Section-A

```
X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad J = \begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}
Fot Z_{1}^{(2)}
Z_{1}^{(3)} = 0.71 \times 10^{2} \cdot 0.71
Z_{2}^{(3)} = 0.71 \times 20^{2} \cdot 0.81
Z_{3}^{(4)} = 0.71 \times 30^{2} \cdot 0.71
Y_{1}^{(4)} = ReL_{1}(Z_{1}^{(4)}) = 0.71
   y_{i}^{(n)} = 0.8
y_{i}^{(n)} = 1.2
 For Z
  Z2 = 0.6 x 0.4 +0 = 0.24
  Z= 0.6 x 0 8 +0 = 0.48
 Z00 = 0.6 x 1.2+0 = 0.72
  For y2 =
  y_2^{(1)} = \text{Relu}(z_2^{(1)}) = \max(z_2^{(1)}, 0)
= 0.24
  J2= 0.48
   y20 = 0.72
   MSE:
[(y°- y°)]+ [g, y°)]+(g, 2)]
 \stackrel{5}{\approx} \frac{(3-0.24)^{2} + (4-0.48)^{2} + (5-0.22)}{\frac{1}{2}} \approx \frac{1}{12.7154}
    was was not you
 update w2 >
 W2 = W2 - 0.01 x [ [ 0-0.24 ) 0 4 
 (4-0.42 ) 1.2 ]
 W2€-W2- 0.01 x 9.056
 w≥ = w2 - 0.03018
  W2 = 0.6 - 0.03018
 Wz = 0.56982
   b2 = 0-0.01 ×1[(3-0.29)+
3 (3-0.79)+
(3-0.72)]
   b €0-0.01x1 [10.56]
  62 = 0.0352
  update w.
    \omega_1 = \omega_1 - \eta_1 \frac{\partial L}{\partial \omega_1} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \left\{ \left( \frac{\partial^{(i)}}{\partial \omega_1} \right)^{\omega_2} \right\}
  w,= w,-n, [1[(3-0.24)x1 + (4-0.49)
3 2 + (3-0.72)3]]
  W,= 0.4-0.01x0.6[22.64]
W1= 0.35472
   P1= P1- W JI 3 2 ( 12 62) 02
    61= 0-0.01 x1 [(1-0.20)+(4-0.40)
  6,= -0.02112
```

sample number	x,	252	J
1 2 1 7	1 2- 1	2- 3 1	41 41 -1

$$\omega^{T}x + b = 0$$

 $\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \end{bmatrix} + 5 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -2x_{1} + 5 = 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} & 5 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$

a) Margin:
$$\frac{2}{||W||} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{(2)^2+6}}$$

$$(4,1) \rightarrow (-1)([-2,0)[4] +5)$$

 $\rightarrow (-1)[-8+5]$
 $\rightarrow 3$

(2,3) and (3,3) are support vectors

c]
$$x_{new} = \begin{bmatrix} 1\\3 \end{bmatrix}$$

 $\omega^T x_{new} + b = 0$
 $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1\\3 \end{bmatrix} + 5$

9 3 >0

will be predicted as +1

b) Que optimization problem

min
$$\frac{1}{2} \| \omega \|^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

s.t. $y: (\omega^{\frac{1}{2}}x; +b) > 1$

It equivalent

Lagrangeon multiplier form is:>

 $L(\omega,b,\alpha) = L(\omega)^{\frac{1}{2}}$
 $= \sum_{\alpha \in Y} (\omega^{\frac{1}{2}}x; +b) - 1$

To get the minimum, we diff with w, b and a $\frac{JL}{Jw} = 0$ $\frac{JL}{Jw} = 0$

Also the discorresponding to the support vectors would be proportive to $\frac{\partial L}{\partial dz} = (+1)[w_1+b-1] = 0$ $\frac{\partial L}{\partial dz} = (+1)[w_2+b-1] = 0$ $\frac{\partial L}{\partial dz} = (+1)[w_2+b-1] = 0$ $\frac{\partial L}{\partial dz} = (+1)[w_2+b-1] = 0$

 $\begin{array}{lll} \frac{\partial L}{\partial a_1} &= (-1)[\omega_1 + \omega_2 + b] - 1 &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial a_2}{\partial a_2} &= \omega_1 + \omega_2 + b - 1 &= 1 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll} \partial y & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \partial y & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll} \partial y & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \partial y & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll} \partial y & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \partial y & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll} \partial y & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \partial y & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll} \partial y & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \partial y & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll} \partial y & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \partial y & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll} \partial y & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \partial y & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll} \partial y & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \partial y & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll} \partial y & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \partial y & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll} \partial y & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \partial y & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$

(1,0); (0,1); (1,1); (2,0) are the support vectors.

