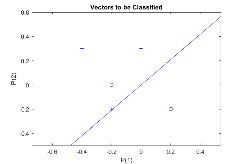
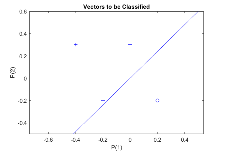
Assignments ANN

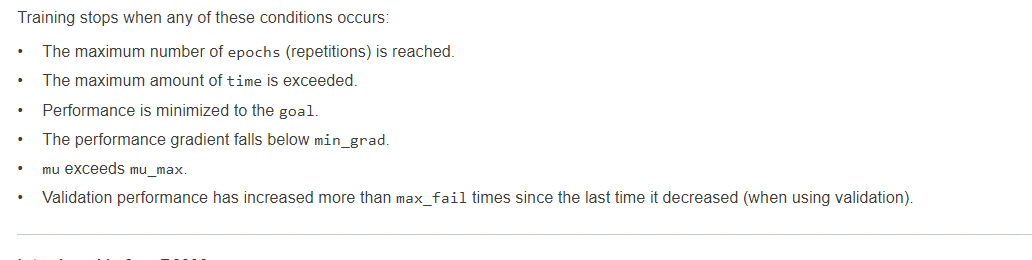
## Perceptron

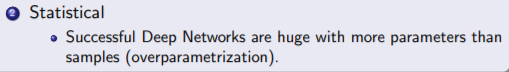
“perceptron can’t learn XOR”

Minsky, Marvin, and Seymour A. Papert. *Perceptrons: An introduction to computational geometry*. MIT press, 2017.

