

**STAT202A**  
**Assignment 6**  
**BHARGAV PARSI**  
**(804945591)**

user	system	elapsed
0.92	0.45	1.39

QR for  $n = 20$  and  $p = 500$  in RCPP

user	system	elapsed
2.08	0.30	2.39

QR for  $n = 20$  and  $p = 500$  in R

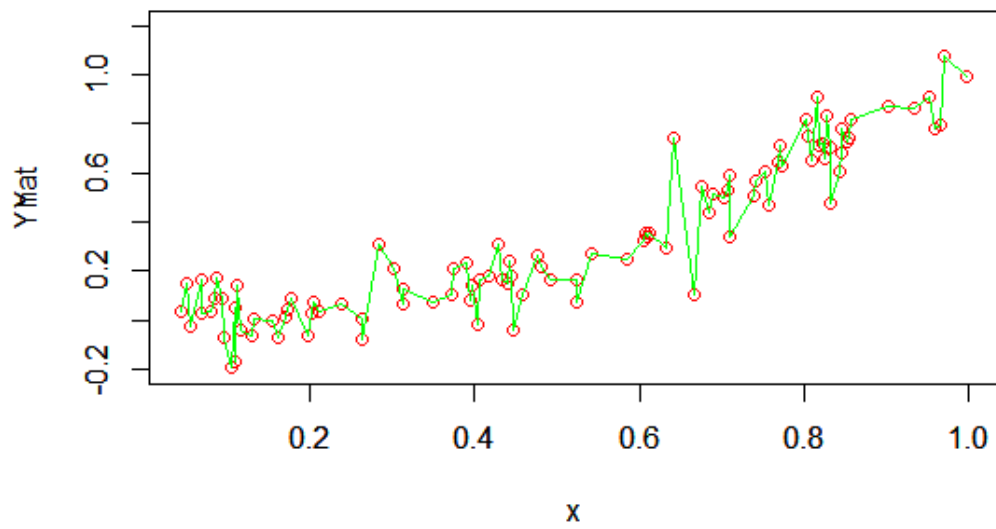
user	system	elapsed
0.44	0.00	0.44

Sweep for  $n = 20$  and  $p = 500$  in Rcpp

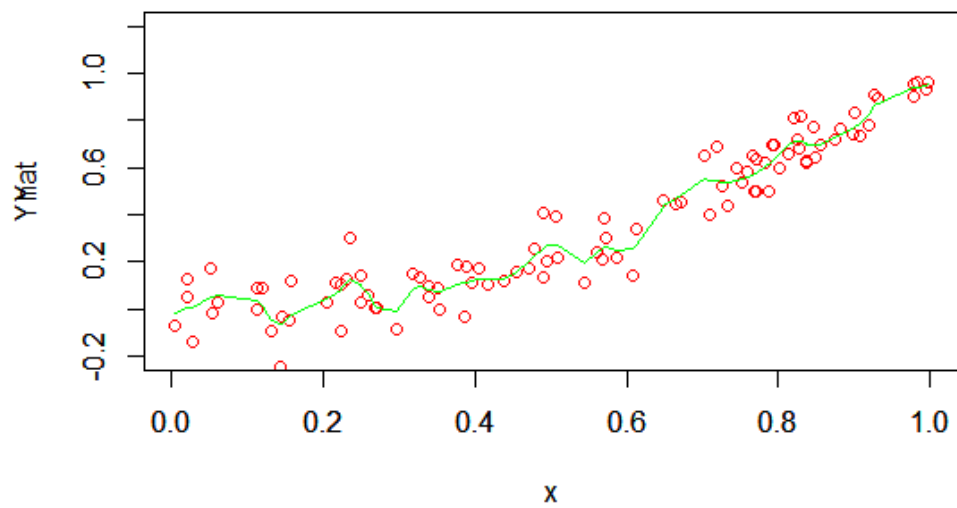
user	system	elapsed
337.20	0.01	337.43

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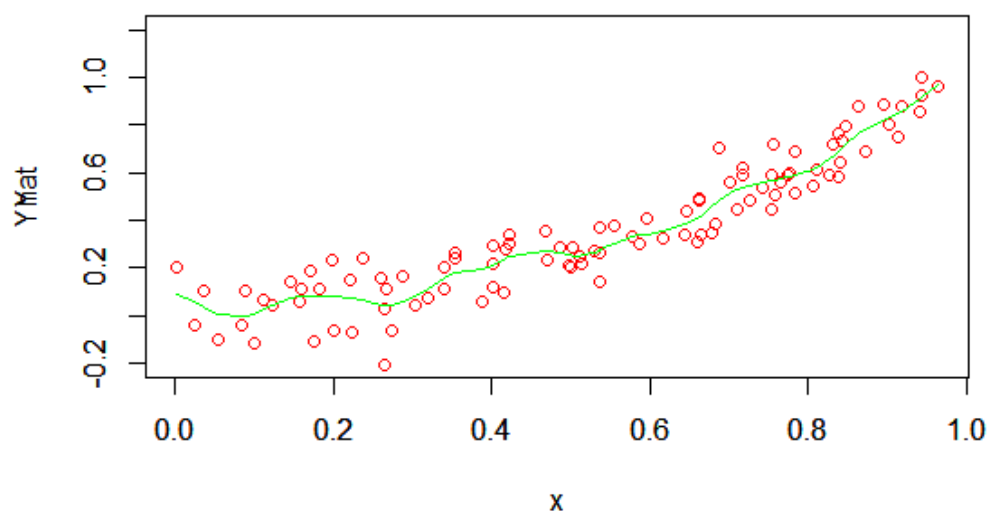
Sweep for  $n = 20$  for  $p = 500$  in R



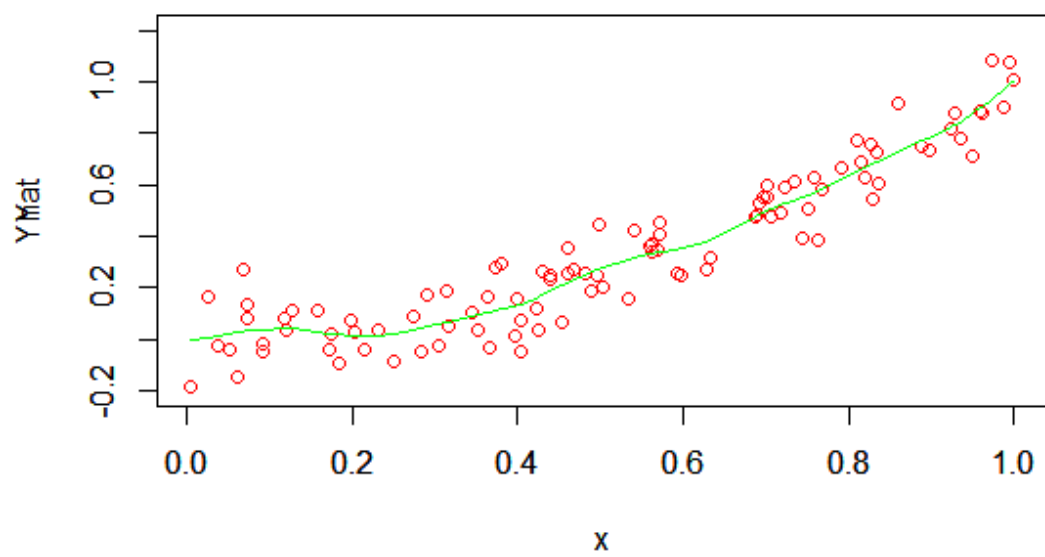
**$N = 100, P = 500, \text{lambda} = 0$**



