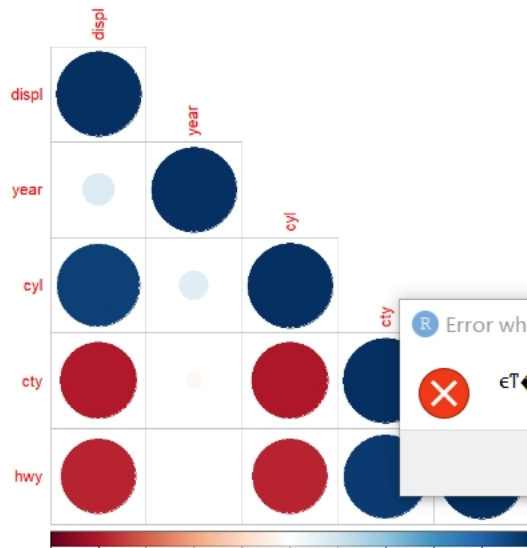


 Run

Outline

103 ▲



Chunk 2

R Markdown ↕

Output	Issues
--------	--------

```








❌ Line 98 贡献祇不 contrib.url(repos, "source")
           trying to use CRAN without setting a mirror

```




☒ ☐ <Anonymous> ... withVisible -> eval -> eval -> install.pa
氨わ磅《









131 HW1.Rmd × 1.R × 126 HW4.Rmd ×

      Knit 


Source Visual Outline

```
1 ---
2 title: "131 Homework1"
3 author: "Scott Shang (8458655)"
4 date: "`r format(Sys.Date(), '%B %d, %Y')`"
5 output:
6   html_document:
7     df_print: paged
8   pdf_document: default
9 ---
10
11 ---
12 title: "131 Homework1"
13 author: "Scott Shang (8458655)"
14 date: "`r format(Sys.Date(), '%B %d, %Y')`"
15 output: pdf_document
16 ---
17
18
19 ```{r setup, echo=FALSE}
20 library(knitr)
21 # set global chunk options: images will be 7x5 inches
22 knitr::opts_chunk$set(fig.width=7, fig.height=5)
23 options(digits = 4)
24
25
26 ## indents are for indenting r code as formatted text
27 ## They may need to be adjusted depending on your OS
28 # if your output looks odd, increase or decrease indent
29 indent1 = '
30 indent2 = '
31 indent3 = '
32 ```
33
34
35 Question 1:
36 Supervised learning: Machine learning that including prediction, estimation,
37 model selection, and inference.
38 To be specific, supervised learning can accurately predict future response given
39 predictors, understand how predictors affect response, select the best model,
40 and assess the quality of predictions and estimation.
41 Unsupervised learning don't have a supervisor, and the model work on its own.
42 (From Lec1 pg30)
43
44 Question 2:
45 In the context of machine learning, the regression model is where the response
46 variable Y is quantitative. To be specific, Y are numerical values.
47 For the classification model, the response variable Y is qualitative, i.e.
48 categorical values. (Lec1 31)
49
50 Question 3:
51 Didn't covered.
52
53 Question 4:
54 Descriptive models: Choose model to best visually emphasize a trend in data.
55 Inferential models focus on those features are essential. It is aimed to test
56 theories and possibly causal claims. It also state the relationship between
57 outcome and predictors.
58 Predictive models answer what combo of features fits the model best. And it aims
59 to predict Y with minimum reducible error. It doesn't focus on hypothesis tests.
60 (Lec2 pg7)
61
62 68:1  Chunk 2  R Markdown 
```

Environment History Connections

 Diff  Commit    

Staged Status Path

 M 131 HW1.Rmd

Files Plots Packages Help View

   Zoom  Export  

131 HW1.Rmd 1.R 126 HW4.Rmd

Knit on Save Knit Run

Source Visual Outline

```

50 Predictive models answer what combo of features fits the model best. And it aims
51 to predict Y with minimum reducible error. It doesn't focus on hypothesis tests.
52 (Lec2 pg7)
53 Question 5:
54 Mechanistic assume a parametric form. It relies on known formula and parameters.
55 It can add parameters to add more flexibility, but too many parameters may
56 overfit the model. It won't match true unknown f.
57 Empirically-driven means the model has no assumptions about f. It require a
58 large number of observations. By default, it has much more flexibility than
59 mechanistic models. It also has the risk of overfitting.
60 (Lec2 pg6)
61 bias-variance tradeoff didn't covered in class.
62
63 Question 6:
64 The first question is predictive, since it using a set of information to predict
65 outcome(who will they vote).
66 The second question is inferential. It want to test whether the feature 'having
67 contact with the candidate' is significant regarding the outcome. We want to
68 observed the pattern with that feature.
69 (Lec2 pg7)
70
71 Ex1:
72 {r}
73 library(tidyverse)
74 mpg
75 h=hist(mpg$hwy,xlim=c(10,45),ylim=c(0,50),breaks=20)
76 text(h$mids,h$counts,labels=h$counts, adj=c(0.5, -0.5))

```

Environment History Connections

Diff Commit

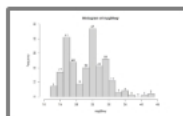
Staged Status Path

M 131 HW1.Rmd

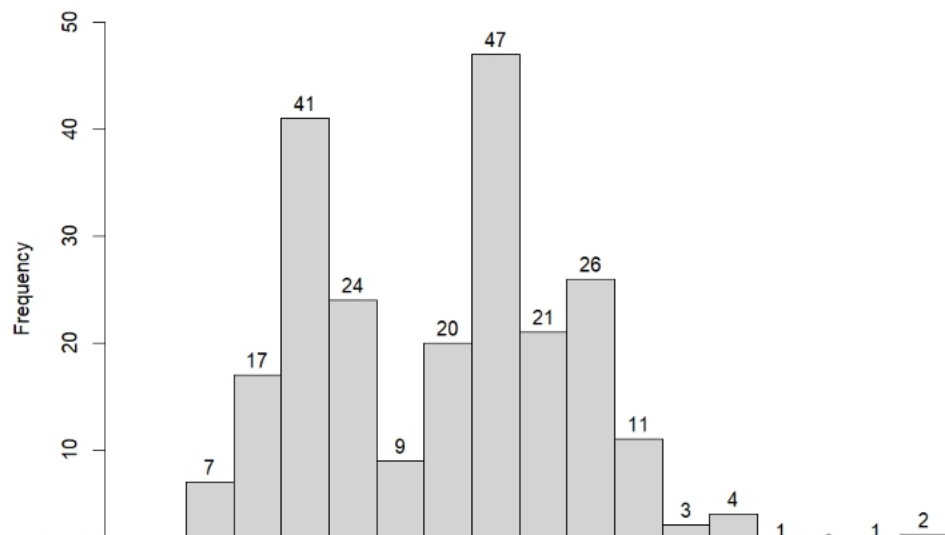
Files Plots Packages Help View

Zoom Export

```
tbl_df
  234 x 11
```



Histogram of mpg\$hwy

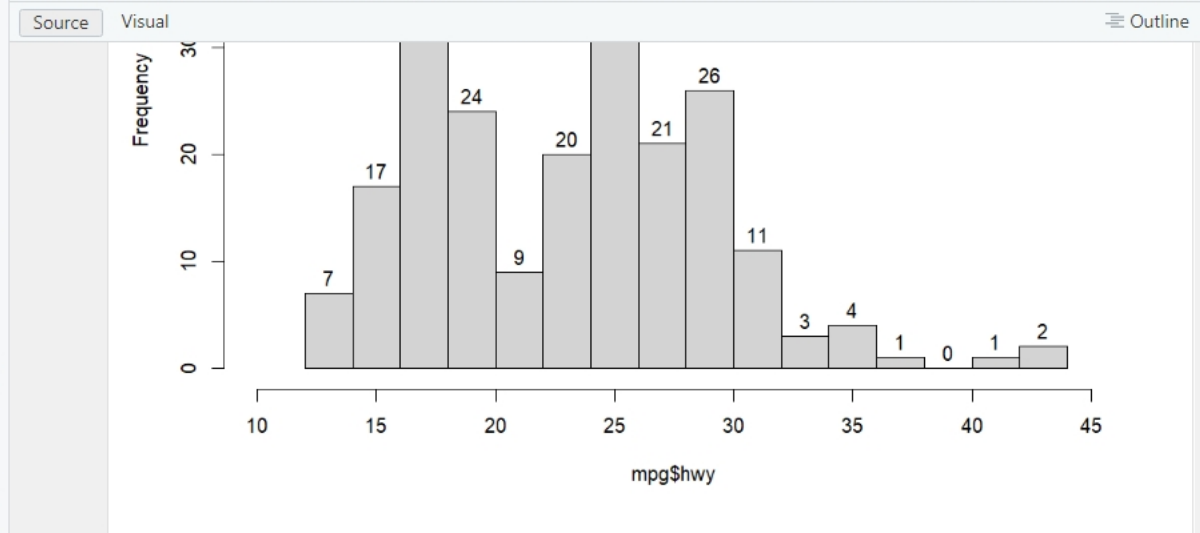


68:1 Chunk 2

R Markdown

Console

□ □

131 HW1.Rmd x 1.R x 126 HW4.Rmd x
Knit on Save Knit Run


72 We notice that most vehicles' highway mpg are between 15-30 mpg. It's kind of like a normal distribution but not close.

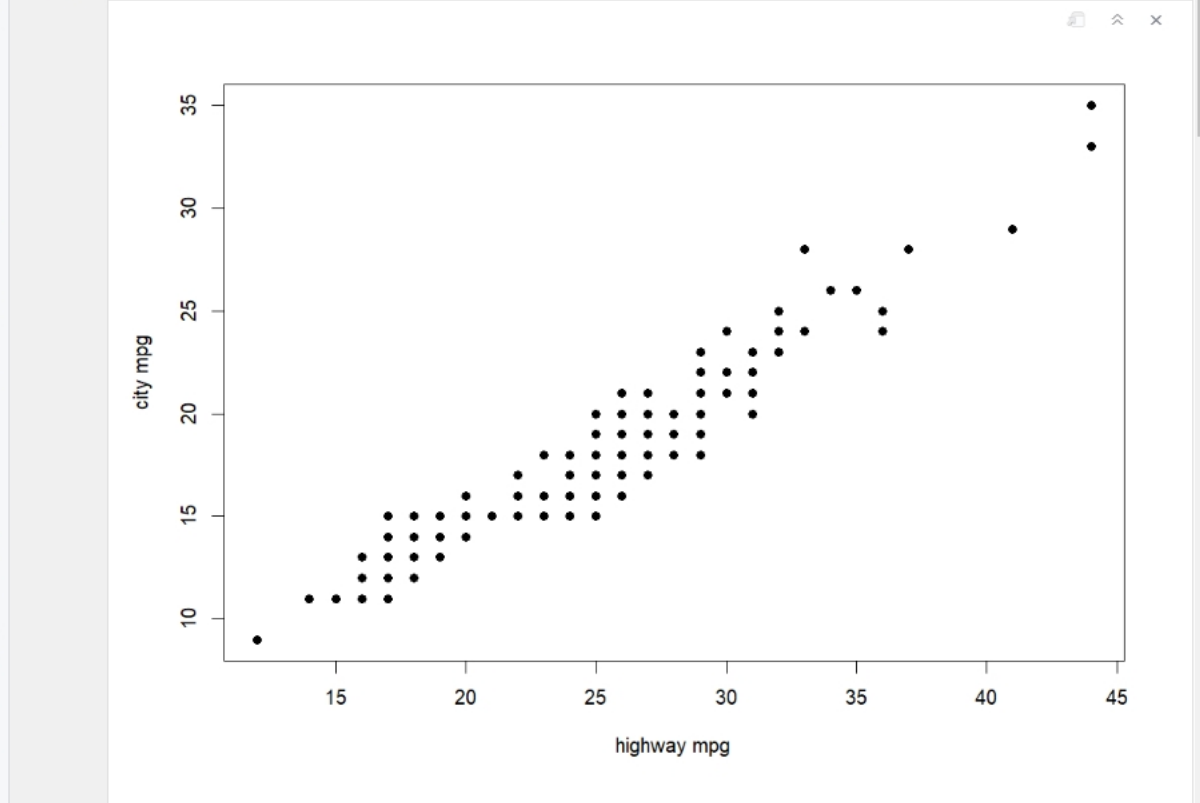
73

74 Ex2:

75 `plot(mpghwy, mpgcty, xlab="highway mpg", ylab="city mpg", pch=19)`

76

77



Environment History Connections

Diff Commit Path

Staged Status Path

131 HW1.Rmd

Files Plots Packages Help View

Zoom Export



 Run

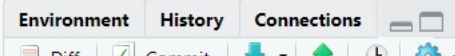
Outline

R Markdown 

▲ Path

M 131 HW1.Rmd

 Zoom



Staged	Status	Path
<input type="checkbox"/>	M	131 HW1.Rmd

Files Plots Packages Help View 

Navigation icons: back, forward, zoom, export, close, and search.

