



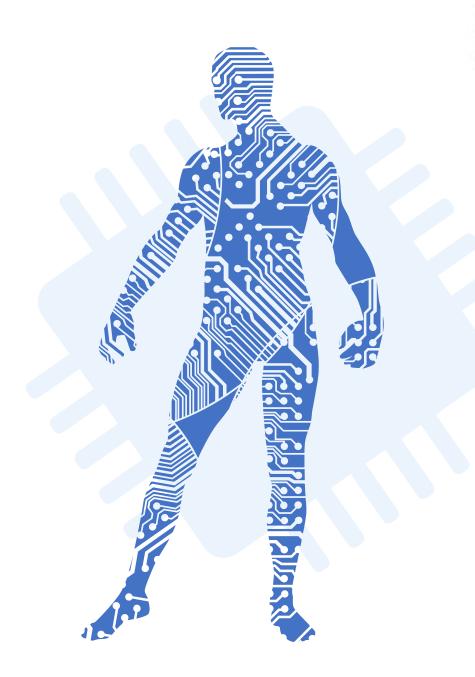
機器學習

第8章 多項式迴歸 (Polynomial Regression)

講師:紀俊男



- 多項式迴歸簡介
- 資料前處理
- 多項式迴歸實作
- 使用「快樂版」實作
- ●重點整理







多項式迴歸簡介

Introduction of Polynomial Regression

何謂「多項式迴歸」

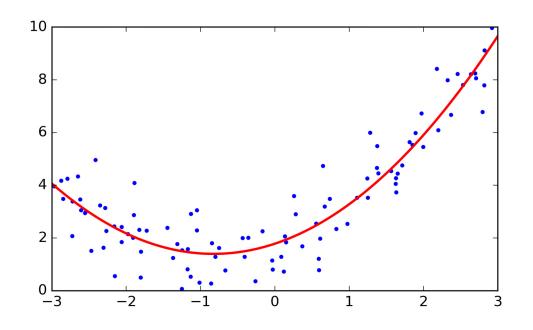


• N 個連續 N 次自變數 vs. 1 個連續應變數(一元 N 次方程式)

$$f(x) = c_0 + c_1 X^1 + \cdots + c_n X^n$$

應用場合:

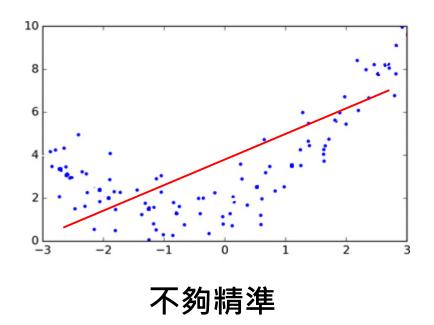
• e.g. 流行病傳播速率

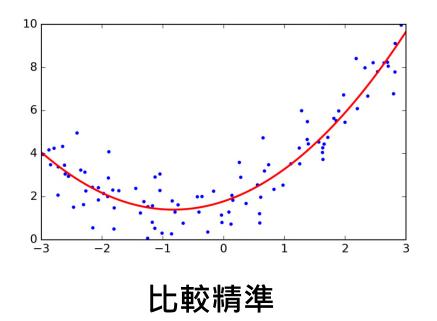


為何使用「多項式迴歸」



● 當**自變數 X_i**,對**應變數 Y** 作圖,不是**直線排列**時





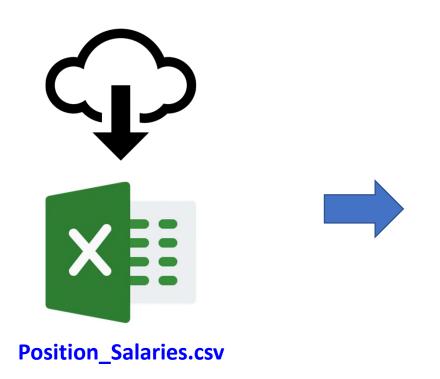




| | 下載與瀏覽資料集



• 依照講師指示,下載並瀏覽資料集



4	Α	В	С
1	Position	Level	Salary
2	Business Analyst	1	45000
3	Junior Consultant	2	50000
4	Senior Consultant	3	60000
5	Manager	4	80000
6	Country Manager	5	110000
7	Region Manager	6	150000
8	Partner	7	200000
9	Senior Partner	8	300000
10	C-level	9	500000
11	CEO	10	1000000

