Linear regression

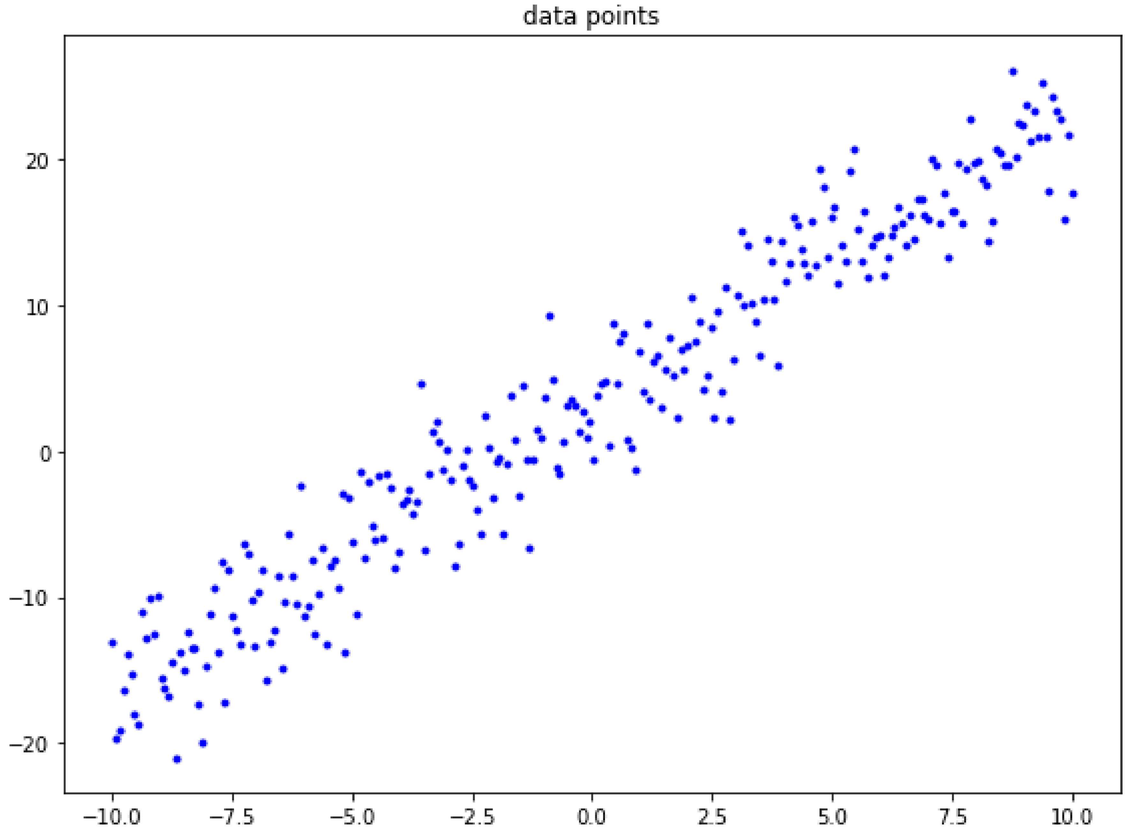
import library

In [ ]:
```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.image as img
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib.colors as colors
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
```

load data points

- $\{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^n$

In [ ]:
```
filename    = 'assignment_06_data.csv'
data        = np.loadtxt(filename, delimiter = ',')

x           = data[0, :]    # independent variable
y           = data[1, :]    # dependent variable

plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))

plt.plot(x, y, '.', color = 'blue')
plt.title('data points')

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



compute the residual

In [ ]:
```
def compute_residual(x, y, theta0, theta1):

    n           = len(x)
    residual    = np.zeros(n)

    # ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
    # complete the blanks
    #

    residual = theta0 + (theta1 * x) - y

    #
    # ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

    return residual
```

compute the loss

- useful functions: `np.inner`

In [ ]:
```
def compute_loss(x, y, theta0, theta1):

    n           = len(x)
    loss        = 0

    # ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
    # complete the blanks
    #

    r = compute_residual(x, y, theta0, theta1)
    loss = np.inner(r.T, r) / (2 * n)

