Introduction to Neural Networks Homework1 N26100618 李姵菅

I. Data preprocessing

A. 類別型資料: 做 one-hot encoding。

B. 數值型資料: 做標準化,使平均值=0,標準差=1。

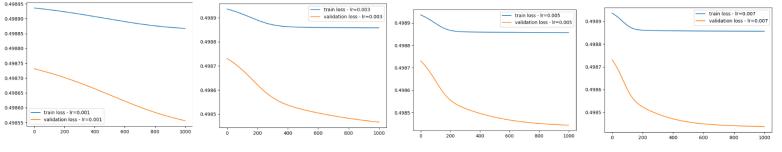
C. Y: 將 yes、no 轉換為 1 與 0 後,做 one-hot encoder。

D. Imbalance data: 答案為 0 的資料筆數過多,隨機刪減至與答案為 1 的資料筆數相同,各 4640 筆。

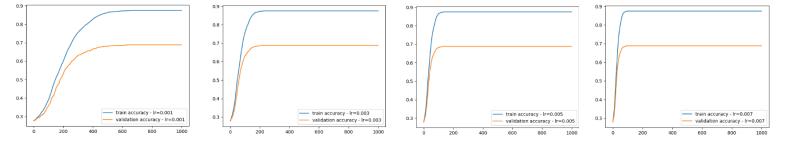
E. Split Data: 將資料分為 train 72%、validation 18%、test 10%。

II. Neural Network (1 hidden layer)

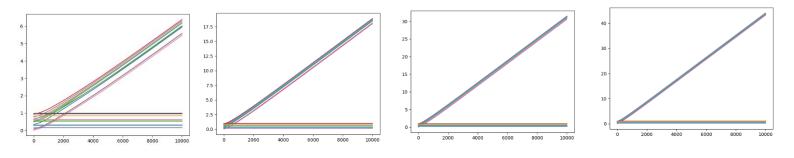
- A. 設定 hidden layer 有 10 個 neuron,output size 為 2 (二分類,因此 output layer 的 activation function 固定為 softmax),loss function 為 mean-square error。
- B. 變化 learn rate、hidden layer 的 activation function,訓練 1000epochs,觀察 loss、accuracy、weight change。
 - 1. Activation function = sigmoid , learning rate =0.001 \cdot 0.003 \cdot 0.005 \cdot 0.007
 - a. Loss 變化



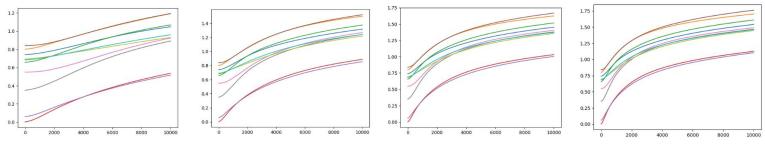
b. Accuracy 變化



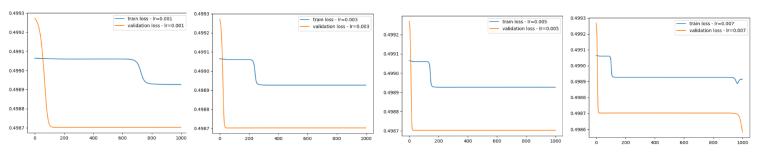
- c. Weight 變化 (增加 epoch 使變化更明顯,因此拉長至 10000 epochs)
 - ♦ Output layer weights



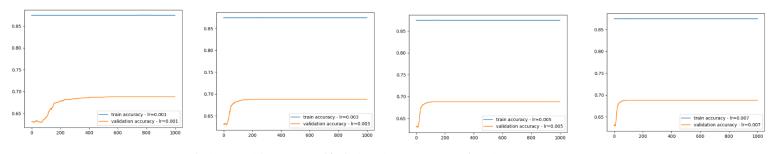
♦ Hidden layer bias



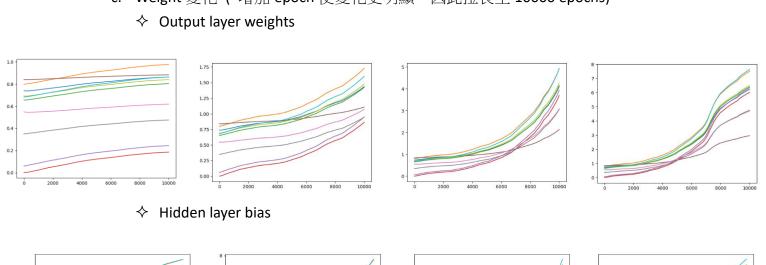
- 2. Activation function = relu , learning rate =0.001 \ 0.003 \ 0.005 \ 0.007
 - a. Loss 變化

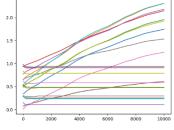


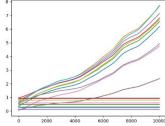
b. Accuracy 變化

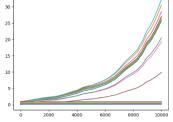


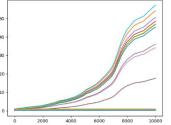
c. Weight 變化 (增加 epoch 使變化更明顯,因此拉長至 10000 epochs)





