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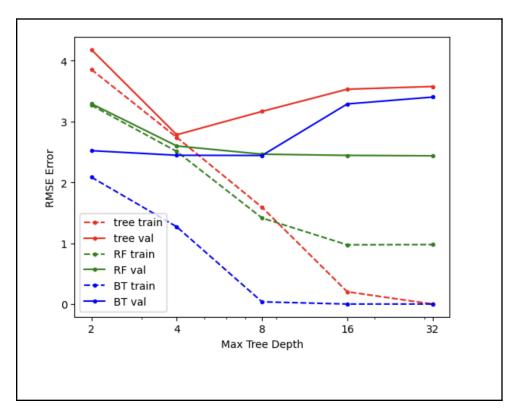
## CS 441 - HW 4: Trees and MLPs

Complete the sections below. You do not need to fill out the checklist. **Do select all relevant pages in Gradescope.** 

Total Points Claimed	[]/170
Model Complexity with Tree Regres	ssors
<ul> <li>a. Depth vs. Error plot</li> </ul>	[]/10
b. Analysis	[]/20
2. MLPs with MNIST	
a. Loss Curves	[]/20
b. Model Selection and Result	s []/20
3. Species Prediction	
<ul> <li>a. Feature Analysis</li> </ul>	[]/10
b. Simple Rule	[]/10
c. Model Design	[]/10
4. Stretch Goals	
<ul> <li>a. Improve MNIST classification</li> </ul>	on []/30
b. A second simple rule	[]/10
<ul> <li>c. Positional encoding of RGB</li> </ul>	Image [ ] / 30

# 1. Model Complexity with Tree Regressors

a. Include your plot below.



### b. Analyze your results:

1. For a given max tree depth, which of regressor model (single tree, random forest, boosted tree) has the lowest bias (or most powerful)?

Boosted Tree

2. For single regression trees, what tree depth achieves minimum validation error?

4

3. A model "overfits" when increasing the complexity increases the validation error. Which model is least prone to overfitting? Why?

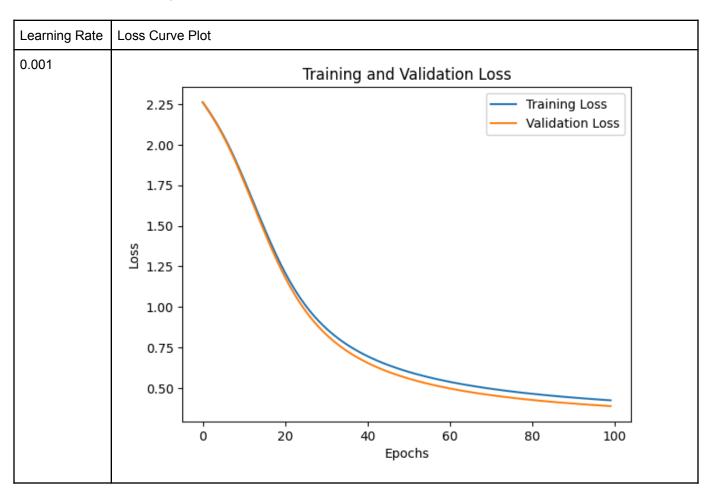
Random forests. Because it aggregates results from multiple independent models, variance is decreased. Also because it randomly selects a subset of features, so it is less likely to overfit.

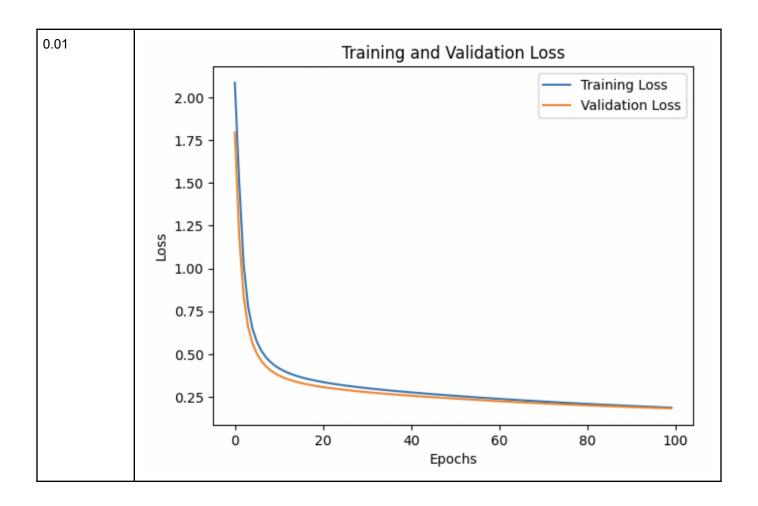
4. Do boosted trees seem to perform better with smaller or larger trees? Why?

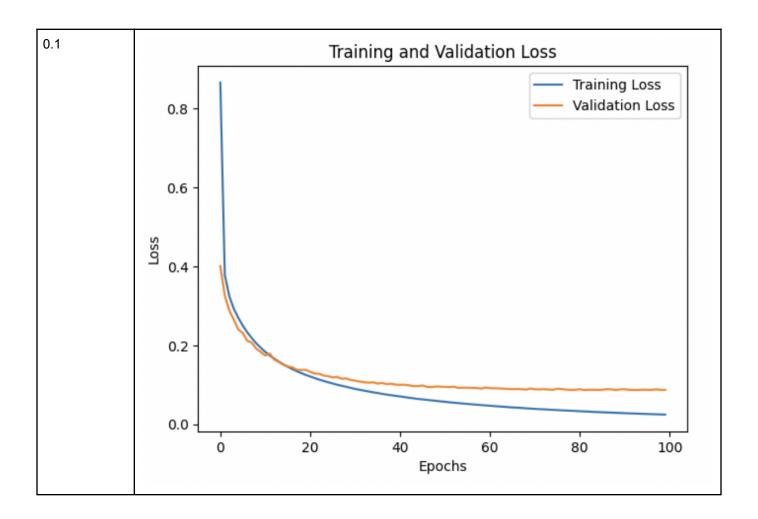
Small trees, since large trees will be more prone to overfit.

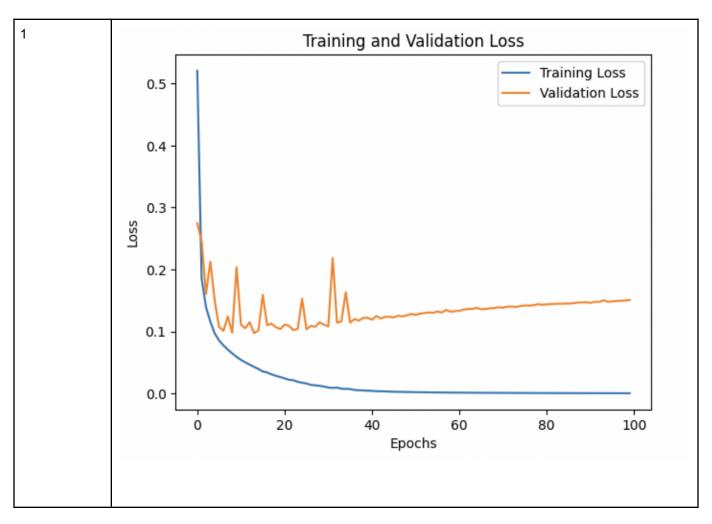
### 2. MLPs with MNIST

**a.** Show the loss curves for 3 learning rates (1E-2, 1E-1, 1E1) training for 100 epochs. An example of the loss curves is shown for LR=0.001.



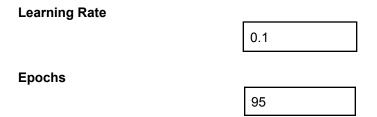






### b. Model selection and results

**Select the best hyperparameters** (learning rate and number of epochs up to 100) based on minimizing the validation loss.



Report the losses and errors for the model trained with these hyperparameters:

Use scientific notation with one decimal place, e. 1.5E-3

Training Loss	Validation <b>Loss</b>	
2.6E-2	8.9E-2	

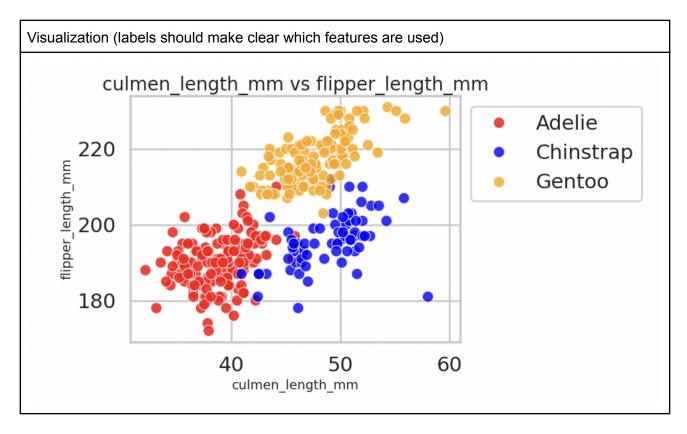
Show two decimal places for percent

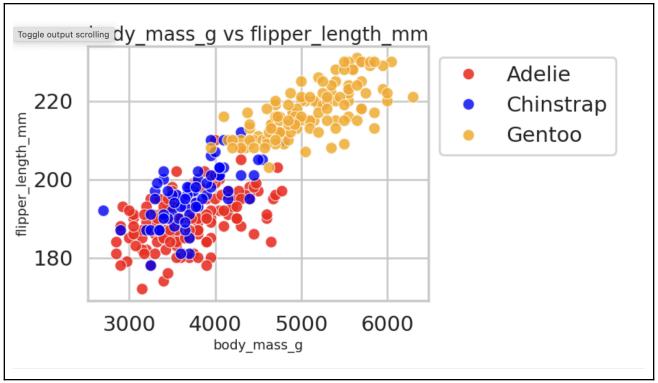
Training Error (%)	Validation Error (%)	Test Error (%)
0.41%	2.46%	2.47%

# 3. Species Prediction

### a. Visualization of Features

Include at least two scatterplots of pairs of features.





You may extend the table if you have more results

Of these three options, which two features (by themselves) are best able to classify the penguin species?

- 1. Culmen Depth + Flipper Length
- 2. Flipper Length + Culmen Length
- 3. Flipper Length + Body Mass

2. Flipper Length + Culmen Length

# b. Simple rule to identify Gentoo

Display your decision tree with labeled features and classes.

```
- island_torgersen <= 0.50</pre>
 |--- body_mass_g <= 4325.00
     |--- class: Not Gentoo
 |--- body_mass_g > 4325.00
     |--- class: Gentoo
 island_torgersen > 0.50
 |--- class: Not Gentoo
                       island torgersen <= 0.5
                             qini = 0.46
                            samples = 341
                          value = [219, 122]
                         class = Not Gentoo
          body_mass_g \leq 4325.0
                                           gini = 0.0
                gini = 0.487
                                         samples = 51
               samples = 290
                                        value = [51, 0]
             value = [168, 122]
                                      class = Not Gentoo
             class = Not Gentoo
   gini = 0.094
                             gini = 0.206
  samples = 161
                            samples = 129
value = [153.0, 8.0]
                          value = [15, 114]
class = Not Gentoo
                           class = Gentoo
```

**Write down the simple two-part rule to identify Gentoo.** For example, the format should be "If Mass > 3000 and Culmen Depth < 17, then species is Gentoo".

If...

island\_torgersen <= 0.50

and

body\_mass\_g > 4325.00

then species is Gentoo.

**Rule precision**: fraction of penguins that satisfy this rule that are Gentoos (# gentoo predicted / # predicted)

114 / 129

**Rule recall:** fraction of all Gentoo penguins that are identified as Gentoo using this rule (# gentoo predicted / # gentoo)

114 / 122

#### c. Model Design

Describe the model that achieves best 5-fold cross-validation accuracy:

GradientBoostingClassifier with default parameters

5-fold Cross-Validation Accuracy: (xx.x%)

98.8

#### 3. Stretch Goals

### a. Improve MNIST Classification Performance using MLPs

Report the classification val and test errors and details of your best method. Describe your approach and parameters. Feel free to change the MLP batch size, optimizer (e.g. try Adam), learning rate, number of epochs, hidden layer size, activation layer, or anything else.

**Description and key parameters** 

Optimizer = Adam
Hidden layer(s) = 2 layers (512, 256)
Learning rate = 0.05
Number of epochs = 26

Any other details:

- Features normalized using mean and std
- Manually stopped training

Validation Error (%)	Test Error (%)
1.61%	1.72%

## b. Find a second simple rule to identify Gentoo

Provide the sec	ond two-part rule he	re (that is subst	antially different	from your firs	t rule).
lf					
and					
then species is	s Gentoo.				
Rule precision # predicted)	: fraction of penguin	s that satisfy thi	s rule that are G	entoos (# gei	ntoo predicted
Rule recall: fra	ction of all Gentoo p	enguins that are	e identified as G	Sentoo using tl	nis rule (#
3	a games,				

## c. Positional encoding

Show the RGB image obtained by predicting directly from (x,y) and the image obtained by predicting from the positional encoding.

Input to network is (x,y)

Input to n	etwork is pos. enc(x, v)
Input to n	etwork is pos_enc(x, y)
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# Acknowledgments / Attribution

List any outside sources for code or improvement ideas or "None".