

KO-5

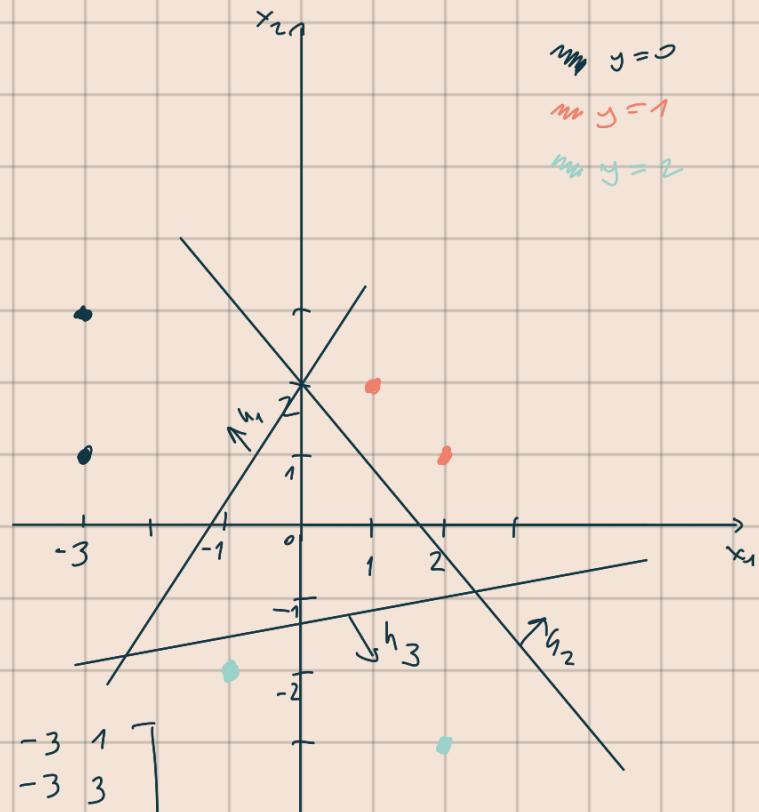
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matrixcalc.org za izračun

1.2 $h(x) = \operatorname{argmax}_i h_i(x)$

a)

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ -3 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$



$h_1, y=0$

$$\vec{y}_1 = [1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0]^T$$

$$w_1^* = \vec{p}^+ \cdot \vec{y}_1$$

$$\vec{p} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$w_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0,3351 \\ -0,2173 \\ -0,0052 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$h_1(x) = 0,3351 - 0,2173x_1 - 0,0052x_2$$

$h_2, y=1$

$$\vec{y}_2 = [0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0]^T$$

$$h_2(x) = 0,2592 + 0,2343x_1 + 0,2225x_2$$

$$\vec{w}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0,2592 \\ 0,2343 \\ 0,2225 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$h_3(x) = 0,4058 - 0,017x_1 - 0,2173x_2$$

$h_3, y=2$

$$\vec{y}_3 = [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1]^T$$

$$\vec{w}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0,4058 \\ -0,017 \\ -0,2173 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$h(x) = \operatorname{argmax}_i (h_i)$$

b) DVO (One vs. one)

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h_{01} , simetričn između h_1 i h_2
 $\hookrightarrow \vec{w}_{01} = \vec{w}_0 - \vec{w}_1$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0,3351 \\ -0,2173 \\ -0,0052 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0,2592 \\ 0,2343 \\ 0,2225 \end{bmatrix} =$$

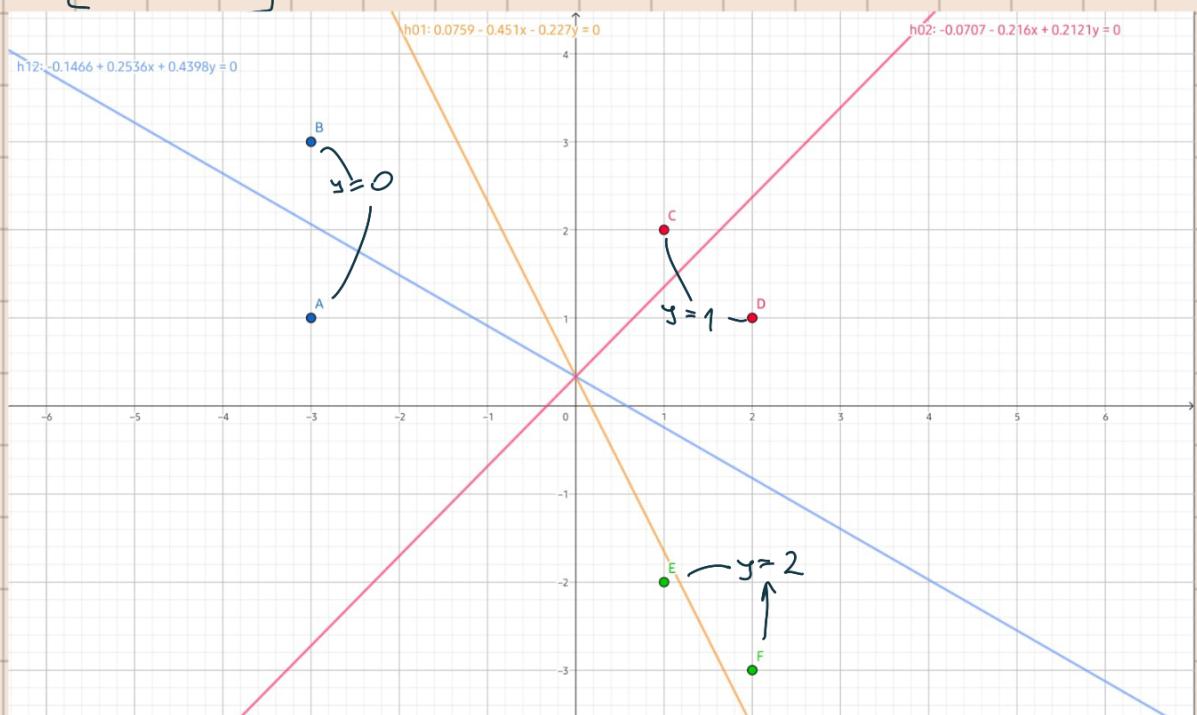
$$\therefore w_{01} = \begin{bmatrix} 0,0759 \\ -0,451 \\ -0,227 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$h_{1,2} \mid \begin{bmatrix} 0,2592 \\ 0,2343 \\ 0,2225 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0,4058 \\ -0,017 \\ -0,2173 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$w_{1,2} = \begin{bmatrix} -0,1466 \\ 0,236 \\ 0,4398 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$h_{0,2} \mid \begin{bmatrix} 0,3351 \\ -0,2173 \\ -0,0052 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0,4058 \\ -0,017 \\ -0,2173 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore w_{0,2} = \begin{bmatrix} -0,0707 \\ -0,215 \\ 0,2121 \end{bmatrix}$$



c)

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$$x = (-1, 3) \quad y = ?$$

Gledajući se grafi: $y = 1$

Računajuci su OVR-om:

$$h_1 = 0.5368$$

$$\underline{h_2 = 0.6924}$$

$$h_3 = -0.2291$$

$$h(x) = \arg\max_y h_y(x)$$

1) Ne možemo reći koja je vjerojatnost da neki primjer pripada nekoj klasi jer linearni modeli nisu smje koristili neosnujnu probabilističku interpretaciju.

2) OVR VS OVO

PREDNOST: Treniramo manje modela u ovaku na OVO (K vs (\bar{k}) gdje je k broj klasa).

NEDOSTATAK: Neovravneženost klasa - ako postupamo da za svaku klasu imamo isti broj primjera onda za lab koji klasifikator imamo 1:9 omjer primjera

4) Tako što prenese kružnjaka primjene koji izvazi ne raspodjeli nekoj klasi. Npr. $\{(50, 3), 1\}$

2. 3

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$$N = 1000 \quad \lambda = 0$$

$$m = 555$$

$$k = 4$$

$$|k_i| = \{ \begin{matrix} i=1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 400, 300, 200, 100 \end{matrix} \}$$

JVO

Broj modelov

$$\binom{4}{2} = 6$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} p & N \\ 400 / 300 & 700 \times \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \hline \end{array} \right\} \text{Dim } \neq \\ 400 / 200 & 600 \times \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \hline \end{array} \right\} 555 \\ 400 / 100 & 500 \times \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \hline \end{array} \right\} - \text{restrikcija} \\ 300 / 200 & 500 \times \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \hline \end{array} \right\} N < m \\ 300 / 100 & 400 \times \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \hline \end{array} \right\} \underline{\underline{4}} \\ 200 / 100 & 300 \times \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \hline \end{array} \right\} \end{array}$$

