5-FINAL

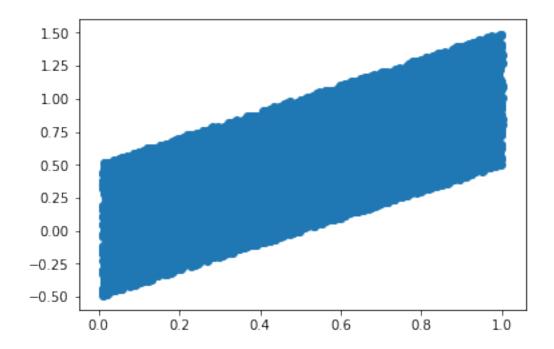
November 7, 2018

```
In [1]: from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
    import numpy as np
    import matplotlib.pylab as plt
    %matplotlib inline
    from sklearn import linear_model

In [24]: n = 10000
    x = np.linspace(0.01, 1, n).reshape(-1, 1)
    y = np.linspace(0.01, 1, n) + np.random.rand(n) - .5

    plt.scatter(x,y)
```

Out[24]: <matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x2a0764fa4a8>

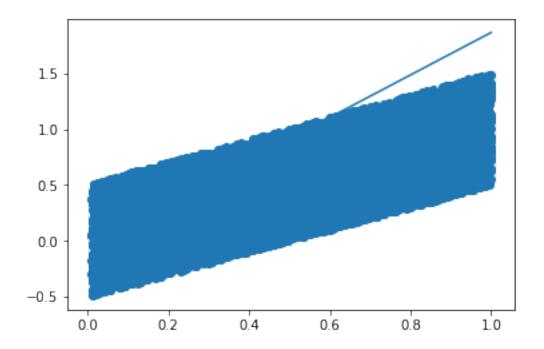


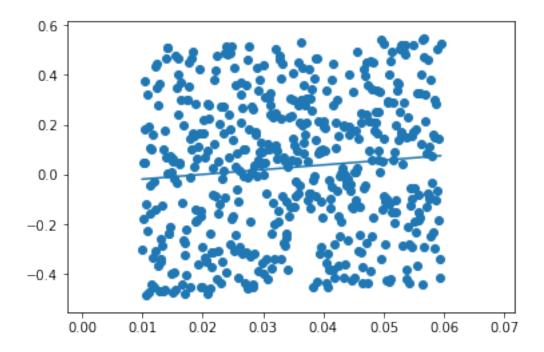
1 Assignment 5

1.1 1. Create and fit a Linear Regression Model

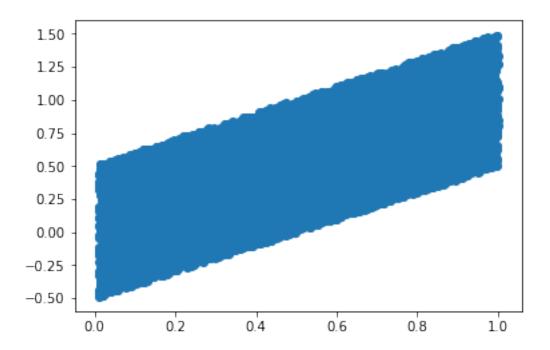
1.2 Calculate the Training error and Testing error using sklearn with a .50 split

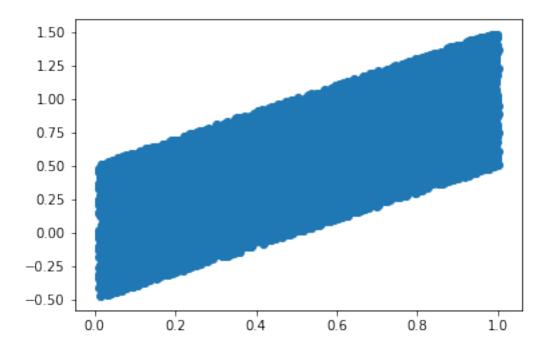
For error, use mean_squared, but if you want to experiment with other mean errors, please do!





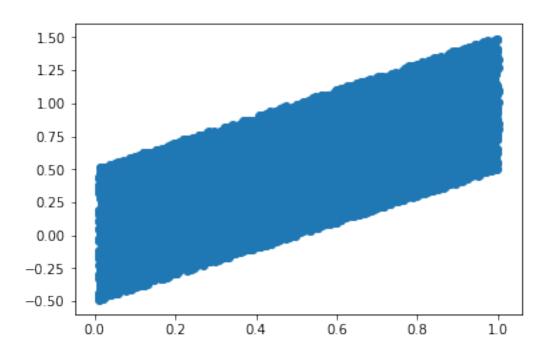
```
In [28]: def shuffle(a, b):
             assert len(a) == len(b)
             p = np.random.permutation(len(a))
             return p
In [29]: p = shuffle(x, y)
In [30]: p
Out[30]: array([8349, 4867, 7776, ..., 9075, 2807, 4911])
In [31]: x[p], y[p]
Out[31]: (array([[0.83663366],
                 [0.49188119],
                 [0.77990099],
                 [0.90851485],
                 [0.28792079],
                 [0.49623762]]),
          array([0.82911864, 0.93803698, 1.00946723, ..., 0.85325909, 0.60769757,
                 0.56167243]))
In [32]: plt.scatter(x[p],y[p])
Out[32]: <matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x2a076616198>
```

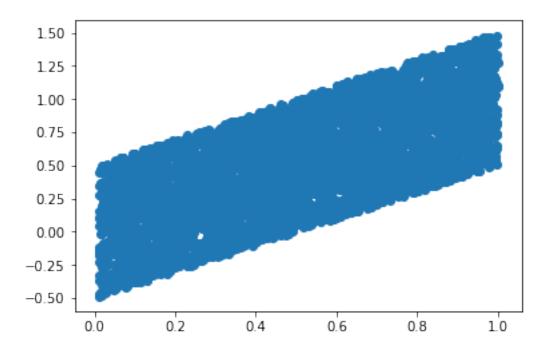




In [42]: x[500:]

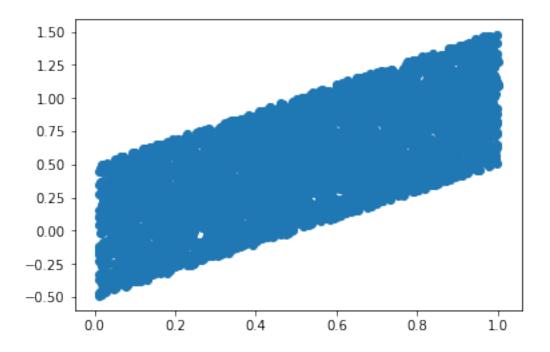
```
Out[42]: array([[0.05950495],
                [0.05960396],
                [0.05970297],
                . . . ,
                [0.99980198],
                [0.99990099],
                           ]])
                [1.
In [43]: from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
In [44]: mean_squared_error(y[p][500:], np.dot(x[p][500:], model.coef_) + model.intercept_)
Out [44]: 0.0839052218021657
    2. Repeat #1 for a Ridge Regression
In [45]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
In [46]: x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x, y, test_size=.5)
In [47]: from sklearn.linear_model import Ridge
In [48]: model = Ridge()
         model.fit(x_train, y_train)
         model.coef_, model.intercept_
```



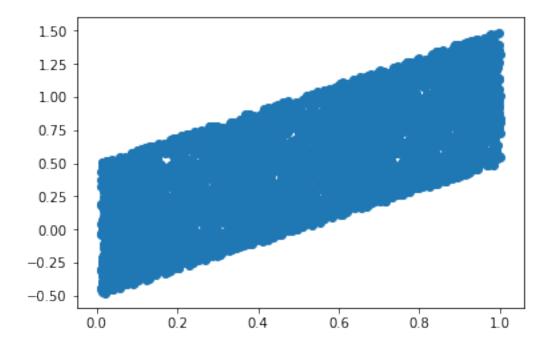


```
In [54]: mean_squared_error(y_test, np.dot(x_test, model.coef_) + model.intercept_)
Out[54]: 0.0831254978695135
In [55]: mean_squared_error(y_train, np.dot(x_train, model.coef_) + model.intercept_)
Out[55]: 0.08411865340717802
```

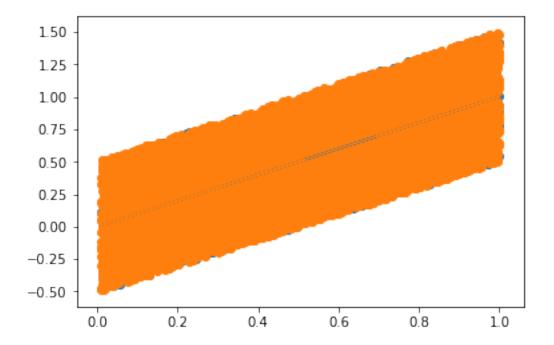
1.4 3. Vary the split size from .01 to .99 with at least 10 values (the more the merrier!). Plot the resulting Training error and Testing error vs. split size. Create separate plots for Linear and Ridge



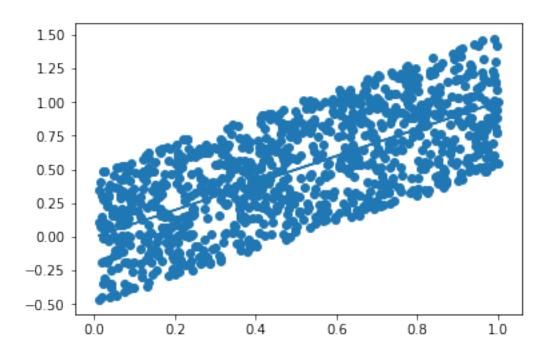
Out[57]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x2a0766f3b38>]



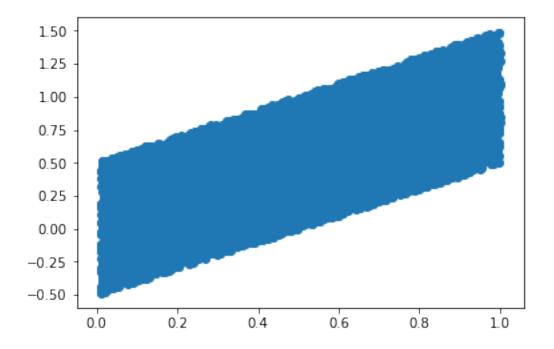
Out[59]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x2a077c925c0>]

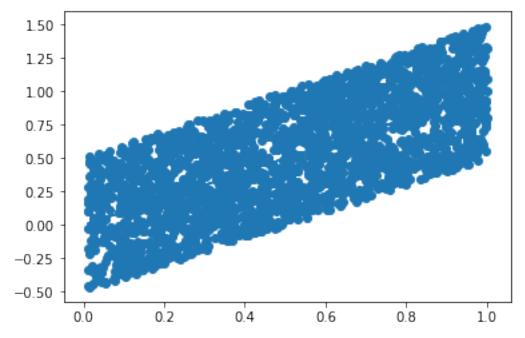


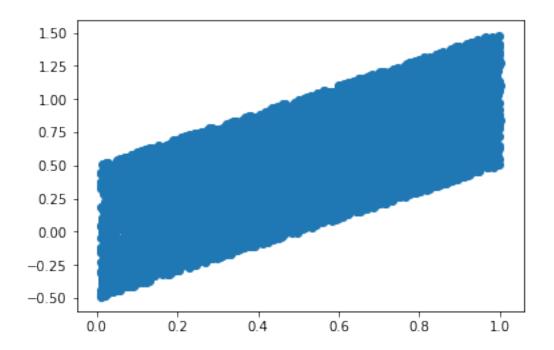
Out[60]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x2a077cbc240>]

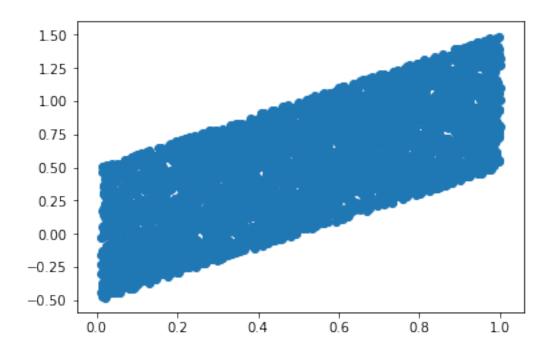


Out[61]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x2a077d25908>]

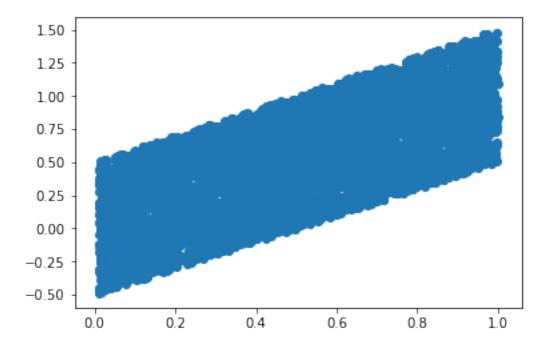


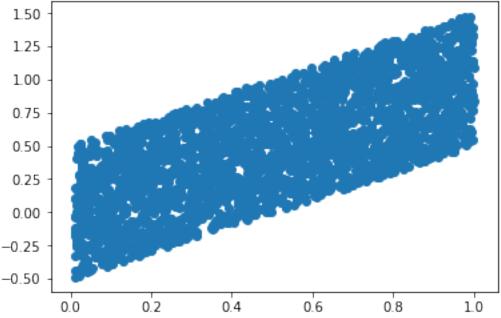


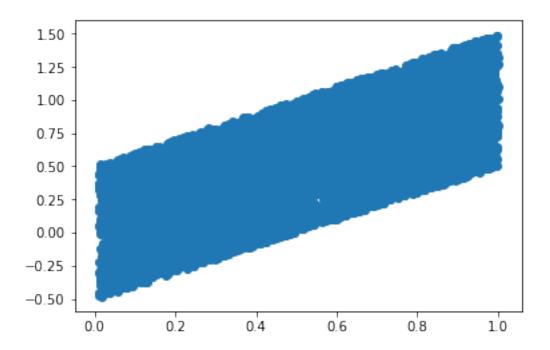


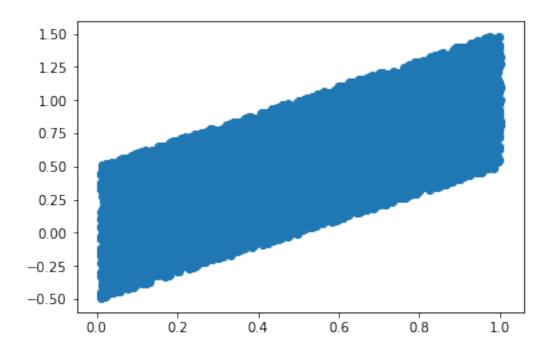


Out[69]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x2a077eadcf8>]

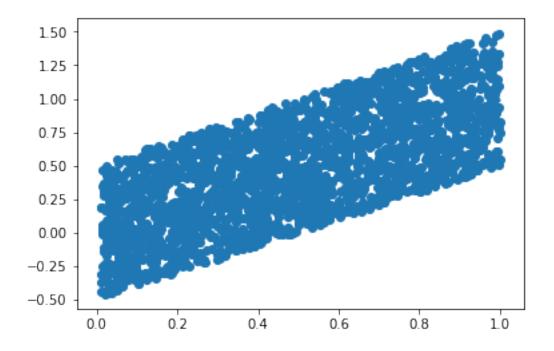


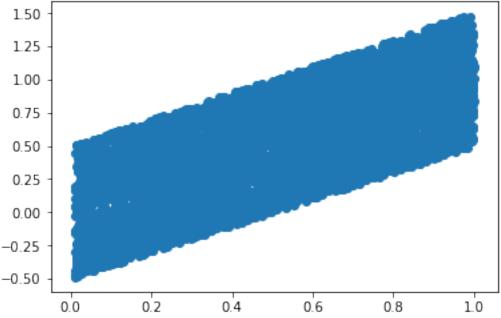


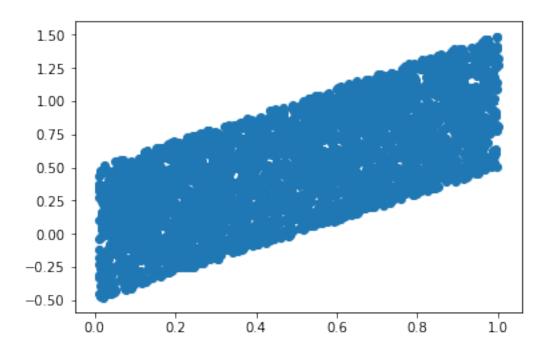


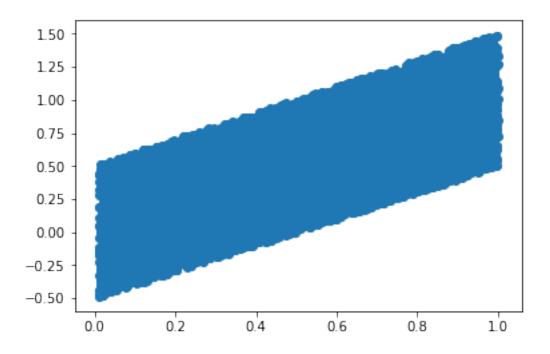


Out[77]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x2a07803dcc0>]

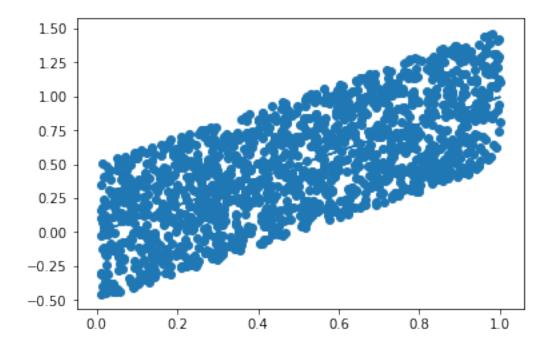








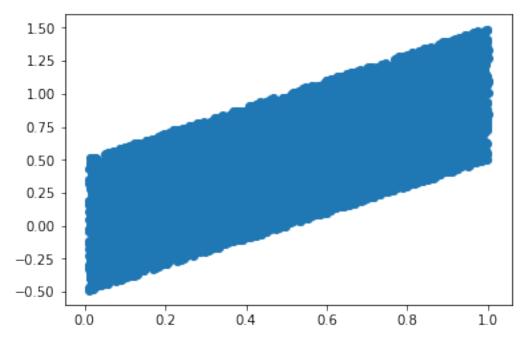
Out[85]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x2a078168fd0>]

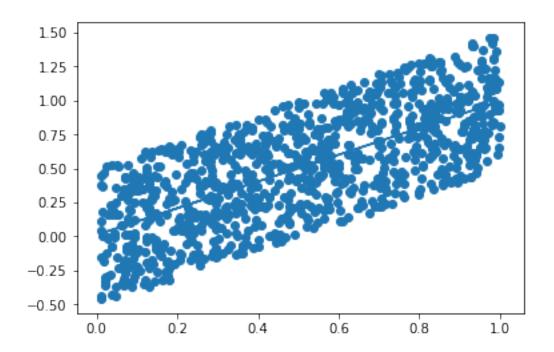


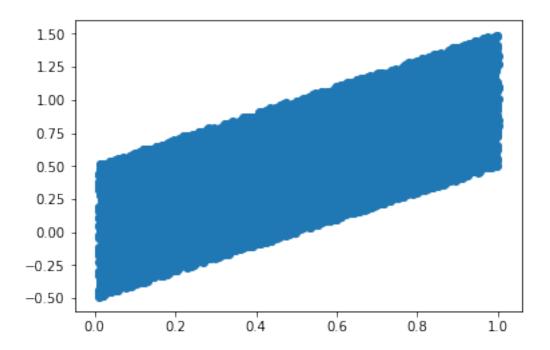
```
In [86]: x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x, y, test_size=.90)
In [87]: model = Ridge()
    model.fit(x_train, y_train)
    model.coef_, model.intercept_

    model = LinearRegression()
    model.fit(x_train, y_train)
    model.coef_, model.intercept_

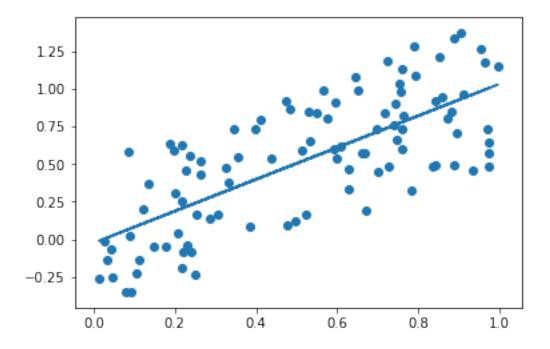
Out[87]: (array([0.98330901]), 0.011307609946766328)
In [88]: plt.scatter(x_test,y_test)
    plt.plot(x_test, np.dot(x_test, model.coef_) + model.intercept_)
Out[88]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x2a0791e7400>]
```





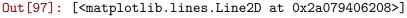


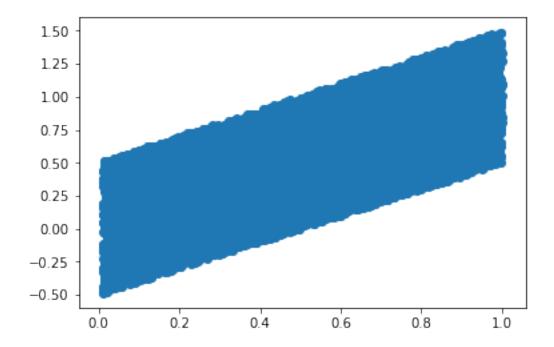
Out[94]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x2a0792500b8>]



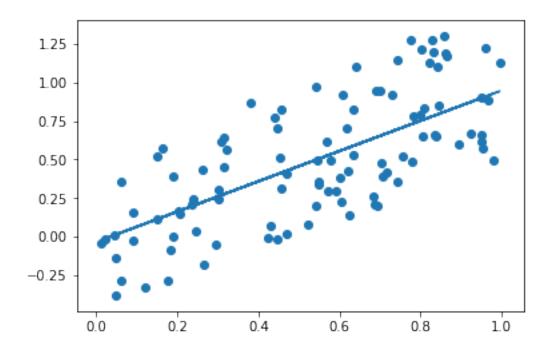
- 1.5 4. Chose an ideal split size based on the previous plot for Ridge.
- 1.6 Vary the Ridge parameter alpha from 0 to any value you'd like above 1. Plot the Train and Test error. Describe what you see based on the alpha parameter's stiffness.

```
In [95]: x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x, y, test_size=.99)
In [96]: model = Ridge(alpha=.50)
         model.fit(x_train, y_train)
         model.coef_, model.intercept_
Out[96]: (array([0.98308587]), -0.0351552846399561)
In [97]: plt.scatter(x_test,y_test)
        plt.plot(x_test, np.dot(x_test, model.coef_) + model.intercept_)
```





```
In [98]: plt.scatter(x_train,y_train)
         plt.plot(x_train, np.dot(x_train, model.coef_) + model.intercept_)
Out[98]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x2a079471860>]
```



1.7 Bonus. Either: Generate data with a polynomial shape or use real data that you find on your own. Choose whatever regression model and process you'd like (Ridge, polynomial, etc.) and plot the Train-Test errors vs. any parameter your Model depends on (e.g. alpha, degree, etc.)