



## Why

A simple class of predictors when the input and output sets are vector spaces is the class of linear predictors.

## Definition

A *linear predictor* (or *linear model* or *deterministic linear model*) is a predictor which is a linear function of its inputs.

Such a model is simple to implement and interpretable, at the cost of flexibility.

## $\mathbf{R}^d$ Example

Let  $X = \mathbf{R}^d$  be a set of inputs and  $Y = \mathbf{R}$  a set of outputs. The linear functions on  $\mathbf{R}^d$  are in one-to-one correspondence with vectors in  $\mathbf{R}^d$ .

A linear function  $f : \mathbf{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  over the vector space  $(\mathbf{R}^d, \mathbf{R})$  has a set of parameters  $w \in \mathbf{R}^d$  so that

$$f(x) = \sum_i w_i x_i = w^\top x.$$

The parameters of a linear predictor on  $\mathbf{R}^d$  are often called *weights*.