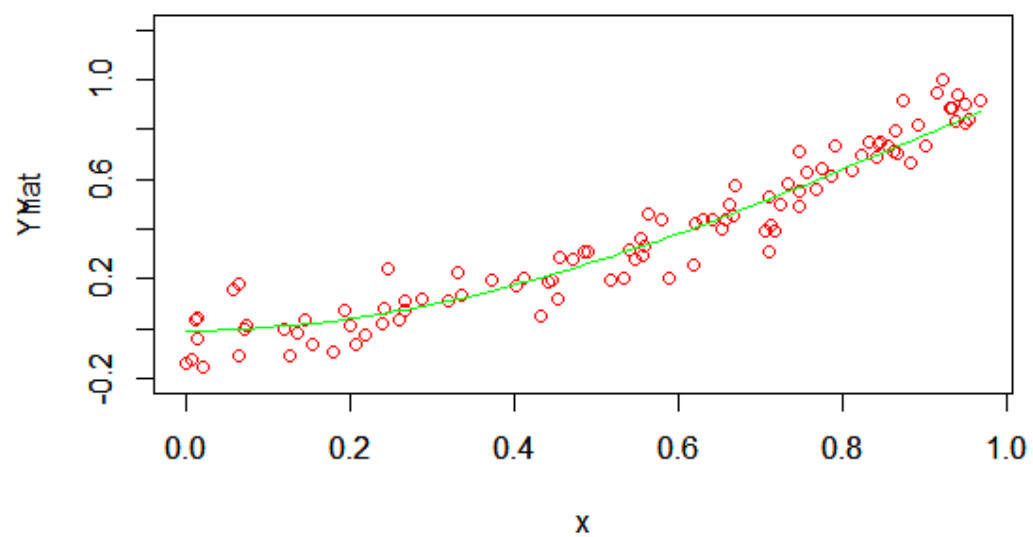
**$N = 100, P = 500, \text{lambda} = 0.001$**



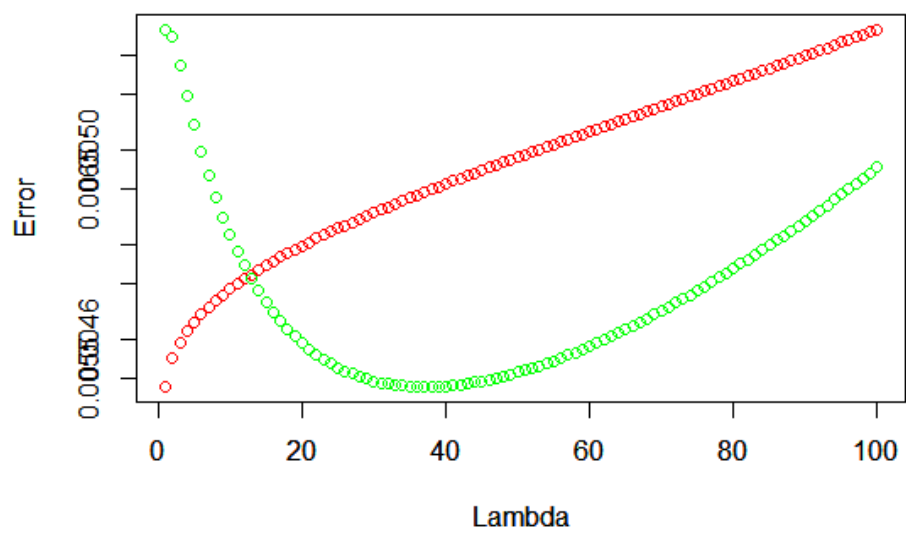
**Lambda = 0.01**



**Lambda = 0.1**



**Lambda = 100**



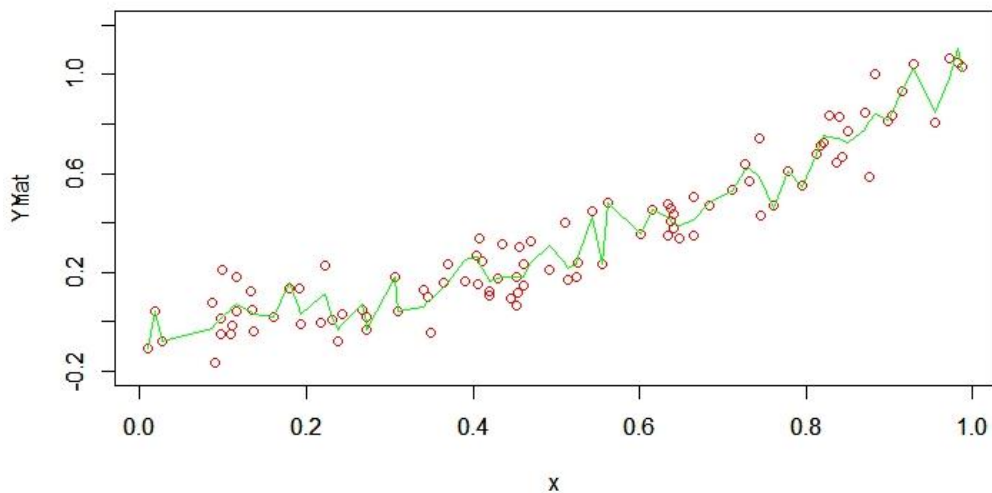
**Green – Test Error, Red – Train Error**

**N = 50, P = 1000**

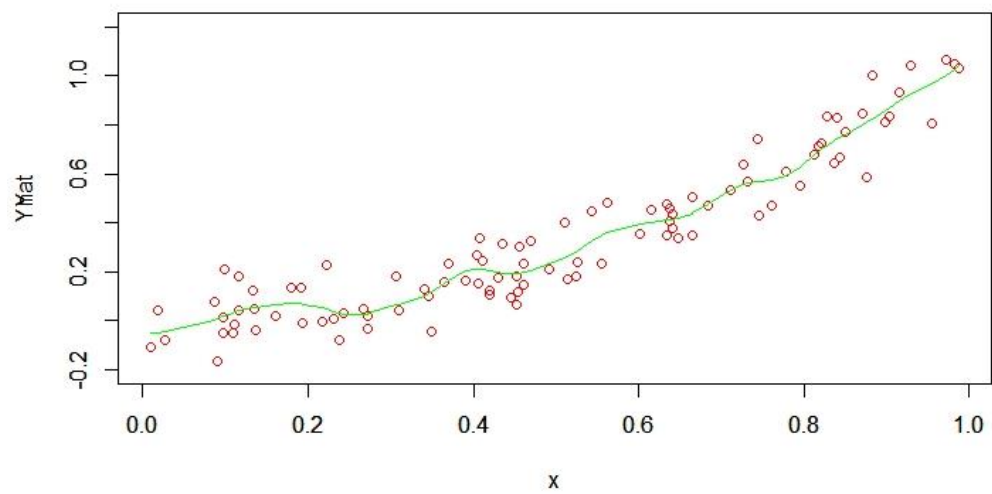
As  $\lambda$  is low, training error is low and testing error is high, as the model is