	<pre>X_test_list = X_test.tolist() y_train_list = y_train.tolist() y_test_list = y_test.tolist() Conversion of lists to dictionary dictionary1 = {} for key in X_train_list: for value in y_train_list: dictionary1[key] = value y_train_list.remove(value) break</pre>
In [11]:	<pre>print(dictionary1) {0.8010575331717582: -0.1183560215193814, 0.21395482374900998: 1.8050893705896334, 0.11550161 298060535: 1.4942989189098674, 0.5501800040124631: 0.5205337564254262, 0.3211597162653854: 1. 7323267239288151, 0.8303990635426058: -0.04446978571652804, 0.6335650292943724: 0.08650804608 684282, 0.2861899290796672: 1.804884739755416, 0.8001523531275022: -0.12013407358802652, 0.67 99172474627037: -0.07397934993932376} dictionary2 = {} for key in X_test_list: for value in y_test_list: dictionary2[key] = value y_test_list.remove(value)</pre>
In [12]:	break print(dictionary2) {0.4239901048227982: 1.2902612745334545, 0.7622195039617758: -0.1664278659046391, 0.138161897 26897354: 1.593726517999295, 0.7777987334568841: -0.15395206312880128, 0.385170530341859: 1.49 11339580407392, 0.3655499575812632: 1.5784476388723234, 0.9532550757862365: 0.541123714119315 9, 0.25090457298704916: 1.830610044877468, 0.7503022747653951: -0.1693719999415947, 0.9089680 789551647: 0.2893362904883191} Creating sorted lists sort_orders1 = sorted(dictionary1.items()) sort_orders1
Out[12]: In [13]:	(0.21395482374900998, 1.8050893705896334), (0.2861899290796672, 1.804884739755416), (0.3211597162653854, 1.7323267239288151), (0.5501800040124631, 0.5205337564254262), (0.6335650292943724, 0.08650804608684282), (0.6799172474627037, -0.07397934993932376), (0.8001523531275022, -0.12013407358802652), (0.8010575331717582, -0.1183560215193814), (0.8303990635426058, -0.04446978571652804)]
Out[13]: In [14]:	(0.25090457298704916, 1.830610044877468), (0.3655499575812632, 1.5784476388723234), (0.385170530341859, 1.4911339580407392), (0.4239901048227982, 1.2902612745334545), (0.7503022747653951, -0.1693719999415947), (0.7622195039617758, -0.1664278659046391), (0.777987334568841, -0.15395206312880128), (0.9089680789551647, 0.2893362904883191), (0.9532550757862365, 0.5411237141193159)] sorted_x = [] sorted_y = [] for i in sort_orders1:
In [15]: In [16]:	<pre>sorted_y2 = [] for i in sort_orders2: sorted_x2.append(i[0]) sorted_y2.append(i[1]) Conversion of lists to Arrays X_train_sorted = np.array(sorted_x) Y_train_sorted = np.array(sorted_y)</pre>
In [17]:	<pre>X_test_sorted = np.array(sorted_x2) Y_test_sorted = np.array(sorted_y2) Created a Graph with X_tain and Y_Train plt.scatter(X_train_sorted, Y_train_sorted, color = 'b', label = 'Train Data') plt.plot(x,y, color= 'g', label = 'Total Data') plt.legend() plt.grid(True) plt.show() Total Data Tain Data Tain Data Tain Data</pre>
In [18]:	<pre>plt.plot(x,y, color= 'g', label = 'Total Data')</pre>
	plt.legend() plt.grid(True) plt.show() 175 150 125 100 0.75 0.50 0.25
In [19]:	degrees = [0, 1, 3, 9]
	<pre>for degree in (degrees): w[degree] = (np.polyfit(X_train_sorted,Y_train_sorted,degree)).tolist() print(w) {0: [0.7086702324932741], 1: [-3.1230453392140336, 2.342671699072447], 3: [29.16105928759116, -43.2696436909863, 15.515318108258619, 0.22045191090303498], 9: [-37.03202601571583, 166.6015 071525459, -257.0559746632773, 122.32987090921816, 26.404095072058492, 16.80396488005687, -4 4.740355510592494, 0.4353243075647953, 6.251464974493874, 0.8316174160185423]} Display weights in table Display weights in table</pre>
In [20]: Out[20]:	
	w3 0.00000 0.000000 0.220452 122.329871 w4 0.00000 0.000000 26.404095 w5 0.00000 0.000000 16.803965 w6 0.00000 0.000000 -44.740356 w7 0.00000 0.000000 0.435324 w8 0.00000 0.000000 0.831617 Draw a chart of fit data
In [22]:	<pre>For M =0 lin_reg = linear_model.LinearRegression() poly0=PolynomialFeatures(degree=0) x_poly0 = poly0.fit_transform(X_train_sorted.reshape(-1,1)) poly0.fit(X_train_sorted.reshape(-1,1),Y_train_sorted) lin_reg.fit(x_poly0,Y_train_sorted) LinearRegression() plt.scatter(X_train,y_train,color='blue',facecolors = 'none',edgecolors = 'b', label = 'Trai</pre>
	<pre>n data') plt.plot(x,y, color= 'green', label = 'Total Data') plt.plot(X_train_sorted,lin_reg.predict(poly0.fit_transform(X_train_sorted.reshape(-1,1))),c olor='red', label = 'M=0') plt.title('M=0') plt.legend() plt.grid(True) plt.show()</pre> M=0 Total Data M=0 Total Data M=0 Total Data M=0 Total Data M=0 Tota
