

Ex 3 using the Least Squares Method

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.metrics import r2_score
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
```

```
data = pd.read_csv("headbrain1.csv")
data
```

	Gender	Age Range	Head Size	Brain Weight
0	1	1	4512	1530
1	1	1	3738	1297
2	1	1	4261	1335
3	1	1	3777	1282
4	1	1	4177	1590
...
232	2	2	3214	1110
233	2	2	3394	1215
234	2	2	3233	1104
235	2	2	3352	1170
236	2	2	3391	1120

237 rows × 4 columns

```
data.isnull().sum()
```

Gender	0
Age Range	0
Head Size	0
Brain Weight	0
dtype:	int64

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

def simple_linear_regression_least_squares(data):
    # Take Head Size as X and Brain Weight as Y
    X = data["Head Size"].values
    Y = data["Brain Weight"].va. ♦
```

```
# Calculate means
X_mean = np.mean(X)
Y_mean = np.mean(Y)

# Calculate slope (m) and intercept (c) using least squares method
numerator = np.sum((X - X_mean) * (Y - Y_mean))
denominator = np.sum((X - X_mean) ** 2)
m = numerator / denominator
c = Y_mean - m * X_mean

# Predictions
Y_pred = m * X + c

# R2 Score (manual)
ss_total = np.sum((Y - Y_mean) ** 2)
ss_residual = np.sum((Y - Y_pred) ** 2)
r2 = 1 - (ss_residual / ss_total)

print("Simple Linear Regression (Least Squares Method)")
print(f"Slope (m): {m}")
print(f"Intercept (c): {c}")
print(f"R2 Score: {r2}\n")

# --- Plot ---
plt.scatter(X, Y, color="blue", label="Actual Data")
plt.plot(X, Y_pred, color="red", label="Regression Line")
plt.xlabel("Head Size (cm3)")
plt.ylabel("Brain Weight (grams)")
plt.title("Simple Linear Regression (Least Squares Method)")
plt.legend()
plt.show()

return m, c, r2, Y_pred

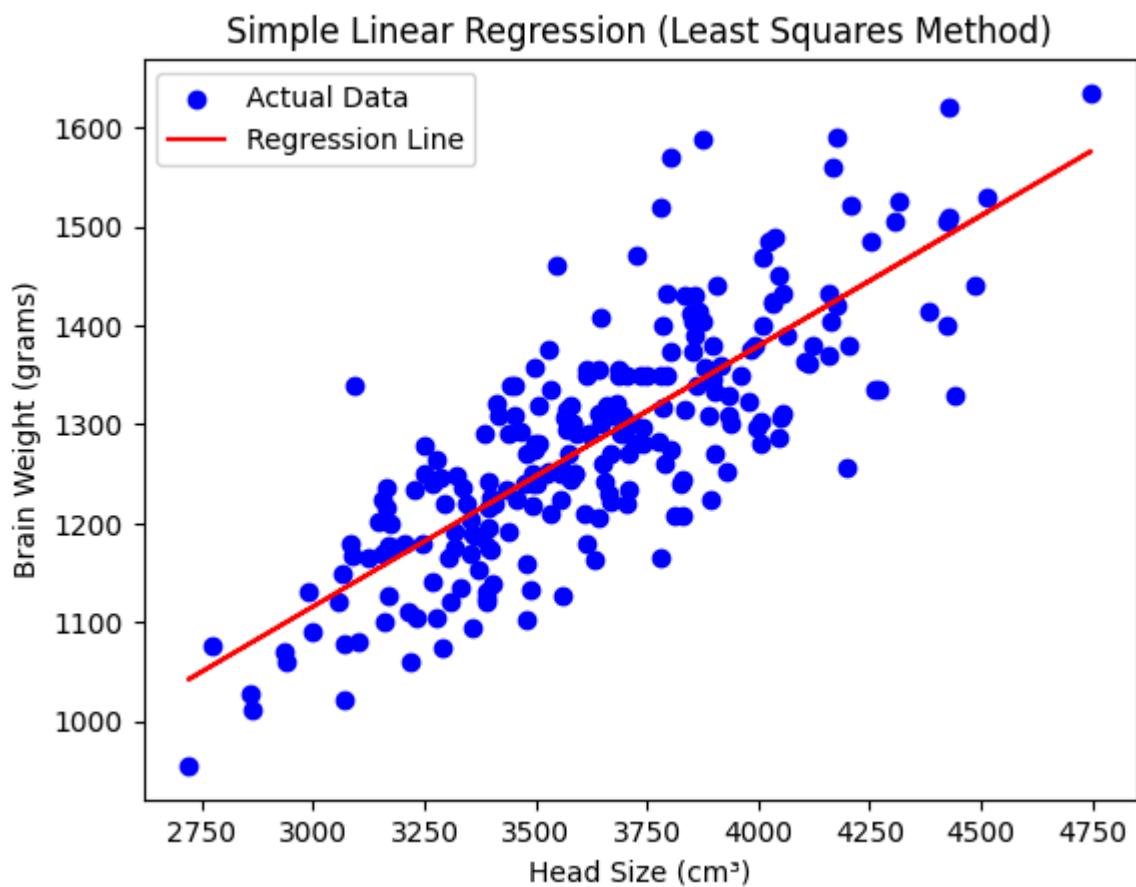
#  Example call
m, c, r2, preds = simple_linear_regression_least_squares(data)
```

Simple Linear Regression (Least Squares Method)

Slope (m): 0.2634293394893993

Intercept (c): 325.5734210494428

R² Score: 0.639311719957



Start coding or generate with AI.