4/8/22, 4:28 PM assignment_05

Least square problem for polynomial regression

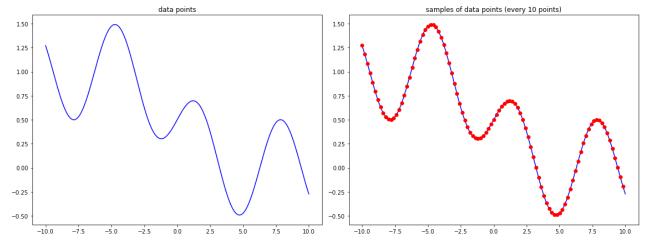
import library

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.image as img
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib.colors as colors
```

load data points

• $\{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^n$

```
In [ ]:
          filename
                       = 'assignment 05 data.csv'
          data
                       = np.loadtxt(filename, delimiter = ',')
                       = data[0, :]
                                        # independent variable
                                         # dependent variable
                       = data[1, :]
                       = x[::10]
          x sample
          y_sample
                       = y[::10]
          plt.figure(figsize=(16,6))
          plt.subplot(121)
          plt.plot(x, y, '-', color = 'blue')
          plt.title('data points')
          plt.subplot(122)
          plt.plot(x, y, '-', color = 'blue')
plt.plot(x_sample, y_sample, 'o', color = 'red')
          plt.title('samples of data points (every 10 points)')
          plt.tight layout()
          plt.show()
```



construct matrix A for the polynomial regression with power $p-1\,$

• useful functions: np.power

solve a linear system of equation Az=b

$$A = egin{bmatrix} x_1^0 & x_1^1 & \cdots & x_1^{p-1} \ x_2^0 & x_2^1 & \cdots & x_2^{p-1} \ dots & dots & dots & dots \ x_n^0 & x_n^1 & \cdots & x_n^{p-1} \end{bmatrix}, \quad z = egin{bmatrix} heta_0 \ heta_1 \ dots \ heta_{p-1} \end{bmatrix}, \quad b = egin{bmatrix} y_1 \ y_2 \ dots \ heta_p \end{bmatrix}$$

construct vector b

solve the linear system of equation Az=b

- without regularization : $\min \frac{1}{2n} ||Az b||^2$, $z = (A^T A)^{-1} A^T b$
- useful functions: np.matmul, np.linalg.inv, np.sum

- with regularization : $\min \frac{1}{2n}\|Az b\|^2 + \frac{\alpha}{2}\|z\|^2$, $z = \left(A^TA + n\alpha I\right)^{-1}A^Tb$ where I denotes identity matrix
- useful functions: np.matmul, np.linalg.inv, np.sum

```
In [ ]:
        def solve_regression_with_regularization(x, y, p, alpha):
                   = np.zeros([p, 1])
           loss
                   = 0
           n = len(x)
           # complete the blanks
           A=construct_matrix_A(x, p)
           b=construct_vector_b(y)
           A inv=np.linalg.pinv(A)
           I=np.matmul(A,A inv)
           z1=np.linalg.pinv(np.add(np.matmul(A,A.T),(n*alpha*I)))
           z2=np.matmul(A.T,z1)
           z=np.matmul(z2,b)
           loss=np.add((1/(2*n))*np.sum((np.square(np.subtract(np.matmul(A,z),b)))),(al)
           #
```

approximate by polynomial regression

- $\hat{y} = Az^*$
- useful functions: np.matmul

functions for presenting the results

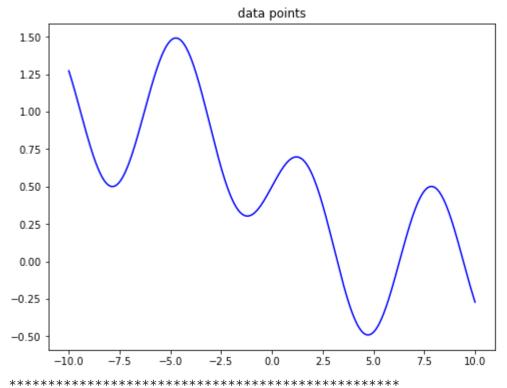
```
def function result 01():
In [ ]:
             plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
             plt.plot(x, y, '-', color='blue')
             plt.title('data points')
             plt.show()
In [ ]:
         def function_result_02():
                        = 2
             (y_hat, _) = approximate(x, y, p)
             plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
             plt.plot(x, y, '-', color='blue')
             plt.plot(x, y_hat, '-', color='red')
             plt.show()
In [ ]:
         def function_result_03():
                        = 4
             (y_hat, _) = approximate(x, y, p)
             plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
             plt.plot(x, y, '-', color='blue')
             plt.plot(x, y_hat, '-', color='red')
             plt.show()
In [ ]:
         def function_result_04():
             (y_{hat}, _) = approximate(x, y, p)
             plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
             plt.plot(x, y, '-', color='blue')
             plt.plot(x, y_hat, '-', color='red')
             plt.show()
In [ ]:
         def function result 05():
             (y_hat, _) = approximate(x, y, p)
             plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
             plt.plot(x, y, '-', color='blue')
             plt.plot(x, y_hat, '-', color='red')
             plt.show()
In [ ]:
         def function result 06():
             (y_hat, _) = approximate(x, y, p)
             plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
```

```
plt.plot(x, y, '-', color='blue')
              plt.plot(x, y_hat, '-', color='red')
              plt.show()
In [ ]:
         def function result 07():
                          = 2
              alpha
                          = 0.1
              (y_hat, _) = approximate_with_regularization(x, y, p, alpha)
              plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
             plt.plot(x, y, '-', color='blue')
              plt.plot(x, y_hat, '-', color='red')
              plt.show()
In [ ]:
         def function result 08():
                          = 4
              р
                         = 0.1
              alpha
              (y_hat, _) = approximate_with_regularization(x, y, p, alpha)
              plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
              plt.plot(x, y, '-', color='blue')
              plt.plot(x, y_hat, '-', color='red')
              plt.show()
In [ ]:
         def function_result_09():
                         = 8
              р
              alpha
                        = 0.1
              (y_hat, _) = approximate_with_regularization(x, y, p, alpha)
              plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
              plt.plot(x, y, '-', color='blue')
              plt.plot(x, y_hat, '-', color='red')
              plt.show()
In [ ]:
         def function result 10():
                          = 16
              р
             \begin{array}{ll} p & = 16 \\ \text{alpha} & = 0.1 \end{array}
              (y_hat, _) = approximate_with_regularization(x, y, p, alpha)
              plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
              plt.plot(x, y, '-', color='blue')
              plt.plot(x, y_hat, '-', color='red')
              plt.show()
In [ ]:
         def function result 11():
                      = 32
= 0.1
              alpha
              (y_hat, _) = approximate_with_regularization(x, y, p, alpha)
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
             plt.plot(x, y, '-', color='blue')
             plt.plot(x, y_hat, '-', color='red')
             plt.show()
In [ ]:
         def function_result_12():
             (\_, loss) = approximate(x, y, p)
             print('loss = ', loss)
In [ ]:
         def function result 13():
                         = 16
             (\_, loss) = approximate(x, y, p)
             print('loss = ', loss)
In [ ]:
         def function_result_14():
                         = 4
             alpha
                         = 0.1
             (_, loss) = approximate_with_regularization(x, y, p, alpha)
             print('loss = ', loss)
In [ ]:
         def function_result_15():
                        = 16
             р
                        = 0.1
             alpha
             (_, loss) = approximate_with_regularization(x, y, p, alpha)
             print('loss = ', loss)
```

results





[RESULT 02]

