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```
In [4]: # 导入操作系统库
       import os
       # 更改工作目录
       os.chdir(r"D:\softwares\applied statistics\pythoncodelearning\chap1\sourcecode")
       # 导入基础计算库
       import numpy as np
       # 导入绘图库
       import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
       # 导入数据集划分工具
       from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
        # 导入线性回归模型
       from sklearn.linear model import LinearRegression
       # 导入回归模型评价函数,均方误差和R方
       from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score
        # 导入绘图库中的字体管理包
       from matplotlib import font_manager
        # 实现中文字符正常显示
       font = font_manager.FontProperties(fname=r"C:\Windows\Fonts\SimKai.ttf")
       # 使用seaborn风格绘图
       plt.style.use("seaborn-v0_8")
       # 设置随机数种子
       np.random.seed(42)
       # 设置样本量和X的维度
       n_samples, n_features = 200, 50
        # 生成X
       X = np.random.randn(n samples, n features)
       # 设置真实系数
       true coef = 3 * np.random.randn(n features)
        # 对系数做非负稀疏限制
       true coef[true coef < 0] = 0</pre>
        # 生成y
       y = np.dot(X, true_coef) + 5 * np.random.normal(
           size=(n_samples,)
       # 划分数据集
       X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(
           X, y, test_size=0.5
       # 构造非负回归模型
        reg_nnls = LinearRegression(positive=True)
        #模型拟合
        reg_nnls.fit(X_train, y_train)
       # 预测
       y_pred_nnls = reg_nnls.predict(X_test)
       # R方
       r2_score_nnls = r2_score(y_test, y_pred_nnls)
       # MSE
       mse_nnls = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred_nnls)
       print("NNLS R2 score", r2_score_nnls)
       print("NNLS MSE", mse_nnls)
        # 拟合OLS模型
       reg_ols = LinearRegression()
       #模型拟合
       reg_ols.fit(X_train, y_train)
       # 预测
       y_pred_ols = reg_ols.predict(X_test)
       # Rfang
        r2_score_ols = r2_score(y_test, y_pred_ols)
```

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mse_ols = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred_ols)
print("OLS R2 score", r2_score_ols)
print("OLS mse", mse ols)
# 比较非负最小二乘的拟合系数和OLS的拟合系数
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(6,6))
# 两组系数的散点图
ax.scatter(reg_ols.coef_, reg_nnls.coef_, marker=".")
# 获取xy轴的范围
low_x, high_x = ax.get_xlim()
low y, high y = ax.get ylim()
low = max(low_x, low_y)
high = min(high_x, high_y)
# 绘制系数的拟合回归线
ax.plot([low, high], [low, high], ls="--", c=".3", alpha=0.5)
# 绘制横纵轴标签
ax.set xlabel(
   "OLS拟合的回归系数",
   fontweight="bold",
   fontproperties=font,
   fontsize=14
)
ax.set_ylabel(
   "NNLS拟合的回归系数",
   fontweight="bold",
   fontproperties=font,
   fontsize=14
plt.show()
fig.savefig("../codeimage/code2.pdf")
```

NNLS R2 score 0.8225220806196525 NNLS MSE 39.58532304418648 OLS R2 score 0.7436926291700342 OLS mse 57.16773167239297 2023/6/5 09:55 Python2

