

Practical Part – Bar Rouso I.D. 203765698

1. Auto-Encoding

A) Comparing the SAME encoder/decoder architecture, while changing the latent space dimension

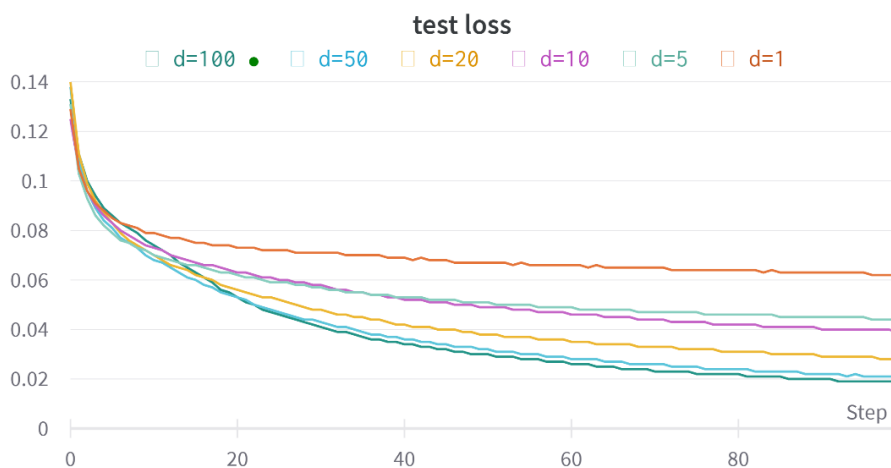
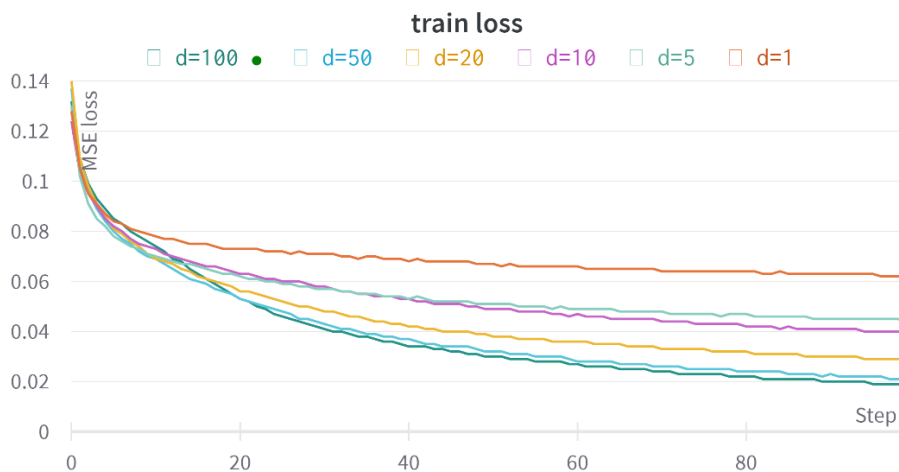
Encoder network structure: (bais included)

- Convolution layer: 1 input channel, 18 output channels, 5X5 kernel size, stride = 2
- 2D Batch norm
- RELU
- Convolution layer: 18 input channels, 36 output channels, 3X3 kernel size, stride = 2
- 2D Batch norm
- RELU
- Fully connected layer: 900 input features, d output features
- RELU

Encoder network structure: (bais included)

- Fully connected layer: d input features, 900 output features
- RELU
- Transpose convolution layer: 36 input channels, 18 output channels, 3X3 kernel size, stride = 2, out padding = 1
- 2D Batch norm
- RELU
- Transpose convolution layer: 18 input channels, 1 output channel, 5X5 kernel size, stride = 2, out padding = 1
- Sigmoid

Results:



Latent dimension	Number of parameters	Train loss	Test loss
1	15482	0.062	0.062
5	22686	0.044	0.044
10	31691	0.04	0.038
20	49701	0.029	0.028
50	103731	0.021	0.021
100	193781	0.019	0.019

Conclusions:

We can see that as we increase the latent space dimension, we get **lower** train and test losses. This can be explained as bigger latent space dimension enable each encoded vector to captures more details of its original image.

B) Comparing encoder/decoder architectures with different number of layers, while FIXING the latent space dimension

One layer architecture:

Encoder network structure: (bais included)

- Convolution layer: 1 input channel, 18 output channels, 5X5 kernel size, stride = 4
- 2D Batch norm
- RELU
- Fully connected layer: 648 input features, d output features
- RELU

Encoder network structure: (bais included)

- Fully connected layer: d input features, 648 output features
- Transpose convolution layer: 18 input channels, 1 output channel, 5X5 kernel size, stride = 4, out_padding = 3
- Sigmoid

Total number of parameters: 27543

Two layers architecture: The same architecture described in the first section

Three layers architecture:

Encoder network structure: (bais included)

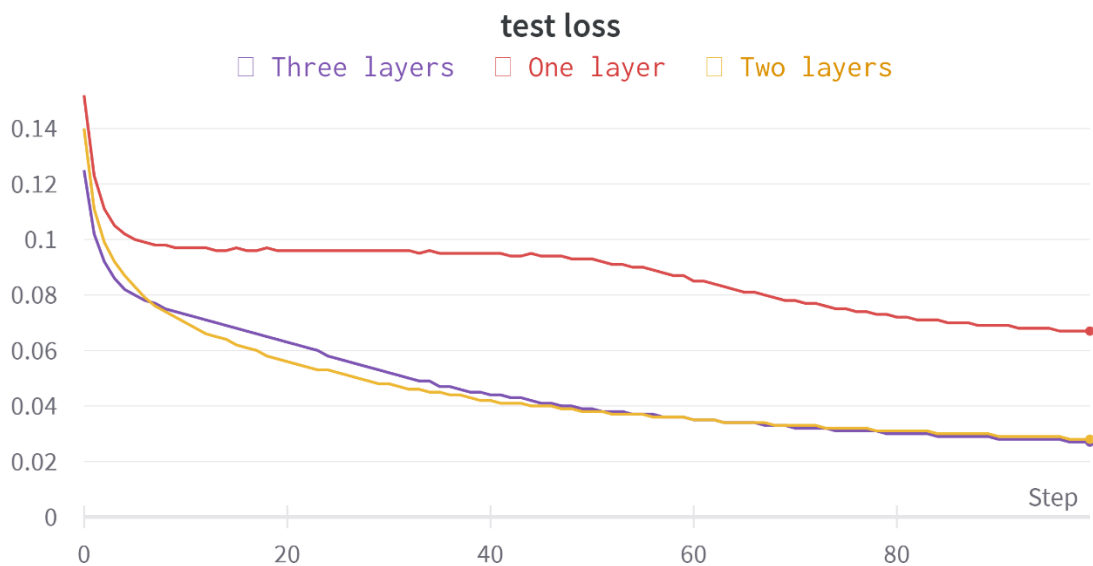
- Convolution layer: 1 input channel, 9 output channels, 3X3 kernel size, stride = 2, padding = 1
- 2D Batch norm
- RELU
- Convolution layer: 9 input channels, 18 output channels, 3X3 kernel size, stride = 2, padding = 1
- 2D Batch norm
- RELU
- Convolution layer: 18 input channels, 36 output channels, 3X3 kernel size, stride = 2, padding = 1
- 2D Batch norm
- RELU
- Fully connected layer: 324 input features, d output features
- RELU

Encoder network structure: (bais included)

