```
% 3.1 From the course website download D_mpg.mat
load ('D_mpg.mat')
% 3.2 Prepare matrix X_tr and y_tr based on Eq. (E1.2).
y = D_mpg(7,:)';
M = length(y);
P = 314;
T = M - P;
X = D_{mpg}(1:6,:);
Xh = [X; ones(1,M)];
Xh_tr = Xh(:,1:P);
y_{tr} = y(1:P);
% 3.3 Prepare test data X_te and associated output y_te .
Xh te = Xh(:,P+1:M);
y_te = y(P+1:M);
% 3.4 Prepare MATLAB code to compute optimal parameter w^* for the model in
% (E1.1) using Eq (E1.3)
w = pinv(Xh tr')*y tr;
% 3.5 Apply the optimized model to the train and test data respectively,
% and evaluate the root-mean-squared error
rmse_train = RMSE(w, Xh_tr, y_tr,314)
```

 $rmse_train = 3.5668$

```
rmse_test = RMSE(w, Xh_te, y_te,78)
```

 $rmse_test = 2.6662$

```
% 3.6 For comparison, in a single figure, plot the "ground truth" output
% y_te as a curve colored in blue and its prediction
% as the second curve colored in red.
w_padded_y_te = repmat(w,1,78);
y_te_prediction = dot(w_padded_y_te, Xh_te, 1);

set(gca, 'fontsize', 14)
ind = [1:78];
plot(ind, y_te, 'b-', ind, y_te_prediction, 'r-', 'LineWidth', 1.5)
grid on;
axis([0 78 0 50])
xlabel('Car Index')
ylabel('Miles per Gallon')
title('True vs Predicted Values of a Cars Fuel Consumption')
legend('True Values', 'Predicted Values')
```

```
True vs Predicted Values of a Cars Fuel Consumption
                                                       True Values
   45
                                                       Predicted Values
   40
   35
Miles per Gallon
   30
   25
  20
   15
   10
    5
    0
     0
             10
                      20
                              30
                                       40
                                               50
                                                        60
                                                                 70
                                  Car Index
```

```
% Bonus Task
epsilon = 10^-6; % Setting epsilon value
w_0 = [0.8239 \ 0.7633 \ 0.8131 \ 0.6941 \ 0.4657 \ 0.9926 \ 0.8673]';
[w_bonus,~,~] = grad_desc_Lab1('L2_loss','grad_L2_loss',w_0,epsilon, Xh_tr, y_tr);
solution:
w = 7 \times 1
   0.7937
   0.0000
   0.0116
  -0.0086
   0.3896
   0.4808
   0.8598
objective function at solution point:
fs = 14.2754
number of iterations performed:
k = 38297
```

```
rmse_train_bonus = RMSE(w_bonus, Xh_tr, y_tr,314)
```

rmse_train_bonus = 3.7783

```
rmse_test_bonus = RMSE(w_bonus, Xh_te, y_te,78)
```

rmse_test_bonus = 2.9793

```
function r = RMSE(w,x,y,n)
% w is the vector that includes the optimal weight and bias, x is a
% collection of data points (with parameters) for which we want to predict
```

```
% something, y is a collection of the true prediction values, n is the
% number of samples in the dataset
    w_padded = repmat(w,1,n); % number of columns corresponds to the number of testing
    wTx = dot(w_padded, x, 1); % returns a vector where each entry is the dot product of
    sum_input = (wTx'-y).^2; % subtracting the true value of y from the estimated value
    norm_sum = sum(sum_input)/n; % sum of each term in sum_input, divided by the total
    r = sqrt(norm_sum); % Root mean squared error
end
function output = L2_loss(w, X, y)
% Following equation 1.25 in the Chapter 1 slides
    P = length(y);
    w_padded = repmat(w,1,P); number of columns corresponds to the number of testing s
    wTx = dot(w_padded, X, 1); % returns a vector where each entry is the dot product of
    sum_input = (wTx'-y).^2; % subtracting the true value of y from the estimated value
    output = sum(sum_input)/P; % sum of each term in sum_input, divided by the total nu
end
function output = grad_L2_loss(w, X, y)
% The gradient of the L2 loss function is stated on page 58 of the Chapter 1 lecture s
    P =length(y);
    Q = zeros(7,7); % initailaizing
    q = zeros(7,1); % initializing
    for i =1:P % Using a for loop to ensure I am multiplying the correct values
        q = q + (y(i)*X(:,i)); % Summing values for q
        Q = Q + (X(:,i)*X(:,i)'); % Summing values for Q
    end
   q = q/P; % Normalizing
   Q = Q/P; % Normalizing
   output = 2*Q*w-2*q; % See page 58, Ch1 slides
end
function [w,fs,k] = grad_desc_Lab1(fname,gname,x0,epsi, X, y) % Function Provided
format compact
format long
k = 1;
xk = x0;
gk = feval(gname, xk, X, y);
dk = -qk;
ak = bt_lsearch_Lab1(xk,dk,fname,gname, X, y);
adk = ak*dk;
er = norm(adk);
while er >= epsi,
  xk = xk + adk;
  gk = feval(gname, xk, X, y);
```

```
dk = -gk;
  ak = bt_lsearch_Lab1(xk,dk,fname,gname, X, y);
  adk = ak*dk;
  er = norm(adk);
  k = k + 1;
end
disp('solution:')
w = xk + adk
disp('objective function at solution point:')
fs = feval(fname, w, X, y)
format short
disp('number of iterations performed:')
end
function a = bt_lsearch_Lab1(x,d,fname,gname,p1,p2) % Function Provided
rho = 0.1;
qma = 0.5;
x = x(:);
d = d(:);
a = 1;
xw = x + a*d;
parameterstring = '';
if nargin == 5
   if ischar(p1)
      eval([p1 ';']);
   else
      parameterstring = ',p1';
   end
end
if nargin == 6
   if ischar(p1)
      eval([p1 ';']);
   else
      parameterstring = ',p1';
   end
   if ischar(p2)
      eval([p2 ';']);
      parameterstring = ',p1,p2';
   end
end
eval(['f0 = ' fname '(x' parameterstring ');']);
eval(['g0 = ' gname '(x' parameterstring ');']);
eval(['f1 = ' fname '(xw' parameterstring ');']);
t0 = q0'*d;
f2 = f0 + rho*a*t0;
er = f1 - f2;
while er > 0
     a = gma*a;
     xw = x + a*d;
     eval(['f1 = ' fname '(xw' parameterstring ');']);
```

```
f2 = f0 + rho*a*t0;
er = f1 - f2;
end
end
```