通識計算機程式設計期末考

6/29/2018

試題共 7 題,兩面印製 30 頁,滿分 103

- 1. 當前個人電腦已經相當普及,一個人擁有兩部以上的電腦裝置,並不少見。這些電腦裝置的作業系統未必完全相同,例如:在辦公室應用Windows,出外攜帶運行iOS的iPad。這時可能的困擾,便是如何讓iPad也能讀取Windows產生的檔案,或讓Windows讀你在iPad寫下的文稿。本題如圖1類別圖所示:主程式中,呼叫CreateAndOpen產生及開啟連結Windows及iOS檔案的TextReader陣列,並將各個TextReader連結的檔案內容移入記憶緩衝器buffer。這是因為磁碟檔案讀寫很花時間,因此通常先將檔案內容抄到記憶緩衝器,之後的讀寫都利用記憶緩衝器,提高效率。隨後利用函式ReadAndDisplay由buffer讀取、顯示讀出的Windows及iOSText檔內容。整個程式執行時的主控台畫面如圖2。當然,假設using System;敘述已經包含於程式中。
 - (a) 撰寫介面 TextReader,宣告的函式為 FileName、Open、Close、Read。 這五個函式,呼叫時都不需要參數,但 FileName 要傳回字串, Read 要傳回字串陣列。 (3%)
 - (b) 撰寫實作 TextReader 之 WindowsTextReader 類別建構式:設定成員變數 fileName 等於建構式參數(圖 2 例中為字串"wtr"),並且在主控台螢幕顯示如圖 2 之第一行訊息。 (6%)
 - (c) 撰寫WindowsTextReader中的成員函式Open及GetData。函式Open 先在主控台顯示一行訊息,內容如圖 2 第 2 行。其次呼叫成員函式 GetData。函式GetData將檔案內容移入記憶緩衝器buffer。這裡簡 化問題,假設Windows檔案內容等於字串陣列{"Hello!", "World."}, 直接於GetData,將此陣列設值給buffer即可。GetData也要顯示 如圖 2 第三行的訊息。(6%)
 - (d) 建立類別 WindowsTextReader 中的成員函式 Read, 先顯示訊息如圖 2 第 7 行, 再傳回 buffer。 (6%)
 - (e) 寫類別 Program 中的函式 CreateAndOpen 及 ReadAndDisplay。函式 CreateAndOpen 先建立 TextReader 陣列。第一個元素是WindowsTextReader 物件,對應的檔案名稱是"wtr",第二個元素是iOSTextReader 物件,對應的檔案名稱是"atr"。接著呼叫這兩個元素物件的成員函式 Open。至於函式 ReadAndDisplay,則依次呼叫兩個陣列元素物件的 Read 函式,再以 Read 函式傳回的字串陣列,呼叫如下函式 Display。(6%)

```
static void Display(string[] contents) {
  int nTerms = contents.Length;
  for(int i = 0; i < nTerms; ++i) {
     Console.Write(contents[i] + " ");
  }
  Console.WriteLine();
}</pre>
```

(f) 完成類別 Program 之主程式 Main。假定 WindowsTextReader 類別 的所有成員函式均已完成。而 iOSTextReader 類別,也已經以類似 WindowsTextReader 類別的方式,實作完畢,可以直接引用。(3%)

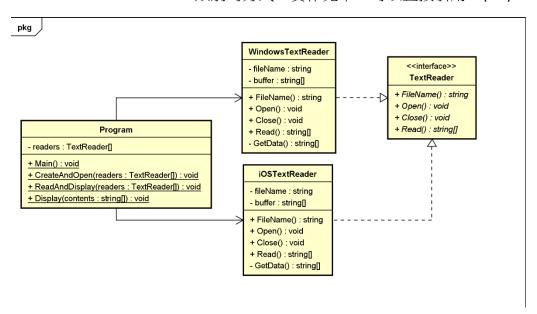


圖 1. 第 1 題對應的 UML 類別圖

```
Windows Text Reader: set file to be wtr Windows Text Reader: Open file wtr Windows Text Reader: Get data iOS Text Reader: Set file to be atr iOS Text Reader: Open file atr iOS Text Reader: Get data Windows Text Reader: Read from buffer Hello! World.
Windows Text Reader: Close file wtr iOS Text Reader: Read from buffer Hello! World.
Windows Text Reader: Close file wtr iOS Text Reader: Read from buffer Apple iPad iOS Text Reader: Close file atr 請按任意鍵繼續 . . .
```

圖 2. 第 1 題程式碼,執行時的主控台螢幕畫面

2. 找出以下程式片段之錯誤,並予更正.

```
(a) (3%) 一個錯誤
class Vector2D {
   private double x;
   private double y;
   public Vector2D(double x, double y) {
      this.x = x;
      this.y = y;
   }
   public double Magnitude() {
      return Math.Sqrt(x * x + y * y);
   public float Magnitude() {
      return (float)Math.Sqrt(x * x + y * y);
   }
}
(b) (3%) 一個錯誤
class Parents {
   private string dad;
   private string mom;
   private int pension;
   private int cash;
   public Parents(string dad, string mom, int pension) {
      this.dad = dad;
      this.mom = mom;
      this.pension = pension;
      cash = pension;
   }
   virtual public void PayBill(int bill) {
      cash -= bill;
   }
}
class Child : Parents {
   private string name;
```

```
private int income;
   private int balance;
   public Child(string dad, string mom, int pension,
       string name, int income) : base(dad, mom, pension) {
       this.name = name;
       this.income = income;
       balance = income;
   }
   override public void PayBill(int bill) {
       balance -= bill;
       if(balance < 0) {</pre>
          balance += cash;
       }
   }
}
(c) (3%) 一個錯誤。
class Airplane {
   abstract public void Fly();
class Boeing747_300 : Airplane {
   override public void Fly() {
       Console.WriteLine("Carry 300+ travellers.");
   }
 }
(d) (3%) 一種錯誤
abstract class Radio {
   abstract public void PlayMusic();
abstract class Clock {
   abstract public void SetAlarm();
}
class RadioClock : Radio, Clock {
   public override void SetAlarm() {
       Console.WriteLine("Alarm is set");
   }
```

```
public override void PlayMusic() {
          Console.WriteLine("Lullaby is played");
      }
   }
   (e) (3%) 一種錯誤
    class Car {
      private int nCarsProduced = 0;
      public Car() {
          Console.WriteLine("A car is produced in Detroit");
          ++nCarsProduced;
      }
      public Car(string city) {
          Console.WriteLine("A car is produced in " + city);
          ++nCarsProduced;
      }
      public int Total() {
          return nCarsProduced;
      }
   }
   class Program {
      static void Main(string[] args) {
          Car ford = new Car();
          Car toyota = new Car("Aichi-ken, Japan");
          Car luxgen = new Car("Miaoli county, Taiwan");
          Console.WriteLine("Total number of cars produced = {0}",
             Car.Total());
      }
   }
3. 試寫出下列程式的輸出 (12%)
// Problem3
using System;
namespace Problem3 {
```

```
class Program {
   static void Main(string[] args) {
     int RailLength = 6;
     int pick = 1;
     int itd;
     int coincidence;
     JeffressModel barn_owl = new JeffressModel(RailLength, pick);
     for (int t = 0; t < 10; ++t) {
        barn owl.FindMaxResponse(out itd, out coincidence);
        Console.WriteLine(
           "t = \{0\}, itd = \{1\}, coincidence = \{2\}",
           t, itd, coincidence);
         barn owl.Update();
      }
   }
 }
}
//Jeffress Model
using System;
namespace Problem3 {
  public class JeffressModel {
    private int railLength;
     private ForwardLine upperRail;
     private BackwardLine lowerRail;
     public JeffressModel(int railLength, int pick) {
      this.railLength = railLength;
      int[] impulse = ImpulseSignal(pick);
      upperRail = new ForwardLine(railLength, impulse);
      lowerRail = new BackwardLine(railLength, impulse);
     }
     public void Update() {
          upperRail.Update();
          lowerRail.Update();
      }
```

```
int outSampU = upperRail.Access(pickUpLoc);
        int outSampL = lowerRail.Access(pickUpLoc);
        int outSamp = outSampU * outSampL;
        return outSamp;
      }
      public void FindMaxRespons(out int itd, out int coincidence {
        int td = 0;
        int maxAmp = 0;
        int outSamp = 0;
        for(int pickUpLoc = 0; pickUpLoc < railLength; ++pickUpLoc) {</pre>
           outSamp = NextSample(pickUpLoc);
           if(outSamp > maxAmp) {
             maxAmp = outSamp;
             td = 2 * pickUpLoc - railLength;
            }
        }
        itd = td;
          coincidence = maxAmp;
        }
         private int[] ImpulseSignal(int pick) {
            int[] pulse = new int[railLength];
            for (int i = 0; i < railLength; ++i) {</pre>
              pulse[i] = 0;
            pulse[pick] = 1;
            return pulse;
         }
    }
// DelayLine
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
```

