

- ▼ Upload a Lab Assignment File as a PDF file (implementation in matrix form). Consider iris dataset.

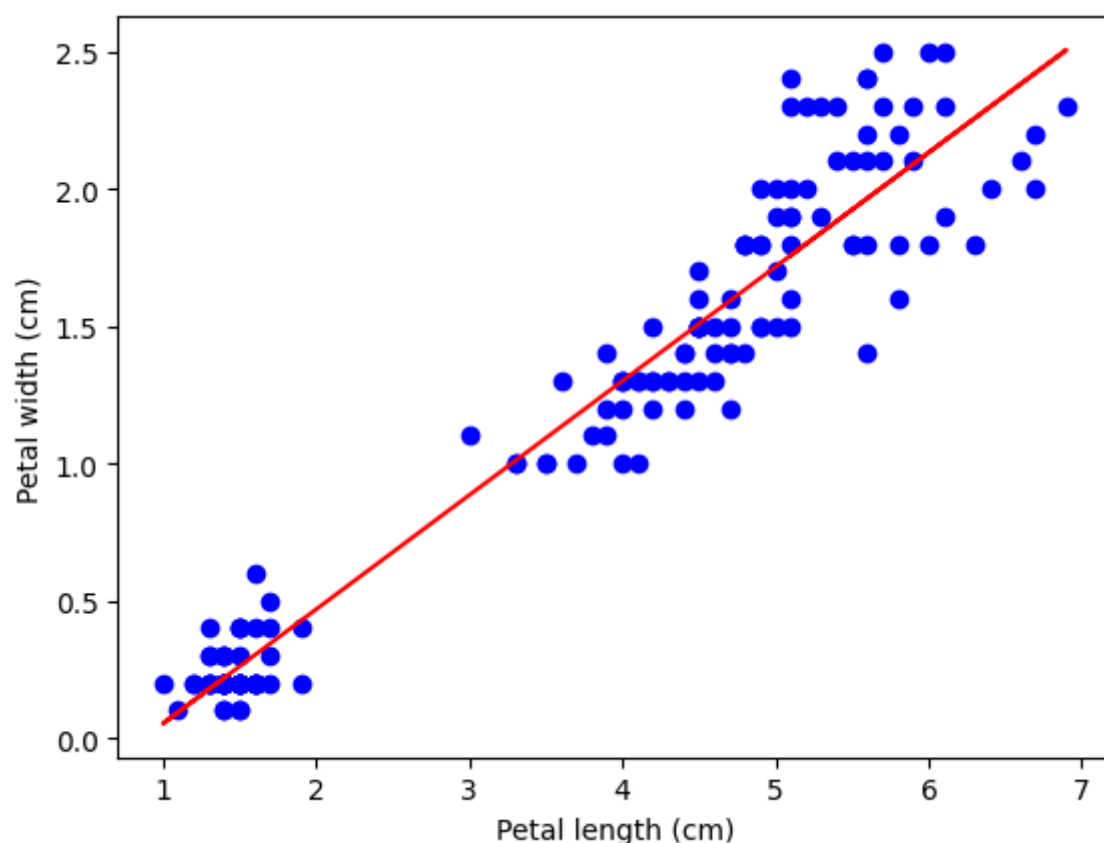
### Linear Regression .... $y = a x + c$

```

1 import numpy as np
2 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
3 from sklearn import datasets
4
5 iris = datasets.load_iris()
6 X = iris.data[:, np.newaxis, 2]
7 y = iris.data[:, np.newaxis, 3]
8
9 # Add a column of ones to X for the bias term
10 X = np.hstack((np.ones((X.shape[0], 1)), X))
11
12 # Compute the coefficients using the normal equation
13 coefficients = np.linalg.inv(X.T.dot(X)).dot(X.T).dot(y)
14
15 # The first element of coefficients is the bias term (c) and the second is the slope (a)
16 c, a = coefficients
17
18 print(f"Linear regression equation: y = {a[0]}x + {c[0]}")
19
20 # Plot the data and the regression line
21 plt.scatter(X[:, 1], y, color='b')
22 plt.plot(X[:, 1], a * X[:, 1] + c, color='r')
23 plt.xlabel('Petal length (cm)')
24 plt.ylabel('Petal width (cm)')
25 plt.show()
26

