

Pb 1

```
In [1]: import numpy as np

In [2]: n = 10
d = 100
w = np.random.standard_normal(size=(1, d))

In [3]: X = np.random.standard_normal(size=(d, n))
y = np.matmul(w, X)
```

(a)

```
In [4]: w_est = np.matmul(y, np.linalg.pinv(X))
```

(b)

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In [5]: mse = ((w - w_est)**2).mean()

In [6]: mse

Out[6]: 0.9771778540388765
```

(c)

```
In [7]: # abstraction
def compute_mse(n):
    d = 100
    X = np.random.standard_normal(size=(d, n))
    y = np.matmul(w, X)
    w_est = np.matmul(y, np.linalg.pinv(X))
    return ((w - w_est)**2).mean()

In [8]: N = [1, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90]

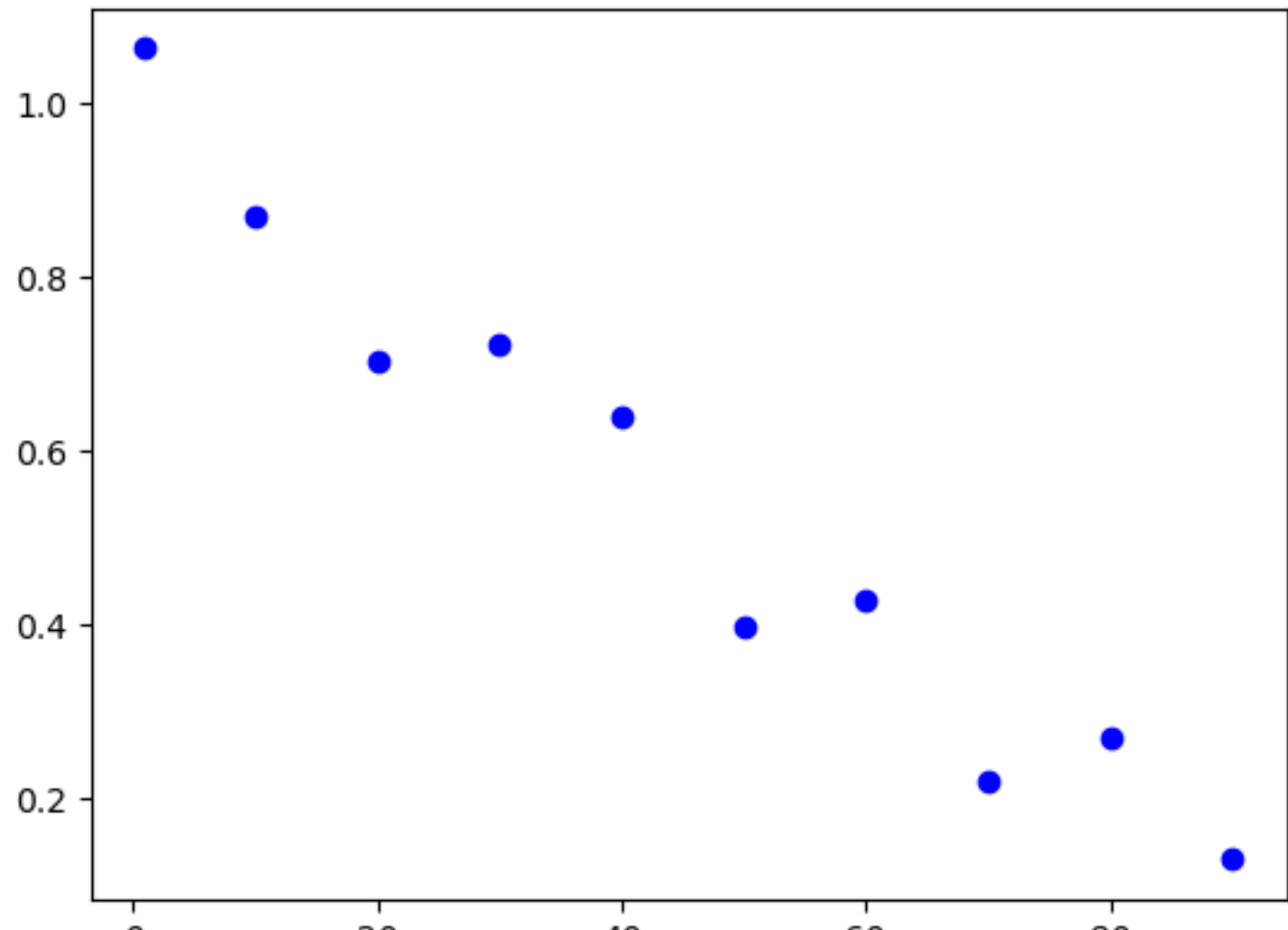
In [9]: MSE = []
for n in N:
    MSE.append(compute_mse(n))

