数据分析报告

3 /

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1 项目概述

红酒数据集包括 1 个质量评分数据和描述红酒化学成分的 11 种特征变量数据,文件格式为 csv,共有 1596 条数据,NA 代表缺失数据。通过数据分析,旨在研究红葡萄酒的不同化学成分对质量评分的影响。在红葡萄酒质量分析的场景中,通过建立多元线性回归模型来预测葡萄酒的质量评分。在建立线性回归模型之后,当给出了红葡萄酒的新的一组化学成分的数据时,可以利用构建的模型预测红葡萄酒的质量评分。

2 分析目标

查看数据可知,数据中有11个解释变量,分别为:

- · X1=固定酸度
- · X2=挥发性酸度
- · X3=柠檬酸
- · X4=残糖
- · X5=氯化物
- · X6=游离二氧化硫
- · X7=总二氧化硫
- · X8=密度
- X9=PH 值
- · X10=硫酸盐
- · X11=酒精
- 一个被预测(输出)变量,即因变量:
- · Y=质量评分(0到10)

据此,本项目的主要目标是通过建立多元线性回归模型来预测红葡萄酒的质量评分。

3 方法概述

为实现上述分析目标,本项目使用的分析方法主要分为五类: **数据缺失值处 理方法、数据标准化方法、探索性数据分析方法、描述性数据分析方法、回归 预测分析方法**等。

其中,**数据缺失值处理方法**包括: df.fillna()的 bfill 后值填充方法,以及 df.fillna()的 ffill 前值填充方法。

数据标准化方法包括: sklearn 预处理模块(preprocessing)中的 StandardScaler 方法,即标准差标准化。

探索性数据分析方法包括:使用 matplotlib 中的 hist()方法对变量进行直方图 密度分析。

描述性数据分析方法包括:使用 describe()方法,查看各数据的基本统计量,包括数据个数 count、平均值 mean、标准差 std、最小值 min、下四分位数 25%、中位数 50%、上四分位数 75%和最大值 max。使用 skew()函数和 kurt()函数分别进行偏度值的计算和峰度值的计算。

回归预测分析方法包括: 多元线性回归中的主成分回归 (Principal Component Regression, PCR)、岭回归 (Ridge Regression)、Lasso(Least Absolute Shrinkage and Selection Operator)、贝叶斯岭回归 (Bayesian Ridge Regression)、支持向量机回归模型(Support Vector machine Regression,SVR)。

其中,主成分回归 (Principal Component Regression, PCR)是一种结合了主成分分析 (PCA) 和多元回归分析的统计方法。它主要用于处理自变量间存在多重共线性的情况,以改进最小二乘回归的统计分析方法。具体步骤:标准化解释变量,主成分分析,建立回归模型。

岭回归 (Ridge Regression)通过在损失函数中添加一个正则化项(惩罚项)来解决多重共线性问题。这个正则化项是模型参数的 L2 范数(平方和),其目的是在保证最佳拟合误差的同时,使得参数尽可能的"简单",即让参数值较小,从而提高模型的泛化能力。

Lasso (Least Absolute Shrinkage and Selection Operator) 是一种线性回归模型,它通过在损失函数中加入 L1 正则化项(即系数的绝对值之和)来实现对系数的收缩,从而推动一些系数精确地收缩至零,实现特征选择。Lasso 回归

在处理高维数据和存在多重共线性时特别有用,因为它可以减少模型复杂度, 提高模型的泛化能力。

贝叶斯岭回归 (Bayesian Ridge Regression)是一种统计方法,它利用贝叶斯定理来更新对回归参数的估计。这种方法不仅考虑了数据的不确定性,还考虑了模型参数的不确定性,为预测提供了一个更加全面的框架。

支持向量机回归(Support Vector machine Regression, SVR)是一种基于支持向量机理论的回归分析方法。它与传统的回归模型不同,SVR 不试图最小化所有训练数据点的误差平方和,而是寻找一个能够容忍一定误差范围内的最优超平面,同时尽量减少模型的复杂度。SVR 通过引入松弛变量来允许某些数据点超出误差带,从而平衡模型的拟合精度和泛化能力。它利用核函数(如线性核、多项式核、RBF 核等)将原始数据映射到高维特征空间,从而处理非线性关系。模型的关键在于选择合适的核函数和正则化参数 C,以及误差容忍度 ε。通过优化这些参数,SVR 能够有效地捕捉数据中的复杂模式,适用于各种回归问题。

4 详细分析过程

4.1 数据理解

4.1.1 分析数据集的基本结构, 查询并输出数据的前 10 行和后 10 行。

使用 Python 编写程序如下:

```
import pandas as pd
# 读取数据

data = pd.read_csv("D:\红酒_1731575676075.csv")

data.columns = ["X1","X2","X3","X4","X5","X6","X7","X8","X9","X10","X11","Y"]
# 紛出数据的十行
print(data.head(10))
# 紛出数据后十行
print(data.tail(10))
```

查询并输出前 10 行数据如下:

```
X1
      X2
           X3 X4
                     X5
                         X6
                                X7
                                       X8
                                            X9
                                                X10
                                                      X11 Y
     0.7 0.00 1.9 0.076 11.0
                               34.0 0.9978 3.51 0.56
7.8 0.88 0.00 2.6 0.098 25.0
                               67.0 0.9968 3.20 0.68
7.8 0.76 0.04 2.3 0.092 15.0
                               54.0 0.9970 3.26 0.65
11.2
     0.28
          0.56
              1.9 0.075
                         17.0
                               60.0 0.9980
                                          3.16
                                                0.58
7.4
     0.7 0.00 1.9 0.076 11.0
                               34.0 0.9978 3.51 0.56
7.4 0.66 0.00 1.8 0.075 13.0
                               40.0 0.9978 3.51 0.56
7.9
     0.6
          0.06 1.6 0.069
                         15.0
                               59.0 0.9964 3.30
                                                0.46
                               21.0 0.9946 3.39 0.47 10.0 7
7.3 0.65 0.00 1.2 0.065 15.0
7.8 0.58 0.02 2.0 0.073 9.0 18.0 0.9968 3.36 0.57
                                                      9.5 7
     0.5 0.36 6.1 0.071 17.0 102.0 0.9978 3.35 0.80
```

查询并输出后 10 行数据如下:

```
X1
           X2
                 X3
                    X4
                           X5
                                X6
                                     X7
                                             X8
                                                  X9
                                                      X10
                                                           X11
1586 6.6 0.725 0.20 7.8 0.073 29.0 79.0 0.99770 3.29 0.54
                                                           9.2
1587 6.3
         0.55 0.15 1.8 0.077 26.0 35.0 0.99314 3.32 0.82 11.6
1588 5.4
         0.74 0.09 1.7 0.089 16.0 26.0 0.99402 3.67 0.56 11.6
1589
    6.3
          0.51 0.13 2.3 0.076 29.0 40.0 0.99574 3.42 0.75
1590
    6.8
         0.62 0.08 1.9 0.068 28.0 38.0 0.99651 3.42
                                                      0.82
                                                           9.5
          0.6 0.08 2.0 0.090 32.0 44.0 0.99490
                                                3.45
1591
    6.2
                                                      0.58
                                                           10.5
    5.9
          0.55 0.10 2.2 0.062 39.0 51.0 0.99512
1592
                                                3.52
                                                      0.76
1593
         0.51 0.13 2.3 0.076 29.0 40.0 0.99574
                                                3.42
                                                      0.75
                                                          11.0
    6.3
1594 5.9 0.645 0.12 2.0 0.075 32.0 44.0 0.99547
                                                3.57 0.71 10.2 5
1595 6.0 0.31 0.47 3.6 0.067 18.0 42.0 0.99549 3.39 0.66 11.0 6
```

使用 Python 编写程序,输出数据维度如下: prin

print(data.shape)

数据集的大小为: (1596, 12) , 即 1596 行, 12 列。

4.1.2 识别并输出数据集中所有变量的类型。

使用 Python 编写程序,输出变量信息及变量类型如下:

print(data.info())

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'> RangeIndex: 1596 entries, 0 to 1595 Data columns (total 12 columns): # Column Non-Null Count Dtype _____ 0 X1 1596 non-null float64 1 X2 1596 non-null object 2 X3 1595 non-null float64 3 X4 1595 non-null float64 4 X5 1596 non-null float64 5 X6 1594 non-null float64 X7 1596 non-null float64 X8 1596 non-null float64 8 1595 non-null float64 X9 1596 non-null float64 X10 1596 non-null float64 10 1596 non-null int64 dtypes: float64(10), int64(1), object(1) memory usage: 149.8+ KB

可知 X2 并不是 float 类型,根据问题描述需要对其进行 float 类型转换,所

以通过编写 python 代码进行类型转换,具体代码和类型转换结果如下图所示:

```
# float类型转换
import numpy as np
data["X2"]=data["X2"].replace("0.NA",np.nan)
object_list = data["X2"].tolist()
float_list =[float(item) for item in object_list]
data["X2"]=float_list
print(data.info())
  <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
  RangeIndex: 1596 entries, 0 to 1595
  Data columns (total 12 columns):
  # Column Non-Null Count Dtype
  0 X1
             1596 non-null float64
   1 X2
            1595 non-null float64
   2 X3
             1595 non-null float64
   3
     X4
             1595 non-null float64
     X5
             1596 non-null float64
   5
     X6
             1594 non-null float64
   6 X7
             1596 non-null float64
   7 X8
             1596 non-null float64
             1595 non-null float64
   8 X9
     X10
             1596 non-null float64
             1596 non-null float64
   10 X11
              1596 non-null int64
  dtypes: float64(11), int64(1)
  memory usage: 149.8 KB
```

可见, X2 变量已转换为 float 类型, 可以继续进行下述分析。

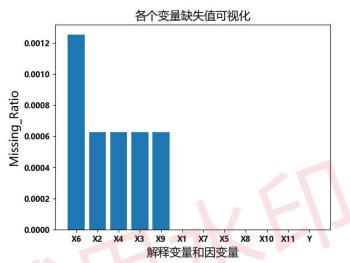
4.2 数据清洗

4.2.1 缺失值处理,利用补缺方式处理,并检验处理结果。

(1) 使用 Python 编写代码, 计算缺失值比例, 并绘制缺失值比例柱状图, 原代码与柱状图结果如下图所示:

```
# 學入模築
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib
# 中文显示处理
matplotlib.rc("font",family="MicroSoft YaHei",weight="bold")
# 计算并打印缺失值比例
missing_ratio = data.isnull().mean().sort_values(ascending=False)
print(missing_ratio)
# 绘制缺失值比例柱状图
plt.bar(["X6","X4","X9","X3","X1","X2","X7","X5","X8","X10","X11","Y"],missing_ratio.to_list())
plt.xlabel("解释变量和因变量",fontsize=15)
plt.ylabel("Missing_Ratio", fontsize=15)
plt.title("各个变量缺失值可视化",fontsize=15)
plt.show()
```

```
X6
       0.001253
X2
       0.000627
       0.000627
X4
X3
       0.000627
       0.000627
X9
X1
       0.000000
X7
       0.000000
X5
       0.000000
X8
       0.000000
X10
       0.000000
X11
       0.000000
       0.000000
dtype: float64
```



