Introduction

Commands:

python app.py —data [xor | linear] —loss [mse | cross_entropy] —lr [float] —step [int] —unit 6 6 [—use_activate] [—wandb]

if use wandb, you need to revise the code "wandb.init" to your own entity and project # —unit is array type, you can use —unit 1 2 3...n, number of hidden layers equals to length of unit

Basic Structure:

Model: Linear -> Relu -> Linear -> Relu -> Linear -> Sigmoid -> y

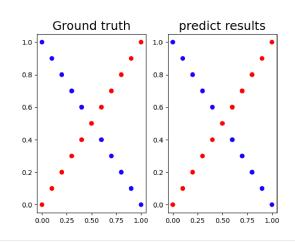
Loss: MSE

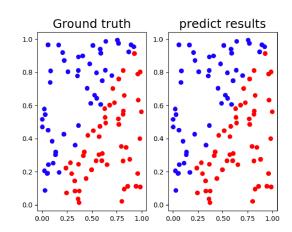
Channels: 1 -> 6 -> 6 -> 1

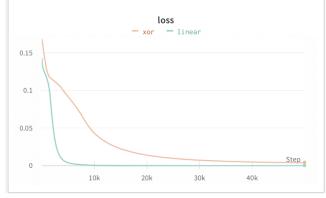
Step (epochs): 50000

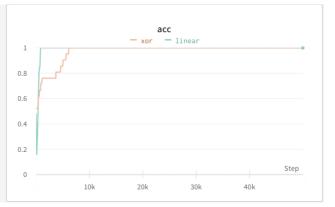
Learning Rate: 0.0003 (Reduce 10% per 5000 steps)

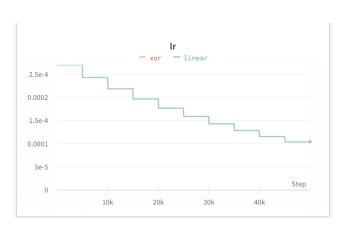
Result:







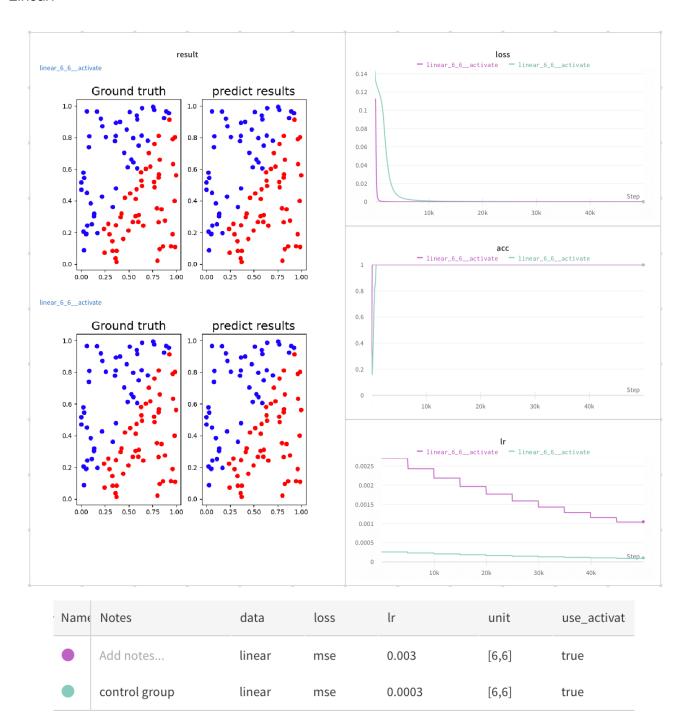


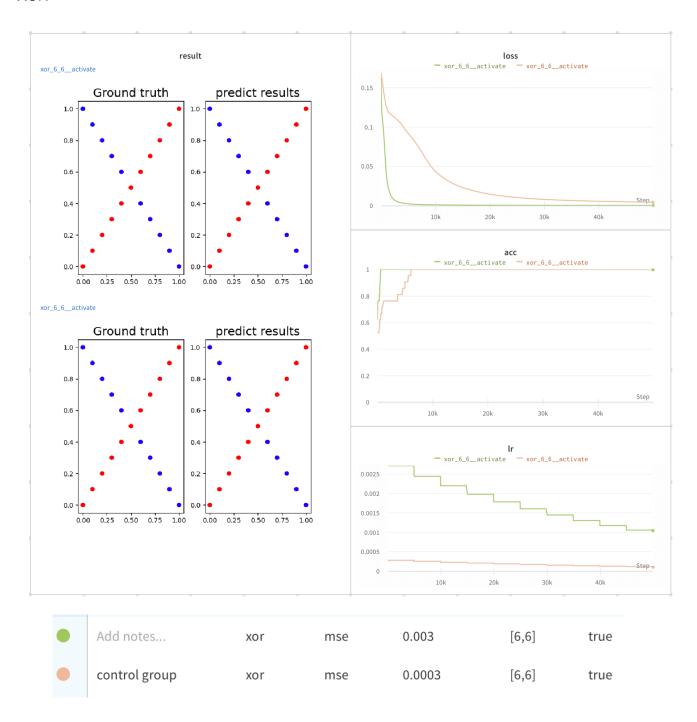


Experiment & Discussion

1. Different learning rate: 0.003 v.s 0.0003

Linear:

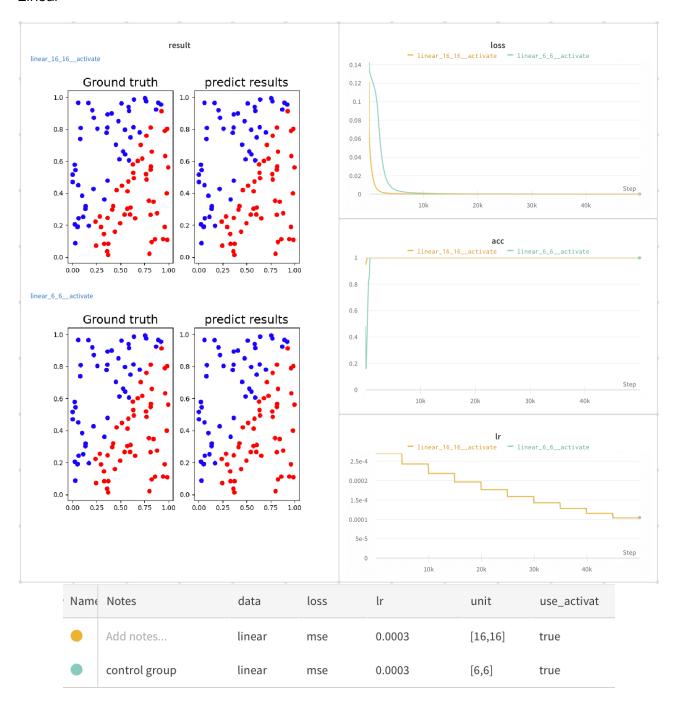


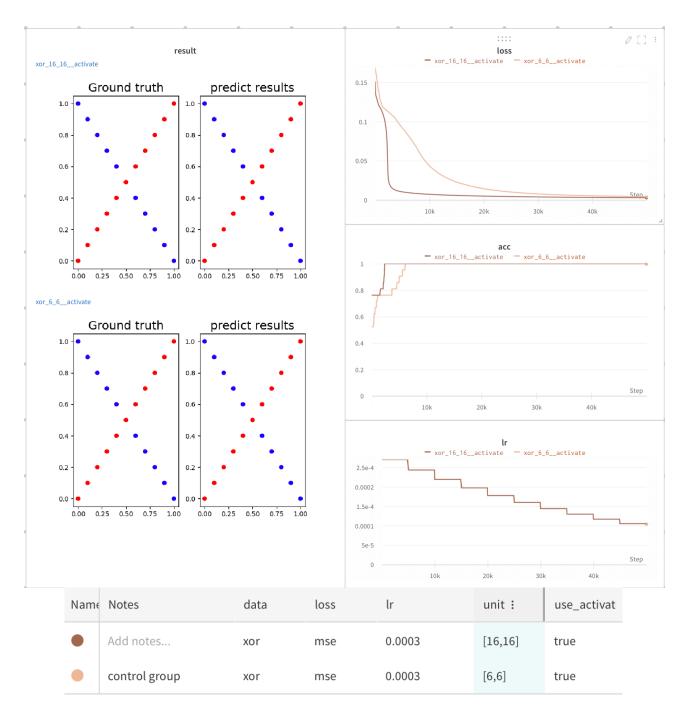


Learning Rate 與loss下降速度相關 如果 Learning Rate 越大 則 loss 下降速度越快 另外,如果Learning Rate太大 會導致 loss 上下起伏 無法收斂

2. Different hidden unit size: [6,6] v.s [16,16]

Linear

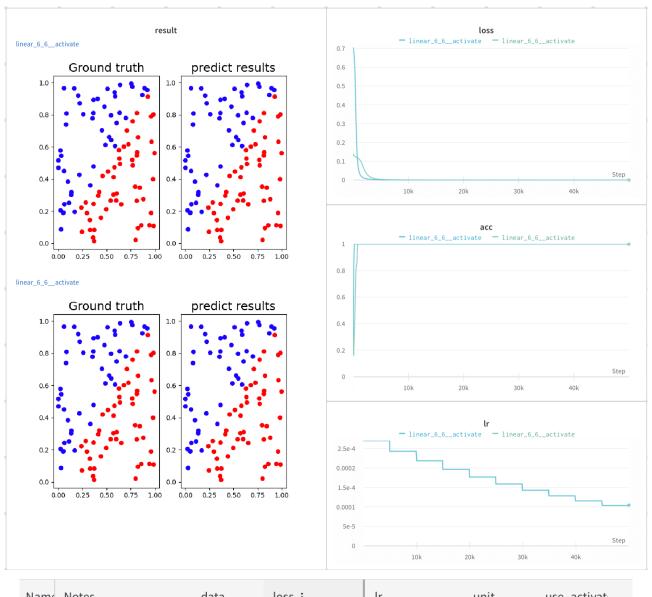




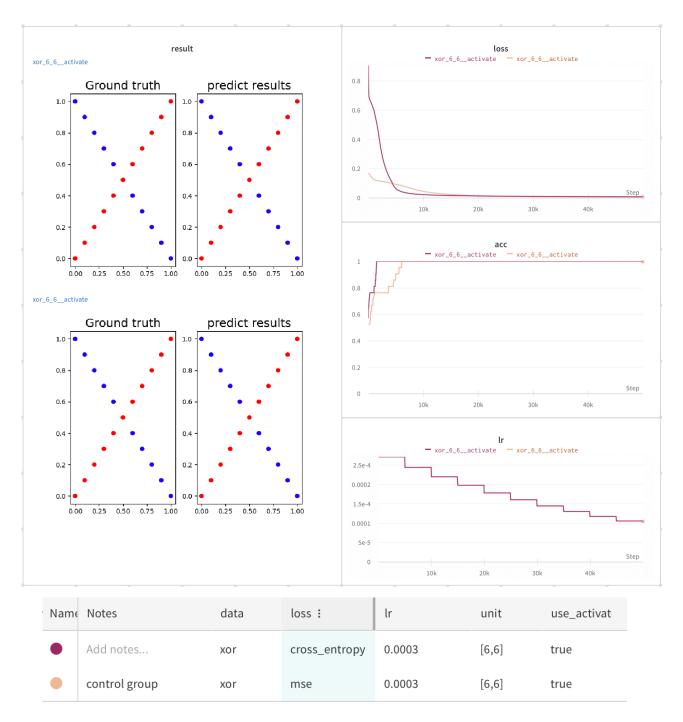
在本次實驗中,每層 hidden unit 的數量越多,loss收斂的速度就會越快意味著擁有比較強的model

