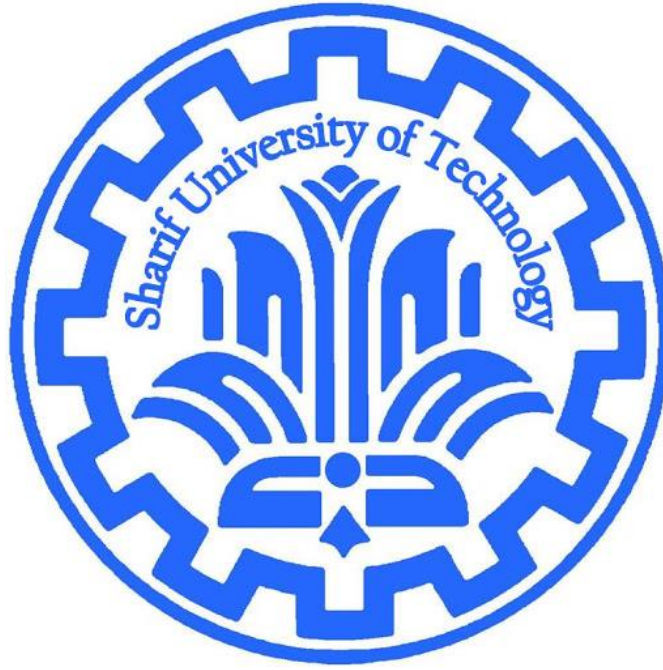


In the name of God

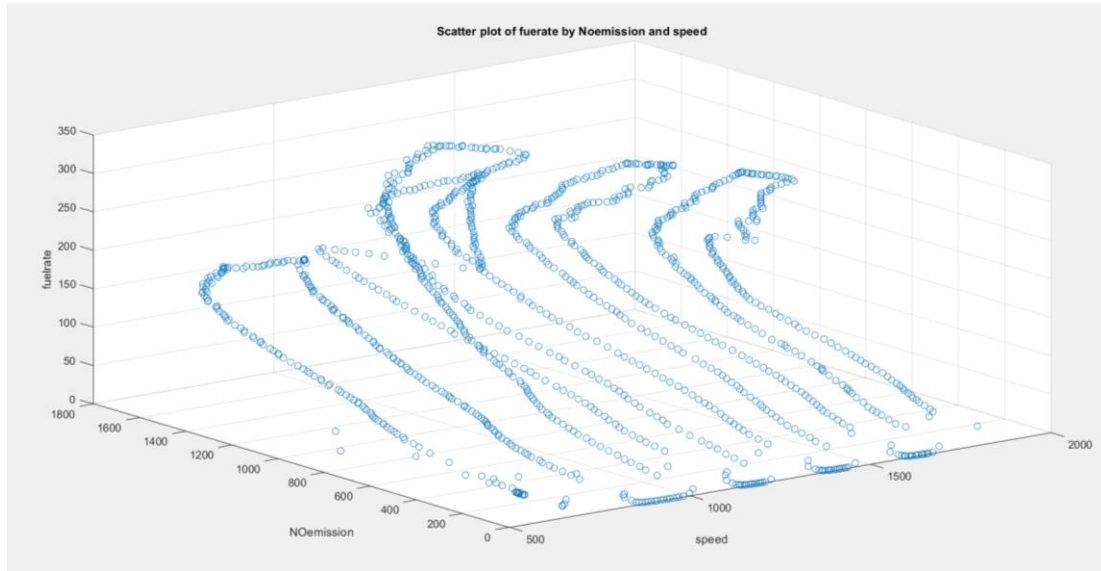


Computational Intelligence Ex1 Report

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Part a)



Part b and c)

In this part with use of **fitml** function, do the linear regression with coefficients like below:

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2$$

I put the results of my regression fit that shows the estimation of coefficients of above equation and MSE of train and validation data in blew:

```
Linear regression model:  
y ~ 1 + x1 + x2
```

```
Estimated Coefficients:
```

	Estimate	SE	tStat	pValue
(Intercept)	-63.475	9.6931	-6.5484	1.1286e-10
x1	0.05189	0.0063823	8.1303	1.9575e-15
x2	0.14591	0.0047731	30.57	7.5593e-131

```
Number of observations: 700, Error degrees of freedom: 697
```

```
Root Mean Squared Error: 59
```

```
R-squared: 0.584, Adjusted R-Squared: 0.583
```

```
F-statistic vs. constant model: 489, p-value = 1.87e-133
```

```
MSE_tarin_data =
```

```
3.4647e+03
```

```
MSE_validation_data =
```

```
3.6694e+03
```

Part d)

In this part as we know from logistic regression, we have an equation as the below form:

$$y = \frac{Y}{1 + e^{\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2}}$$

If we get the ln of the above equation, we have:

$$\ln\left(\frac{Y - y}{y}\right) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2$$

Now we do the simple multiple linear regression like the previous part. I put the coefficients and MSEs of both train and validation data in below:

```
Linear regression model:
y ~ 1 + x1 + x2

Estimated Coefficients:
              Estimate            SE            tStat            pValue
-----
(Intercept)   -4.7504            0.20489       -23.185       1.3688e-88
x1             0.0010087         0.00013491         7.477       2.2911e-13
x2             0.0032414         0.00010089        32.127       1.1901e-139

Number of observations: 700, Error degrees of freedom: 697
Root Mean Squared Error: 1.25
R-squared: 0.605, Adjusted R-Squared: 0.604
F-statistic vs. constant model: 533, p-value = 3.05e-141

MSE_train_data_log =

2.8126e+04

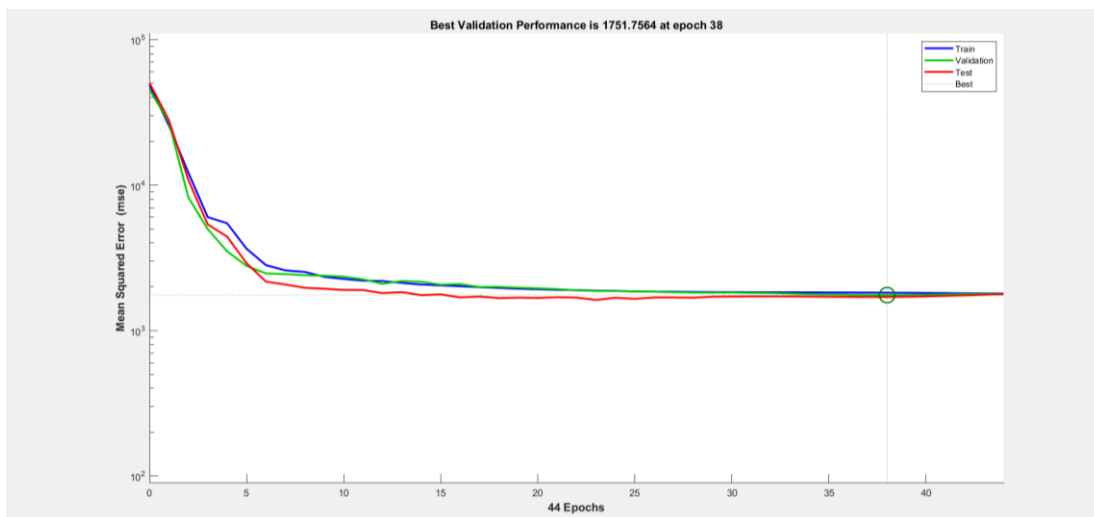
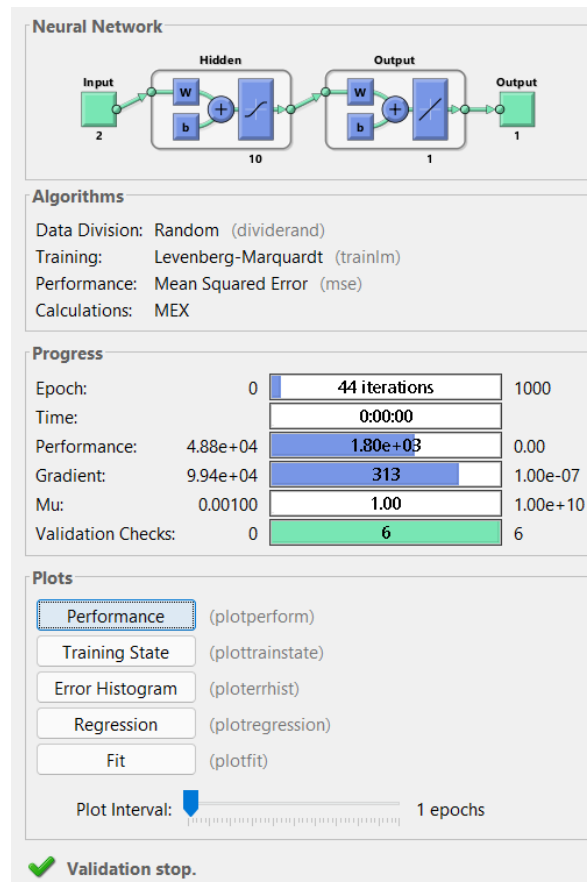
MSE_validation_data_log =

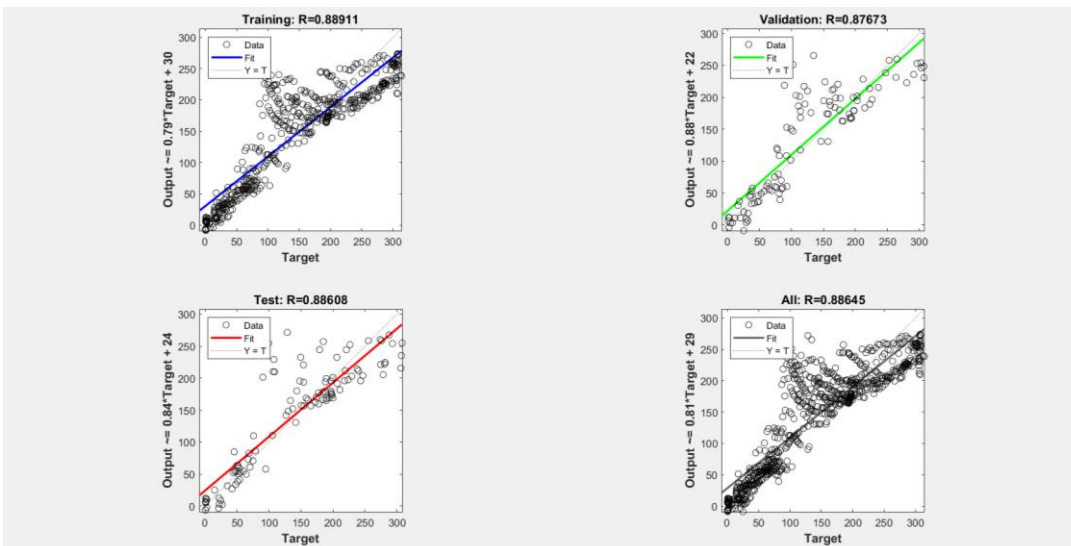
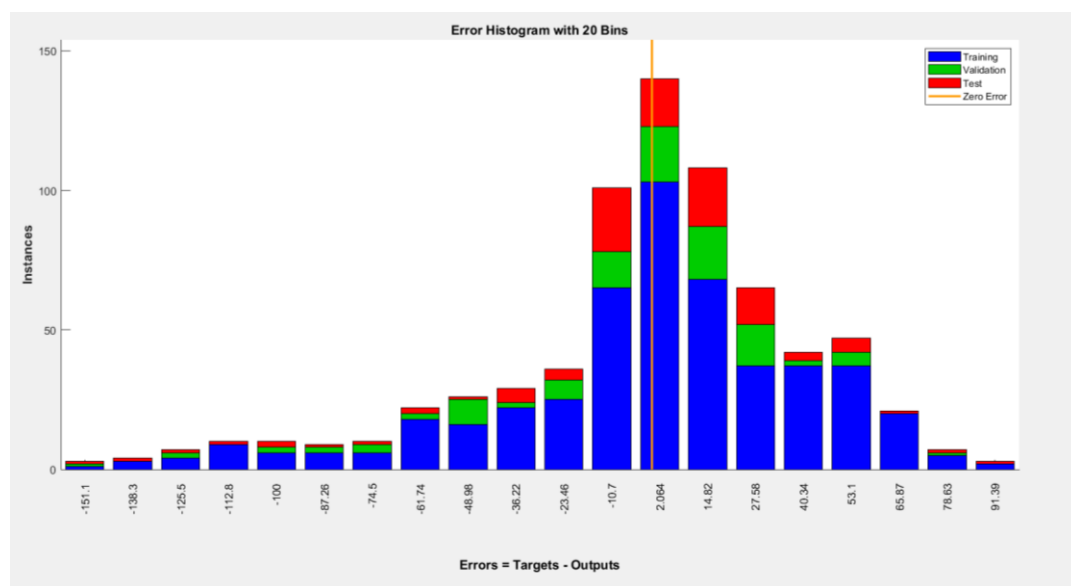
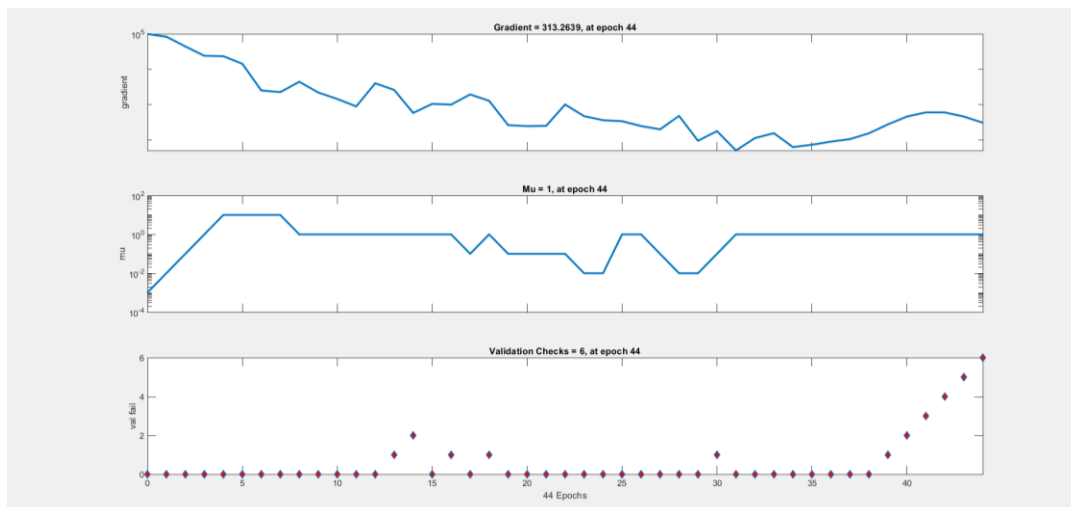
2.7982e+04
```

