

Carlos J. Costa

REGRESSIONS

- Is a set of statistical processes for estimating the relationships among variables.
- Dependent variable,outcome variable, target
- Independent variables, predictor, covariates, or features



• simple regression/multivariate regression

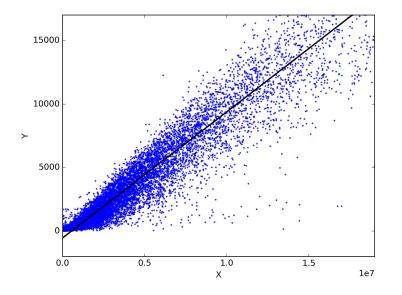
 $Y_i=eta_0+eta_1X_i+e_i$

 $Y_i=eta_0+eta_1X_{1i}+eta_2X_{2i}+e_i.$

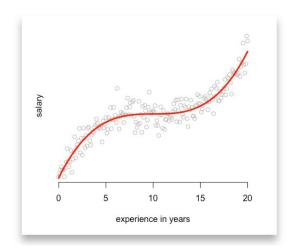


• .Linear/non linear

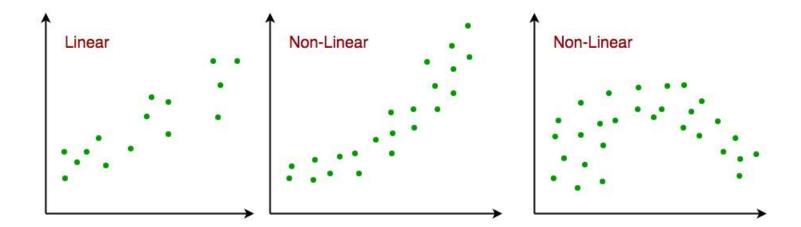
 $y_i=eta_0+eta_1x_i+arepsilon_i, \quad i=1,\dots,n.$



 $y_i=eta_0+eta_1x_i+eta_2x_i^2+arepsilon_i,\ i=1,\dots,n.$









import statsmodels.api as sm
X = sm.add_constant(X)
result = sm.OLS(y,X).fit()
result.summary()



from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, Y,test_size=0.3)

#fit intercept is by default: LinearRegression(fit intercept = False)

```
linear regressor = LinearRegression()
```

```
results=linear_regressor.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
y_test_pred=results.predict(X_test)
```

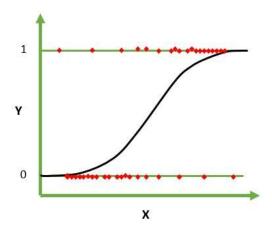
```
y_train_pred=results.predict(X_train)
```

```
print("R2 score =", round(sm.r2_score(y_test, y_test_pred), 2))
```



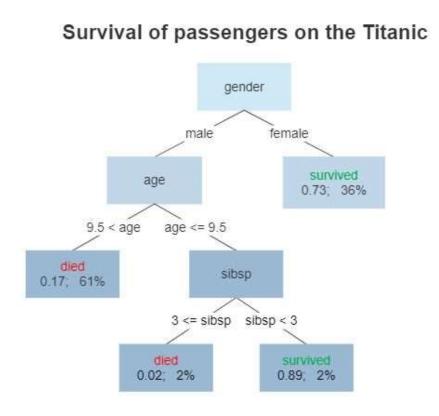
Logistics Regression

- A regression that having binary dependent variable
- in its basic form, uses a logistic function to model a binary dependent variable





Decision Tree



Decision tree builds classification or regression models in the form of a tree structure.

- It breaks down a data set into smaller and smaller subsets while at the same time an associated decision tree is incrementally developed.
- The final result is a tree with decision nodes and leaf nodes.



Random Forest

- are an ensemble learning method for classification, regression and other tasks
- operates by constructing a multitude of decision trees at training time
- outputting the class that is the mode of the classes (classification) or mean prediction (regression) of the individual trees.

