## 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。

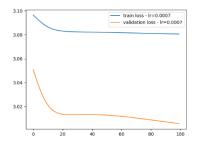
C. Y: 將 yes、no 轉換為 1 與 0 後,做 one-hot encoder。

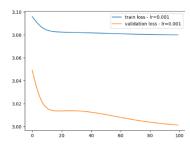
D. Imbalance data: 答案為 0 的資料筆數過多,隨機刪減至與答案為 1 的資料筆數相同,各 4640 筆。

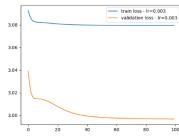
E. Split Data: 將資料分為 train 72%、validation 18%、test 1,並對 training data 做 shuffle。

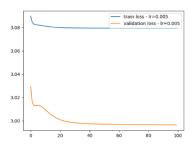
### II. Neural Network (1 hidden layer)

- 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 cross entropy。
- B. 變化 learn rate、hidden layer 的 activation function,訓練 100epochs,觀察 loss、accuracy、weight change。
  - 1. Activation function = sigmoid , learning rate = 0.0007 \cdot 0.001 \cdot 0.003 \cdot 0.005 \cdot
    - a. Loss 變化

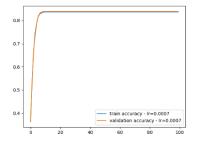


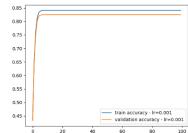


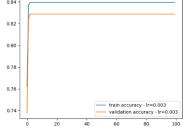


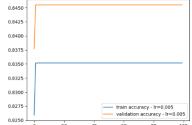


b. Accuracy 變化



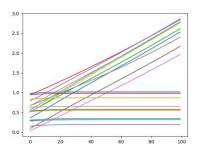


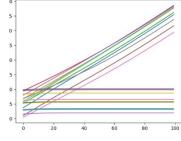


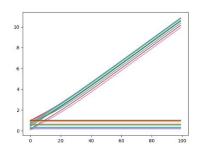


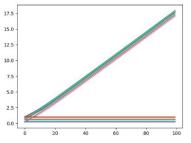
### c. Weight 變化

### ♦ Output layer weights

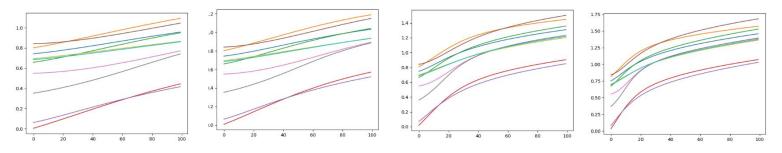




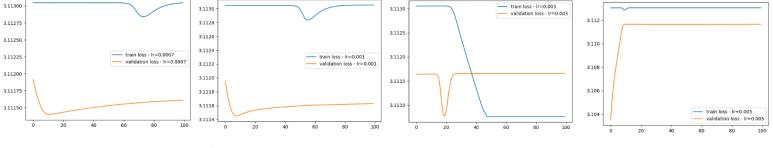




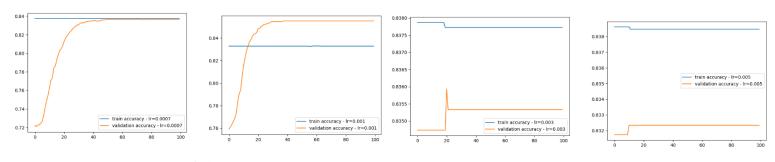
# ♦ Hidden layer bias



- 2. Activation function = relu , learning rate = 0.0007 \ 0.001 \ 0.003 \ 0.005
  - a. Loss 變化

