

1. Prove that: $\text{Ker}(\mathbf{X}) = \text{Ker}(\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X})$

לע'ז גורם לא-כircular:

$$(\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X})\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{X}^\top (\mathbf{X}\mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{X}^\top \cdot \vec{0} = \vec{0} \quad \text{st } \mathbf{v} \in \text{Ker } \mathbf{X}$$

$$\text{ה'ז } \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{U}\Sigma\mathbf{V}^\top \quad \text{proj} \quad \mathbf{v} \in \text{Ker } \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X} \quad \text{ה'ז } \mathbf{v} \in \text{Ker } \mathbf{X}$$

$\mathbf{X} \in \text{SVD}$

$$\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X} = (\mathbf{U}\Sigma\mathbf{V}^\top)^\top (\mathbf{U}\Sigma\mathbf{V}^\top) = \Sigma^2$$

$$= \mathbf{V}\Sigma^\top \mathbf{U}^\top \mathbf{U}\Sigma\mathbf{V}^\top = \mathbf{V}\Sigma^2\mathbf{V}^\top$$

$$\Sigma^2 \mathbf{V}^\top \mathbf{v} = \vec{0} \iff \mathbf{V}\Sigma^2\mathbf{V}^\top \mathbf{v} = \vec{0}$$

$$\mathbf{V}^\top \mathbf{v} \in \text{Ker } \Sigma^2 \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{V}^\top \mathbf{v} \in \text{Ker } \Sigma$$

$$\mathbf{U}^\top \mathbf{X} \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{U}^\top \mathbf{U} \Sigma \mathbf{V}^\top \mathbf{v} = \Sigma \mathbf{V}^\top \mathbf{v} = \vec{0}$$

$$\text{ל'ז } \mathbf{v} \in \text{Ker } \mathbf{X} \quad \text{ול'ז } \mathbf{X} \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{U} \cdot \vec{0} = \vec{0}$$

•

$$\forall i: \sigma_i \cdot v_i = 0 \iff v_i \in \text{Ker } \Sigma \Rightarrow \text{Ker } \Sigma^2 \subseteq \text{Ker } \Sigma$$

$$\forall i: \sigma_i^2 v_i = 0 \iff$$

$$\mathbf{v} \in \text{Ker } \Sigma^2 \iff$$

2. Prove that for a square \checkmark matrix $A: \text{Im}(A^\top) = \text{Ker}(A)^\perp$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}^d \quad \text{e. s.t. } v \in \text{Im}(A^\top) \quad \text{p.f.} \quad \subseteq$$

$$\cdot v = A^\top x \quad \text{p.f.}$$

$$Ay = 0 \quad \text{s.t. } y \in \text{Ker } A \quad \text{p.f.}$$

$$\langle v, y \rangle = \langle A^\top x, y \rangle = \langle x, A y \rangle = \quad \text{p.f.}$$

$$= \langle x, 0 \rangle = 0$$

$$\cdot v \in \text{Ker}(A)^\perp \quad \text{p.f.}$$

$$\dim \text{Im } A + \dim \text{Ker}(A) = d \quad \text{r'znyi f'ezh} \quad \text{f.k.}$$

$$\dim \text{Im } A^\top = \dim \text{Im } A = d - \dim \text{Ker}(A) \quad \Leftarrow$$

$$\dim \text{Ker}(A)^\perp = d - \dim \text{Ker}(A) = \dim \text{Im } A^\top \quad \text{f.k.}$$

$$\text{Im } A^\top = \text{Ker}(A)^\perp \quad \text{p.f.} \quad \text{ob'z'g' p.f.}$$

2)

3. Let $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w}$ be a non-homogeneous system of linear equations. Assume that \mathbf{X} is square and not invertible. Show that the system has ∞ solutions $\Leftrightarrow \mathbf{y} \perp \text{Ker}(\mathbf{X}^\top)$.

• $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $\mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}^m$, $\mathbf{X}\mathbf{w} = \mathbf{y} \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{w} \in \text{Ker}(\mathbf{X}^\top) \quad \Leftarrow$

$\mathbf{v} \in \text{Ker}(\mathbf{X}^\top) \Rightarrow \mathbf{v}^\top \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w} = 0$

$$\langle \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{v} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{v} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{v} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{0} \rangle = 0$$

$\mathbf{y} \perp \text{Ker}(\mathbf{X}^\top) \text{ if } \forall \mathbf{v}$

(2) After that $\mathbf{y} \in (\text{Ker}(\mathbf{X}^\top))^\perp$ if $\mathbf{y} \perp \text{Ker}(\mathbf{X}^\top) \Rightarrow$

$\exists \mathbf{w}_0 \in \mathbb{R}^m$ s.t. $\text{Ker}(\mathbf{X}^\top)^\perp = \text{Im}((\mathbf{X}^\top)^\top) = \text{Im}(\mathbf{X})$

$$\mathbf{X}\mathbf{w}_0 = \mathbf{y}$$

$\mathbf{X}\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{0}$ $\Leftrightarrow \mathbf{v} \in \text{Ker}(\mathbf{X})$ $\Rightarrow \mathbf{v} \in \text{Ker}(\mathbf{X}^\top)^\perp$

$$\mathbf{y} \perp \mathbf{v} \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{y}^\top \mathbf{v} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{y}^\top \mathbf{X}\mathbf{v} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{y}^\top \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w}_0 = 0$$

.
• $\mathbf{y} \perp \mathbf{v} \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{y}^\top \mathbf{v} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{y}^\top \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w}_0 = 0$ $\Leftrightarrow \mathbf{y} \perp \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w}_0$

•

4. Consider the (normal) linear system $\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X} \mathbf{w} = \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{y}$. Using what you have proved above prove that the normal equations can only have a unique solution (if $\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X}$ is invertible) or infinitely many solutions (otherwise).

$$\text{Assume } \mathbf{w} = (\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X})^{-1} \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{y} \text{ is a solution. Then } \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X} \mathbf{w} = \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{y}$$

Consider $\mathbf{v} \in \text{Ker}(\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X})$.

$$\mathbf{v} \in \text{Ker}(\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X}) = \text{Ker}(\mathbf{X}) \quad \text{Since } \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X} \text{ is invertible.} \quad \text{rank } \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X} = n$$

$$\langle \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{v} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{y}, (\mathbf{X}^\top)^T \mathbf{v} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{X} \mathbf{v} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{0} \rangle = 0 \quad \text{since } \mathbf{v} \in \text{Ker}(\mathbf{X})$$

From (3) since \mathbf{v} is a solution of $\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X} \mathbf{w} = \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{y}$, we have

\mathbf{v} is a solution of $\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X} \mathbf{w} = \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{y}$.

$$(\mathbf{A}^\top \mathbf{B}) \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{A}^\top \mathbf{B} \mathbf{x}$$

5. Based on Recitation 1 In this question you will prove some properties of orthogonal projection matrices seen in recitation 1. Let $V \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$, $\dim(V) = k$ and let $\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_k$ be an orthonormal basis of V . Define the orthogonal projection matrix $P = \sum_{i=1}^k \mathbf{v}_i \mathbf{v}_i^\top$ (notice this is an outer product).

$$P^\top = \left[\sum_{i=1}^k \mathbf{v}_i \mathbf{v}_i^\top \right]^\top = \sum_{i=1}^k (\mathbf{v}_i \mathbf{v}_i^\top)^\top = \sum_{i=1}^k (\mathbf{v}_i^\top)^\top \mathbf{v}_i^\top = \sum_{i=1}^k \mathbf{v}_i \mathbf{v}_i^\top = P \quad (a)$$

Since \mathbf{V}^\perp is spanned by $\mathbf{v}_{k+1}, \dots, \mathbf{v}_d$ (10) (b)

$$P\mathbf{v}_n = \left(\sum_{i=1}^k \mathbf{v}_i \mathbf{v}_i^\top \right) \cdot \mathbf{v}_n = \sum_{i=1}^k (\mathbf{v}_i \mathbf{v}_i^\top) \mathbf{v}_n = \sum_{i=1}^k \mathbf{v}_i \cdot \langle \mathbf{v}_i, \mathbf{v}_n \rangle = \begin{cases} \mathbf{v}_n & n \leq k \\ 0 & n > k \end{cases}$$

$\mathbf{v}_n \in \mathbf{V}^\perp \Rightarrow i \in [k] \text{ if } \langle \mathbf{v}_i, \mathbf{v}_n \rangle = 0 \quad n > k \text{ is zero}$

$\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_k \Rightarrow i=n \Leftrightarrow \langle \mathbf{v}_i, \mathbf{v}_n \rangle = 1 \quad n \leq k$

Therefore \mathbf{v}_n is

1 if $n \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ $\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_k$ if $n \in \{1, \dots, k\}$

0 if $n \in \{k+1, \dots, d\}$!

