Logistic Regression

```
In [1]: # Jupyter notebook specific
        from IPython.display import Image
        from IPython.core.display import HTML
        from IPython.display import display html
        from IPython.display import display
        from IPython.display import Math
        from IPython.display import Latex
        from IPython.display import HTML
        # General useful imports
        import numpy as np
        from numpy import arange,linspace,mean, var, std,log
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        from numpy.random import random, randint, uniform, choice, binomial, geometric, poisson
        import math
        from collections import Counter
        import pandas as pd
        %matplotlib inline
        # Round to 4 decimal places
        def round4(x):
            return round(float(x)+0.00000000001,4)
```

```
In [2]: # Example 1 from slides

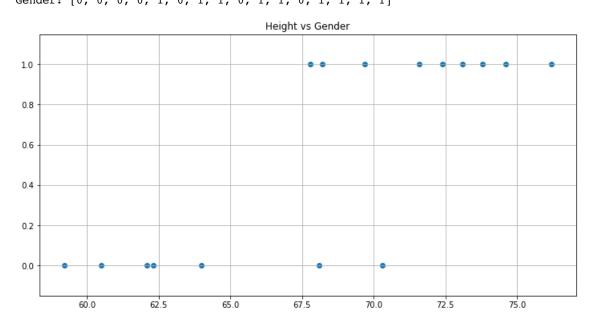
H = [59.2, 60.5, 62.1, 62.3, 73.8, 64.0, 71.6, 67.8,68.1,68.2,69.7,70.3, 72.4,73.1,74.6,76.2]

G = [0,0,0,0,1,0,1,1,0,1,1,0,1,1,1]

print()
 print("Heights:", H)
 print("Gender:", G)

plt.figure(figsize=(12,6))
 plt.grid()
 plt.title("Height vs Gender")
 plt.ylim([-0.15,1.15])
 plt.scatter(H,G)
 plt.show()
```

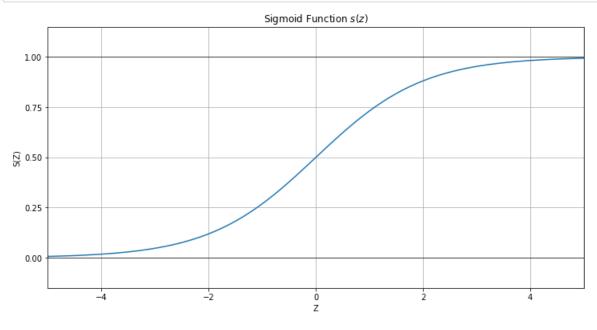
Heights: [59.2, 60.5, 62.1, 62.3, 73.8, 64.0, 71.6, 67.8, 68.1, 68.2, 69.7, 70.3, 72.4, 73.1, 74.6, 76.2]
Gender: [0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1]



In [3]: mean(H)

