

Least square problem for polynomial regression

import library

```
In [ ]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.image as img
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib.colors as colors
```

load data points

- $\{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^n$

```
In [ ]: filename = 'assignment_05_data.csv'
data = np.loadtxt(filename, delimiter = ',')

x = data[0, :] # independent variable
y = data[1, :] # dependent variable

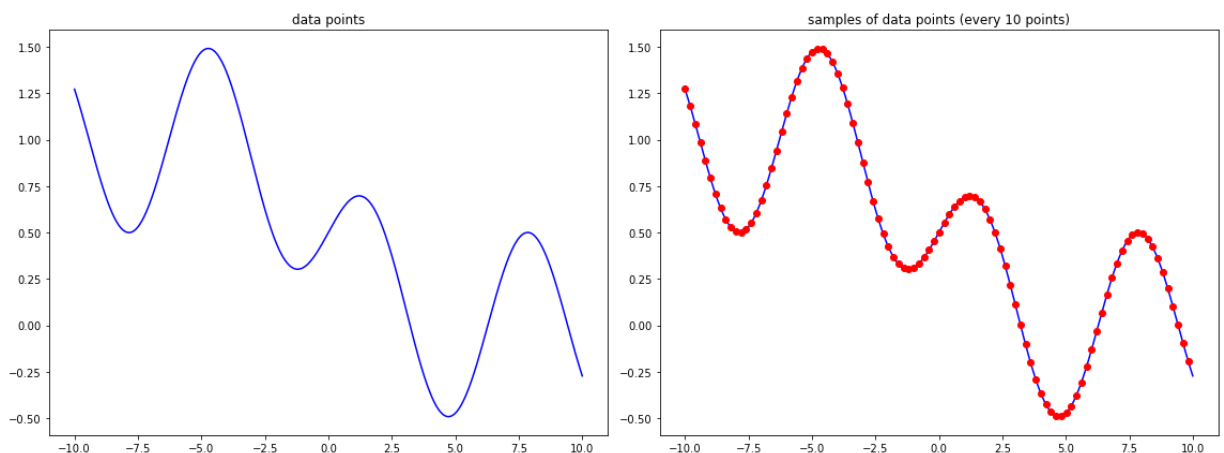
x_sample = x[::10]
y_sample = y[::10]

plt.figure(figsize=(16,6))

plt.subplot(121)
plt.plot(x, y, '-', color = 'blue')
plt.title('data points')

plt.subplot(122)
plt.plot(x, y, '-', color = 'blue')
plt.plot(x_sample, y_sample, 'o', color = 'red')
plt.title('samples of data points (every 10 points)')

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



```
In [ ]: x_sample.shape
```

```
Out[ ]: (100,)
```

```
In [ ]: x[::20].shape
```

Out[]: (50,)

solve a linear system of equation $Az = b$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} x_1^0 & x_1^1 & \cdots & x_1^{p-1} \\ x_2^0 & x_2^1 & \cdots & x_2^{p-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_n^0 & x_n^1 & \cdots & x_n^{p-1} \end{bmatrix}, \quad z = \begin{bmatrix} \theta_0 \\ \theta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \theta_{p-1} \end{bmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix}$$

In []:

construct matrix A for the polynomial regression with power $p - 1$

- useful functions : `np.power`

In []:

```
def construct_matrix_A(x, p):  
  
    n = len(x)  
    A = np.zeros([n, p])  
  
    # ++++++  
    # complete the blanks  
    #  
  
    for i in range(n):  
        A[i, :] = np.power(x[i], range(p))  
  
    #  
    # ++++++  
  
    return A
```

In []:

```
A = np.zeros([3, 5])  
for i in range(3):  
    A[i, :] = np.power(x_sample[i], range(5))  
print(A)  
  
[[ 1.00000000e+00 -1.00000000e+01  1.00000000e+02 -1.00000000e+03  
   1.00000000e+04]  
 [ 1.00000000e+00 -9.79980000e+00  9.60360800e+01 -9.41134377e+02  
   9.22292867e+03]  
 [ 1.00000000e+00 -9.59960000e+00  9.21523202e+01 -8.84625413e+02  
   8.49205011e+03]]
```

In []:

```
np.power(x_sample[0], range(3))
```

Out[]: array([1., -10., 100.])

construct vector b

In []:

```
def construct_vector_b(y):  
  
    n = len(y)  
    b = np.zeros([n, 1])
```

```

# ++++++
# complete the blanks
#

b= y

#
# ++++++

return b

```

solve the linear system of equation $Az = b$

- without regularization : $\min \frac{1}{2n} \|Az - b\|^2$, $z = (A^T A)^{-1} A^T b$
- useful functions: `np.matmul`, `np.linalg.inv`, `np.sum`

