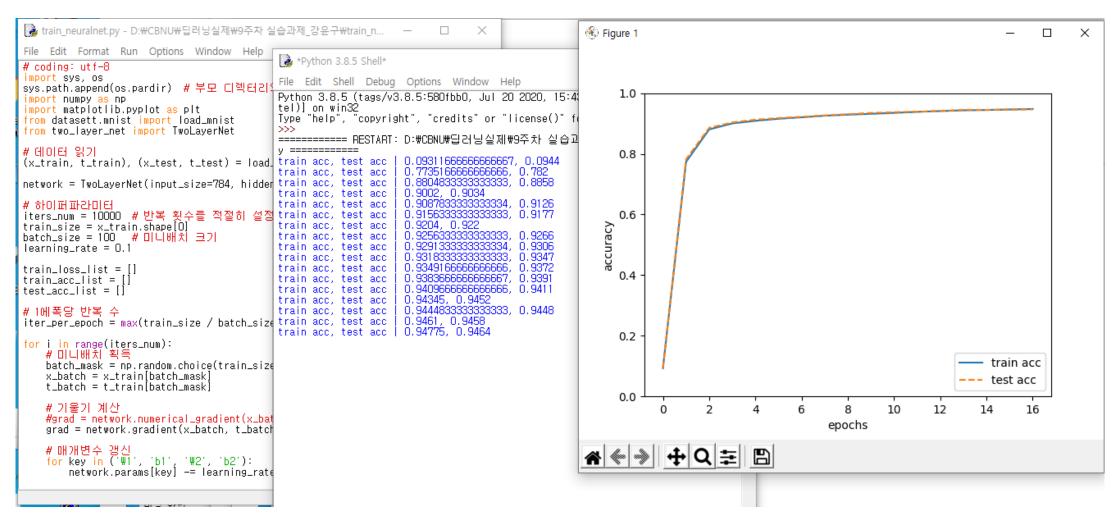
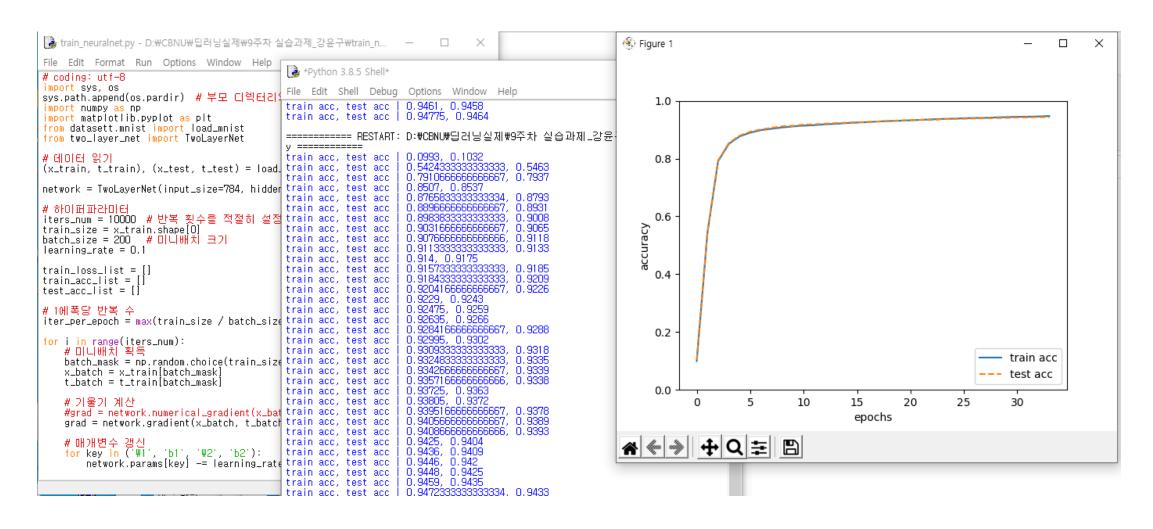


