

REPORT FOR ASSIGNMENT 1

TASK1:

- **Brief on what the LinearRegression().fit() will do**

LinearRegression().fit() tries to best Fit for the given set of features in X and an output Set in y

Here arguments are in the form

- $X = [m \text{ different instances of } [f_1, f_2, f_3, f_4, \dots, f_n]]$, Here X contains “m” quantities of “n” features.
- $Y = [[y_1], [y_2], [y_3], [y_4], \dots, [y_m]]$, Y should contain OUTPUT for “m” quantities in X here output contains only one feature that is output
- fit_intercept: can be used to tell the model whether to predict the coefficients with taking intercept into account or not

.fit() ultimately tries to solve the equation

$$y = a_0.x_0 + a_1.x_1 + a_2.x_2 + a_3.x_3 + \dots + a_n.x^n$$

Where $x_0 = x^0$, $x_1 = x^1$... are features of the data model

which can predict the test data and can extract ai's

Here we have 800 equations for each dataset. And we have n+1 coefficients to find for each polynomial of degree n. This function tries to find the best possible coefficients to fit the 800 equations.

TASK2:

- **Bias and variance**

Degree	Bias	Varaince	MSE	Irreducible Error
1	819.712103	30475.544424	1.032194e+06	2.328306e-10
2	810.409744	37673.403940	9.908205e+05	1.164153e-10
3	73.399212	61943.378893	7.308623e+04	1.455192e-11
4	81.711234	87780.492298	9.866797e+04	1.455192e-11
5	79.925418	105619.814164	1.156463e+05	1.455192e-11
6	79.563952	125802.693589	1.359799e+05	0.000000e+00
7	80.936468	161808.311736	1.718029e+05	0.000000e+00
8	85.896040	188922.523546	1.998997e+05	2.910383e-11
9	87.803325	202435.769155	2.137460e+05	0.000000e+00
10	92.928554	217846.583663	2.317539e+05	2.910383e-11
11	87.861083	204514.004451	2.173115e+05	2.910383e-11
12	117.118817	216141.443874	2.453466e+05	8.731149e-11
13	93.634919	206621.324087	2.247055e+05	-2.910383e-11
14	127.689875	202484.107982	2.429676e+05	0.000000e+00
15	165.844461	203719.147456	2.711654e+05	0.000000e+00
16	168.588508	203214.715404	2.778276e+05	-5.820766e-11
17	233.843810	209438.433006	3.322003e+05	-5.820766e-11
18	233.270801	208913.878044	3.382630e+05	5.820766e-11
19	304.303858	220377.252780	4.225049e+05	0.000000e+00
20	301.189681	220927.270183	4.297778e+05	0.000000e+00

- **How Bias and variance changes**

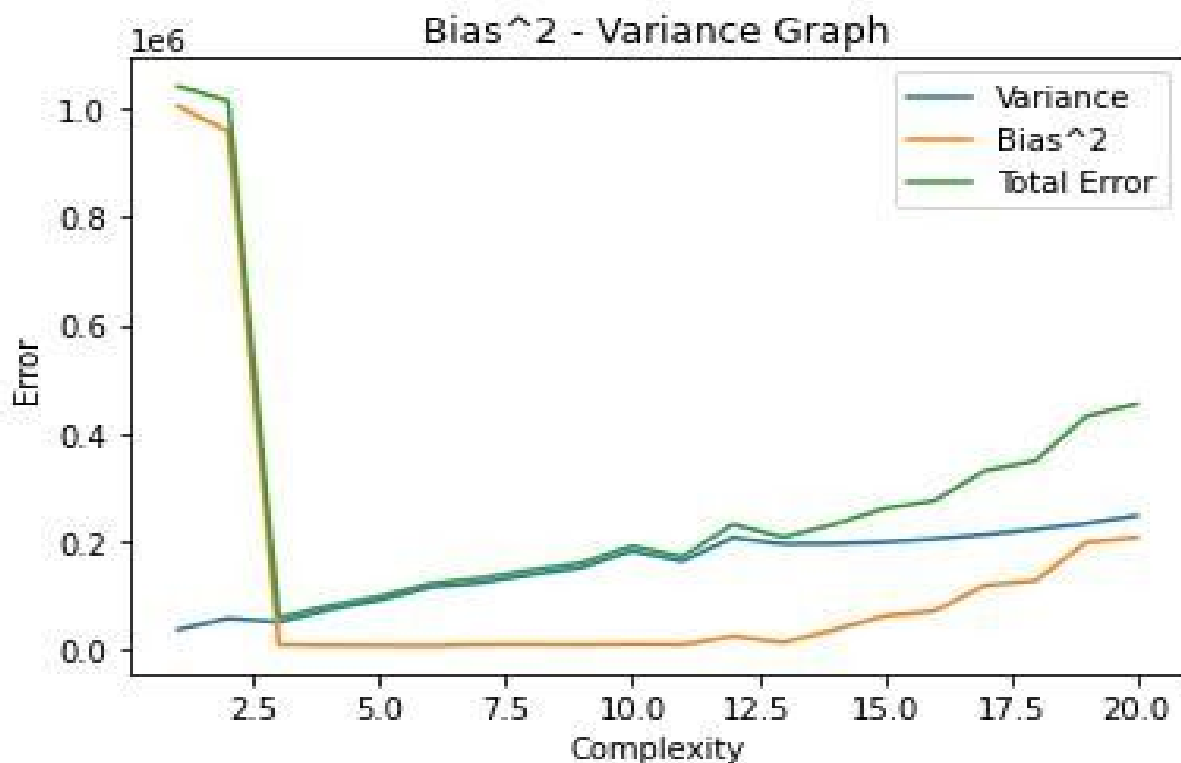
From the above graph, it is evident that the bias² value has taken a sudden fall when the degree changed from 2 to 3. And so the variance value started increasing when the bias is decreasing. The total error has encountered its lowest value in this 2-3 range. Please note that the y-axis is on the scale of 1e6 as mentioned above. And by the label error, we mean that it denotes the value of corresponding variance, bias², total error at that degree.