```

In [ ]: def solve_regression(x, y, p):

        z      = np.zeros([p, 1])
        loss    = 0

        # ++++++
        # complete the blanks
        #
        n = len(x)
        A= construct_matrix_A(x, p)
        b= construct_vector_b(y)
        z = np.matmul(np.linalg.inv(np.matmul(A.T,A)),np.matmul(A.T,b))

        loss = (np.sum(np.power(np.matmul(A,z) - b , 2)))/2*n

        #
        # ++++++

        return z, loss

```

- with regularization : $\min \frac{1}{2n} \|Az - b\|^2 + \frac{\alpha}{2} \|z\|^2$, $z = (A^T A + n\alpha I)^{-1} A^T b$ where I denotes identity matrix
- useful functions: `np.matmul`, `np.linalg.inv`, `np.sum`

```

In [ ]: def solve_regression_with_regularization(x, y, p, alpha):

        z      = np.zeros([p, 1])
        loss    = 0

        # ++++++
        # complete the blanks
        #
        n = len(x)
        A = construct_matrix_A(x, p)
        b = construct_vector_b(y)

        z = np.matmul(np.linalg.inv(np.matmul(A.T,A) + n*alpha*np.identity(p)) ,np.matmul(A.T,b))

        loss = np.divide(np.sum(np.power(np.matmul(A,z) - b , 2)),2*n) + (np.sum(np.power(z , 2)))

```

```
#
# ++++++

return z, loss
```

```
In [ ]: A = construct_matrix_A(x, 2)
```

```
In [ ]: np.matmul(A.T,A).shape
```

```
Out[ ]: (2, 2)
```

```
In [ ]: b = np.array([1,2,3])
        np.sum(np.power(b,2))
```

```
Out[ ]: 14
```

```
In [ ]: a = np.array([[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[7,8,9]])
        a + 3
```

```
Out[ ]: array([[ 4,  5,  6],
               [ 7,  8,  9],
               [10, 11, 12]])
```

```
In [ ]: 3*np.identity(5)
```

```
Out[ ]: array([[3., 0., 0., 0., 0.],
               [0., 3., 0., 0., 0.],
               [0., 0., 3., 0., 0.],
               [0., 0., 0., 3., 0.],
               [0., 0., 0., 0., 3.]])
```

approximate by polynomial regression

- $\hat{y} = Az^*$
- useful functions: `np.matmul`

```
In [ ]: def approximate(x, y, p):

        n      = len(y)
        y_hat  = np.zeros([n, 1])
        loss   = 0

        # ++++++
        # complete the blanks
        #
        A = construct_matrix_A(x, p)
        z , loss = solve_regression(x, y, p)
        y_hat = np.matmul(A,z)

        #
        # ++++++

        return y_hat, loss
```

```
In [ ]: def approximate_with_regularization(x, y, p, alpha):

        n      = len(y)
        y_hat  = np.zeros([n, 1])
        loss   = 0
```

```

# ++++++
# complete the blanks
#
A = construct_matrix_A(x, p)
z , loss = solve_regression_with_regularization(x, y, p, alpha)
y_hat = np.matmul(A,z)

#
# ++++++

return y_hat, loss

```

functions for presenting the results

```

In [ ]: def function_result_01():

        plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
        plt.plot(x, y, '-', color='blue')
        plt.title('data points')
        plt.show()

```

```

In [ ]: def function_result_02():

        p          = 2
        (y_hat, _) = approximate(x, y, p)

        plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
        plt.plot(x, y, '-', color='blue')
        plt.plot(x, y_hat, '-', color='red')
        plt.show()

```

```

In [ ]: def function_result_03():

        p          = 4
        (y_hat, _) = approximate(x, y, p)

        plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
        plt.plot(x, y, '-', color='blue')
        plt.plot(x, y_hat, '-', color='red')
        plt.show()

```

```

In [ ]: def function_result_04():

        p          = 8
        (y_hat, _) = approximate(x, y, p)

        plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
        plt.plot(x, y, '-', color='blue')
        plt.plot(x, y_hat, '-', color='red')
        plt.show()

```

```

In [ ]: def function_result_05():

        p          = 16
        (y_hat, _) = approximate(x, y, p)

```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
plt.plot(x, y, '-', color='blue')
plt.plot(x, y_hat, '-', color='red')
plt.show()
```

```
In [ ]: def function_result_06():

    p          = 32
    (y_hat, _) = approximate(x, y, p)

    plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
    plt.plot(x, y, '-', color='blue')
    plt.plot(x, y_hat, '-', color='red')
    plt.show()
```

```
In [ ]: def function_result_07():

    p          = 2
    alpha      = 0.1
    (y_hat, _) = approximate_with_regularization(x, y, p, alpha)

    plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
    plt.plot(x, y, '-', color='blue')
    plt.plot(x, y_hat, '-', color='red')
    plt.show()
```

```
In [ ]: def function_result_08():

    p          = 4
    alpha      = 0.1
    (y_hat, _) = approximate_with_regularization(x, y, p, alpha)

    plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
    plt.plot(x, y, '-', color='blue')
    plt.plot(x, y_hat, '-', color='red')
    plt.show()
```

```
In [ ]: def function_result_09():

    p          = 8
    alpha      = 0.1
    (y_hat, _) = approximate_with_regularization(x, y, p, alpha)

    plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
    plt.plot(x, y, '-', color='blue')
    plt.plot(x, y_hat, '-', color='red')
    plt.show()
```

```
In [ ]: def function_result_10():

    p          = 16
    alpha      = 0.1
    (y_hat, _) = approximate_with_regularization(x, y, p, alpha)

    plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
    plt.plot(x, y, '-', color='blue')
    plt.plot(x, y_hat, '-', color='red')
    plt.show()
```

```
In [ ]: def function_result_11():
```

```

p          = 32
alpha      = 0.1
(y_hat, _) = approximate_with_regularization(x, y, p, alpha)

plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
plt.plot(x, y, '-', color='blue')
plt.plot(x, y_hat, '-', color='red')
plt.show()

```

```

In [ ]: def function_result_12():

        p          = 4
        (_, loss)   = approximate(x, y, p)

        print('loss = ', loss)

```

```

In [ ]: def function_result_13():

        p          = 16
        (_, loss)   = approximate(x, y, p)

        print('loss = ', loss)

```

```

In [ ]: def function_result_14():

        p          = 4
        alpha      = 0.1
        (_, loss)   = approximate_with_regularization(x, y, p, alpha)

        print('loss = ', loss)

```

```

In [ ]: def function_result_15():

        p          = 16
        alpha      = 0.1
        (_, loss)   = approximate_with_regularization(x, y, p, alpha)

        print('loss = ', loss)

```

results

```

In [ ]: number_result = 15

for i in range(number_result):
    title = '## [RESULT {0:02d}]'.format(i+1)
    name_function = 'function_result_{0:02d}()'.format(i+1)

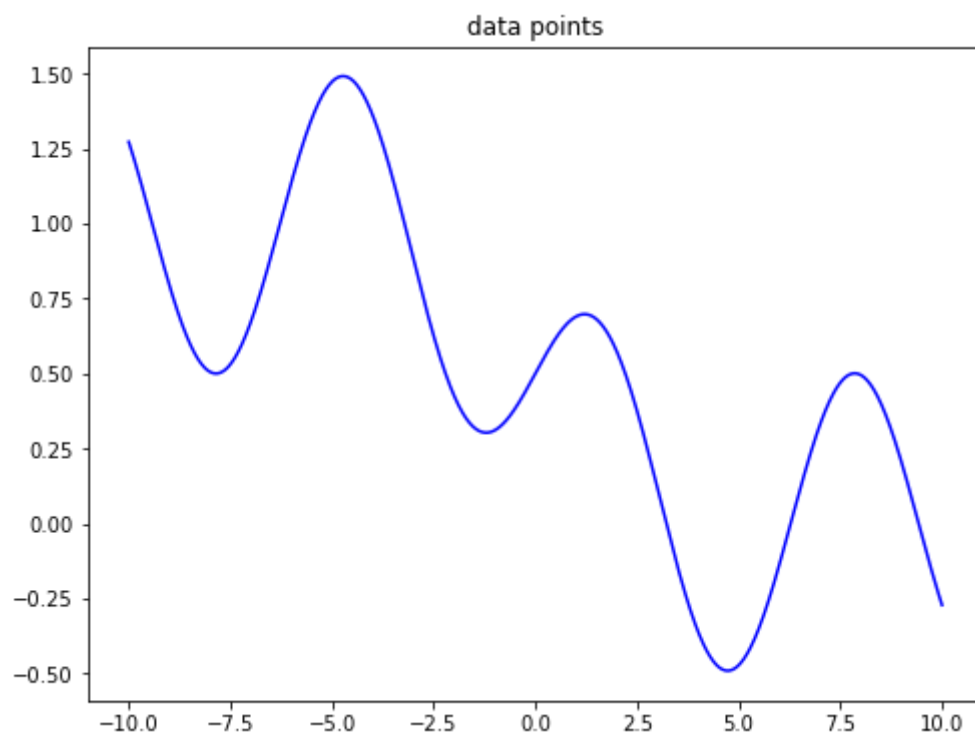
    print('*****')
    print(title)
    print('*****')
    eval(name_function)

```

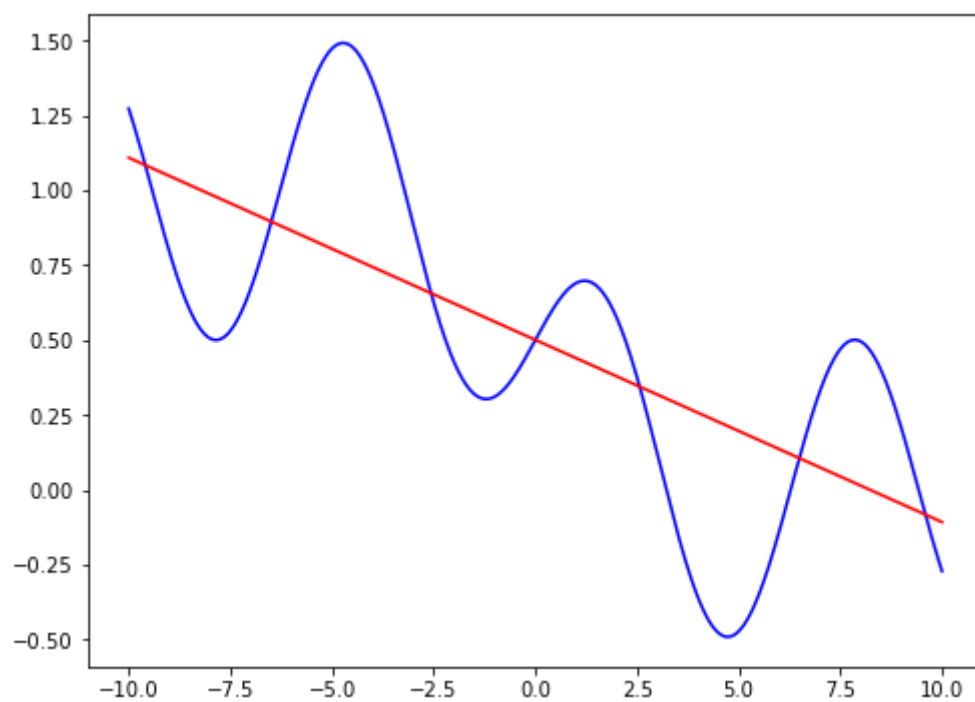
```

*****
## [RESULT 01]
*****

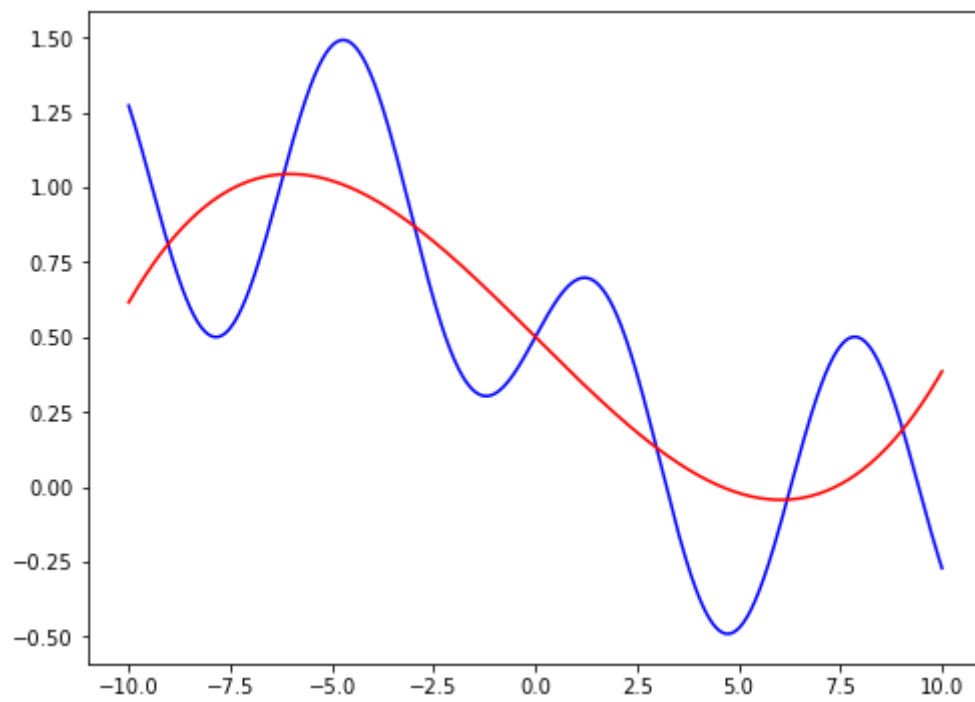
```



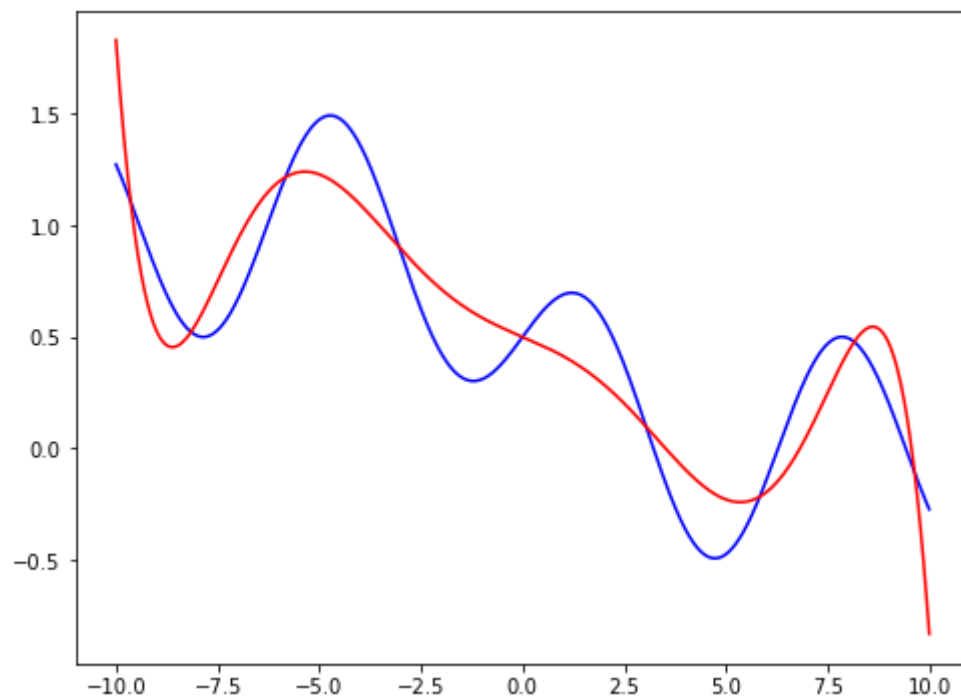
[RESULT 02]



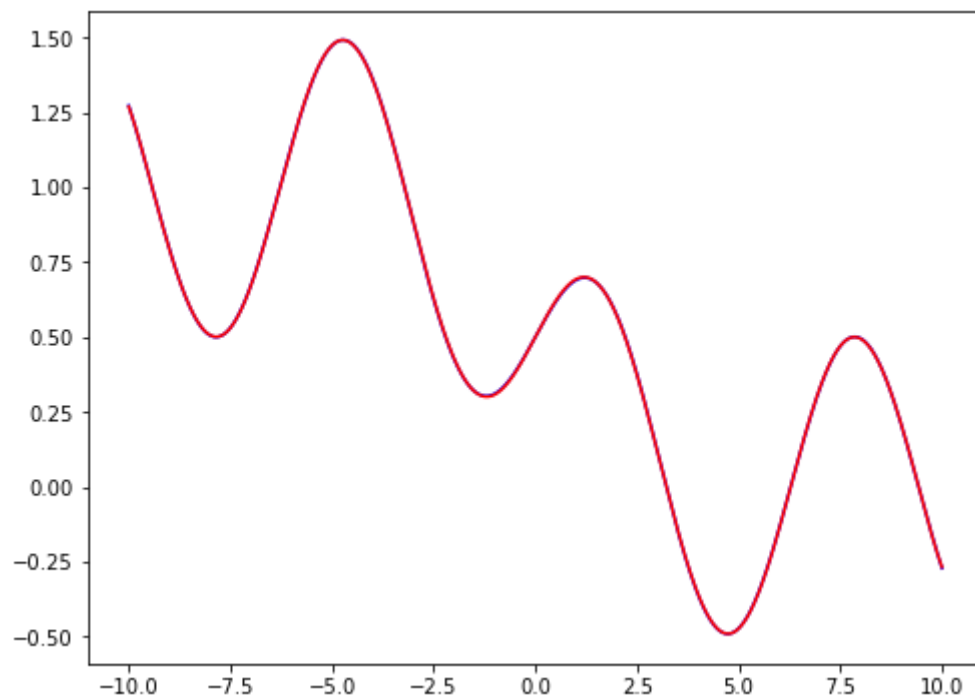
[RESULT 03]



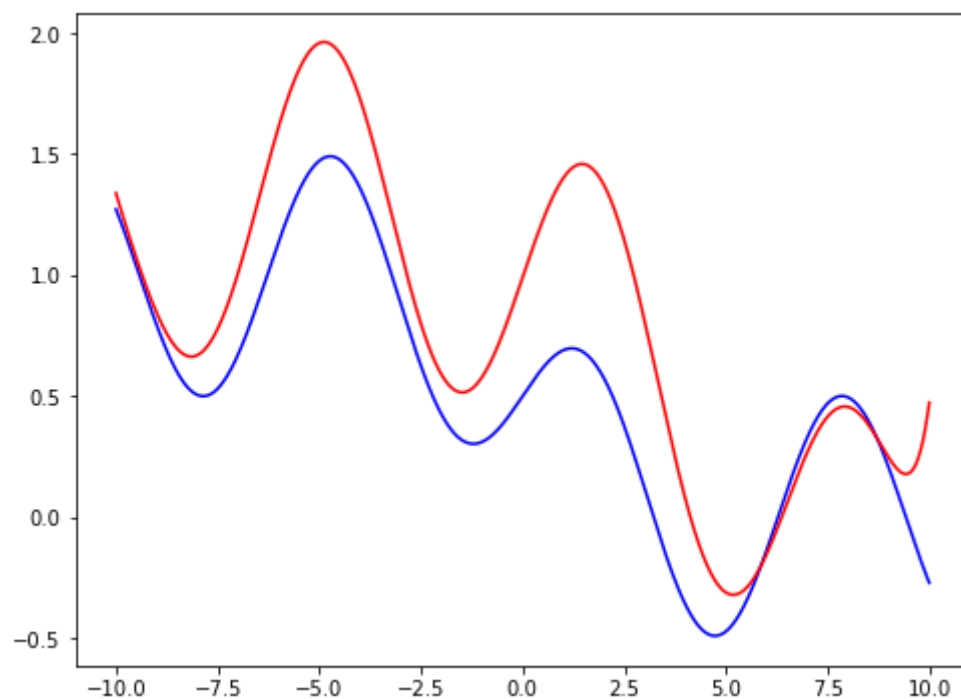
 ## [RESULT 04]



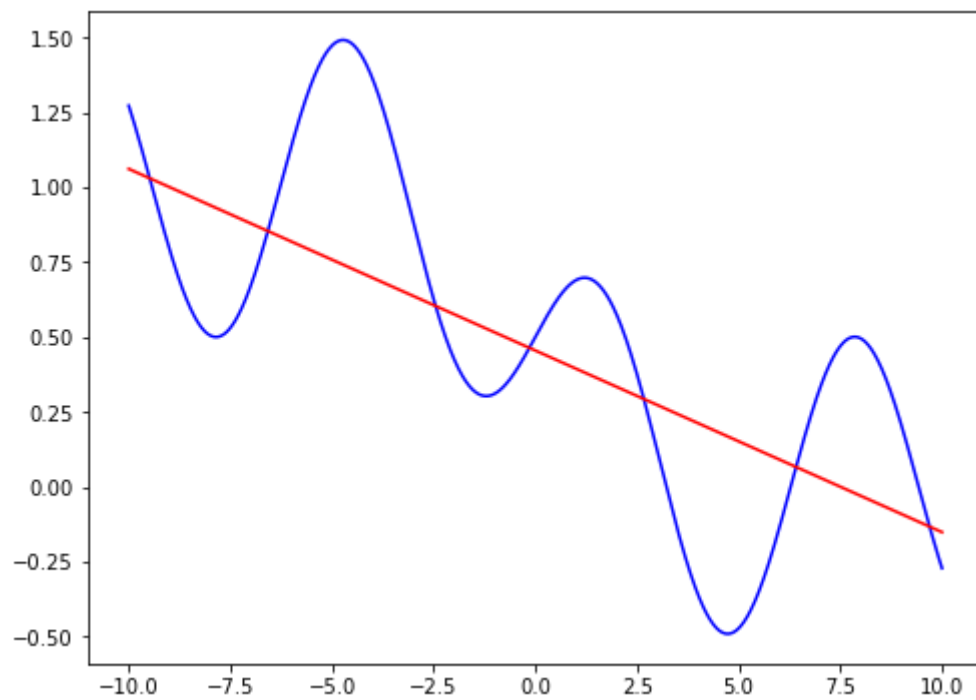
 ## [RESULT 05]



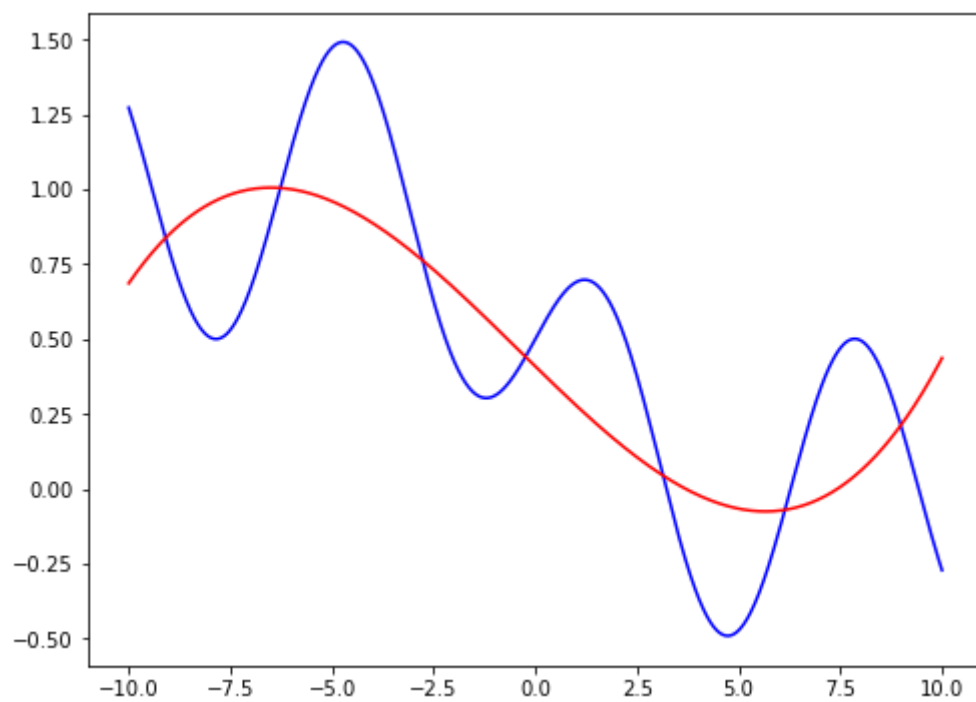
 ## [RESULT 06]



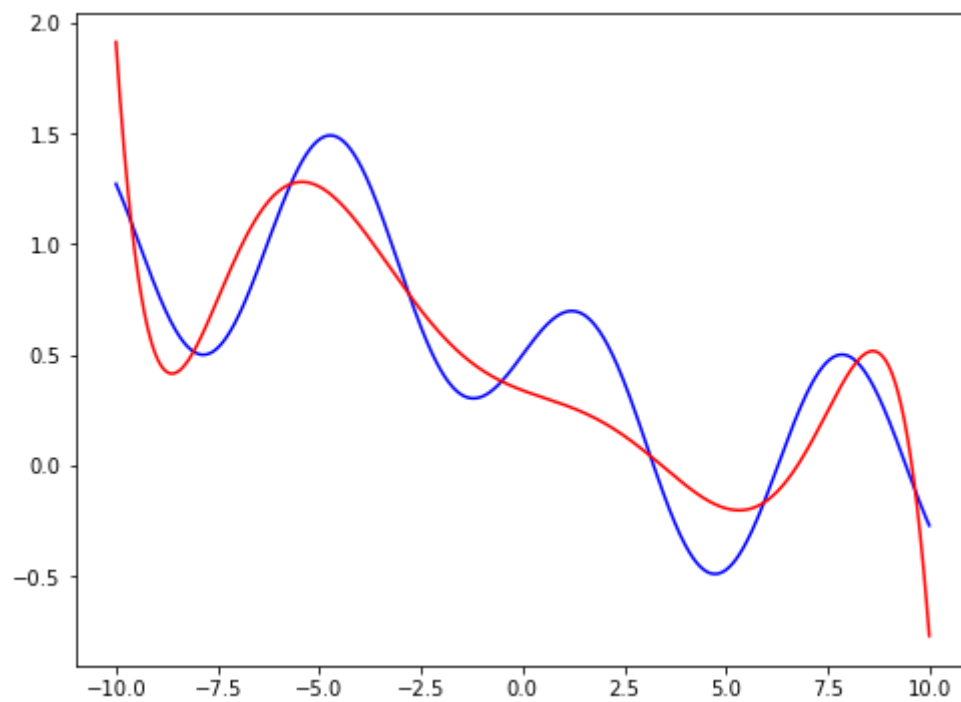
 ## [RESULT 07]



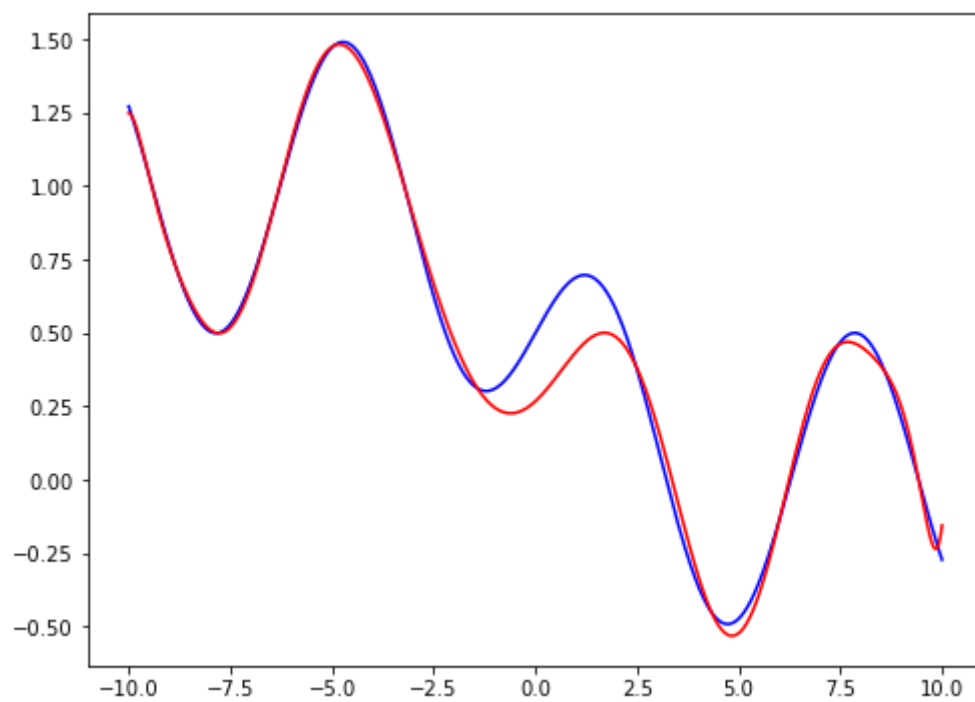
 ## [RESULT 08]



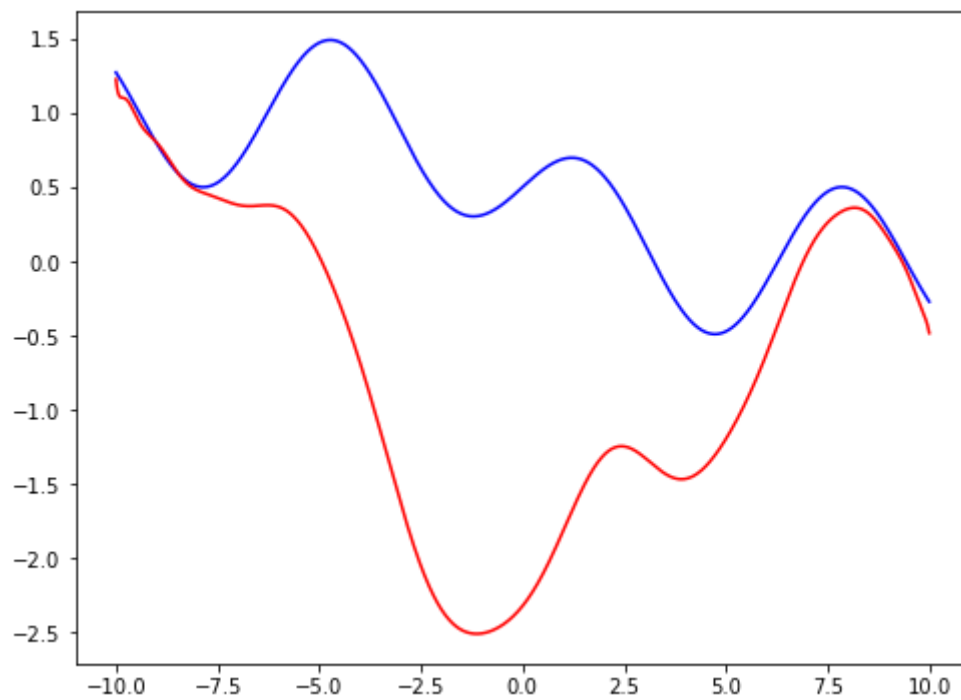
 ## [RESULT 09]



```
*****
## [RESULT 10]
*****
```



```
*****
## [RESULT 11]
*****
```



```
*****  
## [RESULT 12]  
*****  
loss = 105.39561372651886  
*****  
## [RESULT 13]  
*****  
loss = 0.0024164118115065835  
*****  
## [RESULT 14]  
*****  
loss = 0.06379867384617093  
*****  
## [RESULT 15]  
*****  
loss = 0.008444929356995277
```

In []: