ЛАБОРАТОРНА РОБОТА № 3 ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ МЕТОДІВ РЕГРЕСІЇ

Мета роботи: використовуючи спеціалізовані бібліотеки та мову програмування Python дослідити методи регресії даних у машинному навчанні.

Хід роботи

Завдання 1. Створення регресора однієї змінної

```
import numpy as np
data = np.loadtxt(input file, delimiter=',')
num training = int(0.8 * len(X))
num test = len(X) - num training
X train, y train = X[:num training], y[:num training]
X test, y test = X[num training:], y[num training:]
regressor = linear model.LinearRegression()
regressor.fit(X train, y train)
plt.scatter(X test, y test, color='green')
plt.plot(X test, y test pred, color='black', linewidth=4)
plt.yticks(())
plt.show()
```

```
print("R2 score =", round(sm.r2_score(y_test, y_test_pred), 2))

# Файл для збереження моделі
output_model_file = 'model.pkl'

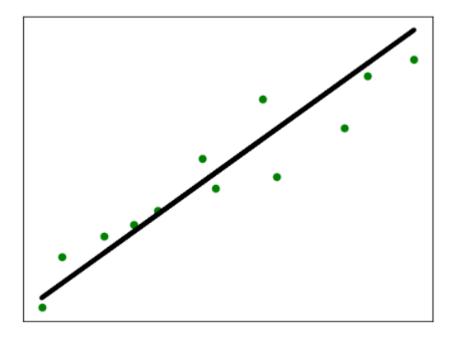
# Збереження моделі
with open(output_model_file, 'wb') as f:
    pickle.dump(regressor, f)

# Завантаження моделі
with open(output_model_file, 'rb') as f:
    regressor_model = pickle.load(f)
y_test_pred_new = regressor_model.predict(X_test)
print("\nNew mean absolute error =", round(sm.mean_absolute_error(y_test, y_test_pred_new), 2))
```

```
C:\Users\Admin\AppData\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps\python3.10.exe D:/LabsPoli/AI/Lab3/LR_3_task_1.py
Linear regressor performance:
Mean absolute error = 0.59
Mean squared error = 0.49
Median absolute error = 0.51
Explain variance score = 0.86
R2 score = 0.86

New mean absolute error = 0.59

Process finished with exit code 0
```



Завдання **2.** Передбачення за допомогою регресії однієї змінної Номер у списку 7, варіант 2.

```
import pickle
import numpy as np
from sklearn import linear_model
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
data = np.loadtxt(input file, delimiter=',')
X_{,} y = data[:, :-1], data[:, -1]
num training = int(0.8 * len(X))
num test = len(X) - num training
X test, y test = X[num training:], y[num training:]
regressor = linear model.LinearRegression()
regressor.fit(X train, y train)
y test pred = regressor.predict(X test)
plt.scatter(X_test, y_test, color='green')
plt.plot(X_test, y_test_pred, color='black', linewidth=4)
plt.xticks(())
plt.yticks(())
plt.show()
print("Mean squared error =", round(sm.mean_squared_error(y_test,
print("Median absolute error =", round(sm.median_absolute_error(y_test,
y_test_pred), 2))
print("R2 score =", round(sm.r2_score(y_test, y_test_pred), 2))
output model file = 'model.pkl'
```

```
    LR_3_task_2 ×
    C:\Users\Admin\AppData\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps\python3.10.exe D:/LabsPoli/AI/Lab3/LR_3_task_2.py
    Linear regressor performance:
    Mean absolute error = 2.42
    Mean squared error = 9.02
    Median absolute error = 2.14
    Explain variance score = -0.15
    R2 score = -1.61

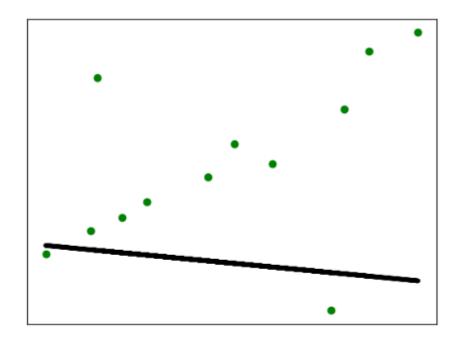
New mean absolute error = 2.42

Process finished with exit code 0

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```



Завдання 3. Створення багатовимірного регресора

