# 作業3 Linear Regression

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用 Weka 軟體對 BreastCancerNUM.arff, BreastCancerNOM.arff 分別建立 Linear Regression model 及 Logistic model 選擇 Use training set, 設定 Attribute: type 為 diagnosis ,在過程中對重要步驟截圖加以說明並回答以下問題:

- (a) LinearRegression model 中多少因素與乳癌為正相關?多少為負相關? 10%
- (b) 舉出三個 LinearRegression model 認為與乳癌無關的因素? 10%
- (c) 比較 Logistic model 與 Linear Regression model 的均方根誤差兩者差距多少哪個模型表現較好? 30%

用 python 對 BreastCancer.csv 建立 LinearRegression model 及 Logistic model(solver='liblinear') 在過程中對重要步驟截圖加以說明並回答以下問題:

- (a) 以 coef\_function 印出各 Attribute 的相關係數請問 LinearRegression model 中 Attribute 'area\_mean' 的 係數是多少? 10%
- (b) LinearRegression model 中影響最大的因素為何? 20%
- (c) 以 score() function 印出兩模型的正確率,請問何者較高? 20%

## Weka部分

本次的乳癌資料有31筆attr,有30筆當作Input(都是數值資料),欄位diagnosis是Output,Instance總共有569列。

- BreastCancerNUM.arff的Output為numeric資料,只能run Linear Regression model
- BreastCancerNOM.arff的Output是nominal,只能run Logistic model

# (a) LinearRegression model 中多少因素與乳癌為正相關?多少為負相關? 10%

首先我們用 BreastCancerNUM.arff 來當數據集,執行得出的回歸模型如下,,一共會有30個權重 $w_1 \sim w_{30}$ ,和一個常數項 $w_0$ ;由結果得知有18個非0權重,正相關的有6個(weight>0),負相關的有12個(weight<0)。

```
=== Classifier model (full training set) ===
   Linear Regression Model
   diagnosis =
        -0.0709 * radius_mean +
        -0.0047 * perimeter_mean +
         0.0008 * area_mean +
         3.8735 * compactness_mean +
        -1.1601 * concavity_mean +
        -1.9936 * concave points_mean +
        -0.969 * radius_se +
         0.0363 * perimeter_se +
         0.0029 * area_se +
       -19.4375 * smoothness_se +
         3.0168 * concavity_se +
        -0.0105 * texture_worst +
        -0.0058 * perimeter_worst +
         0.0002 * area_worst +
        -0.3631 * concavity_worst +
        -1.8387 * concave points_worst +
        -0.811 * symmetry_worst +
        -3.909 * fractal_dimension_worst +
         3.133
正相關的6個因素:
         0.0008 * area_mean
         3.8735 * compactness_mean
         0.0363 * perimeter_se
         0.0029 * area_se
         0.0002 * area_worst
         3.0168 * concavity_se
負相關的12個因素:
        -0.0709 * radius_mean
        -0.0047 * perimeter_mean
        -1.1601 * concavity_mean
        -1.9936 * concave points mean
        -0.969 * radius_se
       -19.4375 * smoothness_se
        -0.0105 * texture worst
        -0.0058 * perimeter_worst
        -0.3631 * concavity_worst
        -1.8387 * concave points worst
        -0.811 * symmetry_worst
        -3.909 * fractal dimension worst
```

## (b) 舉出三個 LinearRegression model 認為與乳癌無關的因素? 10%

與乳癌無關的因素有30 - 18 = 12個,全部列出來如下:

texture\_mean
smoothness\_mean
symmetry\_mean
fractal\_dimension\_mean
texture\_se
compactness\_se
concave points\_se
symmetry\_se
fractal\_dimension\_se
radius\_worst
smoothness\_worst
compactness\_worst

# (c) 比較 Logistic model 與 Linear Regression model 的均方根誤差兩者差距多少哪個模型表現較好? 30%

兩者的均方根誤差相差蠻多的,其實均方根誤差就是testing data誤差的標準差;Linear的均方根誤差為 0.2331 ,Logistic的均方根誤差為 0.0003 。

從數字上看起來,Linear的表現較差,但是其實很難從數值判斷,因為Llinear算出來的數值不是機率,只是用回歸來估計的數值結果,predict值會為負或大於1;如果是predict = 0.9 還是不等於1。所以會有誤差 = 0.1。

