

# lin\_reg

July 18, 2017

## 1 Python

. , , Python, .

- 
- NumPy SciPy
- Matplotlib
- Pandas
- [Pandas Cheat Sheet](#)
- Seaborn

### 1.1 1. c Pandas

[SOCR](#) 25 .

[1]. Seaborn - `conda install seaborn`. (Seaborn Anaconda, ).

```
In [2]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
```

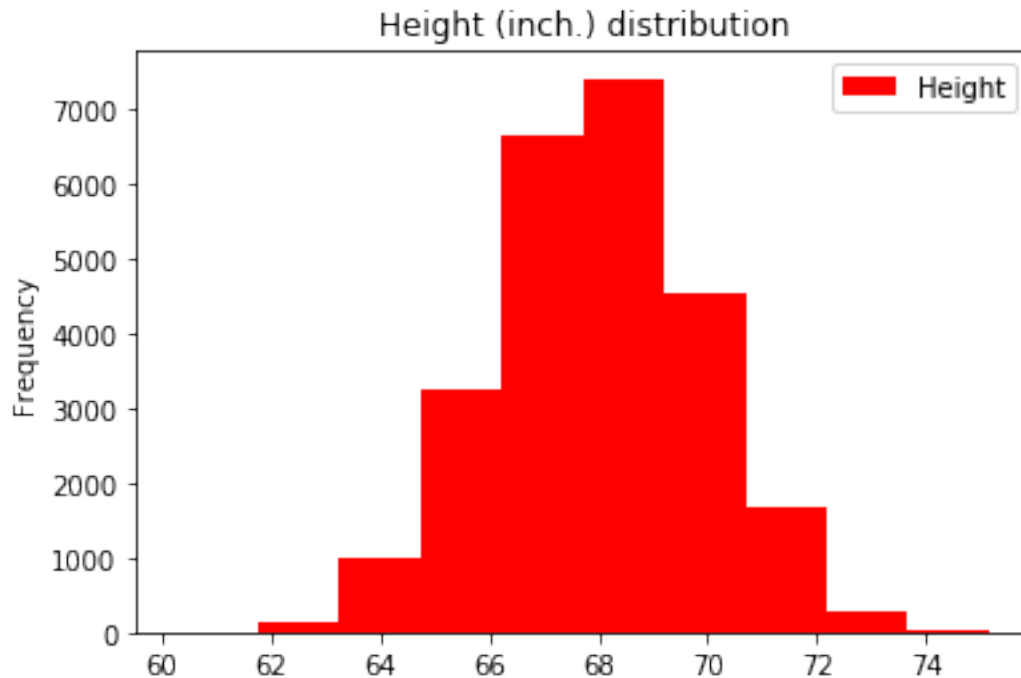
(*weights\_heights.csv*, ) Pandas DataFrame:

```
In [3]: data = pd.read_csv('weights_heights.csv', index_col='Index')
```

```
, - . (, 10 , 9 ). , , (, ..).
- - ( , , -). - , - "" . plot Pandas DataFrame kind='hist'.
. data. plot DataFrame data c y='Height' ( , )
```

```
In [4]: data.plot(y='Height', kind='hist',
color='red', title='Height (inch.) distribution')
```

```
Out[4]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f50a0f3d450>
```



:

- `y='Height'` - ,
- `kind='hist'` - ,
- `color='red'` -

[2]. 5 `head` Pandas DataFrame. `plot` Pandas DataFrame. , .

