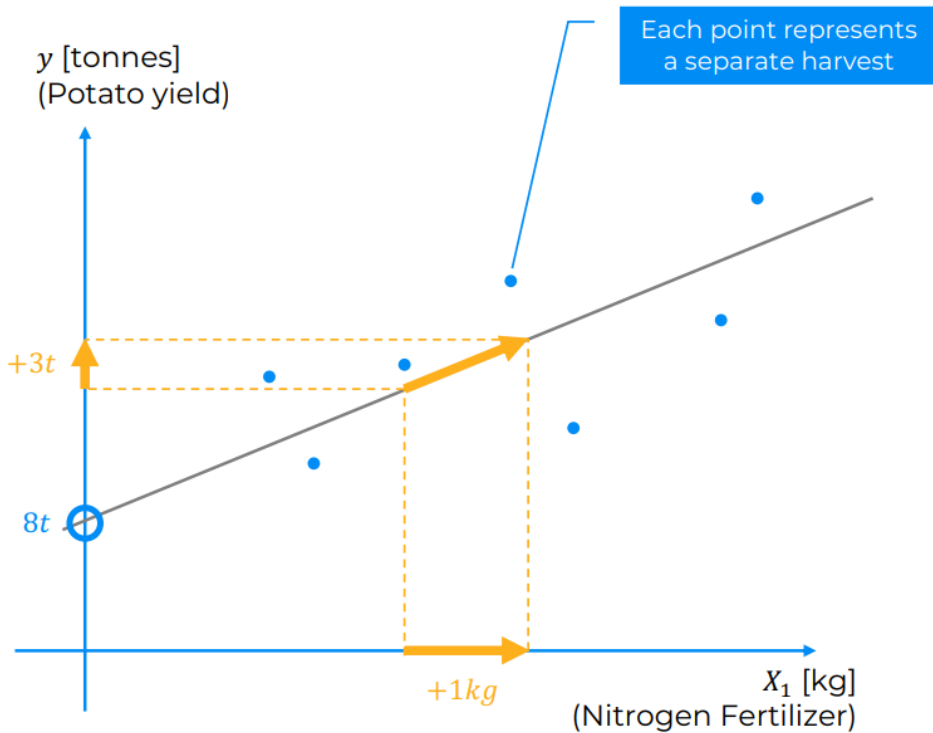


$$\hat{y} = b_0 + b_1 X_1$$

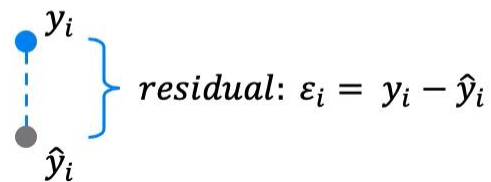
$$\text{Potatoes}[t] = b_0 + b_1 \times \text{Fertilizer}[kg]$$

$$b_0 = 8[t]$$

$$b_1 = 3\left[\frac{t}{kg}\right]$$



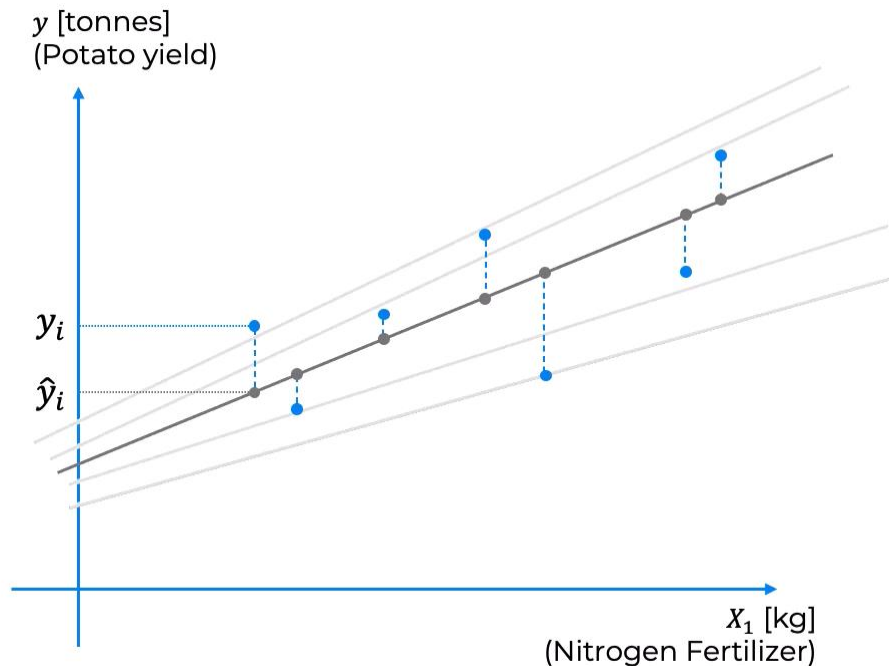
Ordinary Least Squares:



$$\hat{y} = b_0 + b_1 X_1$$

b_0, b_1 such that:

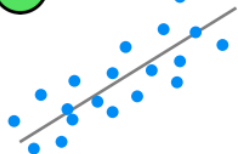
$SUM(y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$ is minimized



Assumptions of Linear Regression

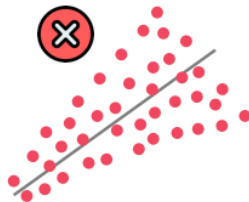
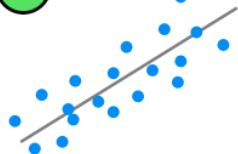
1. Linearity

(Linear relationship between Y and each X)



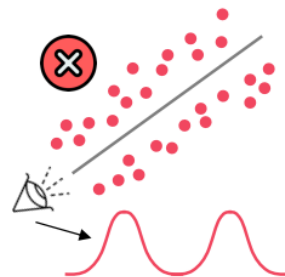
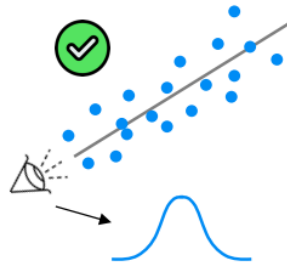
2. Homoscedasticity

(Equal variance)



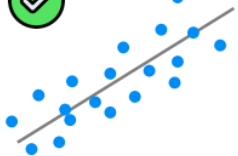
3. Multivariate Normality

(Normality of error distribution)



4. Independence

(of observations. Includes "no autocorrelation")



5. Lack of Multicollinearity

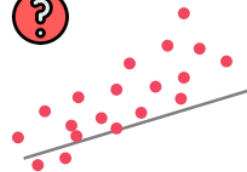
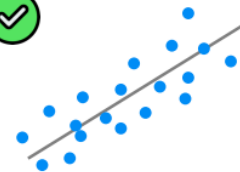
(Predictors are not correlated with each other)