• Therefore \mathbf{v}_n is the n -th column of P since $P = \sum_{i=1}^k \mathbf{v}_i \mathbf{v}_i^\top$

■

$$\text{প্রল } v = \sum_{j=1}^k a_j \cdot v_j \quad \text{স্বতন্ত্র } v \in V \quad \text{হলো } (c)$$

$$Pv = \left(\sum_{i=1}^k v_i v_i^T \right) v = \sum_{i=1}^k v_i v_i^T \left(\sum_{j=1}^k a_j v_j \right) = \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^k v_i v_i^T a_j v_j =$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^k a_j v_i \langle v_i, v_j \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^k a_i v_i = v$$

ב $\exists k$ סוד v_1, \dots, v_k ב- \mathbb{R}^n מתקיים ש

$$\text{אנו } (d) \quad P \text{ הוא EVP} \quad \text{ר' } P = UDU^T \quad \text{ה' } (d)$$

$$\text{חסכה } \Rightarrow D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{לפניהם } D^2 = D \quad \text{ולפ' } P =$$

$$P^2 = (UDU^T)(UDU^T) = UDU^T = UDU^T = P$$

ג

$$(I - P)P = P - P^2 = 0 \quad : (d) \downarrow \text{ה' } e \cdot \text{ סעיג } (e)$$

ד

2.3 Least Squares

Based on Lecture 2 and Recitation 3 Given a sample $S = \{(\mathbf{x}_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^m$, the ERM rule for linear regression w.r.t. the squared loss is

$$\hat{\mathbf{w}} \in \underset{\mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}^d}{\operatorname{argmin}} \|\mathbf{X}\mathbf{w} - \mathbf{y}\|^2$$

where \mathbf{X} is the design matrix of the linear regression with rows as samples and \mathbf{y} the vector of responses. Let $\mathbf{X} = U\Sigma V^\top$ be the SVD of \mathbf{X} , where U is a $m \times m$ orthonormal matrix, Σ is a $m \times d$ diagonal matrix, and V is an $d \times d$ orthonormal matrix. Let $\sigma_i = \Sigma_{i,i}$ and note that only the non-zero σ_i -s are singular values of \mathbf{X} . Recall that the pseudoinverse of \mathbf{X} is defined by $\mathbf{X}^\dagger = V\Sigma^\dagger U^\top$ where Σ^\dagger is an $d \times m$ diagonal matrix, such that

$$\Sigma_{i,i}^\dagger = \begin{cases} \sigma_i^{-1} & \sigma_i \neq 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_i = 0 \end{cases}$$

6. Show that if $\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X}$ is invertible, the general solution we derived in recitation equals to the solution you have seen in class. For this part, assume that $\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X}$ is invertible.

$$\text{sk } \mathbf{X} \text{ b svp } \text{ sh } \mathbf{X} = U\Sigma V^\top \text{ v.v}$$

$$\text{as } \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X} \text{ invertible } \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X} = V\Sigma^\top U^\top U\Sigma V^\top = V\Sigma^\top \Sigma V^\top$$

$$\cdot (\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X})^{-1} = V(\Sigma^\top \Sigma)^{-1} V^\top \text{ r.v.v. } \Sigma^\top \Sigma$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\mathbf{w}} &= (\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X})^{-1} \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{y} = V(\Sigma^\top \Sigma)^{-1} V^\top V\Sigma^\top U^\top = \\ &= V(\Sigma^\top \Sigma)^{-1} \Sigma^\top U^\top \mathbf{y} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Sigma^\dagger = (\Sigma^\top \Sigma)^{-1} \Sigma^\top \text{ b pl } \mathbf{X}^\dagger = V\Sigma^\dagger U^\top \text{ e r.v.v}$$

$$\text{.01311 } \hat{\mathbf{w}} = \mathbf{X}^\dagger \mathbf{y} \text{ e b.v. v.v}$$

e 1' 1'e)

$$\Sigma^T \Sigma = d \left\{ \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \sigma_d & \\ & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_m \right\} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & & & \\ & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ & & \sigma_d & \\ & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_d \left\{ \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \sigma_d^2 & \\ & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_d \right\}$$

