

# Paper Summary

---

---

---

---

---



# Unsupervised Sound Separation

## Using Mixture of Mixtures

→ This is in voice-separation that

we have 1. (a)

for SNR-loss

→ build a clean-source model

→ Taft Permutation-matrix formulation  
model (P-matrix)

example P-matrix

$$P_{1 \leftrightarrow 2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Swap  $1 \leftrightarrow 2, :$   
P-mat  $\xrightarrow{\text{roll}}$  I  $\xrightarrow{\text{swap}}$

→ Run paper to decomposition

→ means n. separate sound on mixsound

& sound mix) 1 (b)

→ ຈຳກັດເລືອກຕົວອິນເປົ້າແບ່ງຢາຕີ

ໄສເຣ A-mat (mixing-mat)

ໄສເຣ ໄບເຕັມກີບ P-mat

(ໃຫຍ່ໂທຕົວ ລົດຖານ Combinaton)

$O(\epsilon^M)$

→ ຕາມກີບຕົວທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຮັດເຈັບ  
ນີ້ແມ່ນດີເຊັ່ນເຊັ່ນ

Signal A  $\times$  Signal B

(W) = model ມີຈົດຕະວິດ Signal ຮູ່ແກ້ໄຂ  
ແລ້ວໄດ້ກົດຕົວ

ໄສເຣອິນເປົ້າ ລົດຖານ ໄບຕົວ.

Session 9.2 col 3

→ ຈົດຕະວິດຕົວ mat B ທີ່ໄດ້ຫຼຸງ

$S = B^\dagger$ ,  $A : A^\dagger B$  ( $A^\dagger$  ສົ່ງ optimal  $A^\dagger$ )

ໄສເຣ B ນີ້ກຳມາກົງທີ່ໄດ້ຫຼຸງ ຫຼື unique.

# WaveVec

→ මෙම ව්‍යුහයේ representation වෙත wave-sound

→ නිත එක් පොදුව sound හිටු ඇතුළත් සැරුනුව  
[නිශ්චල පොදුව නිශ්චල පොදුව නිශ්චල පොදුව]

නිශ්චල පොදුව සැරුනුව සැරුනුව

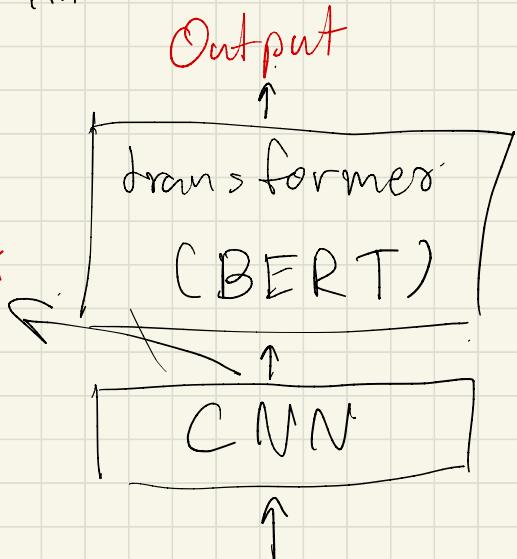
Seq-encoding ( $\begin{matrix} \sin(c) \\ \cos(c) \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{[CLS]} \\ \text{at all you need} \end{matrix}$ ) - Attention

අනුස්ථානකයේ CNN (NN)

→ model යොමු කළ යුතු

Aug-Output

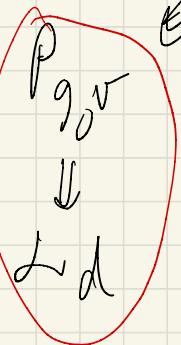
(Seq-Wav-input) Input.



$\Rightarrow$  Loss forms w/ representation

1. Quantization module

$\rightarrow$  output w/ softmax for (Ang - Output)  
 $\rightarrow$  distribution class likelihood



2. Contrastive loss  $\Rightarrow L_m$

$\rightarrow$  between original and augmented output

3.  $L_f = L_2$  - loss on encode-CNN

$\rightarrow$  from image  $L_2$  - loss Ang  
the error must be very small

# Fast differentiable Sorting and Ranking

→ ms sorting or ranking ist funkt  
algo ist dann  $O(n \log n)$

→ ggf ms sorting, ranking ist  
non-differentiable →  $\nabla_{\text{softmax}} \text{mL}$

→ für paper nur reell

softmax ist ms sorting in differentiable  
ist es dann  $O(n^2)$  für

ranking → gibt es non-differentiable  $\nabla$

→  $\nabla_{\text{softmax}}$  paper ist informiert ob ms nicht  
möglich ist. sorting, ranking in differentiable  
ist es dann  $O(n \log n)$

→ چهارمین sorting, پنجم ranking ~~که~~ به  
formular گذاشته شده اند در اینجا input

→ مرتباً چهارمین sorting هم = ranking بگذاریم  
و با linear programming (LP)

parameter in this paper

برای این  
پارامترها  
در اینجا  
در اینجا

$\theta \Rightarrow$  parameters.  $\Rightarrow \theta = g(H)$  model  
non sort  
input model

$\sigma \Rightarrow$  permutation  $\sigma = (\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n)$

longsort  $\pi \Rightarrow$  inverse van  $\sigma \Rightarrow \pi := \sigma^{-1}$

تاریخ  $\sigma(\theta) = (\sigma_1(\theta), \dots, \sigma_n(\theta))$  (منتهی نیست)

آنکه  $\theta_{\sigma_1(\theta)} \geq \dots \geq \theta_{\sigma_n(\theta)}$

$s(\theta) := \theta_{\sigma(\theta)}$  (sorting)

$r(\theta) := \sigma^{-1}(\theta)$

example.  $\theta_3 > \theta_1 > \theta_2$

then  $r(\theta) = (3, 1, 2)$ ,  $s(\theta) = (\theta_3, \theta_1, \theta_2)$

$r(\theta) = (2, 1, 3)$

$\sum \Rightarrow$  set rev Permutation  $(1, \dots, n)$

ex woth  $n=3$

$$\sum_3 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (1, 2, 3), (1, 3, 2), (2, 1, 3) \\ (2, 3, 1), (3, 1, 2), (3, 2, 1) \end{array} \right\}$$

$P(\theta) \Rightarrow$  set Permutation  $(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_n)$

thus  $\theta_{\text{ex}} = (\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3)$

$$P(\theta_{\text{ex}}) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3), (\theta_1, \theta_3, \theta_2), (\theta_2, \theta_1, \theta_3) \\ (\theta_2, \theta_3, \theta_1), (\theta_3, \theta_1, \theta_2), (\theta_3, \theta_2, \theta_1) \end{array} \right\}$$

$\boxed{P := (n, n-1, \dots, 1)}$

ເຮົາ: ລາມາດໃໝ່  $\sigma(\theta), r(\theta)$  ມາຈັນ LPT<sub>SC</sub> Lemma 1

$$\sigma(\theta) = \arg \max_{\pi \in \Sigma} \langle \theta_\pi, p \rangle$$

$$r(\theta) = \arg \max_{\pi \in \Sigma} \langle \theta, p_\pi \rangle$$

ແຕ່

$$\sigma(\theta) = \arg \max_{y \in P(\theta)} \langle y, p \rangle$$

$$r(\theta) = \arg \max_{y \in P(p)} \langle y, -\theta \rangle$$

→ ດີວິຈານ ຖືກາງທີ່ໄດ້ລັບອຸປະກອນ ແລະ Lp

→ ອົງນ ນວຍໃຫ້ ແລະ Lp ຊີ່ສຳເນົາ ທີ່ຕ້ອນກັບ.

ນັດຢູ່ vertex (ຄູນຫຼາຍ) ແລະ convex hull

(ຈະ Lp ບໍ່ໄວ້ ຂະຍຸລາຍ)

→ ມາແນວໃຈ Figure 1.

Differentiability a.e. of sorting

$\rightarrow$   $\theta \mapsto \sum_{i=1}^n \delta(x_i)$   $\delta(\theta)$  unique at  $\theta$ .

$\delta(\theta) = \theta_{\sigma(\theta)}$ ,  $\theta$  diffr. To  $\sigma$  at Jacobian mat

The Permutation mat.

$\rightarrow$   $\pi$  ranking  $\pi(\theta)$  diffr. To  $\sigma(\theta)$   
(discrete space)

排序 = 亂序  $\pi$   $\in$   $\pi$  空間  $\Pi_n$   $\cong$   $S_n$   
其  $\pi(\theta)$   $\in$   $S_n$

Sturm S $(\theta) \Rightarrow (\pi, \omega) = (\rho, \theta)$

或  $R(\theta) \Rightarrow (\pi, \omega) = (-\theta, \rho)$

於是 optimization 是  $\pi$  的 regularization

所以是  $\pi$  的 optimization.

MIN RMS

$P_Q$   $\ll \omega = P_E$



Sorting



ranking

→ ส่วนที่ 2 ที่จะมาดูเรื่อง optimization

นิยาม Soft operator (with  $\varphi$ -regulation)

$$S_\varepsilon \varphi(\theta) = P_\varepsilon \varphi(f, \theta) = P_\varphi(f/\varepsilon, \theta)$$

$$r_\varepsilon \varphi(\theta) = P_\varphi(-\theta, \rho) - P_\varphi(-\theta/\varepsilon, \rho)$$

ตรงกับการหักห้าม 2 วิธีคือตอนนี้ตรงกัน

คือต้องที่ project ตามไป optimal

ทำให้ บวกๆ กัน convert ลงใน projection

นี่จะเป็นค่าของจริง

และเรียกว่า soft-operator

จะได้รูปแบบ Figure 3

~~นี่คือที่ต้องการจะดู~~

→ Convexification

→ On tuning  $\varepsilon$

→ relation to linear assignment formulation

→ ဆုတေသနပို့စာရေးမှ မြန်မာနိုင်လာရသည့်အကြောင်း

(Fig 1) isotonic optimization.

→ မြတ်ခွဲခြင်း isotonic

→ ရုံမှုကြော်း formulation

veo solution (exact sol)

lot Toe

Solver ( $\theta_1, \dots, \theta_n$ ) =  $f(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_n)$

→ division to paper

# Beyond Accuracy : NLP checklist

- ស្ថាបីនូវ test task NLP មួយចំណែក  
នៅទេ: តើខ្លួន test-set តែម្ដង  
test-set ទាន់ក្នុងបច្ចុប្បន្ននៃការបង្កើត  
ដឹងទៀត over-estimate model performance  
និងអី (test-set តិចនៅលើទាន់ក្នុង distribution)  
↓  
នៅទេនៅក្នុងបច្ចុប្បន្ន
- ជាកម្មភាពនៃ SE (Software engineer)  
ទំនើបនៅក្នុងការគាំរាយការណ៍ test-case នៃការ  
→ ឯក paper ដែលបានលើលើលើ  
(checklist) ពីរការរាយការណ៍នៃ test-case  
នូវ model NLP មួយ
- ឈាល់មានការណ៍ test-case នៅលើ A, B, C  
និង Figure 1  
(រាយការណ៍នៃ paper) Figure 2

→ initial stages model fitting

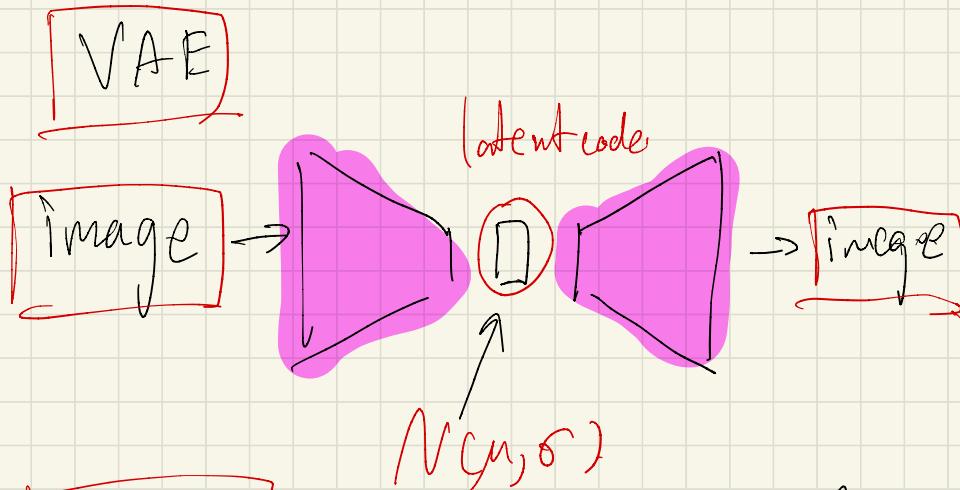
table 1, table 2, table 3

Details 1 model NLP optimization

~~MTB~~

# Closed-Form Factorization of Latent Semantics in GANs

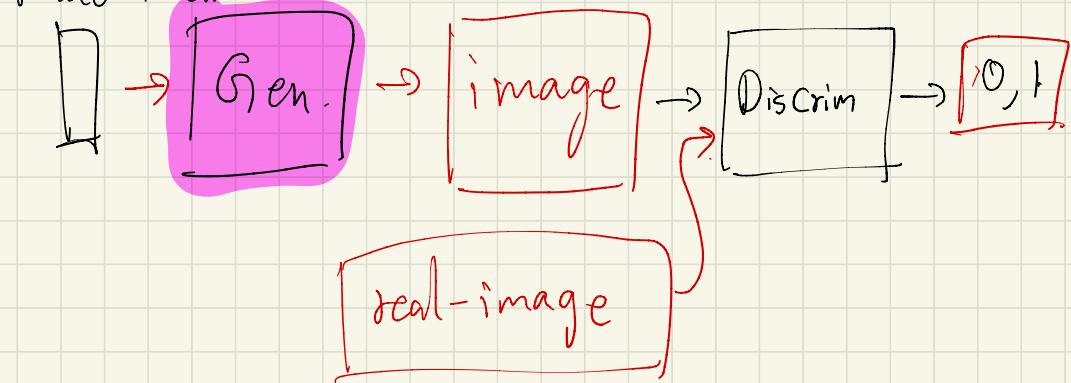
→ next model generation 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10  
⇒ VAE, GAN



GAN

random latent code

⇒ adversarial Loss minimization, weights optimize.



→ ទៅសិនិជាន VAE នឹង នម្បតា ជា vector.

ឱ្យលូ separate សំគាល់ ឱ្យបានការគិតថត

វិធាន (min β-VAE)

→ នៅពាណិជ្ជកម្ម GAN រួមទាំងនឹង នីតុយដែលបាន model

GAN រាយការណ៍, the formulation នឹង នម្បតា.

រួចរាល់នឹង min Figure 1.

នីតុយនឹងនម្បតា ជា element នៃ vector នៅលើខ្លួន។

→ រួចរាល់នឹង Generation នើងនៃ GAN

នីតុយ Figure 2

⇒ [នីតុយ នឹង នម្បតា នៃការការពារការពារ]

នៅលើ AdaIN និង style GAN

→ ref form  $\oplus$  paper [Ada IN]

Fusion style transfer  $\oplus$

④ Batch Normalization  $x \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times C \times H \times W}$

$$BN(x) = \gamma \left( \frac{x - \mu(x)}{\sigma(x)} \right) + \beta$$

Fig A1. MINIMIZATION

Instance Normalization

$$IN(x) = \gamma \left( \frac{x - \mu(x)}{\sigma(x)} \right) + \beta$$

where  $\gamma, \beta$  minimize.

Fig A2

# CIN: Conditional Instance Normalization

~~but~~

$$CIN(x; s) = \gamma^s \left( \frac{x - \mu(x)}{\sigma(x)} \right) + \beta^s$$

but we can learn  $\gamma^s, \beta^s$  from style-trans  
phi

and then generate new

→ model learning with  $\gamma^s, \beta^s$  learned  
class

$(\mu(x), \sigma(x)) \Rightarrow$  find min IN(x)

fixed

means style GAN

more Figure B1 [for  $\gamma^s, \beta^s$  by  
layer]

into Closed-Form GAN

$$\text{Def } \mathbb{I} = G'(FC(z)) \triangleq G'(y)$$

Then  $y = FC(z)$

Assume  $z' = z + \lambda \eta$   $\therefore$  Then  $\eta$  is also element vector

$\therefore$  Assumption for mean  $\eta$

many different  $y$  from different  $\eta$



proof eq 3, 4, 5, 6, 7  $\Rightarrow$  Then

$$y = F(z) = Az + b$$

∴  $\lambda \eta$  is also eigen-vector w.r.t  $A^T A$

Then sorting min  $\lambda$  w.r.t  $A^T A$

(PCA, singular value decomposition)

WAGM 12 paper

# Adversarial Latent Autoencoder

→ AE makes representation  $h_{\text{enc}}$

(Auto-encoder)      Latent vector  $z_{\text{lat}}$

→ GAN → diff. Gen  $z_{\text{lat}}$  to representation  $h_{\text{dec}}$

∴ we can use AE & GAN

the ALAE (Auto Latent Auto-encoder)

Figure 1

(Latent Gen, Inferent)

ອີງ GAN ລົມໄລ່

$$G_{\text{new}} = G \circ F \quad \text{ລົມ} = D_{\text{new}} = D \circ F$$

ສະແດງ Figure 1 ມີການ Gen

→ ຄະຫຼາດທີ່ມີການຮັບຮັດ Inference  
ເຖິງ space ອີງ

→ ພຶກ

→ ປົມຈຳປົງ ຕາວ ຂອງໃນການ training Gen  
ການ Gen ຢູ່ແນວທີ່ຄວາມຜົນ

ໂທ ex Figure 9

→ ລົມການທີ່ໄລ່ style GAN  
(style ALAE) ມີການ Figure 2

[ເລືອງມີ paper ອີງ]

→ On learning Set of Symmetric Elements

(min in DSS (deepset paper))

Learn to find in dss-layer function

→ What about the deep-set paper?

→ deep set memory model

invar-func swap-input

$$f(x_1, x_2) = f(x_2, x_1) \quad \text{因为函数是全局的 set}$$

weights input no model 亂用

→ Uniquely you are reading all values for summation

$$\text{Deepset}(\{x_1, \dots, x_N\}) = \text{MLP}\left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \text{MLP}(x_i)\right)$$

→ 1M&gt; paper 亂用



invar func swap  
亂用

→ Top Layer  $\rightarrow$  function of PSS-layer

$\rightarrow$  Figure 1

$\rightarrow$  example from original environment visual

$\rightarrow$  ~~function~~  $\rightarrow$  ~~function~~  $\rightarrow$  ~~function~~



function 3D sensor.

