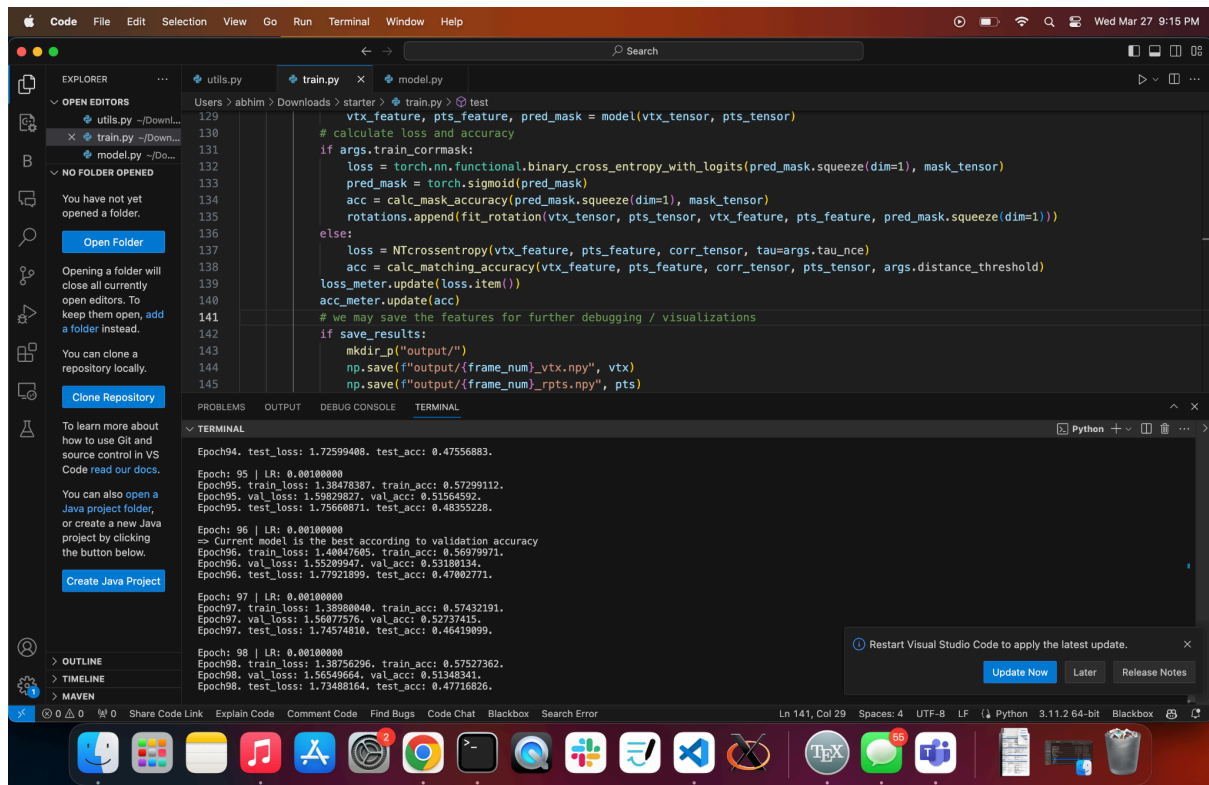


Case 1: train_corrmask=0

distance_threshold=0.01

val_acc: 0.53180134 and corresponding match accuracy: 0.47002771.



```
129 # calculate loss and accuracy
130 if args.train_corrmask:
131     loss = torch.nn.functional.binary_cross_entropy_with_logits(pred_mask.squeeze(dim=1), mask_tensor)
132     pred_mask = torch.sigmoid(pred_mask)
133     acc = calc_mask_accuracy(pred_mask.squeeze(dim=1), mask_tensor)
134     rotations.append(fit_rotation(vtx_tensor, pts_tensor, vtx_feature, pts_feature, pred_mask.squeeze(dim=1)))
135 else:
136     loss = NTCrossentropy(vtx_feature, pts_feature, corr_tensor, tau=args.tau_nce)
137     acc = calc_matching_accuracy(vtx_feature, pts_feature, corr_tensor, pts_tensor, args.distance_threshold)
138     loss_meter.update(loss.item())
139     acc_meter.update(acc)
140 # we may save the features for further debugging / visualizations
141 if save_results:
142     mkdir_p("output/")
143     np.save(f"output/{frame_num}-vtx.npy", vtx)
144     np.save(f"output/{frame_num}-rpts.npy", pts)
```

Epoch94, test_loss: 1.72599408, test_acc: 0.47556883.

