In [106]:

import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
import matplotlib.axes as ax
from IPython.display import clear output

Here's the math behind logistic regression:

SUHANI CHAWLA
$$2/13/2024$$

P(y | x.0) 20 P(y) P(x|y.0)

Posterior

Prior riselihood

P(y=x) x(0) 0)

P(y=x) x(0) 0

P(y=

 $\Theta_J^t = \Theta_J^t - d \sum_{i=1}^m (\chi^i \Theta - y^i) \eta_J$ Cold Claring rate Train -> & Validation data -> Test data 3 top on valedation error Shuffle $sst = \sum_{i=1}^{m} (y^{i} - y^{n})^{2}$ SSR = E (n° +-yi)2 2-2 score = 55 1 - 152 1 higher the r-2 score, better the model Com let mean square exten = 1 = 1 = (x0-y)2

```
iris_data = iris.data
iris_target = iris.target
len(iris.data)
print(iris_data[:10])
#print(iris target[49])
[[5.1 3.5 1.4 0.2]
 [4.9 3. 1.4 0.2]
 [4.7 3.2 1.3 0.2]
 [4.6 3.1 1.5 0.2]
 [5. 3.6 1.4 0.2]
 [5.4 3.9 1.7 0.4]
 [4.6 3.4 1.4 0.3]
 [5. 3.4 1.5 0.2]
 [4.4 2.9 1.4 0.2]
 [4.9 3.1 1.5 0.1]]
In [130]:
feature_names = iris['feature_names']
print(feature names)
print(iris_target)
['sepal length (cm)', 'sepal width (cm)', 'petal length (cm)', 'petal width (cm)']
```

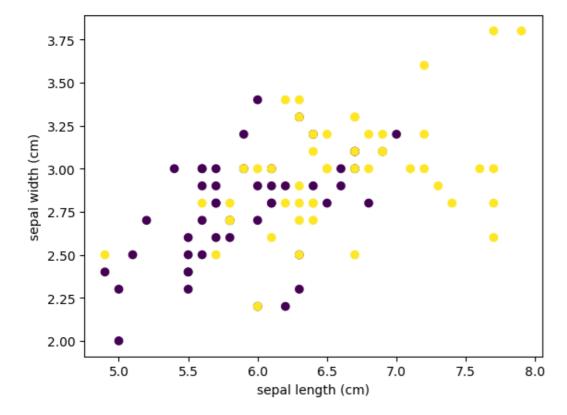
2 2]

In [115]:

```
iris data
           = iris data[50:]
iris target = iris target[50:]-1 # making 0-1 classification
plt.scatter(iris_data[:,0],iris_data[:,1], c=iris_target)
plt.xlabel(feature names[0])
plt.ylabel(feature_names[1])
#plt.plot()
```

Out[115]:

Text(0, 0.5, 'sepal width (cm)')



In [116]:

```
iris_target
Out[116]:
1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1])
In [117]:
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(iris_data, iris_target, test_size=0.
60, random_state=42)
In [118]:
from sklearn import linear_model
model = linear model.LogisticRegression(C=1e5, solver='lbfgs')
model.fit(X train, y train)
Out[118]:
    LogisticRegression
LogisticRegression(C=100000.0)
In [119]:
plt.scatter(X_test[:,0],y_test, marker= 'x',c=y_test,label = feature_names[0])
Out[119]:
<matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x7f502f3a4d00>
               × ×××××× ×××
1.0
                                   \times \times \times
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
    ×× × ×××××××××××× ×
0.0
```

In [120]:

5.0

5.5

6.0

6.5

```
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
colors = []
for y in y_pred:
    if y==0:
        colors.append([0,0,1])
    else:
        colors.append([1,0,0])
```

7.0

7.5

8.0

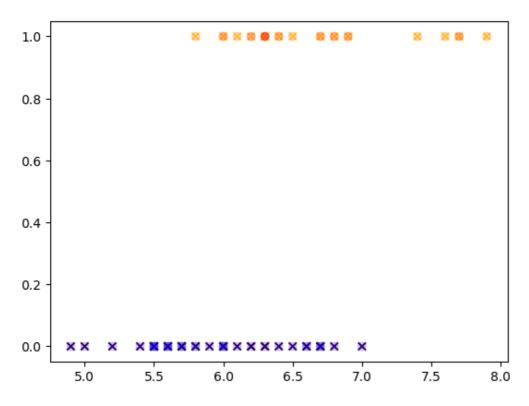
тη [1011.

111 [1**41]**;

```
plt.scatter(X_test[:,0],y_test, marker='x', c=y_test,label = feature_names[0])
plt.scatter(X_test[:,0],y_pred, marker='o',c= colors,label = feature_names[0],alpha=0.15
)
```

Out[121]:

<matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x7f502e301ab0>



In [122]:

```
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))
y pred
```

	precision	recall	il-score	support
0	0.97	0.92	0.94	37
1	0.88	0.96	0.92	23
accuracy			0.93	60
macro avg	0.93	0.94	0.93	60
weighted avg	0.94	0.93	0.93	60

Out[122]:

```
array([1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1])
```

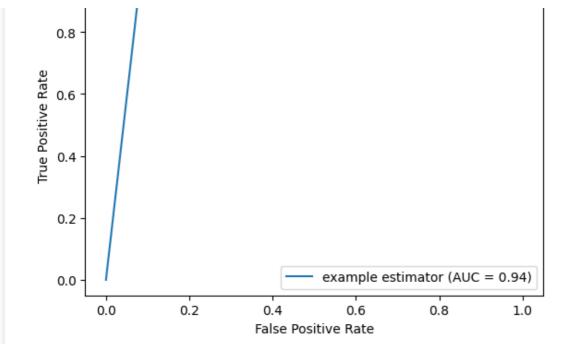
In [123]:

```
from sklearn import metrics
fpr, tpr, thresholds = metrics.roc_curve(y_test, y_pred)
roc_auc = metrics.auc(fpr, tpr)
display = metrics.RocCurveDisplay(fpr=fpr, tpr=tpr, roc_auc=roc_auc, estimator_name='exa
mple estimator')
display.plot()
```

Out[123]:

<sklearn.metrics._plot.roc_curve.RocCurveDisplay at 0x7f502fb89d50>

```
1.0 -
```



0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1])

In [125]:

In []: