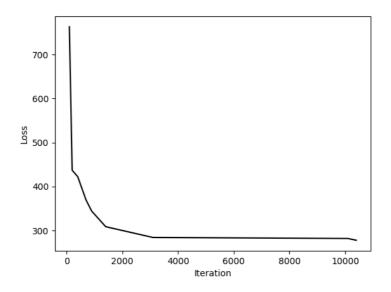
Homework 1 Report - PM2.5 Prediction

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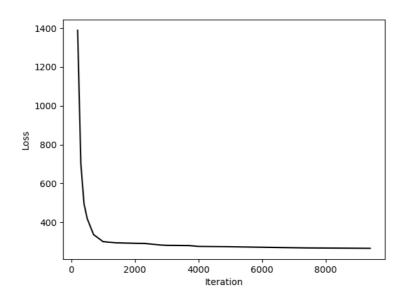
1. (1%) 請分別使用至少 4 種不同數值的 learning rate 進行 training (其他參數 需一致),對其作圖,並且討論其收斂過程差異。

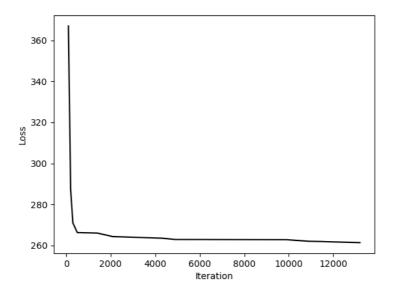
我將 Loss function 定義為 $Loss = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \hat{y_i})^2}{2 \times n}$

Training rate = 500

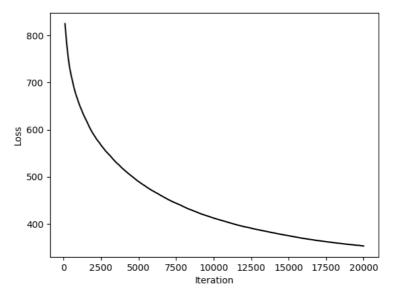


Training rate = 100





Training rate = 0.1



可以知道,training rate 介於 10 至 100 這個範圍時,會有比較快的收斂結果,尤其是 training rate = 10 時,不到 1000 次就幾乎要收斂到最小的 loss,而當 training rate 提高到 500 時,gradient descent 執行時會走的太大步,而走過最低點,因此收斂速度反而不如 learning rate = 10 和 100 時快,當 training rate 下降到 0.1 時,gradient descent 執行時每一次參數更新太少,所以收斂速度非常緩慢,但可以看到 loss 呈現穩定下降,因此只要等待的時間夠久,也可以走到最小值。

2. (1%) 請分別使用每筆 data9 小時內所有 feature 的一次項(含 bias 項)以及每筆 data9 小時內 PM2.5 的一次項(含 bias 項)進行 training,比較並討論這兩種模型的 root mean-square error(根據 kaggle 上的 public/private score)。

結果如下(根據 Kaggle public score):

- i. 每筆 data9 小時內所有 feature 的一次項(含 bias 項): 9.49520
- ii. 每筆 data9 小時內 PM2.5 的一次項(含 bias 項):9.56416 可以知道若只使用 PM2.5 的 data,資料量太少,得到的結果反而不如資料量多時好。
- 3. (1%)請分別使用至少四種不同數值的 regulization parameter λ 進行 training (其他參數需一至),討論及討論其 RMSE(training, testing)(testing 根據 kaggle 上的 public/private score)以及參數 weight 的 L2 norm。

| regularization parameter λ | 0.1 | 1.0 | 10 | 50 | 100 |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| RMSE (training) | 22.87 | 22.89 | 23.01 | 24.53 | 25.88 |
| RMSE (testing) | 8.99193 | 9.65006 | 9.26648 | 9.23758 | 9.63401 |
| Kaggle public score | | | | | |
| L2 norm | 2.957×10^{6} | 2.961×10^6 | 3.012×10^6 | 3.400×10^6 | 3.785×10^6 |

當 λ 變大時,training set 上表現的結果比較差,所以 RMSE 和 L2 norm 都比較差,但在 testing set 上,可以看到,若 λ 不要設太大,可以得到比較好的結果,但是如果設太大,反而過度的降低 weight,而在 testing set 上也表現的不好。

4.

(4-a)

$$let \mathbf{X} = [\mathbf{x_1} \ \mathbf{x_2} \cdots \ \mathbf{x_n}], \qquad \mathbf{t} = [t_1 \ t_2 \cdots t_n]^T, \qquad \mathbf{R} = [c_{ij}] \ where \ c_{ij} = \begin{cases} 0 \ if \ i \neq j \\ r_i \ if \ i = j \end{cases}$$

Therefore,
$$E_D(w) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{N} r_n (t_n - w^T x_n)^2 = \frac{1}{2} (t - X^T w)^T R (t - X^T w)$$

Find $\nabla_{\mathbf{w}} E_D(\mathbf{w})$

$$E_D(\mathbf{w} + \Delta \mathbf{w}) - E_D(\mathbf{w})$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}(\boldsymbol{t}-\boldsymbol{X}^{T}(\boldsymbol{w}+\boldsymbol{\Delta}\boldsymbol{w})^{T}\boldsymbol{R}(\boldsymbol{t}-\boldsymbol{X}^{T}(\boldsymbol{w}+\boldsymbol{\Delta}\boldsymbol{w}))-\frac{1}{2}(\boldsymbol{t}-\boldsymbol{X}^{T}\boldsymbol{w})^{T}\boldsymbol{R}(\boldsymbol{t}-\boldsymbol{X}^{T}\boldsymbol{w})$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\left[-(X^T\Delta w)^TR(t-X^Tw)-(t-X^Tw)^TR(X^T\Delta w)+(X^T\Delta w)^TR(X^T\Delta w)\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[-2(X^T \Delta w)^T R(t - X^T w) + (X^T \Delta w)^T R(X^T \Delta w) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \Delta w^{T} [-2XR(t - X^{T}w) + XRX^{T}\Delta w] \xrightarrow{\Delta w \text{ is small}} - \Delta w^{T}XR(t - X^{T}w)$$

$$: \Delta w^T \nabla_w E_D(w) = E_D(w + \Delta w) - E_D(w) = -\Delta w^T X R(t - X^T w)$$

$$: \nabla_{\mathbf{w}} E_D(\mathbf{w}) = -\mathbf{X} \mathbf{R} (\mathbf{t} - \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{w})$$

Find \mathbf{w}^* that minimizes $E_D(\mathbf{w})$, we solve $\nabla_{\mathbf{w}}E_D(\mathbf{w}^*) = -\mathbf{X}\mathbf{R}(\mathbf{t} - \mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{w}^*) = 0$

 $XRt = XRX^Tw^*$

$$\mathbf{w}^* = (\mathbf{X}\mathbf{R}\mathbf{X}^T)^{-1}(\mathbf{X}\mathbf{R}\mathbf{t})$$

(4-b)

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 & 6 \end{bmatrix}, R = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, t = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 10 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{w}^* = (\mathbf{X}\mathbf{R}\mathbf{X}^T)^{-1}(\mathbf{X}\mathbf{R}\mathbf{t}) = \begin{bmatrix} 2.283 \\ -1.136 \end{bmatrix}$$

Because the syntax in question is misleading, I let

$$y(\mathbf{x}_n, \mathbf{w}) = w_0 + \sum_{i=1}^D w_i x_i^n$$

Now, I define E averaged over the noise distribution is E'

$$E'(\mathbf{w}) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{N} (y(\mathbf{x}_{n}', \mathbf{w}) - t_{n})^{2} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left(w_{0} + \sum_{i=1}^{D} w_{i}(x_{i}^{n} + \epsilon_{i}^{n}) - t_{n} \right)^{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left(\left(w_{0} + \sum_{i=1}^{D} w_{i}x_{i}^{n} - t_{n} \right) + \sum_{i=1}^{D} w_{i}\epsilon_{i}^{n} \right)^{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left(w_{0} + \sum_{i=1}^{D} w_{i}x_{i}^{n} - t_{n} \right)^{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left[\left(w_{0} + \sum_{i=1}^{D} w_{i}x_{i}^{n} - t_{n} \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^{D} w_{i}\epsilon_{i}^{n} \right) \right]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{D} w_{i}\epsilon_{i}^{n} \right)^{2}$$

$$= E(\mathbf{w}) + \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left[(y(\mathbf{x}_n, \mathbf{w}) - t_n) \left(\sum_{i=1}^{D} w_i \epsilon_i^n \right) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{D} w_i \epsilon_i^n \right)^2$$

Because of $\mathbb{E}[\epsilon_i \epsilon_j] = \delta_{ij} \sigma^2$ and $\mathbb{E}[\epsilon_i] = 0$, we know $\sum_{n=1}^N \epsilon_i \epsilon_j = \delta_{ij} N \sigma^2$ and $\sum_{n=1}^N \epsilon_j = 0$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{N} \left[(y(\boldsymbol{x}_{n}, \boldsymbol{w}) - t_{n}) \left(\sum_{i=1}^{D} w_{i} \epsilon_{i}^{n} \right) \right] = 0$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{N} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{D} w_i \epsilon_i^n \right)^2 = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \sum_{i=1}^{D} (w_i \epsilon_i)^2 = N\sigma^2 \sum_{i=1}^{D} w_i^2$$

Therefore.

$$E'(\mathbf{w}) = E(\mathbf{w}) + N\sigma^2 \sum_{i=1}^{D} w_i^2$$

The noise distribution is equivalent to sum-of-squares error for noise-free input variables with the addition of a weight -decay regularization term, in which the bias parameter \mathbf{w}_0 is omitted.

6.

Let **A** with eigenvalue $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$, then

Because $det(A) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_i$

$$\frac{d}{d\alpha}\ln(|\mathbf{A}|) = \frac{d}{d\alpha}\ln\left(\prod_{i=1}^{n}\lambda_{i}\right) = \frac{d}{d\alpha}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\ln\left(\lambda_{i}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{n}\frac{d}{d\alpha}\ln\left(\lambda_{i}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{n}\frac{1}{\lambda_{i}}\frac{d}{d\alpha}\lambda_{i}$$

And we know that

$$A^{-1}$$
 with eigenvalue $\frac{1}{\lambda_1}, \frac{1}{\lambda_2}, \cdots, \frac{1}{\lambda_n}$

$$\frac{d}{d\alpha}A$$
 with eigenvalue $\frac{d}{d\alpha}\lambda_1, \frac{d}{d\alpha}\lambda_2, \cdots, \frac{d}{d\alpha}\lambda_n$

$$A^{-1}\frac{d}{d\alpha}A$$
 with eigenvalue $\frac{1}{\lambda_1}\frac{d}{d\alpha}\lambda_1$, $\frac{1}{\lambda_2}\frac{d}{d\alpha}\lambda_2$, \cdots , $\frac{1}{\lambda_n}\frac{d}{d\alpha}\lambda_n$

Because trace(**A**) = $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_i$

$$Tr\left(\mathbf{A}^{-1}\frac{d}{d\alpha}\mathbf{A}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{\lambda_i} \frac{d}{d\alpha}\lambda_i$$

Therefore,

$$\frac{d}{d\alpha}\ln(|\mathbf{A}|) = Tr\left(\mathbf{A}^{-1}\frac{d}{d\alpha}\mathbf{A}\right)$$