Task-C: Regression outlier effect.

Objective:Visualization best fit linear regression line for different scenarios

In [101]:
```
# 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
```

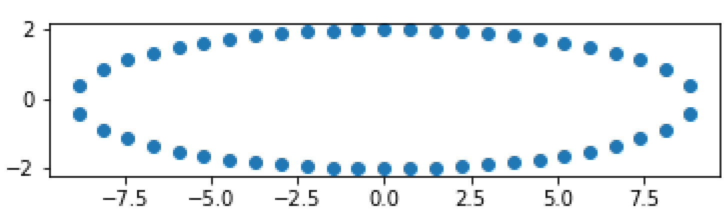
In [102]:
```
import numpy as np
import scipy as sp
import scipy.optimize

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
```

In [103]:
```
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()
```



In [104]:
```
X= b * np.sin(phi)
Y= a * np.cos(phi)
```

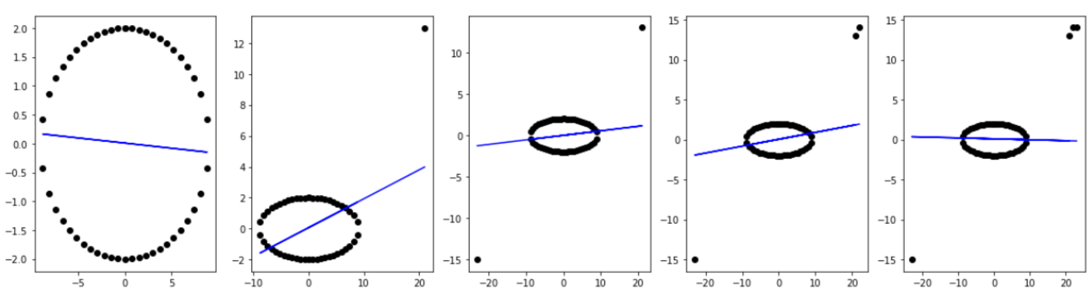
1. As a part of this assignment you will be working the regression problem and how regu larization helps to get rid of outliers

2. Use the above created X, Y for this experiment.

3. to do this task you can either implement your own SGDRegression(prefered) excatly si milar to "SGD assignment" with mean sequared error or
you can use the SGDRegression of sklearn, for example "SGDRegressor(alpha=0.001, et a0=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) wi th 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 inte ntionally)



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 o f 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.

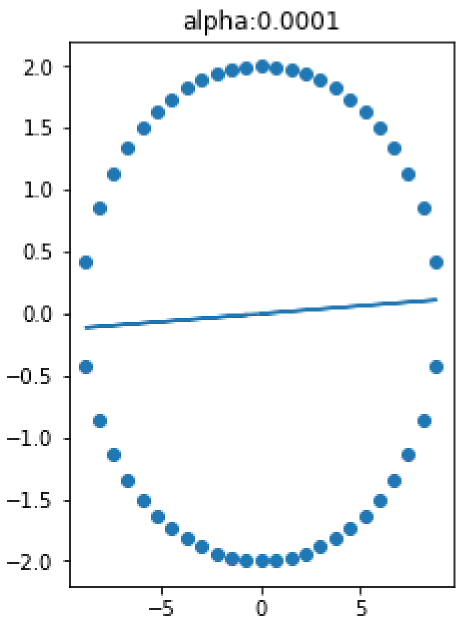
*8. you should plot a 3*5 grid of subplots,*
where each row corresponds to results of model with a single regularizer.

