

Práctica 2

Regresión logística

Mario Emilio Jiménez Vizcaíno
A01173359@itesm.mx
Tecnológico de Monterrey
Ingeniería en Tecnologías Computacionales
Monterrey, N.L., México

Jesus Abraham Haros Madrid
A01252642@itesm.mx
Tecnológico de Monterrey
Ingeniería en Tecnologías Computacionales
Monterrey, N.L., México

ABSTRACT

1 INTRODUCCIÓN

2 CONCEPTOS PREVIOS

- Concepto

3 METODOLOGÍA

3.1 Regresión logística con *sklearn*

3.1.1 *Dataset DEFAULT.*

3.1.2 *Dataset GENERO.*

3.2 Regresión logística con Gradiente Descendente

3.2.1 *Dataset DEFAULT.*

3.2.2 *Dataset GENERO.*

4 RESULTADOS

4.1 Regresión logística con *sklearn*

4.1.1 *Dataset DEFAULT.*

4.1.2 *Dataset GENERO.*

4.2 Regresión logística con Gradiente Descendente

4.2.1 *Dataset DEFAULT.*

4.2.2 *Dataset GENERO.*

5 CONCLUSIONES Y REFLEXIONES

5.1 Reflexión de Abraham

5.2 Reflexión de Mario

REFERENCES

A CÓDIGO DE REGRESIÓN LOGÍSTICA CON SKLEARN DEL DATASET DEFAULT

```
1 # TODO
```

B CÓDIGO DE REGRESIÓN LOGÍSTICA CON SKLEARN DEL DATASET GENERO

```
1 import pandas as pd
2 from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
3 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
4 from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
5
6 from graphs import graphGENERO
7
8 print(" ~ Reading genero.txt and generating train and test sets")
9 data = pd.read_csv('genero.txt')
10 x = data.iloc[:, 1:2].values.reshape(-1, 1)
11 y = data.iloc[:, 0].values.reshape(-1, 1)
12 xTrain, xTest, yTrain, yTest = train_test_split(x, y, test_size=0.2)
13
14 print(" ~ Creating sklearn's logistic regression model")
15 regressor = LogisticRegression()
16 regressor.fit(xTrain, yTrain.ravel())
17
18 print(" ~ Testing sklearn's logistic regression model")
19 yPredicted = regressor.predict(xTest)
20 accuracy = accuracy_score(yTest, yPredicted)
21 print(" → Accuracy:", accuracy)
22
23 # TODO
24 graphGENERO(xTest, yTest, yPredicted, "Logistic Regression using sklearn",
25             "genero_sklearn.png")
```

C NUESTRA IMPLEMENTACIÓN DE GRADIENTE DESCENDENTE

```
1 from typing import Tuple
2 import numpy as np
3 import pandas as pd
4 from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
5
6
7 def normalize(x: pd.DataFrame) -> Tuple[np.ndarray, float, float]:
8     mu = np.mean(x, axis=0)
9     sigma = np.std(x, axis=0, ddof=1)
10    x_norm = (x - mu) / sigma
11    return x_norm, mu, sigma
12
13
14 class GradientDescent:
15     def __init__(self, learning_rate: float = 0.1, max_iterations: int = 200,
16                  precision: float = 0.00001):
17         self.learning_rate = learning_rate
18         self.max_iterations = max_iterations
19         self.precision = precision
20         self.theta = None
21         self.mu = None
22         self.sigma = None
23
24     def fit(self, x: pd.DataFrame, y: pd.DataFrame):
25         x, self.mu, self.sigma = normalize(x)
26         x = np.hstack((x, np.ones((x.shape[0], 1))))
27         self.theta = np.zeros(x.shape[1])
28         prev_cost = -1
29         for _ in range(self.max_iterations):
30             predictions = x.dot(self.theta)
31
32             # TODO
33
34             cost = mean_squared_error(y, predictions)
35             if abs(cost - prev_cost) < self.precision:
36                 break
37             prev_cost = cost
38
39     def predict(self, x: pd.DataFrame):
40         if self.theta is None or self.mu is None or self.sigma is None:
41             raise Exception(
42                 "GradientDescent::predict() called before model was trained")
43
44         x = (x - self.mu) / self.sigma
45         x = np.hstack((x, np.ones((x.shape[0], 1))))
46         x.dot(self.theta)
47
48         # TODO
```

D CÓDIGO DE REGRESIÓN LOGÍSTICA CON GRADIENTE DESCENDENTE DEL DATASET DEFAULT

```
1 # TODO
```

E CÓDIGO DE REGRESIÓN LOGÍSTICA CON GRADIENTE DESCENDENTE DEL DATASET GENERO

```
1 import pandas as pd
2 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
3 from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
4
5 from GradientDescent import GradientDescent
6 from graphs import graphGENERO
7
8 print(" ~ Reading genero.txt and generating train and test sets")
9 data = pd.read_csv('genero.txt')
10 x = data.iloc[:, 1:2].values.reshape(-1, 1)
11 y = data.iloc[:, 0].values.reshape(-1, 1)
12 xTrain, xTest, yTrain, yTest = train_test_split(x, y, test_size=0.2)
13
14 print(" ~ Creating our logistic regression model with gradient descent")
15 regressor = GradientDescent()
16 regressor.fit(xTrain, yTrain.ravel())
17
18 print(" ~ Testing our logistic regression model with gradient descent")
19 yPredicted = regressor.predict(xTest)
20 accuracy = accuracy_score(yTest, yPredicted)
21 print(" → Accuracy:", accuracy)
22
23 graphGENERO(xTest, yTest, yPredicted, "Logistic Regression using Gradient Descent",
24             "genero_gradient.png")
```

F CÓDIGO DE GENERACIÓN DE GRÁFICAS

```
1 import sys
2 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
3 import numpy as np
4
5 shouldDisplay = "--display-graphs" in sys.argv
6 shouldSave = "--save-graphs" in sys.argv
7
8
9 def graphDEFAULT(height, weight, theta, title, filename):
10     # TODO
11     pass
12
13
14 def graphGENERO(height, weight, predictions, title, filename):
15     fig, ax = plt.subplots()
16     ax.set_title("GENERO: " + title)
17     ax.set_xlabel("Height")
18     ax.set_ylabel("Weight")
19
20     # TODO
21
22     if shouldSave:
23         fig.savefig(filename)
24     if shouldDisplay:
25         plt.show()
```