

Analysis 1.

What is the role of the number of training points to accuracy?

As you can see in **Figure**, as the number of training points (n in Figure) increase, the accuracy increases.

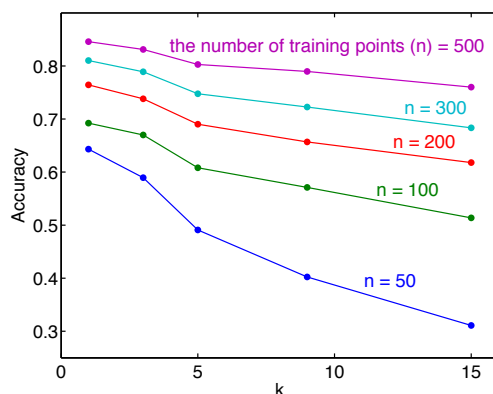


Figure. The analysis results. X-axis represents the number of nearest neighbors (k), and y-axis represents accuracy calculated from the confusion matrix. Different lines show tests with different numbers of training points.

Analysis 2.

What is the role of k to accuracy?

As **Figure** demonstrate, the k increases, the accuracy decreases.

Analysis 3.

What numbers get confused with each other most easily?

From my testing space (i.e., $k = [1, 3, 5, 9, 15]$, and $n = [50, 100, 200, 300, 500]$), **7 and 9** were the pair that yielded the largest number of errors.