

Name:

Jeffrey Hui

Netid:

jhui8

## CS 441 - HW1: Instance-based Methods

Complete the sections below. You do not need to fill out the checklist.

**Total Points Available**

**[ ] / 145**

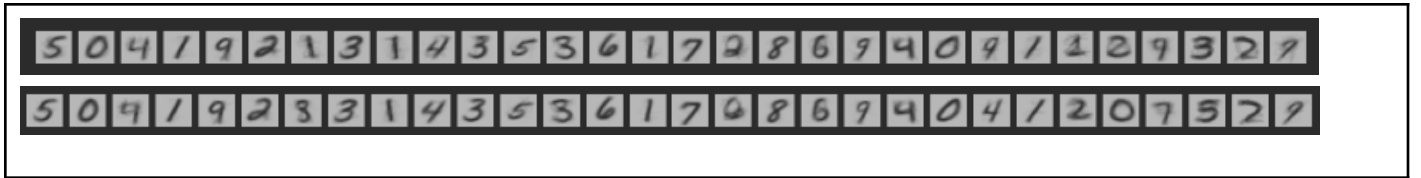
1. Retrieval, K-means, 1-NN on MNIST
  - a. Retrieval [ ] / 5
  - b. K-means [ ] / 15
  - c. 1-NN [ ] / 10
2. Make it fast
  - a. K-means plot [ ] / 15
  - b. 1-NN error plots [ ] / 8
  - c. 1-NN time plots [ ] / 7
  - d. Most confused label [ ] / 5
3. Temperature Regression
  - a. RMSE Tables [ ] / 20
4. Conceptual questions [ ] / 15
5. Stretch Goals
  - a. Evaluate effect of K for MNIST [ ] / 15
  - b. Evaluate effect of K for Temp Reg. [ ] / 15
  - c. Compare Kmeans more iterations vs. restarts [ ] / 15

### 1. Retrieval, K-means, 1-NN on MNIST

a. What index is returned for `x_test[1]`?

28882

b. Paste the display of clusters after the 1st and 10th iteration for  $K=30$ .

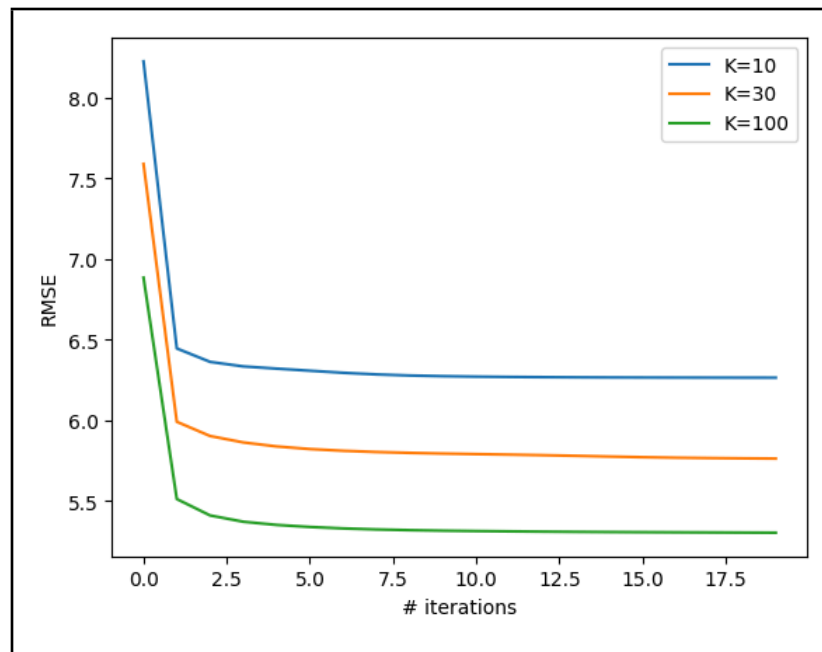


c. Error rate for first 100 test samples, using first 10,000 training samples (x.x)

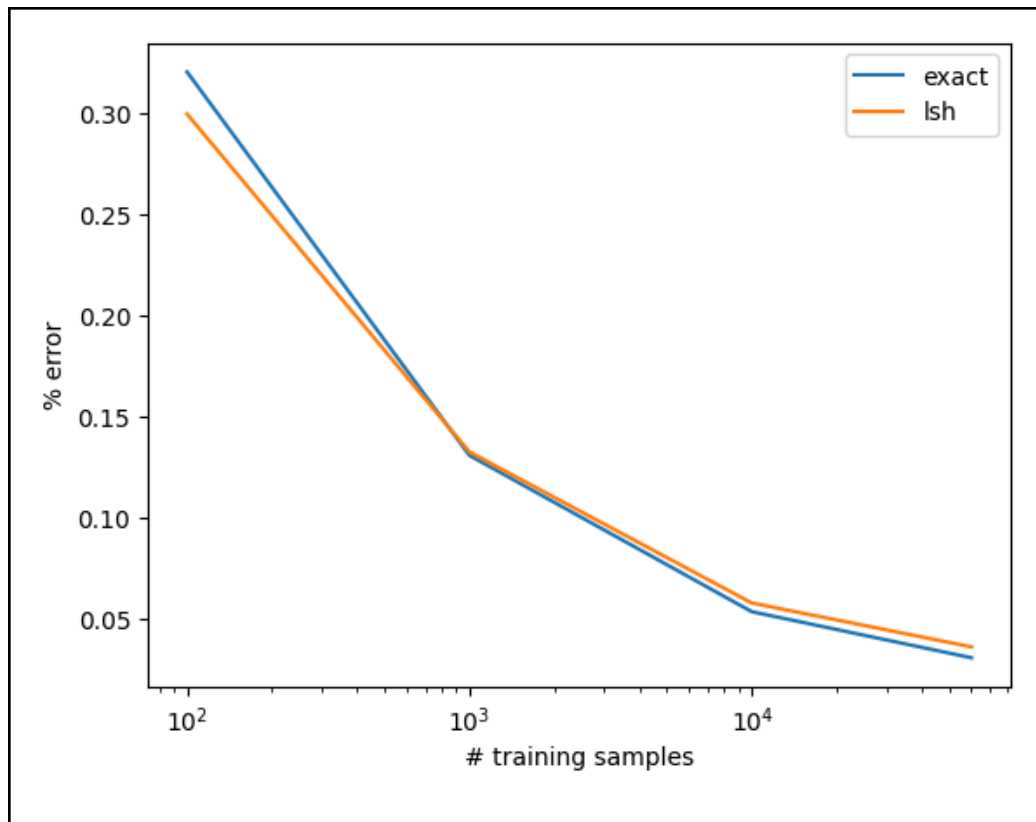
8.0

## 2. Make it fast

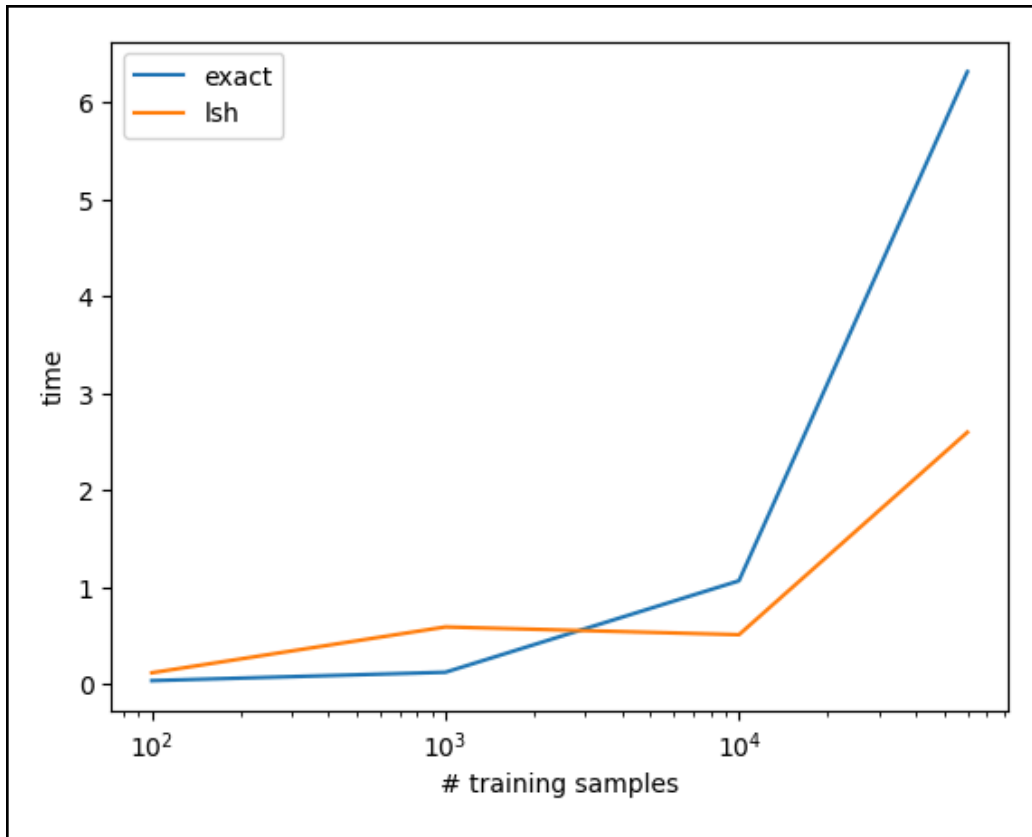
a. KMeans plot of RMSE vs iterations for K=10, 30, 100



b. Nearest neighbor error vs training size plot



c. Nearest neighbor time vs training size plot



d. What label is most commonly confused with '2'?

7

### 3. Temperature Regression

a. Table of RMSE for KNN with K=5 (x.xx)

	KNN (K=5)
Original Features	3.25
Normalized Features	2.93

### 4. Test your understanding

Fill in the letter corresponding to the answer. If you're not sure, you can sometimes run small experiments to check.

1. Is K-means guaranteed to decrease RMSE between nearest cluster and samples at each iteration until convergence?

- a. Yes
- b. No

b

2. If you increase K, is K-means expected or guaranteed to achieve lower RMSE?
- a. Guaranteed
  - b. Expected but not guaranteed
  - c. Not expected

b

3. In K-NN regression, for training labels  $y$ , what is the lowest target value that can possibly be predicted for any query?
- a.  $\min(y)$
  - b.  $\text{Mean}(y)$
  - c. Can't be determined

a

4. Would you expect the “training error” for 1-NN to be higher or lower than 3-NN for classification? Training error is the error if you test on the training data.