```

Linear regression equation:  $y = 0.4157554163524127x + -0.36307552131903476$



- ▼ Polynomial Regression  $y = a x^3 + c$

```

1 import numpy as np
2 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
3 from sklearn import datasets
4
5 iris = datasets.load_iris()
6 X = iris.data[:, np.newaxis, 2]
7 y = iris.data[:, np.newaxis, 3]
8
9 # Create the design matrix for a cubic polynomial

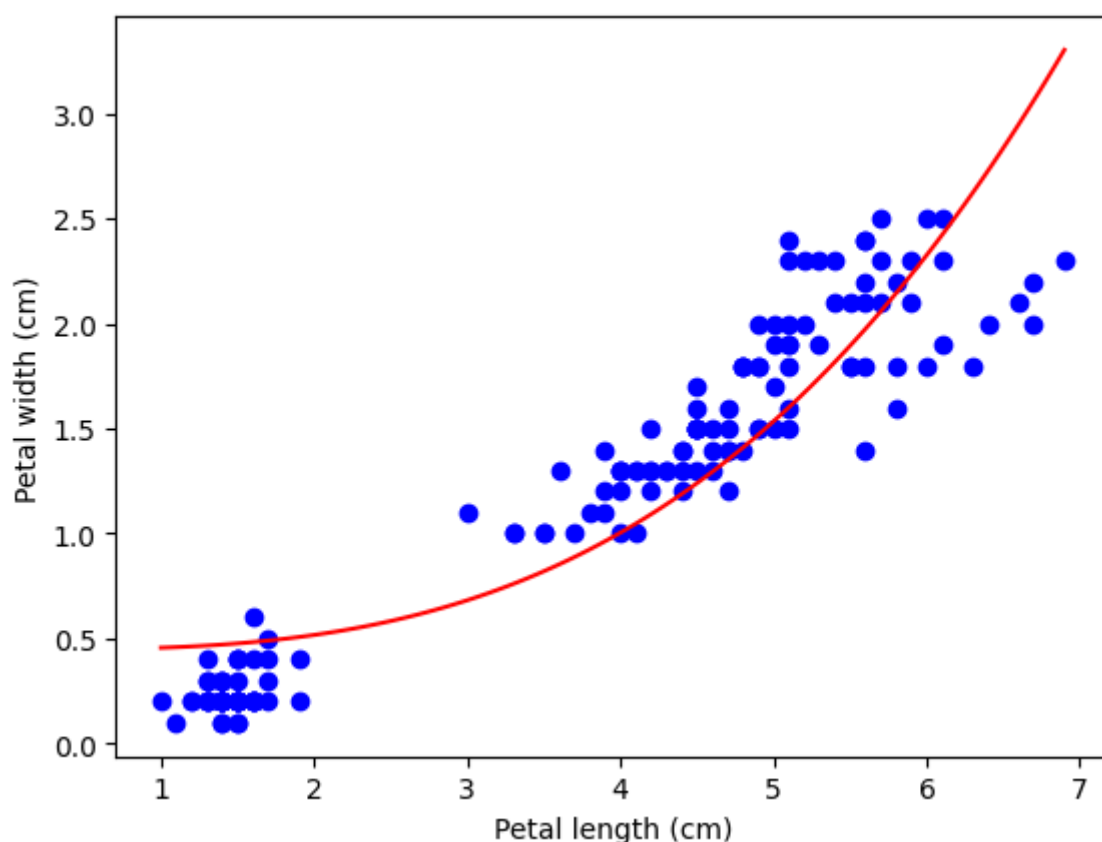
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```

10 X_poly = np.hstack((np.ones((X.shape[0], 1)), X**3))
11
12 # Compute the coefficients using the normal equation
13 coefficients = np.linalg.inv(X_poly.T.dot(X_poly)).dot(X_poly.T).dot(y)
14
15 # The first element of coefficients is the bias term (c) and the second is the cubic coefficient (a)
16 c, a = coefficients[0], coefficients[1]
17
18 print(f"Polynomial regression equation: y = {a[0]}x^3 + {c[0]}")
19
20 # Plot the data and the regression line
21 plt.scatter(X[:, 0], y, color='b')
22 X_plot = np.linspace(X.min(), X.max(), 100)[: , np.newaxis]
23 X_plot_poly = np.hstack((np.ones((X_plot.shape[0], 1)), X_plot**3))
24 y_plot = X_plot_poly.dot(coefficients)
25 plt.plot(X_plot, y_plot, color='r')
26 plt.xlabel('Petal length (cm)')
27 plt.ylabel('Petal width (cm)')
28 plt.show()
29

