

regression

November 16, 2025

```
[1]: # The simple linear regression
```

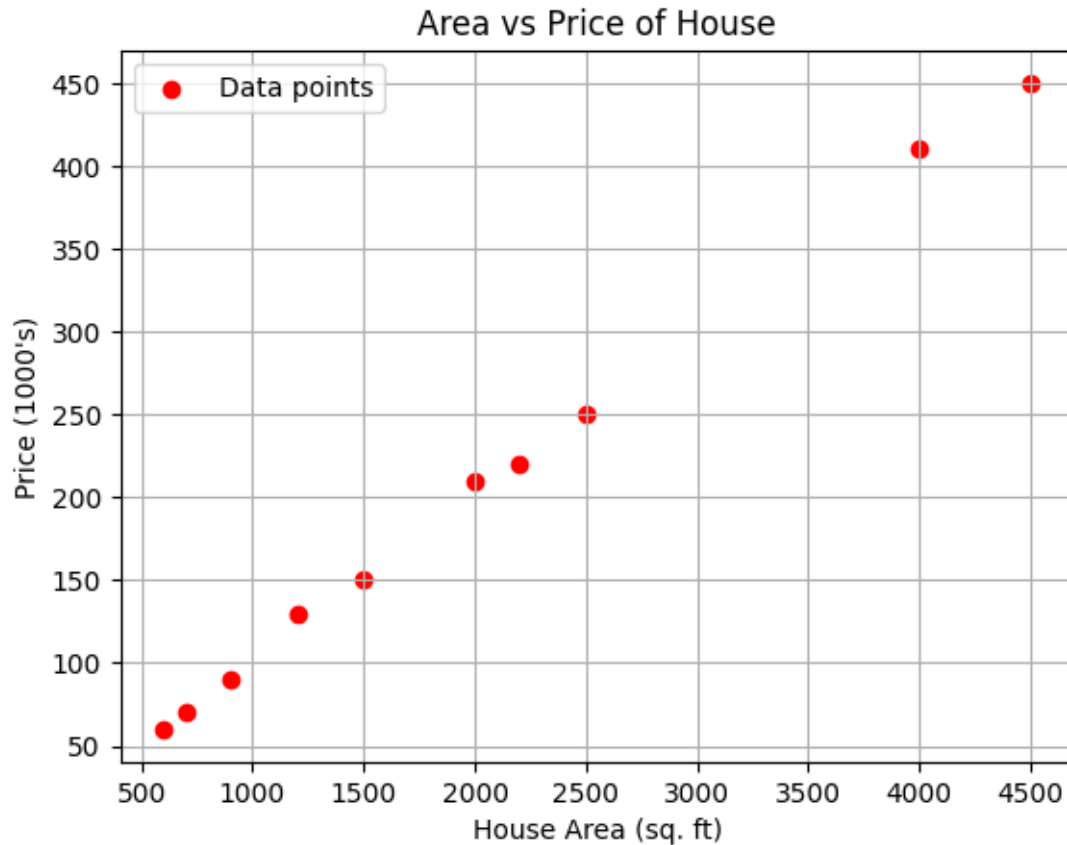
```
[2]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
[3]: area = np.array([600, 700, 900, 1200, 1500, 2000, 2200, 2500, 4000, 4500])
price = np.array([60, 70, 90, 130, 150, 210, 220, 250, 410, 450])
```

```
[4]: # Scatter plot of dataset
```

```
plt.scatter(x=area, y=price, color="red", label="Data points")
plt.xlabel("House Area (sq. ft)")
plt.ylabel("Price (1000's)")
plt.title("Area vs Price of House")
plt.grid(True)
plt.legend()
```

```
[4]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7dc7a2470c20>
```



```
[5]: x_bar = np.mean(area)
      y_bar = np.mean(price)

      numerator = np.sum((area - x_bar) * (price - y_bar))
      denominator = np.sum((area - x_bar) ** 2)
```

```
[6]: beta_1 = numerator / denominator
      beta_0 = y_bar - beta_1 * x_bar
```

```
[7]: print(f"Intercept (beta_0): {beta_0:.2f}")
      print(f"Slope (beta_1): {beta_1:.2f}")
```

```
Intercept (beta_0): 1.56
Slope (beta_1): 0.10
```

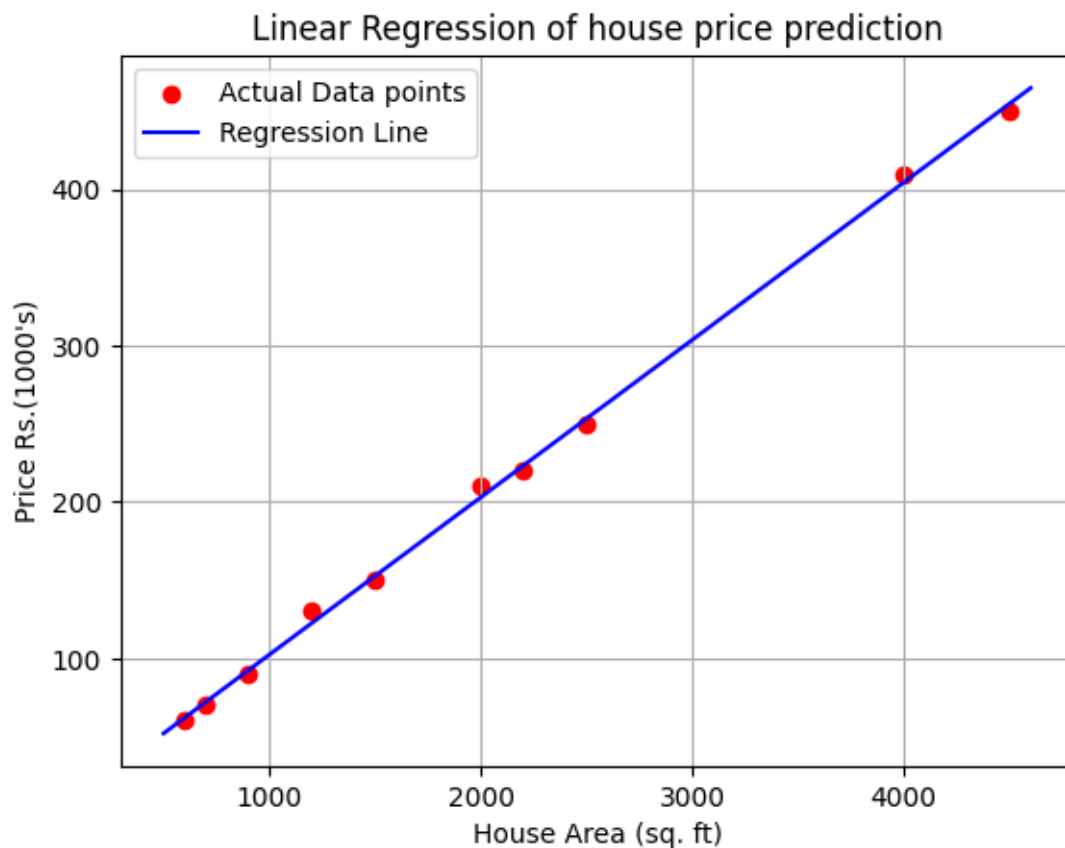
```
[8]: def predict(area_val):
      return beta_0 + beta_1 * area_val
```

```
[9]: area_input = np.linspace(min(area) - 100, max(area) + 100, 100)
      predicted_output = predict(area_input)
```

```
# print(area_input)
# print(predicted_output)
```

```
[10]: plt.scatter(x=area, y=price, color="red", label="Actual Data points")
plt.plot(area_input, predicted_output, color="blue", label="Regression Line")
plt.xlabel("House Area (sq. ft)")
plt.ylabel("Price Rs.(1000's)")
plt.title("Linear Regression of house price prediction")
plt.grid(True)
plt.legend()
```

```
[10]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7dc7a0191450>
```



```
[11]: test_area = 5500
pred_price = predict(test_area)
print(f"Price for area {test_area} sq. ft is Rs. {pred_price:.2f}K")
```

Price for area 5500 sq. ft is Rs. 555.51K

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

```
[13]: df = pd.DataFrame({"Area":area, "Price":price})
```

```
[14]: df
```

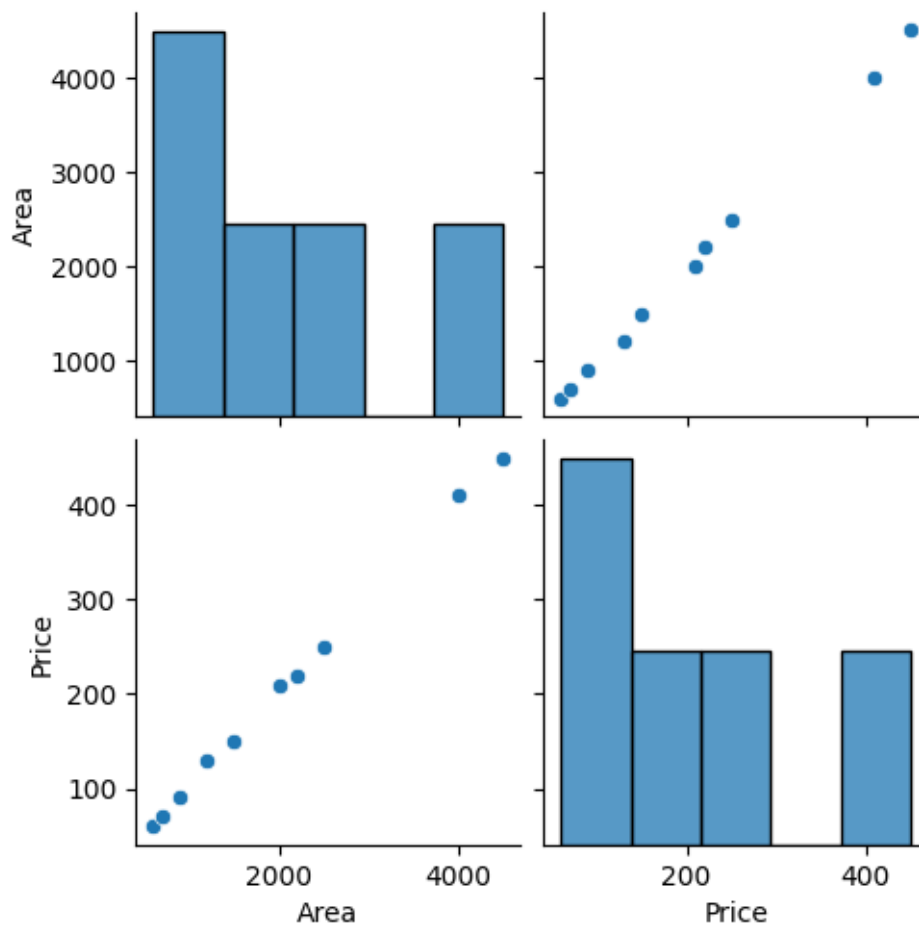
```
[14]:
```

	Area	Price
0	600	60
1	700	70
2	900	90
3	1200	130
4	1500	150
5	2000	210
6	2200	220
7	2500	250
8	4000	410
9	4500	450

```
[15]: import seaborn as sns
```

```
[16]: sns.pairplot(df)
```

```
[16]: <seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x7dc784f02900>
```



```
[17]: # ! pip install scikit-learn
```

```
[18]: X = df.drop("Price", axis=1)
      y = df.Price
```

```
[19]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

      X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, random_state=42,
      ↪test_size=0.3)
```

```
[20]: X_train.shape
```

```
[20]: (7, 1)
```

```
[21]: # import model

      from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
```

```
[22]: lr = LinearRegression()  
lr.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
[22]: LinearRegression()
```

```
[23]: lr.intercept_
```

```
[23]: np.float64(2.7248104008668292)
```

```
[24]: lr.coef_
```

```
[24]: array([0.09932286])
```

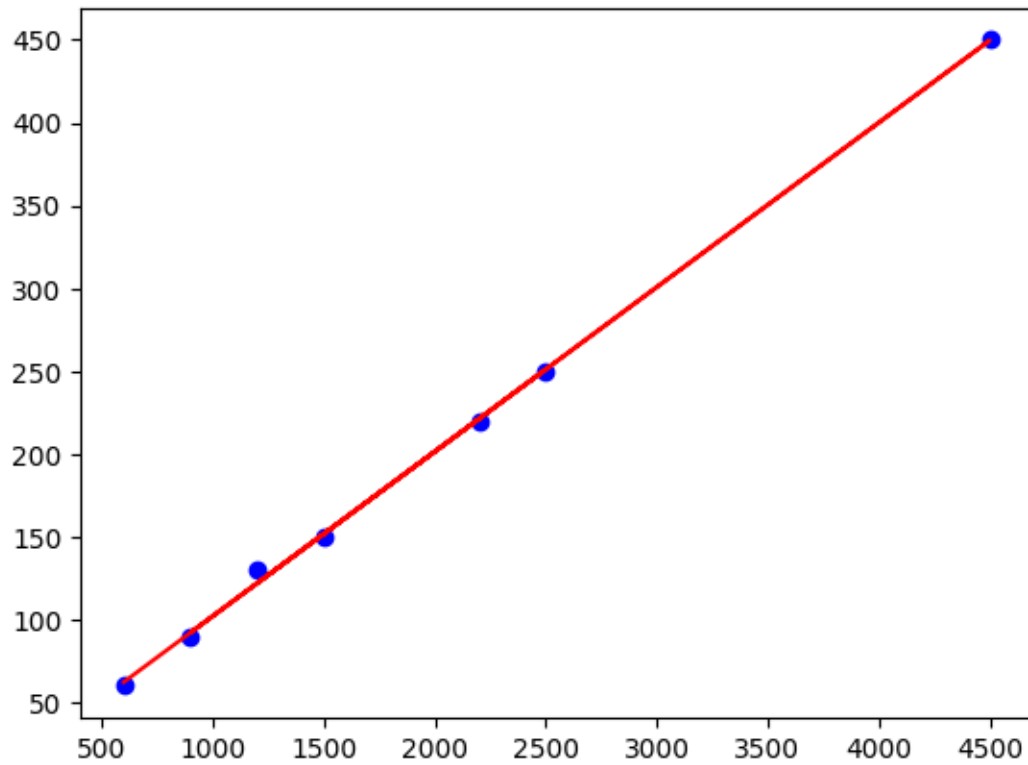
```
[25]: y_pred = lr.predict(X_test)
```

```
[26]: print(y_test)  
print(y_pred)
```

```
8    410  
1     70  
5    210  
Name: Price, dtype: int64  
[400.01625135  72.25081257 201.37053088]
```

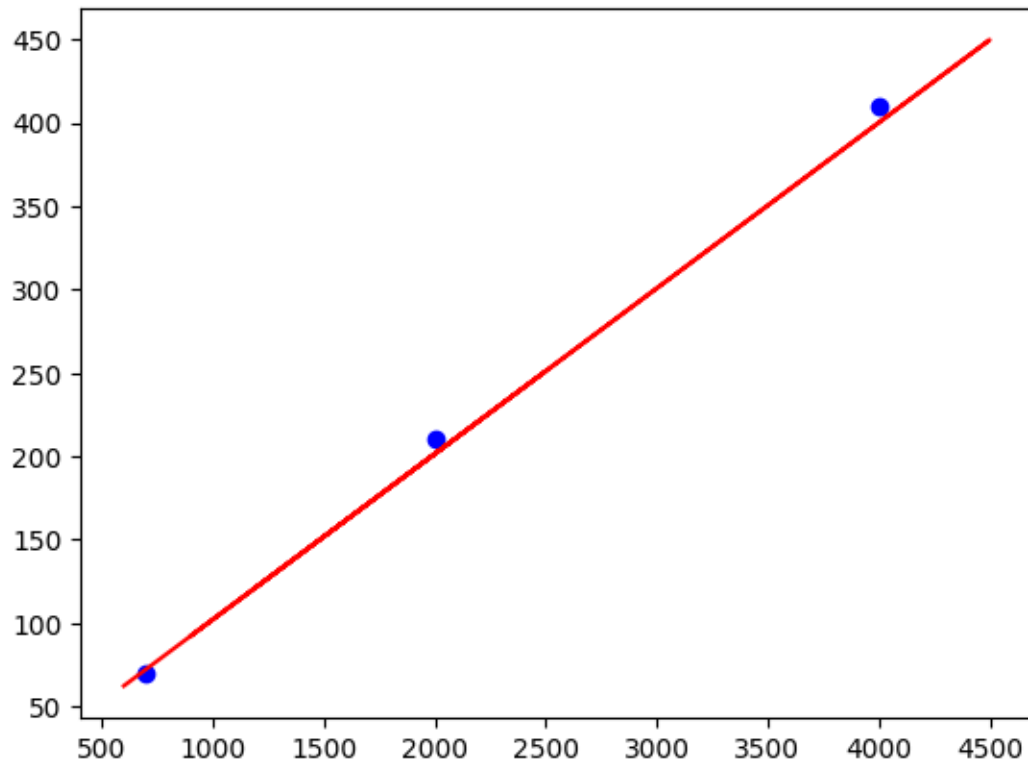
```
[27]: plt.scatter(X_train, y_train, color="blue")  
plt.plot(X_train, lr.predict(X_train), color="red")
```

```
[27]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7dc78396e5d0>]
```



```
[28]: plt.scatter(X_test, y_test, color="blue")  
      plt.plot(X_train, lr.predict(X_train), color="red")
```

```
[28]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7dc78380b250>]
```



```
[30]: from sklearn.metrics import r2_score, mean_squared_error

print(r2_score(y_test, y_pred))
print(mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred))
```

```
0.9969313504868009
59.73637719027488
```

```
[31]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.figure(figsize=(6, 6))
plt.scatter(x=y_test, y=y_pred, color="blue")
plt.plot([y_test.min(), y_test.max()], [y_test.min(), y_test.max()],
         color="red")

plt.xlabel("Actual Price")
plt.ylabel("Predicted Price")
```

```
[31]: Text(0, 0.5, 'Predicted Price')
```