Machine Learning Fall 2020 ——— Homework 4

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1. (0.5%) 請說明你實作之 RNN 模型架構及使用的 word embedding 方法,回報模型的正確率並繪出訓練曲線*。

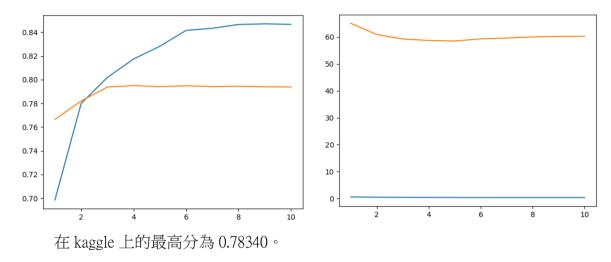
RNN 主要诱過 torch.nn 中的 lstm 來實作,具體程式如下:

```
class RNN(nn.Module):
         def __init__(self, embedding, hidden_size, bidirectional):
                  super(RNN, self). init ()
                  self.embedding = nn.Embedding(embedding.size(0),embedding.size(1))
                  self.embedding.weight = nn.Parameter(embedding)
                  self.embedding.weight.requires grad = True
                  self.lstm = nn.LSTM(input_size = 250,
                                       hidden_size = hidden_size,
                                       num_layers = 5,
                                       batch first = True,
                                       dropout = 0.5,
                                       bidirectional = bidirectional
                  self.fc = nn.Sequential(
                           nn.Dropout(p = 0.5),
                           nn.Linear(in_features = 2 * hidden_size if bidirectional else hidden_size,
                                     out features = 1),
                  )
                  self.sigmoid = nn.Sigmoid()
                  def forward(self, inputs):
                           x = self.embedding(inputs)
                           out, = self.lstm(x, None)
                           out = out[:,-1,:]
                           outputs = self.fc(out)
                           return self.sigmoid(outputs)
```

Word embedding 則使用 gensim.models.word2vec 的 Word2Vec 來實作,參數如下

```
Word2Vec(data, size = 250, iter = 3, window = 5, min_count = 3, sg = 1)
```

此 model 的 training / validation history 如下,其中左圖為 accuracy history,右圖為 loss history。 (藍線為 training data,橘線為 validation data,比例為 0.8:0.2)。



2. (0.5%) 請實作 BOW+DNN 模型,敘述你的模型架構,回報模型的正確率並繪出訓練曲線*。

我實作的 DNN 包含兩層 Linear 架構,具體程式如下

```
class DNN(nn.Module):

def __init__(self, wnum):

super(DNN, self).__init__()

self.wnum = wnum # words number

self.fc = nn.Sequential(

nn.Linear(in_features = wnum, out_features = 64),

nn.LeakyReLU(negative_slope = 0.1),

nn.Dropout(p = 0.5),

nn.Linear(in_features = 64, out_features = 1)

)

self.sigmoid = nn.Sigmoid()

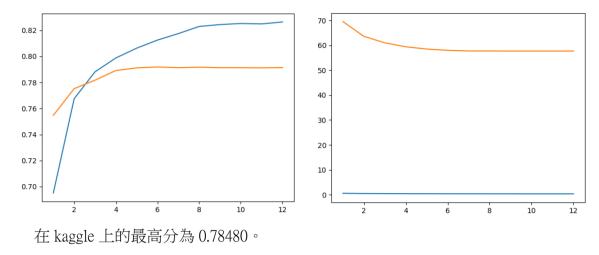
def forward(self, inputs):

x = inputs.float()

outputs = self.fc(x)

return self.sigmoid(outputs)
```

此 model 的 training / validation history 如下,其中左圖為 accuracy history,右圖為 loss history。 (藍線為 training data,橘線為 validation data,比例為 0.8:0.2)



預期中 BOW+DNN 表現應比 RNN(LSTM)要差,因為 BOW+DNN 忽略的語序的影響。而我的結果不如預期的可能原因為 RNN 沒訓練好或語序對本次測資的影響較低,所以兩者表現相差無幾。