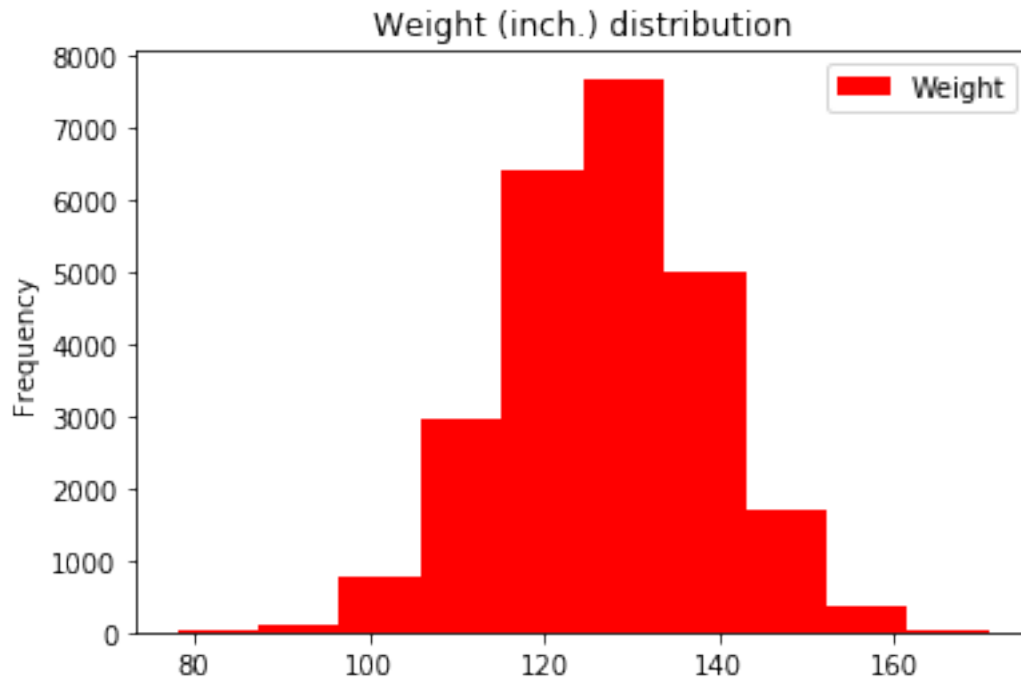
In [5]: `data.head()`

```
Out[5]:
```

	Height	Weight
Index		
1	65.78331	112.9925
2	71.51521	136.4873
3	69.39874	153.0269
4	68.21660	142.3354
5	67.78781	144.2971

```
In [6]: data.plot(y='Weight', kind='hist',
                  color='red', title='Weight (inch.) distribution')
```

```
Out[6]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f509e937050>
```



- .  $m \times m$  ( $m$  - ), , - scatter plots . *scatter\_matrix* Pandas Data Frame *pairplot* Seaborn.

, . (BMI). *apply* Pandas DataFrame *lambda*- Python.

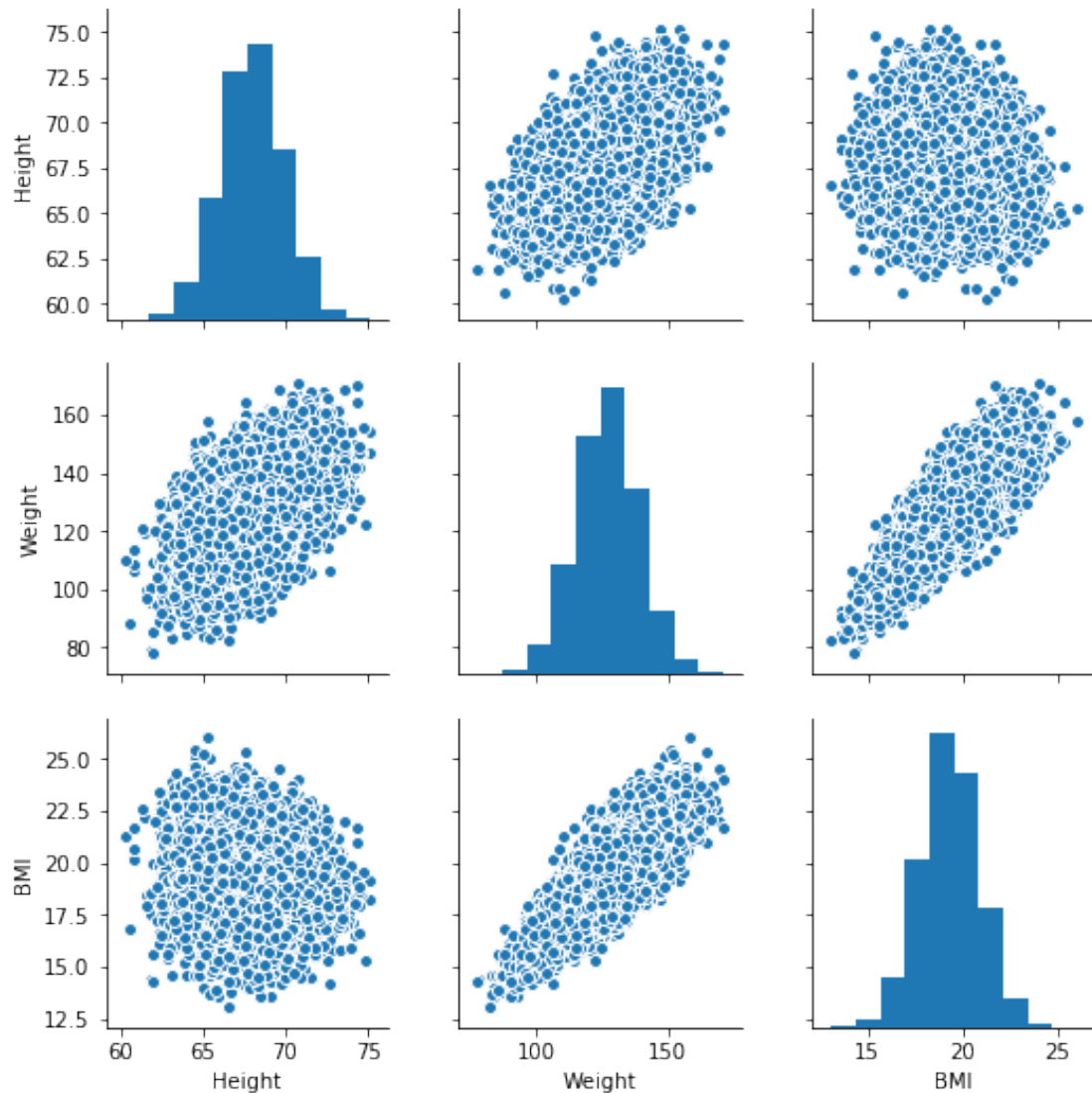
```
In [7]: def make_bmi(height_inch, weight_pound):
        METER_TO_INCH, KILO_TO_POUND = 39.37, 2.20462
        return (weight_pound / KILO_TO_POUND) / \
            (height_inch / METER_TO_INCH) ** 2
```

```
In [8]: data['BMI'] = data.apply(lambda row: make_bmi(row['Height'],
                                                    row['Weight']), axis=1)
```