```

Polynomial regression equation:  $y = 0.008688291926676384x^3 + 0.4478897414627956$



### ▼ Multiple Linear Regression $y = a x_1 + b x_2 + c$

```

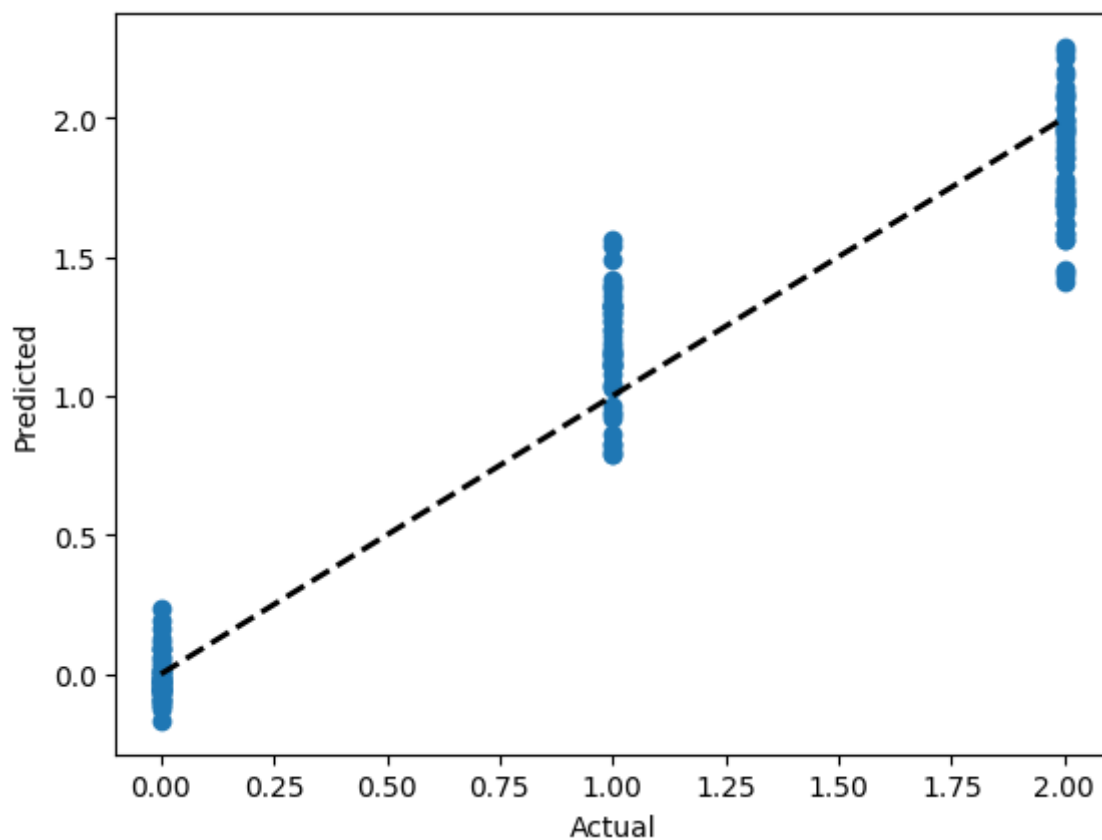
1 import numpy as np
2 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
3 from sklearn import datasets
4
5 # Load the iris dataset
6 iris = datasets.load_iris()
7 X = iris.data[:, 2:] # Use the last two features as independent variables
8 y = iris.target
9
10 # Add a column of ones to X to represent the intercept term
11 X = np.hstack((np.ones((X.shape[0], 1)), X))
12
13 # Calculate the coefficients using the normal equation
14 coefficients = np.linalg.inv(X.T.dot(X)).dot(X.T).dot(y)
15
16 # Make predictions using the model
17 y_pred = X.dot(coefficients)
18
19 # Plot the actual and predicted values
20 plt.scatter(y, y_pred)
21 plt.plot([y.min(), y.max()], [y.min(), y.max()], 'k--', lw=2)

