```
In [1]:
```

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
from scipy import stats
plt.style.use('seaborn-whitegrid')
```

Задача 1

Даны значения величины заработной платы заемщиков банка (salary) и значения их поведенческого кредитного скоринга (scoring): salary = [35, 45, 190, 200, 40, 70, 54, 150, 120, 110] scoring = [401, 574, 874, 919, 459, 739, 653, 902, 746, 832] Возьмём в качестве признака значение salary, а в качестве целевой переменной - scoring. Найдите коэффициенты линейной регрессии с помощью формул для парной регрессии, а затем с помощью метода наименьших квадратов. Постройте scatter plot по данным и отметьте на нём прямую линейной регрессии, полученную в п. 1. Посчитайте коэффициент детерминации, среднюю ошибку аппроксимации. Оцените построенное уравнение регрессии с помощью F-критерия Фишера. Постройте для коэффициентов регрессии доверительные интервалы с помощью t-статистики Стьюдента.

In [2]:

```
salary = [35, 45, 190, 200, 40, 70, 54, 150, 120, 110]
scoring = [401, 574, 874, 919, 459, 739, 653, 902, 746, 832]
```

In [3]:

```
x1 = np.array(salary)
y1 = np.array(scoring)
```

In [4]:

```
b1 = np.cov(x1, y1, ddof=1)[0, 1] / np.var(x1, ddof=1)
b1
```

Out[4]:

In [5]:

```
b0 = y1.mean() - b1 * x1.mean()
b0
```

Out[5]:

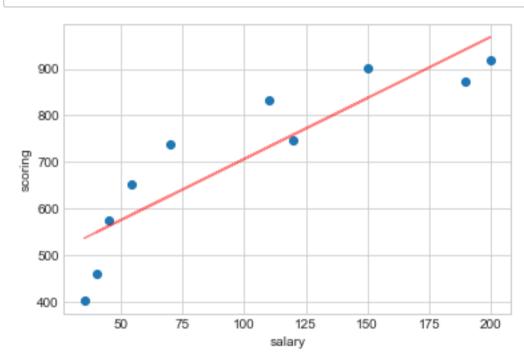
444.1773573243596

In [6]:

```
ox = x1
oy = b0 + b1 * ox

plt.scatter(x1, y1)
plt.plot(ox, oy, color='red', alpha=0.5)

plt.xlabel('salary')
plt.ylabel('scoring');
```



In [14]:

```
z1 = b0 + b1 * x1
print(f'real: {y1[:5]}')
print(f'pred: {z1[:5]}')
```

real: [401 574 874 919 459]

pred: [535.89621821 562.10160703 942.07974498 968.28

51338 548.99891262]

```
R1 = 1 - (z1 - y1).var() / y1.var()
R1
Out[15]:
0.7876386635293686
In [16]:
np.corrcoef(x1, y1) ** 2
Out [16]:
              , 0.78763866],
array([[1.
       [0.78763866, 1.
                               11)
In [17]:
def mean_approximation_error(y_real: np.ndarray, y_pred: np.ndarr
    """Средняя ошибка аппроксимации.
    return np.abs((y_real - y_pred) / y_real).mean()
In [21]:
mean_approximation_error(y1, z1)
Out [21]:
0.11469251843561709
In [22]:
k1 = 1
k2 = 8
F1 = (R1 / k1) / ((1 - R1) / k2)
F1
Out [22]:
29.67164085966451
```

In [15]:

```
alpha = 0.05
F_crit = stats.f.ppf(1 - alpha, k1, k2)
F_crit
Out [24]:
5.317655071578714
In [25]:
def standard error slope(
        x: np.ndarray,
        y: np.ndarray,
        z: np.ndarray,
) -> float:
    """Стандартная ошибка коэффициента наклона.
    n = x.shape[0]
    upper = ((y - z) ** 2) sum() / (n - 2)
    lower = ((x - x.mean()) ** 2).sum()
    return np.sqrt(upper / lower)
In [26]:
s_slope = standard_error_slope(x1, y1, z1)
s slope
Out [26]:
0.48108279568516005
In [27]:
alpha = 0.05
t = stats.t.ppf(1 - alpha / 2, df=8)
Out [27]:
2.3060041350333704
```

In [24]:

```
In [28]:
(b1 - t * s slope, b1 + t * s slope)
Out [28]:
(1.5111599662593718, 3.729917798546158)
In [29]:
def standard error intercept(
        x: np.ndarray,
        y: np.ndarray,
        z: np.ndarray,
) -> float:
    """Стандартная ошибка коэффициента сдвига.
    return standard_error_slope(x, y, z) * np.sqrt((x ** 2).mean(
In [30]:
s_intercept = standard_error_intercept(x1, y1, z1)
s_intercept
Out [30]:
56.46649755068153
In [31]:
(b0 - t * s intercept, b0 + t * s intercept)
Out [31]:
(313.9653804816363, 574.3893341670829)
Задача 2
```

Допустим, первые 5 клиентов из предыдущего задания проживают в Москве, а

остальные - в Санкт-Петербурге. Влияет ли этот фактор на значение их

кредитного скоринга?