Section -B

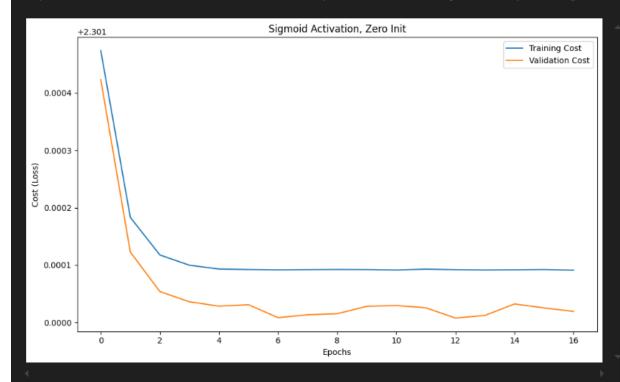
I have kept the patience counter of the fit function as 10 and the threshold as 1e-6. This ensures that if the cost doesn't decrease below the best cost for 10 iteration, the fitting would stop. This is early stopping.

The combination of ReLu and Normal performed the most optimally because it gave the highest accuracy on the test set. But also because the curve for validation and training follow each other very closely, meaning that there is very little overfitting. Also there is a gradual decrease in the cost function for a very low amount of epochs.

The most suboptimal combination is tanh and random. It gives an accuracy of 10.67 on testing set. The training and validation curve mean that the model is unable to capture the pattern. Also the early stopping occurs at 12, meaning that the cost doesn't improve. This might be because the derivative of the tanh function becomes very small even for larger inputs, meaning very low change in weights.

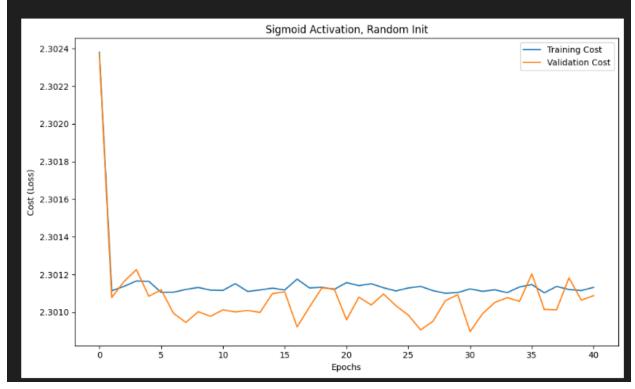
Final accuracy for Sigmoid Activation with Zero Init: 10.67%

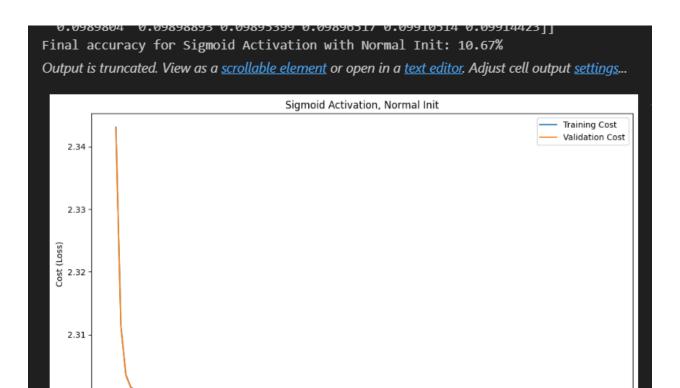
Output is truncated. View as a <u>scrollable element</u> or open in a <u>text editor</u>. Adjust cell output <u>settings</u>...



Final accuracy for Sigmoid Activation with Random Init: 10.67%

Output is truncated. View as a <u>scrollable element</u> or open in a <u>text editor</u>. Adjust cell output <u>settings</u>...





