

Código Fuente

```
1 import pandas as pd
2 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
4 import numpy as np
1 def F(w, X, y):
       return sum((w * x - y)**2 for x, y in zip(X, y))/len(y)
1 def dF(w, X, y):
       return sum(2*(w * x - y) * x for x, y in zip(X, y))/len(y)
   # Carga del dataset proporcionado
   def load dataset(path):
       data = pd.read csv(path)
       x = data['size']
       y = data['price']
       X train, X test, y train, y test = train test split(x, y, test size=0.1, shuffle = True, random state=0)
10
       return [X train, X test, y train, y test]
```

Código Fuente

```
1 | X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = load_dataset('./dataset/regresion.csv')
   def lineas(points, w, iteration, line color = None, line style = 'dotted'):
       list x = []
       list y = []
       for index, tuple in enumerate(points):
           x = tuple[0]
           V = X * W
           list x.append(x)
           list y.append(y)
       x1.text(x,y, iteration, horizontalalignment='right')
       x1.plot(list x, list y, color = line color, linestyle= line style)
10
```

Código Fuente

```
errors = []
  W = []-∺
 3 iterations = 15
 5 fig = plt.figure(figsize=(15, 5))
 6 x1 = fig.add_subplot(1, 2, 1)
 7 x1.set title("Regresión Lineal")
8 x1.set(xlabel="size", ylabel="price")
9 \times 2 = fig.add_subplot(1, 2, 2)
10 x2.set title("Función de perdida ")
   x2.set(xlabel="weight", ylabel="error")
12
  x1.scatter(np.array(X_train), y_train)
14
15
   W = 0
   alpha = 0.00001
```

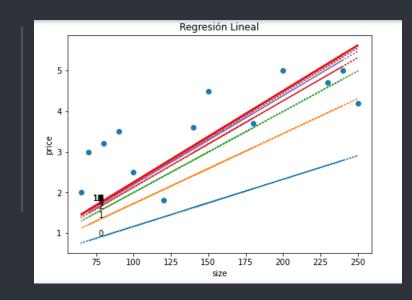
¹ Código Fuente

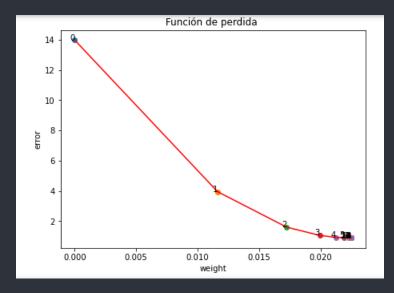
```
for t in range(iterations):
       error = F(w, np.array(X_train), y_train)
19
       gradient = dF(w, np.array(X train), y train)
20
       print ('gradient = {}'.format(gradient))
21
       x2.scatter(w, error)
22
       x2.text(w, error, t, horizontalalignment='right')
23
24
       w.append(w)
25
26
       errors.append(error)
27
       w = w - alpha * gradient
28
       print ('iteration \{\}: w = \{\}, F(w) = \{\}'.format(t, w, error)\}
29
       lineas(zip(np.array(X train), y train), w, t)
30
31
32 lineas(zip(np.array(X_train), y_train), w, t, 'red', 'solid')
33 x2.plot(list w, list error, color = 'red', linestyle = 'solid')
34
35 plt.show()
```

