```
In [2]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib as mpl
plt.style.use('ggplot')
mpl.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (10,8)
```

In [3]: #Reading the data
df = pd.read\_csv('datsets/physics/spring-mass.csv')
print(df)

```
M (g) T (s)

0 55 0.496

1 105 0.645

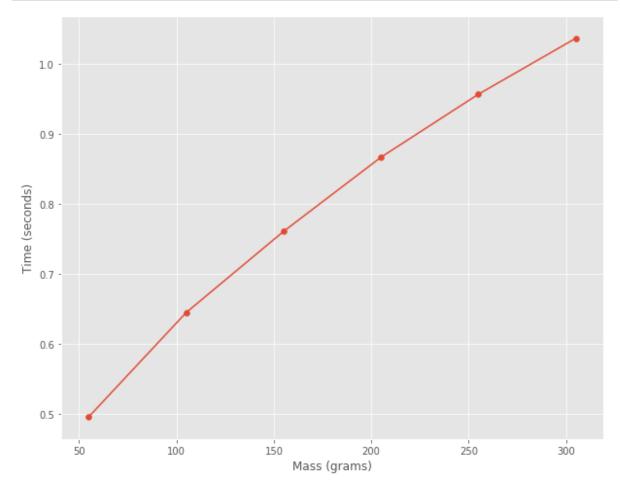
2 155 0.761

3 205 0.867

4 255 0.957

5 305 1.037
```

```
In [4]: #Plot the data here to visualize the trend
plt.plot(df['M (g)'], df['T (s)'])
plt.scatter(df['M (g)'], df['T (s)'])
plt.xlabel('Mass (grams)')
plt.ylabel('Time (seconds)')
plt.show()
#plt.clf()
```



```
n = df['M (g)'].count()
In [5]:
                                                #Number of samples
        p = np.sum(np.square(df['M (g)']))
                                                #The sum of x^2
        q = df['M(g)'].sum()
                                                #The sum of x
        r = np.sum(df['M (g)']*df['T (s)'])
                                                #The sum of the product of x an
        s = df['T (s)'].sum()
                                                #The sum of y^2
        #Print all of the above
        print("The number of samples is:\t", n)
        print("The sum of M^2 is:\t\t", p)
        print("The sum of M is:\t\t", q)
        print("The sum of M*T is:\t\t", r)
        print("The sum of T is:\t\t",s)
        The number of samples is:
                                          6
```

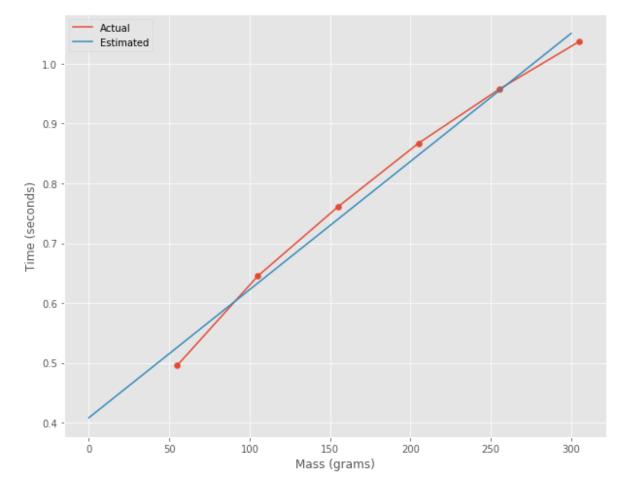
The sum of M $^2$  is: 238150 The sum of M is: 1080 The sum of M $^*$ T is: 951.015 The sum of T is: 4.763

```
In [6]: m = (1/((n*p) - (q**2)))*((n*r) - (q*s)) #The slope of the line c = (1/((n*p) - (q**2)))*((p*s) - (r*q)) #The y-intercept of the line print("The slope of the estimated line is:\t\t", m) print("The y-intercept of the estimated line is:\t", c)
```

The slope of the estimated line is: 0.002141142857142858 The y-intercept of the estimated line is: 0.40842761904761904

```
In [7]: #To visualize the estimated line, create an x-vs-y set using m and c
    x = [x/10 for x in range (0, 3000)]
    y = [m*xi + c for xi in x]

#Plot again to visualize how the estimated line fairs against the orig
    inal data
    orig, = plt.plot(df['M (g)'], df['T (s)'], label = "Actual")
    plt.scatter(df['M (g)'], df['T (s)'])
    est, = plt.plot(x, y, label = "Estimated")
    plt.xlabel('Mass (grams)')
    plt.ylabel('Time (seconds)')
    plt.legend(handles=[orig, est])
    plt.show()
    #plt.clf()
```



```
In [8]: #Finding the error
    error = 0.0
    for index, row in df.iterrows():
        error += ((m*row['M (g)'] + c) - row['T (s)'])**2 #(Estimated - or
        iginal)^2
    error/=n

print("The mean squared error is:\t\t", error)
print("The root means squared error is:\t", error**(0.5))
```

The mean squared error is: 0.0004115460317460312
The root means squared error is: 0.020286597342729293