```
In [47]:
         import numpy as np
         def pontos_2d(w,P):
            np.random.seed(30)
             # Gera um conjunto de pontos aleatorios no plano
             X = [np.ones(P),np.random.random_sample(P,),
                  np.random.random_sample((P,))]
             X = np.array(X)
             Y = []
             # w representa os coeficientes de uma reta escolhida ao acaso.
             # Esta reta separa os pontos em dois conjuntos, acima e abaixo da reta.
             for i in range(P):
                 if X[2][i]*w[2] + X[1][i]*w[1] + X[0][i]*w[0] < 0:
                       Y.append(1)
                 else:
                       Y.append(0)
             return X,Y
In [48]: def sigma(w,x):
             return 1/(1+np.exp(-np.dot(x,w)))
         # Funcao Custo da regressao Logistica
         def g_lr(w,x,y):
             P = len(x[0,:])
             N = len(x[:,0])
             cost = 0
             for p in range(P):
                cost = cost + (sigma(w,x[:,p])-y[p])**2 # 1-y[p] pata SVM
             cost = cost/P
             return cost
         # Gradiente da funcao custo
         def grad lr(w,x,y):
            P = len(x[0,:])
            N = len(x[:,0])
             grad = np.zeros(N)
             for p in range(P):
                 grad = grad + k * x[:,p]
             grad = grad/P
             return 2*grad
         # Gradiente Descendente
         def gradient_descent(w,x,y,alpha,max_its):
             for k in range(max its):
                 w = w - alpha * grad_lr(w,x,y)
                 cost = g_lr(w,x,y)
                 print('cost = ',cost)
             return w
In [49]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         # Numero de pontos da amostra
         P = 100
         # Reta escolhida para classificar os pontos iniciais
         w = np.array([-0.3, -0.8, 1])
         # Geracao dos pontos
```

[X,Y] = pontos 2d(w,P)

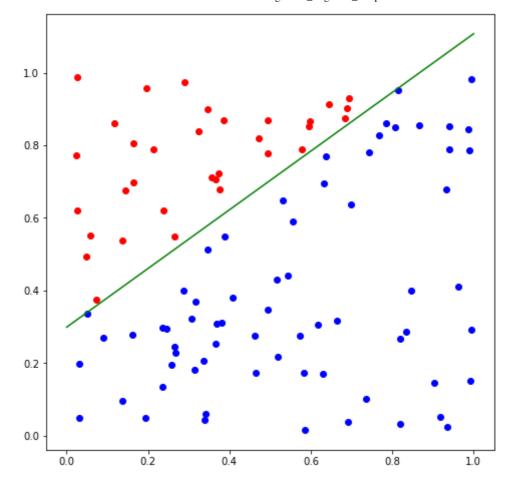
```
N = 3
w = np.ones(N)
# Maximo de iteracoes
max_its = 100
# Tamanho do passo
alpha = 10
# Aplica o gradiente descendente
w = gradient_descent(w, X, Y, alpha, max_its)
# Plota os pontos e a reta obtida pela regressao
plt.figure(figsize = (8,8))
for i in range(P):
    if Y[i] > 0:
        plt.scatter(X[1,i],X[2,i],c='b')
        plt.scatter(X[1,i],X[2,i],c='r')
x = np.linspace(0,1,100)
y = -(w[1]*x+w[0])/w[2]
plt.plot(x,y,'g')
plt.show()
```

```
cost = 0.24381843780897824
cost = 0.2102605230219109
cost = 0.1914468340065291
cost = 0.17600883387983732
cost = 0.16319333123242832
cost = 0.15248922475736862
cost = 0.14351617525299193
cost = 0.13589808472061635
cost = 0.12937301284663602
cost = 0.12371633472062687
cost = 0.11876877607660674
cost =
       0.11439831267689632
cost = 0.11050759992046749
cost = 0.10701636182353451
cost = 0.10386302986780395
cost = 0.10099675284518113
cost = 0.09837718756187572
cost =
       0.09597084749028871
cost = 0.09375041364609839
cost = 0.0916930064448803
cost = 0.08977953542127697
cost = 0.08799382747483374
cost = 0.0863221469543933
cost =
       0.08475271746671821
cost = 0.0832753963221399
cost = 0.08188138958168956
cost = 0.08056303559487236
cost = 0.07931362397715361
cost = 0.07812725068432241
cost =
       0.07699869787227721
cost = 0.07592333518450409
cost = 0.07489703752339123
cost = 0.07391611644380948
cost = 0.07297726249894054
cost = 0.07207749659117202
cost = 0.07121412870847037
cost = 0.0703847227723076
cost = 0.06958706655983321
cost = 0.06881914586224708
cost = 0.06807912219486403
cost = 0.06736531349837355
cost =
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cost = 0.06601029644079426
cost = 0.06536636558811332
cost = 0.06474318070852765
cost = 0.06413962883987581
cost =
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cost =
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cost = 0.062436832529025994
cost = 0.0619022207847654
cost = 0.06138277150870217
cost = 0.06087776622736185
cost =
       0.06038653356270192
cost = 0.05990844531927217
cost = 0.059442912962856864
cost = 0.05898938444503373
cost = 0.05854734133410039
cost = 0.0581162962179509
cost =
       0.057695790348875814
cost = 0.057285391504026076
cost = 0.05688469203851964
cost = 0.056493307110966305
cost = 0.05611087306359889
cost = 0.05573704594129587
```

cost = 0.055371500135596385 cost = 0.05501392714139491cost = 0.054664034415382104 cost = 0.054321544326509465 cost = 0.05398619318981313 cost = 0.053657730375862175cost = 0.05333591748891581cost = 0.05302052760759464cost = 0.05271134458250886cost = 0.05240816238584928 cost = 0.05211078450844723cost = 0.051819023400253406 cost = 0.051532699950578784cost = 0.05125164300479434cost = 0.05097568891449785cost = 0.05070468111843793cost = 0.050438469751734376cost = 0.0501769112811613 cost = 0.04991986816445789 cost = 0.04966720853181575cost = 0.04941880588785349cost = 0.0491745388325367cost = 0.04893429079963323cost = 0.04869794981141569 cost = 0.04846540824842822cost = 0.04823656263323615cost = 0.04801131342716348cost = 0.04778956483910557cost = 0.047571224645577004cost = 0.04735620402122181 cost = 0.04714441737907344cost = 0.04693578221990839cost = 0.04673021899008671cost = 0.04652765094731996cost = 0.046328004033848284

cost = 0.04613120675654837

 $local host: 8888/nbconvert/html/Dropbox/MAT2470-MAchine Learning \underline{\ 2023/Python/Cap6/Regressao_Logistica_Simplificada.ipynb?download=false$



In []:

In []: