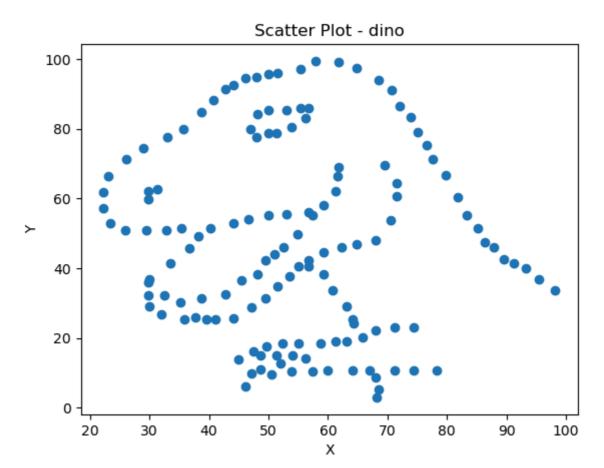
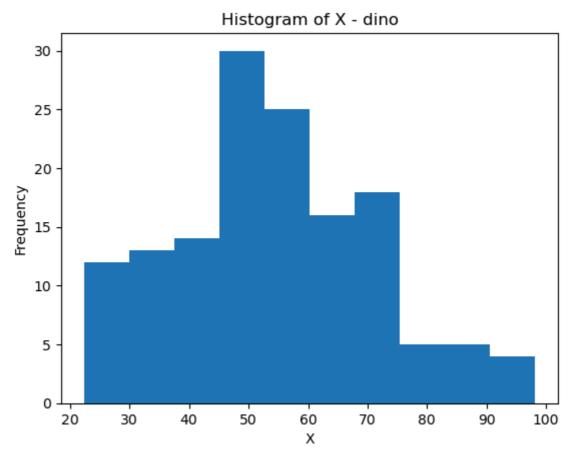
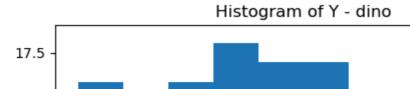
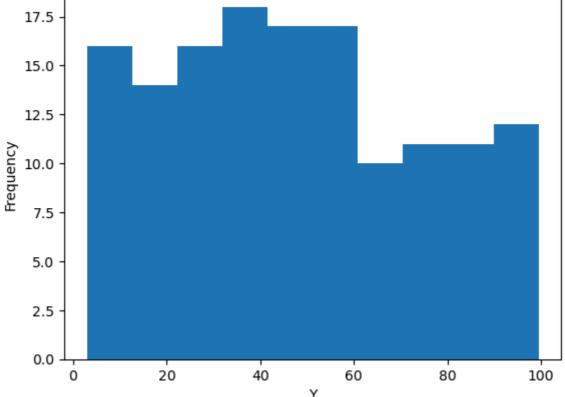
```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        import pandas as pd
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        import numpy as np
        from sklearn.preprocessing import PolynomialFeatures
        from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
        import pandas as pd
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        import numpy as np
        from sklearn.preprocessing import PolynomialFeatures
        from sklearn.linear model import LinearRegression
        # Cargar el archivo CSV en un DataFrame de pandas
        df = pd.read_csv('datasauRUS.csv')
        # Mostrar las primeras filas del DataFrame para verificar la carga de datos
        print(df.head())
        # Obtener las categorías únicas de la columna 'dataset'
        categorias = df['dataset'].unique()
        # Crear gráficos para cada categoría en la columna 'dataset'
        for categoria in categorias:
            # Filtrar los datos por la categoría actual
            df_categoria = df[df['dataset'] == categoria]
            # Crear un gráfico de dispersión para las columnas 'x' y 'y' con nombre "Sca
            plt.scatter(df_categoria['x'], df_categoria['y'])
            plt.xlabel('X')
            plt.ylabel('Y')
            plt.title(f'Scatter Plot - {categoria}')
            plt.show()
            # Crear un histograma para la columna 'x' con nombre "Histogram of X - {cate
            plt.hist(df categoria['x'])
            plt.xlabel('X')
            plt.ylabel('Frequency')
            plt.title(f'Histogram of X - {categoria}')
            plt.show()
            # Crear un histograma para la columna 'y' con nombre "Histogram of Y - {cate
            plt.hist(df categoria['y'])
            plt.xlabel('Y')
            plt.ylabel('Frequency')
            plt.title(f'Histogram of Y - {categoria}')
            plt.show()
         dataset
                      Χ
            dino 55.3846 97.1795
       1
            dino 51.5385 96.0256
       2
            dino 46.1538 94.4872
       3
            dino 42.8205 91.4103
```

