

Let \mathbf{X} be the design matrix of a linear regression problem with m rows (samples) and d columns (variables/features). Let $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ be the response vector corresponding to the samples in \mathbf{X} . Recall that for some vector space $V \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$ the orthogonal complement of V is: $V^\perp := \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^d \mid \langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v} \rangle = 0 \quad \forall \mathbf{v} \in V\}$

1. Prove that: $\text{Ker}(\mathbf{X}) = \text{Ker}(\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X})$

$$\text{לכ"א נסמן } \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{x}$$

$$(\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{x}) \subseteq$$

$$\forall \mathbf{v} \in \text{Ker}(\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X}) : \mathbf{v}^\top \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X} \mathbf{v} = 0 \quad \forall \mathbf{v} \in \text{Ker}(\mathbf{X})$$

$$\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X}(\mathbf{v}) = 0 \quad \text{ולפ' } \mathbf{v} \in \text{Ker}(\mathbf{X}) \Rightarrow \mathbf{X}(\mathbf{v}) = 0 \quad \text{значе } \mathbf{v} \in \text{Ker}(\mathbf{X}) \text{ если}$$

$$\forall \mathbf{v} \in \text{Ker}(\mathbf{X}) : \mathbf{v}^\top \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X} \mathbf{v} = 0 \quad \forall \mathbf{v} \in \text{Ker}(\mathbf{X})$$

$$\text{נניח } \mathbf{v} \in \text{Ker}(\mathbf{X}) \text{ על } \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X} \mathbf{v} = 0 \quad \text{ולפ' } \forall \mathbf{v} \in \text{Ker}(\mathbf{X}) \text{ על } \mathbf{v}^\top \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X} \mathbf{v} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\mathbf{X} \mathbf{v})^\top (\mathbf{X} \mathbf{v}) = \|\mathbf{X} \mathbf{v}\|^2 = 0 \quad \text{ולפ' } \mathbf{X} \mathbf{v} \text{Orthogonal}$$

$$\forall \mathbf{v} \in \text{Ker}(\mathbf{X}) \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{X} \mathbf{v} = 0$$

* 2. Prove that for a square matrix A : $\text{Im}(A^\top) = \text{Ker}(A)^\perp$

$$\text{רואים } \text{Im}(A^\top) \text{ בוגר נסמן}$$

$$C \cdot \mathbf{v} : \subseteq$$

$$\text{יענו } \forall \mathbf{v} \in \text{Ker}(A) \text{ על } \mathbf{y} = A^\top \mathbf{v} \text{ על } \mathbf{y} \in \text{Im}(A^\top) \text{ על } \langle \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{v} \rangle = 0 \text{ על } \forall \mathbf{v} \in \text{Ker}(A) \text{ על } \langle \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{v} \rangle = 0$$

$$\mathbf{y} \in \text{Im}(A^\top) \text{ על } \langle \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{v} \rangle = 0 \Leftrightarrow \langle \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{v} \rangle = \langle A^\top \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v} \rangle = \mathbf{x}^\top (A \mathbf{v}) = 0$$

$$\text{Im}(A^\top) \subseteq \text{Ker}(A)^\perp \text{ על } \text{Im}(A^\top) \text{ Orthogonal}$$

$$\forall \mathbf{v} \in \text{Ker}(A)^\perp \text{ על } \forall \mathbf{v} \in \text{Im}(A^\top) : \exists \mathbf{z} \in \text{Ker}(A) \text{ על } \mathbf{v} = A^\top \mathbf{z}$$

$$\text{לפ' } \mathbf{v} \in \text{Ker}(A)^\perp \text{ על } \mathbf{v} \in \text{Im}(A^\top) \text{ על } \mathbf{v} \in \text{Ker}(A)^\perp \text{ על } \mathbf{v} \in \text{Ker}(A)$$

$$\text{לפ' } \mathbf{v} \in \text{Ker}(A)^\perp \text{ על } \mathbf{v} \in \text{Im}(A^\top) \text{ על } \mathbf{v} \in \text{Ker}(A)^\perp \text{ על } \mathbf{v} \in \text{Ker}(A)$$

$$\text{לפ' } \mathbf{v} \in \text{Ker}(A)^\perp \text{ על } \mathbf{v} \in \text{Im}(A^\top) \text{ על } \mathbf{v} \in \text{Ker}(A)^\perp \text{ על } \mathbf{v} \in \text{Ker}(A)$$

$$\text{לפ' } \mathbf{v} \in \text{Ker}(A)^\perp \text{ על } \mathbf{v} \in \text{Im}(A^\top) \text{ על } \mathbf{v} \in \text{Ker}(A)^\perp \text{ על } \mathbf{v} \in \text{Ker}(A)$$

