

Multiple Linear Regression

Data Science | CCDATsCL

Multiple Linear Regression determines the relationship between a **dependent variable** or **two or more independent variables**.

The independent variables can be either **continuous** or **categorical**

Example: House Price Prediction



Example: Company Profit Prediction



Simple Linear Regression vs Multiple Linear Regression

Simple Linear Regression

$$Y = m(x) + b$$

Multiple Linear Regression

$$Y = m_1(x_1) + m_2(x_2) + \dots + m_n(x_n) + b$$

Price of Fuel (X)	Jeepney Fare (Y)
1	2
2	4
3	5
4	4
5	5

Simple Linear Regression

Price of Fuel (X ₁)	Price of Water (X ₂)	Jeepney Fare (Y)
1	5	2
2	4	4
3	3	5
4	2	4
5	1	5

Multiple Linear Regression

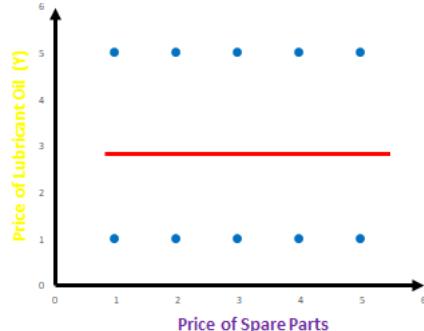
Correlation

- Correlation measures the strength of the relationship between two variables. In other words, it tells you how closely two variables are related.
- There are two types of correlation:
 - Positive correlation.** This is when two variables move in the same direction. For example, as the price of a stock goes up, the number of shares traded also goes up.
 - Negative correlation.** This is when two variables move in opposite directions. For example, as the price of a stock goes up, the number of shares traded goes down.
- Correlation is measured on a scale from -1 to +1.
- A value of -1 means that the variables are perfectly negatively correlated.
- A value of +1 means that the variables are perfectly positively correlated.
- A value of 0 means that the variables are not correlated at all.

Price of Fuel	Price of Water	Jeepney Fare
1	5	2
2	4	4
3	3	5
4	2	4
5	1	5

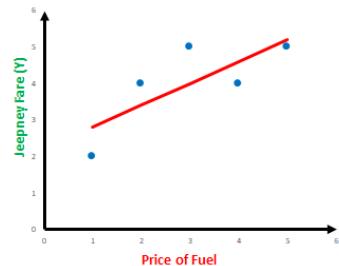
NO CORRELATION

Price of Spare Parts	Price of Lubricant Oil
5	2
4	4
3	5
2	4
1	5



POSITIVE CORRELATION

Price of Fuel	Jeepney Fare
1	2
2	4
3	5
4	4
5	5



NEGATIVE CORRELATION

Price of Water	Jeepney Fare
5	2
4	4
3	5
2	4
1	5