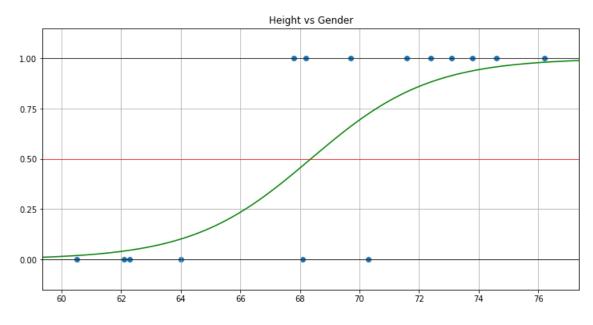
Out[3]: 68.36875

```
In [4]: def s(z):
             return 1/(1+np.exp(-z))
        X = np.linspace(-5,5,100)
        Y = [s(x) \text{ for } x \text{ in } X]
        plt.figure(figsize=(12,6))
        plt.grid()
        plt.title("Sigmoid Function $s(z)$")
        plt.ylim([-0.15,1.15])
        plt.xlim([-5,5])
        plt.xlabel("Z")
         plt.ylabel("S(Z)")
        plt.yticks([0.0,0.25,0.5,0.75,1.0])
        plt.plot([-5,5],[0,0],color='k',lw='0.75')
        plt.plot([-5,5],[1,1],color='k',lw='0.75')
        plt.plot(X,Y)
        plt.show()
```



```
In [5]:
         print()
         print("Heights:", H)
         print("Gender:", G)
         mu = mean(H)
         X = np.linspace(-9, 9, 100)
         XG = [x+mu \text{ for } x \text{ in } X]
         Y = [s(x/2) \text{ for } x \text{ in } X]
         plt.figure(figsize=(12,6))
         plt.grid()
         plt.title("Height vs Gender")
         plt.ylim([-0.15,1.15])
         plt.xlim([min(XG),max(XG)])
         plt.yticks([0.0,0.25,0.5,0.75,1.0])
         plt.plot([min(XG), max(XG)], [0,0], color='k', lw='0.75')
         plt.plot([min(XG), max(XG)],[0.5,0.5],color='r',lw='0.75',)
         plt.plot([min(XG),max(XG)],[1,1],color='k',lw='0.75')
         plt.plot(XG,Y,color='g')
         plt.plot()
         plt.scatter(H,G)
         plt.show()
         print()
```

```
Heights: [59.2, 60.5, 62.1, 62.3, 73.8, 64.0, 71.6, 67.8, 68.1, 68.2, 69.7, 70.3, 72.4, 73.1, 74.6, 76.2]
Gender: [0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1]
```



```
Lecture 20c -- LogisticRegression
In [6]:
          # y can be either 0 or 1
          def CE(yHat, y):
               if y == 1:
                    return -log(yHat)
               else:
                    return -log(1 - yHat)
          X = np.linspace(0.001, 0.999, 1000)
          Y = [CE(x,0) \text{ for } x \text{ in } X]
          plt.plot(X,Y)
          plt.show()
          X = np.linspace(0.001, 0.999, 1000)
          Y = [CE(x,1) \text{ for } x \text{ in } X]
          plt.plot(X,Y)
          plt.show()
          def Cost(yHat,y) :
               return -CE(yHat,0)*y - CE(yHat,1)*(1-y)
          X = np.linspace(0.001, 0.999, 1000)
          Y = [Cost(x, 0.5) \text{ for } x \text{ in } X]
          plt.plot(X,Y)
          plt.show()
           7
           6
           5
           4
           3
           2
           1
              0.0
                       0.2
                                0.4
                                         0.6
                                                  0.8
                                                           1.0
           7
           5
           4
           3
           2
           1
           0
                       0.2
                               0.4
                                         0.6
                                                  0.8
                                                          1.0
              0.0
           -1.0
           -1.5
```

