MODULE 1: INTRODUCTION

Data Analysis in MATLAB

I. Introducing MATLAB

What is MATLAB?

MATrix LABoratory

A data analysis toolbox

A financial modeling tool

A teaching tool

A signal processing platform

An optimization tool

A calculator

A bioinformatics framework

A programming language

A visualization suite

A symbolic math tool

A modeling platform

A graphical plotter

An application developer

What is MATLAB?

- "A numerical computing environment and fourth-gen programming language developed by MathWorks"
  - wikipedia.org

- Initially developed by Cleve Moler, U. NM in 1970's

- Now a commercial for-profit product developed by Mathworks (Natick, MA)

MathWorks®

Why MATLAB?

- Powerful interpreted language for math manipulations
- The "right" tool for data exploration & analysis

- Excellent, well-documented, and easy-to-use interface

- Many specialized and powerful toolboxes
  (stats, controls, bioinformatics, optimization,...)

- High-quality, customizable, publication-standard graphics

- Simple interfaces, but can access "under the hood"

- Freely available site license to all UIUC personnel
  (need VPN access for off-campus IP addresses)

Why not MATLAB?

- Interpreted language, and therefore **slow**...

- ...but Matlab compiler can generate stand-alone executables

What alternatives are there?

- Commercial competitors:
  Maple, Mathematica, IDL

- Open source (free) alternatives:
  GNU Octave, Python, Scilab, FreeMat

- Online GNU Octave server (useful in a pinch):
  http://www.online-utility.org/math/math_calculator.jsp

Can’t I use Excel?

- The short answer

NO.

Can't I use Excel?

- **The longer answer**

- It is a goal of this course to develop competency and proficiency in scientific software, including Matlab

- All analyses and plots submitted as part of the homework projects are expected to be done in Matlab

Can't I use Excel?

- **The real answer**

- Excel is a terrific tool for quick and dirty data analysis, data storage, and spreadsheeting

- It lacks math firepower for sophisticated data analysis

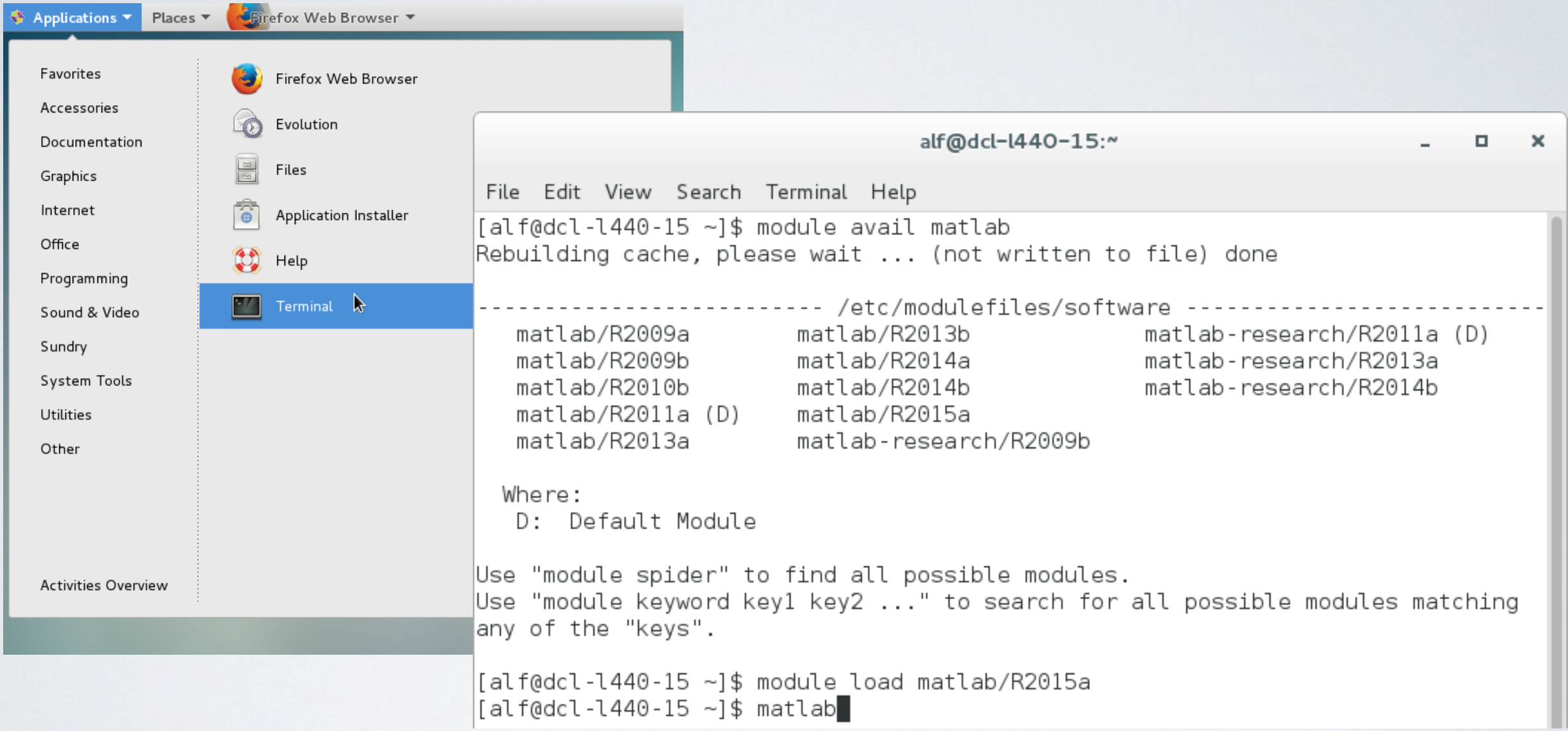
- Analysis is invariably less efficient and clunkier than Matlab

- Graphics are not of publication quality

II. Basics

Loading MATLAB on EWS Linux

- MATLAB must be loaded from the terminal, it is not currently available through the Applications menu

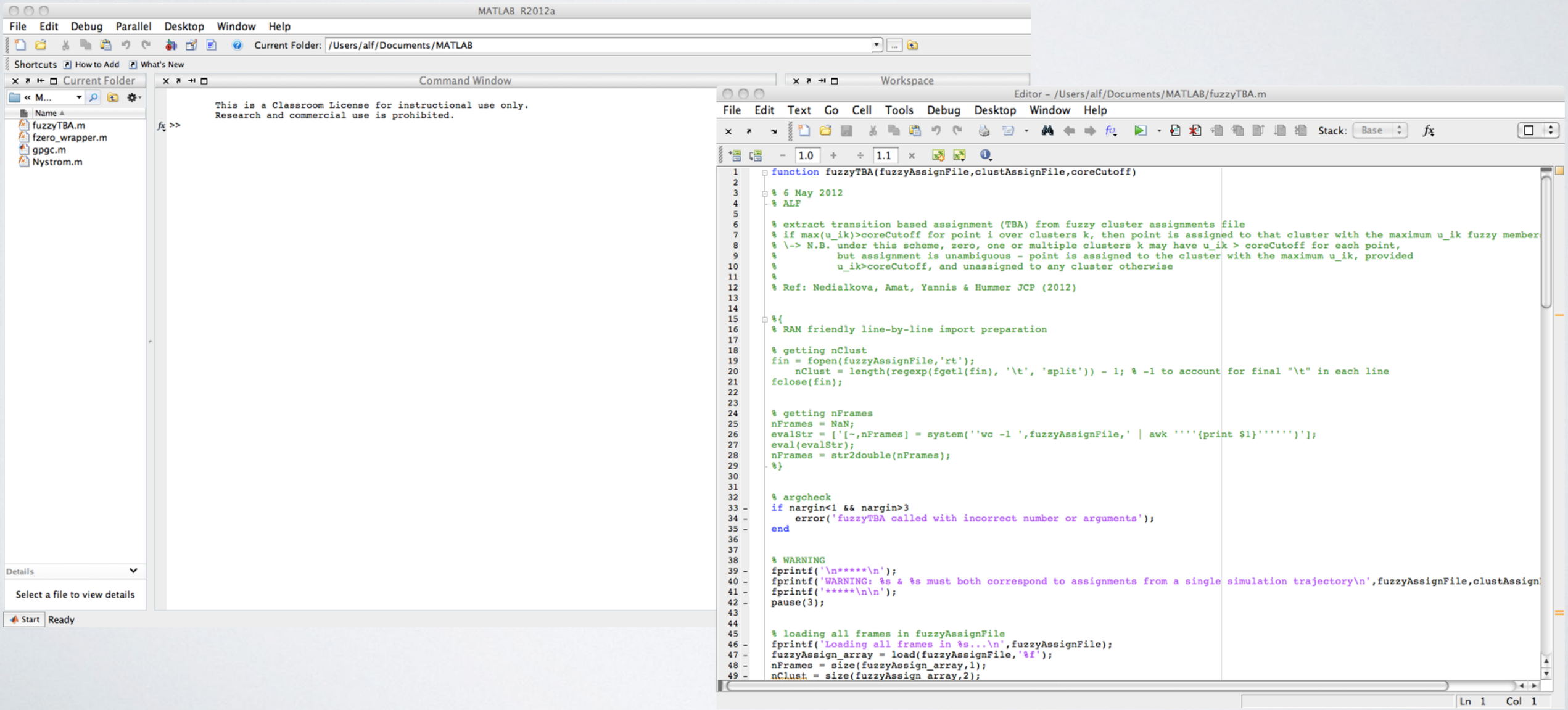


- Bash ninjas may add `module load matlab/R2019a` to their `.bash_profile`

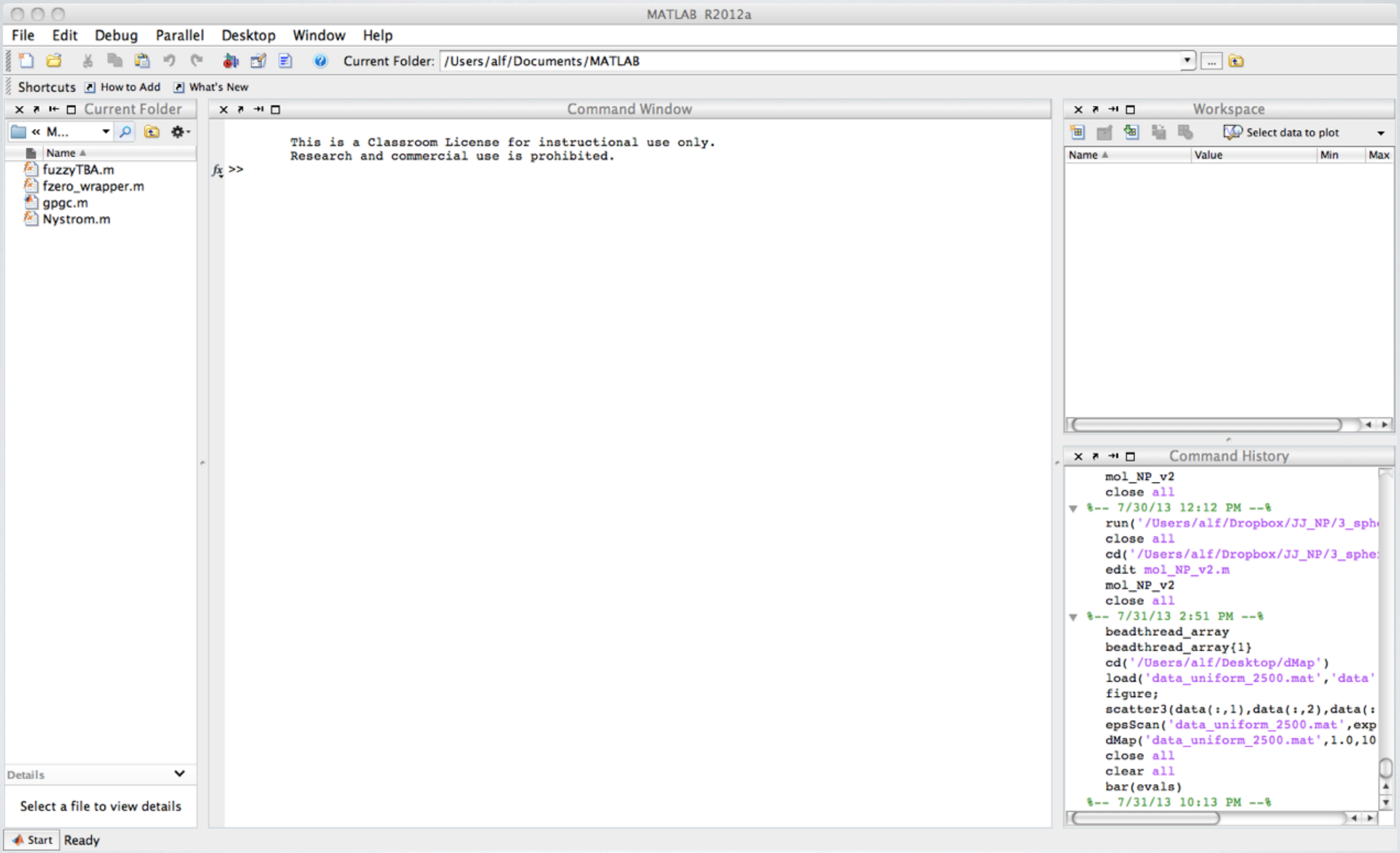
The MATLAB interface

- MATLAB is a high-level, interpreted programming language

- The main interface is through typing text into the command line or executing functions/scripts



