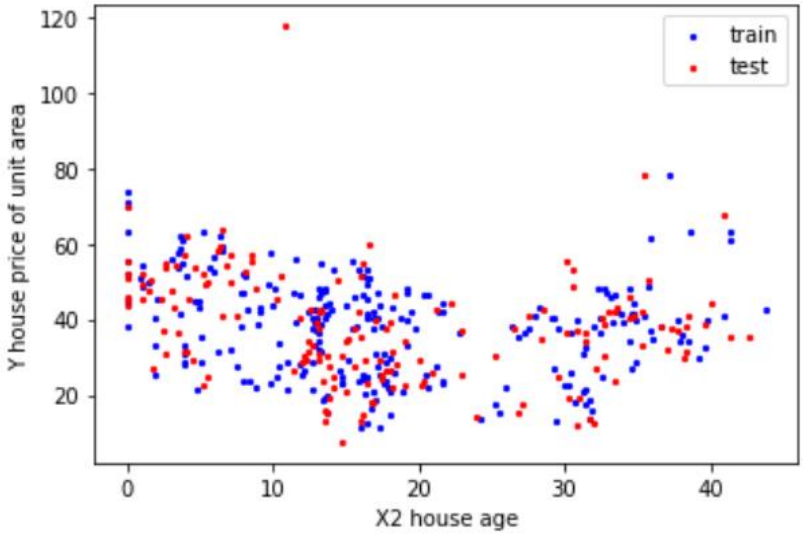
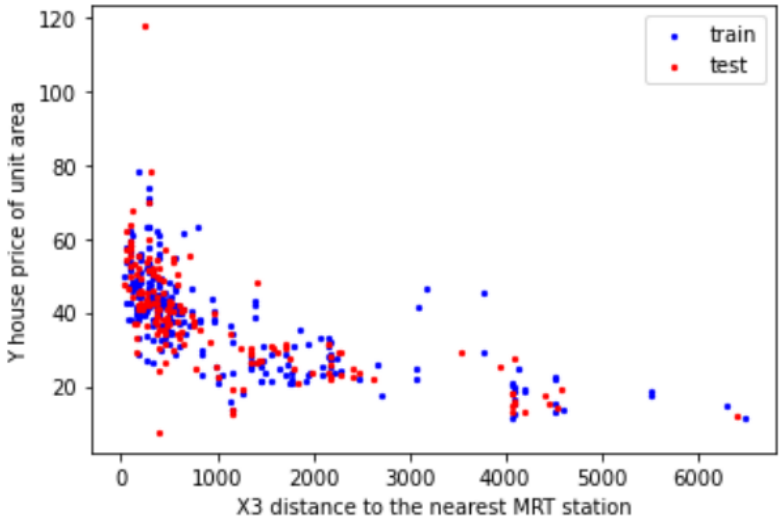
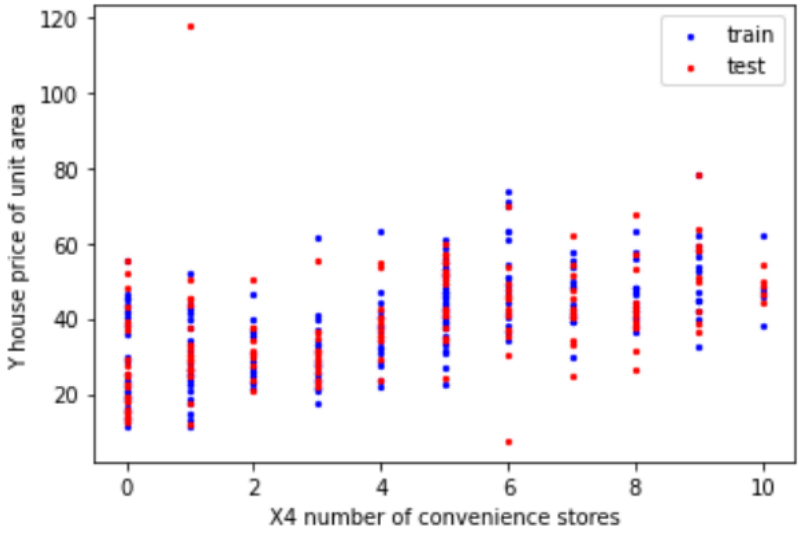
ML HW3 109070032 廖品睿

2.







3.

```python
#QUESTION 3 HERE
def LossFunction(X2,X3,X4,Y,b,w1,w2,w3):
    loss = 0.0
    y_pred = b + w1 * X2 + w2 * X3 + w3 * X4
    for i in range(len(y_pred)):
        loss = loss + (Y[i] - y_pred[i])**2
    loss = loss/len(y_pred)

    return loss
```

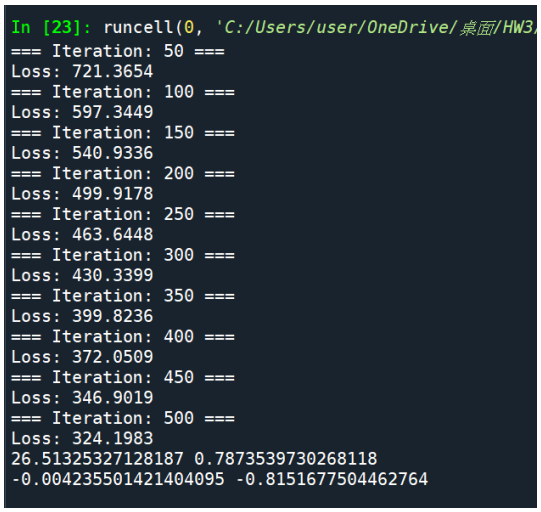
4.

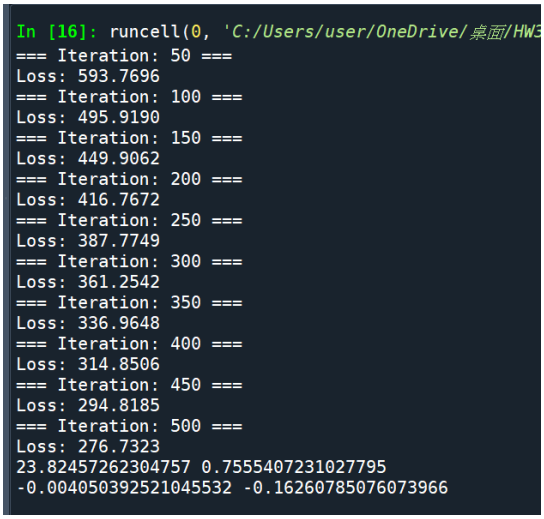
```
In [13]: runcell(0, 'C:/Users/user/OneDrive/桌面/H
=== Iteration: 50 ===
Loss: 604.0665
=== Iteration: 100 ===
Loss: 469.2994
=== Iteration: 150 ===
Loss: 399.8331
=== Iteration: 200 ===
Loss: 347.8617
=== Iteration: 250 ===
Loss: 304.4107
=== Iteration: 300 ===
Loss: 267.8403
=== Iteration: 350 ===
Loss: 237.4926
=== Iteration: 400 ===
Loss: 212.6813
=== Iteration: 450 ===
Loss: 192.6643
=== Iteration: 500 ===
Loss: 176.7208
20.71611432432166 0.409710938905374
-0.002284687474714132 2.2377646075364295
```

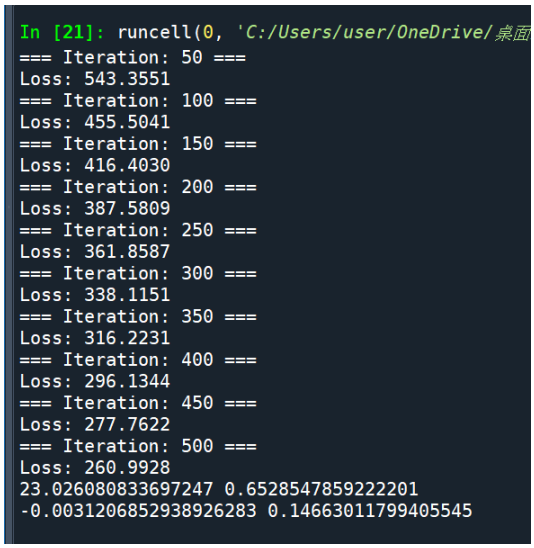
```
In [18]: runcell(0, 'C:/Users/user/OneDrive/桌面
=== Iteration: 50 ===
Loss: 635.4327
=== Iteration: 100 ===
Loss: 537.5749
=== Iteration: 150 ===
Loss: 491.6141
=== Iteration: 200 ===
Loss: 457.2187
=== Iteration: 250 ===
Loss: 426.4977
=== Iteration: 300 ===
Loss: 398.2702
=== Iteration: 350 ===
Loss: 372.4695
=== Iteration: 400 ===
Loss: 349.0742
=== Iteration: 450 ===
Loss: 327.9803
=== Iteration: 500 ===
Loss: 309.0296
25.227535305021373 0.7554319153131697
-0.0037201030397409542 -0.6645947257846434
```

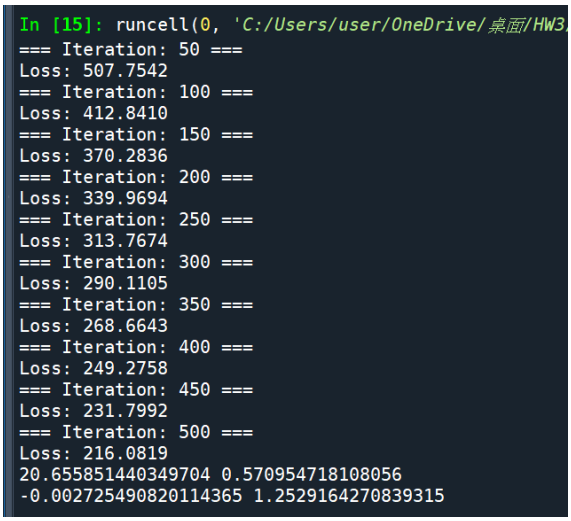
```
In [24]: runcell(0, 'C:/Users/user/OneDrive/桌面/HW
=== Iteration: 50 ===
Loss: 649.7657
=== Iteration: 100 ===
Loss: 545.4641
=== Iteration: 150 ===
Loss: 496.2290
=== Iteration: 200 ===
Loss: 460.4027
=== Iteration: 250 ===
Loss: 428.6726
=== Iteration: 300 ===
Loss: 399.3480
=== Iteration: 350 ===
Loss: 372.2731
=== Iteration: 400 ===
Loss: 347.4618
=== Iteration: 450 ===
Loss: 324.8624
=== Iteration: 500 ===
Loss: 304.3578
25.204292262055827 0.7844375348004528
-0.004029176369649728 -0.5518714222494376
```