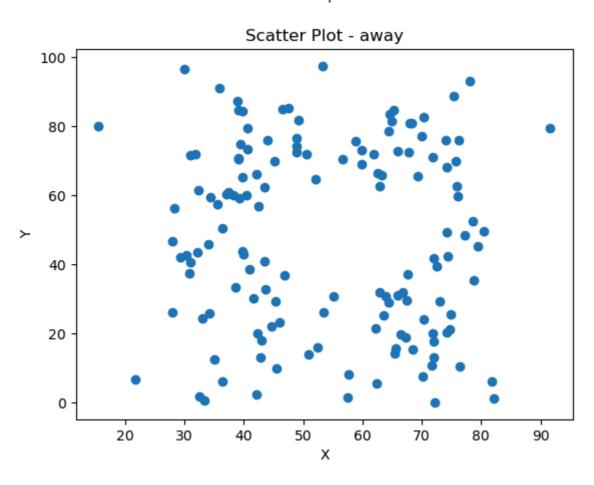
dino 40.7692 88.3333

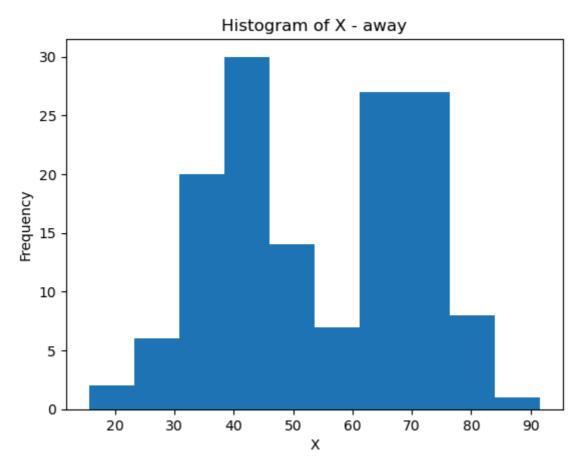


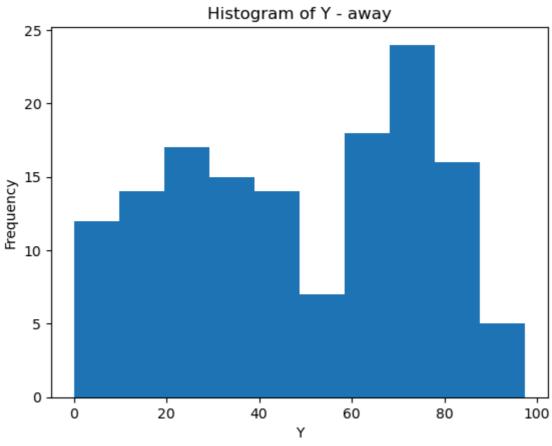


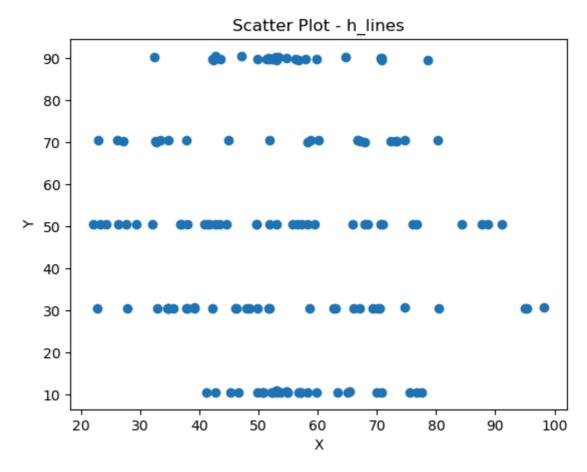


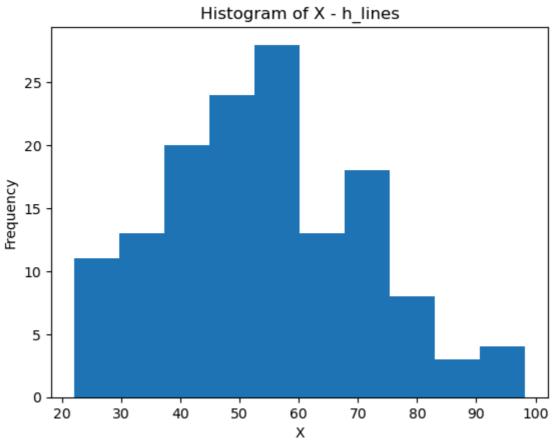


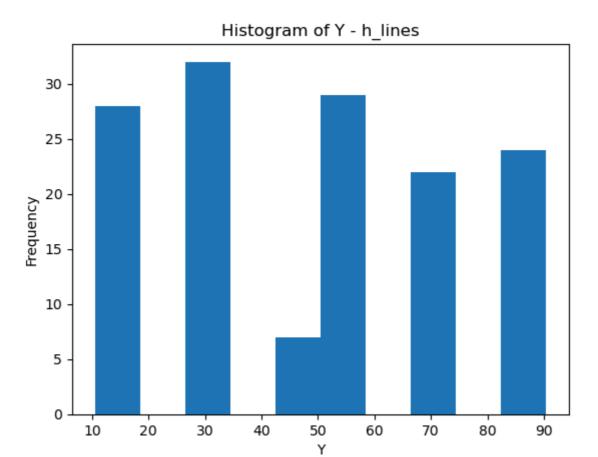


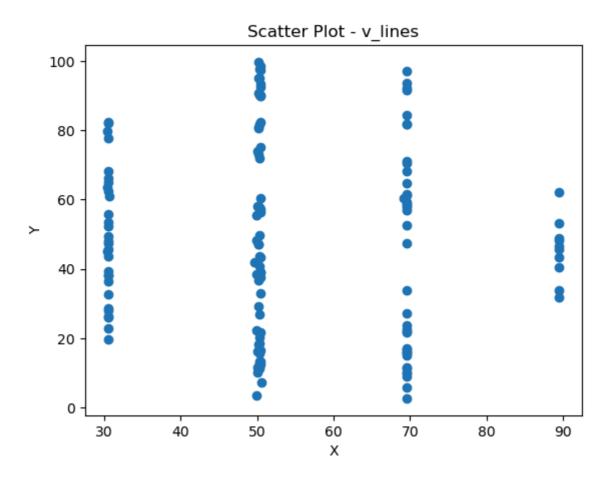


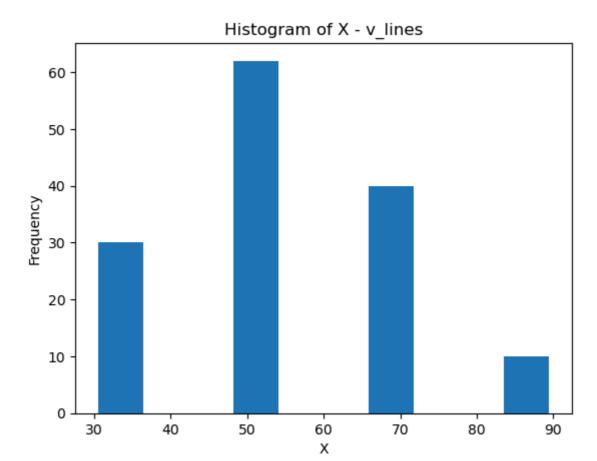


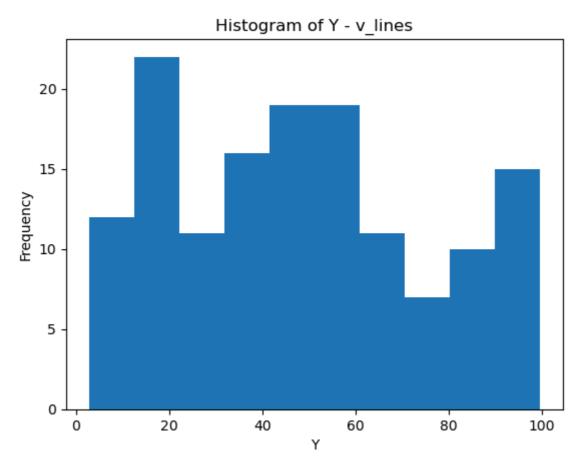


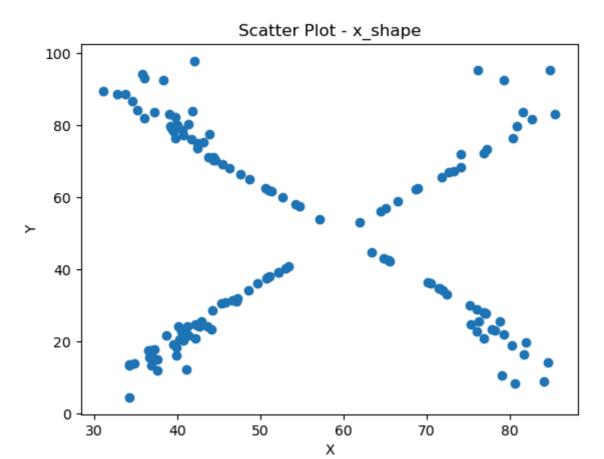


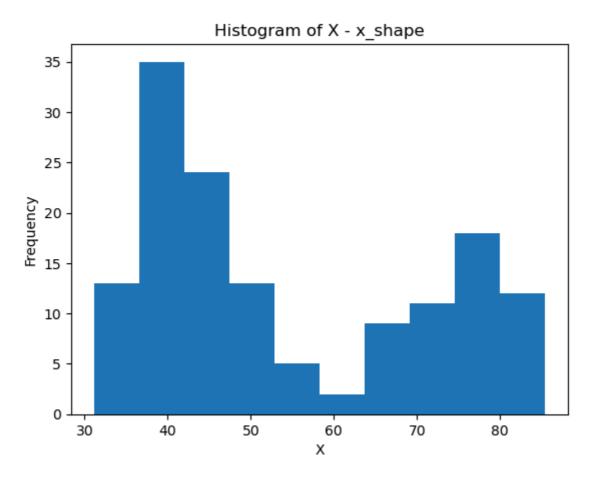


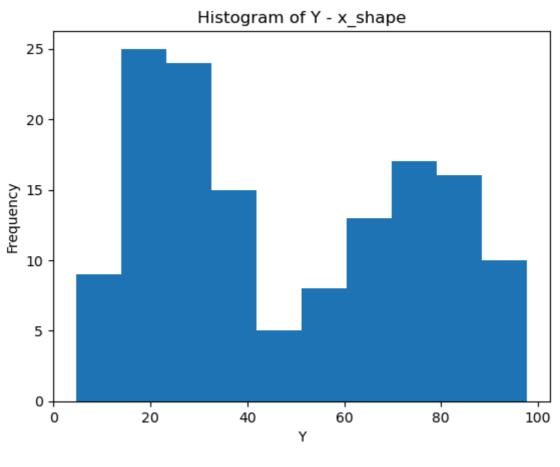


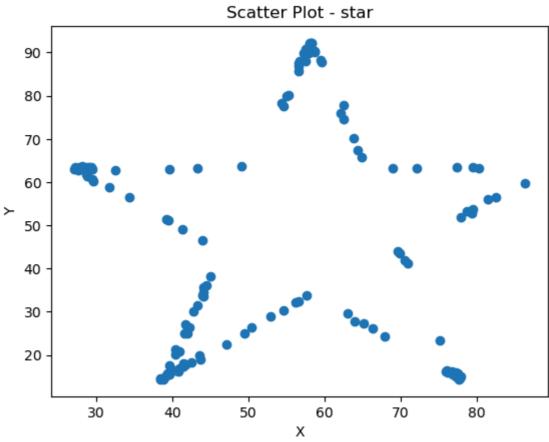


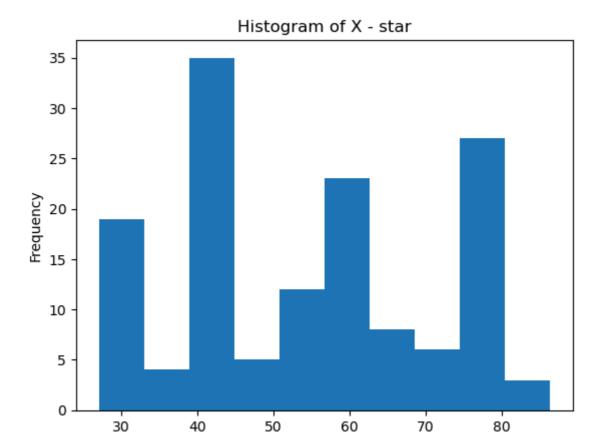


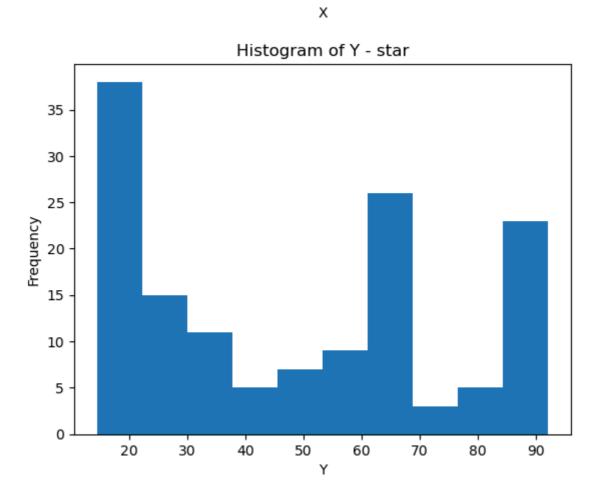


