

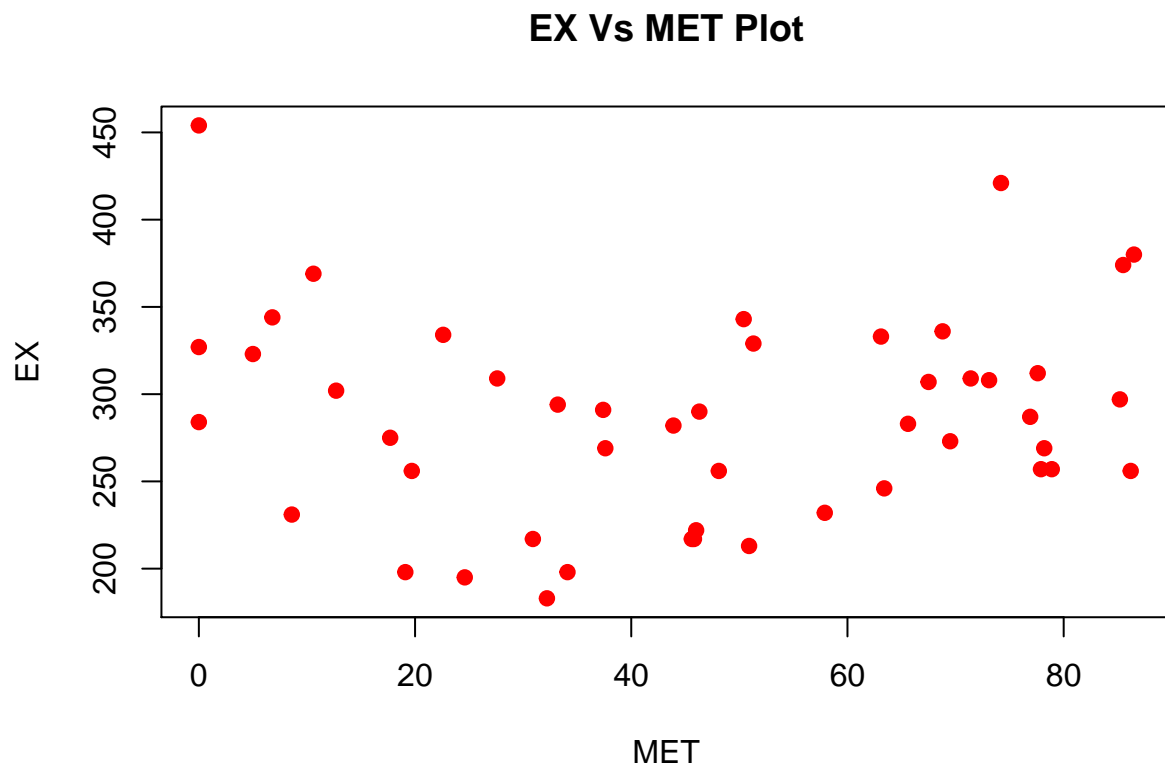
Group_A11_Lab2

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Q3

Part 1



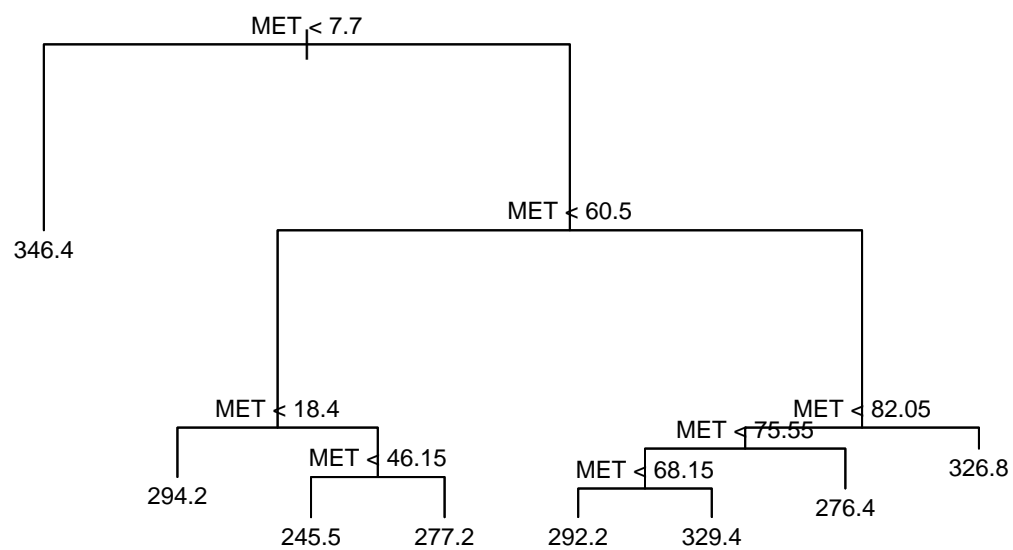
As we can see in the above plot, there is high variance among data as the data points are scattered. So linear or polynomial regression will not be a good fit to it. We think, decision trees would be good to fit for this data.

