Correlation & Regression 相關與迴歸

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機器學習(machine learning)分為

- 監督式學習 (supervised learning)
- 非監督式學習 (unsupervised learning)
- 半監督式學習 (semisupervised learning)
- 增強學習 (reinforcement learning)
- 機器學習學習地圖 (https://scikit-learn.org/stable/tutorial/machine_learning_map/index.html)

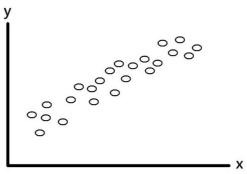
監督式學習的問題基本上分成兩類

- 迴歸問題:預測連續的回應資料,一種數值資料,我們可以預測商店的營業額、學生的身高和體重等。 常用演算法有:線性迴歸、SVR等。
- 分類問題:預測可分類的回應資料,這是一些有限集合,我們可以分類成男與女、成功與失敗、癌症分成第1~4期等。 常用演算法有:Logistic迴歸、決策樹、K鄰近演算法、CART、樸素貝葉斯等。

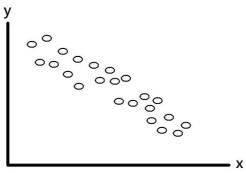
非監督式學習的問題基本上分成三類,如下所示:

- 關聯:找出各種現象同時出現的機率,稱為購物籃分析(Market-basket Analysis)
 - 當顧客購買米時,78%可能會同時購買雞蛋。
 - 常用演算法有:Apriori演算法等。
- 分群:將樣本分成相似的群組 *這是資料如何組成的問題,可以幫助區分群出哪些喜歡同一類電影的觀眾。
 - 常用演算法有:K-means演算法等。
- 降維:減少資料集中變數的個數,但是仍然保留主要資訊而不失真,
 - 我們通常是使用特徵提取和選擇方法來實作。
 - 常用演算法有:主成分分析演算法等。
- Scikit-learn是scikits.learn的正式名稱,
- 一套支援Python 2和Python 3語言且完全免費的機器學習函數庫,
- 內建多種迴歸、分類和分群等機器學習演算法,
- 官方網址如下:http://scikit-learn.org/stable/)

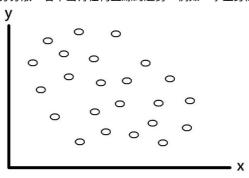
● 正相關(Positive Relation):圖表顯示當一軸增加;同時另一軸也增加,資料排列成一條往右斜向上的直線, 例如:身高增加;體重也同時增 加



● 負相關(Negative Relation):圖表顯示當一軸增加;同時另一軸卻減少,資料排列成一條往右斜向下的直線, 例如:打手遊的時間增加;讀書的時間就會減少



● 無相關(No Relation):圖表顯示的資料點十分分散,看不出有任何直線的趨勢,例如:學生身高和期中考成績



共變數(Covariance)

- 用來測量2個隨機變數之間的關係,特別是指線性關係的強弱
- 變異數(Variance)可以告訴我們單一變數的離散程度
- 共變異數多了「共」,可以呈現2個變數一起的離散程度。

```
共變異數S_{xy} = \frac{(x_1 - \overline{x})(y_1 - \overline{y}) + (x_2 - \overline{x})(y_2 - \overline{y}) + \dots + (x_n - \overline{x})(y_n - \overline{y})}{n}
```

● 共變異數的判斷原則如下:

■ 負相關:共變異數值小於0是負相關■ 正相關:共變異數值大於0是正相關■ 無相關:共變異數值約等於0,就是無相關

In []:

```
# ch13_1_2
import numpy as np
hours_phone_used = [0,0,0,1,1.3,1.5,2,2.2,2.6,3.2,4.1,4.4,4.4,5]
work_performance = [87,89,91,90,82,80,78,81,76,85,80,75,73,72]

x = np.array(hours_phone_used)
y = np.array(work_performance)
n = len(x)
x_mean = x.mean()
y_mean = y.mean()
print("資料數:", n)
print("x平均:", x_mean)
print("y平均:", y_mean)
diff = (x-x_mean)*(y-y_mean)
print("x偏差*y偏差和:", diff.sum())
covar = diff.sum()/n
print("共變異數:", covar)
```

In []:

```
import math
print(math.sqrt(15))
print(math.sqrt(3) * math.sqrt(5))
```

用共變數來看兩個變數之間的關係

- 限制:共變數的值和使用的單位有關,例如:體重和身高的關係, 身高的值使用公分,和使用公尺的值會不一樣
- 因此需要能夠有一個標準化的值,因此我們需要使用另一方式:以下介紹 "相關係數"