[3]. , , 'Height', 'Weight' 'BMI' . *pairplot* Seaborn.

```
In [9]: sns.pairplot(data)
```

```
Out[9]: <seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x7f509eb48550>
```



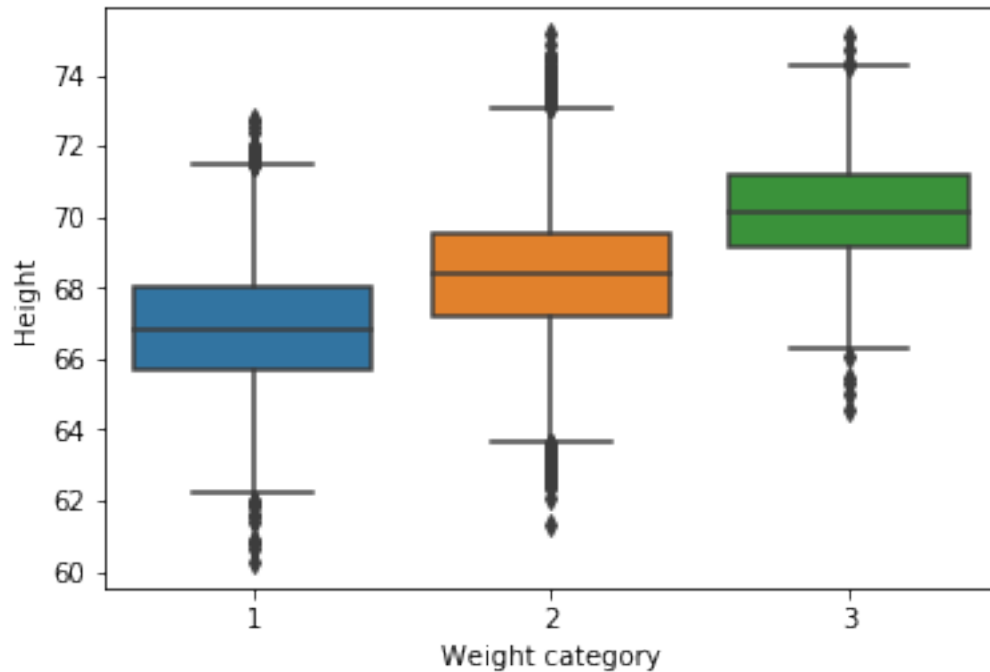
- (, ). " " - boxplots Seaborn. Box plot - ( ) . "" -, .  
 [4]. DataFrame `data` `weight_category`, 3 : 1 – 120 . (~ 54 .), 3 – 150 (~68 .), 2 – . ř ž  
 (boxplot), . `boxplot` Seaborn `apply` Pandas DataFrame. `y` ř ž, `x` – ř ž.

```
In [10]: def weight_category(weight):
    pass
    if weight < 120:
        return 1
    if weight >=150:
        return 3
    else:
        return 2

data['weight_cat'] = data['Weight'].apply(weight_category)
```

```
chart = sns.boxplot(x=data['weight_cat'], y=data['Height'])
chart.set(xlabel='Weight category', ylabel='Height')
```