הטעות היא כי אם $\sigma_i \neq 0$ אז $i \in [d]$

$$(\Sigma^T \Sigma)^{-1} = \left\{ \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} (\sigma_1)^{-2} & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & (\sigma_d)^{-2} & \\ & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_d \right\}$$

$$(\Sigma^T \Sigma)^{-1} \Sigma^T = \left\{ \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} (\sigma_1)^{-2} & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & (\sigma_d)^{-2} & \\ & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_d \right\} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \sigma_d & \\ & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_m \left\{ \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1^{-1} & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \sigma_d^{-1} & \\ & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_d \right\} =$$

$$= d \left\{ \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1^{-1} & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \sigma_d^{-1} & \\ & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_m \right\} = \Sigma^+$$

ת. ס. 3)

7. Show that $\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X}$ is invertible if and only if $\text{span}\{\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_m\} = \mathbb{R}^d$

$\dim \text{Ker}(\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X}) = 0$ sc je $\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X}$ nc \leftarrow
 or/ si $\dim \text{Ker}(\mathbf{X}) = 0$ pt

ni β rank(\mathbf{X}) = d pt d $\leq m$ e rjyj

$\text{Span}\{\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_m\} = \text{Im } \mathbf{X} = \mathbb{R}^d$ pt $\text{Im } \mathbf{X} = \mathbb{R}^d$

□

8. Recall that if $\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X}$ is not invertible then there are many solutions. Show that $\hat{\mathbf{w}} = \mathbf{X}^\dagger \mathbf{y}$ is the solution whose L_2 norm is minimal. That is, show that for any other solution $\bar{\mathbf{w}}$, $\|\hat{\mathbf{w}}\| \leq \|\bar{\mathbf{w}}\|$.

Hints:

- Recall that the rank of \mathbf{X} and the rank of $\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X}$ are determined by the number of singular values of \mathbf{X} . If you are not sure why this is true, go over recitation 1.
- Which coordinates must satisfy $\hat{w}_i = \bar{w}_i$? What is the value of \hat{w}_i for the other coordinates? If you are not sure, go back to the derivation of $\hat{\mathbf{w}}$ (see recitation 4).

so $\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X} \mathbf{w} = \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{y}$! 0 sc m $\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X}$ nc

$\|\hat{\mathbf{w}}\| \leq \|\bar{\mathbf{w}}\|$ l sc $\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X} \bar{\mathbf{w}} = \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{y}$ e p $\bar{\mathbf{w}} \in \mathbb{R}^d$ s'

sc otk vke t'ni k'j'o k'j'y k'd e X p nc
 u f'myj

pt $\hat{w}_i = 0$ i > k f'li i < k f'li $\hat{w}_i = \bar{w}_i$

$$\|\hat{\mathbf{w}}\|^2 = \sum_{i=1}^d \hat{w}_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^k \hat{w}_i^2 + \sum_{i=k+1}^d \hat{w}_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^k \hat{w}_i^2 + 0 = \sum_{i=1}^k \bar{w}_i^2 \leq \sum_{i=1}^d \bar{w}_i^2 = \|\bar{\mathbf{w}}\|^2$$

□

Describe in details the analysis process that lead you to the decisions of:

- Which features to keep and which not?
- Which features are categorical how did you treat them?
- What other features did you design and what is the logic behind creating them?
- How did you treat invalid/missing values?
- Explain any additional processing performed on the data.

The answers to these question should be added to your `Answers.pdf` file.

הנחיות הובילו לotts של "process"

.date, lat, long, id : β answer

הנחיות הובילו לotts של "process" ותפקידם הוא לנקוט בחלטה על מה שעשוי להיות מיותר

פונקציית $f(x)$.

למה נזקק למשתנה x בפונקציית $f(x)$?

הנחיות הובילו לotts של "process" ותפקידם הוא לנקוט בהחלטה על מה שעשוי להיות מיותר

בהתאם למשתנה x , או בהתאם למשתנה x ומשתנה y .

