

Νεο-Ασφίς Υποδοχική

ΣΕΤ 3

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## Проблема - 01

$$P_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

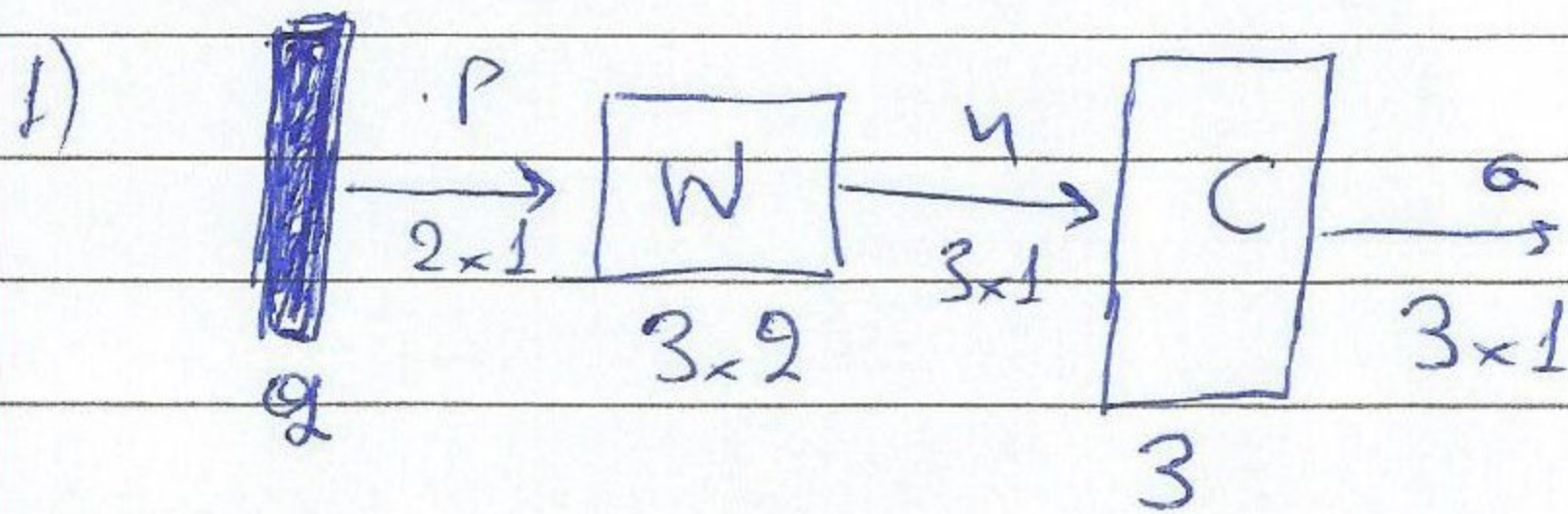
$$P_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$t_1 = 1, t_2 = -1$$

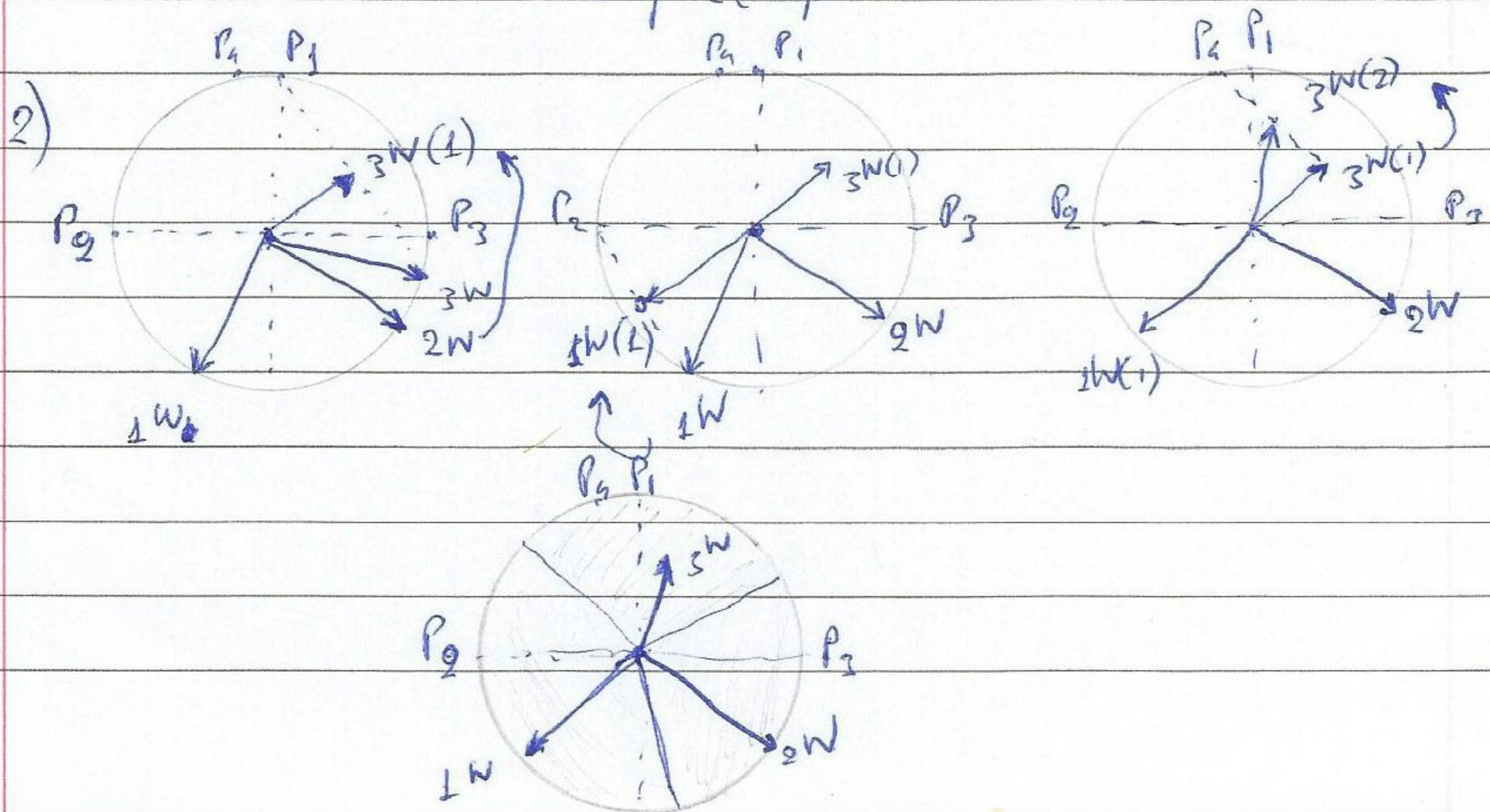
$$W = t_1 P_1^T + t_2 P_2^T = 1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + (-1) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow W = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

## Проблема - 02



$$a = \text{compct}(Wp)$$





Пример 03

$$U = \{2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10\} \quad X = \{1, 2, 4, 6, 9\}$$

$$I_1 = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$I_2 = \{1, 2\}$$

$$I_3 = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$I_4 = \{1, 2\}$$

$$I_5 = \{1\}$$

$$I_6 = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$I_7 = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$I_8 = \{1, 2\}$$

$$I_9 = \{1\}$$

$$I_{10} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

$$DI_{1,1} = \{0\}$$

$$DI_{2,1} = DI_{3,1} = \dots = DI_{10,1} = 0$$

$$DL_{2,2} = \{1\}, DL_{4,3} = \{1\}, DL_{4,4} = \{1\}, DL_{6,5} = \{0, 1\}, DL_{9,8} = \{1\}$$

$$L_1^f = L_2^f = L_3^f = L_4^f = L_5^f = L_8^f = 0$$

$$L_1^b = L_3^b = L_5^b = L_6^b = L_7^b = L_8^b = L_9^b = L_{10}^b = 0$$

$$L_4^b = \{2\} \quad L_9^b = \{4, 7\}$$

$$E_{LW}^v(x) = \{2, 4\}$$

$$E_{LX}^v(v) = \{2, 4\}$$



## Aufgabe 04

$$\frac{\partial a^u(t)}{\partial x^T} = \frac{\partial a^e u(t)}{\partial x^T} + \sum_{x \in E_S^X(u)} s^{u,x}(t)$$

$$\sum_{u' \in E_{LW(x)}^u} \sum_{d \in DL_{xu'}} LW^{x,u'(d)} \times \frac{\partial a^{u'}(t-d)}{\partial x^T}$$

für  $u=2$

$$\frac{\partial a^2(t)}{\partial x^T} = \frac{\partial a^e 2(t)}{\partial x^T} + S^{2,1}(t) \left[ \sum_{d=1}^D LW^{1,1}(d) \times \frac{\partial a^1(t-d)}{\partial x^T} \right]$$

$(S^1)^2$  prüfen

na Höhe  $Q$  von  $D$   
 Also  $O((S^1)^2 \cdot D(Q))$

## Aufgabe 05

$$h_{11} = X_{11} \cdot W_{11} + X_{12} W_{12} + X_{21} W_{21} + X_{22} W_{22}$$

$$h_{12} = X_{12} W_{11} + X_{13} W_{12} + X_{22} W_{21} + X_{23} W_{23}$$

$$h_{21} = X_{21} W_{11} + X_{22} W_{12} + X_{31} W_{21} + X_{32} W_{23}$$

$$h_{22} = X_{22} W_{11} + X_{23} W_{12} + X_{32} W_{21} + X_{33} W_{22}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial W_{11}} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial h_{11}} \frac{\partial h_{11}}{\partial W_{11}} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial h_{12}} \frac{\partial h_{12}}{\partial W_{11}} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial h_{21}} \frac{\partial h_{21}}{\partial W_{11}} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial h_{22}} \frac{\partial h_{22}}{\partial W_{11}}$$

$$= X_{11} \frac{\partial L}{\partial h_{11}} + X_{12} \frac{\partial L}{\partial h_{12}} + X_{21} \frac{\partial L}{\partial h_{21}} + X_{22} \frac{\partial L}{\partial h_{22}}$$



$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_{12}} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial h_{11}} \cdot \frac{\partial h_{11}}{\partial w_{12}} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial h_{12}} \cdot \frac{\partial h_{12}}{\partial w_{12}} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial h_{21}} \cdot \frac{\partial h_{21}}{\partial w_{12}} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial h_{22}} \cdot \frac{\partial h_{22}}{\partial w_{12}}$$

~~$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_{21}} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial h_{11}} \cdot \frac{\partial h_{11}}{\partial w_{21}} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial h_{12}} \cdot \frac{\partial h_{12}}{\partial w_{21}} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial h_{21}} \cdot \frac{\partial h_{21}}{\partial w_{21}} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial h_{22}} \cdot \frac{\partial h_{22}}{\partial w_{21}}$$~~

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_{21}} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial h_{11}} \cdot \frac{\partial h_{11}}{\partial w_{21}} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial h_{12}} \cdot \frac{\partial h_{12}}{\partial w_{21}} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial h_{21}} \cdot \frac{\partial h_{21}}{\partial w_{21}} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial h_{22}} \cdot \frac{\partial h_{22}}{\partial w_{21}}$$

$$= X_{21} \frac{\partial L}{\partial h_{11}} + X_{22} \frac{\partial L}{\partial h_{12}} + X_{31} \frac{\partial L}{\partial h_{21}} + X_{32} \frac{\partial L}{\partial h_{22}}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_{22}} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial h_{11}} \cdot \frac{\partial h_{11}}{\partial w_{22}} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial h_{12}} \cdot \frac{\partial h_{12}}{\partial w_{22}} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial h_{21}} \cdot \frac{\partial h_{21}}{\partial w_{22}} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial h_{22}} \cdot \frac{\partial h_{22}}{\partial w_{22}}$$

$$= X_{22} \frac{\partial L}{\partial h_{11}} + X_{23} \frac{\partial L}{\partial h_{12}} + X_{32} \frac{\partial L}{\partial h_{21}} + X_{33} \frac{\partial L}{\partial h_{22}}$$



## Problema - 06

$\begin{matrix} \text{kernel} & \text{dims} & \text{\# filters} \\ \swarrow & \downarrow & \swarrow \end{matrix}$   
 Layer 1:  $5 \cdot 5 \cdot 1 \cdot 100 = 2500$  weights  
 Layer 2:  $5 \cdot 5 \cdot 100 = 250,000$  -//  
 Layer 3:  $0$  -//  
 Layer 4:  $100 \cdot 100 \cdot 50 = 500,000$  -//  
 Layer 5:  $100 \cdot 50 = 500$  -//

Σindo: 757,500 weights

(Dev eplace ceiling groups per in layers 4 & 5).

## Problema - 07

Input: 

0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

convolve with:

1	0	-1
---	---	----

valid padding

Output:

0	0	1	1	0	0	-1	-1	0	0
0	0	-1	-1	0	0	1	1	0	0

Max pooling

stride = 2

f.s. = 2

0	1	0	-1	0
0	-1	0	1	0

convolve with

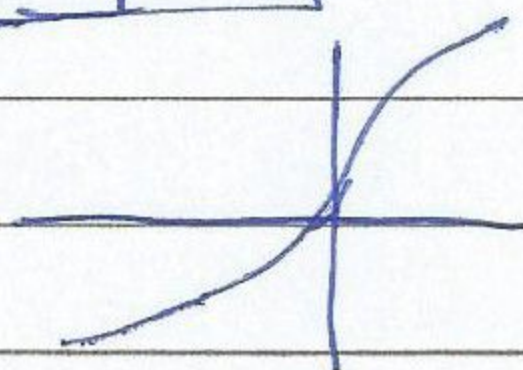
-1	0	1
1	0	-1

Output

fully connected

0	-4	0
4	-4	

Sigmoid activation



Output

0.99	0.1
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b) Φαίνεται πως είναι συγγενικά input ως προς το (a) επίσημα με την έννοια πως το πόσο που αλλάζει είναι πως αν για +1 έχουμε -1 και το αντίστροφο.

Το ίδιο συμβαίνει για το F.L. ενισχύς όπου έχουμε -4, +4.

Άρα ως output θα έχουμε 

0.01	0.99
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## Проблема 08

$$A = \{(A|0), (B|0.3), (C|0.7), (D|1), (E|0), (F|0.2), (G|0.6)\}$$

$$B = \{(A|0.3), (B|1), (C|0.5), (D|0.8), (E|1), (F|0.5), (G|0.6)\}$$

$$C = \{(A|1), (B|0.5), (C|0.5), (D|0.2), (E|0), (F|0.2), (G|0.9)\}$$

$$1. A \cap B = \{(A|0), (B|0.3), (C|0.5), (D|0.8), (E|0), (F|0.2), (G|0.6)\}$$

$$2. A \cup B = \{(A|0.3), (B|1), (C|0.7), (D|1), (E|1), (F|0.5), (G|0.6)\}$$

$$3. B^c = \{(A|0.7), (B|0), (C|0.5), (D|0.2), (E|0), (F|0.5), (G|0.4)\}$$

$$A \cap B^c = \{(A|0), (B|0), (C|0.5), (D|0.2), (E|0), (F|0.2), (G|0.4)\}$$

$$4. A \cup B^c = \{(A|0.7), (B|0.3), (C|0.7), (D|1), (E|0), (F|0.5), (G|0.6)\}$$

$$(A \cup B^c) \cap C = \{(A|0.7), (B|0.3), (C|0.5), (D|0.2), (E|0), (F|0.2), (G|0.6)\}$$

$$5. (A \cap B)^c = \{(A|1), (B|0.7), (C|0.5), (D|0.2), (E|1), (F|0.8), (G|0.4)\}$$

$$(A \cap B)^c \cap C^c$$

$$C^c = \{(A|0), (B|0.5), (C|0.5), (D|0.8), (E|1), (F|0.8), (G|0.1)\}$$

$$(A \cap B)^c \cap C^c = \{(A|1), (B|0.7), (C|0.5), (D|0.8), (E|1), (F|0.8), (G|0.4)\}$$

$$6. (A \cap A^c) \cup A = A !$$



## Πρόβλημα - 09

1.  $X \cap Y = (X^c \cup Y^c)^c$

Έστω  ~~$A = X \cap Y$~~   $A = X \cap Y$  και  $B = (X^c \cup Y^c)^c$

Εάν  $x \in A \Rightarrow x \in X \cap Y \Rightarrow x \in X$  και  $x \in Y \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow x \notin X^c$  και  $x \notin Y^c \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow x \notin (X^c \cup Y^c) \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow x \in (X^c \cup Y^c)^c \Rightarrow x \in B \Rightarrow A \subseteq B$  ①

~~Εάν~~  $x \in B \Rightarrow x \in (X^c \cup Y^c)^c \Rightarrow x \notin (X^c \cup Y^c) \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow x \notin X^c$  και  $x \notin Y^c \Rightarrow x \in X$  και  $x \in Y \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow x \in X \cap Y \Rightarrow x \in A \Rightarrow B \subseteq A$  ②

Από ①, ②  $\Rightarrow A = B \Rightarrow \underline{X \cap Y = (X^c \cup Y^c)^c}$

2.  $X \cup Y = (X^c \cap Y^c)^c$

Έστω  $A = X \cup Y$  και  $B = (X^c \cap Y^c)^c$

Εάν  $x \in A \Rightarrow x \in (X \cup Y) \Rightarrow x \in X$  ή  $x \in Y \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow x \notin X^c$  ή  $x \notin Y^c \Rightarrow x \notin (X^c \cap Y^c)$

$\Rightarrow x \in (X^c \cap Y^c)^c \Rightarrow x \in B \Rightarrow A \subseteq B$  ①

Εάν  $x \in B \Rightarrow x \in (X^c \cap Y^c)^c \Rightarrow x \notin (X^c \cap Y^c) \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow x \notin X^c$  ή  $x \notin Y^c \Rightarrow x \in X$  ή  $x \in Y \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow x \in (X \cup Y) \Rightarrow x \in A \Rightarrow B \subseteq A$  ②

Από ①, ②  $\Rightarrow A = B \Rightarrow \underline{X \cup Y = (X^c \cap Y^c)^c}$



## Проблема - 10

$$N_a(N_a(x)) = x, \quad N_a(x) = \frac{1-x}{1+ax}, \quad a > 1, \quad 0 \leq x < 1$$

$$\bullet \quad N_a(N_a(x)) = \frac{1 - \left( \frac{1-x}{1+ax} \right)}{1 + a \cdot \left( \frac{1-x}{1+ax} \right)} = \frac{1+ax - (1-x)}{1+ax + a(1-x)} =$$

$$= \frac{ax + x}{1 + \cancel{ax} + a} = \frac{x(a+1)}{1+a} \Rightarrow N_a(N_a(x)) = x$$

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