

# STATS 202: Data Mining and Analysis

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HOMEWORK # 1

Due date: July 7, 2023

Stanford University

## Introduction

Homework problems are selected from the course textbook: *An Introduction to Statistical Learning*.

### Problem 1 (4 points)

Chapter 2, Exercise 2 (p. 52).

### Problem 2 (4 points)

Chapter 2, Exercise 3 (p. 53).

### Problem 3 (4 points)

Chapter 2, Exercise 7 (p. 54).

### Problem 4 (4 points)

Chapter 12, Exercise 1 (p. 548).

### Problem 5 (4 points)

Chapter 12, Exercise 2 (p. 548).

### Problem 6 (4 points)

Chapter 12, Exercise 4 (p. 549).

### Problem 7 (4 points)

Chapter 12, Exercise 9 (p. 550).

### Problem 8 (4 points)

Chapter 3, Exercise 4 (p. 122).

### Problem 9 (4 points)

Chapter 3, Exercise 9 (p. 123). In parts (e) and (f), you need only try a few interactions and transformations.

### Problem 10 (4 points)

Chapter 3, Exercise 14 (p. 127).

### Problem 11 (5 points)

Let  $x_1, \dots, x_n$  be a fixed set of input points and  $y_i = f(x_i) + \epsilon_i$ , where  $\epsilon_i \stackrel{iid}{\sim} P_\epsilon$  with  $\mathbb{E}(\epsilon_i) = 0$  and  $\text{Var}(\epsilon_i) < \infty$ . Prove that the MSE of a regression estimate  $\hat{f}$  fit to  $(x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$  for a random test point  $x_0$  or  $\mathbb{E} \left( y_0 - \hat{f}(x_0) \right)^2$  decomposes into variance, square bias, and irreducible error components. *Hint: You can apply the bias-variance decomposition proved in class.*

### Problem 12 (5 points)

Consider the regression through the origin model (i.e. with no intercept):

$$y_i = \beta x_i + \epsilon_i \tag{1}$$

- (a) (1 point) Find the least squares estimate for  $\beta$ .
- (b) (2 points) Assume  $\epsilon_i \stackrel{iid}{\sim} P_\epsilon$  such that  $\mathbb{E}(\epsilon_i) = 0$  and  $\text{Var}(\epsilon_i) = \sigma^2 < \infty$ . Find the standard error of the estimate.
- (c) (2 points) Find conditions that guarantee that the estimator is consistent. *n.b.* An estimator  $\hat{\beta}_n$  of a parameter  $\beta$  is consistent if  $\hat{\beta}_n \xrightarrow{P} \beta$ , i.e. if the estimator converges to the parameter value in probability.