- Fully connected layer: d input features, 324 output features
- RELU
- Transpose convolution layer: 36 input channels, 18 output channels, 3X3 kernel size, stride = 2, out_padding = 1
- 2D Batch norm
- RELU
- Transpose convolution layer: 18 input channels, 9 output channels, 3X3 kernel size, stride = 2, padding = 1, out_padding = 1
- 2D Batch norm
- RELU
- Transpose convolution layer: 9 input channels, 1 output channel, 3X3 kernel size, stride = 2, padding = 1, out_padding = 1
- Sigmoid

Total number of parameters: 28317

Results:



Conclusions:

We can see that as we add more convolutions layers, we got a better module in terms of:

- (1) Lower final train and test losses results
- (2) Faster convergence to a module with loss train and test losses
- (3) Using less parameters for better performance

2. Interpolation

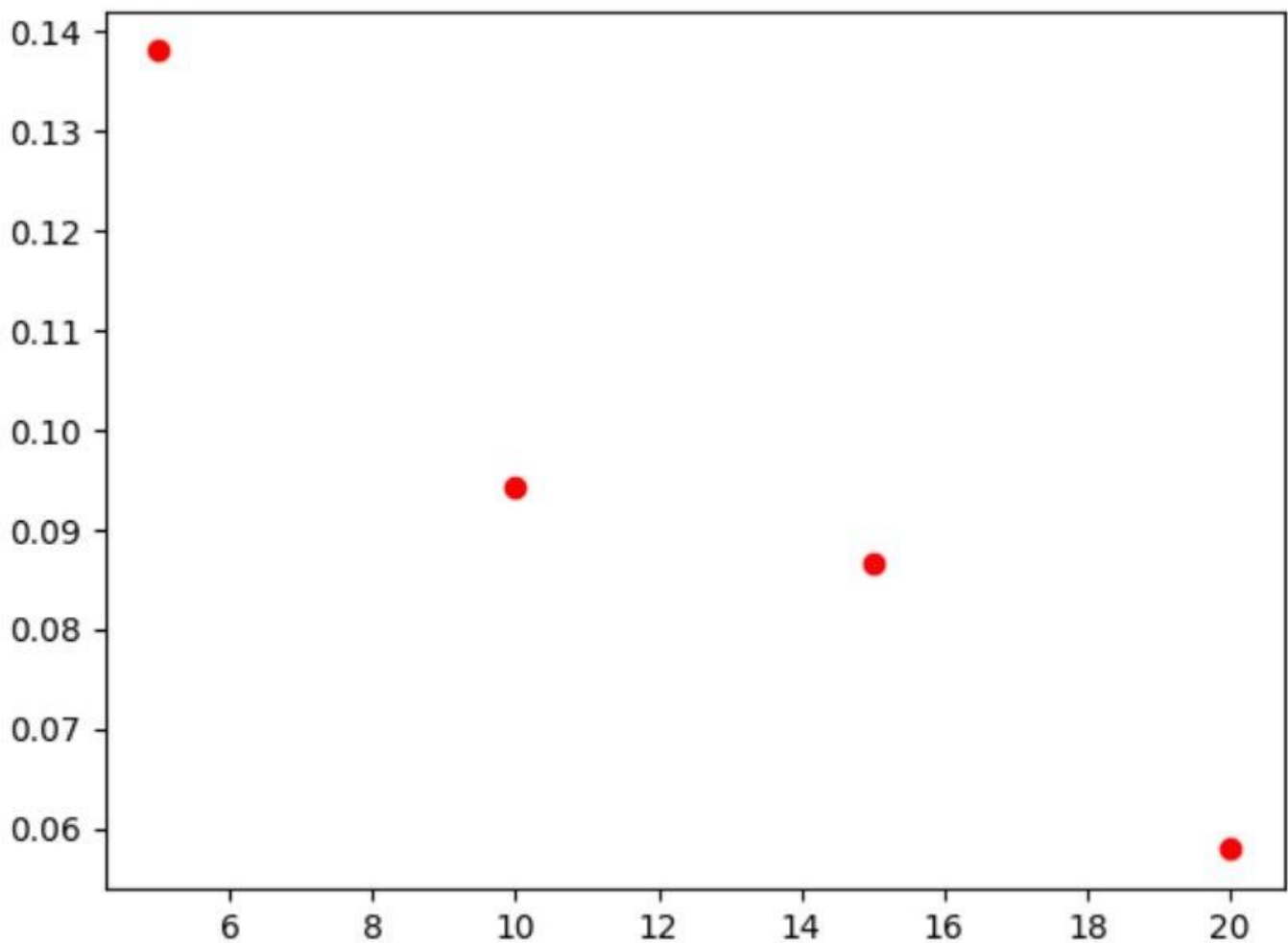
Comparing results generated from different latent space dimensions 20 VS 100:

Interpolation between	latent space dimension	Results
3 -> 5	20	
	100	
5 -> 8	20	
	100	
0 -> 4	20	
	100	
2 -> 9	20	
	100	

Conclusions: We can see that the bigger latent space dimension we use, the decoder produce more "sharper" images that look more realistic. This is because a bigger latent space dimension enables us to encode more details of the image.

3. Decorrelation

Plot of the MEAN Pearson correlation between all couples of coordinates in the latent space (in absolute values) as a function of the latent space dimension:



Conclusions:

As we can see in the plot, as the we increase the latent space dimension, we get a smaller correlation between different coordinates. This is because a larger latent space dimension enables us to better represent the images by capturing **more variations** of the image, resulting in more coordinates with **wicker correlation**.

Note: Some pairs of the Pearson correlation resulted in NAN. To overcome this, I replaced them with zeros to not influence the mean.

4. Transfer Learning

Trained Encoder network structure: (bais included, latent space dimension = 20)

- Convolution layer: 1 input channel, 9 output channels, 3X3 kernel size, stride = 2, padding = 1
- 2D Batch norm
- RELU
- Convolution layer: 9 input channels, 18 output channels, 3X3 kernel size, stride = 2, padding = 1
- 2D Batch norm
- RELU
- Convolution layer: 18 input channels, 36 output channels, 3X3 kernel size, stride = 2, padding = 1
- 2D Batch norm
- RELU
- Fully connected layer: 324 input features, 20 output features
- RELU

MLP network structure: (bais included)

- Fully connected layer: 20 input features, 50 output features
- RELU
- Fully connected layer: 50 input features, 100 output features
- RELU
- Fully connected layer: 100 input features, 10 output features
- SoftMax

The **Classification** module concrete both encoder and MLP, and was trained with respect to Cross Entropy loss function.

The classification model was trained according to two scenarios:

1. Only MLP weights were updated
2. Both MLP and Encoder weights were updated

Results:

Scenario 1: `train loss=2.303, test loss=2.304`

Scenario 2: `train loss=2.300, test loss=2.300`

Comment:

Unfortunately, I got losses values that is not make sense. I didn't succeed to debug the problem.

I know that the second scenario supposed to have better results, since we allow to more parameters to be updated.

Also, as I mentioned above, the bigger the latent space dimension, the better the latent vectors as they capturing more details of the input images.

Thus, the MLP module will do a better job in classify the vectors correctly as they contain more data.

(א) צ"ל: הרכבה של פונקציה ע"ג פונקציה ע"ג פונקציה

הנחה: יהי $f: B \rightarrow C$ $g: A \rightarrow B$ f פונקציה
 פונקציה כאשר A, B, C מרחב וקטורי. נחש שיהי R .
 נראה כי $f \circ g: A \rightarrow C$ היא גם פונקציה

(I) אנליזה: יהיו $a_1, a_2 \in A$ אז

$$f \circ g(a_1 + a_2) \stackrel{\text{אנליזה של } f}{=} f(g(a_1) + g(a_2)) \stackrel{\text{אנליזה של } g}{=} f \circ g(a_1) + f \circ g(a_2)$$

