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## **Kaggle Competetion**

1. (1%) 請附上你在 kaggle 競賽上表現最好的降維以及分群方式,並條列**五種**不同降維維度的設定對應到的表現(public / private accuracy)

註1: auto-encoder 和 PCA 只要任一維度不一樣即可算是一種組合。

註2: 不限於以上方法·同學也可以使用任何其他 embedding algorithm 實現降維。

我使用的autoencoder的架構如下,有三層結構對稱的convelution layer以及convelution transpose layer,夾在中間的是兩層linear 的layer,負責產生latent vector。產生的latent vector 會放進pca演算法再降至更低的維度,之後再用K-means 做clustering。

```
Net(
```

```
(encoder): Sequential(
 (0): Conv2d(3, 8, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(2, 2), padding=(1, 1))
 (1): ReLU()
 (2): Conv2d(8, 16, kernel size=(3, 3), stride=(2, 2), padding=(1, 1))
 (3): ReLU()
 (4): Conv2d(16, 32, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(2, 2), padding=(1, 1))
 (5): ReLU()
(fc1): Linear(in features=512, out features=32, bias=True)
(fc2): Linear(in_features=32, out_features=512, bias=True)
(decoder): Sequential(
 (0): ConvTranspose2d(32, 16, kernel size=(3, 3), stride=(2, 2), padding=(1, 1), output padding=(1, 1))
 (1): ReLU()
 (2): ConvTranspose2d(16, 8, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(2, 2), padding=(1, 1), output_padding=(1, 1)
 (3): ReLU()
 (4): ConvTranspose2d(8, 3, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(2, 2), padding=(1, 1), output_padding=(1, 1))
 (5): ReLU()
       ))
```

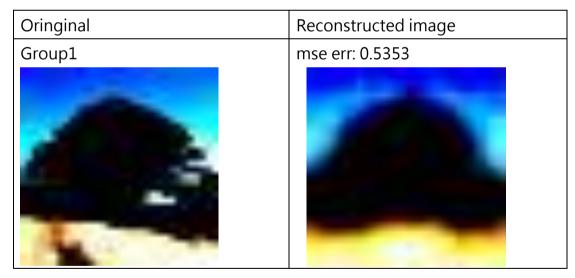
下面我試著用不同的維度產生出降維的資料,我發現怎麼做調整好像都不會比 原本的好,維度太高的話可能會造成下面一個分類器分類困難,維度太低的話 可能又會損失一些重要的資訊。

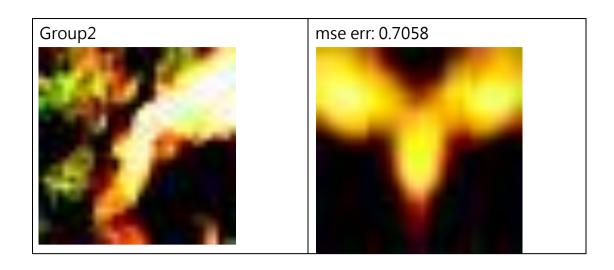
Autoencoder 維度	PCA 維度	Private	Public
32	8	0.81333	0.80666
32	12	0.78889	0.78067

32	4	0.77888	0.76933
64	8	0.78223	0.77712
16	8	0.77022	0.764

2. (1%) 從 trainX.npy 選出不同類別的 2 張圖·貼上原圖以及你的 autoencoder r econstruct 的圖片。用 Mean Square Error 計算這兩張圖的 reconstruction e rror, 並說明該 error 與 kaggle score 的關係。

下面的第一組圖片主要是風景照的類別,產生的圖片跟原圖比較相似,error也比較小。第二組圖片是屬於另一種類別,reconstruction的結果跟原圖不太一樣,error也比上一個model還高。在kaggle score的表現上,我的觀察是不一定rmse越小kaggle score就會越好。rmse越小代表latent vector 越能代表一張圖片。然而題目是要做分類器,如果兩種圖片都學到類似的特徵,在做分類的話就會比較困難。舉例來說,我在model加入batchnorm之後rmse有下降,但是kaggle score變差了,而且兩種圖片的rmse也較為接近。我認為最好的方式應該是第一組的rmse很低,然後跟第二組的差很多。

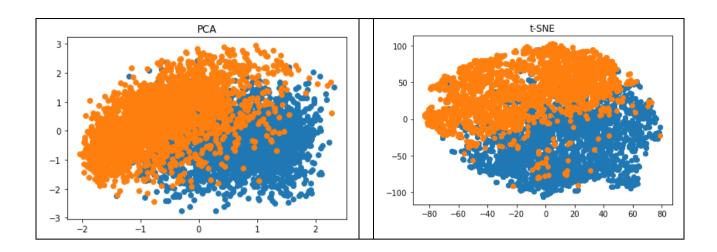




3. (2%) 請使用 pca 以及 tsne **兩種**方法,將 visualization.npy 的圖片經過 autoen coder 降維後得到之 latent vector,進一步降維至二維平面並作圖。並說明兩 張圖之差異。

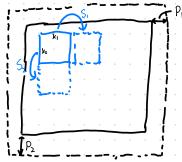
註1: visualization.npy 前 2500 張 label 為 0 ; 後 2500 張 label 為 1 註2: 一共要貼上2張圖片。 註3: 範例圖片如下 ( 顏色、分佈不用完全一樣 )

下圖為使用不同的方法將latent vector做分類所得到的結果,橘色是風景照的類別,可以發現不管用哪種方法都分佈的比較密集,可見他們具有比較共同的特徵,而這種特徵是可以被學習出來的。藍色的類別就比較分散,可見不是風景照的類別比較沒有共同的特徵。至於兩種降維方法的比較,我發現t-SNE對於風景照的分佈更為密集,而且看起來也分得比較散。推測可能的原因是t-SNE降維在低維度的時候會採用t分佈,比起高斯模型更注重長尾分佈,可以有效的將靠近中間的資料在映射後有較大的距離,可以稍微解決在降維後的擁擠問題。然而需要訓練的時間比起PCA差非常多,對於使用colab的我非常不友善,因此沒辦法在kaggle上有很好的實踐。



## 4. (4%) Refer to math problem:

## 1, convolution



(B, W, H, input\_channels)

1. padding increase the both boundary
2. kernal size decrese on side boundary
3. Stride would down sampling the
image

Hout = 
$$\left(\frac{H+2\times P_1-(k_1-1)}{\varsigma}+1\right)$$

Wout = 
$$\left[\frac{W + 2 \times P_2 - (k_2 - 1)}{S_2} + 1\right]$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{x}_{i}} = \frac{\partial y_{i}}{\partial \hat{x}_{i}} \frac{\partial l}{\partial y_{i}} = \frac{\partial r \hat{x}_{i} + B}{\partial \hat{x}_{i}} = r \frac{\partial l}{\partial y_{i}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial G_{B}^{2}} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial \hat{\chi}_{i}}{\partial G_{B}^{2}} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \hat{\chi}_{i}} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial \hat{\chi}_{i} - \mathcal{U}_{B}}{\partial G_{A}^{2} + g} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial y_{i}} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial \hat{\chi}_{i}}{\partial G_{A}^{2} + g} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial y_{i}} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial \hat{\chi}_{i}}{\partial G_{A}^{2} + g} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial y_{i}} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial \hat{\chi}_{i}}{\partial G_{A}^{2} + g} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial y_{i}} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial \hat{\chi}_{i}}{\partial G_{A}^{2} + g} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial y_{i}} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial \hat{\chi}_{i}}{\partial G_{A}^{2} + g} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial y_{i}} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial \hat{\chi}_{i}}{\partial G_{A}^{2} + g} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial y_{i}} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial \hat{\chi}_{i}}{\partial G_{A}^{2} + g} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial y_{i}} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial \hat{\chi}_{i}}{\partial G_{A}^{2} + g} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial y_{i}} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial \hat{\chi}_{i}}{\partial G_{A}^{2} + g} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial y_{i}} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial \hat{\chi}_{i}}{\partial G_{A}^{2} + g} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial y_{i}} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial \hat{\chi}_{i}}{\partial G_{A}^{2} + g} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial y_{i}} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial \hat{\chi}_{i}}{\partial G_{A}^{2} + g} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial y_{i}} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial \hat{\chi}_{i}}{\partial G_{A}^{2} + g} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial y_{i}} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial \hat{\chi}_{i}}{\partial G_{A}^{2} + g} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial y_{i}} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial \hat{\chi}_{i}}{\partial g_{A}^{2} + g} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial y_{i}} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial \hat{\chi}_{i}}{\partial g_{A}^{2} + g} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial g_$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mathcal{M}_{R}} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \hat{x}_{i}} \frac{\partial \hat{x}_{i}}{\partial \mathcal{M}_{B}} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial G_{B}^{2}} \frac{\partial G_{B}^{2}}{\partial \mathcal{M}_{B}} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left( r \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial y_{i}} \frac{-1}{r^{2} + 2} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial G_{B}^{2}} \frac{-2(x_{i} - \mathcal{M}_{B})}{r^{2}} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \chi_{i}} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mathcal{L}} \frac{\partial \chi_{i}}{\partial \chi_{i}} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mathcal{L}_{\beta}} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{\beta}}{\partial \chi_{i}} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mathcal{C}_{\beta}} \frac{\partial \mathcal{C}_{\beta}^{2}}{\partial \chi_{i}}$$

$$=\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mathcal{L}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6_{g}^{2}t_{E}}} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mathcal{U}_{B}}, \frac{1}{m} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial 6_{B}^{2}}, \frac{2\sqrt{\lambda_{a}-M_{B}}}{m}$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial B} = \frac{m}{N} \frac{\partial y_{i}}{\partial B} \frac{\partial J}{\partial y_{i}} = \frac{m}{N} \frac{\partial J}{\partial y_{i}}$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial A} = \frac{m}{N} \frac{\partial J}{\partial A} \frac{\partial J}{\partial A} = \frac{m}{N} \frac{\partial J}{\partial A}$$

