

學號: T08902109 系級: 電機三 姓名: 賈成銘

1. (1%) 請使用不同的 Autoencoder model, 以及不同的降維方式(降到不同維度), 討論其 reconstruction loss & public / private accuracy. (因此模型需要兩種, 降維方法也需要兩種, 但 clustering 不用兩種。)

第一種降維方式我採用和助教手把手類似辦法, 降到 $16 \times 8 \times 8$

結果: reconstruction loss: 0.0038

Public accuracy : 0.74185

Private accuracy : 0.74000

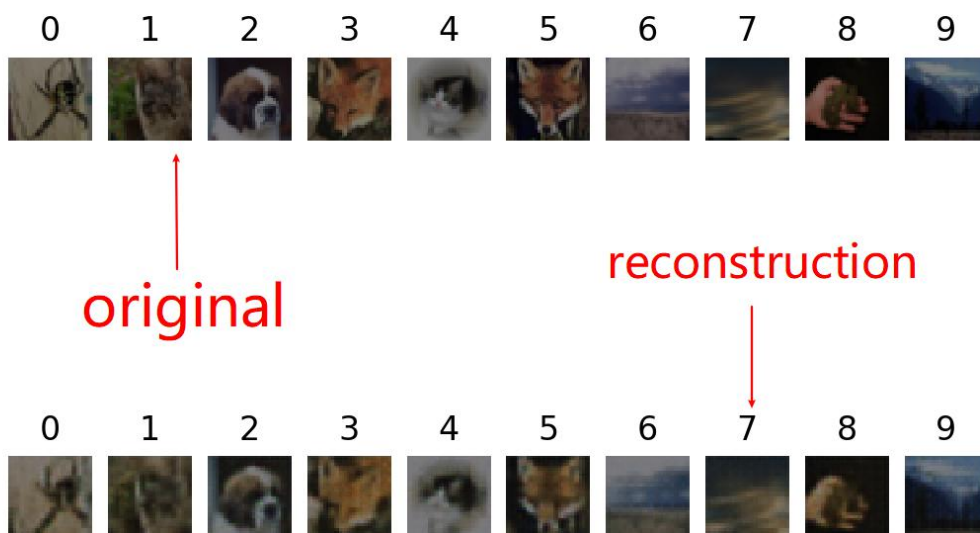
第二種降維方式我採用相同的結構, 但使用 VAE.

結果: total loss: 0.0124 (reconstruction loss + KL loss)

Public accuracy : 0.82407

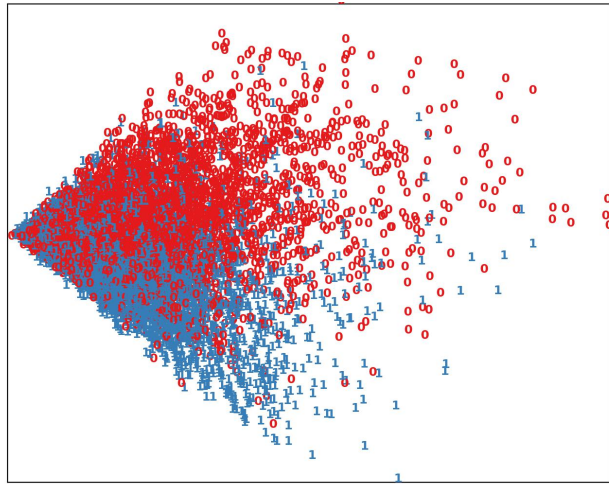
Private accuracy : 0.82650

2. (1%) 從 dataset 選出 2 張圖, 並貼上原圖以及經過 autoencoder 後 reconstruct 的圖片。

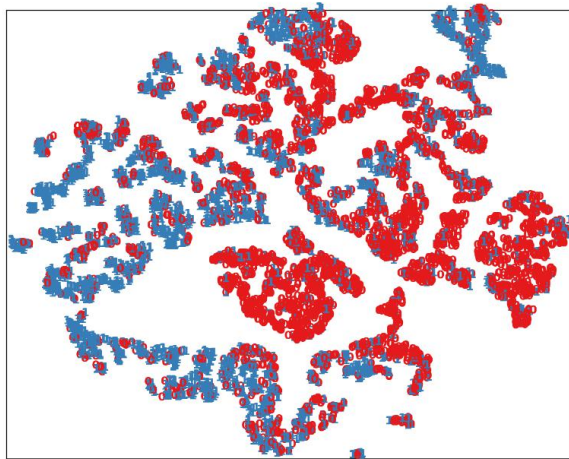


上圖為選出的前十組圖片, 可以看出 reconstruction 的結果基本還比較好, 部分像素點有些模糊, 整體還比價完整。

3. (1%) 在之後我們會給你 dataset 的 label. 請在二維平面上視覺化 label 的分佈。
取前兩維的結果:



做 TSNE:



可以看出，只取 PCA 的前兩維時，結果會混在一起，但做了 TSNE 後，結果會分的比較開。

4. (3%)Refer to math problem

1.(a) Cov. mat :

$$\text{cov} = \frac{1}{n-1} (X - \bar{X})^T (X - \bar{X}) = \begin{pmatrix} 13.38 & 0.555 & 3.644 \\ 0.555 & 13.555 & 3.222 \\ 3.644 & 3.222 & 9.067 \end{pmatrix}$$

eigen value: 16.997 12.923 6.08

eigen vector:

principal axes

$$A: \begin{pmatrix} -0.6165 & -0.589 & -0.5225 \\ 0.678 & -0.734 & 0.027 \\ 0.399 & 0.338 & -0.85 \end{pmatrix} \quad 10 \times 3$$

(b). (1, 2, 3) \rightarrow (7.19, 1.37, -2.25)

(4, 8, 5) \rightarrow (0.76, -0.94, -0.73)

(3, 12, 9) \rightarrow (-3.07, -4.45, -3.19)

(1, 8, 5) \rightarrow (2.61, -2.98, -1.93)

(5, 14, 2) \rightarrow (-1.82, -4.75, 4.25)

(7, 4, 1) \rightarrow (3.35, 3.92, 2.53)

(9, 8, 9) \rightarrow (-4.41, 2.56, -2.14)

(3, 8, 1) \rightarrow (3.47, -1.73, 2.28)

(11, 5, 6) \rightarrow (-2.31, 1.03, 0.20)

(10, 11, 7) \rightarrow (-5.75, 0.98, 0.98)

(c).

$$A: \begin{pmatrix} -0.6165 & -0.589 & -0.5225 \\ 0.678 & -0.734 & 0.027 \end{pmatrix}$$

20:

$$\underset{10 \times 2}{X_{20}} \cdot \underset{2 \times 3}{A} = \underset{10 \times 3}{X_{30}} \quad (\text{reconstruction})$$

$$\text{error: } \frac{1}{10} \sum_{i=1}^{10} \|X_i - x_{\text{opt}}\|_2 = 11.026$$

$$2. \text{ (a) } A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$$

$$(AA^T)^T = AA^T, \quad (A^T A)^T = A^T A \quad \text{symmetric}$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$x^T AA^T x = (A^T x)^T A^T x \geq 0$$

thus: AA^T is positive semi-definite

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$x^T (A^T A) x = (Ax)^T Ax \geq 0$$

thus: $A^T A$ is positive semi-definite

assume: $\lambda \neq 0$ is an eigenvalue of $A^T A$

$$\Rightarrow A^T A x = \lambda x$$

$$\text{for } x \neq 0 \quad A \cdot A^T A x = A \lambda x$$

$$\Rightarrow AA^T \cdot (Ax) = \lambda (Ax)$$

thus $\lambda \neq 0$ is also an eigenvalue of AA^T

as same, we can prove that:

if λ is an eigenvalue of AA^T , is also an eigenvalue of $A^T A$

(b). ?

$$(c) \quad L = \text{Trace}(\Phi^T Z \Phi) + \lambda (\Phi^T \Phi - I_k)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \Phi} = \underbrace{\frac{\partial \text{Trace}(\Phi^T Z \Phi)}{\partial \Phi}} + 2\lambda \Phi$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \text{Trace}(\Phi^T Z \Phi)}{\partial \Phi} &= \Phi^T Z + \Phi^T Z^T \\ &= 2\Phi^T Z \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{thus} \quad \Phi^T Z + \lambda \Phi^T = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = \Phi^T \Phi - I_m = 0 \quad I_k Z + I Z^T =$$

$$\text{thus} \quad \Phi^T \Phi = I_m \quad (2)$$

(1) and (2) \rightarrow

$$\Phi =$$

3. sorry, no idea!