相關係數(Correlation Coefficient)

- 也稱為皮爾森積差相關係數(Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient)
- 可以計算2個變數的線性相關性有多強
- 其值的範圍是-1~1之間
- 一種統計檢定方法,可以測量2個變數之間線性關係的強度和方向。
- 相關係數的公式是x和y的共變異數除以x和y的標準差
- 樣本的相關係數

相關係數
$$r_{xy} = \frac{S_{xy}}{S_x S_y}$$

$$r=rac{\sum\limits_{i=1}^{n}(X_{i}-\overline{X})(Y_{i}-\overline{Y})}{\sqrt{\sum\limits_{i=1}^{n}(X_{i}-\overline{X})^{2}}\sqrt{\sum\limits_{i=1}^{n}(Y_{i}-\overline{Y})^{2}}}$$
 註:分子與分母共同除以n

● 母體的相關係數,常用希臘小寫字母 ρ (rho) 作為代表符號

$$ho_{X,Y} = rac{\mathrm{cov}(X,Y)}{\sigma_X \sigma_Y} = rac{E[(X-\mu_X)(Y-\mu_Y)]}{\sigma_X \sigma_Y}$$

推導過程

母數的變異數與共變數的不偏估計數的N要減1

$$\rho = \frac{x \pi y \text{ 的 共變異數}}{x \text{ 的標準差} \times y \text{ 的標準差}}$$

共變異數(covariance):
$$\operatorname{cov}(x, y) = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \mu_x)(y_i - \mu_y) dx$$

變異數(variance):
$$\operatorname{var}(x) = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \mu_x)^2 \varphi$$

標準差(standard deviation):
$$std(x) = \sqrt{var(x)} +$$

$$\begin{split} \rho &= \frac{\text{cov}(x,y)}{\text{std}(x) \times \text{std}(y)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \mu_x)(y_i - \mu_y)}{\sqrt{\text{var}(x)} \times \sqrt{\text{var}(y)}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \mu_x)(y_i - \mu_y)}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \mu_x)^2} \times \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \mu_y)^2}} \\ &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \mu_x)(y_i - \mu_y)}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \mu_x)^2} \times \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \mu_y)^2}} \\ &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \mu_x)(y_i - \mu_y)}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \mu_x)^2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \mu_y)^2} \end{split}$$

因果關係 vs. 相關性

- 相關性(Correlation):量化相關性的值範圍在-1~1之間,即相關係數,我們可以使用相關係 數的值來測量2個變數的走勢是如何相關和其強度,
 - 例如:相關係數的值接近1,表示1個變數增加;另一個變數也增加,接近-1,表示1個變數增加;另一個變數減少。
- 因果關係(Causation):一個變數真的影響另一個變數,也就是說,一個變數真的可以決定另 一個變數的值。
- 如果2個變數有因果關係,表示一定有相關性;
- 反之,有相關性,並不表示2個變數之間擁有因果關係

In []:

```
# ch13 1 3 相關係數的算法
# pandas 的 corr()函式可以計算每一個欄位之間的相關係數
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
hours_phone_used = [0,0,0,1,1.3,1.5,2,2.2,2.6,3.2,4.1,4.4,4.4,5]
work performance = [87,89,91,90,82,80,78,81,76,85,80,75,73,72]
x = np.array(hours_phone_used)
y = np.array(work performance)
n = len(x)
x mean = x.mean()
y mean = y.mean()
diff = (x-x mean)*(y-y mean)
covar = diff.sum()/n
print("共變異數:", covar)
corr = covar/(x.std()*y.std())
print("相關係數:", corr)
df = pd.DataFrame({"hours_phone_used":hours_phone_used,
                  "work performance":work performance})
print(df.corr())
                  # pandas 的 corr()函式可以計算每一個欄位之間的相關係數
df.corr().to_html("Ch13_1_3.html")
```

相關的統計檢定

In []:

```
### SPSS 操作步驟

* 分析 / 相關 / 雙變數

* 輸入兩個變項

* 勾選所需的相關係數類型和其它設定 (顯著性訊號表示:當相關係數有統計意義時,以*表示)

* 勾選選項中的統計量 (平均數與標準差)

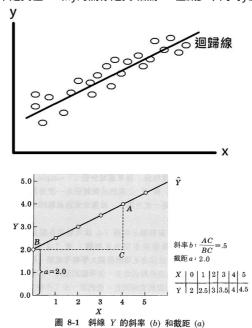
結果:看Person相關係數及p 值
```

```
# 資料來自邱皓政 量化研究法二 p.15-38
# 由家庭人口數預測家庭開銷

X = np.array([3, 5, 4, 6, 2, 4, 5, 8, 7, 5])
y = np.array ([15000, 34000, 22000, 36300, 16000, 25000, 30000, 45000, 44000, 39000])
```

斜率與截距

- 迴歸線的斜率是正值:迴歸線往右斜向上的斜率是正值(見上述圖例), x和y的關係是正相關,x值增加;同時y值也會增加。
- 迴歸線的斜率是負值:迴歸線往右斜向下的斜率是負值,x和y的關係是負 相關,x值減少;同時y值也會減少。



簡單線性迴歸(Simple Linear Regression)

● 是一種最簡單的線性迴歸分析法,只有1個解釋變數,這條線可以使用數學的一次方程式來表示, 也就是2個變數之間關係的數學公式,如下所示:

迴歸方程式
$$y = a + bX$$

- 公式的變數y是反應變數(Response,或稱應變數),X是解釋變數(Explanatory,或稱自變數),a是截距(Intercept),b是迴歸係數(Regression coefficients)
- 當從訓練資料找出截距a和迴歸係數b的值後,就完成預測公式。我們只需使用新值X,即可透過公式來預測y值。

In []:

使用最小評方法(least square)求出迴歸線:

* 一條斜線,各點至此線之平行於 Y軸的距離的平方為為最小

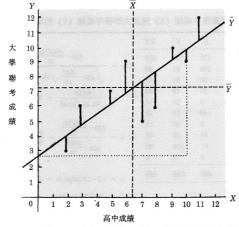


圖 8-3 由高中成績預測大學聯考成績的最適合線

根據 X變數預測 Y變數時,截距a和斜率b的值

$$b_{Y \cdot X} = \frac{\sum XY - \frac{\sum X\Sigma Y}{N}}{\sum X^2 - \frac{(\sum X)^2}{N}}$$

$$= \frac{\sum xy}{\sum x^2} = \frac{CP}{SS_X} = \frac{\frac{\sum xy}{N}}{\frac{\sum x^2}{N}} = \frac{C_{XY}}{S_X^2}$$

