# Group 7

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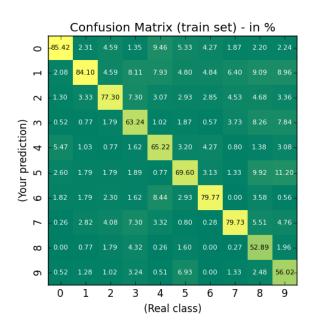
### KNN+PCA

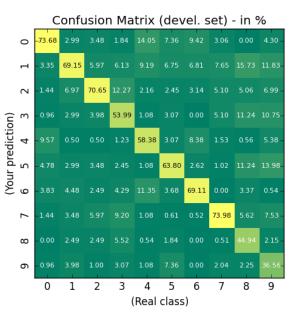
- Simple strategy (capacity=0)
- PCA for dimensionality reduction
- Selected configuration: K=9 and PCA=10 (25.91% of the energy)
- Good tradeoff between dimensionality and CER with 10 PC

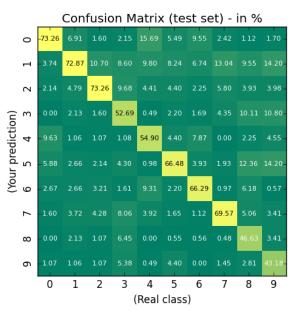
```
python mini_project.py -PCA -c 10 -kNN -nn 9
CER Train: 28.50%
CER Dev: 38.07%
CER Eval: 37.91%
```

### KNN+PCA

#### Confusion matrix







### **GMM+PCA**

- Generative approach to model the digits
- PCA for dimensionality reduction
- Number of gaussian components 150 (capacity=450)
- Clear overfitting

```
python mini_project.py -PCA -c 10 -GMM -nb_gaus
150

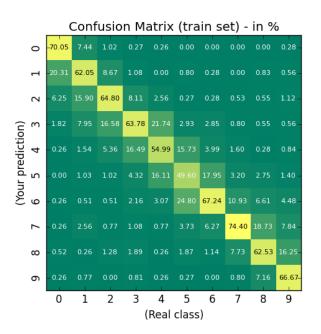
CER Train: 36.45%

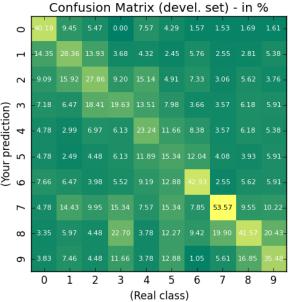
CER Dev: 66.68%

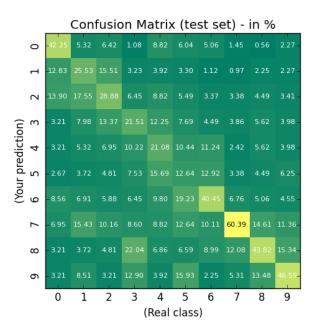
CER Eval: 65.62%
```

### **GMM+PCA**

#### Confusion matrix







## **GMM+PCA**

Modelling with less gaussian components (capacity=30):

```
python mini_project.py -PCA -c 10 -GMM -nb_gaus
16
```

CER Train: 62.54%

CER Dev: 67.70%

CER Eval: 65.46%

We have a question regarding the strategy adopted

## Conclusion

- Simple solution was the best (KNN+PCA)
- Possible to reproduce the results
- Suggestion: Model one GMM per digit