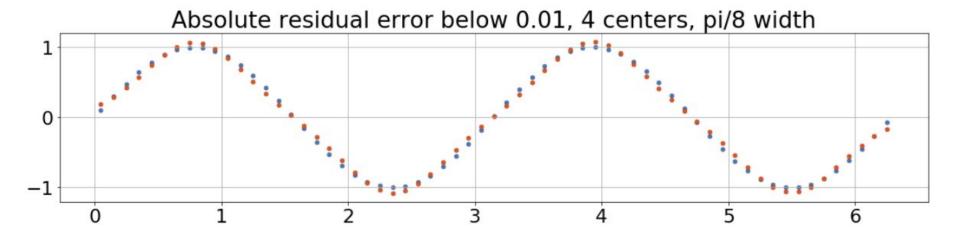
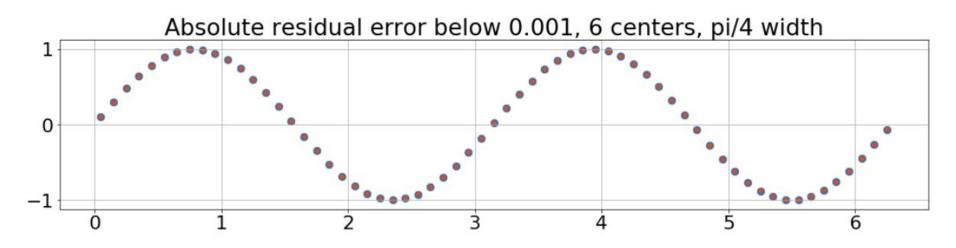
## Artificial Neural Networks and Deep Architectures, DD2437

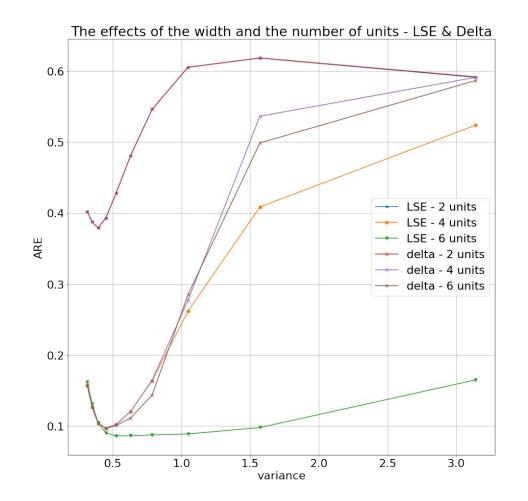
Short report on lab assignment 2
Radial basis functions, competitive learning and self-organisation maps

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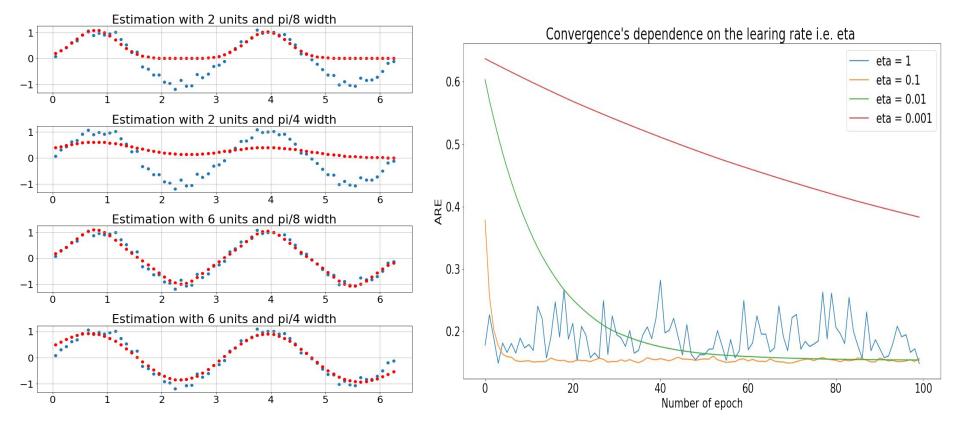


In general, LSE can achieve better performance.

One interesting thing here is when we use 2 units for LSE and online learning networks, they have almost the same results.

