哈尔滨工业大学计算机科学与技术学院

实验报告

课程名称: 机器学习

课程类型:必修

实验题目: 多项式拟合正弦函数

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一、实验目的

掌握最小二乘法求解(无惩罚项的损失函数)、掌握加惩罚项(2范数)的损失函数优化、梯度下降法、共轭梯度法、理解过拟合、克服过拟合的方法(如加惩罚项、增加样本)

二、实验要求及实验环境

实验要求

- 1. 生成数据,加入噪声;
- 2. 用高阶多项式函数拟合曲线;
- 3. 用解析解求解两种loss的最优解 (无正则项和有正则项);
- 4. 优化方法求解最优解(梯度下降,共轭梯度);
- 5. 用你得到的实验数据,解释过拟合。
- 6. 用不同数据量,不同超参数,不同的多项式阶数,比较实验效果。
- 7. 语言不限,可以用matlab,python。求解解析解时可以利用现成的矩阵求逆。梯度下降,共轭梯度要求自己求梯度,迭代优化自己写。不许用现成的平台,例如pytorch,tensorflow的自动微分工具。

实验环境

OS: Windows 11

Python: 3.7.9

三、设计思想

1. 生成数据并加入噪声

函数 $f(x)=sin(2\pi x)$,取训练集 [X,T] , $X=[x_1,x_2,\ldots,x_N]$,其中 x_i 均匀分布于 [0,1] ,分别带入函数得到 ,

$$Y = [y_1, y_2, \dots, y_N] = [f(x_1), f(x_2), \dots, f(x_N)]$$

加入均值为 0,标准差为 0.05 的高斯噪声 p_{Gi} ,得到:

$$T = [t_1, t_2, \dots, t_N] = [f(x_1) + p_{G1}, f(x_2) + p_{G2}, \dots, f(x_N) + p_{GN}]$$

即可得到加入噪声的训练集[X,T]。

2. 利用高阶多项式函数拟合曲线(无正则项)

使用多项式函数来拟合曲线,定义多项式函数 y(x,M):

$$y(x,M) = w_0 + w_1 x + w_2 x^2 + \ldots + w_M x^M = \sum_{i=0}^M w_i x^i$$

其中M为多项式阶数, w_0, w_2, \ldots, w_M 为多项式系数,

记 $W=[w_0,w_2,\ldots,w_M]^T$, $X_k=[1,x_k,x_k^2,\ldots,x_k^M]$, 则将多项式函数矩阵化为:

$$y(x,M) = \sum_{i=0}^M w_i x^i = X_k W$$

$$E(W) = rac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{N} (y(x_j, W) - t_j)^2$$

记
$$X=[X_1,X_2,\ldots,X_N]^T=egin{bmatrix}1&x_1&\cdots&x_1^M\\1&x_2&\cdots&x_2^M\\\vdots&\vdots&\ddots&\vdots\\1&x_N&\cdots&x_N^M\end{bmatrix}$$
, $T=[t_1,t_2,\ldots,t_N]^T$,矩阵化误差函

数为:

$$E(W) = \frac{1}{2}(XW - T)^{T}(XW - T)$$

对数据进行拟合需要使误差函数 E(W) 取值达到最小,则 E(W) 对 W 求导:

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial E}{\partial W} &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial ((XW - T)^T (XW - T))}{\partial W} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial ((W^T X^T - T^T) (XW - T))}{\partial W} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial (W^T X^T XW - W^T X^T T - T^T XW + T^T T)}{\partial W} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (2X^T XW - X^T T - X^T T) \\ &= X^T XW - X^T T \end{split}$$

令 $\frac{\partial E}{\partial W} = 0$ 得到:

$$W^* = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T T$$

= $X^{-1} (X^T)^{-1} X^T T$
= $X^{-1} T$

代入 X, T 即可得到 W^* 获得拟合曲线。

3.利用高阶多项式函数拟合曲线(有正则项)

通过正则化减轻过拟合影响,为误差函数增加一个惩罚项如下:

$$\widetilde{E}(W) = rac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{N} (y(x_j, W) - t_j)^2 + rac{\lambda}{2} ||W||^2$$

其中 $||W||^2=W^TW=w_1^2+w_2^2+\ldots+w_M^2$,将 $\widetilde{E}(W)$ 矩阵化得:

$$egin{aligned} \widetilde{E}(W) &= rac{1}{2}(XW - T)^T(XW - T) + rac{\lambda}{2}W^TW \ &= rac{1}{2}(W^TX^TXW - W^TX^TT - T^TXW + T^TT + \lambda W^TW) \end{aligned}$$

对 $\widetilde{E}(W)$ 求导:

$$egin{aligned} rac{\partial \widetilde{E}}{\partial W} &= rac{1}{2} rac{\partial (W^T X^T X W - W^T X^T T - T^T X W + T^T T + \lambda W^T W)}{\partial W} \ &= rac{1}{2} (2 X^T X W - X^T T - X^T T + 2 \lambda W) \ &= X^T X W - X^T T + \lambda W \end{aligned}$$

令 $\frac{\partial E}{\partial W}=0$ 得到:

$$W^* = (X^T X + \lambda I)^{-1} X^T T$$

其中 I 为单位阵,代入 X, T 可得 W^* .

