

1. Familiarize yourself with the R programming language. Go through 2.3 Lab: Introduction to R (ISLR p. 42–51).

Solution.

Done. ■

2. Download the dataset `ozone.RData` from the course website. (hint: use the `load()` command). This file contains 3 objects: `ozone` (the data table), `trainset` (the row indices for the training set) and `testset` (the row indices of the test set). Inspect the structure of the objects using `ls()`, `str()`, `summary()`, `dim()`, `length()`, `range()`, `colnames()`. Identify the column names corresponding to each of the data types mentioned in the introduction. How many observations do you have (in total, in the training set, in the testset)?

Solution.

- a. Column Names are: "ozone", "radiation", "temperature", "wind"
 - b. Number of observations: ozone: 111; trainset: 80; testset: 31. ■
3. What is the range of each input variable? What is the mean and standard deviation of each variable?

Solution.

Refer Section 3 of the code. ■

4. Create scatterplots for every pair of features in the dataset. Calculate the Pearson correlation coefficients for each pair of datatypes. In general, what is the range of the Pearson correlation coefficient? What does a correlation coefficient of 0 tell you about the relationship between two variables? What trends do you observe in the data according to the correlation coefficient? Can you see them directly from the plot (visually)?

Solution.

- a. Range for pearson coefficient is +1 to -1
 - b. A correlation of zero indicates that the variables do not have a linear association between them.
 - c. Correlation Trends:
 - (a) Ozone has a strong positive (0.7) correlation with temperature, moderate correlation with radiation and negatively correlated with wind.
 - (b) The second variable, radiation, positive correlation with temperature and a small negative correlation with wind.
 - (c) The third variable, temperature is negatively correlated with wind
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5. Implement a function `rss` that computes the Residual Sum of Squares (RSS) between a vector of predicted values and a vector of true values. See 3.6. Lab, section 3.6.7 (ISLR p.119) for how to write R functions.

Solution.

Refer Section 5 of the code. ■

6. Predict the ozone level based on radiation, temperature and wind speed using a linear regression model. Use the training set to train the model and the test set to test the model. Report the RSS as well as the correlation (Pearson) with the true responses. Create a scatterplot for the predicted and true values of ozone for the test set.

Solution.

a. The RSS value of lm model: 8208.509. Pearson Coeff for lm model is: 0.8268958.

Figure1 shows the scatter Plot between predicted and trues values of ozone using

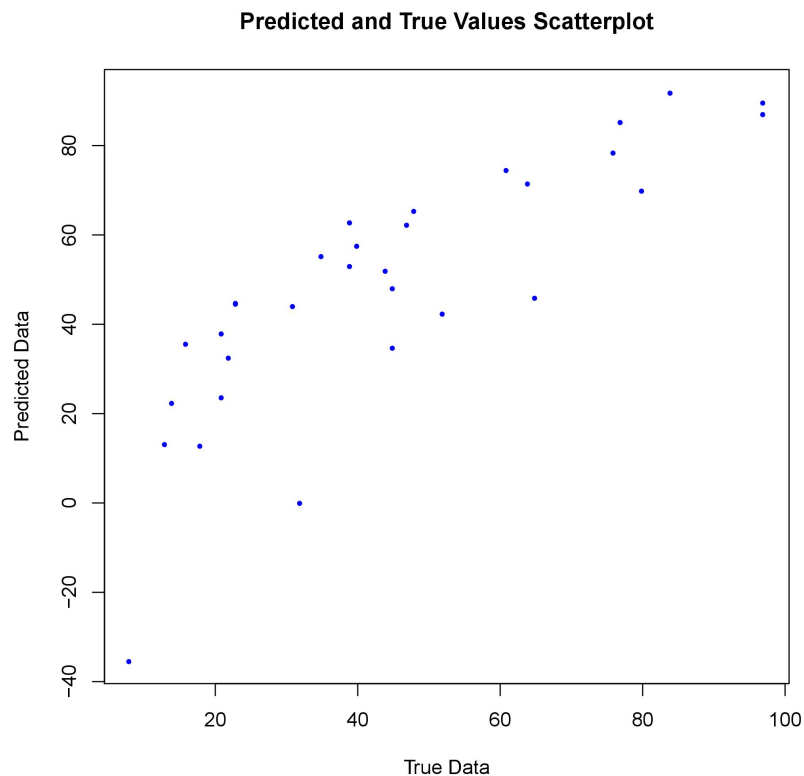


Figure 1: Scatter Plot between predicted and trues values of ozone using linear regression model

linear regression model. ■

7. Perform k nearest neighbor (kNN) regression to predict the ozone level from the other features. Use $k = 1, 2, \dots, 30$. Plot the RSS for training and test set respectively for

every k . On which side of the graph do you have the most complex models? Argue with the bias-variance tradeoff. Which value of k would you choose for this data? In general, does the k NN method make any assumptions on the underlying data distribution?

Solution.

Refer Section 5 of the code. **Figure2** shows the Plot the RSS for training and test set

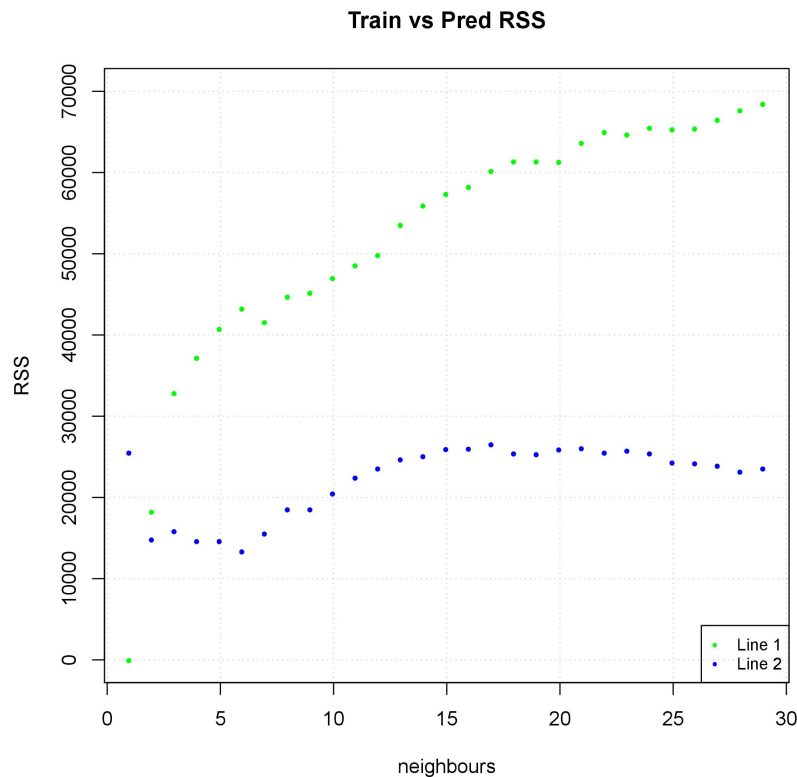


Figure 2: RSS plot for training and test set respectively for every k

respectively for every k using k -nearest neighbour algorithm.

Model complexity of a k NN model increases as the number of neighbours increase. Consequently right side of the graph would have most complex model. Consider the most simple model, $k=1$, this model would fit perfectly to the nearest point hence a very low train error or low bias. This would not generalize to the unseen data, thus might lead to high variance/ error with respect to a new point from the test set.

In general, k NN method assumes that similar data points are close to each other, in other words, neighbours. Further, k NN model assumes that the features are in metric space and hence have a notion of distance between different data points. For example, \mathbb{R}^2 space is commonly chosen with euclidean distance as a measure of distance. ■

8. Compare the RSS and correlation of the linear model and your chosen nearest neighbor model. Which one would you prefer over the other for this example? Consider model complexity (degrees of freedom), model assumptions and prediction quality.

Solution.

The RSS and correlation of the linear model and kNN model are as below:

- The RSS value of best kNN model: 13417
Pearson Coeff for best kNN model is: 0.6052382
- The RSS value of lm model: 8208.509
Pearson Coeff for lm model is: 0.8268958

Clearly it is evident that the linear regression model outperforms the best kNN model by a good margin. ■