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請實做以下兩種不同feature的模型,回答第 (1)~(2) 題:

- (1) 抽全部9小時內的污染源feature當作一次項(加bias)
- (2) 抽全部9小時內pm2.5的一次項當作feature(加bias)

備註:

- a. NR請皆設為0, 其他的非數值(特殊字元)可以自己判斷
- b. 所有 advanced 的 gradient descent 技術(如: adam, adagrad 等) 都是可以用的
- c. 第1-2題請都以題目給訂的兩種model來回答
- d. 同學可以先把model訓練好,kaggle死線之後便可以無限上傳。
- e. 根據助教時間的公式表示, (1) 代表 p = 9x18+1 而(2) 代表 p = 9*1+1
- 1. (1%)記錄誤差值 (RMSE)(根據kaggle public+private分數),討論兩種feature的影響

	抽全部9小時內的污染源	抽全部9小時內pm2.5
RMSE Public	5.52094	5.95715
RMSE Private	5.38504	5.90364

根據上表,可以得知抽取全部 9 小時內的污染源的一次項並加上 bias 做為 linear regression model 的 features,無論是 public 或 private,RMSE 比起只抽取 pm2.5 加上 bias 的模型都有顯著下降。

- 2. (1%)解釋什麼樣的data preprocessing 可以improve你的training/testing accuracy, ex. 你怎麼挑掉你覺得不適合的data points。請提供數據(RMSE)以佐證你的想法。
 - 對於丟失值的處理嘗試以下實驗, 其中 iteration 次數皆設為 5000
 - 將 nan 或空白值改成 0

	抽全部9小時內的污染源	抽全部9小時內pm2.5
RMSE Training	4.106373	4.384693
RMSE Public	5.57511	5.95670
RMSE Private	5.38319	5.90810

○ 將 nan 或空白值改成前一格之值

	抽全部9小時內的污染源	抽全部9小時內pm2.5
RMSE Training	3.920856	4.370559
RMSE Public	5.90681	5.95715

RMSE Private 5.74099 5.90364	RMSE Private	5.74099	5.90364
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- 對於 outlier 的處理嘗試以下幾種實驗,其中 iteration 次數也皆設為 5000, outlier 定義為: 距離該資料種類平均超過兩倍標準差。
 - 移除含有 outliers 的 training data

	抽全部9小時內的污染源	抽全部9小時內pm2.5
RMSE Training	4.076883	4.384693
RMSE Public	5.63991	5.95670
RMSE Private	5.41116	5.90810

○ 將 outliers 置換為平均

	抽全部9小時內的污染源	抽全部9小時內pm2.5
RMSE Training	4.106373	4.619356
RMSE Public	5.57511	5.93199
RMSE Private	5.38319	5.84156

由以上實驗可以發現,對此筆 dataset 而言若把丟失值換成上一個小時的值,雖然 training score 會最低但 testing 時都會比較高,有 overfitting 的問題。所以最終選擇使用補 0 的方式效果較佳。

另外,處理 outlier 的方式中,把 outlier 置換為平均值出來的結果明顯比直接移除該 training data 要好很多,推斷是因為 training data 數量要多才能 train 出較精確的 model

3.(3%) Refer to math problem

$$V = \frac{Z(x_1 - \overline{x})(y_1 - \overline{y})}{Z(x_1 - \overline{x})^2} = \frac{1 \times 7.16 + 1 \times 0.76 + 0 + 1 \times 0.74 + 2 \times 2.24}{4 + 1 + 0 + 1 + 4}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial b} = \sqrt{\frac{N}{2}(y_n - (\sqrt{N}x_n + b))} = 0$$

$$Nb = \frac{N}{2}y_n - \frac{N}{2}\sqrt{N}x_n - \frac{N}{2}y_n - \sqrt{N}x_n$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_i - w_{x_i} - y_i + w_{x_i}) \alpha_{x_i} = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial b} = 0 =) = \frac{1}{9} - \sqrt{\alpha},$$

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$$\frac{2}{E[\frac{1}{2N} \frac{S}{S}(f(x_{n} + y_{n}) - y_{n})^{2}]}$$

$$= E[\frac{1}{2N} \frac{S}{S}(Wx_{n} + Wy_{n} + b - y_{n})^{2}]$$

$$= E[\frac{1}{2N} \frac{S}{S}(f(x_{n}) + Wy_{n} - y_{n})^{2}]$$

$$= E[\frac{1}{2N} \frac{S}{S}(f(x_{n}) - y_{n})^{2} + 2 \frac{S}{S}(f(x_{n}) - y_{n})^{2}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2N} \left(\frac{S}{S}(f(x_{n}) - y_{n})^{2} + \frac{S}{S}(Wy_{n})^{2} + \frac{S}(Wy_{n})^{2} + \frac{S}{S}(Wy_{n})^{2} + \frac{S}{S}(Wy_{n})^{2} + \frac{S}$$

$$\frac{3-(a)}{Ne_{k}} = \frac{\sum (g_{k}(x_{n}) - y_{n})^{2}}{\sum g_{k}(x_{n}) + \sum g_{k}(x_{n})} - \sum g_{k}(x_{n}) + \sum y_{n}^{2}}$$

$$= Ns_{k} - 2 \sum g_{k}(x_{n}) + Ne_{0}$$

$$= \sum g_{k}(x_{n}) + \sum g_{k}(x_{n})$$

min [$N \stackrel{N}{\Rightarrow} (\stackrel{K}{\Rightarrow} x_{1} + y_{2} + y_{3} + y_{$