: QED ? \square

ו_ו כ $c \in \mathbb{C}$ $C \in \text{Im}(A^T)^{\perp}$ ו_ו $v \in \text{Im}(A^T)$ ו_ו $\langle v, c \rangle = 0$

$$\therefore \text{pr}_{\text{Im}(A^T)} v = 0$$

$$\|Ac\|^2 = \langle Ac, Ac \rangle = (Ac)^T Ac = c^T A^T Ac = \langle c, A^T Ac \rangle = 0$$

$\text{Im}(A^T) \cap \{0\} = \{0\}$ ו_ו $c \in \text{Im}(A^T)^{\perp}$ ו_ו $A^T x \in \text{Im}(A^T)$ ו_ו $x = Ac$

$$A^T x = A^T Ac - \underbrace{\delta}_{\text{small}} \in \text{Im}(A^T)^{\perp}$$

$$\Rightarrow Ac = 0 \Rightarrow c \in \text{Ker}(A)$$

3. Let $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w}$ be a non-homogeneous system of linear equations. Assume that \mathbf{X} is square and not invertible. Show that the system has ∞ solutions $\Leftrightarrow \mathbf{y} \perp \text{Ker}(\mathbf{X}^\top)$.

$y \in \text{Im}(x) \Leftrightarrow y \in \text{Im}(\mathbf{X}^\top) \text{ or } \exists \mathbf{z} \text{ s.t. } y \in \text{Ker}(\mathbf{X}^\top) \text{ plus}$
 $\text{... and only if } \mathbf{y} \perp \text{Ker}(\mathbf{X}^\top) \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{y} \in \text{Im}(\mathbf{X}^\top)$

Proof: If $\mathbf{y} \in \text{Im}(\mathbf{X}^\top)$, then $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{z}$ for some \mathbf{z} . Then $\mathbf{y}^\top \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{z} = \mathbf{y}^\top \mathbf{y}$. Since $\mathbf{y}^\top \mathbf{y} \neq 0$, $\mathbf{y} \perp \text{Ker}(\mathbf{X}^\top)$. Conversely, if $\mathbf{y} \perp \text{Ker}(\mathbf{X}^\top)$, then $\mathbf{y}^\top \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{z} = 0$ for all \mathbf{z} . This implies $\mathbf{y}^\top \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X} \mathbf{z} = 0$ for all \mathbf{z} , which means $\mathbf{y} \in \text{Im}(\mathbf{X}^\top)$.

4. Consider the (normal) linear system $\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w} = \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{y}$. Using what you have proved above prove that the normal equations can only have a unique solution (if $\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X}$ is invertible) or infinitely many solutions (otherwise).

$\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{y} \perp \text{Ker}(\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X}) = \text{Ker}(\mathbf{X})$ (because $\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X}$ is invertible)
 $\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{y} \perp \text{Ker}(\mathbf{X}) \Leftrightarrow \langle \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{v} \rangle = 0 \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{y}^\top \mathbf{v} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{y}^\top \mathbf{X} \mathbf{v} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{v} \in \text{Ker}(\mathbf{X})$
 $0 = \langle \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{y} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{y} \rangle$ (because $\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X}$ is invertible)
 $(\text{unique}) \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{y} \perp \text{Ker}(\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X})$

Based on Recitation 1 In this question you will prove some properties of orthogonal projection matrices seen in recitation 1. Let $V \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$, $\dim(V) = k$ and let $\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_k$ be an orthonormal basis of V . Define the orthogonal projection matrix $P = \sum_{i=1}^k \mathbf{v}_i \mathbf{v}_i^\top$ (notice this is an outer product).

(1) Show that P is symmetric.

$$P^\top = \left(\sum_{i=1}^k \mathbf{v}_i \mathbf{v}_i^\top \right)^\top = (\mathbf{v}_1 \mathbf{v}_1^\top + \mathbf{v}_2 \mathbf{v}_2^\top + \dots + \mathbf{v}_k \mathbf{v}_k^\top)^\top = \sum_{i=1}^k (\mathbf{v}_i^\top)^\top \mathbf{v}_i^\top$$

$$(AB)^\top = B^\top A^\top = \sum_{i=1}^k \mathbf{v}_i \mathbf{v}_i^\top = P$$

(2) Prove that $P^2 = P$.

$$\text{从 } P = UDU^\top \text{ 从 } P = UDU^\top \text{ 从 } P = UDU^\top$$

$$P^2 = P \cdot P = UDU^\top UDU^\top = UDU^\top = UDU^\top = P$$

$$U^\top U = I \quad D^2 = D$$

(3) Prove that $(I - P)P = 0$.