public int NextSample(int pickUpLoc) {

}

```
namespace Problem3 {
 public class DelayLine {
   protected int length;
   protected List<int> data;
   protected int pointer;
   public DelayLine(int length, int[] initialShape) {
     this.length = length;
     data = new List<int>();
     for (int i = 0; i < length; ++i) {</pre>
       data.Add(initialShape[i]);
     }
   }
    public virtual void Update() { }
    public int Access(int pickUpLoc) {
      int outLoc = pointer + pickUpLoc;
      while (outLoc < 0) outLoc += length;</pre>
      while (outLoc > length - 1) outLoc -= length;
       return data[outLoc];
     }
   }
   public class ForwardLine : DelayLine {
     public ForwardLine(int length, int[] initialShape) :
       base(length, initialShape) {
          pointer = 0;
     }
     public override void Update() {
      pointer = ++pointer;
      pointer = (pointer > length) ? 0 : pointer;
     }
   }
   public class BackwardLine : DelayLine {
     public BackwardLine(int length, int[] initialShape) :
```

```
base(length, initialShape) {
      pointer = length - 1;
    }
    public override void Update() {
      pointer = --pointer;
      pointer = (pointer < 0.0) ? length : pointer;</pre>
    }
   }
}
4. 試寫出以下程式在下列狀況時的主控台螢幕輸出。
(a)(3%) 檔案 test.aiml 尚未建立。
(b)(3%) 檔案 test.aiml 已在正確位置,且內容為
<?xml version = "1.0" encoding = "UTF-8"?>
<aiml version="1.0.1" encoding = "UTF-8"?>
  <category>
    <pattern> HELLO ALICE </pattern>
    <template>
       Hello User
    </template>
  </category>
</aiml>
(c)(3%) 檔案 test.aiml 已在正確位置,且內容為
<?xml version = "1.0" encoding = "UTF-8"?>
  <category>
    <pattern> HELLO ALICE </pattern>
    <template>
       Hello User
    </template>
  </category>
```

