

Module 7: Recommended Exercises

TMA4268 Statistical Learning V2022

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The original version of this exercise sheet was developed in 2019 by Andreas Strand and colleagues. Thanks for the permission to build on it.

Problem 1

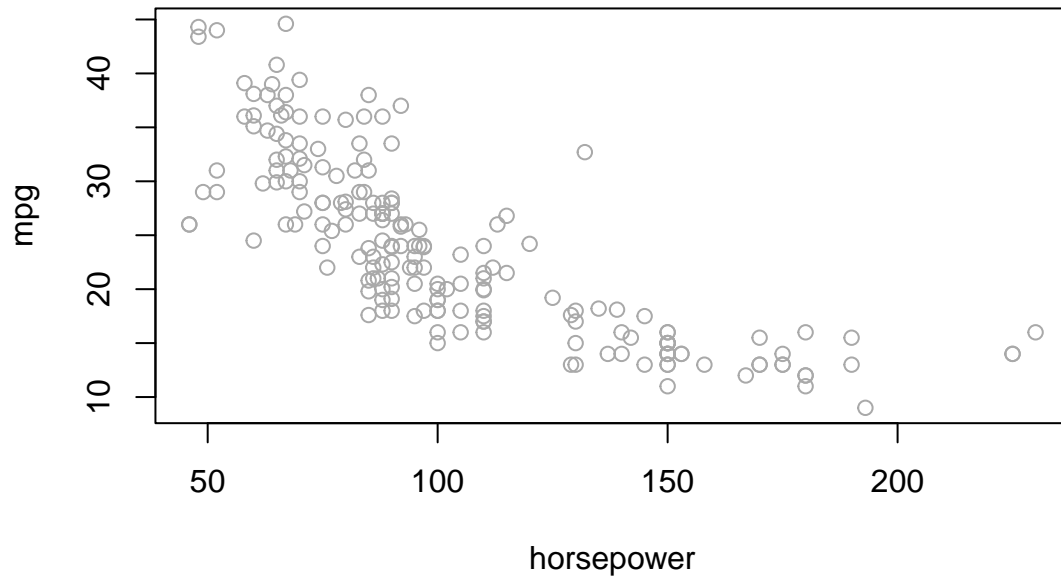
Let us take a look at the `Auto` data set. We want to model miles per gallon `mpg` by engine horsepower `horsepower`. Separate the observations into training and test. A training set is plotted below.

Perform polynomial regression of degree 1, 2, 3 and 4. Use `lines()` to add the fitted values to the plot below.

Also plot the test error depending on polynomial degree.

```
library(ISLR)
# extract only the two variables from Auto
ds = Auto[c("horsepower", "mpg")]
n = nrow(ds)
#which degrees we will look at
deg = 1:4
set.seed(1)
#training ids for training set
tr = sample.int(n, n/2)
# plot of training data
plot(ds[tr,], col = "darkgrey", main = "Polynomial regression")
```

Polynomial regression



Problem 2

We will continue working with the `Auto` data set. The variable `origin` is 1,2 or 3, corresponding to American, European or Japanese origin. Use `factor(origin)` for conversion to a factor variable. Predict `mpg` by `origin` with a linear model. Plot the fitted values and approximative 95 percent confidence intervals. Selecting `se = T` in `predict()` gives standard errors of the prediction.

- Hint: make a new dataframe of the three origins (as factors) and use this new data in your predict function.
- Hint: to plot the confidence intervals, you can add `geom_segment(aes(x=origin, y=lwr, xend = origin, yend=upr))` to your ggplot, where `origin`, `lwr` and `upr` comes from a dataframe with `lwr` as the lower bound and `upr` as the upper bound.

Problem 3

Now, let us look at the `Wage` data set. The section on Additive Models ([slides 28-34 in the pdf](#)) explains how we can create an AM by adding components together. One component we saw is a natural spline in `year` with one knot. Derive the expression for the design matrix \mathbf{X}_2 from the natural spline basis:

$$b_1(x_i) = x_i, \quad b_{k+2}(x_i) = d_k(x_i) - d_K(x_i), \quad k = 0, \dots, K-1,$$

$$d_k(x_i) = \frac{(x_i - c_k)_+^3 - (x_i - c_{K+1})_+^3}{c_{K+1} - c_k}.$$

Problem 4

We will continue working with the same AM as in problem 3. The R call `model.matrix(~bs(age,knots=c(40,60)) + ns(year,knots=2006) + education)` gives a design matrix for the AM. This matrix is what `gam()` uses. However, it does not equal our design matrix for AM $\mathbf{X} = (\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{X}_1, \mathbf{X}_2, \mathbf{X}_3)$. The predicted responses will still be the same.

Write code that produces \mathbf{X} . The code below may be useful.

```
#X_1
mybs = function(x,knots){
  cbind(x,x^2,x^3,sapply(knots,function(y) pmax(0,x-y)^3))
}

d = function(c, cK, x) (pmax(0,x-c)^3-pmax(0,x-cK)^3)/(cK-c)
#X_2
myns = function(x,knots){
  kn = c(min(x), knots, max(x))
  K = length(kn)
  sub = d(kn[K-1],kn[K],x)
  cbind(x,sapply(kn[1:(K-2)],d,kn[K],x)-sub)
}
#X_3
myfactor = function(x) model.matrix(~x)[,-1]
```

If the code is valid, the predicted response $\hat{\mathbf{y}} = \mathbf{X}(\mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{X})^{-1}\mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{y}$ should be the same as when using the built-in R function `gam()`.

R-hints:

```
#install.packages("gam")
library(gam)
library(ISLR)
# Figure out how to define your X-matrix (this is perhaps a bit tricky!)
X = ...
# fitted model with our X
myhat = lm(wage ~ X - 1)$fit
# fitted model with gam
yhat = gam(wage ~ bs(age, knots = c(40,60)) + ns(year, knots = 2006) + education)$fit
# are they equal?
all.equal(myhat,yhat)
```

How can `myhat` equal `yhat` when the design matrices differ?

Problem 5

In this exercise we take a quick look at different non-linear regression methods. We continue using the Auto dataset from above, but with more variables.

Fit an additive model using the function `gam` from package `gam`. Call the result `gamobject`.

- `mpg` is the response,
- `displace` is a cubic spline (hint: `bs`) with one knot at 290,
- `horsepower` is a polynomial of degree 2 (hint: `poly`),
- `weight` is a linear function,
- `acceleration` is a smoothing spline with `df=3` (hint: `s`),
- `origin` is a categorical variable (which can be interpreted as a step function, which can be seen from the dummy variable coding).

Plot the resulting curves. Comment on what you see.

R-hints: first set `par(mfrow=c(2,3))` and then `plot(gamobject,se=TRUE,col="blue")`.