Part e)

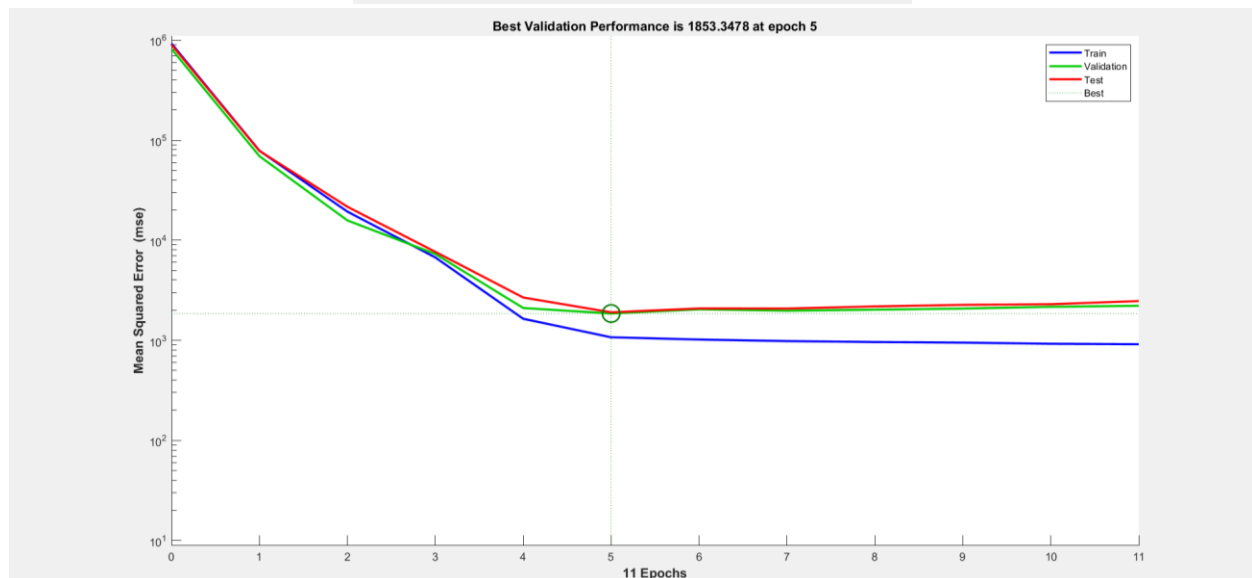
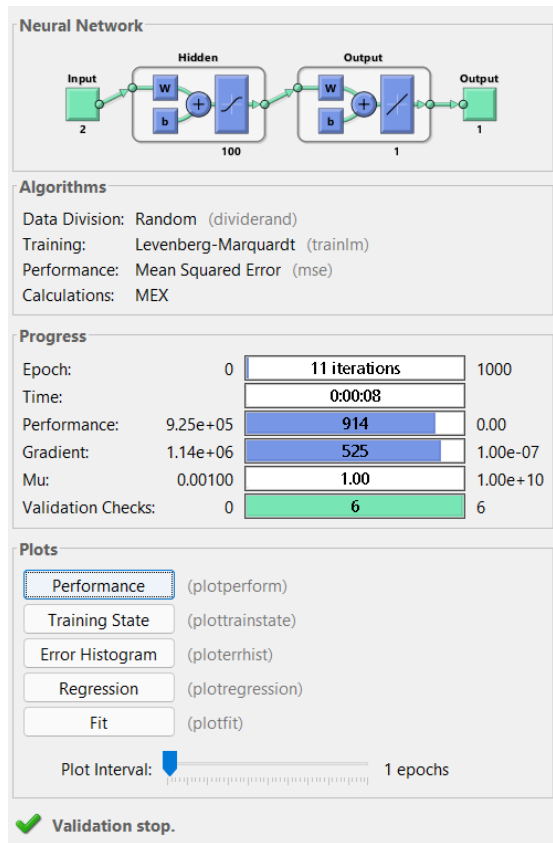
I tried simulation with 10,100,200 and 1000 hidden layers and put the simulation results in below:

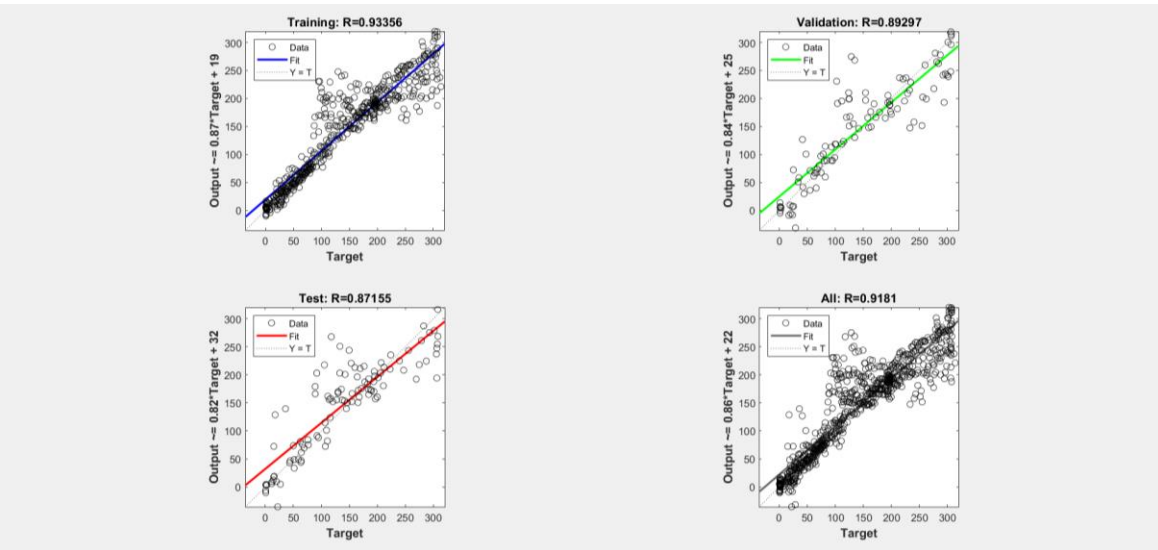
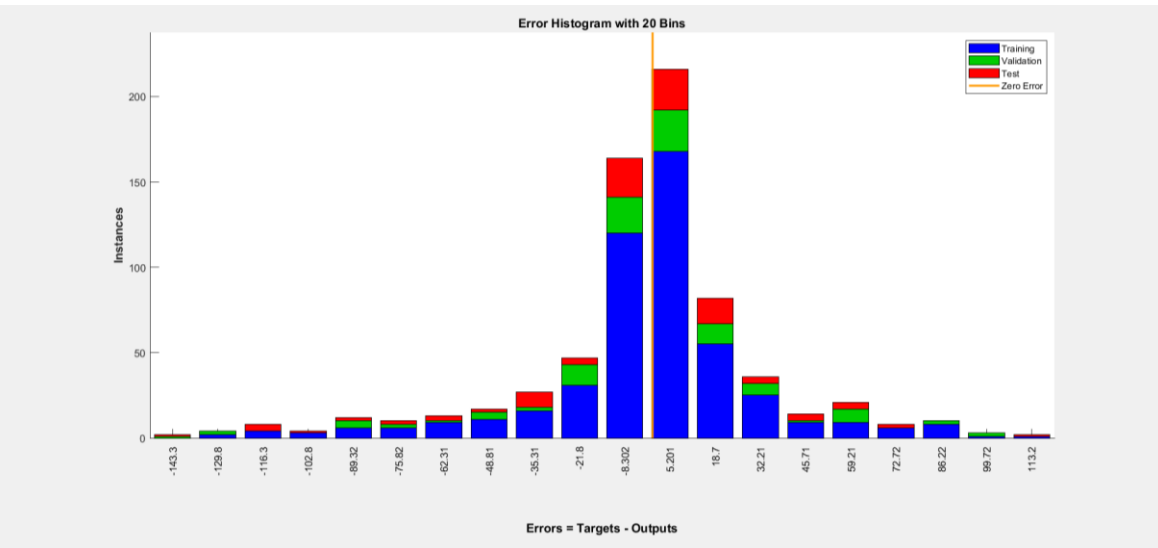
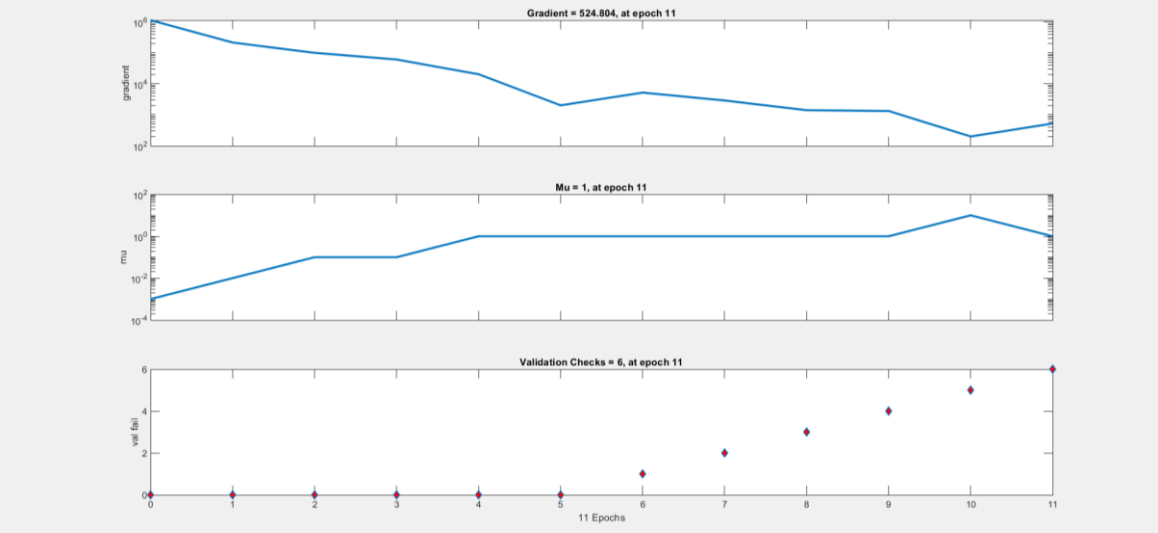
Hidden Layers = 10






