

Professional Intuitions

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Profession & Learning

1.1 Mathematical Principles

1. 仿射变换 (Affine Transformation)

$$price = w_{area} \cdot area + w_{aqe} \cdot age + b \tag{1.1}$$

仿射变换的特点是通过加权和对特征进行线性变换,并通过偏置项进行平移。

2. 非线性频率压缩

在滤波器设计中将整个模拟频率轴压缩到 π/T 之间,使得 $H_a(s), s=j\Omega$ 压缩为 $\widehat{H_a}(s_1), s_1=j\Omega_1$,可以利用正切变换实现频率压缩模型:

$$\Omega = \frac{2}{T} \tan(\frac{1}{2}\Omega_1 T) \tag{1.2}$$

这个设计思想实质上利用了正切函数定义域有限、值域无限以及奇函数的性质;推而广之,这种设计可以实现特定的单值压缩方法,也可以实现值域的延展。

一些类似的函数特性,对数函数,指数函数分别适合于定义域、值域取值 $0 \sim 1$ 之间的情况,但是对目标域都有所限制,因此这些函数往往没有正切函数具有优良的特性。

1.2 Computer Graphics

1.3 Digital Human

Philosophy & Insight

Views & Inspiration

3.1 Learning With Noisy Labels

- 1. Co-teaching: Robust Training of Deep Neural Networks with Extremely Noisy Labels
 - Views: DNN 的相互指导学习机制,两个模型分别动态地选取一些干净样本相互提供给对方进行学习,目的是过滤不同类型的噪声;
 - Inspiration: 直觉是同辈相互纠错的学习机制, 而且训练中其样本选取的动态性值得一提;
- 2. DivideMix: Learning with Noisy Labels as Semi-supervised Learning
 - Views: 对噪声数据集进行划分,并同时学习两个模型进行相互指导、标签集成,以克服不同类型的噪声;
 - Inspiration: Mutual Learning 和交互学习一定程度上可以增强模型鲁棒性;

Coding & Skills

4.1 Environment Configuration

1. Miniconda Installation

```
# Fetch the miniconda script
export HOME=$PWD

wget -q https://repo.anaconda.com/miniconda/
Miniconda3-py37_4.12.0-Linux-x86_64.sh -O miniconda.sh
sh miniconda.sh -b -p $HOME/miniconda3

mminiconda.sh
export PATH=$HOME/miniconda3/bin:$PATH

# Initialize conda
source $HOME/miniconda3/etc/profile.d/conda.sh
hash -r
conda config --set always_yes yes --set changeps1 yes

# Create new environment
conda create -n my_env python=3.8
conda activate my_env
```