

$$1. \ln\left(\frac{p(x)}{q(x)}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{|L|}{|\Sigma|}\right) + \frac{1}{2} (x-m)^T L^{-1} (x-m) - \frac{1}{2} (x-\mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x-\mu)$$

Since $x \sim p(x) = \mathcal{N}(\mu, \Sigma)$

$$\int p(x) dx = 1$$

$$E(x) = \int x p(x) dx = \mu$$

$$E[(x-a)^T A (x-a)] = \text{tr}(A\Sigma) + (\mu-a)^T A (\mu-a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} KL &= \int \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{|L|}{|\Sigma|} - \frac{1}{2} (x-\mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x-\mu) + \frac{1}{2} (x-m)^T L^{-1} (x-m) \right\} p(x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{|L|}{|\Sigma|} - \frac{1}{2} E[(x-\mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x-\mu)] + \frac{1}{2} E[(x-m)^T L^{-1} (x-m)] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{|L|}{|\Sigma|} - \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}\{\Sigma^{-1} \Sigma\} + \frac{1}{2} (\mu-m)^T L^{-1} (\mu-m) + \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}\{L^{-1} \Sigma\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln \frac{|L|}{|\Sigma|} - D + \text{tr}\{L^{-1} \Sigma\} + (\mu-m)^T L^{-1} (\mu-m) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
2. \text{KL}(p||q) &= - \int p(x) \ln \left(\frac{p(x)}{q(x)} \right) dx \\
&= - \int p(x) (\ln p(x)) dx + C \\
&= - \int p(x) \left[-\frac{D}{2} \ln 2\pi - \frac{1}{2} \ln |\Sigma| - \frac{1}{2} (x-\mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x-\mu) \right] dx + C \\
&= \int p(x) \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln |\Sigma| + \frac{1}{2} (x-\mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x-\mu) \right] dx + C \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \ln |\Sigma| + \int p(x) \left[\frac{1}{2} (x-\mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x-\mu) \right] dx + C \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \ln |\Sigma| + \int p(x) [x^T \Sigma^{-1} x - 2\mu^T \Sigma^{-1} x + \mu^T \Sigma^{-1} \mu] dx + C \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \ln |\Sigma| + \frac{1}{2} \int p(x) \text{Tr}[\Sigma^{-1} (xx^T)] dx - \mu^T \Sigma^{-1} E(x) + \frac{1}{2} \mu^T \Sigma^{-1} \mu + C \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \ln |\Sigma| + \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}[\Sigma^{-1} E(xx^T)] - \mu^T \Sigma^{-1} E(x) + \frac{1}{2} \mu^T \Sigma^{-1} \mu + C
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Set } \frac{\partial \text{KL}}{\partial \mu} = -\Sigma^{-1} E(x) + \Sigma^{-1} \mu = 0$$

$$\text{obtain } \mu = E(x)$$

$$\text{KL}(p||q) = \frac{1}{2} \ln |\Sigma| + \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}[\Sigma^{-1} E(xx^T)] - \frac{1}{2} \mu^T \Sigma^{-1} \mu + C$$

$$\text{Set } \frac{\partial \text{KL}}{\partial \Sigma} = \frac{1}{2} \Sigma^{-1} - \frac{1}{2} \Sigma^{-1} E[xx^T] \Sigma^{-1} + \frac{1}{2} \Sigma^{-1} \mu \mu^T \Sigma^{-1} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial a^T x^{-1} b}{\partial x} = -x^{-T} a b^T x^{-T} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\partial \text{Tr}(A x^T B)}{\partial x} = -x^{-T} A^T B^T x^{-T}$$

$$\Sigma = E(xx^T) - \mu \mu^T = E(xx^T) - E(x)E(x)^T = \text{cov}(x)$$

$$3. E(w, \Sigma) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^N \{ [y(x_n, w) - t_n]^T \Sigma^{-1} [y(x_n, w) - t_n] \} + \frac{N}{2} \ln |\Sigma| + C \quad (1)$$

when Σ is fixed,

$$E(w) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^N \{ [y(x_n, w) - t_n]^T \Sigma^{-1} [y(x_n, w) - t_n] \} + C$$

$$W_{ML} = \arg \min (E(w))$$

If Σ is unknown, since Σ is in the first term on the right of (1), W_{ML} solved will involve Σ .

$$4.a) \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = y e^{x^2 y} \cdot x \cdot \frac{1}{2} (uv)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot v$$

$$= x v y e^{x^2 y} (uv)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial v}$$

$$= e^{x^2 y} \cdot y \cdot x \cdot \frac{1}{2} (uv)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot u + e^{x^2 y} \cdot x^2 \cdot (-v^{-2})$$

$$= u x y e^{x^2 y} (uv)^{-\frac{1}{2}} - x^2 e^{x^2 y} v^{-2}$$

$$b) u = u - \Delta u$$

$$= u - (t - z) \Delta u(-z)$$

$$= u - (z - t) \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}$$

$$= u - (z - t) x v y e^{x^2 y} (uv)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{Similarly, } v = v - (z - t) \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}$$

$$= v - (z - t) [u x y e^{x^2 y} (uv)^{-\frac{1}{2}} - x^2 e^{x^2 y} v^{-2}]$$

cs539 hw5

Enbo Tian

2022-04-19

#KL Distance

a)

```
library(LaplacesDemon)

## Warning: 3Î%°ü'LaplacesDemon'ÊÇÓÃR°æ±¼4.1.3 À´½``ÔìµÄ

p <- 1/3*dnorm(runif(10),-1,2)+2/3*dnorm(runif(10),1,1)

m <- 1:20/20*2-1 # set 100 m from -1 to 1
s <- 1:10/10+1 # set 100 s from 1 to 2

Dist <- rep(0,200)
count = 1
for(i in 1:20){
  for(j in 1:10){
    q <- dnorm(runif(10),m[i],s[j])
    Dist[count] <- KLD(p,q)$intrinsic.discrepancy
    count = count+1
  }
}

Dist <- matrix(Dist,20,10)
Dist

##           [,1]      [,2]      [,3]      [,4]      [,5]
## [,6]
## [1,] 0.074264469 0.038137491 0.041601799 0.026631451 0.017080344 0.011848
252
## [2,] 0.022789293 0.040596545 0.039387350 0.012808086 0.015296266 0.008565
842
## [3,] 0.034498050 0.013273422 0.013589713 0.017476768 0.009959628 0.007718
538
## [4,] 0.025155883 0.026360424 0.010264902 0.015939085 0.010605139 0.009498
763
## [5,] 0.008279208 0.014134710 0.009207988 0.016231977 0.011267477 0.003182
454
## [6,] 0.016668890 0.006411344 0.012997214 0.010457974 0.007276627 0.005238
825
## [7,] 0.009451513 0.006448361 0.008092268 0.006755665 0.007200578 0.007050
941
## [8,] 0.017463857 0.005871399 0.016621786 0.006263301 0.009145212 0.006586
```

```

178
## [9,] 0.008073879 0.013321547 0.006997762 0.012098170 0.008439370 0.005527
057
## [10,] 0.008245941 0.010639997 0.007920678 0.007978052 0.006520124 0.005523
457
## [11,] 0.040161517 0.040916470 0.020361451 0.018443077 0.012904681 0.009175
163
## [12,] 0.046464729 0.034840081 0.021230236 0.018536609 0.007400951 0.010752
037
## [13,] 0.029235275 0.021210035 0.019985571 0.009061827 0.011104826 0.006848
881
## [14,] 0.028296232 0.009600925 0.015396214 0.014195285 0.010553359 0.010021
208
## [15,] 0.019676134 0.012156798 0.020233373 0.014232360 0.013495992 0.005322
832
## [16,] 0.013788002 0.017514062 0.007804679 0.012463679 0.007873483 0.006841
759
## [17,] 0.013203959 0.011414001 0.011573232 0.010329020 0.004726553 0.007109
610
## [18,] 0.010508522 0.015133242 0.008350040 0.011316486 0.010215789 0.006689
249
## [19,] 0.010322422 0.011515366 0.008444690 0.005927215 0.007591552 0.007368
596
## [20,] 0.015099996 0.006397433 0.013813953 0.007756306 0.010122202 0.005225
046
##           [,7]           [,8]           [,9]           [,10]
## [1,] 0.007158171 0.006667865 0.006362356 0.009107105
## [2,] 0.006359808 0.006145424 0.007390584 0.011724314
## [3,] 0.007832392 0.007546456 0.007267868 0.007375474
## [4,] 0.007656887 0.006142740 0.006061073 0.011579731
## [5,] 0.006886548 0.005057920 0.007048503 0.008273023
## [6,] 0.006592928 0.006798134 0.005326443 0.007263837
## [7,] 0.005100321 0.005819458 0.007022904 0.008119152
## [8,] 0.007089890 0.006101534 0.005703961 0.007652606
## [9,] 0.005866766 0.006393409 0.007286094 0.006268789
## [10,] 0.006413001 0.005833373 0.006175161 0.006582217
## [11,] 0.006911742 0.004902852 0.009293558 0.018269162
## [12,] 0.008706771 0.004197172 0.006982358 0.011665035
## [13,] 0.004929624 0.005889256 0.005178739 0.009101523
## [14,] 0.005917800 0.005589210 0.009652390 0.004275953
## [15,] 0.006250600 0.005982095 0.005803501 0.005973778
## [16,] 0.006730423 0.007081196 0.006331981 0.006262416
## [17,] 0.005794853 0.006195507 0.006417874 0.007060317
## [18,] 0.005951597 0.005989148 0.007120286 0.010489773
## [19,] 0.006626002 0.006505283 0.007015749 0.008444494
## [20,] 0.005896750 0.006735880 0.005582170 0.007559439

min(Dist)

## [1] 0.003182454

```

```
which(Dist== min(Dist), arr.ind = TRUE)
```

```
##      row col  
## [1,]    5  6
```

```
# row = 8, col= 3  
8/20-1
```

```
## [1] -0.6
```

```
3/10+1
```

```
## [1] 1.3
```

Then $m_a = -0.6$, $\sigma_m^2 = 1.3$ have the minimum KL distance with p

b)

```
mean(p)
```

```
## [1] 0.2695909
```

```
var(p)
```

```
## [1] 0.0009958066
```

```
q_p <- dnorm(runif(10),0.2809131,0.0009584375)
```

```
KLD(p,q)
```

```
## $KLD.px.py
```

```
## [1] -0.0103197466  0.0165002593  0.0152990167 -0.0079198915  0.0008157114
```

```
## [6] -0.0199717176  0.0039833272 -0.0081637482 -0.0008231197  0.0181593475
```

```
##
```

```
## $KLD.py.px
```

```
## [1] 0.0115403248 -0.0142666475 -0.0133829129  0.0086094354 -0.0008086586
```

```
## [6] 0.0255801097 -0.0038380996  0.0089108581  0.0008302934 -0.0155083650
```

```
##
```

```
## $mean.KLD
```

```
## [1] 6.102891e-04 1.116806e-03 9.580519e-04 3.447719e-04 3.526439e-06
```

```
## [6] 2.804196e-03 7.261379e-05 3.735550e-04 3.586853e-06 1.325491e-03
```

```
##
```

```
## $sum.KLD.px.py
```

```
## [1] 0.007559439
```

```
##
```

```
## $sum.KLD.py.px
```

```
## [1] 0.007666338
```

```
##
```

```
## $mean.sum.KLD
```

```
## [1] 0.007612888
```

```
##
```

```
## $intrinsic.discrepancy
```

```
## [1] 0.007559439
```

the KL distance is 0.004042311, however, it is not the minimum KL distance.

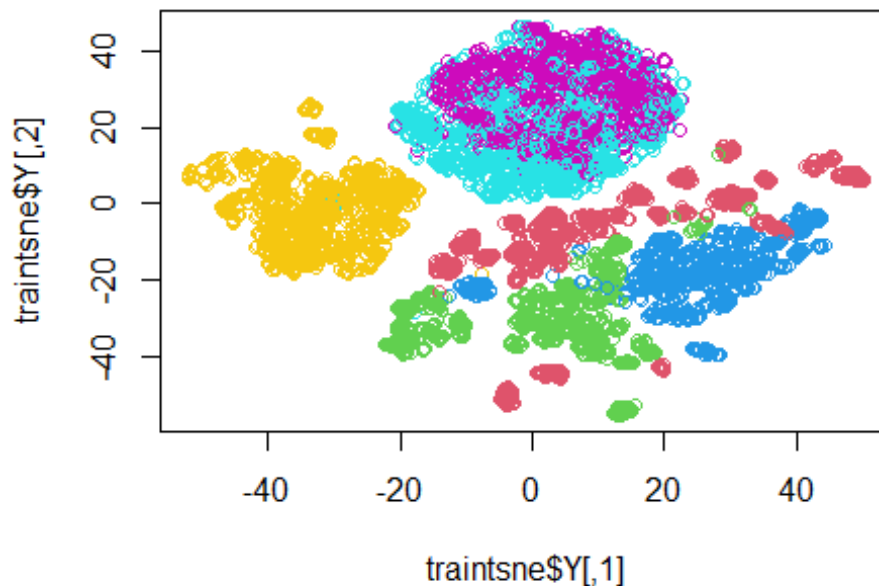
TSNE

a)

```
library(Rtsne)
xtrain <- read.table("X_train.txt")

ytrain <- read.table("y_train.txt")

traintsne <- Rtsne(xtrain)
# Y
# 1  red WALKING
# 2  green WALKING_UPSTAIRS
# 3  blue WALKING_DOWNSTAIRS
# 4  light_blue SITTING
# 5  purple STANDING
# 6  yellow LAYING
plot(traintsne$Y,col= ytrain$V1+1)
```

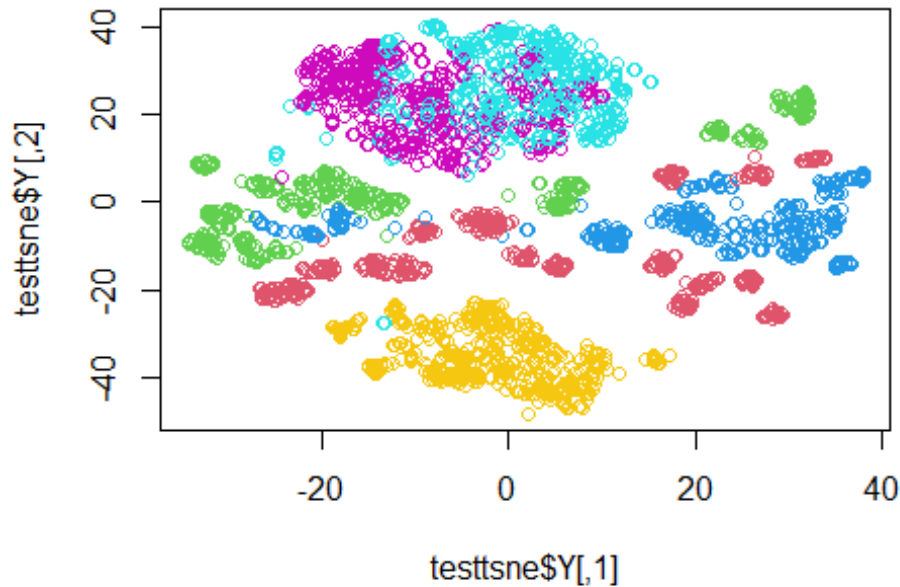


The KL distance for Y=1 is the largest, Y = 7 is the smallest, Y = 4,5 are med.

b)

```
xtest <- read.table("X_test.txt")
ytest <- read.table("y_test.txt")
```

```
testtsne <- Rtsne(xtest)
plot(testtsne$Y,col= ytest$V1+1)
```



The KL distance for

red, green, blue(1, 2, 3) are large, 4,5,6 are small.

c)

The similarities part are the each part distribution of the color groups. both 4 and 5 are neighboring, 1 and 2 are dispersive.

Neural Networks

a)

```
library(neuralnet)

## Warning: 3Î°ü'neuralnet'ÊÇÃR°æ±¼4.1.3 À´½`ÔîµÄ

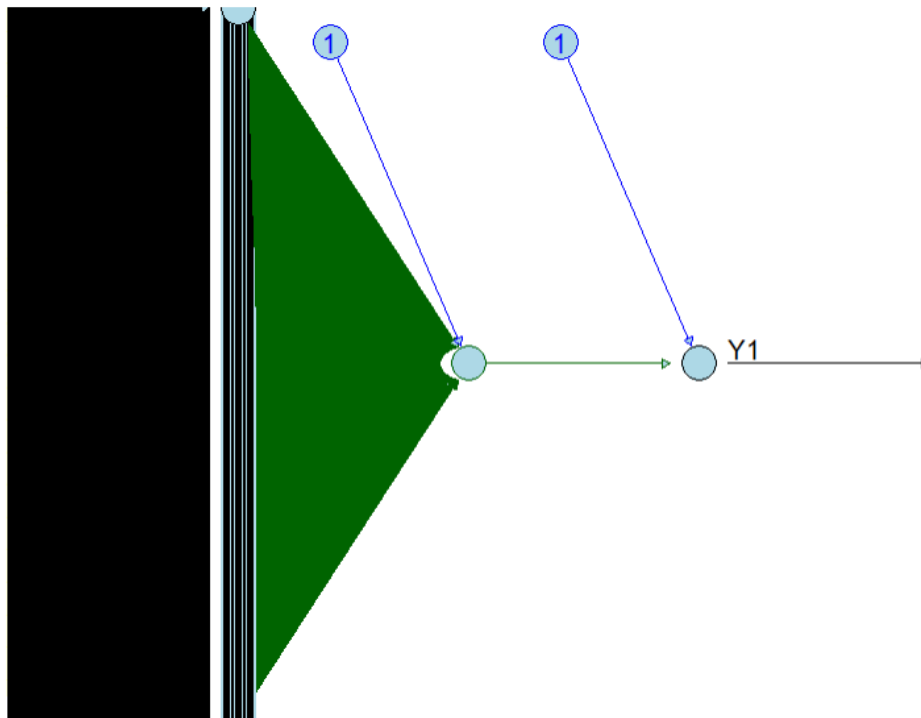
Y1 <- ytrain$V1
training <- data.frame(Y1,xtrain)
TrainNN <- neuralnet(Y1 ~ .,data = training)
summary(TrainNN)

##               Length Class      Mode
## call              3  -none-    call
## response          7352 -none-    numeric
## covariate        4124472 -none-    numeric
```



```
## model.list          2 -none-    list
## err.fct             1 -none-    function
## act.fct             1 -none-    function
## linear.output       1 -none-    logical
## data                562 data.frame list
## exclude            0 -none-    NULL
## net.result          1 -none-    list
## weights             1 -none-    list
## generalized.weights 1 -none-    list
## startweights        1 -none-    list
## result.matrix       567 -none-    numeric
```

```
plot(TrainNN,col.hidden = 'darkgreen',
col.hidden.synapse = 'darkgreen',
     show.weights = F,
     information = F,
     fill = 'lightblue')
```

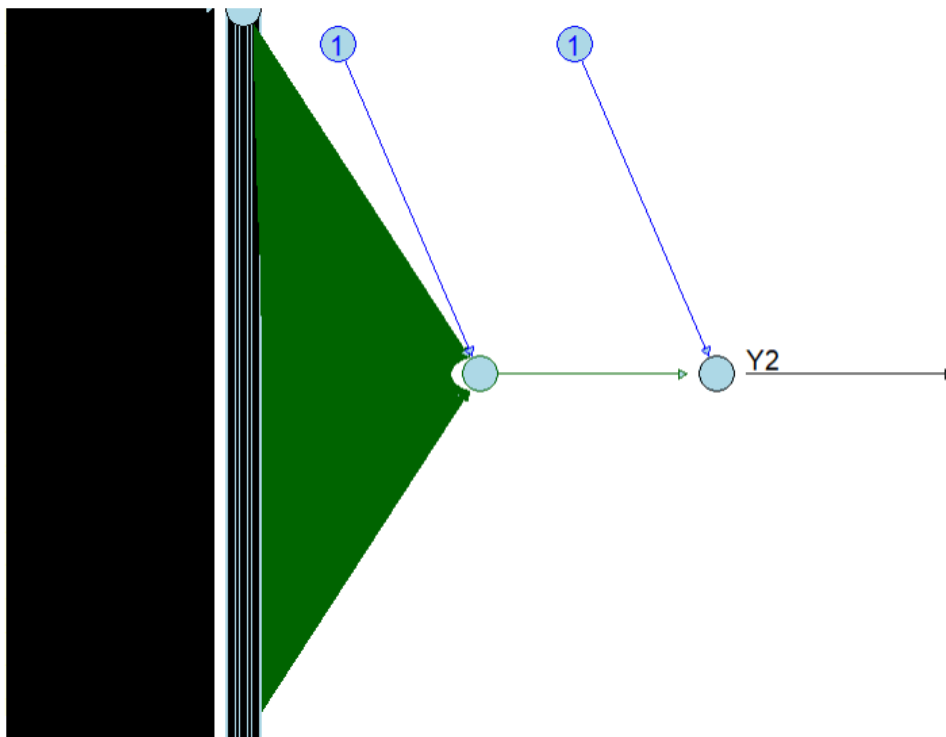


```
Y2 <- ytest$V1
testing <- data.frame(Y2,xtest)
TestNN <- neuralnet(Y2 ~ .,data = testing)
summary(TestNN)
```

```
##          Length Class      Mode
## call          3 -none-    call
## response      2947 -none-   numeric
## covariate     1653267 -none-  numeric
## model.list      2 -none-    list
```

```
## err.fct          1 -none-    function
## act.fct          1 -none-    function
## linear.output    1 -none-    logical
## data             562 data.frame list
## exclude          0 -none-    NULL
## net.result        1 -none-    list
## weights           1 -none-    list
## generalized.weights 1 -none-    list
## startweights      1 -none-    list
## result.matrix     567 -none-    numeric
```

```
plot(TestNN,col.hidden = 'darkgreen',
col.hidden.synapse = 'darkgreen',
     show.weights = F,
     information = F,
     fill = 'lightblue')
```

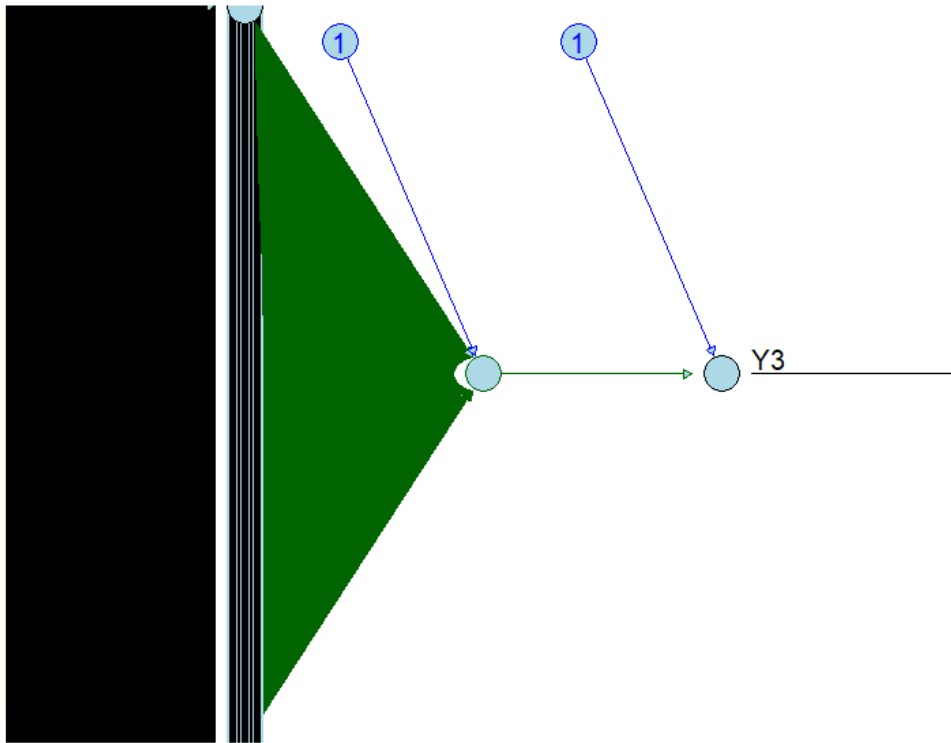


b)

```
trainpartci<-read.table("subject_train.txt")
testpartci <- read.table("subject_test.txt")

Y3 <- trainpartci$V1
training <- data.frame(Y3,xtrain)
TrainNN <- neuralnet(Y3 ~ .,data = training)
plot(TrainNN,col.hidden = 'darkgreen',
col.hidden.synapse = 'darkgreen',
     show.weights = F,
```

```
information = F,  
fill = 'lightblue')
```



```
Y4 <- testpartci$V1  
testing <- data.frame(Y4,xtest)  
TestNN <- neuralnet(Y4 ~ .,data = testing)  
plot(TestNN,col.hidden = 'darkgreen',  
col.hidden.synapse = 'darkgreen',  
show.weights = F,  
information = F,  
fill = 'lightblue')
```

