A. Number of hidden layers are 1 and hidden neurons in the layer was 100.

Case1:

With initial learning rate .0001 after 1000 iterations 59% accuracy was achieved Case2:

With initial learning rate .001 after 500 iterations 93% accuracy was achieved.

Case3

With initial learning rate .01 after 100 iterations 91.6% accuracy was achieved Case4:

With initial learning rate .01 after 200 iterations training loss decreased but validation accuracy was decreased. This is the overfitting scenario.

Also, we can see that with lesser learning rate the model is underfitting (Casel)

Finally,

I ran 500 iterations with initial learning rate= . 001, reached 81%

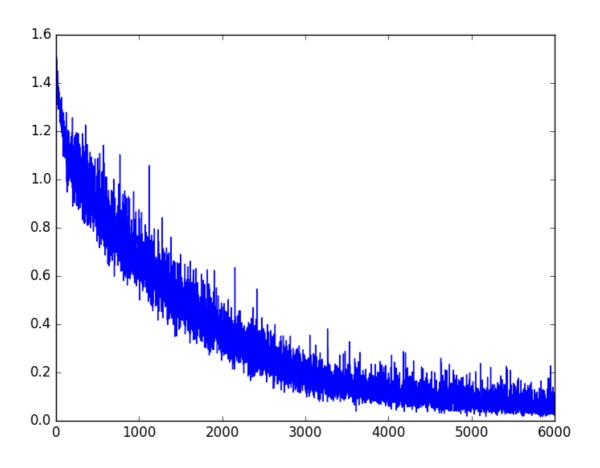


Fig1: Train Loss in the First 500 iterations.

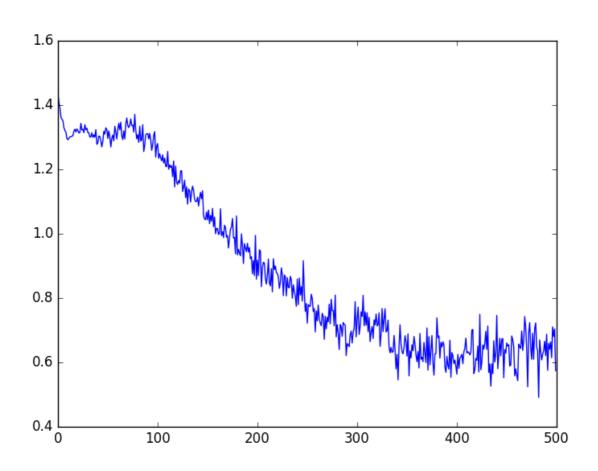


Fig1: Validation Loss in the Ist 500 iterations

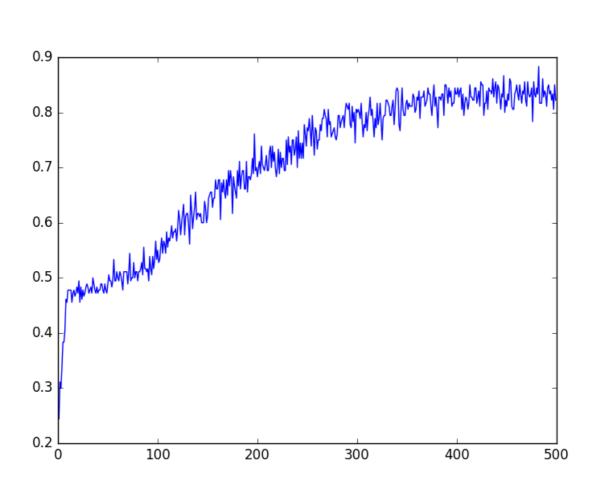


Fig3: Validation accuracy in the first 500 iterations

Again, I ran 50 iterations with initial learning rate= .0001, which led to 97.1 % accuracy Although, in the test dataset it gave 89% accuracy.

Throughout, I used Adam optimizer with weight decay=1e-4 in the above 4 cases.

Case5:

With 10 neurons in the hidden layer I achieved only 61% accuracy in the first 500 iteration with same optimizer as used with the model of 100 neurons in the hidden layer (Case1)

Case6:

With 50 neurons in the hidden layer I achieved only 73.1% accuracy in the first 500 iteration with same optimizer as used with the model of 100 neurons in the hidden layer (Casel)

So, more number of neurons in the hidden layer is helping to converge the model faster.

Although,

I used only single hidden layer for all the above cases as according to the **universal approximation theorem** a <u>feed-forward</u> network with a single hidden layer containing a finite number of <u>neurons</u> can approximate <u>continuous functions</u> on <u>compact subsets</u> of \mathbf{R}^n , under mild assumptions on the activation function.

Experiments with varying hidden layer:

Now, I used 2 hidden layers each of which containing 100 neurons. But, in the performance I did not notice much differences. With the initial learning rate of 0.05 and using adam optimizerwith weight deacy=1e-4 after 300 iteration 90 % accuracy was reached on validation set and on the sample test data the model yield 86% accuracy.

Next, I used 3 hidden layers each of which containing 100 neurons per layer. After 100 iteration with initial learning rate of .05 and weight decay set as 1e-4 with adam optimizer 92% accuracy was achieved on validation set. Next I ran another 100 iterations with initial learning rate= .0005 and using the same optimizer the validation accuracy reached 99 % and the accuracy of 98% on the test dataset was achieved.