

Assignment #00010

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02/12/2022 19:14PM

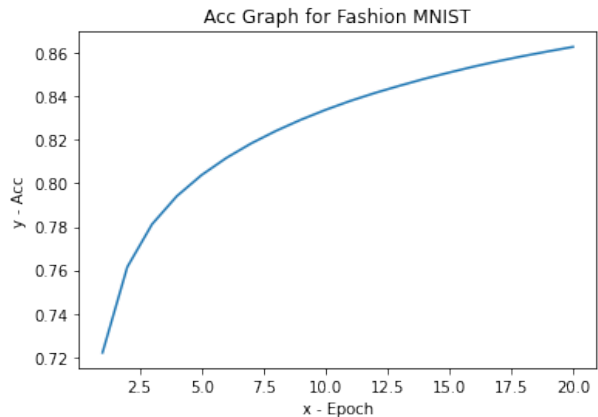
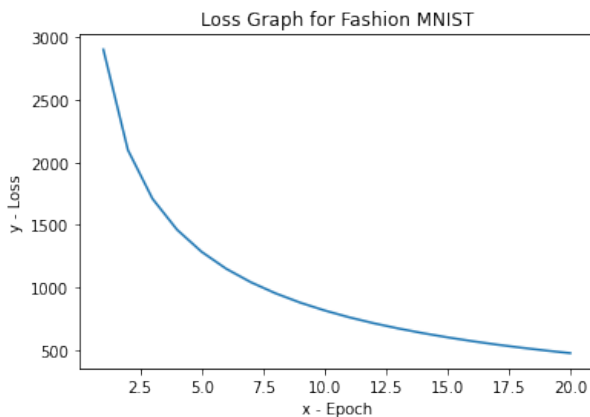
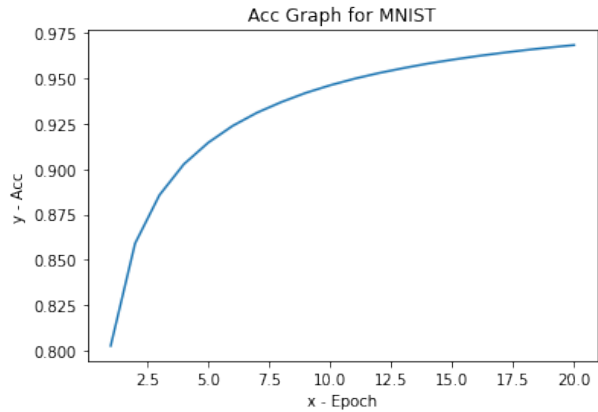
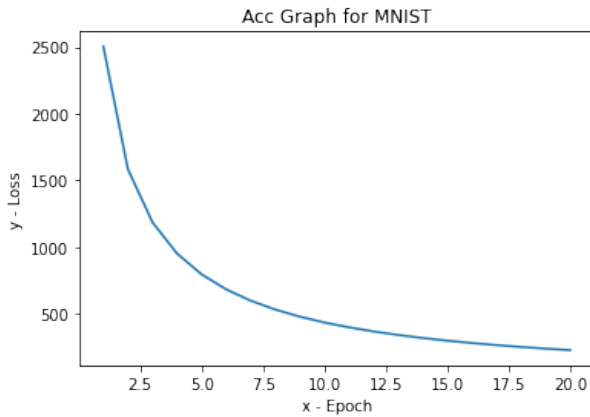
1 MLP for MNIST and FashionMNIST

We design a network structure which has two hidden layers with $inputSize = 784$, no drop out, $hiddenLayerSize = 256$ and $outputSize = 10$. Because MNIST and Fashion MNIST dataset are both consist of images which dimension is $28*28$ and finally be classified in 10 categories. We use Sparse Categorical Cross entropy to be considered as its loss function.

Github url: <https://github.com/BlackParure/Multi-Layer-Perceptron>

For optimizer, we use ADAM for better performance. Here are my final result on both MNIST and Fashion MNIST.

Dataset	TrainACC	TrainLoss	TestACC	TestLoss
MNIST	0.968	226.802	0.964	232.444
Fashion MNIST	0.863	477.366	0.834	292.773

