

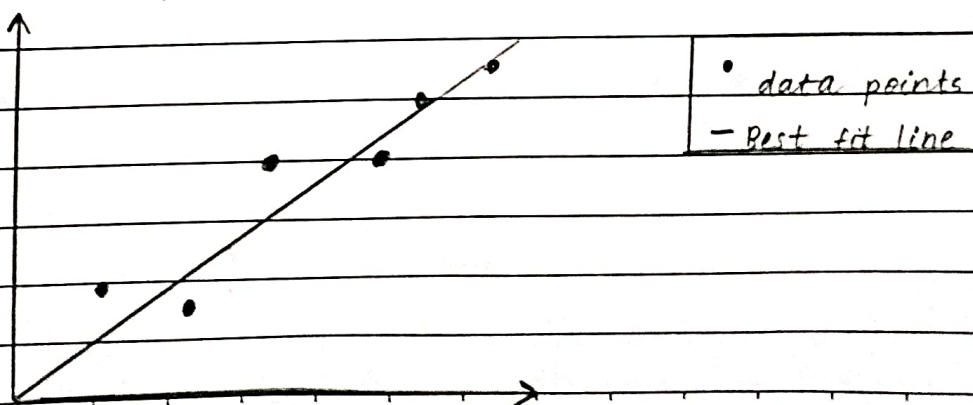
EXPERIMENT. NO: 1LEAST SQUARE FITTING - STRAIGHT LINE FITTINGAIM+

To write a code that fits a straight line to the data given and to calculate the slope and intercept by plotting regression line along with data points (given by labels, titles, legends and different colours) by using the help of an example to apply linear regression.

THEORY+

The least square fitting method is a statistical technique used in linear regression to find the 'Best fit' line that minimises the sum of squared differences b/w the observed data points and the points lying on the line (residual squares)

Consider few points $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_i, y_i)$, plotted on a graph. The 'Best fit' line is the line that has minimum differences of residual squares.



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For a straight line fit, the equation is +

$$y = mx + b$$

where,

- y = dependent variable
- x = independent variable
- m = slope of the line
- b = y -intercept.

From the given n data points (x_i, y_i) , the slope and intercept are calculated +

$$m = \frac{n \sum x_i y_i - \sum x_i \sum y_i}{n \sum x_i^2 - (\sum x_i)^2}, \quad b = \frac{\sum y_i - m \sum x_i}{n}$$

Here, $\sum x_i y_i$ represents correlation b/w x and y

$\sum x_i^2$ represents the spread of x

$\sum x_i$ represents the sum of n x values

$\sum y_i$ represents the sum of n y values.

ALGORITHM +

1. Start
2. Enter the values of x and y of the data points
3. Enter the number of data sets n
4. Define linear regression (x, y)
5. Calculate $\sum x_i$, $\sum y_i$, $\sum x_i y_i$ & $\sum x_i^2$
6. Calculate, slope of the line, $m = \frac{n \sum x_i y_i - \sum x_i \sum y_i}{n \sum x_i^2 - (\sum x_i)^2}$

