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# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
```

```
"""
```

Created on Mon Apr 29 11:05:51 2024

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```
"""
```

```
import numpy as np
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
# Generate some sample data
```

```
np.random.seed(42)
```

```
X = np.linspace(0, 10, 100)
```

```
true_slope = 2
```

```
true_intercept = 5
```

```
y = true_slope * X + true_intercept + np.random.normal(0, 2, 100)
```

```
# Define the Bayesian linear regression model
```

```
def bayesian_linear_regression(X, y, num_samples=1000):
```

```
    # Define prior hyperparameters
```

```
    prior_mean = np.zeros(2)
```

```
    prior_cov = np.eye(2) * 0.1
```

```
    # Compute posterior parameters
```

```
    X_b = np.c_[np.ones_like(X), X]
```

```
    posterior_cov = np.linalg.inv(prior_cov + X_b.T @ X_b)
```

```
    posterior_mean = posterior_cov @ (prior_cov @ prior_mean + X_b.T @ y)
```

```
    # Sample from the posterior distribution
```

```
samples = np.random.multivariate_normal(posterior_mean, posterior_cov, size=num_samples)
```

```
return samples
```

```
# Perform Bayesian linear regression
```

```
samples = bayesian_linear_regression(X, y)
```

```
# Plot the results
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
```

```
plt.scatter(X, y, label='Data')
```

```
for i in range(50):
```

```
    y_pred = samples[i, 0] + samples[i, 1] * X
```

```
    plt.plot(X, y_pred, color='gray', alpha=0.1)
```

```
plt.plot(X, true_slope * X + true_intercept, color='r', linestyle='--', label='True Regression Line')
```

```
plt.xlabel('X')
```

```
plt.ylabel('y')
```

```
plt.title('Bayesian Linear Regression')
```

```
plt.legend()
```

```
plt.show()
```



