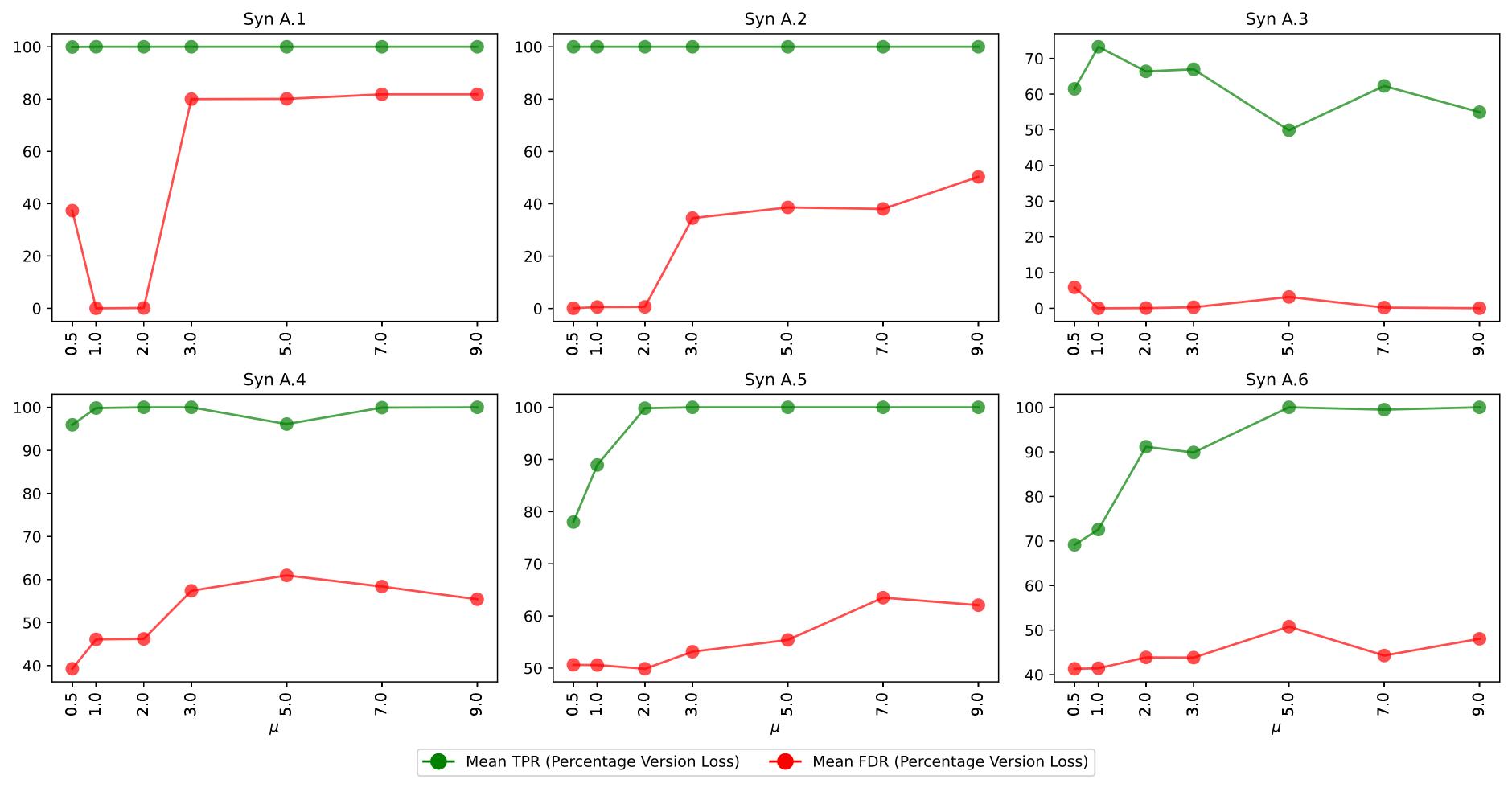
Exploration of Potential Improvements to INVASE

Application of Percentage Version Loss



Individual Settings: **Activation**: ReLU; **Policy**: Post-Training Selection Policy (I = 10k, m = 100, r = 500, k = 7)

- ◆ Sensitivity is significantly reduced
 - Effective tuning range for the hyperparameter is significantly expanded