$\Rightarrow$  de-blur  $\Rightarrow$  blur  $\Rightarrow$  no blur

key word

Inv

$$\boxed{A} \rightarrow f \quad \boxed{B} \rightarrow f \quad \begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ \text{blur} \end{matrix}$$

equi-var

$$f(g\boxed{A}) = g f(\boxed{A})$$

→ →  $\text{S}_{\text{sym}}$  Symmetric Groups  $\rightarrow$  link youtube

$$S_n = \left\{ (1, 2, 3, \dots, n) \right. \\ \left. (1, 3, 2, 4, \dots, n) \right\}$$

$n!$   
group theory  
permutation.

Symm  
→ link wikipedia Group Theory

s

# Characteristic paper ML

- ① show data  $\rightarrow$  learn  $f^h$
- ② in-side  $f^h$  data  $\Rightarrow$  លេចធានាលើកនូវ  $f^h$

The Hypothesis wrong

$\widehat{\text{reg}(x)}$

$$L(x_i) = L_j(x)$$

ត្រូវការសម្រាប់ symmetry នៅក្បាល

$$L^H \text{ ជា } \begin{cases} \text{មិនមែនអាមេរិក} & H \leq S_d \\ \text{មានបែងចែក} & H > S_d \end{cases}$$

$$\text{ប៉ុណ្ណោះ } L \Rightarrow L^H \text{ នៅក្បាល}$$

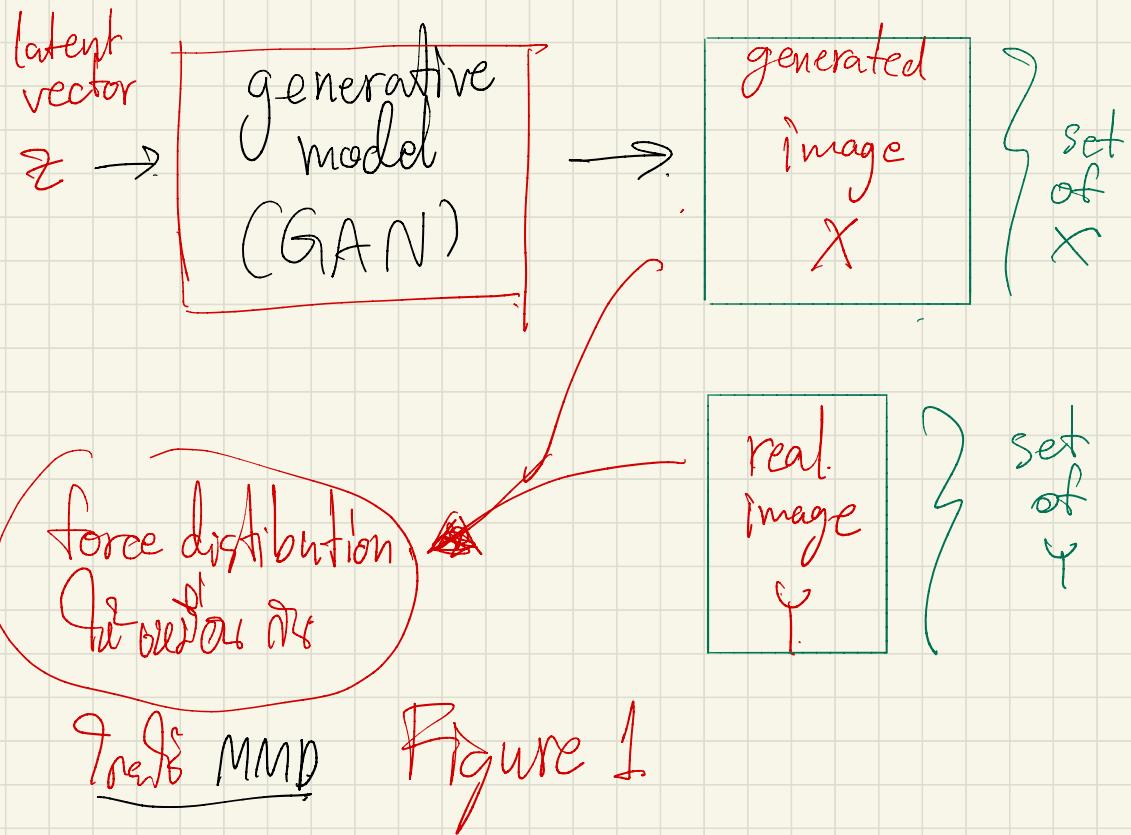
$\rightarrow$  ផ្សេងៗទីនឹងក្នុងថ្ងៃខែឆ្នាំ  $\rightarrow$  video  
ទីតាំងសាកលវិទ្យា

# kernel Mean Matching for Content Addressability of GAN

→ paper introduces forms of GAN

forms generate new form

→ new



MMD (Maximum Mean Discrepancy)

→ မျှမှန်သော P, Q distribution

$$\|\mu_p - \mu_q\|_H$$

main fold.

$\downarrow$   
||m|| mean.  
 $\gamma_1, \gamma_2$  mean  
~~||A||~~ ||A|| matrix

(moment)  
[gen f<sup>n</sup>]  
(infinite-dim!)

→ m<sub>r</sub> force ပဲ စွာ အကြောင်းရှိနေပါ weight ပဲ

MIN eq.(1,2)

→ ပဲခဲ့စေရန် ဒါန် ဆောင်ရွက်ရန်

eq(3)

$$Y_n = \arg \min_{\{y_1, \dots, y_n\}} \overbrace{\text{MMD}}^{\wedge}(X_m, Y_n, w)$$

~~DATA SET~~ :-

DATA SET eq (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)

DATA SET MR kernel AND NON-MR kernel  
Non-linear

MR AND NON-MR kernel

$$k(x, y) = k(E(x), E(y))$$

$E \Rightarrow$  feature extractor (VGG, ...)

$k \Rightarrow$  non-linear kernel [Gaussian kernel]  
[Polynomial, ...]

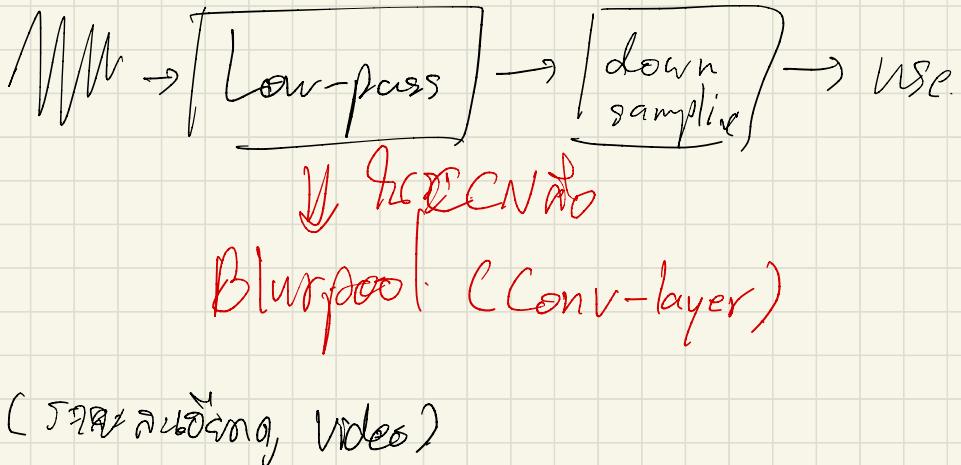
even though basis on L1

Figure 2, 3, 4, 5

# Making Convolution Network Shift-Invar Again

- illustration signal processing
- MS stride much 1. the makes MS downsampling Nyquist  $\Rightarrow$  anti-aliasing Nyquist.
- blur the signal (aliasing)

~~Illustrate~~ signal processing.



→ HOWEVER CV (Figure 5)

→ on this stride convolution model  
(shift). on Figure 1.

example signal [0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1]

ჩასუნი მაქპოლ-სტრიდ 2

→ shift = 0  $\Rightarrow$  for [0, 1, 0, 1] (Figure 4)

shift = 1  $\Rightarrow$  for [1, 1, 1, 1]  $\rightarrow$  2D

კინო მიზანი (ემოციურ სიგნალ პროცესინგ)

$\Rightarrow$  ინიციალურ layer  $\rightarrow$  Figure 2

end. Figure 6, 7

# Unsupervised Translation of Programming Language

→ ຖະນາຄານ ພົມວິໄລສາ ດ້ວຍ programming ດາວ

$A \rightarrow B$

→ សាខាដែន និង សម្រាក់ខ្លួន នៅក្នុងការរំលែករាយការណ៍ប្រចាំរដ្ឋ

# Compiler for Nandu Golu

→ model յականի համար էլեկտրոնային XML

( Microsoft ) ( Transformer )

[[[**[[[** အနေဖြင့် ပြည်သူများ pretrain 3 ပြည်မြို့များ

→ 1) Cross-lingual Masked

(CB Mask) ას ეს ეს ეს ეს ეს ეს ეს

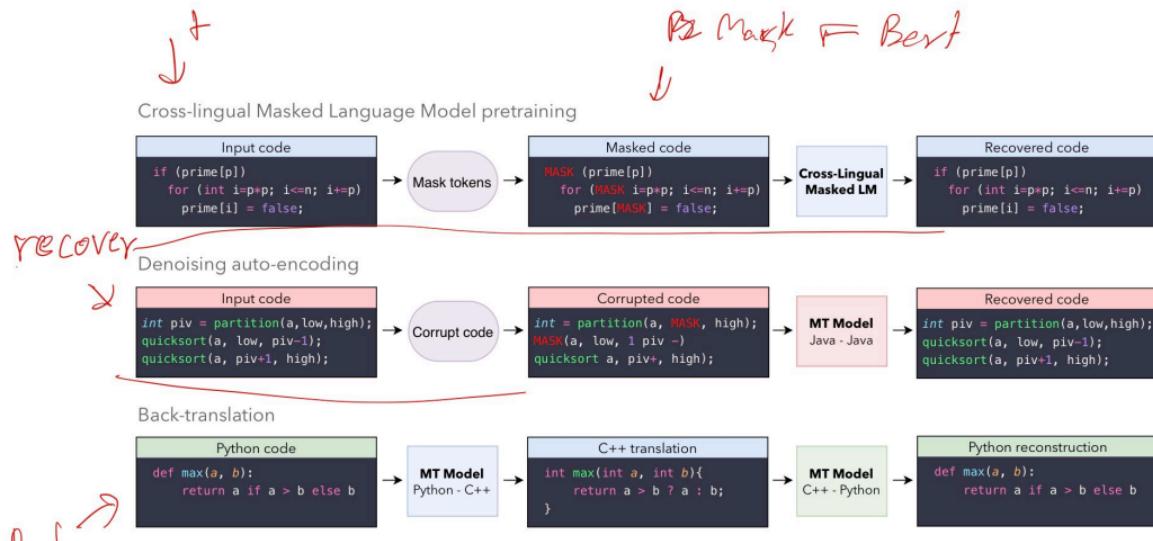
## 2). Denoising auto-encoding

$\rightarrow$   $f_n$  noise item,  $w_n$  which Mask

→ លេបខាងក្រោម

### 3) Back-translation (ກຳປົກກຳປົກໄສດ້)

602016672



**Figure 1: Illustration of the three principles of unsupervised machine translation used by our approach.**

The first principle initializes the model with cross-lingual masked language model pretraining. As a result, pieces of code that express the same instructions are mapped to the same representation, regardless of the programming language. Denoising auto-encoding, the second principle, trains the decoder to always generate valid sequences, even when fed with noisy data, and increases the encoder robustness to input noise. Back-translation, the last principle, allows the model to generate parallel data which can be used for training. Whenever the Python → C++ model becomes better, it generates more accurate data for the C++ → Python model, and vice versa. Figure 5 in the appendix provides a representation of the cross-lingual embeddings we obtain after training.

The cross-lingual nature of the resulting model comes from the significant number of common tokens (**anchor points**) that exist across languages. In the context of English-French translation, the anchor points consists essentially of digits and city and people names. In programming languages, these anchor points come from common keywords (e.g., `for`, `while`, `if`, `true`), and also digits.

ຂារ សេវាមុខ

ទាមទីនូវការក្នុង MT អីនៅណា

MS Augment និង Back-translation ដីរាងក្នុង

ក្នុង Augment ពីរបានទូទៅ

→ ចាប់បើ មីនុយការ ឬជាថីស Force

translation ទីនៅ

→ និងក្នុង Back-translation ឬបញ្ជីការ

Force និង supervised training

គឺត្រូវការ (មិត្តភកលក្ខណ៍គួរពីរីស)

---

Analysis.

ទាមទីនូវការ MT នឹងត្រូវការសំណងជាមុន

ឱ្យស្ថាករ និង  $A \rightarrow B$  ត្រូវការ (អនុវត្តការ)



ឯង Anchor point នូវការសំណងជាមុន ឱ្យត្រូវ

Anchor point  $\Rightarrow$  ແຈນ ອົງກອນ ຂະໜາມ ດັວຍ ມີເລືດ  
ມີເຫັນ ຕົວ ສິ່ງທີ່ມີຄວາມ, ຢູ່ໃຊ້

Now I'm going to programming it myself

Rare word 277

for, if, while, try  $\Rightarrow$  សំណង់សម្រាប់បញ្ជី

(Anchor point management)

→ ඔවුන් වැඩිහිටි rare word නෑත් Bi-pair encoding (BPE)

સુરક્ષા પ્રવાહન વિભાગ દ્વારા MTR

und auszufüllen. Bleu seore ist wieder bewusst  
zu tun. Bleu ist dann bewusst zu tun, mit

ສູງໄລຍະ ອານ ອາດໄວ້ໃນ programming ຈະນີ structer ທີ່ກອບດັບ  
ອັນຈິລ່າ ຈົນ ເປົ້າກະເພົາໂຕ

→ සෑයංගා ඔබිග තොගයේ ප්‍රමාණීතින්

python → Java , python → C++

විද්‍යාත්මක නිපුණ විභාග මෙහෙයුම්  
type dynamic  
(python)

සූ ගැඹුනු type static (C++, Java)

Dynamic, static නොයින්මා fix type int str, float  
වෙති?

# Pixel-Adaptive Convolution NN.

→ model នៃអាជីវកម្ម និងទម្រង់ Figure 1

→ ទម្រង់ប្រព័ន្ធគឺជាការផ្តល់ weight ទៅ conv ដើម្បីរាយការណ៍បន្ទាន់

→ ~~model~~ និង model នឹងរាយការណ៍ model ទូទៅ Input "f"  
និង raw នៃរាយការណ៍ guidelines និងរាយការណ៍

Conv layer និង kernel របស់ខ្លួន (See paper for details)  
gaussian kernel

→ ឯងចាប់ផ្តើមការងារនេះ  
Attention map input f

$$K(f_i, f_j) = \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \|f_i - f_j\|^2\right)$$

Cross correlation rbf

$$K(x_i, x_j) = \exp(-r \|x_i - x_j\|^2)$$
$$= \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{\|x_i - x_j\|^2}{\sigma^2}\right)$$

→ Task នៃវាសម្រេចទៅ task upsampling

Task of upsampling depth grid (នៃ upsampling នៅនេះ)

និងត្រូវ quick rule ដើម្បីរាយការណ៍

(និងការគ្រប់គ្រង)

និងសម្រាប់បង្ហាញ និង kernel នៅលើលុប

The model Figure 2

lio Gallo<sup>2</sup>, Erik Learned-Miller<sup>1</sup>, and Jan Kautz<sup>2</sup>

erst <sup>2</sup>NVIDIA

original CNN

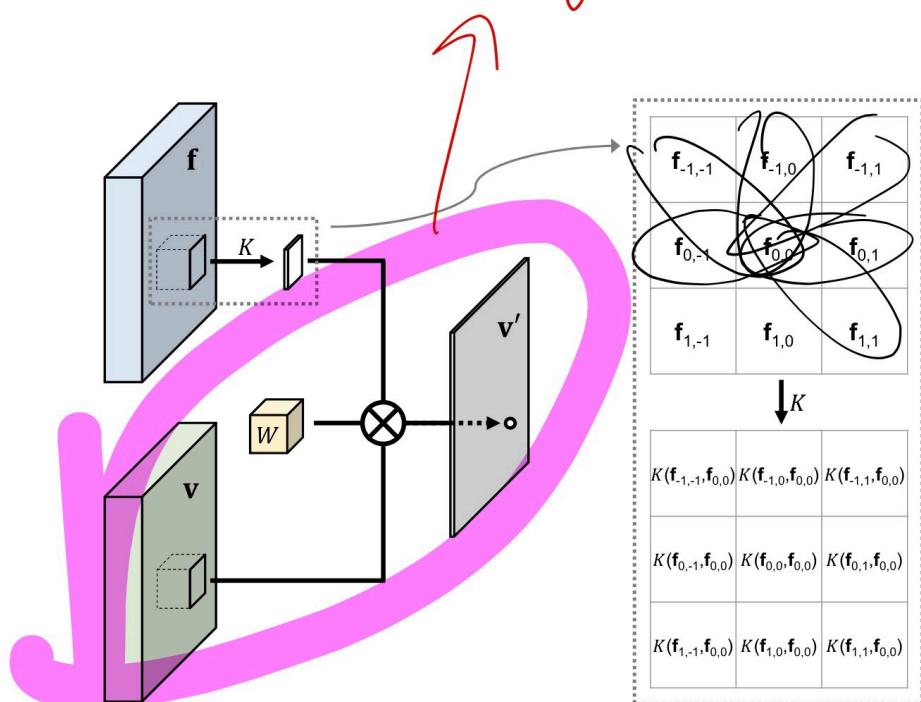


Figure 1: **Pixel-Adaptive Convolution.** PAC modifies a standard convolution on an input  $\mathbf{v}$  by modifying the spatially invariant filter  $\mathbf{W}$  with an adapting kernel  $K$ . The adapting kernel is constructed using either pre-defined or learned features  $\mathbf{f}$ .  $\otimes$  denotes element-wise multiplication of matrices followed by a summation. Only one output channel is shown for the illustration.

the optimal gradient direction for parameters differs at each pixel. However, due to the spatial sharing nature of convo-

weights  $w \in \mathbb{R}^d$  can be written as

$\overbrace{\quad\quad\quad}^{\text{weights}} \quad \overbrace{\quad\quad\quad}^{\text{input view pixel}}$

$$v'_i = \sum_{j \in \Omega(i)} w [p_i - p_j] v_j + b \quad (1)$$

CNN-weight

Original Conv

$$\mathbf{v}'_i = \sum_{j \in \Omega(i)} K(\mathbf{f}_i, \mathbf{f}_j) \mathbf{W} [\mathbf{p}_i - \mathbf{p}_j] \mathbf{v}_j + \mathbf{b} \quad (3)$$

