

# Linear regression

Evaluation and interpretation

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# Regression evaluation metrics

- Squared loss:

$$J = \sum_{n=1}^N \left( y^{(n)} - f(\mathbf{x}^{(n)}; \mathbf{w}) \right)^2$$

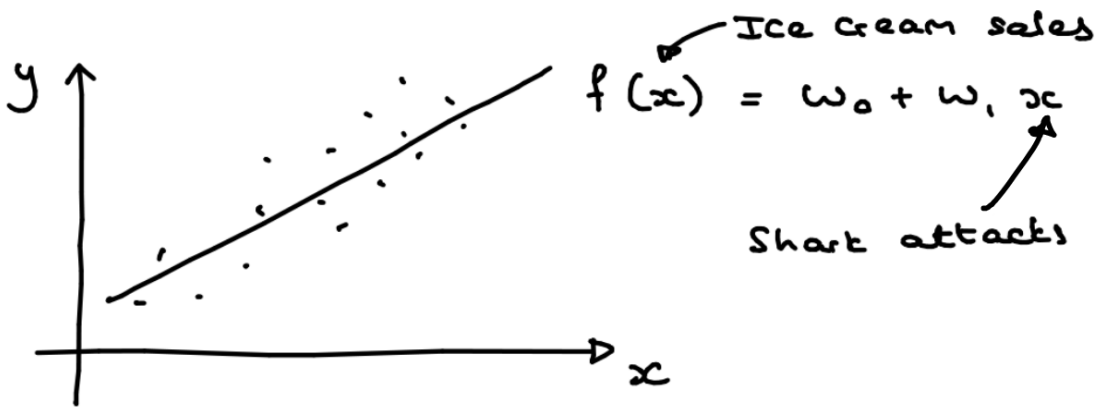
- Mean squared error (MSE):

$$\text{MSE} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \left( y^{(n)} - f(\mathbf{x}^{(n)}; \mathbf{w}) \right)^2$$

- Root-mean-square error (RMSE):

$$\text{RMSE} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \left( y^{(n)} - f(\mathbf{x}^{(n)}; \mathbf{w}) \right)^2}$$

# Interpretation of linear regression



Could potentially solve this problem by using multiple regression:

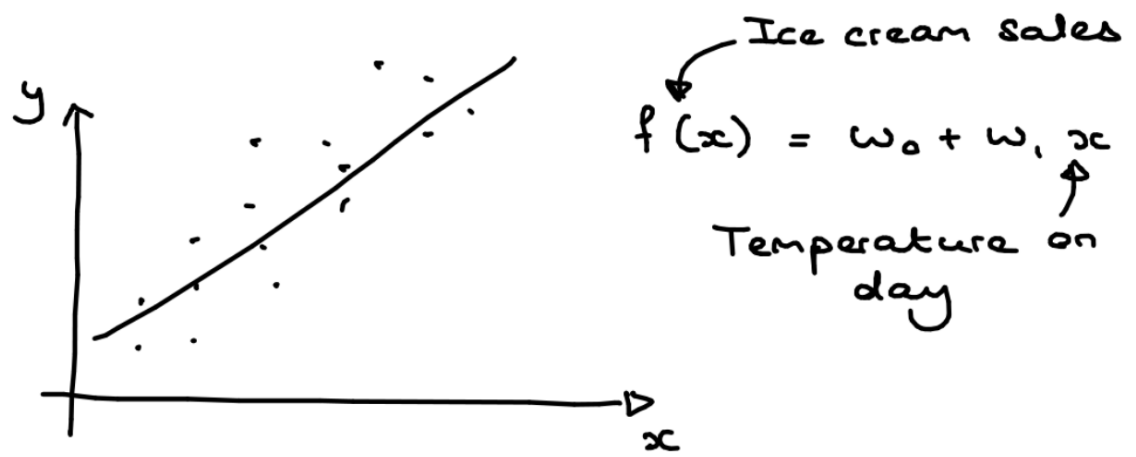
$$f(\underline{x}) = w_0 + w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2$$

Ice cream sales

Temperature

Shark attacks

What does  $w_1$  tell us in this case?



This might not solve all your problems, and you will still not know whether temperature causes ice cream sales or the other way around.

# Interpretation of linear regression

## Lasso

Another example: I have this cool (and actually useful) idea of using  $L_1$  regularization to pick the 5 most meaningful features in a problem where  $\underline{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{100}$ . We vary  $\lambda$  until we have only 5 non-zero  $w$ 's.

Are these 5 values the things that most "cause" the output  $y$ ?

No, they are the best 5 values for predicting  $y$ , given a number of assumptions (e.g. we are using a linear model).

**Takeaway:** Be careful about making statements based on linear regression coefficients. Linear models can be very useful since they can be more interpretable. But they won't always give a complete picture — they are often most useful in conjunction with some other model/hypothesis of the real world (domain knowledge). Sometimes the most you will be able to say is: "These features are the most important/useful for predicting the output given that we use a linear model." (And maybe that is already useful enough!)

**Further reading:**

The Book of Why - Mackenzie & Pearl