- Percentage version: around 10

- INVASE: around 1

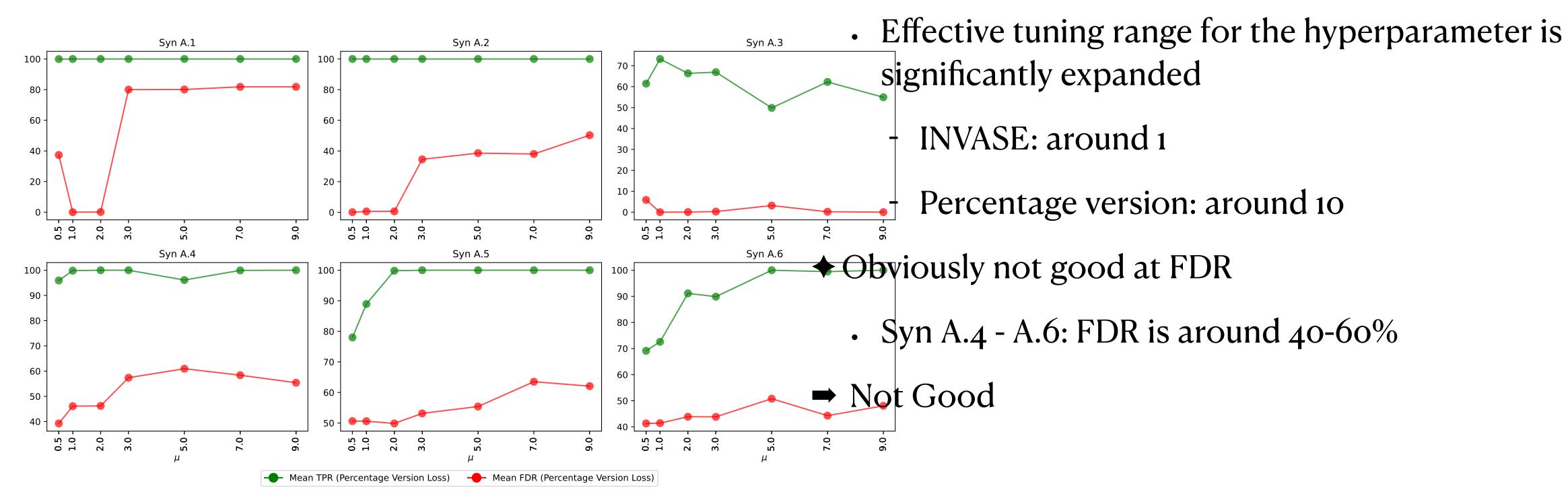
◆ Obviously not good at FDR

- Company A & CDD in a warrend to 6 a 0/
 - Syn A.4 A.6: FDR is around 40-60%
- → Not Good

Exploration of Potential Improvements to INVASE

Application of Percentage Version Loss

◆ Sensitivity is significantly reduced



Individual Settings: **Activation**: ReLU; **Policy**: Post-Training Selection Policy (I = 10k, m = 100, r = 500, k = 7)

Exploration of Potential Improvements to INVASE

Detailed Comparison of TPR and FDR

Table 5.1: Comparison between the revised loss functions and INVASE

Methods	(Mean, Std)	Synethetic Datasets					
		A.1	A.2	A.3	A.4	A.5	A.6
INVASE	TPR	(100, 0)	(100,0)	(100, 0)	(100, 0)	(73, 28)	(72, 28)
	FDR	(0, 0)	(0, 0)	(0, 0)	(39, 18)	(23, 16)	(5, 13)
Direct Replacement Version Loss	TPR	(100, 0)	(100, 0)	(91, 12)	(97, 13)	(83, 20)	(73, 25)
	FDR	(0, 0)	(0, 0)	(0, 0.7)	(13, 24)	(19, 18)	(7, 15)
Percentage Version Loss	TPR	(100, 0)	(100, 0)	(71, 17)	(100, 0)	(71, 25)	(90, 10)
	FDR	(0, 0)	(0, 0)	(0, 0)	(41, 16)	(23, 16)	(44, 7)

Attempts: Activation: ReLU or Selu; Policy: Post-Training Selection Policy (I = 10k, m = 100, r = 500,

k=7) or Early Stop Policy ($\delta=3e-3, T=5$); Maximum Iterations: 10k

Hyperparameters: INVASE: $\lambda = 0$ to 1, step 0.1; Direct Replacement Version Loss: $\lambda^* = 0$ to 1, step 0.1;

Percentage Version Loss: $\mu = 0.5, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9$.