Hidden Layers = 100





Hidden Layers = 200

Neural Network



Algorithms

Data Division: Random (dividerand)
Training: Levenberg-Marquardt (trainlm)
Performance: Mean Squared Error (mse)
Calculations: MEX

Progress

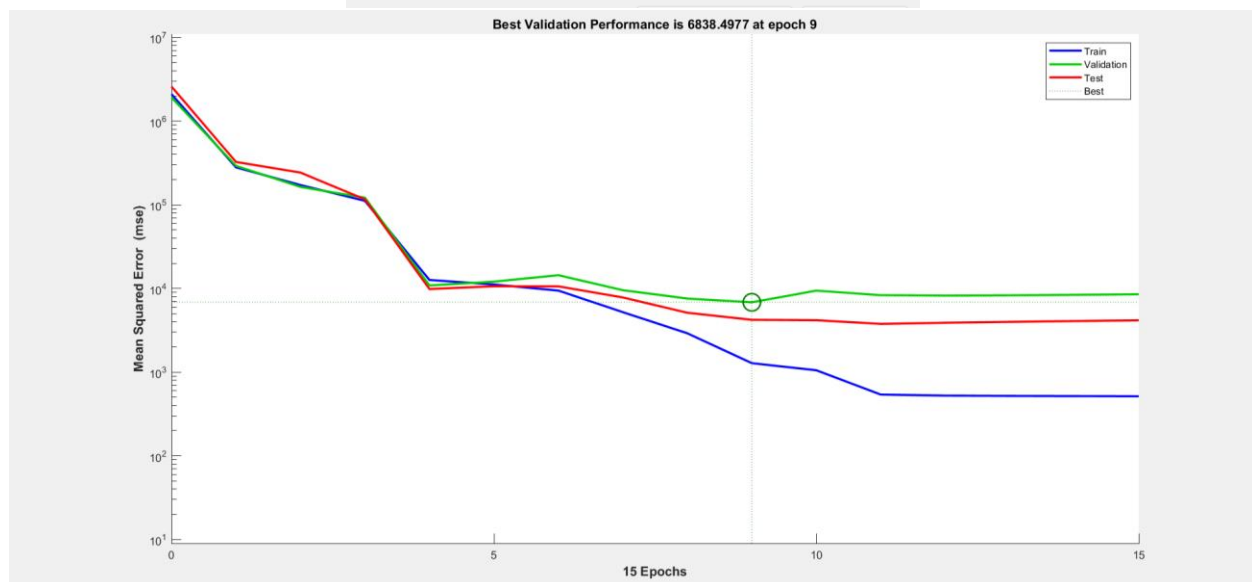
Epoch:	0	15 iterations	1000
Time:		0:00:00	
Performance:	2.11e+06	515	0.00
Gradient:	2.62e+06	92.3	1.00e-07
Mu:	0.00100	1.00	1.00e+10
Validation Checks:	0	6	6

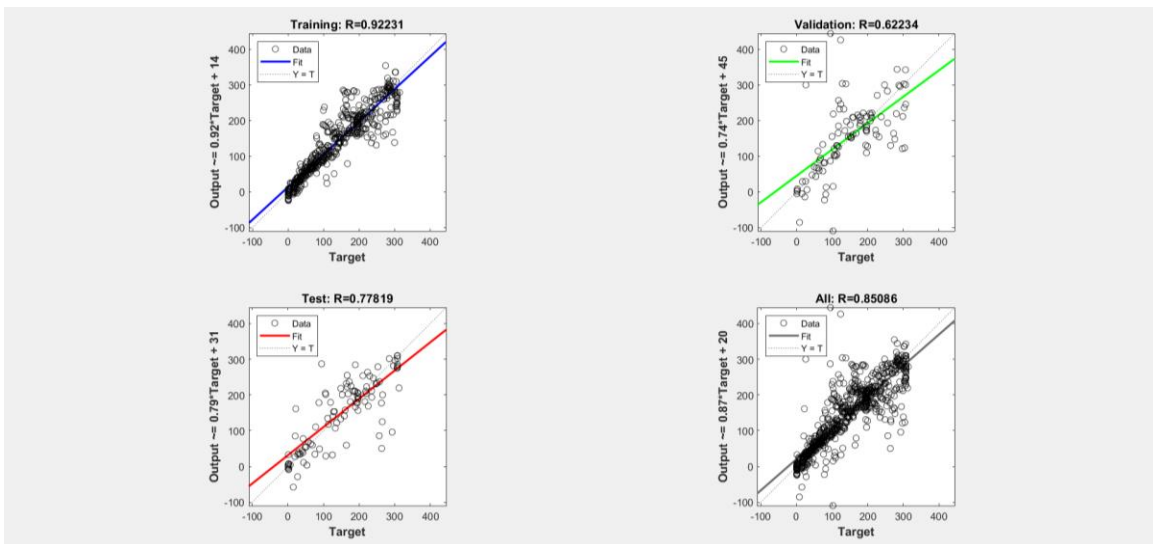
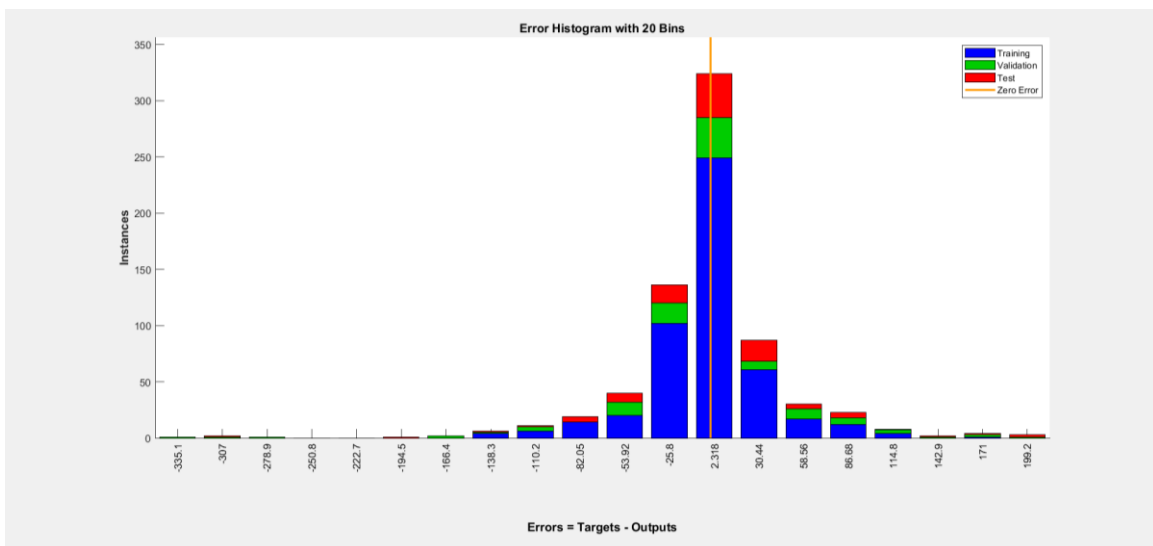
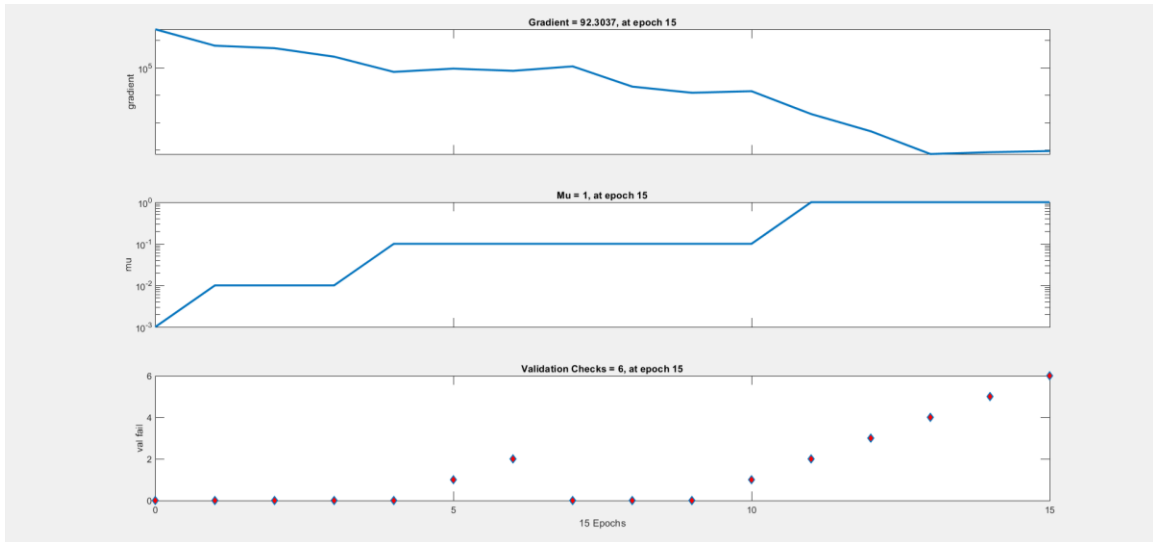
Plots

(plotperform)
 (plottrainstate)
 (ploterrhist)
 (plotregression)
 (plotfit)

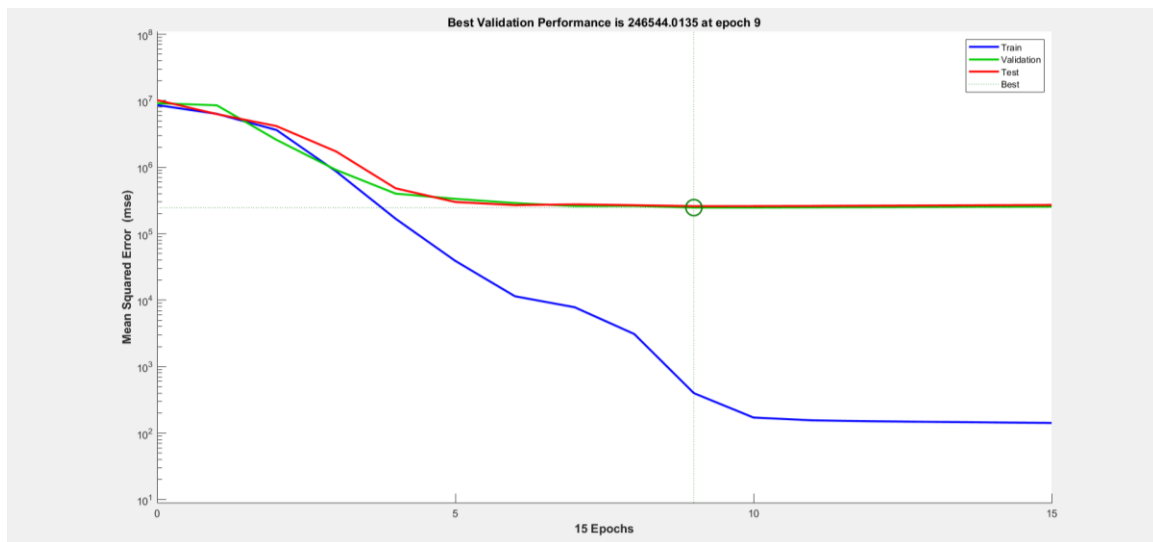
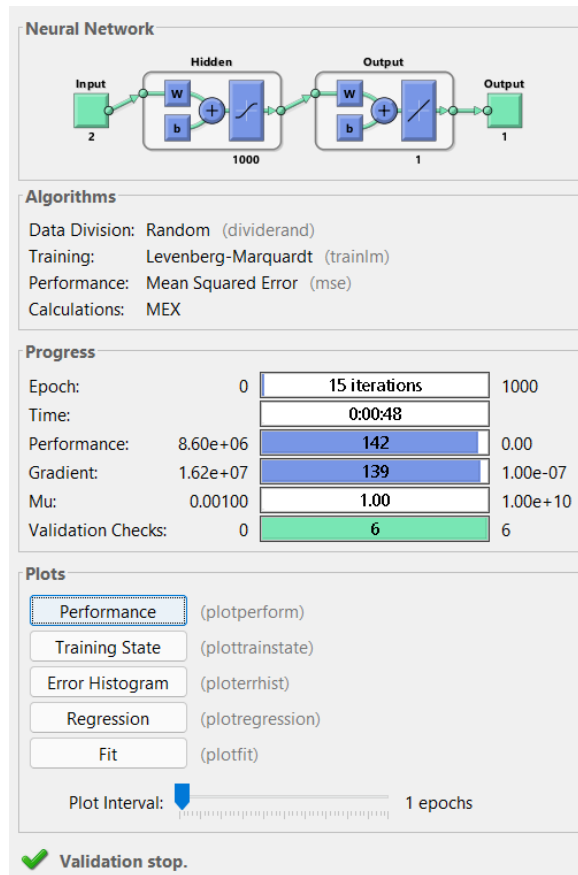
Plot Interval: 1 epochs