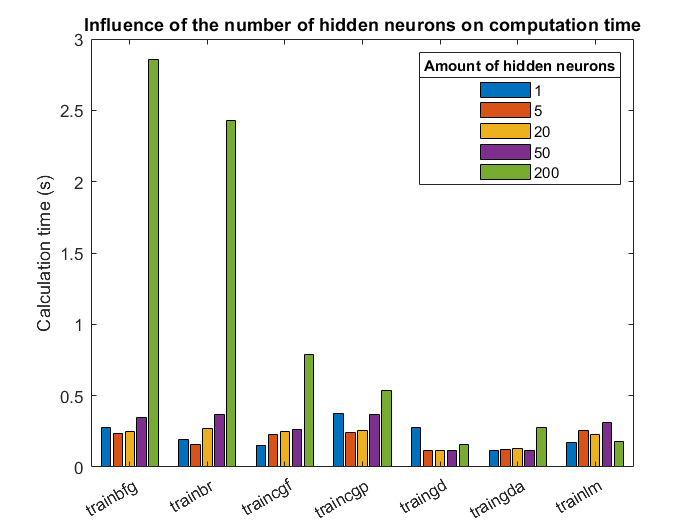
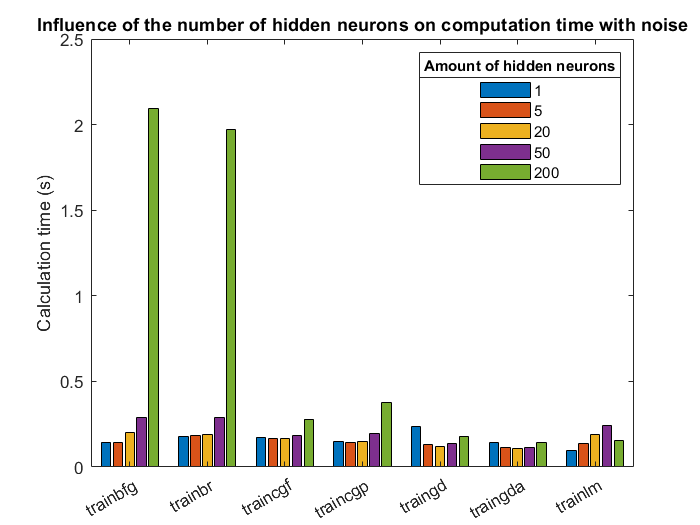
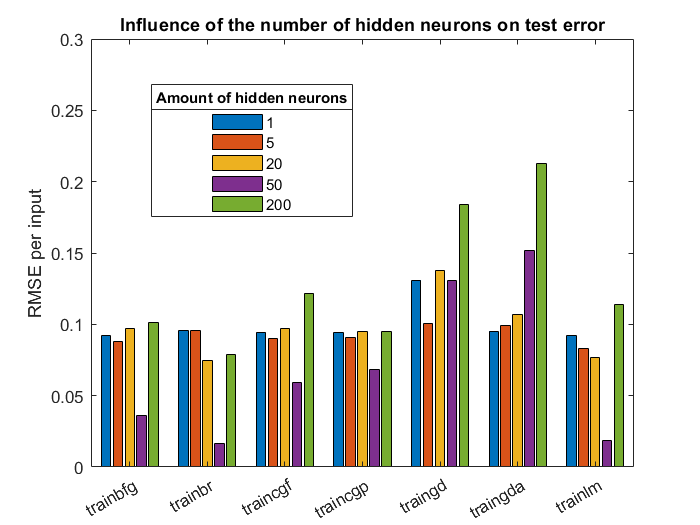
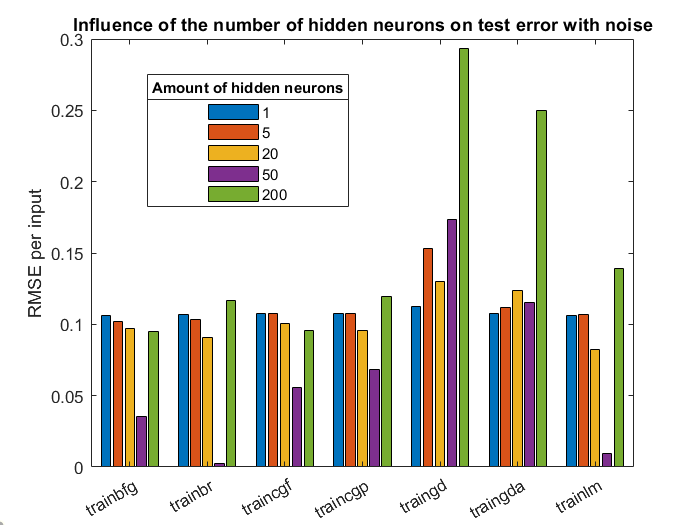
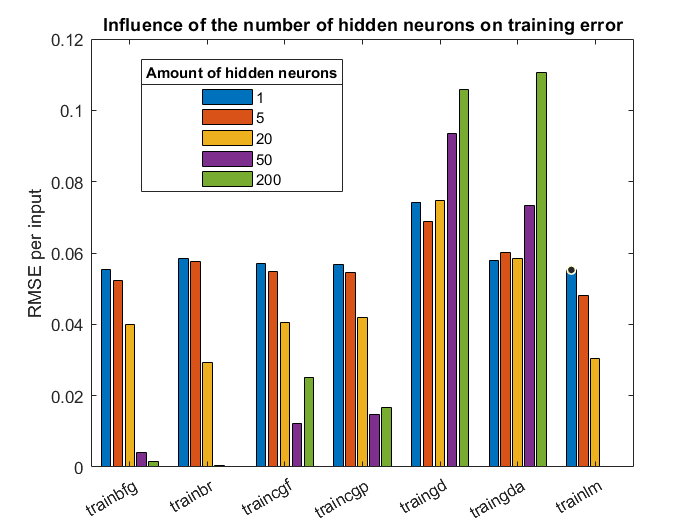
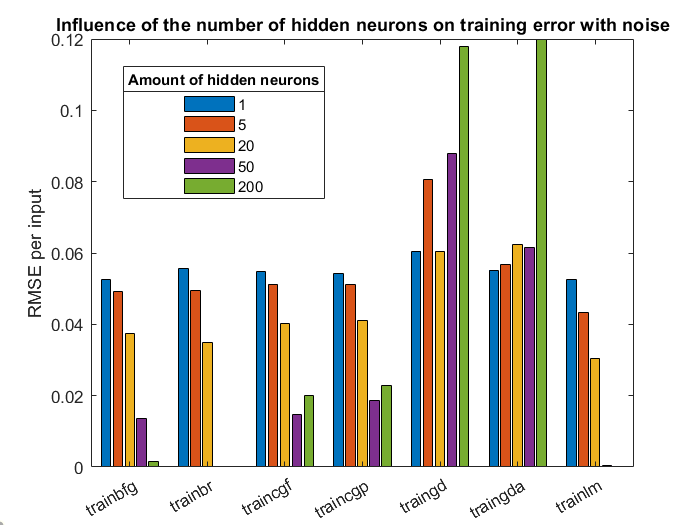


## MLP/noise/naïve bayes

Trainlm / traincgp is quickly done? Why? 