</aiml>

(d)(3%) 檔案 test.aiml 已在正確位置,且內容為

```
<?xml version = "1.0" encoding = "UTF-8"?>
<aiml version="1.0.1" encoding = "UTF-8"?>
  <category>
     <pattern> HELLO ALICE
     <template>
       Hello User
     </template>
  </category>
</aiml>
// Problem4
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Runtime.Serialization;
using System.Runtime.Serialization.Formatters.Binary;
namespace Problem4 {
 class Program {
    static void Main(string[] args) {
    try {
      string fileName = "test.aiml";
      SimpleChatbot alice = new SimpleChatbot(fileName);
      Console.WriteLine();
      BinaryFormatter formatter = new BinaryFormatter();
      FileStream output = new FileStream("alice aiml.chat",
         FileMode.Create, FileAccess.Write);
      formatter.Serialize(output, alice);
      output.Close();
      Console.WriteLine();
      FileStream input = new FileStream("alice aiml.chat",
      FileMode.Open, FileAccess.Read);
      Object obj = formatter.Deserialize(input);
      if (obj.GetType() == alice.GetType()) {
         SimpleChatbot bot = (SimpleChatbot)obj;
         Console.WriteLine("XML version: " + bot.XML_VERSION);
```

```
Console.WriteLine("AIML version: " + bot.AIML VERSION);
         Console.WriteLine("Chat category pattern: " +
           bot.PATTERNS[0]);
         Console.WriteLine("Chat category template: " +
           bot.TEMPLATES[0]);
       }
       else {
          throw new SerializationException();
     } catch (AbnormalParsingException e) {
       Console.WriteLine(e);
     } catch (FileNotFoundException) {
       Console.WriteLine("File not found");
     } catch (SerializationException) {
       Console.WriteLine(
        "Error in serializing/deserializing objects");
     } catch (IOException) {
       Console.WriteLine("Can not open or close file");
     } catch (Exception e)
       Console.WriteLine(e.Message);
     }
   }
 }
}
// SimpleChatbot
using System;
using System.IO;
namespace Problem4 {
 [Serializable]
 class SimpleChatbot {
    private string xml_version;
    private string aiml_version;
    private string[] contents;
    private string[] categories;
    private string[] patterns;
    private string[] templates;
```

```
public SimpleChatbot(string fileName) {
try {
 xml_version = XMLVersion(fileName);
 aiml version = AIMLVersion(fileName);
 ParseForElements(fileName, "<aiml", "</aiml>", out contents);
 ParseForElements(contents, "<category>", "</category>",
    out categories);
 ParseForElements(categories, "<pattern>", "</pattern>",
     out patterns);
   ParseForElements(categories, "<template>", "</template>",
     out templates);
 } catch (Exception e) {
     Console.WriteLine(
       "Throw an exception from constructor of SimpleChatbot");
     throw e;
 }
}
public string XML VERSION { get { return xml version; } }
public string AIML VERSION { get { return aiml version; } }
public string[] PATTERNS { get { return patterns; } }
public string[] TEMPLATES { get { return templates; } }
private string XMLVersion(string fileName) {
   return GetVersion("<?xml", fileName, 0, 5);</pre>
}
private string AIMLVersion(string fileName) {
    return GetVersion("<aiml", fileName, 1, 3);</pre>
}
private static string GetVersion(string tag, string fileName,
  int nSkip, int idx) {
  string content = "";
  int length = 0;
  string line = "";
  bool beginMarkFound = false;
  bool endMarkFound = false;
  int begin = -1;
```

```
int end = -1;
char[] delimiters = new char[] { ' ', '=', '\"' };
try {
  StreamReader input = new StreamReader(fileName);
  Console.WriteLine("GetVersion " + tag + " : Open file");
  try {
    for(int i = 0; i < nSkip; ++i) {</pre>
      input.ReadLine();
     line = input.ReadLine();
     begin = line.IndexOf(tag);
     beginMarkFound = (begin >= 0);
     if (!beginMarkFound) {
      throw new AbnormalParsingException (
         "Symbol " + tag + " not found");
     begin += tag.Length;
     end = line.IndexOf("?>");
     endMarkFound = (end >= 0);
     if (!endMarkFound) {
       throw new AbnormalParsingException(
          "Symbol \"?>\" not found");
     }
     length = end - begin;
     if (length < 0) {
        throw new AbnormalParsingException(
           "Abnormal" + tag + " header");
     }
     content = line.Substring(begin, length);
     string[] terms = content.Split(delimiters);
     return terms[idx];
 }
 catch (AbnormalParsingException e) {
     Console.WriteLine(
       "Throw an abnormal-parsing exception from" +
       " GetVersion :" + tag);
     throw e;
```

```
} catch (Exception e) {
        Console.WriteLine(
          "Throw an exception from inner try-catch in" +
          " GetVersion : " + tag);
        throw e;
     } finally {
        Console.WriteLine(
           "Enter inner finally in function GetVersion : " + tag);
        input.Close();
        Console.WriteLine("Close file");
     }
   } catch (AbnormalParsingException e) {
      Console.WriteLine(
        "Throw an abnormal-parsing exception from" +
        " outer try-catch in GetVersion : " + tag);
      throw e;
   } catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
      Console.WriteLine(
        "Throw a file-not-found exception from" +
        " outer try-catch in GetVersion : " + tag);
      throw e;
   } catch (Exception e) {
      Console.WriteLine(
        "Throw an exception from" +
        " outer try-catch in GetVersion: " +tag);
      throw e;
   }
}
private void ParseForElements(
 string fileName, string beginMark, string endMark,
 out string[] elements) {
   string content = "";
   int length = 0;
   string line = "";
   bool beginMarkFound = false;
   bool endMarkFound = false;
   int begin = -1;
```

```
int end = -1;
const int MAX N ELEMENTS = 10;
elements = new string[MAX N ELEMENTS];
int nElements = 0;
try {
  StreamReader input = new StreamReader(fileName);
  Console.WriteLine("ParseForElements: Open file");
   try {
   while (!input.EndOfStream) {
     line = input.ReadLine();
     if (beginMarkFound) {
      begin = 0;
     } else {
       begin = line.IndexOf(beginMark);
       if (begin < 0) continue;</pre>
       beginMarkFound = true;
       begin = begin + beginMark.Length;
     }
     if (!endMarkFound) {
      end = line.IndexOf(endMark);
      if(end < 0) {
         end = line.Length - 1;
       } else {
         endMarkFound = true;
      }
      length = end - begin + 1;
      if (length > 0) {
        content += line.Substring(begin, length);
      }
    } else {
      beginMarkFound = false;
      endMarkFound = false;
      begin = -1;
      end = -1;
     }
   }
```

```
elements[nElements] = content;
    nElements++;
    if (beginMarkFound && !endMarkFound)
      throw new AbnormalParsingException (
        endMark.Substring(1, endMark.Length - 1) + " not found");
  } catch (AbnormalParsingException e) {
    Console.WriteLine(
       "Throw an abnormal-parsing exception" +
       " from ParseForElements");
    throw e;
  } catch (Exception e) {
    Console.WriteLine(
      "Throw an exception from" +
      " inner try-catch in ParseForElements");
    throw e;
  } finally {
    Console.WriteLine(
      "Enter inner finally in ParseForElements");
    input.Close();
    Console.WriteLine("Close file");
 } catch (AbnormalParsingException e) {
    Console.WriteLine(
      "Throw an abnormal-parsing exception" +
      " from outer try-catch in ParseForElements");
 } catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
    Console.WriteLine(
       "Throw a file-not-found exception" +
       " from outer try-catch in ParseForElements");
    throw e;
 } catch (Exception e) {
    Console.WriteLine(
      "Throw an exception from" +
      " outer try-catch in ParseForElements");
    throw e:
 }
}
```

```
private void ParseForElements(
 string[] categories, string beginMark, string endMark,
 out string[] elements) {
 string content;
 int length;
 bool beginMarkFound;
 bool endMarkFound;
 int begin;
 int end;
 const int MAX N ELEMENTS = 10;
 elements = new string[MAX N ELEMENTS];
 int nElements = 0;
 for (int i = 0; i < categories.Length; ++i) {</pre>
 try {
   content = categories[i];
   if (content == null) continue;
   beginMarkFound = false;
   endMarkFound = false;
   begin = content.IndexOf(beginMark);
   if (begin >= 0) {
     beginMarkFound = true;
     begin += beginMark.Length;
   }
   end = content.IndexOf(endMark) - 1;
   if (end >= 0) {
     endMarkFound = true;
     length = end - begin + 1;
     if (length > 0)
      elements[nElements] = content.Substring(begin, length);
      nElements++;
     }
   if (beginMarkFound && !endMarkFound) {
      throw new AbnormalParsingException(
        endMark.Substring(1, endMark.Length - 1) +
        " not found");
    }
```

```
if (!beginMarkFound && endMarkFound)
           throw new AbnormalParsingException(
            beginMark.Substring(1, endMark.Length - 1) +
            " not found");
        }
        } catch(AbnormalParsingException e) {
           Console.WriteLine(
            "Enters ParseForElements with string arrays");
           Console.WriteLine(e);
       } catch(Exception e) {
           Console.WriteLine(
             "Enters ParseForElements with string arrays");
           Console.WriteLine(e);
       }
       }
      }
   }
}
// AbnormalParsingException
using System;
namespace Problem4 {
 public class AbnormalParsingException : ApplicationException {
   private string message;
   public AbnormalParsingException(string message): base() {
    this.message = message;
   public override string ToString() {
    return message;
   }
 }
}
5. 依據以下描述及程式框架,完成 C#之 Unity 腳本程式。 (6%)
程式描述:建立繞全域坐標系 y 軸不停旋轉之金幣。
利用 Unity 使用介面,完成金幣外形與場景設計,如圖3。
```

