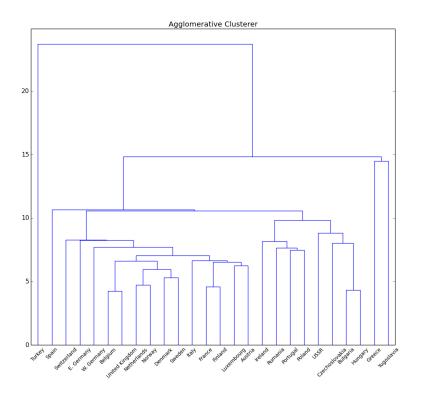
Assignment 4

CS498 Applied Machine Learning

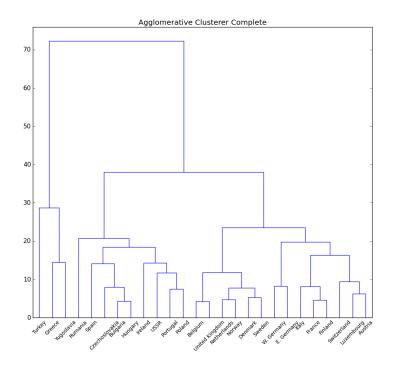
Jianshu Wang - March 5, 2018

Introduction

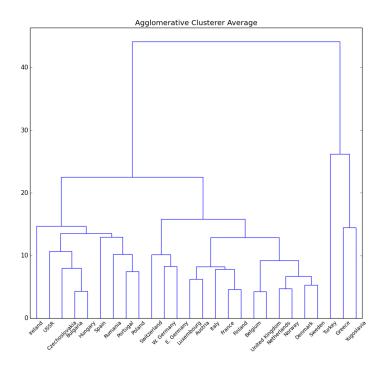
Problem 1.1:
I got three figures and you can check them in my folder



Dendrogram of single link



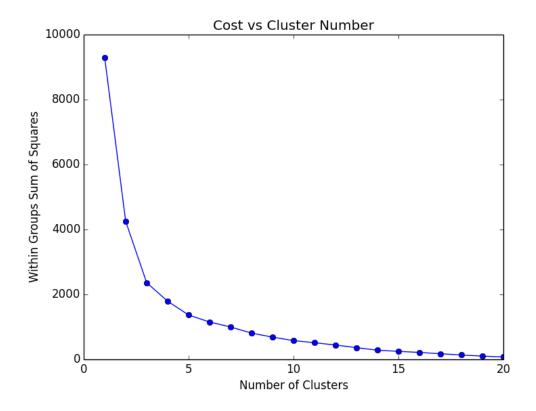
Dendrogram of complete link



Dendrogram of average link

Problem 1.2:

I would select k as 3 or 4, because when k is 3 or 4, they can both meet a sharp decrease in sum of error squares, and this means the newly added cluster can be well clustered from another one.



Cost value vs cluster number

Problem 2.1:

Here are my steps for this problem

- 1. First I gave labels for all the signal of each class, then I got all the file data and split them into training data 70% and testing data 30%
- 2. Then it is time to extract pieces from the datas I got 32*3 subarrays are my pieces, and then flat them in to a vector of 96 elements, now I get all the flat matrix for each signal and their labels in train set and test set
- 3. And now it is time to do K means clustering for train data set, I set my k to be 400. Then I got my cluster centers, I use sklearn.kmeans library in this step
- 4. Now I can generate the histogram vector by simply describing data piece with the closest cluster, so now I have the histogram vectors for train data set and the corresponding labels
- 5. Use train histograms and labels to train the randomforest classifier, I still used the packages in sklearn
- 6. And I used the same method to generate the histograms and corresponding labels for testing data
- 7. And use our classifier to predict each item in the testing data and calculation the accuracy

k = 400, depth = 16, estimator = 10, 32*3 subarray, I got accuracy 69.65%

Class Confusion Matrix:

$$[0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0.]$$

$$[0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0.]$$

Label vactor is: 'Brush_teeth' 'Climb_stairs' 'Comb_hair' 'Descend_stairs' 'Drink_glass' 'Eat_meat' 'Eat_soup' 'Getup_bed' 'Liedown_bed' 'Pour_water' 'Sitdown_chair' 'Standup_chair' 'Use_telephone' 'Walk'

Problem 2.2:

1st trial: I tried the k = 480, depth = 16, estimator = 10, 32*3 subarray, I got accuracy 70.65%

Class Confusion Matrix:

```
[[ 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0.]
```

Label vactor is: 'Brush_teeth' 'Climb_stairs' 'Comb_hair' 'Descend_stairs' 'Drink_glass' 'Eat_meat' 'Eat_soup' 'Getup_bed' 'Liedown_bed' 'Pour_water' 'Sitdown_chair' 'Standup_chair' 'Use_telephone' 'Walk'

So a higher k can cause better accuracy

2nd trial: I tried the k = 480, depth = 16, estimator = 10, 36*3 subarray, I got accuracy 67.66%

Class Confusion Matrix:

```
[[ 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 1. 0. 0.]
```

Label vactor is: 'Brush_teeth' 'Climb_stairs' 'Comb_hair' 'Descend_stairs' 'Drink_glass' 'Eat_meat' 'Eat_soup' 'Getup_bed' 'Liedown_bed' 'Pour_water' 'Sitdown chair' 'Standup chair' 'Use telephone' 'Walk'

So a longer size subarray does not make a higher accuracy

3rd trial: I tried the k=480, depth = 16, estimator = 10, 24*3 subarray, I got accuracy 67.66%

Class Confusion Matrix:

```
[[ 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0.]
```

Label vactor is: 'Brush_teeth' 'Climb_stairs' 'Comb_hair' 'Descend_stairs' 'Drink_glass' 'Eat_meat' 'Eat_soup' 'Getup_bed' 'Liedown_bed' 'Pour_water' 'Sitdown_chair' 'Standup_chair' 'Use_telephone' 'Walk'

So I think the size of different subarray does not change the accuracy