$X_1 \not\sim X_2$



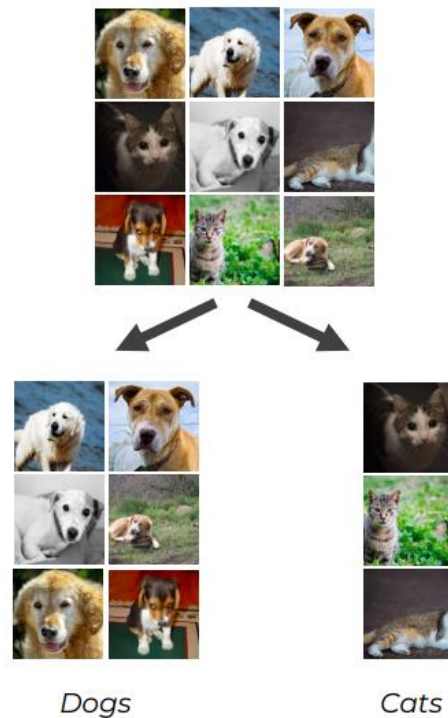
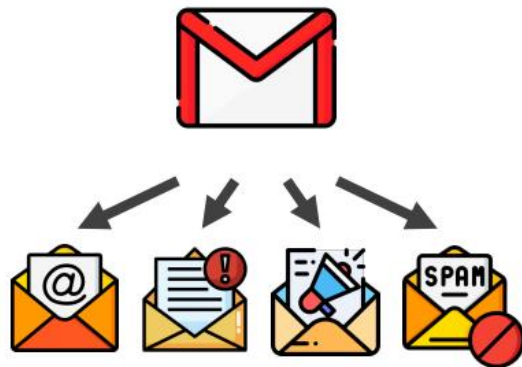
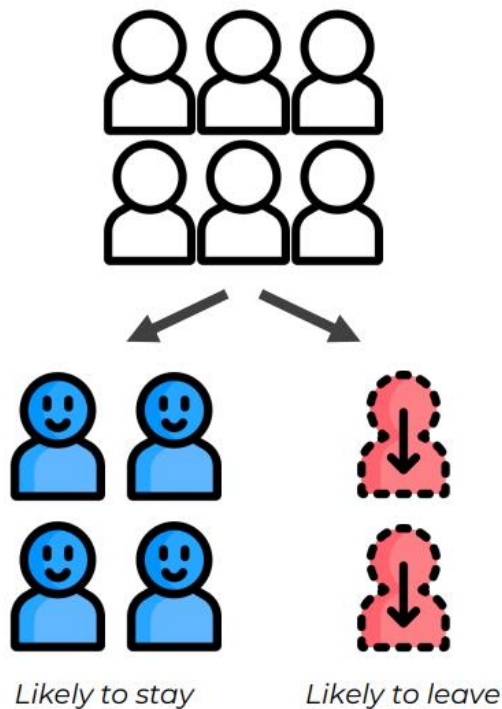
$X_1 \sim X_2$



Classification

What is Classification?

