

(1)

$$K [R \ T] \begin{bmatrix} P_w \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 5 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 8 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 50 \\ 30 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore (u, v) = (5, 3)$$

(2) 记 $P_w = (x, y, z)$ 对 -

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 5 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5y - 5 + 6z \\ -5x + 4z \\ z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{5y - 5 + 6z}{z} = 6 \\ \frac{-5x + 4z}{z} = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = \frac{z}{5} \end{cases}$$

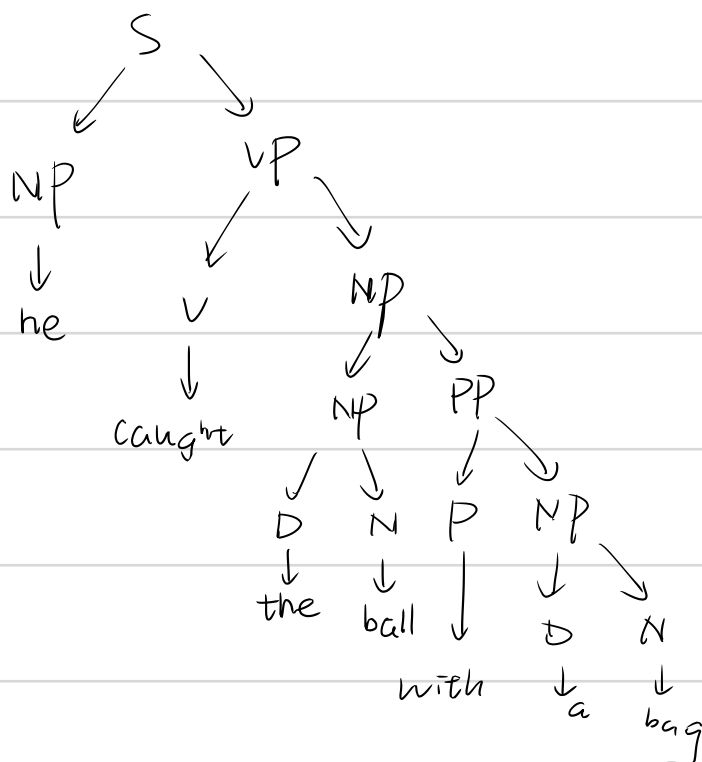
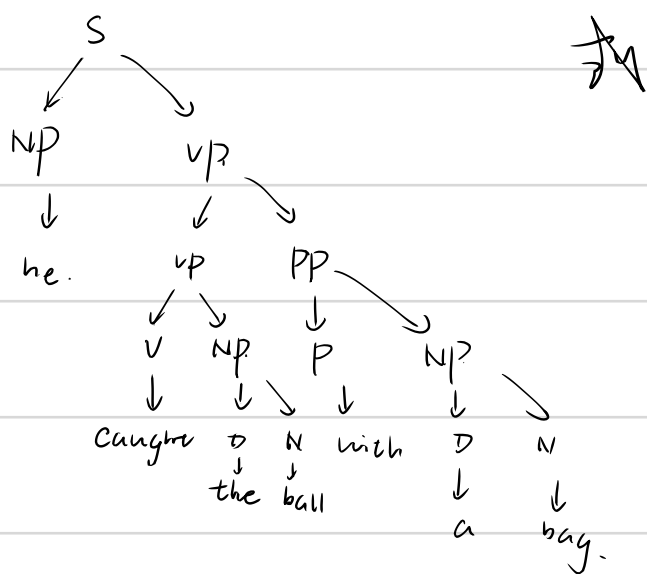
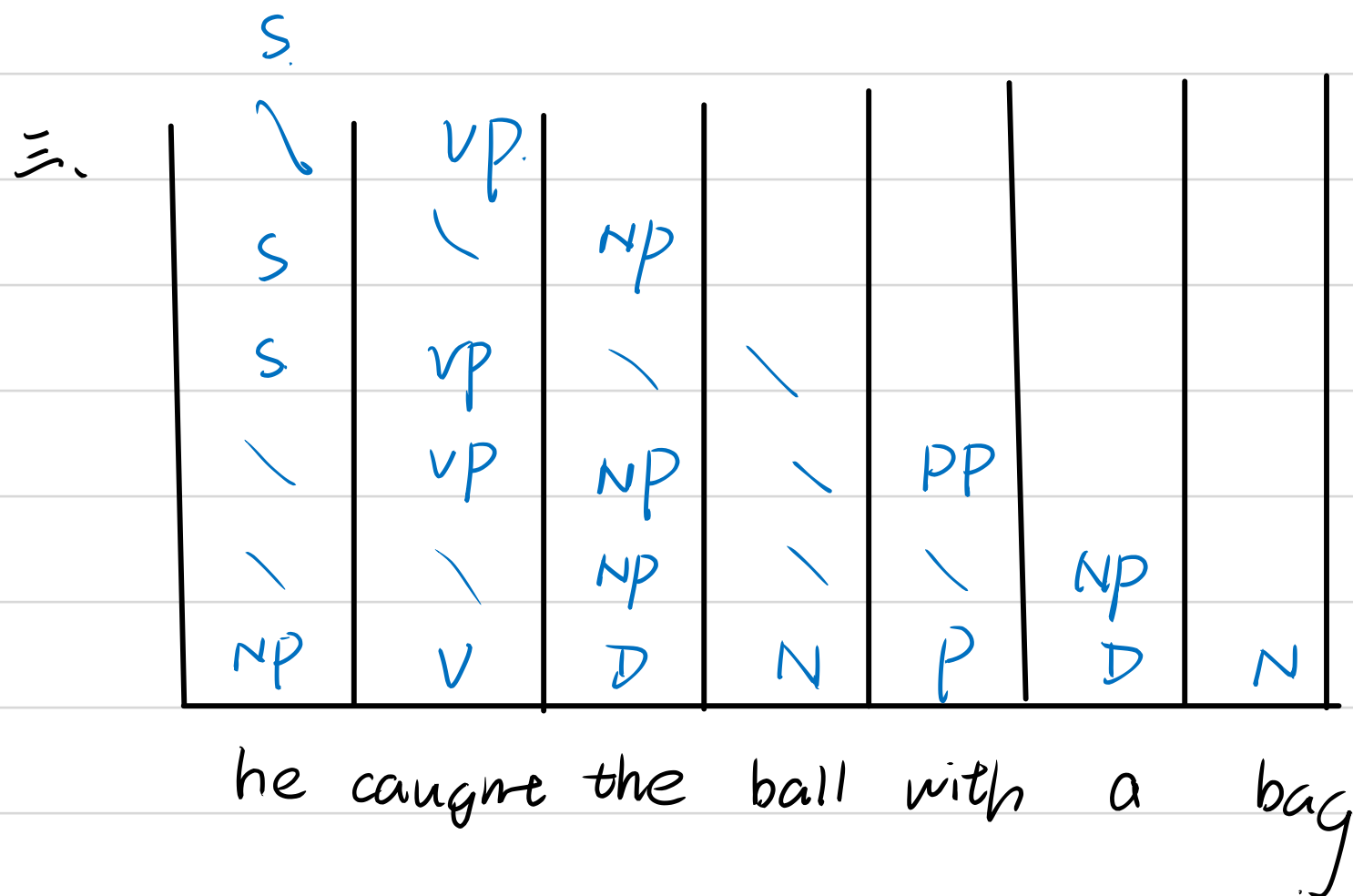
对 =

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 16 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4y - x + 6 \\ -4z - 16x + 40 \\ -x + 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{4y - x + 6}{-x + 2} = 9 \\ \frac{-4z - 16x + 40}{-x + 2} = 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = 1 \\ z = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{二. } R_\alpha = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha & 0 \\ -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad R_\gamma = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \gamma & 0 & -\sin \gamma \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \sin \gamma & 0 & \cos \gamma \end{bmatrix} \quad R_\beta = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \beta & \sin \beta \\ 0 & -\sin \beta & \cos \beta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R = R_\beta R_\gamma R_\alpha = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \beta & \sin \beta \\ 0 & -\sin \beta & \cos \beta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \gamma & 0 & -\sin \gamma \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \sin \gamma & 0 & \cos \gamma \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha & 0 \\ -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



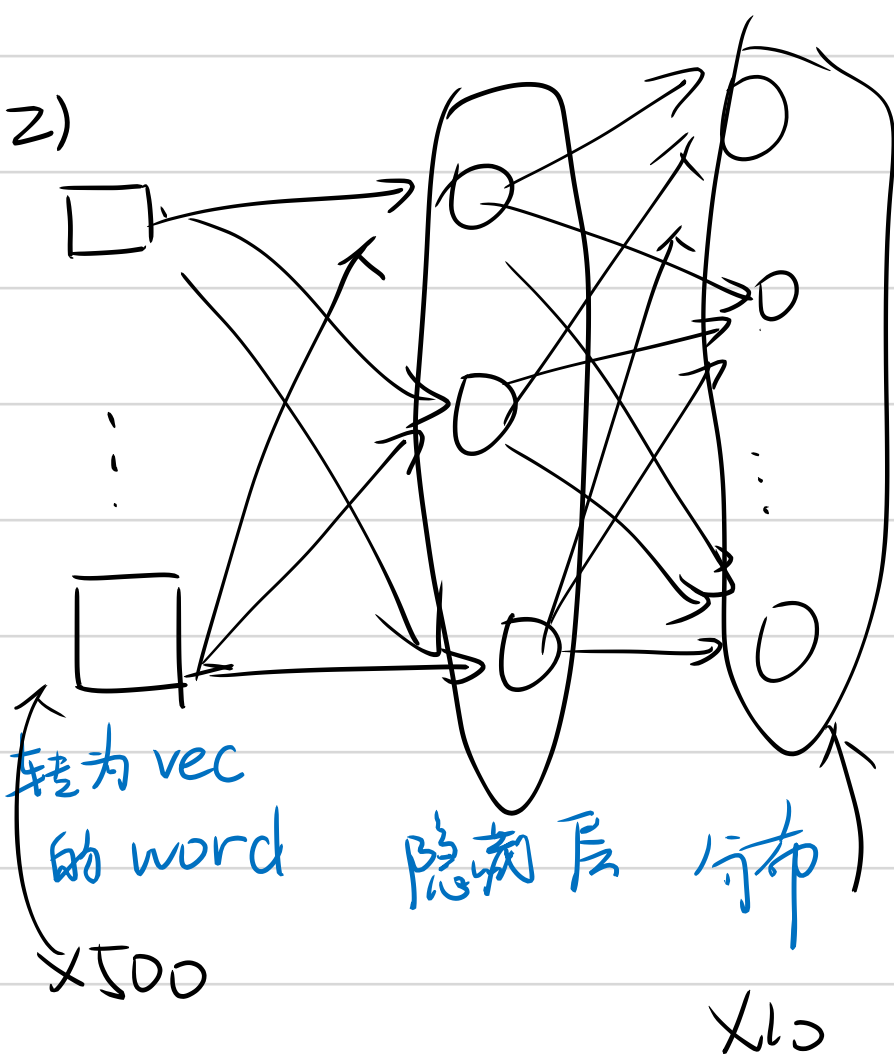
四.

FFNN

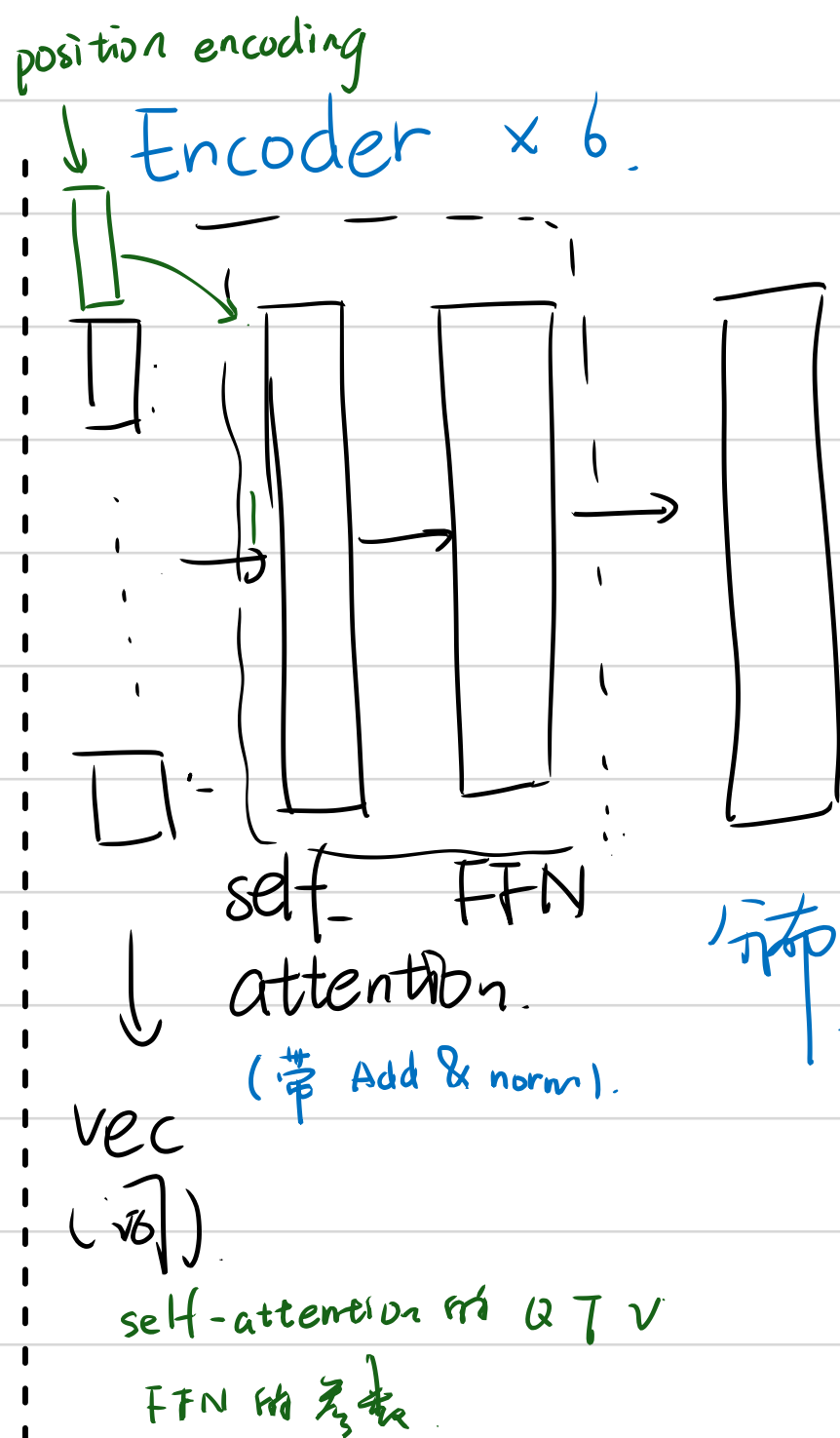
Transformer

1) 输入: 用户语句分词后 word2vec 后向量.
(按顺序排列)

输出: 1-10 星的概率分布.



参数: 隐藏层的 w 和 b .



3) 方法: 给出词(转 vec), 算出星级用 NLLoss 后反向传播.

4) 推理: 输入句子(若无 500 词则补空白), 算星级.
取最大概率的

优势: 结构简单. 计算高效.

劣势: 不够精确.

有效照顾全部^词意义. 更全面精准.

训练需资源多.