(2) 缺失值填充处理

使用 Python 编写代码利用 df.fillna()进行填充缺失值(同时使用前值填充,和后值填充),具体源代码和可视化结果如下图所示:

```
# 缺失值填充处理
             data1=data.fillna(method="bfill")
             data2=data1.fillna(method="ffill")
             # 打印缺失值填充处理后的数据集
             print(data2)
                                X6
          0.700
                0.00 1.9
                         0.076 11.0 34.0 0.99780
                                                3.51
         0.880 0.00 2.6 0.098 25.0 67.0 0.99680
                                                3.20
     7.8
                                                      0.68
                         0.092 15.0 54.0
                                         0.99700
         0.760
               0.04 2.3
                                                 3.26
                                                      0.65
                                                            9.8
     7.8
         0.280
                0.56 1.9
                         0.075
                              17.0
                                   60.0
                                         0.99800
                                                      0.58
                                                 3.16
                                         0.99780
         0.700
                0.00
                         0.076 11.0
                                    34.0
                                                 3.51
                                                      0.56
                    1.9
1591
     6.2
         0.600
                0.08 2.0 0.090
                               32.0
                                   44.0
                                         0.99490
                                                 3.45
                                                      0.58
                                                           10.5
1592
     5.9
         0.550
                9.19
                    2.2
                         0.062
                               39.0
                                   51.0
                                         0.99512
                                                 3.52
                                                      9.76
                                                           11.2
1593
     6.3
         0.510
                0.13 2.3
                         0.076
                               29.0
                                    40.0
                                         0.99574
                                                 3.42
                                                      0.75
                                                           11.0
1594
         0.645
                0.12 2.0
                         0.075
                              32.0
                                    44.0
                                         0.99547
                                                 3.57
                                                      0.71
                                                           10.2
         0.310 0.47 3.6 0.067 18.0 42.0 0.99549 3.39
                                                      0.66
[1596 rows x 12 columns]
```

(3) 使用 Python 编写代码, 计算缺失值比例, 原代码与缺失值比例结果如

下图所示:

```
# 导入模块
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib
# 中文显示处理
matplotlib.rc("font",family="MicroSoft YaHei",weight="bold")
# 计算并打印缺失值比例
missing ratio = data2.isnull().mean().sort_values(ascending=False)
print(missing ratio)
                        X1
                               0.0
                        X2
                               0.0
                        X3
                               0.0
                        X4
                               0.0
                        X5
                               0.0
                        X6
                               0.0
                               0.0
                        X7
                               0.0
                        X8
                        X9
                               0.0
                        X10
                               0.0
                        X11
                               0.0
                               0.0
                        dtype: float64
```

可见,数据集中经过缺失值处理后,已没有缺失值。

4.3 数据分析

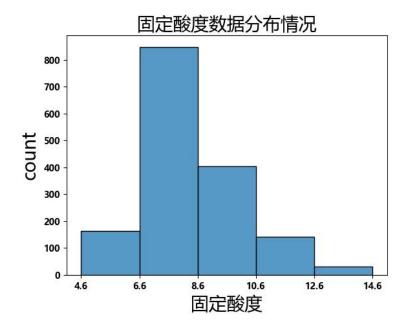
4.3.1 探索性数据分析,提供可视化结果

直方图密度分析

使用 Python 编写代码查看各变量的直方图分布情况。

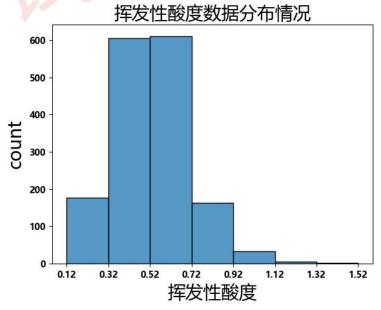
1) 查看固定酸度的直方图密度分布情况,如下图所示:

```
b = data2["X1"].tolist()
b1 = sorted(b)
import seaborn as sns
sns.histplot(b1, bins=[4.6,6.6,8.6,10.6,12.6,14.6], kde=False) # kde=False 表示不绘制核密度估计线
plt.xticks(np.arange(min(b1), max(b1), 2))
plt.title("固定酸度数据分布情况",fontsize=20)
plt.xlabel("固定酸度",fontsize=20)
plt.ylabel("count",fontsize=20)
plt.show()
```



2) 查看挥发性酸度的直方图密度分布情况,如下图所示:

```
b = data2["X2"].tolist()
b1 = sorted(b)
import seaborn as sns
sns.histplot(b1, bins=[0.12,0.32,0.52,0.72,0.92,1.12,1.32,1.52], kde=False)
plt.xticks(np.arange(min(b1), max(b1), 0.2))
plt.title("挥发性酸度数据分布情况",fontsize=20)
plt.xlabel("挥发性酸度",fontsize=20)
plt.ylabel("count",fontsize=20)
plt.show()
```



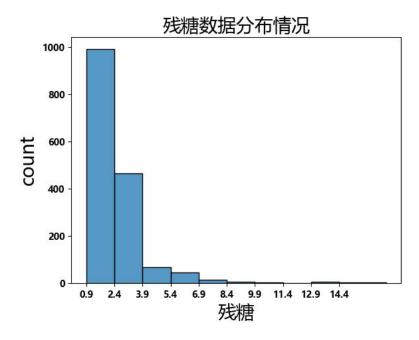
3) 查看柠檬酸的直方图密度分布情况,如下图所示:

```
b = data2["X3"].tolist()
b1 = sorted(b)
import seaborn as sns
sns.histplot(b1, bins=[0.0,0.2,0.4,0.6,0.8,1], kde=False)
plt.xticks(np.arange(min(b1), max(b1), 0.2))
plt.title("柠檬酸数据分布情况",fontsize=20)
plt.xlabel("柠檬酸",fontsize=20)
plt.ylabel("count",fontsize=20)
plt.show()
```

中標酸数据分布情况 500 - 400 - 200 - 100 - 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 柠檬酸

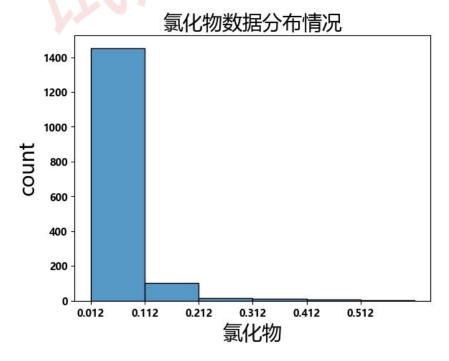
4) 查看残糖的直方图密度分布情况,如下图所示:

```
b = data2["X4"].tolist()
b1 = sorted(b)
import seaborn as sns
sns.histplot(b1, bins=[0.9,2.4,3.9,5.4,6.9,8.4,9.9,11.4,12.9,14.4,16.9],kde=False)
plt.xticks(np.arange(min(b1), max(b1), 1.5))
plt.title("残糖数据分布情况",fontsize=20)
plt.xlabel("残糖",fontsize=20)
plt.ylabel("count",fontsize=20)
plt.show()
```



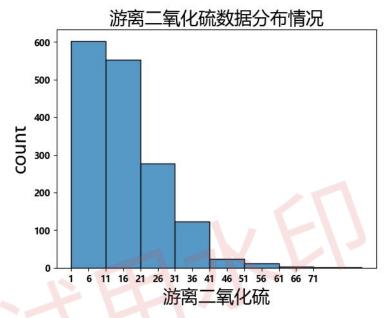
5) 查看氯化物的直方图密度分布情况,如下图所示:

```
b = data2["X5"].tolist()
b1 = sorted(b)
import seaborn as sns
sns.histplot(b1, bins=[0.012,0.112,0.212,0.312,0.412,0.512,0.612],kde=False)
plt.xticks(np.arange(min(b1), max(b1), 0.1))
plt.title("氯化物数据分布情况",fontsize=20)
plt.xlabel("氯化物",fontsize=20)
plt.ylabel("count",fontsize=20)
plt.show()
```



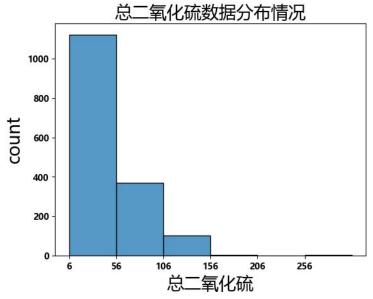
6) 查看游离二氧化硫的直方图密度分布情况,如下图所示:

```
b = data2["X6"].tolist()
b1 = sorted(b)
import seaborn as sns
sns.histplot(b1, bins=[1,11,21,31,41,51,61,71,85],kde=False)
plt.xticks(np.arange(min(b1), max(b1), 5))
plt.title("游离二氧化硫数据分布情况",fontsize=20)
plt.xlabel("游离二氧化硫",fontsize=20)
plt.ylabel("count",fontsize=20)
plt.show()
```



7) 查看总二氧化硫的直方图密度分布情况,如下图所示:

```
b = data2["X7"].tolist()
b1 = sorted(b)
import seaborn as sns
sns.histplot(b1, bins=[6,56,106,156,206,256,306],kde=False)
plt.xticks(np.arange(min(b1), max(b1), 50))
plt.title("总二氧化硫数据分布情况",fontsize=20)
plt.xlabel("总二氧化硫",fontsize=20)
plt.ylabel("count",fontsize=20)
plt.show()
```



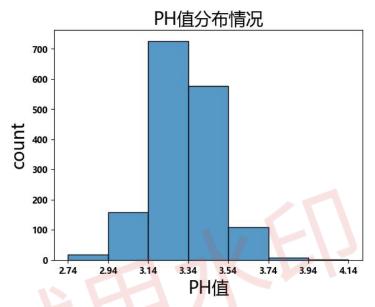
8) 查看密度的直方图密度分布情况,如下图所示:

```
b = data2["X8"].tolist()
b1 = sorted(b)
import seaborn as sns
sns.histplot(b1, bins=[0.99007,0.99307,0.99607,0.99907,1.00207],kde=False)
plt.xticks(np.arange(min(b1), max(b1), 0.003))
plt.title("密度数据分布情况",fontsize=20)
plt.xlabel("密度",fontsize=20)
plt.ylabel("count",fontsize=20)
plt.show()
```



