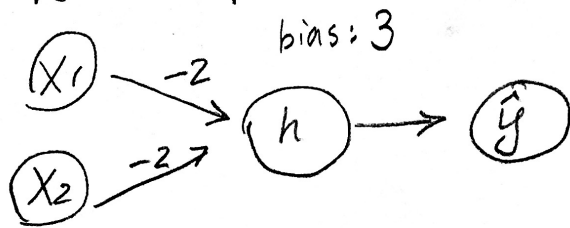


1. (a) NAND of two binary inputs



X_1	X_2	Output
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

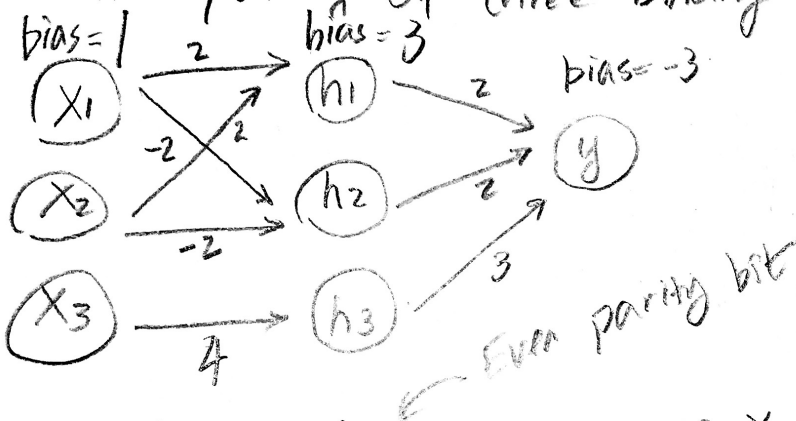
$$0 \cdot (-2) + 0 \cdot (-2) + 3 > 0 \Rightarrow 1$$

$$0 \cdot (-2) + 1 \cdot (-2) + 3 > 0 \Rightarrow 1$$

$$1 \cdot (-2) + 0 \cdot (-2) + 3 > 0 \Rightarrow 1$$

$$1 \cdot (-2) + 1 \cdot (-2) + 3 < 0 \Rightarrow 0$$

(b) The parity of three binary inputs



X_1	X_2	X_3	Y
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1
1	0	0	1
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1

$$X_1 \text{ XOR } X_2 \text{ XOR } X_3$$

If X_3 is 0, it doesn't change the result of $X_1 \text{ XOR } X_2$.

If X_3 is 1, it changes the result of $X_1 \text{ XOR } X_2$.

Extra Credit:

3. TANH results in better back propagation because TANH gives stronger gradients between value (-1, 1) while sigmoid gives a value between (0, 1).

Part II

1. Text Classification

table of performance statistics

Classifier	Naives Bayes		SVM with Cosine Kernel	
	Train	Test	Train	Test
Accuracy	93.96 %	78.62 %	99.65 %	84.47 %
Precision	95.09 %	83.54 %	99.65 %	84.60 %
Recall	92.64 %	76.85 %	99.64 %	83.75 %
Train Time	0.16 s		42.99 s	

SVM is better since it has better train and test accuracy even though it takes more time to train, and Naives Bays has the independence assumption which is not suitable for this text classification case.

2. Neural Network

Learning rate: 1.8

Regularization lambda: 0.0001

Best training accuracy: 96.24