$$(I - P)P = IP - P \cdot P = P - P^2 = P - P = 0$$

$$P = P^2$$

(4)(b) Prove that the eigenvalues of P are 0 or 1 and that $\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_k$ are the eigenvectors corresponding the eigenvalue 1.

$$P \rightarrow \text{矩阵} \quad P_X = \lambda X \quad P^2 X = P(XX) = \lambda P X = P X$$

$$\lambda^2 = \lambda \quad P^2 = P$$

$\lambda = 1$ מציין ש- $\lambda X = X$ כלומר X הוא נורמליזציה.
 ו- $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ ש- $\lambda X = \lambda$ מציין $X=0$ ו- $\lambda X \sim X$
 אם $1 \leq i \leq k$, אז $\lambda^i - \lambda^{i-1}$ הינה v_1, \dots, v_k כפלה ב- λ^i .
 $P_{V_i} = \sum_{j=1}^k (v_j v_j^\top) v_i^\top = v_i v_i^\top = v_i$
 לפיכך v_i הינה נורמליזציה של v_1, \dots, v_k .
 ו- $\lambda^k - \lambda^{k-1}$ הינה v_1, \dots, v_k כפלה ב- λ^k .
 כביכול $\lambda^k - \lambda^{k-1}$ הינה v_1, \dots, v_k כפלה ב- λ^k .

(5) Show that $\forall \mathbf{v} \in V P\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{נניח } \mathbf{v} \in \text{הspa}(v_1, \dots, v_k) \text{ ו- } \mathbf{v} = \alpha_1 v_1 + \alpha_2 v_2 + \dots + \alpha_k v_k, \quad \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k \in \mathbb{R} \\
 \Rightarrow P\mathbf{v} &= P(\alpha_1 v_1 + \alpha_2 v_2 + \dots + \alpha_k v_k) = P\alpha_1 v_1 + P\alpha_2 v_2 + \dots + P\alpha_k v_k \\
 &= \alpha_1 P_{v_1} + \dots + \alpha_k P_{v_k}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{ובגלות } P_{v_i} = \alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_k v_k \\
 &= \mathbf{v}.
 \end{aligned}$$

S.l.N

6. Show that if $\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X}$ is invertible, the general solution we derived in recitation equals to the solution you have seen in class. For this part, assume that $\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X}$ is invertible.

כ. בירור מינימום נסיעה על ידי $X = \sum S_{\text{עד}}$ $\Rightarrow X = \sum S^T$

- X can be written as

$$\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{U} \cdot \Sigma \cdot \mathbf{V}^\top$$

$$\text{left} X^T X$$

- $\mathbf{U} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$ is orthonormal $\Rightarrow \mathbf{U}^\top = \mathbf{U}^{-1}$

- $\Sigma \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times (d+1)}$ is diagonal with
 $\sigma_1 \geq \dots \geq \sigma_{d+1} \geq 0$

- $\mathbf{V} \in \mathbb{R}^{(d+1) \times (d+1)}$ is orthonormal

$$(X^T X)^{-1} \cdot X^T y = \left(\left(U \Sigma V^T \right)^T \left(U \Sigma V^T \right) \right)^{-1} \left(U \Sigma V^T \right)^T \cdot y$$

$$(AB)^T = B^T A^T \rightarrow = ((V \Sigma^T U^T) \cdot (U \Sigma V^T))^{-1} \cdot V \Sigma^T U^T \cdot X$$

$$U^T = U^{-1} \quad \Sigma = \left(\left(V \sum^T U^T U \sum V^T \right)^{-1} \cdot V \sum^T U^T \right) \cdot Y$$

$$\left(\left(V \sum^T \sum^{\perp} V^T \right)^{-1} \cdot V \sum^T U^T \right) Y$$

$$\begin{aligned} V^T = V^{-1} &\rightarrow = \left(V \left(\Sigma^T \Sigma \right)^{-1} \cdot V^T \right) V \Sigma^T U^T y \\ &= \left(V \left(\Sigma^T \Sigma \right)^{-1} \cdot \Sigma^T U^T \right) y \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times d} \quad \sum_{d \times m}^T \cdot \sum_{m \times d} = C_{d \times d} \quad \text{only } r' N$$

$$\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_d > 0 \quad \text{e.g.} \quad \sum_i \sigma_{i,i} = \sigma_i^2 \quad \text{if } \sigma_i = \sum_{j,j} \sigma_{j,j}^{1/2}$$

הוּא יְמִינֵי כַּי־בָּא לְמִתְּנִיחָה וְלֹא־לְמִתְּנִיחָה

$$\left(\sum^T \sum_{i,i}\right)^{-1} = \left(\sigma_i^2\right)^{-1} \sigma_i^{-1} = \sigma_i^{-1} = \Sigma_{i,i}^\dagger$$

$$\Sigma_{i,i}^\dagger = \begin{cases} \sigma_i^{-1} & \sigma_i \neq 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_i = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(X^T X)^{-1} \cdot X^T y = V \Sigma^+ U^T y$$

$$\Rightarrow (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y = X^+ y$$

$X^+ = V \Sigma^+ U^T$ where Σ^+ is an $d \times m$ diagonal matrix,

7. Show that $X^T X$ is invertible if and only if $\text{span}\{\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_m\} = \mathbb{R}^d$.