3. (0.5%) 請敘述你如何 improve performance (preprocess, embedding, 架構等), 並解釋為何這些做法可以使模型進步。

preprocess: 我對設定 Word2Vec 的參數 min_count 增加到 7,所以可以過濾掉部分錯字或罕見單字。調整 windows 大小使一些距離較遠但依舊具有關聯性的單字可以被訓練到。

embedding: 調整句子長度使 model 的判斷資料增加,但也可能導致部分句子中 <PAD>太多導致結果變差。

lstm model: biderectional 增加反向序列的測資以增進其表現。

4. (0.5%) 請比較 RNN 與 BOW 兩種不同 model 對於 "Today is hot, but I am happy" 與 "I am happy, but today is hot" 這兩句話的分數 (model output), 並討論造成差異的原因。

	today is hot, but i am happy	i am happy, but today is hot
RNN	0.71982	0.34323
BOW+DNN	0.66404	0.66404

預期的狀況為"Today is hot, but I am happy"會大於 0.5 而"I am happy, but today is hot"會小於 0.5。而對 BOW+DNN model 兩句話的輸入是相同的,故輸出也會相同。 RNN model 則會考量語序而產生出與預期較接近的結果。

5. (3%) Refer to math problem

1.

(a).

設 10 個點依序為 x_1 , x_2 , ..., x_{10} , 可算出 μ 、 Σ 為

$$\mu = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{i=1}^{10} x_i = (5.4, 8, 4.8)^T$$

$$\Sigma = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{i=1}^{10} (x_i - \mu)(x_i - \mu)^T = \begin{pmatrix} 12.04 & 0.5 & 3.28 \\ 0.5 & 12.2 & 2.9 \\ 3.28 & 2.9 & 8.16 \end{pmatrix}$$

 Σ 可被正交對角化得到 $\Sigma = U \Lambda U^T$,可算出 $U \cdot \Lambda$ 為

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} 0.616596 & 0.678179 & -0.399856 \\ 0.58815 & -0.73439 & -0.337589 \\ 0.522596 & 0.027286 & 0.852144 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 15.29744 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 11.63052 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5.47203 \end{pmatrix}$$

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得到 principle axes 依 eigenvalue 由大到小依序為

$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0.616596 \\ 0.58815 \\ 0.522596 \end{pmatrix} \text{, } v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0.678179 \\ -0.73439 \\ 0.027286 \end{pmatrix} \text{, } v_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -0.399856 \\ -0.337589 \\ 0.852144 \end{pmatrix}$$

(b).

由上題得到
$$W = [v_1, v_2]^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0.616596 & 0.58815 & 0.522596 \\ 0.678179 & -0.73439 & 0.027286 \end{bmatrix}$$

代入
$$\hat{x} = Wx$$
 得到

$$\widehat{x_1} = \begin{bmatrix} 3.36068 \\ -0.70873 \end{bmatrix} \ \widehat{x_2} = \begin{bmatrix} 9.78456 \\ -3.02597 \end{bmatrix} \ \widehat{x_3} = \begin{bmatrix} 13.6110 \\ -6.53257 \end{bmatrix} \ \widehat{x_4} = \begin{bmatrix} 7.93478 \\ -5.06051 \end{bmatrix} \ \widehat{x_5}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} 12.3623 \\ -6.83599 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\widehat{x_6} = \begin{bmatrix} 7.19137 \\ 1.83698 \end{bmatrix} \ \widehat{x_7} = \begin{bmatrix} 14.9579 \\ 0.474065 \end{bmatrix} \ \widehat{x_8} = \begin{bmatrix} 7.07758 \\ -3.81330 \end{bmatrix} \ \widehat{x_9} = \begin{bmatrix} 12.8589 \\ 3.95174 \end{bmatrix} \ \widehat{x_{10}} = \begin{bmatrix} 16.2938 \\ -1.10550 \end{bmatrix}$$

(c).

average reconstruction error =
$$\frac{1}{10} \sum_{i=1}^{10} ||x_i - W^T(Wx_i)||^2$$

= 1/10(2.192311 + 0.001839 + 5.835359 + 1.341905 + 25.240965 +10.882219 + 1.867559 + 9.300916 + 0.95343 + 3.065159) = 6.06816622.

