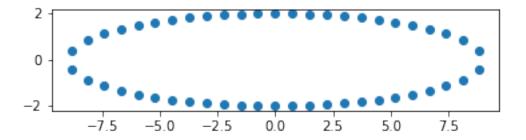
## 8C

## March 11, 2022

[1]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

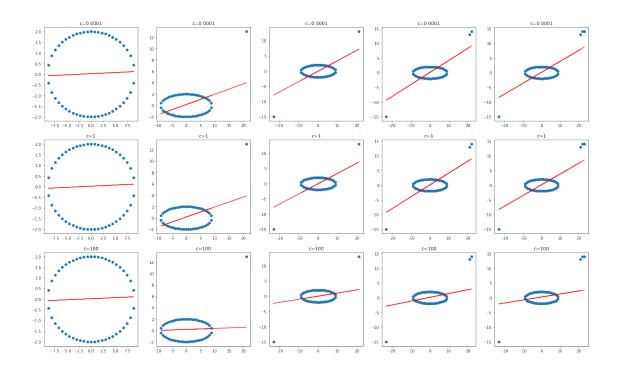
plt.show()

```
import warnings
     warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
     import numpy as np
     from sklearn.linear_model import SGDRegressor
[2]: import numpy as np
     import scipy as sp
     import scipy.optimize
     def angles_in_ellipse(num,a,b):
         assert(num > 0)
         assert(a < b)
         angles = 2 * np.pi * np.arange(num) / num
         if a != b:
             e = (1.0 - a ** 2.0 / b ** 2.0) ** 0.5
             tot_size = sp.special.ellipeinc(2.0 * np.pi, e)
             arc_size = tot_size / num
             arcs = np.arange(num) * arc_size
             res = sp.optimize.root(
                 lambda x: (sp.special.ellipeinc(x, e) - arcs), angles)
             angles = res.x
         return angles
[3]: a = 2
     b = 9
     n = 50
     phi = angles_in_ellipse(n, a, b)
     e = (1.0 - a ** 2.0 / b ** 2.0) ** 0.5
     arcs = sp.special.ellipeinc(phi, e)
     fig = plt.figure()
     ax = fig.gca()
     ax.axes.set_aspect('equal')
     ax.scatter(b * np.sin(phi), a * np.cos(phi))
```



[4]: X= b \* np.sin(phi)

```
Y= a * np.cos(phi)
     print(X.shape,Y.shape)
     x=X.reshape(-1,1)
    (50,) (50,)
[5]: s=0
     outlier= [[0,2],[21,13],[-23,-15],[22,14],[23,14]]
     aplha =[0.0001,1,100]
     plt.figure(figsize=(25,15))
     for k in aplha:
         x_new=x
         y_new=Y
         for j,i in enumerate(outlier):
             s+=1
             x_new=np.append(x_new,i[0]).reshape(-1,1)
             y_new=np.append(y_new,i[1]).reshape(-1,1)
             clf= SGDRegressor(alpha=k,eta0=0.001,_
      →learning_rate="constant",random_state=10)
             clf.fit(x_new,y_new)
             predict=clf.predict(x_new)
             plt.subplot(3,5,s)
             plt.title("c="+str(k))
             plt.scatter(x_new,y_new)
             plt.plot(x_new,predict,color="red")
```



- 0.0.1 1.As increase in regularization the effect of outlier decreases.
- 0.0.2 2.Here we can see that regularization term increases by increase in hyperaparameter alpha= "C" and therefore there is reduction in overfitting and increase in bias(generalisation).
- 0.0.3 3.hyperparameter alpha is directly proportional to bias and inversely to variance.

[]: