

**I. STL-10 Classification with VGG-19**

**Shape:** the shape of  $X_{\text{train}}$  is  $5000 * 4096$ ,  $X_{\text{test}}$  is  $8000 * 4096$ ,  $Y_{\text{train}}$  is  $5000 * 10$ ,  $Y_{\text{test}}$  is  $8000 * 10$ .

Since the last layer of VGG-19 model we used is a dense layer with 4096 nodes, so the  $X_{\text{train}}$  and  $X_{\text{test}}$  all have 4096 columns.

**Dense neural network:** 500 nodes in a single hidden layer, with 'relu' activation function and 0.5 dropout ratio. Accuracy is 0.93012

```
model = Sequential()
model.add(Dense(200, input_shape=(4096,)))
model.add(Activation('relu'))
model.add(Dropout(0.5))
model.add(Dense(10))
model.add(Activation('softmax'))

model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy',
              optimizer=RMSprop())
```

**SVM:** LinearSVC with default setting. Accuracy is 0.94150.

```
clf = svm.LinearSVC()
Y_train = np.dot(Y_train, np.array([0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9])) # convert one-hot encode to 1 column
Y_test = np.dot(Y_test, np.array([0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9])) # convert one-hot encode to 1 column
clf.fit(X_train, Y_train)
```

**Lasso:** alpha is set to 0.03: Accuracy is 0.76438

```
clf = linear_model.Lasso(alpha = 0.03, max_iter=1000)
Y_train = np.dot(Y_train, np.array([0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9])) # convert one-hot encode to 1 column
Y_test = np.dot(Y_test, np.array([0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9])) # convert one-hot encode to 1 column
clf.fit(X_train, Y_train)
```

It seems that a linear model is good enough to fit the data in this question, given the best performance of LinearSVC.

**II. Chicago crime data and neural networks**

I tried different neural network settings.

1000 \* 500 \* 500 gave me accuracy at 0.75418 which is best among other settings.

```
model = Sequential()

model.add(Dense(1000, input_shape = (X_train.shape[1],)))
model.add(Activation('relu'))
model.add(Dropout(0.2))

model.add(Dense(500))
```

```
model.add(Activation('relu'))
model.add(Dropout(0.2))

model.add(Dense(500))
model.add(Activation('relu'))
model.add(Dropout(0.2))

model.add(Dense(5))
model.add(Activation("softmax"))

model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer=RMSprop())
```

My neural network selecting strategy is as follows.

First I tried the setting with 3 layers and each layer contains 1000 nodes. The cross validation accuracy is a little higher than test accuracy which indicates overfitting. Then I shrink the neural network size to 1000 \* 500 \* 500. It still contains 3 layers while the last two layers only contain 500 nodes each. The later network gave a better accuracy at 0.75418.

The reason I used 3 layers rather than 1 or 2 is that in pset3, we only use random forest model while it did not perform well. So I think we need to build a NN that is complex enough to handle this question. That's why I chose a NN with 3 layers.