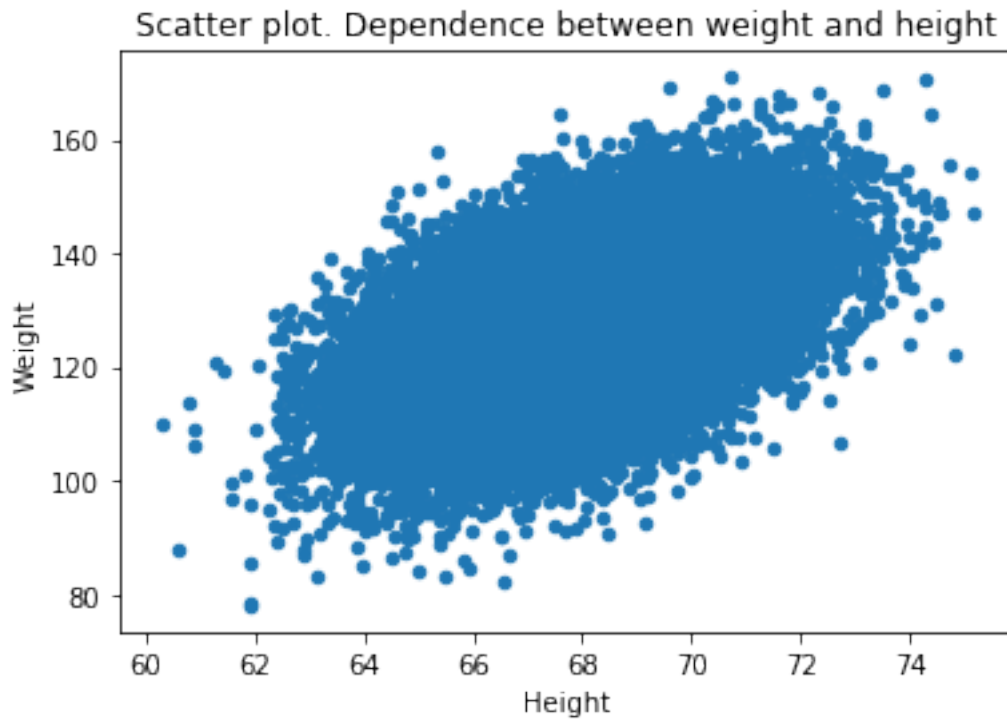
```
Out[10]: [<matplotlib.text.Text at 0x7f509e49be50>,
<matplotlib.text.Text at 0x7f509e5152d0>]
```



[5]. scatter plot , plot Pandas DataFrame *kind='scatter'*. .

```
In [11]: data.plot(x='Height', y='Weight', kind='scatter', title = 'Scatter plot. Dependence bet
```

```
Out[11]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f509e64d390>
```



## 1.2 2.

( ) .  
[6]. ,  $w_0$   $w_1$   $y$   $x$   $y = w_0 + w_1 * x$ :

$$error(w_0, w_1) = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - (w_0 + w_1 * x_i))^2$$

