

## Part 1:

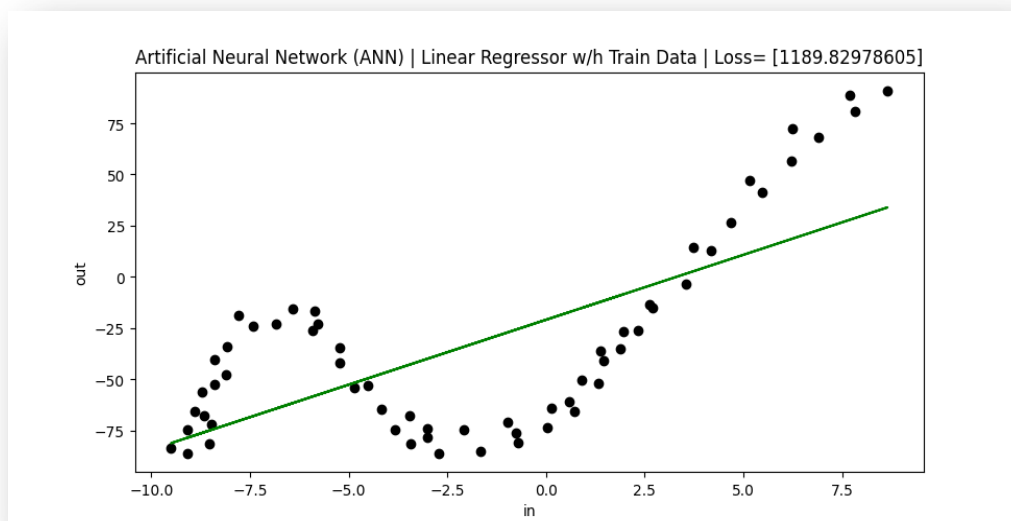
**a).** The number of convolutional layers influences the learning power in methods like pooling layers, the issue of overfitting is reduced or rectified. So, increasing the convolutional layers results in reduced overfitting in deep learning studies.

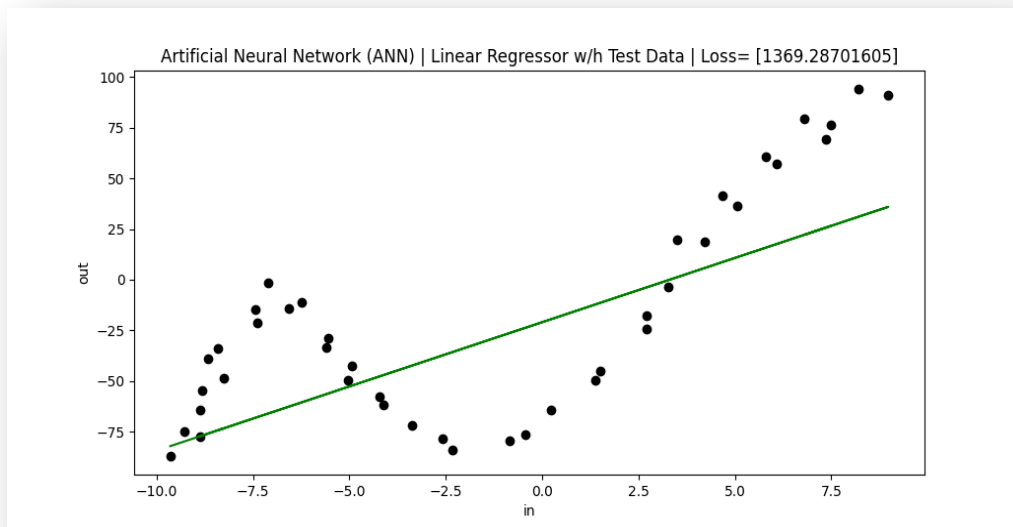
**b).** Very deep convolutional neural networks (CNNs) memorize data so that the losses for train data are minimal. But since this produces very low losses for training data, it isn't very efficient/ successful for other data. So, to eradicate this issue, one might employ regularization and even utilize strong regularization for more complex data.

**c).** No, we don't observe similar issues as the ones in part b in Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) because RNNs include a feedback loop that retrains the model after every failure. Hence, the model performs better on real world data due to the extra feedback input.