Proof: $X^T X$ is invertible if and only if $\lambda_i = \sigma_i^2 \neq 0$ for all i .

if $\text{span}\{\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_m\} = \mathbb{R}^d \Leftrightarrow \dim(\text{span}\{\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_m\}) = d$

rank(X) = $d \Rightarrow \text{null}(X) = 0 \Rightarrow Xw = 0 \Rightarrow w = 0$

$X^T X$ is invertible if and only if $Xw = 0 \Rightarrow w = 0$

$\Rightarrow \text{null}(X^T X) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{rank}(X^T X) = d \Rightarrow X^T X$ is invertible.

$\text{span}\{\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_m\} = \mathbb{R}^d \Leftrightarrow \text{rank}(X) = d \Rightarrow \text{null}(X) = 0 \Rightarrow Xw = 0 \Rightarrow w = 0$

$\Rightarrow \text{unique } v \text{ such that } Xv = w \in \mathbb{R}^d$

$$X^T X v = X^T w \Rightarrow (X^T X)^{-1} X^T w = v$$

$w - Xv \in \text{null}(X)$

$\text{null}(X) = 0 \Rightarrow X^T X$ is invertible

$\Rightarrow X^T X$ is invertible

8. Recall that if $\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X}$ is not invertible then there are many solutions. Show that $\hat{\mathbf{w}} = \mathbf{X}^\dagger \mathbf{y}$ is the solution whose L_2 norm is minimal. That is, show that for any other solution $\bar{\mathbf{w}}$, $\|\hat{\mathbf{w}}\| \leq \|\bar{\mathbf{w}}\|$

Hints:

- Recall that the rank of \mathbf{X} and the rank of $\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X}$ are determined by the number of singular values of \mathbf{X} . If you are not sure why this is true, go over recitation 1.
- Which coordinates must satisfy $\hat{w}_i = \bar{w}_i$? What is the value of \hat{w}_i for the other coordinates? If you are not sure, go back to the derivation of $\hat{\mathbf{w}}$ (see recitation 4).

$$\begin{aligned} & i \in \{r+1, \dots, d\} \quad \bar{w}_i = \hat{w}_i, \quad i \in \{1, \dots, r\} \quad \text{for } \mathbf{w} \neq \mathbf{0} \\ & \text{for each } j \in \{1, \dots, r\} \quad \bar{w}_j \neq \hat{w}_j \\ & \quad \Rightarrow \text{rank } \mathbf{X} = r \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{i=1}^r \hat{w}_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^r \bar{w}_i^2 \\ & \|\bar{\mathbf{w}}\|^2 = \sum_{i=1}^d \bar{w}_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^r \bar{w}_i^2 + \sum_{i=r+1}^d \bar{w}_i^2 \leq \sum_{i=1}^r \bar{w}_i^2 + \sum_{i=r+1}^d \hat{w}_i^2 \\ & \quad = \|\hat{\mathbf{w}}\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

Polynomial fitting

2. Subset the dataset to contain samples only from the country of Israel. Investigate how the average daily temperature ('Temp' column) change as a function of the 'DayofYear'.