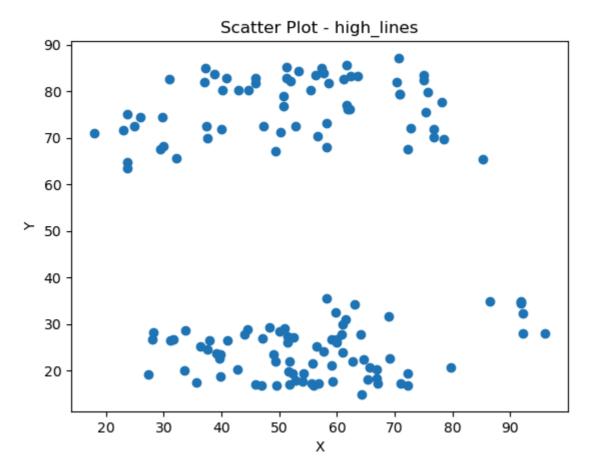


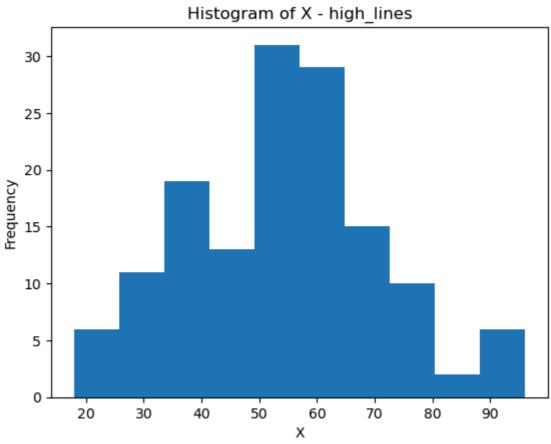


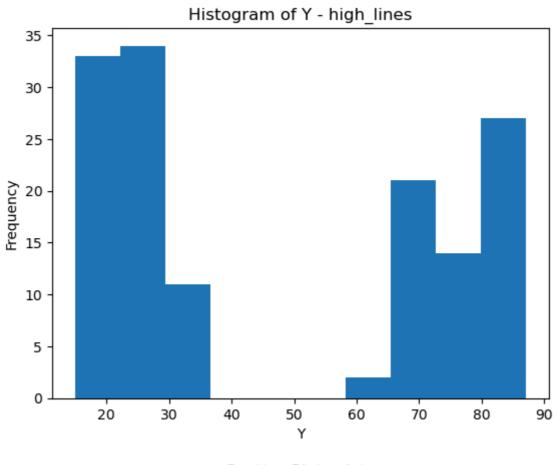


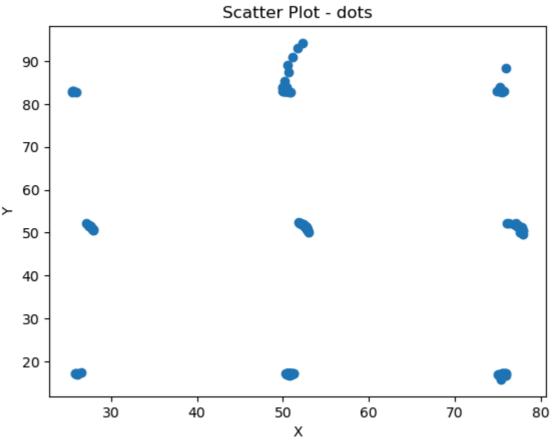


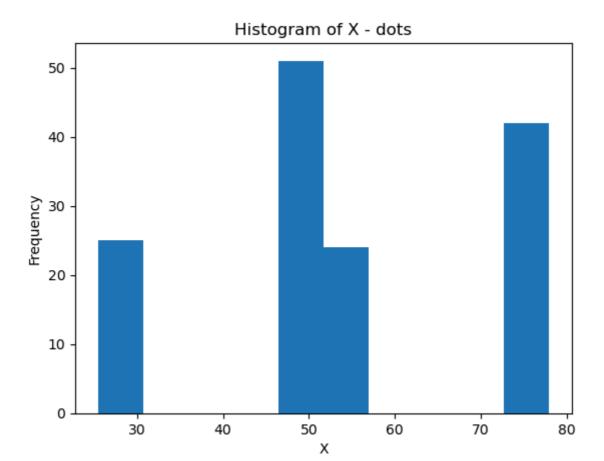


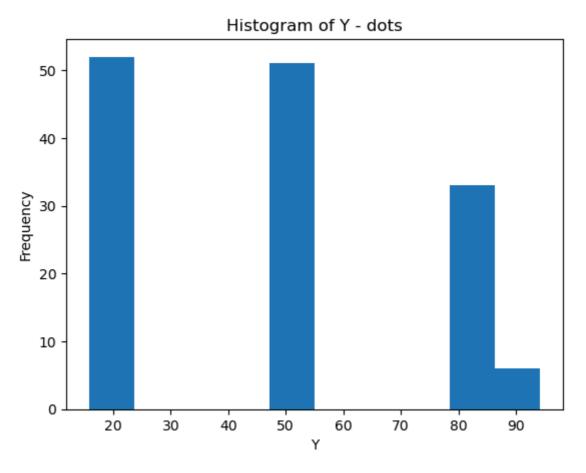




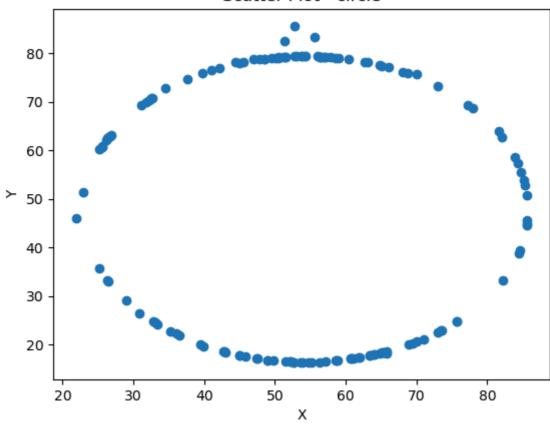


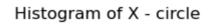


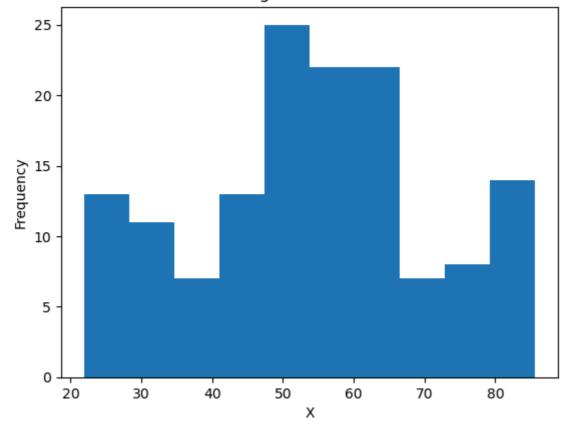


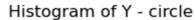


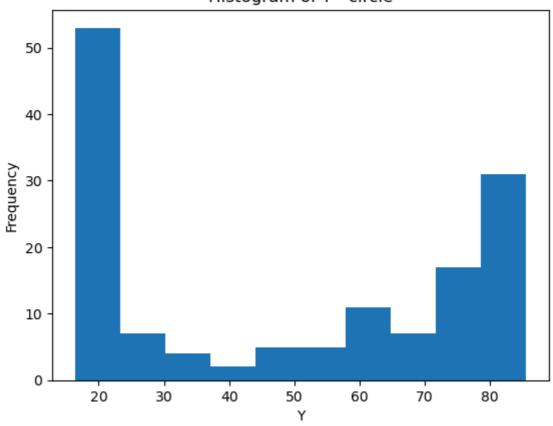




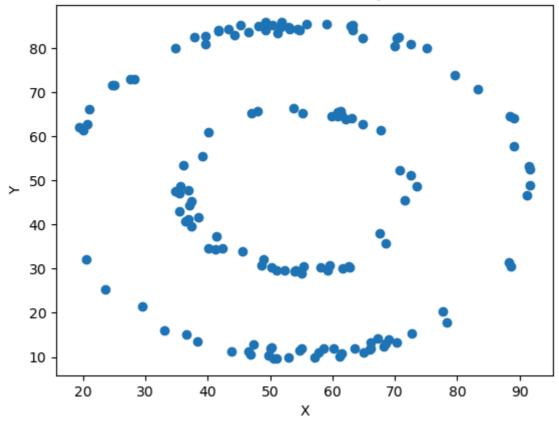


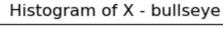


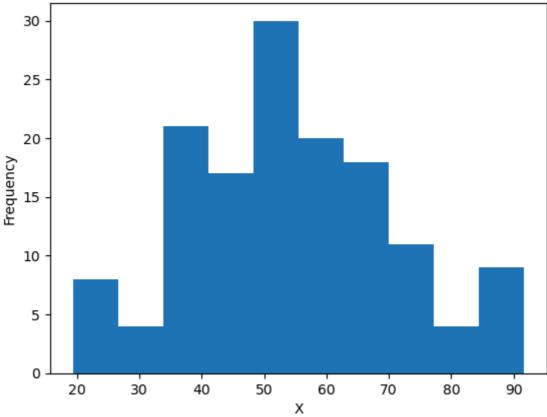




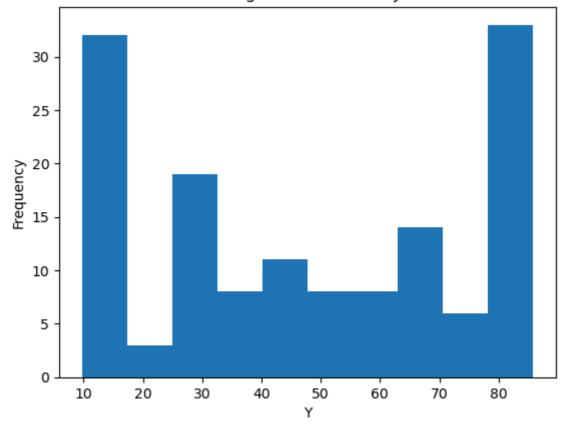


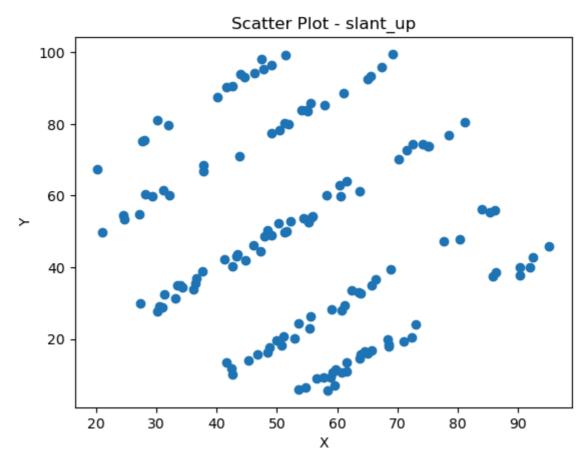


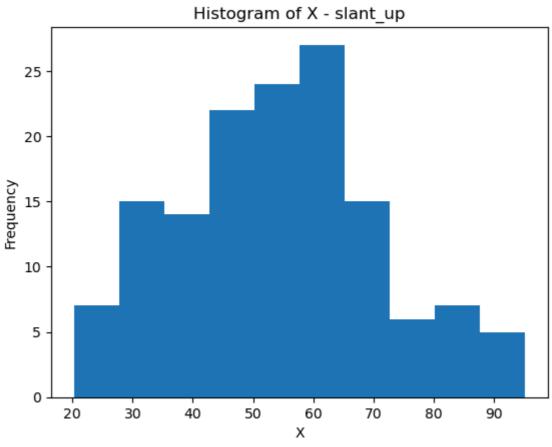


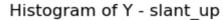


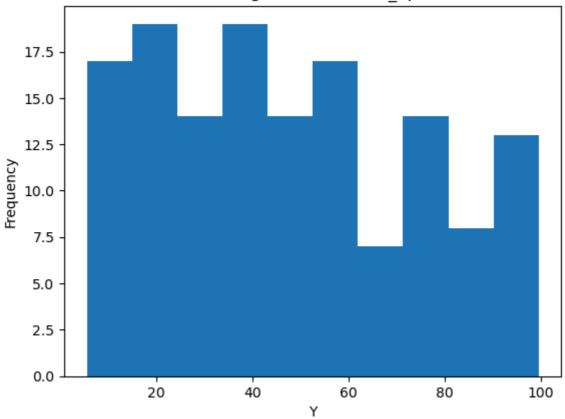
Histogram of Y - bullseye

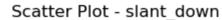


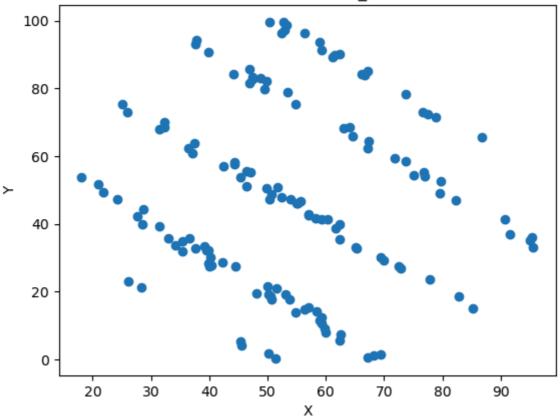


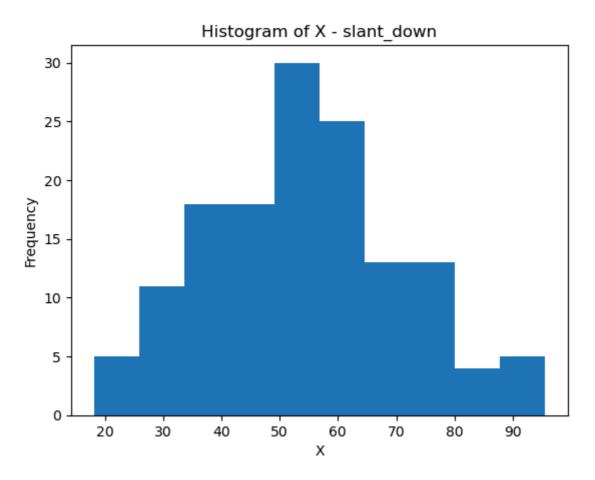


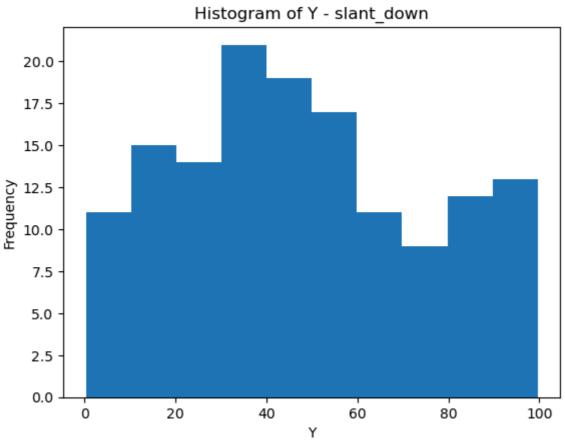


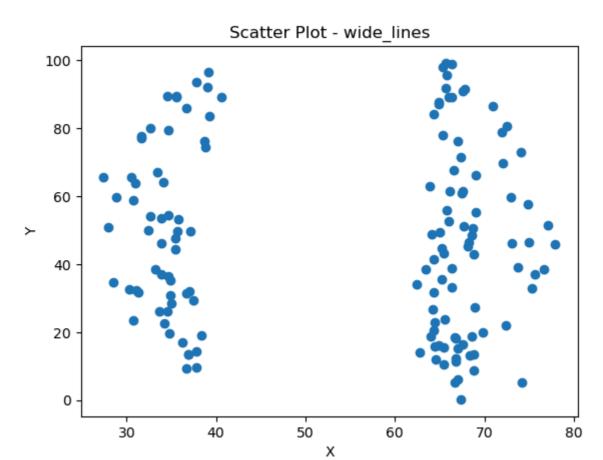


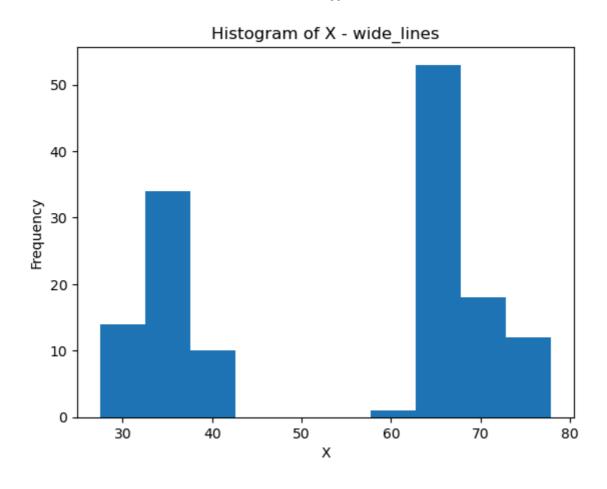




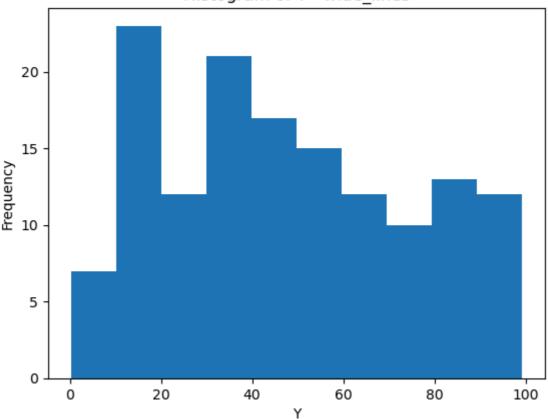








Histogram of Y - wide lines

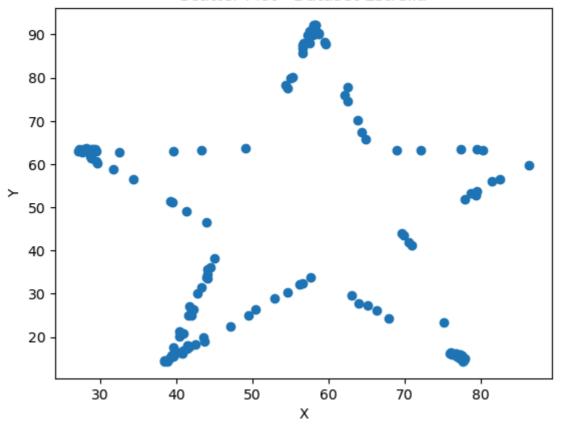


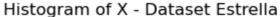
```
In [2]:
        import pandas as pd
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        # Cargar el archivo CSV en un DataFrame de pandas
        df = pd.read_csv('datasauRUS.csv')
        # Mostrar las primeras filas del DataFrame para verificar la carga de datos
        print(df.head())
        # Filtrar el DataFrame para obtener solo las filas correspondientes al dataset "
        df_estrella = df[df['dataset'] == 'star']
        # Mostrar las primeras filas del DataFrame filtrado para verificar
        print(df_estrella.head())
        # Crear un gráfico de dispersión para las columnas 'x' y 'y' del dataset "estrel
        plt.scatter(df_estrella['x'], df_estrella['y'])
        plt.xlabel('X')
        plt.ylabel('Y')
        plt.title('Scatter Plot - Dataset Estrella')
        plt.show()
        # Crear un histograma para la columna 'x' del dataset "estrella"
        plt.hist(df_estrella['x'])
        plt.xlabel('X')
        plt.ylabel('Frequency')
        plt.title('Histogram of X - Dataset Estrella')
        plt.show()
        # Crear un histograma para la columna 'y' del dataset "estrella"
        plt.hist(df_estrella['y'])
        plt.xlabel('Y')
```

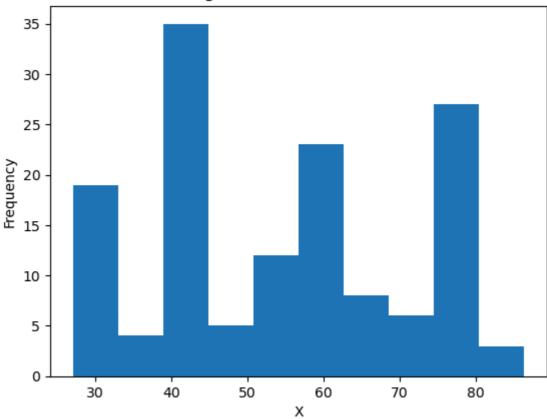
```
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.title('Histogram of Y - Dataset Estrella')
plt.show()
```

```
dataset
                Х
                         У
0
     dino 55.3846 97.1795
1
     dino 51.5385 96.0256
2
     dino 46.1538 94.4872
3
     dino 42.8205
                   91.4103
     dino 40.7692 88.3333
    dataset
                    Х
            58.213608
710
      star
                       91.881892
711
      star
            58.196054
                       92.214989
712
                       90.310532
            58.718231
       star
713
      star
            57.278373
                       89.907607
714
            58.082020 92.008145
       star
```