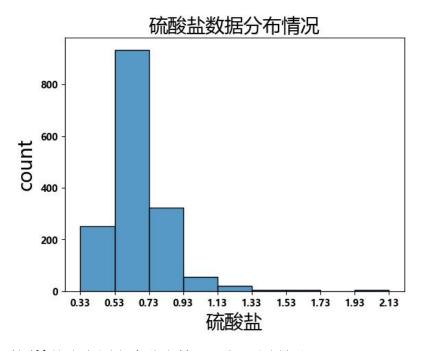
9) 查看 PH 值的直方图密度分布情况,如下图所示:

```
b = data2["X9"].tolist()
b1 = sorted(b)
import seaborn as sns
sns.histplot(b1, bins=[2.74,2.94,3.14,3.34,3.54,3.74,3.94,4.14],kde=False)
plt.xticks(np.arange(min(b1), max(b1)+0.2, 0.2))
plt.title("PH值分布情况",fontsize=20)
plt.xlabel("PH值",fontsize=20)
plt.ylabel("count",fontsize=20)
plt.show()
```



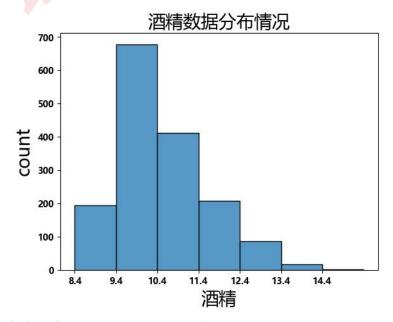
10) 查看硫酸盐的直方图密度分布情况,如下图所示:

```
b = data2["X10"].tolist()
b1 = sorted(b)
import seaborn as sns
sns.histplot(b1, bins=[0.33,0.53,0.73,0.93,1.13,1.33,1.53,1.73,1.93,2.13],kde=False)
plt.xticks(np.arange(min(b1), max(b1)+0.2, 0.2))
plt.title("硫酸盐数据分布情况",fontsize=20)
plt.xlabel("硫酸盐",fontsize=20)
plt.ylabel("count",fontsize=20)
plt.show()
```



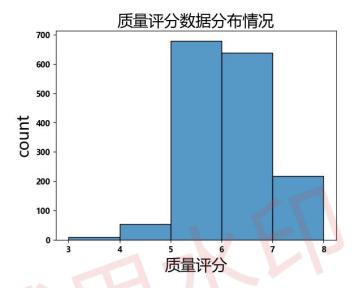
11) 查看酒精的直方图密度分布情况,如下图所示:

```
b = data2["X11"].tolist()
b1 = sorted(b)
import seaborn as sns
sns.histplot(b1, bins=[8.4,9.4,10.4,11.4,12.4,13.4,14.4,15.4],kde=False)
plt.xticks(np.arange(min(b1), max(b1)+0.2, 1))
plt.title("酒精数据分布情况",fontsize=20)
plt.xlabel("酒精",fontsize=20)
plt.ylabel("count",fontsize=20)
plt.show()
```



12) 查看质量评分的直方图密度分布情况,如下图所示:

```
b = data2["Y"].tolist()
b1 = sorted(b)
import seaborn as sns
sns.histplot(b1, bins=5,kde=False) # kde=False 表示不绘制核密度估计线
plt.xticks(np.arange(min(b1), max(b1)+0.2, 1))
plt.title("质里评分数据分布情况",fontsize=20)
plt.xlabel("质里评分",fontsize=20)
plt.ylabel("count",fontsize=20)
plt.show()
```



4.3.2 描述性数据分析,提供可视化结果

(1) 使用 Python 编写代码,查看各化学成分的基本统计量,包括数据个数 count、平均值 mean、标准差 std、最小值 min、下四分位数 25%、中位数 50%、上四分位数 75%和最大值 max,结果如下图所示:

1	X5	X4	X3	X2	X1	
	1596.000000	1596.000000	1596.000000	1596.000000	1596.000000	count
	0.087463	2.539944	0.271310	0.527682	8.320990	mean
	0.047107	1.410887	0.194745	0.179130	1.742385	std
	0.012000	0.900000	0.000000	0.120000	4.600000	min
	0.070000	1.900000	0.090000	0.390000	7.100000	25%
	0.079000	2.200000	0.260000	0.520000	7.900000	50%
	0.090000	2.600000	0.420000	0.640000	9.200000	75%
	0.611000	15.500000	1.000000	1.580000	15.900000	max
١	X10	Х9	X8	X7	X6	
	1596.000000	1596.000000	1596.000000	1596.000000	1596.000000	count
	0.658102	3.311103	0.996747	46.500000	15.892857	mean
	0.169519	0.154431	0.001889	32.915285	10.472076	std
	0.330000	2.740000	0.990070	6.000000	1.000000	min
	0.550000	3.210000	0.995600	22.000000	7.000000	25%
	0.620000	3.310000	0.996750	38.000000	14.000000	50%
	0.730000	3.400000	0.997842	62.000000	21.250000	75%
	2.000000	4.010000	1.003690	289.000000	72.000000	max
				Υ	X11	
				1596.000000	1596.000000	count
				5.636591	10.424593	mean
				0.807963	1.065996	std
				3.000000	8.400000	min
				5.000000	9.500000	25%
				6.000000	10.200000	50%
				6.000000	11.100000	75%
				8.000000	14.900000	max

(2) 进一步地,使用 Python 编写代码,计算各个变量的偏度以分析数据分布形态,如下所示:

```
# 偏度
df_skew = data2.skew()
print(df_skew)
```

各个变量的偏度为:

```
0.980329
X1
X2
       0.673653
       0.317450
       4.537787
       1.245122
X6
X7
       1.513225
X8
       0.071183
X9
       0.193837
X10
       2.431719
X11
       0.858205
       0.216333
dtype: float64
```

可以看出,变量偏度均为正值,表明这些变量均为右偏态。且 X4、X5 的偏态程度较大。

(3) 此外,使用 Python 编写代码,计算各个变量的峰度,结果如下所示:

```
# 峰度
kurtosis = data2.kurt()
print(kurtosis)
```

各个变量的峰度值为:

X1 1.124484 X2 1.228079 X3 -0.789198 X4 28.576379 X5 41.644639 X6 2.002865 X7 3.799714 X8 0.927173 X9 0.808569 X10 11.743442 X11 0.195945 0.295365 dtype: float64

可以看出, X3 峰度值为负值,即 X3 的数据分布比正态分布更平坦,极端值较少。其余变量峰度值均为正值,即其数据分布比正态分布更尖锐,极端值更多,其中 X5 的极端值最多。 X3、 X8、 X9 的峰度值更接近于 1,更接近于正态分布。

4.4 数据整理

4.4.1 根据数据清洗结果对数据集转化并生成新的数据集

通过数据清洗,已将数据集转化为新的数据集 data2。

4.4.2 使用 StandardScaler()方法对数据进行标准化

使用 Python 编写数据标准化程序,如下所示:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler # 从预处理中导入标准化模块
import seaborn as sns
import numpy as np
b = data2.iloc[:, :11].values
scaler = StandardScaler() # 建立标准化模块类对象
X = scaler.fit_transform(b) # 对原始数据b使用标准化模块进行fit_transform转换,此时X是一个二维数组形式。
y = data2["Y"].values
print("标准化处理后的数据均值为: ", np.mean(X))
print("标准化处理后的数据标准差为: ", np.std(X))
```

标准化处理后的数据均值为: 1.8099493701977488e-15,接近于 0。标准化处理后的数据的标准差为: 1。

4.4.3 对数据集随机分割 2/3 用于训练, 1/3 用于测试

使用 Python 编写程序,利用 sklearn 中的 train_test_split()函数划分数据集,如下所示:

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train,X_test,y_train,_y_test = train_test_split(X,y,test_size=1/4,random_state=42)
```

4.5 回归预测分析

4.5.1 回归预测

(1) 主成分回归模型

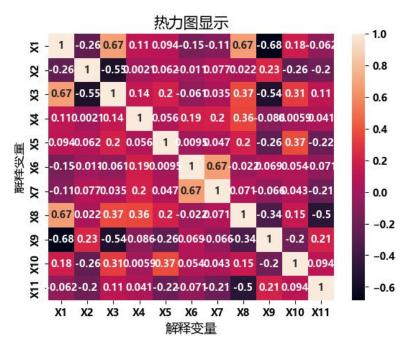
1) 对各变量讲行相关性分析。

首先通过热力图查看各解释变量之间是否存在相关性,进而判断是否需要对数据进行去冗余处理,使用 Python 编写代码如下:

```
import seaborn as sns
A = pd.DataFrame(X,columns=["X1","X2","X3","X4","X5","X6","X7","X8","X9","X10","X11"])
corr = A.corr()
print(corr)
sns.heatmap(corr,annot=True,xticklabels=corr.columns,yticklabels=corr.columns)
plt.title("热力图显示",fontsize=15)
plt.xlabel("解释变量",fontsize=13)
plt.ylabel("解释变量",fontsize=13)
plt.show()
```

输出相关系数矩阵和热力图结果如下所示:

```
X3
                                      X4
                                               X5
                                                         X6
   1.000000 -0.255766 0.671616 0.114299 0.093698 -0.154222 -0.113612
   -0.255766 1.000000 -0.551980 0.002071 0.061646 -0.011149
   0.671616 -0.551980 1.000000
                                0.143022 0.203734 -0.060804
X4 0.114299 0.002071 0.143022 1.000000 0.055669 0.186058 0.202680
X5 0.093698 0.061646 0.203734 0.055669 1.000000 0.009495 0.047388
                                                   1.000000
X6 -0.154222 -0.011149 -0.060804 0.186058 0.009495
X7 -0.113612 0.077108 0.034627
                                0.202680 0.047388 0.667361 1.000000
X8 0.668261 0.021977 0.365434 0.355163 0.200680 -0.021925 0.071227
X9 -0.683425 0.234108 -0.541959 -0.085800 -0.264797 0.069171 -0.066081
X10 0.183071 -0.260264 0.312729 0.005867 0.371147 0.053827 0.042894
X11 -0.062382 -0.201903 0.108424 0.041404 -0.221218 -0.070977 -0.206559
          Y8
                   X9
                           X10
X1 0.668261 -0.683425 0.183071 -0.062382
X2
    0.021977 0.234108 -0.260264 -0.201903
    0.365434 -0.541959 0.312729 0.108424
X3
X4
    0.355163 -0.085800 0.005867 0.041404
    0.200680 -0.264797 0.371147 -0.221218
X6
  -0.021925 0.069171 0.053827 -0.070977
X7 0.071227 -0.066081 0.042894 -0.206559
X8 1.000000 -0.342207 0.148762 -0.496473
X9 -0.342207 1.000000 -0.195769 0.205856
X10 0.148762 -0.195769 1.000000 0.094011
X11 -0.496473 0.205856 0.094011 1.000000
```



