Machine Learning - Lab 4

Statistical learning

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Note: We use the acronym ISLR for "An Introduction to Statistical Learning with Applications in R".

Exercise 1

Do the exercise 1 in chapter 2.4 of ISLR.

Exercise 2

Do the exercise 2 in chapter 2.4 of ISLR.

Exercise 3

Do the exercise 3 in chapter 2.4 of ISLR.

Exercise 4

Do the exercise 5 in chapter 2.4 of ISLR.

Exercise 5

Do the exercise 7 in chapter 2.4 of ISLR. See page 39 in ISLR for the K-Nearest Neighbors.

Exercise 6

Do some exploratory data analysis on the Wage data set (available in the ISLR package).

- Tabulate education and marital status
- Tabulate education and race
- Tabulate marital status race
- Plot marital status as a function of age
- Try other combinations

Exercise 7

- Fit a spline curve to the relationship between wage and age using two degrees of freedom (df=2).
- Experiment with different values of df (degrees of freedom)
- Select one that you think is about right.

Exercise 8

Now we will test which value of df minimizes the MSE on some test data.

First, we randomly split the Wage data set into training and test sets, with 2000 observations in the training data and the remaining 1000 observations in the test data.

```
library(ISLR)
idx <- sample(1:nrow(Wage), size=2000)
train <- Wage[idx,]
test <- Wage[-idx,]</pre>
```

- Using a loop, compute the training and test MSE for df = 1, 2, ..., 20, and store it in two vectors trainingMSE and testMSE.
- Plot both trainingMSE and testMSE as a function of df.
- Which value of df gives the minimum training MSE?
- Which value of df gives the minimum test MSE?
- Plot a vertical line at your "guessed" value of df. How close is it to the optimal?
- Do you get the same results if you repeat the exercise on different splits of training and test data? Why?

Exercise 9

- Repeat the previous analysis, but use the full linear model including the other variables in the data set.
- How much better is the test MSE once you include the other predictor variables?
- Check your model by plotting the residuals as a function of each predictor variable. Do you see anything unusual in the residual plots?