

22) Andere Notation als in der Vorlesung (Transponiert)

M : Anzahl der Attribute

m : Anzahl der Beispiele bzw. Datenpunkte

K : Anzahl der Klassen

a) $x_i \in \mathbb{R}^{M \times 1}$ Beispiele, Trainingsdatenpunkte

$$C(f): \mathbb{R}^{K \times m} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{7 \times 7}$$

$$\hat{C}(f_i): \mathbb{R}^{K \times 1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{7 \times 7}$$

$$W \in \mathbb{R}^{K \times m}$$

$$b \in \mathbb{R}^{K \times 1}$$

$$\nabla_W \hat{C} \in \mathbb{R}^{K \times m}$$

$$\nabla_b \hat{C} \in \mathbb{R}^{K \times 1}$$

$$\nabla_{f_i} \hat{C} \in \mathbb{R}^{K \times 1}$$

$$\frac{\partial t_{k,i}}{\partial w} \in \mathbb{R}^{K \times m}$$

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial w} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial A}{\partial w_{11}} & \frac{\partial A}{\partial w_{12}} & \dots \\ \frac{\partial A}{\partial w_{21}} & \dots & \dots \\ \vdots & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

b) $\nabla_W C(f) = \sum_{k,i} \frac{\partial C}{\partial t_{k,i}} \nabla_W t_{k,i}$

$$\nabla_{fab} C(f) = -\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{1}{1(y_i=k)} \left[\nabla_{fab} \log \frac{\exp(t_{k,i})}{\sum_{j=1}^K \exp(t_{j,i})} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_{fab} \log \frac{\exp(t_{k,i})}{\sum_{j=1}^K \exp(t_{j,i})} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial (\exp(t_{k,i}))} \log \frac{\exp(t_{k,i})}{\sum_{j=1}^K \exp(t_{j,i})} \frac{\partial \exp(t_{k,i})}{\partial t_{ab}} \\ &= \frac{\sum_{j=1}^K \exp(t_{j,i})}{\exp(t_{k,i})} \left(\frac{1}{\sum_{j=1}^K \exp(t_{j,i})} - \frac{\exp(t_{k,i})}{\left(\sum_{j=1}^K \exp(t_{j,i}) \right)^2} \right) \frac{\partial \exp(t_{k,i})}{\partial t_{ab}} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\exp(t_{k,i})} \left(1 - \frac{\exp(t_{k,i})}{\sum_{j=1}^K \exp(t_{j,i})} \right) \exp(t_{k,i}) \delta_{ka} \delta_{ib}$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla_{f_{ab}} C(f) = -\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{k=1}^K \mathbb{1}(y_i = k) \left(1 - \frac{\exp(f_{k,i})}{\sum_{j=1}^K \exp(f_{j,i})} \right) \delta_{k,a} \delta_{i,b}$$

$$= \frac{1}{m} \left(\frac{\exp(f_{a,i})}{\sum_{j=1}^K \exp(f_{j,i})} - \mathbb{1}(y_i = a) \right)$$

c)

$$W_k x_i = (w_{k1} \ w_{k2} \ w_{k3} \dots) \begin{pmatrix} x_{i1} \\ x_{i2} \\ x_{i3} \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = w_{k1} x_{i1} + w_{k2} x_{i2} + w_{k3} x_{i3} + \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla_w f_{k,i} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial w_{k1}} & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_{k2}} & \dots \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial w_{k1}} & \frac{\partial}{\partial w_{k2}} & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix} W_k x_i = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow \begin{matrix} k\text{'te} \\ \text{Zeile} \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\nabla_w f_{k,i})_a = \delta_{ka} x_i^T$$

$$\nabla_b f_{k,i} = \frac{\partial b_k}{\partial b} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow k\text{'te Zeile}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\nabla_b f_{k,i})_a = \delta_{ka}$$

e) $f_1 > f_2$: Datenpunkt gehört zur ersten Klasse

$f_1 < f_2$: Datenpunkt gehört zur zweiten Klasse

$f_1 = f_2$: Grenzfall \Rightarrow Trenngerade

Herleitung:

$$f_1 = f_2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow w_1 \vec{x} + b_1 = w_2 \vec{x} + b_2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (w_1 - w_2) \vec{x} + b_1 - b_2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (w_{11} - w_{21} \quad w_{12} - w_{22}) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} + b_1 - b_2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x(w_{11} - w_{21}) + y(w_{12} - w_{22}) + b_1 - b_2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = \frac{b_2 - b_1 - x(w_{11} - w_{21})}{w_{12} - w_{22}}$$

Achtung im Code: Wie in der Vorlesung genau transponiert definiert:

$$w_{12} \Leftrightarrow w_{21} ; b_1 \Leftrightarrow b_2$$

$$73) \quad y = a_0 + a_1 x$$

$$a_0 = 1,0 \pm 0,2$$

$$a_1 = 1,0 \pm 0,2$$

$$\sigma_{a_0} = \sigma_{a_1} = 0,2$$

$$\rho = -0,8 = \frac{\text{cov}(a_0, a_1)}{\sigma_{a_0} \sigma_{a_1}}$$

$$\text{allg.: } \sigma_y = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^m \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x_i} \sigma_{x_i} \right)^2 + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} \sum_{k=i+1}^m \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x_i} \right) \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x_k} \right) \text{cov}(x_i, x_k)}$$

$$a) \quad \sigma_y = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial a_0} \sigma_{a_0} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial a_1} \sigma_{a_1} \right)^2 + 2 \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial a_0} \right) \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial a_1} \right) \text{cov}(a_0, a_1)}$$

$$= \sqrt{0,2^2 + 0,2^2 x^2 + 2x \cdot 0,2^2 \cdot (-0,8)}$$

$$= 0,2 \sqrt{1 + x^2 - 1,6x}$$

mit $\rho = 0$:

$$\sigma_y = 0,2 \sqrt{1 + x^2}$$

c) analytisch

$$y(-3) = -2,0 \pm 0,8$$

$$y(0) = 1,0 \pm 0,2$$

$$y(3) = 4,0 \pm 0,5$$

numerisch

$$y(-3) = -2,0 \pm 0,8$$

$$y(0) = 1,0 \pm 0,2$$

$$y(3) = 4,0 \pm 0,5$$

Funktioniert gut!

klappt halt besser, wenn man mehr Werte für a_0 und a_1 zieht.