In [10]: MSE

Out[10]: [1.063279804213499,
0.8710203803937349,
0.7039548100483457,
0.7221590533458447,
0.6388734162969246,
0.3968917929248041,
0.4285345988866223,
0.21950206086448973,
0.2681749526652219,
0.12860264974031302]
```

```
In [11]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.scatter(N, MSE, c = "blue")

Out[11]: <matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x1235ef0d0>
```



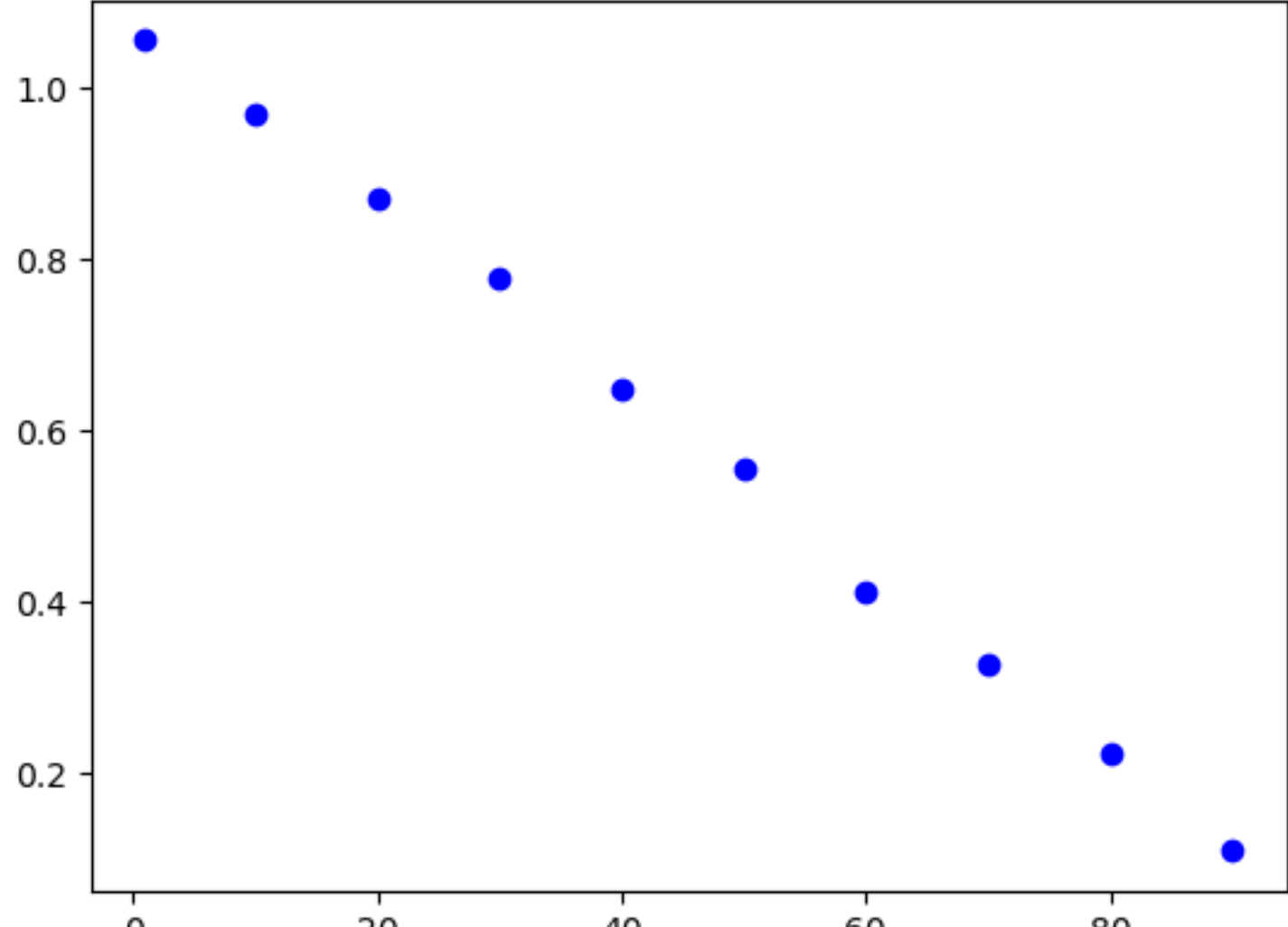
(d)

```
In [12]: # repeat 30 times
seeds = [i for i in range(30)]
repeat = 30

MSE_AVG = []
for n in N:
    MSE = []
    for seed in seeds:
        np.random.seed(seed)
        MSE.append(compute_mse(n))
    MSE_AVG.append(np.mean(MSE))

In [13]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.scatter(N, MSE_AVG, c = "blue")

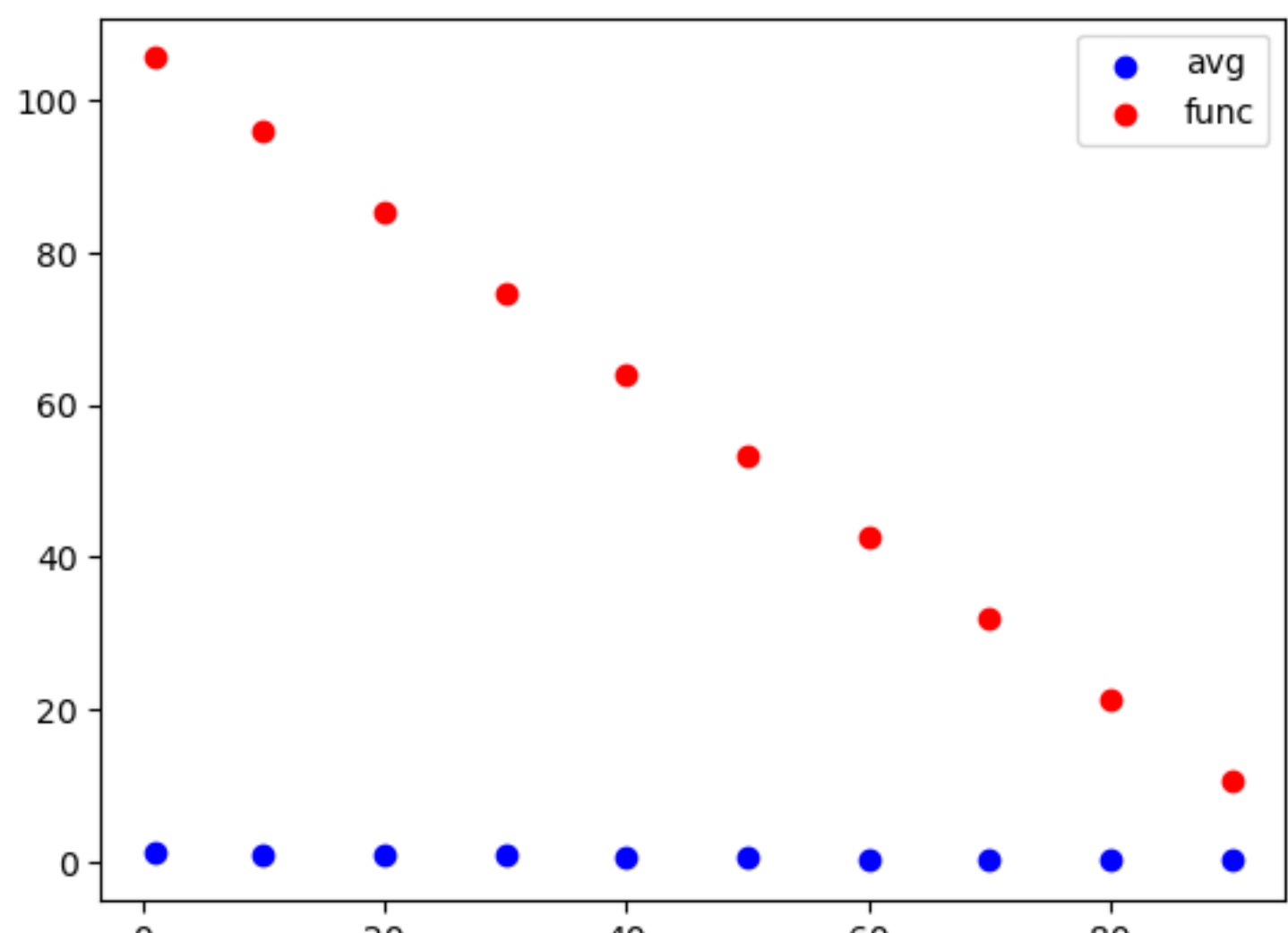
Out[13]: <matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x1277f88e0>
```



(e)