4.梯度下降法求解最优解

对连续可微函数
$$J(\Theta)$$
 , $\Theta=egin{pmatrix} heta_0 \\ heta_1 \\ \vdots \\ heta_n \end{pmatrix}$, 其梯度为 :
$$\nabla J(\Theta)=(\frac{\partial J}{\partial \theta_0},\frac{\partial J}{\partial \theta_1},\dots,\frac{\partial J}{\partial \theta_n})$$

- 在单变量的函数中,梯度其实就是函数的微分,代表着函数在某个给定点的切线的斜率
- 在多变量函数中,梯度是一个向量,向量有方向,**梯度的方向就指出了函数在给定点的上升最快的** 方向;对应的,梯度的反方向就是给定点的下降最快的方向。

梯度下降公式为 $\Theta_{i+1} = \Theta_i - lpha
abla J(\Theta)$,其中 lpha 为学习率或步长

对有惩罚项的误差函数:

$$egin{aligned} \widetilde{E}(W) &= rac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{N} (y(x_j, W) - t_j)^2 + rac{\lambda}{2} ||W||^2 \ &= rac{1}{2} (XW - T)^T (XW - T) + rac{\lambda}{2} W^T W \end{aligned}$$

其梯度为: $abla \widetilde{E}(W) = X^T X W - X^T T + \lambda W$

则 $W_{i+1} = W_i - lpha
abla \widetilde{E}(W)$,获得 W^* 使 $\widetilde{E}(W)$ 最小化,实现拟合。

5.共轭梯度法求解最优解

考虑线性对称正定方程组: Ax = b

构造二次函数:

$$\phi(x) = rac{1}{2} x^T A x - b^T x$$

对其求导得:

$$abla \phi(x) = rac{\partial \phi(x)}{\partial x} = Ax - b$$

则求 Ax=b 的解即为求函数 $\phi(x)$ 的极小值点

对误差函数:

$$egin{align} \widetilde{E}(W) &= rac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{N} (y(x_j,W) - t_j)^2 + rac{\lambda}{2} ||W||^2 \ &= rac{1}{2} (XW - T)^T (XW - T) + rac{\lambda}{2} W^T W \end{aligned}$$

其梯度为: $\nabla \widetilde{E}(W) = X^T X W - X^T T + \lambda W$

令其为 0 ,则可得到: $(X^TX+\lambda)W=X^TT$,记 $A=X^TX+\lambda$, $b=X^TT$,求 W

若 r_k 不满足精度,继续第k次循环:

$$a_k = rac{r_k^T r_k}{p_k^T A p_k} \ W_k = w_{k-1} + lpha_k p_k \ r_{k+1} = r_k - lpha_k A p_k \ b_k = rac{r_{k+1}^T r_{k+1}}{r_k^T r_k} \ p_{k+1} = r_{k+1} + b_k p_k$$

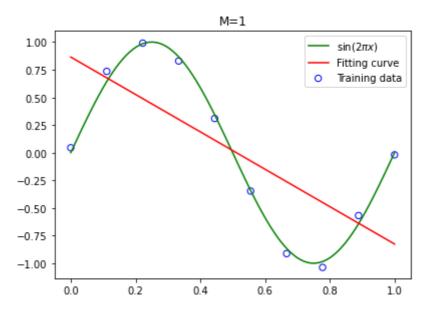
直到满足精度,退出循环,得到 W^* 用于拟合。

四、实验结果分析

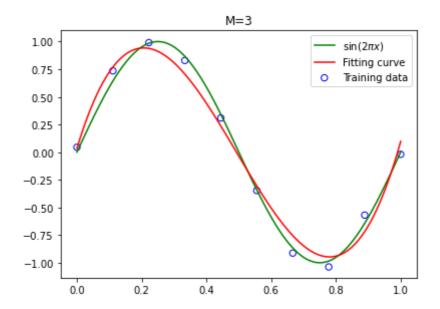
1.不带正则项的解析解

设定训练集大小为 10 ,在不同阶数下的拟合结果:

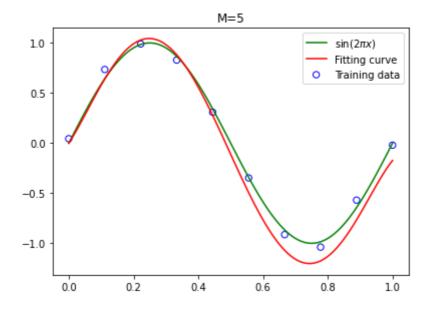
• 阶数为1时:



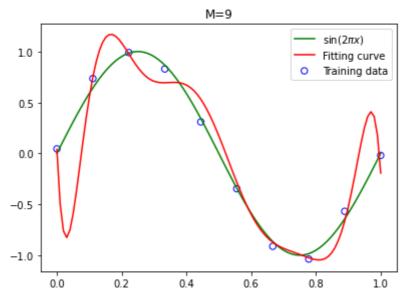
• 阶数为3时:



• 阶数为5时:



• 阶数为9时:



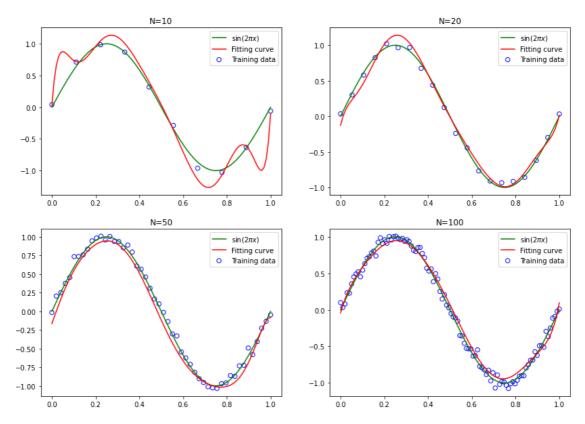
在1阶时,无法拟合,属于欠拟合,需要提高阶数;

在3阶时,拟合效果较好,阶数提高到5阶,拟合效果更好;

阶数提高到9阶,拟合函数图像能穿过大多数训练集上的点,但波动较大,出现过拟合现象。

可以通过增加训练集大小降低过拟合的影响:

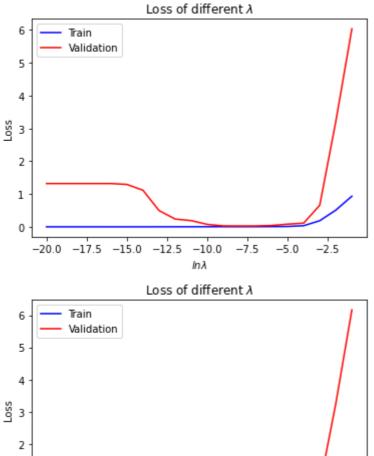
设定阶数为9阶,在训练集大小分别为10,20,50,100下拟合结果:



随着训练集增大,过拟合现象逐渐消失,拟合函数很好的拟合到原函数上。

2.带正则项的解析解

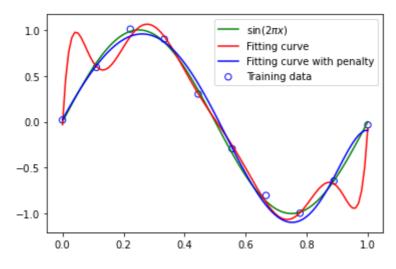
取训练集大小为 10,验证集大小为 20,阶数为 9,确定最优 λ



Σ 3 - 2 - 1 - 0 - 20.0 -17.5 -15.0 -12.5 -10.0 -7.5 -5.0 -2.5 lnλ

根据多次运行得到最佳 λ 取值范围为 $(10^{-8},10^{-5})$

取 λ 为 10^{-6} ,在训练集大小为 10 ,阶数为 9 的条件下的带惩罚项和不带惩罚项的拟合图像比较



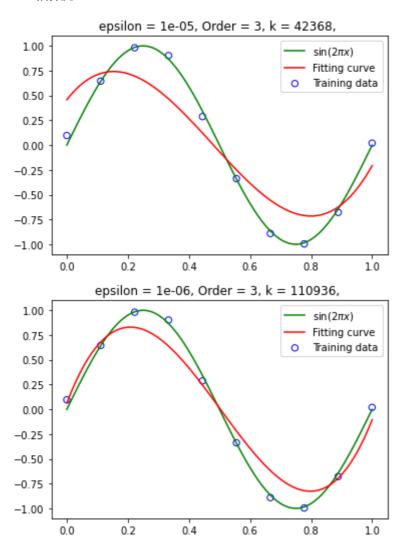
可以看出,加入惩罚项有效降低过拟合现象。

3.梯度下降求得优化解

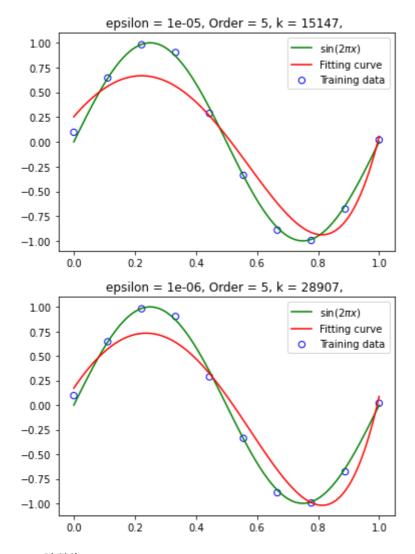
设定 λ 为 10^{-6} ,学习率 α 为 0.01,(左图精度为 10^{-5} ,右图精度为 10^{-6})

设定训练集大小为 10 , 在不同阶数下拟合函数:

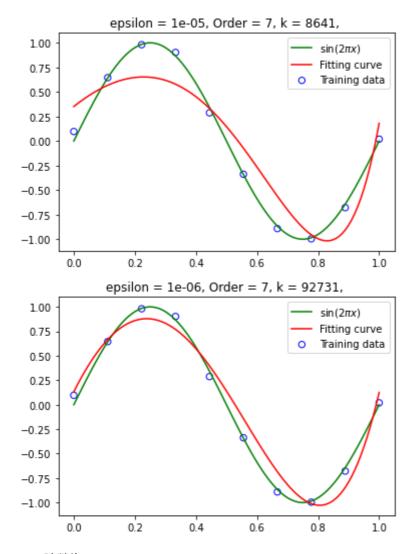
• 阶数为3:



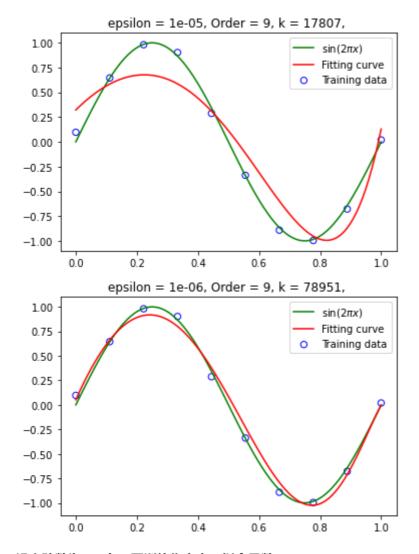
• 阶数为 5:



• 阶数为7:

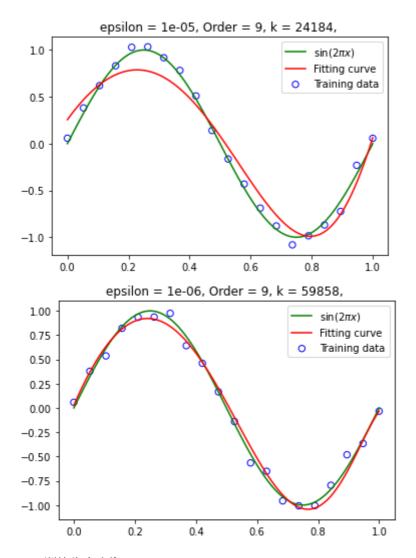


• 阶数为 9:

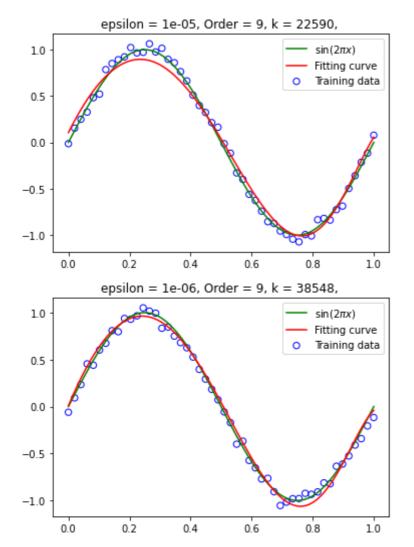


设定阶数为 9,在不同训练集大小下拟合函数

• 训练集大小为 20:



• 训练集大小为 50:



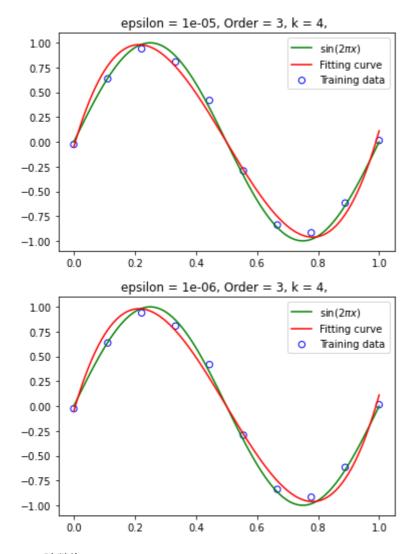
从上图可看出,同条件下精度为 10^{-6} 的右图的拟合效果要显著强于精度为 10^{-5} 下的拟合效果。 精度升高,迭代次数变大;多项式阶增大,迭代次数呈现下降趋势; 而训练集的大小对于迭代次数几乎没有影响,但仍然满足训练集越大拟合效果也好的结论。

4.共轭梯度求得优化解

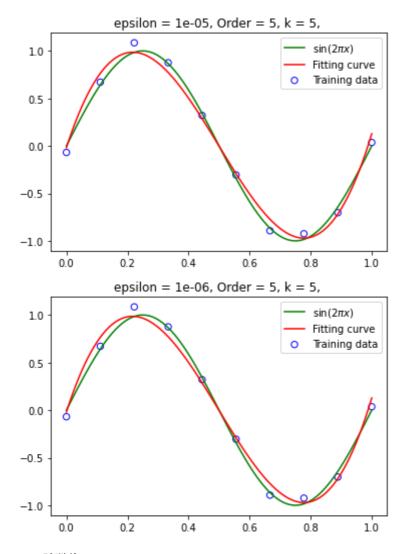
设定 λ 为 10^{-6} ,(左图精度为 10^{-5} ,右图精度为 10^{-6})

设定训练集大小为 10 , 在不同阶数下拟合函数:

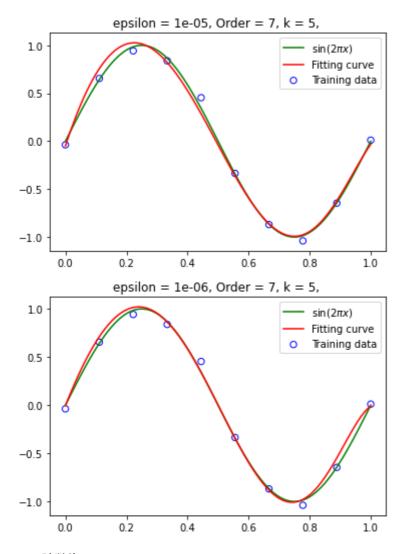
• 阶数为3:



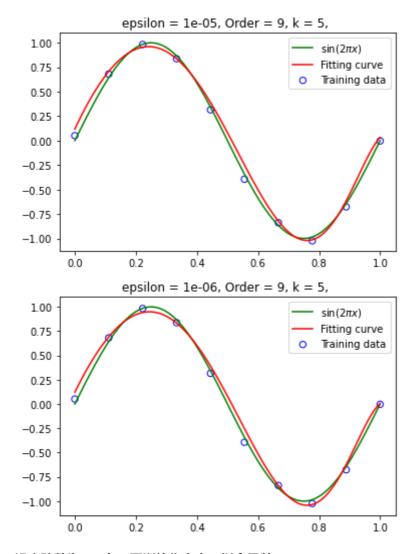
• 阶数为 5:



• 阶数为7:

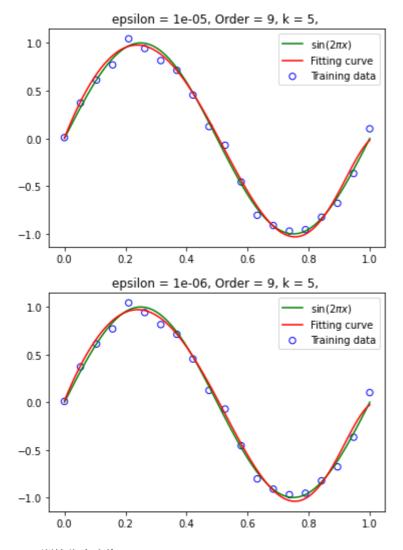


• 阶数为 9:

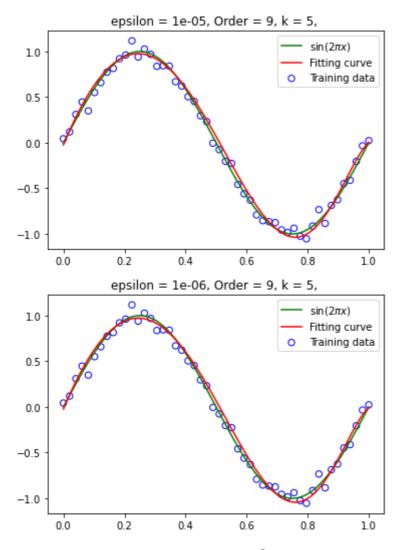


设定阶数为 9,在不同训练集大小下拟合函数

• 训练集大小为 20:



• 训练集大小为 50:



从上面的图可以看出,同条件下精度为 10^{-6} 的右图的拟合效果并未显著强于精度为 10^{-5} 下的拟合效果。

共轭梯度法的迭代次数受精度、多项式阶、训练集的大小的影响并不大,一直在(0,10)

五、结论

- 在对正弦函数的多项式拟合中,不加惩罚项时,多项式的次数越高,拟合得越好,阶数较高时出现 过拟合现象,是由于样本数量少但模型能力强,模型拟合结果过分依赖数据集,这种强拟合能力可 能无法拟合出正弦曲线的效果。所以增大数据集可以有效地解决过拟合问题。
- 加入惩罚项后,过拟合现象得到改善。加入惩罚项可以有效地降低参数的绝对值,从而使模型复杂度与问题匹配。所以对于训练样本限制较多的问题,增加惩罚项是解决过拟合问题的有效手段。
- 在使用梯度下降时,由于我们的目标函数是二次的,只有一个极值点,即最值点,所以梯度下降的 初值选取并不很重要。如果梯度下降步长设置的比较大,那么下降结果将在目标函数最值附近逐渐 向上跳动,从而无法收敛。
- 梯度下降相比共轭梯度收敛速度很慢,迭代次数很大,而共轭梯度的稳定性较差,更容易出现过拟 合现象,但对于数据量较大复杂度较高的情况,共轭梯度显然要比梯度下降来的更优。

六、参考文献

《模式识别与机器学习》

《机器学习》

矩阵求导、几种重要的矩阵及常用的矩阵求导公式

七、附录:源代码(带注释)

```
######### 初始数据 #############
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
def sin_func(x):
   return np.sin(2*np.pi*x) # 返回初始正弦函数
def poly_func(W,x): #多项式函数
   return x @ W
def get_point(Data_amount):
   x = np.linspace(0,1,Data_amount) # 取Data_amount个样本
   y = sin_func(x)+np.random.normal(scale=0.05, size=x.shape) # 加上高斯噪声
   return x, y
def get_param(Data_amount, Order):
   x_train = np.linspace(0,1,Data_amount) # 取Data_amount个样本
   T = (sin_func(x_train)+np.random.normal(scale=0.05, size=x_train.shape)).T
# 加上高斯噪声
   X = []
   for i in range(0,Data_amount):
       x = [1.]
       for j in range(Order):
           X.append(x) # X = [X_1 X_2 ... X_i ... X_N]
   X = np.array(X)
   #print(X)
   return X,T
def draw_data(Data_amount):
   # sin函数
   x_{sin} = np.linspace(0,1,100)
   y_{sin} = sin_{func}(x_{sin})
   # Data_amount个样本
   x_train, y_train = get_point(Data_amount)
   # 画图
   # plt.scatter(x_train,
y_train,edgecolors="b",facecolor="none",s=40,label="Training data")
   # plt.plot(x_sin, y_sin,c="g",label="$\sin(2\pi x)$")
   # plt.legend()
   # plt.show()
   return x_sin, y_sin, x_train, y_train #返回绘图数据
#draw_data(10)
############ 多项式拟合 ##############
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
from Data import *
############# 无正则项 ###############
def get_poly(Data_amount, Order):
   X, T = get_param(Data_amount, Order)
   W = np.linalg.pinv(X) @ T # 多项式函数系数 W
   #print(W.shape, T.shape)
   X_test, _ = get_param(100, Order) # 多项式函数数据 X_test
   x = np.linspace(0,1,100)
   y = poly_func(W,X_test)
   return x, y # 获取多项式函数x,y
def draw_poly(Data_amount):
   x_sin, y_sin, x_train, y_train = draw_data(Data_amount)
    plt.figure(figsize=(9,8))
   for i,order in enumerate([0, 1, 3, 9]):
       plt.subplot(2,2,i+1)
       x, y = get_poly(Data_amount,order)
       plt.scatter(x_train,
y_train,edgecolors="b",facecolor="none",s=40,label="Training data")
       plt.plot(x_sin, y_sin,c="g",label="$\sin(2\pi x)$")
       plt.plot(x, y,c="r",label="Fitting curve")
       plt.title("M={}".format(order))
       plt.legend()
    plt.show()
############# 有正则项 ################
def get_poly_with_penalty(Data_amount, Order, _lambda):
   X, T = get_param(Data_amount, Order)
   W = np.linalg.pinv(X.T @ X + _lambda * np.identity(X.shape[1])) @ X.T @ T #
多项式函数系数 W
   #print(W.shape)
   X_test, _ = get_param(100, Order) # 多项式函数数据 X_test
   x = np.linspace(0,1,100)
   y = poly_func(W,X_test)
    return x, y # 获取多项式函数x,y
def draw_poly_with_penalty(Data_amount, _lambda):
   x_sin, y_sin, x_train, y_train = draw_data(Data_amount)
    plt.figure(figsize=(9,8))
    for i, order in enumerate([0, 1, 3, 9]):
       plt.subplot(2,2,i+1)
       print(x_train.shape)
       x, y = get_poly_with_penalty(Data_amount,order, _lambda)
       plt.scatter(x_train,
y_train,edgecolors="b",facecolor="none",s=40,label="Training data")
       plt.plot(x_sin, y_sin,c="g",label="$\sin(2\pi x)$")
       plt.plot(x, y,c="r",label="Fitting curve")
       plt.title("M={}".format(order))
       plt.legend()
    plt.show()
```

```
#draw_poly(10) # 无正则项
#draw_poly_with_penalty(10) # 有正则项
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import math
from Data import *
def cal_loss(X, W, T, _lambda): #### 计算误差
   return 0.5 * ((X @ W - T).T @ (X @ W - T) + (10 ** _lambda) * W.T @ W)
def get_loss_with_Order(): # 阶数对损失的影响
   Data\_amount = 10
   Order = []
   Loss = []
   for order in range(15):
       Order.append(order)
      X, T = get_param(Data_amount, order)
       W = np.linalg.pinv(X) @ T
       loss = 0.5 * (X @ W - T).T @ (X @ W - T)
       Loss.append(loss)
   plt.title("Loss of different order")
   plt.xlabel("Order")
   plt.ylabel("Loss")
   plt.plot(Order, Loss,c="b")
   plt.show()
def get_loss_with_DataAmount():
   Order = 10
   Data_amount = []
   Loss = []
   for amount in range(5, 20, 1):
       Data_amount.append(amount)
       X, T = get_param(amount, Order)
       W = np.linalg.pinv(X) @ T
       loss = 0.5 * (X @ W - T).T @ (X @ W - T)
       Loss.append(loss)
   plt.title("Loss of different data amout")
   plt.xlabel("Data amount")
   plt.ylabel("Loss")
   plt.plot(Data_amount, Loss,c="b")
   plt.show()
def get_loss_with_lambda():
   order = 10
   Data\_amount = 10
   Loss = []
   ln_1ambda = -30
   ln = []
   while ln_lambda <= 0:
```

```
ln.append(ln_lambda)
       X, T = get_param(Data_amount, Order)
       W = np.linalg.pinv(X) @ T
       loss = cal\_loss(X, W, T, ln\_lambda)
       Loss.append(loss)
       ln_lambda += 1
   plt.title("Loss of different lambda")
   plt.xlabel("$ln\lambda$")
   plt.ylabel("Loss")
   plt.plot(ln, Loss,c="b")
   plt.show()
# get_loss_with_Order()
# get_loss_with_DataAmount()
# get_loss_with_lambda()
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from Data import *
from Loss import *
def cal_gradient(X, W, T, _lambda): #### 计算梯度值
   return X.T @ X @ W - X.T @ T + (10 ** _lambda) * W
def gradient_descent(Data_amount, Order, _lambda, times, _alpha, epsilon):
   X, T = get_param(Data_amount, Order)
   new_W = np.zeros((Order + 1)) #### 初始化 W
   new_loss = abs(cal_loss(X, new_W, T, _lambda))
   k = 0
   for i in range(times):
       old_loss = new_loss
       gradient_loss = cal_gradient(X, new_w, T, _lambda)
       old_W = new_W
       new_W -= gradient_loss * _alpha # W_i+1 = W_i - _alpha * gradient_loss
       new_loss = abs(cal_loss(X, new_W, T, _lambda))
       if old_loss < new_loss: #不下降了,说明步长过大
           new_W = old_W
           _alpha /= 2
       if old_loss - new_loss < epsilon:</pre>
           k = i
           break
   X_test, _ = get_param(100, Order) # 多项式函数数据 X_test
   x = np.linspace(0,1,100)
   y = poly_func(new_W,X_test)
   return x, y, k
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from Data import *
```

```
def conjugate_gradient(X, T, Order, _lambda, epsilon, times):
    A = np.transpose(X) @ X - (10 ** _lambda) *
np.identity(len(np.transpose(X)))
    b = np.transpose(X) @ T
    x = np.random.normal(size=(A.shape[1]))
   r_0 = A @ x - b
    p = -r_0
    k = times
    for i in range(times):
       alpha = (r_0.T @ r_0) / (p.T @ A @ p)
       x = x + \_alpha * p
       r = r_0 + alpha * A @ p
       if (r_0.T @ r_0) < epsilon:
           k = i
           break
        _{\text{beta}} = r.T @ r / (r_0.T @ r_0)
        p = -r + \_beta * p
        r_0 = r
   X_test, _ = get_param(100, Order)
    x_{-} = np.linspace(0,1,100)
    y = poly_func(x,X_test)
   return x_, y, k
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import math
from Data import *
from AnalyticalSolution import *
from Loss import *
from GradientDescent import *
from ConjugateGradient import *
X_{SIN} = np.linspace(0,1,100)
Y_SIN = sin_func(X_SIN)
X_TRAIN, Y_TRAIN = get_point(10) # 10个数据
##### 训练集大小为 10 , 不同阶数下拟合 #####
Data\_amount = 10
plt.figure(figsize=(14,10))
for i,order in enumerate([1, 3, 5, 9]):
    plt.subplot(2,2,i+1)
    x, y = get_poly(Data_amount,order)
    plt.scatter(X_TRAIN,
Y_TRAIN, edgecolors="b", facecolor="none", s=40, label="Training data")
    plt.plot(X_SIN,Y_SIN,c="g",label="$\sin(2\pi x)$")
    plt.plot(x, y,c="r",label="Fitting curve")
    plt.title("M={}".format(order))
    plt.legend()
plt.show()
###### 阶数为 9 , 不同训练集大小下拟合 #####
```

```
Order = 9
plt.figure(figsize=(14,10))
for i,Data_amount in enumerate([10, 20, 50, 100]):
   plt.subplot(2,2,i+1)
   x_train, y_train = get_point(Data_amount)
   x, y = get_poly(Data_amount,Order)
   plt.scatter(x_train,
y_train,edgecolors="b",facecolor="none",s=40,label="Training data")
   plt.plot(X_SIN, Y_SIN, c="g", label="$\sin(2\pi x)$")
   plt.plot(x, y,c="r",label="Fitting curve")
   plt.title("N={}".format(Data_amount))
   plt.legend()
plt.show()
def cal_w(x, T, _lambda):
   return np.linalg.pinv(X.T @ X + (10 ** _lambda) * np.identity(X.shape[1])) @
X.T @ T
## 训练集为 10, 验证集为 20 ###
Data\_amount = 10
Validation = 100
order = 9
X, T = get_param(Data_amount, Order)
##### 验证集 无噪声 ###### 获得 X_val, Y_val
x_{train} = np.linspace(0,1,Validation)
Y_val = (sin_func(x_train)).T
x_val = []
for i in range(0,Validation):
   x = [1.]
   for j in range(Order):
       X_{val.append(x)} # X = [X_1 X_2 ... X_i ... X_N]
X_val = np.array(X_val)
############################
Lambda = []
Loss = []
Loss_val = []
for _lambda in range(-20, 0):
   Lambda.append(_lambda)
   W = cal_W(X, T, _lambda)
   loss = cal\_loss(X, W, T, \_lambda)
   loss_val = cal_loss(X_val, W, Y_val, _lambda)
   Loss.append(loss)
   Loss_val.append(loss_val)
plt.title("Loss of different $\lambda$")
plt.xlabel("$ln\lambda$")
plt.ylabel("Loss")
plt.plot(Lambda, Loss,c="b",label = "Train")
plt.plot(Lambda, Loss_val,c="r",label = "Validation")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
Data\_amount = 10
order = 9
_1ambda = 1e-6
x, y = get_poly(Data_amount,Order)
x_penalty, y_penalty = get_poly_with_penalty(Data_amount, Order, _lambda)
```

```
plt.scatter(X_TRAIN,
Y_TRAIN, edgecolors="b", facecolor="none", s=40, label="Training data")
plt.plot(X_SIN, Y_SIN, c="g", label="$\sin(2\pi x)$")
plt.plot(x, y,c="r",label="Fitting curve")
plt.plot(x_penalty, y_penalty,c="b",label="Fitting curve with penalty")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
Data\_amount = 20
_1ambda = -6
_alpha = 0.01
times = 100
epsilon_1 = 1e-5 # 精度
epsilon_2 = 1e-6
order = 9
X, T = get_param(Data_amount, Order)
x_train, y_train = get_point(Data_amount)
x, y, k = conjugate_gradient(X, T, Order, _lambda, epsilon_1, times)
plt.scatter(x_train,
y_train,edgecolors="b",facecolor="none",s=40,label="Training data")
plt.plot(X_SIN,Y_SIN,c="g",label="$\sin(2\pi x)$")
plt.plot(x, y,c="r",label="Fitting curve")
plt.title("epsilon = {}), Order = {}, k = {}, ".format(epsilon_1,Order,k))
plt.legend()
plt.show()
######################
x, y, k = conjugate_gradient(X, T, Order, _lambda, epsilon_2,times)
plt.scatter(x_train,
y_train,edgecolors="b",facecolor="none",s=40,label="Training data")
plt.plot(X_SIN,Y_SIN,c="g",label="$\sin(2\pi x)$")
plt.plot(x, y,c="r",label="Fitting curve")
plt.title("epsilon = {}, Order = {}, k = {}, ".format(epsilon_2,Order,k))
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```