2)从热力图中可以看出部分解释变量之间存在较显著的线性相关性,因此需要对各解释变量进行去冗余处理。为此,使用主成分分析进行降维处理,以消除相关性。Python 代码如下:

```
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
pca = PCA(n_components="mle")
X_pca = pca.fit_transform(X)
print("原始数据的形状: ",X.shape)
print("降维后的数据的形状: ",X_pca.shape)
print("每个主成分的方差解释比例: ",pca.explained_variance_ratio_)
```

原始数据的形状: (1596, 11) 降维后的数据的形状: (1596, 10)

每个主成分的方差解释比例: [0.28173343 0.17518159 0.14083183 0.11020567 0.08723989 0.05998084 0.05310338 0.03840128 0.03139328 0.01651375]

使用主成分降维前的数据维度为(1596, 11),降维后的数据维度为(1596, 10), 且每个主成分的方差解释比例: [0.28173343 0.17518159 0.14083183 0.1102056 7 0.08723989 0.05998084 0.05310338 0.03840128 0.03139328 0.01651375]。根 据该主成分的贡献比率,选取前 10 维数据(信息贡献率约为 99.0%)作为降维 数据集。

3)根据主成分分析降维后的数据结果,先在训练集上拟合多元线性回归模型,再在测试集上进行预测。

对数据集进行回归预测,具体代码如下图所示:

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test = train_test_split(X_pca,y,test_size=1/4,random_state=42)
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
lm = LinearRegression()
lm.fit(X_train,y_train)
y_pred = lm.predict(X_test)
print(y_pred)
```

打印预测结果如下图所示:

```
5.29881404 5.97146251 6.10745743 5.6083871 5.39243867 5.34008218 5.09971768 5.20967675 5.61086681 5.38846511 5.14805673 5.41999684
5.02683698 5.29111349 5.53690305 6.21126761 6.01513967 5.10051976
5.23202641 5.11957146 6.11947991 6.00332009 5.20292016 6.28070847
6.24795882 4.93630997 5.84272204 5.48823136 6.07784694 5.15345727
5.36727165 5.46508073 5.42926933 4.9414366 6.06448996 5.27867932
5.62295315 5.22973929 5.87041835 5.42194881 5.14720527 5.35479243
4.33837383 6.21961993 5.54707292 5.59380424 4.8658499 6.92559989
5.7084135 4.96788366 6.56481331 4.81052053 5.13752242 5.35407669
6.0502861 5.33100308 5.14064848 5.44664756 5.24133418 5.04578852 5.8439373 5.7860288 6.13319963 5.88563501 5.65970817 5.83002473
6.27093381 6.13790654 5.34011397 5.13252736 5.21324837 5.26825559
6.92559989 5.82795309 5.18567699 5.77604208 5.68773296 4.468287 6.57633276 5.7405653 5.10384531 5.59380424 5.61587131 5.08693745
5.08657605 6.50857872 5.44957484 5.9783832 6.81409792 5.33778736
6.01144782 6.28891147 5.48485758 6.05923754 6.45490407 6.41909118
5.33906437 6.02910822 5.29905553 6.15793478 5.6267037 6.12138869
5.15910805 5.20629299 5.65821818 5.307598 5.43084799 5.30775665
5.38049147 5.42324922 6.02943616 5.34342761 5.5036441 5.10412791
5.5902882 4.99261709 5.88236792 5.94469955 5.45965074 6.15953341
5.53364391 5.26087017 6.74328344 6.1142185 6.22855716 4.82599974
5.53378037 5.39492464 5.79033411 6.05884577 5.18825209 5.82454376
5.89337418 5.22378293 5.78602651 7.00081628 5.04304199 6.00301679
                                                                                   4.90126325 5.74359073 6.50763829 5.18263261 5.4107752 6.25545148
5.3062805 5.13752242 5.05913482 5.93246768 6.12919742 5.26519025
                                                                                   5.1952587 5.74241081 6.06711582 5.01673126 4.71125151 5.34850136
5.2661887
            5.9311066 5.55360558 5.22112397 5.48269224 5.27548725
                                                                                   5.86815989 5.1929254 5.45348858 6.24301443 5.3465319 6.36910791
6.45490407 5.16363752 6.27461962 5.11303466 5.38544186 6.28356878
                                                                                   6.54602015 5.55049979 5.00716171 5.00566002 5.30417484 6.34557511 5.07083396 5.20709387 6.91161549 6.16106551 5.47673927 5.14848737
5.21315781 5.36613968 5.23053613 5.25053747 6.15793478 6.43821304
5.41982333 6.05923754 6.24106763 5.96702811 5.61932979 5.57140948
                                                                                   5.01070454 5.22798772 6.08669657 5.53517769 6.34774212 5.14103171 5.90033581 5.54197101 5.54844917 6.39259081 6.69175765 5.49627501
4.98234779 5.79586272 5.86748849 6.08288381 6.24301443 5.51027308
5.07397426 6.84272672 6.42900407 5.33943228 5.33225988 5.40810074
                                                                                   6.63557616 5.38116411 6.44933946 5.15407414 6.41553823 6.36303756
6.05482143 5.06759763 4.77646788 5.71132723 5.61853126 6.11638446
                                                                                   6.2337145 5.68021132 6.10076173 5.30695268 5.79980885 5.75647693
5.5444304 5.0459558 5.63906344 6.65650833 6.09367972 5.04517271
                                                                                   6.23320023 5.9514194 5.93959429 6.56428429 5.353032 4.71125151
5.3079626 6.18284157 5.68787702 5.<mark>5</mark>3054922 6.17599345 5.2682069
                                                                                   4.8<mark>59</mark>51069 5.53679661 5.92979713 5.12651315 6.26021699 5.16882373
5.30879394 5.64489936 5.16568068 5.24640478 5.6083871 5.71487874 6.2405575 6.1425231 5.84555425 5.72306544 6.31066071 5.31359142
                                                                                   6.06152666 6.64796839 6.61958692 4.95963306 5.86363108 5.04578852 6.5134811 5.24264213 5.55607183 6.03314428 6.39302517 6.60426447
5.01457811 6.16416098 5.88921563 5.53033925 5.99881589 5.22593157 6.34585382 5.36727165 6.01668262 5.05736942 5.50807654 6.36403428
                                                                                   4.82148033 5.32054065 5.45649988 5.55607183 5.88975483 6.00301679 5.47226328 5.03103103 5.00965387 5.1817497 5.421694 5.94787051
5.63779796 4.84765936 6.15118706 6.33314065 5.06485759 5.7232815 5.26438852 5.3510193 5.59958278 5.77604208 5.40539487 5.25053747
                                                                                   5.82795902 6.02495185 6.12919742 5.36427367 5.59072768 4.96381488
                                                                                   5.38765664 5.09068631 5.91942236 5.83364089 6.16721879 5.17842537
6.31668727 4.69565048 5.07636092 5.42404797 5.17389588 6.40470961
                                                                                   5.10823286 5.67585122 6.4465308 4.94091066 6.38265144 6.06526687
                                                                                   5.31795221 5.31425281 6.37628766 6.47854569 5.97674093 6.27139958
5.24486757 6.08257169 5.62997155 5.62707944 5.59072768 6.48066122
5.95463597 5.04304199 6.77873818 5.31881465 5.63521038 5.38057308
                                                                                   5.2376891 5.426673 5.35395825 5.58207684 5.15650093 5.33887073
4.94692818 5.71869757 6.3457075 5.03218718 5.51359061 6.31427882
5.77999012 6.38255831 6.23019735 6.23467612 6.26765757 6.07717361
4.92106625 5.76268461 6.09382007 5.10998076 6.61851371 5.4070522
                                                                                   5.7165023 6.40021819 5.7405653 ]
```

(2) 岭回归模型

由于岭回归模型会对解释变量的多重共线性问题进行优化,所以在这里可以直接进行回归模型预测,具体代码如下图所示:

```
# Ridge
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test = train_test_split(X,y,test_size=1/4,random_state=42)
from sklearn.linear_model import Ridge
rd = Ridge()
rd.fit(X_train,y_train)
y_pred1 = rd.predict(X_test)
print(y_pred1)
```

