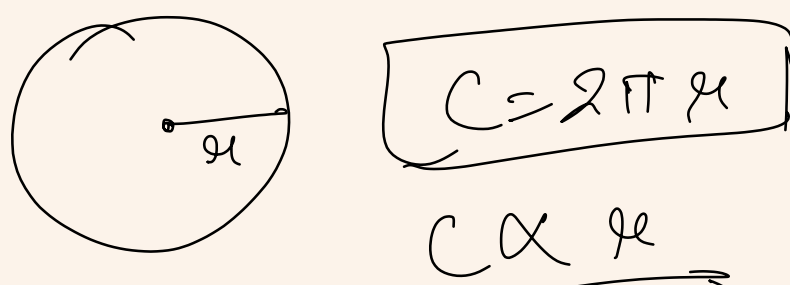


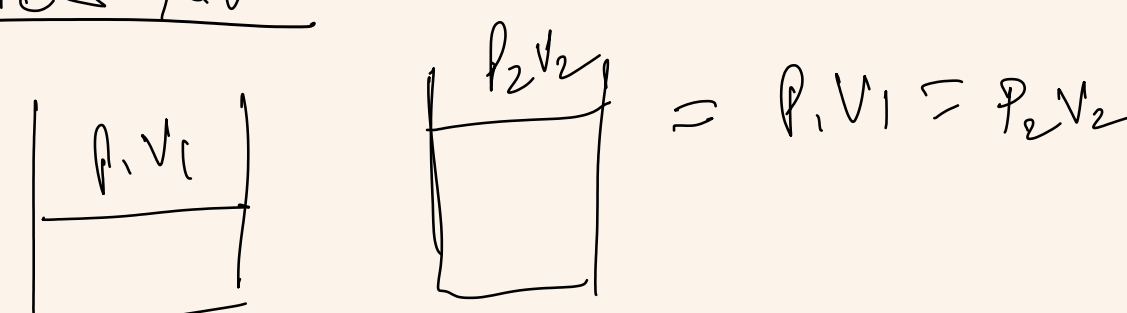
(1) Relation Based Prediction

Eg:-



or

Boyle's law



rigid
Physics

provide
example
↓
linear
&
Non-linear
Models

Flexible

(1) Height of offspring vs the height of parents.
Can draw a relationship b/w the height of father and son.
while many would follow a general trend, there would certainly be cases where it won't.

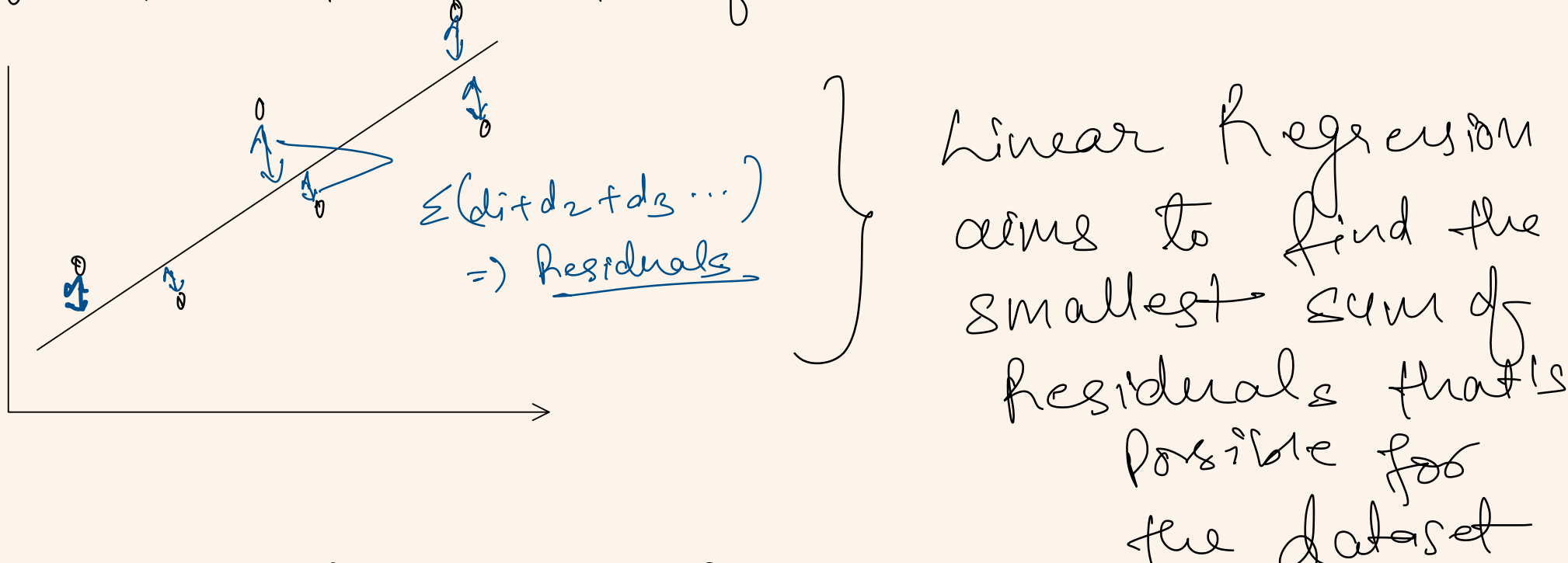
source of errors

Regression :-

Regression means that in general we can express the height of son and fathers using an equation involving the height of father and son.

$$R(h_f, h_s) : \Rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} h_s &= ah_f + b \\ \text{or } h_s &= b + ah_f \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{linear} \\ \text{Regression} \end{array}$$

Linear Regression:- The idea is to fit a line that's nearest to all values at once. The values of this line is nearest to the actual value and we take this as the forecast or estimate.



R² !⇒ goodness of fit { 0, 100% }

⇒ It indicates the variance in the dependant variable that the independent variable explains.

[0-1] R² = Variance explained by the model / Total variance

- Caution :-
- ① Cannot be used to evaluate the coefficient estimates or bias in prediction. Hence look at the plot
 - ② A good model can have low R² value and a bias model can have a high R².

Ordinary least square / Multivariable regression

Simp. Linear Reg. :⇒

{ I → input
I → output }

$$Y = ax + b$$

↓ dependent

↑ independent

where { a, b } → coefficient

Ordinary least sq: more than 1 input, 1 output.

$$Y = a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + a_3x_3 + b$$

Seeks to minimize the sum of the square residuals.

- i.e
- ① we fit a line
 - ② we take the distance of each point from the line
 - ③ we square it and sum it all.
- OLS = $\sum (d(\text{point \& line})^2)$ } minimize it

The approach treats the data as matrix and uses linear algebra to find optimal values for the coefficients

- Disadvantage :→ {Memory hogger}
- Advantage :→ Very very fast.