80

100

60

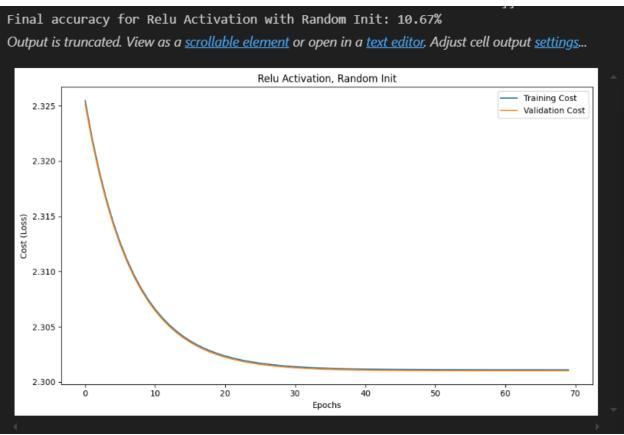
Epochs

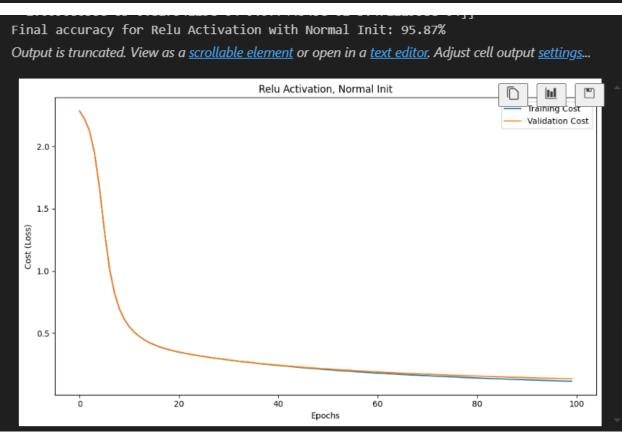
2.30

ò

20

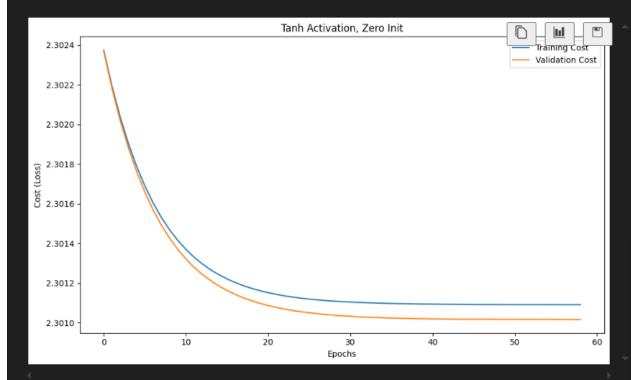
Final accuracy for Relu Activation with Zero Init: 10.67% Output is truncated. View as a <u>scrollable element</u> or open in a <u>text editor</u>. Adjust cell output <u>settings</u>... Relu Activation, Zero Init 2.3024 -Training Cost Validation Cost 2.3022 2.3020 -Cost (Loss) 2.3014 2.3012 2.3010 ò 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 Epochs



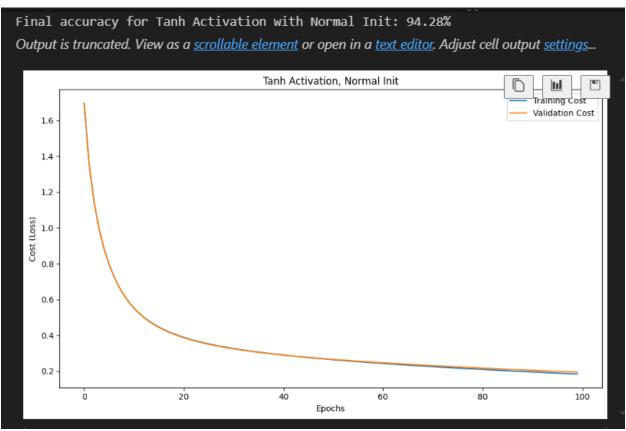


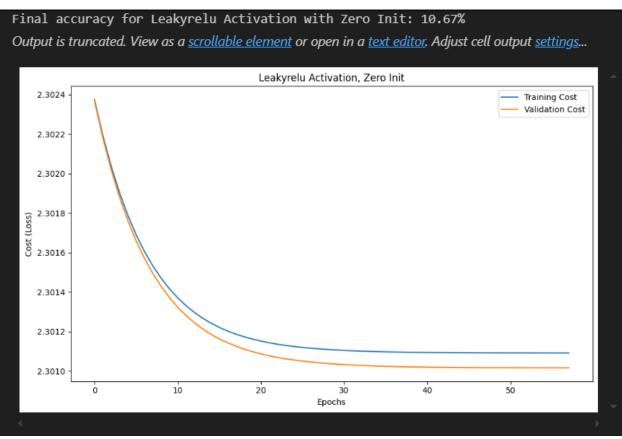
Final accuracy for Tanh Activation with Zero Init: 10.67%

Output is truncated. View as a <u>scrollable element</u> or open in a <u>text editor</u>. Adjust cell output <u>settings</u>...



Final accuracy for Tanh Activation with Random Init: 10.67% Output is truncated. View as a <u>scrollable element</u> or open in a <u>text editor</u>. Adjust cell output <u>settings</u>... Tanh Activation, Random Init 0.0006 Training Cost Validation Cost 0.0005 0.0004 Cost (Loss) 0.0003 0.0002 0.0001 0.0000 8 10 12 Epochs





Final accuracy for Leakyrelu Activation with Random Init: 60.80% Output is truncated. View as a <u>scrollable element</u> or open in a <u>text editor</u>. Adjust cell output <u>settings</u>... Leakyrelu Activation, Random Init Training Cost Validation Cost 2.2 2.0 Cost (Loss) 1.6 1.4 1.2 40 60 20 80 100 Epochs

Epochs