# R Notebook

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Compare linear regression and ridge regression on the airquality data set.

## Data cleaning

First, remove rows with NAs using complete.cases(). Then remove the Day column.

```
df <- airquality[complete.cases(airquality[, 1:5]),]
df <- df[,-6]</pre>
```

## Train and test sets for linear regression

Divide into train and test sets, then create a model predicting Ozone from the other columns.

```
set.seed(1234)
i <- sample(1:nrow(df), .75*nrow(df), replace=FALSE)
train <- df[i,]
test <- df[-i,]
lm1 <- lm(Ozone~., data=train)
pred <- predict(lm1, newdata=test)
mse1 <- mean((pred-test$Ozone)^2)
print(paste("mse=", mse1))</pre>
```

```
## [1] "mse= 409.379992545846"
```

## Ridge Regression

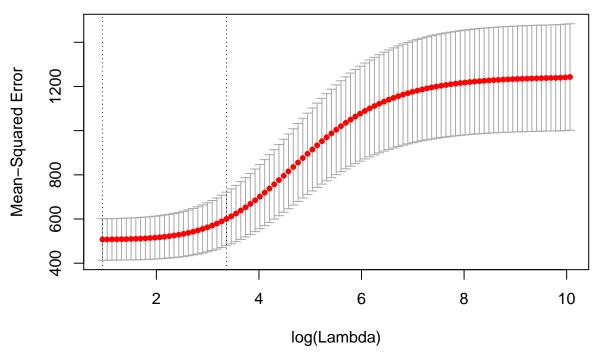
Try ridge regession using glmnet.

First use the model.matrix() function to create a matrix of the predictors. Then split into test and train.

```
library(glmnet)
```

```
## Loading required package: Matrix
## Loading required package: foreach
## Warning: package 'foreach' was built under R version 3.4.3
## Loaded glmnet 2.0-13
x <- model.matrix(Ozone~., df)[,-1]
y <- df$Ozone
train_x <- x[i,]
train_y <- y[i]
test_x <- x[-i,]
test_y <- y[-i]
# build a ridge regression model
rm <- glmnet(train_x, train_y, alpha=0)
# use cv to see which lambda is best</pre>
```

```
set.seed(1)
cv_results <- cv.glmnet(train_x, train_y, alpha=0)
plot(cv_results)</pre>
```



```
1 <- cv_results$lambda.min

# get data for best lambda, which is the 99th
# as determined by looking at rm$lambda
pred2 <- predict(rm, s=1, newx=test_x)
mse2 <- mean((pred2-test_y)^2)
coef2 <- coef(rm)[,99]</pre>
```

## Compare mse and coefficients

## (Intercept)

## -60.80449134

Solar.R

0.08165752 -3.61256523

The ridge regression got about 10% lower mse. Notice that its coefficients are smaller in absolute value.

Temp

1.83183505 -2.60738344

Month

Wind