

### I. Pen-and-paper

1)

a.

$$w^{[1]} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad b^{[1]} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad w^{[2]} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad b^{[2]} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad w^{[3]} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad b^{[3]} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad x^{[0]} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$t = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad f(x) = \tanh(x) \quad E = MSE \quad \eta = 0.1$$



#### Aprendizagem 2021/22

### Homework III - Group 039

$$w^{[3]'} = w^{[3]} - \eta \frac{dE}{dw^{[3]}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -0.09989197 & -0.09989197 \\ -0.09989197 & 0.09989197 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.09989197 & -0.09989197 \\ -0.09989197 & 0.09989197 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$b^{[3]'} = b^{[3]} - \frac{dE}{db^{[3]}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -0.1 \\ 0.1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 \\ -0.1 \end{bmatrix}$$

b.

$$t = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} softmax(x), i = 3 \\ \tanh(x) \end{cases} \quad E = cross \ entrophy$$

Same procedure as 1 a until  $x^{[3]}$  calculation

# II. Programming and critical analysis

2)

Actual\Predicted	Negative	Positive	
Negative	419	25	444
Positive	18	221	239
	437	246	683

Table 1: Confusion Matrix Without Early Stopping

Actual	Predicted	Negative	2
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**Positive** 



Negative	389	55	444
Positive	5	234	239
	394	289	683

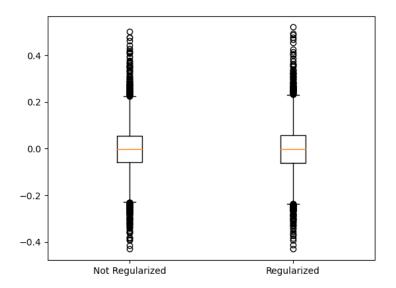
Table 2: Confusion Matrix With Early Stopping

Two reasons for the only slight observed differences are:

- 1. The use of k-fold cross validation where the model is repeatedly refitted on parts of the dataset.
- 2. Early stopping being meant to stop a single model when it starts having increased generalized error.

These make them not very suited to be used together

3)



Four strategies that can be used to minimize the observed error of the multi-layer perceptron regressor are:

- 1. Increase the training sample
- 2. Early stopping: prevent overfitting by stopping the training when the testing error rate starts increasing.
- 3. Change the complexity of the network structure and parameters by adding/removing nodes.
- 4. Regularization: Ensuring the weights keep small, since this indicates a less complex model and therefore more stable and less prone to error from outliers in the input.



#### III. APPENDIX

```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
from scipy.io import arff
from sklearn.neural network import MLPClassifier
from sklearn.neural_network import MLPRegressor
from sklearn.model selection import KFold
from sklearn.model_selection import StratifiedKFold
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_predict
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
GROUPN = 0
def quest2():
   # Extract Data
   D_breast = pd.DataFrame( arff.loadarff( "breast.w.arff" )[0] )
   # Elements array
   X = D breast.drop(columns=D breast.columns[-1]).to numpy().astype(int)
   # Results array binarized
   Y = D_breast[D_breast.columns[-1]].replace(b'benign', 0).replace(b'malignant', 1)
    stratifiedk splits = StratifiedKFold(n splits=5, random state=GROUPN,
shuffle=True)
    clf = MLPClassifier(hidden_layer_sizes=(3, 2), random_state=GROUPN)
   Y_pred = cross_val_predict(clf, X, Y, cv=stratifiedk_splits)
    conf_matrix = confusion_matrix(Y, Y_pred)
    clf_es = MLPClassifier(hidden_layer_sizes=(3, 2), random_state=GROUPN,
early_stopping=True)
    Y_es_pred = cross_val_predict(clf_es, X, Y, cv=stratifiedk_splits)
    conf matrix_es = confusion_matrix(Y, Y_es_pred)
    print("Confusion matrix")
    print(conf matrix)
    print("Confusion matrix - Early Stopping")
    print(conf_matrix_es)
```



```
def quest3():
   # Extract Data
   D_kin = pd.DataFrame( arff.loadarff( "kin8nm.arff" )[0] )
   # Elements array
   X = D_kin.drop(columns=D_kin.columns[-1]).to_numpy()
    Y = D_kin[D_kin.columns[-1]].to_numpy()
    k_splits = KFold(n_splits=5, random_state=GROUPN, shuffle=True)
    clf = MLPRegressor(alpha=0.1, random_state=GROUPN)
    Y_pred = cross_val_predict(clf, X, Y, cv=k_splits)
    residuals = np.subtract(Y, Y_pred)
    clf reg = MLPRegressor(alpha=0, random_state=GROUPN)
    Y_reg_pred = cross_val_predict(clf_reg, X, Y, cv=k_splits)
    residuals_reg = np.subtract(Y, Y_reg_pred)
    plt.boxplot([residuals, residuals_reg], labels=("Not Regularized",
"Regularized"))
    plt.savefig("graph_ex3")
quest2()
quest3()
```

**END**