

DDA4250 Assignment 5

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Notation

- $r : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is the rectifier function $r(x) = \max\{0, x\}$

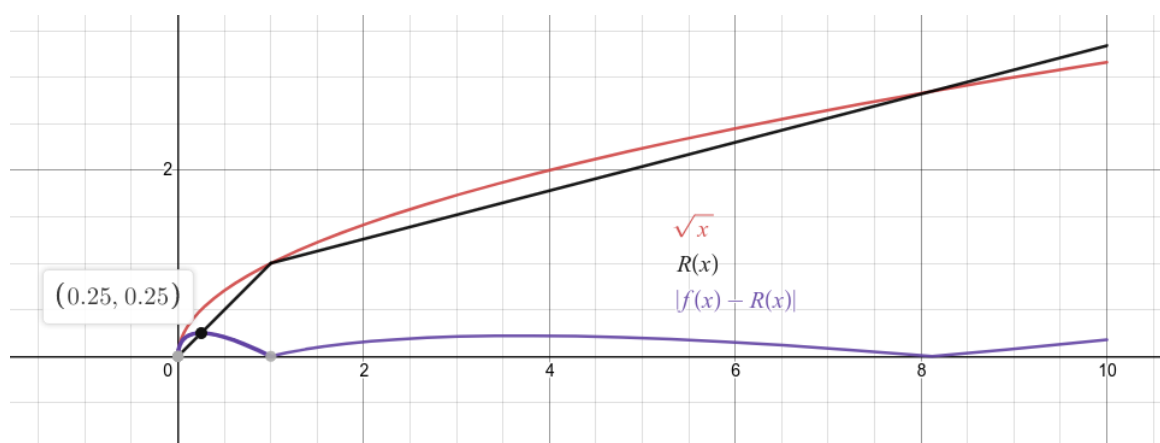
3.1.4

Consider the realization

$$\mathcal{R}(x) := \mathcal{R}_r(\Phi)(x) = r(x) - 0.74 \cdot r(x - 1) = \begin{cases} x & : x \in [0, 1] \\ 0.26(x - 1) + 1 & : x \in (1, 10] \end{cases}$$

We have $\mathcal{D}(\Phi) = (1, 2, 1)$, $\mathcal{P}(\Phi) = 1(2 + 1) + 2(1 + 1) = 7 < 10$, and

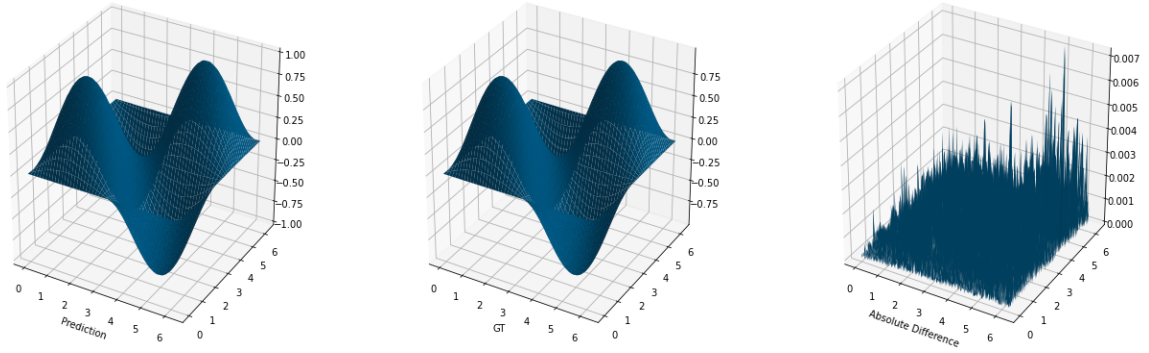
$$\sup_{x \in [0, 10]} |\mathcal{R}(x) - \sqrt{x}| = \sup_{x \in [0, 1]} \{\sqrt{x} - x\} = \frac{1}{4}$$



3.2.1

We shall show the existence of such an ANN by directly training one. Using PyTorch, we managed to find a Φ with $\mathcal{D}(\Phi) = [2, 256, 256, 256, 256, 256, 1]$, $\mathcal{P}(\Phi) = 329986 < 60000000$, and

$$\sup_{x, y \in [0, 2\pi]} |\mathcal{R}_r(\Phi)(x, y) - \sin(x) \sin(y)| = 0.0071... < \frac{1}{5}$$



Left: Prediction output from the network; **Mid:** Ground truth; **Right:** Absolute difference between prediction and GT.

```
diff.max()
0.007159508
```

Please see `params.pt` attached for trained parameters of Φ .

3.2.2

Let $c := 2(\sqrt{2} - 1)$. Consider the neural network S with realization $\mathcal{R}_r(S) : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by

$$\mathcal{R}_r(S)(x) = -cr(x) + 2cr(x - 1) + c =: \mathcal{R}(x)$$

We have $\mathcal{D}(S) = (1, 2, 1)$, and

$$\sup_{x \in [0, 2]} |(x - 1)^2 - \mathcal{R}(x)| = 3 - 2\sqrt{2} = 0.1715... < 0.1875 = \frac{3}{16}$$

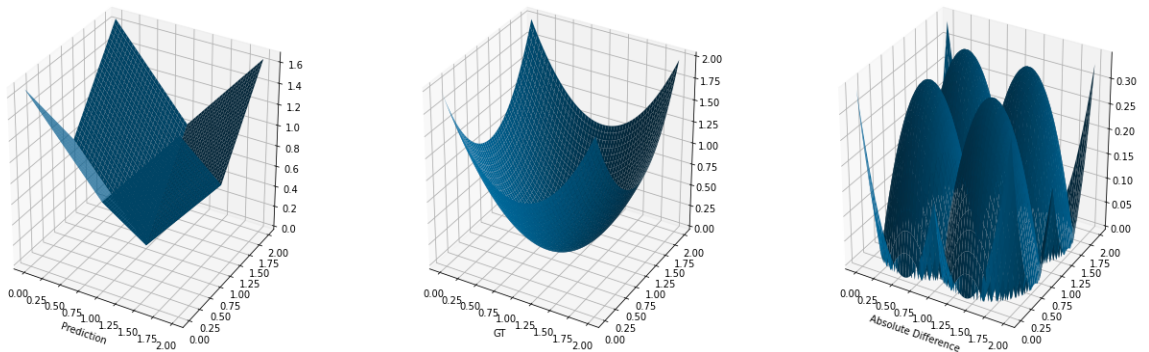
Construct $\Phi := \mathbf{A}_{[1, 1], 0} \bullet \mathbf{P}(S, S)$. Then

$$\mathcal{R}_r(\Phi)(x, y) = \mathcal{R}_r(S)(x) + \mathcal{R}_r(S)(y) + 0 = \mathcal{R}(x) + \mathcal{R}(y)$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \sup_{x, y \in [0, 2]} |\mathcal{R}_r(\Phi)(x, y) - (x - 1)^2 - (y - 1)^2| &= \sup_{x, y \in [0, 2]} |\mathcal{R}(x) - (x - 1)^2 + \mathcal{R}(y) - (y - 1)^2| \\ &\leq \sup_{x, y \in [0, 2]} \{|\mathcal{R}(x) - (x - 1)^2| + |\mathcal{R}(y) - (y - 1)^2|\} \\ &= 2 \sup_{x \in [0, 2]} |\mathcal{R}(x) - (x - 1)^2| \\ &= 2(3 - 2\sqrt{2}) \\ &< 2 \cdot 3/16 \\ &= 3/8 \end{aligned}$$

Also note that $\mathcal{D}(\Phi) = (1, 4, 1)$, and so $\mathcal{P}(\Phi) = 1(4 + 1) + 4(1 + 1) = 13 < 20$.



Left: Prediction output from the network; **Mid:** Ground truth; **Right:** Absolute difference between prediction and GT.