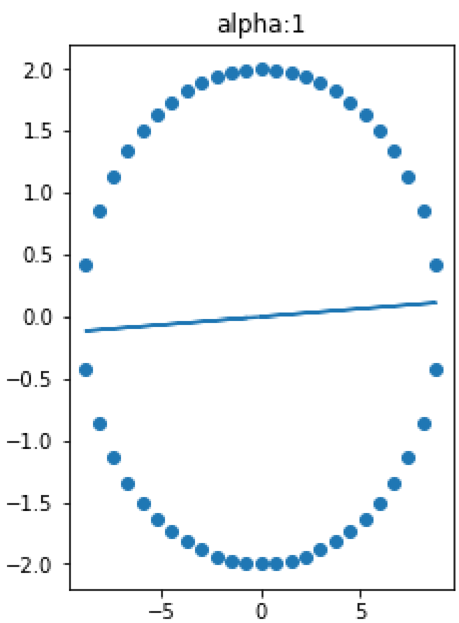
9. Algorithm:

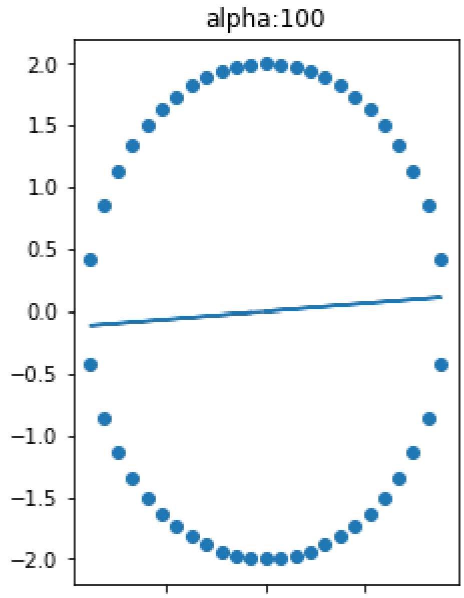
for each regularizer:
for each outlier:
#add the outlier to the data
#fit the linear regression to the updated data
#get the hyper plane
#plot the hyperplane along with the data points

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

In [89]:
```
#without outliers
coefficient = []
for a in [0.0001,1,100]:
    reg = SGDRegressor(alpha=a,eta0=0.001,learning_rate='constant',random_state=0
    plt.figure(figsize=(20,5))
    plt.subplot(1,5,[0.0001,1,100].index(a)+1)
    X = X.reshape(-1,1)
    Y = Y.reshape(-1,1)
    model = reg.fit(X,Y)
    y_pred = model.predict(X)
    coefficient.append(reg.coef_)
    y_pred.reshape(-1,1)
    plt.title(f"alpha:{a}")
    plt.scatter(X,Y)
    plt.plot(X,y_pred)
```



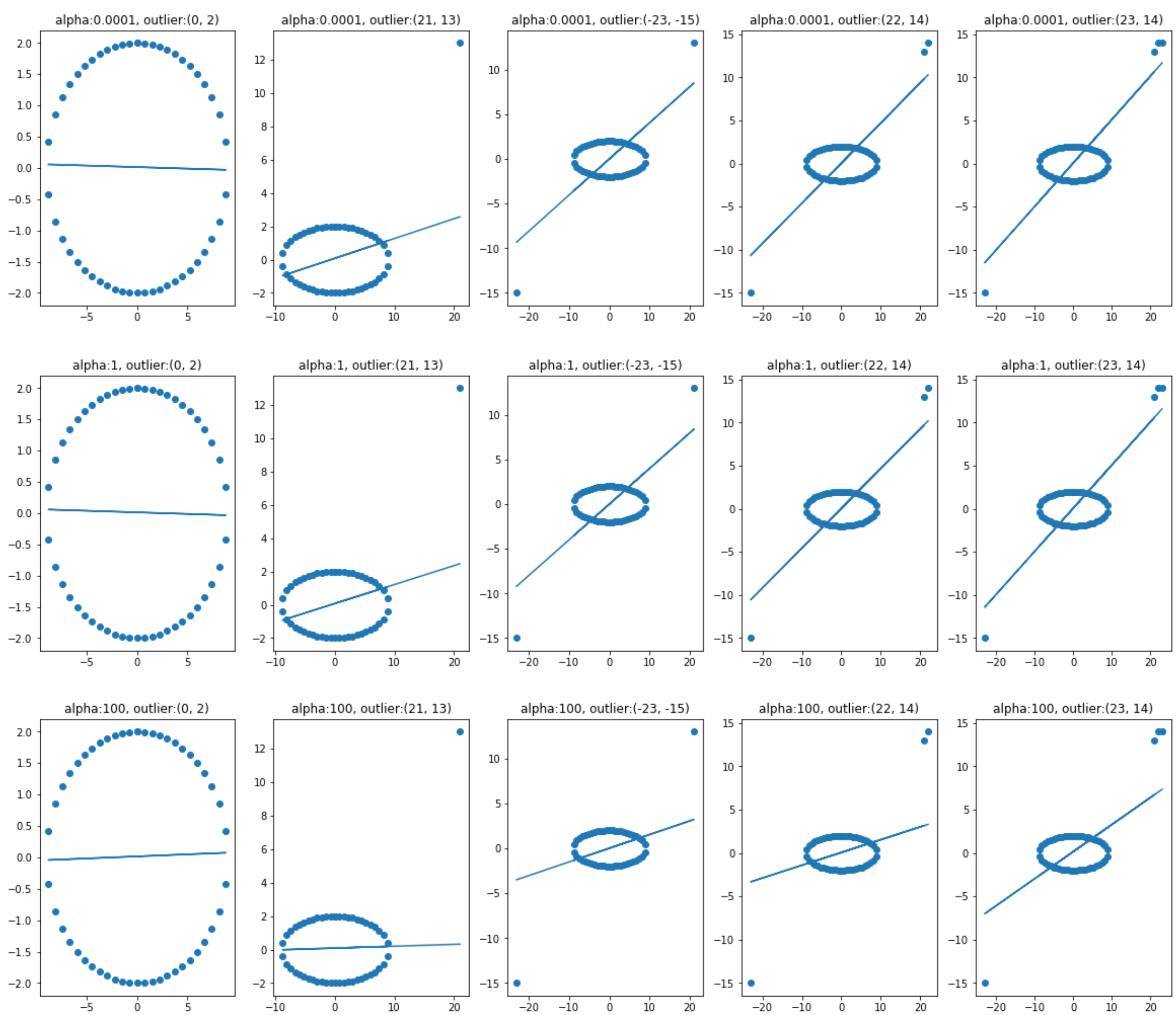




In [90]:
```
coefficient
```

Out[90]:
```
[array([0.01244623]), array([0.0126801]), array([0.01255137])]
```

In [105]:
```
#with outliers
coefficient = []
outliers = [(0,2),(21, 13), (-23, -15), (22,14), (23, 14)]
for a in [0.0001,1,100]:
    reg = SGDRegressor(alpha=a,eta0=0.001,learning_rate='constant',random_state=0
    plt.figure(figsize=(20,5))
    x_o = X
    y_o = Y
    for i,o in enumerate(outliers):
        plt.subplot(1,5,i+1)
        x_o = np.append(x_o,o[0])
        y_o = np.append(y_o,o[1])
        x_o = x_o.reshape(-1,1)
        y_o = y_o.reshape(-1,1)
        model = reg.fit(x_o,y_o)
        y_pred = model.predict(x_o)
        coefficient.append(reg.coef_)
        y_pred.reshape(-1,1)
        plt.title(f"alpha:{a}, outlier:{o}")
        plt.scatter(x_o,y_o)
        plt.plot(x_o,y_pred)
```



In [106]:
```
coefficient
```

Out[106]:
```
[array([-0.00487025]),
 array([0.11864585]),
 array([0.4051449]),
 array([0.46541048]),
 array([0.5040119]),
 array([-0.00511803]),
 array([0.11354012]),
 array([0.39997775]),
 array([0.46117675]),
 array([0.50033858]),
 array([0.0065626]),
 array([0.01119897]),
 array([0.15248389]),
 array([0.1473623]),
 array([0.31185548])]
```

before addition of outliers for all alpha values, the coefficient value was approximately around 0.012. The decision surface is also similar for all alpha values - looking at the plots

model is impacted by addtion of outliers. The coeffient values change dramatically. The decision surface before and after addition of outliers has also changed

The decision surface also changes slightly different for different outliers

In [ ]:
```

```