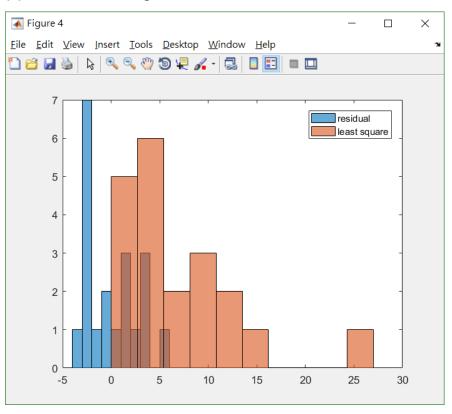
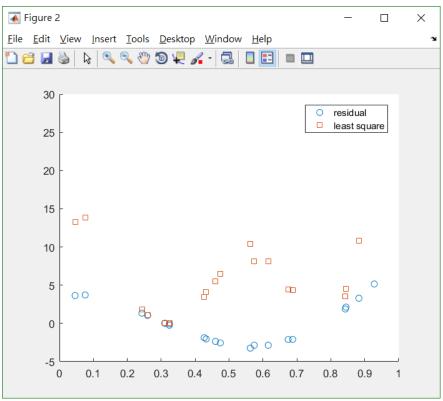
R05631027_楊皓文_機器學習_作業#2

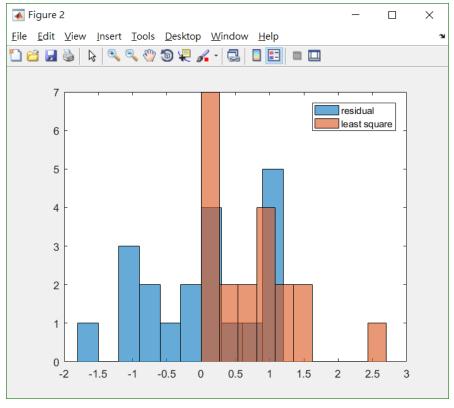
Problem 1 (Regression)

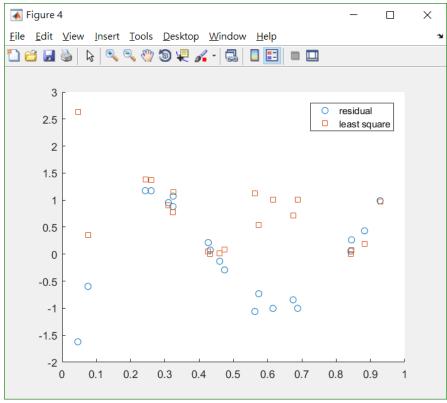
(a)1st order \rightarrow training error = 6.5420



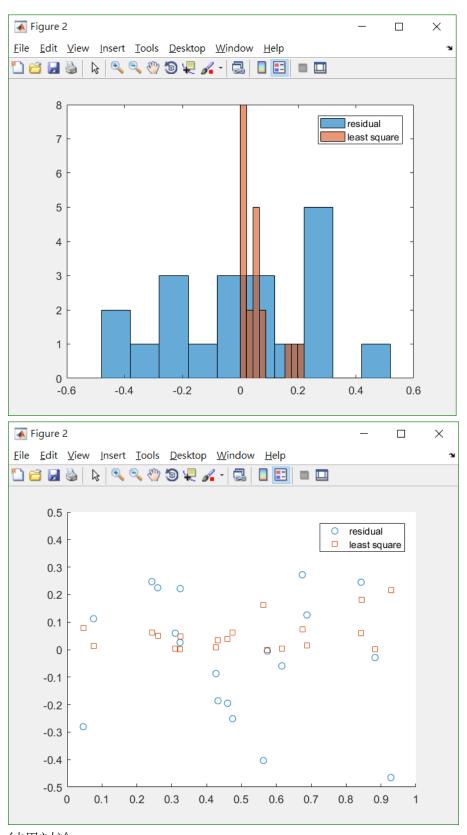


2^{nd} order \rightarrow training error = 0.7178





3rd order → training error = 0.05579

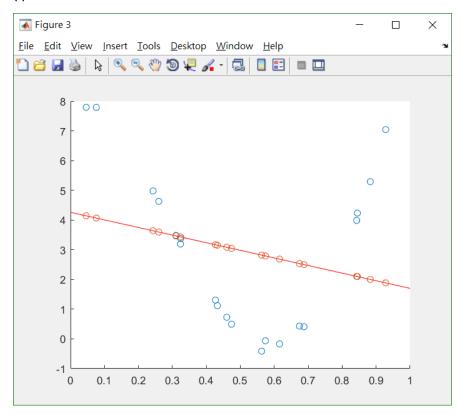


結果討論:

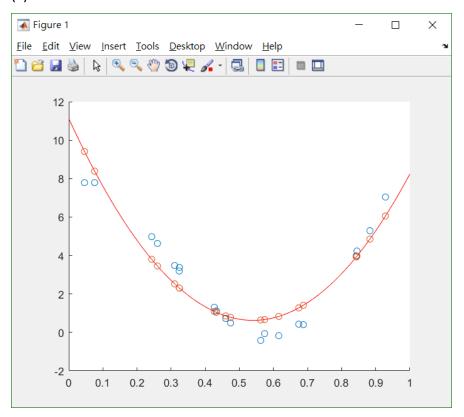
由上面三張直方圖和散佈圖,可看出 residual 和 least square 之間的關係,當 order 越大時,residual 和 least square 的數值範圍皆越來越小,此外,least square 的數值也有集中的趨勢。

(b)

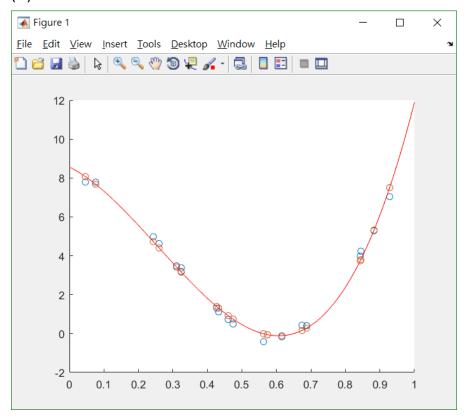
(i)1st order



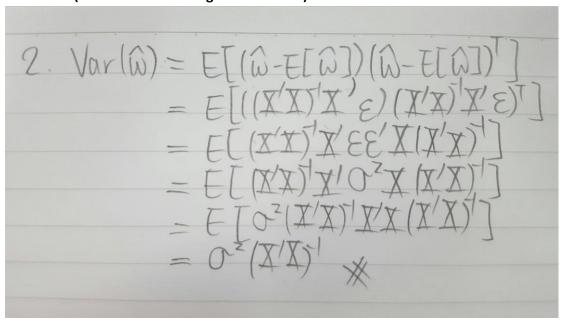
(ii) 2nd order



(iii) 3rd order

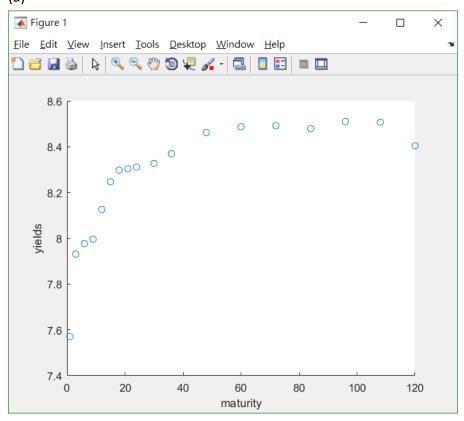


Problem 2 (Variance of linear regression model)

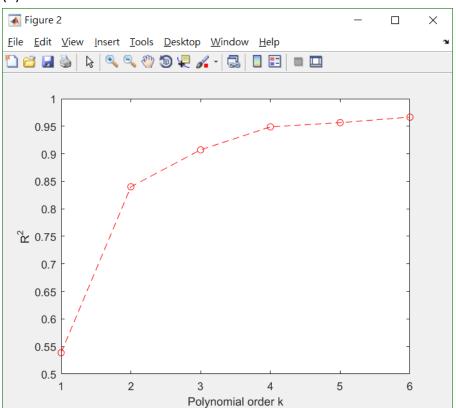


Problem 3 (Residue analysis)

(a)



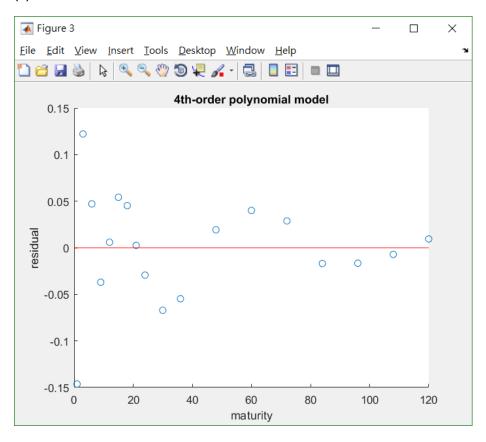




Result:

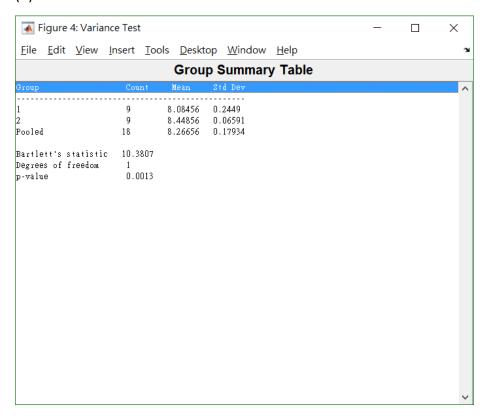
由上圖可以看出,在 polynomial order = 4 的時候,當 order 再增加, R^2 向上的幅度也並不大,因此 order 取 4 較為合適。

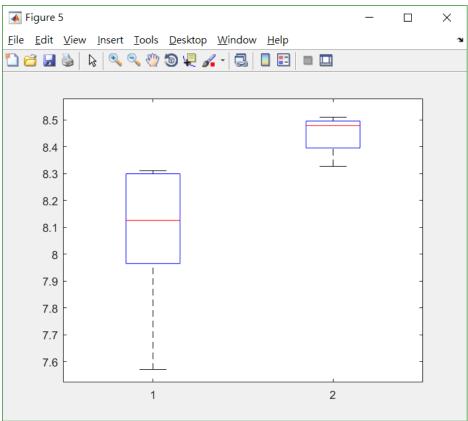
(c)



Result:

可以看出資料一開始的 residual 範圍較廣,到後面時則縮小。

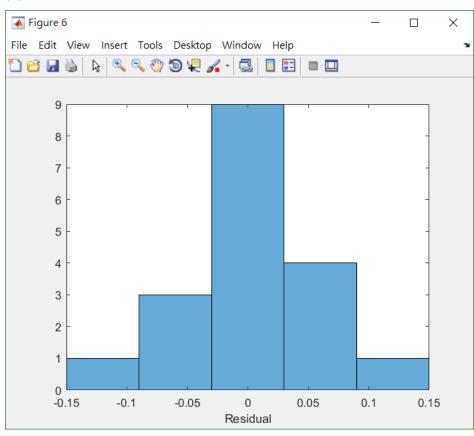


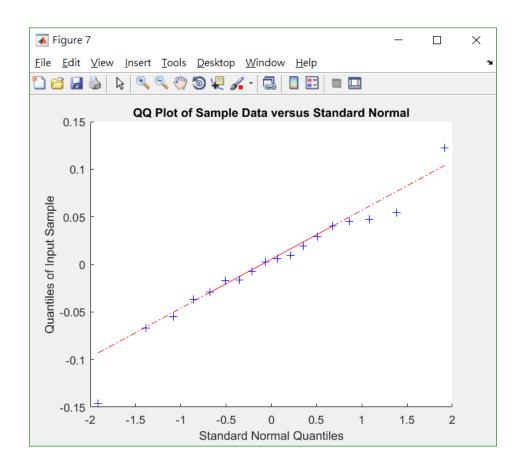


Result:

藉由 Levene test,我們可以來判別變異數的同質性,我便可以看到前半段的資料變異數的差距較大,而後半段的較小,而由(c)的 residual plot,也可看出 residual 的分布,於前半段分布較廣,後半段分布較窄。

(e)





Result:

由直方圖可看出 residual 還是較集中於 0 附近,且呈現常態分佈的趨勢。 QQ 圖可知道收集到的數據是否來自常態分佈的母體,如此樣本是來自常態分佈的母體,因此其 QQ 圖近似於一條直線。