

## Aprendizagem 2022/23 Homework III – Group 084

## I. Pen-and-paper

1)

(1) $E(\omega) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{2} (z_i - \omega^T \cdot z_i)^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2}   \omega  ^2$
Gadiente = 0:
$\nabla E(\omega) = \nabla \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot (z - x \cdot \omega)^{T} (Z - x \cdot \omega) + \frac{1}{2} \omega^{T} \omega \right) = 0 \ E(\omega)$
(-) - 2 XTZ + 2XT. x.w + 2x.w=0 (-)
$= (X^{T}Z = (X^{T}.X + \lambda \cdot I) \cdot \omega = 1$
$[X^{T} \cdot X + \lambda \cdot I]^{-1} \cdot X^{T} \cdot Z = \omega$
X=       1       0.8       0.64       0.512       1 <td< td=""></td<>
$X^{T} \cdot X = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 & 7.6 & 10.08 \\ 6 & 7.6 & 16.08 & 13.88 \\ 7.6 & 16.08 & 13.88 & 19.68 \\ 10.08 & $
$ (x^{T}. \ X + \lambda \cdot I)^{-1} = \begin{cases} 0.34 & -0.12 & -0.07 & -0.01 \\ -0.12 & 0.39 & -0.10 & -0.07 & Z = 20 & x^{T}Z = 88.6 \\ -0.07 & -0.10 & 0.37 & -0.17 & 10 & 106.96 \\ 20.04 & -0.07 & -0.17 & 0.18 & 13 & 134.39 \end{bmatrix} $
$(x^{T} \cdot x + \lambda \cdot \mathbf{I})^{T} \cdot x^{T} \cdot \mathbf{Z} = \omega = \begin{bmatrix} 3.4 \\ 5.0 \\ 1.99 \\ -0.82 \end{bmatrix}$
2(x, w) - 2 w; \$ = 7.47 + 6.07 a + 1.97 a - 0.87 a

```
Physe (z,z) = \int_{5}^{5} \sum_{i=1}^{2} (z_{i}-z_{i})^{2}

z_{1}=7.47+6.09\cdot0.8+1.99\cdot0.8^{2}-0.82\cdot0.8^{3}=12.37

z_{2}=9.49+6.09\cdot1.2+1.99\cdot1.2^{2}-0.82\cdot1.2^{2}=14.92

z_{3}=9.49+5.09\cdot1.2+1.99\cdot1.2^{2}-0.82\cdot1.2^{2}=14.92

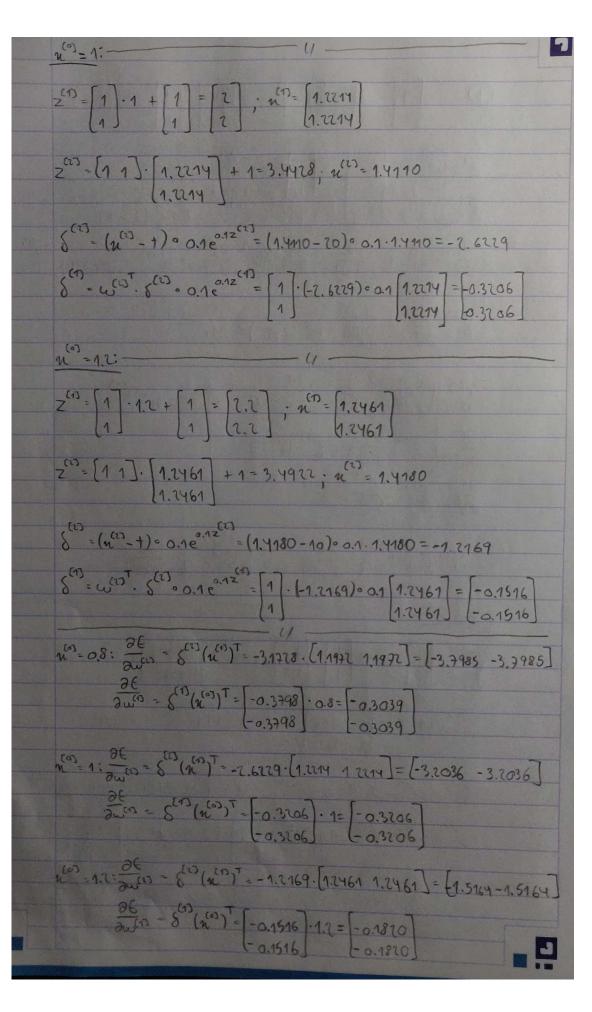
z_{4}=7.49+5.09\cdot1.1+1.99\cdot1.2^{2}-0.82\cdot1.2^{2}=14.18

z_{5}=7.47+5.09\cdot1.6+1.99\cdot1.6^{2}-0.82\cdot1.6^{2}=17.29

Physe (z_{1},z) = \int_{5}^{2} \cdot ((z_{1}-12.39)^{2}+(z_{0}-13.69)^{2}+(10-14.99)^{2}+(13-16.18)^{2}+(12-12.29)^{2})^{2}

z_{5}=0.89
```

```
3 whi 1; wi [1]; 5 1; 5 = 1
            Z=wn+51 ; 1= f(21)= e 121)
           Z = w + b^{2}; w = f(x^{2}) = e^{-1}(x^{2} + 1)^{2}
                 \frac{\partial E}{\partial x} = x - t \cdot \frac{\partial x^{(i)}}{\partial z^{(i)}} = 0.1e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot \frac{\partial z^{(i)}}{\partial z^{(i)}} = x^{(i-1)} \cdot \frac{\partial z^{(i)}}{\partial z^{(i-1)}} = x^{(i)}
                    8 = 2003 = (2) = (12) - + ) = 0.1e
                  S^{(1)} = \left(\frac{\partial z^{(1)}}{\partial x^{(1)}}\right)^{T} = \left(\frac{\partial z^{(1)}}{\partial x^{(1)}}\right)^
           26 = 863 = 863 = 863 (26-13) T
           SE SCIJ SCIJ = SCIJ
           \omega_{ij} = \omega
           (6)
N=0.8:
         Z^{CD} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot 0.8 + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.8 \\ 1.8 \end{bmatrix} ; n^{CD} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.1972 \\ 1.1972 \end{bmatrix}
       2 - [1 1]· [1.1972] + 1 = 3.3944; 2623- 1.4042
               6 = (n - + ) = 0.1 e = (1.4042 - 24 ) · 0.1-1.4042 = -3.1728
         δ = ω<sup>1</sup> · (<sup>1</sup> · 0.1 · 0.12 · - 1 · (-3,1728) · 0.1 [1.1977] - [-0.3798]
```



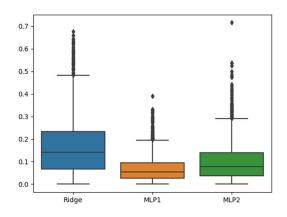
$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{E}}{\partial y^{(3)}} = \begin{cases} \mathcal{E}^{(3)} = -3.4718 \\ \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}}{\partial y^{(3)}} = \begin{cases} \mathcal{E}^{(3)} = -3.3718 \\ -0.3348 \end{cases} \\ \mathcal{E}^{(3)} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}}{\partial y^{(3)}} = \begin{cases} \mathcal{E}^{(3)} = -3.3718 \\ -0.3148 \end{cases} \\ \mathcal{E}^{(3)} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}}{\partial y^{(3)}} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}}{\partial y^{(3)}} = -3.6716 \\ \mathcal{E}^{(3)} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}}{\partial y^{(3)}} = -3.6716 \\ \mathcal{E}^{(3)} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}}{\partial y^{(3)}} = -3.4716 \\ \mathcal{E}^{(3)} = -3.4716 \\$$

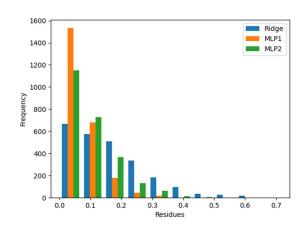
## II. Programming and critical analysis

4)

MAE for Ridge Regression: 0.163; MAE for MLP with early stopping: 0.068; MAE for MLP without early stopping: 0.098.

5)





6)

MLP1 iterations: 452; MLP2 iterations: 77.

7)

O MLP1 é parametrizado com early stopping, enquanto o MLP2 não. O early stopping tem como função validar o modelo, pondo de parte 10% do training data e terminando a execução quando o resultado de validação for inferior a um determinado limiar pré-definido. Logo podemos concluir que o facto do MLP1 ser parametrizado com early stopping faz com que este execute menos iterações.

## III. APPENDIX

```
#######
                Importing required libraries
from scipy.io.arff import loadarff
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.linear model import Ridge
from sklearn.neural network import MLPRegressor
from sklearn import metrics
import warnings
def warn(*args, **kwargs): pass
warnings.warn = warn
                   Reading the ARFF file
data = loadarff('kin8nm.arff')
df = pd.DataFrame(data[0])
            Creating the training-testing split ######
X, y = df.drop('y', axis=1), df['y']
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, train_size=0.7,
random_state=0)
           Creating and asserting the regressors
# Creating the regressors
ridge = Ridge(alpha=0.1)
mlp1 = MLPRegressor(hidden_layer_sizes=(10,10), max_iter=500, early_stopping=True,
random_state=0, activation='tanh')
mlp2 = MLPRegressor(hidden_layer_sizes=(10,10), max_iter=500, early_stopping=False,
random state=0, activation='tanh')
# Training the regressors
ridge.fit(X train, y train)
mlp1.fit(X_train, y_train)
mlp2.fit(X_train, y_train)
# Predicting the values
ridge pred = ridge.predict(X test)
mlp1 pred = mlp1.predict(X test)
mlp2_pred = mlp2.predict(X_test)
           Calculating the MAE for each regressor
ridge_mae = metrics.mean_absolute_error(y_test, ridge_pred)
mlp1_mae = metrics.mean_absolute_error(y_test, mlp1_pred)
mlp2 mae = metrics.mean absolute error(y test, mlp2 pred)
```

```
print("MAE for Ridge Regression: ", round(ridge_mae, 3))
print("MAE for MLP with early stopping: ", round(mlp1_mae, 3))
print("MAE for MLP without early stopping: ", round(mlp2_mae, 3))
residues = [abs(y_test - ridge_pred), abs(y_test - mlp1_pred), abs(y_test -
mlp2_pred)]
# Boxplot
sns.boxplot(residues)
plt.xticks([0, 1, 2], ['Ridge', 'MLP1', 'MLP2'])
plt.show()
# Histogram
plt.hist(residues, bins=10, label=['Ridge', 'MLP1', 'MLP2'])
plt.legend()
plt.xlabel('Residues')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.show()
#######
                             Ex 6
print("MLP1 iterations: ", mlp1.n_iter_)
print("MLP2 iterations: ", mlp2.n iter )
```

**END**