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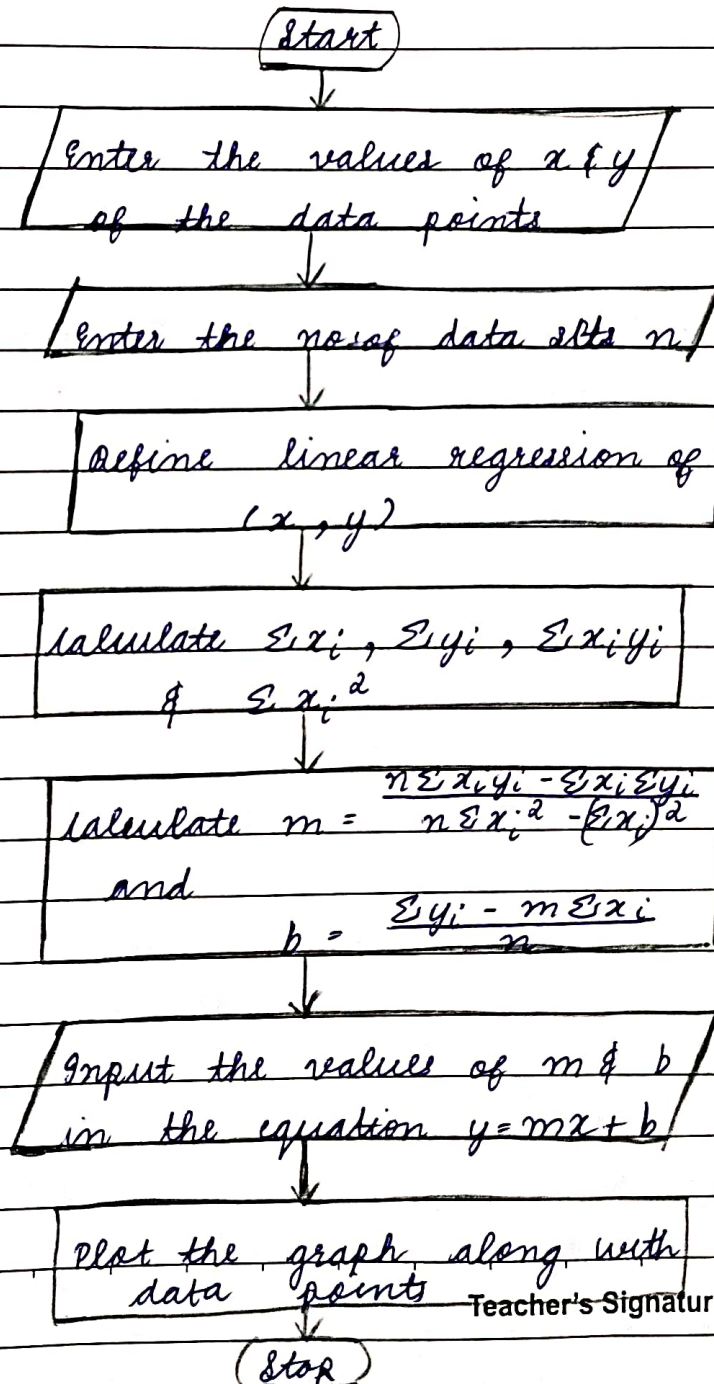
$$\text{and } b = \frac{\sum y_i - m \sum x_i}{n} \text{ (intercept)}$$

7. Input the values of m & b in the equation for 'Best fit line' $y = mx + b$

8. Plot the graph of the line and show the data points

9. Stop.

FLOWCHART:



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EXAMPLE 1

Here a real life example of relation b/w the blood pressure (systolic, SBP) and the oxygen uptake in response to exercise done (L of O_2 per min, VO_2) is taken. The person's blood pressure is measured after each 5 mins.

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| x [VO_2 (L/min)] | 3.5 | 4 | 4.5 | 5 | 5.5 |
| y [SBP (mm of Hg)] | 140 | 180 | 220 | 225 | 250 |

CODE 1

```

import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
x = np.array([3.5, 4, 4.5, 5, 5.5])
y = np.array([140, 180, 220, 225, 250])
n = len(x)
def lin_reg(x, y):
    sum_x = np.sum(x)
    sum_y = np.sum(y)
    sum_xy = np.sum(x * y)
    sum_x2 = np.sum(x ** 2)
    m = ((n * sum_xy) - (sum_x * sum_y)) / ((n * sum_x2) - (sum_x) ** 2)
    b = ((sum_y) - m * sum_x) / (n)
    return m, b
m, b = lin_reg(x, y)
print(f"slope : m = {m}, and intercept : b = {b}")
plt.scatter(x, y, colour = 'blue', label = data points)
plt.xlabel('VO2')
plt.ylabel('SBP')

```

```
print (f"Equation of the line :  $y = \{m\} * x + \{b\}$ ")  
plt.plot(x, m * x + b, colour='red', label = 'Best fit line')  
plt.title ("RELATION OF SBP AND  $VO_2$ ")  
plt.legend()  
plt.grid(True)  
plt.show()
```

RESULT+

The program calculated 'Best fit' line using the least square method for the given data +

- slope (m) = 53
- Intercept (b) = -37.5
- Equation of the 'Best fit line' = $53.0 * x + -(37.5)$