

Selected Topics in CS

Assignment 1

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Introduction:

The dataset used for this assignment was taken from the UCI repository's '**Banknote authentication Data Set**'. It contains 4 continuous attribute variables and there are only 2 possible classifications (0 or 1).

Fischer's Linear Discriminant-

In this method we view a linear discrimination modelling through the lens of dimensionality reduction where a D dimensional x vector is reduced to 1 dimension by the equation.

$$y = wTx$$

The training example is classified as C1 if $y > w_0$

Else it is classified as C2

Confusion Matrix

	0	1
0	227	0
1	5	180

Recall: 0.9730

Precision: 1

Accuracy: 0.9878

Probabilistic Generative Model-

We have assumed that –

- The class-conditioned densities $p(x|C_k)$ are Gaussian and that the 2 classes share the same covariance matrix
- the posterior probabilities are given by a sigmoid function

We then use Bayes theorem to calculate the value of $p(C_k|x)$ and choose the classification that has higher probability

Confusion Matrix

	0	1
0	216	11
1	0	185

Recall: 1

Precision: 0.9439

Accuracy: 0.9733

Logistic Regression (Probabilistic Discriminative Model)-

We tried 5 different learning rates when trying out the Logistic Regression

1.Learning Rate = 0.0015

Confusion Matrix

	0	1
0	227	0
1	1	184

Recall: 0.9946

Precision: 1

Accuracy: 0.9976

2.Learning Rate: 0.005

Confusion Matrix

	0	1
0	227	0
1	4	181

Recall: 0.9784

Precision: 1

Accuracy: 0.9902

3.Learning Rate: 0.01

Confusion Matrix

	0	1
0	225	2
1	5	180

Recall: 0.9730

Precision: 0.9890

Accuracy: 0.9830

4.Learning Rate: 0.03

Confusion Matrix

	0	1
0	224	3
1	3	182

Recall: 0.9838

Precision: 0.9838

Accuracy: 0.9854

5.Learning Rate: 2

Confusion Matrix

	0	1
0	224	3
1	3	182

Recall: 0.9838

Precision: 0.9838

Accuracy: 0.9854

Conclusion:

With high values of learning rate, there is no perceptible difference in the values of the different indicators, then as the values decreases the precision, accuracy and recall values generally increase and then plateau off.