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請實做以下兩種不同feature的模型, 回答第 (1)~(3) 題:

- (1) 抽全部9小時內的污染源feature當作一次項(加bias)
- (2) 抽全部9小時內pm2.5的一次項當作feature(加bias)

備註:

- a. NR請皆設為0, 其他的非數值(特殊字元)可以自己判斷
- b. 所有 advanced 的 gradient descent 技術(如: adam, adagrad 等) 都是可以用的
- c. 第1-3題請都以題目給訂的兩種model來回答
- d. 同學可以先把model訓練好,kaggle死線之後便可以無限上傳。
- e. 根據助教時間的公式表示, (1) 代表 p = 9x18+1 而(2) 代表 p = 9*1+1
- 1. (1%)記錄誤差值 (RMSE)(根據kaggle public+private分數),討論兩種feature的影響 因為沒做normalize,所以對每個Feature 加上normal(mean=0, var = self.var / 10) 的noise; 下面顯示的error是cross validation 10次取平均,每次切1/10當 cross validation 的testing set再算 root mean square error得到的。

Case 1:

沒加noise:15.644075914132111 有加noise:14.927462885316675

Case 2:

沒加noise:54.28306031220069 有加noise:55.66705445214008

由(3)可以得知在資料裡面加上noise 會有做regularization 的效果,而Case 加了 Noise 得到更好的表現,代表regularization 產生了效果,避免了些overfitting。而Case2 ,由於本身的錯誤率太高,所以做Regularization的效果不明顯,甚至導致錯誤率提 高。 2. (1%)解釋什麼樣的data preprocessing 可以improve你的training/testing accuracy, ex. 你怎麼挑掉你覺得不適合的data points。請提供數據(RMSE)以佐證你的想法。

在做完預處理後,資料的大小變成(7100,162),對於簡單的模型(ex:線性回歸)來 說來說這個資料量算非常足夠了.所以決定做一些資料的 selection。

Row selection:

再拿到初始資料時, PM2.5 的variancezo 非常大(>7000), 想說有些資料可能可以當異常值直接放棄掉, 在原本助教的手把手code上有把 PM2.5 < 5 或 PM2.5>100 的值去掉, 得到大小(7100,162)的資料, 所以我就把這個值在限縮, 得到大小(5726,162)的資料, 且在testing也取得更好的準確率(5.65126 --> 5.37674)。

Feature selection:

最初做看到資料以為應該只有PM2.5這個測項 是最重要的,但看了各個測項的相關係數發現,每一項都跟PM2.5有些線性關係,而確實如果單純把某個feature 直接看調不用的話,Training跟Testing的準確率都降低了。(包括降雨、風向、風速)

不過有可以選擇比較不激進的方式拿掉feature, 就是每個測項都取前幾個小時, 不用把全部9個小時來用, 原本想用Cross validation來找最適合每個測項的小時數, 不過不確定有沒有比暴力法(18*9 種可能)更快的方法, 就先沒做了。

3.(3%) Refer to math problem

https://hackmd.io/RFiu1FsYR5uQTrrpdxUvlw?view

$$S = \{(1, 1, 1), (2, 2, 4), (3, 3.5), (4.0), (5, 5.6)\}, \Rightarrow A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

By (-6) , we have $\begin{bmatrix} \overline{w} \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} = (A^TA)^TA^TJ = \begin{bmatrix} 1.05 \\ 0.21 \end{bmatrix}$.

For each x_i , append 1 to the end of the vector, we have $x_i = \begin{bmatrix} x_i \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Lasge $(w,b) = \frac{1}{2N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \begin{bmatrix} 4i - (wx_i + b) \end{bmatrix}^2 = \frac{1}{2N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \begin{bmatrix} 4i - [w^i b] \begin{bmatrix} x_i \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}^2 = \frac{1}{2N} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \end{bmatrix}^2 = \frac{1}{2N-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \end{bmatrix}^2$ By linear algebra, min occurs when $\begin{bmatrix} \hat{w} \\ \hat{x} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -x_i - 1 \\ -x_{N-1} \end{bmatrix}^2 \begin{bmatrix} -x_i - 1 \\ -x_{N-1} \end{bmatrix}^2 \begin{bmatrix} -x_i - 1 \\ -x_{N-1} \end{bmatrix}^2$