```
import numpy as np
from sklearn import linear_model
import sklearn.metrics as sm
from sklearn.preprocessing import PolynomialFeatures

input_file = 'data_multivar_regr.txt'

data = np.loadtxt(input_file, delimiter=',')
X, y = data[:, :-1], data[:, -1]

num_training = int(0.8 * len(X))
num_test = len(X) - num_training
X_train, y_train = X[:num_training], y[:num_training]

X_test, y_test = X[num_training:], y[num_training:]

linear_regressor = linear_model.LinearRegression()

linear_regressor.fit(X_train, y_train)
y_test_pred = linear_regressor.predict(X_test)
```

```
print("Linear Regressor performance:")
print("Mean absolute error =", round(sm.mean_absolute_error(y_test,
    y_test_pred), 2))
print("Mean squared error =", round(sm.mean_squared_error(y_test,
    y_test_pred), 2))
print("Median absolute error =", round(sm.median_absolute_error(y_test,
    y_test_pred), 2))
print("Explained variance score =", round(sm.explained_variance_score(y_test,
    y_test_pred), 2))
print("R2 score =", round(sm.r2_score(y_test, y_test_pred), 2))

# Поліноміальна регресія
polynomial = PolynomialFeatures(degree=10)
X_train_transformed = polynomial.fit_transform(X_train)
datapoint = [[7.75, 6.35, 5.56]]
poly_datapoint = polynomial.fit_transform(datapoint)

poly_linear_model = linear_model.LinearRegression()
poly_linear_model.fit(X_train_transformed, y_train)
print("\nLinear regression:\n", linear_regressor.predict(datapoint))
print("\nPolynomial regression:\n",
poly_linear_model.predict(poly_datapoint))
```

```
C:\Users\Admin\AppData\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps\python3.10.exe D:/LabsPoli/AI/Lab3/LR_3_task_3.py
Linear Regressor performance:
Mean absolute error = 3.58
Mean squared error = 20.31
Median absolute error = 2.99
Explained variance score = 0.86
R2 score = 0.86

Linear regression:
[36.05286276]

Polynomial regression:
[41.46313857]

Process finished with exit code 0
```

Завдання 4. Регресія багатьох змінних

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn import datasets, linear_model
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score
from sklearn.metrics import mean_absolute_error
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

diabetes = datasets.load_diabetes()
X = diabetes.data
y = diabetes.target

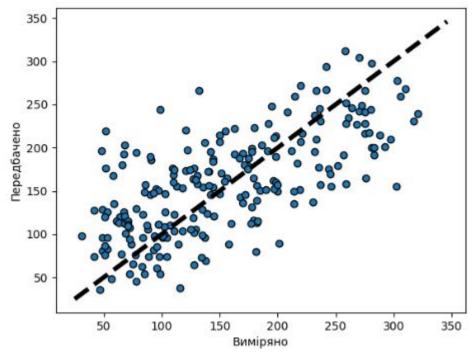
Xtrain, Xtest, ytrain, ytest = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.5,
random_state=0)

regr = linear_model.LinearRegression()

regr.fit(Xtrain, ytrain)

ypred = regr.predict(Xtest)
print(f'\regr.coef \n \regr.intercept \n \regr.inte
```

```
{mean_absolute_error}\n {mean_squared_error}')
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
ax.scatter(ytest, ypred, edgecolors=(0, 0, 0))
ax.plot([y.min(), y.max()], [y.min(), y.max()], 'k--', lw=4)
ax.set_xlabel('Виміряно')
ax.set_ylabel('Передбачено')
plt.show()
```

