

▼ Task-C: Regression outlier effect.

Objective: Visualization best fit linear regression line for different scenarios

```
# you should not import any other packages
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
import numpy as np
from sklearn.linear_model import SGDRegressor
```

```
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
```

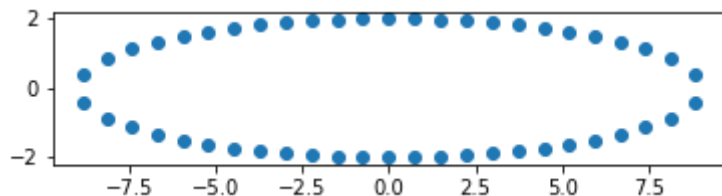
```
a = 2
b = 9
n = 50
```

```

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))
plt.show()

```



```

X= b * np.sin(phi)
Y= a * np.cos(phi)

```

REF : <https://www.datatechnotes.com/2020/09/regression-example-with-sgdregressor-in-python.html>

```

k=0

# GICING THE OUTLIER TO DATA
outlier = [(0,2),(21, 13), (-23, -15), (22,14), (23, 14)]

# INITIATING THE ALPHA VVALU FROM MINIMUM VALUE
alpha=[0.0001,1,100]
plt.figure(figsize=(22,12))
for reg in alpha:
    A=X

```

```
B=Y

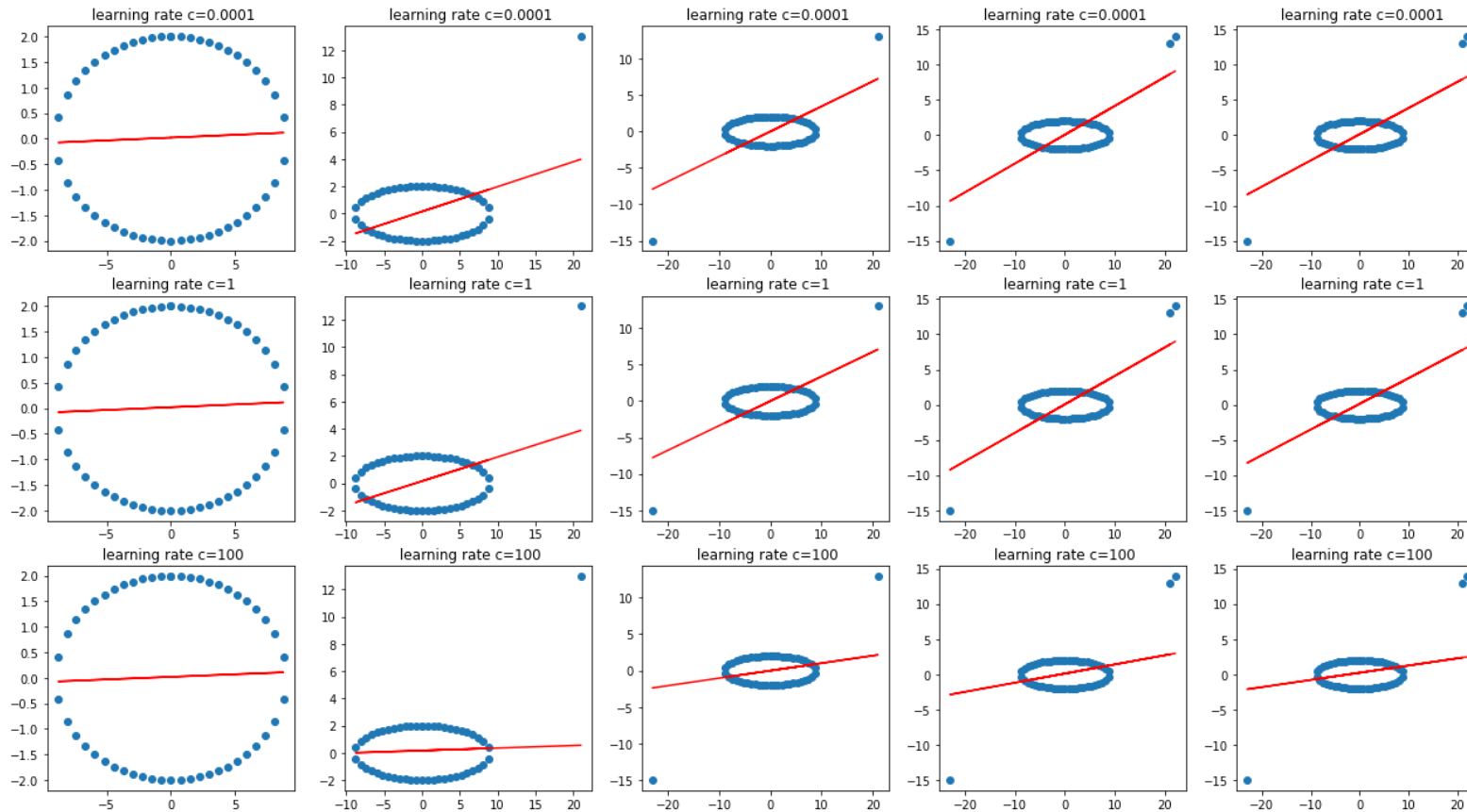
# NOW WE ARE ENUMERATING THE OUTLIER
for j,i in enumerate(outlier):
    k=k+1
    A=np.append(A,i[0]).reshape(-1,1)
    B=np.append(B,i[1]).reshape(-1,1)

# REF : https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.linear\_model.SGDRegressor.html
# HERE I M USING SGD REGRESSIOR WITH LEARNING RATE CONSTANT AND RANDOM STATE 15
model=SGDRegressor(alpha=reg, eta0=0.001, learning_rate='constant',random_state=10)

# FITTING THE DATA
model.fit(A,B)

# PREDCTICTING
predict=model.predict(A)
plt.subplot(3, 5, k)
plt.title(" learning rate c="+str(reg))

# PLOTTING THE SCATTER PLOT
plt.scatter(A,B)
plt.plot(A,predict,color="red")
```



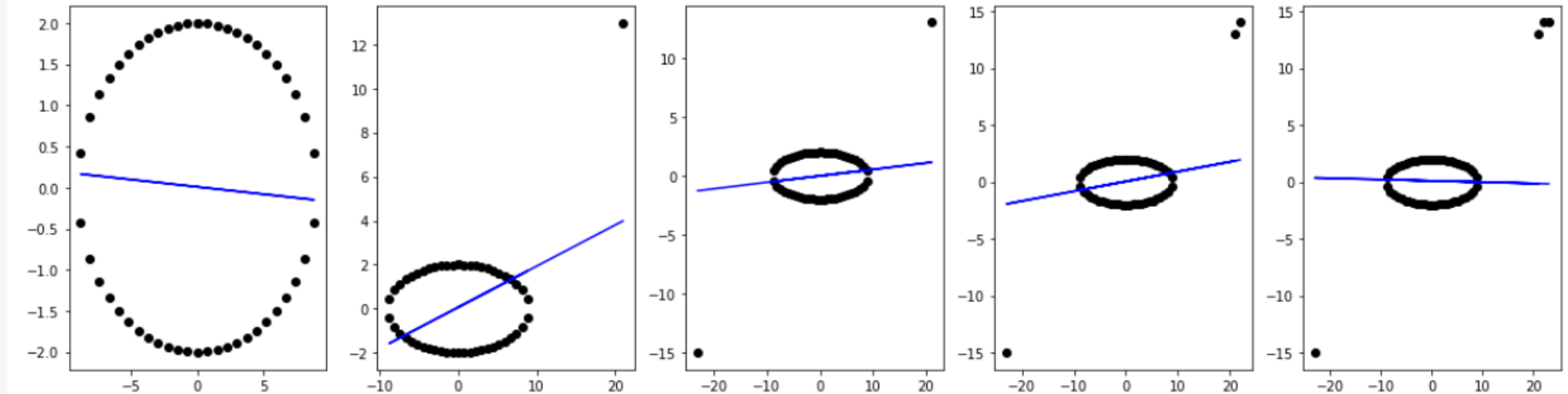
➤ OBSERVATION

1. AS WE CAN SEE THAT WHEN VALUE OF C INCREASES THE EFFECT OF OUTLIER DECREASES
2. YES SOMETIMES WE ARE GETTING OVERFIT WHEN INCREASING THE VALUE OF C

3. WHEN VALUE OF C IS SMALL HYPERPLANE GETTING EFFECTED BY OUTLIER AND ITS DIRECTION GETTING CHANGED

- 1. As a part of this assignment you will be working the regression problem and how regularization helps to get rid of outliers*
- 2. Use the above created X, Y for this experiment.*
- 3. to do this task you can either implement your own SGDRegression(prefered) exactly similar to "SGD assignment" with mean squared error or you can use the SGDRegression of sklearn, for example "SGDRegressor(alpha=0.001, eta0=0.001, learning_rate='constant', random_state=0)" note that you have to use the constant learning rate and learning rate **eta0** initialized.*
- 4. as a part of this experiment you will train your linear regression on the data (X, Y) with different regularizations alpha=[0.0001, 1, 100] and observe how prediction hyper plan moves with respect to the outliers*

5. This the results of one of the experiment we did (title of the plot was not metioned intentionally)



in each iteration we were adding single outlier and observed the movement of the hyper plane.

6. please consider this list of outliers: $[(0,2), (21, 13), (-23, -15), (22,14), (23, 14)]$ in each of tuple the first elemet is the input feature(X) and the second element is the output(Y)

7. for each regularizer, you need to add these outliers one at time to data and then train your model again on the updated data.

8. you should plot a 3×5 grid of subplots, where each row corresponds to results of model with a single regularizer.

9. Algorithm:

for each regularizer:

for each outlier:

#add the outlier to the data

#fit the linear regression to the updated data

#get the hyper plane

#plot the hyperplane along with the data points

10. MAKE SURE YOU WRITE THE DETAILED OBSERVATIONS, PLEASE CHECK THE LOSS FUNCTION IN THE SKLEARN DOCUMENTATION (please do search for it).

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