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CSE 5526 Introduction to Neural Networks

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Lab 2 Radial Basis Function Neural Networks

Introduction:

The purpose of this lab is to gain familiarity with implementing radial basis function neural networks. Radial basis function neural networks are two-layered neural networks that use a basis function to compute the outputs of the hidden nodes. Furthermore, radial basis function neural networks implement clustering algorithms and linear regression algorithms to train its weights and biases. By implementing a radial basis function neural network, we will gain experience with clustering and linear regression. Also, we will construct multiple different radial basis function neural networks using a varied number of bases and learning rates to determine the effect of each hyperparameter respectively.

Procedure:

In this lab, we implemented a radial basis function neural network with Gaussian basis functions that has a single input scalar and a single output scalar. The Gaussian basis function can be seen below.

The parameters of the Gaussian basis function are the input vector, the centroid of the given cluster, and the variance of the given cluster respectively. The variance parameter of the Gaussian basis can either be held constant for simplicity or can be computed as the variance of the respective cluster. In this lab, we chose to use the variance of each cluster as the variance parameter for that respective Gaussian function. We trained the radial basis function neural networks to model the sampling function with added uniform noise seen below.

The uniformly distributed noise was sampled over the range [-0.1, 0.1]. We trained this neural network on a training sample of 75 uniformly distributed training samples over the range [0, 1]. To train the radial basis function neural network, we implemented the k-means algorithm to train the hidden layer nodes and we implemented multivariate linear regression with a least mean squares weight update and bias update rules to train the output layer nodes. We trained the radial basis function neural networks for a total of 100 epochs, or until convergence, and then compared the efficacy of each trained model with the original training data with a sum of squared errors cost function. We repeated this training process ten times with a varying number of bases and learning rates to determine the ideal hyperparameters of the radial basis function neural network according to the sum of squared errors cost function.

Results:

In this lab, we constructed a total of ten different radial basis function neural networks to model the sampling function h with added uniformly distributed noise. Each radial basis function neural network was implemented with a different combination of hyperparameters. The hyperparameters of interest in our case are the number of bases and the learning rate. Below are the ten radial basis function neural networks and their respective loss as compared to the training data.

A close up of a map

Description automatically generated

Figure : Radial Basis Function Neural Network (number of bases = 3, learning rate = 0.01)

A close up of a map

Description automatically generated

Figure : Radial Basis Function Neural Network (number of bases = 6, learning rate = 0.01)

A close up of a map

Description automatically generated

Figure : Radial Basis Function Neural Network (number of bases = 8, learning rate = 0.01)

A close up of a map

Description automatically generated

Figure : Radial Basis Function Neural Network (number of bases = 12, learning rate = 0.01)

A close up of a map

Description automatically generated

Figure : Radial Basis Function Neural Network (number of bases = 16, learning rate = 0.01)

A close up of a map

Description automatically generated

Figure : Radial Basis Function Neural Network (number of bases = 3, learning rate = 0.02)

A close up of a map

Description automatically generated

Figure : Radial Basis Function Neural Network (number of bases = 6, learning rate = 0.02)

A close up of a map

Description automatically generated

Figure : Radial Basis Function Neural Network (number of bases = 8, learning rate = 0.02)

A close up of a map

Description automatically generated

Figure : Radial Basis Function Neural Network (number of bases = 12, learning rate = 0.02)

A close up of a map

Description automatically generated

Figure : Radial Basis Function Neural Network (number of bases = 16, learning rate = 0.02)

The ten above graphs represent the efficacy of each constructed radial basis function neural network according to its given hyperparameters. Each graph includes a legend that defines each model’s respective hyperparameters as well as the model’s cost as compared to the training data. Below is a table that contains the information listed in each graph in tabular form.

A screen shot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Conclusions:

The goal of this lab was to gain familiarity with radial basis function neural networks and their respective training process. As previously mentioned, each radial basis function neural network is constructed given two hyperparameters: the number of bases and the learning rate. An additional goal of this lab was to determine the effects of the hyperparameters on radial basis function neural networks. Derived from the results listed above, one notices that the radial basis function neural network minimizes the error with respect to the training data when the number of bases is equal to 3. However, as the number of bases is increased for each model, the error tends to minimize. This is because as the number of bases is increased, the radial basis function neural network begins to overfit the training set and extrapolate on the provided information. As for the learning rates, there is not much of a noticeable difference between using a learning rate of 0.01 and 0.02 with varied number of bases respectively. As the learning rate hyperparameter increases, the model tends to be more confident in its weight and bias updates and therefore tends to overfit the training data. According to the models, the error is minimized with respect to the training set when the number of bases is equal to 3 and the learning rate is 0.02. This lab allowed students to experiment with training radial basis functions and visually see the effects of a model overfitting a training set. This is important because when training any neural network, it is essential to choose the optimal parameters that minimize the error with respect to the training set while also not overfitting the training set.