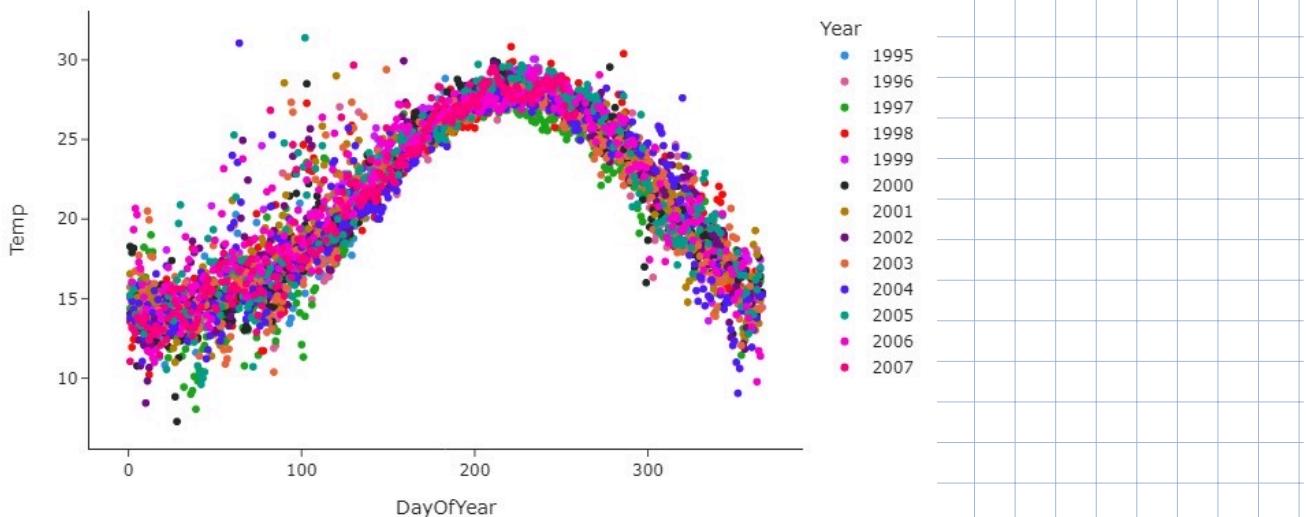
 - Plot a scatter plot showing this relation, and color code the dots by the different years (make sure color scale is discrete and not continuous). What polynomial degree might be suitable for this data?
 - Group the samples by 'Month' (have a look at the `pandas.groupby` and `agg` functions) and plot a bar plot showing for each month the standard deviation of the daily temperatures. Suppose you fit a polynomial model (with the correct degree) over data sampled uniformly at random from this dataset, and then use it to predict temperatures from random days across the year. Based on this graph, do you expect a model to succeed equally over all months or are there times of the year where it will perform better than others? Explain your answer.

Add both plots and answers to the `Answers.pdf` file.

Add both plots and answers to the **Answers.pdf** file.

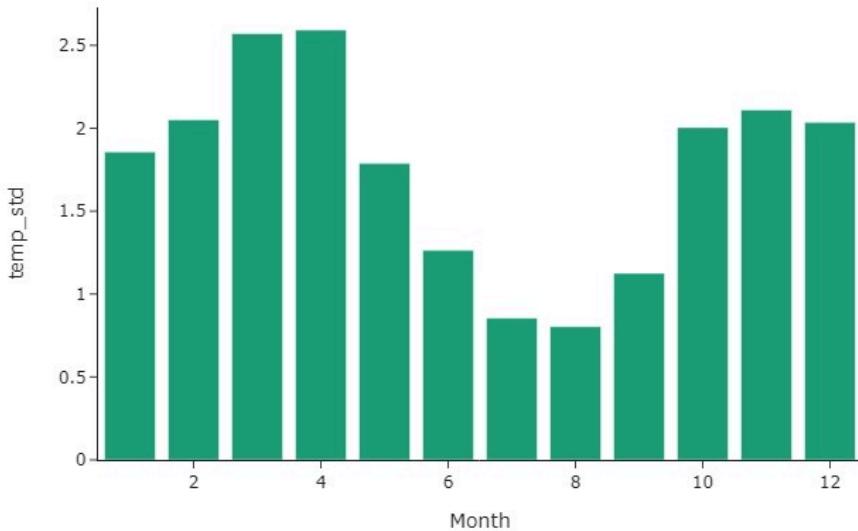
ב-2000 נספחו ל-2,000 מילון נפשות. מילון נפשות נספח ב-2000 נספחו ל-2,000 מילון נפשות. מילון נפשות נספח ב-2000 נספחו ל-2,000 מילון נפשות.

Change in Average Temperature (Israel)