The MATLAB interface



The MATLAB interface

Editor - /Users/alf/Documents/MATLAB/fuzzyTBA.m

File Edit Text Go Cell Tools Debug Desktop Window Help

Stack: Base

```
function fuzzyTBA(fuzzyAssignFile,clustAssignFile,coreCutoff)

% 6 May 2012
% ALF

% extract transition based assignment (TBA) from fuzzy cluster assignments file
% if max(u_ik)>coreCutoff for point i over clusters k, then point is assigned to that cluster with the maximum u_ik fuzzy member
% \-> N.B. under this scheme, zero, one or multiple clusters k may have u_ik > coreCutoff for each point,
%          but assignment is unambiguous - point is assigned to the cluster with the maximum u_ik, provided
%          u_ik>coreCutoff, and unassigned to any cluster otherwise
%
% Ref: Nedialkova, Amat, Yannis & Hummer JCP (2012)


%{
% RAM friendly line-by-line import preparation

% getting nClust
fin = fopen(fuzzyAssignFile,'rt');
    nClust = length(regexp(fgetl(fin), '\t', 'split')) - 1; % -1 to account for final "\t" in each line
fclose(fin);


% getting nFrames
nFrames = NaN;
evalStr = ['[~,nFrames] = system(''wc -l ',fuzzyAssignFile,' | awk ''''{print $1}''''''')'];
eval(evalStr);
nFrames = str2double(nFrames);
%}


% argcheck
if nargin<1 && nargin>3
    error('fuzzyTBA called with incorrect number or arguments');
end


% WARNING
fprintf('\n*****\n');
fprintf('WARNING: %s & %s must both correspond to assignments from a single simulation trajectory\n',fuzzyAssignFile,clustAssign
fprintf('*****\n\n');
pause(3);


% loading all frames in fuzzyAssignFile
fprintf('Loading all frames in %s...\n',fuzzyAssignFile);
fuzzyAssign_array = load(fuzzyAssignFile,'%f');
nFrames = size(fuzzyAssign_array,1);
nClust = size(fuzzyAssign_array,2);
```

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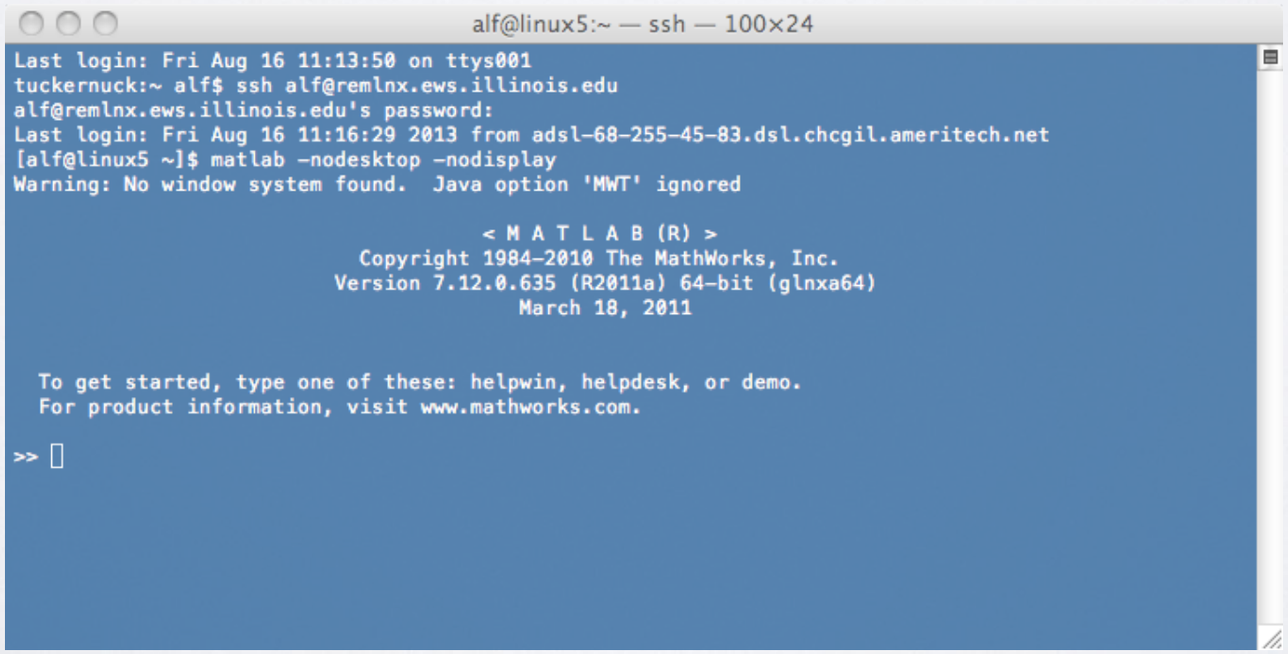
The MATLAB interface

- Can access GUI or CLI via EWS remote login

CLI: `ssh <username>@remlnx.ews.illinois.edu`

```
module load matlab/R2019a
matlab -nodesktop -nodisplay
```

GUI: `ssh -Y <username>@remlnx.ews.illinois.edu`



The MATLAB ethos

Simplicity and versatility

- Naturally based around vectors, matrices and tensors

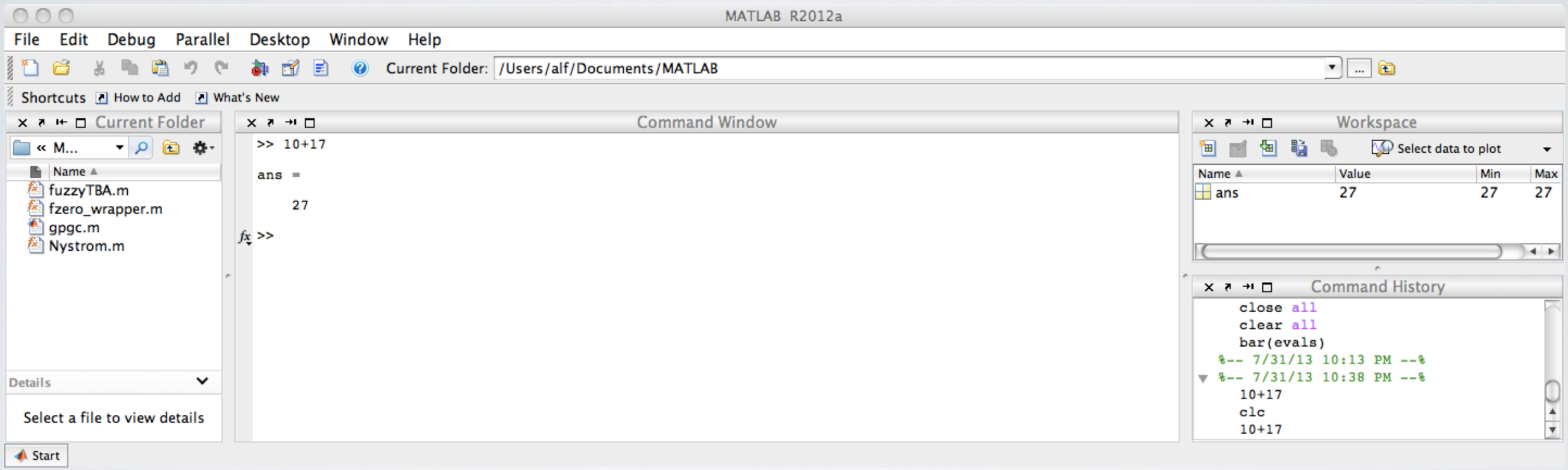
- Weakly typed
- Dynamically typed

- Structures and classes (OOP) supported

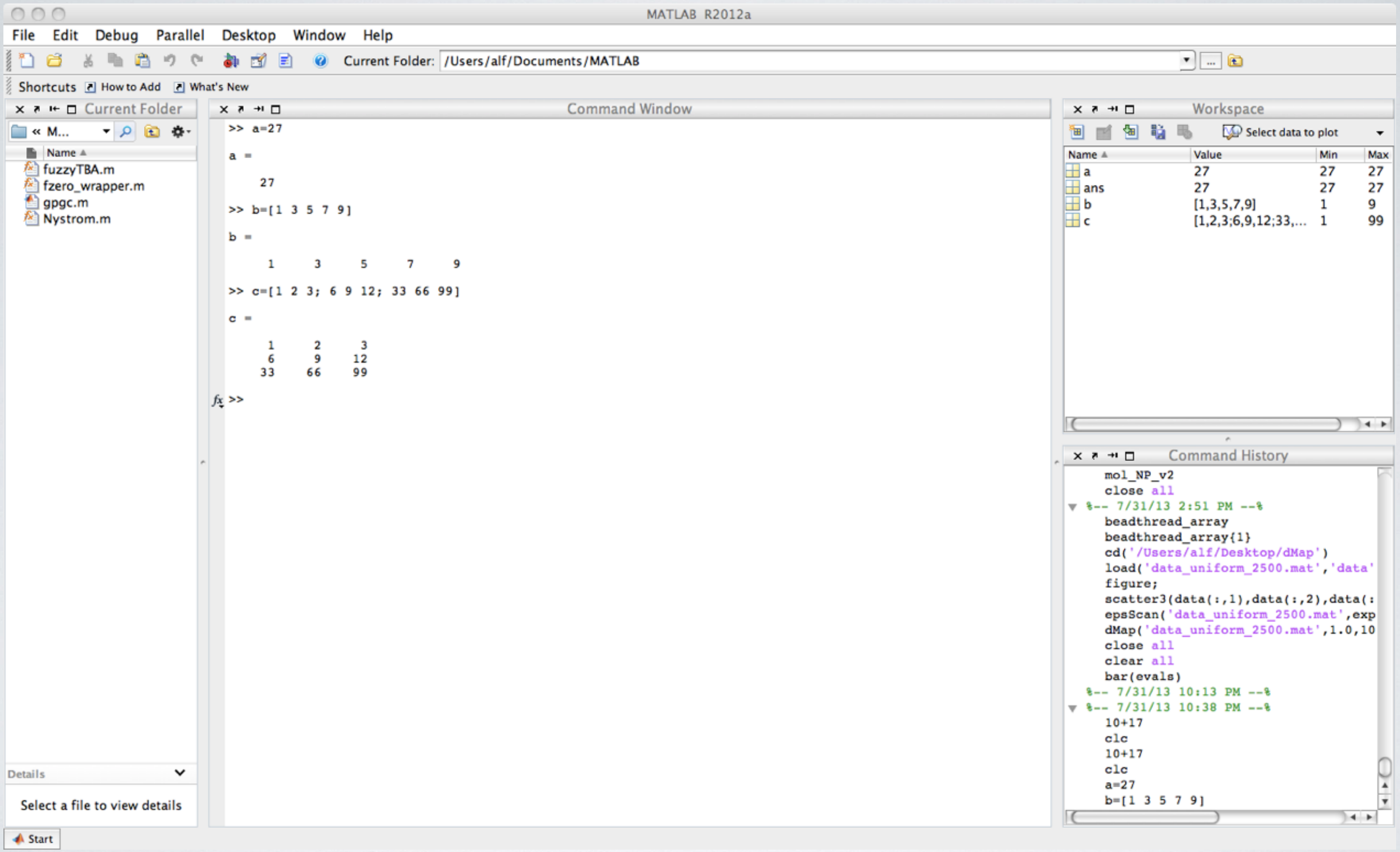
- User defined and built-in functions

- Powerful scripting and visualization interfaces

Calculator


MATLAB R2012a
File Edit Debug Parallel Desktop Window Help
Current Folder: /Users/alf/Documents/MATLAB
Shortcuts How to Add What's New
Current Folder
Name
fuzzyTBA.m
fzero_wrapper.m
gpgc.m
Nystrom.m
Details
Select a file to view details
Command Window
>> 10+17
ans =
27
>>
Workspace
Select data to plot
Name Value Min Max
ans 27 27 27
Command History
close all
clear all
bar(evals)
%-- 7/31/13 10:13 PM --%
%-- 7/31/13 10:38 PM --%
10+17
clc
10+17
Start

Creating variables



Variable names

- Use short, descriptive names

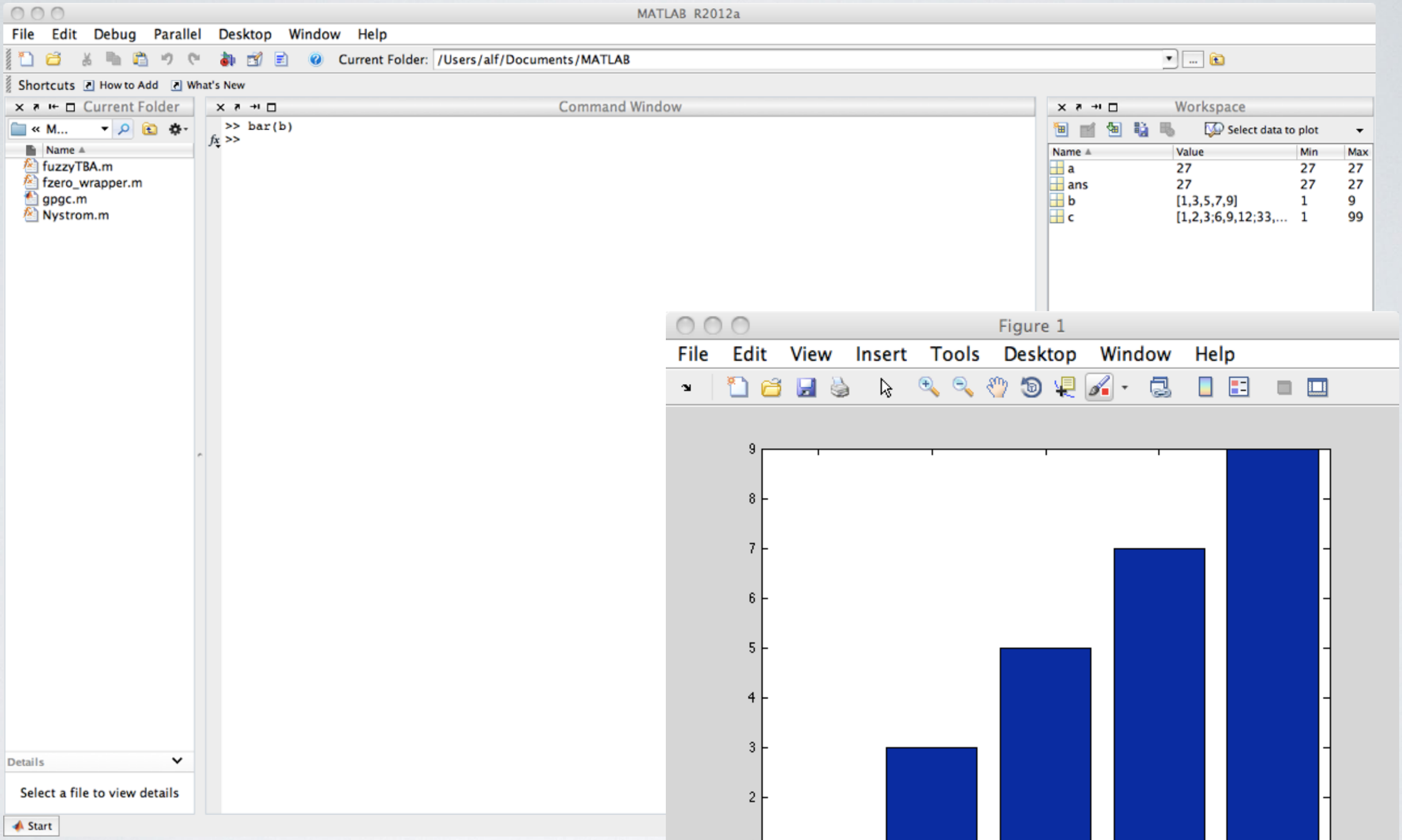
✓	✗
index	a
sideLength	theSizeOfTheBoxAtTimeZero
temperature	fajfoiunejhiuhnnjkfa

- Naming rules: <63 characters
  can't start with a number
  not a keyword

- 17 keywords:

for	if
function	elseif
otherwise	continue
try	global
break	while
end	case
return	else
switch	persistent
catch	

Calling functions



Writing functions

MATLAB R2012a

File Edit Debug Parallel Desktop Window Help

Current Folder: /Users/alf/Documents/MATLAB

Shortcuts How to Add What's New

Current Folder

« M...

