

Q1. An experiment is done to test the effect of a toxic substance on insect and each of the 6 doors

- level 256 are exposed to the substance and the number of insects data is counted the data is tabulated as below. find the logistic equation

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix

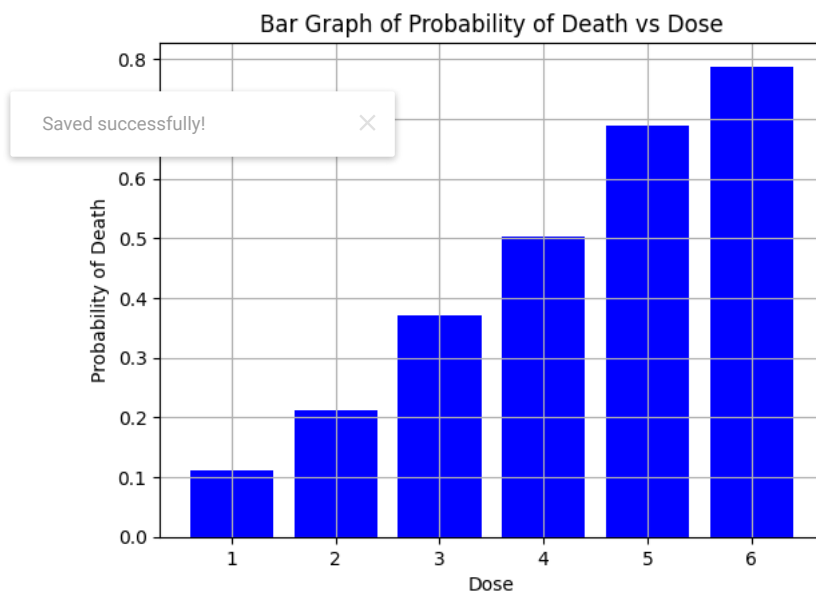
dose = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6])
sample_size = np.array([250, 250, 250, 250, 250, 250])
deaths = np.array([28, 53, 93, 126, 172, 197])

probability_of_death = deaths / sample_size

X = dose.reshape(-1, 1)
y = np.round(probability_of_death) # Convert probabilities to binary outcomes (0 or 1)

plt.bar(dose, probability_of_death, color='blue')

plt.xlabel('Dose')
plt.ylabel('Probability of Death')
plt.title('Bar Graph of Probability of Death vs Dose')
plt.xticks(dose)
plt.grid()
plt.show()
```



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

```
LogisticRegression()
LogisticRegression()
```

```
beta_0 = logreg_model.intercept_[0]
beta_1 = logreg_model.coef_[0][0]
```

```
print("Intercept (beta_0):", beta_0)
print("Coefficient (beta_1):", beta_1)
```

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

```
# classification report & confusion matrix:
print("\n\nClassification Report:\n", classification_report(y_test, y_pred))
print("Confusion Matrix:\n", confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred))
```

Intercept (beta_0): -2.385044189114536
 Coefficient (beta_1): 0.8189724102484274

Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0.0	1.00	1.00	1.00	2
accuracy			1.00	2
macro avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	2
weighted avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	2

Confusion Matrix:
 [[2]]

```
print(f"Logistic Regression Formula: \n\nlog(p / (1 - p)) = {beta_0:.4f} + {beta_1:.4f} * dose")
```

Logistic Regression Formula:

$$\log(p / (1 - p)) = -2.3850 + 0.8190 * \text{dose}$$

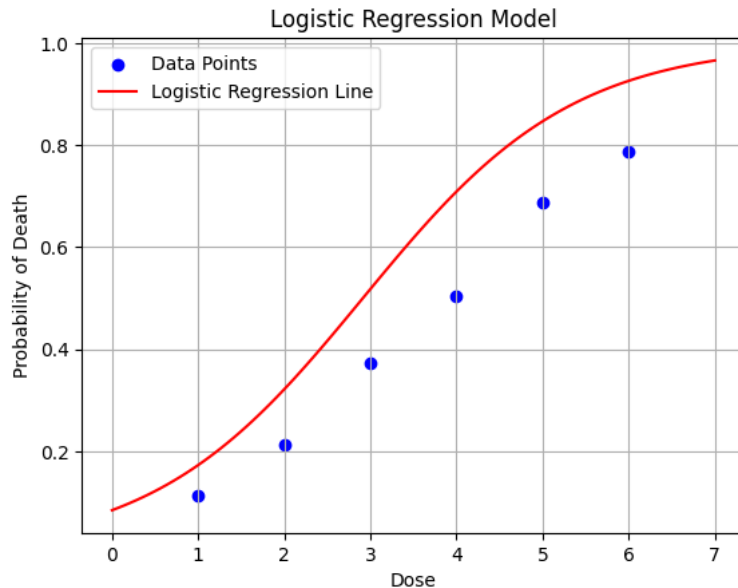
```
# Logistic regression formula
def logistic_regression_formula(x):
    return 1 / (1 + np.exp(-x))

