## Ανοιχνώριση Προτύπων

## 2º Zeipa Avajucikiny Acknosiny

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## A) DKH2H 2.1

1. Example to Sixton  $f(x) = f^{\dagger}(f^{\dagger}(f^{\dagger}(x)))$  and  $f^{\dagger}(x) = f^{\dagger}(f^{\dagger}(x)))$  also the superior of t

$$f(x) = f^{L}(f^{L-L}(f^{L-2}(..., f^{4}(f^{3}(f^{2}(f^{1}(x))))))) =$$

$$= f^{L}(f^{L-1}(f^{L-2}(..., f^{4}(f^{3}(f^{2}(\sigma(w_{1}x + b_{1}))))))) =$$

$$= f^{L}(f^{L-1}(f^{L-2}(..., f^{4}(f^{3}(\sigma(w_{1}x + b_{1}))))))) =$$

$$= ... = f^{L}(f^{L-M}(f^{L-2}(..., f^{4}(w_{3}w_{2}w_{1}x + w_{3}w_{2}b_{1} + w_{3}b_{2} + b_{3}))))$$

$$= ... = w_{L-1}w_{L-2}...w_{1}(x) + w_{L-1}w_{L-2}...w_{2}b_{1}x + w_{L-1}w_{L-2}...w_{3}b_{2}x + ... + w_{L-1}b_{L-2}x + b_{L-1}$$

$$= (w_{L-1}w_{L-2}...w_{1} + w_{L-1}w_{L-2}...w_{2}b_{1} + w_{L-1}w_{L-2}...w_{3}b_{2} + ... + w_{L-1}b_{L-2}x + b_{L-1}$$

Thore ruiper, in analognous f(x) either our groppens Wx+b non energy  $\delta(x)=x$  alog  $\delta(Wx+b)=Wx+b$ . Opens in  $\delta(Wx+b)$  exceptible ever single layer network

g(x) = Wx + 5. Eivar 11 f(x) - g(x) 11 < E,  $\in$  70 aira ano benipular realodiris operatorous of (x) eiver autiorous ye run g(x) = Wx + b Sudand  $f(x) \approx g(x) = Wx + b$ 

2. Ano rea desopière Simmorierespe ori exemps 2 xigipes, x1 x2, oro input layer, exemps eva deep layer, a, ue A xigipes a, a2 a3, a4.

$$\frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_$$

agai since 
$$\alpha = \sqrt{1 \times 1} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & \lambda \\ -\lambda & \lambda \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$=\begin{bmatrix} 2(x_1+x_2) \\ -2(x_1+x_2) \\ 2(x_1+x_2) \\ -2(x_1+x_2) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \\ a_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial b}{\partial x} = \left[ \frac{\partial b}{\partial a_1} \frac{\partial b}{\partial a_2} \frac{\partial b}{\partial a_3} \frac{\partial b}{\partial a_4} \right] = W_0 = \left[ \mu \ \mu \ -\mu \ -\mu \right] = J^{(2)}$$
iaxweriany

hia to cutput layer roxiver:

$$f(x_1, x_2) = b = w_2 f(w_1 x + b_1) = w_2 f(a) = [(\mu \mu - \mu - \mu)] \begin{bmatrix} f(a_1) \\ f(a_2) \\ f(a_3) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \mu f(a_1) + \mu f(a_2) - \mu f(a_3) - \mu f(a_4)$$

3. Excepciónes zu F(x1,x2) us quadratic júpo anó co (0,0):

$$\hat{F}(X_1, X_2) = \sigma(X_1, X_2) = \hat{F}(0,0) + \hat{F}_{X_1}(0,0) X_1 + \hat{F}_{X_2}(0,0) X_2 + \frac{\hat{F}_{X_1}(0,0)}{2} X_1^2 + \hat{F}_{X_1}(0,0) X_1 + \hat{F}_{X_2}(0,0) X_2 + \frac{\hat{F}_{X_1}(0,0)}{2} X_1^2 + \hat{F}_{X_1}(0,0) X_1 + \hat{F}_{X_2}(0,0) X_2 + \frac{\hat{F}_{X_1}(0,0)}{2} X_1^2 + \hat{F}_{X_2}(0,0) X_1 + \hat{F}_{X_2}(0,0) X_2 + \frac{\hat{F}_{X_1}(0,0)}{2} X_1^2 + \hat{F}_{X_2}(0,0) X_1 + \hat{F}_{X_2}(0,0) X_2 + \frac{\hat{F}_{X_1}(0,0)}{2} X_1^2 + \hat{F}_{X_2}(0,0) X_1 + \hat{F}_{X_2}(0,0) X_2 + \frac{\hat{F}_{X_1}(0,0)}{2} X_1^2 + \hat{F}_{X_2}(0,0) X_1 + \hat{F}_{X_2}(0,0) X_2 + \frac{\hat{F}_{X_1}(0,0)}{2} X_1^2 + \hat{F}_{X_2}(0,0) X_1 + \hat{F}_{X_2}(0,0) X_1 + \hat{F}_{X_2}(0,0) X_2 + \frac{\hat{F}_{X_1}(0,0)}{2} X_1^2 + \hat{F}_{X_2}(0,0) X_1 + \hat{F}_{X_2}(0,0) X_1 + \hat{F}_{X_2}(0,0) X_1 + \hat{F}_{X_2}(0,0) X_1 + \hat{F}_{X_2}(0,0) X_2 + \frac{\hat{F}_{X_1}(0,0)}{2} X_1^2 + \hat{F}_{X_2}(0,0) X_1 + \hat{F}_{X_2}(0,0) X_2 + \frac{\hat{F}_{X_1}(0,0)}{2} X_1^2 + \hat{F}_{X_2}(0,0) X_1 + \hat{F}_{X_2}(0,0) X_2 + \hat{F}_{X_2}(0,0) X_1 + \hat{F}_{$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f_{X_1} f_{X_2}(0,0)}{\partial f_{X_2}} = \dots = 4 \int_0^2 \frac{\partial^2 f_{X_1}(0,0)}{\partial f_{X_2}(0)} + 4 \int_0^2 \frac{\partial^2 f_{X_1}(0,0)}{\partial f_{X_1}(0)} + 4 \int_0^2 \frac{\partial^2 f_{X$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\partial x^{2}}{\partial x^{2}} = \dots = \frac{\partial^{2} g(0)}{\partial x^{2}} = \dots = \frac{\partial^{2} g(0)}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} g(0)}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} g(0)}{\partial x^{2}} = \dots$$

onote 
$$\hat{f}(x_1, x_2) = 4\mu^2 \hat{g}(0) x_1 x_2$$
 (1) xw  $\lim_{\lambda \to 0} \hat{f}(x_1, x_2)$ 

$$\frac{(1)}{2} \lim_{n \to \infty} 4\mu^{2} \frac{1}{5}(0) \times 1 \times 2$$

$$\frac{1 - 30}{5(0) = \frac{1}{4}} \frac{1}{4} \frac{2}{4}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} X(1 \times 2) = F(x)$$

To RNN Febrajouriero aneixovilera us efiis: 1 Lt-1

1. Ziptoma he so rangia an agaigas a valuationles 
$$\frac{gr}{gr}$$
 hubber not that experient  $\frac{gr}{gr}$ 

Evaluation 
$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial r} = \mu f$$

Evaluation  $\frac{\partial h}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial h}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial h}{\partial r} \cdot \frac{\partial h}{\partial r} \cdot$ 

2. H dlt blacecca: dlt dlt dot dyt dht dhe dhe dot dht dhe dw (2)

o opos dht einen u negajusyos con hidden state en xpanzy output t

Tor ope auxò unoposique un son spainage un:

$$\frac{\partial hi}{\partial hi-1} \cdot \frac{\partial ht}{\partial ht} = \frac{\partial ht}{\partial ht-1} \cdot \frac{\partial ht-1}{\partial ht-2} \cdot \frac{\partial ht+1}{\partial ht} = \prod_{i=\ell+1}^{t} \frac{\partial hi}{\partial hi-1}$$
(3)

son jobo and execut y = f(myt-1+nxt) in (3) socialisan on Exist.

$$\frac{\partial h_{\ell}}{\partial h_{\ell}} = \prod_{i=\ell+1}^{\ell} \frac{\partial h_{i}}{\partial h_{i-1}} = \prod_{i=\ell+1}^{\ell} \mathcal{N}^{\mathsf{T}} \operatorname{diag}\left[f^{\mathsf{T}}(h_{i-1})\right] \tag{4}$$

Enopsieur)  $\eta$  (2) and (4),(5) prairecces:  $\frac{\partial l_t}{\partial w} = \frac{\partial l_t}{\partial v_t} \cdot \frac{\partial v_t}{\partial h_t} \cdot (\frac{1}{|v_t|}) \cdot \frac{\partial h_t}{\partial w}$ 3. Dempoise des u activation function  $v_t$  eincu  $v_t$  consorted oucipense.