Epoch: 95 | LR: 0.00100000
Epoch95, train_loss: 1.38478387, train_acc: 0.57299112.
Epoch95, val_loss: 1.59829827, val_acc: 0.51564592.
Epoch95, test_loss: 1.75660871, test_acc: 0.48355228.

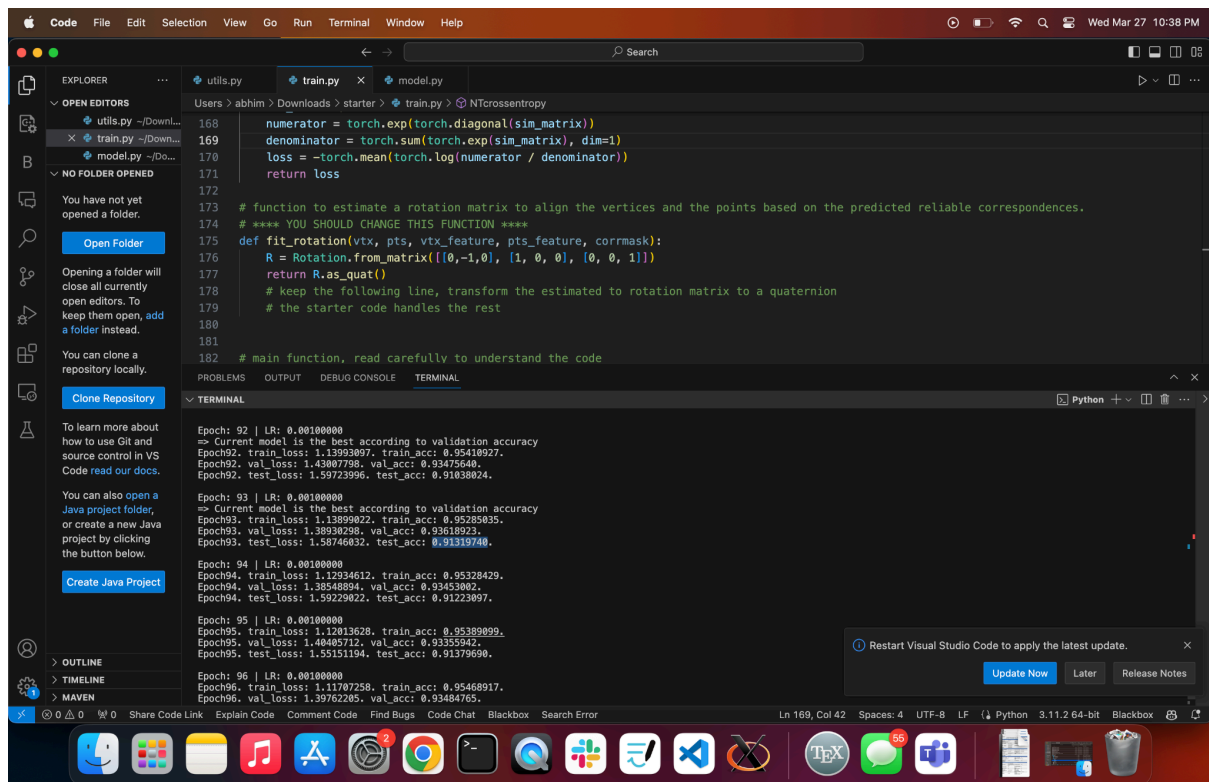
Epoch: 96 | LR: 0.00100000
⇒ Current model is the best according to validation accuracy
Epoch96, train_loss: 1.40847085, train_acc: 0.56979971.
Epoch96, val_loss: 1.55289947, val_acc: 0.53180134.
Epoch96, test_loss: 1.77921899, test_acc: 0.47002771.

Epoch: 97 | LR: 0.00100000
Epoch97, train_loss: 1.38980040, train_acc: 0.57432191.
Epoch97, val_loss: 1.56077576, val_acc: 0.52737415.
Epoch97, test_loss: 1.74574810, test_acc: 0.46419099.

Epoch: 98 | LR: 0.00100000
Epoch98, train_loss: 1.38756296, train_acc: 0.57527362.
Epoch98, val_loss: 1.56549664, val_acc: 0.53180134.
Epoch98, test_loss: 1.73488164, test_acc: 0.4716826.

distance_threshold=0.02

Best epoch 98 with val_acc: 0.93618923 and corresponding match accuracy: 0.91319740



```
168 numerator = torch.exp(torch.diagonal(sim_matrix))
169 denominator = torch.sum(torch.exp(sim_matrix), dim=1)
170 loss = -torch.mean(torch.log(numerator / denominator))
171 return loss
172
173 # function to estimate a rotation matrix to align the vertices and the points based on the predicted reliable correspondences.
174 # *** YOU SHOULD CHANGE THIS FUNCTION ***
175 def fit_rotation(vtx, pts, vtx_feature, pts_feature, corrmask):
176     R = Rotation.from_matrix([[-1, 0], [0, 1]])
177     return R.as_quat()
178 # keep the following line, transform the estimated to rotation matrix to a quaternion
179 # the starter code handles the rest
180
181 # main function, read carefully to understand the code
```

Epoch: 92 | LR: 0.00100000
⇒ Current model is the best according to validation accuracy
Epoch92, train_loss: 1.13993097, train_acc: 0.95418927.
Epoch92, val_loss: 1.43807798, val_acc: 0.93475640.
Epoch92, test_loss: 1.59723996, test_acc: 0.91838824.

Epoch: 93 | LR: 0.00100000
⇒ Current model is the best according to validation accuracy
Epoch93, train_loss: 1.13899022, train_acc: 0.95285835.
Epoch93, val_loss: 1.38930298, val_acc: 0.93618923.
Epoch93, test_loss: 1.58746832, test_acc: 0.91319740.

Epoch: 94 | LR: 0.00100000
Epoch94, train_loss: 1.12934612, train_acc: 0.95328429.
Epoch94, val_loss: 1.38548894, val_acc: 0.93453802.
Epoch94, test_loss: 1.59229822, test_acc: 0.91223097.

Epoch: 95 | LR: 0.00100000
Epoch95, train_loss: 1.12013628, train_acc: 0.95389099.
Epoch95, val_loss: 1.40485712, val_acc: 0.93355942.
Epoch95, test_loss: 1.55151194, test_acc: 0.91379690.

Epoch: 96 | LR: 0.00100000
Epoch96, train_loss: 1.11707258, train_acc: 0.95468917.
Epoch96, val_loss: 1.39702205, val_acc: 0.93484765.

distance_threshold=0.04

Best epoch 98 with val_acc: 0.99560589. and corresponding match accuracy: 0.98988587

The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with the following details:

- EXPLORER:** Shows files `utils.py`, `train.py`, and `model.py`.
- CODE EDITOR:** Displays the `train.py` file with Python code for training. Key lines include:

```
129 vtx_feature, pts_feature, pred_mask = model(vtx_tensor, pts_tensor)
130 # calculate loss and accuracy
131 if args.train_cormask:
132     loss = torch.nn.functional.binary_cross_entropy_with_logits(pred_mask.squeeze(dim=1), mask_tensor)
133     pred_mask = torch.sigmoid(pred_mask)
134     acc = calc_mask_accuracy(pred_mask.squeeze(dim=1), mask_tensor)
135     rotations.append(fit_rotation(vtx_tensor, pts_tensor, vtx_feature, pts_feature, pred_mask.squeeze(dim=1)))
136 else:
137     loss = NTCrossentropy(vtx_feature, pts_feature, corr_tensor, tau=args.tau_nce)
138     acc = calc_matching_accuracy(vtx_feature, pts_feature, corr_tensor, pts_tensor, args.distance_threshold)
139     loss_meter.update(loss.item())
140     acc_meter.update(acc)
141 # we may save the features for further debugging / visualizations
142 if save_results:
143     mkdir_p("output/")
144     np.save(f"output/{frame_num}_vtx.npy", vtx)
145     np.save(f"output/{frame_num}_rpts.npy", pts)
```
- TERMINAL:** Shows the training progress. The best epoch is 98, with the following metrics:

```
Epoch98 | LR: 0.00100000
=> Current model is the best according to validation accuracy
Epoch98, train_loss: 1.35563215, train_acc: 0.99735963,
Epoch98, val_loss: 1.57743486, val_acc: 0.99560589,
Epoch98, test_loss: 1.69452832, test_acc: 0.98988587
```
- STATUS BAR:** Shows the file is at Line 141, Column 29, using Python 3.11.2 64-bit on a Blackbox theme.

Case 2: train_cormask=1 (distance_threshold 0.02)

Best epoch has val_accuracy: 0.73804414 with match accuracy: 0.74038279

The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with the following details:

- EXPLORER:** Shows files `utils.py`, `train.py`, and `model.py`.
- CODE EDITOR:** Displays the `train.py` file with Python code for training. Key lines include:

```
115 for pts_filename in pts_filelist_batch:
116     frame_num = int(pts_filename.split("/")[-1].split("_")[-2])
117     # load data
118     pts = np.load(pts_filename)
119     vtx = np.load(pts_filename.replace("_rpts.npy", "_vtx.npy"))
120     corr = np.load(pts_filename.replace("_rpts.npy", "_corr.npy"))
121     mask = np.load(pts_filename.replace("_rpts.npy", "_cormask.npy"))
122     # convert to tensor
123     pts_tensor = torch.FloatTensor(pts).to(device)
124     vtx_tensor = torch.FloatTensor(vtx).to(device)
125     corr_tensor = torch.LongTensor(corr).to(device)
126     mask_tensor = torch.FloatTensor(mask).to(device)
127     # forward pass
128     with torch.no_grad():
129         vtx_feature, pts_feature, pred_mask = model(vtx_tensor, pts_tensor)
```
- TERMINAL:** Shows the training progress. The best epoch is 72, with the following metrics:

```
Epoch72 | LR: 0.00100000
Average fitted rotation: [ 0.  0.  90.]
Average fitted rotation: [ 0.  0.  90.]
Epoch72, train_loss: 0.54788695, train_acc: 0.71235614,
Epoch72, val_loss: 0.55641794, val_acc: 0.73804414,
Epoch72, test_loss: 0.54686464, test_acc: 0.74038279
```
- STATUS BAR:** Shows the file is at Line 169, Column 42, using Python 3.11.2 64-bit on a Blackbox theme.

Case 3: Task E

train_corrmask=1

distance_threshold = 0.02

val acc 0.71709150

match acc 0.72095746.

Rotation matrix:

Average fitted rotation: [-0.39178725 0.02197206 -1.10221116]

Average fitted rotation: [-1.24381071 2.35160237 -3.39946647]

The screenshot shows a Visual Studio Code window with a Python file named `train.py` open. The code defines a function `fit_rotation` that takes vertex points, point features, and a correlation mask as input. It calculates a similarity matrix, filters reliable correspondences, and then computes the mean vertex and point positions. The terminal output shows the results of training epochs 81, 82, and 83, including loss, accuracy, and the average fitted rotation matrix.

```
def fit_rotation(vtx, pts, vtx_feature, pts_feature, corrmask):
    # function to estimate a rotation matrix to align the vertices and the points based on the predicted reliable correspondences.
    # **** YOU SHOULD CHANGE THIS FUNCTION ****
    sim_matrix = torch.matmul(vtx_feature, pts_feature.transpose(0, 1))
    reliable_indices = corrmask > 0.5
    sim_matrix = sim_matrix[reliable_indices]
    vtx_pts = vtx[reliable_indices]
    sim_indices = torch.argmax(sim_matrix, dim=1)
    close_pts = pts[sim_indices]

    mean_vtx = torch.mean(vtx_pts, dim=0)
    vtx = vtx_pts - mean_vtx
    mean_pts = torch.mean(close_pts, dim=0)
```

Terminal Output:

```
Epoch: 81 | LR: 0.00100000
Average fitted rotation: [-0.21137097  0.81738186 -0.76569206]
Average fitted rotation: [-1.10831128  3.02806874 -3.46414008]
Epoch81: train_loss: 0.56022285, train_acc: 0.68502150,
Epoch81: val_loss: 0.58050171, val_acc: 0.70241499,
Epoch81: test_loss: 0.57487548, test_acc: 0.71914381.

Epoch: 82 | LR: 0.00100000
Average fitted rotation: [-0.39178725  0.02197206 -1.10221116]
Average fitted rotation: [-1.24381071  2.35160237 -3.39946647]
=> Current model is the best according to validation accuracy
Epoch82: train_loss: 0.55929670, train_acc: 0.68564883,
Epoch82: val_loss: 0.57282591, val_acc: 0.71709150,
Epoch82: test_loss: 0.57323386, test_acc: 0.72095746.

Epoch: 83 | LR: 0.00100000
Average fitted rotation: [-0.28596456  0.02949828 -0.69164519]
Average fitted rotation: [-1.14237435  2.68488566 -3.67371757]
Epoch83: train_loss: 0.55946354, train_acc: 0.68628975,
Epoch83: val_loss: 0.57723839, val_acc: 0.70629291,
Epoch83: test_loss: 0.56369977, test_acc: 0.73138081.
```