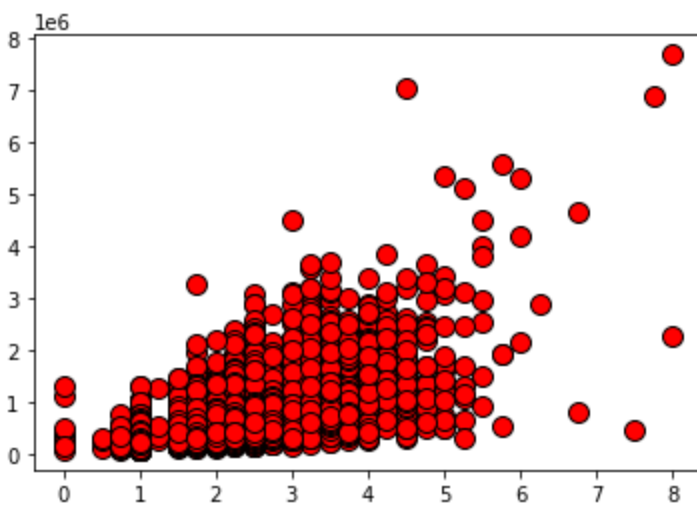
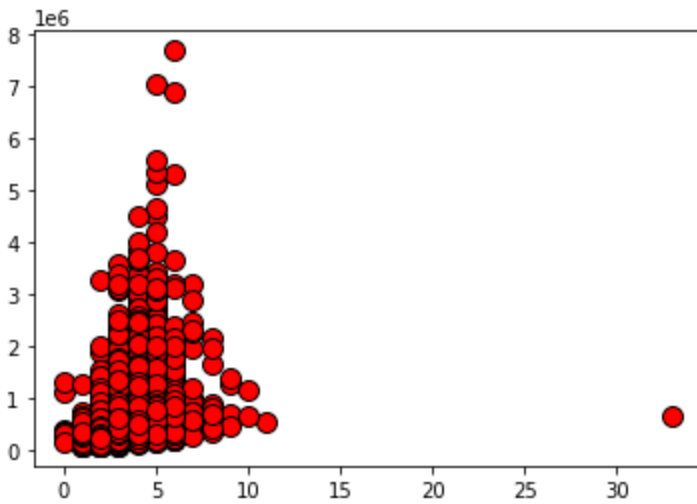
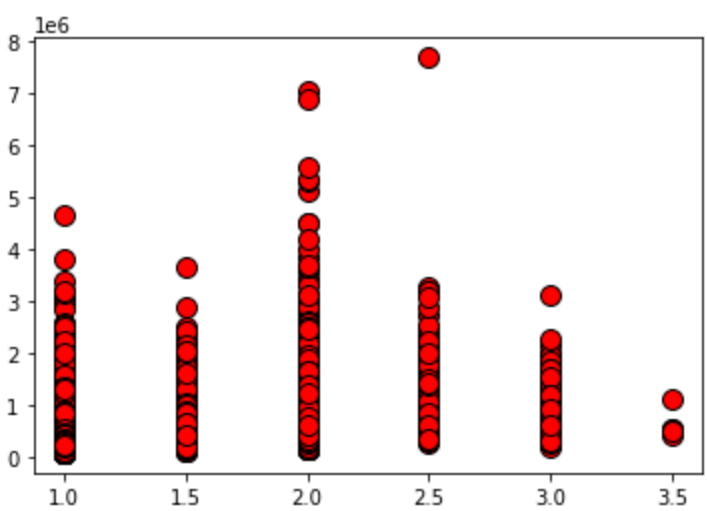
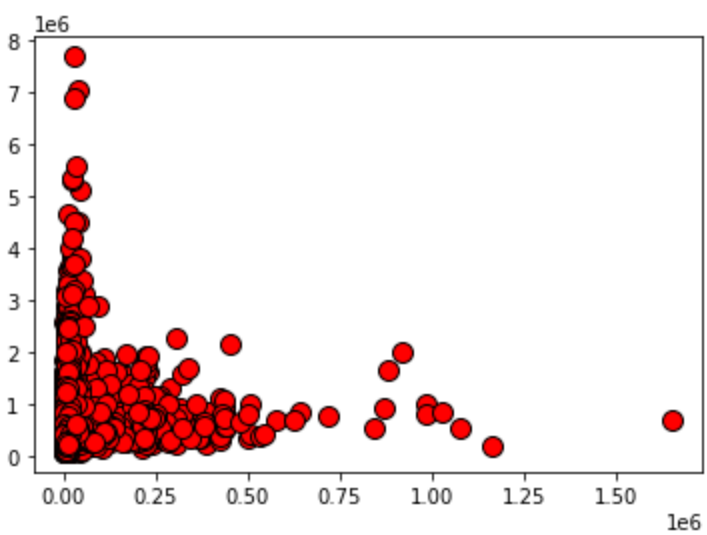
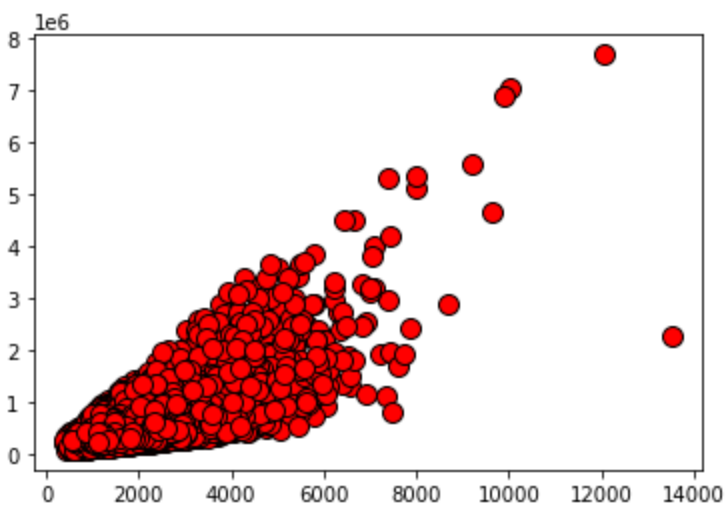
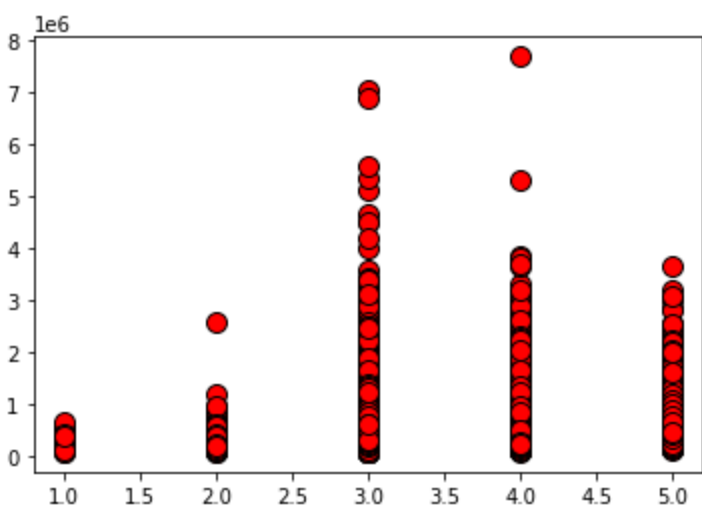
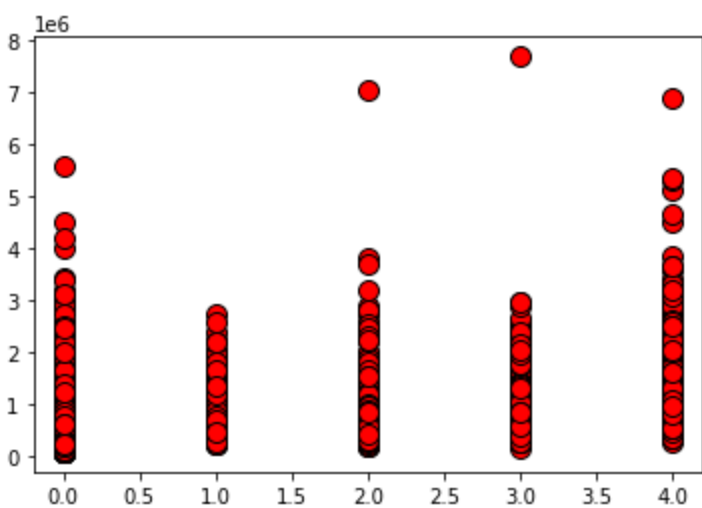
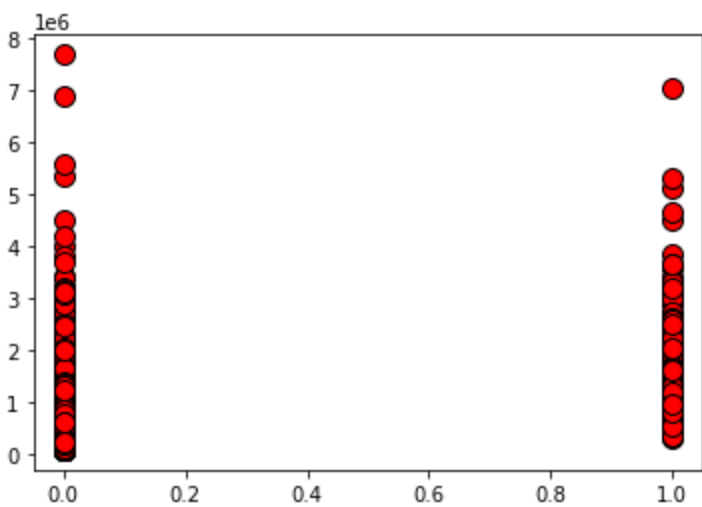


