

Homework 2 Report Problem Set

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Problem 1. (1%) 請簡單描述你實作之 **logistic regression** 以及 **generative model** 於此 **task** 的表現,並試著討論可能原因。

Features	Training	testing public	testing private
logistic regression	0.821700	0.82000	
generative	0.821350	0.82060	

觀察：

此實驗的gender, education, martial status,and pay1~pay6都有做one-hot, 這些以外的feature都有做Normalize。可以觀察到logistic regression比起generative在training accuracy有更好表現,我認為是因為logistic regression能做gradient使的結果較能fit原本的traininig data。...

Problem 2. (1%) 請試著將 **input feature** 中的 **gender, education, martial status** 等改為 **one-hot encoding** 進行 **training process**,比較其模型準確率及其可能影響原因。

Features	Training	testing public	testing private
no one-hot	0.821500	0.81960	
one-hot	0.821700	0.82000	

觀察：

此實驗的pay1~pay6有做one-hot, gender, education, martial status,and pay1~pay6以外的feature都有做Normalize。可以觀察到沒做one-hot明顯有較低的正確率。我認為one-hot能將非連續性的feature各自討論,舉例來說,age的feature有1和2,這或許是指男性與女性,在計算時不該把它當作1小於2這種數學關係,而one-hot能使得他們分開計算,在regression時當作某種加權特徵。

Problem 3. (1%) 請試著討論哪些 **input features** 的影響較大 (實驗方法沒有特別限制,但請簡單闡述實驗方法)。

delete	sex	marrage	age
Acc	0.821600	0.821200	0.821300

delete	pay0	pay2	pay3	pay4	pay5	pay6
Acc	0.805250	0.820950	0.821450	0.821200	0.821500	0.820950

delete	LIMIT_BAL	AGE
Acc	0.821950	0.821550

delete BILL_AMT	1	2	3	4	5	6
Acc	0.821600	0.821650	0.821650	0.821600	0.821700	0.821500

delete PAY_AMT	1	2	3	4	5	6
Acc	0.821400	0.821700	0.821650	0.821650	0.821450	0.821450

觀察：

此實驗固定將gender, education, marital status, and pay1~pay6做one-hot，除此以外的模型都有做Normalize。將每一項各自刪除做logistic regression得到以上training accuracy。

觀察發現，最高的training accuracy是在刪除LIMIT_BAL項，最低的training accuracy是刪除pay0項。這是在training set所做的觀察，testing set的觀察可能完全不同。

Problem 4. (1%) 請實作特徵標準化 (feature normalization), 並討論其對於模型準確率的影響與可能原因。

Features	Training	testing public	testing private
no normalize	0.779550	0.78160	
normalize	0.821700	0.82000	

觀察：

此實驗固定將gender, education, marital status, and pay1~pay6做one-hot。發現沒有做Normalize的結果準確率明顯較低，我認為是，沒有做normalize的feature可能數量及差距過大，像是AGE會在百位數內，PAY_AMT卻會有破萬的數值，而regression最好都將input放在接近的範圍內，會有比較好的結果。

Problem 5. (1%)

pf>

$$\text{let } I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma^2}} dy$$

$$\text{then } I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma^2}} dy = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2\sigma^2}} dz$$

$$\text{then } I^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{(y^2+z^2)}{2\sigma^2}} dydz$$

$$\text{let } y = r\cos\theta, z = r\sin\theta$$

$$\text{so } I^2 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2\sigma^2}} r dr d\theta$$

$$\text{then } I^2 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} 2\pi \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2\sigma^2}} r dr = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2\sigma^2}} r dr$$

$$\text{then } I^2 = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2\sigma^2}} 2r dr = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2\sigma^2}} dr^2 = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} dt = 1$$

$$\text{so } I = 1, \text{ for } f(x) > 0, -\infty < x < \infty$$

Problem 6. (1%)

$$(a.) \frac{\partial E}{\partial z_k} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial y_k} \frac{\partial g(z_k)}{\partial z_k}$$

$$(b.) \frac{\partial E}{\partial z_j} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial y_k} \frac{\partial g(z_k)}{\partial z_k} \left(\sum_j \frac{\partial w_{jk} y_j}{\partial y_j} \frac{\partial g(z_j)}{\partial z_j} \right)$$

$$(c.) \frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{ij}} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial y_k} \frac{\partial g(z_k)}{\partial z_k} \left(\sum_j \frac{\partial w_{jk} y_j}{\partial y_j} \frac{\partial g(z_j)}{\partial z_j} \left(\sum_i \frac{w_{ij} y_i}{w_{ij}} \right) \right)$$