identify the category of new observations based on training data



Logistic Regression

predict a categorical dependent variable from
a number of independent variables

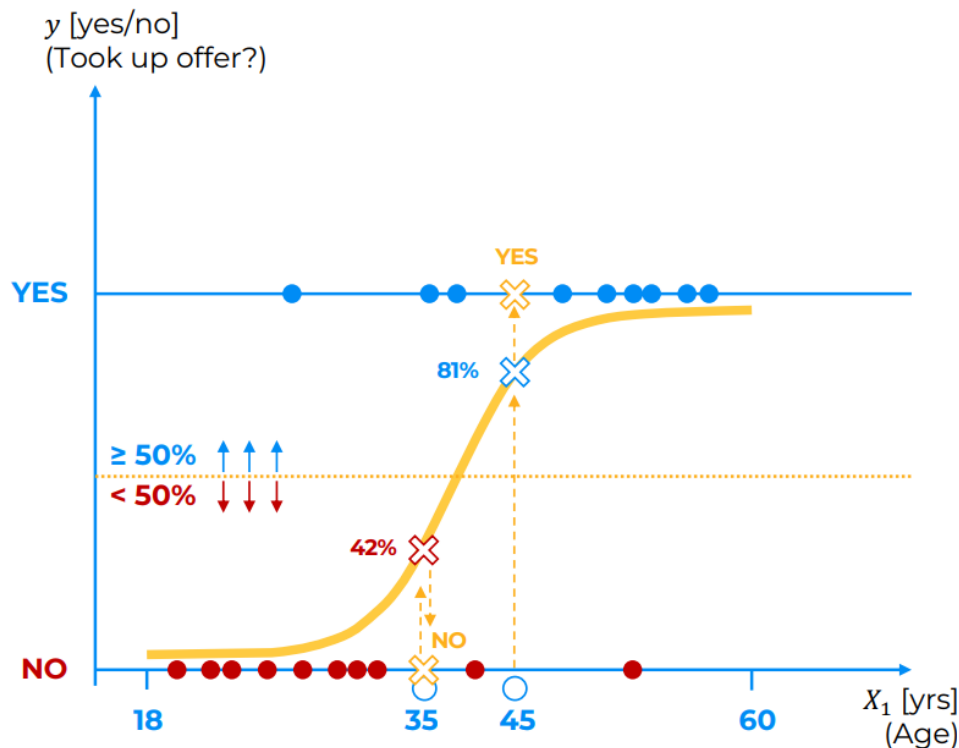


Will purchase
health insurance:
Yes / No

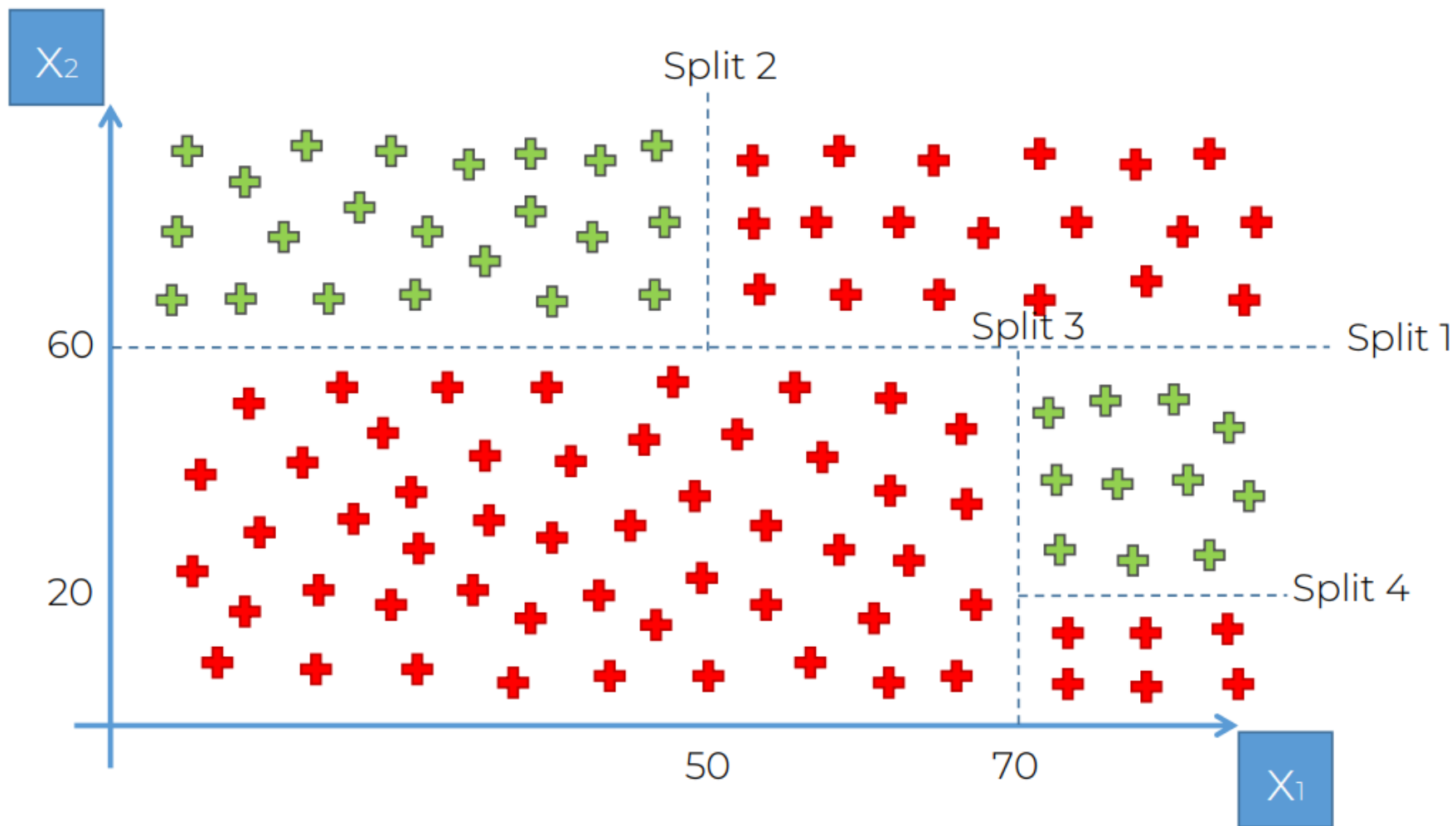


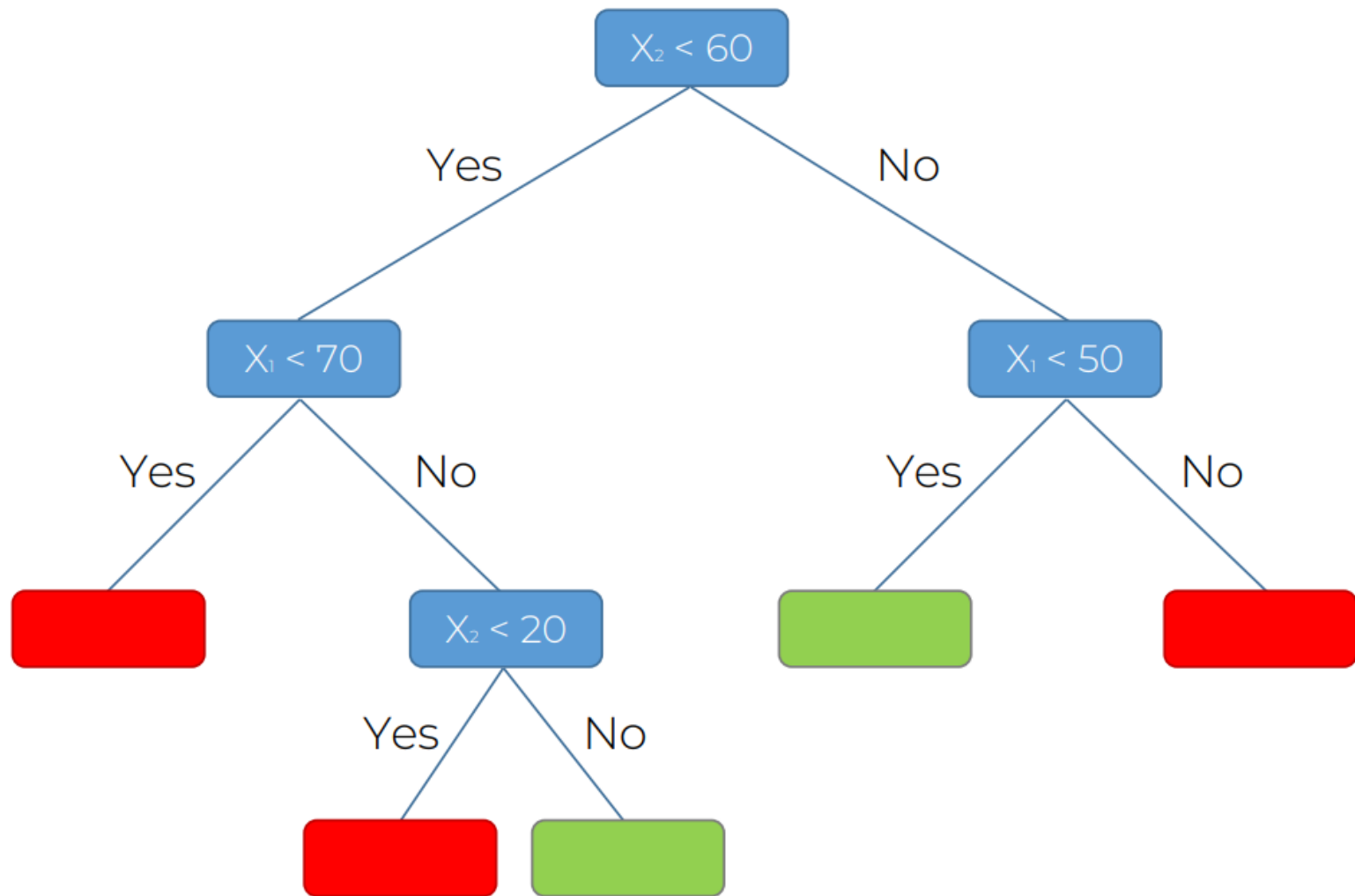
Age

$$\ln \frac{p}{1-p} = b_0 + b_1 X_1$$



Decision Tree





Reach out to me



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for connecting and engaging on professional level

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for technical assistance

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for non-technical vlogs