## Part 2:

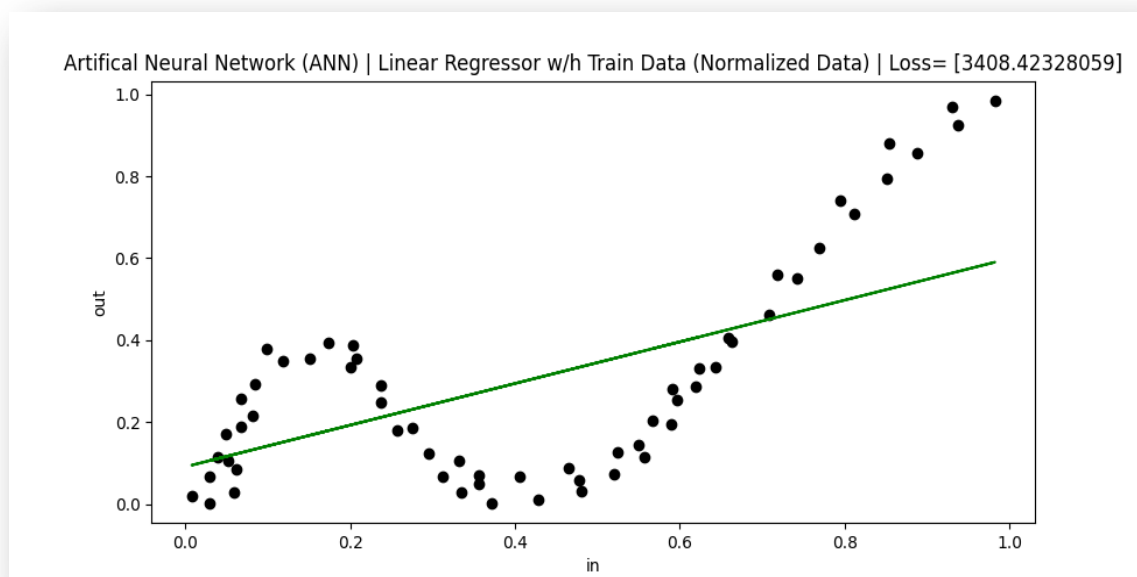
- a) Artificial Neural Network (ANN) without Hidden layer**  
**a. Without normalized data**

