

# Logistic Regression

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## 1 Implementation of Logistic Regression on StudyHours Vs ExamResult Dataset

```
[ ]: import numpy as np
```

```
[ ]: def Sig(z):  
      return (1/(1+np.exp(-z)))
```

```
[ ]: import pandas as pd
```

```
[ ]: df_hs = pd.read_csv('/content/hours_results.csv')  
df_hs
```

```
[ ]:      Hours  Result  
0      29      0  
1      15      0  
2      33      1  
3      28      1  
4      39      1
```

```
[ ]: a = -64  
b = 2  
predicted=list()  
for i in range(len(df_hs)):  
    x=df_hs.iloc[i,0]  
    # print(x)  
    z = a+(b*x)  
    tmp = Sig(z)  
    print(tmp)  
    if tmp>0.5:  
        predicted.append(1)  
    else:  
        predicted.append(0)  
  
df_hs['predicted']=predicted  
df_hs
```

```
0.0024726231566347743
1.71390843154201e-15
0.8807970779778823
0.0003353501304664781
0.9999991684719722
```

```
[ ]:   Hours  Result  predicted
0     29       0         0
1     15       0         0
2     33       1         1
3     28       1         0
4     39       1         1
```

```
[ ]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# Assuming 'df_hs' is your DataFrame and 'hours' and 'results' are your columns

# Extract data for plotting
X = df_hs['Hours'].values.reshape(-1, 1) # Reshape to a 2D array
y = df_hs['Result'].values

# Create a scatter plot of the data points
plt.scatter(X, y, color='blue', label='Data Points')

# Generate a range of x-values for the logistic regression curve
x_range = np.linspace(X.min(), X.max(), 100)

# Calculate predicted values for the x_range using your logistic regression
↳model
# Instead of using the previously calculated 'predicted' list,
# we need to predict the probabilities for the new x_range values
predicted_probs = [Sig(a + b * x) for x in x_range] # Assuming a and b are your
↳model parameters

# Plot the logistic regression curve using the calculated probabilities
plt.plot(x_range, predicted_probs, color='red', label='Logistic Regression
↳Curve')

# Add labels and a legend
plt.xlabel('Hours')
plt.ylabel('Probability of Passing')
plt.title('Logistic Regression Plot')
plt.legend()
plt.grid()

# Display the plot
plt.show()
```