*new PAC*

where  $K$  is a kernel function that has a fixed parametric form such as Gaussian:  $K(\mathbf{f}_i, \mathbf{f}_j) = \exp(-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{f}_i - \mathbf{f}_j)^\top (\mathbf{f}_i - \mathbf{f}_j))$ . Since  $K$  has a pre-defined form and is not param-

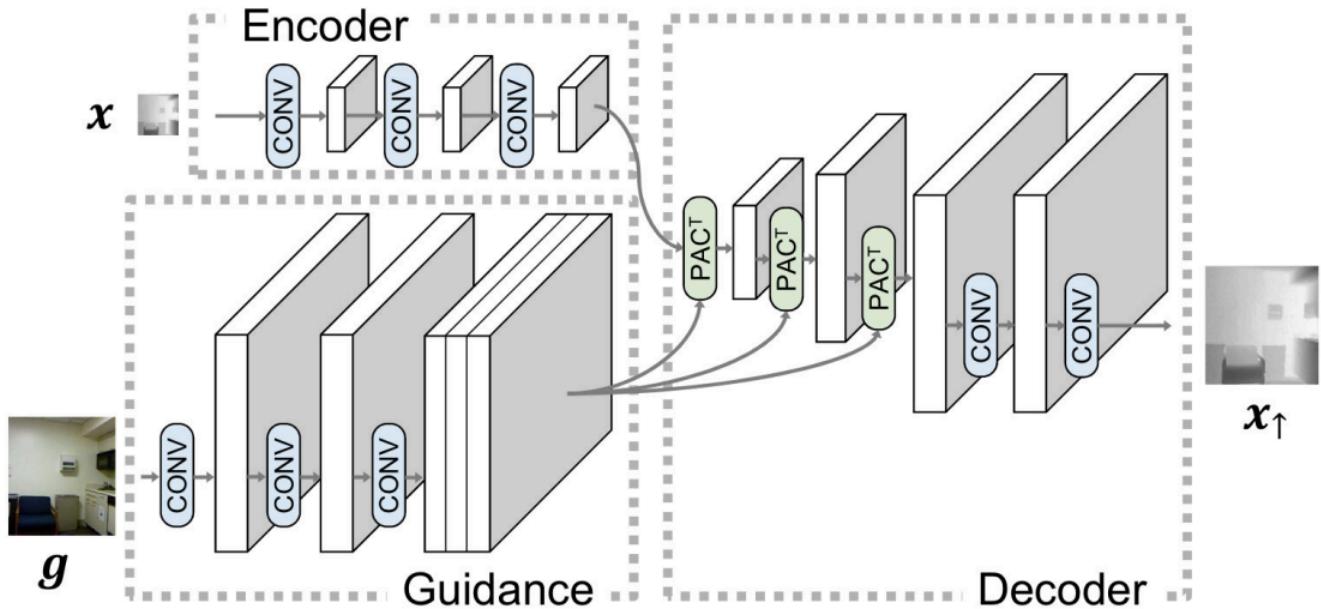


Figure 2: **Joint upsampling with PAC.** Network architecture showing encoder, guidance and decoder components. Features from the guidance branch are used to adapt  $\text{PAC}^{\top}$  kernels that are applied on the encoder output resulting in upsampled signal.

ឧប ការណែនាំ model នូវការណែនាំ semantic segmentation  
តែងទៅ CRF (CV នឹងបានដាក់សម្រាប់) ហើយទៅ  
Trunk kernel នីមួយៗទាំងអស់ ហើយទៅ Full-CRF  
ជាជម្រើស និងសម្រាប់

Full-CRF នឹងបាន paper ឱ្យ

ពុំលើលើម គឺ CRF នូវការណែនាំ  
នៃ pixel

→ The end result in figure 5

→ នេះជាសម្រាប់រឿងការណែនាំ baseline និង  
ជាពីរ នានាបានជាផ្លូវការណែនាំ state of the art  
ទីផ្សារ នៅពីរ និងការណែនាំស្ថាបនការណែនាំ

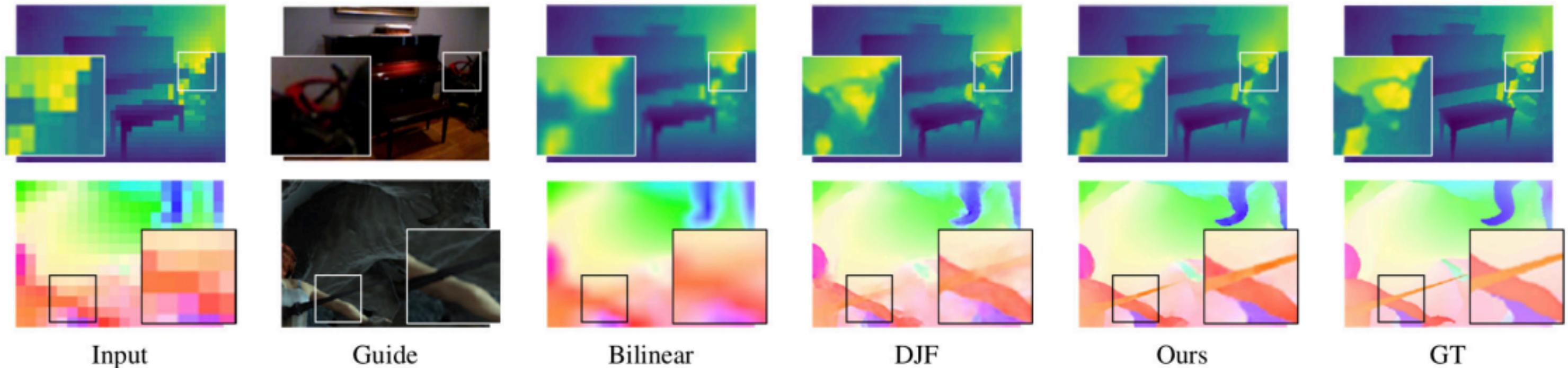


Figure 3: **Deep joint upsampling.** Results of different methods for  $16\times$  joint depth upsampling (top row) and  $16\times$  joint optical flow upsampling (bottom row). Our method produces results that have more details and are more faithful to the edges in the guidance image.

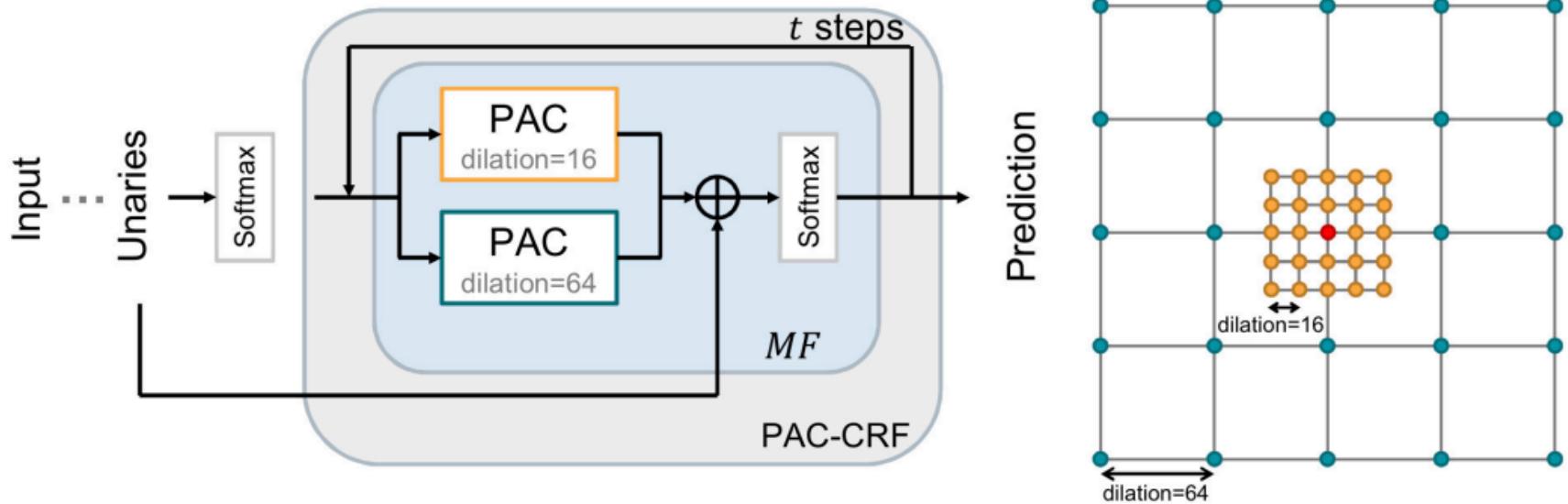


Figure 4: **PAC-CRF.** Illustration of inputs, outputs and the operations in each mean-field (MF) step of PAC-CRF inference. Also shown is the coverage of two  $5 \times 5$  PAC filters, with dilation factors 16 and 64 respectively.

$$\begin{aligned}
K(\mathbf{f}_i, \mathbf{f}_j) = & w_1 \exp \left\{ -\frac{\|\mathbf{p}_i - \mathbf{p}_j\|^2}{2\theta_\alpha^2} - \frac{\|I_i - I_j\|^2}{2\theta_\beta^2} \right\} \\
& + w_2 \exp \left\{ -\frac{\|\mathbf{p}_i - \mathbf{p}_j\|^2}{2\theta_\gamma^2} \right\} \quad (4)
\end{aligned}$$

where  $w_1, w_2, \theta_\alpha, \theta_\beta, \theta_\gamma$  are model parameters, and are typically found by a grid-search. Then, inference in Full-CRF amounts to maximizing the following Gibbs distribution:  $P(\mathbf{l}|I) = \exp(-\sum_i \psi_u(l_i) - \sum_{i < j} \psi_p(l_i, l_j))$ ,  $\mathbf{l} = (l_1, l_2, \dots, l_n)$ . Exact inference of Full-CRF is hard, and [25] relies on mean-field approximation which is optimizing for an approximate distribution  $Q(\mathbf{l}) = \prod_i Q_i(l_i)$  by minimizing the KL-divergence between  $P(\mathbf{l}|I)$  and the mean-field approximation  $Q(\mathbf{l})$ . This leads to the following mean-field (MF) inference step that updates marginal distributions  $Q_i$  iteratively for  $t = 0, 1, \dots$ :

$$\begin{aligned}
Q_i^{(t+1)}(l) \leftarrow & \frac{1}{Z_i} \exp \left\{ -\psi_u(l) \right. \\
& \left. - \sum_{l' \in \mathcal{L}} \mu(l, l') \sum_{j \neq i} K(\mathbf{f}_i, \mathbf{f}_j) Q_j^{(t)}(l') \right\} \quad (5)
\end{aligned}$$

**PAC-CRF.** In PAC-CRF, we define pairwise connections over fixed windows  $\Omega^k$  around each pixel instead of dense connections:  $\sum_k \sum_i \sum_{j \in \Omega^k(i)} \psi_p^k(l_i, l_j | I)$ , where the  $k$ -th pairwise potential is defined as

$$\psi_p^k(l_i, l_j | I) = K^k(\mathbf{f}_i, \mathbf{f}_j) \mathbf{W}_{l_j l_i}^k [\mathbf{p}_j - \mathbf{p}_i] \quad (6)$$

Here  $\Omega^k(\cdot)$  specifies the pairwise connection pattern of the  $k$ -th pairwise potential originated from each pixel, and  $K^k$  is a fixed Gaussian kernel. Intuitively, this formulation allows the label compatibility transform  $\mu$  in Full-CRF to be modeled by  $\mathbf{W}$ , and to vary across different spatial offsets. Similar derivation as in Full-CRF yields the following iterative MF update rule (see appendix for more details):

$$Q_i^{(t+1)}(l) \leftarrow \frac{1}{Z_i} \exp \left\{ -\psi_u(l) - \underbrace{\sum_k \sum_{l' \in \mathcal{L}} \sum_{j \in \Omega^k(i)} K^k(\mathbf{f}_i, \mathbf{f}_j) \mathbf{W}_{l' l}^k [\mathbf{p}_j - \mathbf{p}_i] Q_j^{(t)}(l')}_{\text{PAC}} \right\} \quad (7)$$

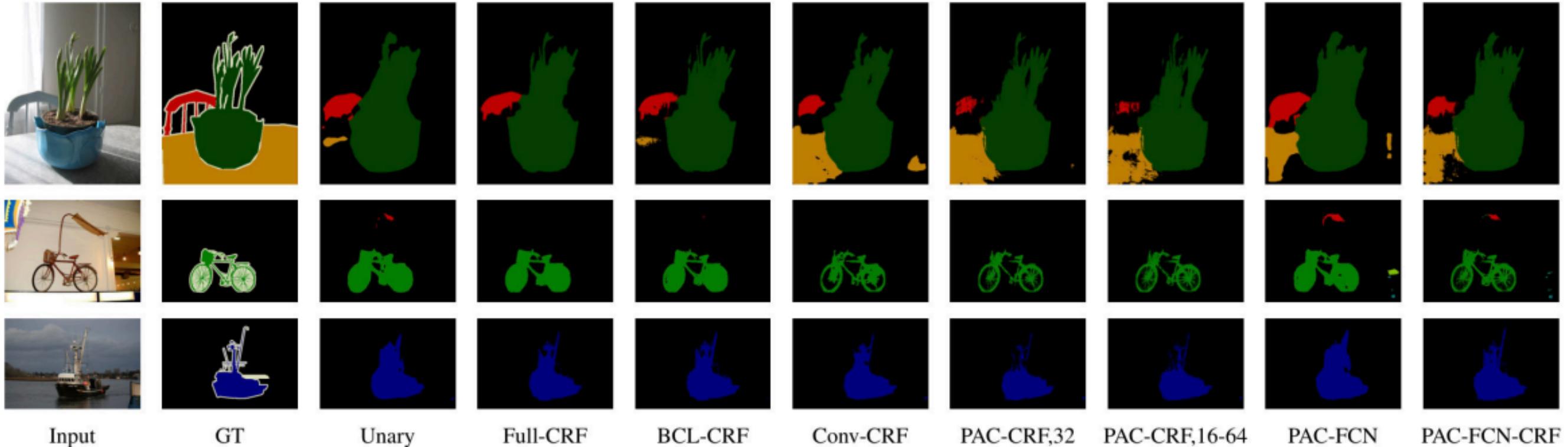


Figure 5: **Semantic segmentation with PAC-CRF and PAC-FCN.** We show three examples from the validation set. Compared to Full-CRF [25], BCL-CRF [21], and Conv-CRF [41], PAC-CRF can recover finer details faithful to the boundaries in the RGB inputs.

# Outlier Exposure with Confidence Control for Out-of-Distribution Detection

ឧបនៃវាន់ដឹងនៅក្នុងការសម្រាប់ការសម្រាក  
និងសម្រាប់ការពិនិត្យថា មីនុយជាអំពីរបាយទេ  
ការសម្រាប់ការសម្រាក និងការពិនិត្យ គឺជាគម្រោង  
នៃការសម្រាប់ការសម្រាក នៃការសម្រាប់ការសម្រាក

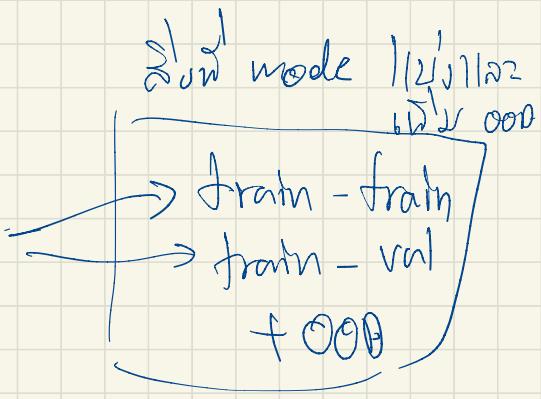
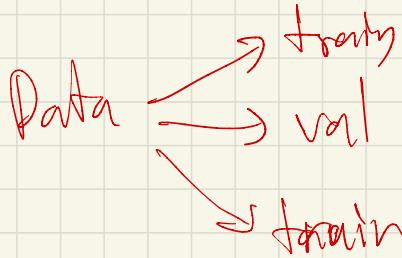


→ សំភូល និងសំណង់ គឺជាការពិនិត្យ នៃការសម្រាប់ការសម្រាក  
និងការសម្រាប់ការសម្រាក នៃការសម្រាប់ការសម្រាក

→ right for image, text classification.

setting

short (W) Data flow



forms train model w/ obj miss eq. 1

non-convex loss function Largian

forms train model 2.  $\Rightarrow$  ~~holding~~ holding weight  
variables

~~variables~~ Obj  $\rightarrow$  w/ train-train formulation

$\lambda_1 \rightarrow$  w/ train-val red

(miss A<sub>1</sub>)

Acc-weight

$\lambda_2 \rightarrow$  force miss 000

*cross-entropy (train-train)*

minimize  
 $\theta$

$$\mathbb{E}_{(x,y) \sim D_{in}} [\mathcal{L}_{CE}(f_{\theta}(x), y)]$$

subject to

$$\mathbb{E}_{x \sim D_{in}} \left[ \max_{l=1, \dots, K} \left( \frac{e^{z_l}}{\sum_{j=1}^K e^{z_j}} \right) \right] = A_{tr}$$

acc - model

$$\text{cross} \quad (\text{train-val})$$

$$\max_{l=1, \dots, K} \left( \frac{e^{z_l}}{\sum_{j=1}^K e^{z_j}} \right) = \frac{1}{K}, \quad \forall x^{(i)} \sim D_{out}^{OE}$$

OOD

where  $\mathcal{L}_{CE}$  is the cross-entropy loss function and  $K$  is the number of classes available in  $D_{in}$ . Even though the constrained optimization problem (1) can be used for training various classification models, for clarity we limit our discussion to deep neural networks. Let  $\mathbf{z}$  denote the vector representation of the example  $x^{(i)}$  in the feature space produced by the last layer of the deep neural network (DNN) and let  $A_{tr}$  be the training accuracy of the DNN. Observe that the optimization problem (1) minimizes the cross entropy loss function subject to two additional constraints. The first constraint forces the average maximum prediction probabilities calculated by the softmax layer towards the training accuracy of the DNN for examples sampled from  $D_{in}$ , while the second constraint forces the maximum probability calculated by the softmax layer towards  $\frac{1}{K}$  for all examples sampled from the probability distribution  $D_{out}^{OE}$ . In other words, the first constraint makes the DNN predict examples from known classes with an average confidence close to its training accuracy, while the second constraint forces the DNN to be highly uncertain for examples of classes it has never seen before by producing a uniform distribution at the output for examples sampled from the probability distribution  $D_{out}^{OE}$ . It is also worth noting that the first constraint of (1) uses the training accuracy of the neural network  $A_{tr}$  which is not available in general. To handle this issue, one can train a neural network by only minimizing the cross-entropy loss function for a few number of epochs in order to estimate  $A_{tr}$  and then fine-tune it using (1).

