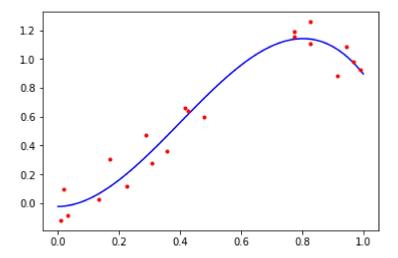
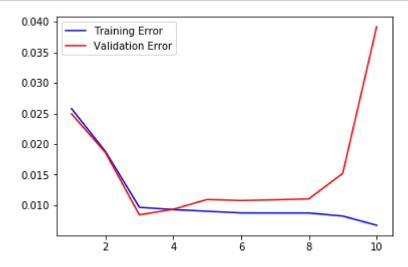
```
▶ In [1]:
           import numpy as np
            import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
            import pandas
            # Function that creates the X matrix as defined for fitting our model
            def create_X(x,deg):
                X = np.ones((len(x), deg+1))
                for i in range(1,deg+1):
                    X[:,i] = x^{**}i
                return X
            # Function for predicting the response
            def predict_y(x,beta):
                return np.dot(create_X(x,len(beta)-1),beta)
            # Function for fitting the model
            def fit_beta(df,deg):
                return np.linalg.lstsq(create_X(df.x,deg),df.y,rcond=None)[0]
            # Function for computing the MSE
            def mse(y,yPred):
                return np.mean((y-yPred)**2)
            # Loading training, validation and test data
            dfTrain = pandas.read_csv('Data_Train.csv')
            dfVal = pandas.read_csv('Data_Val.csv')
            dfTest = pandas.read csv('Data Test.csv')
            ########## TRAINING A MODEL
            # Fitting model
            deg = 3
            #X = create X(dfTrain.x,deg)
            beta = fit beta(dfTrain,deg)
            # Computing training error
            yPredTrain = predict y(dfTrain.x,beta)
            err = mse(dfTrain.y,yPredTrain)
            print('Training Error = {:2.3}'.format(err))
            # Computing test error
            yPredTest = predict_y(dfTest.x,beta)
            err = mse(dfTest.y,yPredTest)
            print('Test Error = {:2.3}'.format(err))
```

```
Training Error = 0.00967
Test Error = 0.0116
```



```
In [3]:
        ########## HYPER-PARAMETER TUNING
        # Initializing range of degree values to be tested and errors
        degRange = list(range(1,11))
        errTrain = np.zeros(len(degRange))
        errVal = np.zeros(len(degRange))
        # Computing error as a function of degree
        for i in range(len(degRange)):
            # Computing error for training dataset
            betaTrain = fit_beta(dfTrain,degRange[i])
            yPredTrain = predict_y(dfTrain.x,betaTrain)
            errTrain[i] = mse(dfTrain.y,yPredTrain)
            # Computing error for validation dataset
            yPredVal = predict_y(dfVal.x,betaTrain)
            errVal[i] = mse(dfVal.y,yPredVal)
        # Plotting training and validation errors
        plt.plot(degRange,errTrain,'b-',degRange,errVal,'r-')
        plt.legend(('Training Error','Validation Error'))
        plt.show()
```



```
In [4]:
        ######### TRAINING SELECTED MODEL
        # Concatenating data training and validation data frames
        df = pandas.concat([dfTrain, dfVal])
        # Fit model using the optimal degree found in the previous cell
        degOpt = degRange[np.argmin(errVal)]
        print('Optimal degree : ', degOpt)
        betaFinal = fit_beta(df, degOpt)
        # Compute and print training and test errors
        # ...
        yPredTrain = predict_y(df.x,betaFinal)
        err = mse(df.y,yPredTrain)
        print('Training Error = {:2.3}'.format(err))
        yPredTest = predict_y(dfTest.x,betaFinal)
        err = mse(dfTest.y,yPredTest)
        print('Test Error = {:2.3}'.format(err))
           Optimal degree : 3
           Training Error = 0.0087
           Test Error = 0.0108
```

```
In [5]: ########### PLOTTING FITTED MODEL
# Plot the fitted model as in the second cell
# ...
x = np.linspace(0,1,100)
y = predict_y(x,betaFinal)

plt.plot(x,y,'b-',df.x,df.y,'r.')
plt.show()
```