Name

fuzzyTBA.m
fzero_wrapper.m
gpgc.m
Nystrom.m

Details

Select a file to view details

Start

Command Window

```
>> edit gpgc.m
>>
```

Workspace

Select data to plot

Name Value Min Max

Editor - /Users/alf/Documents/MATLAB/gpgc.m*

File Edit Text Go Cell Tools Debug Desktop Window Help

Stack: Base

1.0 1.1

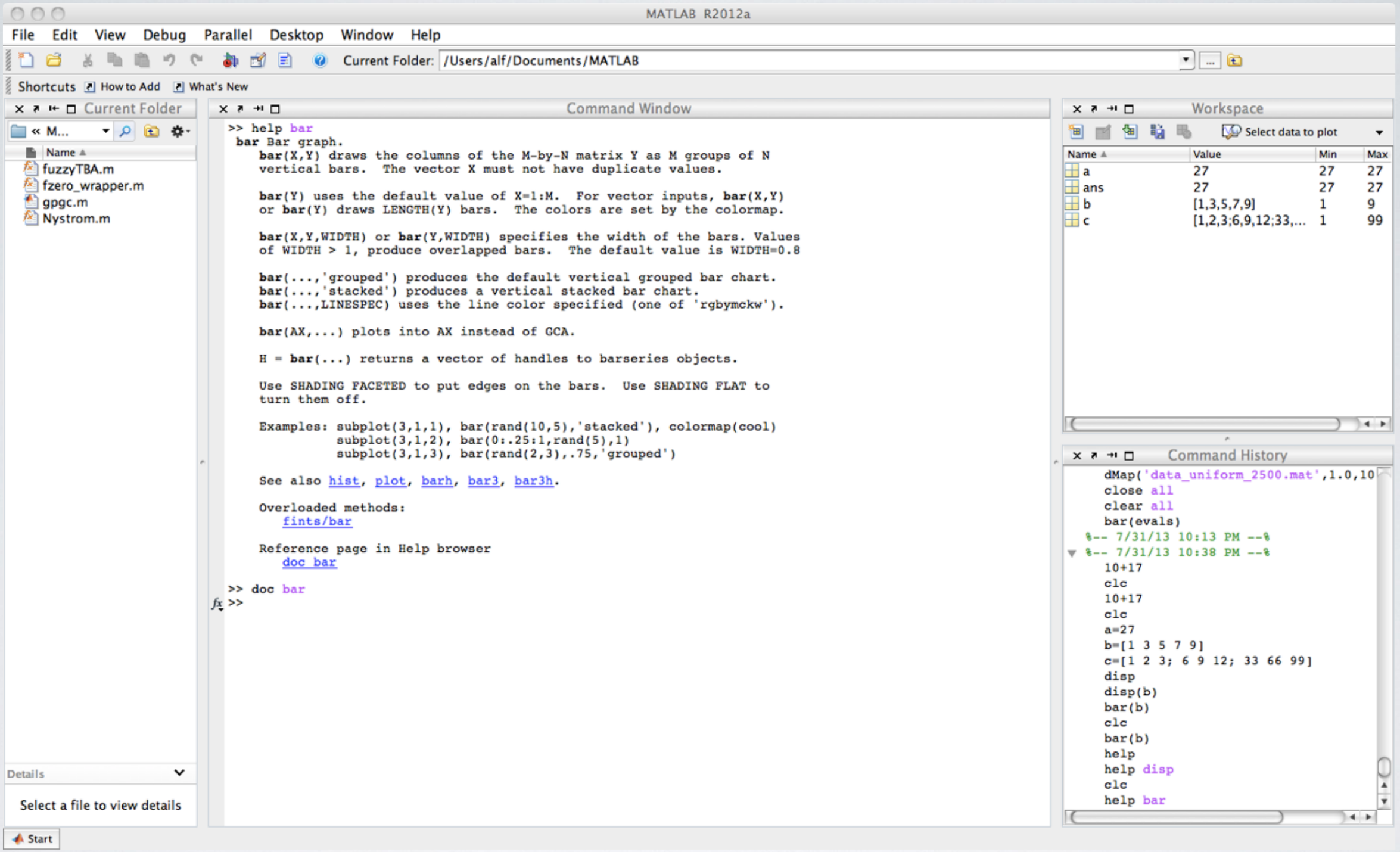
```
%load('G.mat','G1','G2')

G1=[
     0     1     0     1     0     0     0
     1     0     1     0     0     0     0
     0     1     0     1     1     0     0
     1     0     1     0     0     0     0
     0     0     1     0     0     1     1
     0     0     0     0     1     0     0
     0     0     0     0     1     0     0
];
G2=[
     0     1     0     0     0
     1     0     1     0     0
     0     1     0     1     1
     0     0     1     0     0
     0     0     1     0     0
];

n1=size(G1,1);
if size(G1,2)~=n1
    error('G1 is not square');
end

n2=size(G2,1);
if size(G2,2)~=n2
    error('G2 is not square');
end

H1=zeros(n1);
H2=zeros(n2);

for i=1:n1
    for j=1:n1
        if i==j
            H1(i,j)=1;
        elseif G1(i,j)==1
            H1(i,j)=exp(-G1(i,j));
        end
    end
end

for i=1:n2
    for j=1:n2
        if i==j
            H2(i,j)=1;
        elseif G2(i,j)==1
            H2(i,j)=exp(-G2(i,j));
        end
    end
```

14 usages of "n1" found

script

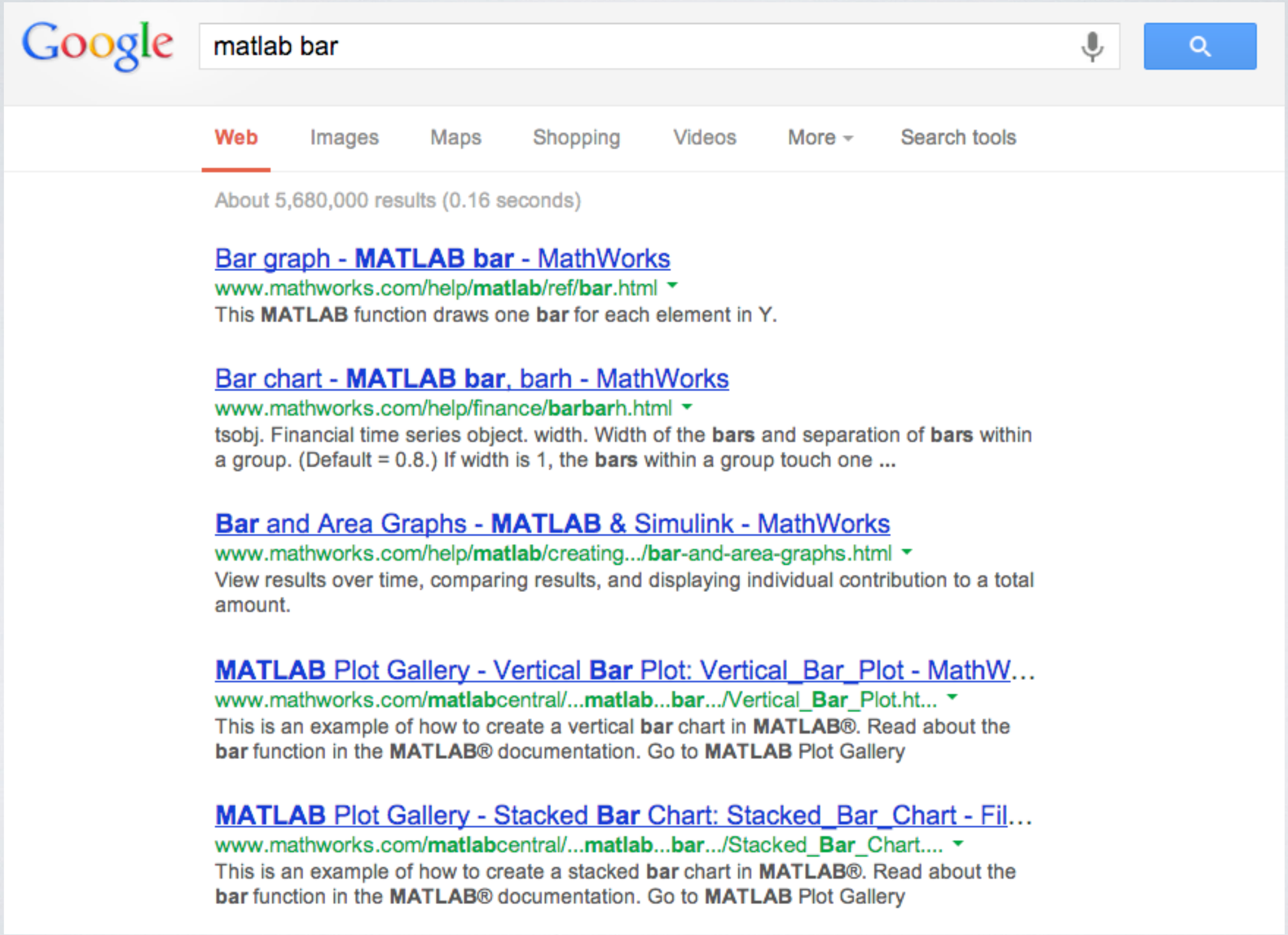
Ln 21 Col 18

Getting help



- **The MATLAB documentation is excellent**

Getting help

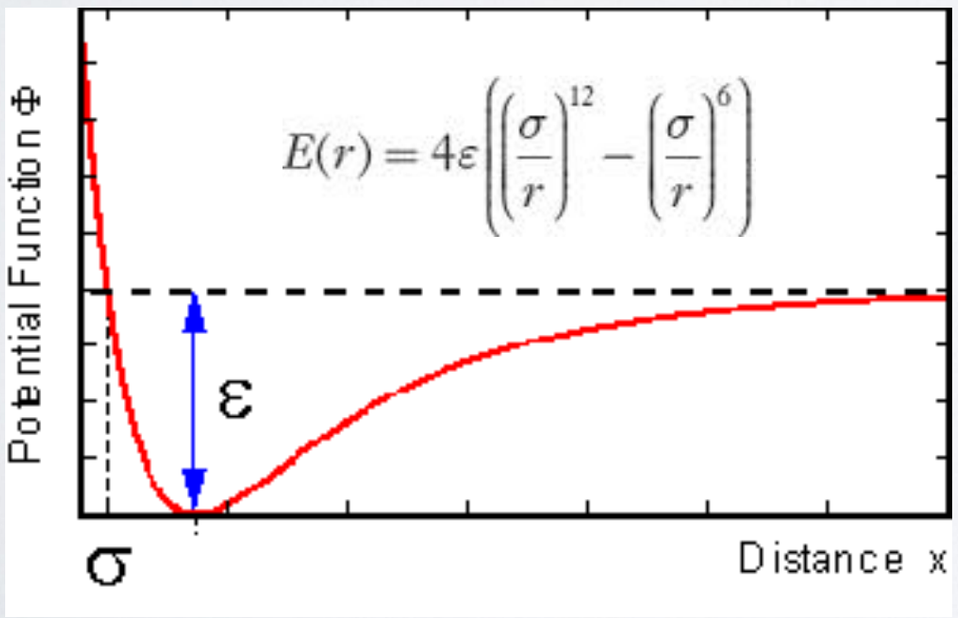


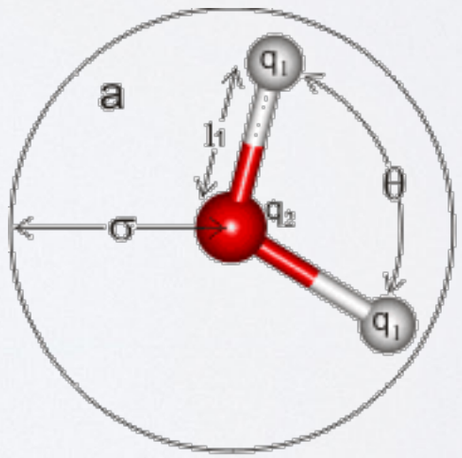
III. Data Visualization

Data Visualization

- Let's together run through a number of common (but powerful) data visualization and exploration techniques