```
In [37]:
sal1 = salary[0:5]
```

```
sco1 = scoring[0:5]
x2 = np.array(sal1)
y2 = np.array(sco1)
```

In [38]:

```
b21 = np.cov(x2, y2, ddof=1)[0, 1] / np.var(x2, ddof=1)
b21
```

Out [38]:

2,72834427929485

In [39]:

```
b20 = y2.mean() - b21 * x2.mean()
b20
```

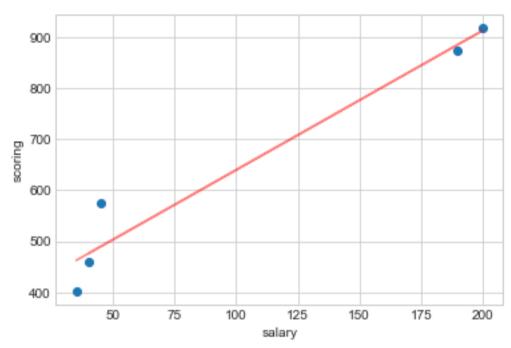
Out [39]:

In [40]:

```
ox = x2
oy = b20 + b21 * ox

plt.scatter(x2, y2)
plt.plot(ox, oy, color='red', alpha=0.5)

plt.xlabel('salary')
plt.ylabel('scoring');
```



In [44]:

```
sal2 = salary[5:]
sco2 = scoring[5:]
x3 = np.array(sal1)
y3 = np.array(sco1)
```

In [45]:

```
b31 = np.cov(x3, y3, ddof=1)[0, 1] / np.var(x3, ddof=1)
b31
```

Out [45]:

```
In [46]:
```

```
b30 = y3.mean() - b31 * x3.mean()
b30
```

Out [46]:

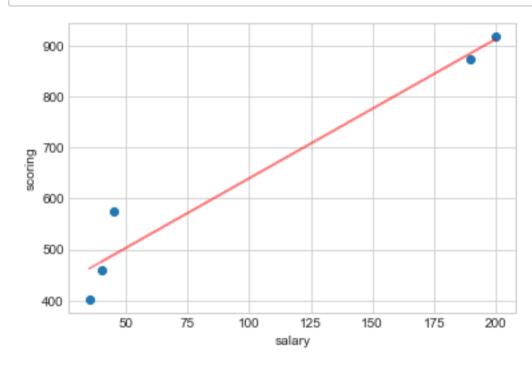
367.1088835119253

In [73]:

```
ox = x3
oy = b30 + b31 * ox

plt.scatter(x3, y3)
plt.plot(ox, oy, color='red', alpha=0.5)

plt.xlabel('salary')
plt.ylabel('scoring');
```



In [74]:

OX

Out [74]:

array([35, 45, 190, 200, 40])

ответ: не повлияет

Задача 3

In [49]:

In [57]:

```
np.mean(X["x1"])
```

Out [57]:

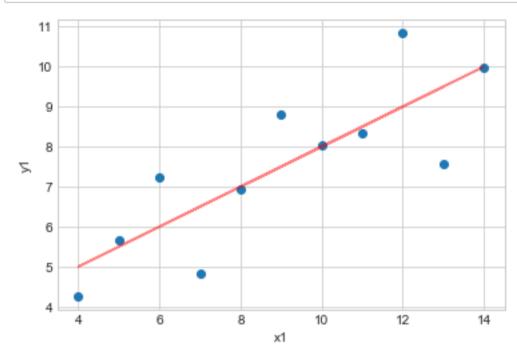
```
In [58]:
cov1 = np.cov(X["x1"],X["y1"])
cov1
Out [58]:
       , 5.501
[ 5.501 , 4.1272
array([[11.
                    . 4.12726909]])
In [62]:
X1 = np.array(X["x1"])
Y1 = np.array(X["y1"])
In [63]:
B1 = np.cov(X1, Y1, ddof=1)[0, 1] / np.var(X1, ddof=1)
B1
Out [63]:
0.5000909090909093
In [64]:
B0 = Y1.mean() - B1 * X1.mean()
B0
Out [64]:
3.0000909090909094
```

