

# Tarea3\_REGRESSION

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## 1 Tarea 3. Regresión.

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```
In [22]: import pandas as pd
         from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         import sklearn
```

```
         from math import ceil
         from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
         import numpy as np
         from sklearn import preprocessing, linear_model
```

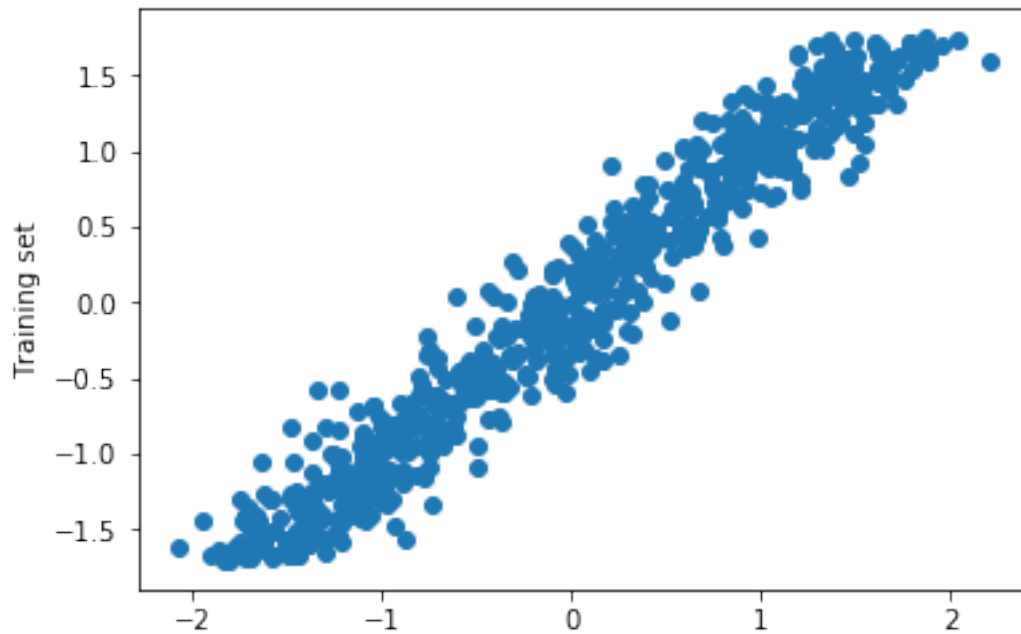
```
In [23]: d = pd.read_csv("/home/luxorville/Documentos/Oto2017/Machine_Learning/regLin.csv")
```

```
In [24]: X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(pd.DataFrame(d['X']), pd.DataFrame(d['y']),
```

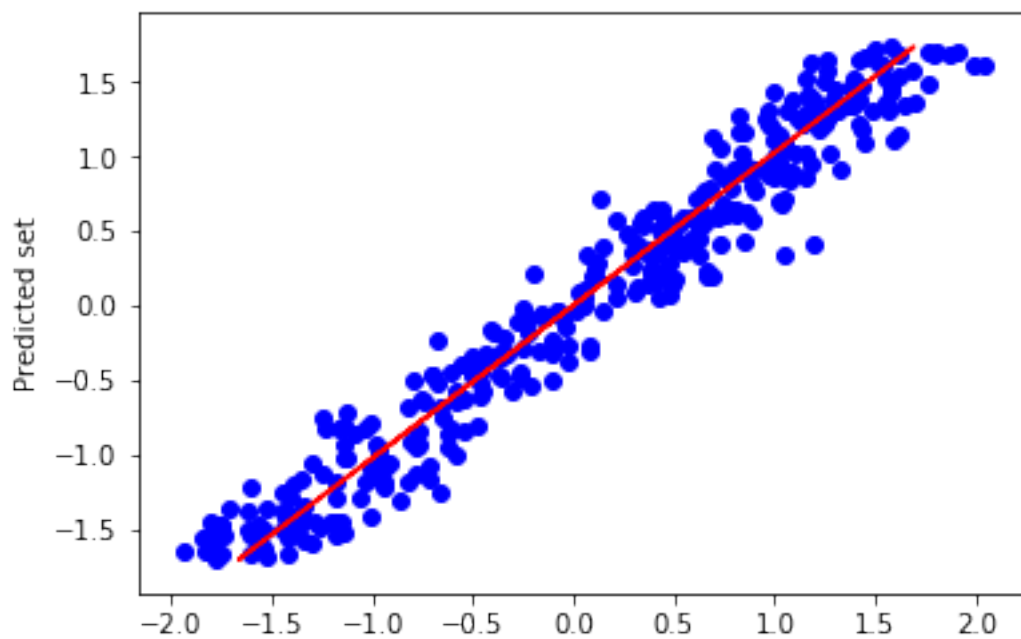
```
                    normalizer = preprocessing.StandardScaler()
                    normalizer.fit(X_train)
                    X_train = pd.DataFrame(normalizer.transform(X_train))
                    X_test = pd.DataFrame(normalizer.transform(X_test))
```