目的:利用「職位」-->推算「薪資」

資料前處理



撰寫程式碼

```
import HappyML.preprocessor as pp

# Load Dataset

dataset = pp.dataset(file="Position_Salaries.csv")

# Decomposition of Variables

X, Y = pp.decomposition(dataset, x_columns=[1], y_columns=[2])

# Training / Testing Set

X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = pp.split_train_test(x_ary=X, y_ary=Y, train_size=0.8)
```

資料前處理流程:

- 1. 載入資料
- 2. 切分自變數、應變數
- 3. 處理缺失資料 (無缺失資料)
- 4. 類別資料數位化 (無類別資料)
- 5. 切分訓練集、測試集
- 特徵縮放 (暫無需要)

隨堂練習:資料前處理



- 請先載入下列「自製套件」:
 - import HappyML.preprocessor as pp
- 用下列指令, 載入資料集:
 - dataset = pp.dataset(file="Position_Salaries.csv")
- 用下列指令,切分資料集:
 - X, Y = pp.decomposition(dataset, x_columns=[1], y_columns=[2])
 - X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = pp.split_train_test(x_ary=X, y_ary=Y, train_size=0.8)
- 參考程式碼如下所示:

```
import HappyML.preprocessor as pp

Hoad Dataset

Decomposition of Variables

X, Y = pp.decomposition(dataset, x_columns=[1], y_columns=[2])

Training / Testing Set

X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = pp.split_train_test(x_ary=X, y_ary=Y, train_size=0.8)
```









多項式迴歸實作

使用「標準函式庫」

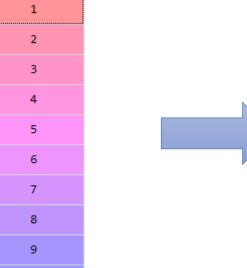
以次方倍增加特徵



●原理

$$f(x) = c_0 + c_1 X^1$$

$$f(x) = c_0 + c_1 X^1 + c_2 X^2 + c_3 X^3 + c_4 X^4$$



0	1	2	3	4
1	1	1	1	1
1	2	4	8	16
1	3	9	27	81
1	4	16	64	256
1	5	25	125	625
1	6	36	216	1296
1	7	49	343	2401
1	8	64	512	4096
1	9	81	729	6561
1	10	100	1000	10000

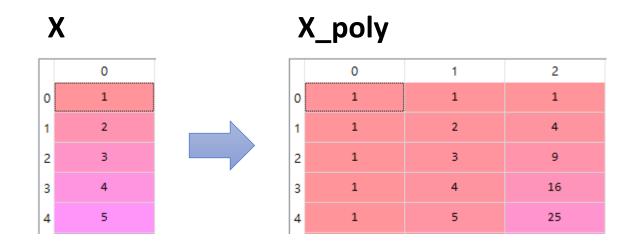
△ 以次方倍增加特徵



• 原始程式碼

- 1 from sklearn.preprocessing import PolynomialFeatures
- 2 3 poly_feat = PolynomialFeatures(degree=2)
 - 4 X_poly = poly_feat.fit_transform(X)

- 1. 引入可用「次方倍」增加特徵的類別。
- 2. 設定要增加到 X²
- 3. 將 c₀+c₁X¹變成 c₀+c₁X¹+c₂X²



隨堂練習:以次方倍增加特徵



• 請在上一個練習的程式碼後方,輸入下列原始碼,並予以執行:

```
# In[] Test for Polynomial Features
from sklearn.preprocessing import PolynomialFeatures
import pandas as pd

# Add the X-squared feature
poly_feat = PolynomialFeatures(degree=2)
X_poly = pd.DataFrame(poly_feat.fit_transform(X))
```

為了保持後續快樂版程式碼執行正常 改用 DataFrame 格式

●打開「變數觀察面板」,比較 X 與 X_poly 的區別

X

	0
0	1
1	2
2	3
3	4
4	5

X_poly

	0	1	2
0	1	1	1
1	1	2	4
2	1	3	9
3	1	4	16
4	1	5	25





△ 使用二次方訓練與預測



• 原始程式碼

```
1 from HappyML.regression import SimpleRegressor
2 import HappyML.model_drawer as md
3
4 model = SimpleRegressor()
5 model.fit(X_poly, Y)
6 Y_pred = model.predict(X_poly)
7
8 md.sample_model(sample_data=(X, Y), model_data=(X, Y_pred))
```

- 為何使用 SimpleRegressor
 - $C_0 + C_1 X + C_2 X^2 + ... C_n X^n$,可以視為 $C_0 + C_1 P + C_2 Q + ... C_n R$ 這種多元線性迴歸
 - 那為何不用 MultipleRegressor:也可以!但我們不需要降維,加上兩者都是用「最小平方法(OLS)」,殺雞不用牛刀。
 - 您可以兩者都試用看看,會發現做出來的 Y_pred ,答案一模一樣



隨堂練習:使用二次方訓練與預測



• 請撰寫下列程式碼,並執行看看:

```
from HappyML.regression import SimpleRegressor
import HappyML.model_drawer as md

model = SimpleRegressor()
model.fit(X_poly, Y)
Y_pred = model.predict(X_poly)

md.sample_model(sample_data=(X, Y), model_data=(X, Y_pred))
```





△ 提高次方項、增加精準度



• 還能夠更好嗎?

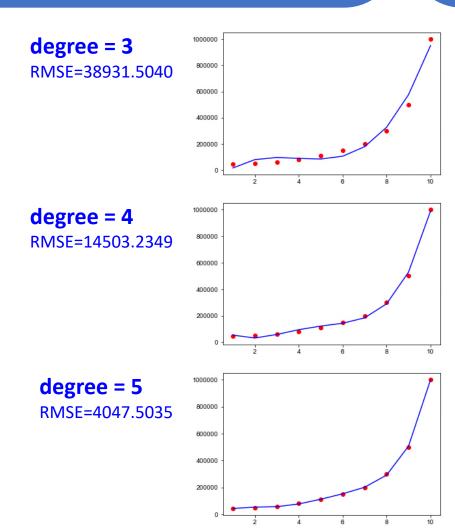
```
from sklearn.preprocessing import PolynomialFeatures
import pandas as pd
from HappyML.regression import SimpleRegressor
import HappyML.model_drawer as md
from HappyML.performance import rmse

deg = ?
poly_feat = PolynomialFeatures(degree=deg)
x_poly = pd.DataFrame(poly_feat.fit_transform(X))

X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = pp.split_train_test(X_poly, Y, train_size=0.8)

model = SimpleRegressor()
model.fit(X_train, Y_train)
Y_pred = model.predict(X_test)

md.sample_model(sample_data=(X, Y), model_data=(X, model.predict(X_poly)))
print(f"Degree={deg} RMSE={rmse(Y_test, Y_pred):.4f}")
```



隨堂練習:提高次方項、增加精準度



- 請修改下列程式碼:
 - 舊程式碼
 - poly_reg = PolynomialFeatures(degree=2)
 - 新程式碼
 - deg=2
 - poly_reg = PolynomialFeatures(degree=deg)
- 請增加下列程式碼,重新切分訓練集、測試集,並計算模型效能:
 - X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = pp.split_train_test(x_ary=X_poly, y_ary=Y, train_size=0.8)
 - print(f"Degree={deg} RMSE={rmse(Y_test, Y_predict):.4f}")
- 將 deg 變數,從 2, 3, 4, 5, ... 一直調整上去,並觀察每次執行後的 RMSE 值。
- 直到上調 deg 值,RMSE 效能指標卻變大變差時,停止整個流程。









△ 原始碼解說(1)



```
1 from sklearn.preprocessing import PolynomialFeatures
   引入必要的套件
                          from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
                         Limport numpy as np
                       4
                          class PolynomialRegressor:
                              _{degree} = 1
                       6
                              __regressor = None
   類別的成員變數
                       8
                              poly regressor = None
                       9
                              __X_poly = None
                      10
                      11
                              def __init__(self):
 建構函數(預留)
                      12
                                  pass
                      13
                      14
                              @property
                      15
                              def degree(self):
                      16
                                  return self.__degree
                      17
degree 成員變數的
                      18
                              @degree.setter
                              def degree(self, degree):
                      19
   getter 與 setter
                      20
                                  if degree > 0:
                                      self.__degree = degree
                      21
                      22
                                  else:
                      23
                                      self. degree = 1
```



△ 原始碼解說(2)



```
25
                                  @property
                          26
                                  def X poly(self):
                          27
                                      return self. X poly
                          28
                          29
                                  @property
         其它成員變數
                          30
                                  def regressor(self):
              的 getter
                          31
                                      return self. regressor
                          32
                          33
                                  @property
                          34
                                  def poly_regressor(self):
                          35
                                      return self. poly regressor
                          36
                          37
                                  def fit(self, x_train, y_train):
                                      self.__poly_regressor = PolynomialFeatures(self.degree)
                          38
                          39
                                      self.__X_poly = self.__poly_regressor.fit_transform(x_train)
使用 SimpleRegressor
                          40
                                      self. regressor = SimpleRegressor()
       的訓練函數 fit()
                          41
                                      self.__regressor.fit(self.X_poly, y_train)
                          42
                          43
                                      return self
                          44
                          45
                                  def predict(self, x test):
使用 SimpleRegressor
                          46
                                      x_test = self.__poly_regressor.fit_transform(x_test)
  的預測函數 predict()
                                      return self.__regressor.predict(x_test=x_test)
```