(a).

Symmetric:

$$(AA^{T})^{T} = (A^{T})^{T} A^{T} = AA^{T}$$

 $(A^{T}A)^{T} = A^{T} (A^{T})^{T} = A^{T}A$

positive semi-definite:

$$x^{T}AA^{T}x = (x^{T}A)(A^{T}x) = (A^{T}x)^{T}(A^{T}x) = ||A^{T}x||^{2} \ge 0$$

$$x^{T}A^{T}Ax = (x^{T}A^{T})(Ax) = (Ax)^{T}(Ax) = ||Ax||^{2} \ge 0$$

share the same eigenvalues:

設 λ_1 為 (AA^T) 的 eigenvalue x_1 為對應的 eigenvector , 得

$$(AA^T)x_1 = \lambda_1 x_1$$

兩邊同乘 A^T 得

$$A^{T}(AA^{T})x_{1} = A^{T}\lambda_{1}x_{1}$$
$$(A^{T}A)(A^{T}x_{1}) = \lambda_{1}(A^{T}x_{1})$$

可看出 λ_1 為 (A^TA) 的 eigenvalue, (A^Tx_1) 為對應的 eigenvector 設 λ_2 為 (A^Ta) 的 eigenvalue, x_2 為對應的 eigenvector,得

$$(A^T A)x_2 = \lambda_2 x_2$$

兩邊同乘 A 得

$$A(A^{T}A)x_{2} = A\lambda_{2}x_{2}$$
$$(AA^{T})(Ax_{2}) = \lambda_{2}(Ax_{2})$$

可看出 λ_2 為 (AA^T) 的 eigenvalue (Ax_2) 為對應的 eigenvector

(b).

已知 Σ 為半正定對稱矩陣,故可由 Cholesky decomposition 得

$$\Sigma = LL^T, L \in R^{n*n}$$

設 $z_1 \dots z_{2n}$ 為

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{n} \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -\sqrt{n} \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \sqrt{n} \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -\sqrt{n} \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \dots \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ \sqrt{n} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ -\sqrt{n} \end{bmatrix}$$

可堆得 mean 及 covariance 為

$$\frac{1}{2n}\sum_{i=1}^{2n}z_i=0$$

$$\frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^{2n} (z_i - 0)(z_i - 0)^T = \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^{2n} z_i z_i^T = I_n$$

故我們可設 $x_i = Lz_i + \mu$,並推得其 mean 及 covariance 為

$$\frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^{2n} x_i = \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^{2n} (Lz_i + \mu) = L\left(\frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^{2n} z_i\right) + \mu = \mu$$

$$\frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^{2n} (x_i - \mu)(x_i - \mu)^T = \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^{2n} (Lz_i)(Lz_i)^T$$

$$= \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^{2n} Lz_i z_i^T L^T = L\left(\frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^{2n} z_i z_i^T\right) L^T = LI_n L^T = \Sigma$$

(c).

