Machine Learning 2019 Fall HW1 Report

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1. (1%)記錄誤差值 (RMSE)(根據kaggle public+private分數), 討論兩種feature的影響

	PUBLIC	PRIVATE
PM2.5	5.98437	5.89846
All	5.60406	5.57277

本次實驗單獨探討使用的feature數對結果的影響,兩個model的有做data preprocessing,並採用助教提供的minibatch求出最佳解。

根據上表,可以看出,使用全部18個資料,比單獨使用PM2.5做預測來的更精準,似乎可以解釋,PM2.5不僅跟歷史紀錄有關,也受到當下其他的環境數據的影響。

2. (1%)解釋什麼樣的data preprocessing 可以improve你的 training/testing accuracy, ex. 你怎麼挑掉你覺得不適合的data points。請提供數據(RMSE)以佐證你的想法。

由於Linear Regression 的 Error Function (RMSE)是一個Convex Function,收斂 到最小值(0)時的w,b理論上一定是固定的。

因此,本次作業要得到良好預測的關鍵其實在於Data Preprocessing,而非Gradient Descent的實作。

Note: 避免浪費Kaggle上傳次數,底下將以:

- Training Error (E_{in})
- 10-fold cross validation error (E_{val})

做為比較依據。

首先,列出完全没做Data Preprocessing 的Error,作為Baseline。

	E_{in}	E_{val}
PM2.5	38.69072	38.22786
ALL	37.89876	40.86500

(1). 使用前、後一小時的數據補足缺失項

在本次測驗的Training Data中,有大量的缺失項,因此如何補齊這些缺失項是一大哉問。

考慮到此次作業提供的數據都屬於時序性的數據,因此,我的直覺是使用前後一小時的資料來補齊缺失項。

	E_{in}	E_{val}
PM2.5	38.65485	37.93288
ALL	37.74840	41.10642

由表可知,Training Error 略有降低,但老實說,這是一個非常糟糕的想法。

在實際上傳到Kaggle後,我發現Training Error雖然如此之高,最後的Testing Error卻僅有7.11左右。

會造成Training Error 與Testing Error如此大相逕庭的原因在於,助教已經事先清過Testing Data了,而在Training Data上,許多資料都是由腦補的方式取得,相當的不精準。

(2). 將所有的缺失項全部以0填補,並將PM2.5項怪異的值去除

有缺失的項就代表當天的統計資料其實是有缺漏、或者是不精準的。

考慮到我們的Training Data其實不算少,其實直接將不精準的數據直接剔除才是最好的設計。

因此我將缺失項以0填補,而PM2.5值不論再低,都不該為過低;同時,PM2.5值不論再高,都不應該超過100,所以在Data Preprocessing的部分,我只保留所有 $2 < PM2.5 \le 100$ 的數據。

	E_{in}	E_{val}
PM2.5	4.72659	4.72840
ALL	4.45382	4.56207

可以看到顯著地進步,由此判斷,Training Data上的確有許多不精準的數據。

值得注意的是,在測試時,我另外測試了僅考慮 > 0的值,卻得到跟baseline差不多的結果,反而是加上 ≤ 100 的限制後,才得到如此好的結果。

(3). 考慮(2)的結果,並剔除所有 \leq 0的值(final result)

由上表的進步幅度可以得知,問題的確出在不精準的資料,因此我將限制範圍擴大到所有的data上。

除了降雨量外,所有的環境資料的量測都不該為 $\mathbf{0}$,因此我將所有 $\leq \mathbf{0}$ 的 \mathbf{data} 全 部剔除,不予以採用。

同時,延續上個Trial的結果,對PM2.5的值做限制,並套用到相同屬性的數據 PM10上。

	E_{in}	E_{val}
PM2.5	4.44609	4.45383
ALL	4.12393	4.21948

3. Math Problem(見下頁)

ML 2019 Fall HWI Hand-Written Assignment bo5902105 余友竹

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1. Closed-Form Linear Regression Solution · 考慮簡化版 linear regression (without bias). $= \left\| \begin{bmatrix} \vec{x}_1 & \vec{y}_1 \\ \vec{x}_1 & \vec{y}_2 \end{bmatrix} \right\|^2 = \left\| \begin{bmatrix} \vec{x}_1 & \vec{y}_1 \\ \vec{x}_1 & \vec{y}_2 \end{bmatrix} \right\|^2$ $= \left\| \begin{bmatrix} \vec{x}_1 & \vec{y}_2 \\ \vec{x}_1 & \vec{y}_2 \end{bmatrix} \right\|^2 = \left\| \begin{bmatrix} \vec{x}_1 & \vec{y}_2 \\ \vec{y}_2 & \vec{y}_2 \end{bmatrix} \right\|^2$ $= \left\| \begin{bmatrix} \vec{x}_1 & \vec{y}_2 \\ \vec{x}_1 & \vec{y}_2 \end{bmatrix} \right\|^2$ $= \left\| \begin{bmatrix} \vec{x}_1 & \vec{y}_2 \\ \vec{x}_1 & \vec{y}_2 \end{bmatrix} \right\|^2$ $= \left\| \begin{bmatrix} \vec{x}_1 & \vec{y}_2 \\ \vec{x}_1 & \vec{y}_2 \end{bmatrix} \right\|^2$ $= \left\| \begin{bmatrix} \vec{x}_1 & \vec{y}_2 \\ \vec{x}_1 & \vec{y}_2 \end{bmatrix} \right\|^2$ $= \left\| \begin{bmatrix} \vec{x}_1 & \vec{y}_2 \\ \vec{y}_2 & \vec{y}_2 \end{bmatrix} \right\|^2$ $= \left\| \begin{bmatrix} \vec{x}_1 & \vec{y}_2 \\ \vec{y}_2 & \vec{y}_2 \end{bmatrix} \right\|^2$ 則 arguin = (ガア; - y;) + crymin || A は - 女 || + arguin || A は - 女 || clain: argmin ||An-寸|| 分水解ATA n=ATJ min ||Aw - 4 || A & column space pf: ₩ An-9 LAG, + 6 ERKXI € (An-g,Ab)=0, +6 +1RK×1 (7 6 AT (An -4) = 0 \$ 6 (A A T - A T) = 0 < < A'An - A'q, b> = 0, + b ← R"1 # ATA - AT = = 0 ATA = ATY x argnin 点(wix, -yi) \ 水解 A'An=A'与

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7.  \begin{split} & = \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{32} \frac{\mathbb{E}}{(\vec{x}_{1}^{2} + \vec{y}_{1}^{2}) + b - y_{1}^{2}} \right]^{2} \\ & = \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{1}{32} \frac{\mathbb{E}}{(\vec{x}_{1}^{2} + b - y_{1}^{2})^{2}} + 2 \frac{\mathbb{E}}{(\vec{x}_{1}^{2} + b - y_{1}^{2})^{2}} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mathbb{E}}{(\vec{x}_{1}^{2} + b - y_{1}^{2})^{2}} + 2 \frac{\mathbb{E}}{(\vec{x}_{1}^{2} + b - y_{1}^{2})^{2}} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mathbb{E}}{(\vec{x}_{1}^{2} + b - y_{1}^{2})^{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mathbb{E}}{(\vec{x}_{1}^{2} + b - y_{1}^{2})^{2}} \right] \\ & = \frac{1}{32} \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mathbb{E}}{(\vec{x}_{2} + b - y_{1}^{2})^{2}} + 2 \frac{\mathbb{E}}{(\vec{x}_{1}^{2} + b - y_{1}^{2})^{2}} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mathbb{E}}{(\vec{x}_{1}^{2} + b - y_{1}^{2})^{2}} \right) \\ & = \frac{1}{32} \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mathbb{E}}{(\vec{x}_{1} + b - y_{1}^{2})^{2}} + 2 \frac{\mathbb{E}}{(\vec{x}_{1}^{2} + b - y_{1}^{2})^{2}} \right) \\ & = \frac{1}{32} \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mathbb{E}}{(\vec{x}_{1} + b - y_{1}^{2})^{2}} + 2 \frac{\mathbb{E}}{(\vec{x}_{1}^{2} + b - y_{1}^{2})^{2}} \right) \\ & = \frac{1}{32} \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mathbb{E}}{(\vec{x}_{1} + b - y_{1}^{2})^{2}} + 2 \frac{\mathbb{E}}{(\vec{x}_{1}^{2} + b - y_{1}^{2})^{2}} \right) \\ & = \frac{1}{32} \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mathbb{E}}{(\vec{x}_{1} + b - y_{1}^{2})^{2}} + 2 \frac{\mathbb{E}}{(\vec{x}_{1}^{2} + b - y_{1}^{2})^{2}} \right) \\ & = \frac{1}{32} \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mathbb{E}}{(\vec{x}_{1} + b - y_{1}^{2})^{2}} + 2 \frac{\mathbb{E}}{(\vec{x}_{1}^{2} + b - y_{1}^{2})^{2}} \right) \\ & = \frac{1}{32} \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mathbb{E}}{(\vec{x}_{1} + b - y_{1}^{2})^{2}} + 2 \frac{\mathbb{E}}{(\vec{x}_{1}^{2} + b - y_{1}^{2})^{2}} \right) \\ & = \frac{1}{32} \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mathbb{E}}{(\vec{x}_{1} + b - y_{1}^{2})^{2}} + 2 \frac{\mathbb{E}}{(\vec{x}_{1}^{2} + b - y_{1}^{2})^{2}} \right) \\ & = \frac{1}{32} \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mathbb{E}}{(\vec{x}_{1} + b - y_{1}^{2})^{2}} + 2 \frac{\mathbb{E}}{(\vec{x}_{1}^{2} + b - y_{1}^{2})^{2}} \right) \\ & = \frac{1}{32} \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mathbb{E}}{(\vec{x}_{1} + b - y_{1}^{2})^{2}} + 2 \frac{\mathbb{E}}{(\vec{x}_{1}^{2} + b - y_{1}^{2})^{2}} \right) \\ & = \frac{1}{32} \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mathbb{E}}{(\vec{x}_{1} + b - y_{1}^{2})^{2}} + 2 \frac{\mathbb{E}}{(\vec{x}_{1}^{2} + b - y_{1}^{2})^{2}} \right) \\ & = \frac{1}{32} \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mathbb{E}}{(\vec{x}_{1} + b - y_{1}^{2})^{2}} + 2 \frac{\mathbb{E}}{(\vec{x}_{1}^{2} + b - y_{1}^{2})^{2}} \right) \\ & = \frac{1}{32} \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mathbb{E}}{(\vec{x}_{1} + b - y_{1}^{2})^{2}} + 2 \frac{\mathbb{E}}{(\vec{x}_{1}^{2} + b - y_{1}^{2})^{2}} \right) \\ & = \frac{1}{32} \frac{\mathbb{E}}{(\vec{x}_{1}^{2} + b -
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G.
$$e_{k} = \frac{1}{12} \frac{1}{12} (q_{k}(\vec{x}_{1}) - y_{1})^{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} \frac{1}{12} (q_{k}(\vec{x}_{1}) - 2 q_{k}(\vec{x}_{1}) \cdot y_{1} + y_{1})^{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} \frac{1}{12} (q_{k}(\vec{x}_{1}))^{2} - \frac{1}{12} \frac{1}{12} q_{k}(\vec{x}_{1}) \cdot y_{1} + \frac{1}{12} q_{1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} \frac{1}{12} (q_{k}(\vec{x}_{1}))^{2} - \frac{1}{12} \frac{1}{12} q_{k}(\vec{x}_{1}) \cdot y_{1} + e_{0}$$

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b.
$$\frac{1}{2} G(\vec{x}_i) = \frac{1}{2} d_k g_k(\vec{x}_i) = [g_1(\vec{x}_i) \dots g_k(\vec{x}_i)] [d_k]$$

$$\frac{1}{2} G_i = [g_1(\vec{x}_i)] + [g_k(\vec{x}_i)] [d_k]$$

$$\frac{1}{2} G(\vec{x}_i) = G_i d_k$$

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