```
# python: 3.5.2
# encoding: utf-8
# numpy: 1.14.1
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
def load_data(filename):
    """载入数据。"""
   xys = []
    with open(filename, 'r') as f:
        for line in f:
            xys.append(map(float, line.strip().split()))
        xs, ys = zip(*xys)
        return np.asarray(xs), np.asarray(ys)
def evaluate(ys, ys_pred):
    """评估模型。"""
   std = np.sqrt(np.mean(np.abs(ys - ys_pred) ** 2))
    return std
def main(x_train, y_train):
    """训练模型, 并返回从 x 到 y 的映射。"""
    # 使用线性回归训练模型, 根据训练集计算最优化参数
    ## 请补全此处代码, 替换以下示例
    phi0 = np.expand dims(np.ones like(x train), axis=1)
    phi1 = np.expand_dims(x_train, axis=1)
    phi = np.concatenate([phi0, phi1], axis=1)
    w = np.dot(np.linalg.pinv(phi), y_train)
    # 返回从 x 到 y 的映射函数 y=f(x)
    # 注意: 函数 f(x)的变量只有 x, 参数 w 应作为内部变量
    def f(x):
        ## 请补全此处代码, 替换以下示例
        phi0 = np.expand_dims(np.ones_like(x), axis=1)
        phi1 = np.expand_dims(x, axis=1)
        phi = np.concatenate([phi0, phi1], axis=1)
        y = np.dot(phi, w)
        return y
        pass
```

```
#程序主人口(建议不要改动以下函数的接口)
if __name__ == '__main__':
    train_file = 'train.txt'
    test_file = 'test.txt'
    # 载入数据
    x_train, y_train = load_data(train_file)
    x_test, y_test = load_data(test_file)
    print(x_train.shape)
    print(x_test.shape)
    # 使用线性回归训练模型,返回一个函数 f()使得 y = f(x)
    f = main(x_train, y_train)
    # 计算预测的输出值
    y_{test_pred} = f(x_{test_pred})
    # 使用测试集评估模型
    std = evaluate(y_test, y_test_pred)
    print('预测值与真实值的标准差: {:.1f}'.format(std))
    # 显示结果
    plt.plot(x_train, y_train, 'ro', markersize=3)
    plt.plot(x_test, y_test, 'k')
    plt.plot(x_test, y_test_pred)
    plt.xlabel('x')
    plt.ylabel('y')
    plt.title('Linear Regression')
    plt.legend(['train', 'test', 'pred'])
    plt.show()
```

