# Lista 1 de Machine Learning

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## IMPA, Verao 2025

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#### 1 Exercicio 1a

Falso. A diferena entre o erro de teste e o de treino, mesmo no caso em que o erro de teste baixo, pode trazer informaes teis sobre o grau de complexidade ideal para o modelo no contexto do problema, bem como auxiliar na identificao de overfitting etc...

### 2 Exercicio 1b

Verdadeiro. A hiptese sobre a distribuio dos erros gera como consequ<br/>ncia uma hiptese sobre a distribuio da varivel t<br/> que por sua vez comparada a distribuio observada de t<br/>  $(t_{obs})$  para analisar  $H_0$ .

#### 3 Exercicio 1c

Falso. Como o banco pretende atribuir peso maior aos erros relacionados a no-identificao de transaes fraudulentas, necessrio avaliar a acurcia do modelo apenas na analise de amostras fraudulentas tambm.

#### 4 Exercicio 1d

Verdadeiro. No caso limite, basta tomar  $\lambda=0$ . Neste caso, a regresso de ridge se comportar como uma regresso linear e, portanto, ter a mesma performance.

#### 5 Exercicio 1e

Verdadeiro. Os intervalos de confiana apresentados so deduzidos tendo como hiptese que os erros so independentes, identicamente distribudos e seguem distribuio normal  $N(0, \sigma^2)$ . No caso em que essa hiptese no vlida, utilizar uma distribuio gerada via bootstrap para avaliar intervalos de confiana se mostra mais vantajoso devido ao seu carter "emprico" e sua proximidade com a realidade dos dados.

#### 6 Exercicio 2a

Reescrevendo a varincia:

$$\Sigma = V(\epsilon) = \mathbb{E}\left[ (\epsilon - \mathbb{E}[\epsilon])(\epsilon - \mathbb{E}[\epsilon])^{\top} \right] = \mathbb{E}[B_{n \times n}]$$

Note que:

$$\epsilon - \mathbb{E}[\epsilon] = \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_1 - \mathbb{E}[\epsilon_1] \\ \epsilon_2 - \mathbb{E}[\epsilon_2] \\ \vdots \\ \epsilon_n - \mathbb{E}[\epsilon_n] \end{bmatrix}$$

Portanto:

$$(\epsilon - \mathbb{E}[\epsilon])(\epsilon - \mathbb{E}[\epsilon])^{\top} = \begin{bmatrix} (\epsilon_{1} - \mathbb{E}[\epsilon_{1}])^{2} & (\epsilon_{1} - \mathbb{E}[\epsilon_{1}]) (\epsilon_{2} - \mathbb{E}[\epsilon_{2}]) & \cdots & (\epsilon_{n} - \mathbb{E}[\epsilon_{n}]) (\epsilon_{1} - \mathbb{E}[\epsilon_{1}]) \\ (\epsilon_{1} - \mathbb{E}[\epsilon_{1}]) (\epsilon_{2} - \mathbb{E}[\epsilon_{2}]) & (\epsilon_{2} - \mathbb{E}[\epsilon_{2}])^{2} & \cdots & (\epsilon_{n} - \mathbb{E}[\epsilon_{n}]) (\epsilon_{2} - \mathbb{E}[\epsilon_{2}]) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ (\epsilon_{n} - \mathbb{E}[\epsilon_{n}]) (\epsilon_{1} - \mathbb{E}[\epsilon_{1}]) & (\epsilon_{n} - \mathbb{E}[\epsilon_{n}]) (\epsilon_{2} - \mathbb{E}[\epsilon_{2}]) & \cdots & (\epsilon_{n} - \mathbb{E}[\epsilon_{n}])^{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

Analisando as hipteses:

1. Resduos no correlacionados:

Seja  $i, j \in \{1, ..., n\}, i \neq j$ , e tome a expresso:

$$\mathbb{E}\left[(\epsilon_i - \mathbb{E}[\epsilon_i])(\epsilon_j - \mathbb{E}[\epsilon_j])\right] = \mathbb{E}[\epsilon_i \epsilon_j - \mathbb{E}[\epsilon_i] \epsilon_j - \mathbb{E}[\epsilon_j] \epsilon_i + \mathbb{E}[\epsilon_i] \mathbb{E}[\epsilon_j]$$

Por hiptese, temos que  $\mathbb{E}[\epsilon] = 0 \implies \mathbb{E}[\epsilon_i] = 0, \forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\}.$ 

Assim:

$$\mathbb{E}\left[(\epsilon_i - \mathbb{E}[\epsilon_i])(\epsilon_j - \mathbb{E}[\epsilon_j])\right] = \mathbb{E}[\epsilon_i \epsilon_j]$$

Portanto  $b_{ij} = b_{ji} = (\epsilon_i - \mathbb{E}[\epsilon_i])(\epsilon_j - \mathbb{E}[\epsilon_j]) = \epsilon_i \epsilon_j$ .

Logo, os elementos  $\Sigma_{ij}$  da matriz  $\Sigma_{n\times n} = \mathbb{E}[B_{n\times n}], i\neq j$ , sero da forma  $\mathbb{E}[\epsilon_i\epsilon_j]$ .

Assim, a hiptese  $\mathbb{E}[\epsilon_i \epsilon_j] = 0, \forall i \neq j$ , anula todos os entradas da matriz  $\Sigma$ , exceto sua diagonal principal.

2. Homoscedasticidade

Seja 
$$V(\epsilon_i) = V(\epsilon_j) = \sigma^2, \forall i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}.$$

Tendo em vista os clculos j feitos, a diagonal principal da matriz  $\Sigma$  ter todos os seus elementos dados por  $\sigma^2$ .

Por fim, conclumos que, dado que as hipteses 1 e 2,  $\Sigma$  vale:

$$\Sigma = \sigma^2 I_{n \times n}$$
, onde  $V(\epsilon_i) = \sigma^2, \forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ 

#### 7 Exercicio 2b

(i) Seja  $\hat{\beta}_{\Sigma} = \arg\min_{\beta} (y - X\beta)^{\top} \Sigma^{-1} (y - X\beta) = \arg\min_{\beta} G(\beta)$ . Tomando:

$$\frac{\partial G(\beta)}{\partial \beta} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} [(y - X\beta)^\top \Sigma^{-1} (y - X\beta)] = \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \left[ y^\top \Sigma^{-1} y - 2 y^\top \Sigma^{-1} X\beta + \beta^\top X^\top \Sigma^{-1} X\beta \right],$$

Conclumos que:

$$\frac{\partial G(\beta)}{\partial \beta} = -2y^{\mathsf{T}} \Sigma^{-1} X + 2\beta^{\mathsf{T}} X^{\mathsf{T}} \Sigma^{-1} X$$

Como a funo convexa (mostrado em \*), para  $\beta$  ser tal que minimize  $G(\beta)$ , ele deve ser soluo da seguinte equao:

$$-2y^{\mathsf{T}}\Sigma^{-1}X + 2\beta^{\mathsf{T}}X^{\mathsf{T}}\Sigma^{-1}X = 0,$$

o que implica em:

$$y^{\mathsf{T}} \Sigma^{-1} X = \beta^{\mathsf{T}} X^{\mathsf{T}} \Sigma^{-1} X \implies \hat{\beta_{\Sigma}} = (X^{\mathsf{T}} \Sigma^{-1} X)^{-1} X^{\mathsf{T}} \Sigma^{-1} y.$$

(\*): Mostraremos que a funo G convexa a partir de sua segunda derivada:

$$\frac{\partial^2 G(\beta)}{\partial \beta^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \left[ -2y^\top \Sigma^{-1} X + 2\beta^\top X^\top \Sigma^{-1} X \right] = 2(X^\top \Sigma^{-1} X).$$

Como  $X^{\top}\Sigma^{-1}X^{}$  positiva semi-definida, G convexo e o  $\beta$  calculado um ponto de mnimo global de G.

(ii) Primeiramente, suponha que X no seja uma varivel aleatria neste contexto analisado. Alm disso, note que  $\beta$  no varivel aleatria, mas sim uma matriz fixa que gera os valores amostrais isentos de erros. Assim, desenvolvendo o valor esperado de  $\hat{\beta}_{\Sigma}$ :

$$\mathbb{E}[\hat{\beta}_{\Sigma}] = \mathbb{E}\left[ (X^{\top} \Sigma^{-1} X)^{-1} X^{\top} \Sigma^{-1} y \right] = \mathbb{E}\left[ (X^{\top} \Sigma^{-1} X)^{-1} X^{\top} \Sigma^{-1} (X \beta + \epsilon) \right].$$

$$= \mathbb{E}\left[ (X^{\top} \Sigma^{-1} X)^{-1} X^{\top} \Sigma^{-1} X \beta + (X^{\top} \Sigma^{-1} X)^{-1} X^{\top} \Sigma^{-1} \epsilon \right].$$

$$= \mathbb{E}\left[ I \beta + (X^{\top} \Sigma^{-1} X)^{-1} X^{\top} \Sigma^{-1} \epsilon \right].$$

$$= \beta + \mathbb{E}\left[ (X^{\top} \Sigma^{-1} X)^{-1} X^{\top} \Sigma^{-1} \epsilon \right].$$

Como X no se trata de uma varivel aleatria neste contexto, temos que:

$$\mathbb{E}\left[(X^{\top}\Sigma^{-1}X)^{-1}X^{\top}\Sigma^{-1}\epsilon\right] = (X^{\top}\Sigma^{-1}X)^{-1}X^{\top}\Sigma^{-1}\mathbb{E}[\epsilon] = 0.$$

Logo:

$$\mathbb{E}[\hat{\beta}_{\Sigma}] = \beta.$$

(iii) Por motivos anlogos ao item anterior, note que beta no varivel aleatria, mas sim uma matriz fixa. Alm disso, como estamos analisando a varincia dado X, podemos assumi-lo como fixo tambm (apesar de que, no contexto geral do problema, X j tido como fixo).

$$V[\hat{\beta}_{\Sigma} \mid X] = V \left[ (X^{\top} \Sigma^{-1} X)^{-1} X^{\top} \Sigma^{-1} (X\beta + \epsilon) \mid X \right].$$

Seja  $M = (X^{\top} \Sigma^{-1} X)^{-1} X^{\top} \Sigma^{-1}$ . Assim:

$$V[\hat{\beta}_Z \mid X] = V[\beta + M\epsilon \mid X] = MV[\epsilon]M^{\top} = M\Sigma M^{\top}$$

Substituindo M na expresso acima, obtemos:

$$V[\hat{\beta}_Z \mid X] = (X^{\top} \Sigma^{-1} X)^{-1} X^{\top} \Sigma^{-1} \Sigma \Sigma^{-1} X (X^{\top} \Sigma^{-1} X)^{-1}.$$

Simplificando:

$$V[\hat{\beta}_Z \mid X] = (X^{\top} \Sigma^{-1} X)^{-1}.$$

(iv) Tome  $(X^{\top}\Sigma^{-1}X)^{-1}X^{\top}\Sigma^{-1}\epsilon = \alpha$ . Note que, condicionado a X,  $\epsilon$  e  $\alpha$  seguem distribuies com a mesma natureza (ou seja,  $\alpha$  tambm segue uma distribuio normal), afinal a matriz  $(X^{\top}\Sigma^{-1}X)^{-1}X^{\top}\Sigma^{-1}$  no se trata de uma varivel aleatria (seu valor fixo e invarivel em funo de reamostragens) e portanto a forma da curva de distribuio de alfa determinado pela nica varivel aleatria relacionada a ela,  $\epsilon$ . Seja tambm  $\hat{\beta}_{\Sigma} = \alpha + \beta$ . De maneira anloga a forma da curva da distribuio de  $\hat{\beta}_{\Sigma}$  determinada apenas por  $\alpha$  visto que  $\beta$  no uma varivel aleatria. Assim,  $\hat{\beta}_{\Sigma}$  segue uma distribuio  $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ . Como j calculado,  $E[\hat{\beta}_{\Sigma}] = \beta$  e  $V[\hat{\beta}_{Z} \mid X] = (X^{\top}\Sigma^{-1}X)^{-1}$ . Logo,  $\hat{\beta}_{\Sigma}$  segue a distribuio  $N(\beta, (X^{\top}\Sigma^{-1}X)^{-1})$ 

## 8 Exercicio 3a

## 9 Exercicio 3b

### 10 Exercicio 3c

## 11 Exercicio 3d

### 12 Exercicio 3e

## 13 Exercicio 4a

## 14 Exercicio 4b

### 15 Exercicio 5a

necess<br/>rio normalizar as features pois assim evitaremos que a escala e redimensionamentos interfiram na classifica<br/>o.  $\,$ 

#### 16 Exercicio 5b

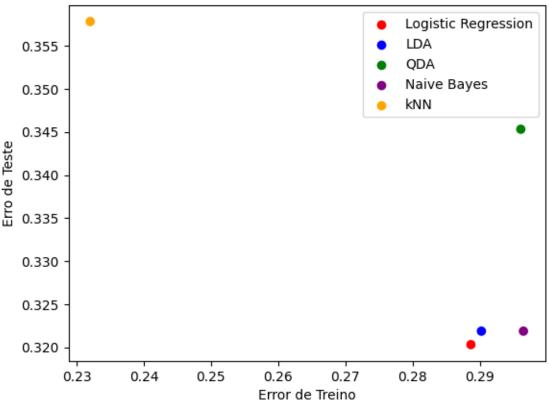
```
# Regress o Log stica
lr = LR()
fitted_lr = lr.fit(X_train, y_train.values.ravel())
y_pred_train_lr = fitted_lr.predict(X_train)
y_pred_test_lr = fitted_lr.predict(X_test)
# LDA
lda = LDA()
fitted_lda = lda.fit(X_train, y_train.values.ravel())
y_pred_train_lda = fitted_lda.predict(X_train)
y_pred_test_lda = fitted_lda.predict(X_test)
# QDA
qda = QDA()
fitted_qda = qda.fit(X_train, y_train.values.ravel())
y_pred_train_qda = fitted_qda.predict(X_train)
y_pred_test_qda = fitted_qda.predict(X_test)
# Naive Bayes
nb = NB()
fitted_nb = nb.fit(X_train, y_train.values.ravel())
y_pred_train_nb = fitted_nb.predict(X_train)
y_pred_test_nb = fitted_nb.predict(X_test)
# KNN com k=5
knn = kNN(n_neighbors=5)
fitted_knn = knn.fit(X_train, y_train.values.ravel())
y_pred_train_knn = fitted_knn.predict(X_train)
y_pred_test_knn = fitted_knn.predict(X_test)
```