    #
    # ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

    return loss
```

compute the gradient with respect to θ_0

- useful functions: `np.inner`

In [ ]:
```
def compute_gradient_theta0(x, y, theta0, theta1):

    n           = len(x)
    derivative  = 0

    # ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
    # complete the blanks
    #

    r = compute_residual(x, y, theta0, theta1)
    derivative = np.inner(r.T, np.ones(n)) / n

    #
    # ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
```

```
    return derivative
```

compute the gradient with respect to θ_1

- useful functions: `np.inner`

In [ ]:
```
def compute_gradient_theta1(x, y, theta0, theta1):

    n           = len(x)
    derivative  = 0

    # ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
    # complete the blanks
    #

    r = compute_residual(x, y, theta0, theta1)
    derivative = np.inner(r.T, x) / n

    #
    # ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

    return derivative
```

gradient descent for the optimization

In [ ]:
```
number_iteration    = 500
learning_rate       = 0.01

theta0              = 0
theta1              = 0

list_theta0         = np.zeros(number_iteration)
list_theta1         = np.zeros(number_iteration)
list_loss           = np.zeros(number_iteration)

for i in range(number_iteration):

    # ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
    # complete the blanks
    #

    theta0  = list_theta0[i - 1] - (learning_rate * compute_gradient_theta0(x, y, li
    theta1  = list_theta1[i - 1] - (learning_rate * compute_gradient_theta1(x, y, li
    loss    = compute_loss(x, y, theta0, theta1)

    #
    # ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

    list_theta0[i]  = theta0
    list_theta1[i]  = theta1
    list_loss[i]    = loss
```

---

functions for presenting the results

In [ ]:
```python
def function_result_01():

    plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
    plt.plot(x, y, '.', color='blue')
    plt.title('data points')
    plt.show()
```

In [ ]:
```python
def function_result_02():

    plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
    ax = plt.gca()
    plt.plot(list_theta0, '-', color='blue', label=r'$\theta_0$')
    plt.plot(list_theta1, '-', color='red', label=r'$\theta_1$')
    plt.title('model parameters')
    ax.legend()
    plt.show()
```

In [ ]:
```python
def function_result_03():

    plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
    plt.plot(list_loss, '-', color='blue')
    plt.title('loss curve')
    plt.show()
```

In [ ]:
```python
def function_result_04():

    f = theta0 + theta1 * x

    plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
    ax = plt.gca()
    plt.plot(x, y, '.', color='blue', label='data point')
    plt.plot(x, f, '-', color='red', label='regression')
    plt.title('regression')
    ax.legend()
    plt.show()
```

In [ ]:
```python
def function_result_05():

    X0  = np.arange(-10, 10, 0.1)
    X1  = np.arange(-10, 10, 0.1)

    grid_theta0, grid_theta1 = np.meshgrid(X0, X1)

    grid_loss   = np.zeros(grid_theta0.shape)

    for i, t0 in enumerate(X0):
        for j, t1 in enumerate(X1):

            grid_loss[j, i] = compute_loss(x, y, t0, t1)

    fig = plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))

    ax  = fig.add_subplot(111, projection='3d')
    plt.title('loss surface')

    ax  = plt.axes(projection='3d')
```

```
    ax.set_xlabel(r'$₩theta_0$')
    ax.set_ylabel(r'$₩theta_1$')
    ax.set_zlabel('loss')

