

# RunProblem

January 19, 2019

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In [69]: 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 = 1
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)
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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))

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Training Error = 0.0258

Test Error = 0.0154

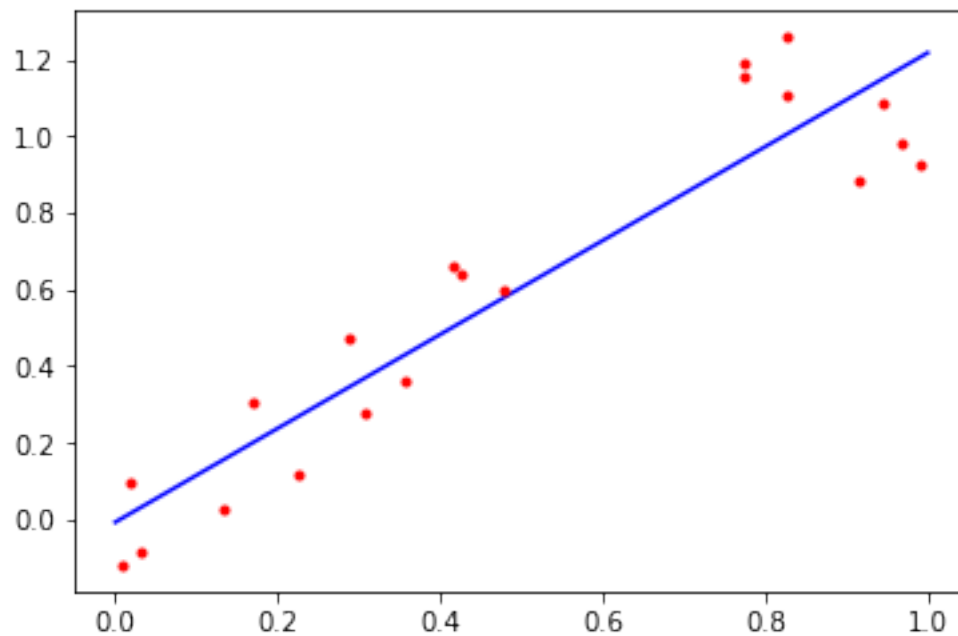
In [71]: ##### PLOTTING FITTED MODEL

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# Plotting by taking 100 equally spaced points between 0 and 1
x = np.linspace(0,1,100)
y = predict_y(x,beta)
plt.plot(x,y,'b-',dfTrain.x,dfTrain.y,'r.')
plt.show()

# # # # Plotting with original given data
# y = predict_y(dfTrain.x,beta)
# plt.plot(dfTrain.x,y,'b-',dfTrain.x,dfTrain.y,'r.')
# plt.show()

```



In [36]: ##### HYPER-PARAMETER TUNING

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# 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))

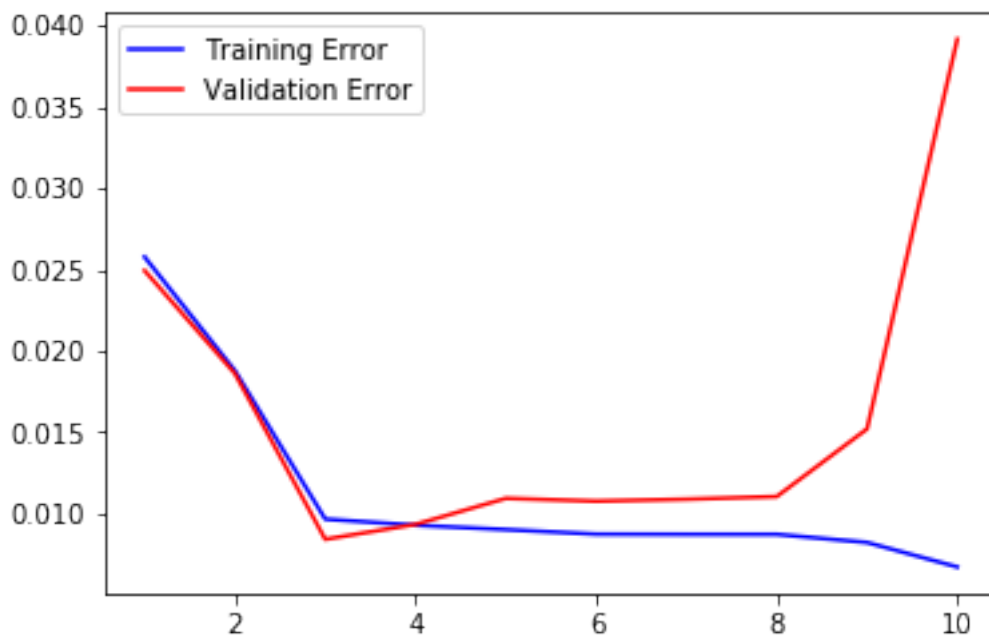
# Computing error as a function of degree
for deg in degRange:
    X = create_X(dfTrain.x,deg)
    beta = fit_beta(dfTrain,deg)

    # Computing training error
    yPredTrain = predict_y(dfTrain.x,beta)
    err = mse(dfTrain.y,yPredTrain)
    errTrain[deg-1] = err

    # Computing test error
    yPredVal = predict_y(dfVal.x,beta)
    err = mse(dfVal.y,yPredVal)
    errVal[deg-1] = err

# Plotting training and validation errors
plt.plot(degRange,errTrain,'b-',degRange,errVal,'r-')
plt.legend(('Training Error','Validation Error'))
plt.show()

```



In [73]: ##### TRAINING SELECTED MODEL

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# Concatenating data training and validation data frames
frames = [dfTrain, dfVal]
df = pandas.concat(frames)

# Fit model using the optimal degree found in the previous cell
# Based on the graph, the optimal degree found is 3
degOpt = 3
beta = fit_beta(df,degOpt)

# Compute and print training and test errors
# Computing training error
yPredTrain = predict_y(df.x,beta)
err = mse(df.y,yPredTrain)
print('Train 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))

```

Train Error = 0.0087

Test Error = 0.0108

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In [74]: ##### PLOTTING FITTED MODEL
# # Plot the fitted model as in the second cell

# ## Plotting with original given data
# df["yPredicted"] = yPredTrain
# print(df)
# sorted_df = df.sort_values(by=["x"])
# print(sorted_df)
# plt.plot(sorted_df.x,sorted_df.yPredicted,'b-',df.x,df.y,'r.')
# plt.show()

# Plotting by taking 100 equally spaced points between 0 and 1
x = np.linspace(0,1,100)
y = predict_y(x,beta)
plt.plot(x,y,'b-',df.x,df.y,'r.')
plt.show()

```

