# HW11

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1. Execute your code 這邊是助教提供的讀取轉換成 python 列表

```
lass HandWritten Digit Dataset():
    def init (self, mat file:Path) -> None:
         self.trainX:np.ndarray = None
         self.trainY:np.ndarray = None
         self.testX:np.ndarray = None
         self.testY:np.ndarray = None
         self. read handwritten digit(mat file=mat file)
def read handwritten digit(self, mat file:Path, to float:bool=True) -> None:
    mat data = scipy.io.loadmat(mat file)
   self.trainX = mat data['train']
   self.trainY = mat_data['train_label'].reshape(-1).astype(np.int32)
   self.testX = mat data['test']
   self.testY = mat_data['test_label'].reshape(-1).astype(np.int32)
   if to float:
        self.trainX = self.trainX.astype(np.float32)
       self.testX = self.testX.astype(np.float32)
def get_digits_XY(self, digits:list) -> tuple:
   train_mask = np.isin(self.trainY, digits)
   test_mask = np.isin(self.testY, digits)
  return self.trainX[train_mask], self.trainY[train_mask], self.testX[test_mask], self.testY[test_mask]
```

初始化類別,讀取手寫數字資料集

定義了 HandwrittenDigits 類別,來處理手寫數字資料集, 這個類別初始 化時會讀取提供的 .mat 文件,並將其內容存儲在類別變量中,根據給定的 數字列表過濾數據集,返回訓練和測試數據及其標籤

定義了filter\_data ,接收一個數字列表,過濾數據集中相應的數字,並將標籤轉換為 1 和-1,以適應二元分類。最後,它會返回訓練和測試數據及其標籤。

```
digits = [6, 9]
trainX, trainY, testX, testY = handwritten_digit_dataset.get_digits_XY(digits)

trainY = np.where(trainY == 6, 1, -1)
testY = np.where(testY == 6, 1, -1)

trainX_list = trainX.tolist()
trainY_list = trainY.tolist()
testX_list = testX.tolist()
testY_list = testY.tolist()
```

在主程式中,我們選擇 6 和 9 作為要分類的數字,並通過 filter\_data 方法將標籤轉換為 1 和-1,以適應二元分類任務。接著,我們將 numpy 數組轉換為 python 列表,以便後續操作。

```
best accuracy = -1
best params = {}
for C in C range:
     for gamma in gamma range:
          param = f'-v - 5 - c - \{C\} - g - \{gamma\} - q'
          cv accuracy = svm_train(trainY list, trainX list, param)
          if cv accuracy > best accuracy:
               best accuracy = cv accuracy
               best params['C'] = C
               best params['gamma'] = gamma
 best C = best params['C']
 best gamma = best params['gamma']
print(f"Best C: {best C}, Best gamma: {best gamma}")
 final_param = f'-c {best_C} -g {best_gamma} -q
model = svm_train(trainY_list, trainX_list, final_param)
p label train, p acc train, p val train = svm predict(trainY list, trainX list, model)
train accuracy = p acc train[0]
p_label_test, p_acc_test, p_val_test = svm_predict(testY list, testX list, model)
test accuracy = p acc test[0]
print(f"Training Accuracy: {train accuracy:.2f}%")
print(f"Testing Accuracy: {test_accuracy:.2f}%")
min vals = np.min(trainX, axis=0)
max vals = np.max(trainX, axis=0)
trainX scaled = (trainX - min vals) / (max vals - min vals)
testX scaled = (testX - min vals) / (max vals - min vals)
trainX scaled list = trainX scaled.tolist()
testX scaled list = testX scaled.tolist()
model_scaled = svm_train(trainY_list, trainX_scaled_list, final_param)
p_label_train_scaled, p_acc_train_scaled, p_val_train_scaled = svm_predict(trainY_list, trainX_scaled_list, model_scaled)
train_accuracy_scaled = p_acc_train_scaled[0]
p_label_test_scaled, p_acc_test_scaled, p_val_test_scaled = svm_predict(testY_list, testX_scaled_list, model_scaled)
test_accuracy_scaled = p_acc_test_scaled[0]
```

我們使用 5-fold 交叉驗證和網格搜尋來找到最佳的參數組合,並紀錄最佳的準確率以及其對應的參數,並輸出最佳的兩個值,使用最佳參數訓練最終模型, 訓練最終模型,並在訓練和測試數據上評估其準確率。對數據進行縮放,將數值範圍轉換到 0 到 1 之間,並重新訓練評估準確率,使用縮放後的數據重新訓練模型,將結果進行比較。

## 2. Experimental results

#### Cross Validation Accuracy = 60.4651%

進行 5-fold 交叉驗證時,得到的準確率是 60.4651%

Best C: 0.03125, Best gamma: 3.0517578125e-05

### 最佳參數組合

Accuracy = 60.4651% (104/172) (classification) Accuracy = 38.2716% (62/162) (classification) Training Accuracy: 60.47% Testing Accuracy: 38.27%

訓練準確率:60.47%(172 個訓練樣本中,有 104 個分類正確)。

測試準確率: 38.27% (162 個測試樣本中,有 62 個分類正確)。

Accuracy = 39.5349% (68/172) (classification) Accuracy = 61.7284% (100/162) (classification) Training Accuracy with scaling: 39.53% Testing Accuracy with scaling: 61.73%

訓練準確率(縮放後):39.53% (172 個訓練樣本中,有 68 個分類正確)。

測試準確率 (縮放後):61.73% (162 個測試樣本中,有 100 個分類正確)。

### 3. Conclusion

- ✓ 訓練階段的準確率顯示,即使嘗試了不同 C 和 gamma 值進行交叉驗證,得到的準確率都是相同的 60.4651%,這表明所有組合都沒有改變交叉驗證的準確率。
- ✓ 最終找到的最佳參數組合是 C = 0.03125 和 gamma = 3.0517578125e-05。這是基於交叉驗證準確率最高的參數組合
- ✓ 在模型上的訓練資料有一定的準確度但不高,且在測試集上表現很差, 可能存在過擬合或模型在測試數據上泛化能力不足。
- ✓ 縮放後的準確率顯示,訓練的準確率下降了,但在測試集卻提升了,說明數據縮放提高了模型在測試數據上的表現,改善了模型的泛化能力

/home/rvl/ccu/ML/hwl1/assigment\_11/123.py:77: RuntimeWarning: invalid value encountered in divide
 trainX\_scaled = (trainX - min\_vals) / (max\_vals - min\_vals)
/home/rvl/ccu/ML/hwl1/assigment\_11/123.py:78: RuntimeWarning: divide by zero encountered in divide
 testX\_scaled = (testX - min\_vals) / (max\_vals - min\_vals)
/home/rvl/ccu/ML/hwl1/assigment\_11/123.py:78: RuntimeWarning: invalid value encountered in divide
 testX\_scaled = (testX - min\_vals) / (max\_vals - min\_vals)

進行數據縮放時,出現除以零或無法除的錯誤。有可能是因為某些特徵最小值和最大值相等,導致分母為 0。

#### 4. Dicussion

這些結果表明數據縮放對模型性能的提升有明顯的幫助。經過縮放處理後,模型在測試數據上的準確率從 38.27%提升至 61.73%,顯示出顯著的性能改進。此外,未縮放數據時模型在訓練資料上有過擬合現象,而經過數據縮放

後,過擬合情況有所減少。這強調了數據預處理在機器學習模型訓練中的重要性。