```
In [76]:
```

```
ox = X1
oy = B0 + B1 * ox

plt.scatter(X1, Y1)
plt.plot(ox, oy, color='red', alpha=0.5)

plt.xlabel('x1')
plt.ylabel('y1');
```



In [77]:

```
cov2 = np.cov(X["x2"],X["y2"])
cov2
```

Out [77]:

```
array([[11. , 5.5 ], [ 5.5 , 4.12762909]])
```

In [78]:

```
X2 = np.array(X["x2"])
Y2 = np.array(X["y2"])
```

```
In [79]:
```

```
B2 = np.cov(X2, Y2, ddof=1)[0, 1] / np.var(X2, ddof=1)
B2
```

Out [79]:

0.50000000000000001

In [80]:

```
B02 = Y2.mean() - B2 * X2.mean()
B02
```

Out [80]:

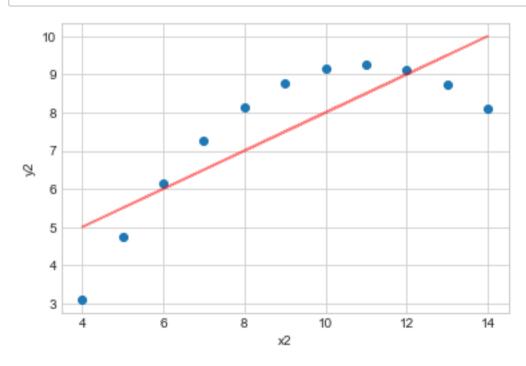
3.000909090909089

In [81]:

```
0X2 = X2
0Y2 = B02 + B2 * 0X2

plt.scatter(X2, Y2)
plt.plot(0X2, 0Y2, color='red', alpha=0.5)

plt.xlabel('x2')
plt.ylabel('y2');
```



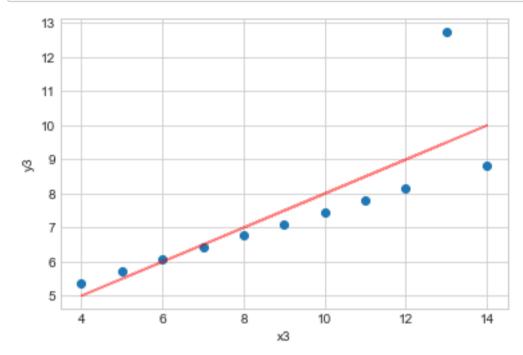
```
In [60]:
cov3 = np.cov(X["x3"],X["y3"])
cov3
Out [60]:
       [11. , 5.497],
[5.497 , 4.12262]])
array([[11.
In [82]:
X3 = np.array(X["x3"])
Y3 = np.array(X["y3"])
In [83]:
B3 = np.cov(X3, Y3, ddof=1)[0, 1] / np.var(X3, ddof=1)
B3
Out[83]:
0.499727272727285
In [84]:
B03 = Y3.mean() - B3 * X3.mean()
B03
Out [84]:
3.002454545454544
```

```
In [85]:
```

```
0X3 = X3
0Y3 = B03 + B3 * 0X3

plt.scatter(X3, Y3)
plt.plot(0X3, 0Y3, color='red', alpha=0.5)

plt.xlabel('x3')
plt.ylabel('y3');
```



In [61]:

```
cov4 = np.cov(X["x4"],X["y4"])
cov4
```

Out [61]:

```
array([[11. , 5.499 ], [ 5.499 , 4.12324909]])
```

In [86]:

```
X4 = np.array(X["x4"])
Y4 = np.array(X["y4"])
```

```
In [87]:
B4 = np.cov(X4, Y4, ddof=1)[0, 1] / np.var(X4, ddof=1)
B4

Out[87]:
0.499909090909086
```

```
In [88]:
```

```
B04 = Y4.mean() - B4 * X4.mean()
B04
```

Out[88]:

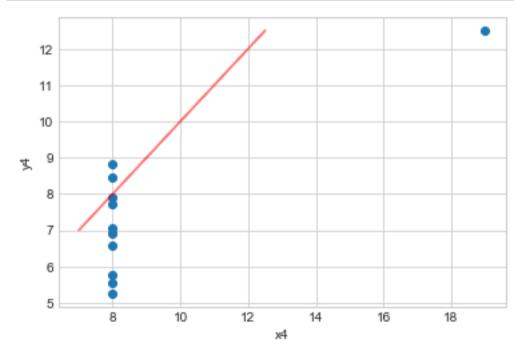
3.0017272727272735

In [89]:

```
0X4 = X4
0X4 = B04 + B4 * 0X4

plt.scatter(X4, Y4)
plt.plot(0X4, 0X4, color='red', alpha=0.5)

plt.xlabel('x4')
plt.ylabel('y4');
```



In []: