# Homework #1

Due on October 26, 2019 at 11:55pm

 $Professor\ Hoda\ Mohammadzade$ 



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# Problem 6

## Section a:

In this part we use linear regression in order to predict ozone layer density. Implementation of linear regression is done by sklearn library and also we used pandas so that better understanding of data characetristics. Lets fist visualizing data for better illustration (figure 1).

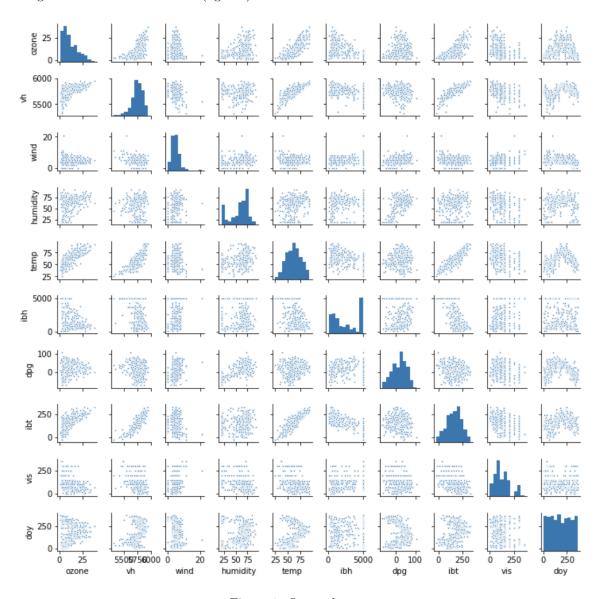


Figure 1: Ozone dataset

For better understanding relation between feature we also build correlation matrix which is in figure 2.

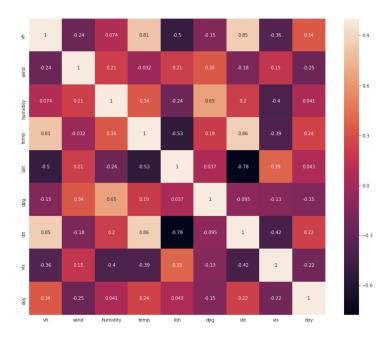


Figure 2: Correlation matrix

At the end results for linear regression are in figure 3.

1		coefficents	corresponding feature
	0	-0.087129	vh
	1	-0.025921	wind
	2	0.179676	humidity
	3	0.499631	temp
	4	-0.147053	ibh
	5	0.005531	dpg
	6	0.225382	ibt
	7	-0.068683	vis
	8	-0.118577	doy
	0	-0.008743	intercept

(a) coefficients for linear regression

```
mean square error for train 0.28785063984112624
mean square error for test 0.33679679927074624
[-0.08712919 -0.02592093 0.17967609 0.49963127 -0.14705347 0.00553081
0.22538202 -0.06868307 -0.11857731]
intercept is -0.008742541724202272
```

(b) error and model evaluation metrics

Figure 3: Results

#### Section c:

PCA is a dimension reduction method that extracts vital features corresponding to their eigen value of covriance matrix of data. For more detail figure 4 is presented.

mean square error for train 0.39542961228180457 mean square error for test 0.4204837795736287 beta1 is [-0.39870005] intercept is -0.016869195522502052

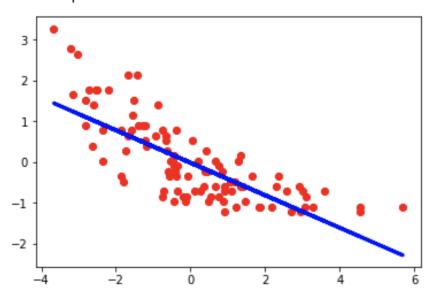


Figure 4: Ozone dataset

### Section d:

At fist we have to split data as part d mentioned. Then two linear regression is done as figure 5.

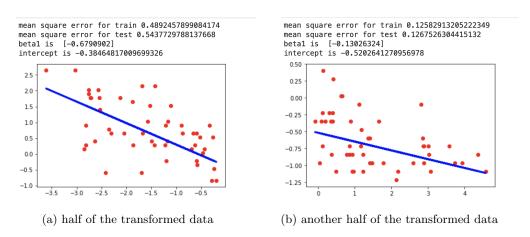


Figure 5: Results

As results shows mean squared error in (b) for half of the data is better than or less than original dataset. For all of them test error is more than train error.

## Problem 7

**Section a:** At first data visualization is done in figure 6. Then covariance matrix and correlation matrix in different types are shown in figure 7.