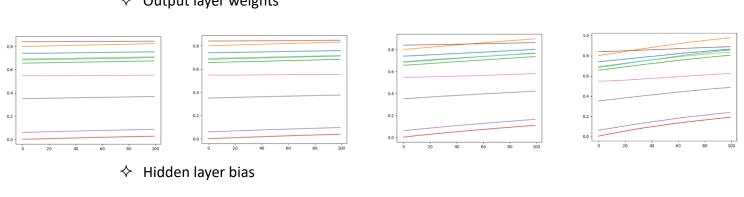


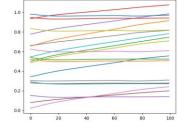
# b. Accuracy 變化

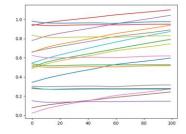


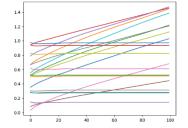
# c. Weight 變化

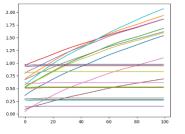
# ♦ Output layer weights





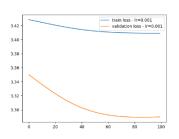


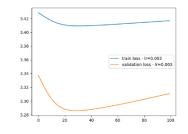


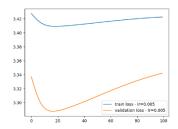


### III. Radial Basis Function Network

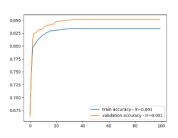
- A. 設定 hidden layer 有 10 個 neuron,output size 為 2 ( 二分類,因此 output layer 的 activation function 固定為 softmax ),loss function 為 cross entropy。
- B. 變化 learn rate、radial basis function,訓練 100epochs,觀察 loss、accuracy、weight change。
  - 1. Radial basis function  $\, \varphi(r) = e^{-(\varepsilon r)^2} \,$  , learning rate = 0.001  $\cdot$  0.003  $\cdot$  0.005  $^{\circ}$ 
    - a. Loss 變化

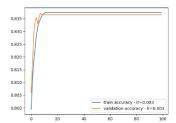


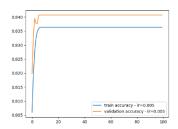




## b. Accuracy 變化

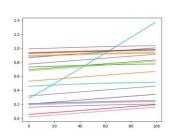


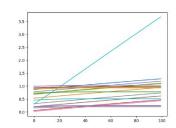


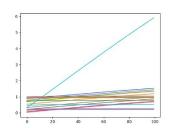


## c. Weight 變化

# ♦ Output layer weights

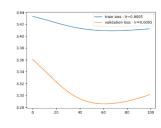


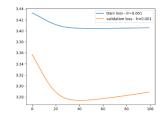


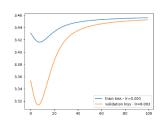


2. Radial basis function  $\, \varphi(r) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+(\varepsilon r)^2}} \,$  , learning rate = 0.0005  $\,$  0.001  $\,$  0.003  $\,$ 

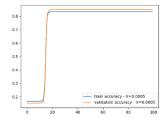
## a. Loss 變化

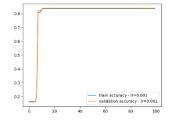


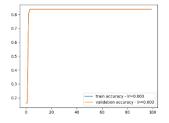




## b. Accuracy 變化

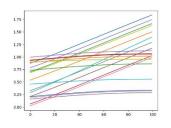


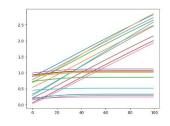


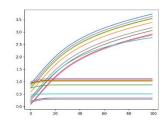


### c. Weight 變化

## ♦ Output layer weights







## IV. 比較與討論

## A. Data preprocessing

- 1. Training data 有 shuffle 對於 validation data 的 accuracy 提升有幫助。
- 2. 資料標準化後訓練時會較順利,即較容易找到訓練得起來的 hyperparameters。
- 3. 做 undersampling 較不會只學到單一種資料的資訊,對於準確度提升亦有幫助。

#### B. 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. Sigmoid 收斂的曲線較平滑,也較不易有 overfitting 的情形。
  - b. Relu 只要 learning rate 稍微過大,很容易就有嚴重的 overfitting,甚至比訓練前的結果 還糟。

### C. 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 稍大 loss 就容易 overfitting。
- 2. 比較 2個 radial basis function
  - a.  $\varphi(r) = e^{-(\varepsilon r)^2}$  需要較大的 learning rate。
  - b.  $\varphi(r)=\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+(\varepsilon r)^2}}$  accuracy 的部分在一開始會有停滯期,不像  $\varphi(r)=e^{-(\varepsilon r)^2}$ 一下子就有明顯成長。

### D. NN 與 RBFN 比較

- 1. NN 可以訓練的參數較多,搭配足夠多的數據,較容易找到 hyperparameter 並訓練起來。
- 2. RBFN 較不容易訓練成功,需多試幾組 hyperparameters。且訓練起來後 loss 非常容易一下子就 overfitting。
- 3. 使用 NN,並用 sigmoid 當作 hidden layer 的 activation function,最適合本次的資料集。