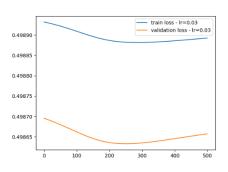


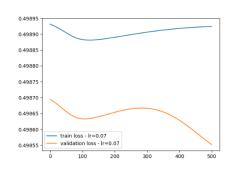


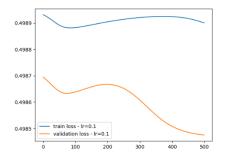


III. Radial Basis Function Network

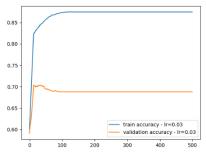
- A. 設定 hidden layer 有 10 個 neuron,output size 為 2 (二分類,因此 output layer 的 activation function 固定為 softmax),loss function 為 mean-square error。
- B. 變化 learn rate、radial basis function,訓練 500epochs,觀察 loss、accuracy、weight change。
 - 1. Radial basis function $\, \varphi(r) = e^{-(\varepsilon r)^2} \,$, learning rate = 0.03 $\,$ 0.07 $\,$ 0.1 $\,$
 - a. Loss 變化

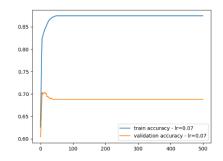


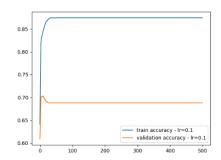




b. Accuracy 變化

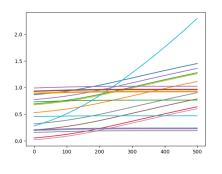


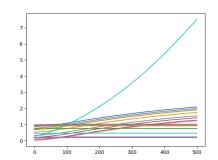


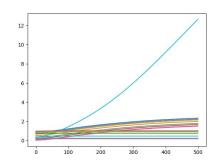


c. Weight 變化

♦ Output layer weights

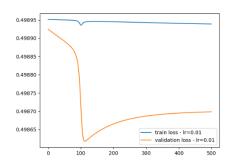


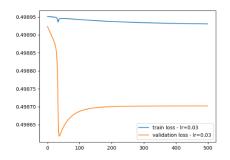


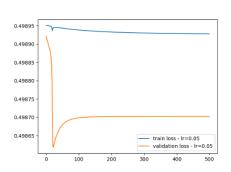


2. Radial basis function $\, \varphi(r) = \sqrt{1 + (\varepsilon r)^2} \,$, learning rate = 0.01 \cdot 0.03 \cdot 0.05 $^{\circ}$

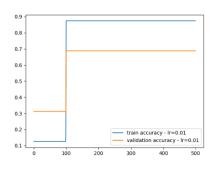
a. Loss 變化

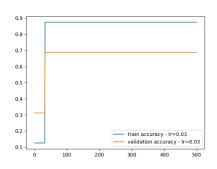


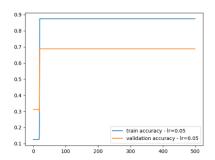




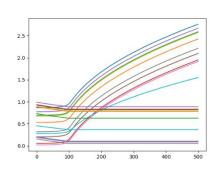
b. Accuracy 變化

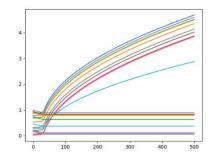


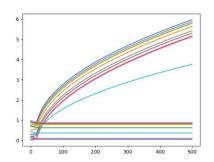




c. Weight 變化 (Output layer)







IV. 比較與討論

A. Neural network

- 1. 比較相同 activation function,不同 learning rate
 - a. learning rate 越大,loss、accuracy、weight 收斂越快。
- 2. 比較 relu 與 sigmoid 兩個 activation function
 - a. relu 一開始即有較高 accuracy、較低 loss,收斂也比 sigmoid 快
 - b. weight 變化的部分, sigmoid 的變化較 relu 平滑。

B. Radial Basis Function Network

- 1. 比較相同 radial basis function,不同 learning rate
 - a. learning rate 越大,loss、accuracy、weight 收斂越快。
 - b. learning rate 較大則較容易 overfitting (epoch 增加反而 validation 的 loss 上升、accuracy 下降)。

2. 比較 2 個 radial basis function

- a. $\varphi(r)=e^{-(\varepsilon r)^2}$ 的收斂速度較慢,需將 learning rate 調大或訓練非常多 epoch,參數才可收斂,且 accuracy 容易 overfitting。
- b. $\varphi(r) = \sqrt{1 + (\varepsilon r)^2}$ 收斂快,在 accuracy 的表現相對較佳也較穩定。

C. NN 與 RBFN 比較

- 1. NN 可以訓練的參數較多,搭配足夠多的數據,較容易訓練起來。
- 2. RBFN 較不容易訓練成功,需多試幾組 hyperparameters。且訓練起來後(loss 明顯下降)非常容易一下子就 overfitting。