## ECE521A1 Report

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### 1 Euclidean distance function

Include the snippets of the Python code.

```
def euclidianDist(a, b):
    x_z = (tf.expand_dims(a,0) - tf.expand_dims(b,1))
    return tf.transpose(tf.reduce_sum(tf.multiply(x_z, x_z), 2))
```

### 2 Making Predictions for Regression

#### 2.1 Choosing the nearest neighbours

Include the relevant snippets of your Python code.

```
def pickKNearestNeighboursUnscaled(DistMatrix, k):
    length = tf.shape(DistMatrix)[1]

    values, indices = tf.nn.top_k(-DistMatrix, k)
    range = tf.range(length)

    rangeblock = tf.expand_dims(tf.expand_dims(range, 0),0)
    indexblock = tf.expand_dims(indices, 2)

    truth_matrix = tf.reduce_sum(tf.to_float(tf.equal(rangeblock, indexblock)),1)
    return truth_matrix

def pickKNearestNeighbours(DistMatrix, k):
    length = tf.shape(DistMatrix)[1]

    values, indices = tf.nn.top_k(-DistMatrix, k)
```

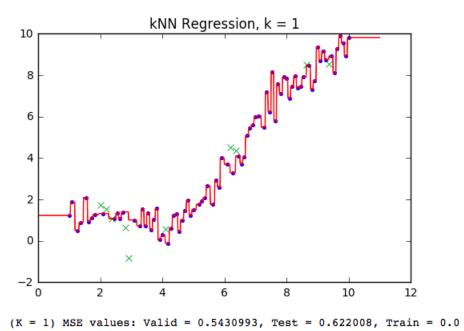
```
range = tf.range(length)

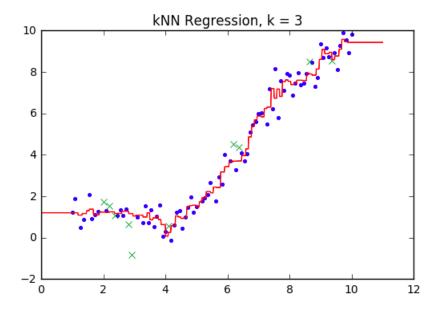
rangeblock = tf.expand_dims(tf.expand_dims(range, 0),0)
indexblock = tf.expand_dims(indices, 2)

truth_matrix = tf.reduce_sum(tf.to_float(tf.equal(rangeblock, indexblock)),1)
return truth_matrix / tf.to_float(k)
```

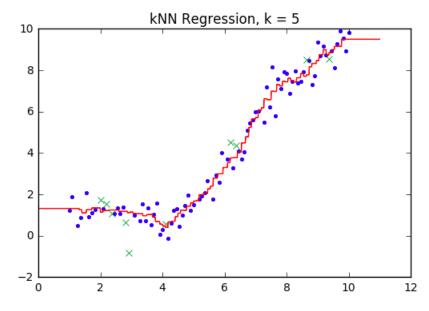
#### 2.2 Prediction

The best k using the validation error is k=1, which has the minimum validation MSE loss.

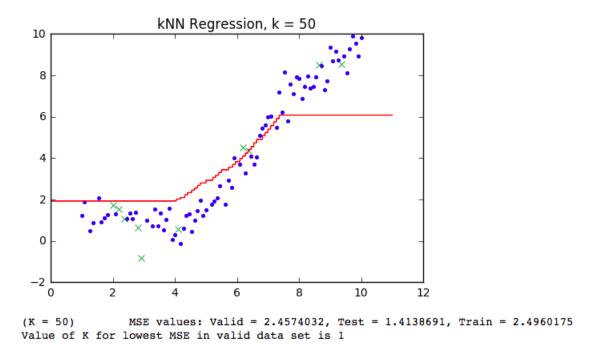




(K = 3) MSE values: Valid = 0.6525566, Test = 0.29018393, Train = 0.21048422



(K = 5) MSE values: Valid = 0.6208772, Test = 0.35665315, Train = 0.23708253



The plot shows that for k=1, there is an overfitting problem, so the curve has many wiggles, including much noise information. However, if k is too large, such as k=50, the difference between predicted y value and true y value is obvious. So in summary, k=5 is the best.

# 3 Making Predictions for Classification

#### 3.1 Predicting class label

Include the relevant snippet of code for this task.

```
def predictFinalValue(inputX, trainX, trainY, K):
   Knearest = pickKNearestNeighboursUnscaled(euclidianDist(inputX, trainX), K)
   predictionMatrix = tf.multiply(Knearest, trainY + 1)

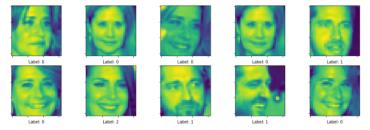
outputY = tf.zeros(0)
   for i in range(0, runCount):
        y, idx, count = tf.unique_with_counts(predictionMatrix[i])
        count2 = tf.slice(count, [1], tf.shape(count)-1)
        item_class = tf.expand_dims(y[tf.argmax(count2)+1],0)
        outputY = tf.concat([outputY, item_class],0)

outputY = outputY - 1
   return tf.to_int32(outputY)
```

Figure 1: Example of a test point that is classified incorrect



Figure 2: k=10 nearest neighbors that is not the same as true person



#### 3.2 Face recognition using k-NN

For k = 1, validation accuracy is 61/92;

For k = 5, validation accuracy is 52/92;

For k = 10, validation accuracy is 51/92;

For k = 25, validation accuracy is 52/92;

For k = 50, validation accuracy is 49/92;

For k = 100, validation accuracy is 43/92;

For K = 100, validation accuracy is 45/52,

For k = 200, validation accuracy is 28/92;

The value of k that achieves the best validation accuracy for person is 1

For k = 1, test accuracy is 66/93;

For k = 5, test accuracy is 63/93;

For k = 10, test accuracy is 63/93;

For k = 25, test accuracy is 62/93;

For k = 50, test accuracy is 52/93;

For k = 100, test accuracy is 44/93;

For k = 200, test accuracy is 34/93;

#### 3.3 Gender recognition using k-NN

For K=1 validation accuracy is 84/92

For K = 5 validation accuracy is 84/92

For K = 10 validation accuracy is 80/92

For K = 25 validation accuracy is 83/92

For K=50 validation accuracy is 82/92For K=100 validation accuracy is 78/92For K=200 validation accuracy is 71/92

The value of k that achieves the best validation accuracy for gender is 1 or  $^2$ 

For K=1 test accuracy is: 86/93For K=5 test accuracy is: 84/93For K=10 test accuracy is: 82/93For K=25 test accuracy is: 82/93For K=50 test accuracy is: 80/93For K=100 test accuracy is: 77/93For K=200 test accuracy is: 68/93