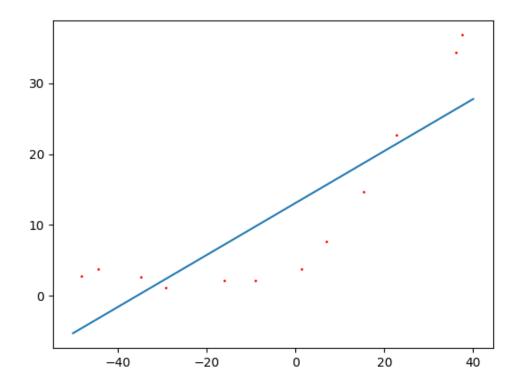
Aprendizaje automático y minería de datos: Práctica 5

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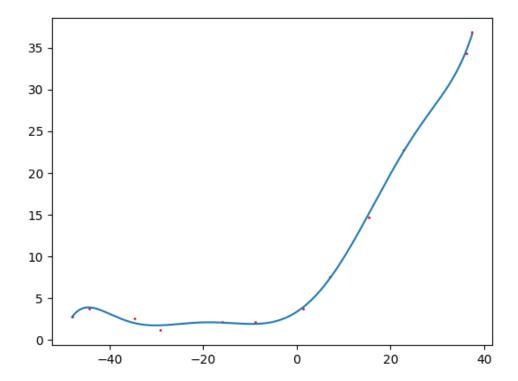
Código de la práctica:

```
f costeLineal(X, Y, O, reg):
    """devuelve la funcion de coste, dadas X, Y, y thetas"""
       Aux0 = 0[:, 1:]
       cost = Aux.sum()/(2*len(X))
        return cost + (AuxO**2).sum()*reg/(2*X.shape[0])
       """la operacion que hace el gradiente por dentro -> devuelve un vector de valores"""
AuxO = np.hstack([np.zeros([1]), 0[1:.]])
       0 = O[np.newaxis]
AuxO = AuxO[np.newaxis].T
       return ((X.T.dot(np.dot(X, 0.T)-Y))/X.shape[0] + (reg/X.shape[0])*Aux0)
def minimizeFunc(0, X, Y, reg):
    return (costeLineal(X, Y, 0, reg), gradienteLineal(X, Y, 0, reg))
def polynomize(X, p):
    poly = preprocessing.PolynomialFeatures(p)
    return poly.fit_transform(X) # añade automaticamente la columna de 1s
       mu = X.sean(0)[np.newaxis] # media de cada columna de X
sigma = X.std(0)[np.newaxis] # desviacion estandar de cada columna de X
       X \text{ norm} = (X - mu)/sigma
       return X_norm, mu, sigma
def normalizeValues(valoresPrueba, mu, sigma):
    """normaliza los valores de prueba con la mu y sigma de los atributos X (al normalizarlos)"""
    return (valoresPrueba - mu)/sigma
def main():
    valores = load_mat("ex5data1.mat")
      X = valores['X']  # datos de entrenamiento
Y = valores['y']
Xval = valores['Xval']  # ejemplos de validacion
Yval = valores['yval']
Xtest = valores['Xtest']  # prueba
Ytest = valores['ytest']
        Xnorm, mu, sigma = normalize(Xpoly[:, 1:]) # se pasa sin la columna de 1s (evitar division entre 0)
Xnorm = np.hstack([np.ones([Xnorm.shape[0], 1]), Xnorm]) # volvemos a poner columna de 1s
        XpolyVal = polynomize(Xval, 8)
XnormVal = normalizeValues(XpolyVal[:, 1:], mu, sigma)
XnormVal = np.hstack([np.ones([XnormVal.shape[0], 1]), XnormVal])
        XpolyTest = polynomize(Xtest, 8)
XnormTest = normalizeValues(XpolyTest[:, 1:], mu, sigma)
XnormTest = np.hstack([np.ones([XnormTest.shape[0], 1]), XnormTest])
        m = Xnorm.shape[0]
n = Xnorm.shape[1]
        thetaVec = np.zeros([n])
        errorX = np.zeros(1.shape[0])
errorXVal = np.zeros(1.shape[0])
        # errores para cada valor de lambda
for i in range(1.shape[0]):
    result = opt.minimize(fun = minimizeFunc, x0 = thetaVec,
    | angs = (Xnorm, Y, 1[i]), method = 'TNC', jac = True, options = {'maxiter':70})
    0 = result.x
               errorX[i] = costeLineal(Xnorm, Y, 0, 1[i])
errorXVal[i] = costeLineal(XnormVal, Yval, 0, 1[i])
        lambdaGraphic(errorX, errorXVal, 1)
        lambdaIndex = np.argmin(errorXVal)
print("Best lambda: " + str(l[lambdaIndex]))
        # thetas usando la lambda que hace el error minimo (sobre ejemplos de entrenamiento)
result = opt.minimize(fun = minimizeFunc, x0 = thetaVec,
    args = (Xnorm, Y, l[lambdaIndex]), method = 'TNC', jac = True, options = {'maxiter':70})
        0 = result.x
         # curvas de aprendizaje cogiendo subconjuntos
"""errorX = np.zeros(m - 1)
```

