CS 4375 ASSIGNMENT 1

Names of students in your group:

Shruti Bindingnavile

Number of free late days used:

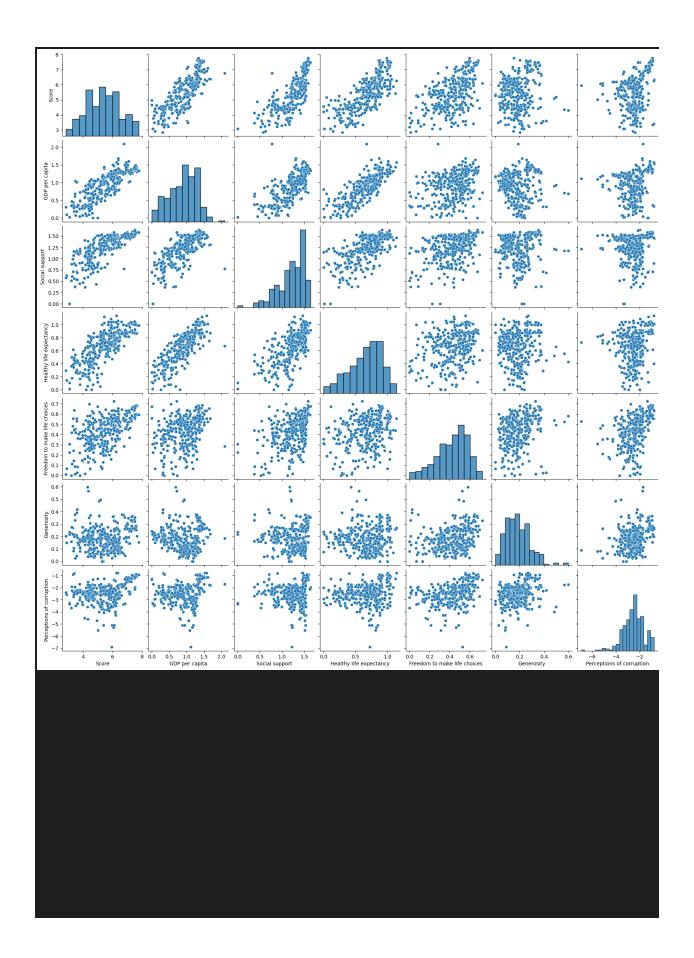
0

Note: You are allowed a **total** of 4 free late days for the **entire semester**. You can use at most 2 for each assignment. After that, there will be a penalty of 10% for each late day.

Please list clearly all the sources/references that you have used in this assignment.

Happiness Index 2018 - 2019

https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/sougatapramanick/happiness-index-2018-2019/code?resource=download



Part 1

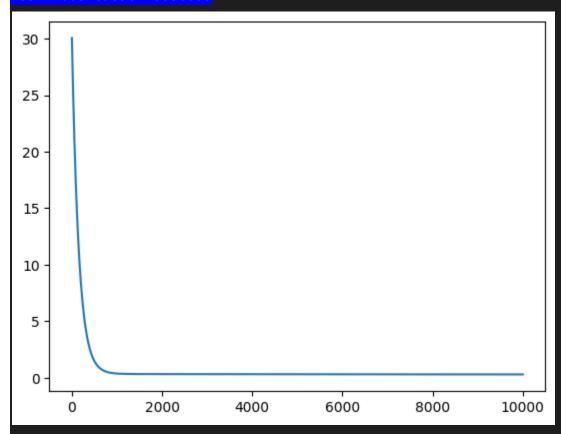
start=[0,0,0,0,0,0,0], learn_rate=0.0008,n_iter=10000, tolerance=1e-06 Train

r2 = 0.7560282578444792

mse = 0.295064924940832

Test

r2 = 0.759161879799913



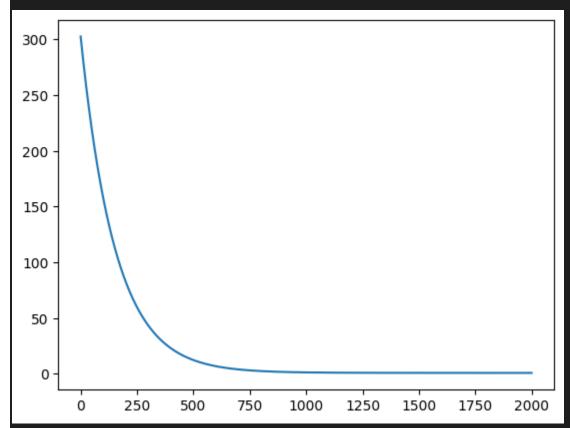
```
start=[5,5,5,5,5,5,5], learn_rate=0.0008,n_iter=2000, tolerance=1e-06 Train
```

r2 = 0.3023070561329305

mse = 0.8438055747565048

Test

r2 = 0.40231545549254244



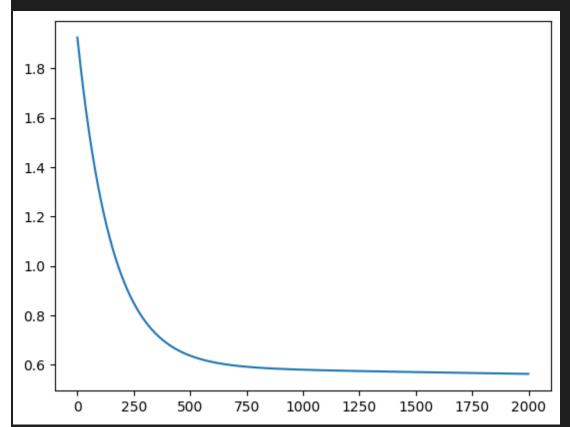
```
start=[0,1,0,2,3,4,0], learn_rate=0.0008,n_iter=2000, tolerance=1e-06
Train
```

r2 = 0.5347823777714291

mse = 0.5626446799585613

Test

r2 = 0.6161370427571641



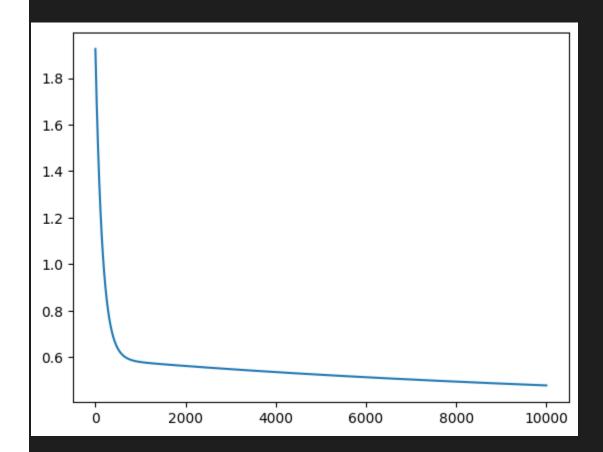
```
start=[0,1,0,2,3,4,0], learn_rate=0.0008,n_iter=10000, tolerance=1e-06
Train
```

r2 = 0.6038567952467403

mse = 0.4791045222845132

Test

r2 = 0.6778540677707743



start=[0,0,0,0,0,0,0], learn_rate=0.00016,n_iter=10000, tolerance=1e-06
Train

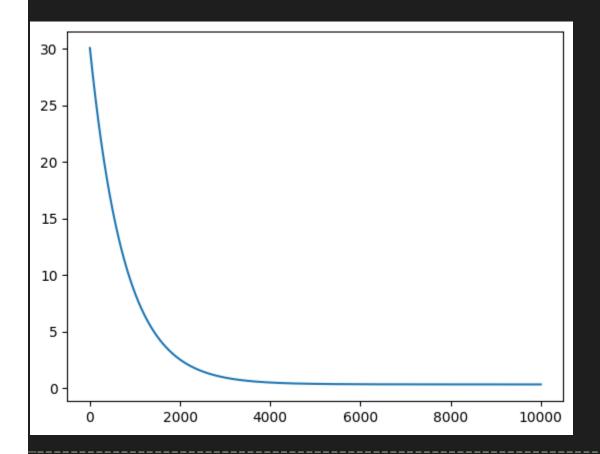
r2 = 0.7707315627317421

mse = 0.27728241654616376

Test

r2 = 0.7580231923624826

mse = 0.32850569464588897



[1.56605901, 1.08720333, 1.55462775, 0.83534503, 0.72284645, 0.34489078, 0.22899144]

It is hard to determine whether the best possible solution is found, as every possible instance of the parameters was not tested. However, the results of the regression had a good mean squared error and R^2.

One thing to note is the making the learning rate smaller improved the model, however the difference is so minimal, that I went with the result with the first option as it had a higher learning rate

```
Part 2
alpha=0.0008, max iter=10000, tol=1e-6
Train
mse = 0.2665366916004825
r2 = 0.7882952363463965
rest
mse = 0.29168611779721315
r2 = 0.7351058997950832
alpha=0.00016, max iter=10000, tol=1e-6
Train
mse = 0.2439097754706194
r2 = 0.8029500202730765
Test
mse = 0.38256746001776915
r2 = 0.6846412939889271
alpha=0.000001, max iter=10000, tol=1e-6
Train
mse = 0.24428630241510046
r2 = 0.8026458314531184
Test
mse = 0.381992963942325
r2 = 0.6851148636410667
There is not much difference between the results of changing alpha (and
also while not pictured, max iter), the change in the test mse and r^2
was minimal.
[1.80200441, 0.91039399 1.26620038 0.87451504 1.23199449 0.45857401
0.52102031]
```

As stated above, it is hard to determine whether the best possible solution is found, as every possible instance of the parameters was not tested. However, the results of the regression had a good mean squared error and R^2. One thing to note is that while the second iteration training performed better, the testing error was better for the first option so I went with that. Some possible ways to improve results here include standardizing the data. I didn't do this in this case because I wanted to compare the results to my manual gradient descent.

The results of the two algorithms were comparable. Sklearn performed marginally better than my manual gradient descent algorithm but both produced similar weights and error rates.

sklearn:

[1.80200441, 0.91039399 1.26620038 0.87451504 1.23199449 0.45857401 0.52102031]

alpha=0.0008, max iter=10000, tol=1e-6

Train

mse = 0.2665366916004825r2 = 0.7882952363463965

Test

mse = 0.29168611779721315 r2 = 0.7351058997950832 manual:

[1.56605901, 1.08720333, 1.55462775, 0.83534503, 0.72284645, 0.34489078, 0.22899144]

start=[0,0,0,0,0,0,0], learn_rate=0.0008,n_iter=10000, tolerance=1e-06
Train

mse = 0.295064924940832r2 = 0.7560282578444792

Test

mse = 0.3269598220836805 r2 = 0.759161879799913