而Logistic是分類法,輸出是non-linear的機率,所以predict機率 = 0.9即意會有乳癌,預測正確。因此判斷沒有誤差。若細看Confusion Matrix的話,發現Logistic的testing根本沒有任何錯誤,因為java浮點數運算問題才會得到 $\sqrt{0.0} = 0.0003$ 。

### Linear Regression model的summary如下:

Correlation coefficient	0.8761
Mean absolute error	0.1841
Root mean squared error	0.2331 <== '均方根誤差'
Relative absolute error	39.3731 %
Root relative squared error	48.2196 %
Total Number of Instances	569

## Logistic model的summary如下:

Correctly Classified Instances	569	100 %
Incorrectly Classified Instances	0	0 %
Kappa statistic	1	
Mean absolute error	0	
Root mean squared error	0.0003 <=	= '均方根誤差'
Relative absolute error	0.0085 %	
Root relative squared error	0.0538 %	
Total Number of Instances	569	

#### === Confusion Matrix ===

```
a b <-- classified as
212 0 | a = M
0 357 | b = B</pre>
```

# Pyhton部分

程式碼解說請至 Linear Regression - Breast Cancer.ipynb 以及 Logistic Regression - Breast Cancer.ipynb 查看唷。兩者大同小異,都是由sklearn官網範例更改來的。作業最後面也有稍做講解。

# (a) 以 coef\_function 印出各 Attribute 的相關係數請問 LinearRegression model 中 Attribute 'area\_mean' 的係數是多少? 10%

來看看Linear Regression model 的輸出,已將科學記號的結果轉成浮點數:

#### Coefficients:

```
[ 0.2178 -0.0045 -0.0237 -0.0003 -0.0847 4.222 -1.398 -2.1418 -0.1027 -0.0333 -0.435 0.0068 0.0225 0.0009 -15.8543 -0.0649 3.5655 -10.568 -1.6973 7.1464 -0.1952 -0.0072 0.0024 0.001 -0.5429 -0.0672 -0.3812 -0.4643 -0.5568 -4.3035]
```

Intercept: 3.021811738437393

Mean squared error: 0.05

Coefficient of determination: 0.77

Coefficients列出了30個屬性的權重各是多少,順序是照著csv欄位排序,所以 'area\_mean' 的係數是第四個input 也就是 -0.0003 ,其實相關度是非常低的負相關。

## (b) LinearRegression model 中影響最大的因素為何? 20%

由a小題的輸出結果可以發現Coefficient數值取絕對值後最大的是 -15.8543 ,他是第十五個係數,也就是csv資料欄位的第十六欄  $smoothness\_se$  。

## (c) 以 score() function 印出兩模型的正確率,請問何者較高? 20%

Coefficient of determination 就是 score() function。代表模型的正確率,是0~1的數值。

- Linear Regression model的score是 0.77
- Logistic Regression model的score是 0.96

很明顯還是Logistic的精準度高,但若同樣考量到classification的原理(weka部分講過),精準度高也是很合理的。 順便看一下Logistic Regression model的Confusion Matrix,正確率也是很高。

## Appendix 程式解說

As same as previous HWs, it requires 3 steps. First step is pre-process the data into x(input), y(output).

### In [ ]:

```
# Load the BreastCancer dataset
df = pd.read_csv('BreastCancer.csv')
# Label of data > y
breastCancer_y = df['diagnosis'].values
# Training data > X
breastCancer_X = df.iloc[:,1:]
breastCancer_X = breastCancer_X.values
```

Then we train the LR model & do predictions.

· linear regression model:

## In [ ]:

```
# Create linear regression object
regr = linear_model.LinearRegression()

# Train the model using the training sets
regr.fit(breastCancer_X, breastCancer_y)

# Make predictions using the testing set = training sets
breastCancer_y_pred = regr.predict(breastCancer_X)
```

logistic regression model:

## In [ ]:

```
# Create linear regression object
logreg = linear_model.LogisticRegression(solver = 'liblinear')

# Train the model using the training sets
logreg.fit(breastCancer_X, breastCancer_y)

# Make predictions using the testing set = training sets
breastCancer_y_pred = logreg.predict(breastCancer_X)
```

Finally, ends with printing the results.

#### In [ ]:

```
# The coefficients 各項的係數/權重,有30個
print(regr.coef_)
# The intercept 截距
print(regr.intercept_)
# The mean squared error
print(mean_squared_error(breastCancer_y, breastCancer_y_pred))
# The coefficient of determination: 1 is perfect prediction 沒測試集so代原本訓練集
print(regr.score(breastCancer_X, breastCancer_y))
```