#### 17 Exercicio 5c

Em ordem, o cdigo utilizado e a imagem gerada a partir dele.

```
color_list = ['red', 'blue', 'green', 'purple', 'orange']
taxa_erro_treino_lr = (y_pred_train_lr != y_train.values.ravel()).sum() / len(
                                         y_train)
taxa_erro_teste_lr = (y_pred_test_lr != y_test.values.ravel()).sum() / len(y_test)
taxa_erro_treino_lda = (y_pred_train_lda != y_train.values.ravel()).sum() / len(
                                         y_train)
taxa_erro_teste_lda = (y_pred_test_lda != y_test.values.ravel()).sum() / len(
                                          y_test)
taxa_erro_treino_qda = (y_pred_train_qda != y_train.values.ravel()).sum() / len(
                                          y_train)
taxa_erro_teste_qda = (y_pred_test_qda != y_test.values.ravel()).sum() / len(
                                          y_test)
taxa_erro_treino_nb = (y_pred_train_nb != y_train.values.ravel()).sum() / len(
                                          y_train)
taxa_erro_teste_nb = (y_pred_test_nb != y_test.values.ravel()).sum() / len(y_test)
taxa_erro_treino_knn = (y_pred_train_knn != y_train.values.ravel()).sum() / len(
                                          y_train)
taxa_erro_teste_knn = (y_pred_test_knn != y_test.values.ravel()).sum() / len(
                                          y_test)
plt.scatter(
    [taxa_erro_treino_lr, taxa_erro_treino_lda, taxa_erro_treino_qda,
                                             taxa_erro_treino_nb,
                                             taxa_erro_treino_knn],
    [taxa_erro_teste_lr, taxa_erro_teste_lda, taxa_erro_teste_qda,
                                             taxa_erro_teste_nb,
                                              taxa_erro_teste_knn],
   c=color_list
for i, model in enumerate(['Logistic Regression', 'LDA', 'QDA', 'Naive Bayes', '
                                          kNN']):
    plt.scatter([], [], c=color_list[i], label=model)
plt.xlabel('Error de Treino')
plt.ylabel('Erro de Teste')
plt.title('Erro de Treino x Erro de Teste em diferentes modelos de classifica o
                                          ')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

## Erro de Treino x Erro de Teste em diferentes modelos de classificação



#### 18 Exercicio 5d

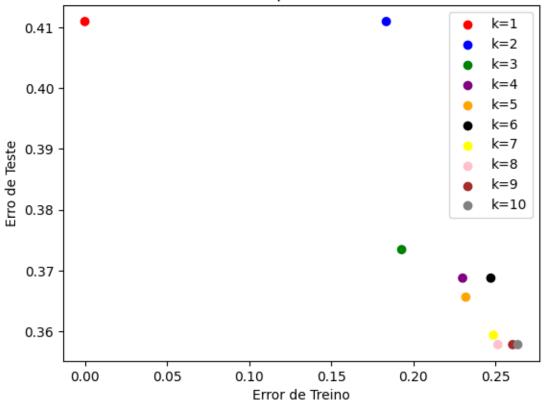
De acordo com o grafico, podemos notar que o erro de treino decresce junto ao valor de k. Ou seja, modelos com k menor tendem a fittar melhor os dados de treino.

Contudo, possvel observar que a diminuio do valor de k tende a aumentar o erro de teste, o que indica que essa diminuio est gerando overfitting no modelo.

Em ordem, o cdigo utilizado e a imagem gerada a partir dele.

```
## Multiplos KNN
color_list = ['red', 'blue', 'green', 'purple', 'orange', 'black', 'yellow', 'pink
                                          ', 'brown', 'gray']
error_list = []
for i in range(1, 11):
   knn = kNN(n_neighbors=i)
    fitted_knn = knn.fit(X_train, y_train.values.ravel())
    y_pred_treino_knn = fitted_knn.predict(X_train)
    y_pred_test_knn = fitted_knn.predict(X_test)
    error_treino = (y_pred_treino_knn != y_train.values.ravel()).sum() / len(
                                              y_train)
    erro_teste = (y_pred_test_knn != y_test.values.ravel()).sum() / len(y_test)
    error_list.append((error_treino, erro_teste))
plt.scatter(
    x=[error[0] for error in error_list],
    y=[error[1] for error in error_list],
    c=color_list
for i, k in enumerate(range(1, 11)):
    plt.scatter([], [], c=color_list[i], label=f'k={k}')
plt.xlabel('Error de Treino')
plt.ylabel('Erro de Teste')
plt.title('Erro de Treino x Erro de Teste para diferentes valores de k no kNN')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

## Erro de Treino x Erro de Teste para diferentes valores de k no kNN



#### 19 Exercicio 6a

O modelo de lasso requer normalizao previa dos dados pois tal modelo penaliza os coeficientes de acordo com o quo alto so seus mdulos e, portanto, pode erroneamente penalizar alguns coeficientes devido a natureza da feature associada a eles.

Por exemplo, features com o mdulo da media alto (em relao as outras features do modelo) tendem a ter uma varincia maior e um mdulo maior. Portanto, o coeficiente associado a elas tende a ser mais baixo. Logo, tal coeficiente ser pouco afetado por penalizaes do modelo de lasso devido a natureza de sua feature. Para evitar isso, normalizamos essa feature subtraindo-a de sua media e dividindo-a por sua varincia.

#### 20 Exercicio 6b

Abaixo se encontram os cdigos utilizados para realizar a seleo a partir de cada mtodo pedido.

