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# **Question 3:**

### Code:

```
import numpy as np
A = np.asarray([[2,1,2],[1,-2,1],[1,2,3],[1,1,1]])
b = np.asarray([[6],[1],[5],[2]])
ATA = A.transpose() @ A
ATb = A.transpose() @ b
x = np.linalg.inv(ATA) @ ATb
Ax = A @ x
print("Solution for section a\nVector x:\n", x ,"\n")
print("The best approximation in a least square sense for the system Ax \approx b
:\n", Ax ,"\n")
p1 = x.transpose() @ A.transpose() @ A @ x
p2 = 2*b.transpose() @ A @ x
p3 = b.transpose() @ b
minimalObjectiveValue = p1 -p2 + p3
print("Solution for section b\nThe minimal objective (loss) value:\n", minim
alObjectiveValue,"\n")
r = A @ x - b
print("The solution x* that we found in the previous section is unique.
Explanation: Matrix A is full rank -> A*A is invertible -
print("Solution for section c\nThe residual of the least squares system:\n"
,r,"\n")
ATr = A.transpose() @ r
print("Showing that ATr = 0:\n",ATr,"\n")
print("This is not surprising. Explanation: A*r = A*(Ax-b) = A*Ax-
A*b = 0.\n")
W = np.asarray([[1,0,0,0],[0,1000,0,0],[0,0,1,0],[0,0,0,1]])
ATWA = A.transpose() @ W @ A
ATWb = A.transpose() @ W @ b
x = np.linalg.inv(ATWA) @ ATWb
r = A @ x - b
print("Solution for section d\nWeighted least squares solution:\n",r,"\n")
print("As requested, r2 =", r[1][0], "< 10^-3.\n")</pre>
x = np.linalg.inv(ATA + 0.5*np.eye(3)) @ ATb
print("Solution for section e\nLeast squares solution with simple Tikhonov
regularization:\n",x,"\n")
```

# Output: Solution for section a Vector x: [[1.7] [0.6] [0.7]] The best approximation in a least square sense for the system Ax ≈ b: [[5.4] [1.2] [5. ] [3. ]]

### Solution for section b

The minimal objective (loss) value:

[[1.4]]

The solution x\* that we found in the previous section is unique. Explanation: Matrix A is full rank -> A\*A is invertible -> Normal equations have a single solution.

### Solution for section c

The residual of the least squares system:

```
[[-0.6]
[ 0.2]
```

[ 0. ]

[1.]]

Showing that ATr = 0:

[[1.24344979e-14]

[0.0000000e+00]

[1.24344979e-14]]

This is not surprising. Explanation:  $A^*r = A^*(Ax-b) = A^*Ax-A^*b = 0$ .

### Solution for section d

Weighted least squares solution:

[[-6.17628893e-01]

[2.05876298e-04]

[-9.94759830e-14]

[ 1.02938149e+00]]

As requested,  $r2 = 0.0002058762978407458 < 10^{-3}$ .

### Solution for section e

Least squares solution with simple Tikhonov regularization:

[[1.38517367]

[0.53499222]

[0.88958009]]

# Question 4:

### Solution for section a

$$\underset{\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{nm}}{\text{argmin}} \| \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X} - \mathbf{B} \|_{\mathsf{F}}^{2} = \underset{\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{nm}}{\text{argmin}} \sum_{j} \| (\mathbf{A} \mathbf{X} - \mathbf{B})_{j} \|_{\mathbf{1}}^{2} = \underset{\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{nm}}{\text{argmin}} \sum_{j} \| \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}_{j} - \mathbf{b}_{j} \|_{\mathbf{1}}^{2}$$

= 
$$argmin (\|Ax_1 - b_1\|_2^2 + \|Ax_2 - b_2\|_2^2 + ... + \|Ax_n - b_n\|_2^2)$$

$$\left[ \nabla f(\mathbf{X}) \right]_{j} = 2 \mathbf{A}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X}_{j} - 2 \mathbf{A}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{b}_{j} = 0$$

$$A^{T}A\chi_{j} - A^{T}b_{j} = O$$

$$A^{T}A\chi_{j} = A^{T}b_{j}$$

$$\chi = \begin{bmatrix} | & | & | \\ \chi_{1} & \chi_{2} & \dots & \chi_{n} \\ | & | & | \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\chi = \begin{bmatrix} | & | & | \\ \chi_{1} & \chi_{2} & \dots & \chi_{n} \\ | & | & | & | \end{bmatrix}$$

נטים זה שהסכום ילוים הדמן איניטלי כולר בא אחד מהמחופרים בו מיניטלי. נובל למזמר טאחד לא אחד מהמחופרים בו מיניטלי. נובל למזמר טאחד מהמחופרים ילוניטלי. נובל למזמר טאחד מהמחופרים ילונים בממנים יחיד רך אם עפור בא נד יל פתרון יחיד. נקפל פתרון יחיד רך אם עפור בא נד יל פתרון יחיד. לבן, פדוטה לריפועם פחותים, עה יקרה כולר A הפיכה.

### Solution for section b

# Code:

```
A = np.asarray([[5,6,7,8],[1,3,5,4],[1,0.5,4,2],[3,4,3,1]])
B = np.asarray([[0.57, 0.56, 0.8, 1], [1.5, 4, 6.7, 4.9], [0.2, 0.1, 1, 0.6], [11, 30, 26])
,10]])
D = np.zeros((4,4))
for i in range(4):
 ata = A[i].transpose() @ A[i];
  atb = A[i].transpose() @ B[i];
  D[i][i] = atb/ata
print("Solution D for the given matrices A and B:\n",D,"\n")
```

# Output:

Solution D for the given matrices A and B:

```
[[0.11385057 0. 0. 0. ]
[0. 1.30588235 0. 0. ]
```

[0. 0. 0.25647059 0. ]

[0. 0. 0. 6.88571429]]

# **Question 5:**

### Code:

```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder
from sklearn.metrics import mean squared error
df = pd.read csv('/content/insurData.csv')
df['variable'] = 1
encoder = OneHotEncoder(handle unknown = 'ignore')
encoder df sex = pd.DataFrame(encoder.fit transform(df[['sex']]).toarray())
encoder df smoker = pd.DataFrame(encoder.fit transform(df[['smoker']]).toar
encoder df region = pd.DataFrame(encoder.fit transform(df[['region']]).toar
ray())
df age = df['age']
df bmi = df['bmi']
df children = df['children']
df charges = df['charges'].multiply(1/1000)
df variable = df['variable']
df = pd.concat([df variable,df age,df bmi,df children,encoder df sex,encode
r df smoker,encoder df region,df charges],axis=1)
df.columns = ['variable','age','bmi','children','female','male','non-
for i in range (5):
  final df = df.sample(frac=1) # shuffle
  train df = final df.iloc[0:1070] # 80%
  test \overline{d}f = final \overline{d}f.iloc[1070:1339] # 20%
  X train = train df[['variable','age','bmi','children','female','male','no
smoker','smoker','northeast','northwest','southeast','southwest']].to numpy
  y train = train df[['charges']].to numpy()
  XTX = X train.transpose() @ X train
  XTy = X_train.transpose() @ y_train
  XTX inv = np.linalg.inv(XTX)
  a = np.array(np.linalq.lstsq(X train, y train, rcond=1))[0]
  Xa = X train @ a
  MseTrain = mean squared error(y train, Xa)
  test X = test df[['variable', 'age', 'bmi', 'children', 'female', 'male', 'non-
{\sf smoker}^{ar{-}},{\sf 'smoker}^{ar{-}},{\sf 'northeast','northwest','southeast','southwest']].to numpy
  test y = test df[['charges']].to numpy()
```

```
test_Xa = test_X @ a
MseTest = mean_squared_error(test_y, test_Xa)

#comparing by finding ratio
ratio = MseTest / MseTrain
print("Experiment" ,i+1, "results:")
print("MSE for test:", MseTest)
print("MSE for train:", MseTrain)
print("The ratio between train and test is:", ratio)

#section d
plt.hist(np.abs(Xa - y_train), bins=200)
plt.title("Distribution of error values")
plt.ylabel("Frequency")
plt.xlabel("Error values")
plt.legend("Error value")
plt.show()
```

# Output:

### Solution for section c

Experiment 1 results:

MSE for test: 39.495878621292164 MSE for train: 35.855147832702244

The ratio between train and test is: 1.101539974275865

Experiment 2 results:

MSE for test: 38.30470574312318 MSE for train: 36.09005935972206

The ratio between train and test is: 1.0613644428047893

Experiment 3 results:

MSE for test: 41.55690789877068 MSE for train: 35.351751536003185

The ratio between train and test is: 1.1755261364192378

Experiment 4 results:

MSE for test: 34.48779750652155 MSE for train: 37.03378877200032

The ratio between train and test is: 0.9312522064336101

Experiment 5 results:

MSE for test: 34.753019045753106 MSE for train: 36.991137012365826

The ratio between train and test is: 0.9394958320458078

As shown, the ratio between train and test is ~1 in all the experiments, which means that the model predicts the charges well.

# Solution for section d