In [24]:	For M = 1 poly1=PolynomialFeatures(degree=1) x_poly1 = poly1.fit_transform(X_train_sorted.reshape(-1,1))
	<pre>x_poly1 = poly1.fit_transform(X_train_sorted.reshape(-1,1)) poly1.fit(X_train_sorted.reshape(-1,1),Y_train_sorted) lin_reg.fit(x_poly1,Y_train_sorted) LinearRegression()</pre>
	M=1 2.0 M=1 O Train data 1.0 0.5 0.0
<pre>In [26]: Out[26]: In [27]:</pre>	<pre>x_poly3 = poly3.fit_transform(X_train_sorted.reshape(-1,1)) poly3.fit(X_train_sorted.reshape(-1,1),Y_train_sorted) lin_reg.fit(x_poly3,Y_train_sorted) LinearRegression() plt.scatter(X_train,y_train,color='blue',facecolors = 'none',edgecolors = 'b', label = 'Train data') plt.plot(x,y, color= 'green', label = 'Total Data')</pre>
	<pre>plt.plot(X_train_sorted, lin_reg.predict(poly3.fit_transform(X_train_sorted.reshape(-1,1))),c olor='red', label = 'M=3') plt.title('M=3') plt.legend() plt.grid(True) plt.show()</pre> M=3 Total Data M=3 O Train data
In [28]:	<pre>x_poly9 = poly9.fit_transform(X_train_sorted.reshape(-1,1)) poly9.fit(X_train_sorted.reshape(-1,1),Y_train_sorted)</pre>
Out[28]: In [29]:	<pre>lin_reg.fit(x_poly9,Y_train_sorted) LinearRegression() plt.scatter(X_train,y_train,color='blue',facecolors = 'none',edgecolors = 'b', label = 'Train data') plt.plot(x,y, color= 'green', label = 'Total Data') plt.plot(X_train_sorted,lin_reg.predict(poly9.fit_transform(X_train_sorted.reshape(-1,1))),color='red', label = 'M=9') plt.title('M=9') plt.legend() plt.grid(True) plt.show()</pre>
	1.75 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.25 1.00 0.75 0.50 0.25 0.00 -0.25 0.20 0.4 0.6 0.8
	<pre>Draw train error vs test error train_error = np.empty(10) test_error = np.empty(10) for degree in range(10): est = make_pipeline(PolynomialFeatures(degree), LinearRegression()) est.fit(X_train_sorted.reshape(-1,1), Y_train_sorted) train_error[degree] = np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(Y_train_sorted, est.predict(X_train_sorted.reshape(-1,1)))) test_error[degree] = np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(Y_train_sorted, est.predict(X_test_sorted.reshape(-1,1))))</pre>
Out[32]:	train_error array([8.39168433e-01, 2.74784593e-01, 2.71694031e-01, 1.70978257e-02,
In [35]:	plt.ylim((0, 1)) plt.ylabel('Erms') plt.xlabel('M') plt.legend() plt.grid(True) plt.show() Tain error Test error
	-> Now generate 100 more data and fit 9th order model and draw fit pi2 = np.pi x2 = np.random.uniform(0,1,100) n2 = np.random.normal(0,1)
In [36]: Out[36]:	x2.sort() x2 array([0.01969397, 0.0327831 , 0.0411304 , 0.04936523, 0.05294078, 0.09235934, 0.09367728, 0.09423673, 0.1121785 , 0.11370472, 0.11713743, 0.12610744, 0.13626578, 0.14148275, 0.15543447, 0.16083153, 0.16454213, 0.1766924 , 0.18569411, 0.1904522 , 0.19481671, 0.19658359, 0.20129396, 0.21707923, 0.23661166, 0.24030386, 0.24824081, 0.24912408, 0.26561488, 0.27558019, 0.294847 , 0.29701924, 0.30132373, 0.30320114, 0.31883866, 0.32885738, 0.34945382, 0.35052454, 0.35730205, 0.35962331, 0.37143496, 0.37424227, 0.37854227, 0.38710301, 0.39007901, 0.39205038, 0.39764239, 0.44706318, 0.45337731, 0.46606144, 0.46795808, 0.47553108, 0.47707277, 0.47878355, 0.48747728, 0.48813388, 0.49556089, 0.49565313, 0.52803102, 0.54191758,
	0.56008443, 0.57506593, 0.57529985, 0.57921643, 0.60628158, 0.65351174, 0.65458086, 0.6625278, 0.66468776, 0.67664863, 0.68941975, 0.69591107, 0.70185503, 0.70344065, 0.70509181, 0.7323155, 0.73777416, 0.74520589, 0.75192166, 0.78433533, 0.78904813, 0.79220434, 0.82874514, 0.84626971, 0.84891176, 0.87573973, 0.88620859, 0.88797997, 0.89418198, 0.90495157, 0.90683184, 0.91783125, 0.94121042, 0.94778671, 0.95360244, 0.95369152, 0.95827882, 0.96339847, 0.96492496, 0.98568487])
Out[38]:	array([0.69148733, 0.77259077, 0.82362493, 0.87328337, 0.89459832,
In [39]: Out[39]:	-0.25372646, -0.25753545, -0.28466944, -0.29167973, -0.32759939, -0.3603662, -0.37474245, -0.38653161, -0.38945219, -0.39239248, -0.4257711, -0.42898903, -0.43148438, -0.43186513, -0.40875729, -0.40199121, -0.39698397, -0.31201583, -0.25450812, -0.24495512, -0.13575062, -0.08753467, -0.07908995, -0.04889818, 0.00572697, 0.01553513, 0.07441225, 0.20701921, 0.24584939, 0.28064928, 0.2811854, 0.30891213, 0.34010958, 0.34945866, 0.47823857]) poly9=PolynomialFeatures(degree=9)
