

Least square problem for polynomial regression

import library

```
In [13]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.image as img
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib.colors as colors
```

load point data

```
In [14]: filename = 'assignment_05_data.csv'
data = np.loadtxt(filename, delimiter = ',')

x = data[0, :] # independent variable
y = data[1, :] # dependent variable

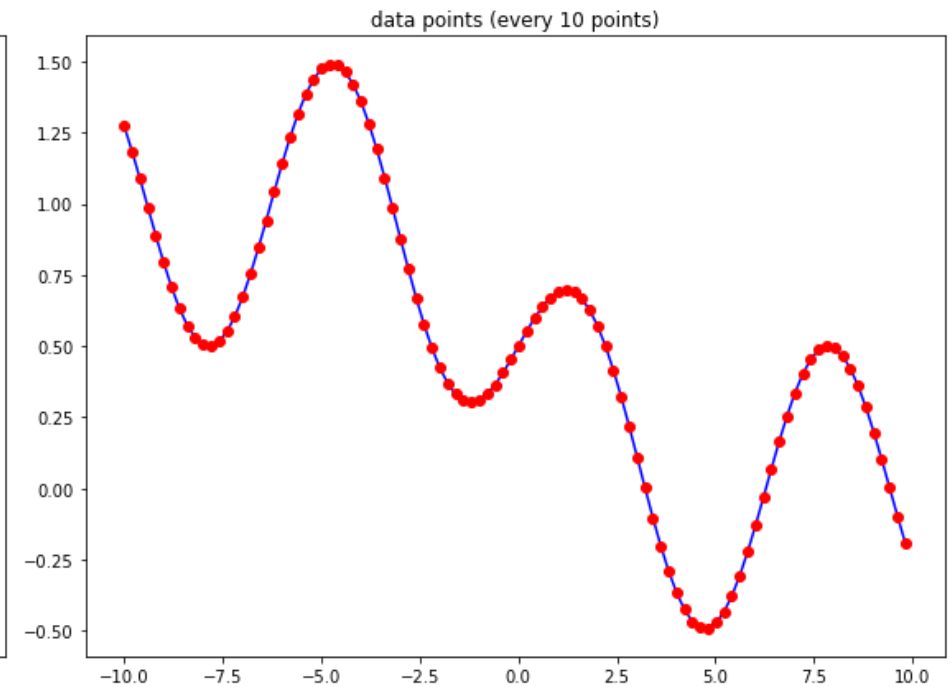
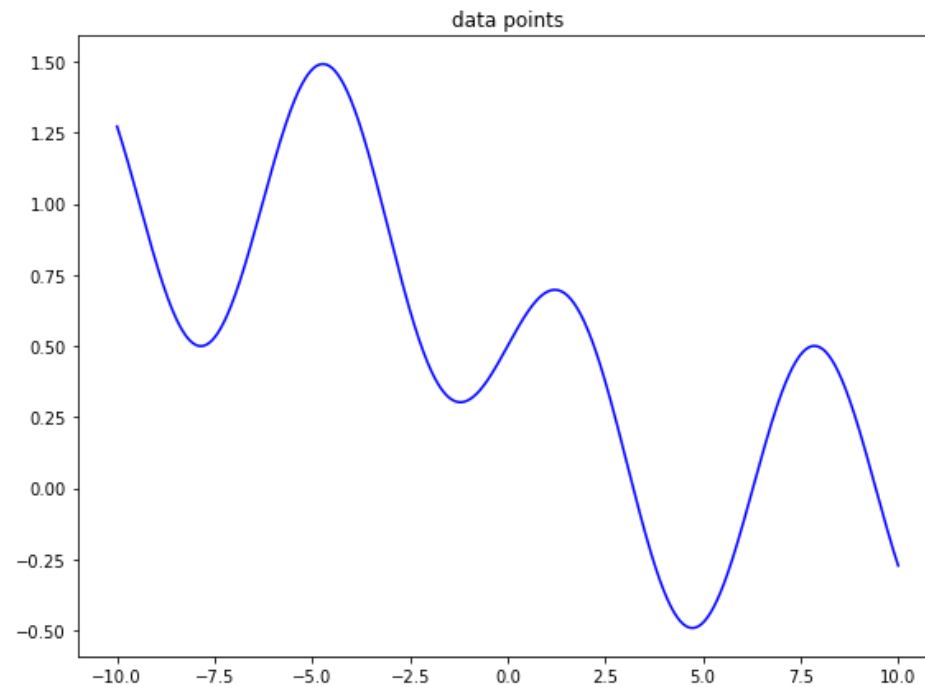
x2 = x[::10]
y2 = y[::10]

plt.figure(figsize=(16,6))

plt.subplot(121)
plt.plot(x, y, '-', color = 'blue')
plt.title('data points')

plt.subplot(122)
plt.plot(x2, y2, '-', color = 'blue')
plt.plot(x2, y2, 'o', color = 'red')
plt.title('data points (every 10 points)')

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



In [15]:

```
#
# A : [ x_1^0, x_1^1, ... , x_1^{p-1} ; x_2^0, x_2^1, ... , x_2^{p-1} ; ... ; x_n^0, x_n^1, ... , x_n^{p-1} ]
#
def construct_matrix_A(x, p):
    A=np.power(x[0],np.arange(0,p))
    n=1
    while n < x.size:
        A=np.vstack([A,np.power(x[n],np.arange(0,p))])
        n=n+1
    return A

#
# x : independent variable
# y : dependent variable
# p : power of the polinomial (theta_0 * x^0, theta_1 * x^1, ..., theta_{p-1} * x^{p-1})
# alpha : coefficient for the regularization term : W| theta W|_2^2
#
def solve_polynomial_regression(x, y, p, alpha =0):
    A=construct_matrix_A(x,p)

    cal1=np.linalg.inv(np.matmul(np.transpose(A),A)+alpha)
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cal2=np.matmul(np.transpose(A),y)

theta=np.matmul(cal1,cal2)

h=np.matmul(A,theta)

# use functions including : np.identity, np.matmul, np.linalg.inv

return h

h_01      = solve_polynomial_regression(x, y, 1)
h_02      = solve_polynomial_regression(x, y, 2)
h_04      = solve_polynomial_regression(x, y, 4)
h_08      = solve_polynomial_regression(x, y, 8)
h_16      = solve_polynomial_regression(x, y, 16)
h_32      = solve_polynomial_regression(x, y, 32)

h_24_0    = solve_polynomial_regression(x, y, 24, 0)
h_24_00001 = solve_polynomial_regression(x, y, 24, 0.0001)
h_24_0001  = solve_polynomial_regression(x, y, 24, 0.001)
h_24_001   = solve_polynomial_regression(x, y, 24, 0.01)
h_24_01    = solve_polynomial_regression(x, y, 24, 0.1)
h_24_1     = solve_polynomial_regression(x, y, 24, 1)

```

```

In [16]: def plot_polynomial_regression_3x2(x, y, h_01, title_01, h_02, title_02, h_04, title_04, h_08, title_08, h_16, title_16, h_32, title_32):

    plt.figure(figsize=(16,18))

    plt.subplot(321)
    plt.plot(x, y, '-', color='blue')
    plt.plot(x, h_01, '-', color='red')
    plt.title(title_01)

    plt.subplot(322)
    plt.plot(x, y, '-', color='blue')
    plt.plot(x, h_02, '-', color='red')
    plt.title(title_02)

    plt.subplot(323)
    plt.plot(x, y, '-', color='blue')
    plt.plot(x, h_04, '-', color='red')

```

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plt.title(title_04)

plt.subplot(324)
plt.plot(x, y, '-', color='blue')
plt.plot(x, h_08, '-', color='red')
plt.title(title_08)

plt.subplot(325)
plt.plot(x, y, '-', color='blue')
plt.plot(x, h_16, '-', color='red')
plt.title(title_16)

plt.subplot(326)
plt.plot(x, y, '-', color='blue')
plt.plot(x, h_32, '-', color='red')
plt.title(title_32)

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```

*

* results

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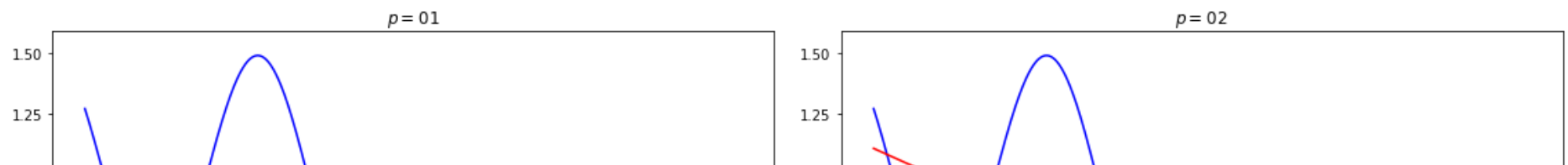
01. plot the input data in blue and the polynomial approximations with varying degrees in red ($p = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32$)

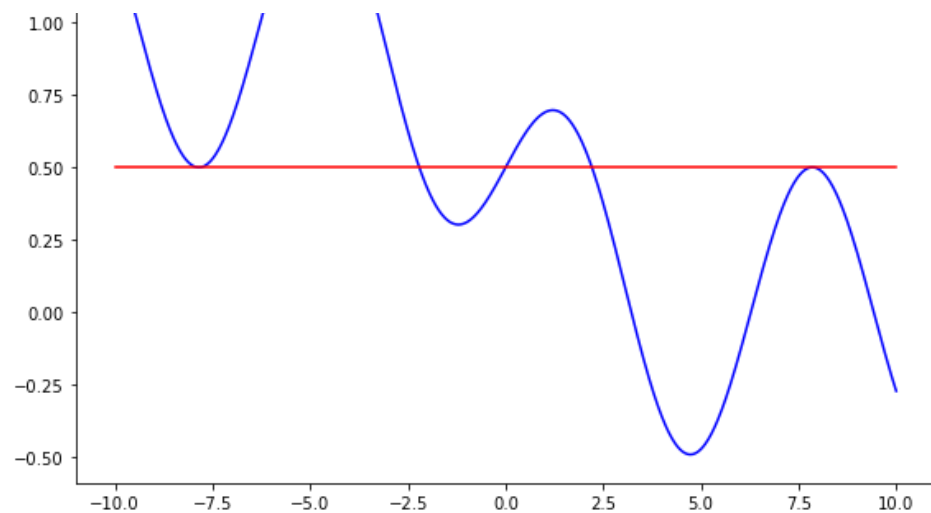
In [17]:

```

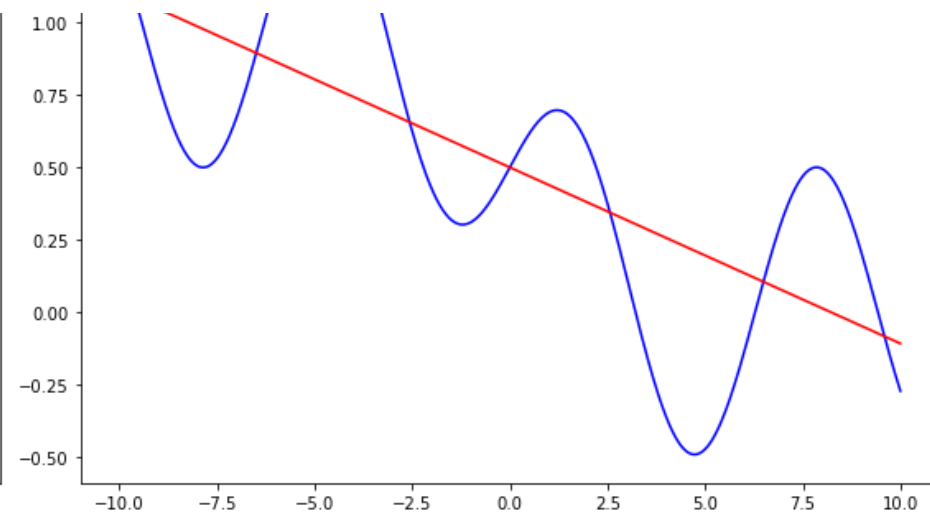
plot_polynomial_regression_3x2(x, y, h_01, '$p = 01$', h_02, '$p = 02$', h_04, '$p = 04$', h_08, '$p = 08$', h_16, '$p = 16$', h_32,

```

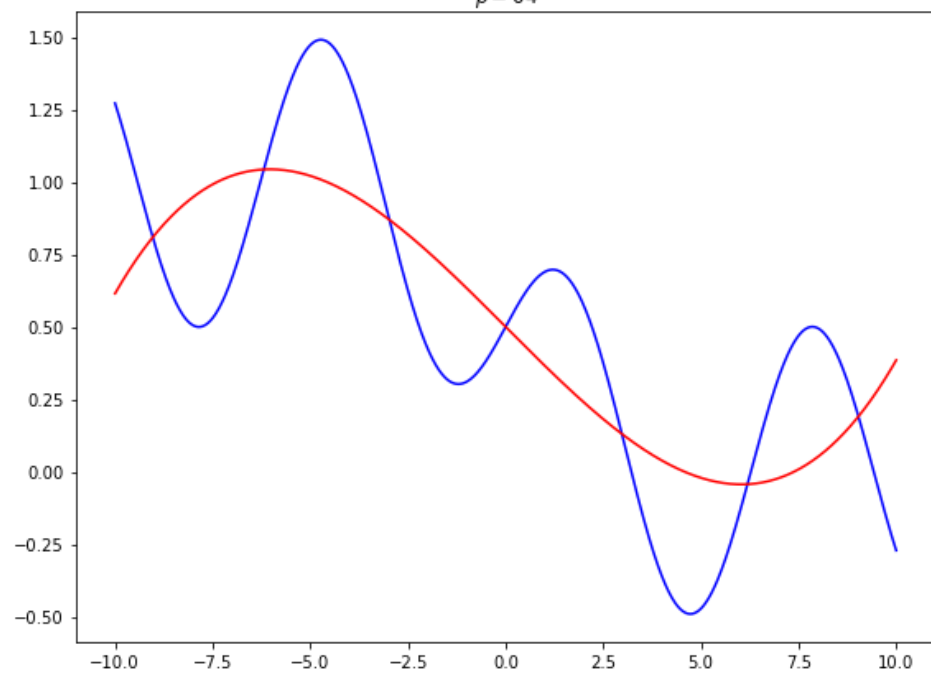




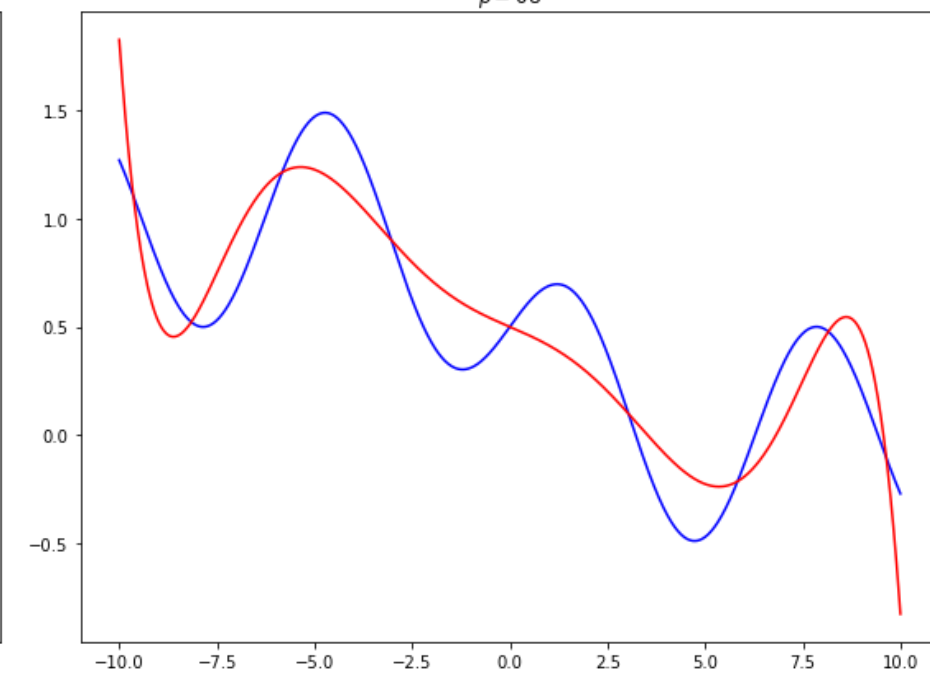
$p = 04$



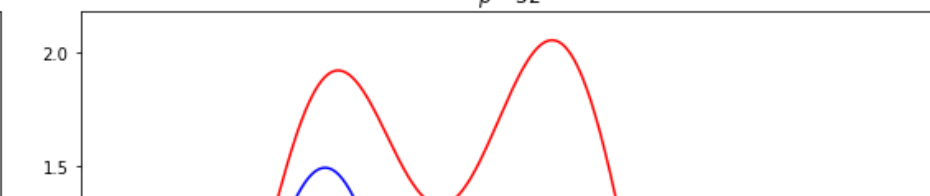
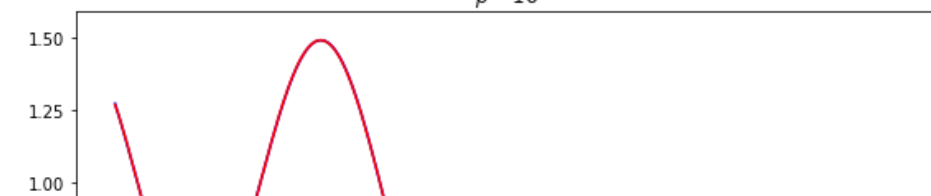
$p = 08$

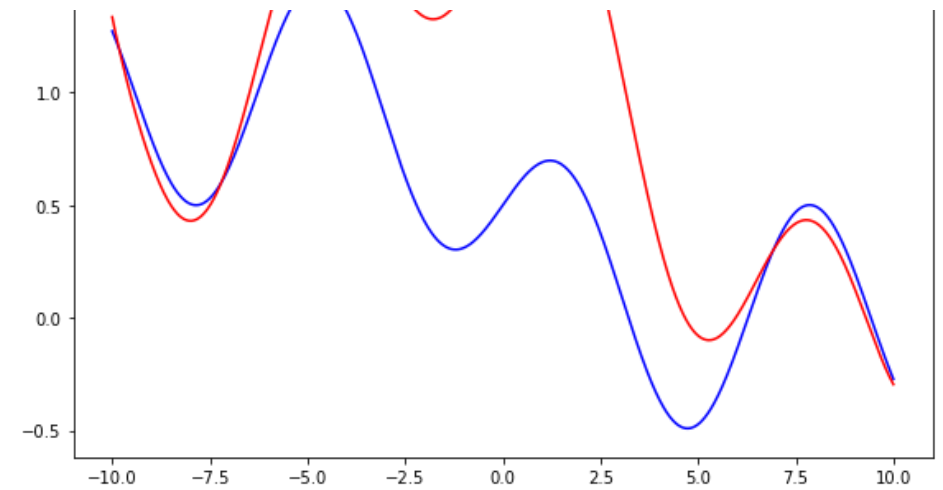
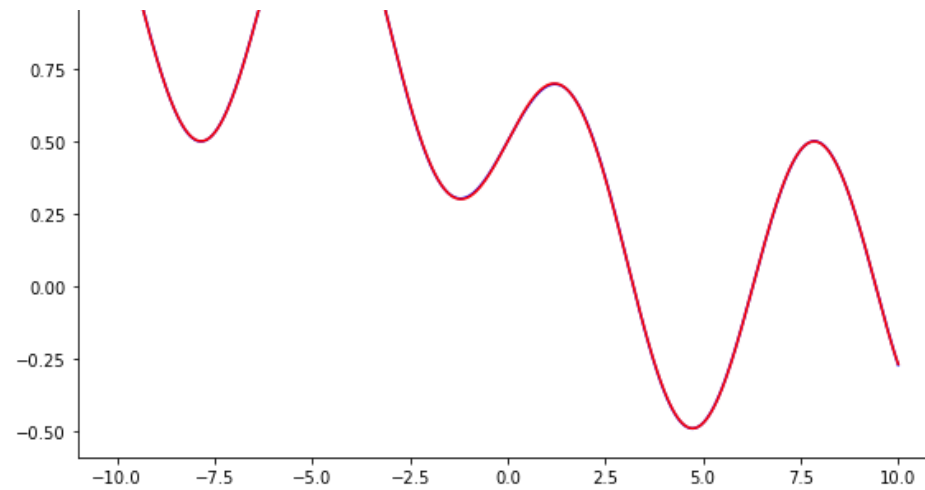


$p = 16$



$p = 32$





02. plot the input data in blue and the polynomial approximations with varying regularization parameters at $p = 24$ ($\alpha = 0, 0.0001, 0.001, 0.01, 0.1, 1$)

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In [19]: plot_polynomial_regression_3x2(x, y, h_24_0, '$p = 24, \alpha = 0$', h_24_00001, '$p = 24, \alpha = 0.0001$', h_24_0001, '$p = 24, \alpha = 0.001$', h_24_001, '$p = 24, \alpha = 0.01$', h_24_01, '$p = 24, \alpha = 0.1$', h_24_1, '$p = 24, \alpha = 1$')
```

