# Cross\_validation\_type

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here now we are going to implement the cross valudation techniques

```
library(ISLR)

## Warning: package 'ISLR' was built under R version 3.3.3

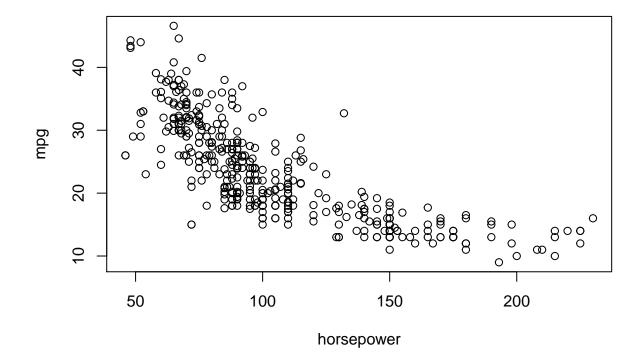
library(boot)

## Warning: package 'boot' was built under R version 3.3.3

# boot is package which we need process cross validation process

#View(Auto)

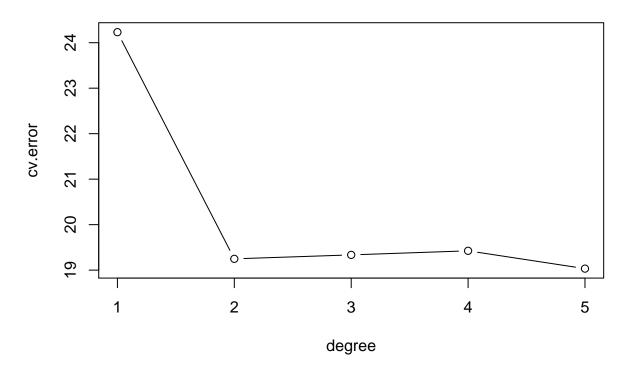
# we are using Auto dataset
plot(mpg~horsepower,data=Auto)
```



```
# we simple building simple linear regression model
mod_fit<-glm(mpg~horsepower,data=Auto)
summary(mod_fit)</pre>
```

```
##
## Call:
```

```
## glm(formula = mpg ~ horsepower, data = Auto)
##
## Deviance Residuals:
##
       Min
              1Q
                        Median
                                      ЗQ
                                               Max
## -13.5710 -3.2592 -0.3435
                                  2.7630
                                           16.9240
##
## Coefficients:
##
               Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) 39.935861 0.717499
                                   55.66
                                            <2e-16 ***
## horsepower -0.157845 0.006446 -24.49
                                             <2e-16 ***
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## (Dispersion parameter for gaussian family taken to be 24.06645)
##
##
       Null deviance: 23819.0 on 391 degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 9385.9 on 390 degrees of freedom
## AIC: 2363.3
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 2
#now we fitting cross validation function to model
cv.glm(Auto,mod_fit)$delta
## [1] 24.23151 24.23114
##Lets write a simple function to use formula (5.2)
loocv=function(fit){
 h=lm.influence(fit)$h
 mean((residuals(fit)/(1-h))^2)
## Now we try it out
loocv(mod_fit)
## [1] 24.23151
cv.error=rep(0,5)
degree=1:5
for(d in degree){
 mod_fit=glm(mpg~poly(horsepower,d), data=Auto)
  cv.error[d]=loocv(mod_fit)
}
plot(degree,cv.error,type="b")
```



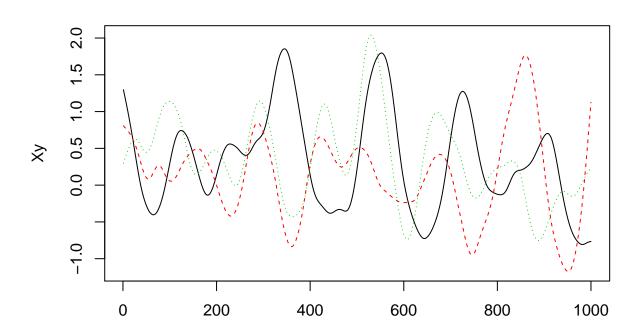
```
da <- get(load('B:/5.R.Rdata'))</pre>
\#plot(y\sim X1+X2, data=da)
# we simple building simple linear regression model
modfit<-glm(y~.,data=da)</pre>
summary(modfit)
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = y ~ ., data = da)
## Deviance Residuals:
##
        Min
                   1Q
                         Median
                                       3Q
                                                 Max
  -1.44171 -0.25468 -0.01736
                                  0.33081
                                             1.45860
##
## Coefficients:
##
               Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) 0.26583
                           0.01988
                                   13.372 < 2e-16 ***
## X1
                0.14533
                           0.02593
                                     5.604 2.71e-08 ***
## X2
                0.31337
                           0.02923
                                   10.722 < 2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for gaussian family taken to be 0.2971417)
##
       Null deviance: 335.56 on 999 degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 296.25 on 997 degrees of freedom
```

```
## AIC: 1629.3
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 2
#now we fitting cross validation function to model
cv.glm(da,modfit)$delta

## [1] 0.2984826 0.2984815
##Lets write a simple function to use formula (5.2)
loocv=function(fit){
   h=lm.influence(fit)$h
   mean((residuals(fit)/(1-h))^2)
}

## Now we try it out
loocv(modfit)

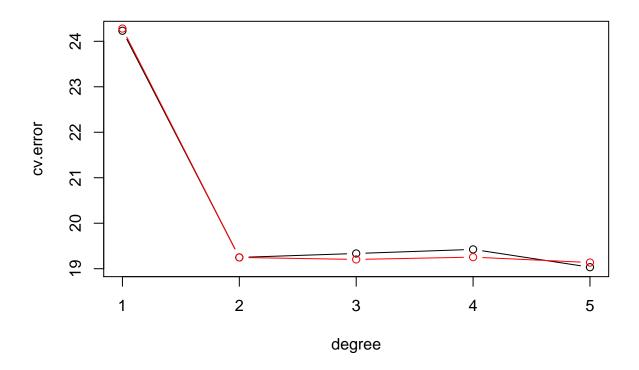
## [1] 0.2984826
matplot(Xy,type="l")
```



### 10-fold CV

```
cv.error10=rep(0,5)
for(d in degree){
  mod_fit=glm(mpg~poly(horsepower,d), data=Auto)
```

```
cv.error10[d]=cv.glm(Auto,mod_fit,K=10)$delta[1]
}
plot(degree,cv.error,type="b")
lines(degree,cv.error10,type="b",col="red")
```



## ${\bf Bootstrap}$

### Minimum risk investment

```
alpha=function(x,y){
    vx=var(x)
    vy=var(y)
    cxy=cov(x,y)
    (vy-cxy)/(vx+vy-2*cxy)
}
alpha(Portfolio$X,Portfolio$Y)

## [1] 0.5758321

## What is the standard error of alpha?

alpha.fn=function(data, index){
    with(data[index,],alpha(X,Y))
}
```

```
alpha.fn(Portfolio,1:100)
## [1] 0.5758321
set.seed(1)
alpha.fn (Portfolio,sample(1:100,100,replace=TRUE))
## [1] 0.5963833
boot.out=boot(Portfolio,alpha.fn,R=1000)
boot.out
##
## ORDINARY NONPARAMETRIC BOOTSTRAP
##
##
## Call:
## boot(data = Portfolio, statistic = alpha.fn, R = 1000)
##
##
## Bootstrap Statistics :
        original
                        bias
                                std. error
## t1* 0.5758321 -7.315422e-05 0.08861826
plot(boot.out)
```

## Histogram of t