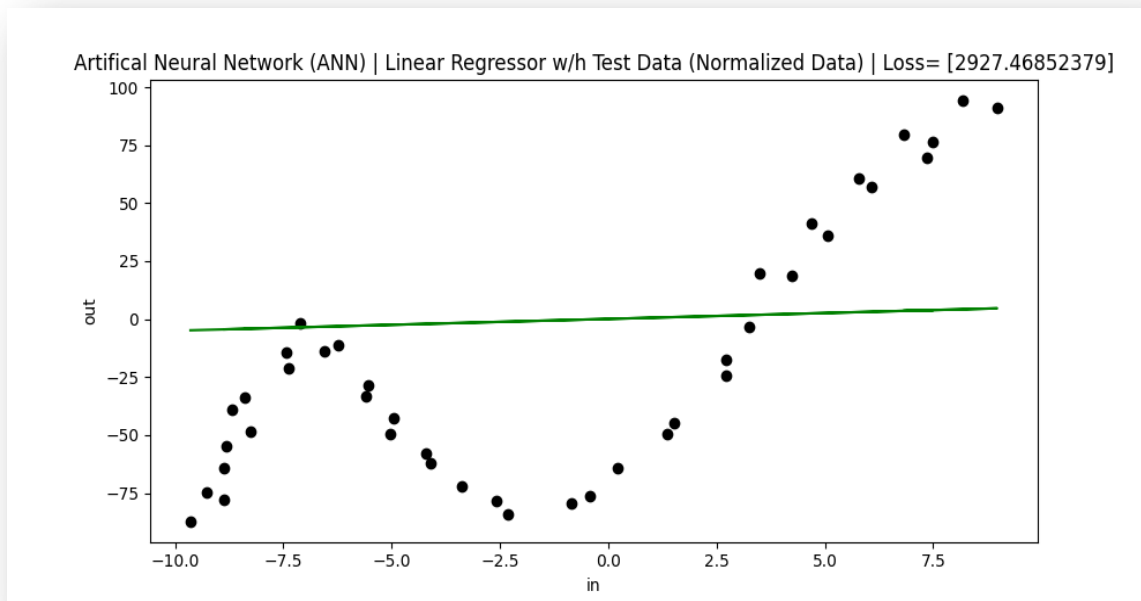




ANN used (specify the number of hidden units): 0.0001  
 Learning rate: [0, 1]  
 Range of initial weights: [0, 1]  
 Number of epochs: 1000  
 When to stop: When selected  
 Is normalization used: No  
 Training loss (averaged over training instances): 1189.8  
 Test loss (averaged over test instances): 1369.28

