Neural Network Implementation: Digits Classification

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Question 1

Development environment:

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kernel version: #39-Ubuntu SMP
Processor type: x86_64
Memory size: 31GiB System memorylsh

CPUs: 12
CPU model name: Intel(R) Core(TM) 17-8700 CPU @ 3.20GHz
L1d cache: 32K
L1i cache: 32K
L2 cache: 256K
L3 cache: 12288K

network: Ethernet interface
```

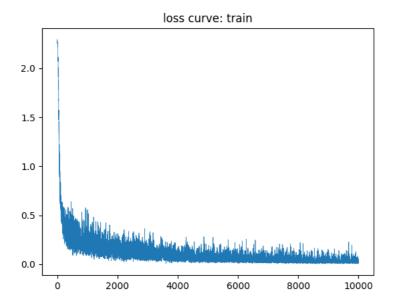
Parametres:

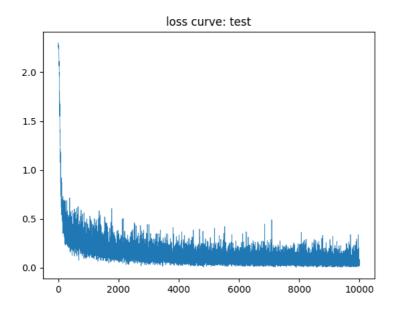
iteration times: 10000 batch size : 64 learning rate : 0.1

Result images:

result of (a) wide hidden layer:

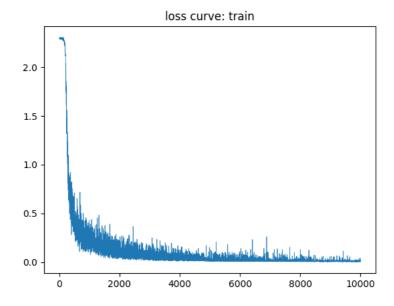
the accuracy is at most 0.985

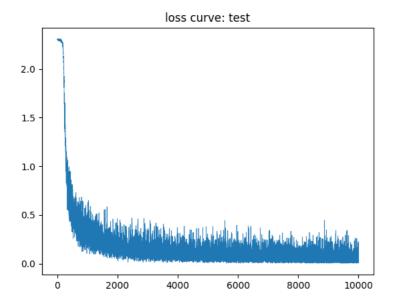




result of (b) deep hidden layer:

the accuracy is at most 0.990





Observations:

- 1. The result of a three-layer-neural-network is slightly better than that of a two-layer-neural-network, probably because of the sufficient dataset
- 2. The result of train accuracy is usually better than that of test accuracy, as the model is trained with the dataset of train set. However, sometimes the test accuracy is higher than the train accuracy. This mostly occurs in the early stage of training process. As for the reason of this phenomena, I believe it's purely coincidence.
- 3. The values of loss decrease as the model trains better, which makes sense.
- 4. The parametres mentioned above are tried and considered to be leading to better results; however, as many learners of AI concern, I don't really understand why ends in this conclusion and this set of optimal parametres. I tried to print out some processes of this training, but didn't yet find out any useful information.

5.

Clarification:

The code of this report is constructed according to the book "Deep Learning:用Python進行深度學習的基礎理論實作". Therefore, the structure and some part of my code looks similar to the code provided in the book.

tags: Machine Learning Neural Network Digits Classification Relu Softmax Mnist dataset