

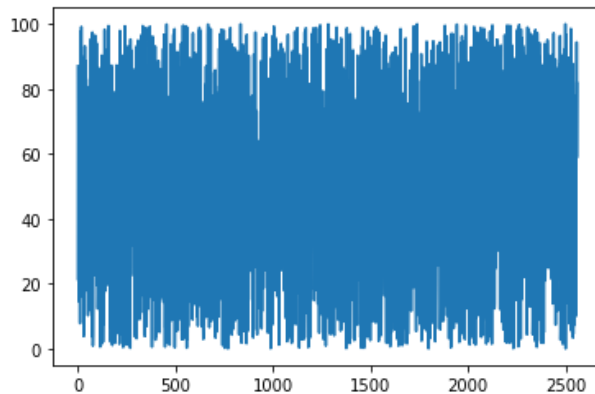
```
In [2]: from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder, OneHotEncoder
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
```

Απλή Γραμμική Παλινδρόμηση

Διάνυσμα με 256 στοιχεία με τιμές από το 0 μέχρι το 100 (από ομοιόμορφη κατανομή)

```
In [69]: x = 100 * np.random.rand(10*256)
plt.plot(x)
```

```
Out[69]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7f22704d4a90>]
```

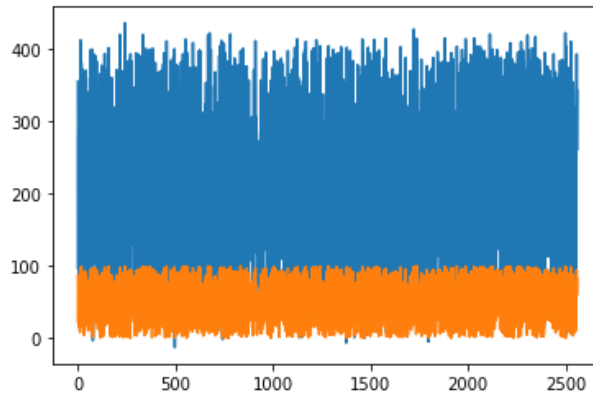


Δημιουργία των δεδομένων χρησιμοποιώντας τη διαδικασία
$$y = A + Bx + \epsilon$$

```
In [89]: A = 10
B = 4
sigma_epsilon = 10
```

```
In [90]: y = B * x + sigma_epsilon * np.random.randn(10*256) + A
plt.plot(y)
plt.plot(x)
```

Out[90]: [matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7f2270255b10]

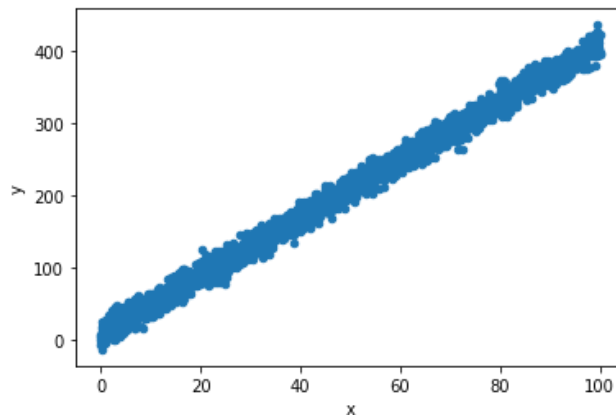


```
In [91]: dataset = pd.DataFrame()
```

```
In [92]: dataset['x'] = x
dataset['y'] = y
```

```
In [93]: dataset.plot.scatter(x='x', y='y')
```

Out[93]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f22701f2510>



Χρήση της υλοποίησης του μοντέλου γραμμικής παλινδρόμησης από sklearn

```
In [94]: reg = LinearRegression()
```

```
In [95]: x.shape
```

Out[95]: (2560,)

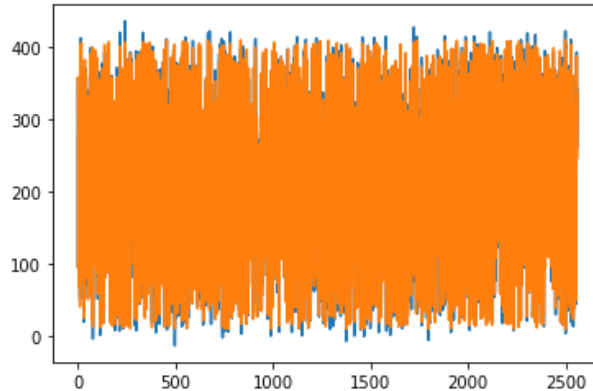
Προσαρμογή της ευθείας στις παρατηρήσεις (συνάρτηση fit)

```
In [96]: reg.fit(np.expand_dims(x,1),y)
```

```
Out[96]: LinearRegression(copy_X=True, fit_intercept=True, n_jobs=None, normalize=False)
```

```
In [97]: y_hat = reg.predict(np.expand_dims(x,1))
plt.plot(y)
plt.plot(y_hat)
```

```
Out[97]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7f22701a0950>]
```



Υπολογισμός του a , είναι $a = \hat{y}(0)$

```
In [98]: a = reg.predict(np.expand_dims(np.array([0]), -1))[0]
```

```
In [99]: a
```

```
Out[99]: 9.796666410542372
```

Η παράμετρος της κλίσης b περιέχεται στο

```
In [100]: b = reg.coef_[0]
```

```
In [101]: b
```

```
Out[101]: 4.005808410087647
```

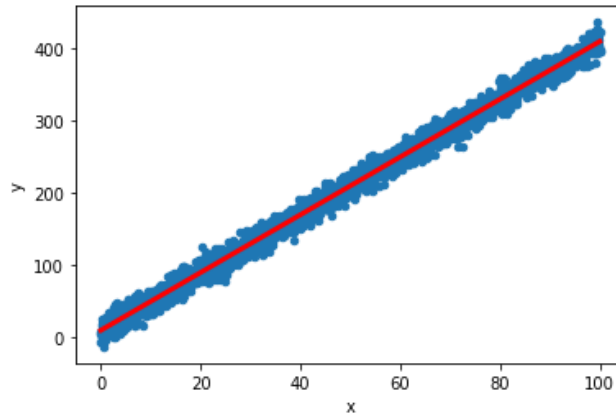
Υπολογισμός του $\hat{y}(100)$ ώστε να έχουμε 2ο σημείο (το πρώτο είναι το $(0, a)$) για να σχεδιάσουμε την ευθεία

```
In [102]: y_hat_100 = reg.predict(np.expand_dims(np.array([100]), -1))[0]
y_hat_100
```

```
Out[102]: 410.3775074193071
```

```
In [103]: dataset.plot.scatter(x='x', y='y')
plt.plot((0,100),(a, y_hat_100), color = 'red', lw=3)
```

```
Out[103]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7f22701460d0>]
```



```
In [104]: R2 = sum((y_hat - np.mean(y))**2) / sum((y - np.mean(y))**2)
```

```
In [105]: R2
```

```
Out[105]: 0.9929030353043043
```

Πολλαπλή Γραμμική Παλινδρόμηση και Ψευδομεταβλητές

```
In [106]: dataset = pd.read_csv('startups.csv')
```

```
In [107]: dataset.head()
```

```
Out[107]:
```

	R&D Spend	Administration	Marketing Spend	State	Profit
0	165349.20	136897.80	471784.10	New York	192261.83
1	162597.70	151377.59	443898.53	California	191792.06
2	153441.51	101145.55	407934.54	Florida	191050.39
3	144372.41	118671.85	383199.62	New York	182901.99
4	142107.34	91391.77	366168.42	Florida	166187.94

```
In [108]: Y = dataset['Profit'].values
```

```
In [120]: X = dataset.iloc[:, :-1].values
```

Δημιουργία των dummy variables

```
In [114]: labelencoder_X = LabelEncoder()
          num_labels = labelencoder_X.fit_transform(X[:, 3])
          num_labels.shape
```

```
Out[114]: (46,)
```

```
In [113]: onehotencoder = OneHotEncoder(sparse=False)
```

```
In [115]: D = onehotencoder.fit_transform(np.expand_dims(num_labels, -1))
```

```
In [117]: D = D[:, :-1]
```

```
In [133]: Xnew = np.zeros((46, 5))
```



```
In [141]: mreg.fit(Xnew, Y)
```

```
Out[141]: LinearRegression(copy_X=True, fit_intercept=True, n_jobs=None, normalize=False)
```

```
In [142]: mreg.coef_
```

```
Out[142]: array([ 7.75070130e-01, -5.75881549e-02,  2.10212014e-02,  1.59722937e+03,
                -1.55204999e+02])
```

```
In [143]: test = [[150000, 50000, 400000, 1, 0],
                  [200000, 100000, 300000, 0, 0],
                  [0,0,0,0,0]]
```

```
In [144]: mreg.predict(test)
```

```
Out[144]: array([181562.68526491, 213737.43451613,  58175.86353248])
```

$$p = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$$

```
In [146]: Xnn = np.ones((46,6))
```

```
In [150]: Xnn[:,1:] = Xnew
```

```
In [152]: p = np.dot(np.dot(np.linalg.inv(np.dot(Xnn.T, Xnn)), Xnn.T), Y)
```

```
In [153]: p
```

```
Out[153]: array([ 5.81758635e+04,  7.75070130e-01, -5.75881549e-02,  2.10212014e-02,
                 1.59722937e+03, -1.55204999e+02])
```