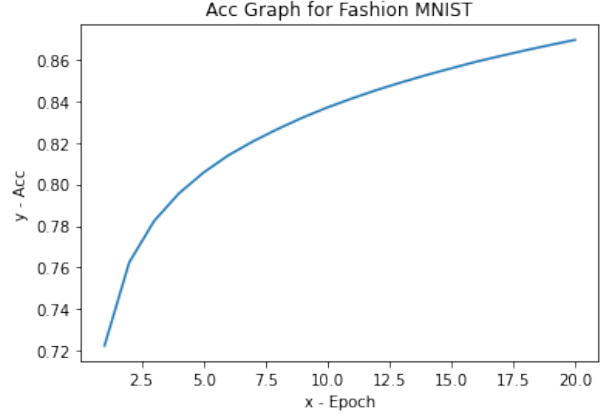
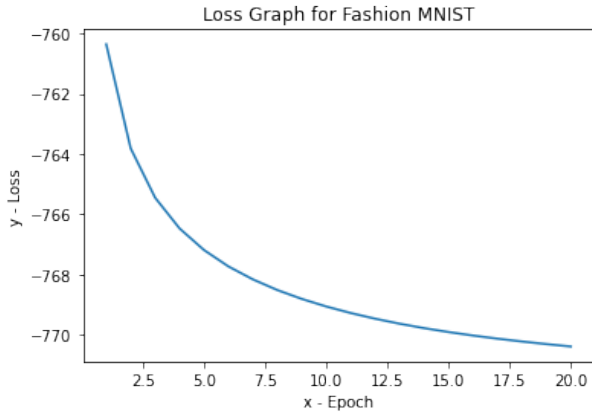
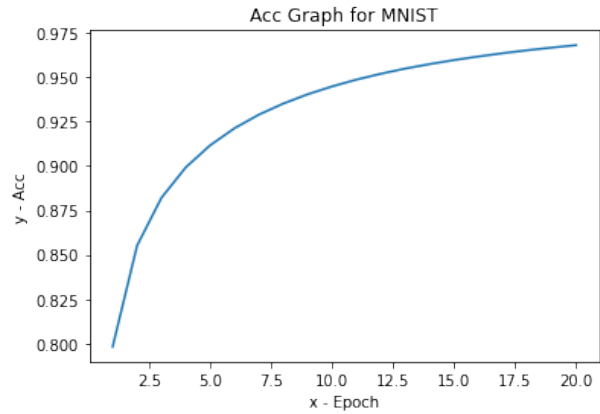
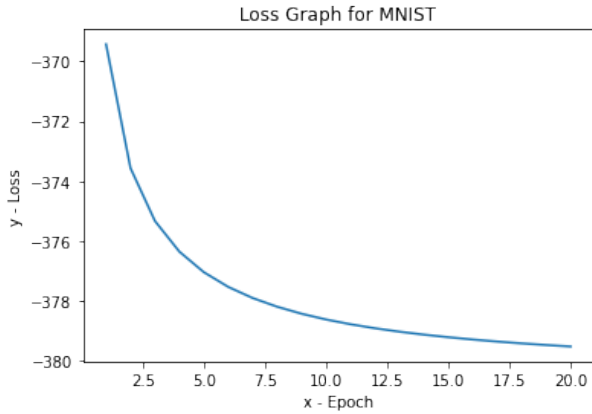


2 Algorithm Design

I add normalization to the network structure by dividing all input images with 255.0 to normalize them into a scale of 0 to 1. And also apply L1L2 regularizer by minus an extra penalty term in order to reduce the effect of loss item.

The result of MNIST and Fashion MNIST under regularization approaches like that,

Dataset	TrainACC	TrainLoss(L1L2)	TestACC	TestLoss(L1L2)
MNIST	0.968	-379.534	0.966	-385.598
Fashion MNIST	0.869	-770.383	0.857	-772.490



We can find that with more complex model the training accuracy will keep in a same level (e.g. For Fashion MNIST, from 0.863 to 0.869), but the loss in simpler model will smaller that a complex one (e.g. For Fashion MNIST, from 477 to 770). When we test this model on new images, the accuracy will greatly increase (e.g. For Fashion MNIST, from 0.834 to 0.857) and loss also increase. This shows that simpler model will be overfitting which will result in lower variance and higher bias.

3 Hyper-parameter Optimization

All parameters we need to adjust includes:

1. Dropout: True/False;
2. Regularizer: L1L2/None;
3. L1: Numerical; L2: Numerical;
4. Learning Rate: Numerical;
5. Normalization: True/False;

First, we choose one parameter need to adjust and fix others, for options like Dropout and Regularizer we just need to choose take it or not. But for numerical parameter we prefer to test it on exponential basis.

For Dropout, we found that the accuracy drops a lot after applying it, so we deactivate it.

For Normalization, the process time(605.62->589.46) and accuracy(0.834->0.857) are all increased after applying it. So we decided to use this method.

For Regularization, we found that L1L2 will greatly increase the accuracy(0.854->0.867), so we choose to use L1L2 regularizer.

Then we need to adjust numerical parameters, for learning rate, 1e-4 can only reach 0.73 accuracy after 10 epoch because it converges too slow; at the same time, 0.1 will result in first epoch with only 0.51 accuracy then continuous drop. So we choose 0.001 for learning rate.

For L1L2, these parameters decides the weights of L1 and L2 regularization terms respectively. We choose 0.1 for both of them which can balance the speed and performance at the same time.

4 Multiple trials

We change the seeds and test them on Fashion MNIST dataset. The result are listed below.

Seed	TrainACC	TrainLoss(L1L2)	TestACC	TestLoss(L1L2)
1234	0.869	-770.383	0.857	-772.490
1111	0.870	-770.677	0.856	-772.624
2222	0.868	-770.214	0.851	-772.049
3333	0.870	-770.437	0.853	-772.451
4444	0.868	-770.368	0.849	-772.399
5555	0.870	-770.570	0.859	-772.587
6666	0.867	-770.313	0.851	-772.256
7777	0.869	-770.374	0.847	-772.161
8888	0.869	-770.405	0.842	-771.993
9999	0.868	-772.517	0.845	-771.863

