

# Final Project Report for ELE: 581

Name: Muhammad Enayetur Rahman

Student ID: 100635221

Data set: [Airfoil Self-Noise Data Set](#)

## Part A:

Total 6 attributes are:

1. Frequency, in Hertz
2. Angle of attack, in degrees
3. Chord length in meters
4. Free-stream velocity, in meters per second
5. Suction side displacement thickness, in meters

And the final output is:

6. Scaled sound pressure level, in meters

Here is the basic statistical summary for each attribute. Attribute 'Sound level' would be my *final output regression attribute*.

In the summary, for each attribute minimum value, 1<sup>st</sup> Quartile, Median value, Mean value, 3<sup>rd</sup> Quartile value and Maximum value are given using R's command:

- `Summary(dataframe$attribute)`

Histogram of each attribute is found using R's command

- `hist(dataframe$attribute)`

## Summary and Histogram of each attribute:

### Attribute: Frequency

| frequency |         |
|-----------|---------|
| Min.      | : 200   |
| 1st Qu.   | : 800   |
| Median    | : 1600  |
| Mean      | : 2886  |
| 3rd Qu.   | : 4000  |
| Max.      | : 20000 |

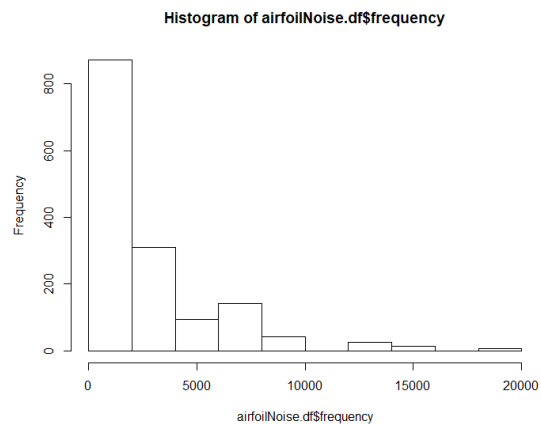


Figure 1: Histogram of Attribute Frequency

### Attribute: Angle of attack

| angle_of_attack |         |
|-----------------|---------|
| Min.            | :0.000  |
| 1st Qu.         | :2.000  |
| Median          | :5.400  |
| Mean            | :6.782  |
| 3rd Qu.         | :9.900  |
| Max.            | :22.200 |

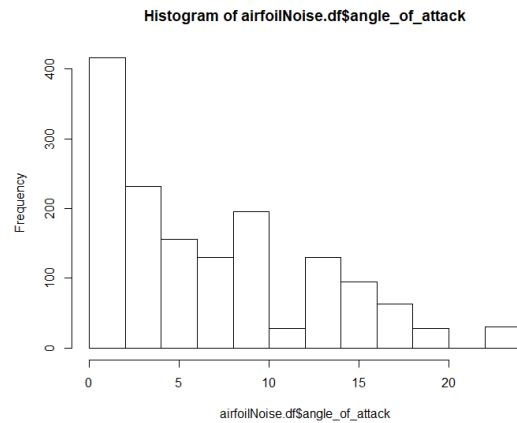


Figure 2: Histogram of Attribute Angle of Attack

### Attribute: Chord Length

| chord_length |          |
|--------------|----------|
| Min.         | : 0.0254 |
| 1st Qu.      | : 0.0508 |
| Median       | : 0.1016 |
| Mean         | : 0.1365 |
| 3rd Qu.      | : 0.2286 |
| Max.         | : 0.3048 |

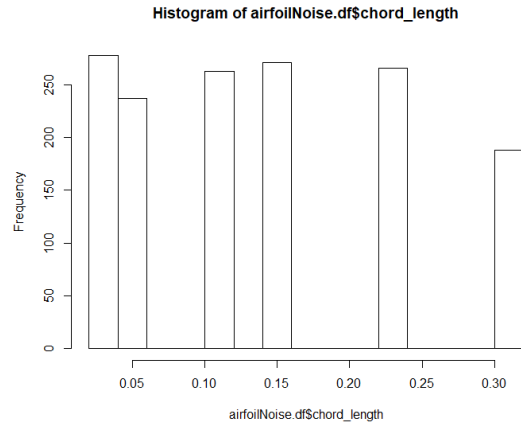


Figure 3: Histogram of Attribute Chord Length

### Attribute: Free Stream Velocity

| free_stream_velocity |         |
|----------------------|---------|
| Min.                 | : 31.70 |
| 1st Qu.              | : 39.60 |
| Median               | : 39.60 |
| Mean                 | : 50.86 |
| 3rd Qu.              | : 71.30 |
| Max.                 | : 71.30 |

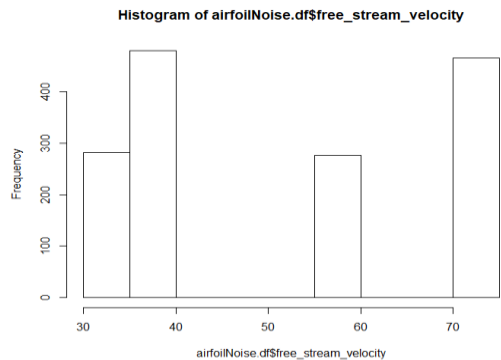


Figure 4: Histogram of Attribute Free stream velocity

### Attribute: Displacement Thickness

| displacement_thickness |             |
|------------------------|-------------|
| Min.                   | : 0.0004007 |
| 1st Qu.:               | 0.0025351   |
| Median                 | : 0.0049574 |
| Mean                   | : 0.0111399 |
| 3rd Qu.:               | 0.0155759   |
| Max.                   | : 0.0584113 |

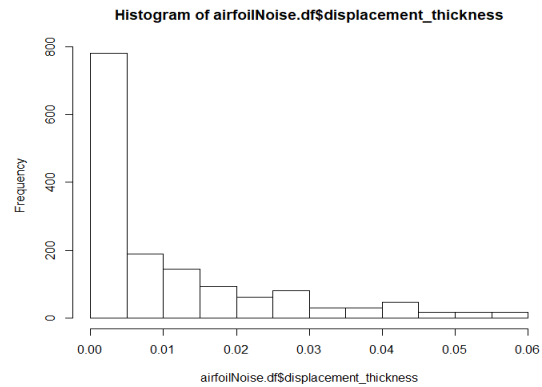


Figure 5: Histogram of Attribute Displacement Thickness

### Attribute: Sound Level

| sound_level |         |
|-------------|---------|
| Min.        | : 103.4 |
| 1st Qu.:    | 120.2   |
| Median      | : 125.7 |
| Mean        | : 124.8 |
| 3rd Qu.:    | 130.0   |
| Max.        | : 141.0 |

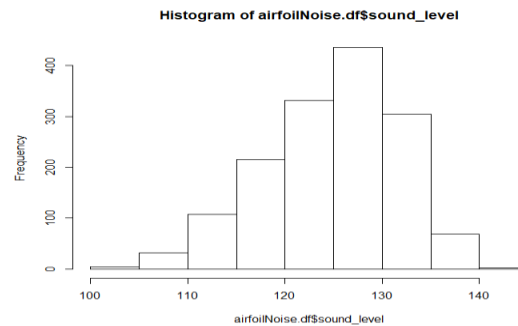


Figure 6: Histogram of Attribute Sound Level

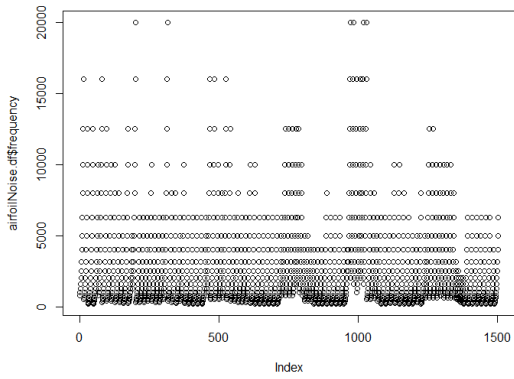
### Graphs of each independent variable:

Graph of each attribute is found using R's command

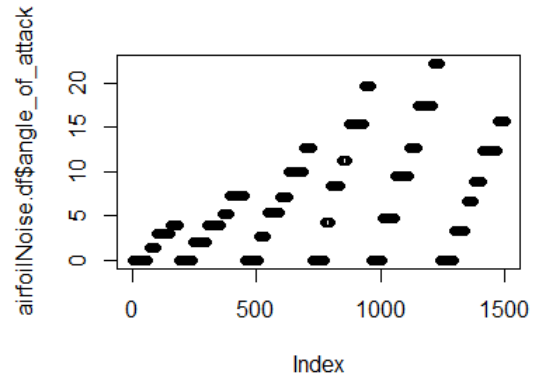
- `Plot(dataframe$attribute)`

The graphs of all of the attributes are given below:

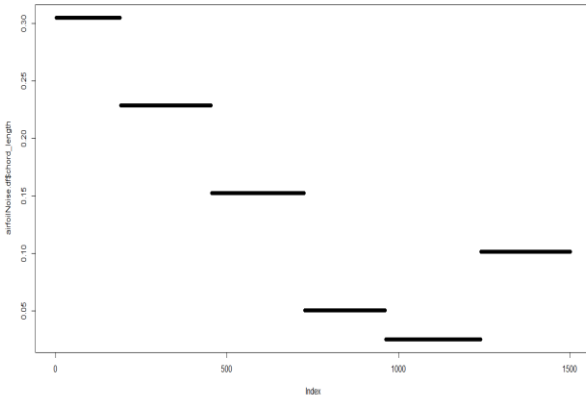
**Frequency**



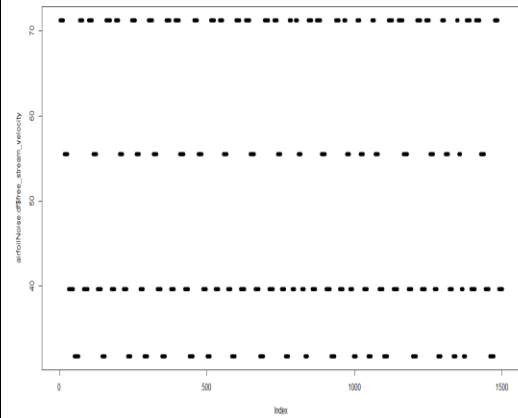
**Angle of Attack**



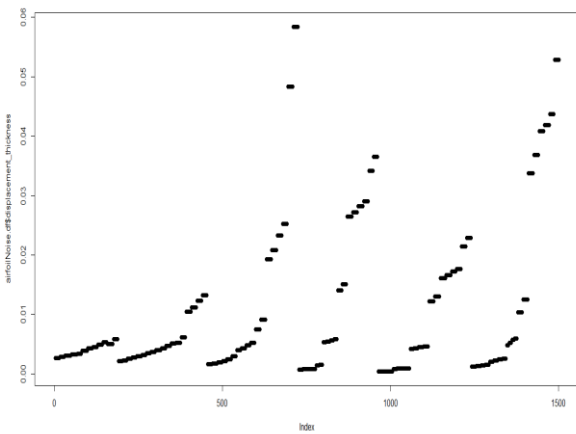
**Chord Length**



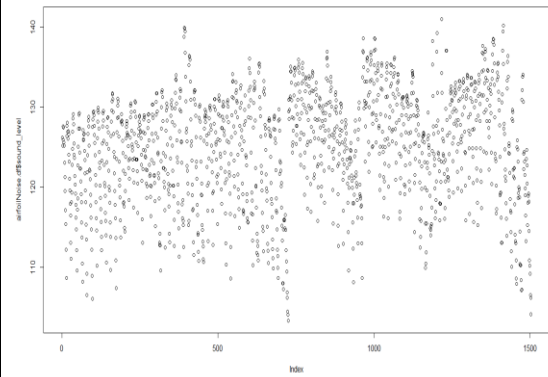
**Free stream velocity**



**Displacement Thickness**



**Sound level**



## Part B:

For “Linear” kernel the following table information is used: Gamma = 0.2.

| ID | Kernel | Cost  | Epsilon | Root mean Squared Value (RMSE) |
|----|--------|-------|---------|--------------------------------|
| 1  | Linear | 0.001 | 0.1     | 5.366429                       |
| 2  | Linear | 0.01  | 0.1     | 4.83299                        |
| 3  | Linear | 0.01  | 0.4     | 4.817667                       |
| 4  | Linear | 0.1   | 0.1     | 4.872883                       |
| 5  | Linear | 1     | 0.1     | 4.876625                       |
| 6  | Linear | 1     | 0.5     | 4.816702                       |
| 7  | Linear | 1     | 0.6     | 4.811977                       |
| 8  | Linear | 10    | 0.1     | 4.876962                       |
| 9  | Linear | 10    | 0.5     | 4.816691                       |
| 10 | Linear | 100   | .1      | 4.876561                       |
| 11 | Linear | 100   | .5      | 4.816847                       |

Code attached (File: regression\_linear.R)

For polynomial Kernel: Gamma = 0.2

| ID | Kernel     | Cost | Degree | Epsilon | Root mean Squared Value (RMSE) |
|----|------------|------|--------|---------|--------------------------------|
| 1  | Polynomial | 10   | 2      | 0.1     | 5.627001                       |
| 2  | Polynomial | 10   | 2      | 0.8     | 5.545119                       |
| 3  | Polynomial | 10   | 3      | 0.1     | 4.400711                       |
| 4  | Polynomial | 10   | 3      | 0.3     | 4.394331                       |
| 5  | Polynomial | 100  | 2      | 0.1     | 5.633465                       |
| 6  | Polynomial | 100  | 3      | 0.1     | 4.399498                       |
| 7  | Polynomial | 100  | 3      | 0.3     | 4.392198                       |
| 8  | Polynomial | 100  | 3      | 0.9     | 4.488404                       |

Code attached (File: regression\_poly.R)

For **Radial** kernel: Gamma = 0.2

| ID | Kernel | Cost | Epsilon | Root mean Squared Value (RMSE) |
|----|--------|------|---------|--------------------------------|
| 1  | Radial | 1    | 0.1     | 3.087114                       |
| 2  | Radial | 1    | 0.9     | 3.81452                        |
| 3  | Radial | 10   | 0.1     | 2.57082                        |
| 4  | Radial | 10   | 0.5     | 2.798251                       |
| 5  | Radial | 10   | 0.9     | 3.572354                       |
| 6  | Radial | 100  | 0.1     | 2.168457                       |

Code attached (File: regression\_radial.R)

Two best models are from Radial Kernel: Considering other kernel's complexity and Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE).

| ID | Kernel | Cost | Epsilon | Root mean Squared Value (RMSE) |
|----|--------|------|---------|--------------------------------|
| 1  | Radial | 1    | 0.1     | 3.087114                       |
| 3  | Radial | 10   | 0.1     | 2.57082                        |

### Part C:

Using the Bootstrap, hold-out method with my top two models and 95% confidence interval, the lower and upper bound errors are given as follows:

| Best Models (Radial)                                     | Lower Bound Error | Upper Bound Error |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| <b>Model ID: 1 (Kernel=Radial, Cost=1, Epsilon=0.1)</b>  | 2.901717          | 3.585302          |
| <b>Model ID: 3 (Kernel=Radial, Cost=10, Epsilon=0.1)</b> | 2.465413          | 3.138644          |

Code attached (File: regression\_bootstrap.R)

1. For a total of 1000 Bootstrap samples with the 95% error confidence interval, the lower bound is **2.5th percentile** which is: **25th value** of the corresponding error array and the upper bound is **97.5th percentile** which is: **975th value** of the corresponding error array. For Model ID: 1, the 95% confidence interval is: [2.901717, 3.585302]. For Model ID: 6, the 95% confidence interval is: [2.465413, 3.138644]
2. Two models are:  $fd_1 = [\text{kernel} = \text{Radial}, C = 1, \text{Epsilon} = 0.1]$  with 95% confidence interval **[2.901717, 3.585302]**, RMSE = 3.087114 and  $fd_2 = [\text{kernel} = \text{Radial}, C = 10]$  with the 95% confidence interval **[2.465413, 3.138644]**, RMSE = 2.57082

we found: model ID: 3's confidence interval is completely overlapped with the model ID: 1's confidence interval. As a result, the performance of these two models are **not significantly** different.

To select the best models among these two, it is needed to see the other parameters besides RMSE. So, complexity is considered here. As a result, model ID: 1 is which has Cost = 1, Epsilon = 0.1 is much less complex than model ID: 3, which is Cost = 100,

Epsilon = 0.1. So, model ID: 1 ie. **fD1 = [kernel = Radial, cost = 1, Epsilon = 0.1]** is selected.