Best subset selection

```
from itertools import combinations
def get_all_possible_subsets(n, features):
    return list(combinations(features, n))
## Best subset selection
overall_best_model = None
overall_max_coef = 0
best_model_by_numb_pred_bs = {}
for numb_pred in range(1, 14):
    # Get all possible subsets and remove duplicates
    possibilities = get_all_possible_subsets(numb_pred, X_train.columns)
    possibilities = [tuple(sorted(possibility)) for possibility in possibilities]
    possibilities = list(set(possibilities))
    possibilit_max_coef = 0
    for possibilit in possibilities:
        r2\_coef = 0
        # We perform a 5-fold cross validation
        for fold_index in range(0, 5):
            x_fold_train = X_train.loc[cv_fold != fold_index, possibilit]
            y_fold_train = y_train.loc[cv_fold != fold_index]
            fitted_lm = sm.OLS(y_fold_train, x_fold_train).fit()
            y_fold_validation = y_train.loc[cv_fold == fold_index]
            x_fold_validation = X_train.loc[cv_fold == fold_index, possibilit]
            y_fold_validation_pred = fitted_lm.predict(x_fold_validation)
            \# R2 coefficient on the validation set
            r2_coef += 1 - np.sum((y_fold_validation - y_fold_validation_pred) **
                                                      2) / np.sum((
                                                      y_fold_validation - np.mean(
                                                      y_fold_validation)) ** 2)
        # avg of the r2 coefficient on the 5 folds for this subset of features
        avg_r2_coef = r2_coef / 5
        # If the model with this subset of features is better than the previous
                                                  best model, we save its features
                                                  and update the best r2
                                                  coefficient
        if possibilit_max_coef < avg_r2_coef:</pre>
            possibilit_max_coef = avg_r2_coef
            best_subset = possibilit
    best_model_by_numb_pred_bs[numb_pred] = {
        "features": best_subset,
        "r2coef": possibilit_max_coef
```

Melhor conjunto de features encontrado:

Conjunto: ['Abdomen', 'Biceps', 'Forearm', 'Height', 'Hip', 'Neck', 'Thigh', 'Weight', 'Wrist']  $R^2$ : 0.7039921033347978

#### Forward stepwise selection:

```
# Forward stepwise selection
overall_best_model_forward = None
overall_max_coef_forward = 0
best_model_by_numb_pred_forward = {}
previous_stage_best_features = []
for numb_pred_forward in range(1, 14):
    available_features = set(X_train.columns) - set(previous_stage_best_features)
    possibilit_max_coef = 0
    for feature in available_features:
        # We add a new feature to the previous best subset of features to test the
                                                   model with this new subset
        new_features = previous_stage_best_features + [feature]
        r2\_coef = 0
        # We perform a 5-fold cross validation
        for fold_index in range(0, 5):
            x_fold_train = X_train.loc[cv_fold != fold_index, new_features]
            y_fold_train = y_train.loc[cv_fold != fold_index]
            fitted_lm = sm.OLS(y_fold_train, x_fold_train).fit()
            y_fold_validation = y_train.loc[cv_fold == fold_index]
            x_fold_validation = X_train.loc[cv_fold == fold_index, new_features]
            y_fold_validation_pred = fitted_lm.predict(x_fold_validation)
            r2_coef += 1 - np.sum((y_fold_validation - y_fold_validation_pred) **
                                                      2) / np.sum((
                                                      y_fold_validation - np.mean(
                                                      y_fold_validation)) ** 2)
        avg_r2_coef = r2_coef / 5
        # If the model with this subset of features is better than the previous
                                                  best model, we save its features
                                                  and update the best r2
                                                  coefficient
        if possibilit_max_coef < avg_r2_coef:</pre>
            possibilit_max_coef = avg_r2_coef
            best_subset = new_features
```

```
# Save the best model for this number of features
best_model_by_numb_pred_forward[numb_pred_forward] = {
    "features": best_subset,
    "r2coef": possibilit_max_coef
}
previous_stage_best_features = best_subset

# Save the best overall model
if overall_max_coef_forward < possibilit_max_coef:
    overall_max_coef_forward = possibilit_max_coef
    overall_best_model_forward = best_subset</pre>
```

Melhor conjunto de features encontrado:

Conjunto: ['Abdomen', 'Wrist', 'Hip', 'Forearm', 'Neck', 'Chest', 'Height', 'Knee', 'Weight', 'Biceps', 'Thigh']

 $R^2$ : 0.7004284501872192

#### Backward stepwise selection

```
# Backward stepwise selection
overall_best_model_backward = None
overall_max_coef_backward = 0
best_model_by_numb_pred_backward = {}
previous_stage_best_features = list(X_train.columns)
# Include the case where no variable is removed
r2\_coef = 0
for fold_index in range(0, 5):
    x_fold_train = X_train.loc[cv_fold != fold_index]
    y_fold_train = y_train.loc[cv_fold != fold_index]
    fitted_lm = sm.OLS(y_fold_train, x_fold_train).fit()
    y_fold_validation = y_train.loc[cv_fold == fold_index]
    x_fold_validation = X_train.loc[cv_fold == fold_index]
    y_fold_validation_pred = fitted_lm.predict(x_fold_validation)
    r2_coef += 1 - np.sum((y_fold_validation - y_fold_validation_pred) ** 2) / np.
                                              sum((y_fold_validation - np.mean(
                                              y_fold_validation)) ** 2)
best_model_by_numb_pred_backward[13] = {
    "features": list(X_train.columns),
    "r2coef": r2_coef / 5
for numb_removed_pred_backward in range(1, 13):
    available_features = set(previous_stage_best_features)
    possibilit_max_coef = 0
    for feature in available_features:
        # We remove a feature from the previous best subset of features to test
```

```
the model with this new subset
    new_features = list(set(previous_stage_best_features) - set([feature]))
    r2\_coef = 0
    # We perform a 5-fold cross validation
    for fold_index in range(0, 5):
        x_fold_train = X_train.loc[cv_fold != fold_index, new_features]
        y_fold_train = y_train.loc[cv_fold != fold_index]
        fitted_lm = sm.OLS(y_fold_train, x_fold_train).fit()
        y_fold_validation = y_train.loc[cv_fold == fold_index]
        x_fold_validation = X_train.loc[cv_fold == fold_index, new_features]
        y_fold_validation_pred = fitted_lm.predict(x_fold_validation)
        r2_coef += 1 - np.sum((y_fold_validation - y_fold_validation_pred) **
                                                  2) / np.sum((
                                                  y_fold_validation - np.mean(
                                                  y_fold_validation)) ** 2)
    avg_r2_coef = r2_coef / 5
    # If the model with this subset of features is better than the previous
                                              best model, we save its features
                                              and update the best r2
                                              coefficient
    if possibilit_max_coef < avg_r2_coef:</pre>
        possibilit_max_coef = avg_r2_coef
        best_subset = new_features
# Save the best model for this number of features
best_model_by_numb_pred_backward[13 - numb_removed_pred_backward] = {
    "features": best_subset,
    "r2coef": possibilit_max_coef
previous_stage_best_features = best_subset
# Save the best overall model
if overall_max_coef_backward < possibilit_max_coef:</pre>
    overall_max_coef_backward = possibilit_max_coef
    overall_best_model_backward = best_subset
```

Melhor conjunto de features encontrado:

Conjunto: ['Weight', 'Wrist', 'Forearm', 'Hip', 'Neck', 'Thigh', 'Height', 'Biceps', 'Abdomen']  $\mathbb{R}^2$ : 0.7039921033348018

#### 21 Exercicio 6c

A seguir, cdigo usado e o grfico gerado por ele:

```
plt.plot(
    list(best_model_by_numb_pred_bs.keys()),
    [best_model_by_numb_pred_bs[key]["r2coef"] for key in
                                              best_model_by_numb_pred_bs.keys()],
    label="Best subset selection"
)
plt.plot(
    list(best_model_by_numb_pred_forward.keys()),
    [best_model_by_numb_pred_forward[key]["r2coef"] for key in
                                              best_model_by_numb_pred_forward.keys
                                              ()],
    label="Forward stepwise selection"
)
plt.plot(
    list(best_model_by_numb_pred_backward.keys()),
    [best_model_by_numb_pred_backward[key]["r2coef"] for key in
                                              best_model_by_numb_pred_backward.keys
                                              ()],
    label="Backward stepwise selection"
)
plt.xlabel('Number of Predictors')
plt.ylabel('R2 Coefficient')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

