# Machine Learning Homework1

張格恩 應用數學系 國立中興大學

#### I. DERIVATION FOR THE REGRESSION PROBLEM

這裡我是用 3 層的 Multilayer Perceptron 來推導forward 和 backward schemes for the Regression problem。 3 層的 Multilayer Perceptron 包含 1 層 input layer, 1 層 hidden layer 以及 1 層 output layer。

### A. Forward schemes

我是以訓練數據 (training data) 中 n 筆樣本 (sample) 來推導 forward schemes。

1.Net input of the hidden layer:

$$Z^{(h)} = (W^{(h)})^T A^{(in)}$$

 $A^{(in)}\in\mathbb{R}^{k\times n}$  ,  $W^{(h)}\in\mathbb{R}^{k\times h}$  ,  $Z^{(h)}\in\mathbb{R}^{h\times n}$  , n 是樣本的數量, k 是 feature 的數量, h 是 output of the hidden layer 的維度。

2. Activation of the hidden layer:

$$A^{(h)} = \phi(Z^{(h)})$$

 $A^{(h)} \in \mathbb{R}^{h \times n}$  ,這裡我的 activation function(  $\phi$  ) 是用 sigmod function。

3.Net input of the output layer:

$$Z^{(out)} = (W^{(out)})^T A^{(h)}$$

 $W^{(out)} \in \mathbb{R}^{h \times 1}$  ,  $Z^{(out)} \in \mathbb{R}^{1 \times n}$ 

4. Activation of the output layer:

$$A^{(out)} = Z^{(out)}$$

 $A^{(out)} \in \mathbb{R}^{1 \times n}$  , 這裡我的 activation function 是用 identity function。

## B. Cost function

這裡 cost function 是用 sum of square error,其表示如下:

$$J(w) = \sum_{i} ||\hat{y}_{i} - y_{i}||^{2}$$
$$= Tr((A^{(out)} - Y)^{T}(A^{(out)} - Y))$$

 $\hat{y}_i$  是模型對第 i 筆資料的預測,  $y_i$  是第 i 筆資料的真實標籤, Y 是 n 筆樣本的真實標籤。

#### C. Backward schemes

1. The gradient used to update  $W^{(out)}$ 

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial J(w)}{\partial W_j^{(out)}} &= \frac{\partial J(w)}{\partial (A^{(out)} - Y)} \frac{\partial (A^{(out)} - Y)}{\partial W_j^{(out)}} \\ &= 2(A^{(out)} - Y) \frac{\partial (A^{(out)} - Y)}{\partial A^{(out)}} \frac{\partial A^{(out)}}{\partial W_j^{(out)}} \\ &= 2(A^{(out)} - Y) \frac{\partial}{\partial W_j^{(out)}} (W^{(out)})^T A^{(h)} \end{split}$$

最後,我們可以獲得:

$$\begin{split} \delta^{(out)} &= A^{(out)} - Y \\ &\frac{\partial}{\partial W_i^{(out)}} J(w) = 2 a_j^{(h)} \delta^{(out)} \end{split}$$

這裡  $a_i^{(h)}$  代表  $A^{(h)}$  的第 j 列 (row)。

2. The gradient used to update  $W^{(h)}$ 

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial J(w)}{\partial W_{j,k}^{(h)}} &= \frac{\partial J(w)}{\partial (A^{(out)} - Y)} \frac{\partial (A^{(out)} - Y)}{\partial W_{j,k}^{(h)}} \\ &= 2(A^{(out)} - Y) \frac{\partial (A^{(out)} - Y)}{\partial A^{(out)}} \frac{\partial A^{(out)}}{\partial W_{j,k}^{(h)}} \\ &= 2(A^{(out)} - Y) \frac{\partial (W^{(out)})^T A^{(h)}}{\partial A^{(h)}} \frac{\partial A^{(h)}}{\partial W_{j,k}^{(h)}} \end{split}$$

這裡我們將上述的  $\frac{\partial (W^{(out)})^TA^{(h)}}{\partial A^{(h)}} \frac{\partial A^{(h)}}{\partial W^{(h)}_{j,k}}$  變成對這個數值 為例 (  $A^{(h)}_{j,i}$  ),而繼續偏微分。

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial J(w)}{\partial W_{j,k}^{(h)}} &= 2(A^{(out)} - Y) \frac{\partial (W^{(out)})^T A^{(h)}}{\partial A^{(h)}} \frac{\partial A^{(h)}}{\partial W_{j,k}^{(h)}} \\ &= 2(A^{(out)} - Y) \frac{\partial (W^{(out)})^T A^{(h)}}{\partial A_{j,i}^{(h)}} \frac{\partial A_{j,i}^{(h)}}{\partial W_{j,k}^{(h)}} \\ &= 2(A^{(out)} - Y) W_j^{(out)} \frac{\partial \phi(Z_{j,i}^{(h)})}{\partial Z_{j,i}^{(h)}} \frac{\partial Z_{j,i}^{(h)}}{\partial W_{j,k}^{(h)}} \\ &= 2(A^{(out)} - Y) W_j^{(out)} \phi(Z_{j,i}^{(h)}) [1 - \phi(Z_{j,i}^{(h)})] \frac{\partial [W_j^{(h)} A_i^{(in)}]}{\partial W_{j,k}^{(h)}} \\ &= 2(A^{(out)} - Y) W_j^{(out)} \phi(Z_{j,i}^{(h)}) [1 - \phi(Z_{j,i}^{(h)})] A_{k,i}^{(in)} \end{split}$$

最後,我們對  $A^{(h)}$  的所有數值進行偏微分後,可以獲得:

$$\begin{split} \delta^{(h)} &= W^{(out)} \delta^{out} \odot \frac{\phi(Z^{(h)})}{\partial Z^{(h)}} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial W^{(h)}_{j,k}} J(w) &= 2a^{(in)}_k \delta^{(h)}_j \end{split}$$

這裡  $a_k^{(in)}$  代表每筆樣本的第 k 項。

#### II. PREPARATION AND PREPROCESSING FOR THE DATA

# A. Preparation for the data

這裡的數據我們使用 Housing dataset。

- 1.Feature(x) 我們用:
- (1)CRIM: Per capita crime rate by town
- (2)ZN: Proportion of residential land zoned for lots over 25,000 sq. ft.
- (3)INDUS: Proportion of non-retail business acres per town
- (4)CHAS: Charles River dummy variable (= 1 if tract bounds river; 0 otherwise)
- (5)NOX: Nitric oxide concentration (parts per 10 million)
- (6)RM: Average number of rooms per dwelling
- (7)AGE: Proportion of owner-occupied units built prior to 1940
- (8)DIS: Weighted distances to five Boston employment centers
- (9)RAD: Index of accessibility to radial highways
- (10)TAX: Full-value property tax rate per \$10,000
- (11)PTRATIO: Pupil-teacher ratio by town
- (12)B: 1000(Bk 0:63)2, where Bk is the proportion of [people of African American descent] by town
- (13)LSTAT: Percentage of lower status of the population

## 2.Label( y ) 則是:

MEDV: Median value of owner-occupied homes in \$1000s

#### B. preprocessing for the data

數據的樣本數: 506 筆。我們的 Training data/Test data 分別是: 354 筆/152 筆 ( 70% / 30% )。

我們會把 Feature(x) 根據各項特徵做 Normalization,同時也會把 Label(y) 做 Normalization。

# III. IMPLEMENT THE 3-LAYER MLP FOR THE REGRESSION PROBLEM

#### A. Model

這裡我以 1 筆樣本為例, units of hidden layer 我設計為 50 個。下圖為我們的 3-layer MLP for regression 的模型圖。

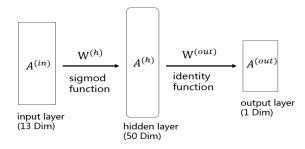


Fig. 1: 3-layer MLP for regression

### B. Experiment1

我們這裡是用 sum of square error(SSE) 來當成更新權重的 cost function。

參數設定是用 hidden units: 50 , epochs: 2000 , learning rate: 0.001 , batch size: 3 。

1.sum of square error(SSE) for training:

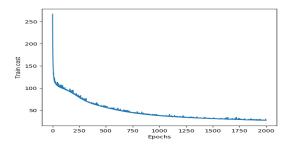


Fig. 2: SSE for training

2.sum of square error(SSE) for testing:

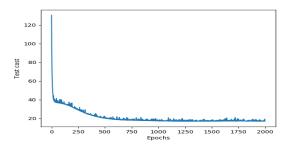


Fig. 3: SSE for testing

3.mean square error for training/testing: 這裡是將上述的 SSE of training 和 SSE of testing 各別取 平均,並且我們發現訓練過程在 1000 ~ 1250 epochs 之 間, MSE of training 和 MSE of testing 會交集。

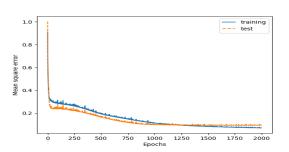


Fig. 4: MSE for training and testing

## C. Experiment2

我們這裡改用 mean square error(MSE) 來當成更新權 重的 cost function。

參數設定是用 hidden units: 50, epochs: 3000, learning rate: 0.001, batch size: 3.

我們發現訓練過程大概在 3000 epochs 時, MSE of training 和 MSE of testing 會交集。

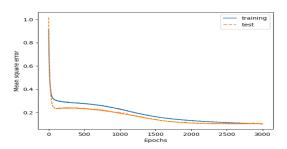


Fig. 5: MSE for training and testing

## D. Experiment3

這裡我們想嘗試用上述的模型,但對資料做不同的前處 理 (preprocessing),以此確認前處理 (preprocessing) 對實 驗的影響。

我們這裡用 mean square error(MSE) 來當成更新權重的 cost function.

參數設定是用 hidden units: 50 , epochs: 2000 , learning rate: 0.001 , batch size: 3 .

1.normalization for feature and label: 我們將 feature 和 label 都做 normalization。其 MSE for training and testing 如下。

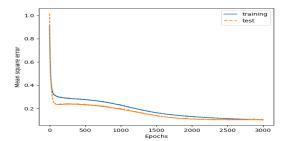


Fig. 6: normalization for feature and label

2.normalization for label:

我們只將 label 做 normalization。其 MSE for training and testing 如下。

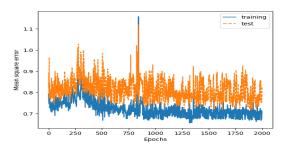


Fig. 7: normalization for label

3.normalization for feature: 我們只將 feature 做 normalization。其 MSE for training and testing 如下。

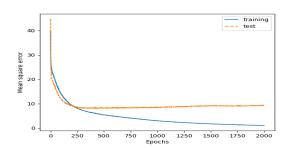


Fig. 8: normalization for feature

4. not normalization: 我們不做任何的前處理 (preprocessing)。其 MSE for training and testing 如下。

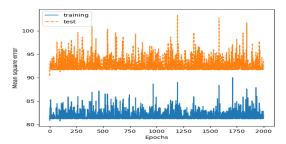


Fig. 9: not normalization