Lab 8: Model fitting

Not graded, just practice

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1 Model fitting

- 1. True or false, gradient descent and orinary least squares are both iterative optimization algorithms.
- (A) True
- (B) False
- 2. What cost function have we been using to perform our gradient descent?
- (A) standard deviation
- (B) bootstrapping
- (C) sum of squared error
- (D) absolute error
- 3. True or false, when performing gradient descent on the model given by the equation $y = w_0 + w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2$, we might arrive at a local minimum and miss the global one.
- (A) True
- (B) False
- 4. Which of the following would work to estimate the free parameters of a **nonlinear** model?
- (A) gradient descent

- (B) ordinary least squares solution
- (C) both work
- 5. True or false, in gradient descent, we search through all possible parameters in the parameter space.
- (A) True
- (B) False

• (D) 6, 0

2 Model fitting in R

Questions 6-9 refer to the code and output below, performing gradient descent with optimg:

- (E) all of the above
- 9. What parameters were used to initialized the algorithm?
- (A) 3.37930046, 0.06683237
- (B) 0, 0
- (C) 959.4293
- (D) 6, 0

Questions 10-12 refer to the output below from lm():

Call:

 $lm(formula = y \sim x, data = data)$

Coefficients:

(Intercept) x 3.37822 0.06688

10. Use R notation to write the model specification.

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y ~ x # this works (implicit intercept)
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 $y \sim 1 + x \#$ this also works (explicit intercept)

- 11. Given the model is specified by the equation $y = w_0 + w_1 x_1$, what is the parameter estimate for $w_0 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ and $w_1 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$.
- 12. True or false, for this model, optimg() with gradient descent would converge on the same parameter estimates?
 - (A) True
 - (B) False