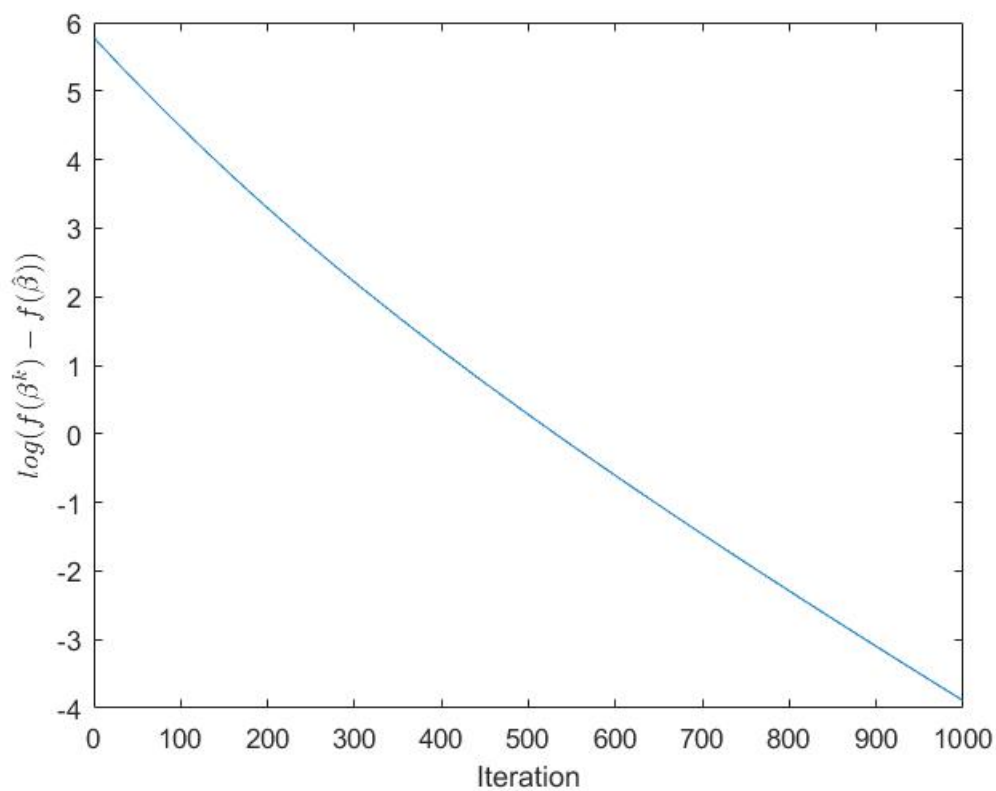


## Homework 2

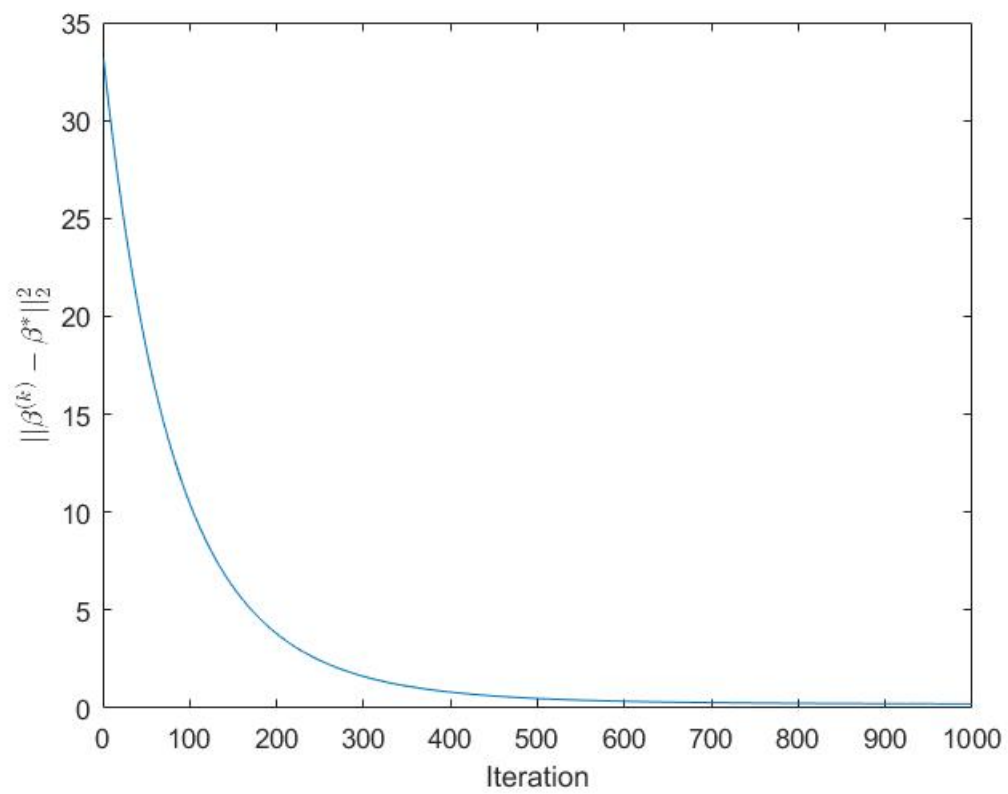
1. (a) The ordinary least squares estimator is implemented in the code as

$$\hat{\beta} = (X'X)^{-1}X'y.$$

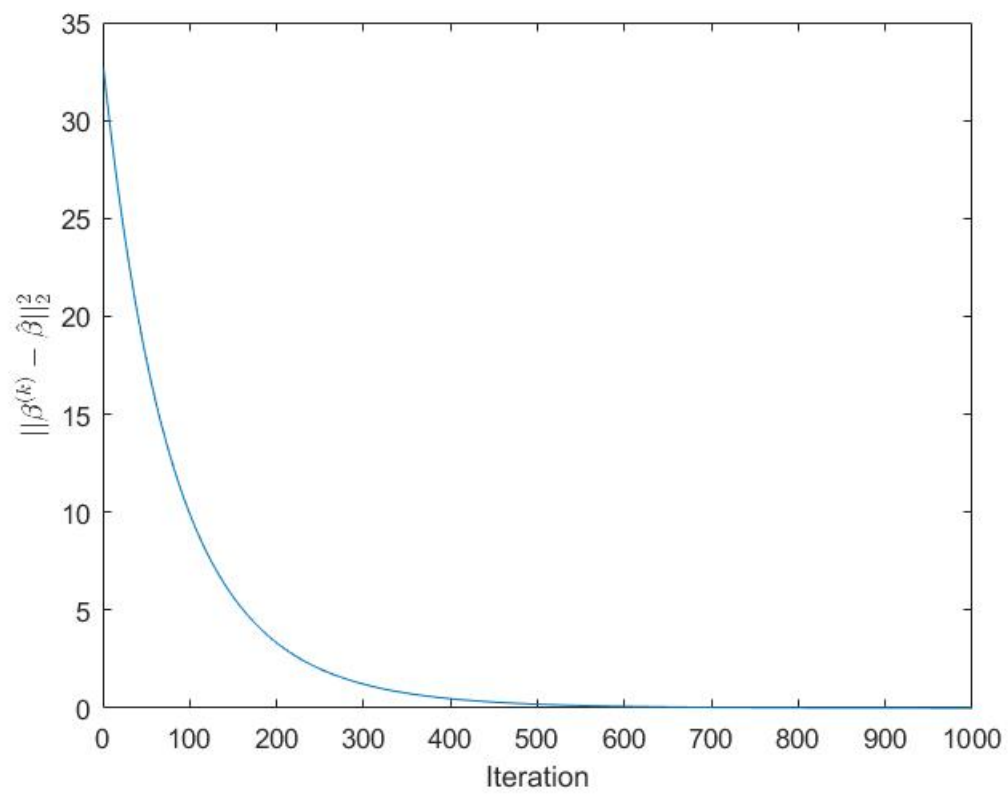
- (b) The squared error is 0.1991.



2. (a)

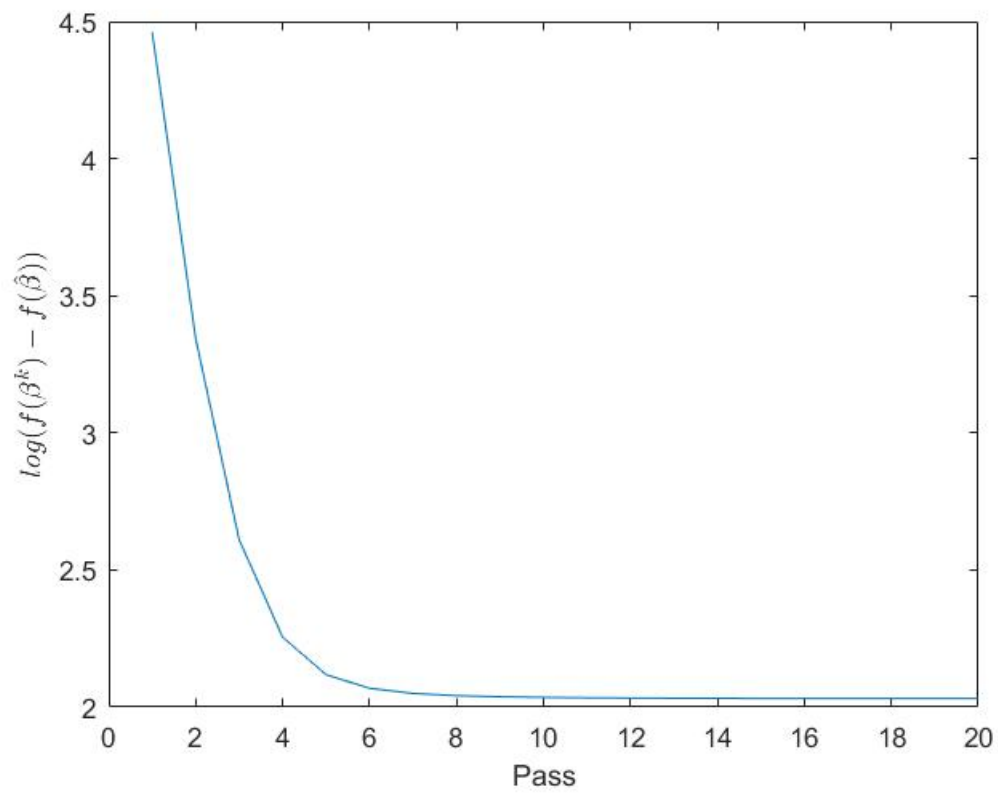


(b)

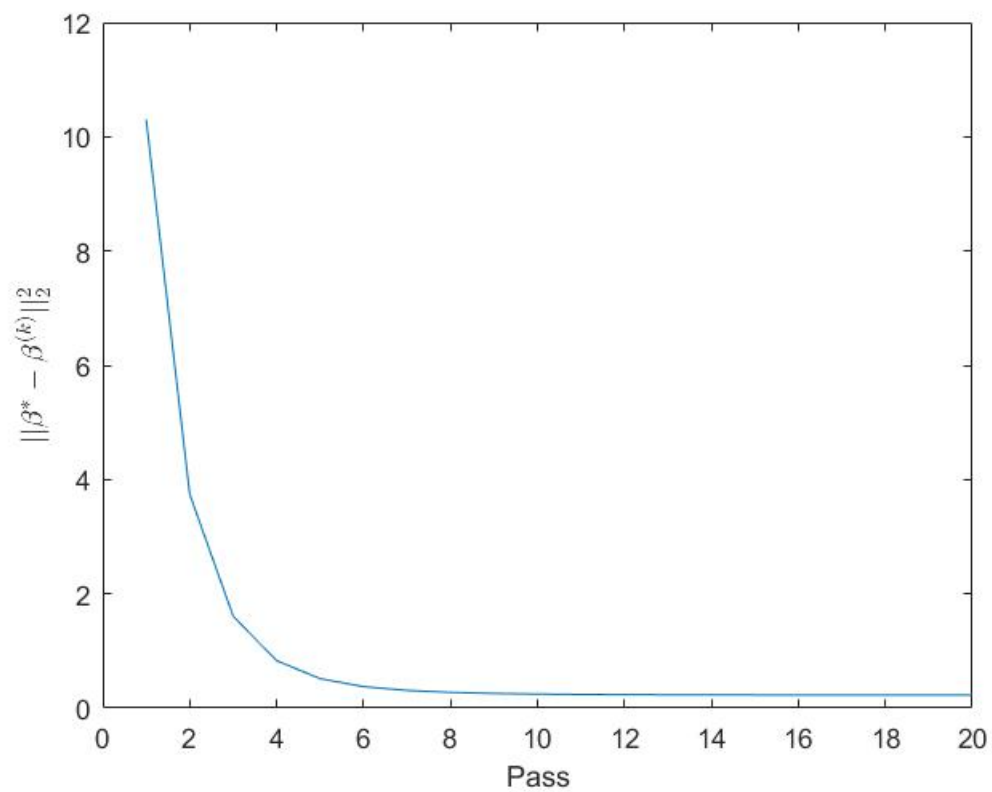


(c)

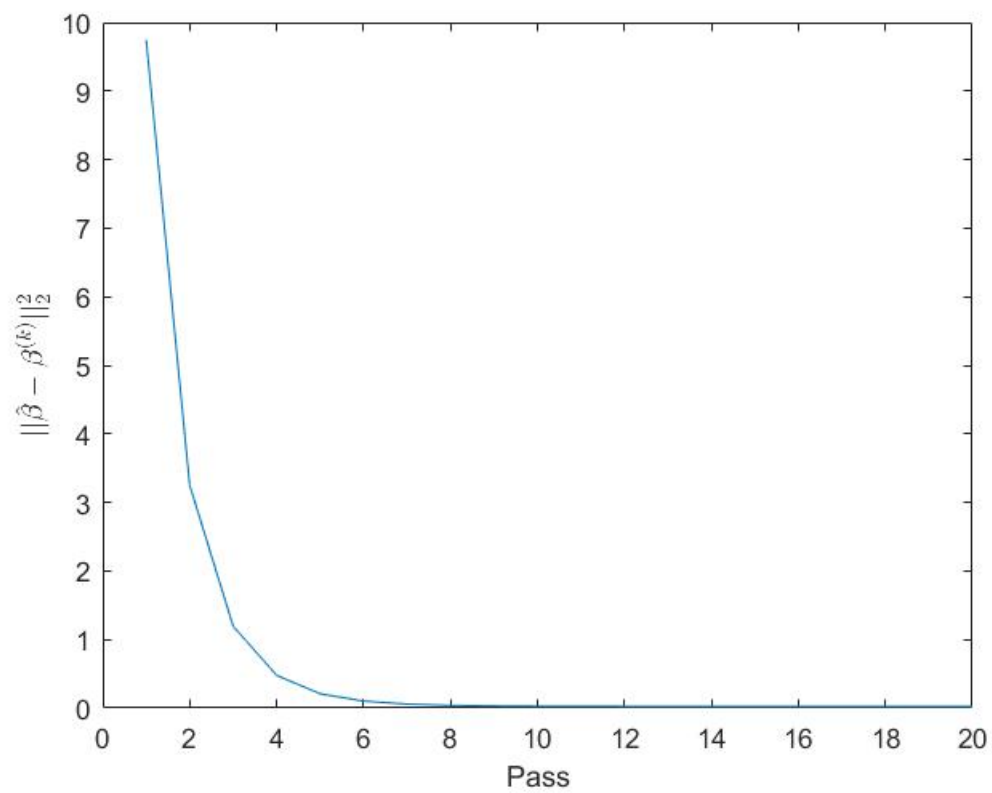
(d) We notice that  $\beta^k$  converges to  $\hat{\beta}$  faster than  $\beta^*$ .



3. (a)

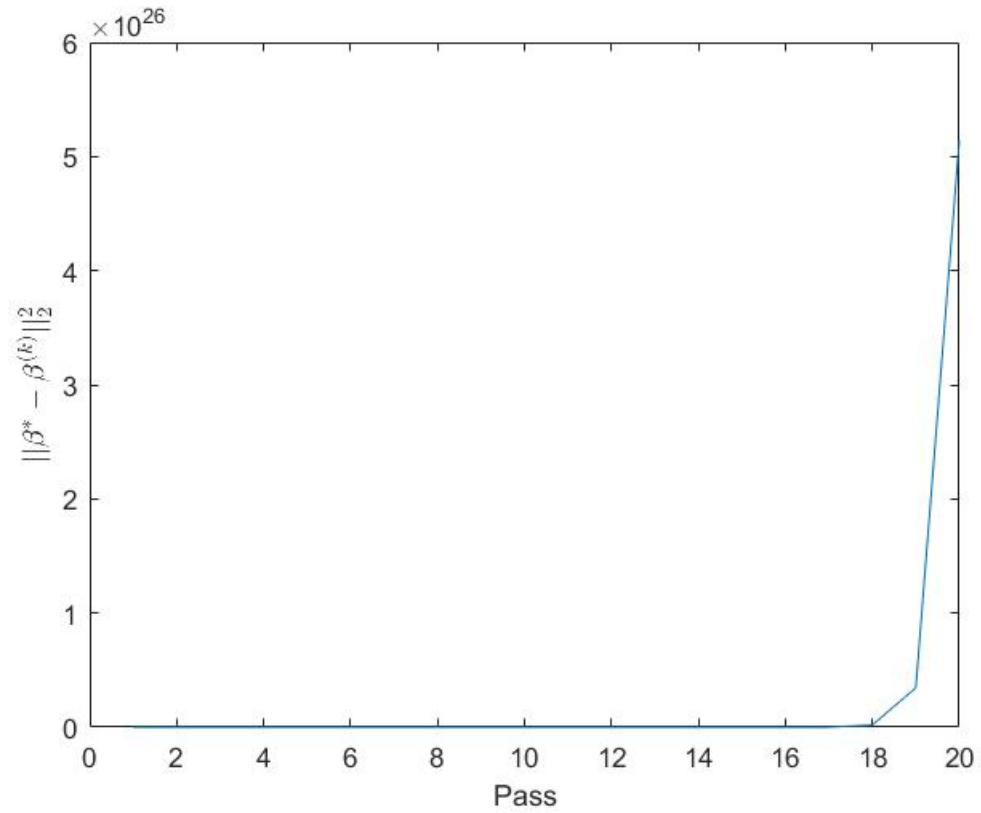
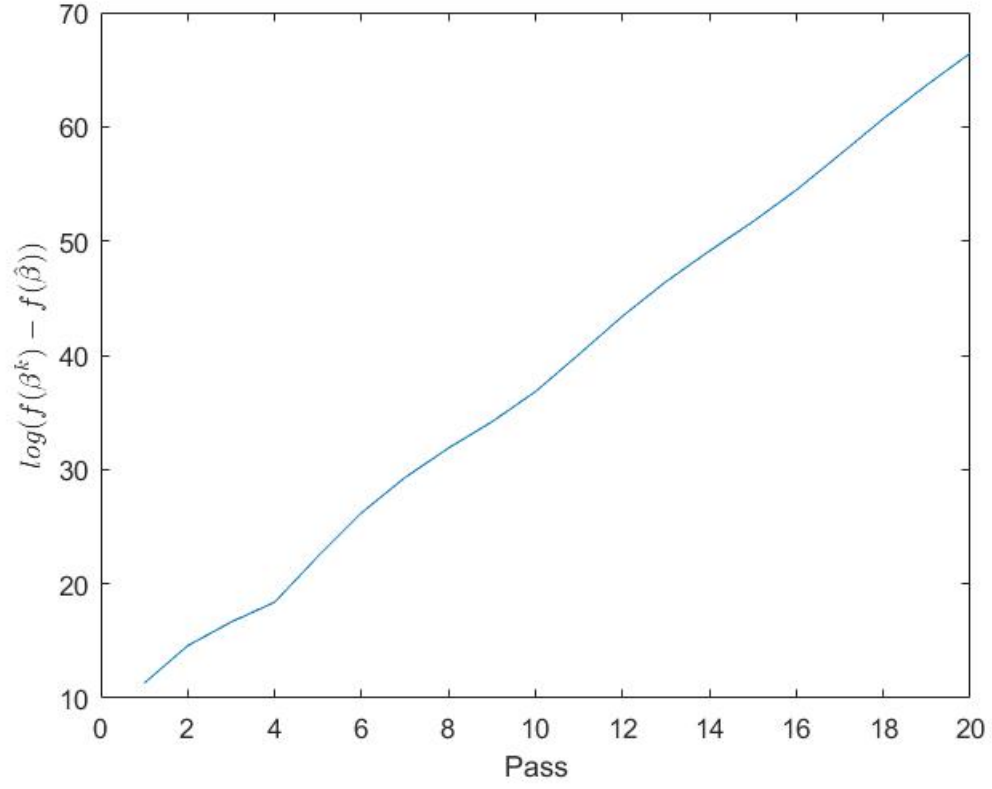


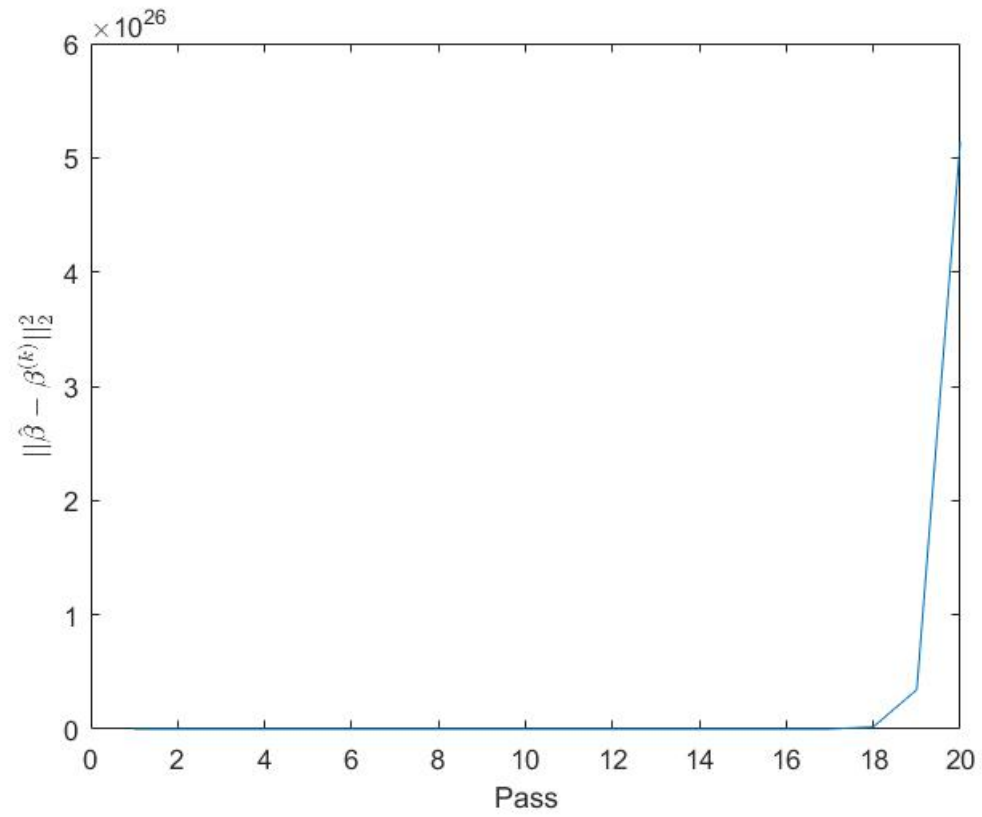
(b)



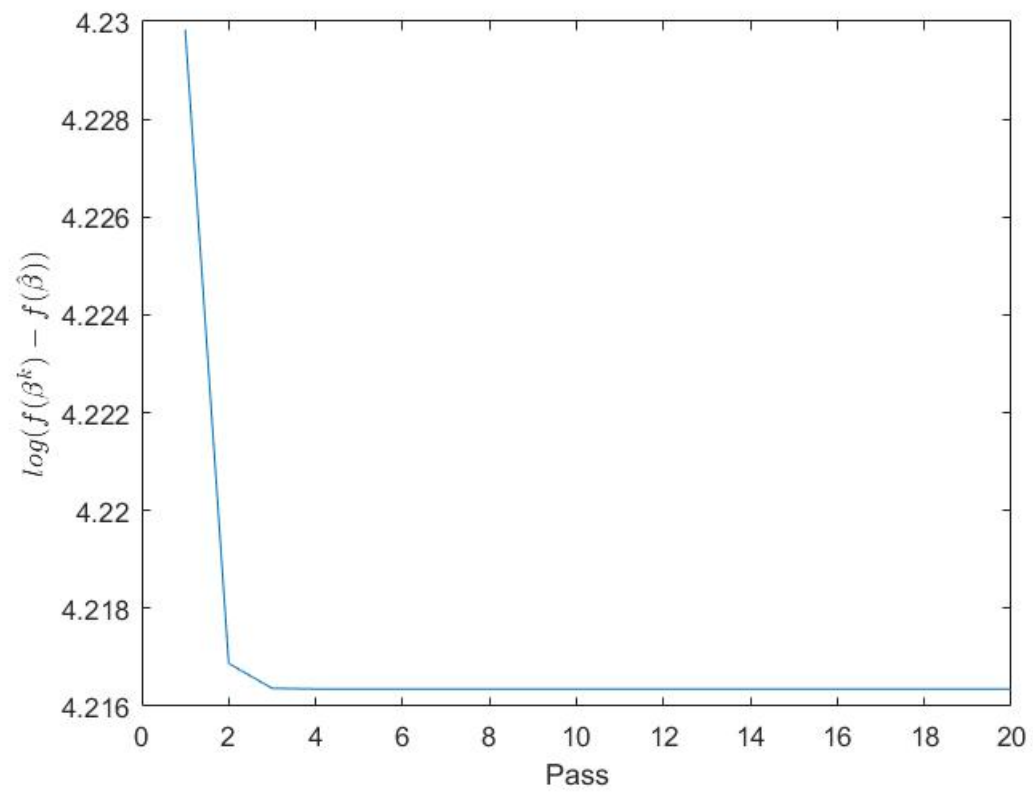
(c)

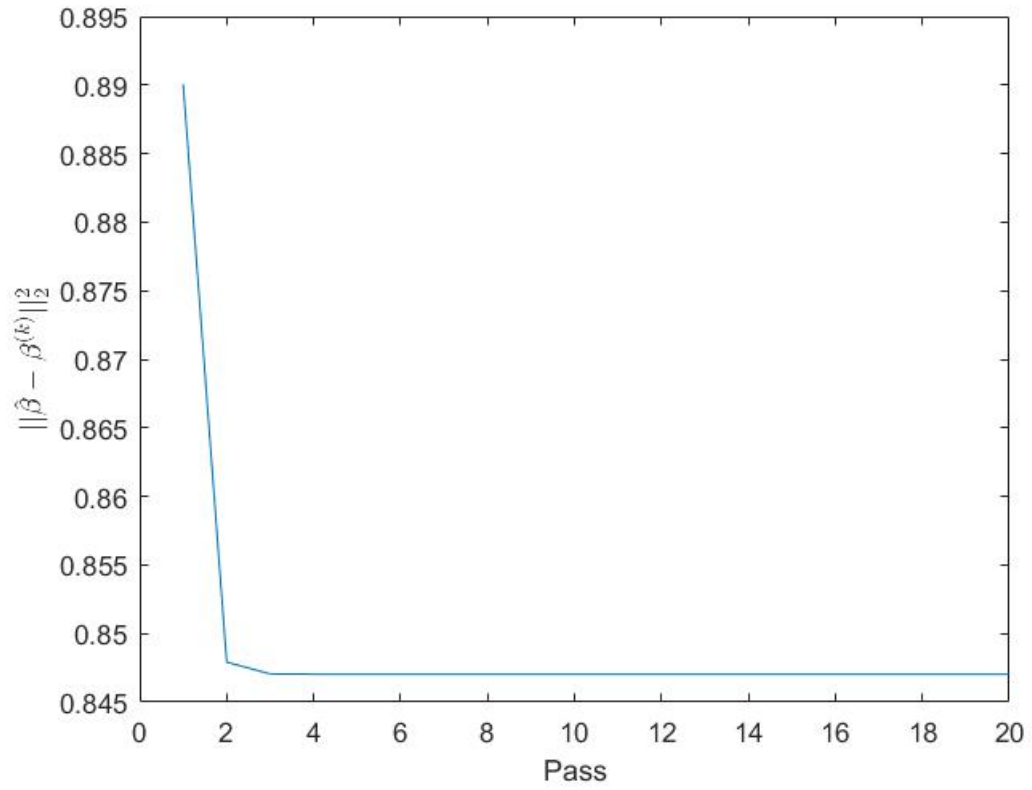
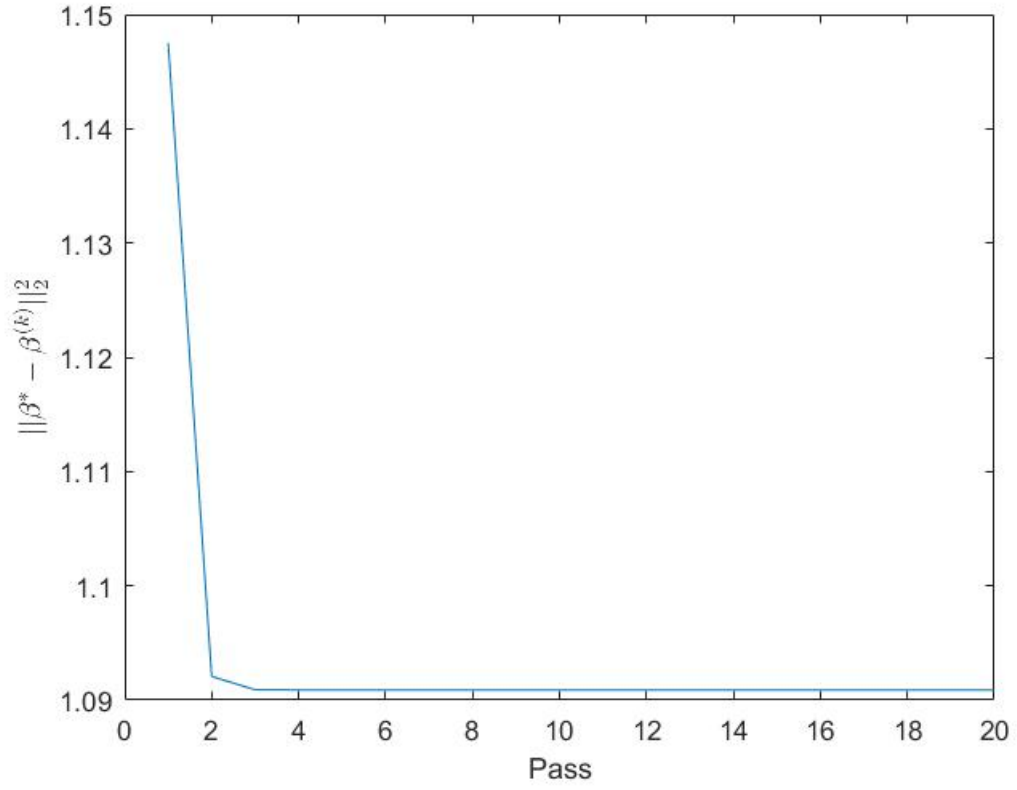
(d) For a step size of  $1.7/L$ , we have the following figures:



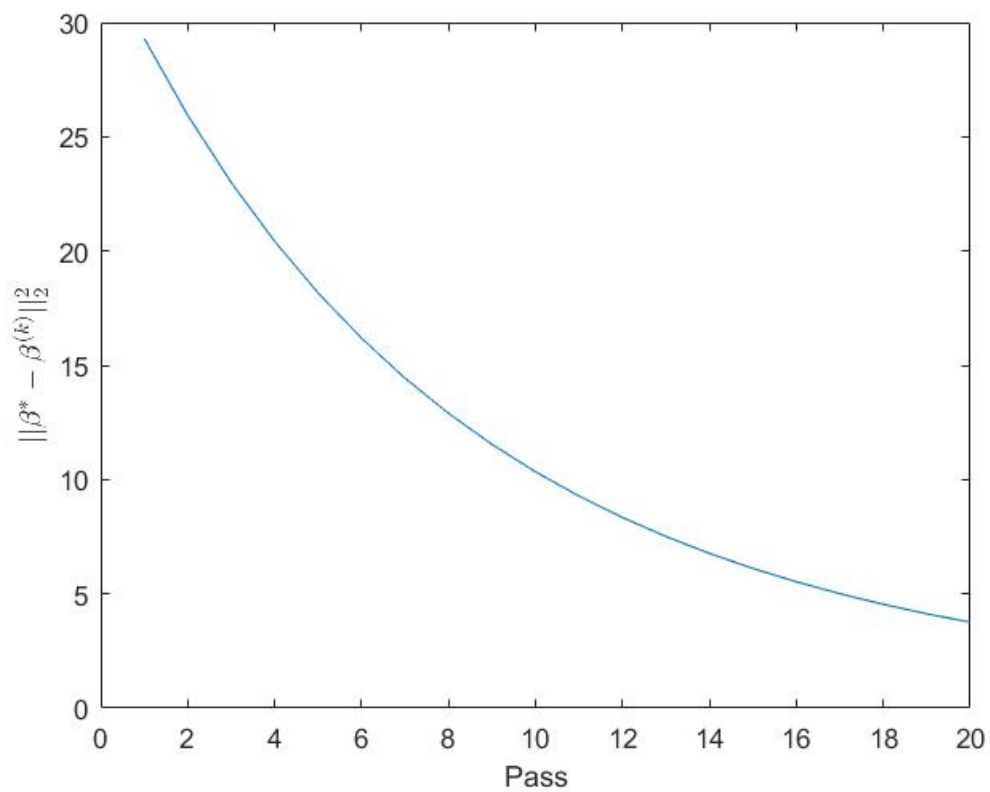
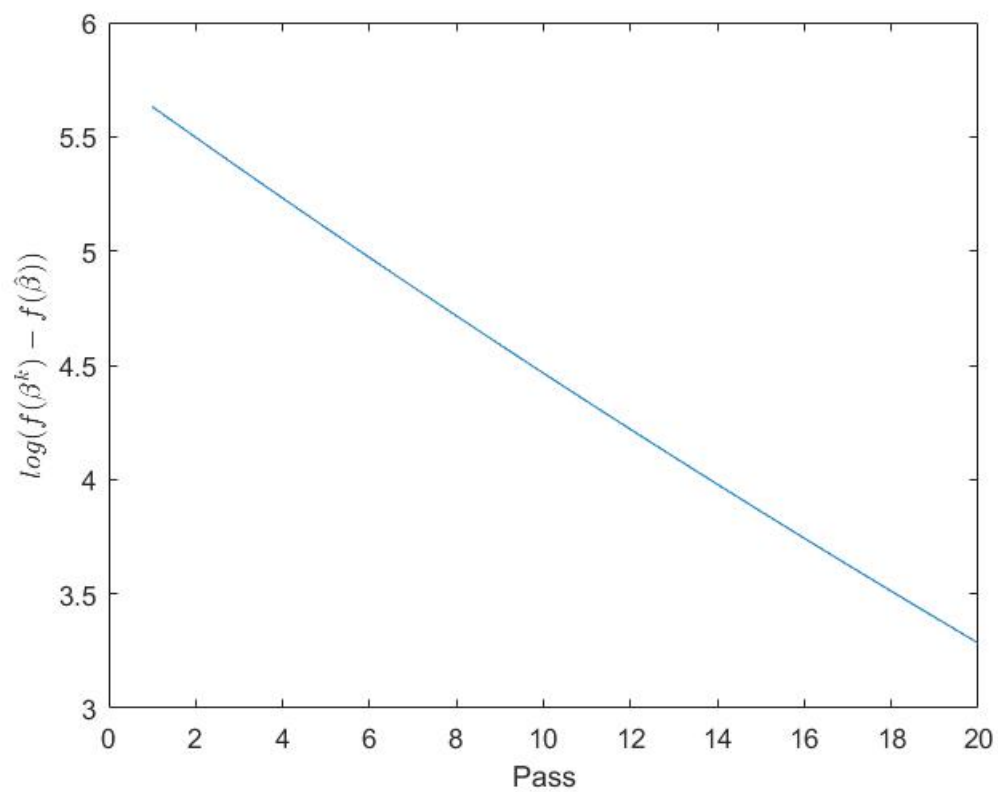


For a step size of  $1/L$ , we have the following figures:

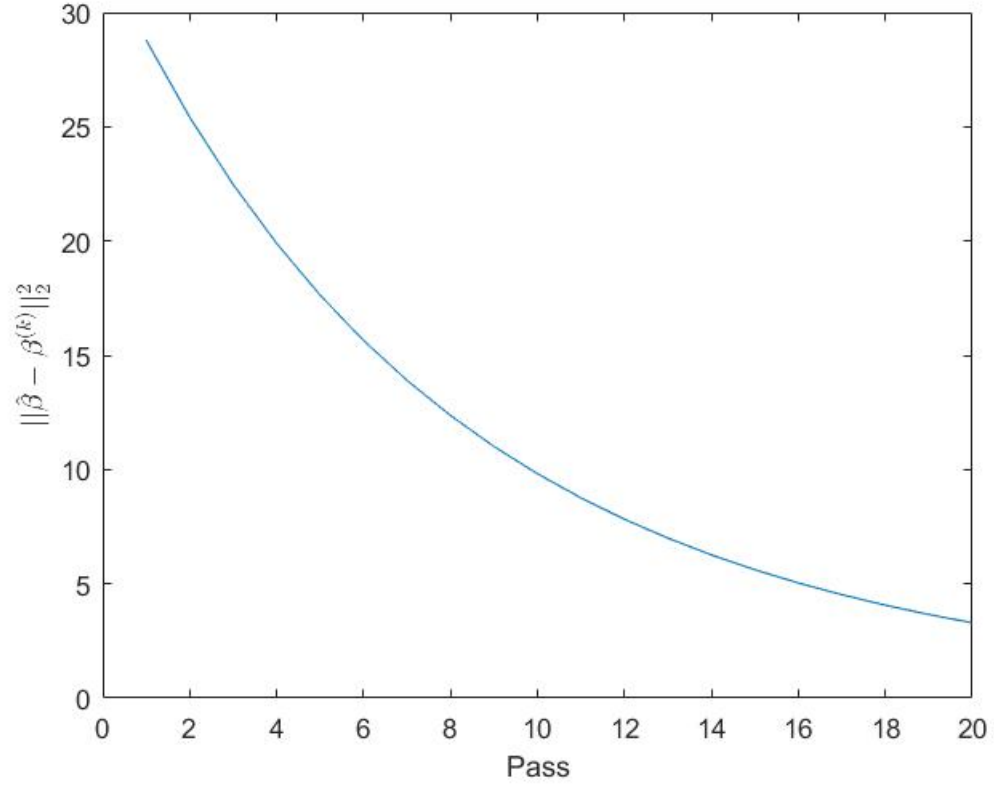




For a step size of  $0.01/L$ , we have the following figures:







- (e) We notice that  $\beta^k$  converges to  $\hat{\beta}$  and  $\beta^*$  only for a step size of  $0.1/L$  and appears to diverge for a step size of  $1.7/L$ . In addition, we notice that  $\beta^k$  converges to some offset values of  $\hat{\beta}$  and  $\beta^*$  for a step size of  $1/L$ . Finally, it appears that  $\beta^k$  converges for a step size of  $0.01/L$ , but its convergence is very slow. Ideally, we should run more iterations and passes to confirm that  $\beta^k$  for this step size. These results show the importance of choosing a good step size when using the Stochastic Gradient Descent Algorithm.
4. (a) For GDA, the training error is 0.1233, and the testing error is 0.14.  
 (b) For NB-GDA, the training error is 0.12219, and the testing error is 0.135.  
 (c) For NB-BDA, the training error is 0.12191, and the testing error is 0.127.  
 (d) For QDA, the training error is 0.19217, and the testing error is 0.204.