Apa elva:  $\frac{\partial h_t}{\partial h_e} = \int_{-1}^{t} \frac{\partial h_i}{\partial h_{i-1}} (w^{\tau})^{t-1} = \frac{t-t-k}{2} (w^{\tau})^{k}$ 

ξουω λι, λ2,..., λα οι ιδιοτιμές του ω με Ιλι / Σ/λε/ ζ... Σ/λα / και τα -αυτίστοιχα Βοδιουλομοιτα V1, 1/2,..., V4 που σχαιμοτίζουν μια διανυσματική βαση.

ο ω είναι τετραπωνικός, διαρωνοποιώσημο) νεαι γιλορούριε να προτομοποιώσημε το σκέστι  $V_{i}^{T}(W^{T})^{k} = \lambda_{i}^{k} V_{i}^{t}^{T}$ . Μπορούριε επίστις να προίφοιρε το διανορομοίς διαγγιώς δλε πρωσιμοποιώντως τα βάσα  $V_{i}V_{i}$ .  $V_{i}: \frac{\partial L_{i}}{\partial V_{i}} = \sum_{i}^{N} C_{i}V_{i}^{T}$ 

Emdépoure 1 révoir work  $C_j \neq 0$  kan pui kabé j' < j eina  $C_j' = 0$ .

Example:  $\frac{\partial L_1}{\partial u_1} = \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial u_2} = \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial u_2} = \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial u_2} = \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial u_1} = \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial u_2} = \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial u_1} = \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial u_2} = \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial u_2} = \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial u_2} = \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial u_2} = \frac$ 

The initial conditions  $\left|\frac{3i}{3j}\right| < 1$  enquires the  $\left|\frac{3i}{3j}\right|^2 = 0$  enough the second of  $\left|\frac{3i}{3j$ 

~ (e) statesca ms:

The due of 29 ky

To VI real enoyears to gradient the now einen iso ye the the the own myoures or ainerpo. (exploding gradient),

An 12/1 < 1 rote 3/1 = 1/2 peniveran enberned pripopa nona un bienbury ron 1/2 neu eropières ro gradient reiven va esace avior el (vanishing gradient).

$$\mu_{1} = \vec{w}^{T} \vec{\mu}_{1}$$
,  $\bar{\lambda}_{2} = \vec{\lambda}_{1} (\vec{x}_{1} - \vec{\mu}_{1})(\vec{x}_{1} - \vec{\mu}_{1})^{T}$ 

$$\mu_{2} = \vec{w}^{T} \vec{\mu}_{2}$$
,  $\bar{\lambda}_{2} = \vec{\lambda}_{1} (\vec{x}_{1} - \vec{\mu}_{2})(\vec{x}_{1} - \vec{\mu}_{2})^{T}$ 
A)

$$\delta_{1}^{2} = \vec{w} \sum_{i} (\vec{x}_{i} - \vec{\mu}_{1})(\vec{x}_{i} - \vec{\mu}_{2})\vec{w}$$

$$\delta_{2}^{2} = \vec{w} \sum_{i} (\vec{x}_{i} - \vec{\mu}_{1})(\vec{x}_{i} - \vec{\mu}_{2})\vec{w}$$

$$\delta_{2}^{2} = \vec{w} \sum_{i} (\vec{x}_{i} - \vec{\mu}_{1})(\vec{x}_{i} - \vec{\mu}_{2})\vec{w}$$

Ézoi u fisher LDA raw npopoliwi kadopilezan ano

$$J_{Y}(\vec{w}) = \frac{(\psi_{1} - \psi_{2})^{2}}{\delta_{1}^{2} + \delta_{2}^{2}} = \frac{S_{B}}{S_{W}} = \frac{\vec{w} S_{B} \vec{w}}{\vec{w} S_{W} \vec{w}}$$

$$S_{B}^{Y} = (\mu_{1} - \mu_{2})^{2} = (\vec{w}^{T} \vec{\varphi_{1}} - \vec{w}^{T} \vec{\varphi_{2}})^{2} = \vec{w}^{T} (\vec{\mu_{1}} - \vec{\mu_{2}}) (\vec{\mu_{1}} - \vec{\mu_{2}})^{T} \vec{w} = \vec{w}^{T} S_{B} \vec{w}$$

$$S_{W}^{Y} = \sigma_{1}^{2} + \delta_{2}^{2} = (\vec{w}^{T} \Sigma_{1} \vec{w}) + (\vec{w}^{T} \Sigma_{2} \vec{w}) = \vec{w}^{T} (\Sigma_{1} + \Sigma_{2}) \vec{w} = \vec{w}^{T} S_{W} \vec{w}$$

Av Sw ovaroccépipo:

$$\frac{dJ_1(\vec{w})}{d\vec{n}} = \frac{d}{d\vec{w}} \left( \frac{\vec{w}^T S_B \vec{w}}{\vec{w}^T S_W \vec{w}} \right) = \frac{(\vec{w}^T S_W \vec{w}) 2S_B \vec{w} - (\vec{w}^T S_B \vec{w}) 2S_W \vec{w}}{(\vec{w}^T S_W \vec{w})^2} = 0$$

So 
$$\vec{w} = J_1(\vec{w}) S_W \vec{w}$$
 ADD  $(S_W \vec{S}_B) \vec{w} = J_1(\vec{w}) \vec{w}$  ADD  $(\vec{w} = S_W (\vec{\mu}_1 - \vec{\mu}_2))$ 

$$\sqrt{1000} = (21 + 22)^{-1} (\mu_1 - \mu_2)$$
 Sioca av Sw aucrot pévileo

$$S_{N}'S_{B}\vec{N} = \lambda\vec{N} \Leftrightarrow S_{N}'(\vec{N} - \vec{Y_{2}})(\vec{N} - \vec{Y_{2}})(\vec{N} - \vec{Y_{2}})\vec{N} = \lambda\vec{N} \Leftrightarrow S_{N}'(\vec{N} - \vec{Y_{2}}) = \frac{1}{a}\vec{N} \Leftrightarrow S_{N}'(\vec{N} - \vec{Y_{2}}) =$$

$$\overrightarrow{W} = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda} \cdot (\overline{\lambda}_1 + \overline{\lambda}_2) \cdot (\overrightarrow{\mu}_1 - \overrightarrow{\mu}_2) \quad \text{as} \quad \overrightarrow{W} = (\overline{\lambda}_1 + \overline{\lambda}_2) \cdot (\overline{\mu}_1 - \overline{\mu}_2) \quad \text{satisformation of the part of the$$

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Acknou 2.5

1. Ynodogilaque 
$$P(G=1) = P(G=1|B=1)P(B=1) + P(G=1|B=0)P(B=0)$$
 once  $P(G=1|B=1) + P(G=1|B=0)P(B=0)$  once  $P(G=1|B=1) + P(G=1|B=1)P(G=1|B=0)P(G=0) = 0.95 \cdot 0.8 + 0.3 \cdot 0.2 = 0.82$ 

 $= 0.8 \cdot 0.05 + 0.7 \cdot 0.95 = 0.705$ 

$$P(D=0) = P(D=0|G=1) P(G=1) + P(D=0|G=0) P(G=0) = 0.2 \cdot 0.791 + 0.3 \cdot 0.209 = 0.3254$$

$$P(G=0|F=0) = P(G=0|B=0, F=0) P(B=0|F=0) + P(G=0|B=1, F=0) P(B=1|F=0) = 0.3254$$

$$P(D=0|F=0) = 0.8 \cdot 0.705 + 0.2 \cdot 0.795 = 0.623$$
 apa  $P(F=0|P=0) = ... = 0.383$ 

2.  

$$P(F=0|D=0, B=0) = \frac{P(F=0, D=0, B=0)}{P(D=0, B=0)} = \frac{P(D=0|F=0, B=0)P(F=0, B=0)}{P(D=0, B=0)}$$

$$= p(0=0|F=0, B=0) = \frac{p(F=0|B=0)}{p(p=6|B=0)}$$

$$= 08.0.8 + 0.2.0.2 = 0.68$$

$$= 0.2.02 + 0.25.0.8 = 0.24$$

onote 
$$p(0=0|B=0) = 0.8 \cdot 0.76 + 0.2 \cdot 0.24 = 0.656$$
  
 $p(F=0|D=0, B=0) = 0.207$ 

Anhaby 
$$P(F=0|D=0,B=0) < P(F=0|D=0) = 0,383$$
 histor acon  $P(F=0|D=0)$    
Example Laper unaign on niDaviorana  $B=0$  if  $B=1$  quilt que on negatification on  $G=0$ 

F