Why

Here's a simple idea. If the set of postcepts is a vector space, use a predictor that is a linear transformation.[1]

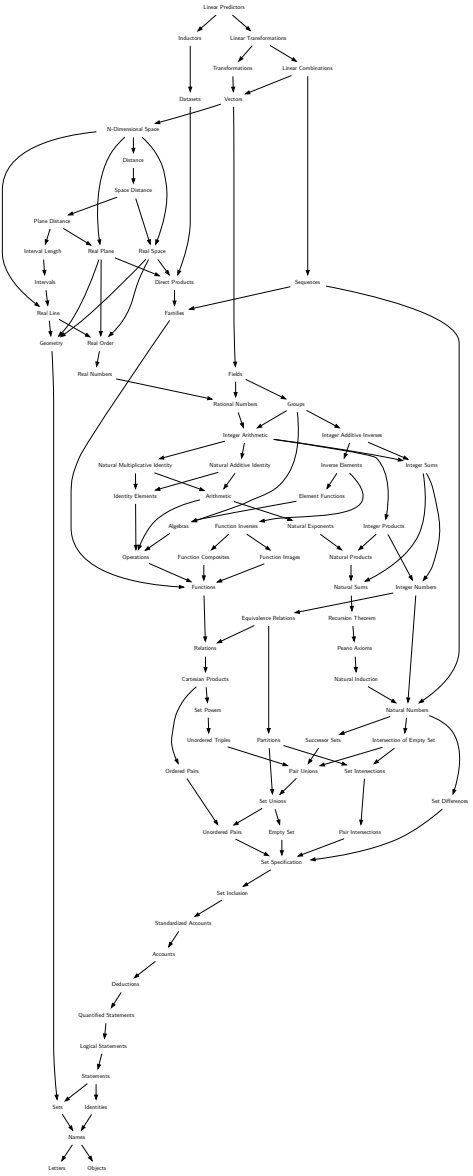
Definition

A *linear predictor* is a predictor which is linear in the precepts.

Example

Suppose that the set of precepts is $\mathbf{R}^d$, for some $d \in \mathbf{N}$.

[1] Future editions will expand on this why.


Linear Predictors
Inductors
Linear Transformations
Transformations
Linear Combinations
Datasets
Vectors
N-Dimensional Space
Distance
Space Distance
Plane Distance
Interval Length
Real Plane
Real Space
Intervals
Direct Products
Sequences
Real Line
Families
Geometry
Real Order
Real Numbers
Fields
Rational Numbers
Groups
Integer Arithmetic
Integer Additive Inverses
Natural Multiplicative Identity
Natural Additive Identity
Inverse Elements
Integer Sums
Identity Elements
Arithmetic
Element Functions
Algebras
Function Inverses
Natural Exponents
Integer Products
Operations
Function Composites
Function Images
Natural Products
Functions
Natural Sums
Integer Numbers
Equivalence Relations
Recursion Theorem
Relations
Peano Axioms
Cartesian Products
Natural Induction
Set Powers
Natural Numbers
Unordered Triples
Partitions
Successor Sets
Intersection of Empty Set
Ordered Pairs
Pair Unions
Set Intersections
Set Unions
Set Differences
Unordered Pairs
Empty Set
Pair Intersections
Set Specification
Set Inclusion
Standardized Accounts
Accounts
Deductions
Quantified Statements
Logical Statements
Statements
Sets
Identities
Names
Letters
Objects