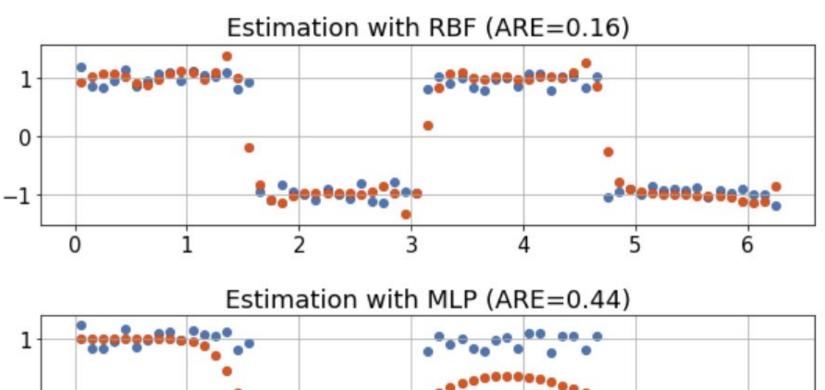
When the width is too small, all algorithm overfit.

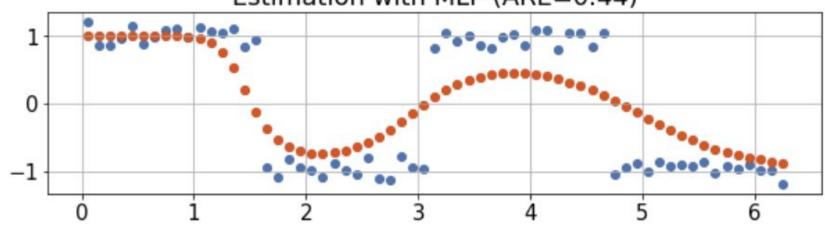
As width becomes bigger and bigger, ARE increases accordingly.

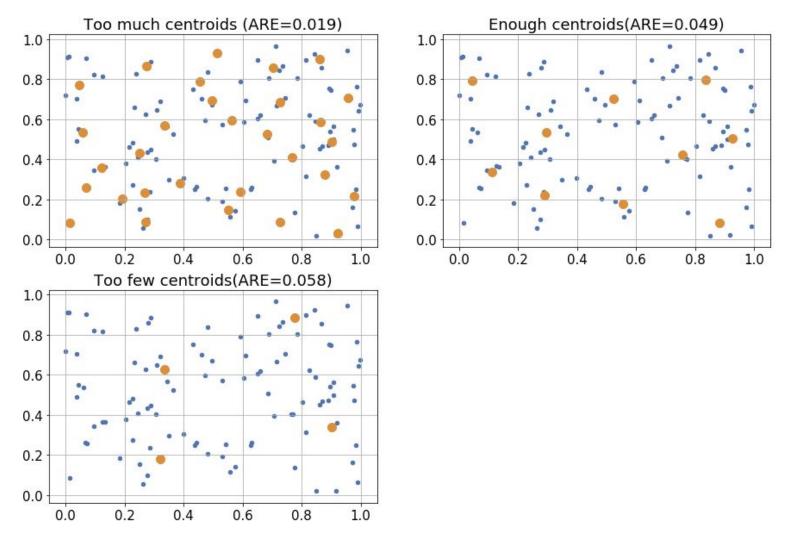


Effect of the number of Gaussian units for RBF (nodes) and their width

When eta = 1, it is too large to achieve convergence. As eta decrease, it takes more epochs to achieve convergence.







```
["'camel'" "'giraffe'" "'pig'" "'antelop'" "'horse'" "'kangaroo'" "'ape'"
"'rabbit'" "'elephant'" "'walrus'" "'bear'" "'hyena'" "'dog'" "'rat'"
"'bat'" "'skunk'" "'cat'" "'lion'" "'crocodile'" "'seaturtle'" "'frog'"
"'duck'" "'pelican'" "'ostrich'" "'penguin'" "'spider'" "'moskito'"
"'housefly'" "'butterfly'" "'beetle'" "'grasshopper'" "'dragonfly'"]
```

Transformation from the  $32 \times 84$  dimensional input to a 1x100-dimensional space