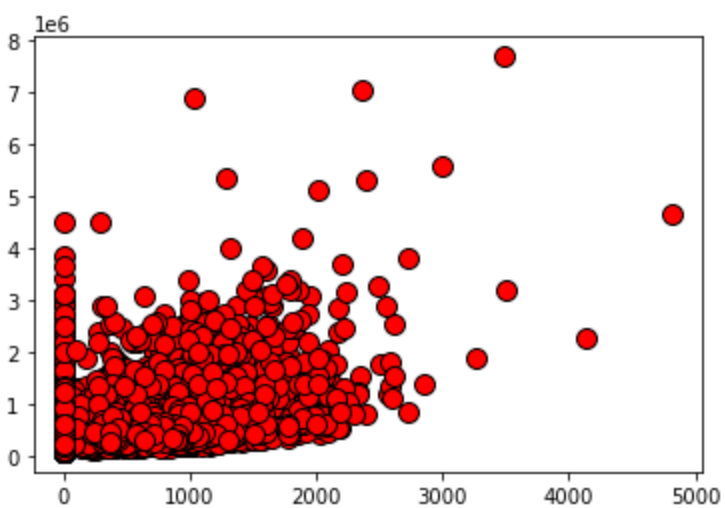
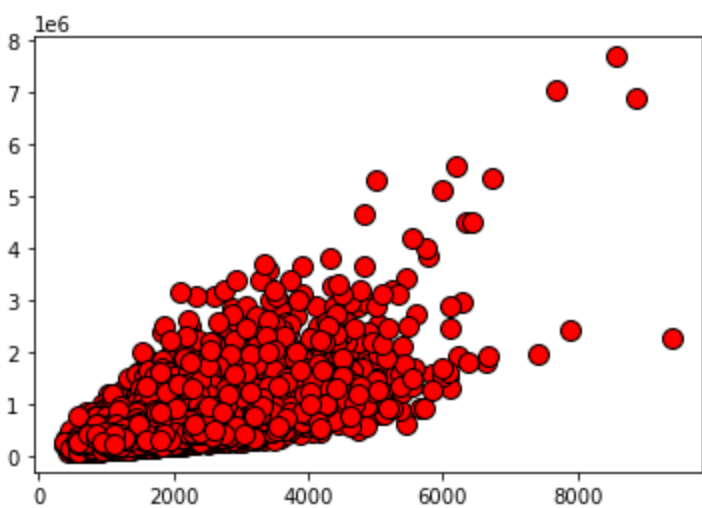
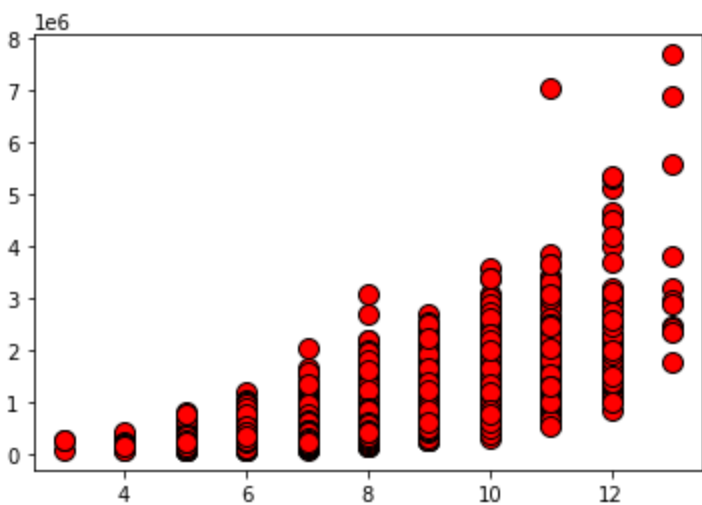
# Report 1 Machine Learning

