#### R05921063 陳定楷 HW1

### 1. Linear regression function by Gradient Descent

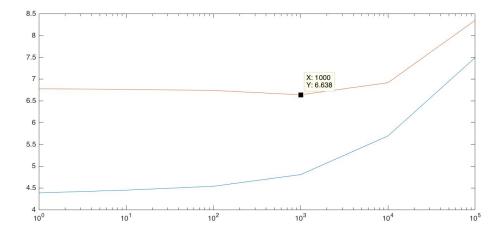
pseudo code of training model class

```
sigma_w_sq = 0
sigma_b_sq = 0
w = 0
bias = 0
for i in range(iteration):
    err = train_out -(bias+train_in*w)
        trainLoss = (sum(err**2)/len(train_out))**2
    pdv_w = (-2)*[err.T*train_in].T
    pdv_b = (-2)*sum(err)
    sigma_w_sq += pdv_w**2
    sigma_b_sq += pdv_b**2
    w = w-eta*pdv_w/(sigma_w_sq**0.5)
    bias = bias-eta*pdv_b/(sigma_b_sq**0.5)
test_out = bias+test_in*w
```

#### 2. Describe your method

取用連續9個小時的18種資料作為feature,共9\*18=162種features,預測第10小時的PM2.5濃度,總共做了5652次預測, $x \in R^{5652 \times 162}$ , $x_{i,j}$  是第i次預測的第j個feature, $w = [w_1, w_2, \cdots, w_{162}]^T$  是162種features的權重,w和bias的初始值都從0開始,因為使用Adagrad,因此另外使用sigma\_w\_sq和sigma\_b\_sq紀錄微分的平方和。最後使用training 過iteration次的w和bias來預測testing data的output。kaggle\_best使用的參數:eta = 0.7, iteration = 100000, training data使用3-fold cross validation

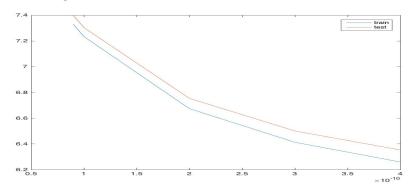
#### 3. Discussion on regularization



(横軸為lambda,縱軸為Loss,紅線為testing loss,藍線為training loss) 當資料量小的時候,容易overfit到training data,此時使用regularization可看出lambda=1000時 loss達到最小值,故取lambda=1000

#### 4. Discussion on learning rate

## • 沒有使用Adagrad, iteration = 10000

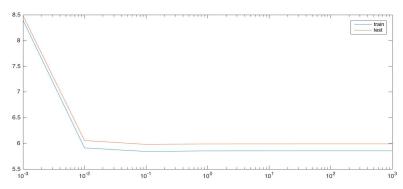


(横軸: Learning rate, 縱軸: Loss)

Learning rate必須使用極小的值 $(\eta < 4 \times 10^{-10})$ 才不會發散。

由Figure 1(a), loss隨著learning rate變大而下降,代表iteration的次數還不足以收斂。

# • 使用Adagrad,iteration = 10000



(橫軸: Learning rate, 縱軸: Loss)

使用Adagrad後收斂變快,因此可從Figure 1(b)看出learning rate>0.01時,Loss會收斂到相同的值。

(Learning rate = 0.7時有Loss的最小值,Learning rate>0.7後Loss只會小幅上升(0.01))