JVR

$$\text{hyp. novela} = 4$$

$$400 / 600 \left. \begin{array}{l} p \\ N \\ \hline \end{array} \right\} \text{Dim } \neq$$

$$300 / 700 \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \hline \end{array} \right\} 1000 \times 555$$

$$200 / 800 \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \hline \end{array} \right\} N \Rightarrow n$$

$$100 / 900$$

(C)

VO-6

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2. 7

$$N = 1000$$

SGD

$$\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\phi(x) = (1, x_1, x_2, x_1 x_2)$$

$$\eta = 0.01$$

VČENE:

$$w \leftarrow w \underbrace{(1 - \eta \lambda)}_{-g} - \eta \sum_{i=1}^n \underbrace{\left(h(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)} \right) x^{(i)}}_{\Delta_w L [1]}$$

$$w = (0.2, 0.5, -1.1, 2.7)$$

Nzvni pr.: (-1, 2), 1

$$h = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-w^T \phi(x))} \approx 0$$

$0 - 1 = -1$

$$-1 \cdot x_i \rightarrow$$
$$w \leftarrow w(1 - \eta \lambda) + h \underbrace{x^{(i)}}_{(i)}$$
$$-0.2 + 0.5 + 2.2 + 5.4$$
$$= 7.9$$

$$w \leftarrow -g w + \eta x$$

$$w \leftarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1.8 \\ -4.5 \\ 9.9 \\ -24.3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -0.01 \\ 0.02 \\ -0.02 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$w \leftarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1.8 \\ -4.51 \\ 9.92 \\ -24.32 \end{bmatrix}$$

Razlik u w, je -5. B

$$\Delta w_1 = -4.51 - 0.5 = -5.01 \sim -5$$

1. 1.

a) Za ulazni primjer X , softmax uzima vrijednosti $w_k^T X$ za svaku od K klasa ($K \in \mathbb{N}$), te ih postavlja u K -dimenzionalni vektor čije se komponente zbrojuju u 1. (softmax: $\mathbb{R}^K \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^K$, gdje je \sum značajki 1).

To nam nudi 2 posljedice: 1. NORMALIZIRA sve vrijednosti tako da u zbroju budu 1

2. POVEĆAVA veće vrijednosti i SMANJUJE male vrijednosti (zato se izvodi SOFTmax).

$$\text{Softmax} = \frac{\exp(x_k)}{\sum_j \exp(x_j)}, \quad \alpha = (2, 8, 1, 5)$$

$\hookrightarrow e^2 + e^8 + e^1 + e^5 \approx 3139,48$

$$\text{Softmax}(2) \approx 0,002 \quad \text{Softmax}(8) \approx 0,9495 \quad \text{Softmax}(1) \approx 0,001 \quad \text{Softmax}(5) \approx 0,047$$

2)

Koristimo zasolan vektor težina za svaku od K klasa, ali onda skupni umnožak $w_k^T X$ propada kroz softmax koja će se posmatrati da se vjerojatnosti svih klasa zbrojuju na 1.

C)

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 $y_k \rightarrow \text{klasa}$

$$P(y|p) = p^y (1-p)^{1-y} \rightarrow \text{Bernoullijska vjerojatnost}$$

vjerojatnost uspona

da je možna propozicija za K klase

$$P(y|p) = \prod_{k=1}^K p_k^{y_k}$$

Model lineare logističke regresije

$$h_k(x; w) = \frac{\exp(w_k^\top \phi(x))}{\sum_j \exp(w_j^\top \phi(x))} = p_k$$

Vjerojatnost
mjedostiti neki
član

Logaritm ujednostaviti označiti $\ln P(y|X)$

$$\ln [P(y|X)] = \ln \prod_{i=1}^N P(y_i|X)$$

$$= \ln \prod_{i=1}^N \prod_{k=1}^K p_k^{y_{ik}} = \ln \underbrace{\prod_{i=1}^N \prod_{k=1}^K}_{\text{"u nasim omo" }} h_k(x_i; w)^{y_{ik}}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^K y_{ik} \ln[h_k(x_i; w)]$$

Poprška modela \rightarrow NEGATIVAN log. ujedn. označiti

$$E(W|D) = - \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^K y_{ik} \underbrace{\ln[h_k(x_i; w)]}_{\begin{cases} < 1 \\ > 0 \end{cases}}$$

 \hookrightarrow Z log omog uslojeva stvarjajuminus ispred sume, jer zelimo
pozitivnu grešku (negativnu grešku bi
zamjenio libi "magnitudu")