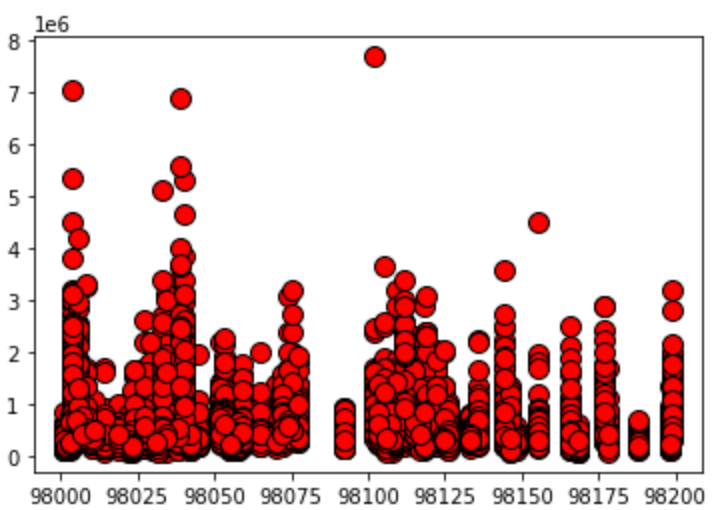
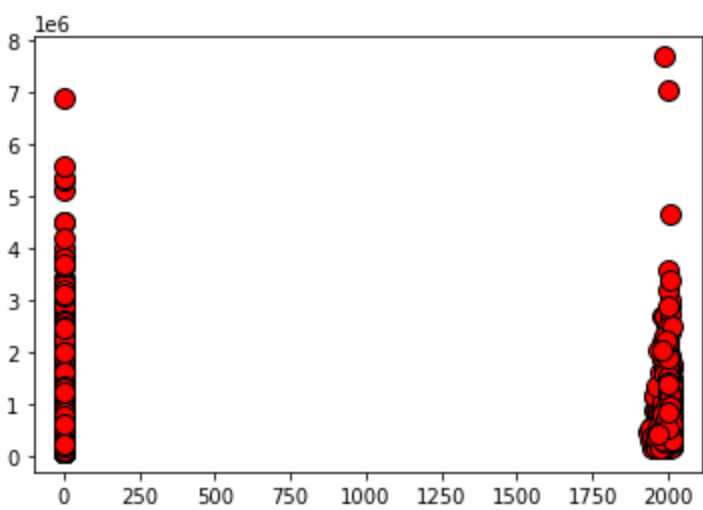
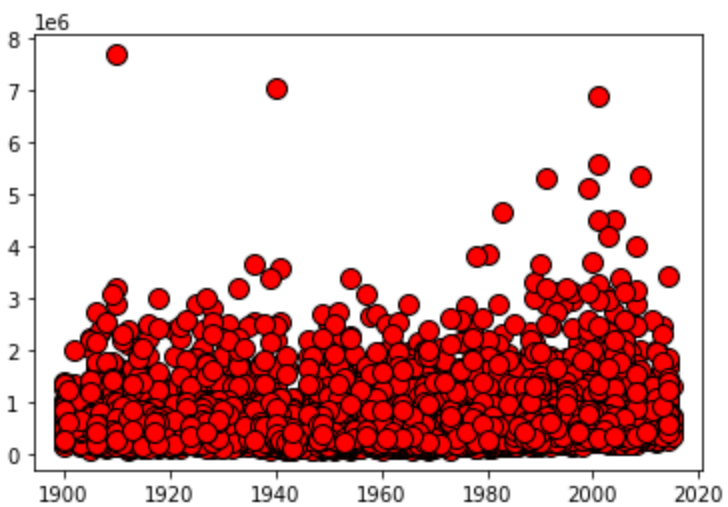
Plot each feature with y(prices) in their respective order:

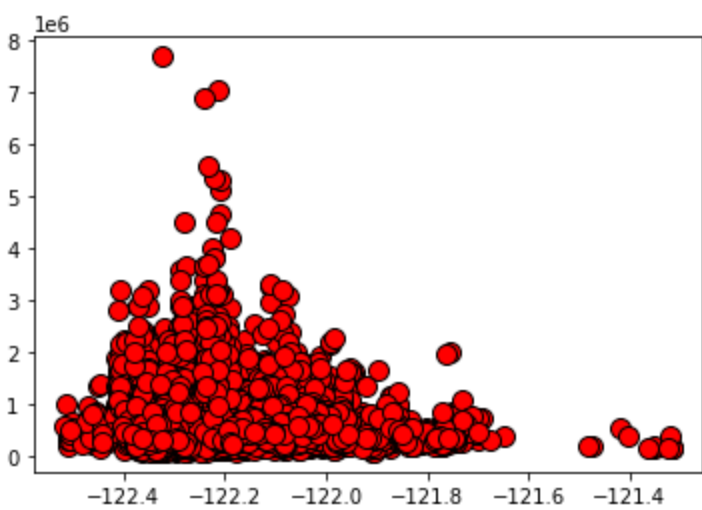
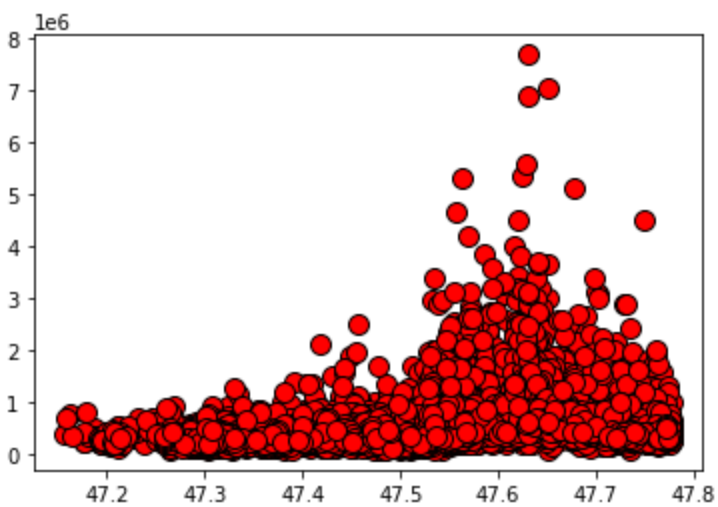


