# Régression Logistique Binomiale - OVO

## Régression Logistique Binomiale - One-Versus-One (OVO)

### **Théorie**

La **régression logistique binomiale** est utilisée pour la classification binaire, mais elle peut être adaptée aux problèmes **multiclasse** via l'approche **One-Versus-One** (**OVO**). Ici, un modèle est entraı̂né pour chaque paire de classes, ce qui peut améliorer la précision lorsque les classes sont bien séparées.

## Hyperparamètres

Nous allons tester un seul hyperparamètre pour réduire le temps d'entraînement : - Paramètre de régularisation (C) : contrôle la pénalisation de la complexité du modèle (valeurs entre 0.1 et 1).

## Exemple en Python

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.multiclass import OneVsOneClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix, accuracy_score
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

# Chargement des ensembles de données
train_data = pd.read_csv('covertype_train.csv')
val_data = pd.read_csv('covertype_val.csv')
```

```
test_data = pd.read_csv('covertype_test.csv')
# Préparation des données
X_train = train_data.drop('Cover_Type', axis=1)
y_train = train_data['Cover_Type']
X_val = val_data.drop('Cover_Type', axis=1)
y_val = val_data['Cover_Type']
X_test = test_data.drop('Cover_Type', axis=1)
y_test = test_data['Cover_Type']
# Standardisation des données
scaler = StandardScaler()
X_train = scaler.fit_transform(X_train)
X_val = scaler.transform(X_val)
X_test = scaler.transform(X_test)
# Recherche du meilleur hyperparamètre (C seulement)
C_values = [0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 0.9, 1] # Entre 0.1 et 1
train_accuracies = []
val_accuracies = []
for C in C_values:
   model = OneVsOneClassifier(LogisticRegression(solver='saga', C=C, penalty='12', max_iter=
   model.fit(X_train, y_train)
   y_train_pred = model.predict(X_train)
   y_val_pred = model.predict(X_val)
    train_accuracies.append(accuracy_score(y_train, y_train_pred))
    val_accuracies.append(accuracy_score(y_val, y_val_pred))
# Sélection du meilleur hyperparamètre
best_C = C_values[val_accuracies.index(max(val_accuracies))]
print(f"Meilleur hyperparamètre : C={best_C}")
# Affichage du graphique
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
plt.plot(C_values, train_accuracies, marker='o', linestyle='dashed', label='Train Accuracy')
plt.plot(C_values, val_accuracies, marker='s', linestyle='dashed', label='Validation Accuracy
plt.xlabel("Paramètre de régularisation (C)")
```

```
plt.ylabel("Précision")
plt.title("Impact de la régularisation sur la performance de la régression logistique (OVO)"
plt.legend()
plt.show()
# Modèle final avec le meilleur hyperparamètre
final_model = OneVsOneClassifier(LogisticRegression(solver='saga', C=best_C, penalty='12', management of the control of the co
final_model.fit(X_train, y_train)
y_test_pred = final_model.predict(X_test)
# Affichage de la matrice de confusion
conf_matrix = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_test_pred)
print("\nMatrice de confusion :")
print(conf_matrix)
print("\nÉvaluation sur l'ensemble de test")
print(classification_report(y_test, y_test_pred))
/home/ensai/.local/lib/python3.10/site-packages/sklearn/linear_model/_sag.py:349: Convergence
    warnings.warn(
```

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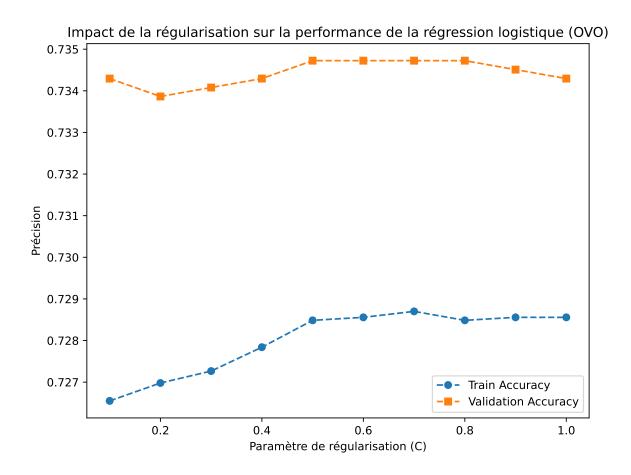
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Meilleur hyperparamètre : C=0.5



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```

## Matrice de confusion :

[[1	L210	471	0	0	0	2	25]
[	418	1789	29	0	1	23	1]
[	0	30	221	1	0	29	0]
[	0	0	6	9	0	6	0]
[	1	68	1	0	0	4	0]
[	0	35	81	0	0	28	0]
[	70	0	0	0	0	0	89]]

#### Évaluation sur l'ensemble de test

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
1	0.71	0.71	0.71	1708
2	0.75	0.79	0.77	2261
3	0.65	0.79	0.71	281
4	0.90	0.43	0.58	21
5	0.00	0.00	0.00	74

6	0.30	0.19	0.24	144
7	0.77	0.56	0.65	159
accuracy			0.72	4648
macro avg	0.58	0.50	0.52	4648
weighted avg	0.70	0.72	0.71	4648