- a. Higher
  - b. Lower
  - c. It's problem-dependent

b

5. Would you expect the test error for 1-NN to be higher or lower than for 3-NN for regression?
- a. Higher
  - b. Lower
  - c. It's problem-dependent

a

### 5. Stretch Goals (optional)

- a. Select best K parameter for K-NN MNIST classification in K=1, 3, 5, 11, 25. (x.xx)

Validation Set Performance	K=1	K=3	K=5	K=11	K=25
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% error	2.88	2.80	2.82	3.08	3.82
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Best K:

3

Test % error (x.xx)

2.95

b. Select best K parameter for K-NN temperature regression in K=1, 3, 5, 11, 25. (x.xx)

Validation Set RMSE	K=1	K=3	K=5	K=11	K=25
Original Features					
Normalized Features					

Best Setting (K, feature type):

Test RMSE (x.xx)

c. Kmeans, MNIST: compare average and standard deviation RMSE based on number of iterations and number of restarts

(4 digit precision)

K=30	RMSE avg	RMSE std
20 iterations, 1 restart	5.7912	0.0114
4 iterations, 5 restarts	5.8302	0.0115
50 iterations, 1 restart	5.7766	0.0029
10 iterations, 5 restarts	5.7894	0.0099

**Acknowledgments / Attribution**

List any outside sources for code or ideas or “None”.

None.