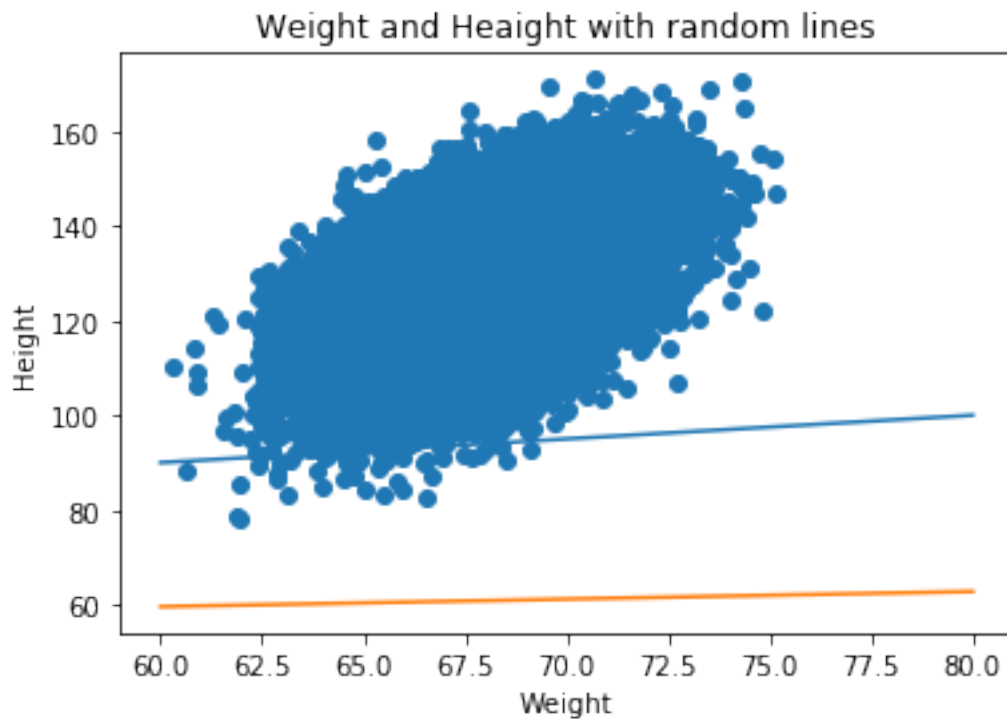
$n$  - ,  $y_i$   $x_i$  -  $i$  - .

```
In [12]: def squar_error(w):
          return sum((data['Height']-(w[0] + w[1]*data['Weight']))**2)
```

, : , , "" "" , .6. - , .  
[7]. . 5 1 ,  $(w_0, w_1) = (60, 0.05)$   $(w_0, w_1) = (50, 0.16)$ . plot matplotlib.pyplot, linspace  
NumPy. .

```
In [13]: plt.scatter(data['Height'], data['Weight'])
          X_plot = np.linspace(60,80,20)
          plt.plot(X_plot, 0.5*X_plot + 60)
          plt.plot(X_plot, 0.16*X_plot + 50)
          plt.xlabel('Weight')
          plt.ylabel('Height')
          plt.title('Weight and Height with random lines')
```

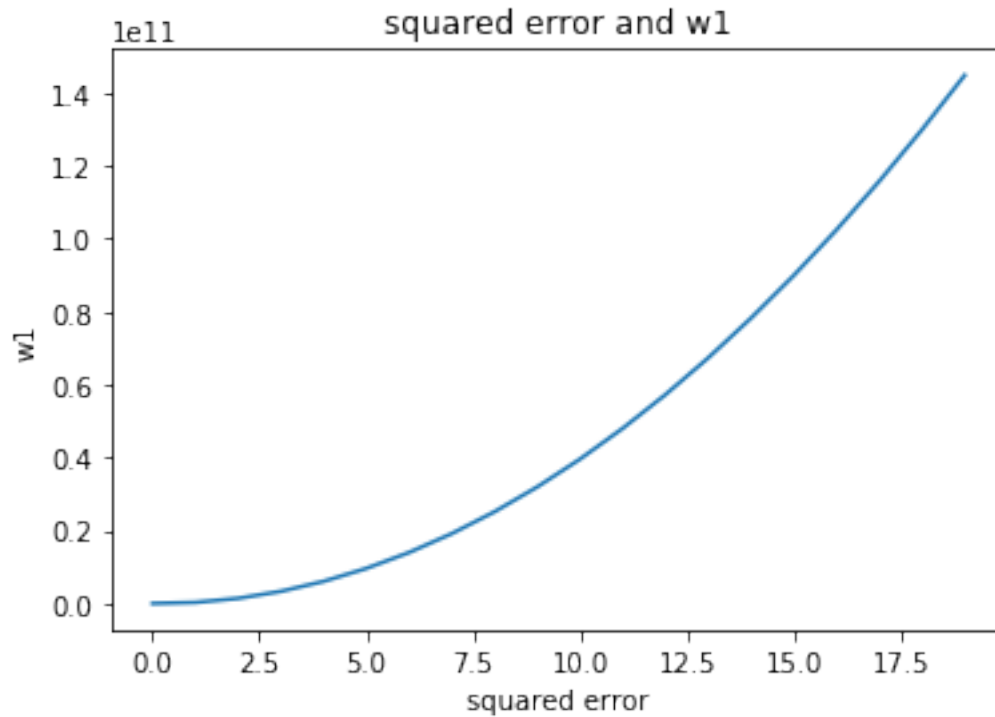
Out[13]: <matplotlib.text.Text at 0x7f509c95ed50>