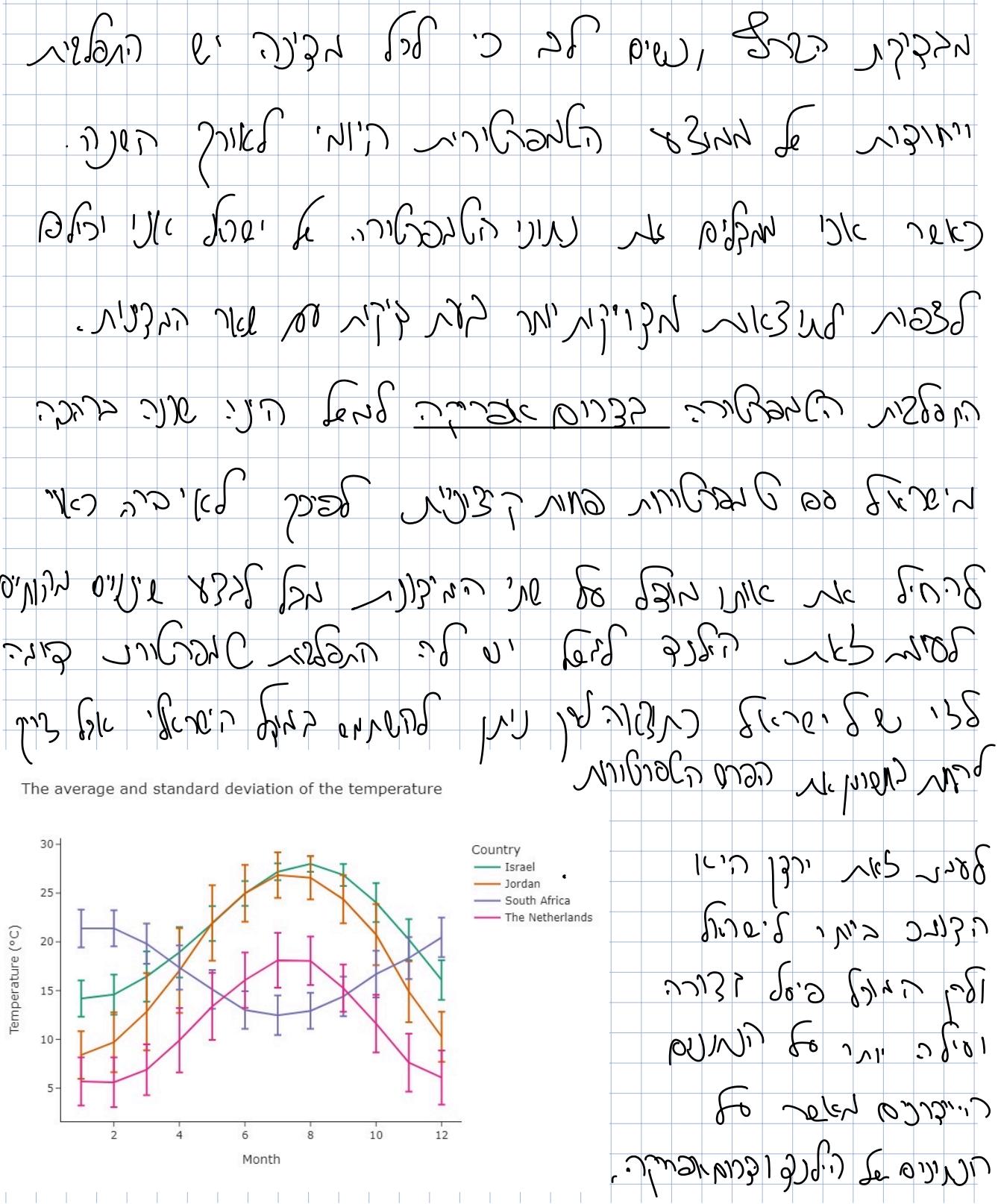
אנו מודים לך על תרומותך ותומך בנו. מודה לך על כל מה שפֶּתַחְתָּנוּ לך.

Monthly Temperature Variation (Israel)



3. Returning to the full dataset, group the samples according to ‘Country’ and ‘Month’ and calculate the average and standard deviation of the temperature. Plot a line plot of the average monthly temperature, with error bars (using the standard deviation) color coded by the country. If using `plotly.express.line` have a look at the `error_y` argument.

Based on this graph, do all countries share a similar pattern? For which other countries is the model fitted for Israel likely to work well and for which not? Explain your answers.

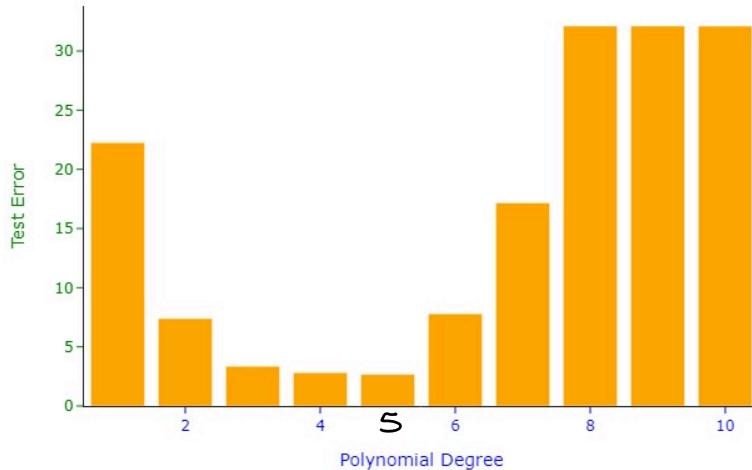


4. Over the subset containing observations only from Israel perform the following:

- Randomly split the dataset into a training set (75%) and test set (25%).
- For every value $k \in [1, 10]$, fit a polynomial model of degree k using the training set.
- Record the loss of the model over the test set, rounded to 2 decimal places.