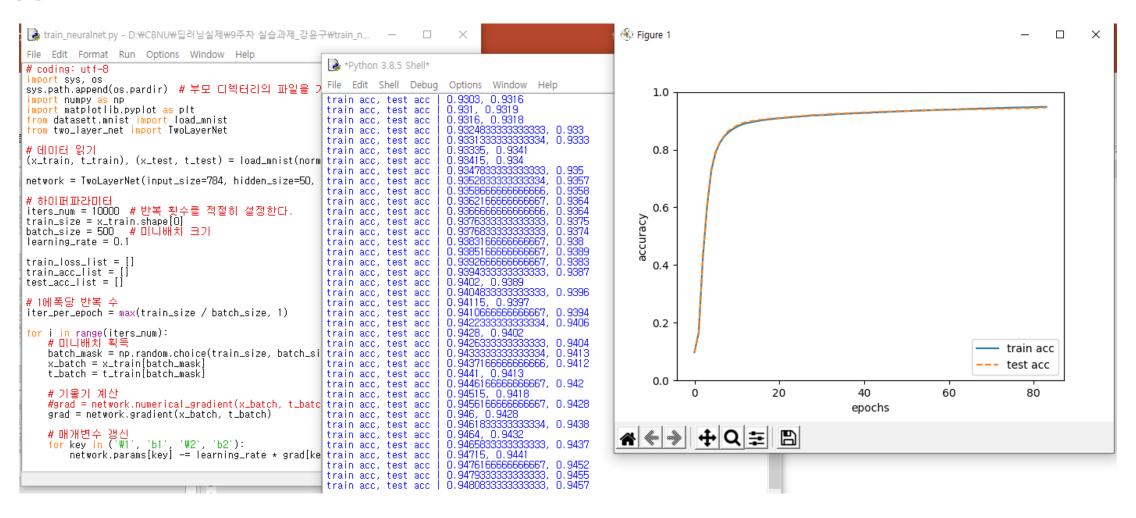
batch size = 50 train acc = 0.947 test acc = 0.946



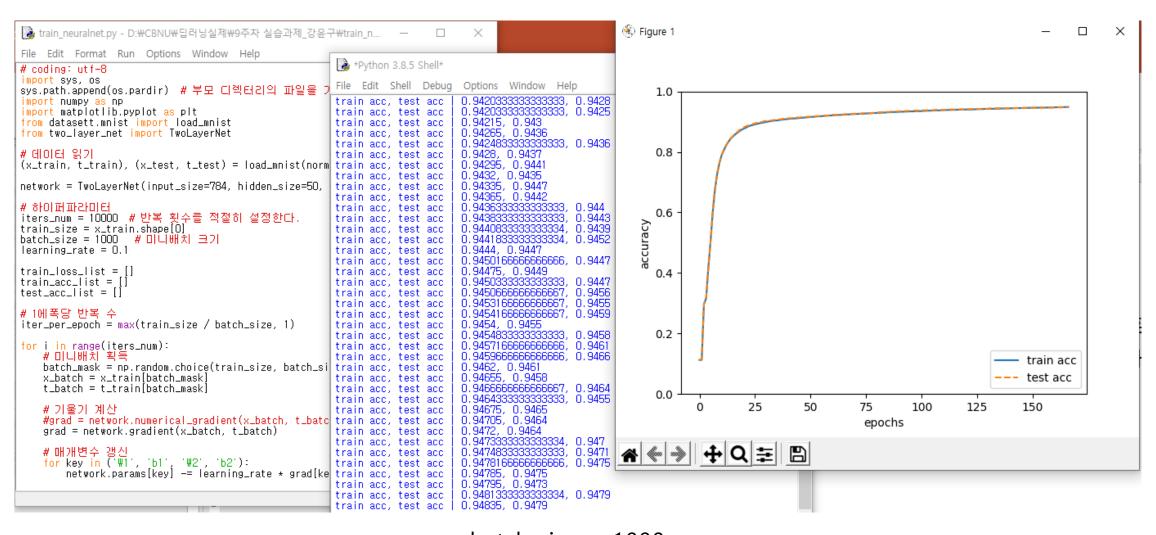
batch size = 100train acc = 0.947test acc = 0.946