$$a_{Y \cdot X} = \overline{Y} - b_{Y \cdot X} \overline{X}$$

```
In [ ]:
# by Lai
# 計算迴歸係數 (斜率) 、截距、並預測
# 自己算
import numpy as np
x = np.array([29, 28, 34, 31,
                         25, 29, 32, 31,
                         24, 33, 25, 31,
                         26, 30])
y = np.array([7.7, 6.2, 9.3, 8.4,
                        5.9, 6.4, 8.0, 7.5,
                        5.8, 9.1, 5.1, 7.3,
                        6.5, 8.4])
n = len(x)
x mean = x.mean()
y mean = y.mean()
diff = (x-x_mean)*(y-y_mean)
covar = diff.sum()/n
print("共變異數:", covar)
b= covar/(x.std()** 2)
print("斜率(迴歸係數):", b)
intercept = y_mean - b * x_mean
print("截距 intercept:", intercept)
print("迴歸線:Y= {}X + {}".format(b, intercept) )
x1 = np.array([26, 30])
y predict = b * x1 + intercept
print('\n[26, 30]的y predict:', y predict)
# 繪圖
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
x_{new} = np.linspace(x.min(), x.max(), 100)
y_{new} = b * x_{new} + intercept
# plt.plot(x, y, 'go', x_new, y_new)
plt.plot(x, y, 'go')
plt.plot(x_new, y_new)
plt.plot(x1, y_predict, 'ro')
plt.show()
```

```
In [ ]:
# by Lai
# 計算迴歸係數 (斜率) 、截距、並預測
# 自己算
import numpy as np
x = np.array([11,10, 6, 5, 3, 7, 3, 8, 9, 2])
y = np.array([12, 9, 9, 7, 5, 5, 6, 6, 10, 3])
n = len(x)
x_{mean} = x.mean()
y_mean = y.mean()
diff = (x-x_mean)*(y-y_mean)
covar = diff.sum()/n
print("共變異數:", covar)
b = covar/(x.std()** 2)
print("斜率(迴歸係數):", b)
intercept = y mean - b * x mean
print("intercept:", intercept)
print("迴歸線:Y= {}X + {}".format(b, intercept) )
x = 4.0
y predict = b * x + intercept
print('y_predict:', y_predict)
```

```
In [ ]:
# ch15 2 2
# 計算迴歸係數 (斜率) 、截距、並預測
# 使用當日氣溫來預測當日的業積
# use object: LinearRegression
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
temperatures = np.array([29, 28, 34, 31,
                          25, 29, 32, 31,
                          24, 33, 25, 31,
26, 30])
drink sales = np.array([7.7, 6.2, 9.3, 8.4,
                         5.9, 6.4, 8.0, 7.5,
                         5.8, 9.1, 5.1, 7.3,
                         6.5, 8.4])
X = pd.DataFrame(temperatures, columns=["Temperature"])
target = pd.DataFrame(drink_sales, columns=["Drink_Sales"])
y = target["Drink_Sales"]
lm = LinearRegression()
                # train predict model
lm.fit(X, y)
print("迴歸係數(斜率):", lm.coef)
print("<mark>截距:"</mark>, lm.intercept_ )
# 預測氣溫26, 30度的業績
new temperatures = pd.DataFrame(np.array([26, 30]))
predicted_sales = lm.predict(new_temperatures)
print(predicted sales)
```

```
# ch15 2 2a
# 天氣預測營業額 (千元)
# 繪出圖形
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
temperatures = np.array([29, 28, 34, 31,
                         25, 29, 32, 31,
                         24, 33, 25, 31,
                         26, 30])
drink_sales = np.array([7.7, 6.2, 9.3, 8.4, 5.9, 6.4, 8.0, 7.5,
                        5.8, 9.1, 5.1, 7.3,
                        6.5, 8.4])
X = pd.DataFrame(temperatures, columns=["Temperature"])
target = pd.DataFrame(drink_sales, columns=["Drink_Sales"])
y = target["Drink_Sales"]
lm = LinearRegression()
lm.fit(X, y)
# 預測氣溫26, 30度的業績
new temperatures = pd.DataFrame(np.array([26, 30]))
predicted_sales = lm.predict(new_temperatures)
print(predicted_sales)
plt.scatter(temperatures, drink_sales) # 繪點
regression sales = lm.predict(X)
plt.plot(temperatures, regression sales, color="blue")
plt.plot(new_temperatures, predicted_sales,
         color="red", marker="o", markersize=10)
plt.show()
```

```
In [ ]:
```

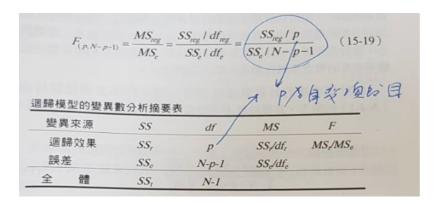
```
# ch15 2 2b revised
# 身高預測體重
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
heights = np.array([147.9, 163.5, 159.8, 155.1,
                    163.3, 158.7, 172.0, 161.2,
                    153.9, 161.6])
weights = np.array([41.7, 60.2, 47.0, 53.2, 48.3, 55.2, 58.5, 49.0,
                    46.7, 52.5])
X = pd.DataFrame(heights, columns=["Height"])
target = pd.DataFrame(weights, columns=["Weight"]) # 資料型態為 DataFrame
                          # 資料型態為 Series, 也可以直接使用 y = pd.Series(weights)
y = target["Weight"]
lm = LinearRegression()
lm.fit(X, y)
                            # 也可以直接使用 lm.fit(x, weights)
print("迴歸係數:", lm.coef_)
print("截距:", lm.intercept_ )
# 預測身高150, 160, 170的體重
new heights = pd.DataFrame(np.array([150, 160, 170]))
predicted weights = lm.predict(new heights)
print(predicted weights)
plt.scatter(heights, weights) # 繪點
regression weights = lm.predict(X)
plt.plot(heights, regression weights, color="blue")
plt.plot(new_heights, predicted_weights,
         color="red", marker="o", markersize=10)
plt.show()
```

迴歸是否有達到統計意義 (統計學的議題)

SPSS 作法:

- 分析 / 迴歸方法 / 線性
 - 輸入自變項與依變項
 - 進入統計量勾選各種統計量(估計值、共變異數矩陣、描述性統計量、模式適合度)
 - 按確定

$$SS_i = \sum (Y_i - \overline{Y})^2 = \sum (Y_i - \overline{Y})^2 + \sum (Y_i - Y_i)^2 = SS_{reg} + SS_e$$



	平方和	自由度	平均平方和	F 檢定	顯著性
迴歸	941242384.1	1	941242384.1	61.48	.000
殘差	122478615.9	8	15309827.0		
總和	1063721000	9			-

In []:

```
# 資料來自邱皓政 量化研究法二 p.15-45
# 由家庭人口數預測家庭開銷
# 資料來自邱皓政 量化研究法二 p.15-45
# 由家庭人口數預測家庭開銷
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import statsmodels.api as sm
X = np.array([3, 5, 4, 6, 2, 4, 5, 8, 7, 5])

y = np.array([15000, 34000, 22000, 36300, 16000, 25000, 30000, 45000, 44000, 39000])
# model = sm.OLS(y,X)
model = sm.OLS(y, sm.add_constant(X)) # statsmodels.OLS 不會假設迴歸模型有常數項,所以要自己加入常數(截距)
results = model.fit()
print("截距與斜率:", results.params) # 顯示截距與斜率
print()
print(results.summary())
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import statsmodels.api as sm
X = np.array([3, 5, 4, 6, 2, 4, 5, 8, 7, 5])
y = np.array ([15000, 34000, 22000, 36300, 16000, 25000, 30000, 45000, 44000, 39000])
\# model = sm.OLS(y,X)
model = sm.OLS(y, sm.add constant(X)) # statsmodels.OLS 不會假設迴歸模型有常數項,所以要自己加入常數(截距)
results = model.fit()
print("截距與斜率:", results.params) # 顯示截距與斜率
print(results.summary())
```

結果解釋:

- R-squared: 0.885 表示家庭人口數可以解釋每月開銷的88.5%的變異量
- F(1, 8) = 61.48, p=5.04e-05 < .05 顯示迴歸模型具有統計意義 (註:迴歸模型有統計意義之後,再看每個自變項的係數是否有統計意義,自變項有可能不只一個)
- 係數估計的結果指出:斜率為 5706.9204,截距為 2666.0900,其 t = 7.841, p value < .05, 表示人口數對家庭開銷有預測效益(需拒絕虛無假設:迴歸係數= 0)
- 迴歸模型的變異數分析摘要表可參考邱皓政,量化統計二,p.15-33

線性複迴歸 (Linear Multiple Regression):或稱多元迴歸

* 多個解釋變數(自變數),一個反應變數(依變數)

```
# 腰圍和身高預測體重
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
waist_heights = np.array([[67,160], [68,165], [70,167],
                          [65,170], [80,165], [85,167],
                          [78,178], [79,182], [95,175],
                          [89,172]])
weights = np.array([50, 60, 65, 65,
                    70, 75, 80, 85,
                    90, 81])
X = pd.DataFrame(waist_heights, columns=["Waist", "Height"])
target = pd.DataFrame(weights, columns=["Weight"])
y = target["Weight"]
lm = LinearRegression()
lm.fit(X, y)
print("迴歸係數:", lm.coef_)
print("截距:", lm.intercept_ )
# 預測腰圍和身高[66,164],[82,172]的體重
new waist heights = pd.DataFrame(np.array([[66, 164],
                                           [82, 172]]))
predicted_weights = lm.predict(new_waist_heights)
print(predicted weights)
print(type(target))
print(target)
print("\ny:", y, sep='\n')
print(type(y))
In [ ]:
# ch15 3 1a
# 使用店面面積和車站距離來預測單月營業額
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
area_dists = np.array([[10,80], [8,0], [8,200],
                       [5,200], [7,300], [8,230],
                       [7,40], [9,0], [6,330],
                       [9,180]])
sales = np.array([46.9, 36.6, 37.1, 20.8,
                    24.6, 29.7, 36.6, 43.6, 19.8, 36.4])
X = pd.DataFrame(area_dists, columns=["Area", "Distance"])
```

實戰練習:波斯頓房價預測

print(predicted sales)

print("迴歸係數:", lm.coef_)
print("截距:", lm.intercept_)

預測腰面積和距離[10,100]的營業額

y = target["Sales"]
lm = LinearRegression()

lm.fit(X, y)

target = pd.DataFrame(sales, columns=["Sales"])

new area dists = pd.DataFrame(np.array([[10, 100]]))

predicted_sales = lm.predict(new_area_dists)

