# 1 Python 101: Homework

### 1.1 By Evelyn J. Boettcher

# 1.2 Week 3 Lesson 1: Linear Regression

#### 1.2.1 Problem 1

• Explain what np.polynomial does in this script. \*\* And what are my options besides Polynomial

#### 1.2.2 Problem 2

• print(pp)

#### 1.2.3 Problem 3

• [] What happens if you try to run this

```
import scipi as sp
sp.stats.linregress(clean_df.decimal, clean_df.ppm)
```

#### 1.2.4 Problem 4

- [] For the Seaborn example
  - [ ] Change the order to: 2 or 3

```
ax.set_ylabel("CO2 (ppm)")
ax.set_xlabel("Year")
ax.legend(loc="upper left")
plt.show()
```

## 1.2.5 Problem 5 (a,b)

- [] Add x bins = 100
- [] Add x bins = 50

### 1.3 Solutions

#### 1.3.1 Problem 1

WOW: I can do a Chebyshev and a Laguerre or Legendre

#### 1.3.2 Problem 2

Note this is different from print(pp)

```
pp
Polynomial([ 1.80476055e+00, -3.23755696e+03], domain=[-1, 1], window=[-1, 1])
LOOK my coefficients!!
print(pp)
# poly([ 1.80476055e+00 -3.23755696e+03])
```

Look: No domain or window information

#### 1.3.3 Problem 3

It doesn't work. This is because the stats function is really large. Python is being smart and only loading the basics.

#### 1.3.4 Problem 4

```
ax = sns.regplot(x='decimal', y='ppm', data=clean_df, ci=95, order=2)
```

# 1.3.5 Problem 5

```
ax = sns.regplot(x='decimal', y='ppm', data=clean_df, order=1, x_bins=50)
```

### x'bins 150 with second order

It does a quadratic that easily!

x'bins 150 with 1st order LOOK: It gives me the "error" / range of the bins automatically

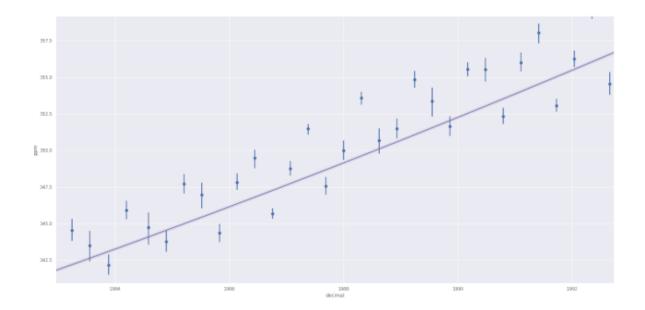


Figure 1: x'bins

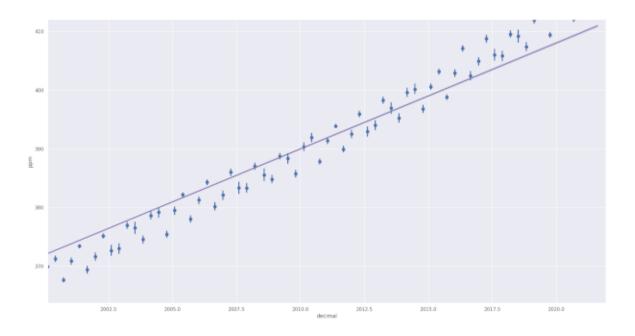


Figure 2: x'bins