

TERAKI Quiz 1

Problem 1.1

Solution:

Given that the weight vector $(W_0, W_1) = (30, 30)$, the bias $b = -20$, and the input is binary $X_{in} = (0, 1)$ and the output should be of the same binary form, the *Sigmoid* function has been decided on to be the activation function.

So,

$$f(x) = (W_0 X_0 + W_1 X_1 + b) \text{ and } g(f) = 1/(1 + e^{-20})$$

By drawing a truth table to all possible inputs for X_0 and X_1 :

X_0	X_1	$g(f)$	$\tilde{g}(f)$
0	1	0.9998	1
1	0	0.9998	1
0	0	2.06e-9	0
1	1	0.99999	1

from the above table, we notice that these Neural networks are approximating **OR** function.

Problem 1.2

Solution:

- for balanced data, things will be so simple, so Metric models like **Accuracy** will work fine and will give accurate results.
- for Imbalanced datasets, some Metrics become misleading more than helping, since one class can have the majority of the data distribution compared to some other classes, which makes some shallow algorithms throw most of the training data in this class, except for a little number with huge deviation.

So in this case, if metrics like **Accuracy** have been used - like to determine the number of right predictions in total relative to the number of predictions, without considering the classes weights, this will lead to high accuracy but wrong performance if the model tries to predict differently structured data.

So, the best choice in this case would be :

- * True Positive Rate
- * True Negative Rate
- * False positive Rate
- * Precision
- * F1 score
- * Mcc

Also, one way to solve this issue is by controlling the number of samples. for example : increasing the number of samples in the minor classes or cutting off a random number of samples from the major class.

Problem 1.3

Solution:

- The used average sample rate is 51.26 Hz.
Please refer to the sample Rate.ipynb

for b and C, please refer to the code files and the documentation attached