

Assignment 1

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Exercise 1. Nonlinear Regression

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```
Beta = 0.6  
n = 1000  
X = rnorm(n)  
epsilon = rnorm(n)  
Y = exp(Beta)*X + epsilon  
summary(Y)
```

2.

(a) , (b)

```
lm1.fit = lm(Y~X) #Linear Regression  
lm1.fit
```

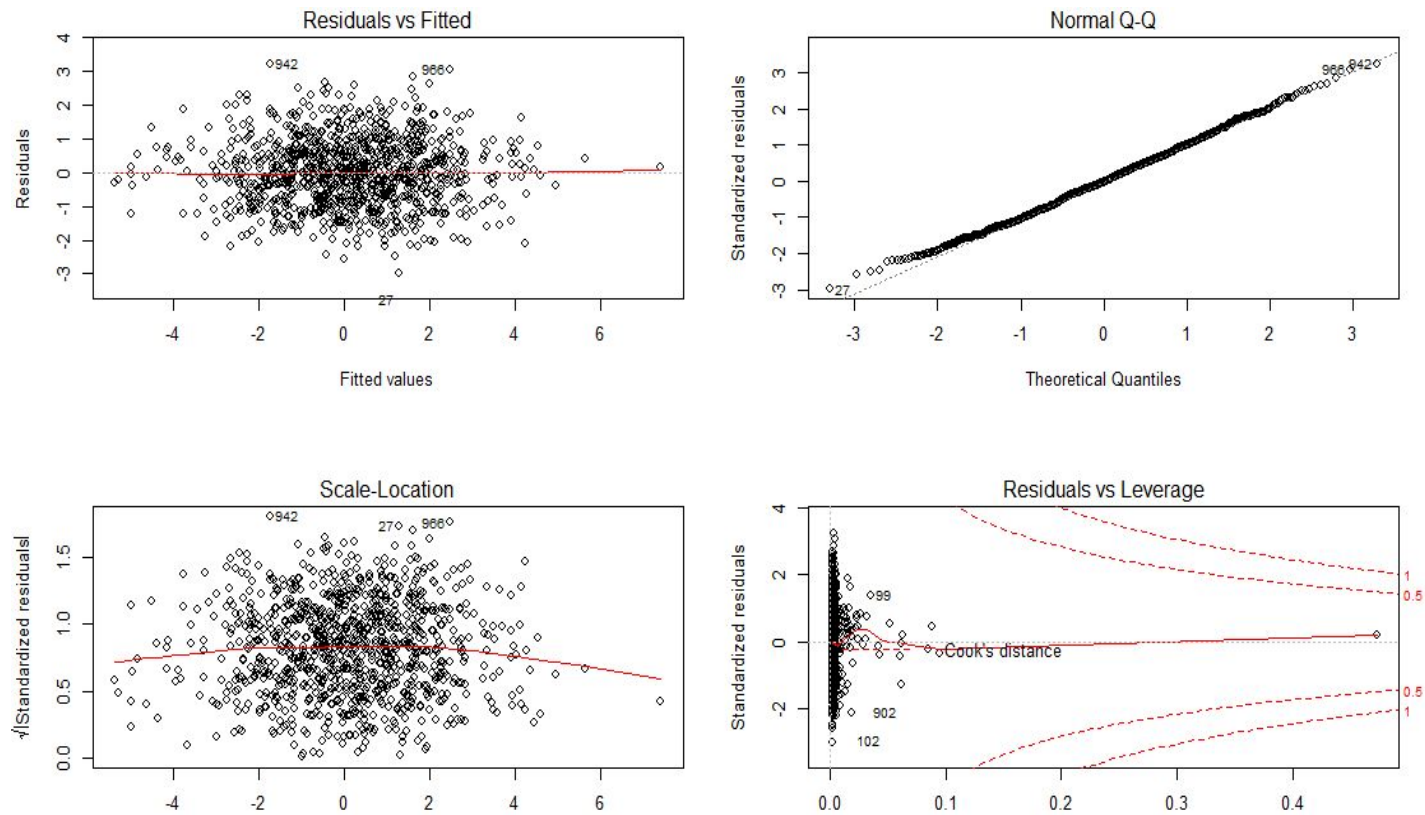
```
par(mfrow=c(2,2))  
plot(lm1.fit)
```

```
lm2.fit = lm(Y~poly(X,2)) #Quadratic Regression  
lm2.fit  
par(mfrow=c(2,2))  
plot(lm2.fit)
```

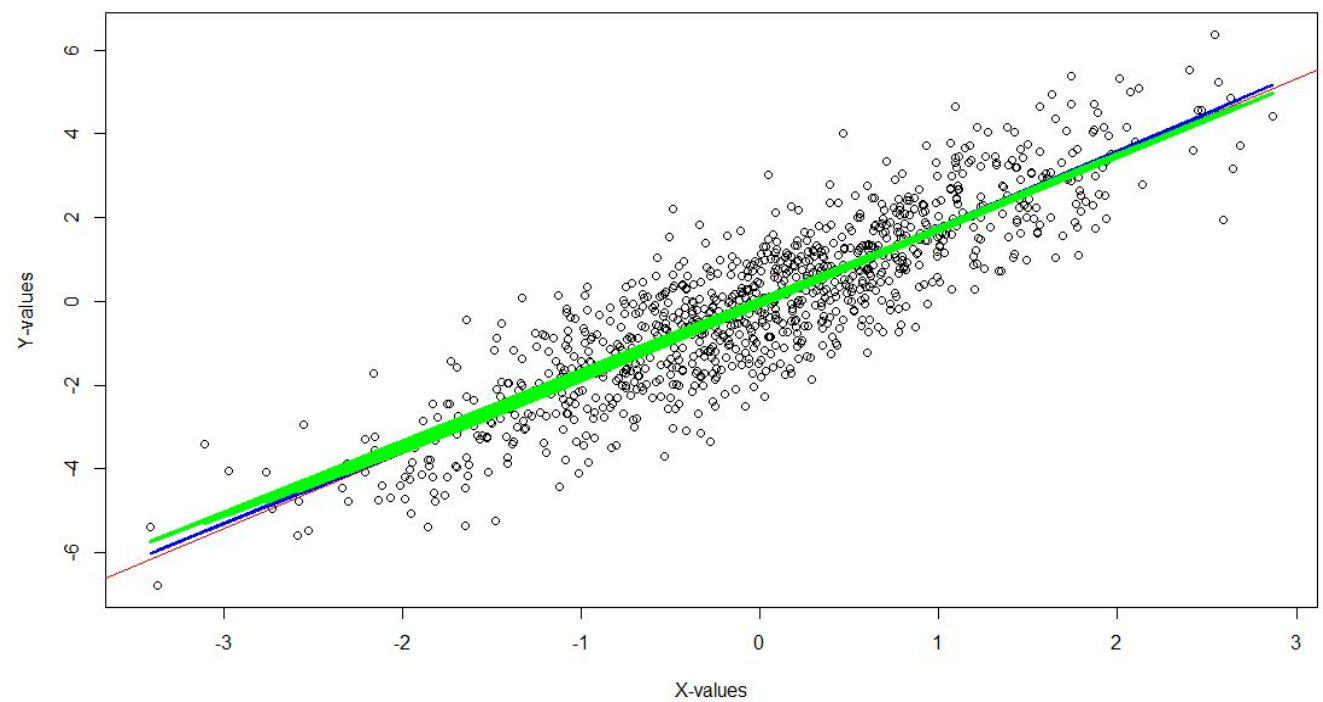
```
lm3.fit = lm(Y~poly(X,3)) #Cubic Regression  
lm3.fit  
par(mfrow=c(2,2))  
plot(lm3.fit)
```

```
plot(X,Y)  
abline(lm1.fit, col="Red", lwd=1)  
lines(X, predict(lm2.fit), col="blue", lwd=1)  
lines(X, predict(lm3.fit), col="green", lwd=1)
```

(c)

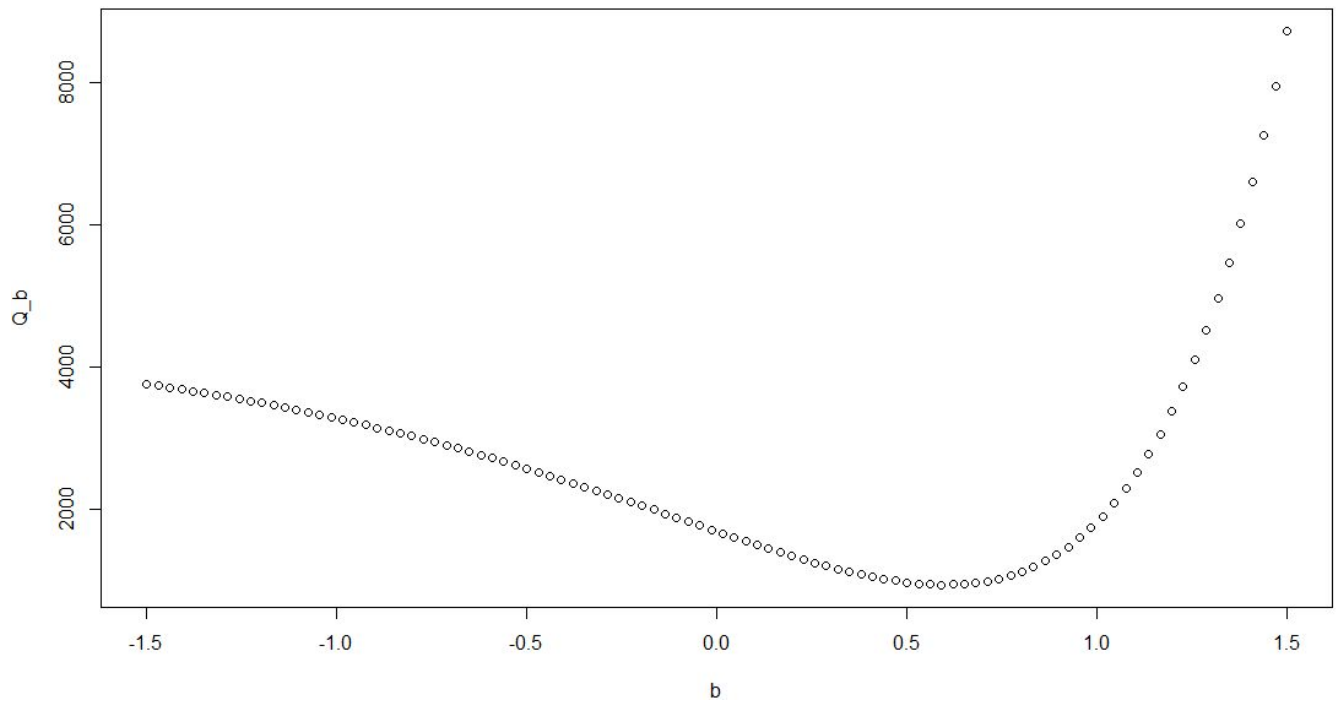


(d) Red Line - linear model, Blue Line - Quadratic Model, Green Line - Cubic model



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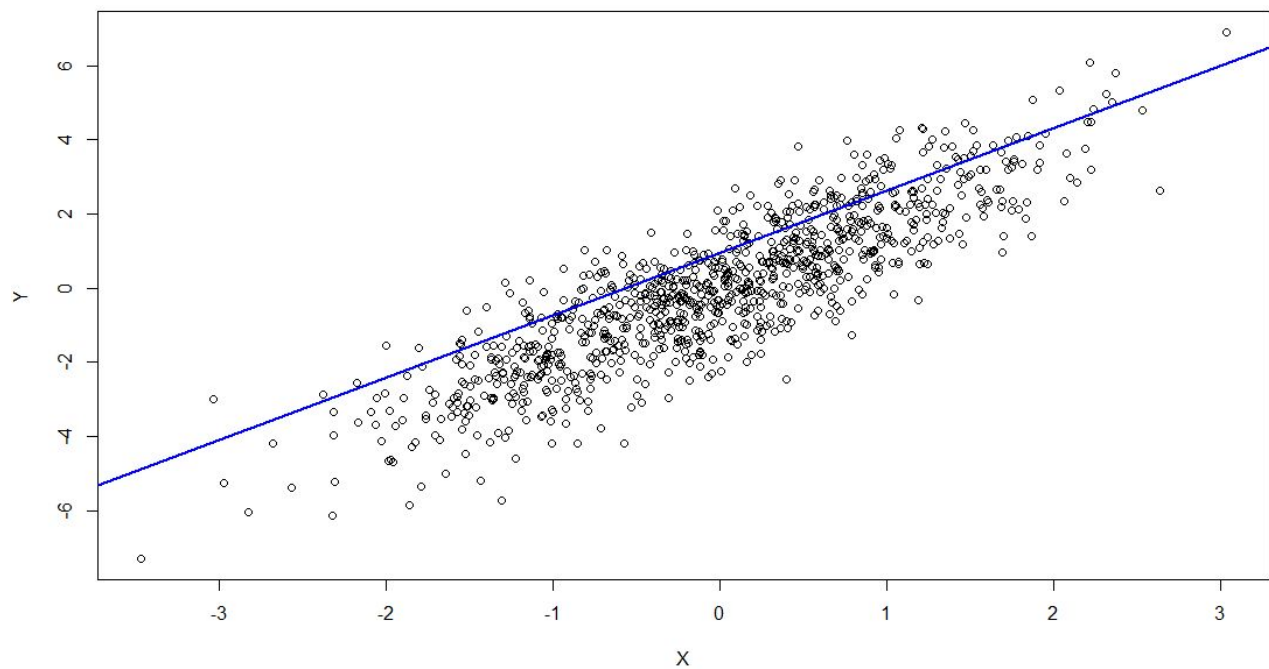
(a) x-axis has the values b and y-axis has the values of Q



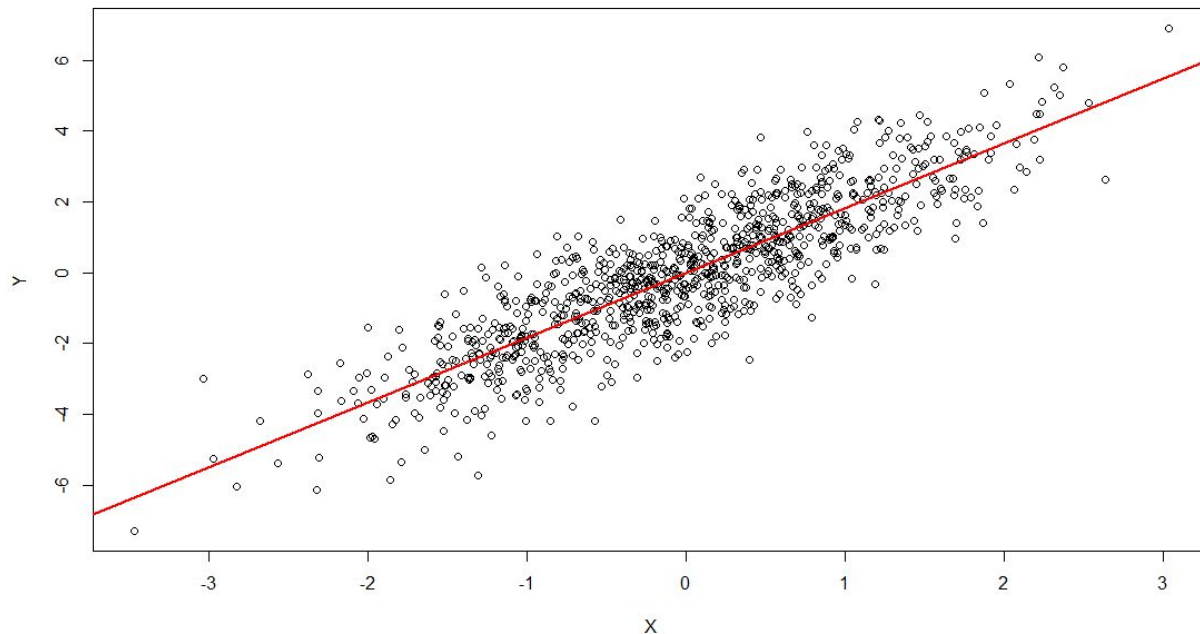
(b)

beta = 0.5909091

(c) Black circles are the actual data points and blue line is our predicted data Y for given X.



(d) Black circles are the actual data points and red line is the predicted data Y from linear model (lm())



Yes it is possible to estimate this model using `lm()`, in fact if we estimate this model by `lm()` then the mean squared error is less as compared to when we estimate the model by, $y = \exp(b) \cdot x$.

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(a)

	Actual Model	Linear Model	Quadratic Model	Cubic Model
Training MSE	1.027601	1.026994	2.79261	2.844443

(b)

	Actual Model	Linear Model	Quadratic Model	Cubic Model
Test MSE	7.683429	7.78773	37.89978	38.73074

(c)

Based on the result it is clear that Linear Model generalizes well on the test data, so we will choose the Linear Model.

Exercise 2. KNN

```
X1 = c(1,1,-3,2,3,4,4)
```

```
X2 = c(2,3,1,2,2,1,3)
```

```
Y = c(0,0,0,1,1,1,1)
```

```
predicty = function(a,b){  
  d = rep(0,7) #Distance  
  for (i in 1:7) {  
    X1hat = (X1[i] - a)^2  
    X2hat = (X2[i] - b)^2  
    d[i] = (X1hat + X2hat)^0.5  
  }  
}
```

```
y = Y[which.min(d)]
```

```
  return(y)  
}
```

#Testing on 3 random points

```
predicty(490,3)
```

```
- 1
```

```
predicty(4,398)
```

```
- 1
```

```
predicty(-4000000000000000,-9999999999993)
```

```
- 0
```