Similar to alove, denote
$$\widetilde{\omega} = \begin{bmatrix} \omega \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\widetilde{X} = \begin{bmatrix} -X^{-1} \\ -X^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$, $\widetilde{y} = \begin{bmatrix} \overline{y} \\ \overline{y} \end{bmatrix}$

$$\lim_{k \to \infty} (w, k) = \frac{1}{2N} \sum_{k=1}^{N} [J_k - (w \overline{x}_k + k)]^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2} ||w||^2 = \frac{1}{2N} ||J - \overline{X} ||U||^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2} ||w||^2 = \frac{1}{2N} ||J - \overline{X} ||U||^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2} ||w||^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2} ||w||^2 = \frac{1}{2N} ||J - \overline{X} ||U||^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2} ||w||^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2} ||w||^2 = \frac{1}{2N} ||J - \overline{X} ||U||^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2} ||w||^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2} |$$

Lssg(w.b) =
$$E[\frac{1}{3N} \stackrel{?}{\underset{i=1}{\stackrel{!}{\sim}}} (f_{w,b}(x_{i}+\eta_{i})-y_{i})^{2}]$$

= $\frac{1}{2N} \stackrel{?}{\underset{i=1}{\stackrel{!}{\sim}}} E[\omega^{T}(x_{i}+\eta_{i})+b-y_{i}]^{2}$
= $\frac{1}{2N} \sum \{V_{ar}[\omega^{T}(x_{i}+\eta_{i})+b-y_{i}]^{2} + (E[\omega^{T}(x_{i}+\eta_{i})+b-y_{i}]^{2}\}$
= $\frac{1}{2N} \sum \{V_{ar}[\omega^{T}(x_{i}+y_{i})+b-y_{i}]^{2}\}$
= $\frac{1}{2N} \sum ((\omega^{T}(x_{i}+b-y_{i})^{2}+\frac{1}{2N})^{2}+\frac{1}{2N}\sum ((\omega^{T}(x_{i}+\eta_{i})^{2}+\frac{1}{2N})^{2}+\frac{1}{2N}\sum ((\omega^{T}(x_{i}+y_{i})^{2}+\frac{1}{2N})^{2})^{2}+\frac{1}{2N}\sum ((\omega^{T}(x_{i}+y_{i})^{2}+\frac{1}{2N})^{2}+\frac{1}{2N}\sum ((\omega^{T$

-(a)

$$\begin{aligned} & = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^{N} \left[\frac{1}{2^{k}} (x_{k}) - \frac{1}{2^{k}} \right]^{2} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^{N} \left[\frac{1}{2^{k}} (x_{k})^{2} + \frac{1}{2^{k}} \right] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^{N} \sum_{k=1}^{N} \left[\frac{1}{2^{k}} (x_{k})^{2} + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^{N} \frac{1}{2^{k}} (x_{k})^{2} \right] + e_{k}. \\ & = \sum_{k=1}^{N} \frac{1}{2^{k}} (x_{k})^{2} = \frac{N}{2^{k}} \left(S_{k} - e_{k} + e_{k} \right). \end{aligned}$$

$$3-(b) \quad \underset{\alpha}{\text{min}} \sum_{\text{test}} \left(\sum_{k}^{k} d_{k} g_{k} \right) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^{N} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{N} d_{k} g_{k} (x_{i}) - 1_{i} \right)^{2}$$

$$1et \quad \frac{dL}{dx_{i}} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{2}{N} \sum_{k=1}^{N} \sum_{k=1}^{N} d_{k} g_{k} (x_{i}) g_{k} (x_{i}) - \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^{N} g_{k} g_{k} (x_{i}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k} \sum_{k=1}^{N} d_{k} \sum_{k=1}^{N} g_{k} (x_{i}) g_{k} (x_{i}) = k \cdot \left(S_{k} - e_{k} + e_{k} \right) , \quad k = 1, \dots, K$$

$$1enote \quad \sum_{k=1}^{N} g_{k} (x_{i}) g_{k} (x_{i}) = a_{kx_{i}}, \quad k = 1, \dots, K$$

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$$1enote \quad \sum_{k=1}^{N} g_{k} (x_{i}) g_{k}$$