לדוגמא.

הנחיות הובילו לotts של "process"

לדוגמא, אם x הוא גובה גורן ו- y הוא גובה גורן, אז $f(x) = y$

לדוגמא, אם x הוא גובה גורן ו- y הוא גובה גורן, אז $f(x) = y$

ולא מושג $f(x)$ מ- x בלבד, אלא מ- x ו- y גם יחד.

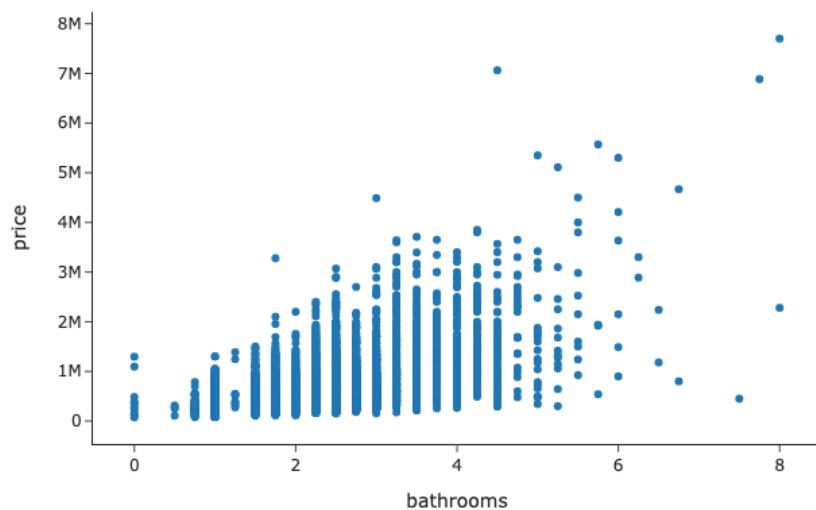
לעומת עמי הארץ

לכדר יוכדר (א) נערן מזכרים פטרכ' פטרכ' פטרכ' פטרכ'

1. מילויים - λ (λ) נורמלים מוגדרים כמיון של מילויים.

Choose two features, one that seems to be beneficial for the model and one that does not. In your `Answers.pdf` add the graphs of these two chosen features and explain how do you conclude if they are beneficial or not.

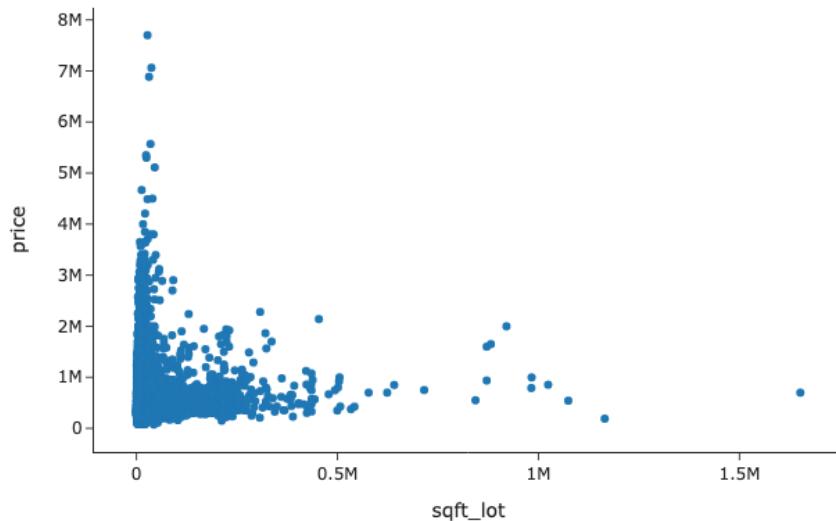
Pearson correlation bathrooms / price: 0.5251746804032181



בנימוקים מודרניים מושג המטריה כפונקציית גיבוב.