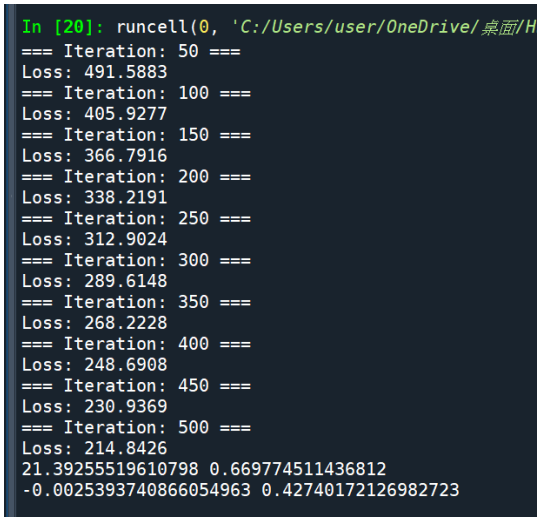
```
In [17]: runcell(0, 'C:/Users/user/OneDrive/桌面/HW3/hw3_1
=== Iteration: 50 ===
Loss: 613.1056
=== Iteration: 100 ===
Loss: 516.7352
=== Iteration: 150 ===
Loss: 472.8321
=== Iteration: 200 ===
Loss: 439.6819
=== Iteration: 250 ===
Loss: 409.6624
=== Iteration: 300 ===
Loss: 381.8070
=== Iteration: 350 ===
Loss: 356.1464
=== Iteration: 400 ===
Loss: 332.7051
=== Iteration: 450 ===
Loss: 311.4073
=== Iteration: 500 ===
Loss: 292.1168
24.556463479948146 0.7819742884642173
-0.003885576347336461 -0.7958780696978491
```

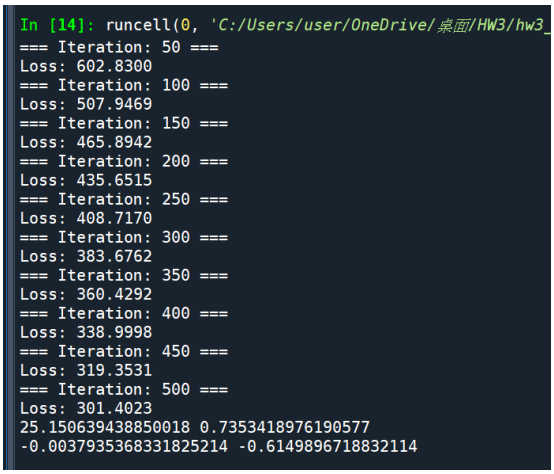












The bottom two lines in every picture indicates the values of B0，B1，B2，B3

For the ten iterations

5.

	0
0	42.2633
1	-0.311746
2	-0.00490734
3	1.44427

B0:42.2633, B1:-0.3117, B2:-0.004, B3:1.444

	0
0	47.6472
1	-1.08649
2	0.0199442
3	-0.0046049
4	1.27359

B4:47.6472, B5:1.086, B6:-0.019, B7:-0.004, B8:1.2735

	0
0	49.0998
1	-0.338491
2	-0.0130806
3	1.73068e-06
4	0.946935

B9:49.0998, B10:-0.3384, B11:-0.013, B12:0.00000173, B13:0.9469

```
In [65]: runcell(0, 'C:/U
70.59831442107462
27905.88632530122
0.9974701282160292

In [66]: runcell(0, 'C:/U
99.4228274810825
31319.865783132514
0.9968255666173823

In [67]: runcell(0, 'C:/U
48.792400742275866
26689.778614457835
0.9981718694093684
```

65 -> the first model

66 -> the second model

67 -> the third model

The first number represents the numerator of Erse, the second number represents The denominator of Erse, and the third value is R-square

REPORT:

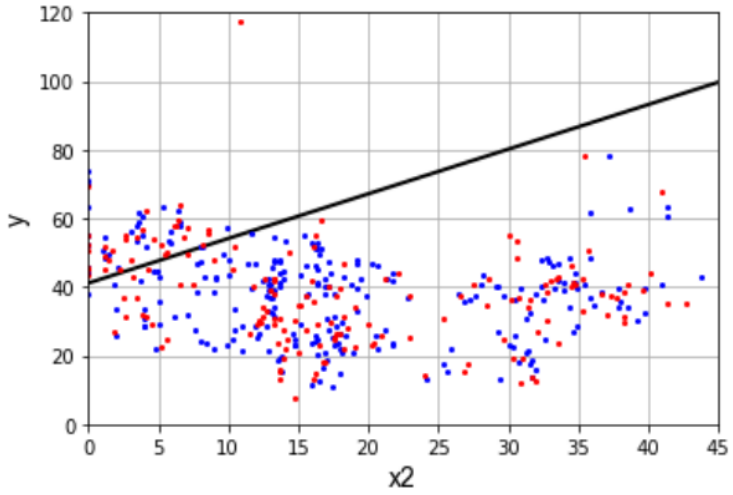
1.