- , . . , ( ), ( ).  
[8]. , . 6,  $w_1$   $w_0 = 50$  .

```
In [14]: plt_w1 = []
plt_error = []
for i in range(20):
    plt_w1.append(i)
    plt_error.append(squar_error([50,i]))
plt.plot(plt_w1,plt_error)
plt.xlabel('squared error')
plt.ylabel('w1')
plt.title('squared error and w1')
```

Out[14]: <matplotlib.text.Text at 0x7f509ca02250>



```

""" , , w0 = 50.
[9]. minimize_scalar scipy.optimize , . 6, w1 [-5,5]. . 5 1 , (w0, w1) = (50, w1_opt),
w1_opt - . 8 w1.

In [15]: from scipy.optimize import minimize_scalar

w1_opt = minimize_scalar(lambda w1: squar_error([50,w1]), bounds=(-5, 5), method='bound
w1_opt

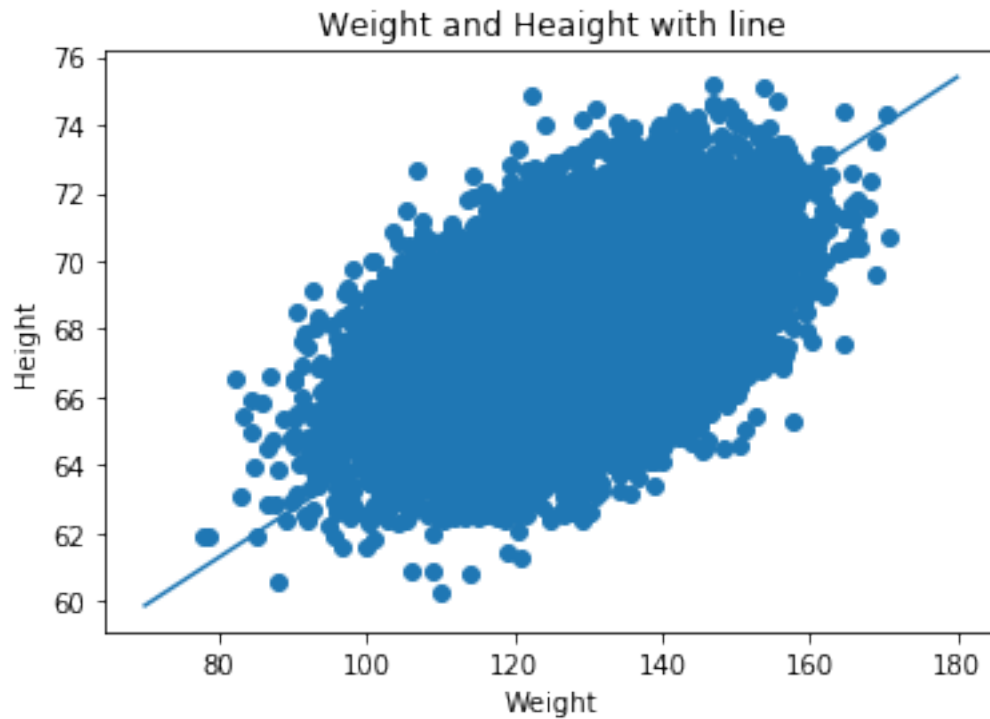
Out[15]:      fun: 79512.217286994884
      message: 'Solution found.'
      nfev: 6
      status: 0
      success: True
      x: 0.14109203728834441

In [16]: plt.scatter(data['Weight'], data['Height'])
X_plot = np.linspace(70,180,20)
plt.plot(X_plot, w1_opt.x*X_plot + 50)
plt.xlabel('Weight')
plt.ylabel('Height')
plt.title('Weight and Heaight with line')

Out[16]: <matplotlib.text.Text at 0x7f509c8ca050>

```





., 3 . 2D 3D 2,,3 ( - ) .  
 , Python 3D,  $z(x,y) = \sin(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})$   $x, y \in [-5,5]$  c 0.25.