    ax.plot_surface(grid_theta0, grid_theta1, grid_loss, rstride=1, cstride=1, cmap=

    plt.tight_layout()
    plt.show()
```

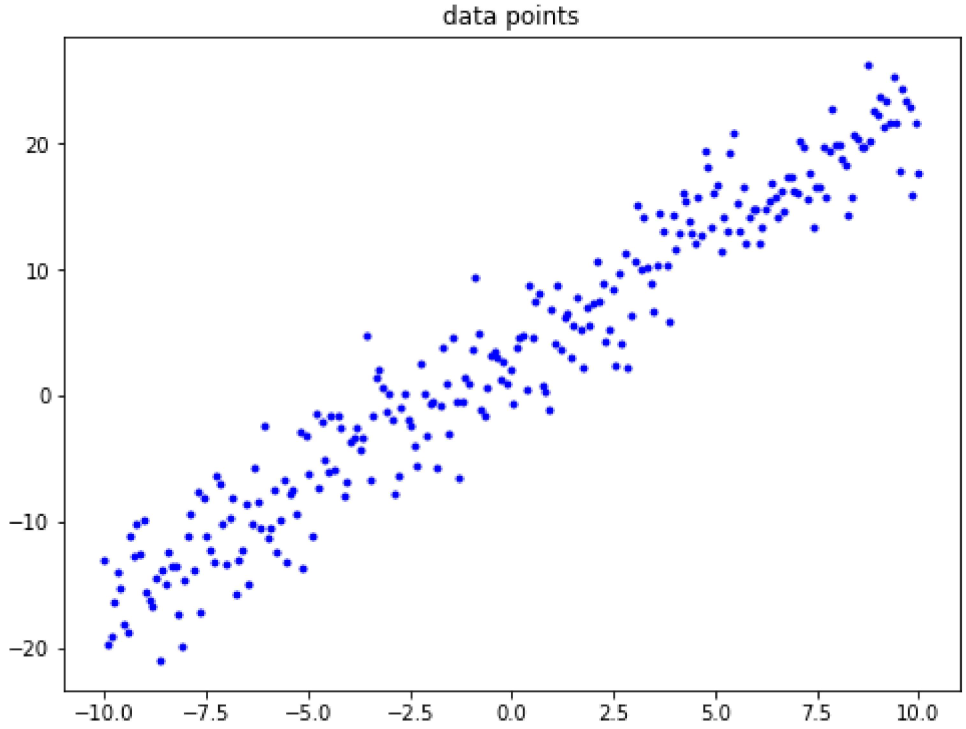
---

results

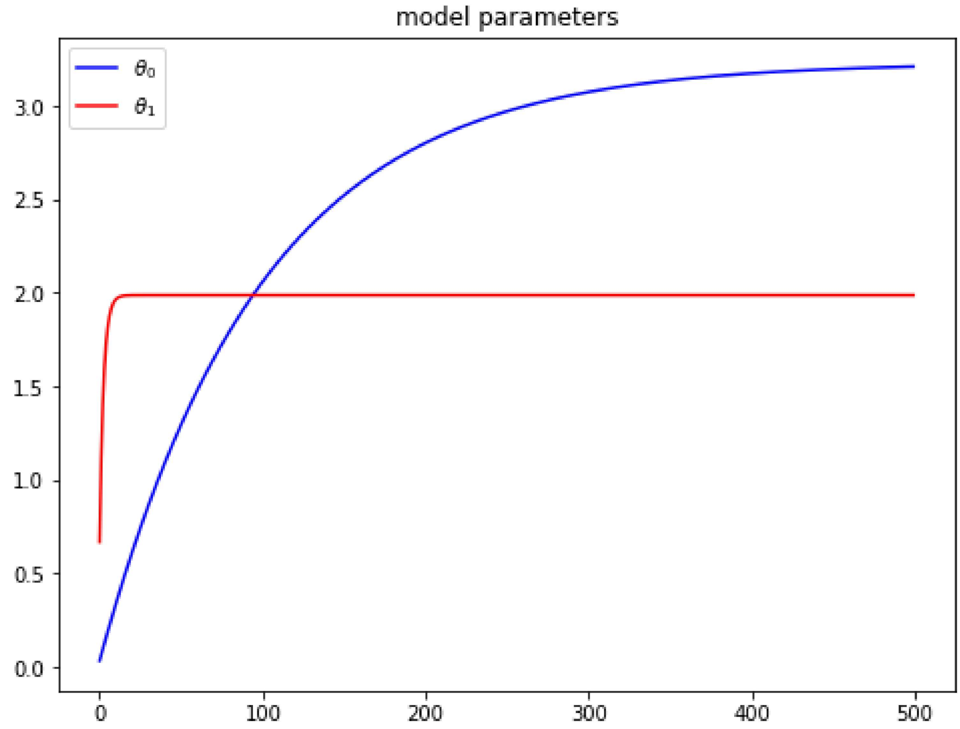
In [ ]:

```
number_result = 5

for i in range(number_result):
    title = '## [RESULT {:02d}]'.format(i+1)
    name_function = 'function_result_{:02d}()'.format(i+1)

    print('**************************************************')
    print(title)
    print('**************************************************')
    eval(name_function)
```

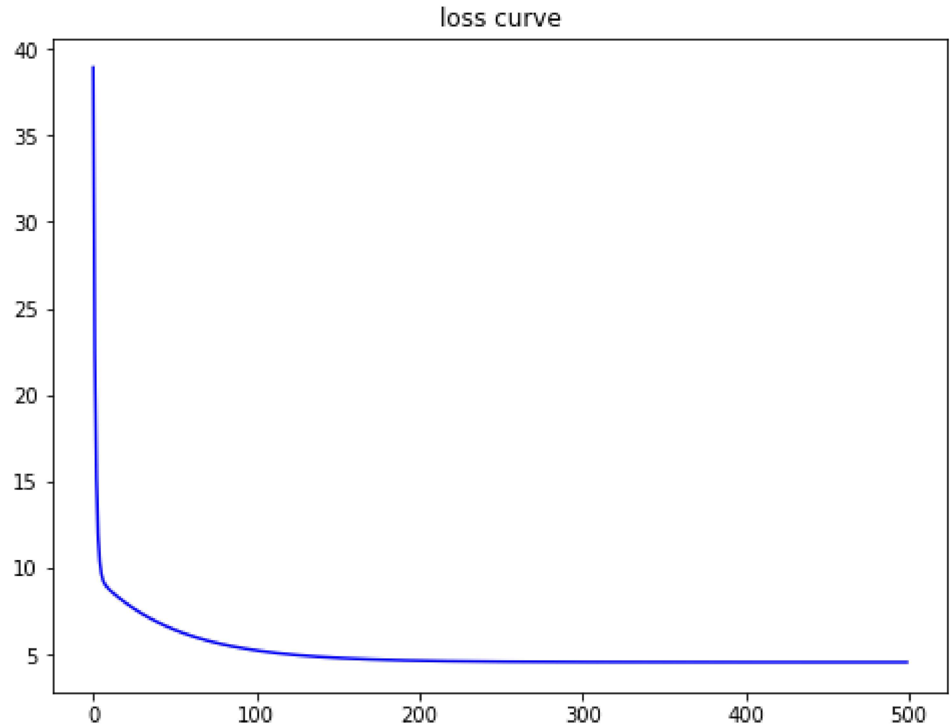
```
**************************************************
## [RESULT 01]
**************************************************
```



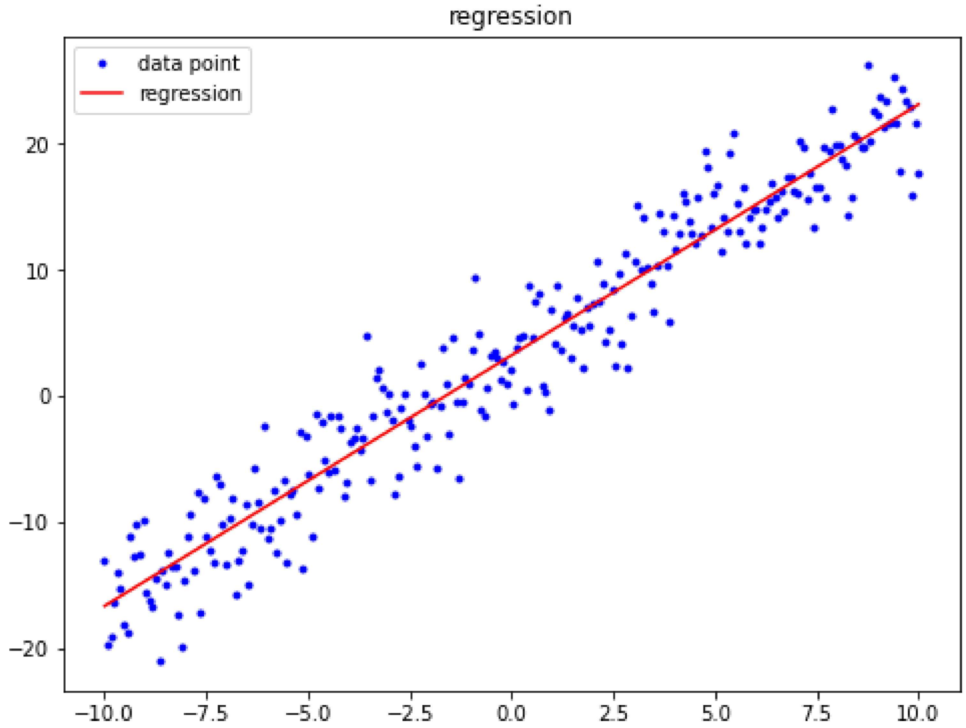

