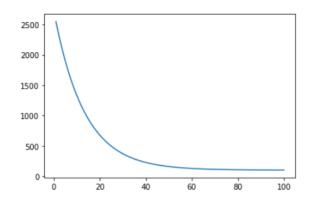
0816170 郭建良

Part 1

Linear regression model

1. Learning Curve



2. Mean Square Error: 108.282857706965

Mean Square Error: 108.282857706965

3.

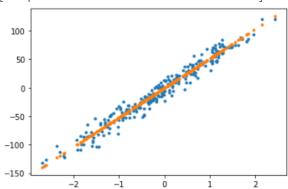
Weights: 51.576268072290326

Intercepts: -0.4202922059016378

Mean Square Error: 108.282857706965

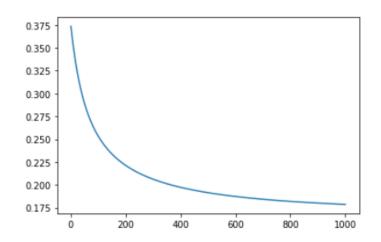
Weights: 51.576268072290326 intercepts: -0.4202922059016378

[<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7fd77a486590>]



Logistic regression model

1. Learning Curve



2. Cross Entropy Error: 0.17922123068337245

Cross entropy 0.17922123068337245

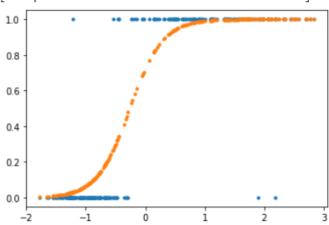
3.

Weights: 3.636819873424943

Intercepts: 0.9657610009242119

Weights: 3.636819873424943 intercepts: 0.9657610009242119

[<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7fd778fcb9d0>]



1.

Gradient Descent: 使用整個 dataset(或 training set)來計算梯度以找到最佳解,會一直往最佳解的方向前進,最後可能停在 local 或 global 最佳解。因為每次都要使用整個 dataset 來進行訓練,所以若資料量大,每更新一次都要花很多時間。

Mini-Batch Gradient Descent: 將 dataset 分割成很多小的區塊(batch)·每次更新參數的時候隨機 挑選其中一個區塊出來訓練·既不用遍歷整個 dataset·也不用一次只採用一個 sample·兼顧穩 定性跟計算效率。

Stochastic Gradient Descent: 每次訓練只隨機挑選其中一筆 data 進行計算,每次訓練時間都非常短,但因為資料量龐大,所以單一 data 的可靠程度並不高,有可能會往錯誤的方向前進,因此找到最佳解的速度也不一定比較快。

2.

Learning rate 代表每次訓練時,更新 parameters 的幅度,越高的學習率,代表每次往最佳解前進的步伐越大。學習率的控管非常重要,過猶不及,太大的話,更新幅度太高,可能因此錯過最佳解,收斂到次佳解;若學習率太小,則有可能因為更新幅度太小,導致設定的 epoch 不足以達到收斂,且會耗費相當長的訓練時間。適當的學習率,可以兼顧準確性與計算效率,因此學習率的調整相當重要。

$$|-0(a)| = |-\frac{1}{1+e^{-a}}|$$

$$= \frac{|+e^{-a}|}{1+e^{-a}}|$$

$$= \frac{e^{-a}}{1+e^{-a}}|$$

$$= \frac{|-a|}{1+e^{-a}}|$$

$$= \frac{|-$$

Set
$$G(\alpha) = y = \frac{1}{1+e^{-\alpha}}$$
 $\Rightarrow z = 1+e^{-\alpha}$
 $\Rightarrow z = 1+e^{-\alpha$

=7 0 -1 (y)= |n x

According to the question,

we have $\frac{\partial E}{\partial h_{l}} = -\frac{t_{hk}}{y_{hk}}$

According to eq.4 we have $\nabla_{w_j} a_{nj} = \phi_n - 0$

Given 3t = - this and eq.5

We can compute that

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial a_{nj}} = \frac{k}{2} \frac{\partial E}{\partial x_{nk}} \frac{\partial x_{nk}}{\partial a_{nj}} = -\frac{k}{2} \frac{t_{nk}}{x_{nk}} \frac{t_{nk}}{x_{nk}} \frac{1}{x_{nk}} \frac{1}{x_$$

because $\sum_{k=1}^{k} t_{nk} = -t_{nj} + \sum_{k=1}^{k} t_{nk} y_{nj}$ $D+D= \Rightarrow \forall w_{j} E(W, w_{k}) = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \frac{\partial E}{\partial a_{nj}} \forall w_{j} a_{nj} = \sum_{n=1}^{N} (y_{nj} - t_{nj}) \phi_{N}$