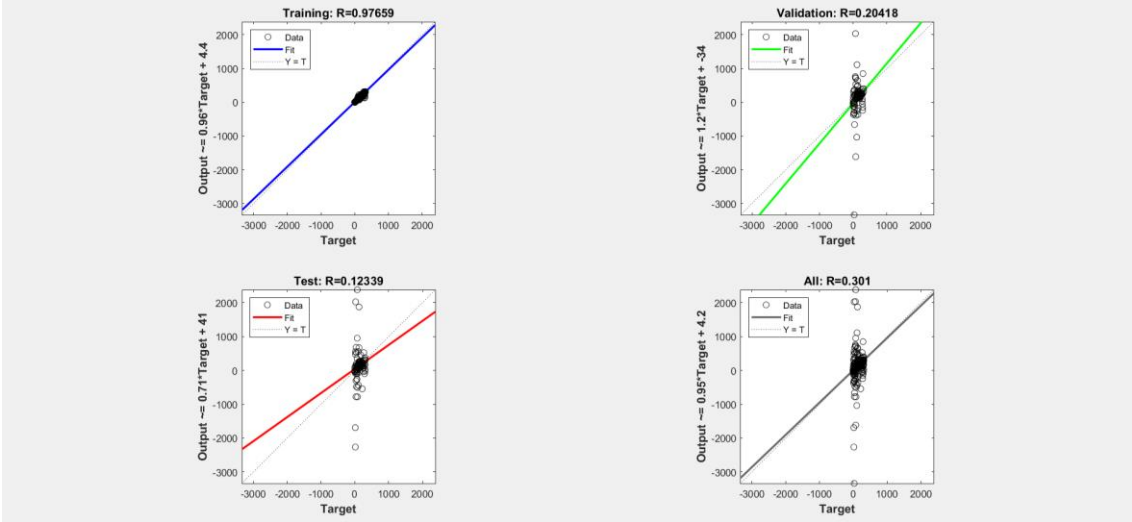
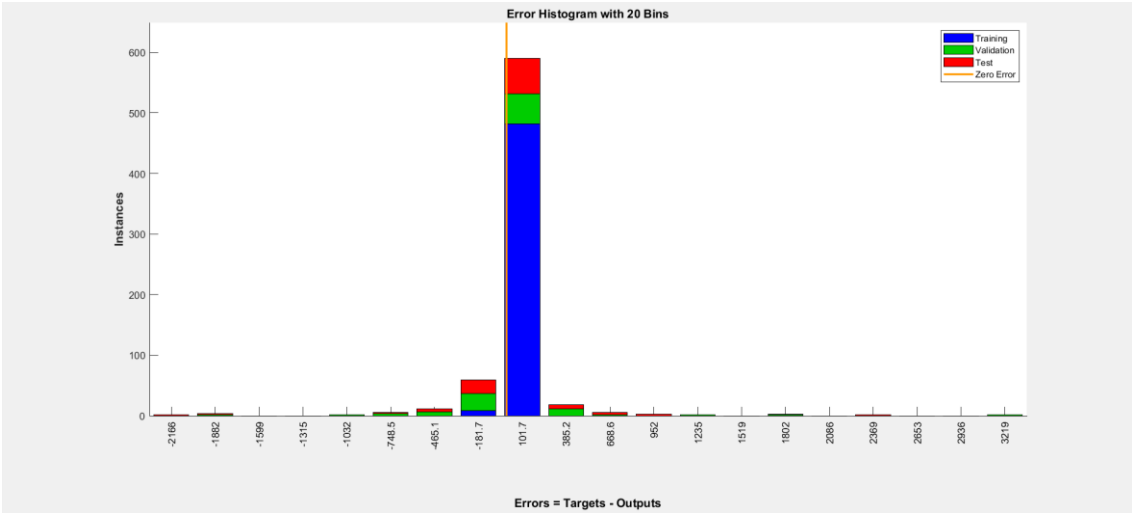
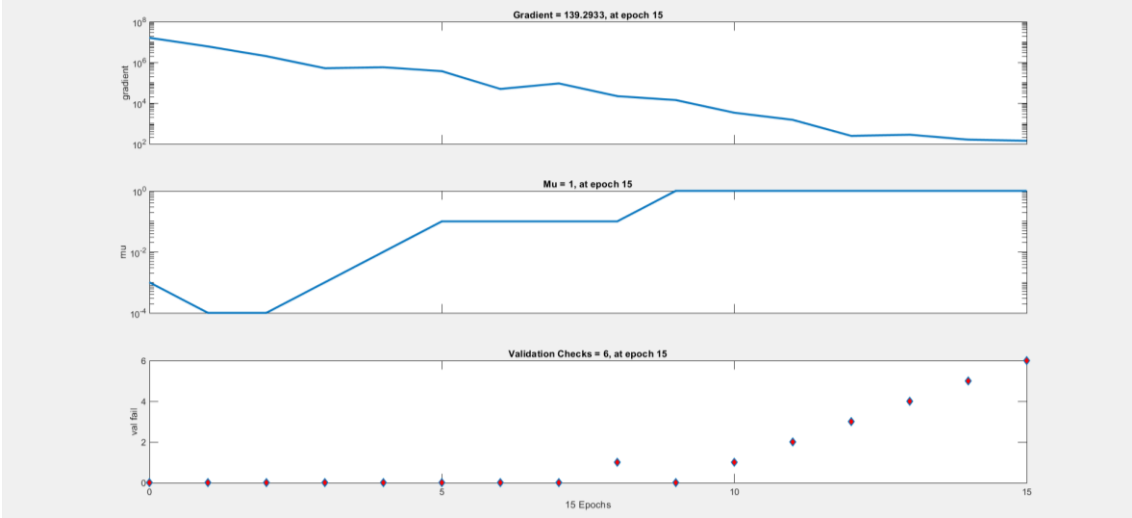
✓ Validation stop.





Hidden Layers = 1000





As I checked various values of hidden layers, I came to realize that a NN with 100 hidden layer gives us appropriate value of MSE. The MSEs of this NN with 100 of hidden layer is:

$$\text{MSE_train_nn} = 1.2347\text{e}+03$$

$$\text{MSE_validation_nn} = 2.12763+03$$

As we can see the MSE of our NN model is smaller than our regression and logistic model and MSE of our regression model is smaller than logistic model and this shows that the linear relation between our data is more and work even better than logistic model but our 10 hidden layer model estimate y better but it has more time and computational costs and can be appropriate for more complex relations.