0.6

1.0

0.4

-2.0

-2.5

-3.0

-3.5

0.0

0.2

```
In [7]: from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        from matplotlib import cm
        from matplotlib.ticker import LinearLocator, FormatStrFormatter
        import numpy as np
        def s(z):
            return 1/(1+np.exp(-z))
        def Cost(yHat, y):
            if y == 1:
                 return -log(yHat)
                 return -log(1 - yHat)
        def h(b,m,xi):
            return b + m*xi
        def J(b,m,X,Y):
            N = len(X)
            res = 0
            for k in range(len(X)):
                res += Cost(s(h(b,m,X[k])),Y[k])
            return res/N
        def MSE(thetaHat0, thetaHat1,X,Y):
            Yhat = [thetaHat1 * x + thetaHat0 for x in X ]
            res = 0
            for k in range(len(X)):
                res += (Y[k] - Yhat[k])**2
            return res/len(X)
        theta0 = -19.0844
        theta1 = 0.5836
        def f(a,b):
            F = [45.2, 47.1, 47.5, 49.6, 49.8, 52.0, 54.3, 58.6, 63.2, 64.1]
            \mathtt{C} = [7.8752,\ 8.117,\ 9.2009,\ 9.3167,\ 8.4564,\ 11.4075,\ 13.9236,\ 15.0762,\ 17.4678,\ 18.4362]
            return MSE(a,b,F,C)
        def showIt(e,a):
            # limit in display
            xlo = -10
            xhi = 10
            ylo = 0.001
            yhi = 0.1
            b = -0.836975399806
            m = 0.0046263029185
            zlo = 0
            zhi = 10
            # make the X,Y grid
            X = np.linspace(xlo, xhi, 100)
            Y = np.linspace(ylo, yhi, 100)
            X, Y = np.meshgrid(X, Y)
            def f(a,b):
                F = [45.2, 47.1, 47.5, 49.6, 49.8, 52.0, 54.3, 58.6, 63.2, 64.1]
                C = [7.8752, 8.117, 9.2009, 9.3167, 8.4564, 11.4075, 13.9236, 15.0762, 17.4678, 18.4362]
        ]
                 return MSE(a,b,F,C)
             # Yhat = [0.5836 * x - 19.0844 for x in X]
            \# calculate z = f(x,y)
            Z = np.zeros(shape=(100,100))
            # or, explicitly, with loops:
```

```
for r in range(100):
    for c in range(100):
      # print(X[r][c],Y[r][c])
      # print(f(X[r][c],Y[r][c]))
        Z[r][c] = J(X[r][c],Y[r][c],X100,Y100)
#print(Z)
# Draw the figure
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(14,12))
ax = fig.gca(projection='3d')
ax.view init(elev=0, azim=180)
                                       # <== set viewing angle here</pre>
ax.set_xlim(xlo,xhi)
ax.set_ylim(ylo,yhi)
ax.set_zlim(zlo,zhi)
ax.set_xlabel("Theta0")
ax.set_ylabel("Theta1")
ax.set_zlabel("MSE")
. . .
# plot reference grid
# planes
ax.plot_surface(X, Y, 0, alpha=0.1)
ax.plot_surface(X, 0, Y, alpha=0.1)
ax.plot surface(0, X, Y, alpha=0.1)
# lines
ax.plot([0,0],[0,0],[zlo,zhi],c='k', alpha=0.5)
ax.plot([0,0],[ylo,yhi],[0,0],c='k', alpha=0.5)
ax.plot([xlo,xhi],[0,0],[0,0],c='k', alpha=0.5)
# origin point
ax.scatter([0],[0],[0])
# plot the surface
ax.plot_surface(X, Y, Z, alpha=0.4)
plt.show()
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(14,12))
ax = fig.gca(projection='3d')
ax.view init(elev=0, azim=110)
                                       # <== set viewing angle here
ax.set_xlim(xlo,xhi)
ax.set_ylim(ylo,yhi)
ax.set zlim(zlo,zhi)
ax.set_xlabel("Theta0")
ax.set_ylabel("Theta1")
ax.set_zlabel("MSE")
. . .
# plot reference grid
# planes
ax.plot surface(X, Y, 0, alpha=0.1)
ax.plot_surface(X, 0, Y, alpha=0.1)
ax.plot surface(0, X, Y, alpha=0.1)
# lines
ax.plot([0,0],[0,0],[zlo,zhi],c='k', alpha=0.5)
ax.plot([0,0],[ylo,yhi],[0,0],c='k', alpha=0.5)
ax.plot([xlo,xhi],[0,0],[0,0],c='k', alpha=0.5)
# origin point
ax.scatter([0],[0],[0])
# plot the surface
ax.plot_surface(X, Y, Z, alpha=0.4)
plt.show()
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(14,12))
ax = fig.gca(projection='3d')
ax.view init(elev=0, azim=80)
                                       # <== set viewing angle here</pre>
ax.set xlim(xlo,xhi)
```

```
ax.set_ylim(ylo,yhi)
    ax.set_zlim(zlo,zhi)
   ax.set_xlabel("Theta0")
   ax.set_ylabel("Theta1")
   ax.set_zlabel("MSE")
   # plot reference grid
    # planes
   ax.plot_surface(X, Y, 0, alpha=0.1)
   ax.plot_surface(X, 0, Y, alpha=0.1)
   ax.plot_surface(0, X, Y, alpha=0.1)
   # lines
   ax.plot([0,0],[0,0],[zlo,zhi],c='k', alpha=0.5)
   ax.plot([0,0],[ylo,yhi],[0,0],c='k', alpha=0.5)
    ax.plot([xlo,xhi],[0,0],[0,0],c='k', alpha=0.5)
    # origin point
    ax.scatter([0],[0],[0])
   # plot the surface
   ax.plot_surface(X, Y, Z, alpha=0.4)
   plt.show()
showIt(5,160)
showIt(5,150)
showIt(5,147)
showIt(5,145)
showIt(5,140)
showIt(5,130)
showIt(5,120)
showIt(5,100)
showIt(5,80)
showIt(5,60)
showIt(5,40)
showIt(5,20)
showIt(5,10)
showIt(5,0)
showIt(5,340)
showIt(5,320)
showIt(5,300)
```

```
In [8]: def MSE(thetaHat0, thetaHat1,X,Y):
            Yhat = [thetaHat1 * x + thetaHat0 for x in X ]
            res = 0
            for k in range(len(X)):
                res += (Y[k] - Yhat[k])**2
            return res/len(X)
        theta0 = -0.6364
        theta1 = 1.5455
        def f(a,b):
            X1 = [1, 1.5, 2, 2]
            Y1 = [1, 1.5, 2, 3]
            return MSE(a,b,X1,Y1)
        f(theta0,theta1)
        #f(theta0+0.01,theta1)
        #f(theta0,theta1+0.01)
        f(theta0+0.01,theta1+0.01)
```

Out[8]: 0.137072013125

```
In [9]: def MSE(thetaHat0, thetaHat1,X,Y):
            Yhat = [thetaHat1 * x + thetaHat0 for x in X ]
            res = 0
            for k in range(len(X)):
                res += (Y[k] - Yhat[k])**2
            return res/len(X)
        theta0 = -0.6364
        theta1 = 1.5455
        def f(a,b):
            X1 = [1, 1.5, 2, 2]
            Y1 = [1, 1.5, 2, 3]
            return MSE(a,b,X1,Y1)
        def showIt(e,a):
            # limit in display
            theta0 = -0.6364
            theta1 = 1.5455
            xlo = -8
                          # theta0
            xhi = 5
            ylo = -2
                          # theta1
            yhi = 7
            zlo = 0
            zhi = 10
            # make the X,Y grid
            X = np.linspace(xlo, xhi, 100)
            Y = np.linspace(ylo, yhi, 100)
            X, Y = np.meshgrid(X, Y)
            # Yhat = [0.5836 * x - 19.0844 \text{ for } x \text{ in } X]
            \# calculate z = f(x,y)
            Z = np.zeros(shape=(100,100))
             # or, explicitly, with loops:
            for r in range(100):
                 for c in range(100):
                   # print(X[r][c],Y[r][c])
                   # print(f(X[r][c],Y[r][c]))
                     Z[r][c] = f(X[r][c],Y[r][c])
            # Draw the figure
            fig = plt.figure(figsize=(14,12))
            ax = fig.gca(projection='3d')
                                                 # <== set viewing angle here
            ax.view_init(elev=e, azim=a)
            ax.set_xlim(xlo,xhi)
            ax.set_ylim(ylo,yhi)
            ax.set zlim(zlo,zhi)
            ax.set_xlabel("Theta0")
            ax.set ylabel("Theta1")
            ax.set_zlabel("MSE")
            # plot reference grid
             # planes
            ax.plot_surface(X, Y, 0, alpha=0.1)
            ax.plot surface(X, 0, Y, alpha=0.1)
            ax.plot_surface(0, X, Y, alpha=0.1)
             # lines
             ax.plot([0,0],[0,0],[zlo,zhi],c='k', alpha=0.5)
             ax.plot([0,0],[ylo,yhi],[0,0],c='k', alpha=0.5)
             ax.plot([xlo,xhi],[0,0],[0,0],c='k', alpha=0.5)
             # origin point
             ax.scatter([0],[0],[0])
```

```
111
    # plot the surface
    ax.plot_surface(X, Y, Z, alpha=0.4)
    plt.show()
showIt(5,180)
showIt(5,90)
showIt(5,160)
showIt(5,150)
showIt(5,147)
showIt(5,145)
showIt(5,140)
showIt(5,130)
showIt(5,120)
showIt(5,100)
showIt(5,80)
showIt(5,60)
showIt(5,40)
showIt(5,20)
showIt(5,10)
showIt(5,0)
showIt(5,340)
showIt(5,320)
showIt(5,300)
```