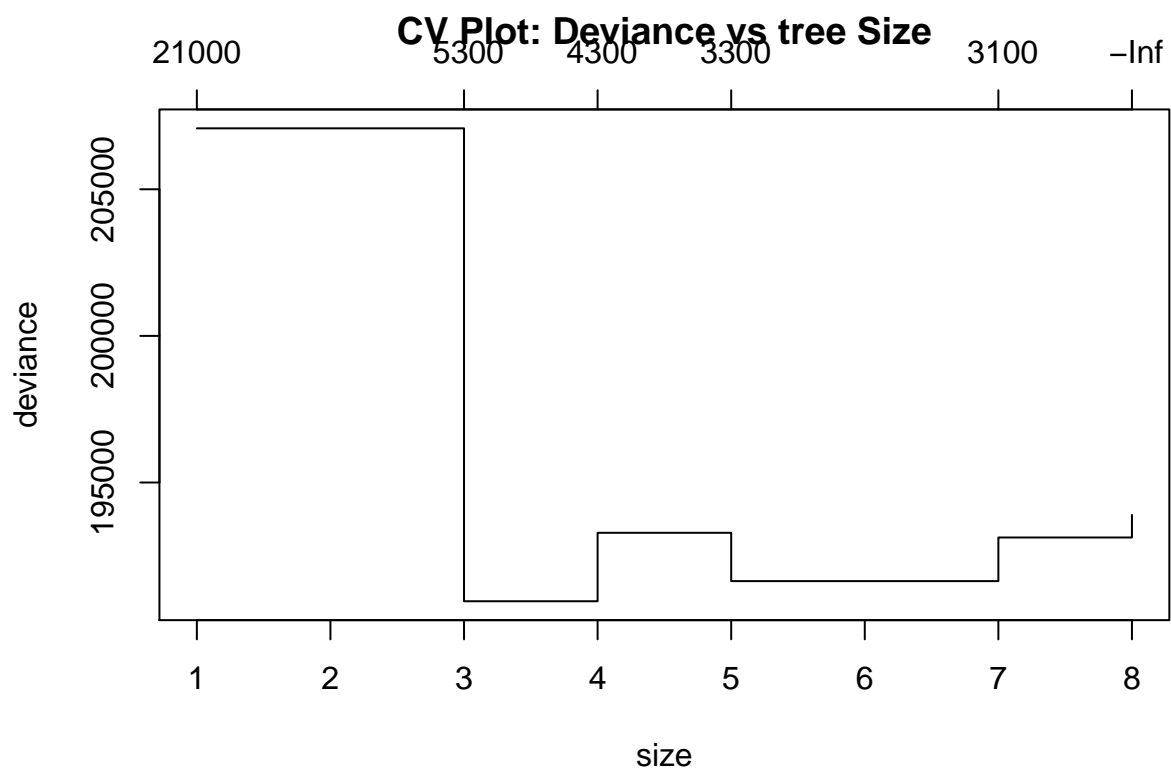
Part 2

Selection of tree using cross validation

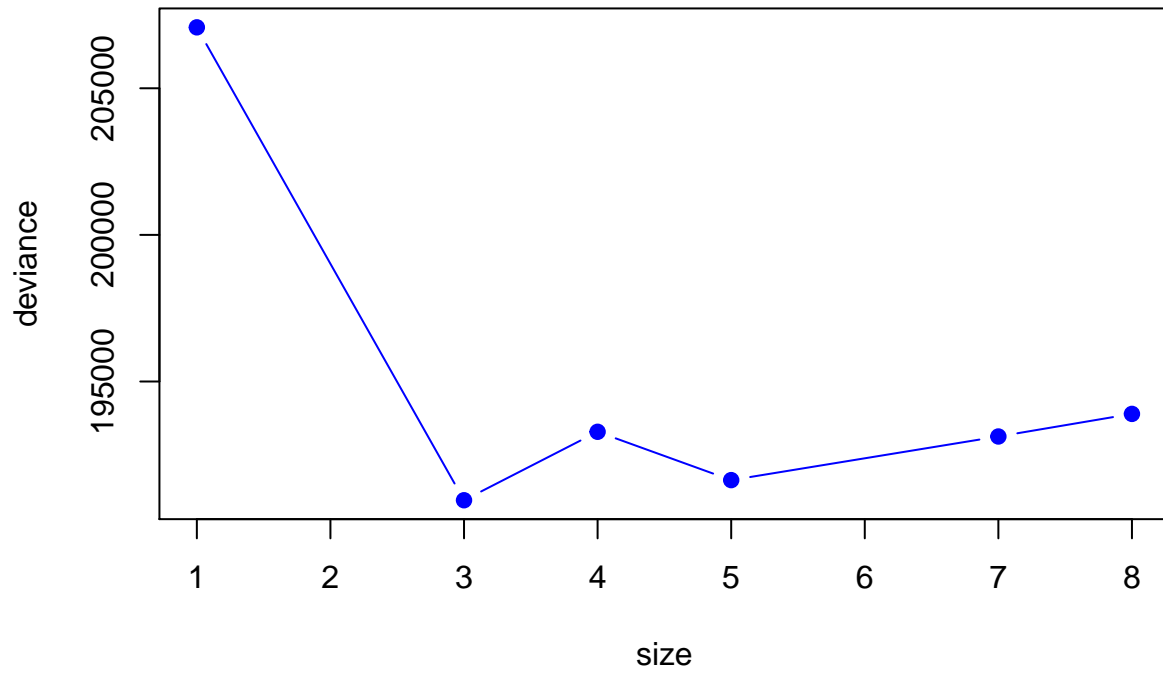
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## Fitted Tree:
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Deviance Vs Size



