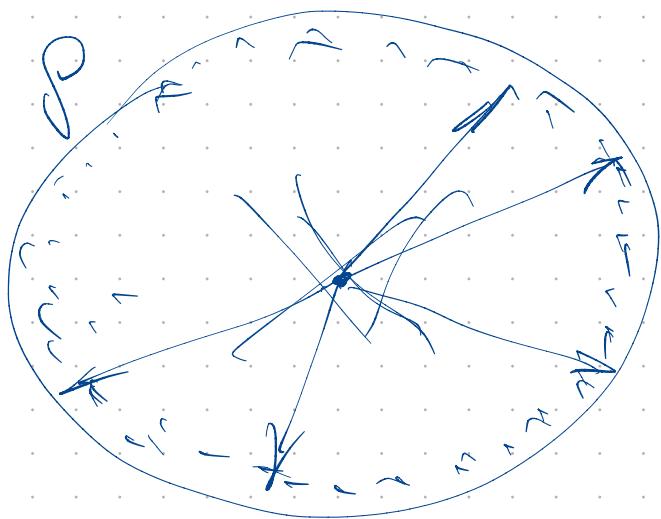


Metric Learning

Dimensionality curse

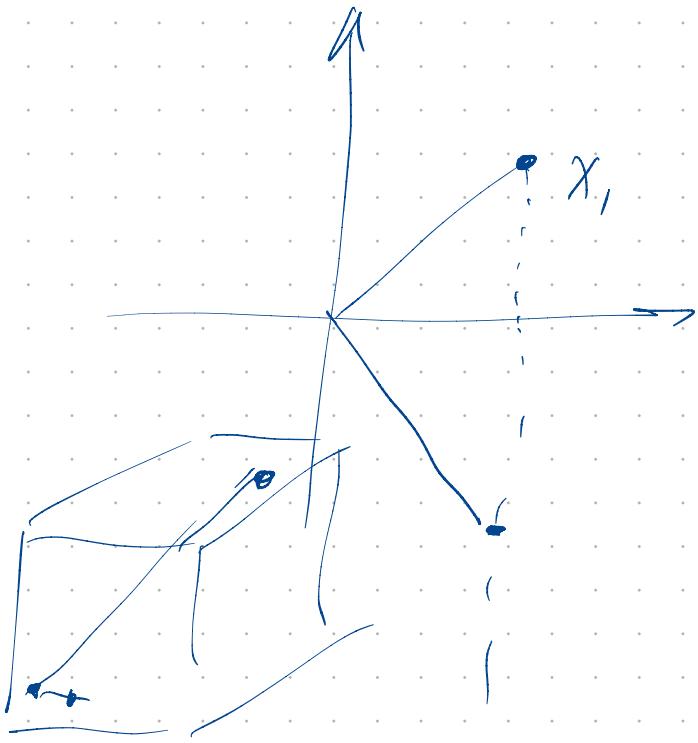
$$x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$D_E = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_{1i} - x_{2i})^2}$$



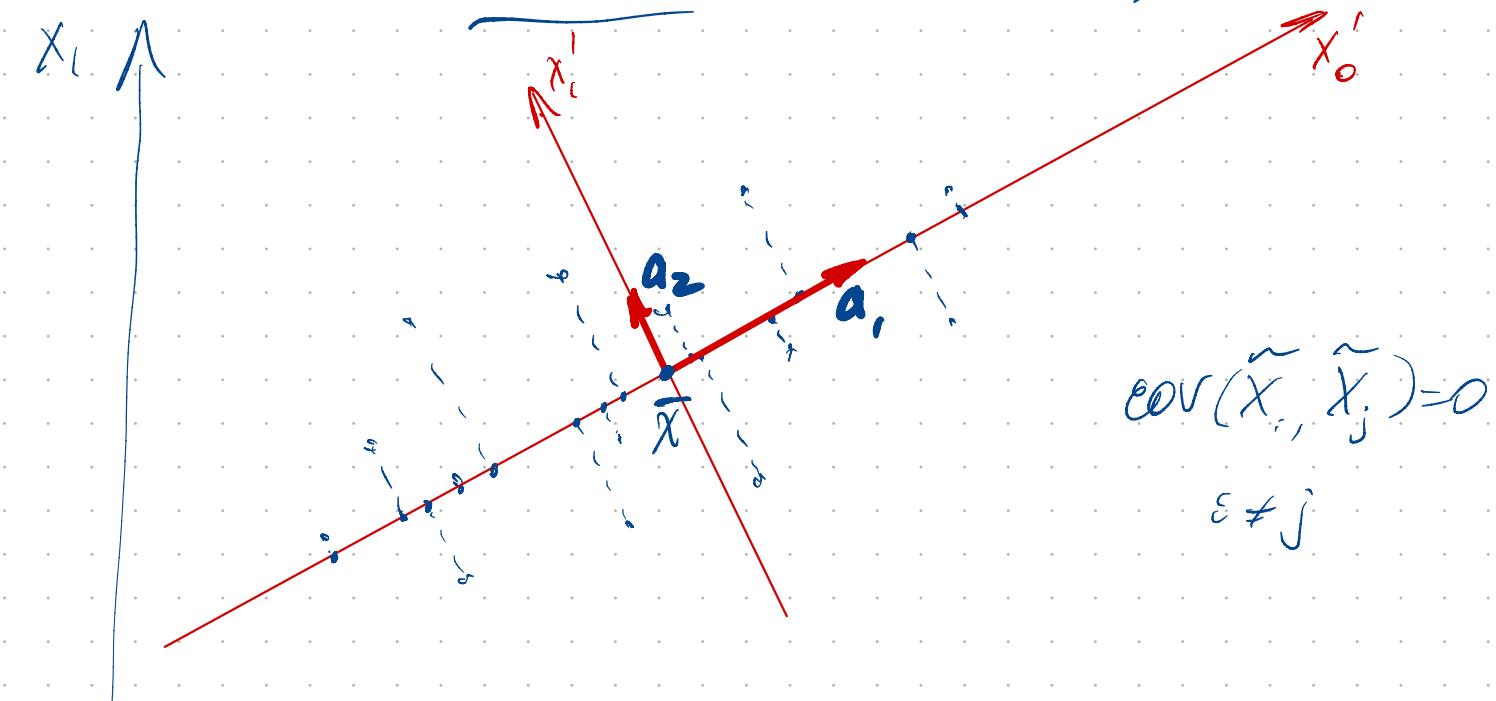
$\mathcal{E} 40 \times 480 \times 3$

$N \sim 10^6$



Principal Components Analysis

PCA (MFK)



$$\text{cov}(\tilde{x}_i, \tilde{x}_j) = 0 \quad i \neq j$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} \quad f_1, f_2, f_3, \dots, f_F$$

$$X \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times F}$$

$$X' = X - \bar{X}$$

$$\tilde{\Sigma} = \text{cov}(\tilde{x}_i, \tilde{x}_j)$$

x_0

$$\hat{X} = U \Sigma V^\top$$

$$U U^\top = V^\top V = I = V V^\top = V \Sigma V^\top$$

$$V^\top = V^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 & u_2 & \dots & u_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{11} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_{22} & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & \sigma_{FF} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 & v_2 & \dots & v_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X \xrightarrow{\text{SVD}} U \tilde{\Sigma} \xrightarrow{\sim} U \tilde{\Sigma} V \xrightarrow{\sim} U \tilde{\Sigma} V$$

X
[]

U — векторы ин. компонент ($|U_i|=1$)

$\tilde{\Sigma}$ — сингулярные значения, длины ин. компонент.

PCA:

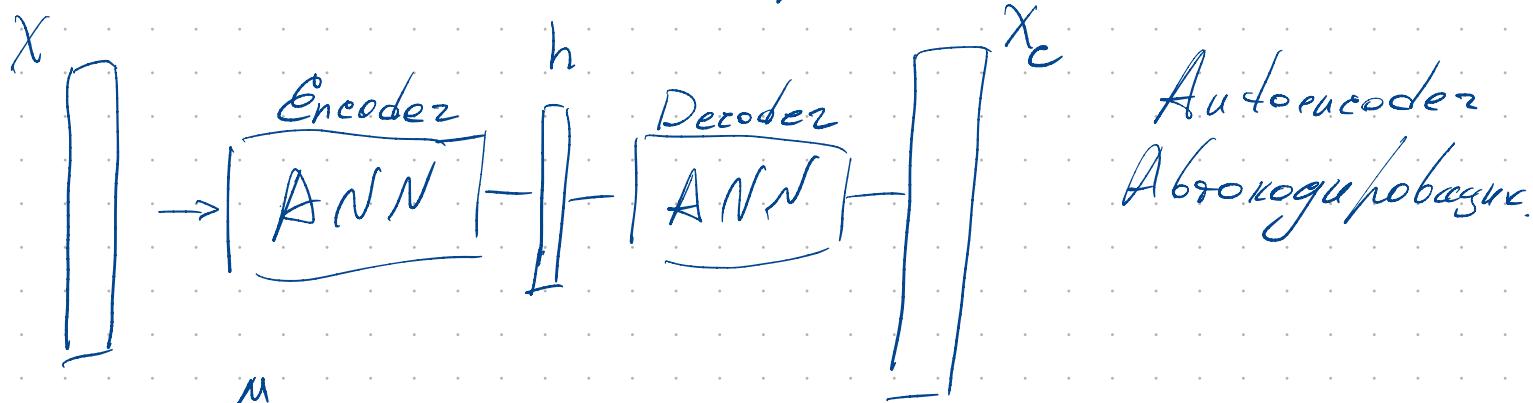
$$X = U \tilde{\Sigma} V = V^T U \tilde{\Sigma}$$

$$V X \approx U \tilde{\Sigma}$$

$$X \xrightarrow{VX} Z \xrightarrow{V^T VX} X_c$$

[] []

PCA \rightarrow нелинейное преобразование



$$X \in \mathbb{R}^M$$

$$h \in \mathbb{R}^H \quad H \ll M$$

$$X_c \in \mathbb{R}^M$$

$$\begin{array}{l} X \rightarrow X_c \quad \text{NSE}(X_c, X) : \text{Decoder} \\ X \rightarrow h \quad \text{---} \text{---} : \text{Encoder} \end{array}$$

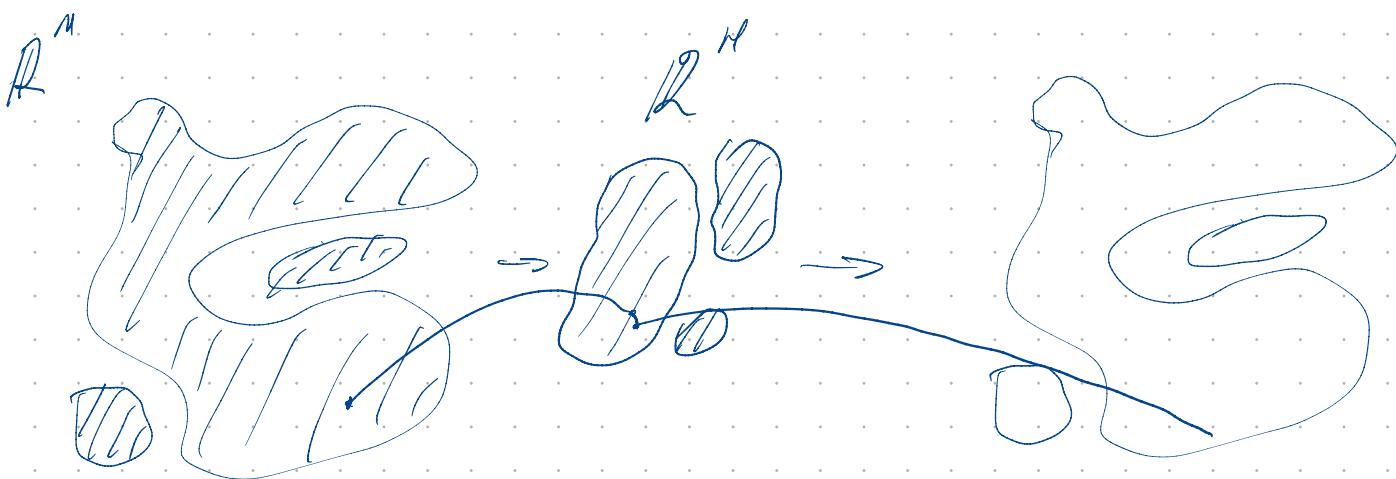
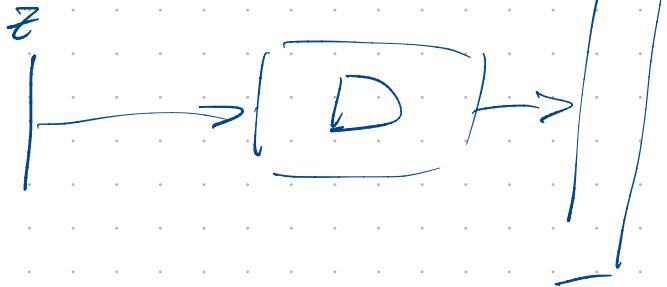
$$X_e = \underline{D(E(X))}$$

$$f = \text{NSE}(X_e, X) \quad \text{MAE}(X_e, X)$$
$$\text{MAPE}(X_e, X)$$

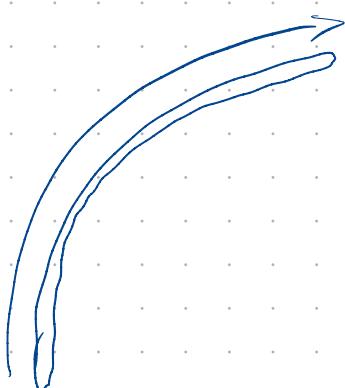
$$\text{CE}(X_e, X)$$

$$\text{CE}(X_e, X) = -\sum x_i \log(x_{e,i})$$

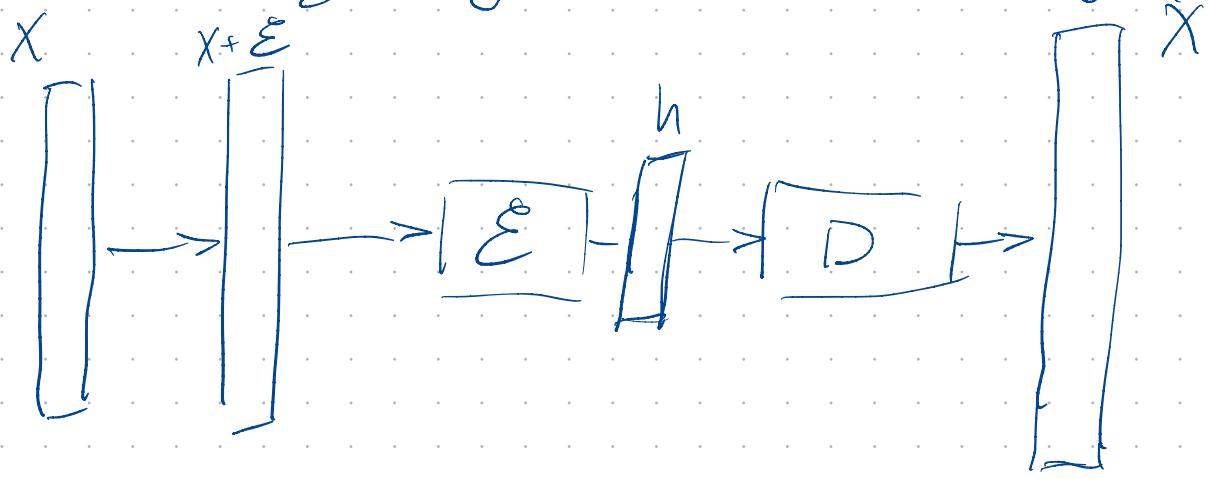
① Алокогалогічні реагенти: $D(z)$
 $\tilde{x}^1 \in R^H$



② Сортування обєктів за функціональною
діяльністю.



③ Имитоградиентный алгоритм обучения.



$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}(\tilde{X}, X)$$