rage  
form.

$$\underset{\theta}{\text{minimize}} \mathbb{E}_{(x,y) \sim D_{in}} [\mathcal{L}_{CE}(f_{\theta}(x), y)]$$

$$+ \lambda_1 \left( A_{tr} - \mathbb{E}_{x \sim D_{in}} \left[ \max_{l=1,\dots,K} \left( \frac{e^{z_l}}{\sum_{j=1}^K e^{z_j}} \right) \right] \right)$$
$$+ \lambda_2 \sum_{x^{(i)} \sim D_{out}^{OE}} \left( \frac{1}{K} - \max_{l=1,\dots,K} \left( \frac{e^{z_l}}{\sum_{j=1}^K e^{z_j}} \right) \right)$$

|(n<sup>2</sup>)  
bitwise||  
(2)

$$\underset{\theta}{\text{minimize}} \mathbb{E}_{(x,y) \sim D_{in}} [\mathcal{L}_{CE}(f_{\theta}(x), y)]$$

$\ell_2$ -norm

train-val

$$\begin{aligned} & + \lambda_1 \left( A_{tr} - \mathbb{E}_{x \sim D_{in}} \left[ \max_{l=1, \dots, K} \left( \frac{e^{z_l}}{\sum_{j=1}^K e^{z_j}} \right) \right]^2 \right) \\ & + \lambda_2 \sum_{x^{(i)} \sim D_{out}^{OE}} \sum_{l=1}^K \left| \frac{1}{K} - \frac{e^{z_l}}{\sum_{j=1}^K e^{z_j}} \right| \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

OOD

li

OOD outlier

in-ban outlier

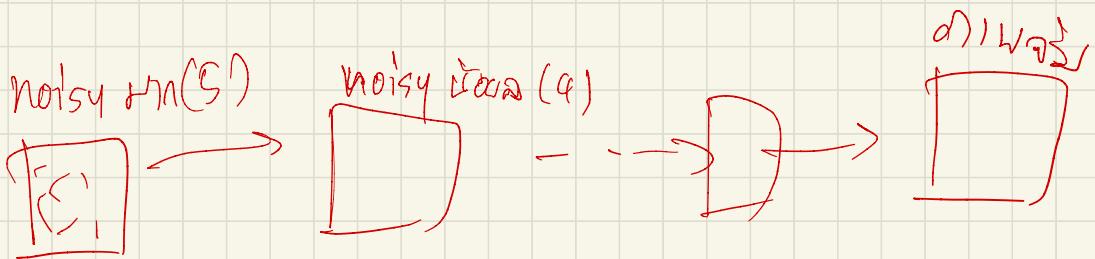
good outlier

$D_{in}$	$\lambda_1$	$\lambda_2$	FPR95↓	AUROC↑	AUPR↑	Test Accuracy( $D_{in}$ )
CIFAR-10	-	-	34.94	89.27	59.16	94.65
	-	✓	8.87	96.72	77.65	92.72
	✓	✓	6.56	98.40	93.08	93.86
CIFAR-100	-	-	62.66	73.11	30.05	75.73
	-	✓	26.75	91.59	68.27	71.29
	✓	✓	28.89	91.80	71.50	73.14

# Denoising Diffusion Probabilistic Models.

→ the model generates a new

image that follows the modynamic principles



Followed paper:

Deep Unsupervised Learning using Non-equilibrium

The modynamics.



In paper follow physics went to the direction of equilibrium  
the way to reconstruct the original image  
equilibrium for an image given noisy data by

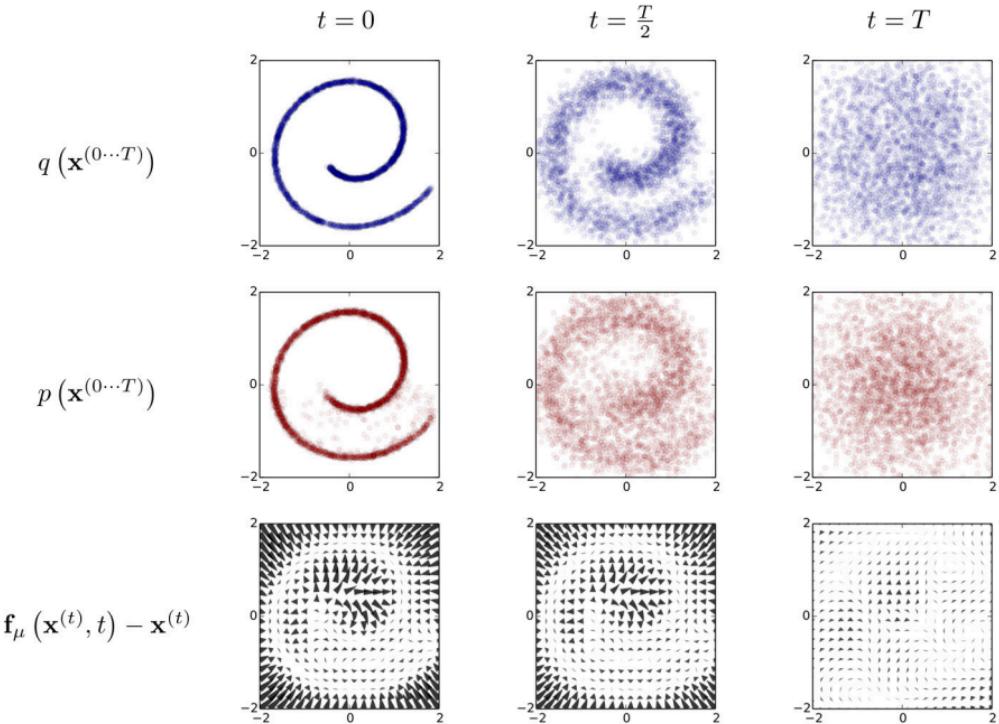


Figure 1. The proposed modeling framework trained on 2-d swiss roll data. The top row shows time slices from the forward trajectory  $q(\mathbf{x}^{(0\cdots T)})$ . The data distribution (left) undergoes Gaussian diffusion, which gradually transforms it into an identity-covariance Gaussian (right). The middle row shows the corresponding time slices from the trained reverse trajectory  $p(\mathbf{x}^{(0\cdots T)})$ . An identity-covariance Gaussian (right) undergoes a Gaussian diffusion process with learned mean and covariance functions, and is gradually transformed back into the data distribution (left). The bottom row shows the drift term,  $\mathbf{f}_\mu(\mathbf{x}^{(t)}, t) - \mathbf{x}^{(t)}$ , for the same reverse diffusion process.

# ជិតការងារកំណត់បញ្ហា

សារកាតិំងារ ឬអ្នកនឹងផ្តល់ចំណាំ ការរាយ process  
ឬ បែបដំឡាការណ៍ឯងគឺជាដំឡាការជាជាតិ

→ ស្ថិត paper និងការងារទាំងអស់  
Turns to noise និងការងារទាំងអស់  
ជាគម្រោង step និង និមួយ

→ part នៃ Algorithm

ជាប្រព័ន្ធផ្លូវ forward part

(អ្នករួមរាយ)

→ reverse part

(reconstruction)

→ ទទួលឱ្យការងាររាយស្មើរតួ

↳ ការការណ៍គិត Conditionnal

prop ទាំង ៥ ត្រូវបាន ឱកាស

រាយការណ៍គិត

→

វត្ថុនឹង stable ! ( ទៅការ paper )  
→ ស្ថិតការងារ

ស្ថិតការ

TENET

555+

$q(\mathbf{x}^0)$  の間接法  
we have

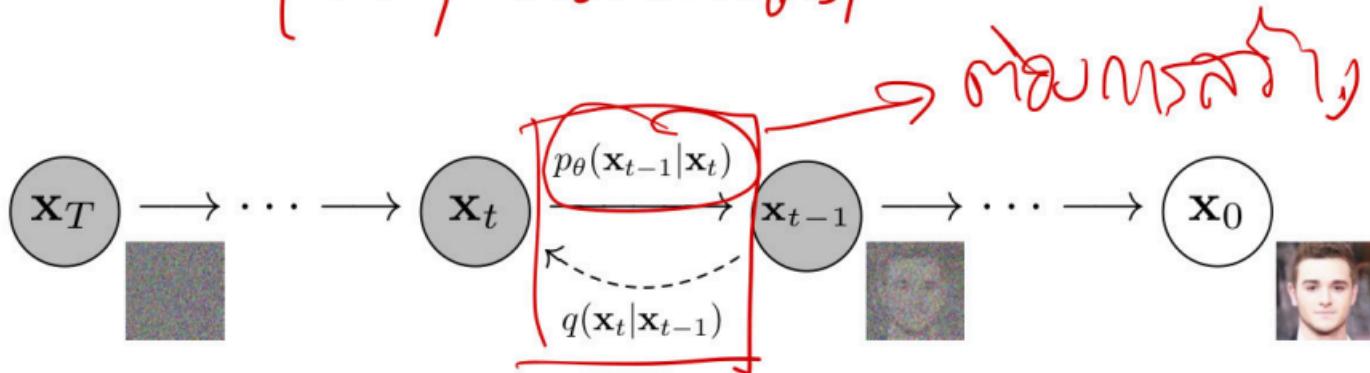


Figure 2: The directed graphical model considered in this work.

This paper presents progress in diffusion probabilistic models [50]. A diffusion probabilistic model (which we will call a “diffusion model” for brevity) is a parameterized Markov chain trained using variational inference to produce samples matching the data after finite time. Transitions of this chain are learned to reverse a diffusion process, which is a Markov chain that gradually adds noise to the data in the opposite direction of sampling until signal is destroyed. When the diffusion consists of small amounts of Gaussian noise, it is sufficient to set the sampling chain transitions to conditional Gaussians too, allowing for a particularly simple neural network parameterization.

→ ~~ការបង្កើត~~ model - Autoencoder (U-net)

+ form រួមទៅសំខាន់ខ្លួនដូចមួយ

→ ផ្តល់ព័ត៌មានរបស់រាយការណ៍ទៅថវិកា

ដើម្បី ការបង្កើត ឬ construction

នូវ manifold រាយការណ៍ និង now

→ នឹង train នាំបង្កើតឡាយដែលទាន់ទី model

គឺជានៅលើទីនេះទៅទីនេះ time encoding

(Attention as all you need)

Bad

→ ស្ម័គ្រីម 1000 time  $\Rightarrow$  train បានបាន

→ destruction 100 up  $\Rightarrow$  train បានបាន

→ ឱ្យការងារ ឱ្យការងារ original of life  
(OMG!!)

# Scalable Gradient for Stochastic differentiation Eq.

→ Ifo calculus

泰國微積分

youtube

Tutor MIT

differentiation

Eq.

$d = \delta$  or  $\delta$  random  
over  $B_r$

→ for calculus  $f(x)$  when  $x$  is a stochastic process

$$X = \mu_t + \delta B_r$$

random var in the stochastic  
process

mean path var in monte carlo simulation

$$X = \mu(X_t) + \delta(X_t) B_r$$

Stochastic eq.

Tanis differential for Ito calculus.  $\Rightarrow$  2

$$(dB_r)^2 = dt \Rightarrow \text{integral}$$

assume  $\delta$

ກົດລົງຈາກ vos differential eq ຂັ້ນວິທີ

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = f(x) \Rightarrow \text{ເຊື່ອ form ດີ}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = f(x) dt \quad | \quad dx = f(x) dt$$

ເປົ້າມາດຕະຖານາໄຟ ໃຫ້ຄາດຕະລາງ ລົງຈາກ

$$dx = \underbrace{\mu(x,t) dt}_{\text{mean}} + \underbrace{\sigma(x,t) dB_r}_{\text{var}}$$



ເປົ້າມາດຕະຖານາໄຟ

random  
time-infor

$$X = x(0) + \int \mu(x,t) dt + \sum_{i=1}^m \int_0^t$$

ວຽກ fine-in var  
ນໍາຕົວເລີດ  
(start no)  
ເພື່ອຕະຫຼາດ

⇒ ໂຄງລົງກໍ paper ອີກຳລົງ ລົງ ສຳເນົາ

ອີກຳ  
ລົງ

நெருக்கடி  $\frac{\partial J}{\partial x} \rightarrow$  Back prop orfhi DL

$\Rightarrow$  திருப்புவிடம் அஜின் மீது

(இது நூல் Neural ODE)

இது நிரங்கி விடம் Memory

$\rightarrow$  Stratonovich Integral

$\rightarrow$  நிரங்கி விடம்

→ เลือก  $n_{15}$  random



# NG Boost

→ If Neural gradient for our training model.

→ model tries to train for output sigmoid

probability  $\Rightarrow$  binary neuron bias or threshold

प्रायिकता की विवरणीय

→ Neural grad

only fit train model for main fold res

space around current model weight

(प्रायिकता की अपेक्षा मॉडल वज़न)

→ testing score (minimum loss f<sup>th</sup>) happens after train 2

like MLE ( $L = -\log P$ )

like CPRS ( $C = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (P_{\text{act}} - P_{\text{pred}})^2 dt$ )

→  $\nabla g = \int \delta \nabla g$  → original  
matrix space

→ It's called boosting

boosting → series weight model  $f_{total} = f_1 + f_2 + \dots + f_n$

→ it makes grad loss train weight  
iteratively

(XG boost) & tree (random forest)

# Shapley

Asymmetric  
Shapley value

~~Asymmetric  
Shapley~~

→  $f(x)$ , blog Shapley value

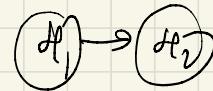
→ 1. finds avg rel per impact voo input  
feature training model

- int weight are asymmetric

(int weight voo input) causal graph

or  $x_1 \rightarrow x_2 \Rightarrow$ imbalance

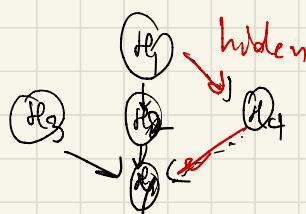
$x_2 \rightarrow$  same



ASV → find weight of individual

hidden check voo hidden

causal graph



⇒ 例: おもてなし input が ある ように

What if NN had SVD (from paper)

⇒ ក្នុងសំណង់អាជីវកម្ម SVD

SVD → សមារមែនអីនេះ model របៀប

អីនេះជួយទិន្នន័យ

1. test នៃ 95 algs

ដើម្បីស្ថិតិយោគ

ក្នុងចំណែកការ

ដឹងពីចំណែកតិចខ្លះ

- example solve  $Ax = b \Rightarrow$  នូវ  $x$

- នឹងធ្វើលក់ operation  $\Rightarrow$  ~~នូវ~~  $O(n^2)$

ដើម្បី  $A = UDV^T$  (SVD-form)

$$\begin{bmatrix} UU^\dagger = I \\ V^\dagger V = I \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore UDV^\dagger x = b$$

$$x = V D^{-1} U^\dagger b$$

$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$

$O(n^2) \quad O(n) \quad O(n^2)$

តាមឯកសារ  $O(n^2) < O(n^3)$

ក្នុង form SVD សមារមែនបង្ហាញការងារដែលត្រួតពិនិត្យ

ទូទៅនូវការក្នុងការសម្រាប់ការការពារ

- នូវការ needed SVD  $\Rightarrow A = UDV^\dagger$

នូវការ grad descent

$$U_{\text{new}} = U - \Delta U, D_{\text{new}} = D - \Delta D, V_{\text{new}} = V - \Delta V$$

ஏற்கும் grad கீழேயினமை என்பது

தான்  $U, V$  orthogonal (P the diagonal grad of the inner)

∴ முடிவுகளைக் கொடுவது Householder matrix

எனில்  $U = \prod_{i=1}^k H_i$  நேர  $H_i = I - 2 \frac{VV^T}{\|V\|^2}$

~~இது ஒரு முக்கிய முறை என் grad descent~~

Tolerance parameter என்பது

Tolerance என்பது உதவு மூலம் எடுத்து விடப்படுகிறது

C paper for Auto grad (PyTorch, tensorflow 1.0)

ayotola paper  $\checkmark$

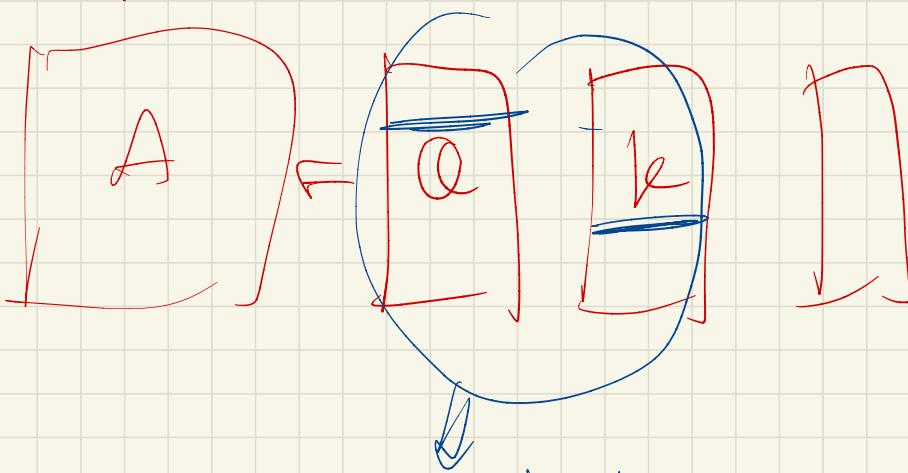
think performer

⇒ think transformer model at first

⇒ not transform at first  
first layer

[ Multi-Head self-Attention ]

The input data



Wynikung roll  
ผลลัพธ์ของมัน

Input soft max for query (ผลลัพธ์)

## 二、民族主義 經濟政策

2º papel reciclado en envases

→ (oh... now [paper and political bias]  
in which?) ?

2. paper  $\xrightarrow{\text{fz}}$   $\xrightarrow{\text{fz}}$  ລວມໄວ) kernel ԱՎՎ random  
(~~ຄ~~ສ່ວນມາລົມນຸ້ງ paper.)

~~host~~ ພົມກະສົງທີ່ ອຸປະກອນ ປິເຕັມໃຈລວມ attention-map

~~It makes my film better and more~~

# Symilarity

2. mit  $\mathbb{R}$  imp. für kernel in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  mit  $\mathbb{R}$  kernel

# ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ଶାସକିରେ ଲାଗୁ ହୋଇଥିଲା ବ୍ୟାକ୍

(សម្រាប់ការបង្កើត) នានាដីជាន់ និងប្រព័ន្ធទំនាក់

2. (1) memory for words

( crash test in 1 month transformer 200 )