

****We are using true MSE value in our calculation**

Describe in 1-2 sentences in the PDF how the weight vectors from the different methods are different.

The weight vector in part 1 is calculated by a closed formula, or analytical solution, and has a much larger magnitude than those for parts 2 and 3. The weight vectors in part 2 and 3 are calculated by gradient descent, or numerical solution, which is slower but results in a better testing accuracy. The image produced by the weight vector in part 2 and 3 has more contour than the one in part 1, and although the difference is not clearly visible to the eyes, part 3 in theory captures a more characterized weight vector than part 2.

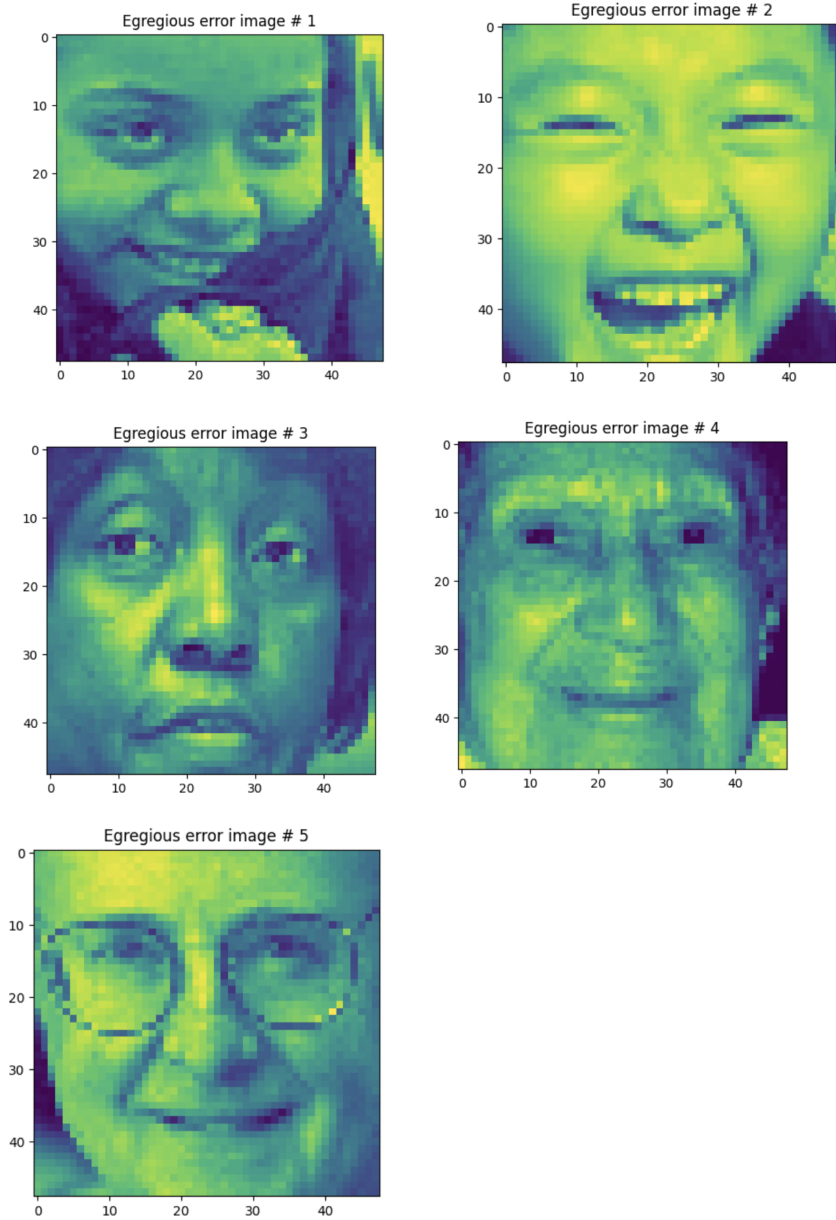
Next, using the regressor in part (c), predict the ages of all the images in the test set and report the RMSE (in years).

RMSE Regularization: 13.64472630390793

Then, show the top 5 most egregious errors, i.e., the test images whose ground-truth label y is farthest from your machine's estimate \hat{y} . Include the images, along with associated y and \hat{y} values, in a PDF

y for top 1: 10.0
yhat for top 1: 59.90434076905585
error: 49.90434076905585
y for top 2: 4.0
yhat for top 2: 52.41878351651259
error: 48.41878351651259
y for top 3: 89.0
yhat for top 3: 41.66915987145066
error: 47.33084012854934
y for top 4: 80.0
yhat for top 4: 33.253657027441434
error: 46.746342972558566
y for top 5: 8.0
yhat for top 5: 53.579741728119586
error: 45.579741728119586

Images are below...



Output for all of the losses along with an outputted image for each method:

Analytical Training Loss: 78.48592597858139

Analytical Testing Loss : 413.59294970556147

Gradient Descent Training Loss: 167.10924159608183

Gradient Descent Testing Loss : 186.18771091263122

Regularization Training Loss: 167.09655862799306

Regularization Testing Loss : 186.17855590855694