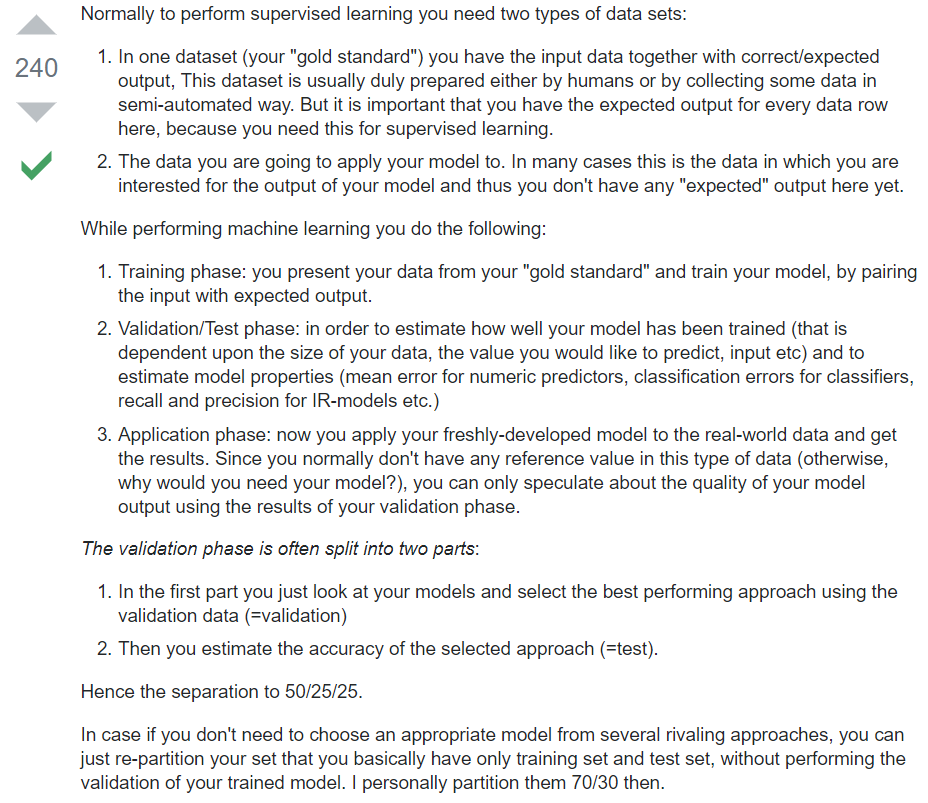


http://www-bcf.usc.edu/~lee715/slides/foundations\_DL.pdf



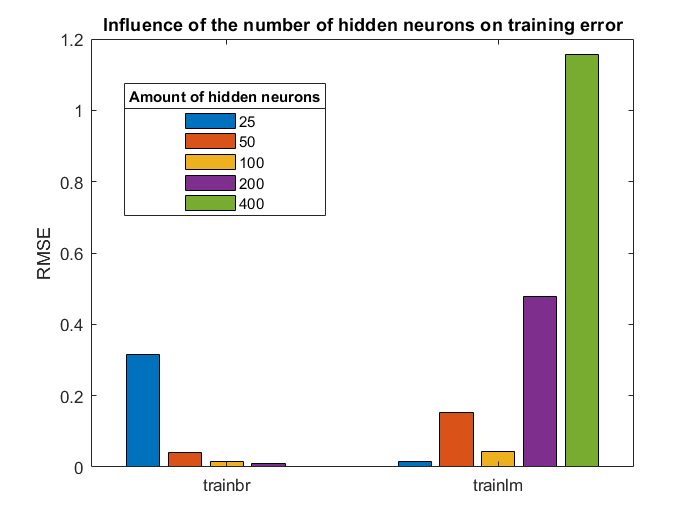
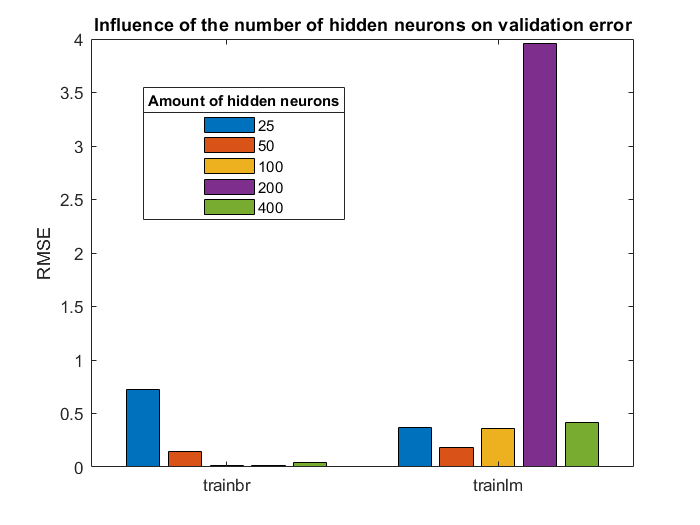
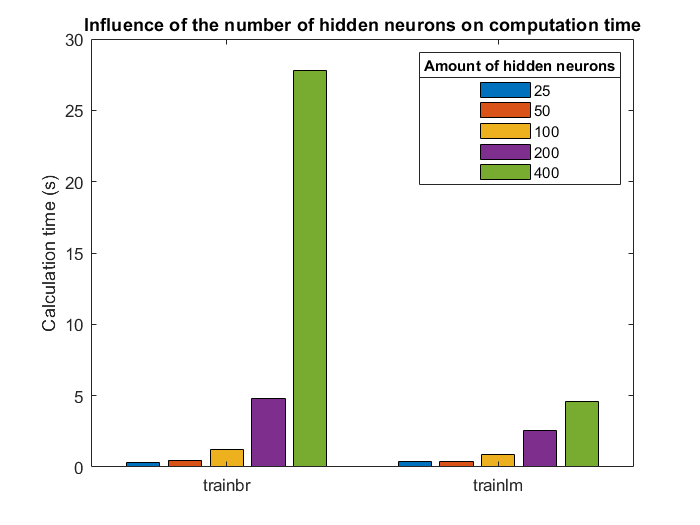
## Personal regression

