HW3 Yaroslav Popryho
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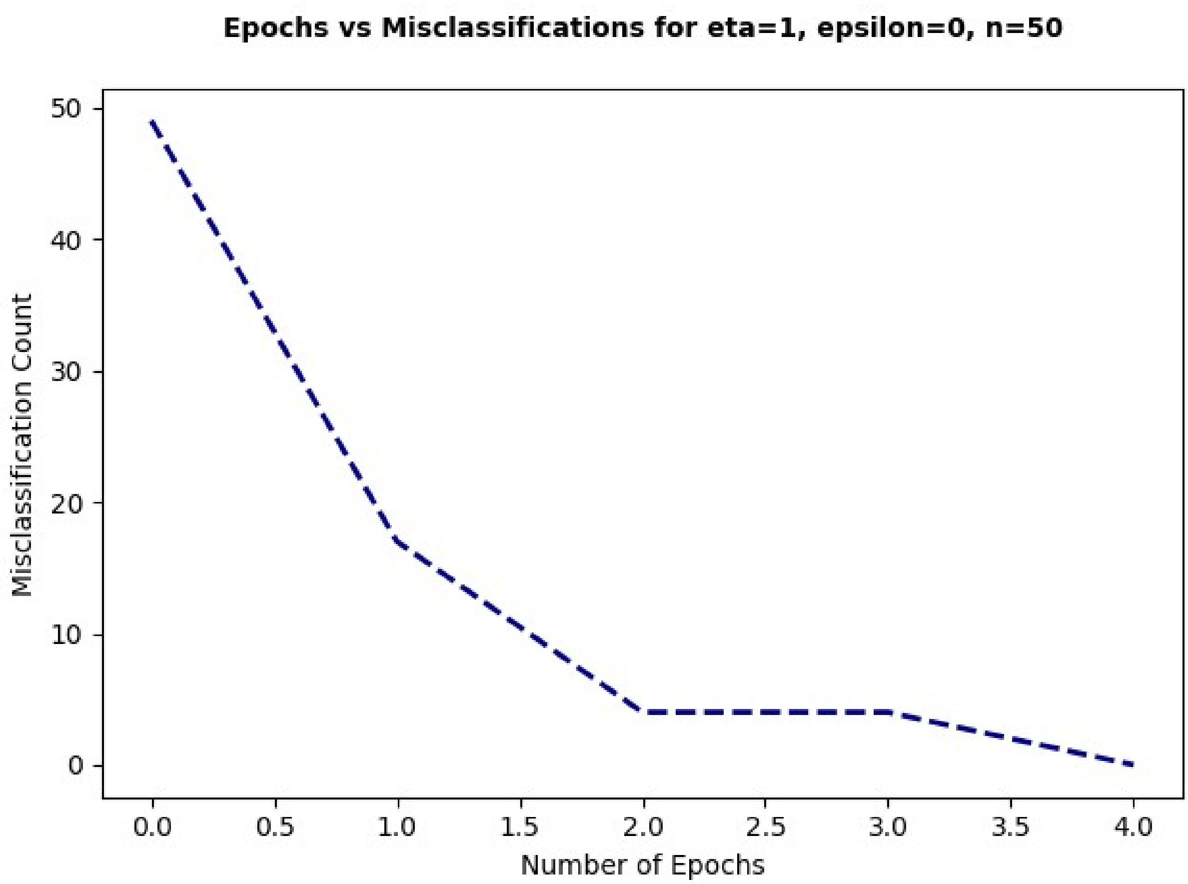
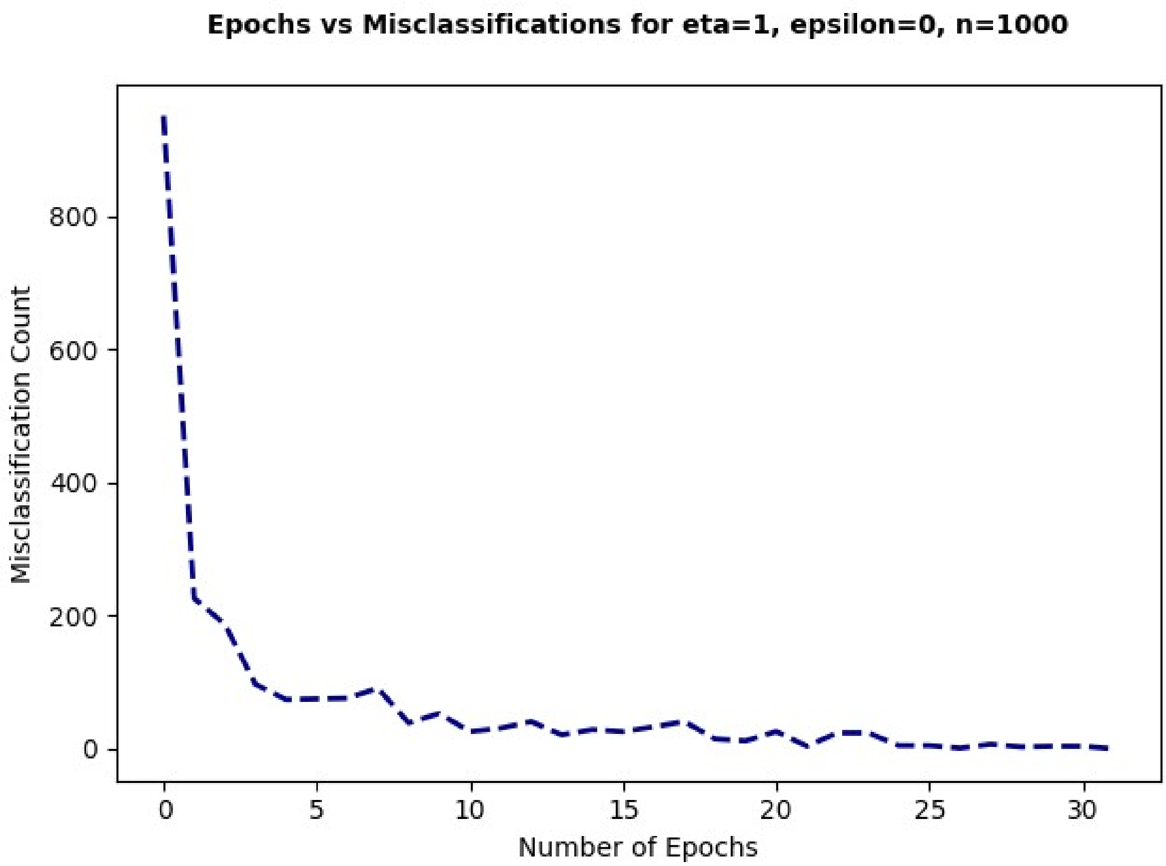


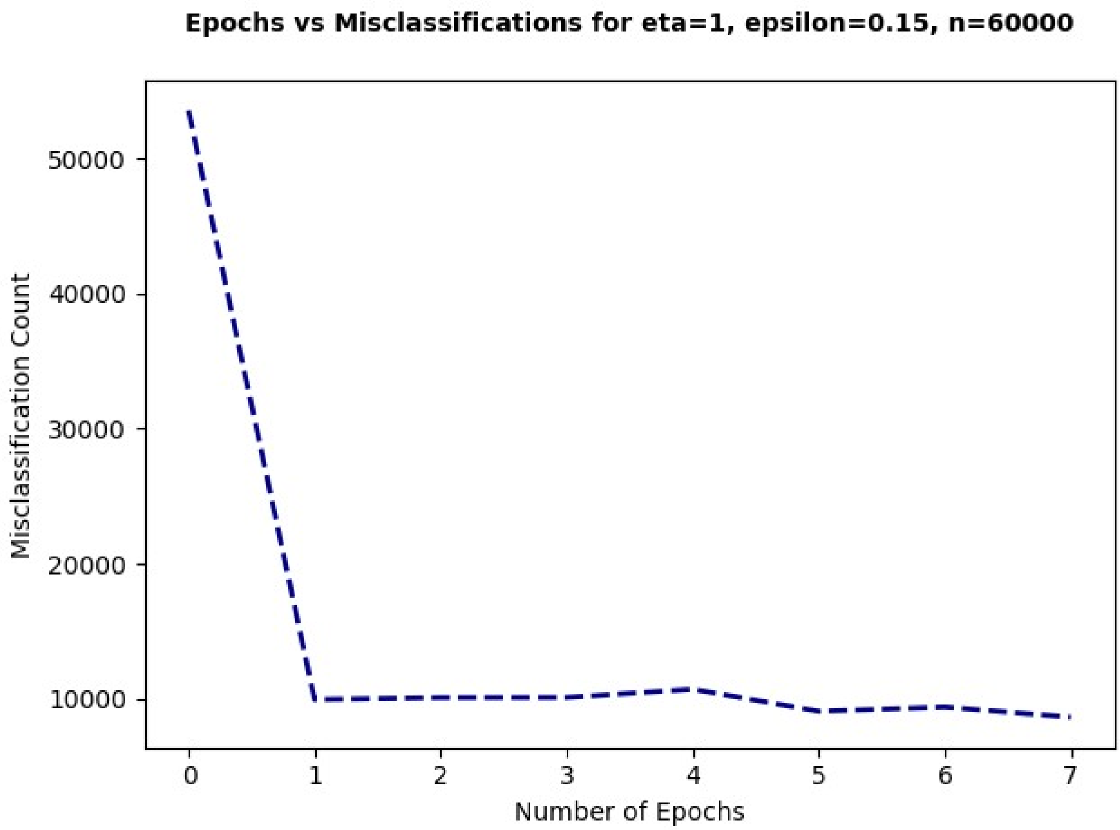
Executing Configuration F:

- Percentage of misclassified test samples: 45.6%



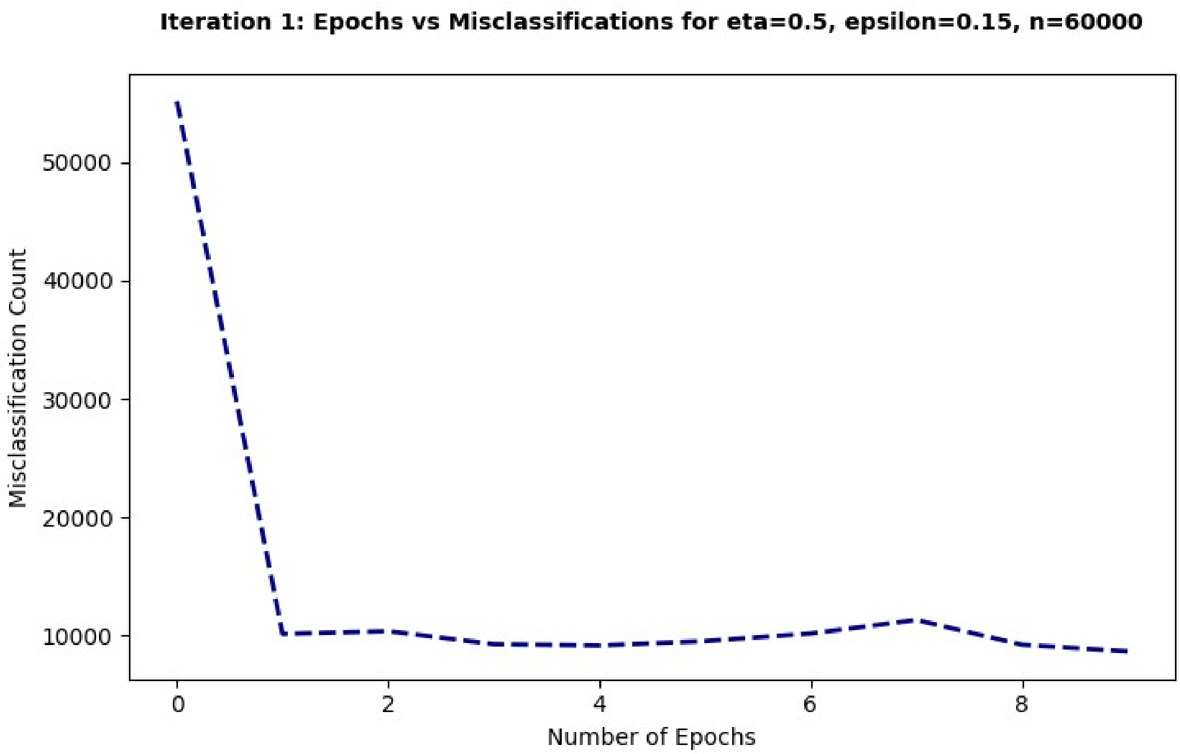
Executing Configuration G:

- Percentage of misclassified test samples: 17.8%



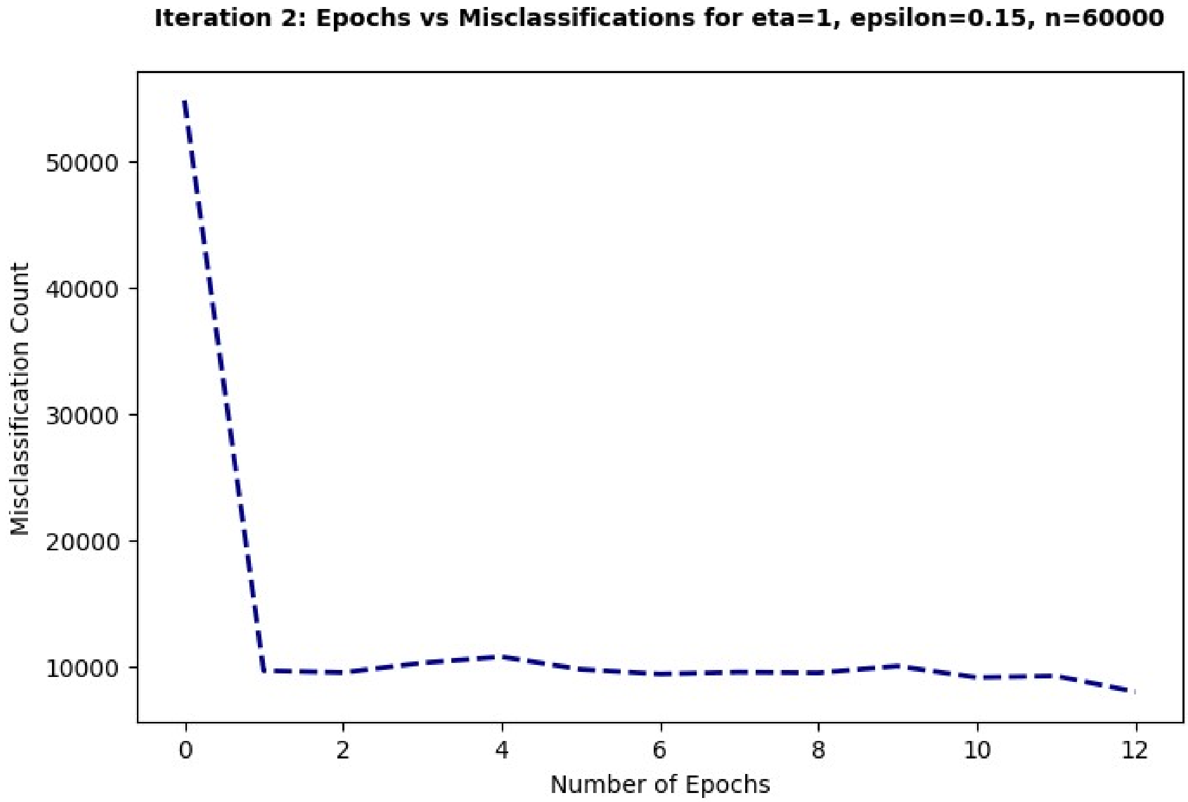
Executing Configuration H:

- Percentage of misclassified test samples: 17.02%



Executing Configuration I Iteration 1:

- Percentage of misclassified test samples: 17.97%

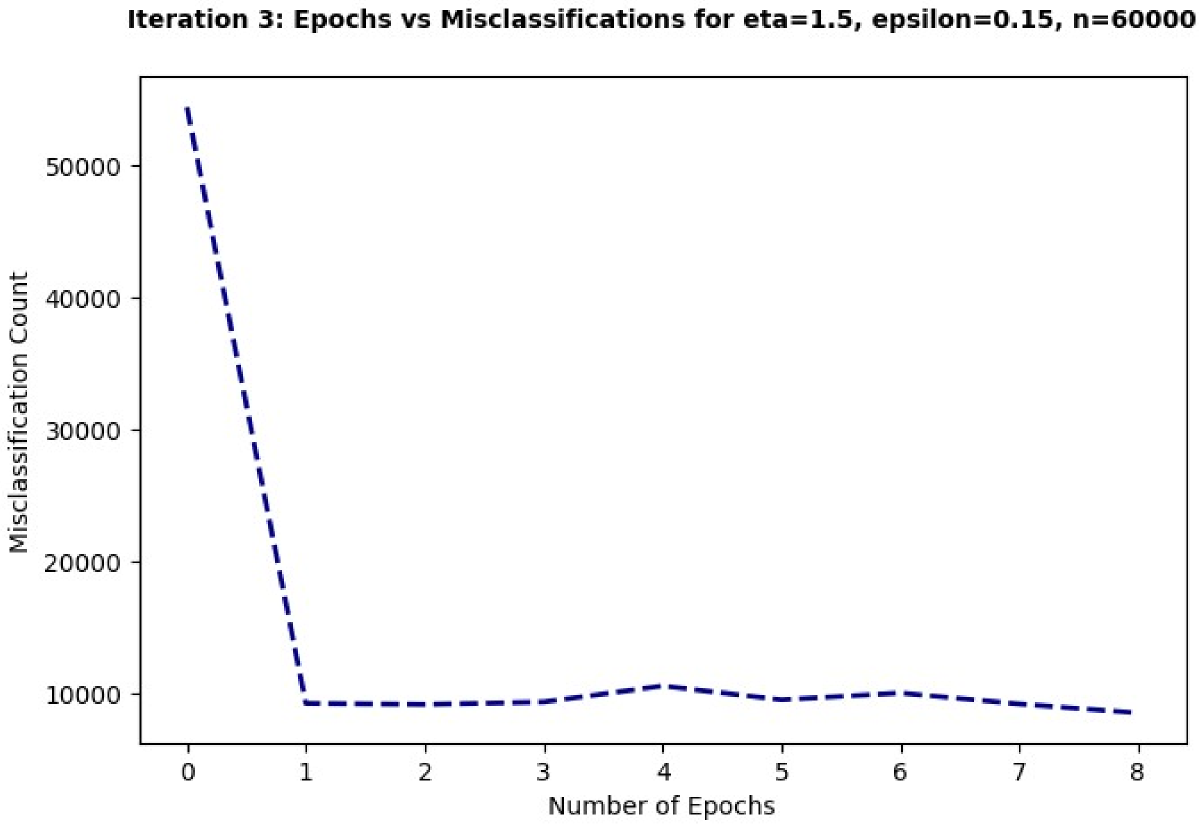


Executing Configuration I Iteration 2:

- Percentage of misclassified test samples: 17.94%

Executing Configuration I Iteration 3:

- Percentage of misclassified test samples: 14.51%



Observations and Discrepancies:

- **Overfitting:** If the model demonstrates 0% error during training but exhibits a high error rate during testing, it is indicative of overfitting to the training data.
- **Data Variability:** Discrepancies in error rates may also arise due to differences between the training and testing datasets.
- **Model Complexity:** A model that is too simplistic may fail to encapsulate all the intricacies of the data, leading to discrepancies in error rates.
- **Increased Training Data:** Enhancing the quantity of training data (n) might result in improved generalization and a decrease in discrepancies between training and testing error rates, but this is effective only up to a certain threshold.