EX1 - 鱼重模型

模型分析及假设:

在该问题中,鱼的身长、胸围与鱼的质量呈现一定的相关性,尝试采用多元线性回归 对其进行模型假设,其中质量是因变量,身长和胸围是自变量:

weight =
$$\beta_0 + \beta_1 \times \text{length} + \beta_2 \times \text{girth} + \varepsilon$$

其中:

- weight 是鱼的质量(g).
- length 是鱼的身长(cm),
- girth 是鱼的胸围(cm),
- β₀是截距,
- $-\beta_1$ 是身长的系数,
- $-\beta_2$ 是胸围的系数,
- -ε是误差项。

使用 Python 拟合模型,找到合适的参数 β_0 、 $\beta_1 M \beta_2$,使得模型能够较好地预测鱼的质量:

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
length = np.array([36.8, 31.8, 43.8, 36.8, 32.1, 45.1, 35.9])
girth = np.array([24.8, 21.3, 27.9, 24.8, 21.6, 31.8, 22.9,
weight = np.array([765, 482, 1162, 737, 482, 1389, 652, 454])
model = LinearRegression()
model.fit(np.hstack((length, girth)), weight)
pre_weight = model.intercept + model.coef [0] * length + girth *
model.coef [1]
MRE = np.mean(np.abs(weight - pre weight) / weight)
```

```
print("平均相对误差(MRE): {:.2f}%".format(MRE))

print("真实值(true weight): ", ", ".join(str(int(x)) for x in weight))

print("预测值(Predict weight): ", ", ".join(str(int(x[0])) for x in pre_weight))

plt.scatter(np.arange(8), weight, color='b', label='true')

plt.scatter(np.arange(8), pre_weight, color='r', label='predict')

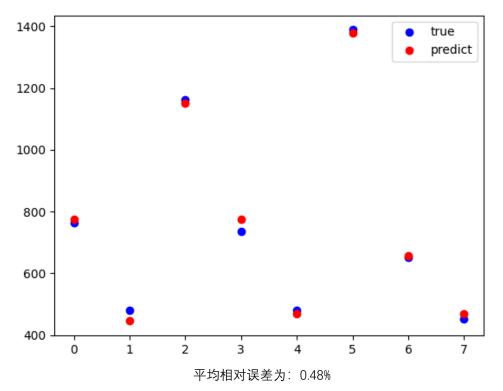
plt.legend()

plt.show()
```

得出结果:

```
D:\Software\pycharm-professional-2023.2.1\Pycharm_conda_envs_zzy\截距(Intercept): -1604.51545357548
身长系数(Coefficient for length): 32.98671807696875
胸围系数(Coefficient for girth): 47.01491523510037
平均相对误差(MRE): 0.48%
真实值(true weight): 765, 482, 1162, 737, 482, 1389, 652, 454
预测值(Predict weight): 775, 445, 1152, 775, 469, 1378, 656, 469

Process finished with exit code 0
```



该模型对实际值的拟合效果吻合得很好,故选用weight = $\beta_0 + \beta_1 \times \text{length} + \beta_2 \times \text{girth} + \varepsilon$ 进行建模。