



## OVERVIEW OF REGRESSION

In the previous chapter, you learned that regression is a supervised learning technique that predicts real numeric *label* values ( $y$ ) from a vector of one or more known *feature* values ( $x$ ). Regression achieves this by determining a function ( $f$ ) that when applied to  $x$  produces  $y$ ; or expressed as an equation,  $f(x) = y$ .

Now it's time to explore regression in a little more depth, and explain how regression algorithms identify a suitable function that predicts  $y$  accurately without over-fitting the training data.

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