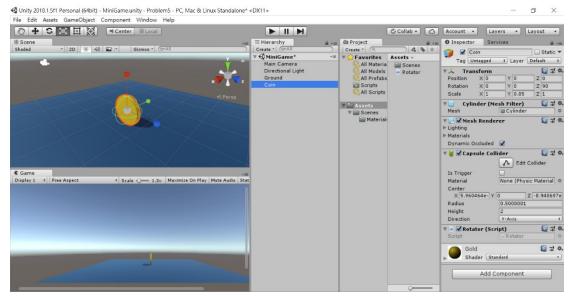


圖 3. 旋轉金幣之外形與場景設計

金幣旋轉的 C#腳本程式敘述為:

```
transform.Rotate(new Vector3(50, 0, 0) * Time.deltaTime);
```

請指出這一行敘述,應該放在以下程式框架中的哪一個位置?這是單選題,回答選項 $A \cdot B \cdot C \cdot D \cdot E$ 之一即可。

```
using System.Collections;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using UnityEngine;
public class Rotator : MonoBehaviour {
  void Start () {
    //********
    //**********
  }
  void Awake () {
    //**********
    //**********
  }
  void FixUpdate () {
    //**********
    //**********
  }
```

6. 近年來人工智慧(Artificial Intelligence, AI)的研究突飛猛進,應用日漸廣泛。深入了解後,可以知道這一波的 AI 進展,主要建構於機器學習(Machine Learning, ML)理論與技術的長足進步。簡單的說,智慧表現可以想成是一個複雜的黑箱函數。愈有「智慧」的表現,需要越多的參數,參與黑箱函數的計算。黑箱函數的參數越多,越需要更多黑箱行為的觀察數據,也就是更多輸入與對應輸出的配對資料。同時,大量的數據,也就越需要強力有效的硬體計算,才能藉由機器學習,準確求出黑箱函數中的大量參數,進而得到我們希望達成的「智慧」反應。這些需求的滿足,由於網路的發達,巨量資料可以由網際網路輕易取得,加上計算能力超強的圖形處理單元(Graphic Processing Unit, GPU)計算機架構技術成熟,已經不是太困難的問題。這些因素的湊合,導致了人工智慧領域的復興。

機器學習的概念,可以用圖4來說明:

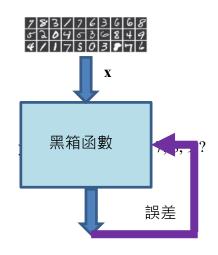


圖 4. 機器學習的概念

假定要開發手寫郵遞區號的自動辨識系統,則必須先收集大量的手寫數字影像,建立資料庫(例如美國國家標準局 NIST 所建的 The MNIST of hand-writing digits, http://yann.lecun.com/exdb/mnist/)。資料庫中的每個影像,都附帶有其代表的數字數值(稱為標籤, label)。

接著設計一個以若干參數表出的黑箱函數(例如類神經網路,Artificial Neural Networks, ANN),以手寫數字影像為輸入 \mathbf{x} ,辨識結果為輸出y。其次,將收集的影像通過黑箱函數,由黑箱函數計算出此一數字影像代表哪一個數字。由於目前黑箱函數的參數,並不能夠使黑箱函數辨識大部分手寫影像,因此對於第n個影像資料 \mathbf{x}_n ,其輸出y不等於對應於 \mathbf{x}_n 的應有標籤 \mathbf{y}_n 。

不正確的黑箱函數,藉由y和 y_n 的誤差,可以採用某種方式,調整黑箱函數內的參數內容。反覆進行如上步驟,把所有測試資料跑完一趟,稱為完成一個 epoch。進行許多個 epoch 之後,最終能使所有資料產生的誤差,大部分可以忽略。此時的黑箱函數,就具備了辨識手寫數字的「智慧」(當然,此處稱為「智能」較佳)。這種反覆修正黑箱函數參數的過程,通常稱為「訓練」(training),或「學習」(learning)。

訓練後的黑箱函數,就不再調整函數中的參數,直接用來辨識新的手寫數字影像。這時用另外一組影像及標籤,讓黑箱函數辨識,統計其辨識成功率,就稱為驗證(validation)。驗證過程中的手寫數字影像,應該與測試資料不同,表示黑箱函數的訓練結果,具備推廣(generalization)所學知識的能力。當然,驗證的錯誤率會高於訓練資料的辨識錯誤率。猶如學生反覆練習課本習題,如果考題都出自課本,一定會得到高分;但碰到大型考試,如會考、學測,考題通常與課本習題不同,成績有很大機會,比只考兩三課習題的小考低。

訓練與驗證後的黑箱函數,隨後應用於未知標籤的實際問題,即是機器學習的「測試」(testing)階段。

實際上的機器學習,通常需要構想一個「損失函數」(loss function),為黑箱函數參數與訓練資料的函數。進行訓練時,反覆依照損失函數的變化,調整黑箱函數參數(即是「學習」),計算對應損失函數值。通常損失函數達到最小值時,對應的黑箱函數參數即是最能符合需求的一組參數。

從損失函數調參數的一種常用基本方法,稱為梯度下降法(gradient descent)。 要說明梯度的概念,先介紹等高線:某高度的水平面,與山坡面的交線,便 是山坡等高線,如圖 5 所示。

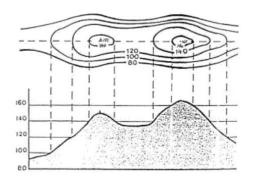


圖 5. 等高線觀念 (取自 http://anniehank.pixnet.net/blog/post/22884725-%E5%9C%8B%E4%B8%80--

%E7%AD%89%E9%AB%98%E7%B7%9A%E5%9C%B0%E5%BD%A2%E5% 9C%96%E5%92%8C%E5%89%96%E9%9D%A2%E5%9C%961)

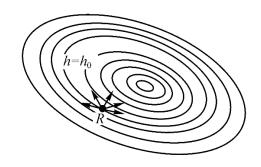


圖 6. 梯度概念

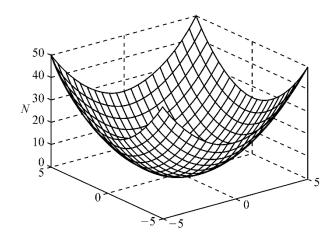


圖 7. 代表山谷的曲面

假設圖 6 代表山峰的等高線圖,且越小圈的等高線,代表越大的高度。令圖中高度 $h = h_0$ 等高線上的一點 R,由 R 出發,選擇不同的方向向上爬。由圖可看出:在 R 點選擇垂直等高線的方向(五個箭頭標示中,中間往上的箭頭)往上爬,能夠在相同水平距離內,穿越最多條等高線,即升高最多。

所以山坡某點等高線的垂直方向向量,代表該點山高變化最陡峭的方向,稱作 梯度(gradient)。

如果把圖 6 看成如圖 7 的山谷曲面等高線圖,則越小圈的等高線,代表越低的高度。這時圖 6 中,由 R 點下降最快的方向(垂直於等高線,面向谷底,同樣是五個箭頭標示中,中間往上的箭頭),就是 R 點與梯度相反的方向。由山谷曲面上任一點出發,沿著梯度反方向前進一段距離,可以更接近谷底。反覆此一步驟,使每個步驟都沿梯度相反方向前進一小段距離,若干步後,應該就離谷底不遠。如果每個步驟都使用相同的前進距離,在接近谷底的地方,很容易會衝過頭,使高度不再穩定下降,反而升高。這時就要退回至前一步驟,並且縮短前進距離。這就是梯度下降法的概念。如果山谷曲面相當於損失函數,谷底的點座標,就是黑箱函數參數的最佳值。

以上所介紹的梯度下降法,可以寫成以下 C#程式:

```
// 假設黑箱參數只有 a 和 b
struct ParameterVector2D
   public double a;
   public double b;
   public ParameterVector2D(
    double parameter a, double parameter b)
      a = parameter a;
      b = parameter b;
   }
}
ParameterVector2D GradientDescent(
   ParameterVector2D p0, // 起始黑箱參數
                        // 執行 epoch 數上限
   int nEpochs,
   double gamma
                        // 每一步驟前進距離起始值
)
{
    ParameterVector2D p = new ParameterVector2D(p0.a, p0.b);
    ParameterVector2D previous p =
        new ParameterVector2D(0.0, 0.0);
```

```
double precision = 1.0e-6;
int epoch = 0;
ParameterVector2D grad = new ParameterVector2D(0.0, 0.0);
double previous loss = 1.0e6;
double loss = LossFunction(p);
double loss error = Math.Abs(loss - previous loss);
// 主迴圈
while (loss > precision && loss error > precision &&
    epoch < nEpochs)
{
   previous_p = p;
   previous loss = loss;
   grad = ComputeLossFunctionGradient(p); // 計算梯度
   p.a -= (grad.a * gamma);
                                           // 調整 a 參數
                                           // 調整 b 參數
   p.b -= (grad.b * gamma);
   loss = LossFunction(p);
   Console.WriteLine(
      "epoch = \{0\}, p = (\{1\}, \{2\}), loss = \{3\} \n",
      epoch, p.a, p.b, loss);
                              // 檢驗損失函數值是否上升
   if (loss > previous loss)
   {
                                       // 前進距離減半
      gamma *= 0.5;
                                       // 回到前一點
      p = previous_p;
      loss = previous loss;
   }
   else
      loss_error = Math.Abs(loss - previous_loss);
      epoch++;
   }
}
return p;
```