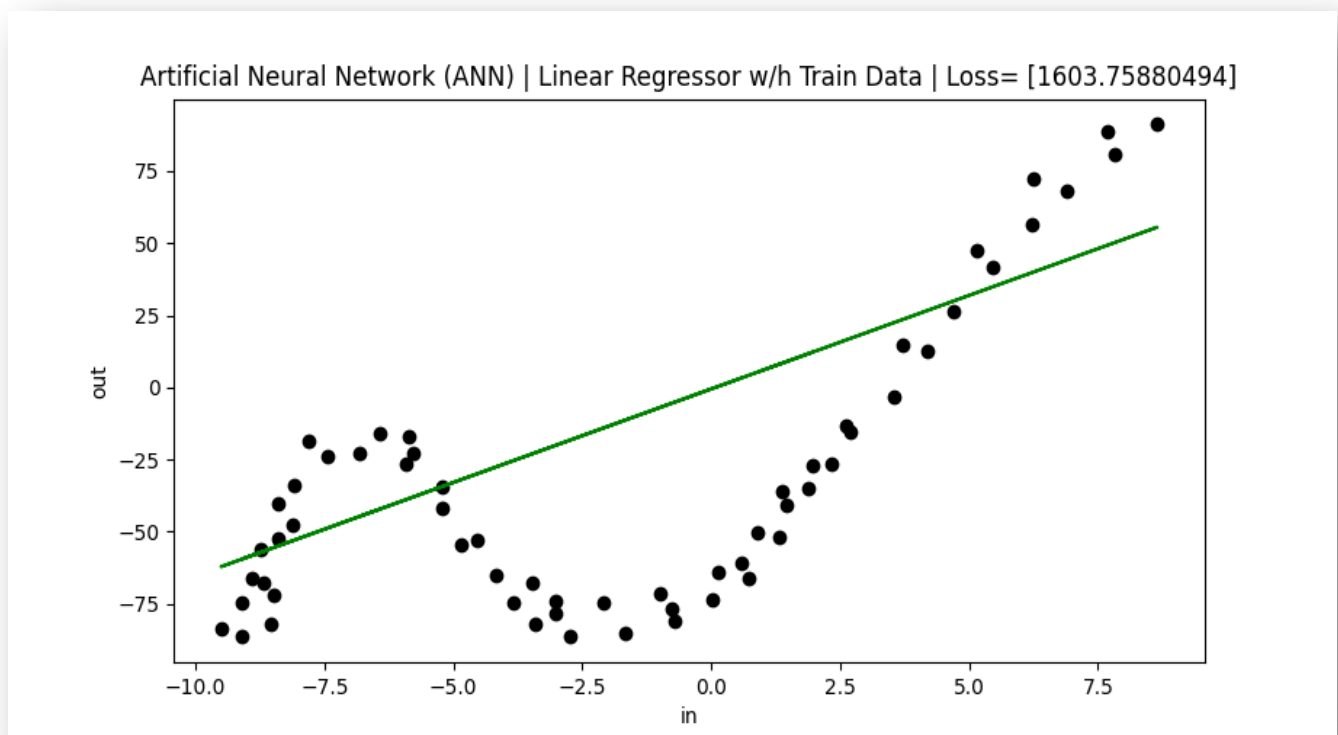
## b. With normalized data



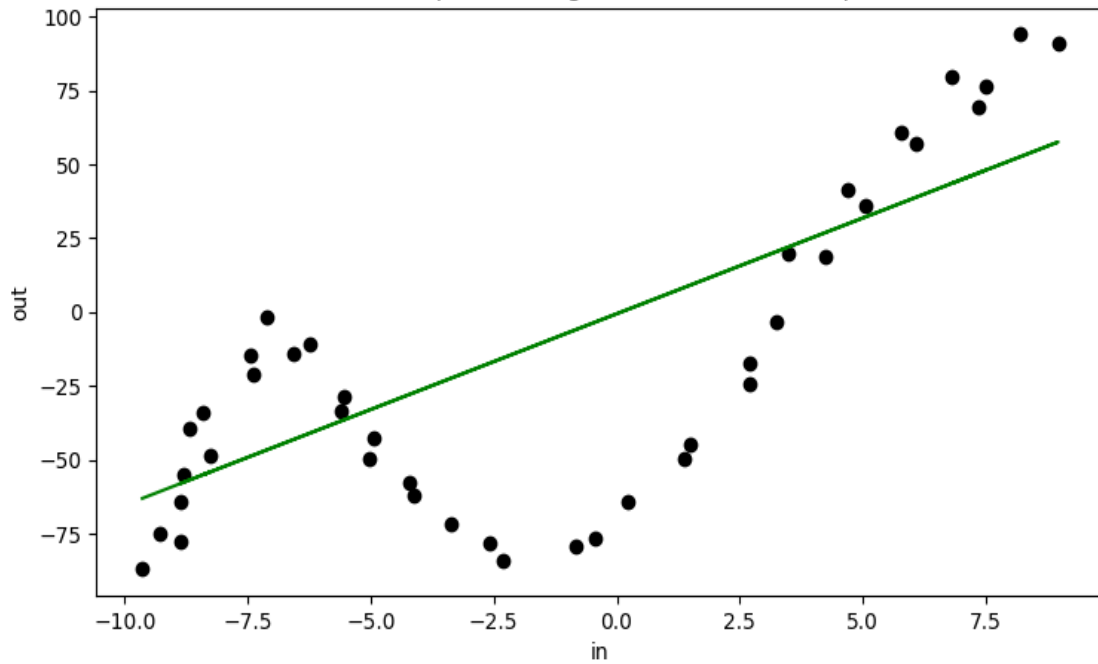


ANN used (specify the number of hidden units): 0.0001  
Learning rate: [0, 1]  
Range of initial weights: [0, 1]  
Number of epochs: 1000  
When to stop: When selected  
Is normalization used: Yes  
Training loss (averaged over training instances): 3408.42  
Test loss (averaged over test instances): 2927.46

**c. With a lower number of epochs**



Artificial Neural Network (ANN) | Linear Regressor w/h Test Data | Loss= [1277.84386503]



ANN used (specify the number of hidden units): 0.0001

Learning rate: [0, 1]

Range of initial weights: [0, 1]

