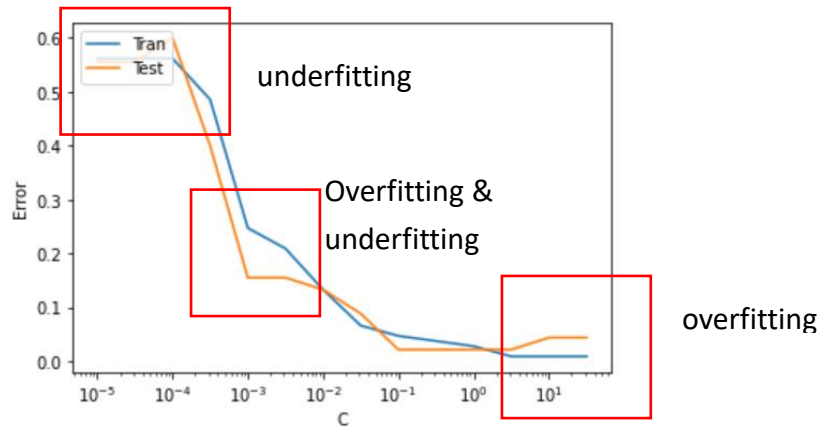


Logistic Regression:

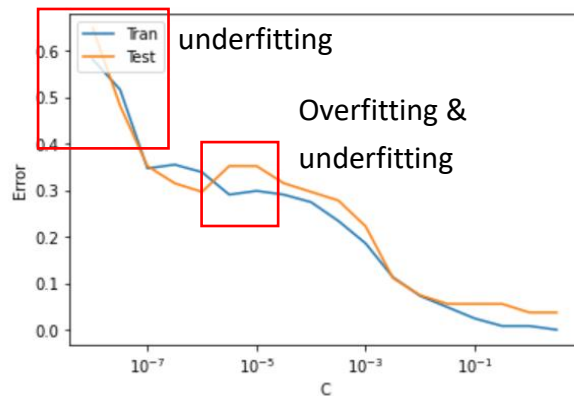
Iris dataset:

I changed the max_iter from 100 (default) to 1000 in order to allow larger C



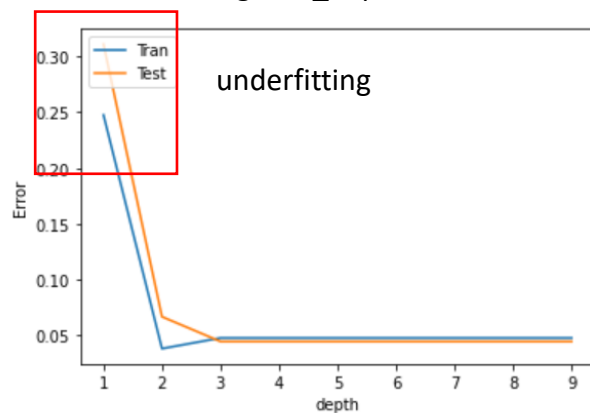
Wine dataset

I changed the max_iter from 100 (default) to 4000 in order to allow larger C



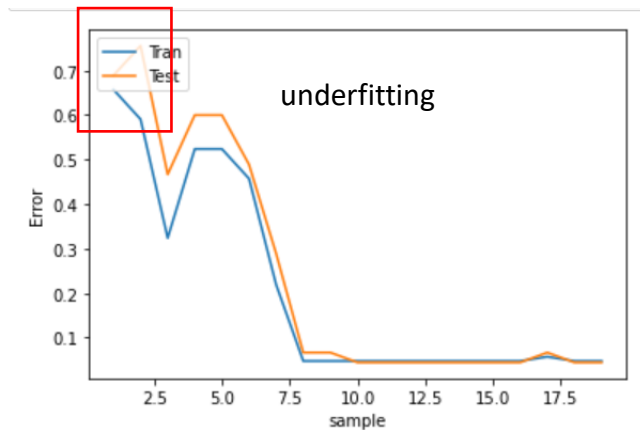
Random Forest:

Iris dataset: Tuning max_depth from 1 to 10 with max_sample = 10



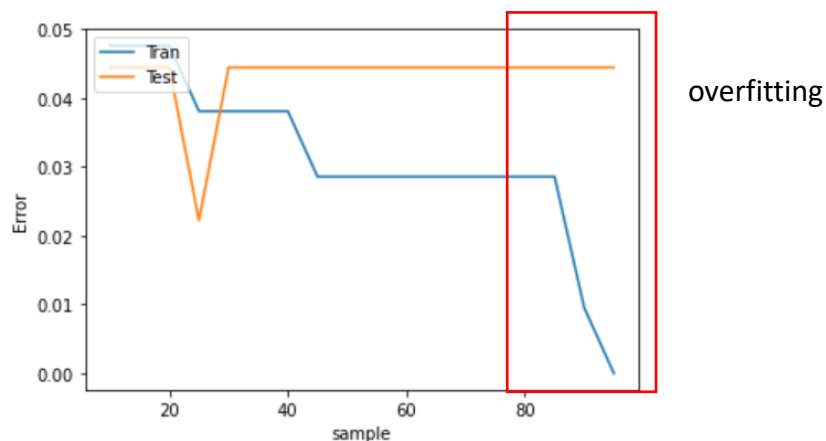
When max_depth decreased to 1, the training and testing error increased to over 20%