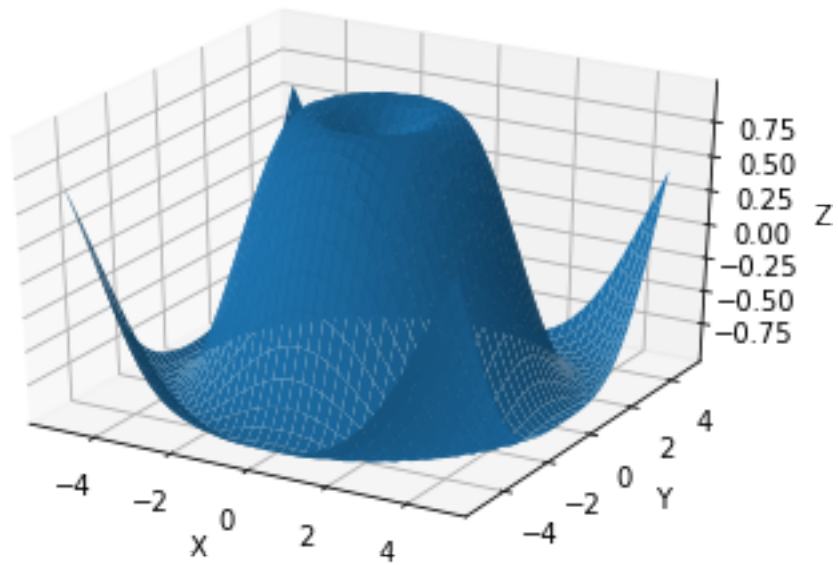
```
In [17]: from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
```

```
matplotlib.figure.Figure() matplotlib.axes._subplots.Axes3DSubplot().
```

```
In [18]: fig = plt.figure()
ax = fig.gca(projection='3d') # get current axis

# NumPy      X .
# meshgrid,
#      Z(x, y).
X = np.arange(-5, 5, 0.25)
Y = np.arange(-5, 5, 0.25)
X, Y = np.meshgrid(X, Y)
Z = np.sin(np.sqrt(X**2 + Y**2))

# , *plot_surface*
# Axes3DSubplot. .
surf = ax.plot_surface(X, Y, Z)
ax.set_xlabel('X')
ax.set_ylabel('Y')
ax.set_zlabel('Z')
plt.show()
```

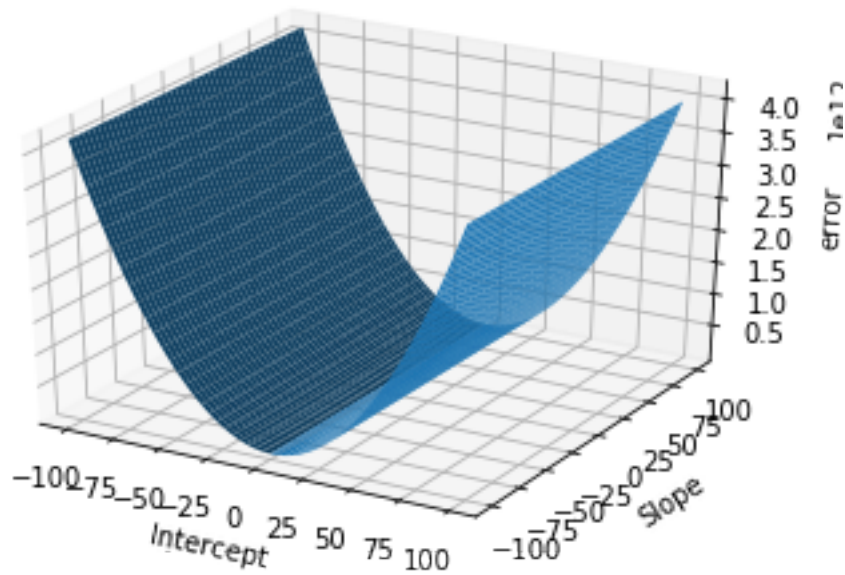


[10]. 3D- , .6  $w_0$   $w_1$ .  $x$  –  $\text{Intercept}$ ,  $y$  –  $\text{Slope}$ , a  $z$  –  $\text{Error}$ .

```
In [19]: fig = plt.figure()
         ax = fig.gca(projection='3d') # get current axis

         X = np.arange(-100, 100, 1)
         Y = np.arange(-100, 100, 1)
         Z = [suar_error([X[i],Y[i]]) for i in range(len(X))]
         X, Y = np.meshgrid(X, Y)

         surf = ax.plot_surface(X, Y, Z)
         ax.set_xlabel('Intercept')
         ax.set_ylabel('Slope')
         ax.set_zlabel('error')
         plt.show()
```