```
[5.76272087 5.80319778 5.29057183 5.55592471 5.48620812 5.16887879
  5.30352556 5.98339783 6.13277049 5.64240261 5.38661234 5.34397064
 5.11168177 5.21938356 5.59836127 5.41472764 5.10760111 5.42982352
 5.01005249 5.2791272 5.53590124 6.20778408 5.99441225 5.06944414
 5.22731684 5.1490371 6.05647304 5.99139321 5.18555763 6.29944498
 6.23179353 4.9200054 5.85231784 5.49768406 6.0858122 5.13424369
 5.36764966 5.47972351 5.45554429 4.94304743 6.01528995 5.27080283
 5.64367911 5.21218031 5.86551172 5.43443184 5.16813811 5.33648229
  4.33519579 6.21127355 5.55031128 5.59454317 4.89691369 6.9353406
 5.68096947 4.98120465 6.59248061 4.77739563 5.15491613 5.36084526
 6.05148378 5.32686874 5.14396536 5.45064698 5.22216255 5.04428229
  5.86124608 5.79803283 6.14451268 5.86252947 5.64604413 5.82535577
 6.31392543 6.10574152 5.31424994 5.13176978 5.15269195 5.25912018
 6.9353406 5.78305053 5.1921317 5.75656775 5.69369917 4.40701758
                                                                                                                                    5.27408413 5.32644546 5.60442209 5.75656775 5.40498727 5.24831115
 6.55628024 5.76839729 5.09963428 5.59454317 5.61507041 5.09656515
                                                                                                                                    6.35272262 4.69937985 5.05773025 5.4165291 5.18345857 6.39100682 5.23894992 6.05135604 5.62504727 5.60456715 5.59139925 6.49564199
 5.09680599 6.51570132 5.42875321 6.002802 6.81169824 5.3734798
 6.03557732 6.33918961 5.49534397 6.06581574 6.46475621 6.41763453
                                                                                                                                    5.93712918 5.02927582 6.74897156 5.29974335 5.62566185 5.38415602
 5.29863761 6.02596178 5.30813722 6.16634967 5.70374423 6.0973543
                                                                                                                                    5.79733793 6.34206857 6.23639155 6.24295827 6.31705824 6.03927517
4.96170614 5.76285536 6.14290483 5.10867348 6.57996858 5.43402019
 5.16563003 5.228996 5.6707862 5.2979088 5.4522543 5.37573579
 5.40209183 5.42482435 6.0676986 5.35306834 5.5038256 5.11283039
                                                                                                                                    4.9157885 5.73064086 6.51979585 5.19068742 5.40981425 6.26789045 5.23262357 5.74940849 6.06685382 5.03366413 4.67420387 5.37500691
 5.59886298 4.99249297 5.87584994 5.92553433 5.45469719 6.12033431
 5.55163182 5.26937612 6.74568138 6.17054131 6.22338612 4.79250076
                                                                                                                                    5.78664374 5.19906443 5.44676447 6.17956965 5.36743202 6.34938248
                                                                                                                                    6.53097118 5.54288955 5.01910616 5.01346905 5.29889737 6.34704777 5.05726158 5.14634765 6.94245565 6.15122185 5.48761085 5.13302361
 5.50361337 5.3862594 5.81297941 6.0540429 5.21631326 5.8214495 5.90987953 5.22678817 5.82171774 6.98717816 5.02927582 6.01686292
                                                                                                                                    5.01282274 5.2416354 6.09981354 5.51408602 6.34795486 5.1510815 5.88376378 5.60430565 5.53762584 6.38641248 6.75043086 5.4760954
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                                                                                                                                    6.59335013 5.44660719 6.46406807 5.15593141 6.40483894 6.40726852
                                                                                                                                    6.17762526 5.68841572 6.14544867 5.30965734 5.78274868 5.70464776 6.24876162 5.88830674 5.93535505 6.57208648 5.33741001 4.67420387
 5.22660624 5.36476871 5.23557056 5.24831115 6.16634967 6.43427054
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                                                                                                                                    4.87648859 5.54929144 5.94914545 5.14560293 6.30581897 5.15634181 6.06016472 6.60271411 6.64157573 4.97786243 5.86576031 5.04428229
 4.94844136 5.82982952 5.83714422 6.06205432 6.17956965 5.51032877
                                                                                                                                    6.50286878 5.2434688 5.54507013 6.03511269 6.36799756 6.61373301 4.80017008 5.31974803 5.50541136 5.54507013 5.94497273 6.01686292 5.49115148 5.01820684 5.00456457 5.17108835 5.42075982 5.95017884
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 5.9283914 5.08453998 4.77788465 5.70600312 5.61722073 6.08842782
 5.56010123 5.03345301 5.62330397 6.63621187 6.0860451 5.03531766
                                                                                                                                    5.85986083 6.01224993 6.14366754 5.36409449 5.59139925 4.95775611 5.3911287 5.08692101 5.94488653 5.84186287 6.13940114 5.18342366
  5.3131164 6.19382928 5.67937634 5.56492271 6.20832459 5.26760565
 5.31110509 5.66957303 5.1512754 5.20773748 5.64240261 5.72824241 6.33162036 6.13111193 5.84318779 5.66580664 6.30171769 5.35150736
                                                                                                                                    5.08825108 5.6899229 6.50695822 4.95151126 6.38616702 6.01595109 5.29833917 5.32334635 6.38334159 6.4939568 6.03159028 6.28054418 5.21728143 5.42056291 5.37114921 5.60083835 5.16682564 5.32602439 4.9322604 5.69998239 6.39779689 5.01386236 5.46673266 6.28556247 5.280626 5.280626 5.48673266 6.28562047 5.48673266 6.28562047 5.48673266 6.28562047 5.48673266 6.28562047 5.48673266 6.28562047 5.48673266 6.28562047 5.48673266 6.28562047 5.48673266 6.28562047 5.48673266 6.28562047 5.4867326 5.48673266 6.28562047 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.4867326 5.486726 5.486726 5.486726 5.486726 5.486726 5.486726 5.4
  5.01742978 6.15825252 5.88420911 5.51322765 6.01048427 5.22801147
 6.3473817 5.36764966 6.04096811 5.04552881 5.53396228 6.34310567
 5.62720418 4.86192888 6.13242493 6.35664931 5.05014397 5.7266027
```

(3) Lasso 回归模型

由于 Lasso 回归模型会对解释变量的多重共线性问题进行优化,所以在这里可以直接进行回归模型预测,具体代码如下图所示:

```
# Lasso
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test = train_test_split(X,y,test_size=1/4,random_state=42)
from sklearn.linear_model import Lasso
la = Lasso(alpha=0.1)
la.fit(X_train,y_train)
y_pred2 = la.predict(X_test)
print(y_pred2)
```

```
[5.73755392 5.86715448 5.35637611 5.47774454 5.50723041 5.24849448
 5.39530124 5.73725079 5.92227375 5.63833519 5.53974426 5.43323121
 5.2915549 5.28743109 5.60084948 5.51262213 5.2864663 5.45791874
 5.32901767 5.2956281 5.59411956 5.93633441 5.98059733 5.35346486
 5.37834483 5.25187091 6.05971954 5.7870681 5.30383859 6.03986336
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5.99731944 5.69637718 5.9353487 5.78009784 5.52807633 5.86620117
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 5.31187828 5.9890853 5.43182419 5.96994611 5.8284238 5.72083041
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 5.59362399 5.17979523 5.79510376 5.81419565 5.32362655 5.9506179
                                                                                      5.37258916 5.73976866 5.89355932 5.2121849 4.86557098 5.42021563
5.98540171 5.46277444 5.43764668 5.91336307 5.37569486 6.08656892
6.30785758 5.52954815 5.303154 5.24895563 5.42070174 6.2367656
5.2915549 5.26903727 6.42123965 5.93466411 5.5232166 5.34523072
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                                                                                      5.2915549 5.26903727 6.42123965 5.93466411 5.5232166 5.34523072 5.21461004 5.3590281 5.86159527 5.48088868 6.18087399 5.28210819 5.92281118 5.57137508 5.66960407 6.11770014 6.47810087 5.61800778 6.2335951 5.54863602 6.25147986 5.2361325 6.19030581 6.32546014 5.91093391 5.74233536 5.92640159 5.50394374 5.70729229 5.58403302
 5.27678127 5.41876272 5.40498829 5.73124935 5.92132044 5.4552897
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 5.51163642 5.90998463 6.11362624 5.73725079 5.67758841 5.58853741
                                                                                      6.0966962 5.60984107 5.85699078 6.3446263 5.32487292 4.86557008 5.18125558 5.52062942 5.94431472 5.23061314 6.20430709 5.35029234
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                                                                                       5.82460916 5.80112473 5.92132044 5.48213908 5.4383029 5.27896606
                                                                                                   5.24270036 5.94816579 5.82024097 5.98615513 5.45698838
 5.2196946 5.96679855 5.60326375 5.45719631 5.80260601 5.33073929
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                                                                                       5.53655081 5.34814197 6.11361678 6.2094301 5.99898028 5.98198
 6.16275291 5.37595009 5.8939944 5.27412928 5.50485519 6.09308547
 5.65095643 5.1732483
                           5.86909753 6.15956349 5.24971449 5.62990116
                                                                                       5.38032773 5.51742651 5.41849401 5.66087979 5.25453236 5.36432805
                                                                                       5.13745724 5.73051886 6.31316699 5.1938<mark>00</mark>54 5.36675721 6.00211839
 5.49571906 5.46764765 5.75930727 5.67294609 5.40834379 5.30772206
                                                                                       5.72105867 6.26091912 5.6606475 1
 6.27831978 5.00946017 5.25769139 5.48240779 5.38637305 6.126234
```

(4) 贝叶斯岭回归模型

由于贝叶斯回归模型会对解释变量的多重共线性问题进行优化,所以在这里可以直接进行回归模型预测,具体代码如下图所示:

```
# Bayesian
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test = train_test_split(X,y,test_size=1/4,random_state=42)
from sklearn.linear_model import BayesianRidge
BayesianRidge_reg = BayesianRidge()
BayesianRidge_reg.fit(X_train,y_train)
y_pred3 = BayesianRidge_reg.predict(X_test)
print(y_pred3)
```

```
[5.7565173 5.79969089 5.3014304 5.55869012 5.49200748 5.17760367
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 6.91674474 5.79178053 5.20185304 5.755739 5.68354447 4.4468762 6.55163159 5.76279778 5.11587284 5.59241734 5.61649031 5.1010932
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 5.59111027 5.00580925 5.86762177 5.9193026 5.45392991 6.12722433 5.55256292 5.27462124 6.73246409 6.15443178 6.22424821 4.81572408
                                                                                                   5.79419935 6.34343339 6.23435801 6.22988736 6.29580634 6.04591342
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4.92660237 5.72555781 6.50661434 5.19824413 5.40402699 6.2563993
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 5.29609496 5.15716384 5.07874316 5.9177026
                                                                 6.13426822 5.25264522
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                                6.24742875 5.10555196 5.389434
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 5.94226163 5.08415871 4.79246411 5.69382379 5.61091372 6.09246435 5.56380883 5.04473049 5.62488567 6.62835974 6.07604777 5.04537154 5.32330349 6.18188834 5.68165153 5.55185021 6.19553881 5.26918598
                                                                                                   4.88003266 5.54098671 5.9367847 5.14893395 6.2905782 5.16948717
6.04830123 6.60015823 6.6262621 4.99431501 5.85734024 5.04865274
                                                                                                                  5.24545785 5.54479614 6.03500947 6.36644827 6.60306802
                                                                                                   6.4913292
 5.31772399 5.66268365 5.14929638 5.22816143 5.6371829
                                                                                5.71979692
                                                                                                   4.82292328 5.31916198 5.49635577 5.54479614 5.92796886 6.00490943 5.4955171 5.02591302 5.01084097 5.1851038 5.42571374 5.94698844
 6.30453279 6.12575566 5.83268961 5.68125961 6.29020194 5.34455902
 5.02626036 6.14833362 5.88550974 5.51836868 6.00271629 5.2349183
                                                                                                    5.86091462 6.00258637 6.13426822 5.37092013 5.59014894 4.96249328
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                                                                                                   5.39333476 5.09483648 5.93360186 5.83561308 6.13438333 5.19568136 5.09911145 5.68394785 6.47387458 4.95583442 6.36474658 6.01983591
 5.27947586 5.34326461 5.61784348 5.755739 5.40721927 5.25237066 6.32388133 4.72390543 5.07218047 5.42611335 5.18551702 6.38816732
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4.95110726 5.69957578 6.37801418 5.0255235 5.46863677 6.2828461
 5.25138869 6.04864369 5.61968718 5.61504189 5.59014894 6.47852319
 5.93420356 5.03546374 6.75480465 5.30986862 5.62163914 5.3870483
                                                                                                   5,73292588 6,38009232 5,76279778]
```

(5) 支持向量机模型

由于支持向量机模型本身不能对解释变量进行去冗余处理,下面通过 python 编写代码,利用主成分变换后的数据进行支撑向量机模型拟合,具体代码如下图 所示:

```
# SVM
from sklearn.svm import SVR
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test = train_test_split(X_pca,y,test_size=1/4,random_state=42)
svr = SVR(kernel='linear', C=200, gamma=0.1, epsilon=0.01)
svr.fit(X_train,y_train)
y_pred5 = svr.predict(X_test)
print(y_pred5)
```

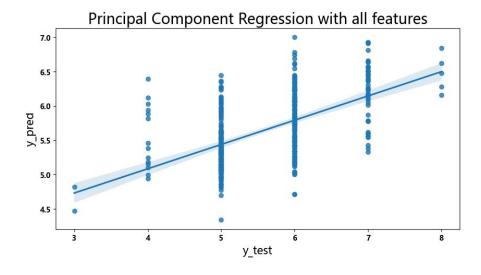
```
[5.67902291 5.84290707 5.15022746 5.65164212 5.55110446 5.02469956
   .19907063 6.10258515 6.11171841 5.70535853 5.22880115 5.38054046
 5.02809985 5.05965874 5.62511642 5.28972572 5.21754288 5.34259195
 4.96200728 5.21135447 5.44407322 6.18286788 6.06848915 4.97660712
 5.14351708 4.98053994 6.25494442 5.97507912 5.23117981 6.22476003
 6.33194145 4.84799604 5.83896464 5.43509983 6.13427837 5.0916716
 5.33766386 5.3771569 5.35306289 4.92864759 5.91441437 5.10523432 5.54179918 5.20520302 5.80433841 5.39720933 5.06686171 5.23887643
 4.44708426 6.11609322 5.40425397 5.62699829 4.72929403 6.96871512
 5.79602379 4.94223651 6.57003178 5.03246553 5.04108089 5.33890659
 6.00869146 5.20653013 5.0426856 5.25924009 5.27383303 5.01562906
 5.76739875 5.78806847 6.18380459 5.85323274 5.52982862 5.83906954
 6.42269821 6.15950663 5.52802136 5.03916846 5.37594942 5.19026466
 6.96871512 5.78840539 4.99210356 5.82231541 5.64968794 4.75680987
 6.72536079 5.55288021 5.10692203 5.62699829 5.58677109 5.03501544
                                                                                                      5.0888515 5.20042527 5.60857233 5.82231541 5.31130061 5.16872688
                                                                                                      5.51339019 4.71257377 4.94219244 5.33175661 5.04675615 6.39368041
5.09615415 6.04345817 5.59292543 5.49950721 5.4796242 6.42284529
 5.00135435 6.47800733 5.29589676 5.99558503 6.82023634 5.29426013
 6.06829419 6.24945302 5.30650595 5.94197233 6.39673847 6.45681563 5.22873416 5.99263148 5.26126455 6.1390658 5.76734646 6.01458922
                                                                                                      6.02523295 4.95385888 6.95298869 5.24876094 5.59600094 5.20295808
                                                                                                      5.6637307 6.34618181 6.15160537 6.33186223 6.26312853 6.00037279
4.86339824 5.83570027 6.05972618 4.98676349 6.76345465 5.40242601
 5.15896144 5.02534711 5.61117962 5.19413215 5.33239131 5.1708532
 5.30455367 5.24278949 6.19391795 5.28441785 5.5012492 5.03235086
                                                                                                      4.9354583 5.70810324 6.48480946 5.09636758 5.4650772 6.29631255 5.02544568 5.6658375 5.9913586 4.92233325 4.70248274 5.18496419 6.8317767 5.1812881 5.28060821 6.18600472 5.2266968 6.305693573 6.59375718 5.45034747 4.89318396 4.98072795 5.17335129 6.31620271
 5.49259419 4.9061666 5.81020672 5.93345763 5.35391321 6.17194243
 5.61636571 5.15974915 6.84118483 6.13540744 6.23428593 5.0463294
 5.41312898 5.24040259 5.6100889 6.07312231 5.03188651 5.85687265
 5.88925645 5.1153522 5.94307996 7.10936516 4.95385888 5.95196694 5.20703781 5.04108089 4.90985492 5.82940654 6.18094374 5.15937567
                                                                                                      4.92826218 5.32036212 6.95253599 6.13699708 5.53405057 5.05428919
                                                                                                      4.91397645 5.07074472 6.17363871 5.47731306 6.42914654 5.01202313 5.88420021 5.45463109 5.41386109 6.4969854 6.87952037 5.63322231 6.66543548 5.36467101 6.52662493 5.09754239 6.44230789 6.64095596
 5.30859287 5.99034682 5.37509621 5.09931045 5.33544149 5.16880699
 6.39673847 5.11180146 6.22082423 5.17819802 5.29711999 6.38414781
                                                                                                      6.35227445 5.74975727 6.02251405 5.14388407 5.73075894 5.6662247 6.33197561 5.81832584 6.03154872 6.57536639 5.35970576 4.70248274 4.72484155 5.31900375 5.99130032 4.96301688 6.36589469 5.16190575
 5.05196085 5.1802219 5.19393558 5.16872688 6.1390658 6.50403064
 5.3531506 5.94197233 6.24911267 6.0972146 5.51925088 5.53980174 4.88269722 5.81816259 5.77343636 6.2032696 6.18609172 5.33845916
                                                                                                      6.06882126 6.71907351 6.64040762 4.89426626 5.87111454 5.01562906
                                                                                                      6.46714406 5.15976365 5.48766209 5.95959937 6.49491986 6.5754071
4.69747632 5.2442595 5.36384629 5.48706203 5.87146381 5.95196694
5.35313665 4.88238062 4.78724982 5.34991592 5.33199942 5.93994539
 5.00367068 6.99728638 6.46657915 5.14174713 5.23859398 5.38436819 5.90127369 4.97542877 4.73982776 5.65512301 5.54337355 6.07763974
 5.37279512 5.01841418 5.71843654 6.61644568 6.13750784 4.93567992
                                                                                                      5.73053688 5.92872078 6.18094374 5.23582457 5.4796242 4.9242031 5.36582323 4.96397307 6.01030059 5.83731078 6.22448637 5.08669405 4.98569663 5.49118162 6.29151451 4.88366322 6.51067597 6.06135545
 5.21958696 6.39183553 5.64694259 5.39524347 6.19522836 5.2800476
 5.2245392 5.49570373 5.10235385 5.46011358 5.70535853 5.66377865
 6.25742027 6.16779503 5.8977804 5.64502132 6.27595412 5.18978009 4.97241529 6.18627735 5.78281988 5.38833393 5.89758035 5.05582257
                                                                                                      5.23197181 5.18181843 6.36055086 6.42930806 5.92768823 6.37826353 5.06375982 5.38979876 5.33218044 5.52539224 5.04556867 5.27584056 4.89562844 5.68737489 6.44286883 4.93909613 5.5488484 6.29034605
 6.3583874 5.33766386 6.06424315 4.971335 5.38054183 6.39153408
 5.53976495 4.75917174 6.08819552 6.39939839 4.92360722 5.6284919
                                                                                                      5.75506659 6.44588173 5.55288021]
```

4.5.2 模型可靠性分析及参数检验

(1) 主成分回归模型

利用 Python 编写代码, 在测试集上分析主成分多元回归(Principal Component Regression)模型的可靠性并检验模型参数,具体代码如下图所示:

```
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
from sklearn import metrics
X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test = train_test_split(X_pca,y,test_size=1/4,random_state=42)
cv_lm = cross_val_score(estimator=lm,X=X_train,y=y_train,cv=10)
r2 = lm.score(X_test,y_test)
n = X_test.shape[0]
p = X test.shape[1]
lm_adjusted_R2 = 1-(1-r2)*(n-1)/(n-p-1)
lm_RMSE = np.sqrt(metrics.mean_squared_error(y_test,y_pred))
lm_R2 = lm.score(X_test,y_test)
lmCV_R2 = cv_lm.mean()
print("RMSE:",round((lm_RMSE),4))
print("R2", round(lm_R2,4))
print("Adjusted R2:",round(lm_adjusted_R2,4))
print("Cross Validated R2:",round(lmCV_R2,4))
plt.figure(figsize=(10,5))
sns.regplot(x=y_test,y=y_pred)
plt.title("Principal Component Regression with all features",fontsize=20)
plt.xlabel("y_test",fontsize=15)
plt.ylabel("y_pred",fontsize=15)
plt.show()
```



RMSE: 0.6698 R2 0.3111

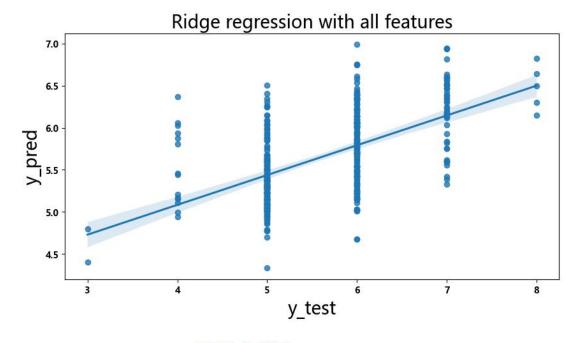
Adjusted R2: 0.2934

Cross Validated R2: 0.3395

(2) 岭回归模型

利用 Python 编写代码,分析岭回归(Ridge Regression)模型可靠性及参数检验,具体代码如下图所示:

```
from sklearn.model selection import cross val score
from sklearn import metrics
X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test = train_test_split(X,y,test_size=1/4,random_state=42)
cv_ridge = cross_val_score(estimator=rd, X=X_train, y=y_train, cv=10)
r2 = rd.score(X_test,y_test)
n = X test.shape[0]
p = X_test.shape[1]
ridge adjusted R2 = 1-(1-r2)*(n-1)/(n-p-1)
ridge_RMSE = np.sqrt(metrics.mean_squared_error(y_test,y_pred1))
ridge_R2 = rd.score(X_test,y_test)
ridgeCV_R2 = cv_ridge.mean()
print("RMSE:",round((ridge_RMSE),4))
print("R2",round(ridge_R2,4))
print("Adjusted R2:",round(ridge_adjusted_R2,4))
print("Cross Validated R2:",round(ridgeCV_R2,4))
plt.figure(figsize=(10,5))
sns.regplot(x=y_test,y=y_pred1)
plt.title("Ridge regression with all features", fontsize=20)
plt.xlabel("y_test",fontsize=20)
plt.ylabel("y_pred",fontsize=20)
plt.show()
```



RMSE: 0.6708 R2 0.3091

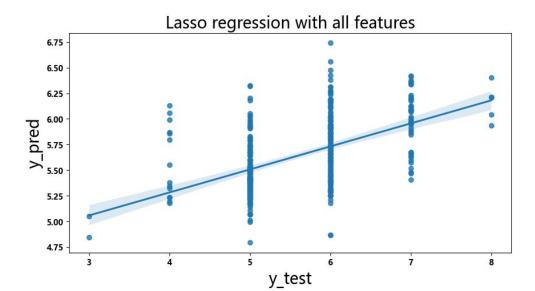
Adjusted R2: 0.2895

Cross Validated R2: 0.3391

(3) Lasso 回归模型

利用 Python 编写代码,分析 Lasso 回归模型可靠性及参数检验,具体代码如下图所示:

```
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
from sklearn import metrics
X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test = train_test_split(X,y,test_size=1/4,random_state=42)
cv_la = cross_val_score(estimator=la,X=X_train,y=y_train,cv=10)
r2 = la.score(X_test,y_test)
n = X_test.shape[0]
p = X_test.shape[1]
la_adjusted_R2 = 1-(1-r2)*(n-1)/(n-p-1)
la_RMSE = np.sqrt(metrics.mean_squared_error(y_test,y_pred2))
la_R2 = la.score(X_test,y_test)
laCV_R2 = cv_la.mean()
print("RMSE:",round((la_RMSE),4))
print("R2", round(la_R2,4))
print("Adjusted R2:",round(la_adjusted_R2,4))
print("Cross Validated R2:",round(laCV_R2,4))
plt.figure(figsize=(10,5))
sns.regplot(x=y_test,y=y_pred2)
plt.title("Lasso regression with all features", fontsize=20)
plt.xlabel("y_test",fontsize=20)
plt.ylabel("y_pred",fontsize=20)
```



RMSE: 0.6936 R2 0.2613

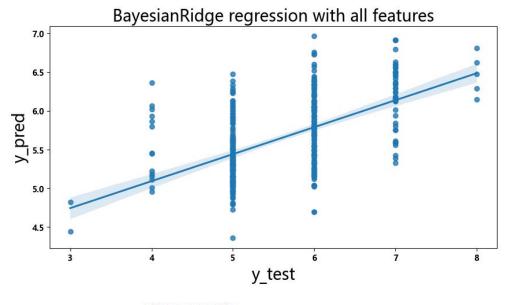
Adjusted R2: 0.2403

Cross Validated R2: 0.2998

(4) 贝叶斯岭回归模型

利用 Python 编写代码,分析贝叶斯岭回归(Bayesian Ridge Regression)模型可靠性及参数检验,具体代码如下图所示:

```
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
from sklearn import metrics
X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test = train_test_split(X,y,test_size=1/4,random_state=42)
cv_BayesianRidge = cross_val_score(estimator=BayesianRidge_reg,X=X_train,y=y_train,cv=10)
r2 = BayesianRidge_reg.score(X_test,y_test)
n = X_test.shape[0]
p = X_test.shape[1]
BayesianRidge\_adjusted\_R2 = 1 - (1-r2)*(n-1)/(n-p-1)
BayesianRidge_RMSE = np.sqrt(metrics.mean_squared_error(y_test,y_pred3))
BayesianRidge_R2 = BayesianRidge_reg.score(X_test,y_test)
BayesianRidgeCV_R2 = cv_BayesianRidge.mean()
print("RMSE:",round((BayesianRidge RMSE),4))
print("R2",round(BayesianRidge_R2,4))
print("Adjusted R2:",round(BayesianRidge_adjusted_R2,4))
print("Cross Validated R2:",round(BayesianRidgeCV_R2,4))
plt.figure(figsize=(10,5))
sns.regplot(x=y_test,y=y_pred3)
plt.title("BayesianRidge regression with all features",fontsize=20)
plt.xlabel("y_test",fontsize=20)
plt.ylabel("y_pred",fontsize=20)
```



RMSE: 0.6703 R2 0.31

Adjusted R2: 0.2904

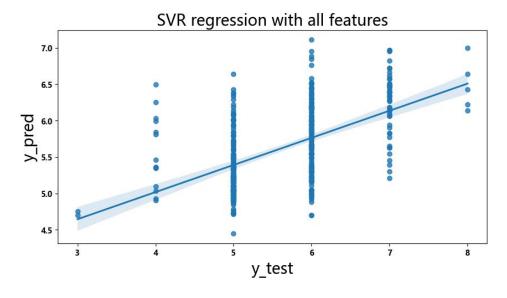
Cross Validated R2: 0.3403

(5) 支持向量机模型

利用 Python 编写代码,分析支持向量机 (Support Vector machine Regression,

SVR)模型可靠性及参数检验,具体代码如下图所示:

```
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
from sklearn import metrics
X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test = train_test_split(X_pca,y,test_size=1/4,random_state=42)
SVR = cross_val_score(estimator=svr,X=X_train,y=y_train,cv=10)
r2 = svr.score(X_test,y_test)
n = X_test.shape[0]
p = X_test.shape[1]
SVR_adjusted_R2 = 1-(1-r2)*(n-1)/(n-p-1)
SVR_RMSE = np.sqrt(metrics.mean_squared_error(y_test,y_pred5))
SVR_R2 = rf_r.score(X_test,y_test)
SVRCV_R2 = SVR.mean()
print("RMSE:",round((SVR_RMSE),4))
print("R2", round(SVR_R2,4))
print("Adjusted R2:",round(SVR_adjusted_R2,4))
print("Cross Validated R2:",round(SVRCV_R2,4))
plt.figure(figsize=(10,5))
sns.regplot(x=y_test,y=y_pred5)
plt.title("SVR regression with all features", fontsize=20)
plt.xlabel("y_test",fontsize=20)
plt.ylabel("y_pred",fontsize=20)
plt.show()
```



RMSE: 0.684 R2 0.2816

Adjusted R2: 0.2631

Cross Validated R2: 0.3252

4.5.3 误差分析

(1) 主成分回归分析模型

使用 Python 编写代码对主成分多元回归分析模型进行绝对误差分析,具体代码如下图所示:

```
errors = list()

for i in range(len(y_test)):
    err = abs(y_test[i]-y_pred[i])
    errors.append(err)

plt.plot(errors)

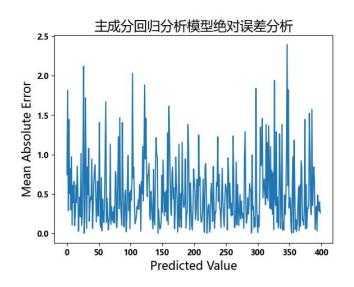
plt.xlabel("Predicted Value",fontsize=15)

plt.ylabel("Mean Absolute Error",fontsize=15)

plt.title("主成分回归分析模型绝对误差分析",fontsize=17)

plt.show()
```

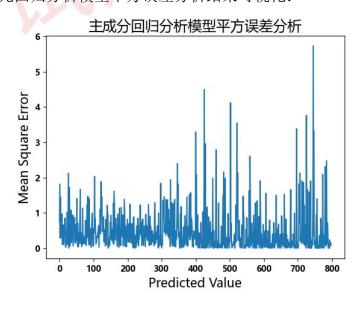
主成分多元分析模型绝对误差分析结果可视化:



使用 Python 编写代码对主成分多元回归分析模型进行平方误差分析,具体代码如下图所示:

```
for i in range(len(y_test)):
    err = abs(y_test[i]-y_pred[i])**2
    errors.append(err)
plt.plot(errors)
plt.xlabel("Predicted Value",fontsize=15)
plt.ylabel("Mean Square Error",fontsize=15)
plt.title("主成分回归分析模型平方误差分析",fontsize=17)
plt.show()
```

主成分多元回归分析模型平方误差分析结果可视化:



(2) 岭回归模型

使用 Python 编写代码对岭回归模型进行绝对误差分析, 具体代码如下图所示:

```
errors = list()

for i in range(len(y_test)):
    err = abs(y_test[i]-y_pred1[i])
    errors.append(err)

plt.plot(errors)

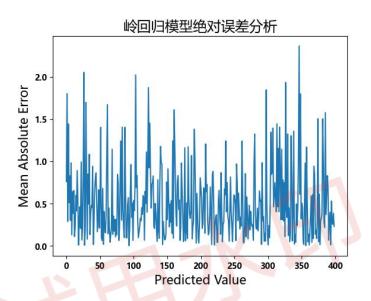
plt.xlabel("Predicted Value",fontsize=15)

plt.ylabel("Mean Absolute Error",fontsize=15)

plt.title("岭回归模型绝对误差分析",fontsize=17)

plt.show()
```

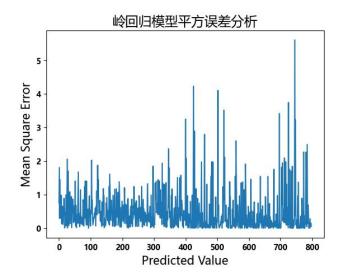
岭回归模型绝对误差分析结果可视化:



使用 Python 编写代码对岭回归模型进行平方误差分析,具体代码如下图所示:

```
for i in range(len(y_test)):
    err = abs(y_test[i]-y_pred1[i])**2
    errors.append(err)
plt.plot(errors)
plt.xlabel("Predicted Value",fontsize=15)
plt.ylabel("Mean Square Error",fontsize=15)
plt.title("岭回归模型平方误差分析",fontsize=17)
plt.show()
```

岭回归模型进行平方误差分析可视化结果如下图所示:



(3) Lasso 回归模型

使用 Python 编写代码对 Lasso 回归模型进行绝对误差分析,具体代码如下图所示:

```
errors = list()

for i in range(len(y_test)):
    err = abs(y_test[i]-y_pred2[i])
    errors.append(err)

plt.plot(errors)

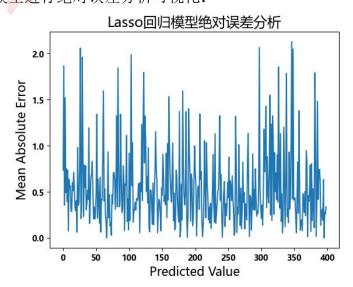
plt.xlabel("Predicted Value",fontsize=15)

plt.ylabel("Mean Absolute Error",fontsize=15)

plt.title("Lasso回归模型绝对误差分析",fontsize=17)

plt.show()
```

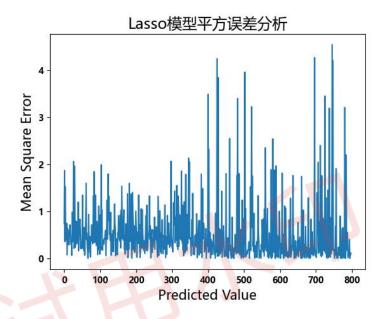
Lasso 回归模型进行绝对误差分析可视化:



使用 Python 编写代码对 Lasso 回归模型进行平方误差分析,具体代码如下 图所示:

```
for i in range(len(y_test)):
    err = abs(y_test[i]-y_pred2[i])**2
    errors.append(err)
plt.plot(errors)
plt.xlabel("Predicted Value",fontsize=15)
plt.ylabel("Mean Square Error",fontsize=15)
plt.title("Lasso模型平方误差分析",fontsize=17)
plt.show()
```

贝叶斯岭回归模型进行平方误差分析可视化:

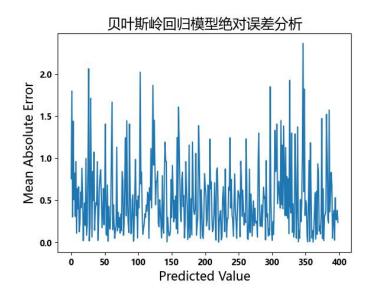


(4) 贝叶斯岭回归模型

使用 Python 编写代码对贝叶斯岭回归模型进行绝对误差分析,具体代码如下图所示:

```
errors = list()
for i in range(len(y_test)):
    err = abs(y_test[i]-y_pred3[i])
    errors.append(err)
plt.plot(errors)
plt.xlabel("Predicted Value",fontsize=15)
plt.ylabel("Mean Absolute Error",fontsize=15)
plt.title("贝叶斯岭回归模型绝对误差分析",fontsize=17)
plt.show()
```

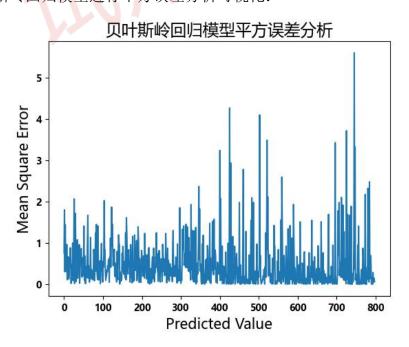
贝叶斯岭回归模型进行绝对误差分析可视化:



使用 Python 编写代码对贝叶斯岭回归模型进行平方误差分析,具体代码如下图所示:

```
for i in range(len(y_test)):
    err = abs(y_test[i]-y_pred3[i])**2
    errors.append(err)
plt.plot(errors)
plt.xlabel("Predicted Value",fontsize=15)
plt.ylabel("Mean Square Error",fontsize=15)
plt.title("贝叶斯岭回归模型平方误差分析",fontsize=17)
plt.show()
```

贝叶斯岭回归模型进行平方误差分析可视化:



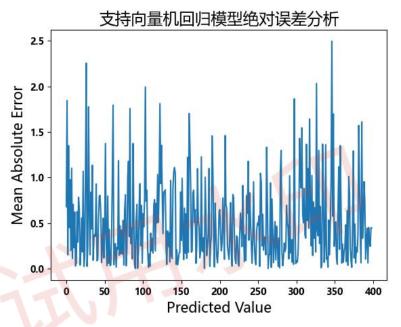
(5) 支持向量机模型

使用 Python 编写代码对支持向量机模型进行绝对误差分析,具体代码如下

图所示:

```
errors = list()
for i in range(len(y_test)):
    err = abs(y_test[i]-y_pred5[i])
    errors.append(err)
plt.plot(errors)
plt.xlabel("Predicted Value",fontsize=15)
plt.ylabel("Mean Absolute Error",fontsize=15)
plt.title("支持向量机回归模型绝对误差分析",fontsize=17)
plt.show()
```

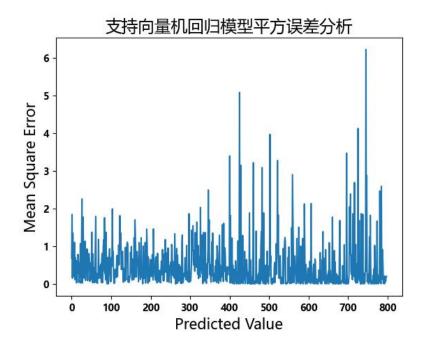
对支持向量机模型进行绝对误差分析可视化:



使用 Python 编写代码对支持向量机模型进行平方误差分析,具体代码如下 图所示:

```
for i in range(len(y_test)):
    err = abs(y_test[i]-y_pred5[i])**2
    errors.append(err)
plt.plot(errors)
plt.xlabel("Predicted Value",fontsize=15)
plt.ylabel("Mean Square Error",fontsize=15)
plt.title("支持向里机回归模型平方误差分析",fontsize=17)
plt.show()
```

对支持向量机模型进行平方误差分析可视化:



4.5.4 报告回归结果

使用 Python 编写代码对主成分回归分析(Principal Component Regression, PCR), 岭回归 (Ridge Regression), 贝叶斯岭回归 (Bayesian Ridge Regression), Lasso 回归, 支持向量机(Support Vector machine Regression, SVR)五种回归模型的回归情况进行探究,具体代码如下:

研究结果显示如下:

```
Model
                         RMSE
                                    R2 adjust R2
                                                       CV R2
0
                PCR 0.669795 0.311147
                                          0.293394
                                                   0.339534
   Ridge Regression
                               0.309133
2
              Lasso
                    0.693607
                               0.261297
                                          0.240301
                                                    0.339058
3
           Bayesian
                    0.670335
                               0.310036
                                          0.290425
                                                    0.340279
                    0.684001 0.281618
                                          0.263103 0.325221
```

使用 Python 编写代码对研究结果进行可视化,具体代码如下图所示:

```
f,axe = plt.subplots(1,1,figsize=(5,2))
predictions.sort_values(by="R2",ascending=False,inplace=True)
sns.barplot(x="R2",y="Model",data=predictions,ax=axe,palette=['red', 'green', 'blue', 'yellow',"black"])
axe.set_xlabel("R2",size=20)
axe.set_ylabel("Model",size=20)
plt.title("模型R2条形图",size=20)
axe.set_xlim(0,0.32)
plt.show()
```

可视化结果如下图所示:



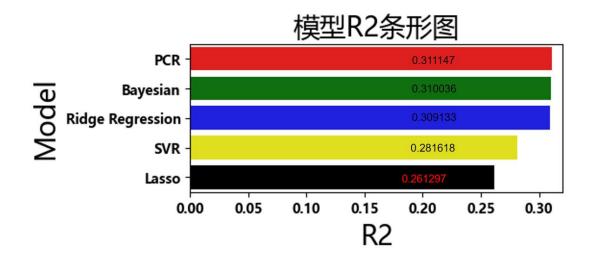
从中可以看出,主成分回归的拟合精度最高(R^2 为 0.3111),其次是贝叶斯岭回归(R^2 为 0.3100),岭回归的拟合效果也令人满意(R2 为 0.3091),支持向量机和 Lasso 回归的拟合效果一般。

4.6 数据可视化

4.6.1 产生并输出表格: 二维/三维表格

	Model	RMSE	R2	adjust_R2	CV_R2
0	PCR	0.669795	0.311147	0.293394	0.339534
1	Ridge Regression	0.670774	0.309133	0.289496	0.339058
2	Lasso	0.693607	0.261297	0.240301	0.339058
3	Bayesian	0.670335	0.310036	0.290425	0.340279
4	SVR	0.684001	0.281618	0.263103	0.325221

4.6.2 产生并输出图形: 柱状图, 条形图等



4.7 新数据预测

首先将三个新的观测值形成 dataframe 结构,便于下步分析。并且由于各个解释变量即红葡萄酒的不同化学成分量纲明显不一致,为了减小葡萄酒质量评分的预测误差,使预测结构更符合实际,对解释变量即红葡萄酒的不同化学成分进行标准化处理。具体代码如下图所示:

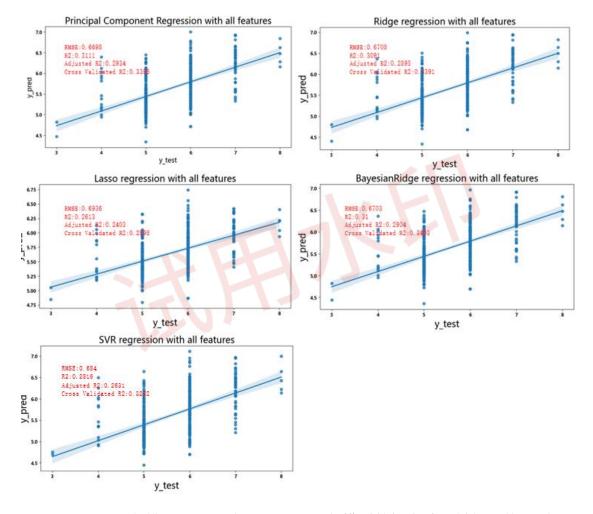
由于**待预测数据集只有三个样本,不能使用主成分回归模型拟合**,为此,**使** 用**拟合效果次之的贝叶斯岭回归对红葡萄酒的质量评分进行预测**。具体代码和 结果如下图所示:

new_predict = BayesianRidge_reg.predict(X1)
print(new_predict)

[5.87188286 4.94381121 6.12093963]

最终,根据新数据得到预测值即葡萄酒的质量评分为: 5.87188286, 4.94381121,6.12093963。

5 结果分析



上图显示了各模型的拟合效果,**PCR 回归模型的拟合效果最好**,其 R² 为 0.311147,CV_R2 为 0.339534,RMSE 为 0.669795。 对比所有的回归模型,其 R² 为最大,CV_R2 数值也可观,RMSE 为最小。在绘制的散点图中,拟合直线能较好地反映测试数据与预测值(即预测出的质量评分)之间的关系,且显示出较小的偏差,表明该模型具有较高的预测精度和较好的解释能力,更好的研究并预测红葡萄酒的不同化学成分对质量评分的影响。

贝叶斯岭回归模型的拟合效果也让人非常满意,其 R^2 为 0.310036,略低于 PCR 回归模型的 R^2 值,且 RMSE 为 0.670335,略大于 PCR 回归模型,拟合效果次之。

岭回归模型和支持向量机回归模型的拟合效果紧随贝叶斯岭回归模型,其 R² 略低于主成分回归分析模型,其 RMSE 维持在 0.670774, 0.684001 附近,相 对居中取值,拟合效果一般。

Lasso 回归模型的拟合效果较差,其 R² 保持在 0.261297 左右,其 RMSE 值 最大。

6 研究结论

通过对数据进行初步分析,发现原始数据存在缺失值,利用统计学方法对其进行了数据清洗,随后分析了数据的分布状态,紧接着对数据进行了标准化处理,并划分了训练集和测试集。基于训练集,利用多种回归模型进行了红葡萄酒的不同化学成分对质量评分的拟合,并在测试集上进行了验证。结果显示,使用主成分回归模型和贝叶斯岭回归模型能更好地描述红葡萄酒不同化学成分和红葡萄酒质量评分之间的关系,这意味着这两种模型能较为准确地捕捉化学成分数据中的潜在模式,提供更优的预测性能和解释能力,特别是在处理存在多重共线性的情况下,比其他回归方法(如岭回归等)更具优势。贝叶斯岭回归模型的较高CV_R2,R2值和较低 RMSE值表明,它不仅在拟合训练数据时表现优异,同时也能在测试数据上保持较好的泛化能力,适合用于实际应用中的预测任务。