HW2 KNN Regression

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```
library(MASS)
set.seed(123)
# Subset the data to only the variables of interest: lstat and medv
data(Boston)
boston_sub <- Boston[, c("lstat", "medv")]</pre>
# Create a train/test split (70% training, 30% testing)
n <- nrow(boston_sub)</pre>
train_index <- sample(1:n, size = round(0.7 * n))</pre>
train_data <- boston_sub[train_index, ]</pre>
test_data <- boston_sub[-train_index, ]</pre>
# --- Least Squares Fit ---
lm_fit <- lm(medv ~ lstat, data = train_data)</pre>
lm_pred <- predict(lm_fit, newdata = test_data)</pre>
lm_mse <- mean((test_data$medv - lm_pred)^2)</pre>
cat("Least Squares MSE:", lm_mse, "\n")
## Least Squares MSE: 41.08968
# --- KNN Regression ---
knn_reg <- function(x_train, y_train, x_test, k) {</pre>
  predictions <- sapply(x_test, function(x) {</pre>
    # Compute Euclidean distance
    distances <- abs(x_train - x)</pre>
    # Find indices of the k nearest neighbors
    neighbor_indices <- order(distances)[1:k]</pre>
    # Return the average response of the neighbors
    mean(y_train[neighbor_indices])
  })
  return(predictions)
}
knn_pred <- knn_reg(train_data$lstat, train_data$medv, test_data$lstat, k)
knn_mse <- mean((test_data$medv - knn_pred)^2)</pre>
cat("KNN (k =", k, ") MSE:", knn_mse, "\n")
## KNN (k = 5 ) MSE: 36.91268
# --- Compare the Two Methods ---
if (knn_mse < lm_mse) {</pre>
  cat("KNN regression performs better on the test set (lower MSE).\n")
} else if (lm_mse < knn_mse) {</pre>
```

Model Predictions vs Actual