原始碼解說(3)



```
傳入需要的陣列
                                                                                      最多算到幾次方 是否顯示過程
                   def best_degree(self, x_train, y_train, x_test, y_test, max_degree=10, verbose=False):
         49
                        the_best = [] ← 每回的最佳 degree [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5, 5, 8, 9, 10]
         50
                                                                                                        先看一下執行結果:
                        best_deg, min_rmse = 0, float("inf") ← 本次最佳 degree & RMSE 值
         51
         52
                                                                                                       Degree 1: RMSE=188470.6358 (BEST DEG=1, RMSE=188470.6358)
                                                                                                       Degree 2: RMSE=150527.6167 (BEST DEG=2, RMSE=150527.6167)
         53
                        # Calculate the RMSE of each degree
                                                                                                       Degree 3: RMSE=116160.1083 (BEST DEG=3, RMSE=116160.1083)
迭代各 degree RMSE → for deg in range(1, max degree+1):
                                                                                                       Degree 4: RMSE=95888.4087 (BEST DEG=4, RMSE=95888.4087)
                                                                                                       Degree 5: RMSE=44615.2503 (BEST DEG=5, RMSE=44615.2503)
                          self.degree = deg
                                                                                                       Degree 6: RMSE=64914.4740 (BEST DEG=5, RMSE=44615.2503)
                                                                                                       Degree 7: RMSE=88459.0472 (BEST DEG=5, RMSE=44615.2503)
                           y_pred = self.fit(x_train, y_train).predict(x_test=x_test)
                                                                                                       Degree 8: RMSE=18653.7016 (BEST DEG=8, RMSE=18653.7016)
                          this rmse = np.sqrt(mean squared error(y test, y pred))
                                                                                                       Degree 9: RMSE=3943.8592 (BEST DEG=9, RMSE=3943.8592)
                                                                                                       Degree 10: RMSE=2234.7432 (BEST DEG=10, RMSE=2234.7432)
         58
                                                                                                       Frequency vs. Degree dictionary: {1: [1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10], 3: [5]}
                                                                                                       The Best Degree: 5 Frequency: 3
                            if this_rmse < min_rmse:</pre>
                                  min rmse = this rmse
         62
     保存這次最佳 degree → the best append(best deg)
         64
         65
                            if verbose:
      印出這次&最佳效能 →
                              print("Degree {}: RMSE={:.4f} (BEST DEG={}, RMSE={:.4f})".format(deg, this rmse, best deg, min rmse))
```

原始碼解說(4)



```
# Get the best degree
                                                                                                         [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5, 5, 8, 9, 10]
                                keys degree, values freq = np.unique(the best, return counts=True)
  計算最佳 degree 出現次數
                                                                                                         \rightarrow {1:1, 2:1, 3:1, 4:1, 5:3, 8:1, 9:1, 10:1}
                                degree_freq_dict = dict(zip(keys_degree, values_freq))
                                freq degree dict = {}
                                 for k, v in degree_freq_dict.items():
                                                                                                  {1:1, 2:1, 3:1, 4:1, 5:3, 8:1, 9:1, 10:1}
                                    freq_degree_dict[v] = freq_degree_dict.get(v, [])
                                                                                                  \rightarrow {1:[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10], 3:[5]}
                                    freq_degree_dict[v].append(k)
                                                                             {1:[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10], 3:[5]}
                                max_freq = max(freq_degree_dict)
                                best_deg = max(freq_degree_dict[max_freq])
                                                                                         max freq best degree
                                if verbose:
                                     print("Frequency vs. Degree dictionary:", freq_degree_dict)
印出最佳 degree & 出現頻率
                                     print("The Best Degree: {} Frequency: {}".format(best_deg, max_freq))
                   81
保存最佳 degree · 下次fit() 時使用 → self.degree = best_deg
                       return self.degree
```

