## Linear Regression Univariate

## April 25, 2019

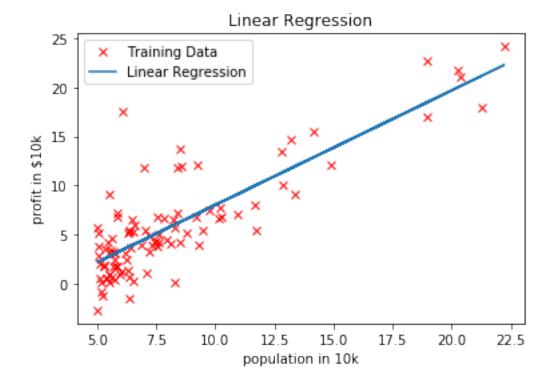
```
In [1]: import numpy as np
In [2]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
In [4]: data=np.genfromtxt("ex1data1.txt",delimiter=",")
In [116]: X=data[:,0]
In [6]: y=data[:,1]
In [7]: X
Out[7]: array([ 6.1101, 5.5277, 8.5186, 7.0032, 5.8598, 8.3829, 7.4764,
               8.5781, 6.4862, 5.0546, 5.7107, 14.164, 5.734,
                                                                   8.4084,
               5.6407, 5.3794, 6.3654, 5.1301, 6.4296, 7.0708,
                                                                   6.1891,
              20.27 , 5.4901, 6.3261, 5.5649, 18.945 , 12.828 , 10.957 ,
              13.176 , 22.203 , 5.2524, 6.5894, 9.2482, 5.8918,
                                                                   8.2111,
               7.9334, 8.0959, 5.6063, 12.836, 6.3534,
                                                          5.4069,
                                                                   6.8825,
              11.708 , 5.7737, 7.8247, 7.0931, 5.0702,
                                                          5.8014, 11.7
                                5.3077, 7.4239, 7.6031,
               5.5416, 7.5402,
                                                          6.3328,
                                                                  6.3589,
               6.2742, 5.6397,
                                9.3102, 9.4536, 8.8254,
                                                          5.1793, 21.279,
              14.908 , 18.959 ,
                                7.2182,
                                         8.2951, 10.236 , 5.4994, 20.341 ,
              10.136 , 7.3345,
                                         7.2259,
                                                 5.0269,
                                                          6.5479,
                                6.0062,
                                                                   7.5386,
               5.0365, 10.274, 5.1077, 5.7292, 5.1884,
                                                          6.3557,
                                                                   9.7687,
               6.5159, 8.5172,
                               9.1802, 6.002, 5.5204,
                                                          5.0594,
               7.6366, 5.8707, 5.3054, 8.2934, 13.394, 5.4369)
In [8]: #import os
       #data = np.loadtxt(os.path.join( 'ex1data1.txt'), delimiter=',')
       \#X, y = data[:, 0], data[:, 1]
In [181]: theta=np.zeros([2,1])#dtype=int
In [182]: theta
Out[182]: array([[0.],
                [0.]])
In [183]: m=len(y)
```

```
In [184]: X=X.reshape(m,1)
          y=y.reshape(m,1)
In [185]: def computeCost(X,y,theta,m):
              ons=np.ones(([m,1]),dtype=int)
              #print(ons)
              x=np.hstack((ons,X))
              #print(x)
              prediction=np.matmul(x,theta)
              #print (prediction)
              #print(prediction.shape)
              #print((prediction-y).shape)
              sqerror=np.power((prediction-y),2)
              print(sqerror.shape)
              print(sqerror.sum)
              J=(1/(2*m))*(sqerror.sum())
              return J
In [186]: computeCost(X,y,theta,m)
(97, 1)
<built-in method sum of numpy.ndarray object at 0x0000026D5450A1C0>
Out[186]: 32.072733877455676
In [187]: alpha=0.01
          iterations=1500;
In [188]: def gradientDescent(X,y,theta,alpha,iterations,m):
              ons=np.ones([m,1])
              x=np.hstack((ons,X))
              \#prediction = np.matmul(x, theta)
              #print(prediction)
              for i in range(iterations):
                  t1=theta[0][0]-(1/m)*alpha*((np.matmul(x,theta)-y).sum())
                  t2=theta[1][0]-(1/m)*alpha*(((np.matmul(x,theta)-y)*X).sum())
                  theta[0][0]=t1
                  theta[1][0]=t2
                 # print(theta)
              return theta
In [206]: ons=np.ones([m,1])
          x=np.hstack((ons,X))
In [190]: theta=gradientDescent(X,y,theta,alpha,iterations,m)
In [191]: theta
Out[191]: array([[-3.63029144],
                 [ 1.16636235]])
```

```
In [192]: ons=np.ones([m,1])
          x=np.hstack([ons,X])
In [193]: hold on
          File "<ipython-input-193-31699b0708a0>", line 1
       hold on
   SyntaxError: invalid syntax
In []:
```

```
In [201]: plt.plot(X,y,'rx',X,np.matmul(x,theta),'-')
          plt.legend(['Training Data','Linear Regression'])
          plt.xlabel('population in 10k')
          plt.ylabel('profit in $10k')
          plt.title('Linear Regression')
```

## Out[201]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Linear Regression')



In [195]: plt.show()

```
In [196]: #for 35 thousand
          pred=np.dot([1,3.5],theta)
In [197]: pred
Out[197]: array([0.45197679])
In [198]: pred*10000
Out[198]: array([4519.7678677])
In [199]: print(pred*10000)
[4519.7678677]
0.1 Using Normal Equations
In [202]: theta=np.zeros([2,1])
In [203]: \#theta=inv(X'*X)X'y
          ons=np.ones([m,1])
          x=np.hstack([ons,X])
In [204]: theta=np.dot(np.linalg.inv(np.dot(x.T,x)),np.dot(x.T,y))
In [205]: theta
Out[205]: array([[-3.89578088],
                 [ 1.19303364]])
In []:
```