

Data Analysis(1)

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Digital Twin

IoT

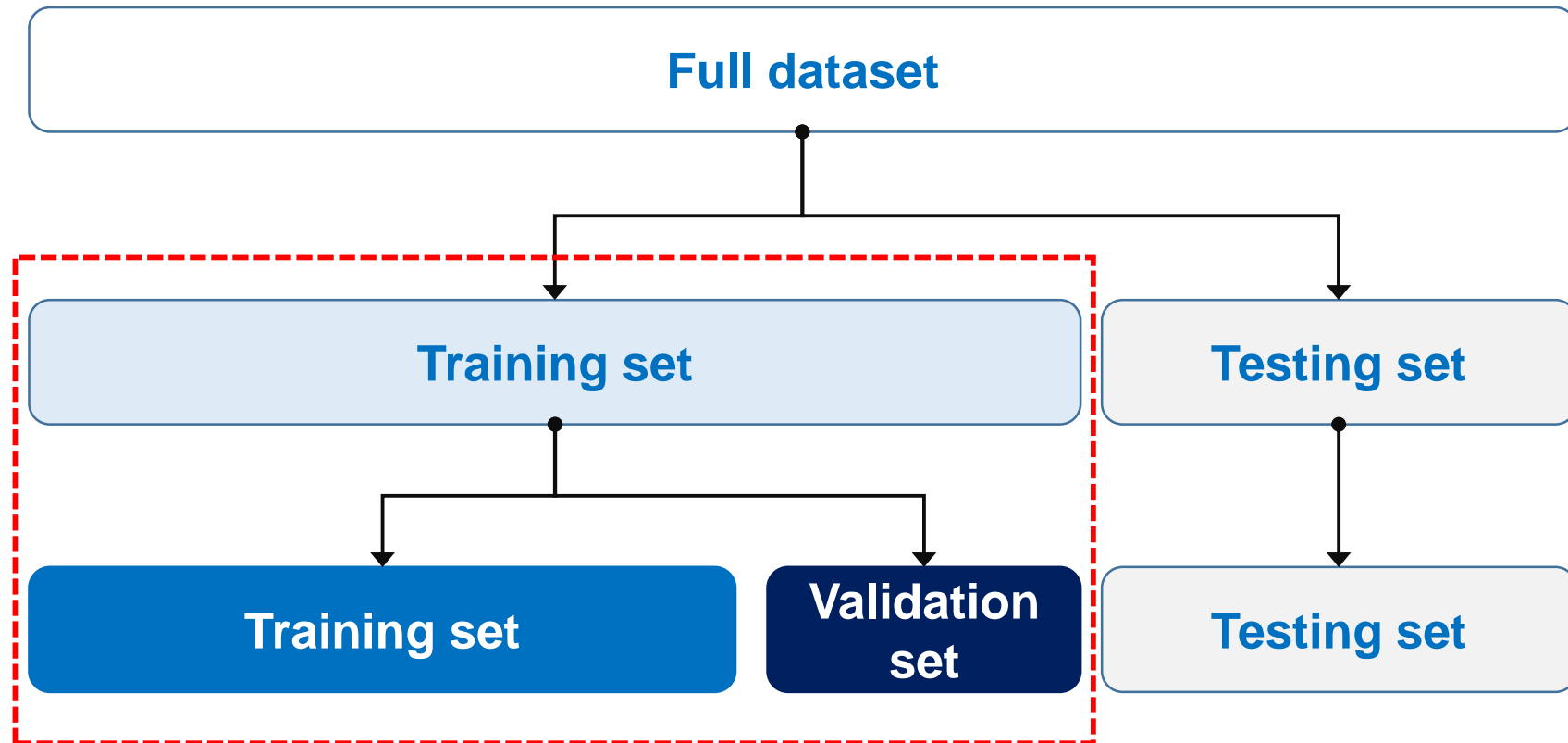
Review



Digital Twin

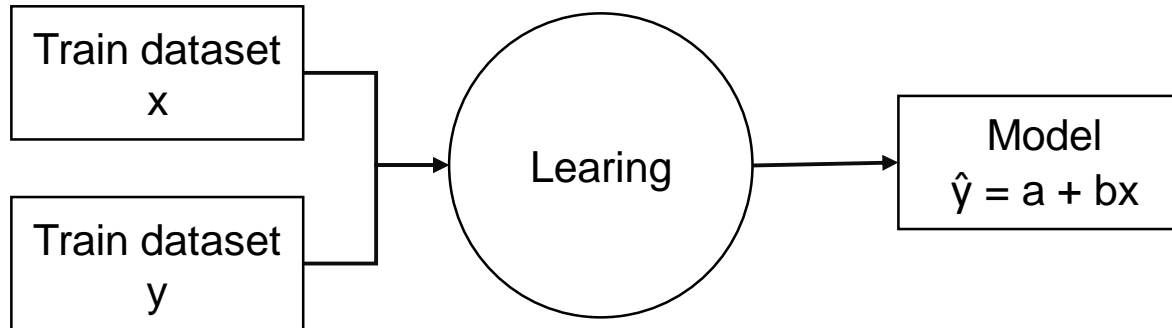
IoT

Applying Machine Learning Algorithms for Missing Data