7/11/2023 10:40 AM

Pearson correlation sqft_lot / price: 0.08982134888822416

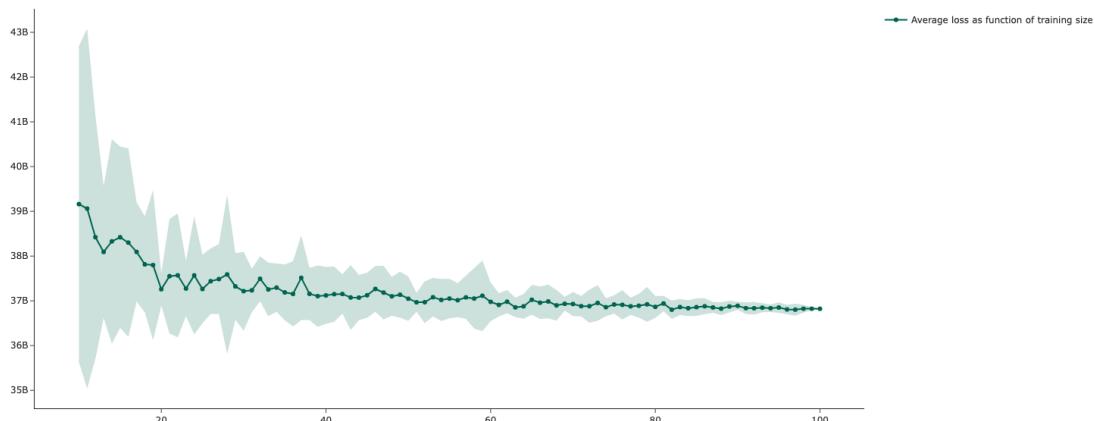


4. Fit a linear regression model over increasing percentages of the *training set* and measure the loss over the *test set*:

- Iterate for every percentage $p = 10\%, 11\%, \dots, 100\%$ of the training set.
- Sample $p\%$ of the train set. You can use the `pandas.DataFrame.sample` function.
- Repeat sampling, fitting and evaluating 10 times for each value of p .

Plot the mean loss as a function of $p\%$, as well as a confidence interval of $\text{mean}(\text{loss}) \pm 2 * \text{std}(\text{loss})$. If implementing using the Plotly library, see how to create the confidence interval in [Chapter 2 - Linear Regression](#) code examples.

Add the plot to the `Answers.pdf` file and explain what is seen. Address both trends in loss and in confidence interval as function of training size. What can we learn about the estimator \hat{y}_i in terms of estimator properties?



השאלה היא האם ניתן למנות גבולות אמצעי לפסים מושגין
בהתלות בגודל המuestה?

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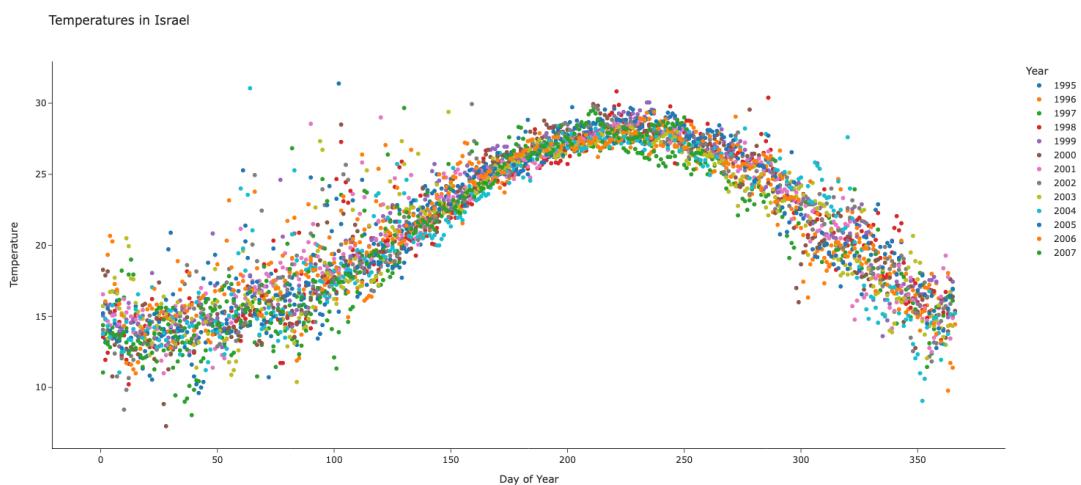
השאלה היא האם ניתן למנות גבולות אמצעי לפסים מושגין
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בהתלות בגודל המuestה?

2. Subset the dataset to caintain samples only from the country of Israel. Investigate how the average daily temperature ('Temp' column) change as a function of the 'DayOfYear'.

