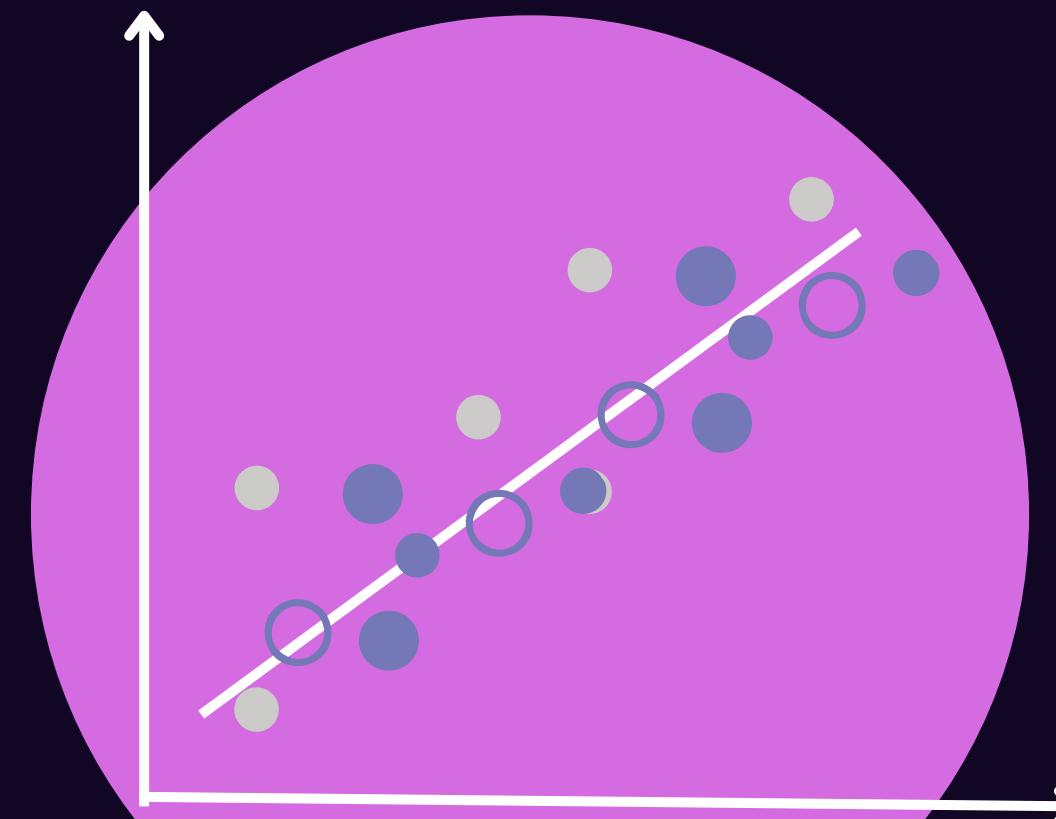


POLYNOMIAL REGRESSION

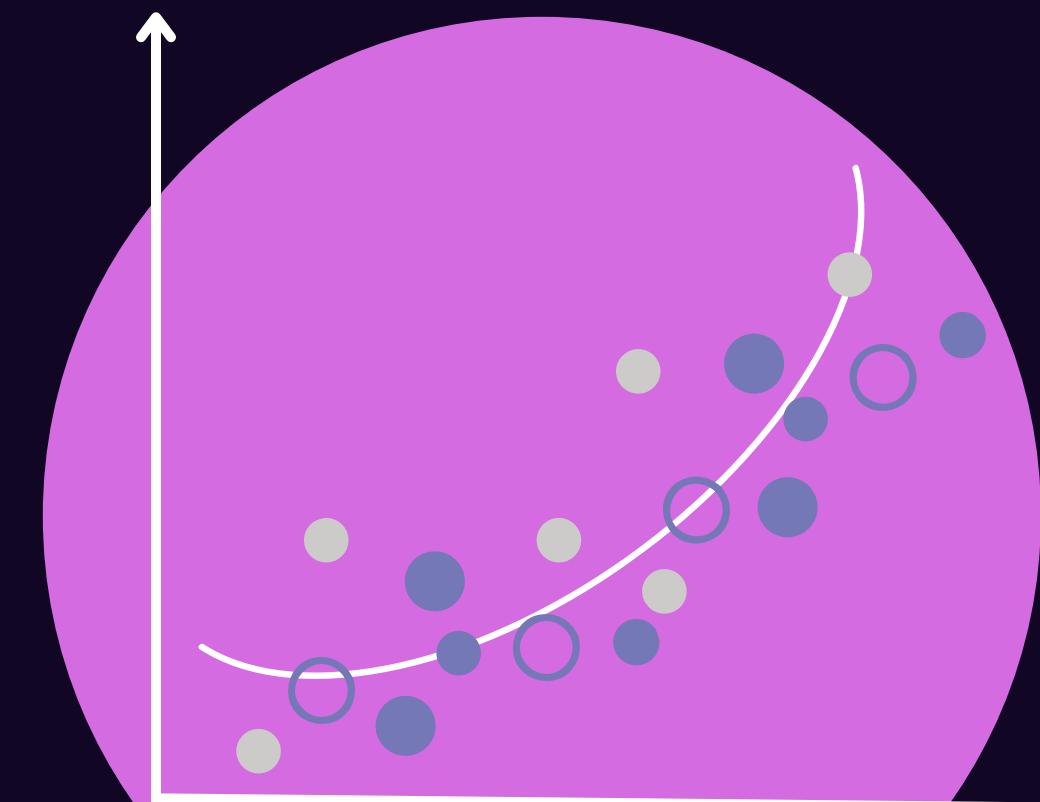
POLYNOMIAL REGRESSION

Polynomial Regression is a form of linear regression in which the relationship between the independent variable x and dependent variable y is modeled as an n th degree polynomial. Polynomial regression fits a nonlinear relationship between the value of x and the corresponding conditional mean of y , denoted $E(y | x)$

SIMPLE LINEAR REGRESSION)



POLYNOMIAL REGRESSION



SIMPLE REGRESSION

It is a statistical model that describes the relationship between one independent variable (X) and one dependent variable (Y) using a straight line.

Equation:

$$Y = a + bX + e$$

a = intercept (where the line crosses the Y-axis)

b = slope (how much Y changes when X increases by 1)

e = error term (random noise)

Use it when the relationship between X and Y is linear.



POLYNOMIAL REGRESSION

It is an extension of linear regression that models the relationship between X and Y using a polynomial equation (i.e., includes powers like X^2 , X^3 , etc.).

Equation:

$$Y = a + b_1X + b_2X^2 + b_3X^3 + \dots + e$$

- This model captures non-linear relationships between X and Y

Use it when the data shows a curved trend that a straight line can't fit.

POLYNOMIAL REGRESSION

- Datasets are arranged in a non-linear fashion, then we should use the Polynomial Regression model.
- A Polynomial Regression algorithm is also called Polynomial Linear Regression.
- It does not depend on the variables, instead, it depends on the coefficients, which are arranged in a linear fashion.

Simple Linear Regression equation:

$$Y = b_0 + b_1 X$$

Multiple Linear Regression equation:

$$Y = b_0 + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2 + b_3 X_3 + \dots + b_n X_n$$

Polynomial Regression equation:

$$Y = b_0 + b_1 X + b_2 X^2 + b_3 X^3 + \dots + b_n X^n$$

POLYNOMIAL REGRESSION

```
import numpy as np  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression  
from sklearn.preprocessing import PolynomialFeatures
```