In []: # ch15 3 1

```
In [ ]:
# ch15 3 2
from sklearn import datasets
boston = datasets.load_boston()
                                    # 載入其它資料庫,如鳶尾花的方式:datasets.load_iris(), load_diabetes()
# data type is dictionaryz
print("keys:\n", boston.keys())
print("\ndata shape:\n", boston.data.shape)
print("\nfield name in data:\n", boston.feature names)
print("\nDescription:", boston.DESCR)
In [12]:
# ch15 3 2a modified
import pandas as pd
from sklearn import datasets
boston = datasets.load boston()
X = pd.DataFrame(boston.data, columns=boston.feature_names)
print(X.head())
target = pd.DataFrame(boston.target, columns=["MEDV"])
print('\n','target:', '\n', target.head(), sep='\n')
      CRIM
             ZN
                 INDUS CHAS
                                NOX
                                        RM
                                                     DIS
                                                          RAD
                                                                 TAX \
                                             AGF
                                                               296.0
  0.00632
           18.0
                  2.31
                         0.0
                              0.538
                                     6.575
                                            65.2
                                                  4.0900
                                                          1.0
                  7.07
                             0.469
                                     6.421
                                            78.9 4.9671
                                                               242.0
  0.02731
            0.0
                         0.0
                                                          2.0
  0.02729
                  7.07
                         0.0 0.469 7.185
                                            61.1 4.9671
                                                               242.0
            0.0
                                                         2.0
3
  0.03237
            0.0
                  2.18
                         0.0 0.458 6.998 45.8 6.0622 3.0
                                                               222.0
                         0.0 0.458 7.147 54.2 6.0622 3.0 222.0
4 0.06905
            0.0
                  2.18
  PTRATIO
                B LSTAT
0
     15.3
           396.90
                    4.98
      17.8
           396.90
                    9.14
2
           392.83
                    4.03
      17.8
3
      18.7
           394.63
                    2.94
4
      18.7
           396.90
                    5.33
target:
  MEDV
  24.0
  21.6
2
  34.7
3
  33.4
4
  36.2
```

```
In [18]:
```

```
# ch15 3 2b modified
import pandas as pd
from sklearn import datasets
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
boston = datasets.load_boston()
X = pd.DataFrame(boston.data, columns=boston.feature names)
target = pd.DataFrame(boston.target, columns=["MEDV"])
y = target["MEDV"]
lm = LinearRegression()
lm.fit(X, y)
print("迴歸係數:", lm.coef)
print("截距:", lm.intercept_)
coef = pd.DataFrame(boston.feature_names, columns=["features"])
coef["estimatedCoefficients"] = lm.coef_
print("\n迴歸係數:", coef, sep = '\n')
# The bigest regression coefficient is "RM"
```

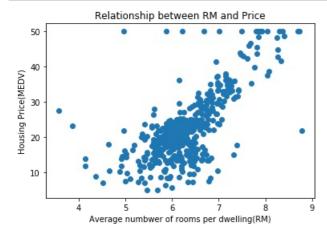
迴歸係數: [-1.08011358e-01 4.64204584e-02 2.05586264e-02 2.68673382e+00 -1.77666112e+01 3.80986521e+00 6.92224640e-04 -1.47556685e+00 3.06049479e-01 -1.23345939e-02 -9.52747232e-01 9.31168327e-03 -5.24758378e-01] 截距: 36.459488385089855

迴歸係數:

2277320				
	features	estimatedCoefficients		
0	CRIM	-0.108011		
1	ZN	0.046420		
2	INDUS	0.020559		
3	CHAS	2.686734		
4	NOX	-17.766611		
5	RM	3.809865		
6	AGE	0.000692		
7	DIS	-1.475567		
8	RAD	0.306049		
9	TAX	-0.012335		
10	PTRATIO	-0.952747		
11	В	0.009312		
12	LSTAT	-0.524758		

In [20]:

```
# ch15 3 2b modified
# Picture of "Relationship between RM and Price"
import pandas as pd
from sklearn import datasets
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
boston = datasets.load_boston()
X = pd.DataFrame(boston.data, columns=boston.feature_names)
target = pd.DataFrame(boston.target, columns=["MEDV"])
y = target["MEDV"]
lm = LinearRegression()
lm.fit(X, y)
plt.scatter(X.RM, y)
plt.xlabel("Average numbwer of rooms per dwelling(RM)")
plt.ylabel("Housing Price(MEDV)")
plt.title("Relationship between RM and Price")
plt.show()
```



In [17]:

```
# ch15_3_2c
# depic "Price vs Predicted Price"
import pandas as pd
from sklearn import datasets
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
boston = datasets.load_boston()
X = pd.DataFrame(boston.data, columns=boston.feature_names)
target = pd.DataFrame(boston.target, columns=["MEDV"])
y = target["MEDV"]
lm = LinearRegression()
lm.fit(X, y)
predicted_price = lm.predict(X)
print(predicted_price[0:5])
plt.scatter(y, predicted_price)
plt.xlabel("Price")
plt.ylabel("Predicted Price")
plt.title("Price vs Predicted Price")
plt.show()
```

[30.00384338 25.02556238 30.56759672 28.60703649 27.94352423]



Training dataset & test dataset

XTrain, XTest, yTrain, yTest = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.33, random_state=5)

- test_size = 0.33
 - training data:67%, test data: 33%
- random_state=5
 - random seed number

```
In [22]:
```

```
# ch15 3 3
# Price vs Predicted Price in test dataset
import pandas as pd
from sklearn import datasets
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
boston = datasets.load_boston()
X = pd.DataFrame(boston.data, columns=boston.feature_names)
target = pd.DataFrame(boston.target, columns=["MEDV"])
y = target["MEDV"]
XTrain, XTest, yTrain, yTest = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.33,
                                                  random state=5)
lm = LinearRegression()
lm.fit(XTrain, yTrain)
pred_test = lm.predict(XTest)
plt.scatter(yTest, pred_test)
plt.xlabel("Price")
plt.ylabel("Predicted Price")
plt.title("Price vs Predicted Price")
plt.show()
```



Performance of Prediction in Regression

- MSE(Mean Squared Error)
 - 預測時誤差的平方和的平均數
 - (y-predicted_price) ** 2
 - smaller is better
- R-squared (Cofficient of Determination) 決定係數:告訴我們資料是如何符合迴歸線
 - value: 0 ~ 1
 - biger is better
 - LinerRegression_object.score()

In [23]:

```
# ch15 3 3a
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from sklearn import datasets
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
boston = datasets.load boston()
X = pd.DataFrame(boston.data, columns=boston.feature names)
target = pd.DataFrame(boston.target, columns=["MEDV"])
y = target["MEDV"]
XTrain, XTest, yTrain, yTest = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.33,
                                                      random state=5)
lm = LinearRegression()
lm.fit(XTrain, yTrain)
pred_train = lm.predict(XTrain)
pred_test = lm.predict(XTest)
MSE_train = np.mean((yTrain-pred_train)**2)
MSE test = np.mean((yTest-pred test)**2)
print("訓練資料的MSE:", MSE_train)
print("測試資料的MSE:", MSE_test)
print("訓練資料的R-squared:", lm.score(XTrain, yTrain))
print("測試資料的R-squared:", lm.score(XTest, yTest))
```

訓練資料的MSE: 19.54675847353467 測試資料的MSE: 28.530458765974686 訓練資料的R-squared: 0.7551332741779998 測試資料的R-squared: 0.6956551656111596

In [24]:

```
# ch15 3 3b
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from sklearn import datasets
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
boston = datasets.load boston()
X = pd.DataFrame(boston.data, columns=boston.feature names)
target = pd.DataFrame(boston.target, columns=["MEDV"])
y = target["MEDV"]
lm = LinearRegression()
lm.fit(X, y)
predicted price = lm.predict(X)
print(predicted_price[0:5])
MSE = np.mean((y-predicted_price)**2)
print("MSE:", MSE)
print("R-squared:", lm.score(X, y))
```

[30.00384338 25.02556238 30.56759672 28.60703649 27.94352423]

MSE: 21.894831181729213 R-squared: 0.7406426641094095

```
In [ ]:
# ch15 3 4
# plot of residual 殘差圖 to highlight outliers (異常值)
# residual = y - predicted_y
import pandas as pd
from sklearn import datasets
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
boston = datasets.load boston()
X = pd.DataFrame(boston.data, columns=boston.feature names)
target = pd.DataFrame(boston.target, columns=["MEDV"])
y = target["MEDV"]
XTrain, XTest, yTrain, yTest = train test split(X, y, test size=0.33,
                                                 random state=5)
lm = LinearRegression()
lm.fit(XTrain, yTrain)
pred train = lm.predict(XTrain)
pred_test = lm.predict(XTest)
plt.scatter(pred_train, pred_train-yTrain,
            c="b", s=40, alpha=0.5, label="Training Data")
plt.scatter(pred test, pred test-yTest,
            c="r", s=40, label="Test Data")
plt.hlines(y=0, xmin=0, xmax=50)
plt.title("Residual Plot")
plt.ylabel("Residual Value")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

邏輯迴歸 Logistic Regression

- 主要應用是二元性資料,例如:男或女、成功或失敗、真或假等
- Logistic迴歸和線性迴歸不同,它是在解決分類問題。
- Logistic迴歸的作法和線性迴歸相同,只不過其結果需要使用logistic函數 或稱sigmoid函數(即S函數)轉換成0~1之間的機率

In []:

```
# ch15_4_1
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

t = np.arange(-6, 6, 0.1)
S = 1/(1+(np.e**(-t)))

plt.plot(t, S)
plt.title("sigmoid function")
plt.show()
```

```
# ch15_4_2
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

t = np.arange(-6, 6, 0.1)
S = 1/(1+(np.e**(-t)))

plt.plot(t, S)
plt.title("sigmoid function")
plt.show()
```

```
In [34]:
# 區分預測值後,繪出圖形, Lai
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from sklearn import preprocessing, linear_model
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
titanic = pd.read csv("data/titanic.csv")
print(titanic.info())
# 將年齡的空值填入年齡的中位數
age_median = np.nanmedian(titanic["Age"])
new age = np.where(titanic["Age"].isnull(),
                  age median, titanic["Age"])
titanic["Age"] = new age
# 轉換欄位值成為數值
label_encoder = preprocessing.LabelEncoder()
titanic["PClass"] = label_encoder.fit_transform(titanic["PClass"])
X = pd.DataFrame([titanic["PClass"],
                  titanic["SexCode"],
                  titanic["Age"]]).T
y = titanic["Survived"]
alive = titanic[titanic["Survived"] == 1]
dead = titanic[titanic["Survived"] == 0]
print(titanic["Survived"][:5])
# red dashes, blue squares and green triangles
plt.plot(alive["PClass"] , alive["Age"], "b^", "--k")
plt.plot(dead["PClass"] , dead["Age"], "go", "--k")
plt.show()
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 1313 entries, 0 to 1312
Data columns (total 7 columns):
PassengerId
              1313 non-null int64
              1313 non-null object
Name
PClass
              1313 non-null object
              756 non-null float64
Age
```

1313 non-null object Sex Survived 1313 non-null int64 SexCode 1313 non-null int64 dtypes: float64(1), int64(3), object(3) memory usage: 71.9+ KB None 0 1 0 2 0 3 0 4 Name: Survived, dtype: int64

k - 0.0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 3.0

```
In [ ]:
# ch15 4 2a
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from sklearn import preprocessing, linear_model
titanic = pd.read csv("titanic.csv")
print(titanic.info())
# 將年齡的空值填入年齡的中位數
age median = np.nanmedian(titanic["Age"])
new_age = np.where(titanic["Age"].isnull(),
                   age_median, titanic["Age"])
titanic["Age"] = new age
# 轉換欄位值成為數值
label encoder = preprocessing.LabelEncoder()
encoded class = label encoder.fit transform(titanic["PClass"])
X = pd.DataFrame([encoded_class,
                  titanic["SexCode"],
                  titanic["Age"]]).T
y = titanic["Survived"]
logistic = linear_model.LogisticRegression()
logistic.fit(X, y)
preds = logistic.predict(X)
print(pd.crosstab(preds, titanic["Survived"]))
\verb|pd.crosstab(preds, titanic["Survived"]).to\_html("Ch15\_4\_2a.html")|\\
```

In []:

print((804+265)/(804+185+59+265))
print(logistic.score(X, y))

```
# ch15_4_2b
import pandas as pd
from sklearn import preprocessing, linear_model
titanic = pd.read_csv("titanic.csv")
print(titanic.info())
# 轉換欄位值成為數值
label_encoder = preprocessing.LabelEncoder()
encoded_class = label_encoder.fit_transform(titanic["PClass"])
X = pd.DataFrame([encoded class,
                  titanic["SexCode"]]).T
y = titanic["Survived"]
logistic = linear_model.LogisticRegression()
logistic.fit(X, y)
print("迴歸係數:", logistic.coef_)
print("截距:", logistic.intercept_ )
preds = logistic.predict(X)
print(pd.crosstab(preds, titanic["Survived"]))
pd.crosstab(preds, titanic["Survived"]).to html("Ch15 4 2b.html")
print((840+228)/(840+222+23+228))
print(logistic.score(X, y))
```

In []:

參考資料:

- 陳允傑(2018)。 Python資料科學與人工智慧應用實務 ch.13, 15
- 邱皓政量化研究法二