## 多项式曲线拟合

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使用 sin(x) 函数产生数据集:

```
1. import numpy as np
2.
3. n_dots = 200  # 产生 200 个数据点
4. X = np.linspace(-2 * np.pi, 2 * np.pi, n_dots) # X 取值范围:[-2*pi, 2 *pi]
5. Y = np.sin(X) + 0.2 * np.random.rand(n_dots) - 0.1 # Y 加上随机噪声[-0.1, 0.1]
```

使用 sklearn.preprocessing.PolynomialFeatures 进行特征的构造:

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import PolynomialFeatures
import numpy as np

n_dots = 200
X = np.linspace(-2 * np.pi, 2 * np.pi, n_dots)
Y = np.sin(X) + 0.2 * np.random.rand(n_dots) - 0.1
```

在标准线性回归的情况下,你可能会有一类似于二维数据的模型:

$$\hat{y}(w,x) = w_0 + w_1x_1 + w_2x_2$$

如果我们想把数据拟合成抛物面而不是平面,可以结合二阶多项式的特征,使模型看起来像这样:

$$\hat{y}(w,x) = w_0 + w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + w_3 x_1 x_2 + w_4 x_1^2 + w_5 x_2^2$$

观察,这仍然还是一个线性模型,创造一个新的变量:

$$z = [x_1, x_2, x_1x_2, x_1^2, x_2^2]$$

使用这些数据的重新标记,原问题可以写成:

$$\hat{y}(w,x) = w_0 + w_1 z_1 + w_2 z_2 + w_3 z_3 + w_4 z_4 + w_5 z_5$$

以上模型是线性模型,可以使用 sklearn.linear\_model 进行求解。

PolynomialFeatures 通过构造系数来扩展一个线性回归,其有3个参数:

- degree: 控制多项式的度;
- interaction\_only: 默认为 False,如果指定为 True:不会出现特征与自身结合的项,即没有平方项: x2;
- include\_bias: 默认为 True, 如果指定为 True, 就会出现 1 那一项。

```
1. from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
2.
3. degrees = [2, 3, 5, 10]
4. results = []
5.
6. for d in degrees:
    model = polynomial_model(degree=d)
    model.fit(X, Y)
9.    train_score = model.score(X, Y)
10.    mse = mean_squared_error(Y, model.predict(X))
11. results.append({"model": model, "degree": d, "score": train_score, "mse": mse})
12.
13. for r in results:
```

```
print("degree: {}; train score: {}; mean squared error: {}".format
(r["degree"], r["score"], r["mse"]))
```

```
degree: 2; train score: 0.14623503228246737; mean squared error: 0.42716432
74566476
degree: 3; train score: 0.27454911350351763; mean squared error: 0.36296492
79959968
degree: 5; train score: 0.8963163750167511; mean squared error: 0.051876040
37284656
degree: 10; train score: 0.9934426628788955; mean squared error: 0.00328083
3258749786
```

## 比较不同二项式阶数的拟合效果:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from matplotlib.figure import SubplotParams

plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6), dpi=200, subplotpars=SubplotParams(hspace=0.3))

for i, r in enumerate(results):
    fig = plt.subplot(2, 2, i+1)
    plt.xlim(-8, 8)
    plt.title("LinearRegression degree={}".format(r["degree"]))
    plt.scatter(X, Y, s=5, c='b', alpha=0.5)
    plt.plot(X, r["model"].predict(X), 'r-')
```