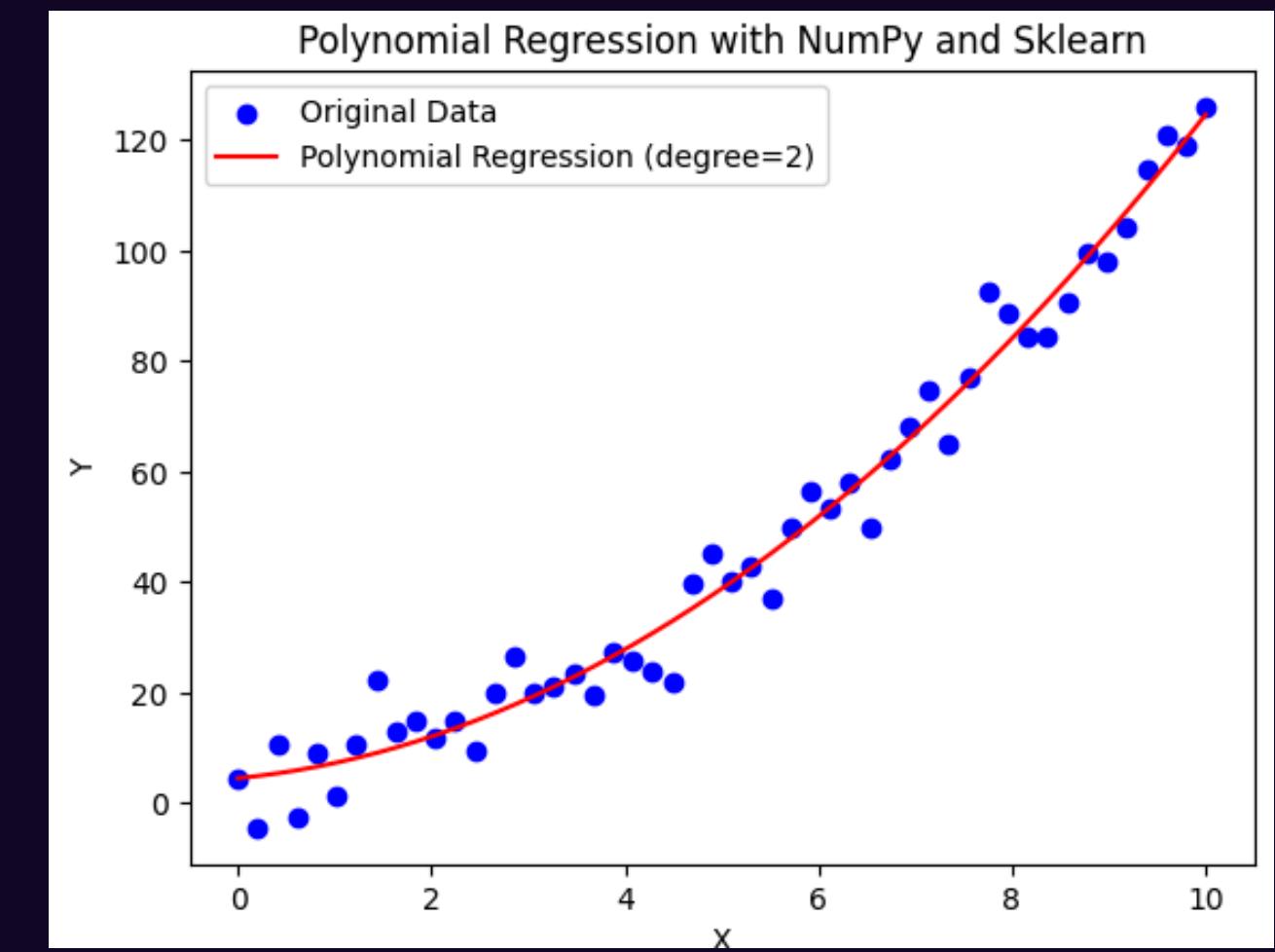
EXAMPLE

```
x = np.linspace(0, 10, 50).reshape(-1, 1)  
y = 3 + 2*x + x**2 + np.random.randn(50, 1)*5  
poly = PolynomialFeatures(degree=2)  
x_poly = poly.fit_transform(x)  
model = LinearRegression()  
model.fit(x_poly, y)  
  
y_pred = model.predict(x_poly)
```

EXAMPLE CONT....

VISUALIZATION

```
plt.scatter(x, y, color='blue', label='Original Data')
plt.plot(x, y_pred, color='red', label='Polynomial
Regression (degree=2)')
plt.legend()
plt.title('Polynomial Regression with NumPy and
Sklearn')
plt.xlabel('X')
plt.ylabel('Y')
plt.show()
```



THANK YOU