## Multi-Layer Perceptron

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### 1 Multi-Layer Perceptions

A perceptron that has a single layer of weights cannot solve problems like XOR. It can only approximate linear functions of the input, where the discriminant to be estimated is non-linear.

When used for classification, such multilayer perceptrons (MLP) can implement nonlinear discriminants and if used for regression, it can approximate nonlinear functions of the input.

#### 1.1 How it works

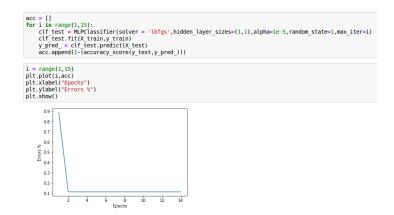
Input feature vector X is fed to the input layer, then the activation propagates in the forward direction. The values of the hidden units are calculated.

Each hidden unit is a perceptron by itself and applies the nonlinear function to its weighted sum. The output  $y_i$  are perceptrons in the second layer taking the hidden unit as their inputs.

### 2 MLP on my dataset

The accuracy comes out to be 88%.

# 3 Training error over a number of Epochs



The error becomes constant after just 2 iterations since the dataset is not very large.

## 4 Tests with multiple layers

```
for i in range(1,5):
    clf test = MLPClassifier(solver = 'lbfgs',hidden_layer_sizes=(i,1),alpha=le-5,random_state=1)
    clf test.fit(X train,y train)
    y_pred = clf_test.predict(X test)
    print("For no_of_layers=",i,"accuracy = ",(accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred_)))

For no_of_layers= 1 accuracy = 0.8867924528301887
For no_of_layers= 2 accuracy = 0.8867924528301887
For no_of_layers= 3 accuracy = 0.8867924528301887
For no_of_layers= 4 accuracy = 0.8867924528301887
```