4 呼叫快樂版函式庫



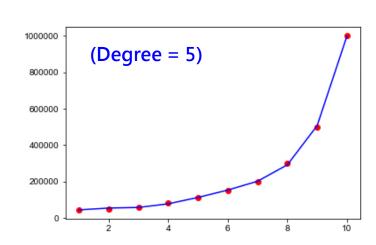
• 呼叫範例:

```
1 from HappyML.regression import PolynomialRegressor
2 import HappyML.model_drawer as md

3 model = PolynomialRegressor()
5 model.best_degree(x_train=X_train, y_train=Y_train, x_test=X_test, y_test=Y_test, verbose=True)
6 Y_pred = model.fit(x_train=X, y_train=Y).predict(x_test=X)
7 md.sample_model(sample_data=(X, Y), model_data=(X, Y_pred))
9 print(f"Fit completed! The best degree is {model.degree}")
```

• 執行結果:

```
Degree 1: RMSE=174932.9678 (BEST DEG=1, RMSE=174932.9678)
Degree 2: RMSE=57037.8744 (BEST DEG=2, RMSE=57037.8744)
Degree 3: RMSE=41790.6490 (BEST DEG=3, RMSE=41790.6490)
Degree 4: RMSE=17067.8502 (BEST DEG=4, RMSE=17067.8502)
Degree 5: RMSE=3659.2108 (BEST DEG=5, RMSE=3659.2108)
Degree 6: RMSE=6045.3290 (BEST DEG=5, RMSE=3659.2108)
Degree 7: RMSE=4768.0392 (BEST DEG=5, RMSE=3659.2108)
Degree 8: RMSE=4312.8944 (BEST DEG=5, RMSE=3659.2108)
Degree 9: RMSE=3694.6311 (BEST DEG=5, RMSE=3659.2108)
Degree 10: RMSE=2349.0994 (BEST DEG=10, RMSE=2349.0994)
Frequency vs. Degree dictionary: {1: [1, 2, 3, 4, 10], 5: [5]}
The Best Degree: 5 Frequency: 5
Fit completed! The best degree is 5
```





隨堂練習:使用快樂版實作



- 請先看懂講師提供的 PolynomialRegressor 類別內的程式碼
- 請輸入下列程式碼,並執行看看:

```
from HappyML.regression import PolynomialRegressor
import HappyML.model_drawer as md

model = PolynomialRegressor()
model.best_degree(x_train=X_train, y_train=Y_train, x_test=X_test, y_test=Y_test, verbose=True)
Y_pred = model.fit(x_train=X, y_train=Y).predict(x_test=X)

md.sample_model(sample_data=(X, Y), model_data=(X, Y_pred))
print(f"Fit completed! The best degree is {model.degree}")
```





課後作業:預測發電機失效時間



• 說明:

• 有一款老舊發電機,根據過往統計,「使用年份」與「總失效時間」如

Device_Failure.csv 所示。

4	Α	В
1	years_in_use	failure_hours
2	1	3
3	2	5 7
4	2	7
5	4	18
6	5 6	43
7	6	85
8	7	91
9	8	98
10	9	100
11	10	130
12	11	230
13	12	487

• 請撰寫一個程式,能讓使用者輸入「目前使用年份」,並預測「總失效時

間」與「每年平均失效時間」。



課後作業:預測發電機失效時間



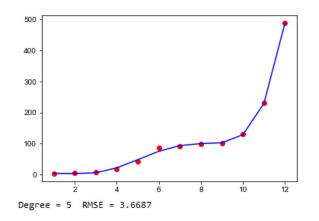
提示:

- 請點擊下列網址 https://bit.ly/3I7nD4O , 下載資料集。
- 請對該資料集,進行前處理、並訓練出一個多項式迴歸模型。
- 詢問使用者「目前使用年份」。
- 用多項式迴歸模型,預測出「預計總失效時間」、並計算出「平均每年失效時間」。
- 輸出如下圖所示: 請輸入設備已使用年份:13

您的設備預測總失效時間 = 1022.4545 小時

平均每年失效時間 = 78.6503 小時/年

● 最後要能印出「樣本點」與「模型」的**適配程度**、使用幾次方的「多項式迴歸」、以及模型的 RMSE 值。如下所示:







重點整理:多項式迴歸



- ●定義
 - 可用 $c_0 + c_1 X^1 + \cdots c_n X^n$ 擬合出模型的問題
 - 通常為「一元 N 次方程式」
- 相關外掛套件
 - 增加次方倍: sklearn.preprocessing.PolynomialFeatures
 - 擬合與測試: 可用 LinearRegression() 或 statsmodels 下的 OLS()

