

Modelo Regresión Casos Covid en el Ecuador

Generar un modelo de regresión de los casos confirmados de COVID dentro del Ecuador, el mismo que permita predecir el comportamiento y/o predicción de la pandemia, tomar los datos desde el inicio e identificar etapas: Confinamiento, Toques de Queda, Feriados, etc.

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SIMULACIÓN

```
In [1]: # Librerias
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from datetime import datetime,timedelta
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
from scipy.optimize import curve_fit
from scipy.optimize import fsolve
from sklearn import linear_model
from sklearn.preprocessing import PolynomialFeatures
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import altair as alt
print ('Librerias Importadas')
```

Librerías Importadas

```
In [2]: df = pd.read_csv('./datos_ecuador.csv')
df.head()
```

Out[2]:

	iso_code	continent	location	date	total_cases	new_cases	new_cases_smoothed	total_deaths	new_deaths	new_deaths_smoothed	...	gdp_per_capita	extreme_poverty	cardiovasc_death_rate	diabetes_prevalence	female_smokers	male_smokers	handwashing_facilities	hospital_be
0	ECU	South America	Ecuador	1/3/2020	6.0	6.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	...	10.581.936	3.6	140.448	5.55	2.0	12.3	80.635	
1	ECU	South America	Ecuador	2/3/2020	6.0	0.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	...	10.581.936	3.6	140.448	5.55	2.0	12.3	80.635	
2	ECU	South America	Ecuador	3/3/2020	7.0	1.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	...	10.581.936	3.6	140.448	5.55	2.0	12.3	80.635	
3	ECU	South America	Ecuador	4/3/2020	10.0	3.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	...	10.581.936	3.6	140.448	5.55	2.0	12.3	80.635	
4	ECU	South America	Ecuador	5/3/2020	13.0	3.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	...	10.581.936	3.6	140.448	5.55	2.0	12.3	80.635	

5 rows × 59 columns

```
In [387]: df = df.loc[:, ["date","total_cases"]]
FMT = '%d/%m/%Y'
date = df['date']
df['date'] = date.map(lambda x : (datetime.strptime(x, FMT) - datetime.strptime("01/03/2020", FMT)).days)
df = df.dropna()
df = df.drop(df[df['total_cases']<1].index)
df.head()
```

Out[387]:

	date	total_cases
0	0	6.0
1	1	6.0
2	2	7.0
3	3	10.0
4	4	13.0

```
In [388]: df.reset_index(inplace=True)
img= alt.Chart(df).mark_line().encode(
x=alt.X('date'),
y=alt.Y('total_cases'),
tooltip=['date', 'total_cases'],
color=alt.condition( alt.datum.total == 1200000,alt.value('green'),alt.value('green')),
column=alt.Column('month(arrived_at)',title='Casos Covid desde 01/03/2020')
img
```



```
In [389]: x = list(df.iloc[:, 1])
y = list(df.iloc[:, 2])
```

Regresión Lineal

```
In [390]: #Nuestra Regresión Lineal
lineal = linear_model.LinearRegression()

# Entrenamos el modelo
lineal.fit(np.array(x).reshape(-1, 1), y)
```

Out[390]: LinearRegression()

```
In [391]: prediction = lineal.predict([[425]])
print(int(prediction) , "NUMERO DE CASOS TOTALES AL 30/04/2021")
```

334050 NUMERO DE CASOS TOTALES AL 30/04/2021

```
In [392]: #Graficar
plt.scatter(x, y)
line = np.array(range(min(x), max(x)+100) )
plt.plot(x_real, lineal.predict(line.reshape(-1, 1)), color='green' , label='Prediccion')
plt.xlabel('DIAS',family='serif',
color='r',
weight='normal',
size = 12,
labelpad = 6)
plt.ylabel('CASOS',family='serif',
color='r',
weight='normal',
size = 12,
labelpad = 6)
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



Regresión Polinomial

```
In [393]: p = PolynomialFeatures(degree = 8)
polinomX = p.fit_transform(np.array(x).reshape(-1, 1))
lin = linear_model.LinearRegression()
lin.fit(polinomX, y)
```

Out[393]: LinearRegression()

```
In [394]: prediction = lin.predict(p.fit_transform([[425]]))
print(int(prediction) , "NUMERO DE CASOS TOTALES AL 30/04/2021")
```

387291 NUMERO DE CASOS TOTALES AL 30/04/2021

```
In [395]: plt.scatter(x, y)
datos = np.array(range(min(x), max(x)+100))
plt.plot(x_real, lin.predict(p.fit_transform(datos.reshape(-1, 1))), color='green', label='Prediccion')
plt.xlabel('DIAS',family='serif',
color='r',
weight='normal',
size = 12,
labelpad = 6)
plt.ylabel('CASOS',family='serif',
color='r',
weight='normal',
size = 12,
labelpad = 6)
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