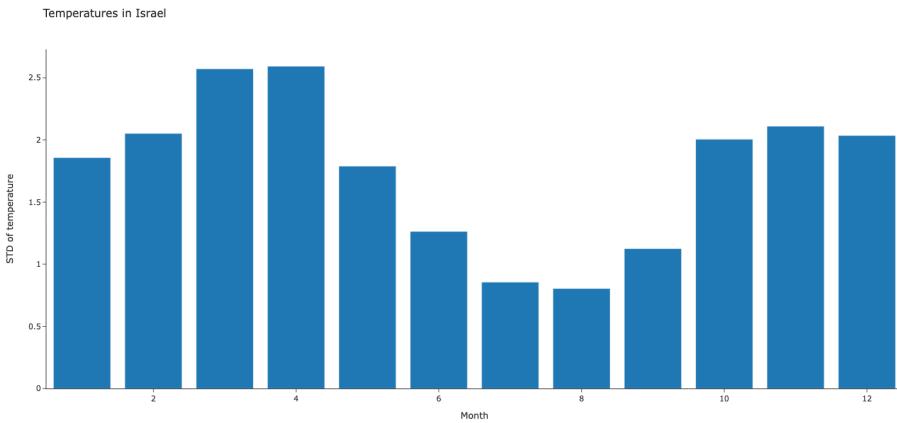
 - Plot a scatter plot showing this relation, and color code the dots by the different years (make sure color scale is discrete and not continuous). What polynomial degree might be suitable for this data?
 - Group the samples by 'Month' (have a look at the [pandas 'groupby'](#) and ['agg'](#) functions) and plot a bar plot showing for each month the standard deviation of the daily temperatures. Suppose you fit a polynomial model (with the correct degree) over data sampled uniformly at random from this dataset, and then use it to predict temperatures from random days across the year. Based on this graph, do you expect a model to succeed equally over all months or are there times of the year where it will perform better than on others? Explain your answer.

Add both plots and answers to the **Answers.pdf** file.



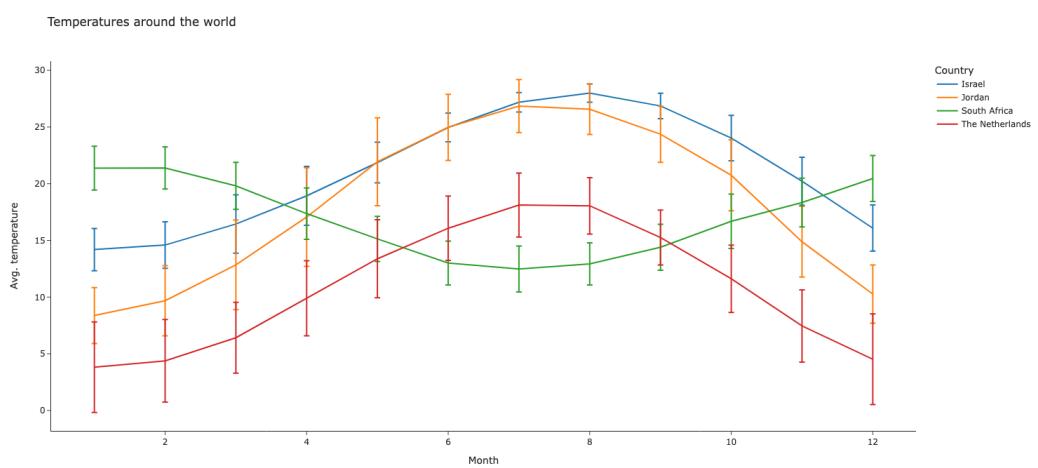
(. וְאֵלֶיךָ יְהוָה כֹּל כָּלָל אַתָּה בְּעִיר תְּבָרֶכֶת)

map 3 shows which who and what map



רַקֵּבָה בְּ כָלִיקְ-יַיְלִי מִתְּכִירָה בְּ שְׂמָךְ אֶתְּנָאָרָה.

3. Returning to the full dataset, group the samples according to ‘Country’ and ‘Month’ and calculate the average and standard deviation of the temperature. Plot a line plot of the average monthly temperature, with error bars (using the standard deviation) color coded by the country. If using `plotly.express.line` have a look at the `error_y` argument.