- To make things concrete, we shall analyze the σ and ε parameters for a number of water models used in molecular dynamics simulations





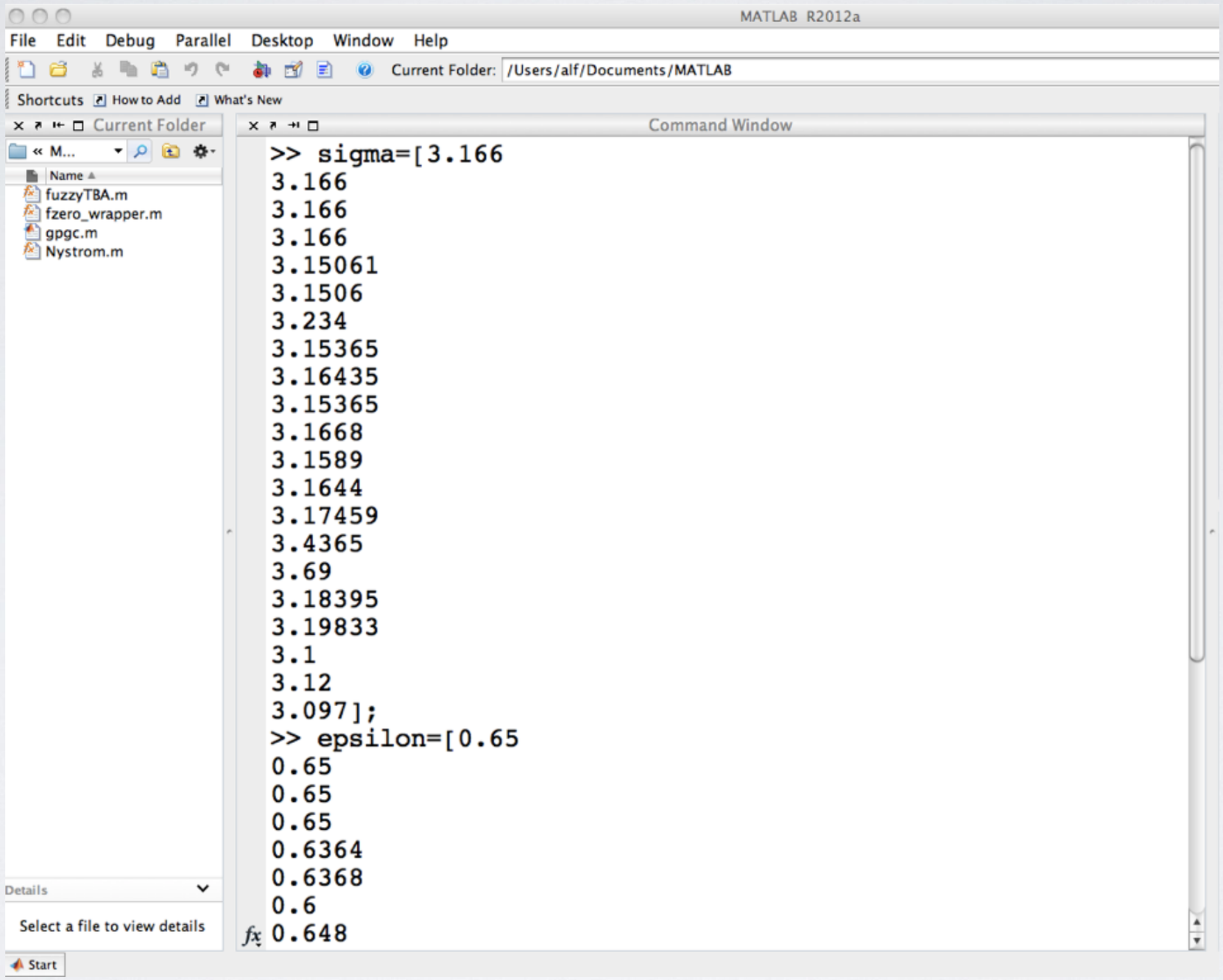
Load data

- Copy the file water_models.csv from /class/mse404pla
- csv = comma separated values
- Can open in Excel:

http://www.lsbu.ac.uk/water/models.html		
Water Model	sigma / Ang	eps / kJ/mol
SPC	3.166	0.65
SPC/E	3.166	0.65
SPC/HW (D2O)	3.166	0.65
SPC/Fw	3.166	0.65
TIP3P	3.15061	0.6364
TIP3P/Fw	3.1506	0.6368
PPC	3.234	0.6
TIP4P	3.15365	0.648
TIP4P-Ew	3.16435	0.680946
TIP4P-FQ	3.15365	0.648
TIP4P/Ice	3.1668	0.8822
TIP4P/2005	3.1589	0.7749
TIP4P/2005f	3.1644	0.7749
COS/G3	3.17459	0.9445
COS/D	3.4365	0.5119
GCPM	3.69	0.9146
SWM4-NDP	3.18395	0.88257
SWM6	3.19833	0.67781
ST2	3.1	0.31694
TIP5P	3.12	0.6694
TIP5P-Ew	3.097	0.7448

Load data

- (i) Copy and paste



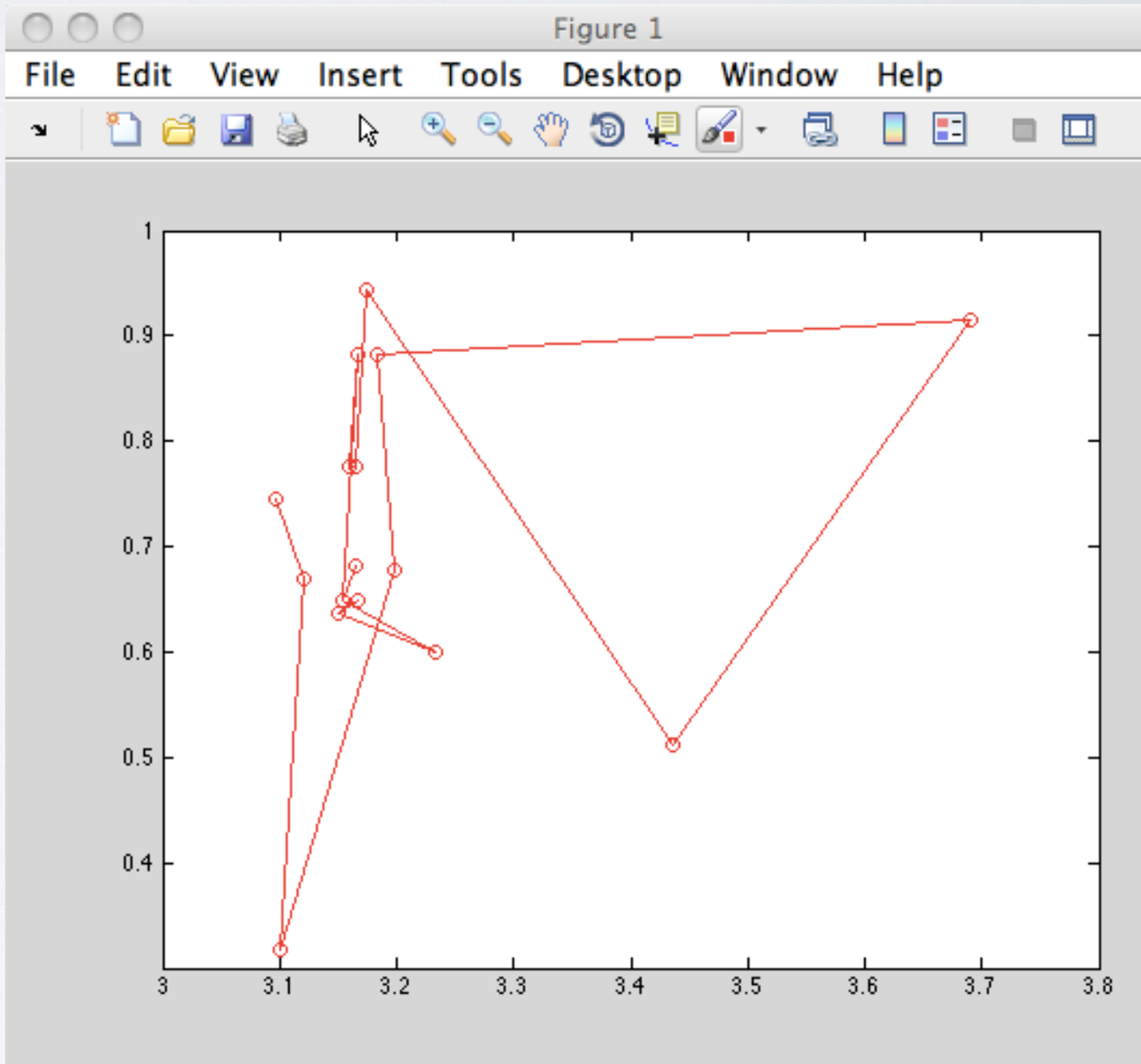
Load data

- (ii) textscan

```
>> fid=fopen('water_models.csv','rt');
>> C=textscan(fid,'%*s %f
%f','headerlines',3,'delimiter',',');
>> fclose(fid);
>> sigma=C{1};
>> epsilon=C{2};
```

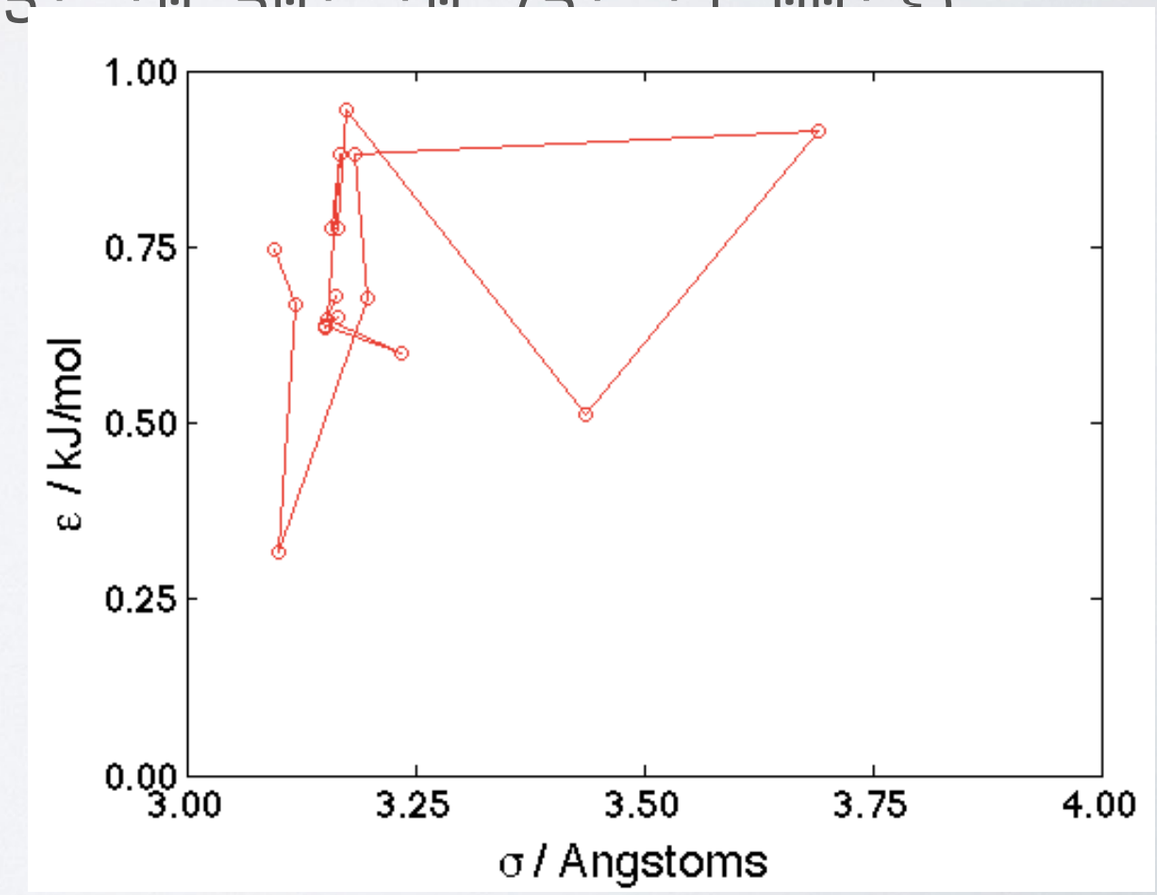
1. plot

```
>> scrsz = get(0,'ScreenSize');
>> figure('Position',[0 scrsz(4)/2 scrsz(3)/2 scrsz(4)/2])
>> plot(sigma,epsilon,'ro-')

>> saveas(gcf,'myFigure','fig')
>> saveas(gcf,'myFigure','jpg')
```