3. Different loss: MSE v.s Cross-entropy

Linear



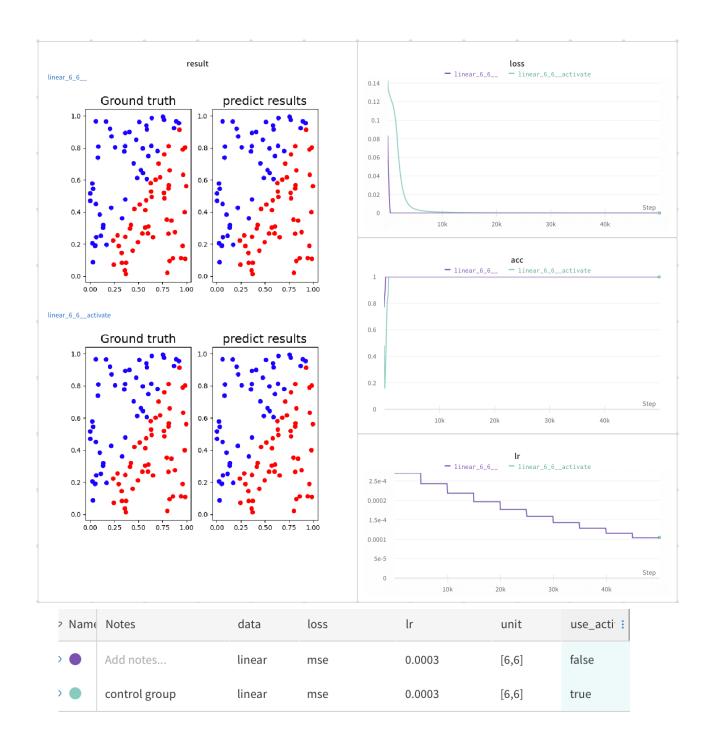
Name	Notes	data	loss :	lr	unit	use_activat
	Add notes	linear	cross_entropy	0.0003	[6,6]	true
	control group	linear	mse	0.0003	[6,6]	true

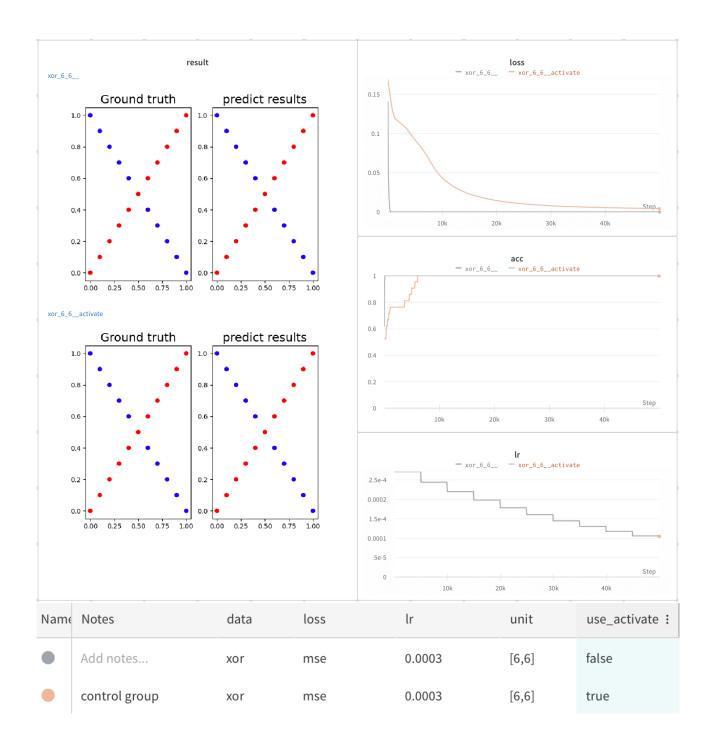


在本次實驗中,Cross_entropy 收斂速度快於 MSE loss 在分類問題中,採用cross entropy是比較好的

4. With/Without activate

Linear





在本次實驗中,沒有activate function 的收斂速度較有activate function快很多 推測是MSE loss較適合 linear 的 output 此外 cross-entropy 無法使用 without activate function,會遇到 在0的時候 無法微分的情況