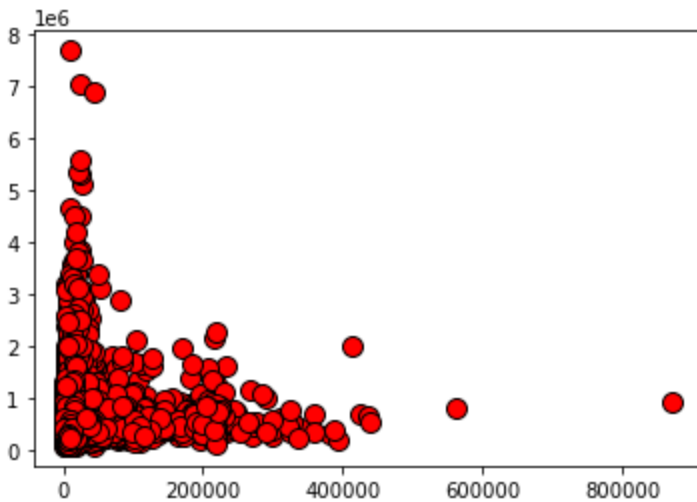
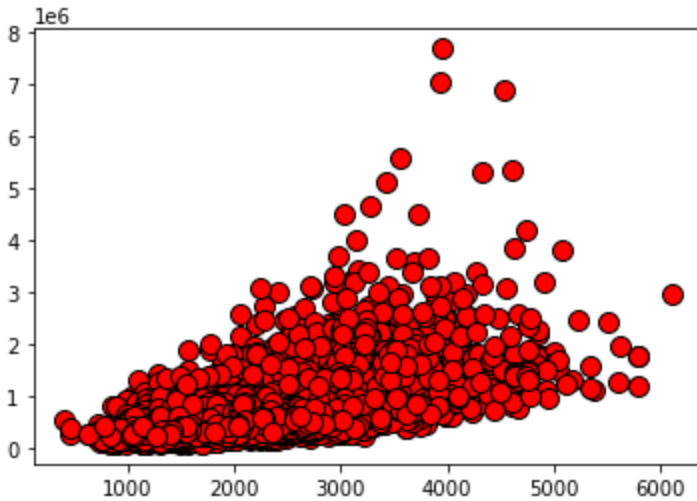












**Conclusion:** the 12th and 14th features can be excluded as they have scattered graphs

### Model Selection:

#### 1. Deleting features:

Cost Function using Gradient Descent before deleting any features:

19869213160.99932

The cost function increases when removing any feature except for the 5th feature.

Cost Function using Gradient Descent after deleting the 5th feature (floors):

19868580710.408558

There is no much difference, so I will not delete any feature

#### 2. Divide the data into training (60%), Cross Validation (cv) (20%), and testing (20%)

### 3. Choose the hypothesis polynomial which has the lowest cross-validation error

- We tried 5 hypotheses (1st order polynomials -> 5th order polynomials)

21081976728.368187 train error 1  
18731658750.152397 cv error 1  
#####

17045994045.187153 train error 2  
20314324271.591145 cv error 2  
#####

16163167507.723595 train error 3  
22398862689.870476 cv error 3  
#####

16028237617.19586 train error 4  
22129791856.004166 cv error 4  
#####

15950797770.978123 train error 5  
21849196333.432262 cv error 5  
#####

Hypothesis 1 has the lowest cv error so I chose it and will find its testing error  
17796063000.07086 test error 1

### 4. Use K-Fold Sampling to partition the data and compute average cost of each test set

20040609743.29821 average error of 1st hyp Kfolding  
18206670493.151264 average error of 2nd hyp Kfolding  
18863779607.37979 average error of 3rd hyp Kfolding  
18901274716.42986 average error of 4th hyp Kfolding  
1.0009293586734119e+42 average error of 5th hyp Kfolding

Hypothesis 2 has the lowest average testing error

### Regularization:

1. Compute regularized cost function
2. Compute regularized gradient descent



21075532967.92147 train error regularized 1  
18796526751.00079 cv error regularized 1  
#####

16238724157.916054 train error regularized 2  
22028557503.034565 cv error regularized 2  
#####

15783911963.79675 train error regularized 3  
22501437881.914845 cv error regularized 3  
#####

15658628628.743156 train error regularized 4  
22216088898.952103 cv error regularized 4  
#####

5.473817582927956e+49 train error regularized 5  
5.525112349975599e+49 cv error regularized 5  
#####

17885424883.04278 test error regularized 1  
17339211427.558002 test error regularized 2  
17617027610.07154 test error regularized 3  
17647770400.623753 test error regularized 4  
5.463107901023058e+49 test error regularized 5