TASK3:

Degree	MSE	Irreducible Error
1	1.034096e+06	0.000000e+00
2	9.979326e+05	1.164153e-10
3	3.650776e+04	-7.275958e-12
4	7.305150e+04	1.455192e-11
5	7.927119e+04	2.910383e-11
6	8.718988e+04	-1.455192e-11
7	1.054323e+05	-2.910383e-11
8	1.201313e+05	-1.455192e-11
9	1.378109e+05	0.000000e+00
10	1.355708e+05	0.000000e+00
11	1.398416e+05	-5.820766e-11
12	1.715650e+05	2.910383e-11
13	1.485088e+05	0.000000e+00
14	1.598737e+05	2.910383e-11
15	1.908939e+05	2.910383e-11
16	2.048232e+05	0.000000e+00
17	2.598672e+05	0.000000e+00
18	2.764684e+05	-5.820766e-11
19	3.572362e+05	-5.820766e-11
20	3.769174e+05	-5.820766e-11

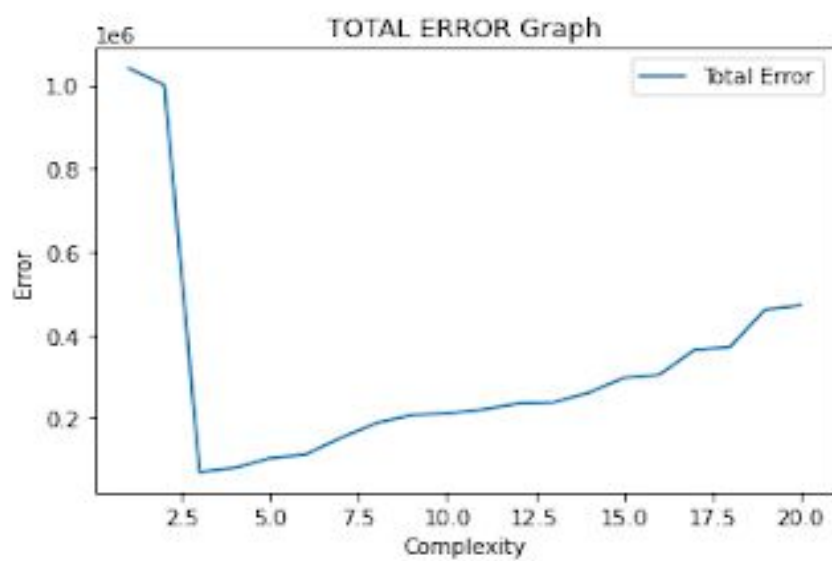
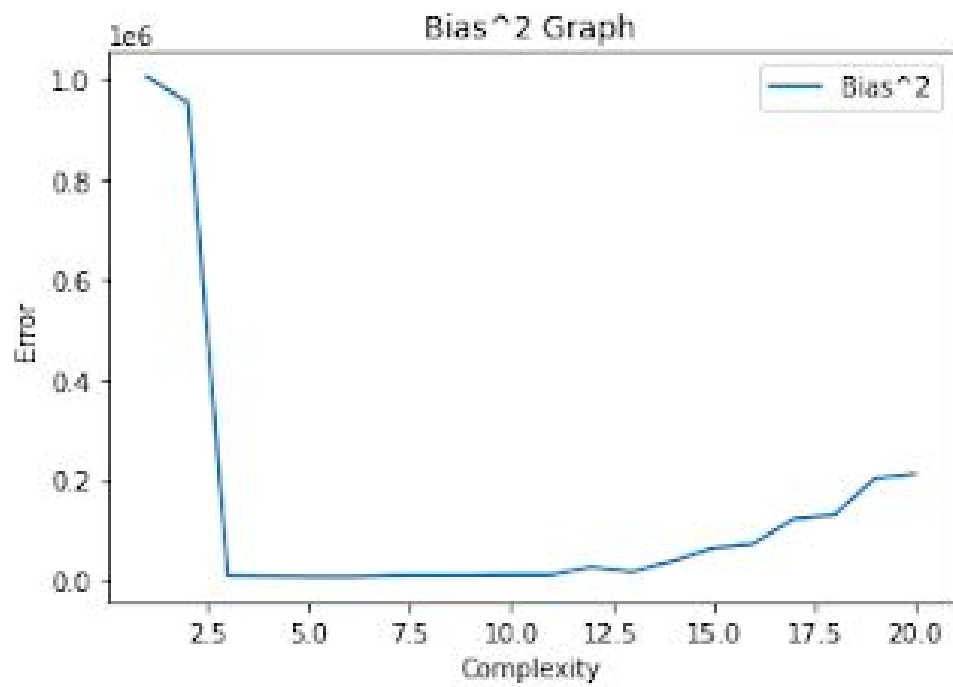
The Irreducible error should not change in theory throughout the degrees as it represents the noise in data but independent of polynomial degree. Here in our above table, the value of IRE is almost in the order of 10^{-11} or we can say zero. But there are some instances where the IRE value is zero it may be because the data provided is not real-time, and here the IRE changes maybe because of the method of calculation of MSE, bias², variance, and the floating-point errors of python computation.

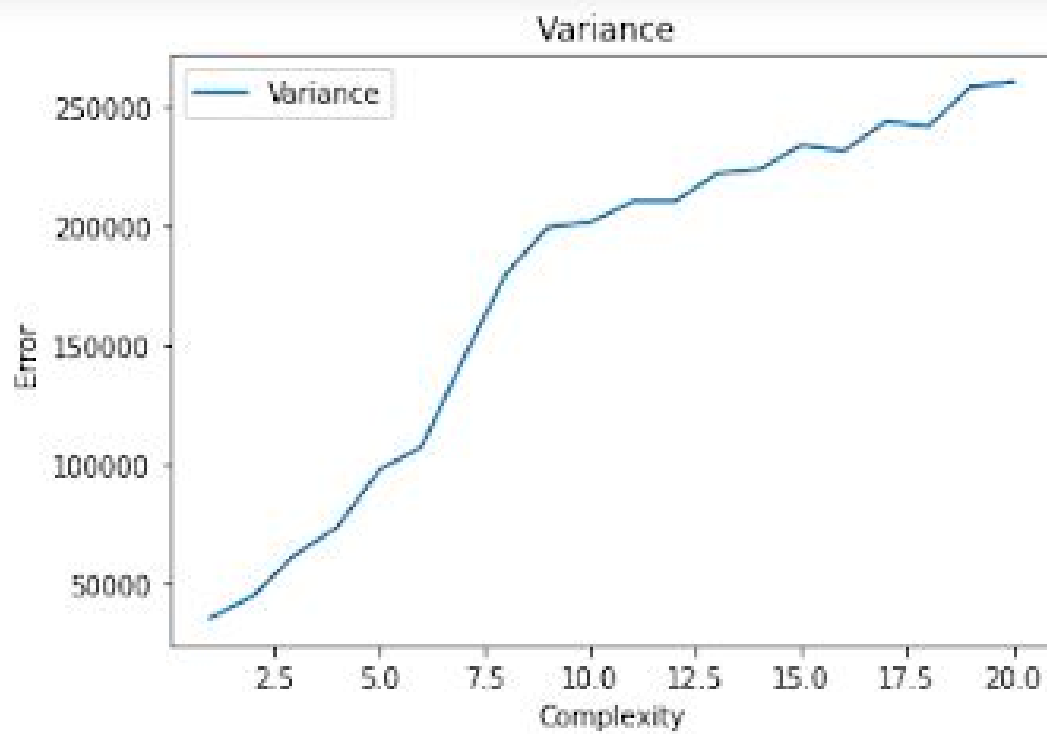
TASK4:



As explained in the bias-variance graph on task 2 the bias when the model complexity is < 2.5 is higher so it is underfitting the data for the polynomials of degree ≤ 2 . The bias² and variance graphs intersect between 2.5 and 3.5. SO the point between those two has the minimal error so it is the optimal model complexity. When the complexity crosses this optimal point the bias value is low, variance increases and so the model started overfitting the data.

Images :





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