# Machine Learning HW3

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1.(a)(hw3\_1\_a.m)

## Algorithm

[Training Phase]

$$C(\mathbf{x}_n,\mathbf{x}_m) = k(\mathbf{x}_n,\mathbf{x}_m) + \beta^{-1}\delta_{nm}.$$

先用Training data的kernel算出CN(右式)

一開始我設定beta = 0.01,theta = [(1/beta)^2;(1/beta)^2],ita = [1/beta;1/beta];

後來根據助教的設定beta = 100, theta = [1;0.5], ita = [1;1];

[Testing Phase]

Regression 出來的結果是 k'\* inv(C<sub>N</sub>)\* t(右式)

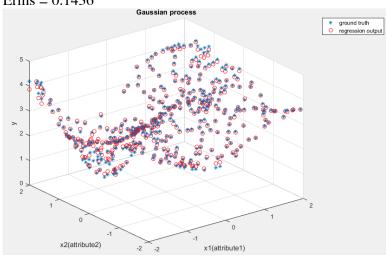
$$m(\mathbf{x}_{N+1}) = \mathbf{k}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{C}_{N}^{-1} \mathbf{t}$$

這邊的k 是[k(x<sub>1</sub>,x<sub>N+1</sub>); k(x<sub>2</sub>,x<sub>N+1</sub>)...; k(x<sub>N</sub>,x<sub>N+1</sub>)]

## Result

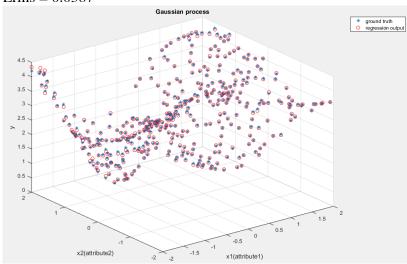
[By my parameter]

Erms = 0.1436



## [By suggestion parameter]

Erms = 0.0387



#### $1.(b)(hw3_1_b.m)$

## Algorithm

#### [Training Phase]

我設定mu = 0.01, theta = [(1/mu)^2;(1/mu)^2], ita = [1/mu;1/mu];

根據助教給的演算法,先算出a<sub>N</sub>,但是中間會遇到一個inv(I+WC),而這個矩陣是6000\*6000的,所以運算時間會很長

我設定跳出迴圈的條件是,anew - aold 的Erms<0.6 就進入testing Phase,但這樣還是要進行8次iteration,訓練時間超長(約150秒)...

### ====12/29更新 training data====

因為training data變少所以訓練時間變短了

#### [Testing Phase]

Regression 出來的結果是 sigmoid(k' \* inv(C<sub>N</sub>) \* t)

因為sigmoid出來的解在0和1之間,所以我們看上面那個式子出來的結果,如果>0.5的分為1,反之分為0

這邊的k 是[k(x1,xN+1); k(x2,xN+1)...; k(xN,xN+1)]

#### Result

[Old training data](6000 training data and 591 testing data)

#### [By my parameter]

Accuracy = 0.8576

Known \ Predict	0	1	accuracy
0	484	52	91.3%
1	32	22	40.7%
accuracy	93.7%	29.7%	85.7%

#### [By suggestion parameter]

Accuracy = 0.9034

Known \ Predict	0	1	accuracy
0	527	9	98%
1	48	6	11%
accuracy	91.6%	40%	90.3%

[New training data](2000 training data and 720 testing data)

因為training data變少且testing data變多,所以正確率變低了

[By suggestion parameter]

Accuracy = 0.7306

Known \ Predict	0	1	accuracy
0	255	113	69.2%
1	81	271	76.9%
accuracy	75.8%	70.5%	73.0%

2.(One-versus-one – Linear kernel / Polynomial kernel)(hw3\_2\_linear.m, hw3\_2\_poly.m)

## Algorithm

#### [Other file]

- 1. svm.m
  - input是phi\_x, t, C, tol, 在中間會進行SMO, 值得注意的是input是phi\_x, 所以在主要的檔案中要先把training data轉成phi的feature space, 再用svm去train
  - output是train出來的w, b, support vector, support vector是所有a>0的training data
- 2. sigmoid
  - 就是一般的sigmoid function: 1./(1+exp(-a));

## [Training Phase]

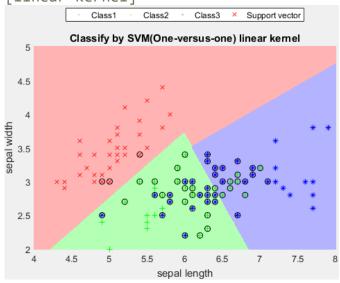
一開始要先做把training data轉換成svm要的feature,因為linear kernel的feature就是原本的資料,所以不用動,不過polynomial kernel就要把[x1,x2]轉成三維的vector才能進行svm因為是One-versus-one,所以我們要做3次svm,分別是1 vs 2, 2 vs 3, 1 vs 3,並給相對應的 t , t = {-1 , 1}

接下來我們要把每個training data用這三個classifier分類(根據y是否>0來判斷),並且 Voting,最後把分類的結果算出來

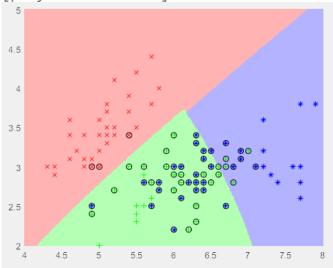
[Testing Phase]

在Testing Phase就直接用SVM算出來的y,再去voting是哪一個class,出來就是結果了

[linear kernel]



[polynomial kernel]



P.S

背景要怎麼著色花了一點時間去想,後來跟Lab的同學討論我們是用linspace將x軸和y軸各產生N=300個點(總共有N\*N個點),再把每個點去做分類,分類完在畫圖,才有這個結果!

從結果可以看出來分類的結果蠻合理的,在boundary附近的training data是support vector,不過class 2和class 3有很多overlapping,所以support vector就多很多

2.(One-versus-rest – Linear kernel / Polynomial kernel) (file: hw3\_2\_one\_to\_all\_linear.m, hw3\_2\_one\_to\_all\_poly.m) 其實稍微改一下code就可以變成one-versus-rest了 主要是把svm的kernel變成120筆data(one-versus-one是80筆data),40筆t = 1,另外80筆t = -1,就可以算出 $w_1, w_2, w_3, b_1, b_2, b_3$ ,也能夠進行test 結果圖如下:

#### [linear kernel]