In [40]:	<pre>plt.plot(x2,y2, color= 'green', label = 'Y w.r.t. X') plt.plot(x2,lin_reg.predict(poly9.fit_transform(x2.reshape(-1,1))),color='red', label = 'M=</pre>
[40]:	<pre>plt.plot(x2,lin_reg.predict(poly9.fit_transform(x2.reshape(-1,1))),color='red', label = 'M= 9') plt.title('M=9') plt.legend() plt.grid(True) plt.show()</pre> M=9 150 M=9 N=100 N=100
[40]:	plt.legend() plt.legend() plt.show() M=9 150 125 100 0.75 0.50 0.25 0.00 0.25 0.00 0.00 Now we will regularize using the sum of weights.
	plt.title('M=9') plt.legend() plt.grid(True) plt.show() M=9 150 125 100 075 050 025 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 1/100000 Doly_features = PolynomialFeatures(degree = 9) ridge = Ridge(alpha = 1) pip = Pipeline([('poly_features', poly_features), ('ridge', ridge)]) pip.fit(x.reshape(-1,1),y) a = pip.predict(x.reshape(-1,1)) plt.scatter(x,y,color='blue',faeccolors = 'none',edgecolors = 'b') plt.plot(x,y, color='green', label = 'lambda') plt.title('lamda = 1') plt.legend()
	plt.title('M=9') plt.title('M=9') plt.title('M=9') plt.show() M=9 150 150 151 152 153 154 155 155 155 155 155 155
In [41]:	pit.title('Me9') pit.tigend() pit.qued() pit
In [41]:	plt.title('Me9') plt.tigend() plt.grid(True) plt.show() Now we will regularize using the sum of weights. Now we will regularize using the sum of weights. Draw chart for lamda is 1, 1/10, 1/100, 1/1000, 1/10000, 1/100000 poly_features = PolynomialFeatures(degree = 9) ridge = Ridge(alpha = 3) pip = Pipcline([('poly_features', poly_features), ('ridge', ridge)]) pit.seatter(x,y,color='blue',faeccolors = 'none',edgecolors = 'b') plt.plot(x,y, color='red', label = 'lambda') plt.show() poly_features = PolynomialFeatures(degree = 9) ridge = Ridge(alpha = 3/36) plt.plot(x,y, color='blue',faeccolors = 'none',edgecolors = 'b') plt.plot(x,y, color='blue',faeccolors = 'none',edgecolors = 'b') plt.plot(x,y, color='green', label = 'lambda') plt.show() poly_features = PolynomialFeatures(degree = 9) ridge = Ridge(alpha = 3/36) plt.show() poly_features = PolynomialFeatures(degree = 9) ridge = Ridge(alpha = 3/36) plt.show() plt.plot(x,y, color='green', label = 'lambda') plt.plt(x,y, color='green', label = 'lambda') plt.statter(x,y, color='green', label = 'lambda') plt.statter(x,y, color='green', label = 'lambda') plt.statter(x,y, color='green', label = 'lambda') plt.plt(x,y, color='green', label = 'lambda')
In [41]:	plt: lite("189") plt: lite("189") plt: show() Now we will regularize using the sum of weights. Draw chart for lamda is 1, 1/10, 1/100, 1/1000, 1/10000, 1/100000 poly_features = PolynomialFeatures(degree = 0) ridge = Ridge(alpha = 1) plt = Pipelnet(("roby_features), ("ridge", ridge))) plt. plct(("reshape(", 1)))) plt. plct(("reshape(", 1))) plt. plct(("reshape(", 1))) plt. plct(("reshape(", 1))) plt. logot(("), color="green", label = "lambda") plt. logot(("), color="green", label = "lambda") plt. show() plt. slow() plt. slow() plt. slow() plt. slow() plt. slow() plt. plct(("roby_features), poly_features), ("ridge", ridge))) plt. slow() plt. plct((", vo, color="green", poly_features), ("ridge", ridge))) plt. plct((", vo, color="green", label = "lambda") plt. plct((", vo, color
In [41]:	Draw chart for lamda is 1, 1/10, 1/1000, 1/10000, 1/100000 Now we will regularize using the sum of weights. Draw chart for lamda is 1, 1/10, 1/100, 1/1000, 1/10000, 1/100000 Draw chart for lamda is 1, 1/10, 1/100, 1/1000, 1/10000, 1/100000 Draw chart for lamda is 1, 1/10, 1/100, 1/1000, 1/10000, 1/100000 Draw chart for lamda is 1, 1/10, 1/100, 1/1000, 1/10000, 1/100000 Draw chart for lamda is 1, 1/10, 1/100, 1/1000, 1/10000, 1/100000 Draw chart for lamda is 1, 1/10, 1/100, 1/1000, 1/10000, 1/100000 Draw chart for lamda is 1, 1/10, 1/100, 1/1000, 1/10000, 1/100000 Draw chart for lamda is 1, 1/10, 1/100, 1/1000, 1/10000, 1/100000 Draw chart for lamda is 1, 1/10, 1/100, 1/1000, 1/10000, 1/100000 Draw chart for lamda is 1, 1/10, 1/1000, 1/10000, 1/10000, 1/100000 Draw chart for lamda is 1, 1/10, 1/1000, 1/10000, 1/10
In [41]: In [43]:	plicentaries = Polynomializatures/degree = 0; rigge = Ridge-Ribbs = -7,200; plicentaries = 0; limites = 1, limites
In [41]: In [43]:	
In [40]: In [42]: In [44]:	Selection (1997) Selection (1
In [44]: In [44]:	
In [44]: In [44]:	
In [41]: In [43]:	
In [41]: In [43]: In [46]:	See the control of lands is 1, 1/10, 1/100, 1/1000, 1/100

0.2

In [52]: test_error.sort()
test_error

In [53]: lamda_test_error.sort()
lamda_test_error

Based on the best test performance, what is your model?

Based on the above inferences Polynomial Regression of the degree 5 has the best performance. Hence is my model. But based on each iteration the model spits out a different best model.

Out[52]: array([0.34903408, 0.35017743, 0.36006323, 0.36104048, 0.36126409, 0.41215655, 0.43283411, 0.46054198, 0.51347188, 0.83916843])

Out[53]: array([0.54489509, 0.54530604, 0.56117261, 0.58009811, 0.59777665, 0.61334487, 0.62683649, 0.63851847, 0.64868345, 0.78954853])

In [1]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from pandas import DataFrame
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import math
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.linear_model import Ridge
from sklearn import linear_model
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.preprocessing import PolynomialFeatures
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
from sklearn.pipeline import make_pipeline
from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline
%matplotlib inline

Use uniform distribution between 0 and 1 for X

Sample N from the normal gaussian distribution

Out[3]: array([0.11550161, 0.1381619 , 0.21395482, 0.25090457, 0.28618993, 0.32115972, 0.36554996, 0.38517053, 0.4239901 , 0.55018 , 0.63356503, 0.67991725, 0.75030227, 0.7622195 , 0.77798733, 0.80015235, 0.80105753, 0.83039906, 0.90896808, 0.95325508])

Use 10 for train and 10 for test

x = np.random.uniform(0,1,20)
n = np.random.normal(0,1)

In [2]: pi = np.pi

In [3]: x.sort()

In [4]: n

In [6]: y

Out[4]: 0.8306261964867722

In [5]: y = (np.sin(2*pi*x) + n)

In [7]: plt.scatter(x, y)
plt.plot(x,y, color = 'r')

plt.grid(True)
plt.show()

Generate 20 data pairs (X, Y) using $y = \sin(2piX) + N$