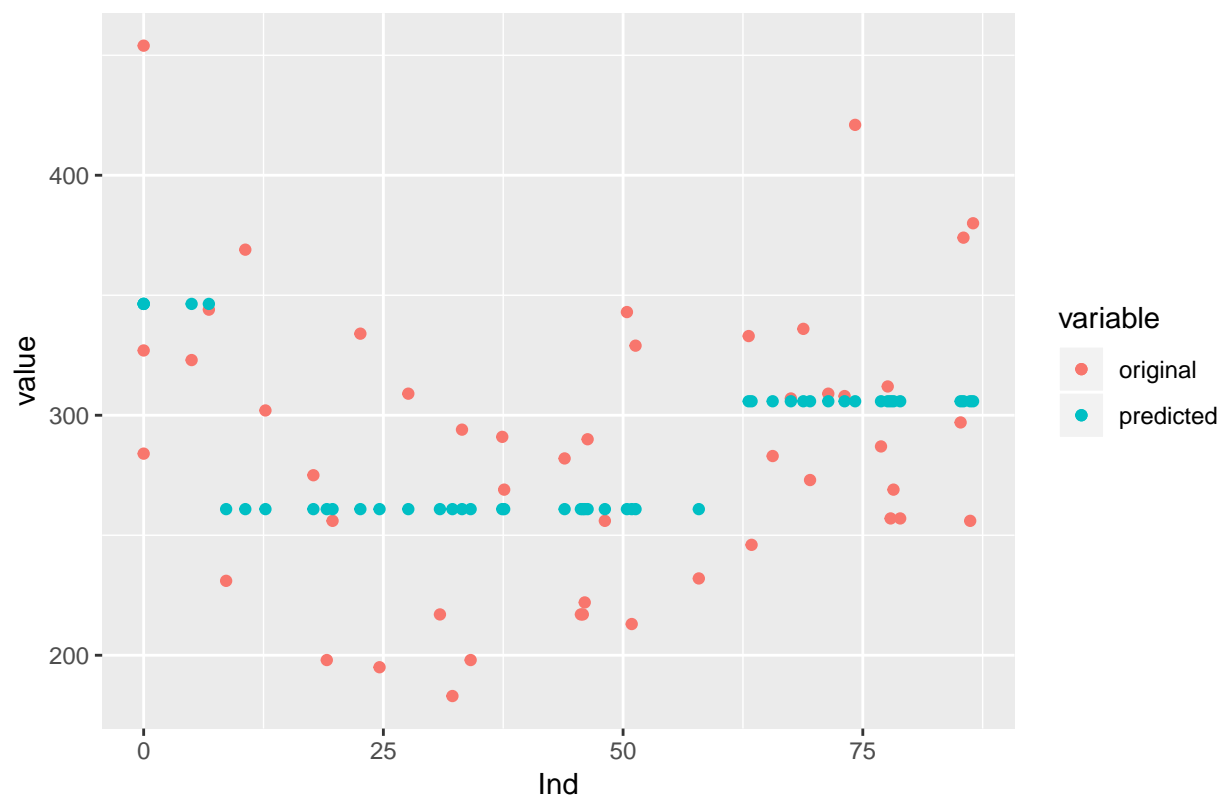
##

Optimal tree: 3

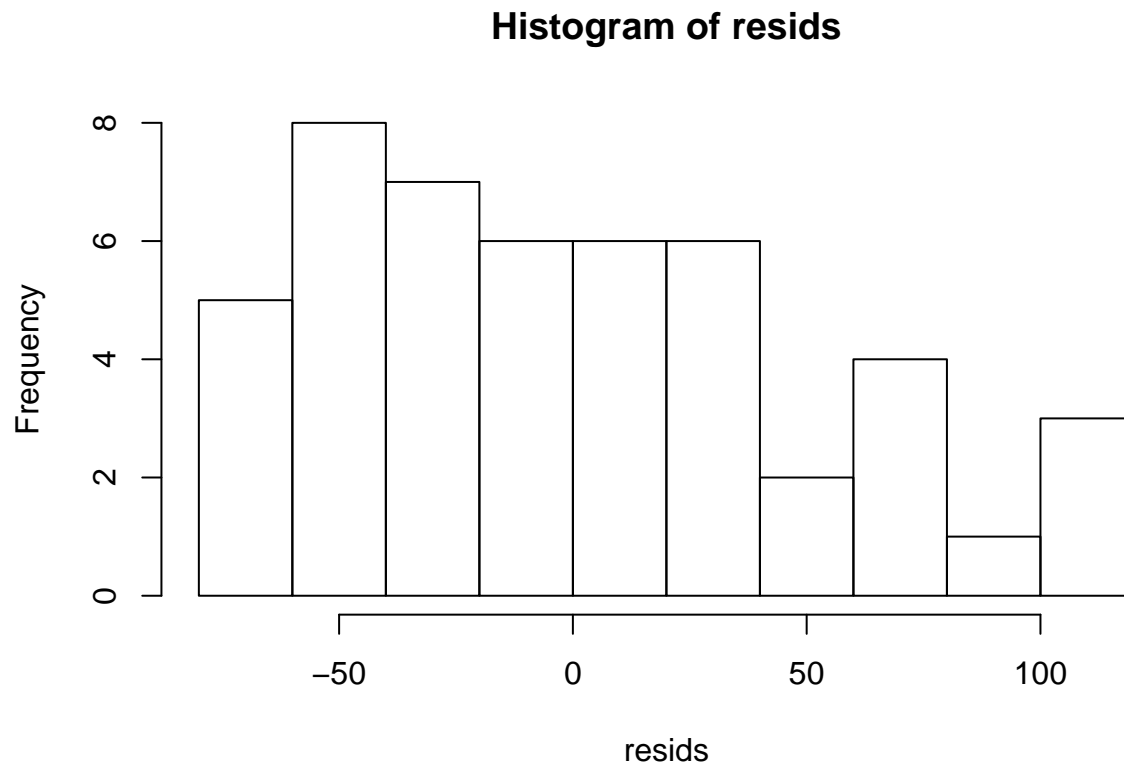
As see from the CV plot of deviance vs size, the least deviance(174057.6) is at 3, therefore best size is 3.

Predictions using best size

Predicted Vs original using optimal tree of size 3



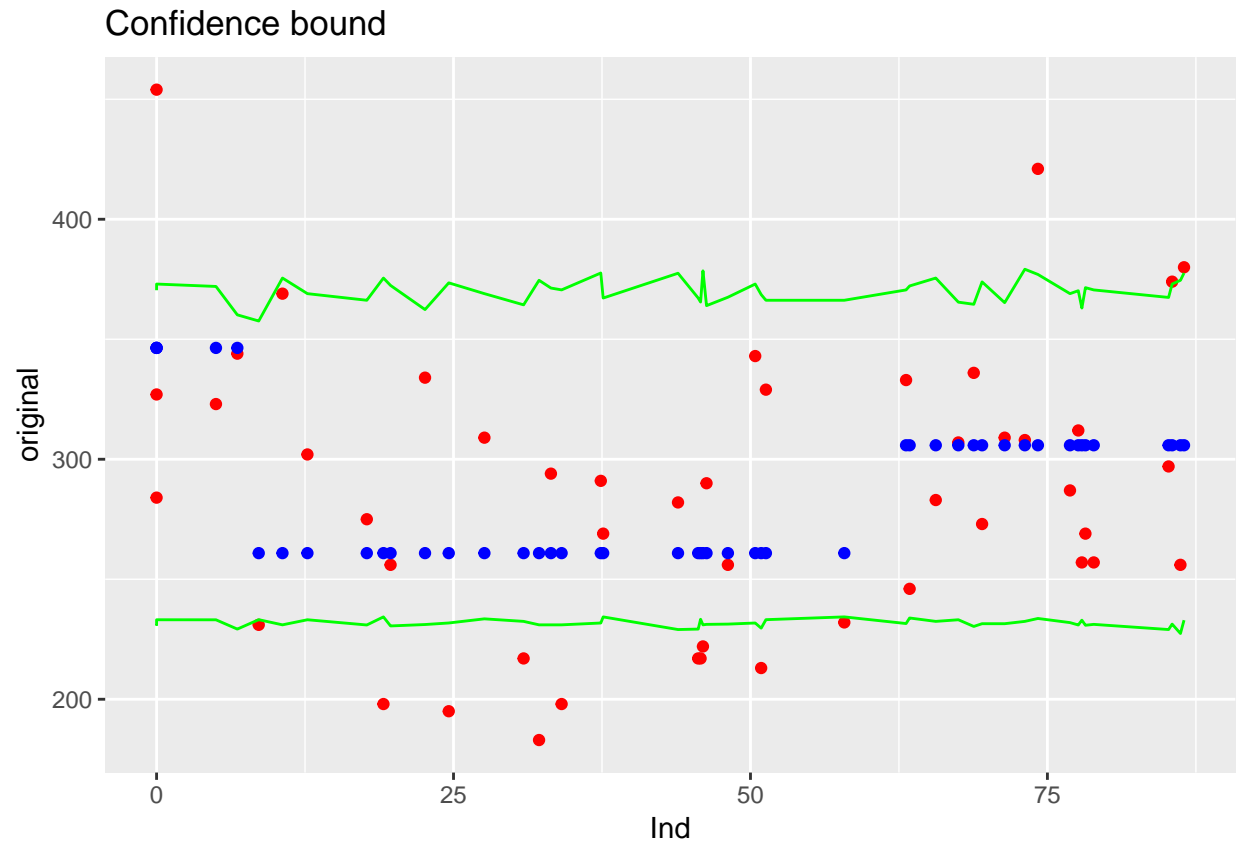
Histogramm of residuals



Residuals are not normally distributed and , in generally, models work better with more symmetrical or bell shaped distribution of residuals. This means ,in our case, fitting can be improved.

Part 3

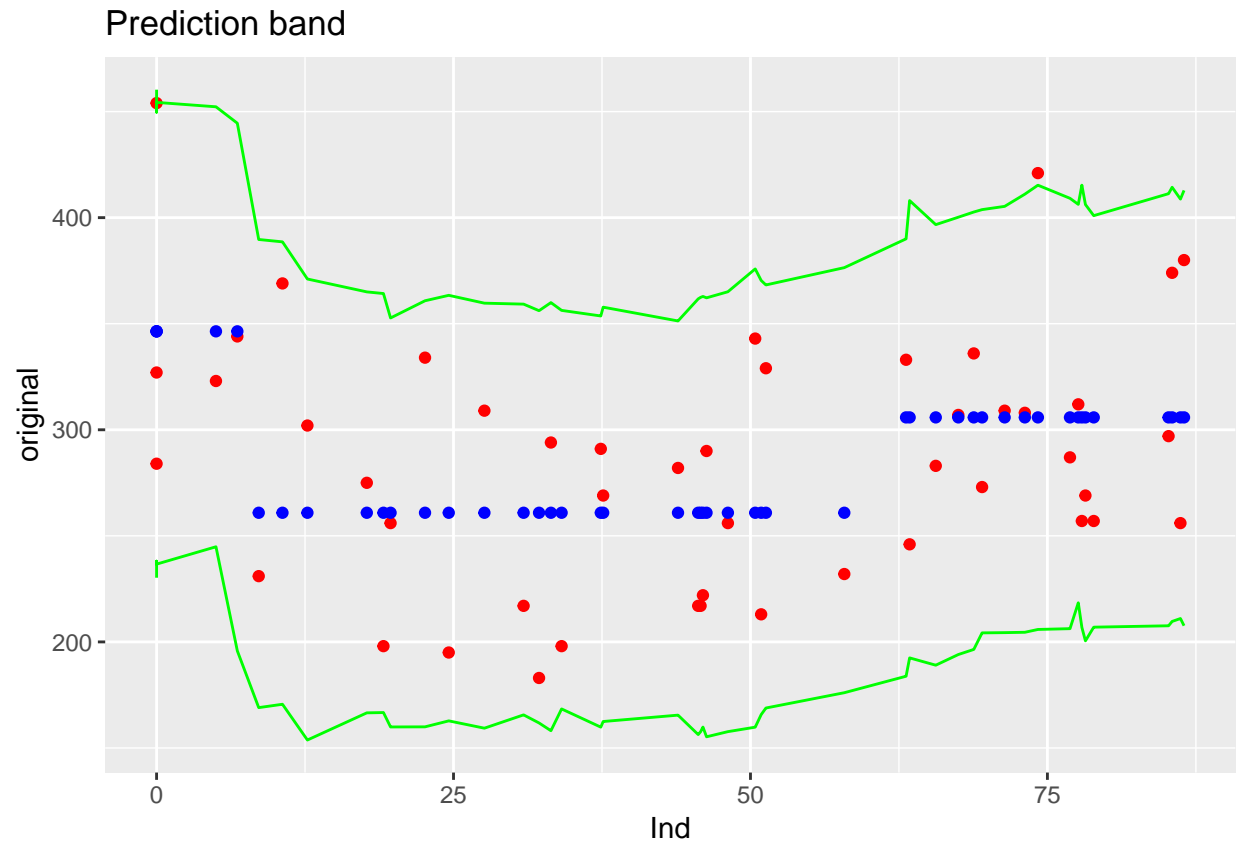
95% Confidence band (Non-Parametric)



The band is not smooth, instead it is bumpy. The reason being, it is combination of different intervals calculated for different bootstrap iterations.

Part 4

95% Confidence band (Parametric)



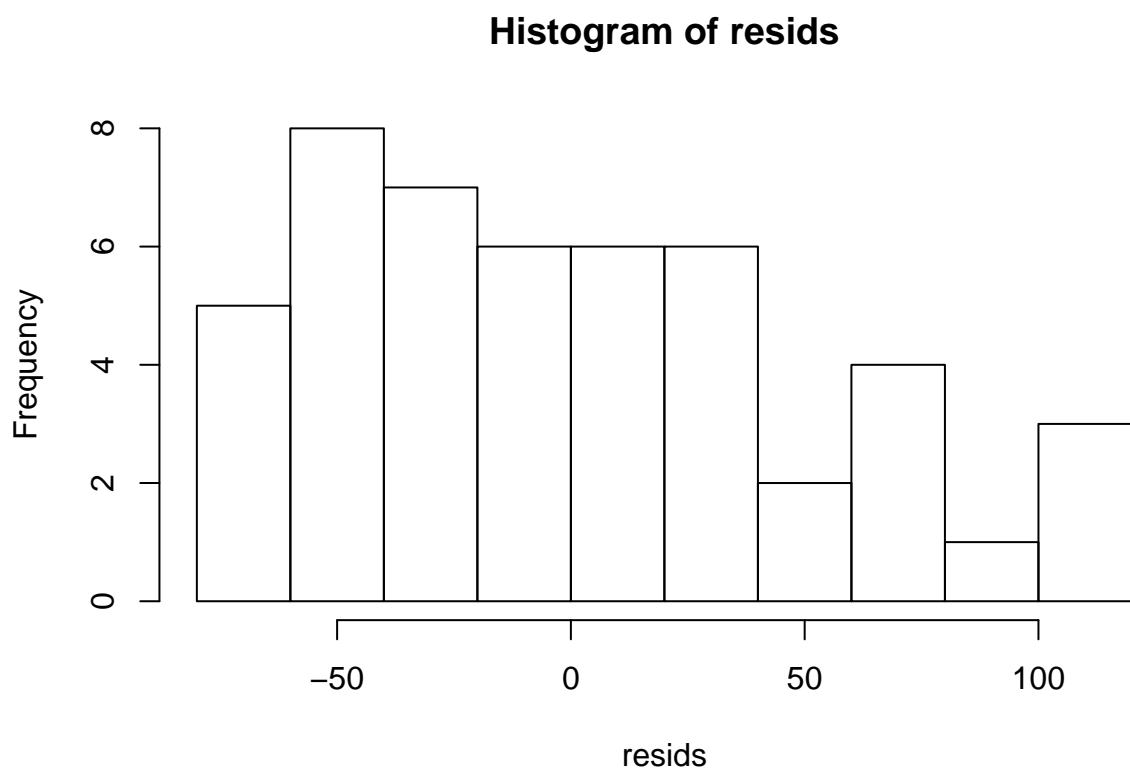
The confidence band for parametric bootstrap is also bumpy.

As the predictions we made in step 2 lie inside the prediction bounds therefore the model in step 2 appears reliable.

As we can see from the plot above, the prediction band contains almost all the data except some which is almost 5%.

Part 5

Histogram of residuals



The histograms shows that, parametric bootstrap is better than non-parametric bootstrapping in this case. Because, as we saw in above graphs, the band for parametric bootstrapping does not fit the data well.