

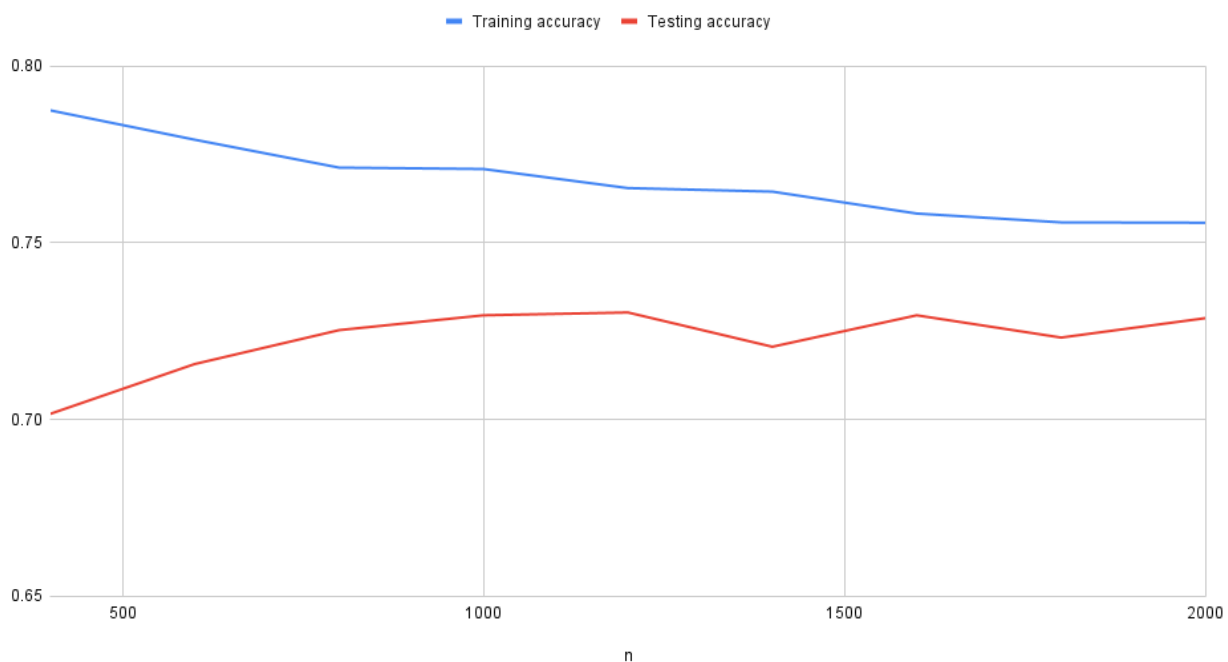
### Training vs. Testing Data

n	Training accuracy		Testing accuracy	
400	0.7875	79%	0.7016	70%
600	0.7792	78%	0.7157	72%
800	0.7713	77%	0.7253	73%
1000	0.7709	77%	0.7295	73%
1200	0.7655	76%	0.7303	73%
1400	0.7645	76%	0.7206	72%
1600	0.7583	76%	0.7295	73%
1800	0.7558	76%	0.7232	72%
2000	0.7557	76%	0.7287	73%

**Moreover, characterize in words (and write them in the PDF) how the training accuracy and testing accuracy changes as a function of  $n$ , and how the two curves relate to each other; what trends do you observe?**

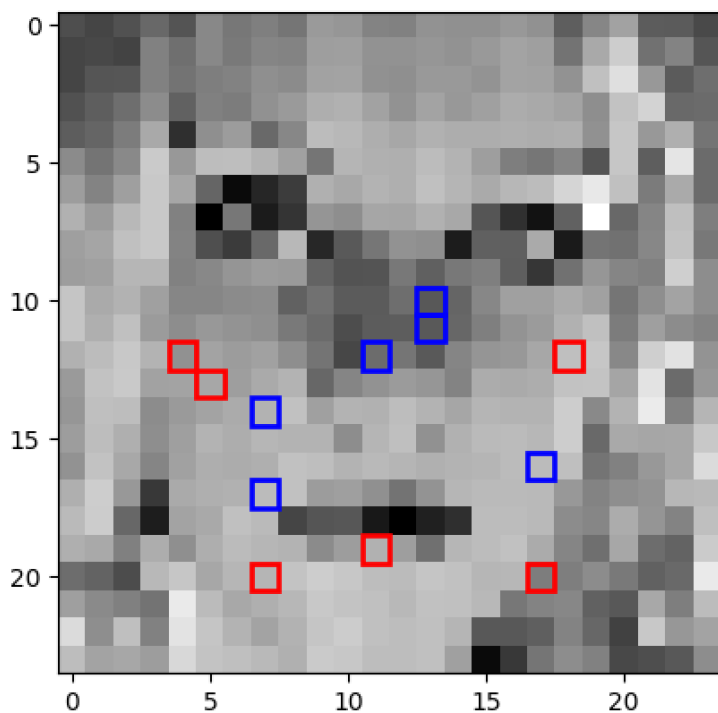
According to the data listed above, we observe that the accuracy over the training data is higher than over the testing set for all values of  $n$ . When  $n$  was 400, we received our highest overall training accuracy, and lowest overall testing accuracy. As we can see in Figure 1 below, as we increase our  $n$  value, the training accuracy decreases, while the testing accuracy increases. If we were to increase our  $n$  value, we can infer from the current data that both curves will meet somewhere around 0.75 (75%) accuracy.

### Training and Testing Accuracy (Figure 1)



**Figure 1:** Training accuracy and testing accuracy averages plotted against each other over n.

### Features on Singular Image (Figure 2)



**Figure 2:** Image with best features (pixel pairs) shown in blue and red.