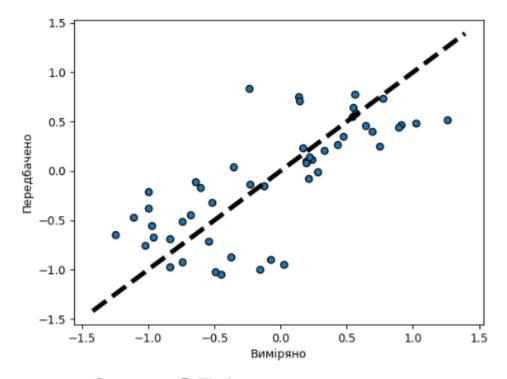


Завдання 5. Самостійна побудова регресії

```
import numpy as np
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.preprocessing import PolynomialFeatures

m = 100
X = np.linspace(-3, 3, m)
y = np.sin(X) + np.random.uniform(-0.5, 0.5, m)
poly_features = PolynomialFeatures(degree=2, include_bias=False)
X = X.reshape(-1, 1)
X_poly = poly_features.fit_transform(X, y)
Xtrain, Xtest, ytrain, ytest = train_test_split(X_poly, y, test_size=0.5, random_state=0)
lin_reg = LinearRegression()
lin_reg.fit(X_poly, y)
```

```
print(lin_reg.intercept_)
print(lin_reg.coef_)
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
ypred = lin_reg.predict(Xtest)
ax.scatter(ytest, ypred, edgecolors=(0, 0, 0))
ax.plot([y.min(), y.max()], [y.min(), y.max()], 'k--', lw=4)
ax.set_xlabel('Βυμίρπο')
ax.set_ylabel('Περεμδανεμο')
plt.show()
```



Завдання 5. Побудова кривих навчання

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
from sklearn.preprocessing import PolynomialFeatures

m = 100
X = np.linspace(-3, 3, m)
y = np.sin(X) + np.random.uniform(-0.5, 0.5, m)
X = X.reshape(-1, 1)

def plot_learning_curves(model, X, y):
    X_train, X_val, y_train, y_val = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2)
    train_errors, val_errors = [], []
```

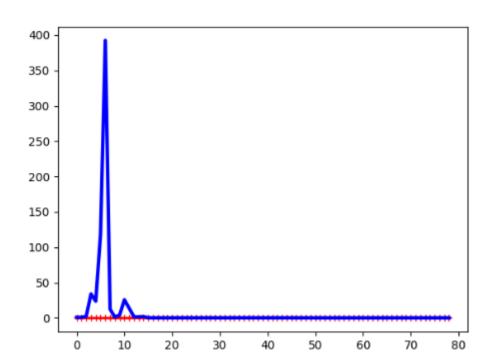
```
for m in range(1, len(X_train)):
    model.fit(X_train[:m], y_train[:m])
    y_train_predict = model.predict(X_train[:m])
    y_val_predict = model.predict(X_val)
    train_errors.append(mean_squared_error(y_train_predict, y_train[:m]))
    val_errors.append(mean_squared_error(y_val_predict, y_val))
    plt.plot(np.sqrt(train_errors), "r-+", linewidth=2, label="train")
    plt.plot(np.sqrt(val_errors), "b-", linewidth=3, label="val")
    plt.show()

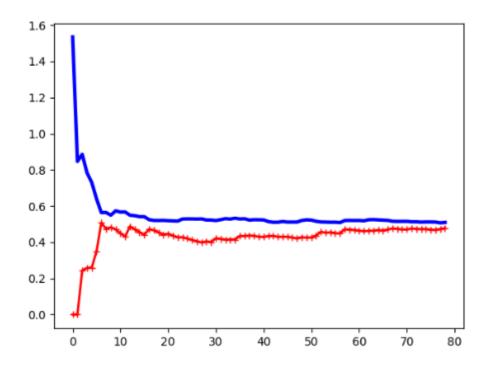
lin_reg = LinearRegression()
    plot_learning_curves(lin_reg, X, y)

from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline

polynomial_regression = Pipeline(
    [("poly features", PolynomialFeatures(degree=10, include_bias=False)),
    ("lin_reg", LinearRegression()), ])

plot_learning_curves(polynomial_regression, X, y)
```





Посилання на Git: https://github.com/Grum74/AI

Висновок

Я, використовуючи спеціалізовані бібліотеки та мову програмування Python дослідив методи регресії даних у машинному навчанні.