```
                    normalizer.fit(y_train)
                    y_train = pd.DataFrame(normalizer.transform(y_train))
                    y_test = pd.DataFrame(normalizer.transform(y_test))
```

```
In [25]: plt.scatter( y_train, X_train)
         plt.ylabel('Training set')
         plt.show()
```



```
In [26]: reg=linear_model.LinearRegression()  
reg.fit(X_train, y_train)  
y_predict=reg.predict(X_test)  
plt.plot( y_predict, X_test, color='red')  
plt.scatter( y_test, X_test, color='blue')  
plt.ylabel('Predicted set')  
plt.show()
```



```
In [27]: a=reg.intercept_[0]
        b=reg.coef_[0][0]
        print a
        print b
```

```
-1.0666446531e-16
0.97287024552
```

```
In [28]: def predictionreg(X, a, b):
        X2=a+b*X
        return pd.DataFrame(X2).rename(index=str, columns={"X": "y"})

        def errori(Y1, Y2):
            return np.sum((Y1.values-Y2.values)**2)
```

```
In [30]: def calcError(X, y, w, w0):
        return np.mean((w0 + w*X.values- y.values)**2)
        w0 = np.linspace(0,6,len(X_test))
        w1 = np.linspace(-2,3,len(X_test))

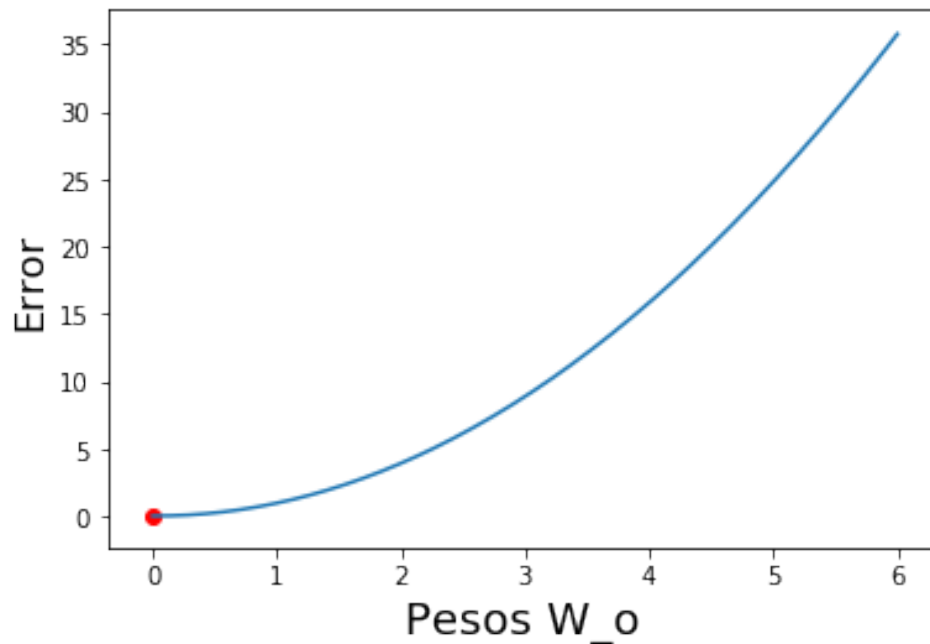
        inter, c = a, b
        errpred= calcError(X_test, y_test, c, inter)

        err0 = [calcError(X_test, y_test, c, w0[i]) for i in range(0,len(w0))]
        err1 = [calcError(X_test, y_test, w1[i], inter) for i in range(0,len(w1))]
```

```
In [31]: fig=plt.figure()
        plt.plot(w0,err0)
        fig.suptitle('Error vs pesos parametrales de la regresion', fontsize=20)
        plt.xlabel('Pesos W_o', fontsize=18)
        plt.ylabel('Error', fontsize=16)

        plt.scatter(inter, errpred, color='red')
        plt.show()
```

## Error vs pesos parametrales de la regresion



```
In [100]: epsilon=[]
          weight=[]
          miny=errori(y_test, predictionreg(X_test, 100, 100))
          minx=100

In [101]: for bt in range( int(ceil(-b)*1000), int(ceil(2*b)*1000), int(5*b)):
          br=bt/1000.0
          epsilon.append(errori(y_test, predictionreg(X_test, a, br)))
          weight.append(br)
          if errori(y_test, predictionreg(X_test, a, br))<miny:
              miny=errori(y_test, predictionreg(X_test, a, br))
              minx=br

In [102]: print "minimum is "+str(minx)
          print "real minimum is "+str(b)

minimum is 0.984
real minimum is 0.97287024552

In [104]: plt.plot(weight, epsilon)
          plt.scatter( minx, miny, color='red')

          plt.axis([0, 2.4, -100, 500])
          plt.ylabel('Errors')
          plt.show()
```