其次當然就是如何定義損失函數,以及計算其梯度。一般來說,機器學習的問題, 大致有兩類:迴歸(regression)與分類(classification)。上述梯度下降法程式碼,在這兩類問題都適用;但請注意,你可以修改其內容與格式,不必完全套用,以便應

}

用於你自己所設計的程式架構。

迴歸問題與統計學裡面的迴歸分析差不多。以圖 8 為例,假設黑箱函數為 y = ax + b,希望找到的參數a, b,能夠使直線方程式y = ax + b,盡量擬合(fit) N 個訓練資料點 (x_n, y_n) , n = 1, 2, ..., N (圖中直線)。

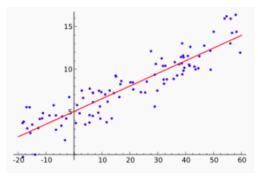


圖 8. 線性回歸問題示意 (取自 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linear_regression)

這種情況下,平均平方誤差(Mean Square Error)是常用的損失函數:

$$L(a,b) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} (y_n - ax_n - b)^2$$

如果找到的參數 a, b 使損失函數最小,代表由a, b決定的直線 y = ax + b,與所有訓練點的 y 座標誤差平方和最小。同時,平均平方誤差對於a, b的梯度(一個 ParameterVector2D 物件)可以導出

grad. a =
$$-\frac{2}{N}\sum_{n=1}^{N} x_n (y_n - ax_n - b)$$

grad. b = $-\frac{2}{N}\sum_{n=1}^{N} (y_n - ax_n - b)$

以上損失函數與梯度的數學式,可以分別轉換為如下的C#程式敘述片段:

```
// loss function - mean square error
int n_td = td.Length;
double loss = 0.0;
double term = 0.0;
for(int n = 0; n < n_td; ++n)
{</pre>
```

```
term = td[n].y - p.a * td[n].x - p.b;
    loss += (term * term);
}
loss /= n_td;
// gradient - mean square error
int n td = td.Length;
double term = 0.0;
for (int n = 0; n < n_td; ++n)</pre>
    term = p.a * td[n].x + p.b - td[n].y;
    grad.a += (term * td[n].x);
    grad.b += term;
 grad.a *= (2.0 / n_td);
 grad.b *= (2.0 / n td);
此處的 td 是 LabeledData 之 struct 物件陣列,而 LabeledData 的
宣告如下:
struct LabeledData
   public double x; // data
   public double y; // label or predicted value
    public LabeledData(double data, double label)
    {
        x = data;
        y = label;
    }
}
```

至於分類問題,黑箱函數的目標,是把輸入的 \mathbf{x} 分成兩類,其標籤 y 分別以 0 和 1 表示。假定黑箱函數的參數同樣只有 a 和 b,輸入 x,輸出為

 $y = \begin{cases} 1, \ \sigma(ax+b) > 0.5 \\ 0, \ \sigma(ax+b) < 0.5 \end{cases}$ 。此處sigmoid函數 $\sigma(z) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-z}}$,代表一個 S 形狀的曲線,如圖 9 所示。由於 $\sigma(ax+b)$ 介於 0 和 1 之間,可以解釋為標籤等於

1 的機率。其值如果大於 0.5,表示標籤為 1 的機率,高於標籤為 0 的機率 1 - $\sigma(ax + b)$ 。

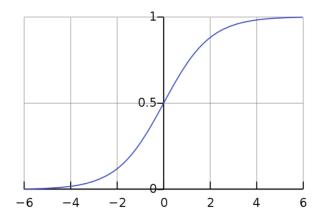


圖 9. sigmoid函數曲線(取自 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sigmoid_function)

對於這種分類問題,常用的損失函數為交叉熵(cross entropy)

$$L(a,b) = -\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} [y_n \ln \hat{y}_n + (1 - y_n) \ln(1 - \hat{y}_n)]$$
$$\hat{y}_n = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-ax_n - b)}$$

(參看 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cross_entropy)。

對應的梯度為

grad. a =
$$-\sum_{n=1}^{N} \left[\left(\frac{y_n}{\hat{y}_n} + \frac{1 - y_n}{1 - \hat{y}_n} \right) \hat{y}_n' x_n \right]$$

grad. b =
$$-\sum_{n=1}^{N} \left[\left(\frac{y_n}{\hat{y}_n} + \frac{1 - y_n}{1 - \hat{y}_n} \right) \hat{y}_n' \right]$$

$$\hat{y}_n' = \sigma'(ax+b) = \sigma(ax+b)[1 - \sigma(ax+b)]$$

轉換為 C#程式片段:

// loss function - cross entropy
int n_td = td.Length;
double loss = 0.0;

```
double term = 0.0;
double z = 0.0;
double y hat = 0.0;
for (int n = 0; n < n_td; ++n)
   z = p.a * td[n].x + p.b;
   y_hat = Sigmoid(z);
   term = td[n].y * Math.Log(y_hat) +
          (1.0 - td[n].y) *Math.Log(1.0 - y_hat);
    loss += term;
}
loss /= (-n_td);
// gradient - cross entropy
int n td = td.Length;
double z = 0.0;
double y hat = 0.0;
double y hat prime = 0.0;
double term = 0.0;
for (int n = 0; n < n td; ++n) {
   z = p.a * td[n].x + p.b;
   y hat = Sigmoid(z);
   y_hat_prime = y_hat * (1.0 - y_hat);
    term = td[n].y / y_hat + (1.0 - td[n].y) / (1.0 - y_hat);
    grad.a += (term * y_hat_prime * td[n].x);
    grad.b += (term * y_hat_prime);
 grad.a *= (-1.0 / n_td);
 grad.b *= (-1.0 / n_td);
```

本題希望你充分應用前述內容,撰寫 C#程式:經由 10 組訓練資料,以梯度下降法,分別學習平均平方誤差與交叉熵模型,算出黑箱函數參數 a, b。再以 5 組驗證資料,求出平均驗證誤差。主控台螢幕的輸出如圖 10。兩種模型的訓練資料及驗證資料宣告如下,答案卷上可以適當註明,並直接引用,不必重新抄寫。之前提供的 struct 類別 LabeledData 與 ParameterVector2D 的宣告亦同。

```
LabeledData[] trainingDataForRegression =
{
  new LabeledData(-5.00, -1.87),
  new LabeledData(-4.00, -1.52),
  new LabeledData(-3.00, -1.10),
  new LabeledData(-2.00, -0.71),
  new LabeledData(-1.00, -0.29),
  new LabeledData(0.00, 0.08),
  new LabeledData(1.00, 0.53),
  new LabeledData(2.00, 0.86),
  new LabeledData(3.00, 1.32),
  new LabeledData(4.00, 1.67)
 };
LabeledData[] validationDataForRegression =
  new LabeledData( 7.90, 3.26),
  new LabeledData( 7.64, 3.16),
  new LabeledData(-2.45, -0.88),
  new LabeledData(-0.75, -0.20),
  new LabeledData( 2.40, 1.06)
};
LabeledData[] trainingDataForClassification =
  new LabeledData(-5.00, 0.00),
  new LabeledData(-4.00, 0.00),
  new LabeledData(-3.00, 0.00),
  new LabeledData(-2.00, 0.00),
  new LabeledData(-1.00, 0.00),
  new LabeledData( 0.00, 1.00),
  new LabeledData( 1.00, 1.00),
  new LabeledData( 2.00, 1.00),
  new LabeledData( 3.00, 1.00),
  new LabeledData( 4.00, 1.00)
};
```

```
LabeledData[] validationDataForClassification =
{
    new LabeledData (7.90, 1.00),
    new LabeledData(7.64, 1.00),
    new LabeledData(-2.45, 0.00),
    new LabeledData(-0.75, 0.00),
    new LabeledData( 2.40, 1.00)
};
 國 選取 C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
                                                                           \Box
Mean Square Error Loss Model
Training data
(-5.00, -1.87) (-4.00, -1.52) (-3.00, -1.10) (-2.00, -0.71) (-1.00, -0.29)
(0.00, 0.08) (1.00, 0.53) (2.00, 0.86) (3.00, 1.32) (4.00, 1.67)
Validata data
(7.90, 3.26) (7.64, 3.16) (-2.45, -0.88) (-0.75, -0.20) (2.40, 1.06)
nEpochs = 10
parameters a = 0.40, b = 0.10
Average validation error = 0.01
Cross Entropy Model
Training data
(-5.00, 0.00) (-4.00, 0.00) (-3.00, 0.00) (-2.00, 0.00) (-1.00, 0.00) (0.00, 1.00) (1.00, 1.00) (2.00, 1.00) (3.00, 1.00) (4.00, 1.00)
Validation data
(7.90, 1.00) (7.64, 1.00) (-2.45, 0.00) (-0.75, 0.00) (2.40, 1.00)
nEpochs = 10
parameters a = 0.49, b = 0.11
Average validation error = 0.40
請按任意鍵繼續
```

圖 10. 程式執行主控台畫面一例

本題滿分 25 分,全部程式集中寫成一個大 Main 函式,不區分其他函式者,最高得 18 分;善用函式者,最高得 20 分;能利用虛擬碼或 UML 類別圖思考,適當劃分類別(class)者,最高得 22 分;善用類別多型(polymorphism)者,最高得 25 分。 (25%)

7. 請寫下本課程教學「待改進」之處及改進方法建議。 (3%)