

24/03/25

cab - 03

1)

## Linear Regression:

```
→ import pandas as pd  
import numpy as np  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import matplotlib.animation as anim  
from matplotlib.animation import FuncAnimation
```

```
→ url = "https://..."  
data = pd.read_csv(url)  
data
```

```
data = data.dropna()
```

```
train_input = np.array(data.x[0:500]).reshape(500, 1)  
train_output = np.array(data.y[0:500]).reshape(500, 1)
```

~~```
test_input = np.array(data.x[500:700]).reshape(200, 1)  
test_output = np.array(data.y[500:700]).reshape(200, 1)
```~~

```
→ class linearRegression:  
    def __init__(self):  
        self.parameters = {}
```

```
def forward_propagation(self, train_input):  
    m = self.parameters['m']  
    c = self.parameters['c']  
    predictions = np.multiply(m, train_input) + c
```

return predictions

```
def cost_function(self, prediction, train_output):  
    cost = np.mean((train_output - prediction) ** 2)  
    return cost
```

```
def backward_propagation(self, train_input,  
                        train_output, predictions):
```

derivatives = { }

$df = (predictions - train\_output)$

$dm = 2 * np.mean(np.multiply(train\_output - df))$

$dc = 2 * np.mean(df)$

derivatives['dm'] = dm

derivatives['dc'] = dc

return derivatives

```
def update_parameters(self, derivatives, learning_rate):  
    self.parameters['m'] = self.parameters['m'] -  
        learning_rate * derivatives['dm']  
    self.parameters['c'] = self.parameters['c'] -  
        learning_rate * derivatives['dc']
```

```
def train(self, train_input, train_output,  
         learning_rate, iters):
```

$self.parameters['m'] = np.random.uniform(0, 1) * -1$

$self.parameters['c'] = np.random.uniform(-1, 1)$

• ani = FuncAnimation (fig, update, frames=iter,  
interval=200, blit=True)

ani.save ('linear-regression-A.gif'), writer='ffmpeg'

```
plt.xlabel ('Input')
plt.ylabel ('Output')
plt.title ('Linear Regression')
plt.legend ()
plt.show ()
```

return self.parameters, self.loss

output:

- iteration 1, loss = 122385901767012

- iteration 2, loss = 10.409521572878817

- iteration 3, loss = 8.132130341952354

## a) Multiple linear Regression:

```
import numpy as np  
import pandas as pd  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

data = [

- "Feature1": [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10],
- "Feature2": [2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29],
- "Feature3": [3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30],
- "Target": [15, 9, 15, 22, 31, 41, 53, 66, 80, 96]

```
df = pd.DataFrame(data)
```

```
X = df.drop(columns=["Target"]).values  
y = df["Target"].values.reshape(-1, 1)
```

~~X = np.linalg.solve~~

```
X = np.hstack([np.ones((X.shape[0], 1)), X])
```

~~beta = np.linalg.solve(X.T @ X + 0.01 \* np.identity(X.shape[1]), X.T @ y)~~

~~Y\_pred = X @ beta~~

~~rmse = np.mean((y - Y\_pred) \*\* 2)~~

~~total\_variance = np.sum((y - np.mean(y)) \*\* 2)~~

~~explained\_variance = np.sum((y - pred - np.mean(y)) \*\* 2)~~

$R^2 = \text{explained variance} / \text{total variance}$

```
print("Model Coefficients:", beta[1:]).flatten())
print("Intercept:", beta[0][0])
print("Mean Squared Error:", mse)
print("R-Square Score:", r2)
```

```
plt.scatter(y, y-pred, color='blue')
plt.plot(y, y, color='red', linestyle='--')
plt.xlabel("Actual values")
plt.ylabel("predicted values")
plt.title("Actual vs predicted values")
plt.show()
```

### 3 → Logistic Regression

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

```
def sigmoid(z):
    return 1 / (1 + np.exp(-z))
```

```
def compute_cost(X, y, theta):
    m = len(y)
    h = sigmoid(X @ theta)
    cost = (-1 / m) * np.sum(y * np.log(h) +
                               (1 - y) * np.log(1 - h))
    return cost
```

def gradient\_descent(x, y, theta, alpha, iterations):

m = len(y)

cost\_history = [ ]

for \_ in range(iterations):

gradient = (1 / m) \* x.T @ sigmoid(X  
@ theta) - y

theta -= alpha \* gradient

cost\_history.append(compute\_cost(X,  
y, theta))

return theta, cost\_history

def predict(X, theta):

return (sigmoid(X @ theta) >= 0.5). astype(int)

np.random.seed(42)

X = np.random.rand(100, 1) \* 10

y = (X > 5). astype(int). ravel()

X\_b = np.c\_[np.ones([X.shape[0]]), X]

theta = np.zeros(X\_b.shape[1])

alpha = 0.1

iteration = 1000

theta, cost\_history = gradient\_descent(X\_b, y,  
theta, alpha, iteration)

y\_pred = predict(X\_b, theta)

accuracy = np. mean(y-pred == y)

print("Accuracy: " Accuracy: .2f %)

plt.scatter(x, y, color='blue', label='Actual Data')

plt.scatter(X, y\_pred, color='red', marker='x',  
label='predicted labels')

plt.xlabel('Feature 1')

plt.ylabel('Class 0 or 1')

plt.legend()

plt.show()

output:

Accuracy: 0.97.

~~Sebab  
24/325~~