(II) הומומורפיזם: יהי $a \in A$ $\lambda \in R$

$$f \circ g(\lambda \cdot a) \stackrel{\text{הומומורפיזם של } g}{=} f(\lambda \cdot g(a)) \stackrel{\text{הומומורפיזם של } f}{=} \lambda f \circ g(a)$$

מן ההנחה נובע כי $f \circ g$ פונקציה ע"ג פונקציה

(ג) צ"ל: הרכבה של פונקציה אפילו היא פונקציה אפילו

הנחה: יהיו $f: A \rightarrow B$ $g: B \rightarrow C$ f פונקציה אפילו
 כאשר A, B, C מרחב אפילי. נחש שיהי R

על הגדרה: יהיו $b^* \in B$ $c^* \in C$ ויהי

פונקציה $M_g: A \rightarrow B$ $M_f: B \rightarrow C$ כך ש:

$$g(a) = M_g(a) + b^* \quad a \in A$$

$$f(b) = M_f(b) + c^* \quad b \in B$$

וזה כי $a \in A$

$$f \circ g(a) = f(M_g(a) + b^*) = M_f(M_g(a) + b^*) + c^*$$

$$= M_f \circ M_g(a) + M_f(b^*) + c^*$$

לכיוון $M_f \circ M_g$ פונקציה אפילו (מכיוון דרג)
 נראה כי $M_f(b^*) + c^*$ נובע כי f פונקציה אפילו

$$\theta^{k+1} = \theta^n - \alpha \nabla_{\theta^n} f(x) \quad \text{כך נ'צטרף ל} \quad \text{כך} \quad (a) \quad (2)$$

N. דהנא 'ל 3877?

[illegible]

היה. צורה כל הן פתור של האקדמיה
ויום שבו מנסה ל

- DON WOTN SC 1371

$$\text{Let } \epsilon > 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \left| f_{\theta^n}(\theta^n) - f_{\theta^n}(\theta^{n-1}) \right| < \epsilon$$

[illegible]

(b) אם הקדמון χ_0 גדול מספיק, אז f זריחה סדירה:

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + \nabla f(x_0) \cdot (x - x_0) + (x - x_0)^T \cdot H(x_0) \cdot (x - x_0) + o(\|x - x_0\|^3)$$

$x_0 \rightarrow x$ f $\in C^3$ $\mu \in \mathbb{R}^n$ $\rightarrow H(x_0) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$

[illegible]

(II) $H(x_0)$ \in \mathcal{H} \Rightarrow \exists $\phi \in \mathcal{H}$ $\text{ s.t. } \phi(x_0) = H(x_0)$

$X_0 \neq X$ \Rightarrow \exists $\delta > 0$, $\forall \epsilon > 0$, $H(X_0) \in \mathcal{H}_\epsilon$, $\mathcal{H}_\epsilon \neq \emptyset$

$$(x - x_0)^T \cdot H(x_0) \cdot (x - x_0) > 0 \quad \therefore p''_{T-N}$$

נסתכל בנקודה x_0 שבה f היא פונקציה קמורה
 ונניח $x_0 \neq x \in (x_0 - \epsilon, x_0 + \epsilon)$

$$(x - x_0)^T H(x_0) (x - x_0) + o(\|x - x_0\|^3) \geq 0$$

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + \underbrace{\nabla f(x_0)^T (x - x_0)}_{=0} + \underbrace{(x - x_0)^T H(x_0) (x - x_0)}_{\geq 0} + o(\|x - x_0\|^3) \geq f(x_0)$$

כלומר f היא פונקציה קמורה בנקודה x_0 .

לפי משפט II, אם $H(x_0)$ היא מטריצה קבוצתית

אז f היא פונקציה קמורה בנקודה x_0 .

אם $x_0 \neq x$ נסתכל בנקודה x_0 שבה $H(x_0) < 0$

$$(x - x_0)^T H(x_0) (x - x_0) < 0$$

נסתכל בנקודה x_0 שבה f היא פונקציה קמורה
 ונניח $x_0 \neq x \in (x_0 - \epsilon, x_0 + \epsilon)$

$$(x - x_0)^T H(x_0) (x - x_0) + o(\|x - x_0\|^3) \leq 0$$

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + \underbrace{\nabla f(x_0)^T (x - x_0)}_{=0} + \underbrace{(x - x_0)^T H(x_0) (x - x_0)}_{\leq 0} + o(\|x - x_0\|^3) \leq f(x_0)$$

$$\leq f(x_0)$$

כלומר f היא פונקציה קמורה בנקודה x_0 .

$(0^\circ - 360^\circ)$ \rightarrow 0° \rightarrow 360° \rightarrow 0° \rightarrow 360° (3)
 \rightarrow 0° \rightarrow 360° \rightarrow 0° \rightarrow 360° \rightarrow 0° \rightarrow 360°
 $\text{loss}(2, 360) = \text{loss}(0, 2)$ \rightarrow NIK \rightarrow ES

Pseudo-code :

def loss (pred_deg, true_deg):

rad_pred_deg = $2\pi \cdot (\text{pred_deg} / 180)$

rad_true_deg = $2\pi \cdot (\text{true_deg} / 180)$

while rad_pred_deg < 0:

rad_pred_deg += 2π

while rad_true_deg < 0:

rad_true_deg += 2π

difference = $|\text{rad_true_deg} - \text{rad_pred_deg}|$

result = $\min(\text{difference}, 2\pi - \text{difference})$

return result

a) $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x+y, 2x, z)$

1. IR 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ 4. $\frac{1}{2}$ 5. $\frac{1}{2}$

$$g(x,y,z) = (x+y, zx, z)$$

$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f \circ g(x, y, z)$ \sim $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \circ g(x, y, z)$ \sim $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \circ g(x, y, z)$ \sim $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \circ g(x, y, z)$

$$\begin{aligned} D_{f \circ g}(x, y, z) &= D_f(g(x, y, z)) \cdot D_g(x, y, z) = \\ &= D_f(x+y, 2x, z) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = D_f(x+y, 2x, z)^T \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x+y, 2x, z) \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{Differenzierbar}}}{=} \left(D_{f \circ g}(x, y, z) \right) = \nabla f(x+y, 2x, z) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b) f_1(f_2(\dots f_n(x)))$$

$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ איז א ליניאר טראנספארמאציע

: ၂၀၁၇ ခုနှစ်

$$D_{f_1 \circ \dots \circ f_n}(x) = D_{f_1 \circ \dots \circ f_{n-1}}(f_n(x)) \cdot D_{f_n}(x) =$$

$$= D_{f_1 \circ \dots \circ f_{n-1}} (f_n \circ f_n(x)) \cdot D_{f_n} (f_n(x)) \cdot D_{f_n} (x) =$$

$$= D_{f_1 \circ \dots \circ f_{n-3}} (f_{n-2} \circ f_{n-1} \circ f_n(x)) \cdot D_{f_{n-2}} (f_{n-1} \circ f_n(x)) \cdot D_{f_{n-1}} (f_n(x)) \cdot D_{f_n}(x) =$$

$$= \dots = D_{f_n}(f_2 \circ \dots \circ f_n(x)) \cdot D_{f_2}(f_3 \circ \dots \circ f_n(x)) \cdot \dots \cdot D_{f_1}(x) =$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^n D_{f_i} (f_{i+1} \circ \dots \circ f_n(x))$$

$$c) f_1(x, f_2(x, f_3(\dots f_{n-1}(x, f_n(x))))$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_n: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad n \in \mathbb{N} \\ f_i: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad 1 \leq i \leq n-1 \end{aligned}$$