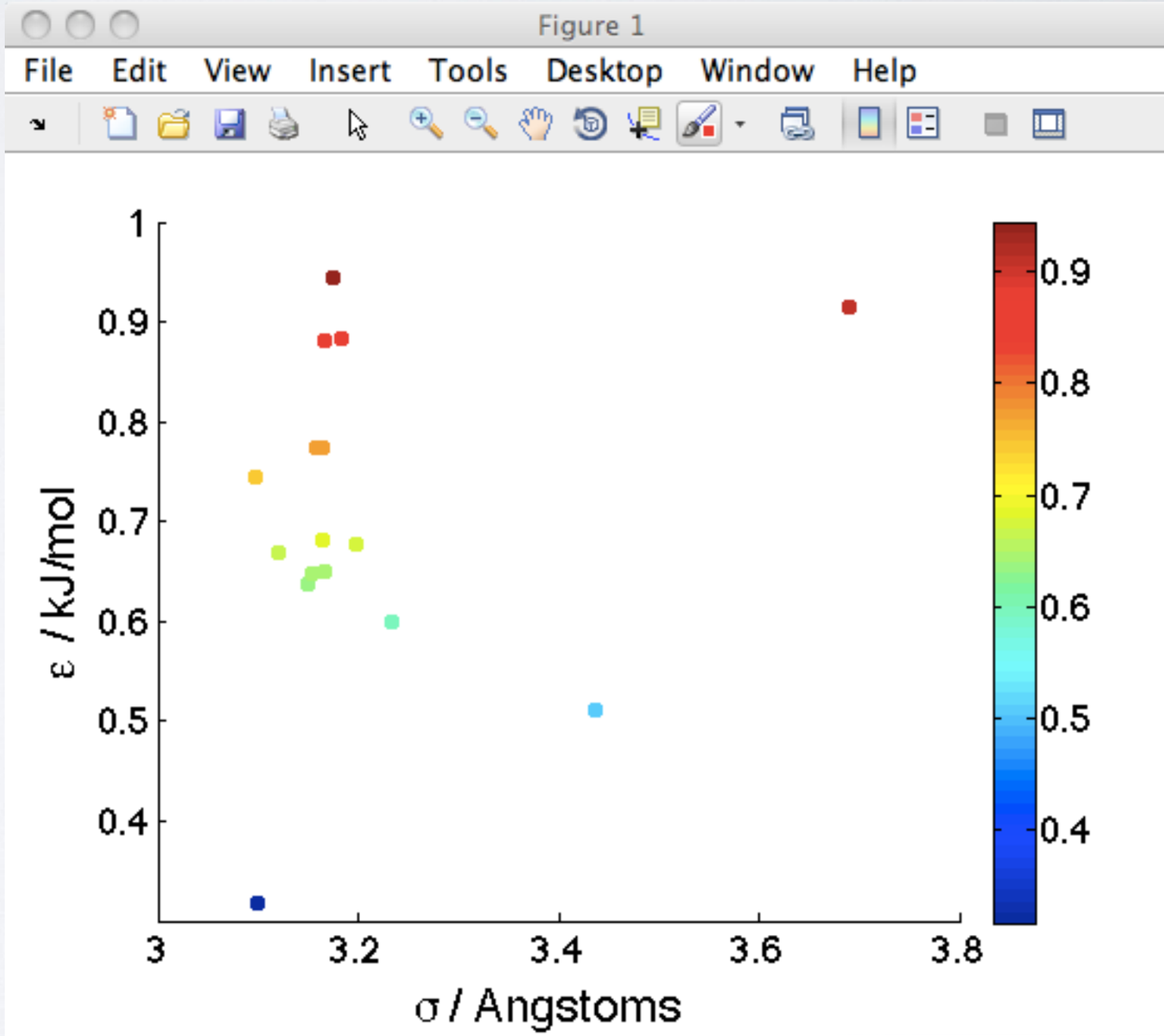
I. plot

```
>> set(gca,'fontsize',18)
>> set(gcf,'color','w')
>> ylabel('\epsilon / kJ/mol','fontsize',22)
>> xlabel('\sigma / Angstoms','fontsize',22)
>> xlim([3 4])
>> set(gca,'xtick',3:0.25:4)
>> set(gca,'xticklabel',{'3.00','3.25','3.50','3.75','4.00'})
>> ylim([0 1])
>> set(gca,'ytick',0:0.25:1)
>> set(gca,'yticklabel',{'0.00','0.25','0.50','0.75','1.00'})
```



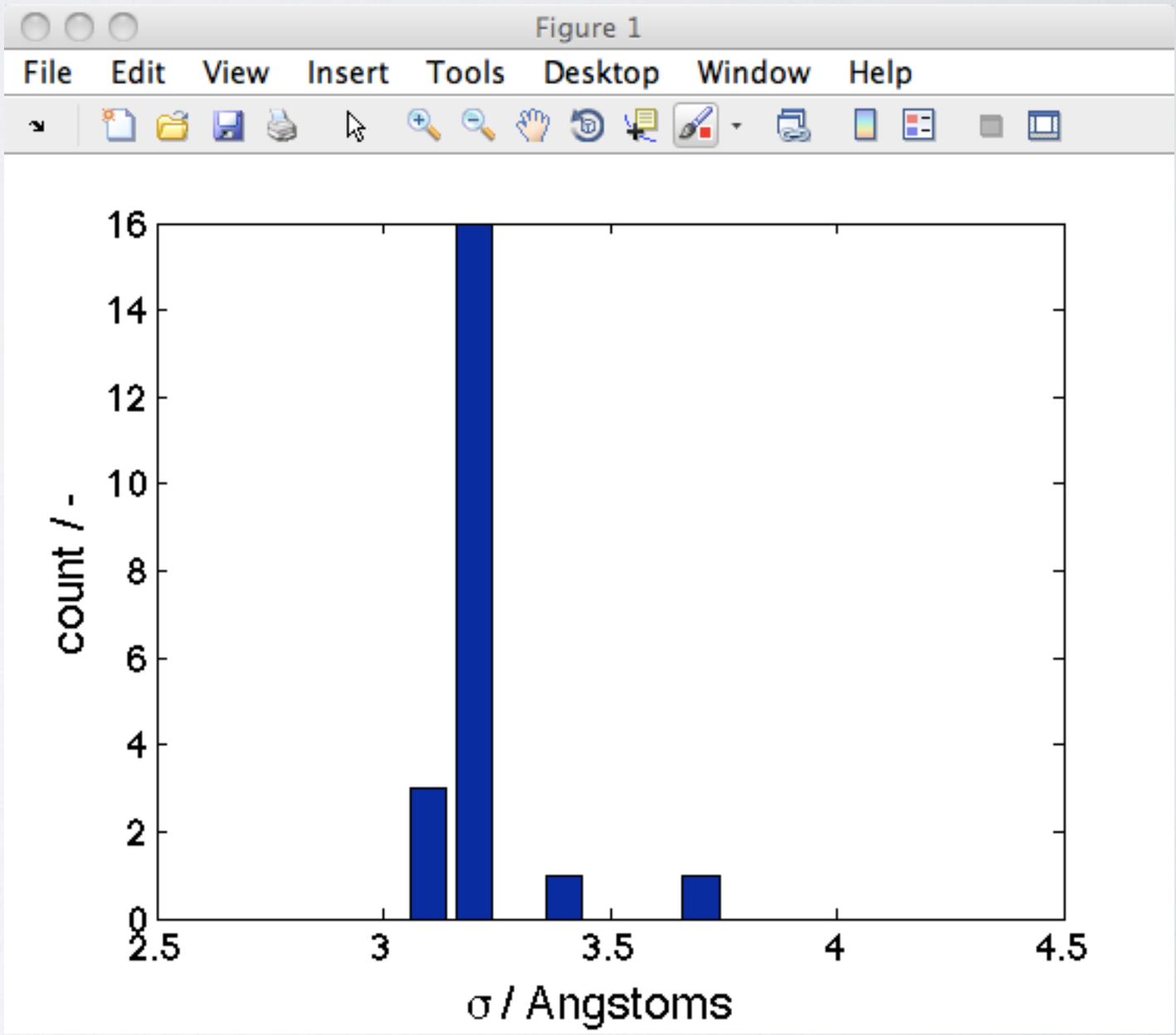
2. scatter

```
>> scatter(sigma,epsilon,55,epsilon,'filled')
>> colorbar
>> set(gca,'fontsize',18)
>> xlabel('\sigma / Angstoms','fontsize',22)
>> ylabel('\epsilon / kJ/mol','fontsize',22)
>> set(gcf,'color','w')
```



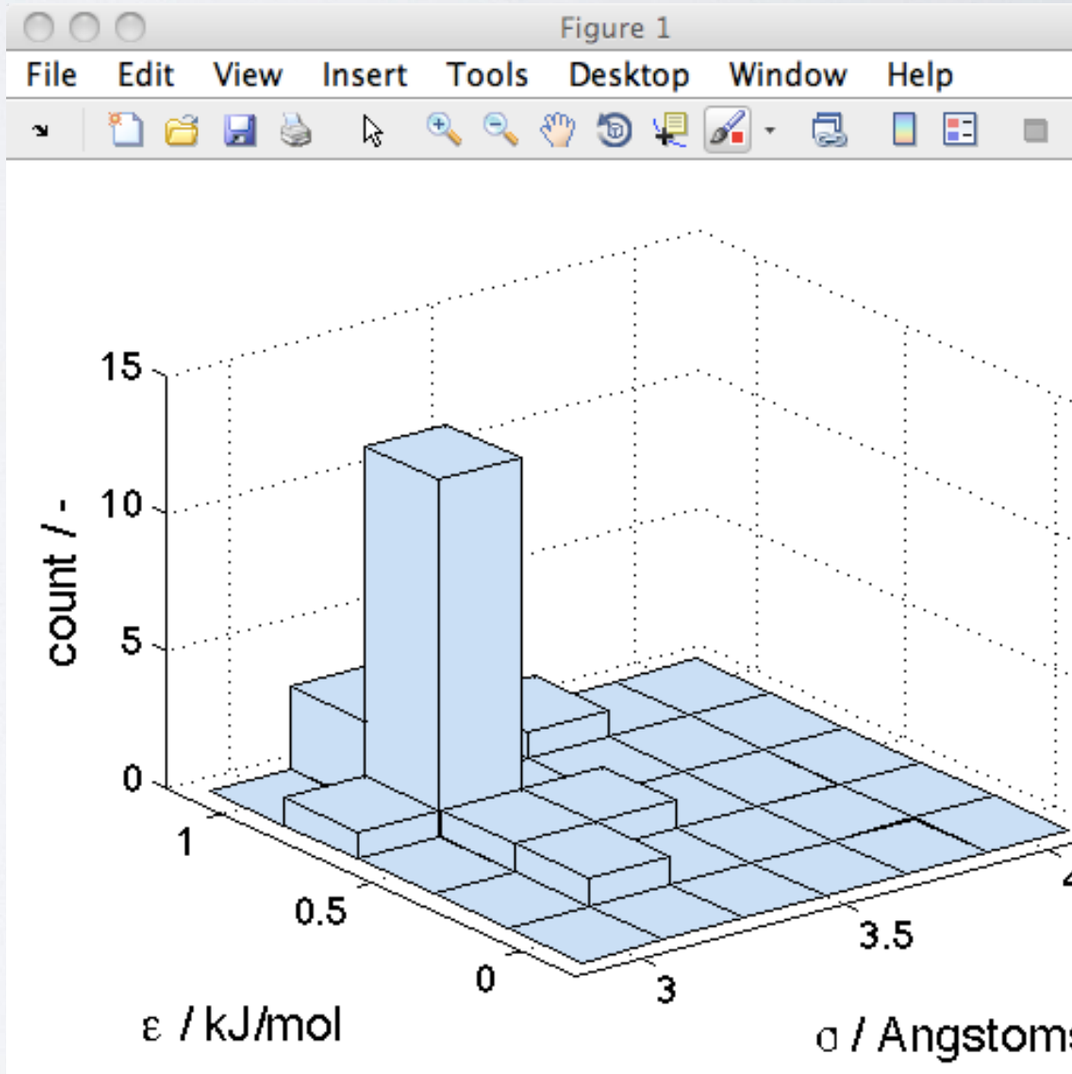
3. hist

```
>> [count,bins]=hist(sigma,3:0.1:4);
>> bar(bins,count)
>> xlabel('\sigma / Angstoms','fontsize',22)
>> ylabel('count / -','fontsize',22)
>> set(gcf,'color','w')
>> set(gca,'fontsize',18)
```



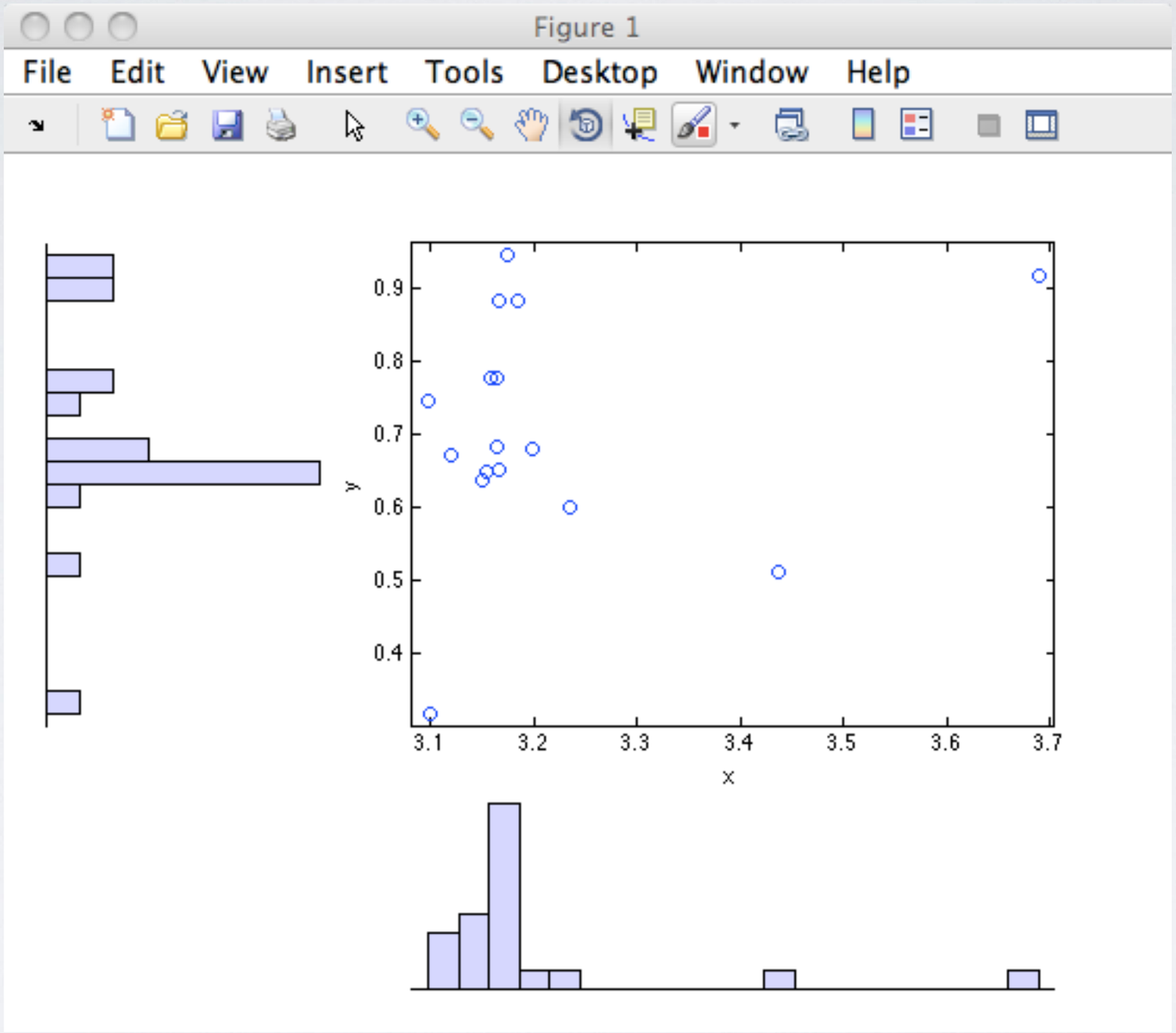
4. hist3

```
>> data=cat(2,sigma,epsilon);

>> bins_sigma=3:0.2:4;
>> bins_epsilon=0:0.25:1;
>> bins=cell(2,1);
>> bins{1}=bins_sigma; bins{2}=bins_epsilon;

>> hist3(data,bins)
>> xlabel('\sigma / Angstoms',...
     'fontsize',22)
>> ylabel('\epsilon / kJ/mol',...
     'fontsize',22)
>> zlabel('count / -',...
     'fontsize',22)
>> set(gca,'fontsize',18)
>> set(gcf,'color','w')
```



5. scatterhist

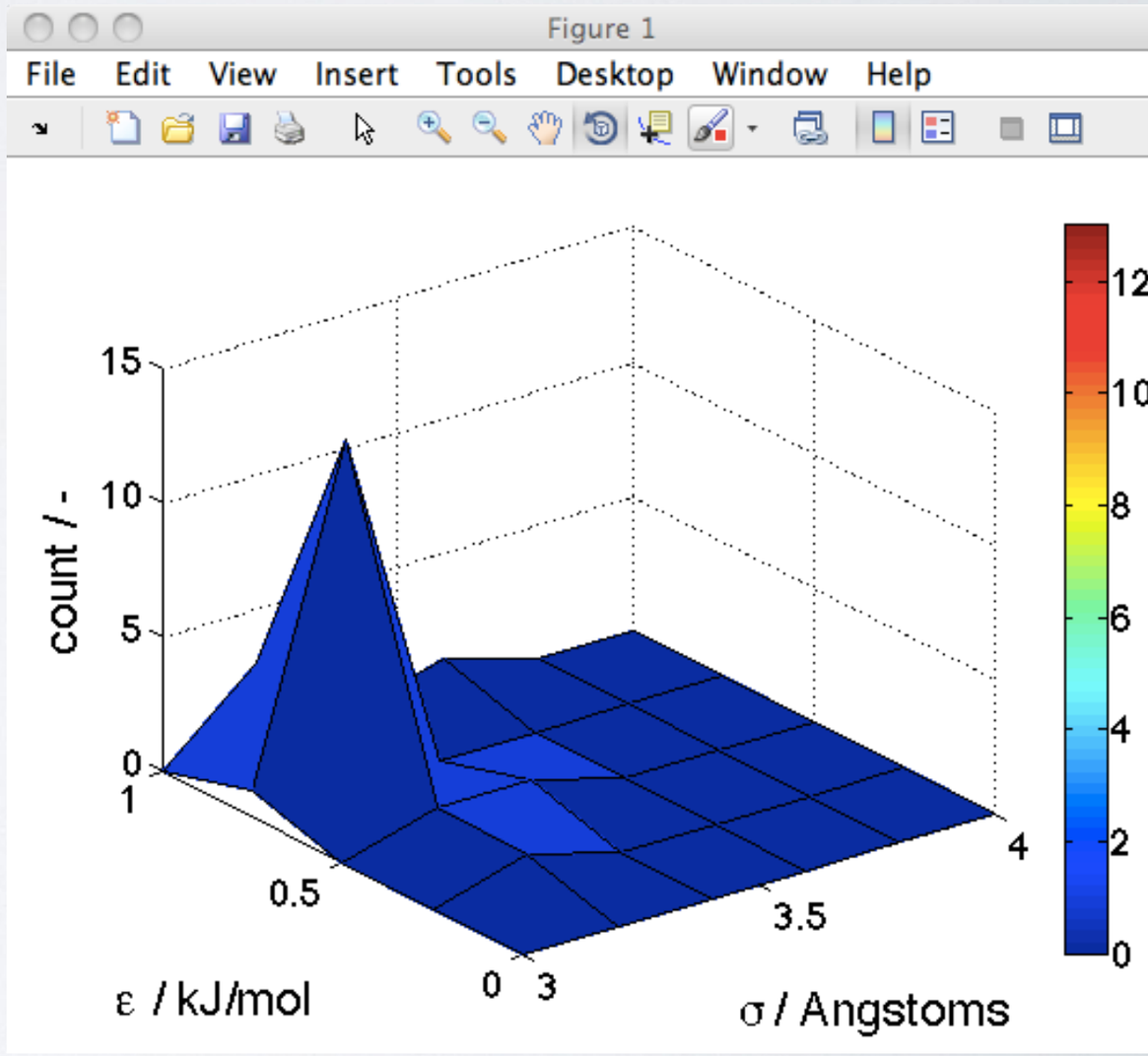
```
>> scatterhist(sigma,epsilon,'NBins',[20,20])
```



6. surf

```
>> [count,bins] = hist3(data,bins)

>> bins_X = bins{1};
>> bins_Y = bins{2};
>> [X,Y]=meshgrid(bins{1},bins{2})

>> surf(X,Y,count')
>> colorbar
>> xlabel('\sigma / Angstoms',...
'fontsize',22)
>> ylabel('\epsilon / kJ/mol',...
'fontsize',22)
>> zlabel('count / -',...
'fontsize',22)
>> set(gca,'fontsize',18)
>> set(gcf,'color','w')
```

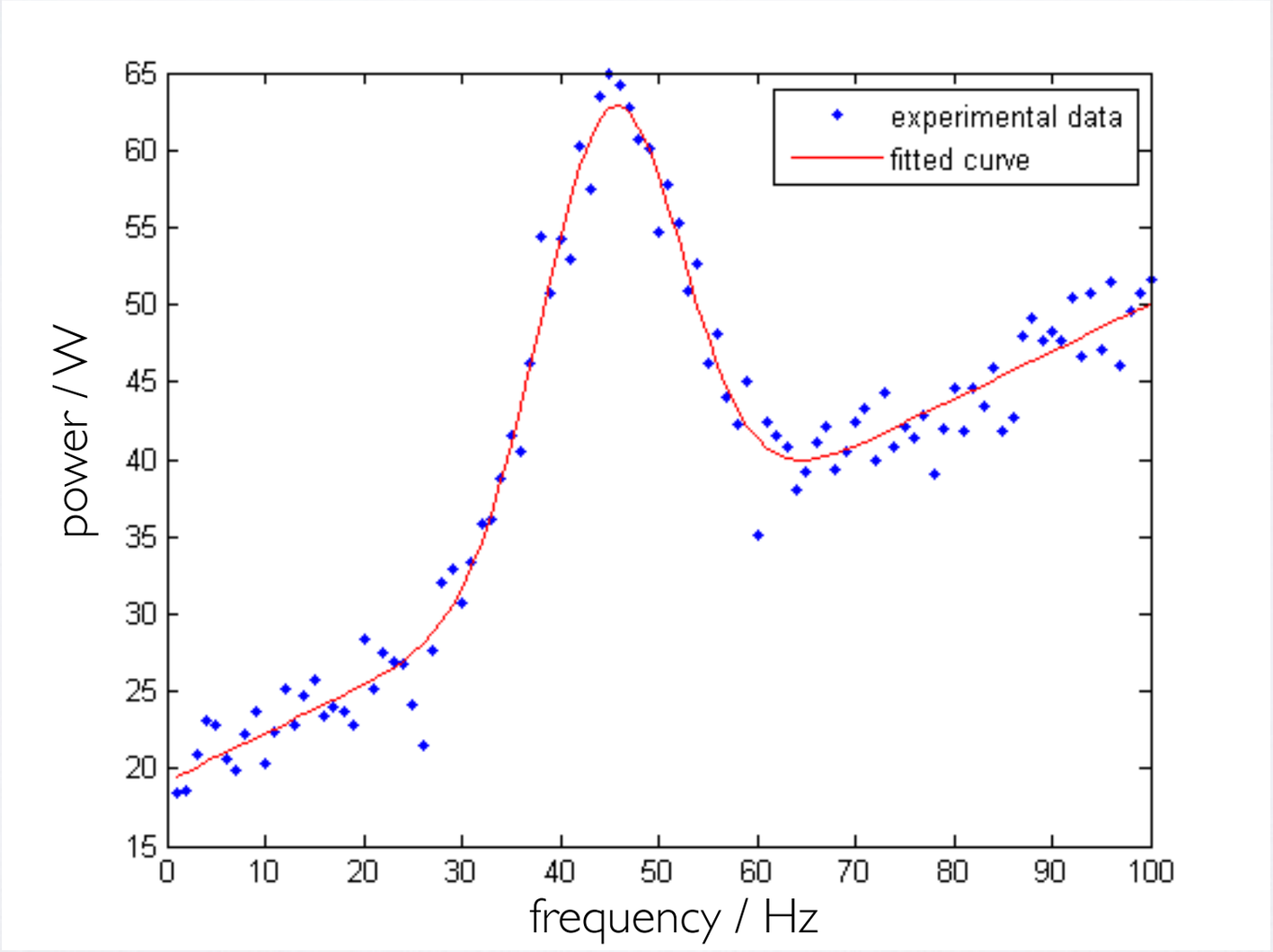
What happens when you replace surf with mesh / meshc?



IV. Data Analysis

Data Analysis

- Now let's consider a number of useful data analysis tools and statistical tests



Null hypothesis

null hy·poth·e·sis

noun

(in a statistical test) the hypothesis that there is no significant difference between specified populations, any observed difference being due to sampling or experimental error.

- By default, we assume that the null hypothesis is true
- We apply statistical tests to assess whether there is sufficient evidence to reject the null hypothesis
- We reject the null hypothesis if the observed relationship in the data is sufficiently unlikely to have arisen by chance if the null hypothesis were true ($p < \alpha = 0.05, 0.01$)

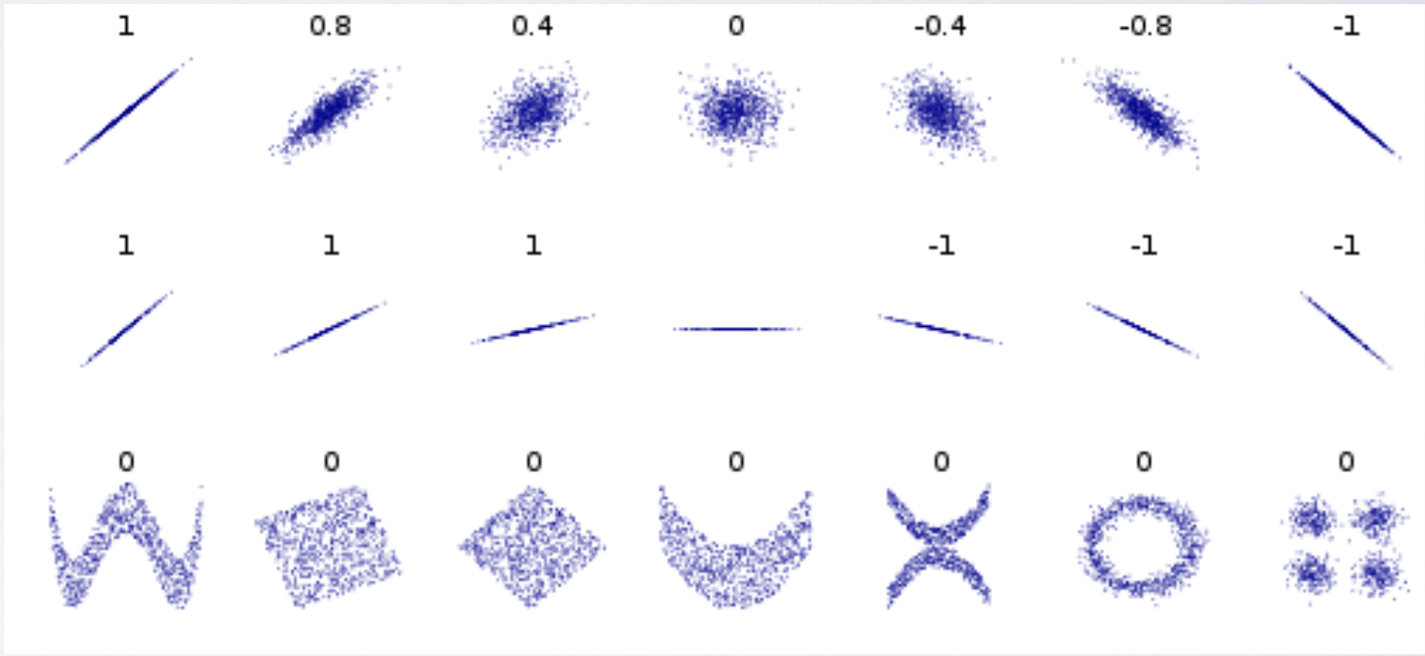
I. Pearson's correlation coefficient (r)

Purpose

Measure of the **linear** correlation between two variables.
Limited to range [-1,1].

Theory

$$\rho_{X,Y} = \frac{\operatorname{cov}(X,Y)}{\sigma_X \sigma_Y} = \frac{E[(X-\mu_X)(Y-\mu_Y)]}{\sigma_X \sigma_Y}$$



- Fails to uncover **nonlinear** relationships.
- Use Spearman corr coeff for **rank** correlation (monotonicity)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Correlation_examples2.svg

1. Pearson's correlation coefficient

Practice

```
>> [r,p,r_lower,r_upper]=corrcoef(sigma,epsilon)

r =

    1.0000    0.2441
    0.2441    1.0000


p =

    1.0000    0.2862
    0.2862    1.0000


r_lower =

    1.0000   -0.2096
   -0.2096    1.0000


r_upper =

    1.0000    0.6114
    0.6114    1.0000
```

pairwise Pearson corr coeff

p-value from Student's t-test

95% confidence interval

If x & y are uncorrelated Gaussian distributions, Pearson's r follows a Student's t-distribution with (n-2) dof.

Using this distribution, we ask: *"what is the probability that the observed Pearson's r value arose by chance given that the true correlation is zero?"*

95% CI on Pearson's r or *"what is the expected range of r given our finite data sample?"*

2. Permutation Test

Purpose

A non-parametric hypothesis test.

Without assuming a distribution, answers: *"What is the probability the observed result occurred by chance?"*

Theory

We perform random shuffles of the data and compute the test statistic.

The p-value is the proportion of shuffled test statistics that are greater than the observed value.

2. Permutation Test

- **Practice**

```
>> R_obs=corrcoef(sigma,epsilon);
r_obs = R_obs(1,2)

r_obs =

    0.2441

>> n=length(sigma);
nTests=1000;
r_array=zeros(nTests,1);

for i=1:nTests
idx=randperm(n);
R = corrcoef(sigma,epsilon(idx));
r_array(i) = R(1,2);
end

p_value = sum(abs(r_array)>abs(r_obs))/nTests

p_value =

    0.2630
```

3. Bootstrap

Purpose

Non-parametric estimate of test statistic confidence interval

Without assuming a distribution, answers: *"Given our finite sample, what range of test statistics might we have seen?"*

Theory

Our data typically represents a finite sample from a large population (e.g., human heights, component lifetimes, etc.)

Different samples of *n* data points produce different results

Bootstrap simulates different samples by resampling with replacement

3. Bootstrap

- **Practice**

```
>> n = length(sigma);
nTests = 1000;
replacement=true;
r_array = zeros(nTests,1);

for i=1:nTests
idx = randsample(n,n,replacement);
R = corrcoef(sigma(idx),epsilon(idx));
r_array(i) = R(1,2);
end

[count,bins] = hist(r_array,100);
prob = count/sum(count);
cumProb = cumsum(prob);

alpha=0.05;
[~,idx_lo] = find(cumProb<=alpha,1,'last');
CI_lo = bins(idx_lo);
[~,idx_hi] = find(cumProb>=(1-alpha),1,'first');
CI_hi = bins(idx_hi);

fprintf('\n\n');
fprintf('RESULT: %.0f%% CI = [%.2f,%.2f]\n',(1-2*alpha)*100,CI_lo,CI_hi);


RESULT: 90% CI = [-0.48,0.58]
>>
```

4. Multiple Linear Regression

Purpose

Attempt to recover predictor of a scalar dependent variable, y, as a linear combination of independent variables, $\underline{x}$

Theory

MLR model: $y_i = \beta_1 x_{i1} + \beta_2 x_{i2} + ... + \beta_m x_{im} + \epsilon_i = \vec{x_i}^T \vec{\beta} + \epsilon_i$

$$\vec{y} = \mathbf{X}\beta + \vec{\epsilon}$$

OLS estimate: $\vec{\beta}^* = \underset{\vec{\beta}}{\operatorname{argmin}} ||\vec{\epsilon}|| = \underset{\vec{\beta}}{\operatorname{argmin}} ||\vec{y} - \mathbf{X}\vec{\beta}||$

Assumptions:
linear, independent x, homoscedastic, no multicollineraity

4. Multiple Linear Regression

Practice

```
>> y=sigma;
>> X=[epsilon ones(length(epsilon),1)];
>> [b,bint,r,rint,stats] = regress(y,X)

b =

    0.2259
    3.0417

bint =

   -0.2050    0.6569
    2.7373    3.3460

r =

   -0.0225
   -0.0225
   -0.0225
   -0.0225
   -0.0348
   -0.0349
    0.0568
   -0.0344
   -0.0312
   -0.0344
   -0.0742
   -0.0579
   -0.0524
   -0.0805
    0.2792
    0.4417
   -0.0571
    0.0035
   -0.0133
   -0.0729
   -0.1130
```

β

β 95% CI

ε

```
rint =

   -0.2955    0.2505
   -0.2955    0.2505
   -0.2955    0.2505
   -0.2955    0.2505
   -0.3071    0.2374
   -0.3072    0.2373
   -0.2126    0.3261
   -0.3071    0.2382
   -0.3046    0.2422
   -0.3071    0.2382
   -0.3323    0.1839
   -0.3278    0.2121
   -0.3226    0.2179
   -0.3275    0.1665
    0.0564    0.5020
    0.3080    0.5754
   -0.3163    0.2020
   -0.2703    0.2773
   -0.2308    0.2042
   -0.3442    0.1984
   -0.3801    0.1542


stats =

    0.0596    1.2042    0.2862    0.0170
```

ε 95% CI

$R^2 = 1 - SSE/TSS$

F-stat

p-value

$s^2 = \sqrt{RMSE}$ (error variance)

4. Multiple Linear Regression

The F-test assesses whether the fitted regression model gives a **statistically significant** better fit to the data than simply describing the data by its mean.

Model 1: Mean*

$$\vec{y} = \vec{\epsilon}$$

# params = 1
dof = n-1

Model 2: Regression*

$$\vec{y} = \mathbf{X}\vec{\beta} + \vec{\epsilon}$$

# params = k
dof = n-k

$$F = \frac{\frac{RSS_1 - RSS_2}{dof_2 - dof_1}}{\frac{RSS_2}{n - dof_2}}$$

follows an F-distribution F(dof_2-dof_1, n-dof_2) under null hypothesis that Model 2 is not better than Model 1

p-value = probability of observing this large (or larger) F-value by chance if the null hypothesis is true

assert significance (yes/no) by specifying a significance cutoff alpha (usually alpha = 0.05)

*Model 1 must be a restriction / specialization of Model 2

ASIDE: Regression or correlation?

REGRESSION OR CORRELATION?

Linear regression and correlation are similar and easily confused. In some situations it makes sense to perform both calculations. Calculate linear correlation if you measured both X and Y in each subject and wish to quantity how well they are associated. Select the Pearson (parametric) correlation coefficient if you can assume that both X and Y are sampled from Gaussian populations. Otherwise choose the Spearman nonparametric correlation coefficient. Don't calculate the correlation coefficient (or its confidence interval) if you manipulated the X variable.

Calculate linear regressions only if one of the variables (X) is likely to precede or cause the other variable (Y). Definitely choose linear regression if you manipulated the X variable. It makes a big difference which variable is called X and which is called Y, as linear regression calculations are not symmetrical with respect to X and Y. If you swap the two variables, you will obtain a different regression line. In contrast, linear correlation calculations are symmetrical with respect to X and Y. If you swap the labels X and Y, you will still get the same correlation coefficient.

http://www.graphpad.com/support/faqid/1790/

5. Akaike Information Criterion (AIC)

- **Purpose**

Model discrimination criterion, *"what model should I choose?"*
Trade-off between goodness-of-fit and model complexity

"With four parameters I can fit an elephant, and with five I can make him wiggle his trunk"

- John von Neumann

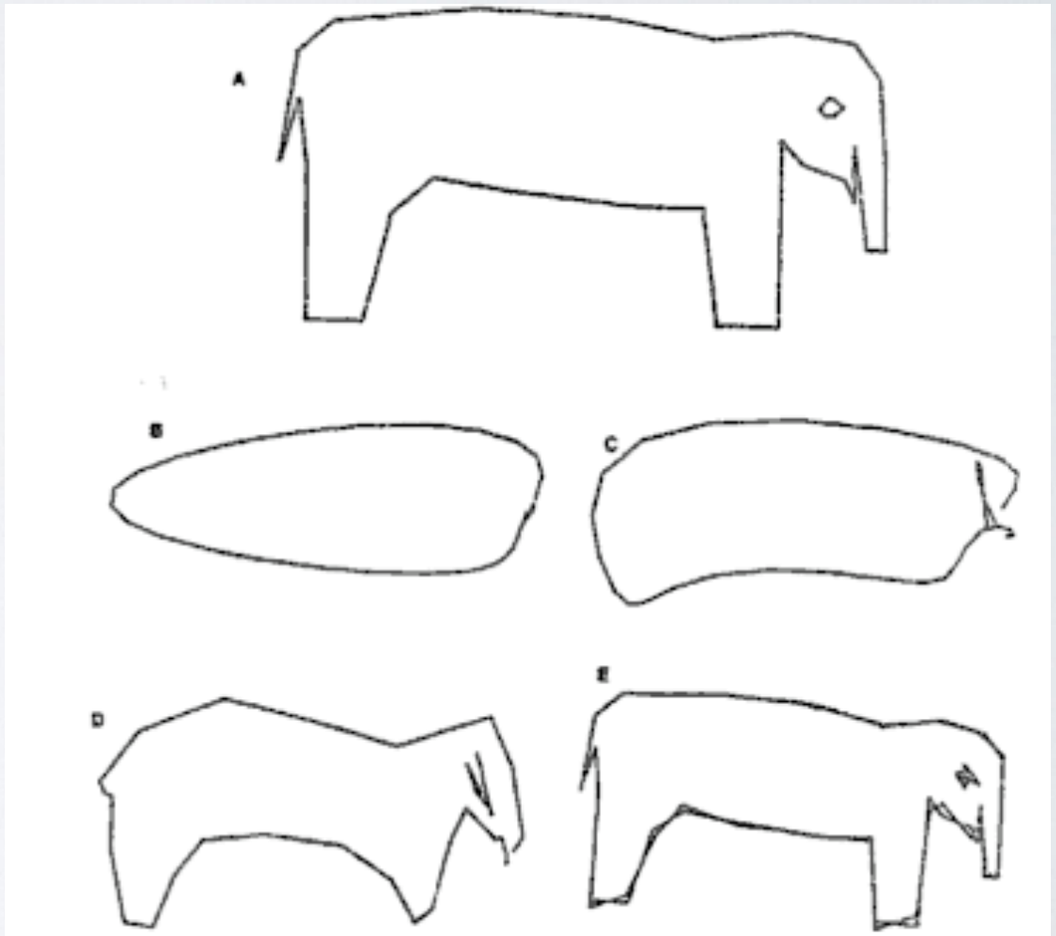


FIGURE 1.2. "How many parameters does does it take to fit an elephant?" was answered by Wei (1975). He started with an idealized drawing (A) defined by 36 points and used least squares Fourier sine series fits of the form $x(t) = \alpha_0 + \sum \alpha_i \sin(it\pi/36)$ and $y(t) = \beta_0 + \sum \beta_i \sin(it\pi/36)$ for $i = 1, \ldots, N$. He examined fits for $K = 5, 10, 20$, and 30 (shown in B–E) and stopped with the fit of a 30 term model. He concluded that the 30-term model "may not satisfy the third-grade art teacher, but would carry most chemical engineers into preliminary design."

Wei J. 1975. Least square fitting of an elephant. Chemtech 5: 128–129.

5. Akaike Information Criterion (AIC)

- **Theory**

Information theoretical measure

Estimate of information loss relative to "true" model

Penalizes more parameters and poor fits

$$AIC = 2k - 2\ln(L)$$

k = # model parameters

L = likelihood of model given data

For i.i.d. normally distributed errors

$$AIC = 2k + n\ln(\frac{RSS}{n})$$

n = # data points

RSS = residual sum of squares

Compute AIC for various models and choose min(AIC)

Akaike, Hirotugu (1974), "A new look at the statistical model identification", IEEE Transactions on Automatic Control 19 (6): 716–723

5. Akaike Information Criterion (AIC)

Practice

Use AIC to discriminate between regression models:

(i) $\sigma = \beta_1 \varepsilon + c$

(ii) $\sigma = \beta_2 \varepsilon^2 + \beta_1 \varepsilon + c$

(iii) $\sigma = \beta_3 \varepsilon^3 + \beta_2 \varepsilon^2 + \beta_1 \varepsilon + c$

```
>> y=sigma;
>> X1=[epsilon,ones(length(epsilon),1)];
>> X2=[epsilon.^2,epsilon,ones(length(epsilon),1)];
>> X3=[epsilon.^3,epsilon.^2,epsilon,ones(length(epsilon),1)];
>> [b1,bint1,r1,rint1,stats1] = regress(y,X1);
>> [b2,bint2,r2,rint2,stats2] = regress(y,X2);
>> [b3,bint3,r3,rint3,stats3] = regress(y,X3);
>>
>> n=length(sigma);
>> k=[2 3 4];
>> RSS=[r1'*r1 r2'*r2 r3'*r3];
>> for i=1:3
AIC(i) = 2*k(i) + n*log(RSS(i)/n);
end
>> AIC

AIC =

  -83.6249  -82.6224  -85.9937
```

5. Akaike Information Criterion (AIC)

But beware!