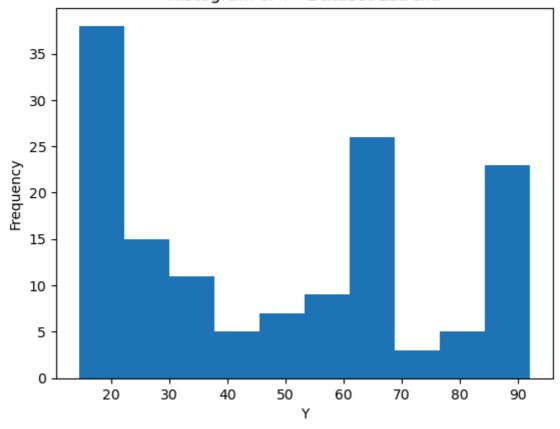
Scatter Plot - Dataset Estrella







Histogram of Y - Dataset Estrella



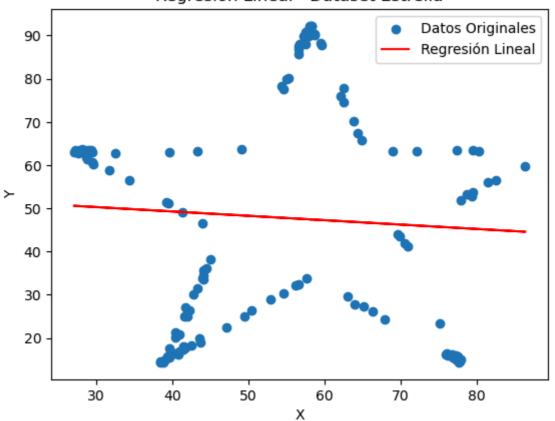
```
In [3]: print("Modelo de regresion LINEAL")
# Crear un modelo de regresión lineal
model_lineal = LinearRegression()
model_lineal.fit(df_estrella[['x']], df_estrella['y'])
```

```
# Predecir valores utilizando el modelo de regresión lineal
y_pred_lineal = model_lineal.predict(df_estrella[['x']])

# Graficar los datos originales y la línea de regresión lineal
plt.scatter(df_estrella['x'], df_estrella['y'], label='Datos Originales')
plt.plot(df_estrella['x'], y_pred_lineal, color='red', label='Regresión Lineal')
plt.xlabel('X')
plt.ylabel('Y')
plt.title('Regresión Lineal - Dataset Estrella')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

Modelo de regresion LINEAL

Regresión Lineal - Dataset Estrella



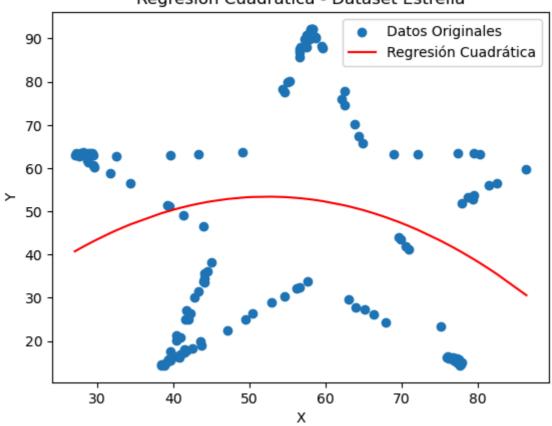
```
In [4]:
        print("Modelo de regresion CUADRATICA")
        # Cargar el archivo CSV en un DataFrame de pandas
        df = pd.read_csv('datasauRUS.csv')
        # Filtrar el DataFrame para obtener solo las filas correspondientes al dataset "
        df_estrella = df[df['dataset'] == 'star']
        # Crear un modelo de regresión cuadrática
        poly_features = PolynomialFeatures(degree=2)
        X_poly = poly_features.fit_transform(df_estrella[['x']])
        model cuadratico = LinearRegression()
        model_cuadratico.fit(X_poly, df_estrella['y'])
        # Predecir valores utilizando el modelo de regresión cuadrática
        y_pred_cuadratico = model_cuadratico.predict(X_poly)
        # Ordenar los valores para graficar la curva de regresión cuadrática
        sort_axis = np.argsort(df_estrella['x'])
        x_sorted = df_estrella['x'].values[sort_axis]
```

```
y_pred_sorted = y_pred_cuadratico[sort_axis]

# Graficar Los datos originales y La curva de regresión cuadrática
plt.scatter(df_estrella['x'], df_estrella['y'], label='Datos Originales')
plt.plot(x_sorted, y_pred_sorted, color='red', label='Regresión Cuadrática')
plt.xlabel('X')
plt.ylabel('Y')
plt.title('Regresión Cuadrática - Dataset Estrella')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

Modelo de regresion CUADRATICA

Regresión Cuadrática - Dataset Estrella



```
In [5]: print("Modelo de regresion POLINOMIAL")
        # Crear un modelo de regresión polinomial
        poly features = PolynomialFeatures(degree=3) # Puedes ajustar el grado del poli
        X_poly = poly_features.fit_transform(df_estrella[['x']])d
        model polinomial = LinearRegression()
        model_polinomial.fit(X_poly, df_estrella['y'])
        # Predecir valores utilizando el modelo de regresión polinomial
        y_pred_polinomial = model_polinomial.predict(X_poly)
        # Ordenar los valores para graficar la curva de regresión polinomial
        sort axis = np.argsort(df estrella['x'])
        x_sorted = df_estrella['x'].values[sort_axis]
        y_pred_sorted = y_pred_polinomial[sort_axis]
        # Graficar los datos originales y la curva de regresión polinomial
        plt.scatter(df_estrella['x'], df_estrella['y'], label='Datos Originales')
        plt.plot(x_sorted, y_pred_sorted, color='red', label='Regresión Polinomial')
        plt.xlabel('X')
        plt.ylabel('Y')
```

```
plt.title('Regresión Polinomial - Dataset Estrella')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

Modelo de regresion POLINOMIAL

Regresión Polinomial - Dataset Estrella