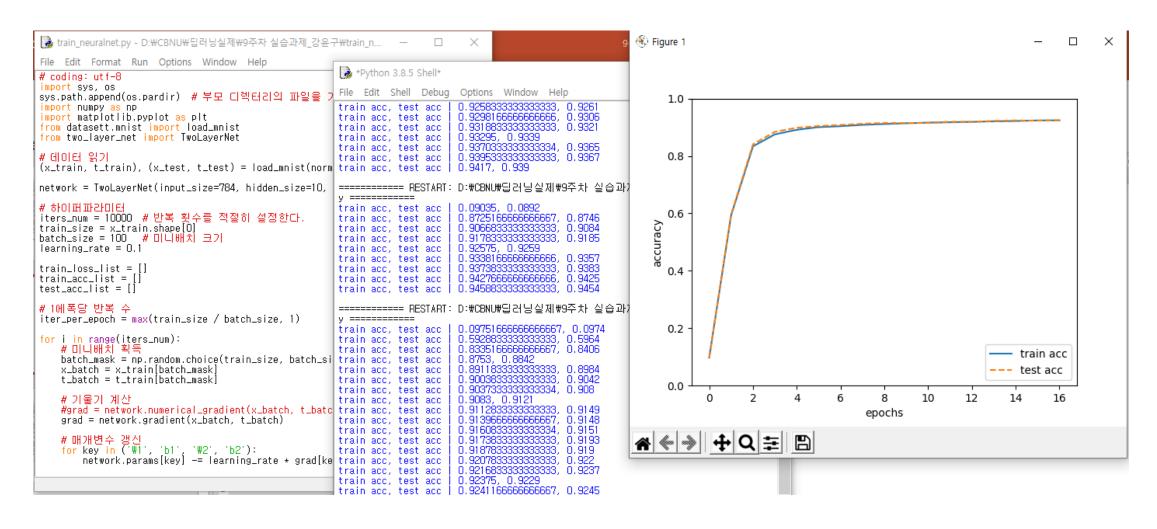
batch size = 200train acc = 0.947test acc = 0.943