Three sets:

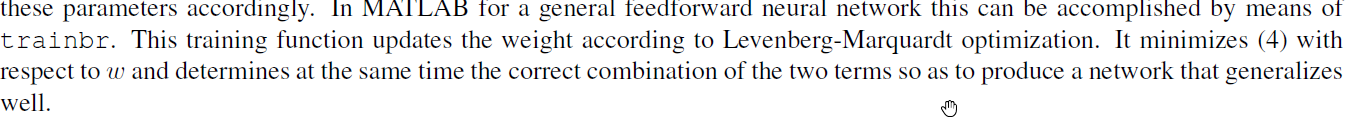


2. choosing learning algorithm;

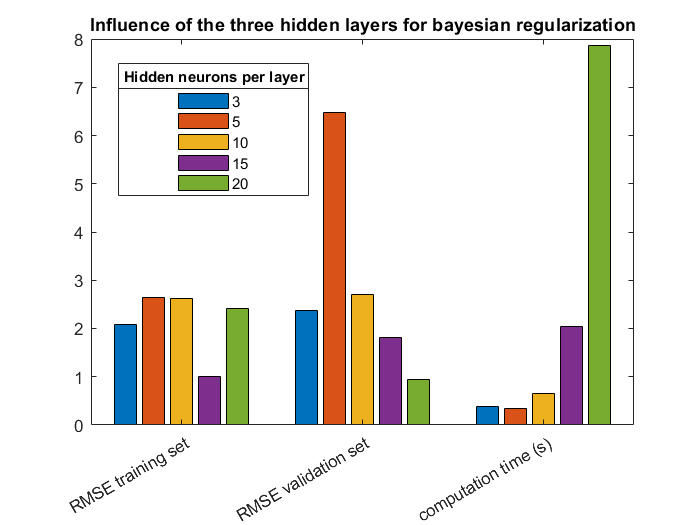
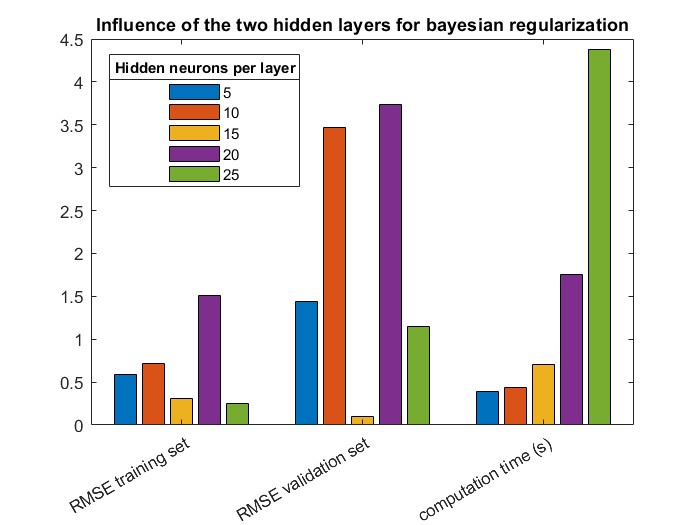
Because trainlm and trainbr gave the best results in the previous tests, and because the setting is quite similar (though 1000 datapoints instead of 149 (=0.75\*189)) and because the goal here is to minimize errors (focus is not really on computation time), we will check the results of these two.



* Trainbr 100 neurons, 50 epochs



Lm is used in brainbr!



* One layer, 100 neurons seems best, trainbr, 50 epochs (activation function : transig for hidden and purelin for output)