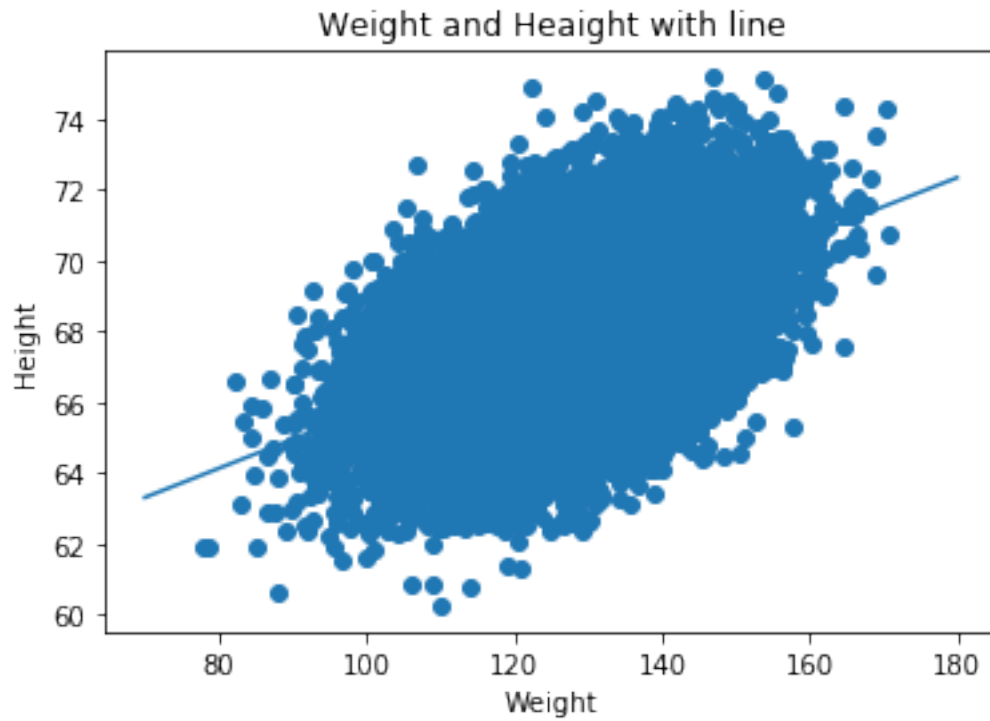
[11]. `minimize` `scipy.optimize` , . 6,  $w_0$  `[-100,100]`  $w_1$  `[-5, 5]`.  $-(w_0, w_1) = (0, 0)$ .  
`L-BFGS-B` (method `minimize`). . 5 1,  $w_0$   $w_1$ . .

```
In [20]: from scipy.optimize import minimize
w_opt = minimize(squar_error,x0=(0.,0.), bounds=((-100,100),(-5,5)), method='L-BFGS-B')
w_opt
```

```
Out[20]:      fun: 67545.287085690099
      hess_inv: <2x2 LbfgsInvHessProduct with dtype=float64>
      jac: array([ 0.01309672,  0.13824319])
      message: 'CONVERGENCE: REL_REDUCTION_OF_F_<=_FACTR*EPSMCH'
      nfev: 51
      nit: 12
      status: 0
      success: True
      x: array([ 57.57175421,  0.08200666])
```

```
In [22]: plt.scatter(data['Weight'], data['Height'])
X_plot = np.linspace(70,180,20)
plt.plot(X_plot, (w_opt.x[0] + w_opt.x[1]*X_plot))
plt.xlabel('Weight')
plt.ylabel('Height')
plt.title('Weight and Heaight with line')
```

```
Out[22]: <matplotlib.text.Text at 0x7f509c4e7050>
```



### 1.3

- IPython ? (15 )
- . 2? (3). ? (1 )
- . 3? (3). ? (1 )
- . 4? (3 ). ? (1 )
- scatter plot . 5? (3 ). ? (1 )
- . 6? (10 )
- . 7? (3 ) ? (1 )
- . 8? (3 ) ? (1 )
- minimize\_scalar scipy.optimize? (6 ). . 9? (3 ) ? (1 )
- 3D- . 10? (6 ) ? (1 )
- minimize scipy.optimize? (6 ). . 11? (3 ). ? (1 )