因為 $\Phi\Phi^T$ 為 symmetric,故可被正規對角化。設 $\Phi\Phi^T$ 的 eigenvalue 為 $\mu_1 \geq \mu_2 \geq \cdots \geq \mu_m$ 。設 Φ 為 $[\Phi_1, \Phi_2 \dots \Phi_k], \Phi_i \in R^{m*1}$,由 $\Phi^T\Phi = I_k$ 得到 $\Phi_1, \Phi_2 \dots \Phi_k$ 為一組正交向量。設 $w_1, w_2 \dots w_{m-k} \in R^{m*1}$ 可使得 $\Phi_1 \dots \Phi_m$, $w_1 \dots w_m$ 為一組正交基底。

由 $\Phi^T\Phi_i=e_i$, $(\Phi\Phi^T)\Phi_i=\Phi(\Phi^T\Phi_i)=\Phi e_i=1\Phi_i$ 得到 $1,\Phi_i$ 為一組對應的 eigenvalue 及 eigenvector。而由 $\Phi^Tw_i=0_k$, $(\Phi\Phi^T)w_i=\Phi(\Phi^Tw_i)=\Phi 0_k=0$ w_i 得到 $0,w_i$ 為一組對應的 eigenvalue 及 eigenvector。

設 $\mu_i = \frac{1}{0}, \quad 1 \ge i > k \\ 0, \quad k+1 > i > m$ By Von Neumann's Inequality ,得到

$$Trace(\Phi^T \Sigma \Phi) = Trace(\Sigma \Phi \Phi^T) = Trace(\Sigma(\Phi \Phi^T)) \ge \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i \mu_{m-i+1}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_{i} \mu_{m-i+1} = \sum_{i=1}^{m-k} \lambda_{i} \mu_{m-i+1} + \sum_{i=m-k+1}^{m} \lambda_{i} \mu_{m-i+1}$$
$$= 0 + \sum_{i=m-k+1}^{m} \lambda_{i} = \sum_{i=m-k+1}^{m} \lambda_{i}$$

因此得 lower bound 為

$$Trace(\Phi^T \Sigma \Phi) \ge \sum_{i=m-k+1}^m \lambda_i$$

因為 Σ 為 symmetric,故可被正規對角化為 $\Sigma = Q\Lambda Q^T$,其中 $Q = [\mu_1, \mu_2 ... \mu_m]$, $\Lambda = \operatorname{diag}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2 ... \lambda_m)$ 。設 $\Phi = [\mu_{m-k+1} ... \mu_m]$ 且 $\Phi^T \Phi = I_k$ 。可推得

 $Trace(\Phi^T \Sigma \Phi) = Trace(\Phi^T (\Sigma \Phi))$

$$\begin{split} &= Trace \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mu_{m-k+1}^T \\ \mu_{m-k+2}^T \\ \vdots \\ \mu_m^T \end{pmatrix} \cdot \Sigma(\mu_{m-k+1} \ \mu_{m-k+2} \dots \ \mu_m) \\ &= Trace \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mu_{m-k+1}^T \\ \mu_{m-k+2}^T \\ \vdots \\ \mu_m^T \end{pmatrix} \cdot (\Sigma \mu_{m-k+1} \ \Sigma \mu_{m-k+2} \dots \ \Sigma \mu_m) \\ &= Trace \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mu_{m-k+1}^T \\ \mu_{m-k+2}^T \\ \vdots \\ \mu_m^T \end{pmatrix} \cdot (\lambda_{m-k+1} \mu_{m-k+1} \ \lambda_{m-k+1} \mu_{m-k+2} \dots \ \lambda_{m-k+1} \mu_m) \\ &= Trace \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_{m-k+1} \| \mu_{m-k+1} \|^2 \\ \lambda_{m-k+2} \| \mu_{m-k+2} \|^2 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_m \| \mu_m \|^2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \lambda_{m-k+1} \| \mu_{m-k+1} \|^2 + \lambda_{m-k+2} \| \mu_{m-k+2} \|^2 + \dots + \lambda_m \| \mu_m \|^2 \end{split}$$

 $= \lambda_{m-k+1} + \lambda_{m-k+2} + \dots + \lambda_m$

而 $\lambda_{m-k+1}+\lambda_{m-k+2}+\cdots+\lambda_m$ 為 $Trace(\Phi^T\Sigma\Phi)$ 的最小值,故 $\Phi=[\mu_{m-k+1}\ldots\mu_m]$ 即為本題解。