Iris dataset: Tuning max_sample from 1 to 20 with max_depth = 10 (underfitting)



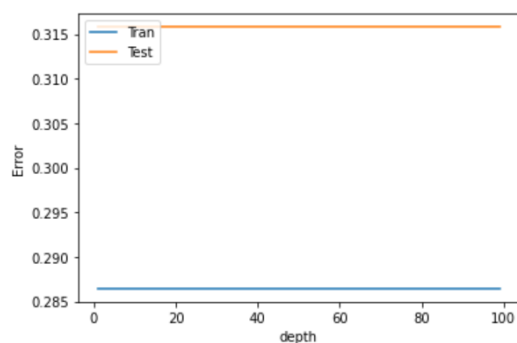
when max_sample < 6, both training error and testing error are large

Iris dataset: Tuning max_sample from 10 to 100 (overfitting)



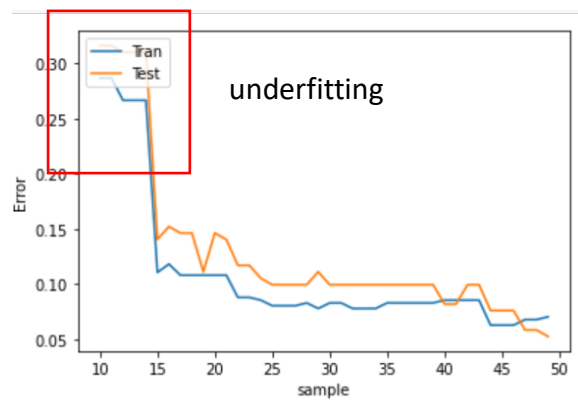
When max_sample greater than 80, the training error drop to near 0, while the testing error remain above 4%

Breast Cancer dataset: tuning max_depth from 1 to 100 with max_sample = 10



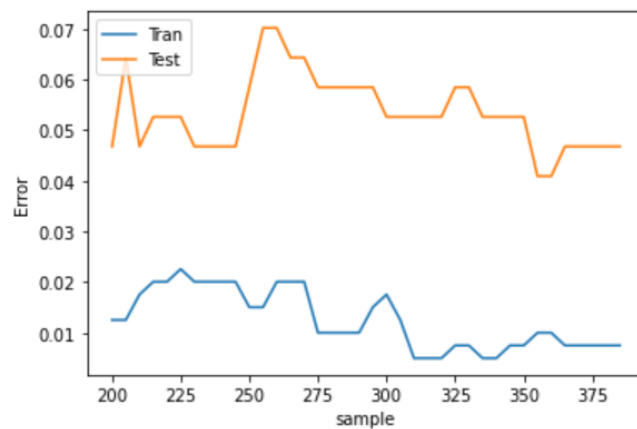
training and testing error maintain large, the model is too simple, which is underfitting

Breast Cancer dataset: tuning max_sample (underfitting)



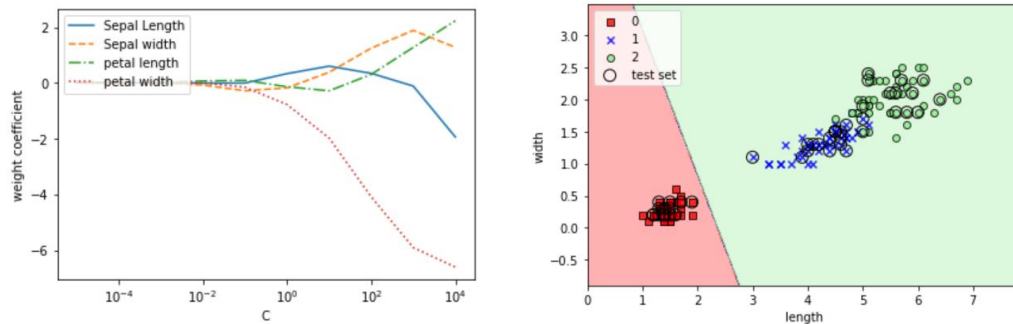
When the max_sample below 15, training error and testing error increase dramatically

Breast Cancer dataset: tuning max_sample (overfitting)



key reasons behind underfitting/overfitting:

for logistic regression, with smaller inverse regularization parameter C , the regulation strength is stronger, therefore the model is becoming less complex where each weight coefficients are similar and trend to be 0, there will be underfitting since the model cannot capture the pattern in the training data



With larger C , the weights varies to classify all training set, when C is too high, the variance between testing error and training error will be high, as the model try to fit well with all training data but loss on generalize, which the testing error is much higher than training error, resulting in overfitting

For random forest, the `max_depth` decide the depth of decision tree, the deeper the decision tree, the more complex the decision boundary becomes, from the iris dataset, we can see that when the depth is decreased to 1, the testing error and training error increase a lot, showing under fitting as the model is too simple. While having large `max_depth` and keep increasing it, in the two dataset, the error remain constant.

For the `max_sample`, the smaller the `max_sample`, the higher randomness of the random forest, when `max_sample` is too small, there will exist underfitting as the result is highly random, when the `max_sample` is too large, the model fit well in training data with almost 0 error but higher testing error as the randomness is low.