Number of epochs: 10

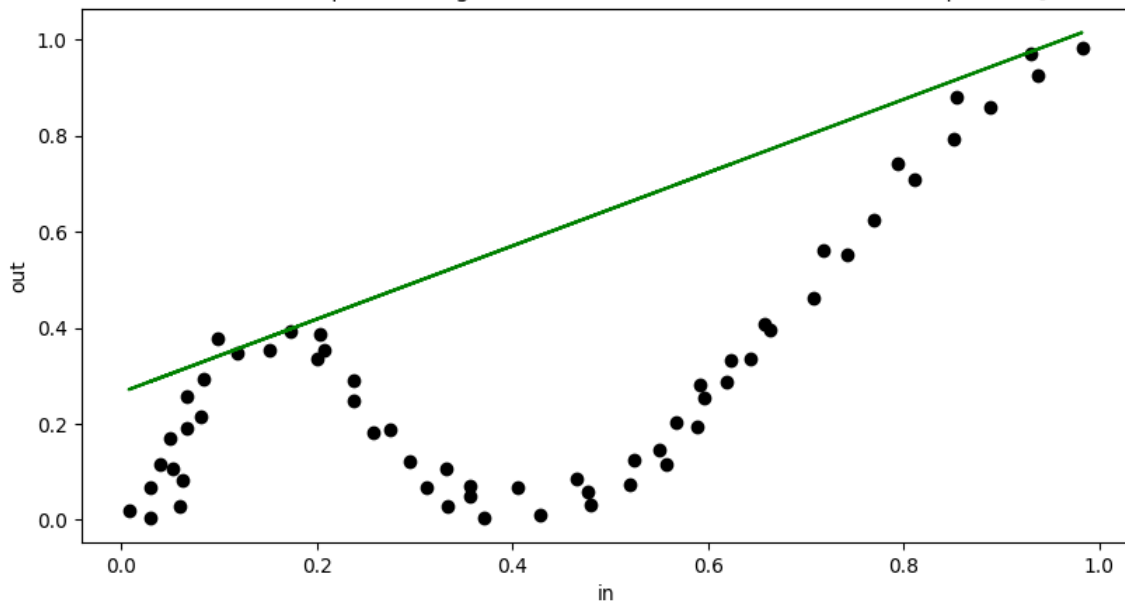
When to stop: When selected

Is normalization used: No

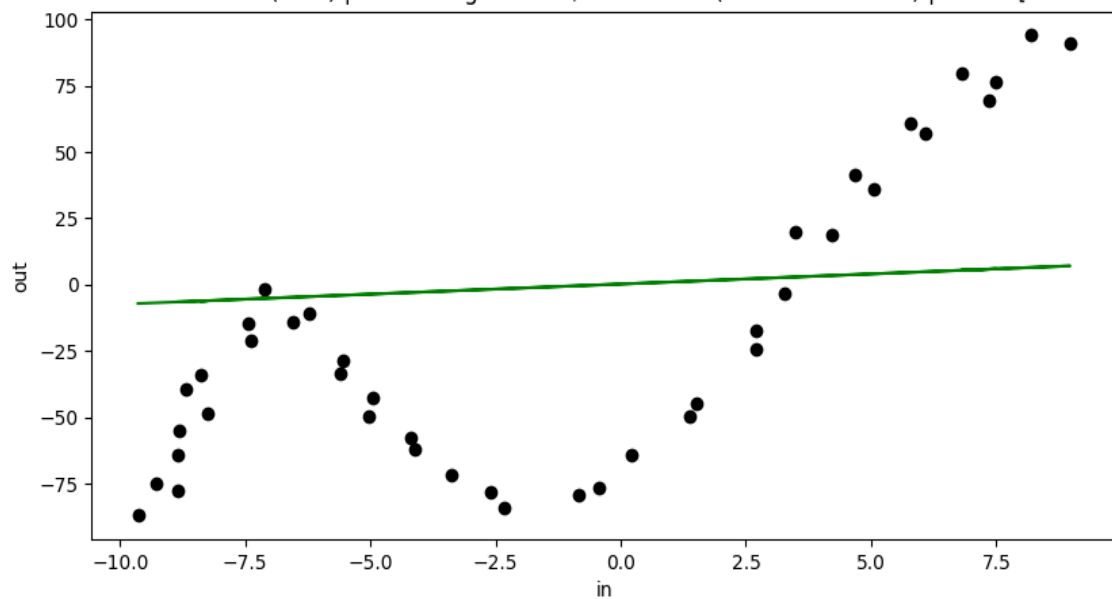
Training loss (averaged over training instances): 1603.75

Test loss (averaged over test instances): 1277.84

Artificial Neural Network (ANN) | Linear Regressor w/h Train Data (Normalized Data) | Loss= [3422.34674579]



Artificial Neural Network (ANN) | Linear Regressor w/h Test Data (Normalized Data) | Loss= [2810.12082515]



ANN used (specify the number of hidden units): 0.0001  
Learning rate: [0, 1]  
Range of initial weights: [0, 1]  
Number of epochs: 10  
When to stop: When selected  
Is normalization used: Yes  
Training loss (averaged over training instances): 3422.35  
Test loss (averaged over test instances): 2810.12

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So as evident in the code results, the lower epochs are unable to learn the weights appropriately and hence, it works better with lower epoch rates. Also, since the model stops working when the weights approach infinity, the rate is kept at around 0.0001 (lower than 0.01 atleast).