batch size = 500train acc = 0.947test acc = 0.944

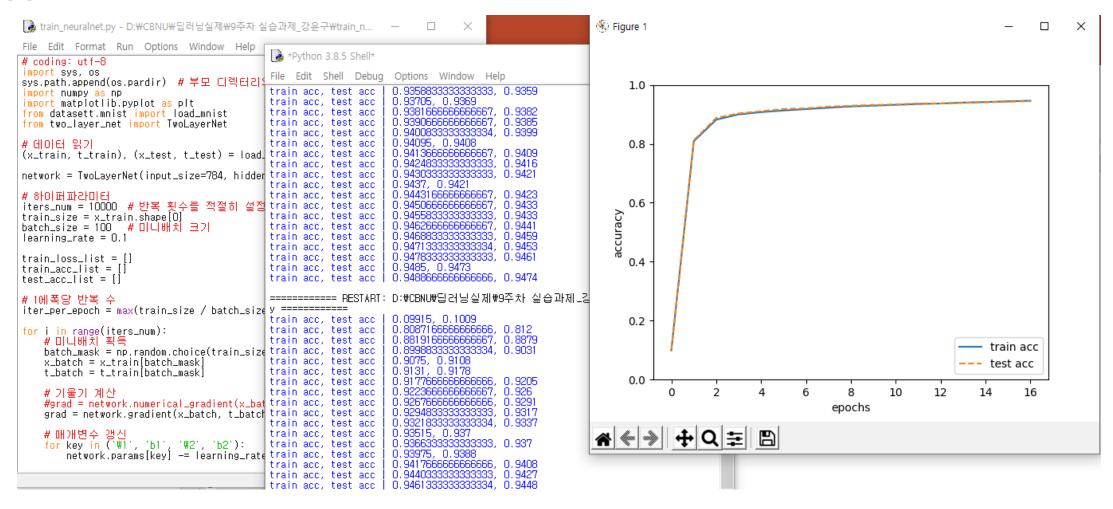


batch size = 1000train acc = 0.948test acc = 0.947

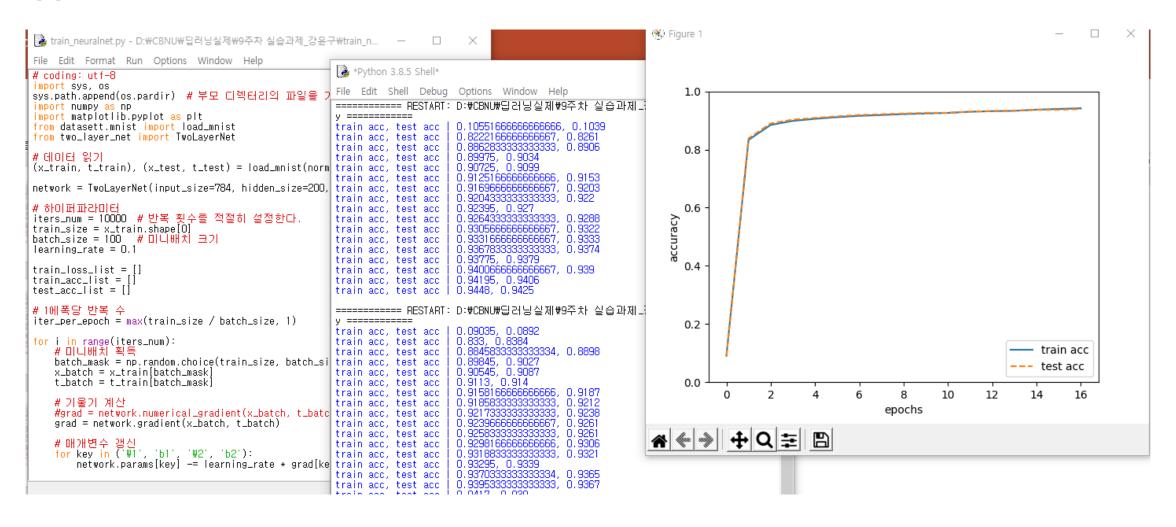


hidden size = 10 train acc = 0.924 test acc = 0.924

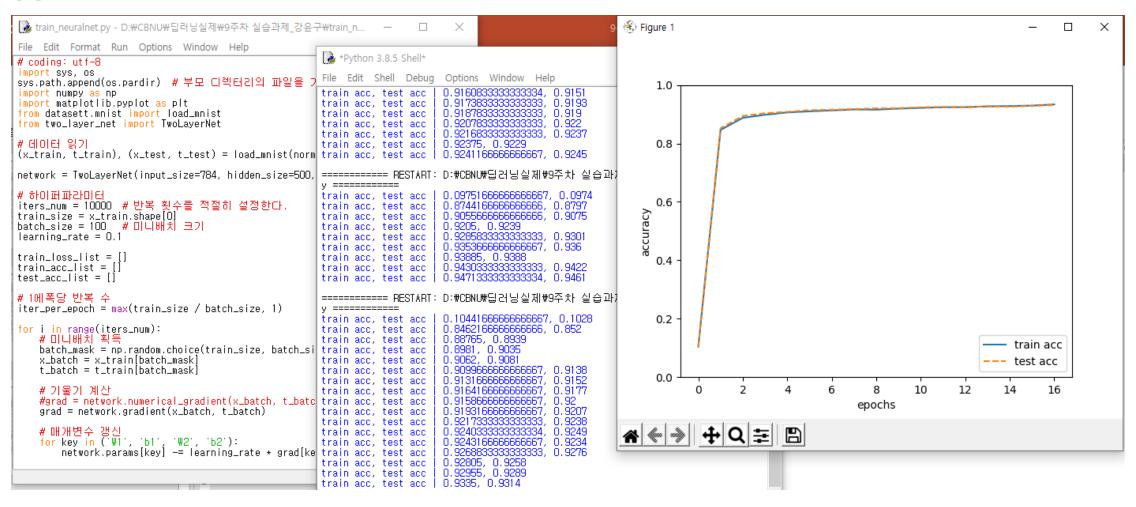
hidden size = 10



hidden size = 100 train acc = 0.946 test acc = 0.944



hidden size = 200 train acc = 0.941 test acc = 0.939



hidden size = 500 train acc = 0.933 test acc = 0.931

[3] 위의 [1][2]에서 오버피팅 문제

위의 [1]에서 보다시피 batch size를 변화시켜가며 학습이 진행되어도 훈련데이터와 시험 데이터를 평가한 정확도에는 차이가 없었으나 위의 [2]에서 보다시피 hidden size를 변화시켜가며 학습이 진행 되었을때 개수가 어느정도 수준을 넘어서면 오히려 정확도가 떨어지는 모습을 보입니다. 따라서, 오버피팅을 줄이기 위해서는 데이터의 양은 늘리고, 복잡도는 줄여야 한다고 판단됩니다.