

# Compulsory exercise 1: Group XYZ (add your group number here)

TMA4268 Statistical Learning V2022

NN1, NN2 and NN3 (full names of all group members)

23 mars, 2022

Includes:

```
set.seed(1)
boston <- scale(Boston, center=T, scale=T)

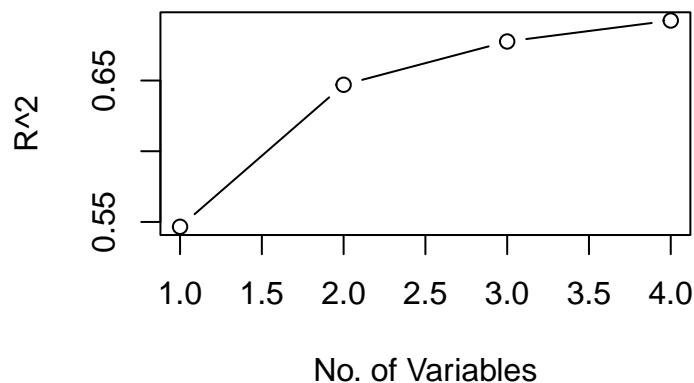
# split into training and rest sets
train.ind = sample(1:nrow(boston), 0.8 * nrow(boston))
boston.train = data.frame(boston[train.ind, ])
boston.test = data.frame(boston[-train.ind, ])
```

## Problem 1

a)

```
#forward subset selection:
regfit_fwd.full = regsubsets(medv~., data = boston.train, nvmax=13, method = "forward")
regfit_fwd.four = regsubsets(medv~., data = boston.train, nvmax=4, method = "forward")

#plotting the R-squared vs number of predictors
plot(summary(regfit_fwd.four)$rsq, xlab='No. of Variables', ylab='R^2', type='b')
```



b)

```
#the best four predictors:
```

```
coef(regfit_fwd.four, 4)
```

```
## (Intercept)      rm      dis      ptratio      lstat
## 0.02268276 0.34728504 -0.14653616 -0.21570329 -0.53034047
```

c)

```
#K-fold cross-validation (k=5)
```

```
#setup:
```

```
df.X.std <- scale(dplyr::select(Boston, -medv))
```

```
X.train <- as.matrix(df.X.std)[train.ind,] #converting to matrix.
```

```
X.test <- as.matrix(df.X.std)[-train.ind,]
```

```
Y.train <- Boston[train.ind, "medv"]
```

```
Y.train = as.matrix(Y.train)
```

```
Y.test <- Boston[-train.ind, "medv"]
```

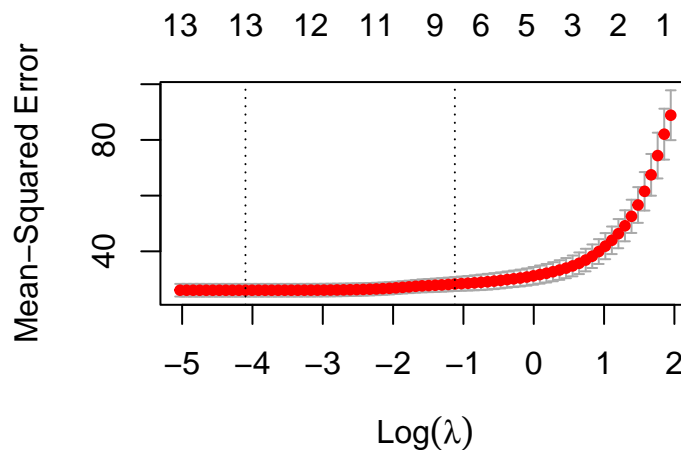
```
Y.test = as.matrix(Y.test)
```

```
#calculation using cv.glmnet():
```

```
kf5_cv = cv.glmnet(x=X.train, y=Y.train, alpha = 1, nfolds = 5)
```

```
#plot:
```

```
plot(kf5_cv)
```



Lambda corresponding to minimal Mean-Squared error:

```
kf5_cv$lambda.min
```

```
## [1] 0.01658476
```

```
coefficients:
```

```
coef(kf5_cv, s=kf5_cv$lambda.min)
```

```
## 14 x 1 sparse Matrix of class "dgCMatrix"
```

```
##              s1
```

```
## (Intercept) 22.74991687
## crim        -0.75916622
## zn          0.87882705
## indus       0.06224523
## chas        0.80268368
## nox         -1.62765265
## rm          2.87560832
## age         -0.10735056
## dis         -2.92307108
## rad         2.52855436
## tax         -1.95602522
## ptratio     -1.88338836
## black       0.95034028
## lstat       -3.94210652
```

d)

1. True
2. False
- 3.
4. True

## Problem 2

```
set.seed(1)

# load a synthetic dataset
id <- "1CWZYfrL0rFdrIZ6Hv73e3xxt0SFgU4Ph" # google file ID
synthetic <- read.csv(sprintf("https://docs.google.com/uc?id=%s&export=download",
  id))

# split into training and test sets
train.ind = sample(1:nrow(synthetic), 0.8 * nrow(synthetic))
synthetic.train = data.frame(synthetic[train.ind, ])
synthetic.test = data.frame(synthetic[-train.ind, ])

# show head(...) Y: response variable; X: predictor variable
head(synthetic)
```

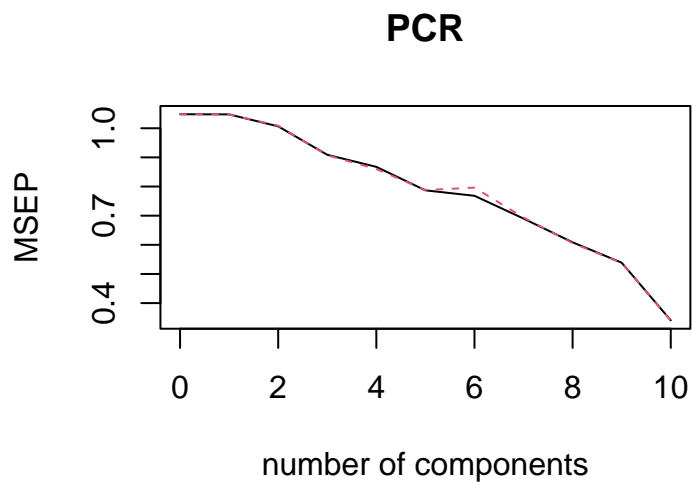
```
##           Y           X1           X2           X3           X4           X5
## 1 -1.43753239 -0.75905055 -0.69720326 -0.3016852 -0.7434697  0.8807558
## 2 -1.70972989 -0.28635632  0.04809182  0.5791725 -0.7446170  0.9935311
## 3  1.33931240  0.09574117 -0.89605758 -0.9636347  0.5554647 -0.5341800
## 4  0.20354906 -0.28702695  1.72952687  1.4289705 -0.1596993 -0.7161976
## 5 -0.09261896  0.02345825  0.51201583  0.1544345  0.4318039 -0.8674060
## 6  1.69952325  1.19231791 -0.98179754 -0.9567773 -0.6933918  0.4656891
##           X6           X7           X8           X9           X10
## 1 -0.8705750 -0.7448252 -0.4639697  0.62502272 -0.8149674
## 2  0.3532248 -0.5860332 -0.7964403  0.84868110 -0.1065119
## 3  0.4707434 -0.6588069 -0.7327518 -0.29429307  0.6588927
## 4 -0.7774007  0.2502145  0.5987052 -0.04428773  0.6247479
## 5 -0.9066908  0.8946086 -0.9700185  0.09082626  0.6102134
## 6 -0.7381794  0.8650175  0.4108119  0.75677429 -0.2281439
```

a)

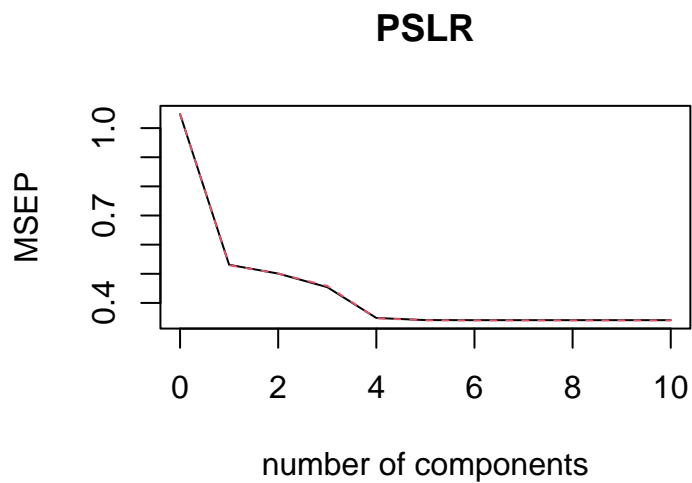
Fitting PCR and PLSR on the synthetic.train data set:

```
pcr_model <- pcr(Y~., data = synthetic.train, scale = TRUE, validation = "CV")  
plsr_model <- plsr(Y~., data=synthetic.train, scale = TRUE, validation = "CV")
```

```
validationplot(pcr_model, val.type="MSEP", main="PCR")
```



```
validationplot(plsr_model, val.type="MSEP", main="PLSR")
```



b)

We can clearly see that the PLSR method shrinks the MSEP quicker for fewer components when comparing to the PCR method. PCR is a unsupervised method while PLSR is supervised.