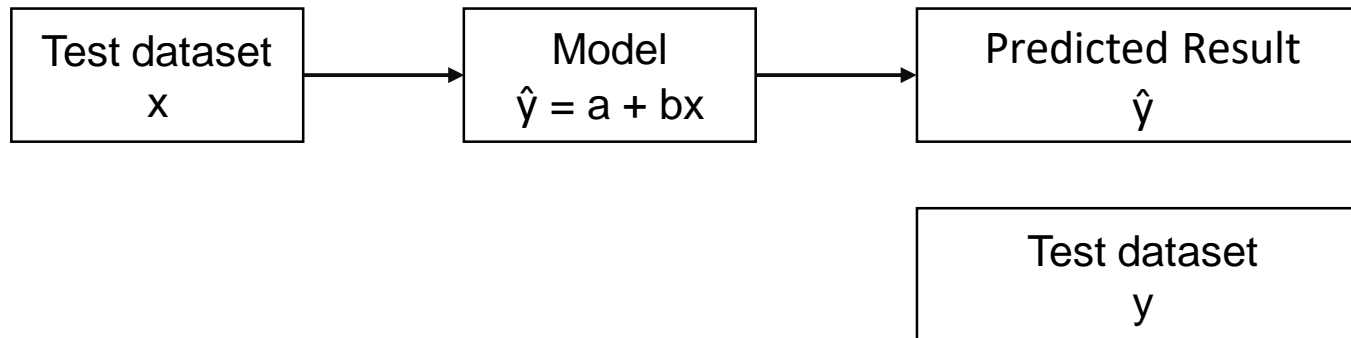


Datasets (Supervised Learning)

- Train dataset : dataset to find the model

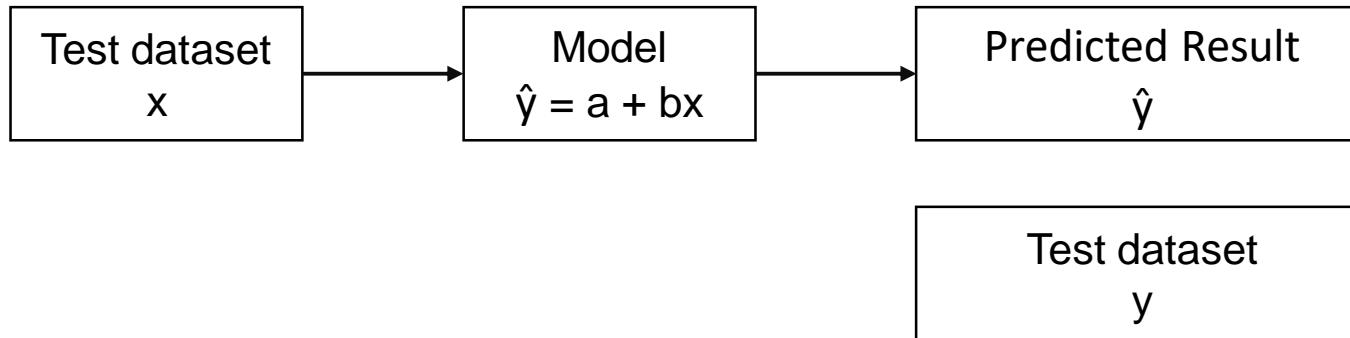


- Test dataset : dataset to validate the model



Model Evaluation (Regression)