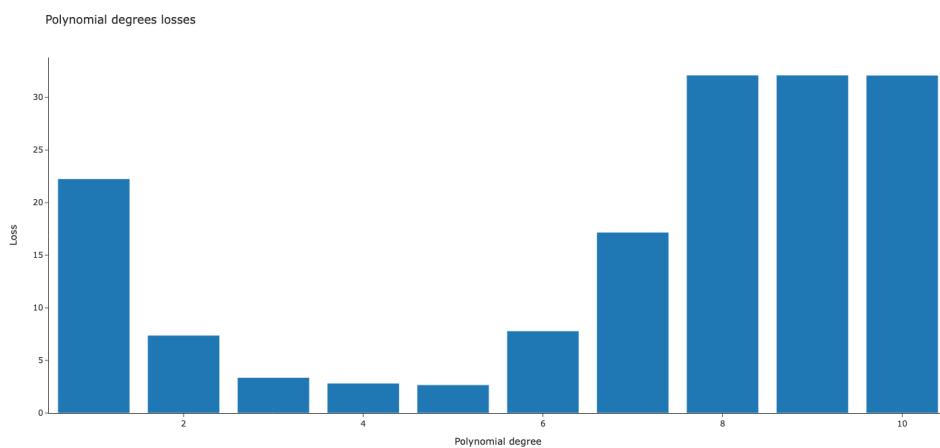
רַקֵּבָה בְּ כָלִיקְ-יַיְלִי מִתְּכִירָה בְּ שְׂמָךְ אֶתְּנָאָרָה
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רַקֵּבָה בְּ כָלִיקְ-יַיְלִי מִתְּכִירָה בְּ שְׂמָךְ אֶתְּנָאָרָה

4. Over the subset containing observations only from Israel perform the following:

- Randomly split the dataset into a training set (75%) and test set (25%).
- For every value $k \in [1, 10]$, fit a polynomial model of degree k using the training set.
- Record the loss of the model over the test set, rounded to 2 decimal places.

Print the test error recorded for each value of k . In addition plot a bar plot showing the test error recorded for each value of k . Based on these which value of k best fits the data? In the case of multiple values of k achieving the same loss select the simplest model of them. Are there any other values that could be considered?

[22.26, 7.38, 3.37, 2.82, 2.67, 7.8, 17.18, 32.11, 32.11, 32.1]

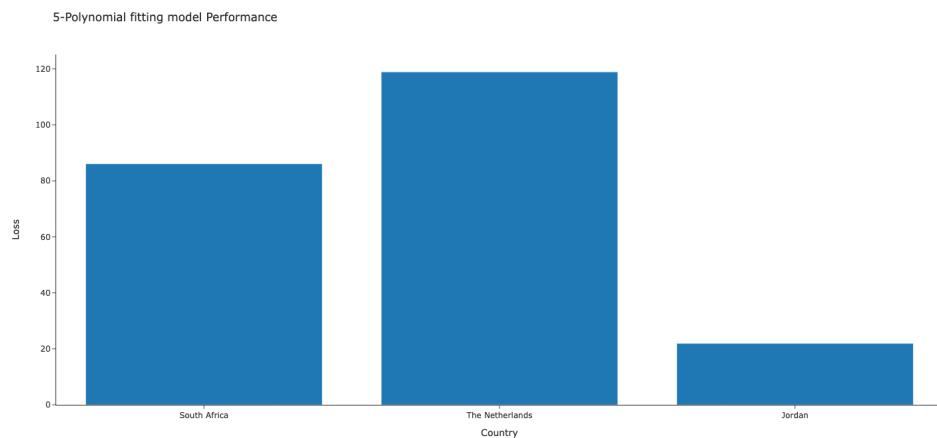


Which value loss ? and for $k=5$

which value (per k) fit so well 3,4

• $P^M = 1$

5. Fit a model over the entire subset of records from Israel using the k chosen above. Plot a bar plot showing the model's error over each of the other countries. Explain your results based on this plot and the results seen in question 3.



From this plot we see that the loss for the Netherlands is very high, while the loss for South Africa and Jordan is much lower. This indicates that the model fits the data points for the Netherlands poorly, while it fits the data points for South Africa and Jordan well.