```
In [14]: F = []
for n in N:
    F.append(np.inner(w, w)*(1-n/100))
plt.scatter(N, MSE_AVG, c = "blue", label="avg")
plt.scatter(N, F, c = "red", label="func")
plt.legend()

Out[14]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x127860be0>
```



Pb 5

```
In [15]: f = lambda x : x**2+x+1

n_train = 11
X_train = np.linspace(-1, 1, num=n_train)
Y_train = [f(x) for x in X_train]
```

(a)

```
In [16]: from numpy.linalg import norm, solve

n_test = 1000
X_test = np.linspace(-1, 1, num=n_test)
Y_test = [f(x) for x in X_test]

def gaussian_kernel(x1, x2, L=10):
    return np.exp(-L*norm([x1 - x2], ord=2)**2)

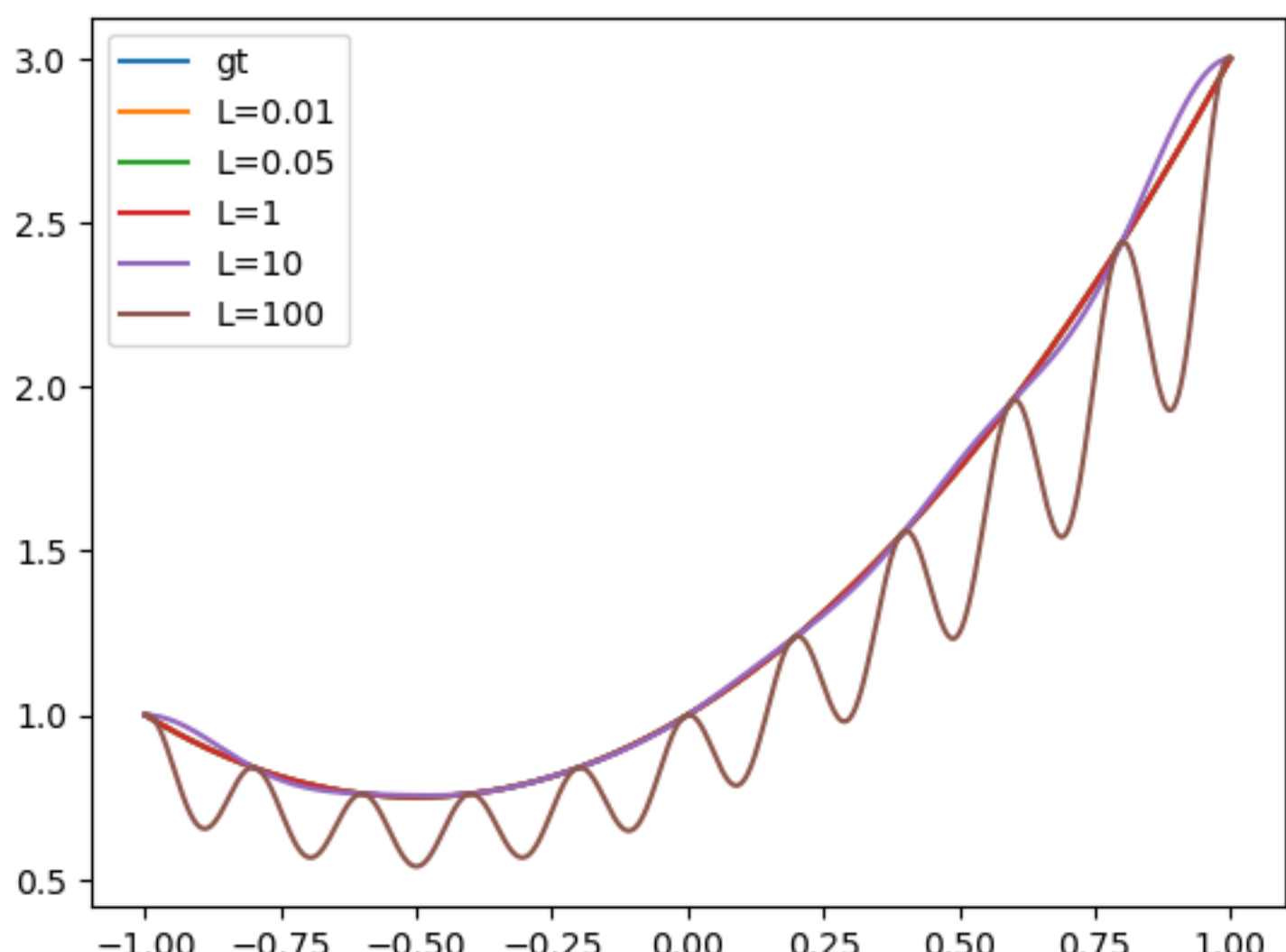
L = [0.01, 0.05, 1, 10, 100]
pred = {}
for l in L:
    # step 1: construct K using X_train
    K = np.zeros((n_train, n_train))
    for i in range(n_train):
        for j in range(n_train):
            K[i, j] = gaussian_kernel(X_train[i], X_train[j], L=l)
    # step 2: solve for getting alpha
    alpha = solve(K, Y_train)

    # step 3: compute K for pred
    k = np.zeros((n_test, n_train))
    for i in range(n_test):
        for j in range(n_train):
            k[i, j] = gaussian_kernel(X_test[i], X_train[j], L=l)

    # step 4: Compute f(x) = alpha * k
    pred[l] = k @ alpha

In [17]: plt.plot(X_test, Y_test, label="gt")
for l in L:
    plt.plot(X_test, pred[l], label=f"L={l}")
plt.legend()

Out[17]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x1278f2310>
```



(b)

```
In [18]: def gaussian_kernel_no_square(x1, x2, L=10):
    return np.exp(-L*norm([x1 - x2], ord=2))

L = [0.01, 0.05, 1, 10, 100]
pred = {}
for l in L:
    # step 1: construct K using X_train
    K = np.zeros((n_train, n_train))
    for i in range(n_train):
        for j in range(n_train):
            K[i, j] = gaussian_kernel_no_square(X_train[i], X_train[j], L=l)
    # step 2: solve for getting alpha
    alpha = solve(K, Y_train)

    # step 3: compute K for pred
    k = np.zeros((n_test, n_train))
    for i in range(n_test):
        for j in range(n_train):
            k[i, j] = gaussian_kernel_no_square(X_test[i], X_train[j], L=l)

    # step 4: Compute f(x) = alpha * k
    pred[l] = k @ alpha

In [19]: plt.plot(X_test, Y_test, label="gt")
for l in L:
    plt.plot(X_test, pred[l], label=f"L={l}")
plt.legend()

Out[19]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x12797bcd0>
```

