

بنابراین می توان تابع توزیع آمیخته را محاسبه کرد: $P(x, \lambda) + \alpha P(x, \lambda)$

$$p(x|\theta) = (1-\alpha)P(x;\lambda_0) + \alpha P(x;\lambda_1)$$

چنانچه تابع احتمال کامل را بنویسیم خواهیم داشت: $p(x, z|\theta) = [(1 - \alpha)P(x; \lambda_0)]^{1-z}[\alpha P(x; \lambda_1)]^z$

مرحله Expectation)

$$\begin{split} E_z[L(\theta)] &= E_z \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \log p(x_i, z_i | \theta) \right] = \sum_{i=1}^n E_z[\log p(x_i, z_i | \theta)] \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n E_z[(1-z_i) \log (1-\alpha) + (1-z_i) \log P(x_i; \lambda_0) + z \log \alpha + z \log P(x_i; \lambda_1)] \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n (1-E[z_i]) \log (1-\alpha) + (1-E[z_i]) \log P(x_i; \lambda_0) + E[z_i] \log \alpha \\ &\quad + E[z_i] \log P(x_i; \lambda_1) \end{split}$$

 $E[z] = E[z|x] = p(z = 1|x) = \frac{p(x|z = 1)p(z = 1)}{p(x)}$ $= \frac{P(x; \lambda_1)\alpha^{[t]}}{(1 - \alpha^{[t]})P\left(x; \lambda_0^{[t]}\right) + \alpha^{[t]}P(x; \lambda_1^{[t]})} = \delta^{[t]}$

بدين ترتيب بدست مي آيد:

$$\begin{split} Q(\theta) &= E_{\mathbf{z}}[L(\theta)] \\ Q(\theta) &= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(1 - \delta_{i}^{[t]}\right) \log(1 - \alpha) + \left(1 - \delta_{i}^{[t]}\right) \log P(x_{i}; \lambda_{0}) + \delta_{i}^{[t]} \log \alpha \\ &+ \delta_{i}^{[t]} \log P(x_{i}; \lambda_{1}) \end{split}$$

$$\frac{dQ}{d\alpha} = 0 \qquad \frac{dQ}{d\lambda_0} = 0 \qquad \frac{dQ}{d\lambda_0} = 0 \qquad \frac{dQ}{d\lambda_0} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(1 - \delta_i^{[t]}\right) \frac{d}{d\lambda_0} \log P(x_i; \lambda_0) = 0 \qquad \frac{dQ}{d\lambda_1} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \delta_i^{[t]} \frac{d}{d\lambda_1} \log P(x_i; \lambda_1) = 0 \qquad \frac{dQ}{d\lambda_1} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \delta_i^{[t]} \frac{d}{d\lambda_1} \log P(x_i; \lambda_1) = 0 \qquad \frac{dQ}{d\lambda_1} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \delta_i^{[t]} \frac{d}{d\lambda_1} \log P(x_i; \lambda_1) = 0 \qquad \frac{dQ}{d\lambda_1} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \delta_i^{[t]} \frac{d}{d\lambda_1} \log P(x_i; \lambda_1) = 0 \qquad \frac{dQ}{d\lambda_1} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \delta_i^{[t]} \frac{d}{d\lambda_1} \log P(x_i; \lambda_1) = 0 \qquad \frac{dQ}{d\lambda_1} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \delta_i^{[t]} \frac{d}{d\lambda_1} \log P(x_i; \lambda_1) = 0 \qquad \frac{dQ}{d\lambda_1} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \delta_i^{[t]} \frac{d}{d\lambda_1} \log P(x_i; \lambda_1) = 0 \qquad \frac{dQ}{d\lambda_1} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \delta_i^{[t]} \frac{d}{d\lambda_1} \log P(x_i; \lambda_1) = 0 \qquad \frac{dQ}{d\lambda_1} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \delta_i^{[t]} \frac{d}{d\lambda_1} \log P(x_i; \lambda_1) = 0 \qquad \frac{dQ}{d\lambda_1} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \delta_i^{[t]} \frac{d}{d\lambda_1} \log P(x_i; \lambda_1) = 0 \qquad \frac{dQ}{d\lambda_1} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \delta_i^{[t]} \frac{d}{d\lambda_1} \log P(x_i; \lambda_1) = 0 \qquad \frac{dQ}{d\lambda_1} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \delta_i^{[t]} \frac{d}{d\lambda_1} \log P(x_i; \lambda_1) = 0 \qquad \frac{dQ}{d\lambda_1} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \delta_i^{[t]} \frac{d}{d\lambda_1} \log P(x_i; \lambda_1) = 0 \qquad \frac{dQ}{d\lambda_1} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \delta_i^{[t]} \frac{d}{d\lambda_1} \log P(x_i; \lambda_1) = 0 \qquad \frac{dQ}{d\lambda_1} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \delta_i^{[t]} \frac{d}{d\lambda_1} \log P(x_i; \lambda_1) = 0 \qquad \frac{dQ}{d\lambda_1} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \delta_i^{[t]} \frac{d}{d\lambda_1} \log P(x_i; \lambda_1) = 0 \qquad \frac{dQ}{d\lambda_1} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \delta_i^{[t]} \frac{d}{d\lambda_1} \log P(x_i; \lambda_1) = 0 \qquad \frac{dQ}{d\lambda_1} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \delta_i^{[t]} \frac{d}{d\lambda_1} \log P(x_i; \lambda_1) = 0 \qquad \frac{dQ}{d\lambda_1} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \delta_i^{[t]} \frac{d}{d\lambda_1} \log P(x_i; \lambda_1) = 0 \qquad \frac{dQ}{d\lambda_1} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \delta_i^{[t]} \frac{d}{d\lambda_1} \log P(x_i; \lambda_1) = 0 \qquad \frac{dQ}{d\lambda_1} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \delta_i^{[t]} \frac{d}{d\lambda_1} \log P(x_i; \lambda_1) = 0 \qquad \frac{dQ}{d\lambda_1} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \delta_i^{[t]} \frac{d}{d\lambda_1} \log P(x_i; \lambda_1) = 0 \qquad \frac{dQ}{d\lambda_1} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \delta_i^{[t]} \frac{d}{d\lambda_1} \log P(x_i; \lambda_1) = 0 \qquad \frac{dQ}{d\lambda_1} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \delta_i^{[t]} \frac{d}{d\lambda_1} \log P(x_i; \lambda_1) = 0 \qquad \frac{dQ}{d\lambda_1} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \delta_i^{[t]} \frac{d}{d\lambda_1} \log P(x_i; \lambda_1) = 0 \qquad \frac{dQ}{d\lambda_1} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \delta_i^{[t]} \frac{d}{d\lambda_1} \log P(x_i; \lambda_1) = 0 \qquad \frac{dQ}{d\lambda_1} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \delta_i^{[t]} \frac{d}{d\lambda_1} \log P(x_i; \lambda_1) = 0 \qquad \frac{dQ}{d\lambda_1} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \delta_i^{[t]} \frac{d}{d\lambda_1} \log P(x_i; \lambda_1) = 0 \qquad \frac{dQ}{d\lambda_1} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \delta_i^{[t]} \frac{d}$$

سوال ۴ یادگیری جمعی (Ensemble Learning) (۱۰+۱۵ نمره)

الف) $y = h_1(x)$ نمره) برای یک مسأله رگرسیون، دو مدل $y = h_1(x)$ و $y = h_2(x)$ را با استفاده از کمینه کردن مجموع مجذور خطا $D = (x_1, y_1)$ می داده ی خواهیم با ترکیب این دو مدل، یک مدل قوی تر بسازیم، فرض کنید مجموعه داده ی $y = (x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$ را در اختیار داریم، اگر مدل جدید را به صورت $y = (x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$ را در اختیار داریم، اگر مدل جدید را به صورت $y = (x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$ را در مجهول برای $y = (x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$ و را بدست آورید، توجه داشته باشید که $y = (x_1, y_1), \dots$ بدست آوردن دستگاه دو معادله و دو مجهول برای $y = (x_1, y_1), \dots$ کفایت می کند و نیازی به حل دستگاه نیست.

 $h(x) = rac{1}{2}h_1(x) + rac{1}{2}h_2(x)$ اگر خطای دو مدل $h_2(x) = h_2(x)$ به ترتیب e_1 و e_2 با دو از رابطه ی $h_1(x) = h_2(x)$ به ترتیب این دو مدل استفاده کنیم. نشان دهید که خطای (مجموع مجذور خطا) مدل h(x) در رابطه ی زیر صدق می کند:

$$e \leq \frac{1}{4}(e_1 + e_2) + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{e_1e_2}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_{i}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial h_{1}(x_{i}) + \beta h_{2}(x_{i}) - y_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} \right)^{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_{i}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{2 h_{1}(x_{i})}{\partial x_{i}} \left(\frac{\partial h_{1}(x_{i}) + \beta h_{2}(x_{i}) - y_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} \right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha \stackrel{>}{\geq} h_{1}(x_{i}) + \beta \stackrel{>}{\geq} h_{1}(x_{i}) h_{1}(x_{i}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} h_{1}(x_{i}) y_{i}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_{i}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial h_{1}(x_{i})}{\partial x_{i}} + \frac{\partial h_{2}(x_{i}) - y_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{h_{1}(x_{i}) y_{i}}{\partial x_{i}}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_{i}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{h_{1}(x_{i})}{\partial x_{i}} \left(\frac{\partial h_{1}(x_{i}) + \beta h_{2}(x_{i}) - y_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{h_{1}(x_{i}) y_{i}}{\partial x_{i}}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_{i}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{h_{1}(x_{i})}{\partial x_{i}} \left(\frac{\partial h_{1}(x_{i}) + \beta h_{2}(x_{i}) - y_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{h_{1}(x_{i}) y_{i}}{\partial x_{i}}$$

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$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_{i}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{h_{1}(x_{i})}{\partial x_{i}} \left(\frac{\partial h_{1}(x_{i}) + \beta h_{2}(x_{i}) - y_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} \right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha \stackrel{>}{\geq} h_{1}(x_{i}) + \beta h_{2}(x_{i}) - y_{i}}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_{i}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{h_{1}(x_{i}) y_{i}}{\partial x_{i}}$$

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$$\begin{split} J &= \frac{1}{n_1 n_2} \sum_{y_i \in Y_1} \sum_{y_j \in Y_2} \left(y_i - y_j \right)^2 = \frac{1}{n_1 n_2} \sum_{y_i \in Y_1} \sum_{y_j \in Y_2} y_i^2 + y_j^2 - 2 y_i y_j \\ &= \frac{1}{n_1 n_2} \left(n_2 \sum_{y_i \in Y_1} y_i^2 + n_1 \sum_{y_j \in Y_2} y_j^2 - 2 \sum_{y_i \in Y_1} \sum_{y_j \in Y_2} y_i y_j \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n_1} \sum_{y_i \in Y_1} y_i^2 + \frac{1}{n_2} \sum_{y_j \in Y_2} y_j^2 - \frac{2}{n_1 n_2} \sum_{y_i \in Y_1} \sum_{y_j \in Y_2} y_i y_j \\ &= \frac{1}{n_1} \sum_{y_i \in Y_1} y_i^2 + \frac{1}{n_2} \sum_{y_j \in Y_2} y_j^2 - 2 \sum_{y_i \in Y_1} \frac{1}{n_1} y_i \sum_{y_j \in Y_2} \frac{1}{n_2} y_j \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} &J = \frac{1}{n_1} \sum_{y_i \in Y_1} y_i^2 + \frac{1}{n_2} \sum_{y_j \in Y_2} y_j^2 - 2m_1 m_2 \\ &= \frac{1}{n_1} \sum_{y_i \in Y_1} y_i^2 + \frac{1}{n_2} \sum_{y_j \in Y_2} y_j^2 - 2m_1 m_2 + (m_1^2 + m_2^2) - (m_1^2 + m_2^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{n_1} \Biggl(\sum_{y_i \in Y_1} y_i^2 - n_1 m_1^2 \Biggr) + \frac{1}{n_2} \Biggl(\sum_{y_j \in Y_2} y_j^2 - n_2 m_2^2 \Biggr) + (m_1^2 + m_2^2 - 2m_1 m_2) \\ &= \frac{1}{n_1} \Biggl(\sum_{y_i \in Y_1} (y_i - m_1)^2 \Biggr) + \frac{1}{n_2} \Biggl(\sum_{y_j \in Y_2} (y_j - m_2)^2 \Biggr) + (m_1 - m_2)^2 \end{split}$$

$$J = (m_1 - m_2)^2 + \frac{1}{n_1}S_1^2 + \frac{1}{n_2}S_2^2$$

سوال ۶ کاهش بُعد (۱۵ نمره)

مجوعه دادهی زیر را در نظر بگیرید. با استفاده از PCA میخواهیم دادهها را به فضای یک بُعدی ببریم. جهت برداری که روش PCA برای نگاشت به فضای یک بُعدی بدست میآورد را محاسبه کنید.

$$D = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 4 \\ 2 & -2 \\ -4 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 4 \\ 2 & -2 \\ -4 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$S = \frac{1}{4} \times X = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 40 & 24 \\ 24 & 40 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 6 \\ 4 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$det(S = \lambda I) = 0 \implies \lambda^2 - 20\lambda + 64 = 0 \implies \lambda = 16$$

$$u = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Su = \lambda_1 u \implies 10u_1 + 6u_2 = 16u_4 \implies u_1 = u_2$$

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$$Su = \lambda_1 u \implies 10u_1 + 6u_2 = 16u_2 \implies 10u_1 = u_2$$

$$Su = \lambda_1 u \implies 10u_1 + 6u_2 \implies 10u_1 = u_1 \implies 10u_1 + 6u_2 \implies 10u_2 \implies 10u_1 = u_2$$

$$Su = \lambda_1 u \implies 10u_1 + 0$$

سان دهید از فوریع (v) یک conjugate prior برای پارامتر v باسد. آن ناه فوریع محموط $Z_{d=1}$ می یک conjugate prior برای θ خواهد بود.

$$P(\theta|0) \propto P(0|\theta) P(\theta) = P(0|\theta) \sum_{d=1}^{\infty} P(\theta|d_d)$$

$$= \sum_{d=1}^{\infty} P(0|\theta) P(\theta|d_d) \sum_{d=1}^{\infty} \lambda_d P(\theta|d_d)$$

$$S's P(\theta|d_d) \quad \text{where } d = 1$$

$$S's P(\theta|d_d) \quad \text{where } d = 1$$

توزیع مخلوط نمایی ٔ زیر را در نظر بگیرید:

$$p(x) = \alpha \lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 x} + (1 - \alpha) \lambda_2 e^{-\lambda_2 x}$$

با فرض داشتن مجموعه داده ی $\{x_1, ..., x_n\}$ میخواهیم با استفاده از روش EM، پارامترهای مدل بالا را که شامل λ_1 و λ_2 است، بدست آوریم (نمونهها .i.i.d هستند).

 x_i comes from the first component

 $z_i = \begin{cases} 0 \\ 1 \end{cases}$

تابع log-complete likelihood تشكيل دهيد:

 $\log p(x_1,z_1,\dots,x_n,z_n|\lambda_1,\lambda_2,\alpha)=?$

ب) (۱۰ نمره) **مرحله £**: امید ریاضی تابع log-complete likelihood نسبت به متغیرهای پنهان را بدست آورید. برای این منظور، مقدار $\mathbb{E}_{z_i|x_i,lpha^t,\lambda_1^t,\lambda_2^t}[z_i]$ را نیز باید محاسبه کنید.

 $\mathbb{E}_{z_i|x_i,lpha^t,\lambda_1^t,\lambda_2^t}[z_i]$ ووابط به روز رسانی پارامتر lpha و λ_1 را بدست آورید. برای سادگی در روابط، امید ریاضی: Mرا که در قسمت قبل بدست آمده با نماد γ_i^t نشان دهید.

$$Q(\theta, \theta) = E\left[\log P(\mathbf{x}_{1}, \mathbf{x}_{1}, \dots, \mathbf{x}_{n}, \mathbf{x}_{n} | \lambda_{1}, \lambda_{2}, \mathbf{x})\right]$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \log P(\mathbf{x}_{1}, \mathbf{x}_{i} | \lambda_{1}, \lambda_{2}, \mathbf{x})$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \log P(\mathbf{x}_{1}, \mathbf{x}_{i} | \lambda_{1}, \lambda_{2}, \mathbf{x})$$

$$\Rightarrow \log P(\mathbf{x}_{1}, \mathbf{x}_{1} | \lambda_{1}, \lambda_{2}, \mathbf{x}) = (1 - 2i) \left(\log \alpha \lambda_{1} e^{-\lambda_{1} \mathbf{x}_{1}}\right)$$

$$+ 2i \log \left(\lambda_{2}(1 - \alpha) e^{-\lambda_{2} \lambda_{1}}\right)$$

$$+ 2i \log \left(\lambda_{2}(1 - \alpha) e^{-\lambda_{2} \lambda_{1}}\right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} (1 - E[2i]) \left(\log \alpha + \log \lambda_{1} - \lambda_{1} \mathbf{x}_{1}\right)$$

$$+ E[2i] \left(\log (1 - \alpha) + \log \lambda_{2} - \lambda_{2} \mathbf{x}_{1}\right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} (1 - E[2i]) \left(\log \alpha + \log \lambda_{1} - \lambda_{1} \mathbf{x}_{1}\right)$$

$$+ E[2i] \left(\log (1 - \alpha) + \log \lambda_{2} - \lambda_{2} \mathbf{x}_{1}\right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} (1 - E[2i]) \left(\log \alpha + \log \lambda_{1} - \lambda_{1} \mathbf{x}_{1}\right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} (1 - E[2i]) \left(\log \alpha + \log \lambda_{1} - \lambda_{1} \mathbf{x}_{1}\right)$$

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$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \alpha} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (1 - 8_i^t) \frac{1}{\alpha} + 8_i^t \frac{-1}{1 - \alpha} = 0$$

$$(1 - \alpha) \sum_{i=1}^{n} (1 - 8_i^t) = \alpha \sum_{i=1}^{n} 8_i^t$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\alpha} \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \lambda_i} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (1 - 8_i^t) \frac{1}{(1 - \alpha_i)} = 0$$

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که کل دادهها را درون خود جای میدهد، بیابیم. برای یافتن این ابرکره، مسأله بهینهسازی زیر را باید حل کنیم:

subject to: $||x_i - c||^2 \le r^2$, i = 1, ..., n

که در رابطهی بالا، au و c به ترتیب شعاع و مرکز ابرکره است. x_i نمونهی iام و n تعداد کل نمونهها میباشد. الف) (۵ نمره) مسألهي بهينهسازي بالا را به گونهاي تغيير دهيد تا اين امكان وجود داشته باشد كه بعضي از نمونهها خارج از ابركره قرار بگیرند. (راهنمایی: مشابه soft-margin SVM عمل کنید).

ب) (۵ نمره) تابع لاگرانژین مسألهی بهینهسازی قسمت (الف) را تشکیل دهید.

ج) (۱۰ نمره) مسأله دوگان را برای مسألهی قسمت (الف) بدست آورید.

د) (۴ نمره) توضیح دهید که در این مدل، ضرایب لاگرانژ برای کدام نمونهها صفر و برای کدام نمونهها بزرگتر از صفر میشود.

$$r^{2} + \alpha \sum_{i=1}^{n} e_{i}$$

$$|x_{i} - c||^{2} \langle r^{2} + e_{i} \quad (z_{i}, ..., n)$$

$$|x_{i} - c_{i}|^{2} \langle r^{2} + e_{i} \quad (z_{i}, ..., n)$$

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 $\widehat{\Psi},\widehat{\psi},\widehat{\psi} \Rightarrow g(\lambda,\mu) = r^2 + \alpha \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i r^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i e_i + \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \| \gamma_i - \sum_{i=1}^n \gamma_i \|^2$

 $\max_{\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_{i} \|x_{i} - \sum_{j=1}^{n} x_{j}\|^{2}$ max \$\frac{1}{2} \lambda_i \tau_i \tau_i = \frac{2}{2} \lambda_i \dagger_i \tau_i \tau s.t. , ≤ λi < α i=1, ..., n $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_{i} = 1$ < منوای معدم وارد با غرج وارد و می منافرات ماز آن ما باز از من