# Plot : scatter points
plt.scatter(dose, probability_of_death, color='blue', label='Data Points')

# Plot the logistic regression line
x_vals = np.linspace(0, 7, 100)
y_vals = logistic_regression_formula(beta_0 + beta_1 * x_vals)
plt.plot(x_vals, y_vals, color='red', label='Logistic Regression Line')

plt.xlabel('Dose')
plt.ylabel('Probability of Death')
plt.title('Logistic Regression Model')
plt.legend()
```

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Q3. there is a data set given which contains information of various uses obtained from the social networking site there is a car making company that has recently launched a new SUV car so the company want to check how many uses from the data set to purchase the car builder machine learning model using the logistic regression algorithm

```
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
```

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
data = pd.read_csv('suv_data.csv')
print("Data Shape: ",data.shape)
print(data.head())
```

```
Data Shape: (400, 5)
   User ID  Gender  Age  EstimatedSalary  Purchased
0  15624510   Male   19           19000           0
1  15810944   Male   35           20000           0
2  15668575  Female   26           43000           0
3  15603246  Female   27           57000           0
4  15804002   Male   19           76000           0
```

```
print(data.tail())
```

```
   User ID  Gender  Age  EstimatedSalary  Purchased
395  15691863  Female   46           41000           1
396  15706071   Male   51           23000           1
397  15654296  Female   50           20000           1
398  15755018   Male   36           33000           0
399  15594041  Female   49           36000           1
```

```
# Convert Gender column to numerical values
label_encoder = LabelEncoder()
data['Gender'] = label_encoder.fit_transform(data['Gender'])
```

```
print(data.tail())
```

```
   User ID  Gender  Age  EstimatedSalary  Purchased
395  15691863      0   46           41000           1
396  15706071      1   51           23000           1
397  15654296      0   50           20000           1
398  15755018      1   36           33000           0
399  15594041      0   49           36000           1
```

Saved successfully!

```
# Select : features and target variable
X = data[['Gender', 'Age', 'EstimatedSalary']]
# X = data[['Age', 'EstimatedSalary']]
y = data['Purchased']
```

```
User ID      0
Gender       0
Age          0
EstimatedSalary  0
Purchased    0
dtype: int64
```

```
print("X: \n",X.head())
```

```
X:
   Gender  Age  EstimatedSalary
0      1   19           19000
1      1   35           20000
2      0   26           43000
3      0   27           57000
4      1   19           76000
```

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

▼ Approach: 1 - Logistic Regression (without Scaler)

```
logreg_model = LogisticRegression()
logreg_model.fit(X_train, y_train)

y_pred = logreg_model.predict(X_test)

accuracy = (accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)*100)
print("\n\nAccuracy:", accuracy, "\n\n")
```

Accuracy: 65.0

▼ Approach: 2 - Logistic Regression (with Scaler)

```
# StandardScaler
scaler = StandardScaler()
X_train_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test_scaled = scaler.transform(X_test)

logreg_model = LogisticRegression()
logreg_model.fit(X_train_scaled, y_train)

sy_pred = logreg_model.predict(X_test_scaled)

saccuracy = (accuracy_score(y_test, sy_pred) * 100)
print("\n\nAccuracy:", saccuracy, "\n\n")
```



Accuracy: 88.75

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