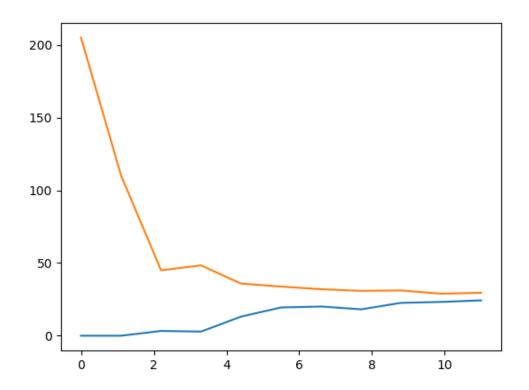
Linear H(X)

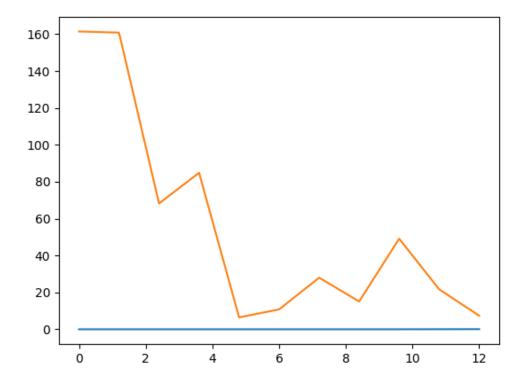


Polynomial H(X)

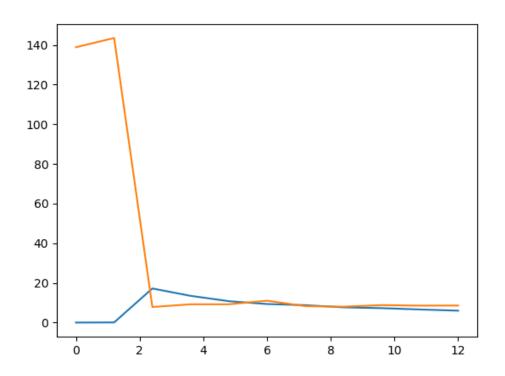


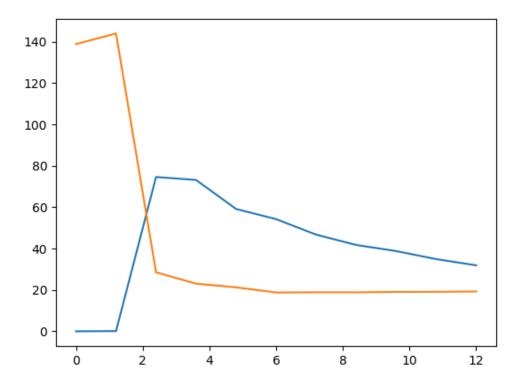
Learning curve





Learning curve lambda = 1





Learning curve lambda = 100

