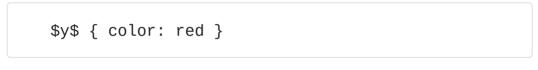
Consider a dataset  $D=\{(x_i,y_i)\}^N$  of N data points, where  $x_i=(x_{i1},x_{i2},\cdots,x_{iM})$  is a feature vector with M features, and  $y_i$  is the target, i.e., the response, variable. Let  $x_j$  denote the jth variable in feature space. A typical linear regression model can then be expressed mathematically as:

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \dots + \beta_M x_M$$



Consider a dataset  $D=\{(x_i, \textbf{\emph{y}}_i)\}^N$  of N data points, where  $x_i=(x_{i1}, x_{i2}, \cdots, x_{iM})$  is a feature vector with M features, and  $\textbf{\emph{y}}_i$  is the target, i.e., the response, variable. Let  $x_j$  denote the jth variable in feature space. A typical linear regression model can then be expressed mathematically as:

$$y = eta_0 + eta_1 x_1 + eta_2 x_2 + \cdots + eta_M x_M$$

```
$y$, *.target { color: red }
```

features, and y is the target, i.e., the response, variable. Let

```
$y$, *.target { color: DarkRedCrimson }
```

Consider a dataset  $D=\{(x_i, \pmb{y}_i)\}^N$  of N data points, where  $x_i=(x_{i1}, x_{i2}, \cdots, x_{iM})$  is a feature vector with M features, and  $\pmb{y}_i$  is the target, i.e., the response, variable. Let  $x_j$  denote the jth variable in feature space. A typical linear regression model can then be expressed mathematically as:

$$oldsymbol{y} = eta_0 + eta_1 x_1 + eta_2 x_2 + \dots + eta_M x_M$$

```
$y$, $y *$, *.target { color: Crimson }
```

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```
$y ?$, $y$, *.target { color: Crimson
$x *$, *.feat
                     { color: DodgerBlue
$\beta *$, *.slope
                    { color: MediumPurple }
```

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$$\mathbf{y} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \mathbf{x}_1 + \beta_2 \mathbf{x}_2 + \dots + \beta_M \mathbf{x}_M$$

```
$v_?$, $v$, *.target { color: Crimson
                     { color: DodgerBlue
$x *$, *.feat
                     { color: MediumPurple }
$\beta *$, *.slope
$\beta 0$
                     { color: inherit
```

$$oldsymbol{y} = eta_0 + eta_1 x_1 + eta_2 x_2 + \dots + eta_M x_M$$



$$y=eta_0+eta_1x_1+eta_2x_2+\cdots+eta_Mx_M$$
 larget

```
$v$
                 { label: target
                 { label: intercept }
$\beta 0$
$\beta_?$:nth(1) { label: slope term }
$x_1$ {
  label: feature;
  label-position: below
$M$ { label: # of features }
```