```

```

22 plt.xlabel('Actual')
23 plt.ylabel('Predicted')
24 plt.show()
25

```

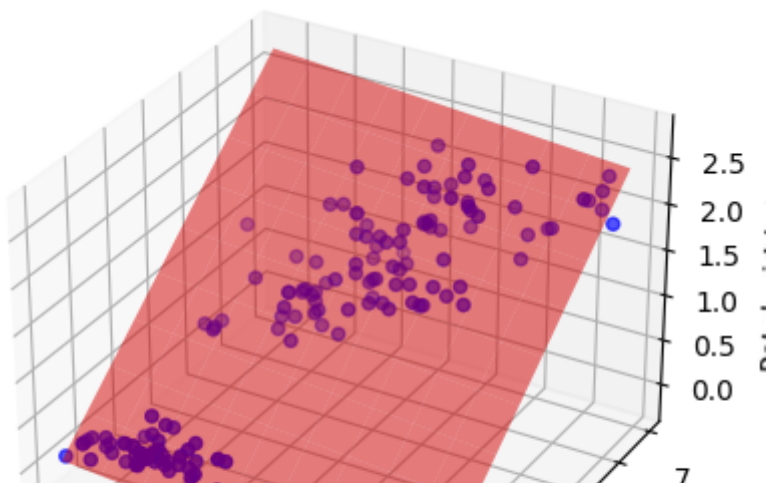


```

1 import numpy as np
2 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
3 from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
4 from sklearn import datasets
5
6 iris = datasets.load_iris()
7 X1 = iris.data[:, np.newaxis, 0]
8 X2 = iris.data[:, np.newaxis, 2]
9 y = iris.data[:, np.newaxis, 3]
10
11 # Create the design matrix for multiple linear regression
12 X = np.hstack((np.ones((X1.shape[0], 1)), X1, X2))
13
14 # Compute the coefficients using the normal equation
15 coefficients = np.linalg.inv(X.T.dot(X)).dot(X.T).dot(y)
16
17 # The first element of coefficients is the bias term (c) and the second and third are the coefficients
18 c, a, b = coefficients
19
20 print(f"Multiple linear regression equation: y = {a[0]}x1 + {b[0]}x2 + {c[0]}")
21
22 # Plot the data and the regression plane
23 fig = plt.figure()
24 ax = fig.add_subplot(111, projection='3d')
25 ax.scatter(X1, X2, y, color='b')
26 X1_plot, X2_plot = np.meshgrid(np.linspace(X1.min(), X1.max(), 10), np.linspace(X2.min(), X2.max(), 10))
27 y_plot = a * X1_plot + b * X2_plot + c
28 ax.plot_surface(X1_plot, X2_plot, y_plot, color='r', alpha=0.5)
29 ax.set_xlabel('Sepal length (cm)')
30 ax.set_ylabel('Petal length (cm)')
31 ax.set_zlabel('Petal width (cm)')
32 plt.show()
33

```

Multiple linear regression equation:  $y = -0.08221782098246647x_1 + 0.4493761149474161x_2 + -0.008995972698207955$



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