BMARS

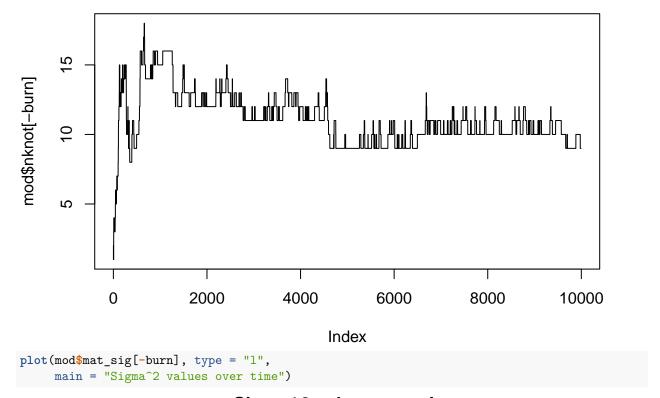
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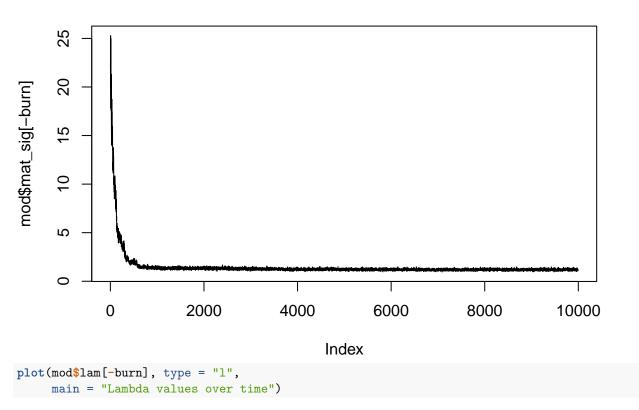
Running the Script

```
rm(list = ls())
source("bmars_script.R")
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##
       filter, lag
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##
       intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
set.seed(12)
f <-function(x){</pre>
  10*sin(pi*x[,1]*x[,2])+20*(x[,3]-.5)^2+10*x[,4]+5*x[,5]
sigma <- 1 # noise sd
n <- 500 # number of observations
x <- matrix(runif(n*10),n,10) #10 variables, only first 5 matter
y \leftarrow rnorm(n, f(x), sigma)
iter <- 10000
mod <- bmars(x, its = iter)</pre>
burn <- 1:7#50
X \leftarrow mod\$X
beta <- mod$beta
mod$count
## birth death change
      176
             167
mod$nknot[length(mod$nknot)]
## [1] 9
plot(mod$nknot[-burn], type = "1",
main = "Number of knots over time")
```

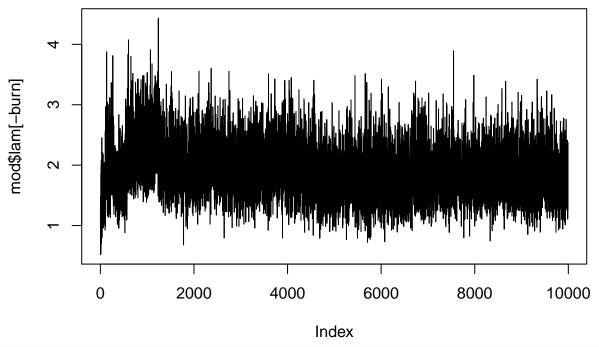
Number of knots over time



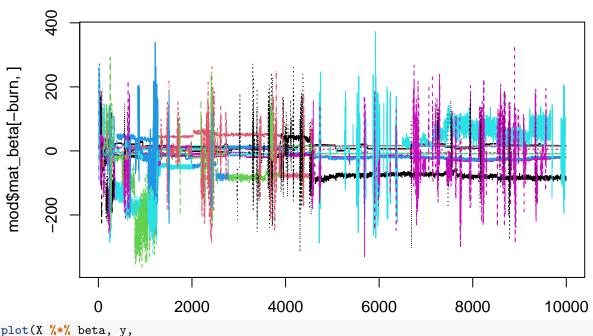
Sigma^2 values over time



Lambda values over time

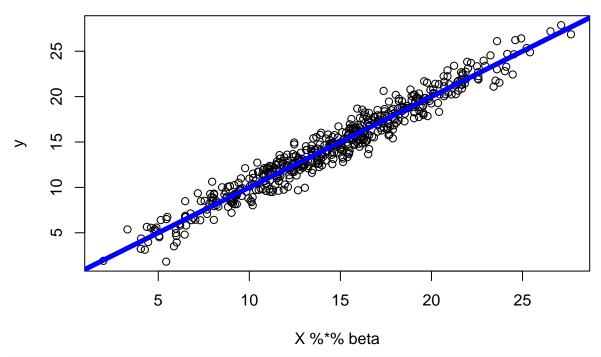


Plot of regression coefficients over time



plot(X %*% beta, y,
main = "Bayesian predicted values vs actual y values")
abline(0, 1, lwd = 5, col = "blue1") #should follow a very straight line

Bayesian predicted values vs actual y values



mod1 <- lm(y ~ X %*% beta); rsq <- summary(mod1)\$r.squared
cat("The predicted y values are correlated with the actual values with
an R^2 of", rsq, "\n")</pre>

The predicted y values are correlated with the actual values with ## an $\ensuremath{\text{R}}^2$ of 0.9510709

Prediction of New Values with BMARS

```
xtest <- matrix(runif(1000*10), 1000, 10)
pred <- predict.bmars(mod, X = xtest)

plot(colMeans(pred), f(xtest),
          main = "True y values vs predicted y-values")
abline(a= 0, b = 1, lwd = 2, col = "blue1")</pre>
```

True y values vs predicted y-values