AIC measures only **relative**, not **absolute** model quality!

```
>> r2 = [stats1(1) stats2(1) stats3(1)]

r2 =

    0.0596    0.1032    0.3056
```

6. Cross Validation

- **Purpose**

Empirical assessment of model performance on "new" data
Alternative to AIC for model discrimination
Quantitative assessment of model over-fitting

- **Theory**

MSE measured over training data over optimistic prediction of performance on new data - *"in-sample MSE"*

Break data into training and validation sets, the *CV-MSE* or *"out-of-sample MSE"* better measure of model performance

Common splits: **k-fold CV**
leave-one-out CV (LOO-CV)

6. Cross Validation

Practice

Use LOO-CV to discriminate between regression models:

(i) $\sigma = \beta_1\varepsilon + c$

(ii) $\sigma = \beta_2\varepsilon^2 + \beta_1\varepsilon + c$

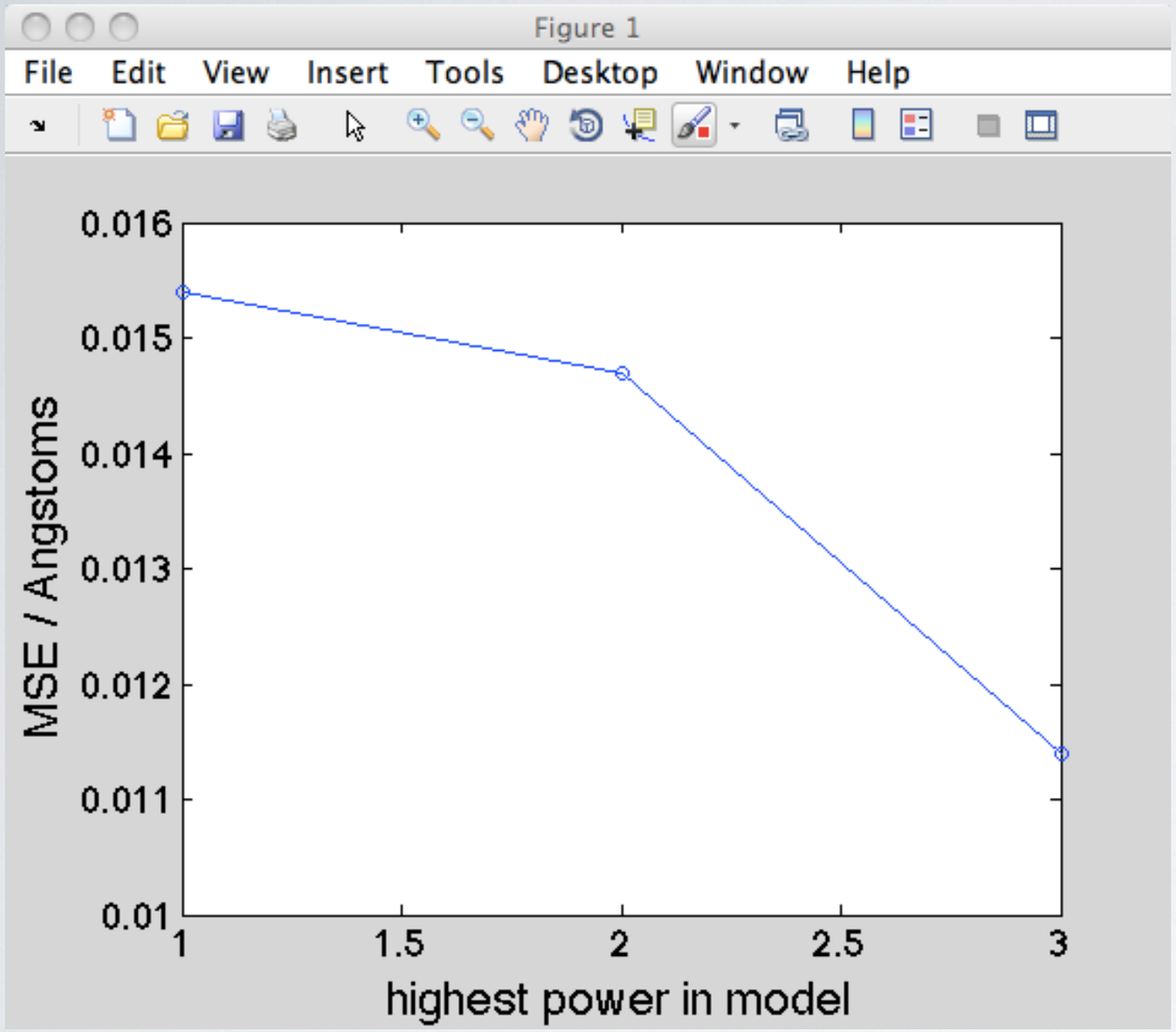
(iii) $\sigma = \beta_3\varepsilon^3 + \beta_2\varepsilon^2 + \beta_1\varepsilon + c$

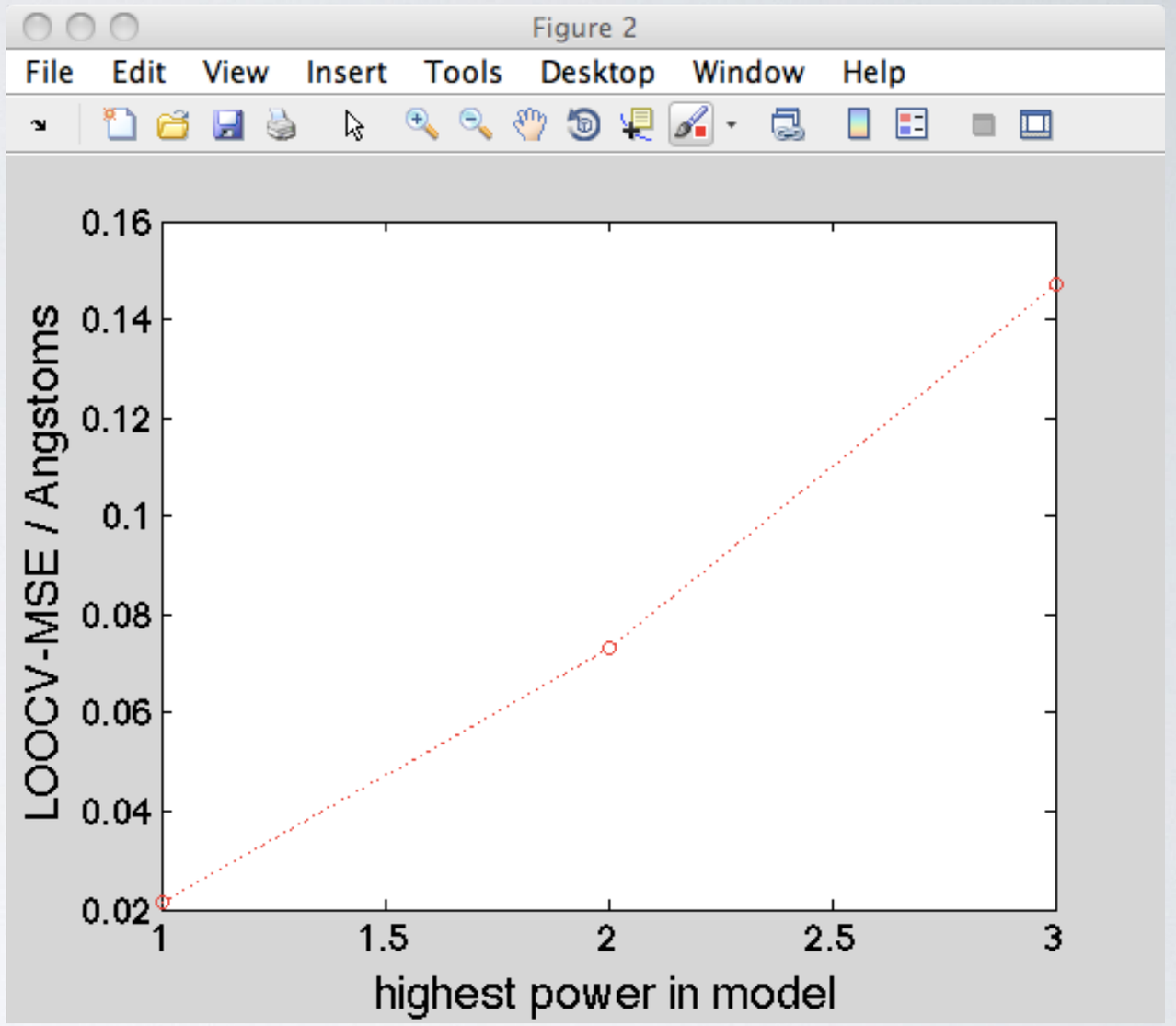
	MSE	LOOCV-MSE
(i)	0.0154	0.0213
(ii)	0.0147	0.0731
(iii)	0.0114	0.147

(i)

```
>> n=length(sigma);
y=sigma;

% standard OLSR
X=[epsilon,ones(length(epsilon),1)];
[b,~,r,~,stats] = regress(y,X);
MSE = mean(r.^2);

% LOO-CV
CV_MSE_array = nan(n,1);

for p=1:n          % running over LOO

        % building LOO independent variables
        idx = setdiff(1:n,p);
        X = [epsilon(idx),ones(length(idx),1)];

        % performing regression
        [b,~,r,~,stats] = regress(y(idx),X);

        % computing CV_MSE
        X_solo = [epsilon(p),1];
        CV_MSE_array(p) = (y(p) - X_solo*b)^2;

end

CV_MSE = mean(CV_MSE_array);


>> fprintf('MSE = %f, LOOCV-MSE = %f\n',MSE,CV_MSE)
MSE = 0.015412, LOOCV-MSE = 0.021340
```

6. Cross Validation





The models immediately begin to overfit with increasing complexity (indicative of a poor modeling paradigm)

Select model using **minimum** or **knee** in MSE and CV-MSE curves

7. Student's t-test

- **Purpose**

Are two data sets significantly different?

or *Are two data sets drawn from same underlying dist'n?*

- **Theory**

Assumes:

- two data sets are independent
- each set normally distributed if scaling term were known
- small ($n < 30$) sample sizes

For large sample sizes, use **Z-test**

For non-normally distributed data use **Mann-Whitney**

7. Student's t-test

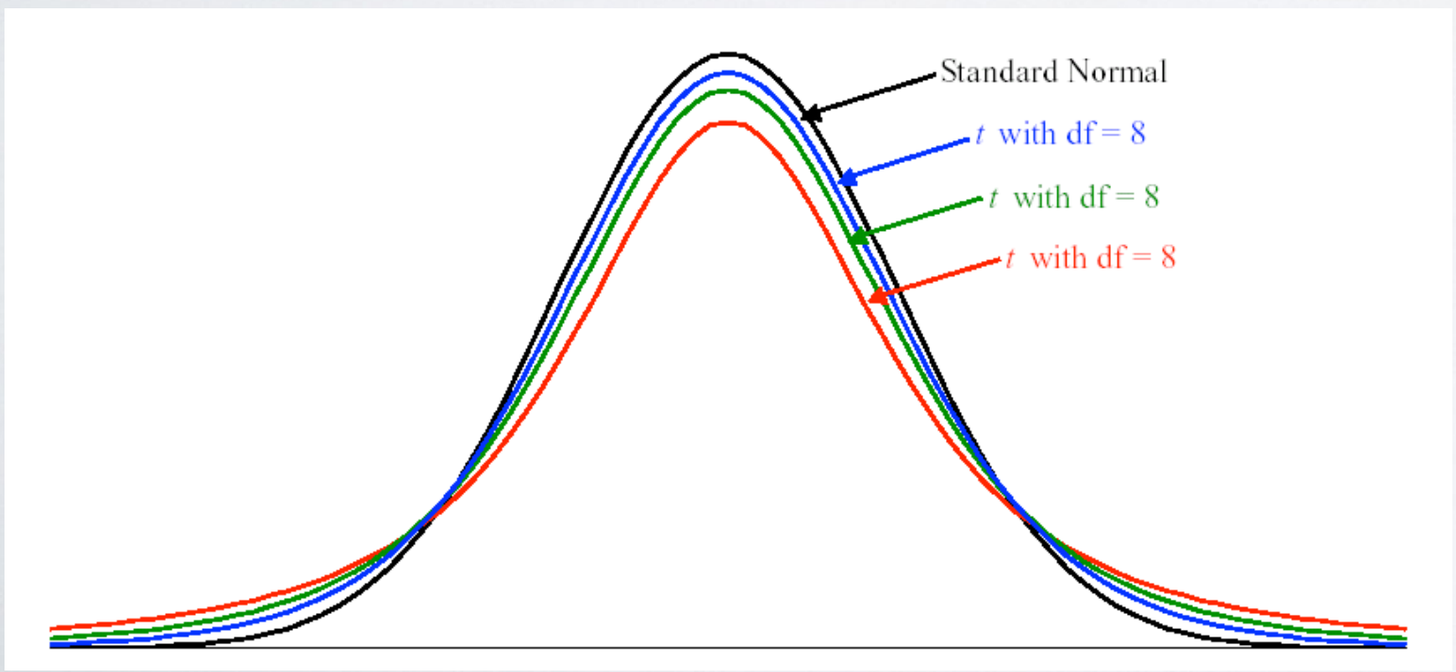
Theory

$$t = \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}}$$

← test statistic

$$dof = \frac{\left(\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}\right)^2}{\frac{\left(\frac{s_1^2}{n_1}\right)^2}{n_1 - 1} + \frac{\left(\frac{s_2^2}{n_2}\right)^2}{n_2 - 1}}$$

← degrees of freedom



← determine significance at level α from Student's t-distribution with dof

http://projectile.sv.cmu.edu/research/public/talks/t-test.htm#data

7. Student's t-test

Practice

Determine if TIP4P water model sigma parameters follow a different distribution from the rest of the models.

```
>> sigma_TIP4P = sigma(8:13);
>> sigma_rest = sigma(setdiff(1:length(sigma),8:13));
>> alpha = 0.05;
>> [h,p,ci,stats] = ttest2(sigma_TIP4P,sigma_rest,alpha,'both','unequal')

h =

     0


p =

    0.2043


ci =

   -0.1384
    0.0324


stats =

    tstat: -1.3311
       df: 14.0976
       sd: [2x1 double]

>> t_crit = tinv(alpha/2,stats.df)

t_crit =

   -2.1434
```

split data & specify significance

perform t-test
- ttest2 = 2 independent samples
- 'both' = means not equal
- 'unequal' = variances not equal

- h = 1 => reject null hypothesis that same dist'n
  = 0 => accept null hypothesis
- p = p-value under null hypothesis of observed or more extreme t-value
- ci = confidence interval at alpha

critical t-value to reject null hypothesis