

## Assignment 2

- Generate 20 real number for the variable X from the uniform distribution  $U [0,1]$
- Construct the training set  $T = \{ (x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_{20}, y_{20}) \}$  using the relation
$$Y_i = \sin(2\pi x_i) + \epsilon_i \text{ where } \epsilon_i \sim N(0, 0.25)$$
- In the similar way construct a testing set of size 50 i.e. Test =  $\{(x'_1, y'_1), (x'_2, y'_2), \dots, (x'_{50}, y'_{50})\}$
- Estimate the Least Square polynomial regression model of order  $M = 1, 2, 3, 9$ , using the training set T.
  - For example, for  $M=1$ , we need to estimate
  - $F(x) = \beta_1 x + \beta_0$
  - For  $M = 2$
  - $F(x) = \beta_2 x^2 + \beta_1 x + \beta_0$ .
- List the value of coefficients of estimated polynomial regression models for each case.
- Obtain the prediction on testing set and compute the RMSE for polynomial regression models for order  $M = 1, 2, 3$  and 9.
- Plot the estimate obtained by polynomial regression models for order  $M = 1, 2, 3$  and 9 for training set along with  $y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{50}$ . Also plot our actual mean estimate  $E(Y/X) = \sin(2\pi x_i)$ .
- Plot the estimate obtained by polynomial regression models for order  $M = 1, 2, 3$  and 9 for testing set along with  $y'_1, y'_2, \dots, y'_{50}$ . Also plot the  $\sin(2\pi x'_i)$ .
- What happens when we increase the value of M. Note down your observations.
- Also, try to find the statistical reasons behind your observation.

Note: - Do not use any inbuilt functions of Python.