

# Lab Assignment – 1

## Implementing Multilinear and linear regression

Code:-

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from sklearn.metrics import r2_score, mean_squared_error, mean_absolute_error
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import statsmodels.api as sm

# Load data and check data
mydata = pd.read_csv("self noise.csv")
print(mydata.info())

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 1503 entries, 0 to 1502
Data columns (total 6 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   Frequency(Hz)          1503 non-null  int64
1   Angle_of_Attack        1503 non-null  float64
2   Chord_Length           1503 non-null  float64
3   Free_stream_velocity   1503 non-null  float64
4   Displacement           1503 non-null  float64
5   Sound_pressure_level   1503 non-null  float64
dtypes: float64(5), int64(1)
memory usage: 70.6 KB
None

mydata.head()

   Frequency(Hz)  Angle_of_Attack  Chord_Length  Free_stream_velocity  Displacement  Sound_pressure_level
0             800              0.0         0.3048                 71.3         0.002663             126.201
1            1000              0.0         0.3048                 71.3         0.002663             125.201
2            1250              0.0         0.3048                 71.3         0.002663             125.951
3            1600              0.0         0.3048                 71.3         0.002663             127.591
4            2000              0.0         0.3048                 71.3         0.002663             127.461

#checking missing values
missing_values = mydata.isna().sum()
missing_values

Frequency(Hz)      0
Angle_of_Attack    0
Chord_Length       0
Free_stream_velocity  0
Displacement       0
Sound_pressure_level  0
dtype: int64
```

```
# Checking correlation matrix
correlation_matrix = mydata.corr()
print(correlation_matrix)
```

	Frequency(Hz)	Angle_of_Attack	Chord_Length	\
Frequency(Hz)	1.000000	-0.272765	-0.003661	
Angle_of_Attack	-0.272765	1.000000	-0.504868	
Chord_Length	-0.003661	-0.504868	1.000000	
Free_stream_velocity	0.133664	0.058760	0.003787	
Displacement	-0.230107	0.753394	-0.220842	
Sound_pressure_level	-0.390711	-0.156108	-0.236162	

	Free_stream_velocity	Displacement	Sound_pressure_level
Frequency(Hz)	0.133664	-0.230107	-0.390711
Angle_of_Attack	0.058760	0.753394	-0.156108
Chord_Length	0.003787	-0.220842	-0.236162
Free_stream_velocity	1.000000	-0.003974	0.125103
Displacement	-0.003974	1.000000	-0.312670
Sound_pressure_level	0.125103	-0.312670	1.000000

```
X = mydata.drop(columns=['Sound_pressure_level'])
```

```
X = sm.add_constant(X)
```

```
y = mydata['Sound_pressure_level']
```

```
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
```

```
model = sm.OLS(y_train, X_train).fit()
```

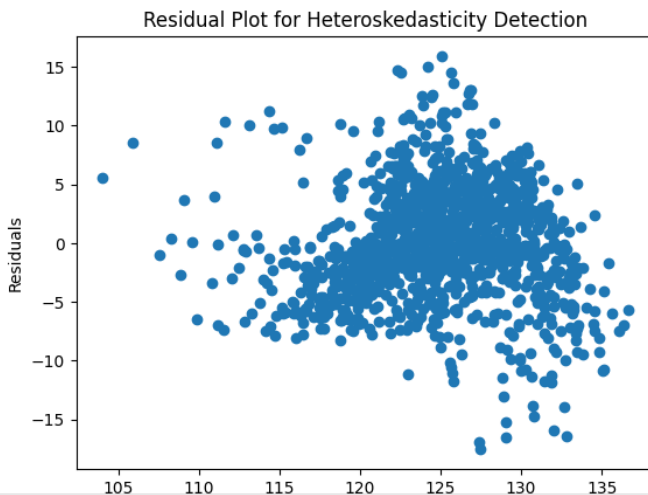
```
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
```

```
r_squared = r2_score(y_test, y_pred)
adj_r_squared = model.rsquared_adj
f_statistic = model.fvalue
p_value = model.f_pvalue
mse = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred)
rmse = np.sqrt(mse)
mae = mean_absolute_error(y_test, y_pred)
```

```
# Print the results
print(f"R-squared: {r_squared}")
print(f"Adjusted R-squared: {adj_r_squared}")
print(f"F-statistics: {f_statistic}, p-value: {p_value}")
print(f"MSE: {mse}")
print(f"RMSE: {rmse}")
print(f"MAE: {mae}")
```

```
R-squared: 0.5582979754896895
Adjusted R-squared: 0.5013716488971148
F-statistics: 242.5215055435907, p-value: 6.080414968968652e-179
MSE: 22.128643318249228
RMSE: 4.704109194975094
MAE: 3.6724145641747024
```

```
residuals = model.resid
plt.scatter(model.predict(), residuals)
plt.xlabel('Predicted Values')
plt.ylabel('Residuals')
plt.title('Residual Plot for Heteroskedasticity Detection')
plt.show()
```



### Interpretation:-

The model explains approximately 55.8% of the variability in the dependent variable. The F-statistic is highly significant ( $p < 0.001$ ), indicating that the model as a whole is significant. The mean squared error (MSE) is 22.13, and the root mean squared error (RMSE) is 4.70, suggesting the model's predictions are reasonably close to the actual values on average. The mean absolute error (MAE) is 3.67, indicating the average absolute difference between predicted and actual values. Overall, the model demonstrates good explanatory power and predictive accuracy, though further validation may be necessary.