Homework 1

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Percentage of Effort Contributed by Student 1:	50%
Percentage of Effort Contributed by Student 2:	50%
Signature of Student 1:	
Signature of Student 2:	
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Problem 2.3 10 points (see 2.3 GenrmanCredit.xlsx for full data set)

The data does not look like it was randomly sampled as you can see that every 8th case is part of the sample, therefore, this data might not be useful. This is a systemic sample, which could technically provide a random sample, however, after reviewing the full data set, we find that the 15 records only come from the first 11% of the full data set.

Problem 2.5 10 points

When a model is fit to training data, zero error with those data is not necessarily good because it insinuates overfitting of the model. This means that it is such a perfect fit to the training data that the model is unlikely to be accurate, or even useful, when performing with future data.

Problem 2.7 15 points

1000 records50 variables5% values missing

Probability of having a value in a cell = 0.95(0.95)^50 = 0.0771 - 0.077 = 0.9230.923 x 1000 = 923 records are removed

Problem 2.8 15 points

Mean Age = 45 (rounded to nearest integer) Mean Income = \$98,667 Stdev Age = 15 Stdev Income = \$62,867

Normalized Age values:

(25-45)/15 = -1.33	
(56 - 45)/15 = 0.73	
(65 - 45)/15 = 1.33	
(32 - 45)/15 = -0.87	
(41 - 45)/15 = -0.27	
(49 - 45)/15 = 0.27	

Normalized Income values:

$$(49000 - 98667)/62867 = -0.79$$

 $(156000 - 98667)/62867 = 0.91$
 $(99000 - 98667)/62867 = 0.005$
 $(192000 - 98667)/62867 = 1.48$
 $(39000 - 98667)/62867 = -0.95$
 $(57000 - 98667)/62867 = -0.66$

TABLE 2.7

Àge	Income (\$)
25	49,000
56	156,000
65	99,000
32	192,000
41	39,000
49	57,000

Problem 2.9 15 points

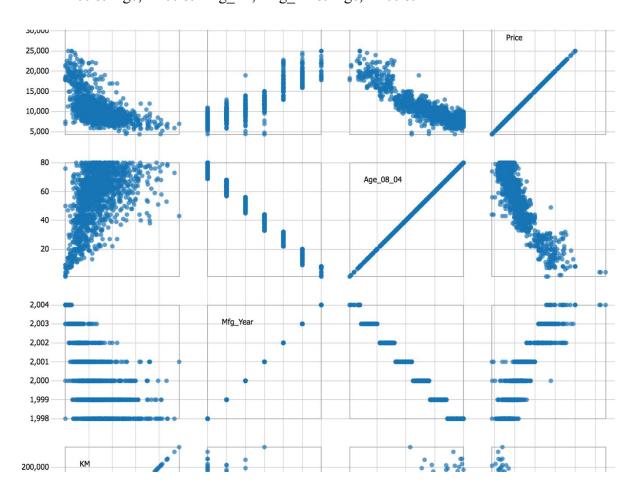
Yes, the largest Euclidian distance was 153,000 between age 56 and age 49. After normalizing the data, the Euclidian distance between these two cases becomes 2.51, which is not the largest out of the normalized data. The largest Euclidian distance from the normalized data is 2.65 between age 32 and age 65.

Problem 2.10 15 points

Model B. The training data is only used to build the model, the validation data is used to evaluate the model's performance. Therefore, it is more important for the model to be accurate using validation data.

Problem 2.11 20 points (see 2.11 ToyotaCorolla.xlsx for full data set)

a. Multiple pairs among the variables seem to be correlated, here are a few (as there are a significant amount of relationships, I only listed a few):
 Price & Age, Price & Mfg Yr, Mfg Yr & Age, Price & KM



- b. Preparation of data:
 - i. There are 3 types of fuel in the Fuel Type column: Diesel, Petrol, and CNG. To prepare the data we would create a column for Diesel and Petrol, which would have binary values: 1 if true, 0 if false. If both Diesel and Petrol are 0, this means CNG is true. The same process would be done for the variable Color, where each color has its own column with binary value.

Fuel_Type_Diesel	Fuel_Type_Petrol	Color_Beige	Color_Black	Color_Blue	Color_Green	Color_Grey	Color_Red	Color_Silver	Color_Violet	Color_White	Color_Yellow
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0	.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

ii. The training data partition is what would be used to train the model(s). If there are multiple models in contention, the validation data is what would be used to determine which model to proceed with. Finally, once the model is selected, the test data is what would be used to determine the accuracy this model.