overfitting, as  $\lambda$  increases, Training error and testing error increase due to under fitting.

Ridge Regression:

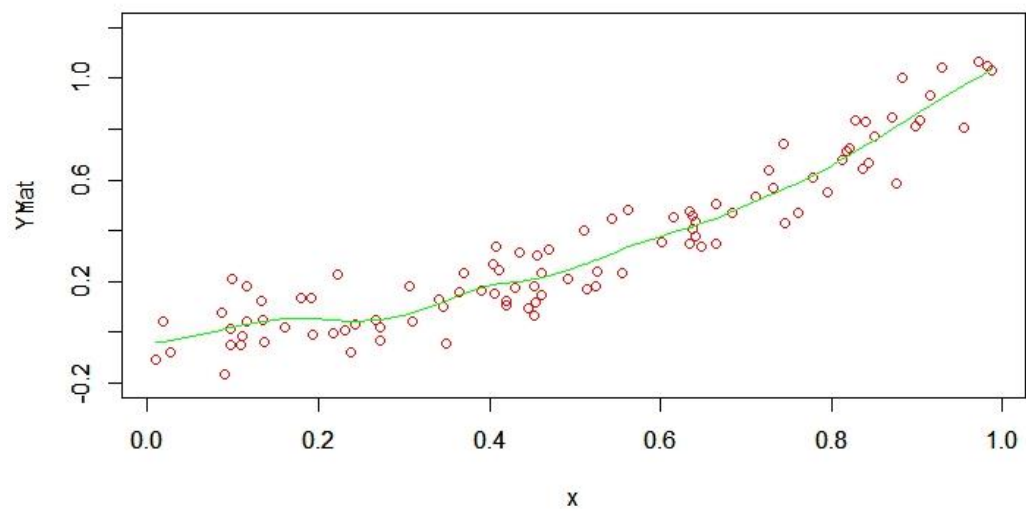
We can observe the similar results in ridge regression also. As  $\lambda$  increases, the curve overfits when  $\lambda$  is small and under fits when  $\lambda$  is large.