$$f_{n-1}(x, f_n(x)) = f_{n-1} \circ g_n(x) \quad : g_n(x) = (x, f_n(x)) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(f_{n-1} \circ g_n(x))' = D_{f_{n-1}}(g_n(x)) \cdot D_{g_n}(x) =$$

$$= \nabla_{f_{n-1}}(x, f_n(x))^T \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ f_n'(x) \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$: g_{n-1}(x) = (x, f_{n-1} \circ g_n(x)) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f_{n-2}(x, f_{n-1}(x, f_n(x))) = f_{n-2} \circ g_{n-1}(x)$$

$$(f_{n-2} \circ g_{n-1}(x))' = D_{f_{n-2}}(g_{n-1}(x)) \cdot D_{g_{n-1}}(x) =$$

$$= \nabla_{f_{n-2}}(x, f_{n-1} \circ g_n(x))^T \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ (f_{n-1} \circ g_n(x))' \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$g_{n-2}(x) = (x, f_{n-2} \circ g_{n-1}(x)) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f_{n-3}(x, f_{n-2}(x, f_{n-1}(x, f_n(x)))) = f_{n-3} \circ g_{n-2}(x)$$

$$(f_{n-3} \circ g_{n-2}(x))' = D_{f_{n-3}}(g_{n-2}(x)) \cdot D_{g_{n-2}}(x) =$$

$$= \nabla_{f_{n-3}}(x, f_{n-2} \circ g_{n-1}(x))^T \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ (f_{n-2} \circ g_{n-1}(x))' \end{pmatrix}$$

178 Jordan's rule p. 127

$$g_2(x) = (x, f_2 \circ g_3(x))$$

$$f_1(x, f_2(x, f_3(\dots f_{n-1}(x, f_n(x)))) = f_1 \circ g_2(x)$$

ps

$$(f_1 \circ g_2(x))' = D_{f_1}(g_2(x)) \cdot D_{g_2}(x) =$$

$$= D_{f_1}(x, f_2 \circ g_3(x))^T \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ (f_2 \circ g_3(x))' \end{pmatrix} //$$

$3 \leq i \leq n$ das rek

$$f_{i-1} \circ g_i(x) = \begin{cases} f_{i-1}(x, f_i \circ g_{i+1}(x)) & , \text{ if } i \leq n-1 \\ f_{n-1}(x, f_n(x)) & , \text{ if } i=n \end{cases}$$

$$(f_{i-1} \circ g_i(x))' = \begin{cases} D_{f_{i-1}}(x, f_i \circ g_{i+1}(x))^T \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ (f_i \circ g_{i+1}(x))' \end{pmatrix}, & \text{if } i \leq n-1 \\ D_{f_{n-1}}(x, f_n(x))^T \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ f_n'(x) \end{pmatrix}, & \text{if } i=n \end{cases}$$

$$d) f(x+g(x+h(x)))$$

$$\boxed{f, g, h: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \text{ } \forall \text{ } n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ } \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n}$$

$$k_1(x) = x+h(x)$$

$$k_2(x) = x+g \circ k_1(x)$$

:3/c

$$D_{f \circ k_2}(x) = D_f(k_2(x)) \cdot D_{k_2}(x) =$$

$$= D_f(x+g \circ k_1(x)) \cdot (I_n + D_{g \circ k_1}(x)) =$$

$$= D_f(x+g(x+h(x))) \cdot (I_n + D_g(k_1(x)) \cdot D_{k_1}(x)) =$$

$$= D_f(x+g(x+h(x))) \cdot (I_n + D_g(x+h(x)) \cdot (I_n + D_h(x))) =$$

$$= D_f(x+g(x+h(x))) \cdot (I_n + D_g(x+h(x)) + D_g(x+h(x)) \cdot D_h(x)) //$$

$\Rightarrow f \circ g \quad h=g \quad p.c$

$$(f \circ k_2(x))' = f'(x+g(x+h(x))) \cdot (1+g'(x+h(x))+g'(x+h(x)) \cdot h'(x)) //$$