

EE 527: Machine Learning Laboratory

Assignment 3

Due date: 30 Jan 2023

1. Generate a set of points around a line $y = ax + b$

- (a) Choose $a = 2$ and $b = 3$
- (b) Select the range for x as $[-10,10]$ and generate $n = 100$ values for x in that interval.
- (c) Compute the values of y for each x as $y_i = 2x_i + 3$.
- (d) Plot the line $y = 2x + 3$ in black color.
- (e) Generate a set of n points around the line using the equation

$$y_i = 2x_i + 3 + \sigma N(0,1) \quad (1)$$

where σ is the standard deviation and $N(0,1)$ is the zero-mean unity variance normal distribution

- (f) Show the scatter plot of these noisy points (in red color) on the same graph generated in step (d).

2. Plot the average error surface E for different values of a and b in the interval of $[-10 : 0.1 : 10]$.

- (a) Vary both a and b in steps of 0.1 in the interval $[-10,10]$
- (b) Compute the element-wise error as $e_i = y_i - \hat{y}_i$ where $\hat{y}_i = ax_i + b$ and y_i is computed using equation (1).
- (c) Compute the average error as

$$E = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n e_i^2 \quad (2)$$

- (d) Compute the average error values for all combinations of a and b .
- (e) Plot the error surface with the values of a along x-axis, that of b along y-axis and E along z-axis.

3. Generate a set of 200 data points $\{x_i, y_i\}$ following equation (1). Split this data into train and test subsets of 100 points each, using the *train_test_split* method available in the *sklearn* library. Estimate the values of a and b using the pseudo-inverse approach on the train set. Use these estimated values to make predictions for the test set. Compute the MSE and the *R-squared* measure. Experiment with different values of standard deviation (σ) and observe the impact on the values of MSE and R^2 .
4. Taking the points generated in Q.1 (e) as the dataset, solve for a and b using the Gradient Descent approach where the values of $\mathbf{p} = (a, b)^T$ in the $(k + 1)^{th}$ iteration is updated as

$$\mathbf{p}^{k+1} = \mathbf{p}^k - \eta \nabla_{\mathbf{p}} E|_{\mathbf{p}=\mathbf{p}^k} \quad (3)$$

Vary the update rate η and the initial values (a_0, b_0) and note the final solution after 100 iterations. Plot the trajectory of the solutions (a_k, b_k) for varying (a_0, b_0, η) on the contour plot of E on (a, b) plane.