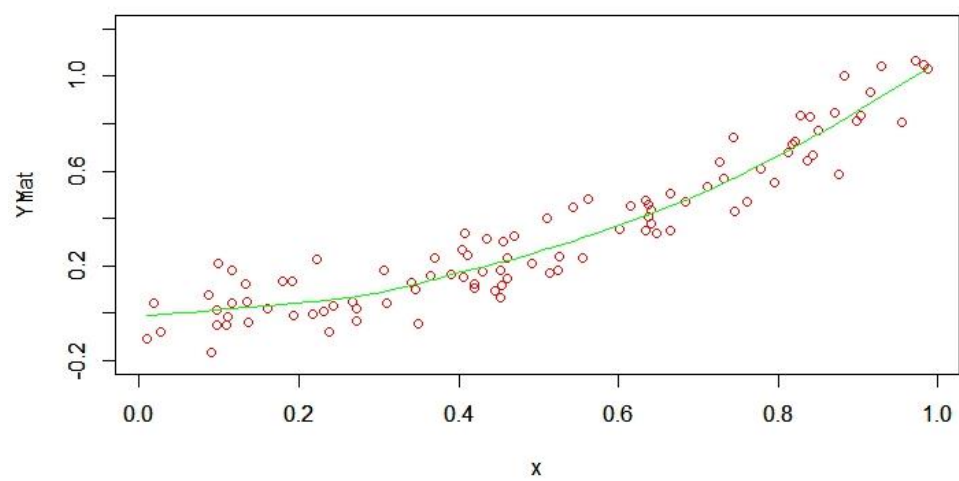
**$\lambda = 0$**



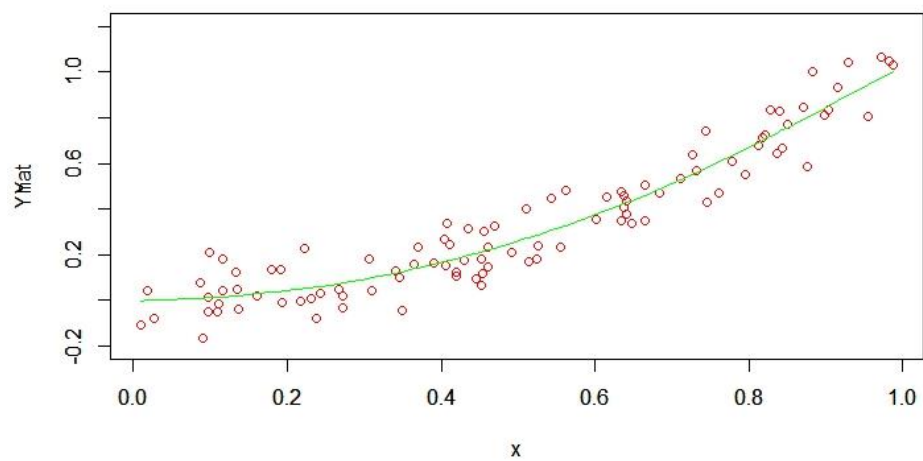
**Lambda = 0.001**



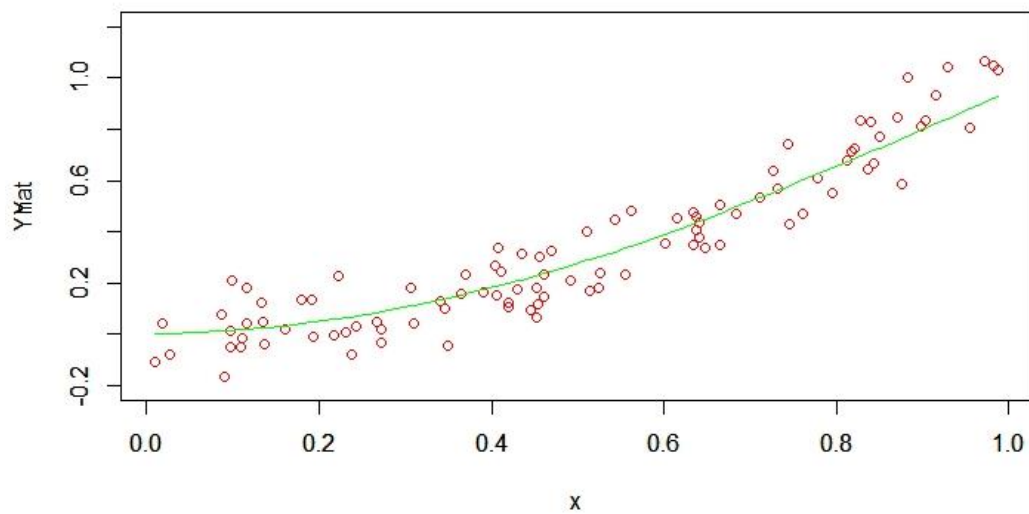
**Lambda = 0.01**



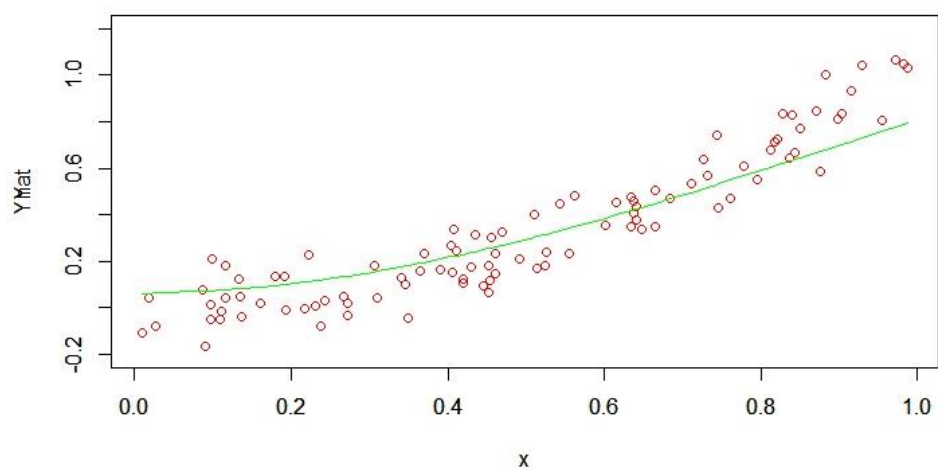
**Lambda = 0.1**



**Lambda = 1**

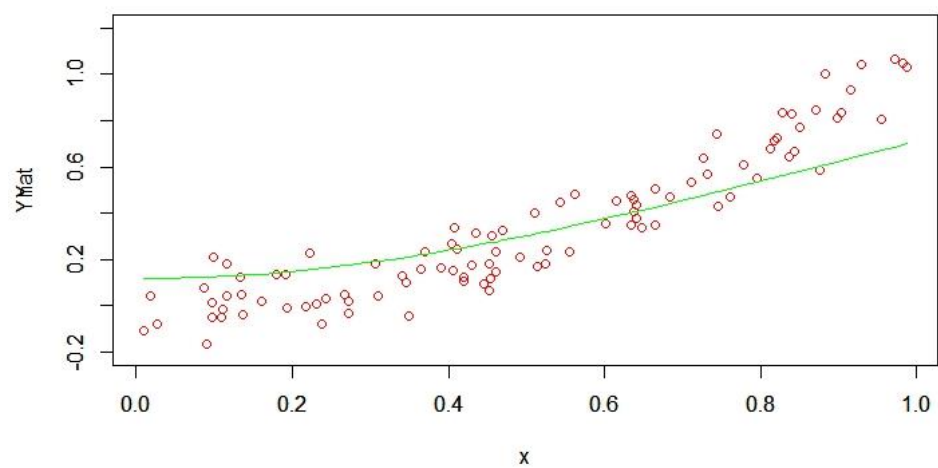


**Lambda = 10**

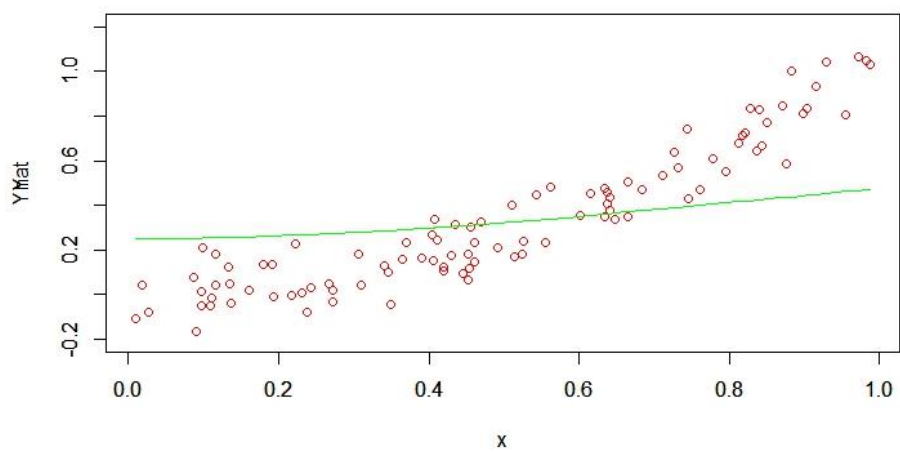


**Lambda = 50**

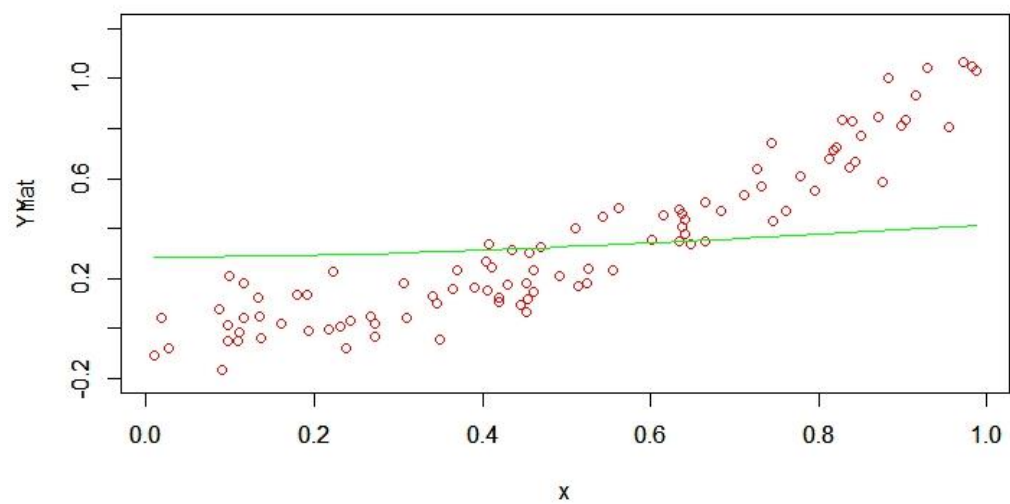




**Lambda = 100**



**Lambda = 500**



**$\text{Lambda} = 1000$**