- Test dataset : dataset to validate the model



Error (Data analysis) or residual (Statistics) : $y - \hat{y}$

SSE (Sum of Squared Error)

$$SSE = \sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{y}_i - y_i)^2$$

Diagram illustrating the components of the SSE formula: \hat{y}_i is labeled 'Predicted value' and y_i is labeled 'Actual value'. The summation is over the 'Test set'.

MSE (Mean Squared Errors)

$$MSE = \frac{SSE}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{y}_i - y_i)^2$$

Diagram illustrating the components of the MSE formula: \hat{y}_i is labeled 'Predicted value' and y_i is labeled 'Actual value'. The summation is over the 'Test set'.

RMSE (Root Mean Squared Error)

$$RMSE = \sqrt{MSE} = \sqrt{SSE/n}$$
$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{y}_i - y_i)^2}$$

Diagram illustrating the components of the RMSE formula: \hat{y}_i is labeled 'Predicted value' and y_i is labeled 'Actual value'. The summation is over the 'Test set'.

Linear Regression

- **Simple linear regression :**

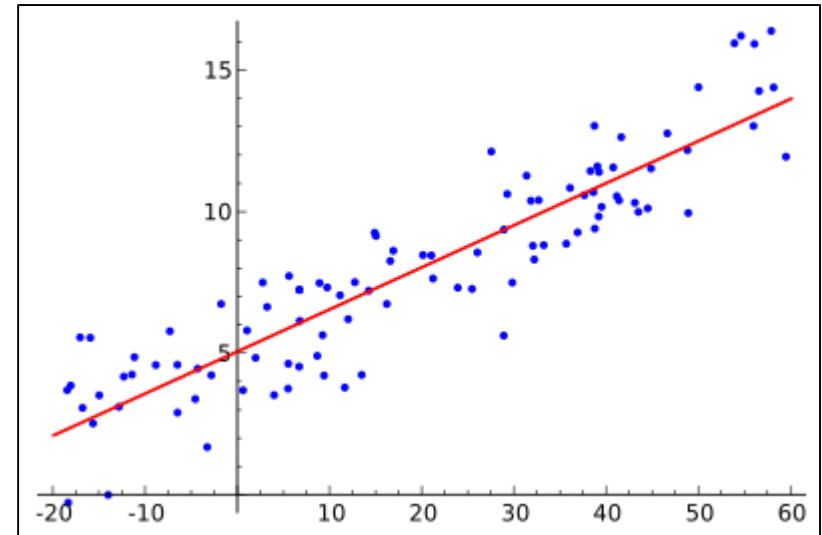
The very simplest case of a single scalar predictor variable x and a single scalar response variable y

$$\hat{y} = b_0 + b_1 x_1$$

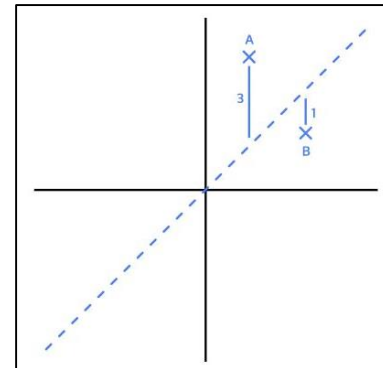
- **Multiple linear regression :**

generalization of simple linear regression to the case of more than one independent variable; a special case of general linear models, restricted to one dependent variable

$$\hat{y} = b_0 + b_1 x_1 + b_2 x_2 + b_3 x_3 + b_4 x_4$$



$$MSE = \frac{SSE}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{y}_i - y_i)^2$$





Thank you

Q & A