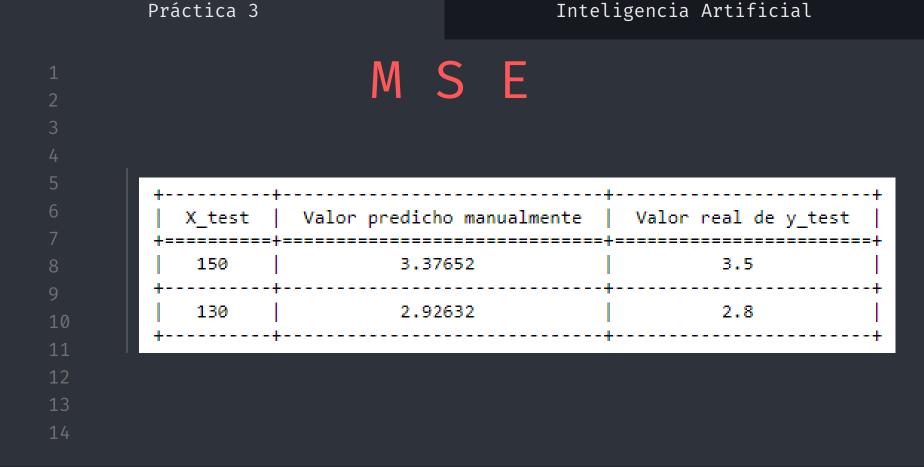
```
Código Fuente
```



Gráficas 'Línea ajustada generada por el conjunto de entrenamiento' y 'Línea generada por el conjunto de prueba







```
Número de: 'Iteraciones' y 'Alpha'
                gradient = -1162.0
                gradient = -562.1845384615385
                gradient = -271.9892042041419
                gradient = -131.5904692186115
                gradient = -63.664481242342895
                gradient = -30.801365751824296
                gradient = -14.901937684315252
                gradient = -7.2096720819615125
                gradient = -3.4880948122688986
                gradient = -1.6875671016742506
                gradient = -0.8164579450754559
                gradient = -0.3950086342731713
                gradient = -0.19110821578935708
                gradient = -0.09245962486214956
                gradient = -0.04473267773613106
```

```
Número de: 'Iteraciones' y 'Alpha'
       gradient = -1162.0
       iteration 0: w = 0.01162, F(w) = 13.97
       gradient = -562.1845384615385
       iteration 1: w = 0.017241845384615387, F(w) = 3.952487831538461
       gradient = -271.9892042041419
       iteration 2: w = 0.019961737426656807, F(w) = 1.6076899289522626
       gradient = -131.5904692186115
       iteration 3: w = 0.02127764211884292, F(w) = 1.0588433579161511
       gradient = -63.664481242342895
       iteration 4: w = 0.02191428693126635, F(w) = 0.9303749051740825
       gradient = -30.801365751824296
       iteration 5: w = 0.022222300588784594, F(w) = 0.9003043094540717
       gradient = -14.901937684315252
       iteration 6: w = 0.02237131996562775, F(w) = 0.893265688628056
       gradient = -7.2096720819615125
       iteration 7: w = 0.022443416686447365, F(w) = 0.8916181594738711
       gradient = -3.4880948122688986
       iteration 8: w = 0.022478297634570054, F(w) = 0.8912325225172876
       gradient = -1.6875671016742506
```

```
Número de: 'Iteraciones' y 'Alpha'
  iteration 9: w = 0.022495173305586796, F(w) = 0.8911422565199272
  gradient = -0.8164579450754559
  iteration 10: w = 0.022503337885037552, F(w) = 0.8911211279684739
  gradient = -0.3950086342731713
  iteration 11: w = 0.022507287971380283, F(w) = 0.8911161824109044
  gradient = -0.19110821578935708
  iteration 12: w = 0.022509199053538174, F(w) = 0.8911150248048222
  gradient = -0.09245962486214956
  iteration 13: w = 0.022510123649786797, F(w) = 0.8911147538441019
  gradient = -0.04473267773613106
  iteration 14: w = 0.02251057097656416, F(w) = 0.8911146904203578
```

	Contents Of 'This Template';
2	
3	Here's what you'll find in this Slidesgo template: * A slide structure based on a Workshop presentation, which you can easily adapt to
4	your needs. For more info on how to edit the template, please visit Slidesgo School or read our FAQs .
5	* An assortment of graphic resources that are suitable for use in the presentation can be found in the alternative resources slide.
6	* A thanks slide, which you must keep so that proper credits for our design are
	given. * A resources slide, where you'll find links to all the elements used in the
8	template.
	* Instructions for use.
9	* Final slides with:
10	* The fonts and colors used in the template.
	 A selection of illustrations. You can also customize and animate them as you wish with the online editor. Visit Storyset to find more. More infographic resources, whose size and color can be edited.
12	 More infographic resources, whose size and color can be edited. Sets of customizable icons of the following themes: general, business,
13	avatar, creative process, education, help & support, medical, nature,
	performing arts, SEO & marketing, and teamwork.
14	You can delete this slide when you're done editing the presentation.