## SWEEP Operator

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The sweep operator is part of the linear vs. non-linear model day one lecture topics, and this rmd file was created for self-learning purposes.

## Data Processing & Regression model

```
# load the dataset
df <- read.csv("Chicago_Taxi_Trip.csv")</pre>
df <- df %>%
  mutate(Payment_Method_Cash = ifelse(Payment_Method == "Cash", 1, 0),
         Payment_Method_Credit_Card = ifelse(Payment_Method == "Credit Card", 1, 0),
         intercept = 1)
reg <- lm(Trip_Payment ~ Payment_Method_Cash + Payment_Method_Credit_Card +
            Trip_Minutes + Trip_Miles, df)
summary(reg)
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Trip_Payment ~ Payment_Method_Cash + Payment_Method_Credit_Card +
       Trip_Minutes + Trip_Miles, data = df)
##
##
## Residuals:
##
        Min
                  10
                       Median
                                    30
                                            Max
## -2.72815 -0.45857 0.09088 0.54013 1.60581
##
## Coefficients: (1 not defined because of singularities)
                              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
##
## (Intercept)
                              12.27128
                                          1.81156
                                                     6.774 4.47e-06 ***
## Payment Method Cash
                              -7.85429
                                          0.54291 -14.467 1.31e-10 ***
## Payment Method Credit Card
                                    NA
                                                NA
                                                        NA
                                                                 NA
                                                     1.849
                                                             0.0831 .
## Trip Minutes
                               0.05787
                                          0.03130
                                          0.09974 21.371 3.43e-13 ***
## Trip Miles
                               2.13158
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 1.211 on 16 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.9794, Adjusted R-squared: 0.9756
## F-statistic: 253.7 on 3 and 16 DF, p-value: 1.067e-13
```

## Practice SWEEP Code

```
# Predictors and Outcome combined matrix
z <- df %>%
  dplyr::select(intercept, Payment Method Cash, Payment Method Credit Card,
                 Trip_Minutes, Trip_Miles, Trip_Payment) %>%
  relocate(intercept, Payment_Method_Cash, Payment_Method_Credit_Card,
            Trip_Minutes, Trip_Miles, Trip_Payment)
zt \leftarrow t(z)
Z \leftarrow zt \% \% as.matrix(z)
# sweep one row by each time using sweep.operator function from fastmatrix pkg
# Intercept
k = c(1)
z \leftarrow sweep.operator(as.matrix(Z), k = k)
# Payment_Method_Cash
k = c(1, 2)
z \leftarrow sweep.operator(as.matrix(Z), k = k)
print(0.000000e+00)
## [1] 0
# Payment_Method_Credit_Card
k = c(1, 2, 3)
z \leftarrow sweep.operator(as.matrix(Z), k = k) # result error because sweep operator row was 0
## Error in sweep.operator(as.matrix(Z), k = k): symmetric sweep operator gave code 3
# Trip Minutes
k = c(1, 2, 4)
z \leftarrow sweep.operator(as.matrix(Z), k = k)
# Trip_Miles
k = c(1, 2, 4, 5)
z \leftarrow sweep.operator(as.matrix(Z), k = k)
# customized function
# ref: https://www.stat.cmu.edu/~brian/711/week06/linreg-1.pdf
sweepk <- function(A,k) {</pre>
  n \leftarrow dim(A)[1]
  if (n!=dim(A)[2]) stop("A not square!")
```

```
b \leftarrow abs(A[k,k])
  if(b==0) stop("Can't sweep on zero!")
  A[k,] \leftarrow A[k,]/b
  A[,k] \leftarrow A[,k]/b
  others \leftarrow (1:n)[-k]
  for (i in others) {
    for (j in others) {
      A[i,j] \leftarrow A[i,j] - A[i,k]*A[k,j]*b
  }
  A[k,k] \leftarrow -1/b
  return(A)
}
# step-by-step sweep operation
sweep_mat_1 <- sweepk(as.matrix(Z), 1)</pre>
sweep_mat_2 <- sweepk(as.matrix(sweep_mat_1), 2)</pre>
sweep_mat_3 <- sweepk(as.matrix(sweep_mat_2), 3) # will get the error message as the operator</pre>
## Error in sweepk(as.matrix(sweep_mat_2), 3): Can't sweep on zero!
sweep_mat_4 <- sweepk(as.matrix(sweep_mat_2), 4)</pre>
sweep_mat_5 <- sweepk(as.matrix(sweep_mat_4), 5)</pre>
# looping for all predictors
p \leftarrow nrow(Z) - 1
sweep_mat <- Z</pre>
for (x in 1:p){
  print(x) # loop check
  if(sweep_mat[x,x] != 0){
    print(sweep_mat[x,x]) # condition check
    sweep_mat <- sweepk(as.matrix(sweep_mat), x)</pre>
  }
}
## [1] 1
## [1] 20
## [1] 2
```

```
## [1] 3
## [1] 4
## [1] 1603
## [1] 5
## [1] 147.3365

#landscape(knitr::kable(head(sweep_mat), "latex"))
# ref: https://stackoverflow.com/questions/32265676/longtable-in-a-knitr-pdf-document-using-kable(sweep_mat, "latex", longtable = T, booktabs = T) %>%
    kable_styling(latex_options = c("repeat_header"), font_size = 9) %>%
    landscape()
```

## [1] 5

	intercept	$Payment\_Method\_Cash$	$Payment\_Method\_Credit\_Card$	${\bf Trip\_Minutes}$	${\bf Trip\_Miles}$	$Trip\_Payment$
intercept	-2.2389535	0.1440362	1	0.0161846	0.0918457	12.2712763
Payment_Method_Cash	0.1440362	-0.2010957	-1	-0.0006546	-0.0011576	-7.8542943
Payment_Method_Credit_Card	1.0000000	-1.0000000	0	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000
Trip_Minutes	0.0161846	-0.0006546	0	-0.0006686	0.0005512	0.0578697
Trip_Miles	0.0918457	-0.0011576	0	0.0005512	-0.0067872	2.1315752
Trip_Payment	12.2712763	-7.8542943	0	0.0578697	2.1315752	23.4519289