1.
$$softmax(\vec{z}-C1) = \frac{exp(z_i-C1)}{\sum_{j=1}^{K} exp(z_j-C1)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sum_{j=1}^{K} exp(z_j - z_i)}$$

$$= \frac{exp(8i)}{2j = exp(8j)} = exp(8j).$$

$$\frac{\partial y_i}{\partial z_i} = \exp(3i) \cdot \frac{1}{\left(\sum \exp(3i)\right)} + \exp(3i) \cdot \frac{-\exp(3i)}{\left(\sum \exp(3i)\right)^2}$$

$$= \operatorname{Sofmon}(3i) - \operatorname{Sofmon}(3i).$$

$$\frac{\partial y_i}{\partial z_i} = - \operatorname{Sofmax}(z_i) \cdot \operatorname{Softmax}(z_i)$$

$$\frac{0}{34!} =$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = Wi$$

$$\frac{\partial \partial j}{\partial x} = W_j.$$

$$\frac{\partial Yi}{\partial x} = \left[s(zi) - s(zi) \right] \cdot wi - \frac{\sum (zi) \cdot s(zj) \cdot wj}{izj}.$$

2).
$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial w}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial u} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial z_i} = -\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial u} = -\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial z_i}$$

$$V[0] = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$V[0] = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$3. \geq = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} \\ \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P(x) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sqrt{x} + \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$$

$$X = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sqrt{x} + \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$$

$$X = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sqrt{x} + \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_i + \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{5}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \sum \sqrt{1} X = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Z rescale

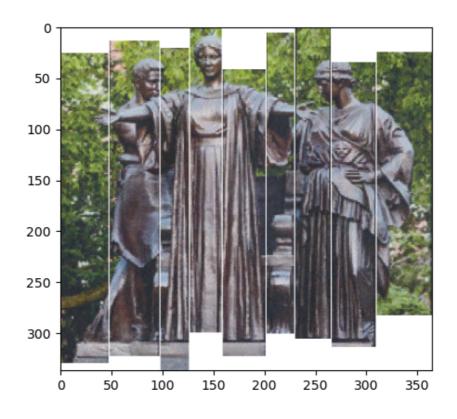
U rotate again.

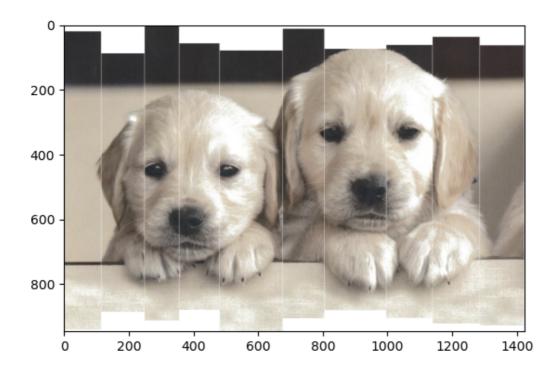
5. Z is singular volue.

$$\therefore \sum \sqrt{\Upsilon} \chi = 0.$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \propto 20 \quad \therefore \quad \chi = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \right].$$

Q 3.3
Stitched results:





Description

I use exactly zero mean normalized cross correlation as my similarity functions, and I also use 3 columns to calculate similarity value.

```
for current_offst in range(-offst, offst + 1):
        start_idx = max(0, -current_offst)
        end_idx = min(img1.shape[0], img2.shape[0] - current_offst)
        if end_idx > start_idx:
            # pixel_number = end_idx - start_idx + 1
            # diff = img1[start_idx:end_idx, 0] - img2[start_idx +
current_offst:end_idx + current_offst, -1]
            # sum_double = np.sum(diff ** 2) / pixel_number
            distance = 0
            for i in range(3):
                A = img1[start_idx:end_idx, i]
                B = img2[start_idx + current_offst:end_idx + current_offst, -1-
i]
                mean\_A = np.mean(A)
                mean_B = np.mean(B)
                norm\_A = A - mean\_A
                norm_B = B - mean_B
                numerator = np.sum(norm_A * norm_B)
                denominator = np.sqrt(np.sum(norm_A ** 2) * np.sum(norm_B ** 2))
                zncc = numerator / denominator if denominator != 0 else 0
                distance += 1 - zncc / (i+1)
            if distance < min_dist:</pre>
                min_dist = distance
                min_offst = current_offst
```

I firstly used 3 columns together to calculate ZNCC. However, I realized that similar pixels calculated ZNCC should have a higher weight, and then it turned out to be correct.