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$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial A} = \frac{m}{N} \frac{\partial J}{\partial A} = \frac{m}$$

3. Softmax

$$\int_{S_{j}} \frac{e^{zj}}{z_{k:1}^{N} e^{zk}} = \frac{\partial S_{i}}{\partial z_{j}} = -\frac{\partial S_{i}}{\partial z_{$$

import 
$$Sij \Rightarrow \frac{\partial Si}{\partial z'} = (Sij - Sj) Si$$

$$\lambda - L(y, \hat{y}) = - \geq y_i \log(\hat{y_i})$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial z_{\lambda}} = -\sum_{i} y_{\lambda} \frac{\partial \log(S_{\lambda})}{\partial z_{\lambda}} = -\sum_{i} y_{\lambda} \frac{(1-S_{\lambda})S_{\lambda}}{S_{\lambda}} = -\sum_{i} y_{\lambda} - S_{\lambda}$$

$$= -\sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_{i} - y_{i}) +$$

than  $\frac{1}{N}\sum_{\lambda=1}^{N}(\chi_{\lambda})(\chi_{\lambda})^{T}=Z=U\Lambda U^{T}$   $\Lambda=\operatorname{diag}(\lambda_{1},\lambda_{1},...,\lambda_{n}), \text{ and } \Lambda \text{ is a symmetric watrix}$   $\Rightarrow \Lambda^{T}=\Lambda$   $=(U\Lambda^{\frac{1}{2}}\Lambda^{\frac{1}{2}}U^{T}=(U\Lambda^{\frac{1}{2}})(\Lambda^{\frac{1}{2}}U^{T}) \text{ where } \Lambda^{\frac{1}{2}}=\operatorname{diag}(\Lambda^{\frac{1}{2}})$ 

 $\begin{array}{lll} & & & \\ \Sigma = U \Lambda^{\frac{1}{2}} \Lambda^{\frac{1}{2}} U^{T} = (U \Lambda^{\frac{1}{2}}) (\Lambda^{\frac{1}{2}} U^{T}) & \text{where } \Lambda^{\frac{1}{2}} = \text{diag} (\pm \lambda_{1}, \pm \lambda_{2}, \dots \pm \lambda_{m}), \\ & & & \\ \chi_{i} = - \lambda_{m} U \Lambda^{\frac{1}{2}} & \chi_{i} = - \lambda_{m} U \Lambda^{\frac{1}{2}} \chi & \text{and} & \chi_{i} \leq \lambda_{2} \leq \lambda_{3} \leq \lambda_{4} \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ \end{array}$ 

 $J_{F}(\overline{\Phi} \Xi \overline{\Phi}) = \frac{1}{N} \| \underline{\Phi}^{T} U \Lambda^{\frac{1}{2}} \|_{F}^{2}$   $let \overline{\Phi} = \{u_{1}, u_{2}, u_{3}, \dots, u_{k}\} \in P^{m \times k}$ 

 $Tr(\Psi Z \Psi) = \left\| \left( \begin{array}{c} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ \vdots \\ u_{l_\ell} \end{array} \right) \left[ \begin{array}{c} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ \vdots \\ u_{l_\ell} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ \vdots \\ u_{l_\ell} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_{l_\ell} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_{l_\ell} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_{l_\ell} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_{l_\ell} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_{l_\ell} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_{l_\ell} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_{l_\ell} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_{l_\ell} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_{l_\ell} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_{l_\ell} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_{l_\ell} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_{l_\ell} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_{l_\ell} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_{l_\ell} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_{l_\ell} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_{l_\ell} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_{l_\ell} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_{l_\ell} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_{l_\ell} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_{l_\ell} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_{l_\ell} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_{l_\ell} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_{l_\ell} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_{l_\ell} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_{l_\ell} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_{l_\ell} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_{l_\ell} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_{l_\ell} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_{l_\ell} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_{l_\ell} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_{l_\ell} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_{l_\ell} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_{l_\ell} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_{l_\ell} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_{l_\ell} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_{l_\ell} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_{l_\ell} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_{l_\ell} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_{l_\ell} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_{l_\ell} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_{l_\ell} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_{l_\ell} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_{l_\ell} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_{l_\ell} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_{l_\ell} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_{l_\ell} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_{l_\ell} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_{l_\ell} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_{l_\ell} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_{l_\ell} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_{l_\ell} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_{l_\ell}$ 

= Z ri , where AIC 22 < 22 - < 2m

this result give the smallest set of eigen value, therefore, it's a minimum solution