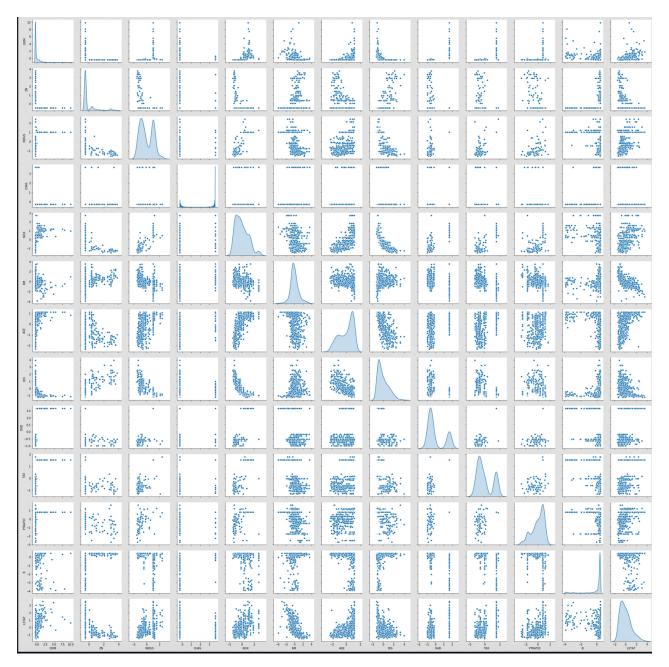


Figure 6: Data visualization

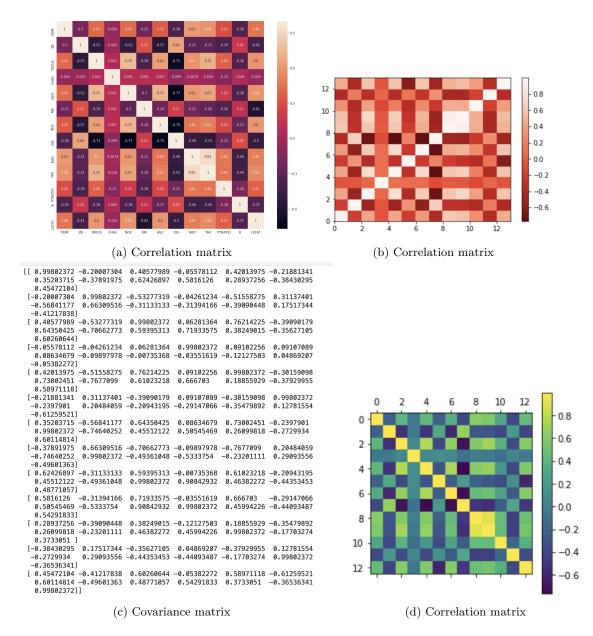


Figure 7: covariance and correlation matrix

#### Section b:

At the end coefficients and results are shown.

	coefficents	corresponding feature
0	-0.113455	CRIM
1	0.112760	ZN
2	0.008460	INDUS
3	0.069352	CHAS
4	-0.204503	NOX
5	0.294815	RM
6	-0.030561	AGE
7	-0.343492	DIS
8	0.229247	RAD
9	-0.202888	TAX
10	-0.239573	PTRATIO
11	0.067644	В
12	-0.377926	LSTAT
0	-0.008317	intercept

(a) coefficients

```
('regression score is', 0.7645451026942549)
('mean square error for train', 0.23594979171921113)
('mean square error for test', 0.3215157723496526)
('coefficients for linear regresion are', array([-0.11345494, 0.11276007, 0.00846006, 0.06935244, -0.20450349, 0.29481534, -0.03056082, -0.34349212, 0.22924672, -0.20288752, -0.23957313, 0.06764365, -0.37792619]))
('intercept is', -0.008317428965594752)
```

(b) error and model evaluation metrics

Figure 8: Results

For more information about features, figure 9 is shown which contains measure about importance of features which is p-value. which is p-value

Dep. \	/ariable:	MEDV		R-squared:			0.765
	Model:	OLS		Adj. R-squared:			0.756
	Method:	Least Squares		F-statistic:			84.92
	Date:	Sun, 20	Oct 2019	Prob (	(F-statis	tic): 2.	76e-98
Time:		22:53:18		Log-Likelihood:			246.69
No. Obser	vations:		354			AIC:	521.4
Df Re	esiduals:		340		ı	BIC:	575.6
Df Model:		13					
Covariance Type:		nonrobust					
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]	
const	-0.0083	0.027	-0.313	0.754	-0.061	0.044	
CRIM	-0.1135	0.036	-3.185	0.002	-0.184	-0.043	
ZN	0.1128	0.040	2.834	0.005	0.035	0.191	
INDUS	0.0085	0.051	0.166	0.868	-0.092	0.109	
CHAS	0.0694	0.028	2.483	0.014	0.014	0.124	
NOX	-0.2045	0.057	-3.618	0.000	-0.316	-0.093	
RM	0.2948	0.037	7.867	0.000	0.221	0.369	
AGE	-0.0306	0.048	-0.634	0.527	-0.125	0.064	
DIS	-0.3435	0.054	-6.402	0.000	-0.449	-0.238	
RAD	0.2292	0.073	3.152	0.002	0.086	0.372	
TAX	-0.2029	0.078	-2.586	0.010	-0.357	-0.049	
PTRATIO	-0.2396	0.035	-6.803	0.000	-0.309	-0.170	
В	0.0676	0.032	2.099	0.037	0.004	0.131	
LSTAT	-0.3779	0.047	-8.068	0.000	-0.470	-0.286	
Om	nibus: 1	33.612	Durbin-	Watsor	n: 2	2.019	
Prob(Omnibus):		0.000	Jarque-Be	era (JB)	): 634	.086	
	Skew:	1.547	P	rob(JB)	: 2.04e	-138	
Ku	rtosis:	8.781	С	ond. No	).	9.72	

Figure 9: Data visualization