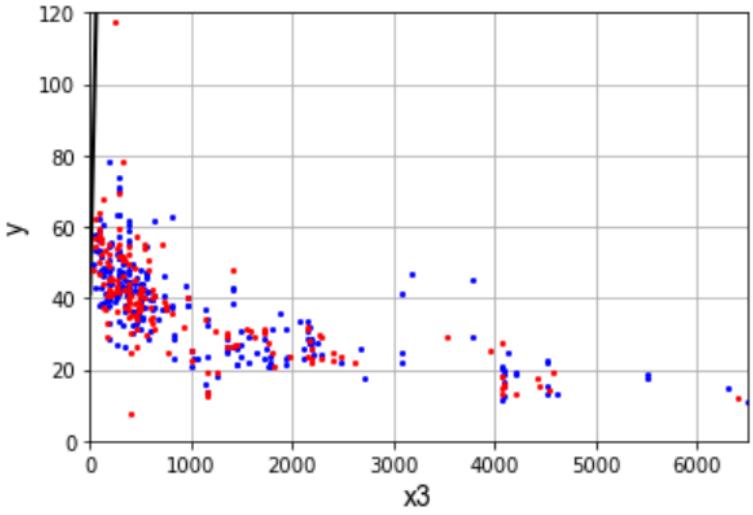
The two set of numbers are different because they use different methods and They have different losses .

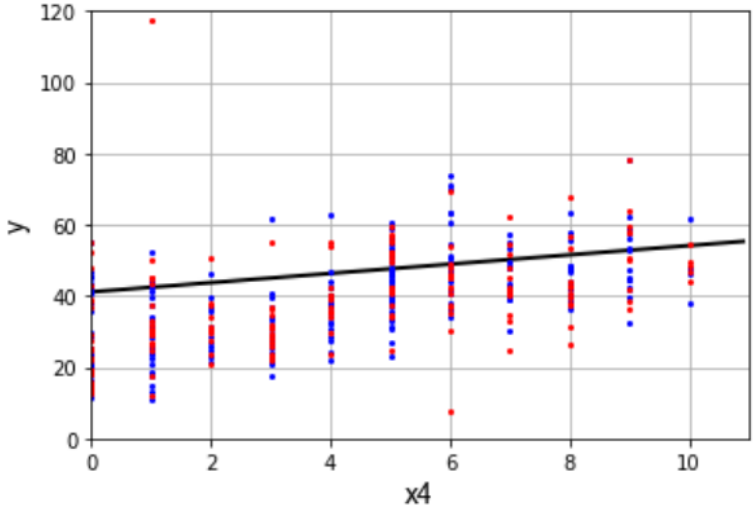
2.

I think the least square method is better because it does not have to iterate through for a lot of times , it puts data in a matrix to produce parameters , unlike gradient method , if the times of iteration is not big enough , like about 500 , it only converges to the local min instead of the global min . Therefore we get an inaccurate answer compared to least square method . Convergence accuracy of forecast model is assumed to be 0.001 , which is the learning rate , we have to shift the data to near 10 to get a better result , otherwise the loss would be larger after every iteration.

The least square method gets an average loss of 70 , which is much more stable than gradient method , and from the plots below , we can infer that the housing prices is more relevant to data x4 compared to x2 and x3 .


120
100
80
60
40
20
0
y
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
40
45
x2


120
100
80
60
40
20
0
y
0
1000
2000
3000
4000
5000
6000
x3


120
100
80
60
40
20
0
y
0
2
4
6
8
10
x4