Print the test error recorded for each value of k . In addition plot a bar plot showing the test error recorded for each value of k . Based on these which value of k best fits the data? In the case of multiple values of k achieving the same loss select the simplest model of them. Are there any other values that could be considered?

Calculating test error over polynomial regression



K=5 הוא הערך המינימלי של שגיאה בדגם

השאלה מבקשת למצוא מינימום שגיאה בדגם נדרש

במקרה K=3 ו K=4 שגיאות מינימליות זהות

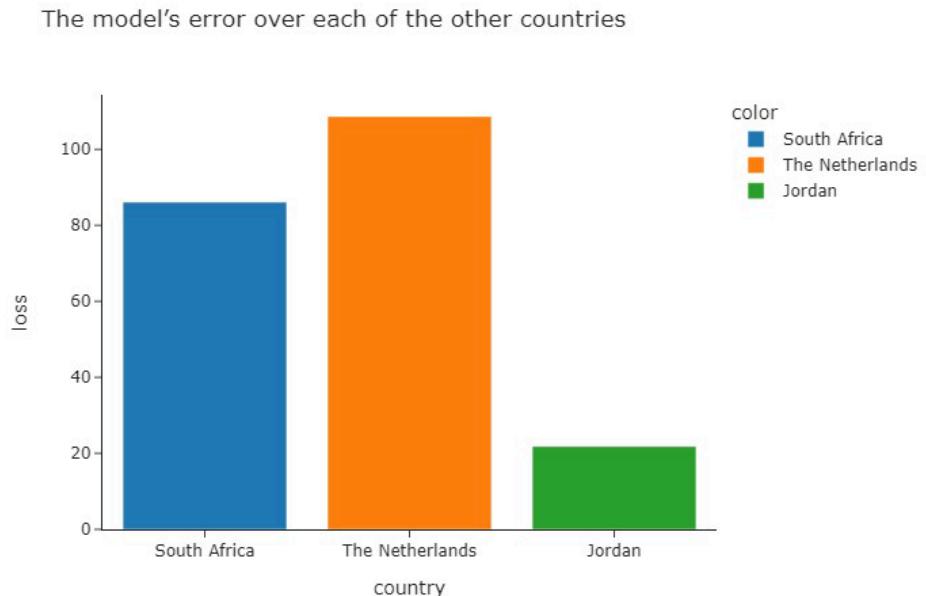
במקרה K=5 שגיאת מינימלית לא נמצאה

```
C:\Users\97254\anaconda3\envs\iml.en
degree=1,error=22.26
degree=2,error=7.38
degree=3,error=3.37
degree=4,error=2.82
degree=5,error=2.67
degree=6,error=7.85
degree=7,error=17.17
degree=8,error=32.11
degree=9,error=32.11
degree=10,error=32.10
```

Process finished with exit code 0

K=5 הוא מינימום שגיאה

5. Fit a model over the entire subset of records from Israel using the k chosen above. Plot a bar plot showing the model's error over each of the other countries. Explain your results based on this plot and the results seen in question 3.



למג'ה מ' מלון מילון

Fitting A Linear Regression Model

Chestion 2

- What sort of values are valid for different types of features? Can house prices be negative?
Can a living room size be too small?

Soft-living, Soft-life, Soft-housing, Soft-building, Soft-amenities, Soft-lot

0.1 \rightarrow 0.1 : Waterfont

4- f o p i g o s e o n : View
5- f - l p i g o o j n z 3 n : Condition

Price: סכום תשלום הניתן על מנת למכור מוצר מסוים (לרכישת קניון).

soft.basement soft.living, soft.lot, soft.above in case of fire
and 3 sec. after alarm, all doors and windows will be closed
from inside, if possible.

- Some of the features are categorical with no apparent logical order to their values (for example zip-code). Correctly address these features such that it will make sense to fit a linear regression model using them. For assistance you may refer to the following [StackOverflow question](#).

הנ' עכבר לזכיר. ור' ניגו אמר. כיון שפה רשות
הנ' יתנו לנו הילך גזירות כה' פטור בזאת:
לעומת קבוצת מלחים, פטור. כיון שפיה הינה כוונת
הנ' כי אם נזק מושג יתאפשר פטור. ור' ניגו אמר. כיון שפה רשות

- Are there any additional features that might be beneficial for predicting the house price and that can be derived from existing features?

כ) מילוי היפוך גזירה כמיון ערך ופער גזירה נגדי
הנימוק מופיע בפער גזירה: מילוי גזירה מושך מילוי גזירה
הנימוק מופיע בפער גזירה: מילוי גזירה מושך מילוי גזירה
הנימוק מופיע בפער גזירה: מילוי גזירה מושך מילוי גזירה
הנימוק מופיע בפער גזירה: מילוי גזירה מושך מילוי גזירה

- Which features to keep and which not?

הנתקה מהתפקידים
המיוחדים לו נזקק
בהתפקידים הנדרדים

- Which features are categorical how how did you treat them?

- What other features did you design and what is the logic behind creating them?

סילבוס ועכירות

- How did you treat invalid/missing values?

בכל פונקציית `main` ישנו סימן סוף שמיינטן את הפלט. אם לא נקבע סימן סוף בפונקציית `main`, אז מילוי הסימן סוף יתבצע לאחר הפלט.

- Explain any additional processing performed on the data.

לפיה נאנו יוצרים גושה (group) של נתונים לפי אט�性 אחת (category) ומשתמשים בפונקציית `groupby` מ-`pandas`.

Question 3

Choose two features, one that seems to be beneficial for the model and one that does not. In your `Answers.pdf` add the graphs of these two chosen features and explain how do you conclude if they are beneficial or not.

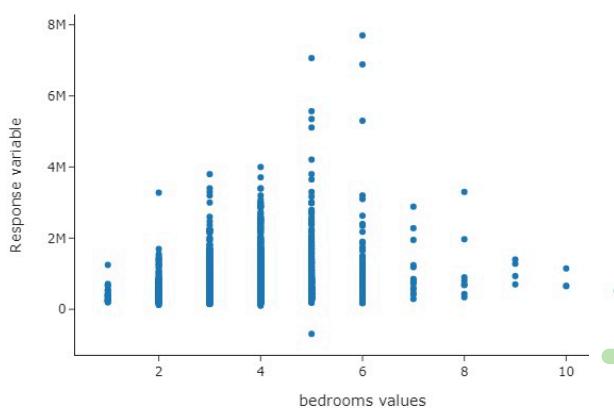
soft-living e גַּמְלָגֶת כְּנִיר וְעַמְלָגֶת נְמִינָה כְּנִיר
play נְמִינָה | נְמִינָה |

היה נסיגת מושג של חיים פשוטים, פשוטים וחיים.

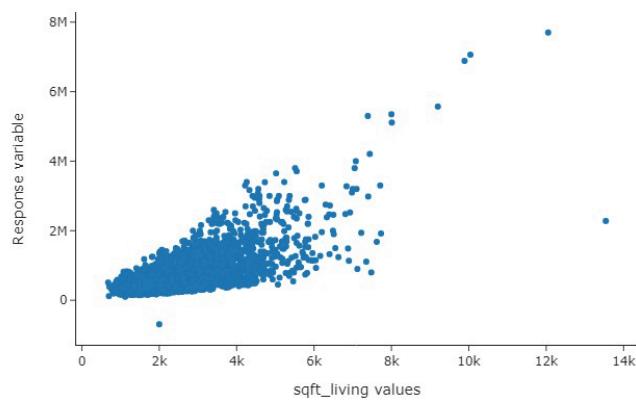
ל' כוכב הירח נספחים כו' גוראל נספחים

ללא גורם לא צוין נספכ עפרק כבש

Correlation between bedrooms and variable 0.248916444266802



Correlation between soft living and variable 0.714834305066782



4. Fit a linear regression model over increasing percentages of the *training set* and measure the loss over the *test set*:
- Iterate for every percentage $p = 10\%, 11\%, \dots, 100\%$ of the training set.
 - Sample $p\%$ of the train set. You can use the `pandas.DataFrame.sample` function.
 - Repeat sampling, fitting and evaluating 10 times for each value of p .
- Plot the mean loss as a function of $p\%$, as well as a confidence interval of $\text{mean}(\text{loss}) \pm 2 * \text{std}(\text{loss})$. If implementing using the `Plotly` library, see how to create the confidence interval in [Chapter 2 - Linear Regression](#) code examples.

Add the plot to the `Answers.pdf` file and explain what is seen. Address both trends in loss and in confidence interval as function of training size. What can we learn about the estimator \hat{y}_i in terms of estimator properties?

לפנינו מושג אחד שנקרא **האחוזים של המuestרים** (percentage of samples). הוא מציין את חלקו של המuestרים ביחס ל-100% מהdataset המקורי. ככל שמספר המuestרים יגדל, אמצע ה失ה יתקרב ל-700. שטח כחול מוקף בפער נרחב מימין ל-700, ומשתנה בהתאם לאחוז המuestרים. שטח כחול מוקף בפער צר מימין ל-700, והוא מתרחב ככל שמספר המuestרים יגדל.