```
**************************************************
## [RESULT 02]
**************************************************
```



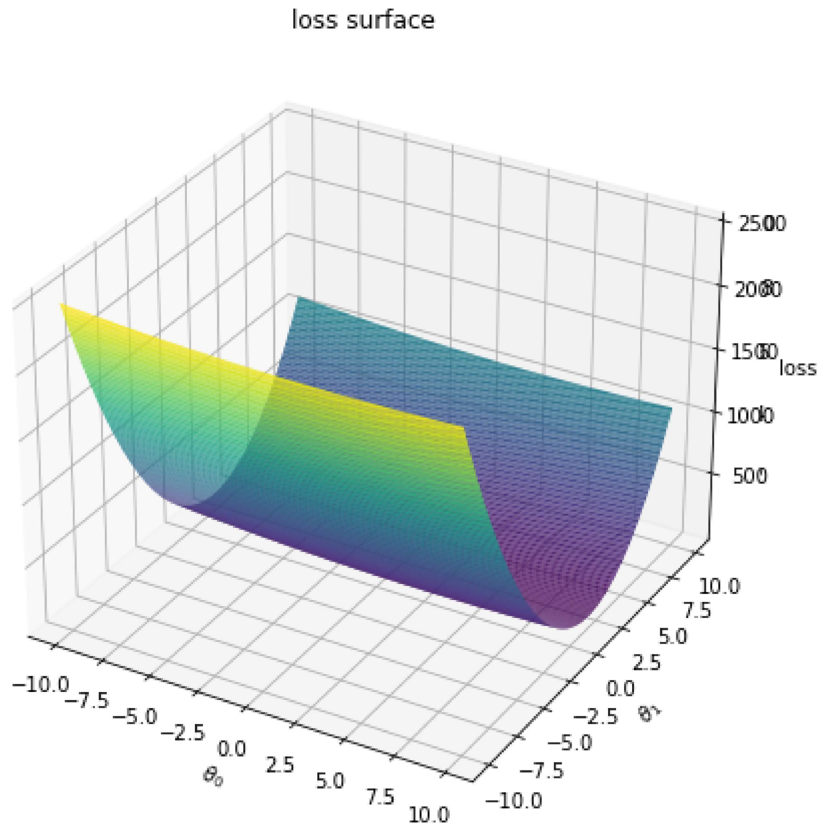
****
[RESULT 03]
****



****
[RESULT 04]
****


regression
data point
regression
20
10
0
−10
−20
−10.0
−7.5
−5.0
−2.5
0.0
2.5
5.0
7.5
10.0

```
**************************************************
## [RESULT 05]
**************************************************
```


loss surface
loss
500
1000
1500
2000
2500
−10.0
−7.5
−5.0
−2.5
0.0
2.5
5.0
7.5
10.0
θ_0
θ_1

In [ ]: