

# Problem 7.1

a): The OLS method minimizes the sum of squared residuals.

If  $\mathbf{X}$  is the extension of input data, Then:

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} = (\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X})^{-1} \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{y} = \left( \sum \mathbf{x}_i \mathbf{x}_i^\top \right)^{-1} \left( \sum \mathbf{x}_i y_i \right).$$

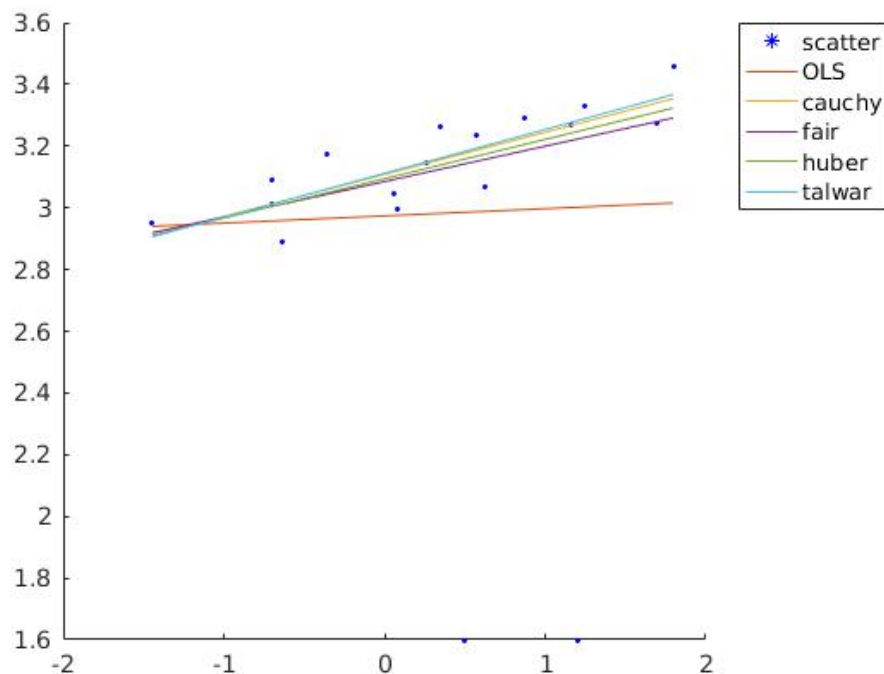
It would return a unique solution.

$B = 2.9738$ ,  $w = 0.02336$   
 $MSE\_OLS = 0.2588$   $MAE\_OLS = 0.3175$

b)

$MSE\_OLS = 0.2588$   $MAE\_OLS = 0.3175$   
 $MSE\_cau = 0.2995$   $MAE\_cau = 0.2427$   
 $MSE\_fair = 0.2861$   $MAE\_fair = 0.2468$   
 $MSE\_hub = 0.2922$   $MAE\_hub = 0.2451$   
 $MSE\_tal = 0.3024$   $MAE\_tal = 0.2435$

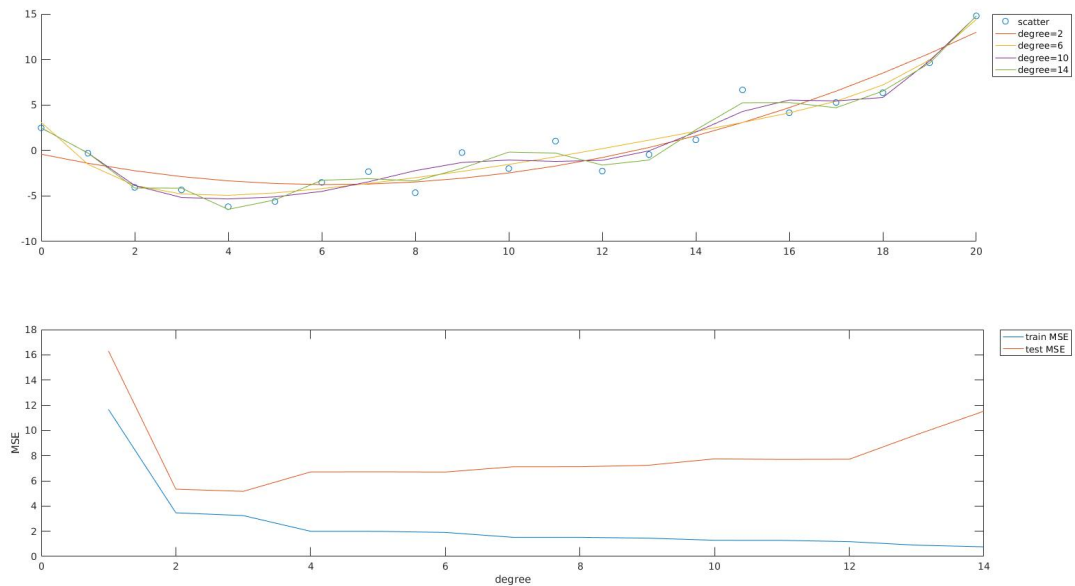
$b\_huber = 3.094$   $w\_huber = 0.127$



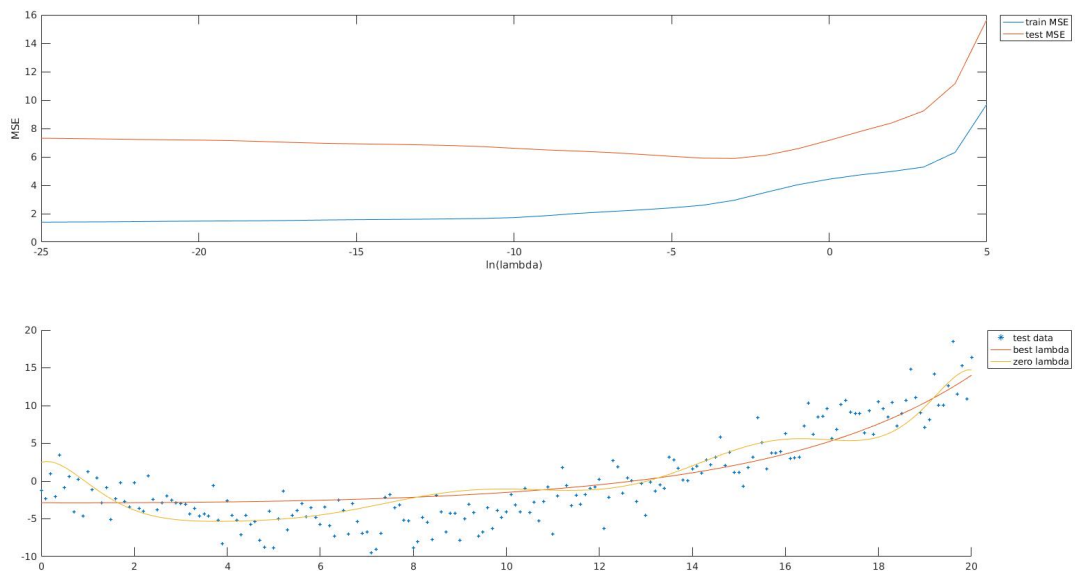
The outlier impact the OLS. Although OLS has a smallest MSE, it's MAE is larger, and it can not fit the other data point as well as robust regression

## Problem 7.2

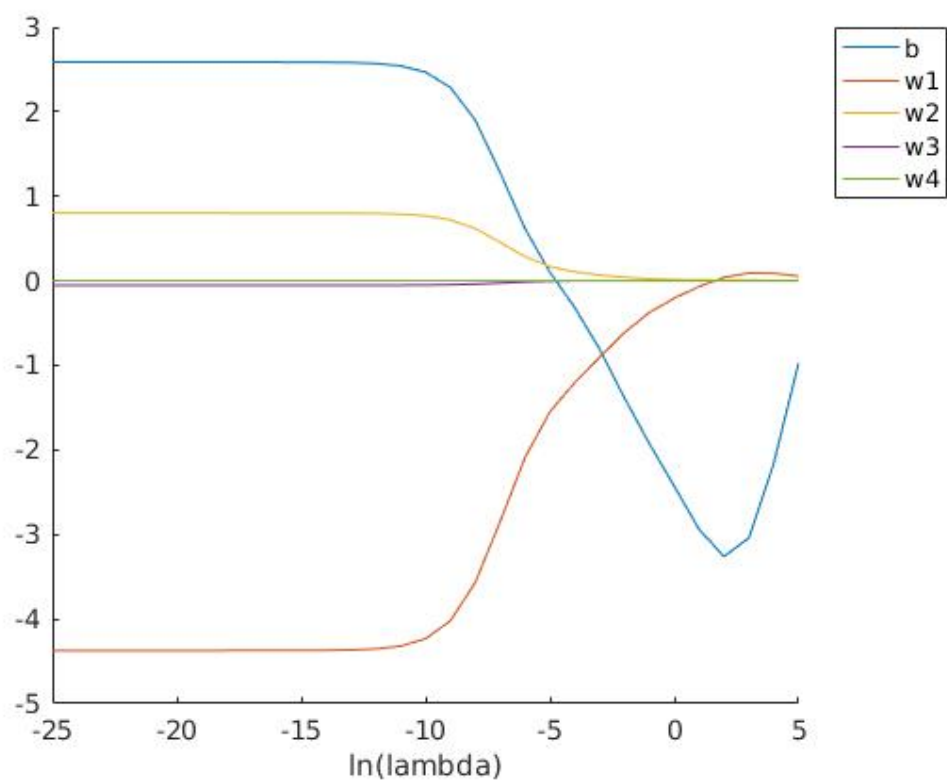
a) As the degree of the model growing, the curve become serpentine. The traing MSE decrease but the testing MSE increase. It means that the overfitting problem arise if the model is too complicated.



b) the testing MSE get its minimum at  $\ln(\lambda) = -3$ . With regularization, the cruve is smoother.

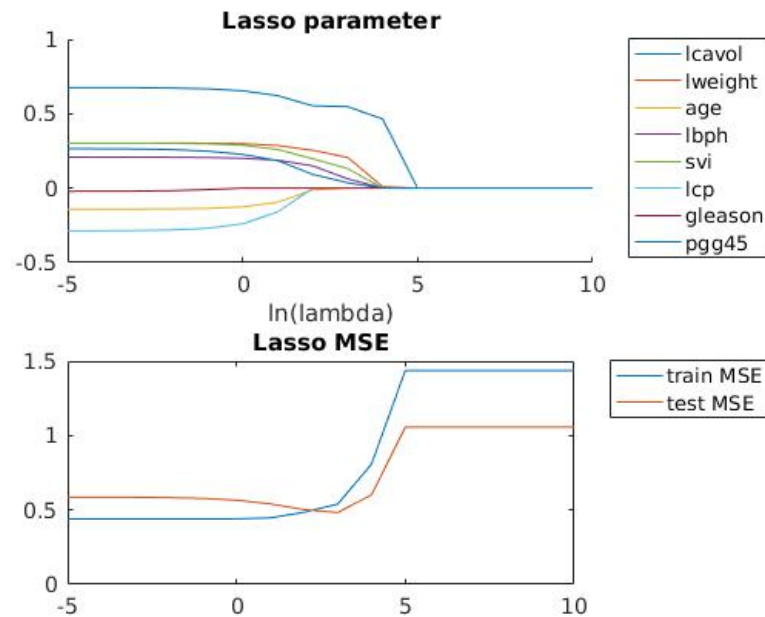


c) As the regularization parameter growing, all the weight parameter converge to zero.



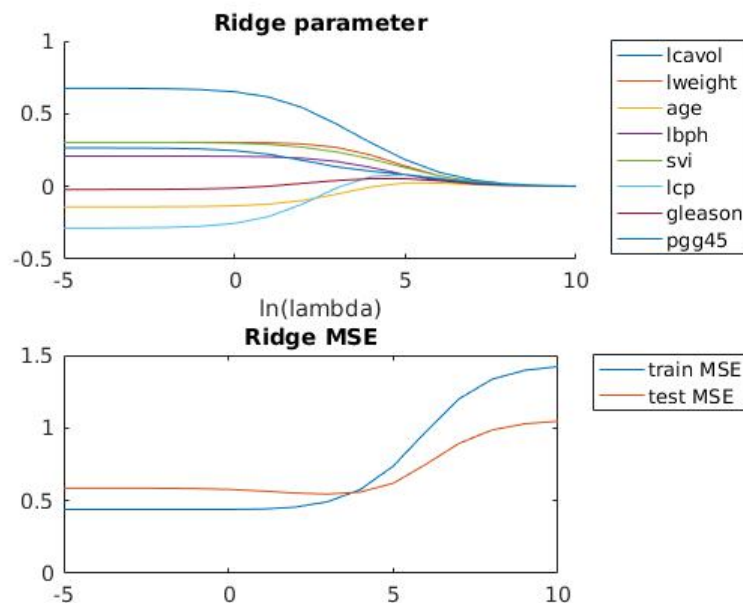
### Problem 7.3

a):



b) When Lasso lambda get large, all the parameter converge into 0. The two most significant coefficient are lcavol and lweight. This can be used to reduce the number of parameters in the predictive model to avoid the overfitting problem.

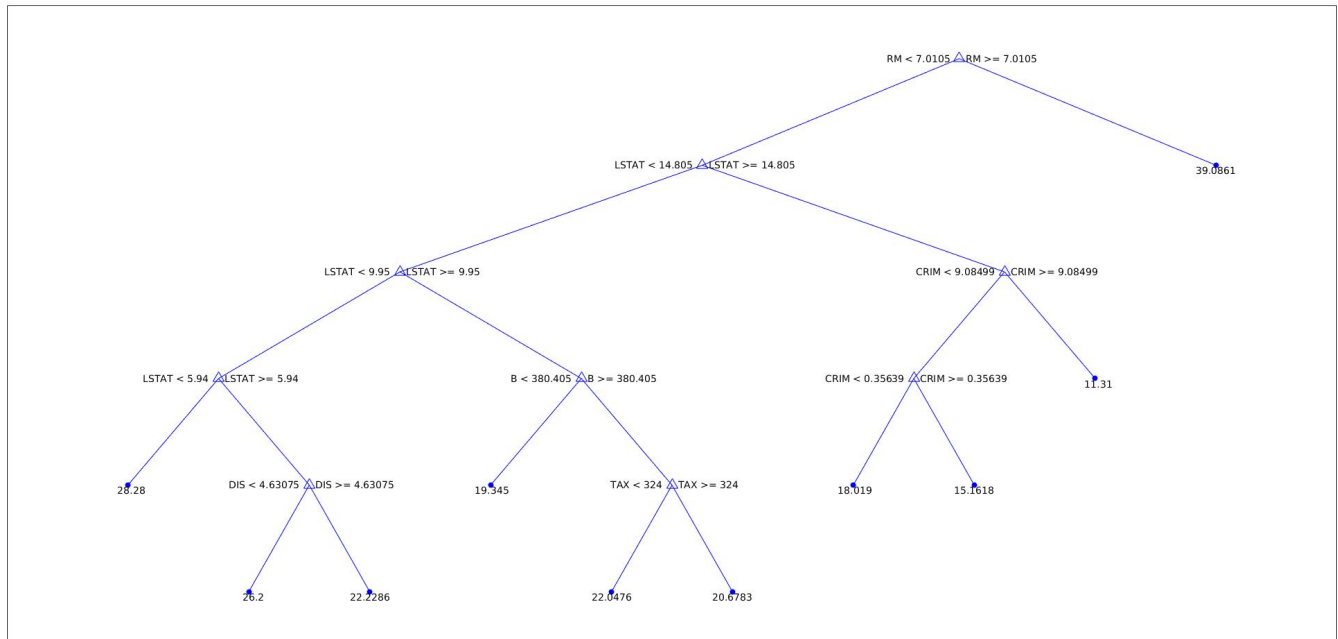
c):



d): Ridge regression will also converge coefficients into 0. However, they converge smoothly and it requires a larger lambda to get absolute 0 for Ridge regression.

### Problem 7.4

a) The regression tree is:



b): the predict is 22.0476.

c): When the observation per leaf is small, the training MAE is small but the testing MAE is large. It shows that overfitting happen when we set no limitation on small min observation on leaves. When the min leaf grow very large, the performance of the model get worse. The best minleaf parameter is around 15.

