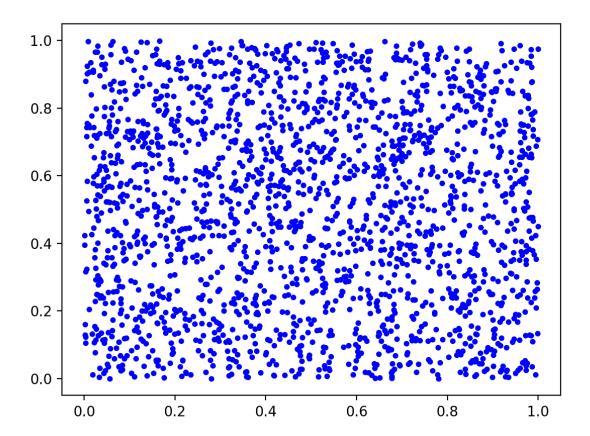
Homework 1.2

1. Generate n = 2,000 points uniformly at random in the two-dimensional unit square. Which point do you expect the centroid to be?

首先,通过numpy包的random库随机生成2000个点(0<=x,y<=1),代码和生成的点图如下:

```
points = np.random.rand(2000,2)
plt.plot(points[:,0],points[:,1],'.',color='b')
```



使用numpy.random.rand所生成的数据满足在[0,1]区间上的均匀分布,且质心可以定义为

$$(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i}{N}, \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} y_i}{N})$$

即x, y坐标上的均值, 所以期望的质心应该为(0.5,0.5)。

2. What objective does the centroid of the points optimize?

因为质心可以理解为与所有的点距离和最小的点,因此对于求质心的目标函数可以定义为质心点到 所有点的欧式距离和。即:

$$f(x^*, y^*) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sqrt{(x^* - x_i)^2 + (y^* - y_i)^2}$$

代码实现为:

```
# What objective does the centroid of the points optimize

def cost(centroid):
    sum = 0
    for i in range(2000):
        sum += ((centroid[0]-points[i,0])**2+(centroid[1]-points[i,1])**2)**0.5
    return sum
```

3. Apply gradient descent (GD) to find the centroid.

梯度下降方法即从最开始**随机初始化一个质心点**,然后**循环一定次数**,**每次往梯度下降的方向计算新的质心点的值,直到达到最大循环次数或者到已经收敛**。而梯度下降方法的梯度计算即:将cost对质心x*和y*分别求偏导,然后将所有点的x,y值带入计算,得到在x方向上的梯度和在y方向上的梯度。得到梯度之后,**需要用一个学习率lambda去进行更新质心的x*,y***。在这题中,我是固定学习率lambda进行计算。同时在我实验时,由于梯度计算出来很大,所以导致梯度更新不稳定,经常跳动很大,因此我还在计算梯度时使用了一个normalize,

目标函数分别对x*,y*求偏导结果如下:

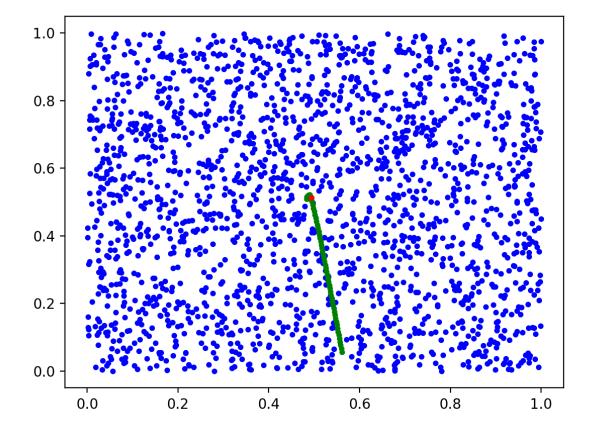
$$\frac{\partial f(x^*, y^*)}{\partial x^*} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{x^* - x_i}{\sqrt{(x^* - x_i)^2 + (y^* - y_i)^2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial f(x^*, y^*)}{\partial y^*} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{y^* - y_i}{\sqrt{(x^* - x_i)^2 + (y^* - y_i)^2}}$$

计算代码如图:

```
# Apply gradient descent (GD) to find the centroid
def gradient_descent(centroid):
    sum_dx = 0
    sum_dy = 0
    for i in range(2000):
        divided = ((centroid[0]-points[i,0])**2+(centroid[1]-points[i,1])**2)**0.5
        sum dx += ((centroid[0]-points[i,0])/divided)
        sum_dy += ((centroid[1]-points[i,1])/divided)
    sum = (sum_dx**2+sum_dy**2)**0.5
    dx = sum_dx/sum
    dy = sum_dy/sum
    return dx, dy
centroid = np.random.rand(2)
theta = 0.01
max_{loop} = 100
plt.figure(2)
plt.plot(points[:,0],points[:,1],'.',color='b')
for i in range(max_loop):
    print("Centroid is:", centroid)
    print("Cost is:", cost(centroid))
    plt.plot(centroid[0],centroid[1],'.', color='g')
    dx, dy = gradient_descent(centroid)
    centroid[0] = centroid[0] - theta * dx
    centroid[1] = centroid[1] - theta * dy
```

进行梯度下降时每一步计算出来的点连成的折线图如下:



Final Centroid is: [0.50461496 0.50568666] Final Cost is: 765.5069680793836

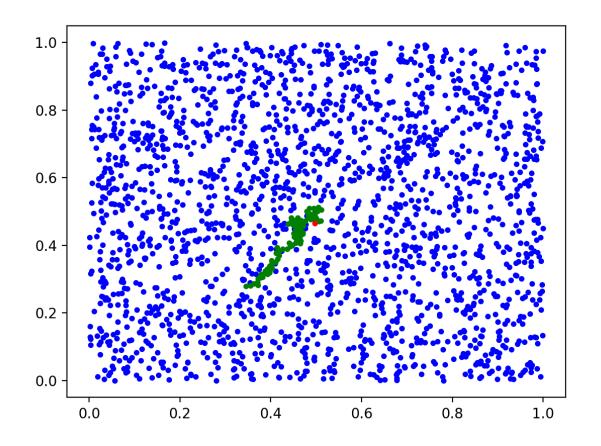
4. Apply stochastic gradient descent (SGD) to find the centroid. Can you say in simple words, what the algorithm is doing?

随机梯度下降和梯度下降类似,只有一个区别就是随机梯度下降是**每次只随机选择一个点求梯度进行梯度下降**,而**梯度下降算法是每次对所有的点进行计算求梯度**。简单来说,这个算法就是每次随机选择一个点,将该点带入原本算好的梯度公式中,得到在该点处的梯度值用来更新质心的x*,y*(对于梯度更新和计算梯度等整个算法过程请看第三问回答)。而随机梯度因为每次只选择一个点来更新,所以容易"走弯路"(从下面第二张图的绿色曲线可以看出),也同时有可能走进局部最优点,没有找到全局最优。但是它相对于梯度下降来说,由于每次更新只需要计算一个点,因此**计算更快,收敛更快**。

最后计算出来的质心值也是约等于(0.5, 0.5):

Final Centroid is: [0.49705053 0.46468097] Final Cost is: 770.419007503627

随机梯度下降每一步计算出来的质心点连成的折线图如下:



随机梯度下降算法代码如下:

```
# Apply stochastic gradient descent (SGD) to find the centroid
from random import choice
def stochastic gradient descent(centroid):
    point = choice(points)
    divided = ((centroid[0]-point[0])**2+(centroid[1]-point[1])**2)**0.5
    sum_dx = ((centroid[0]-point[0])/divided)
    sum_dy = ((centroid[1]-point[1])/divided)
    sum = (sum_dx**2+sum_dy**2)**0.5
    dx = sum_dx/sum
    dy = sum_dy/sum
    return dx, dy
centroid = np.random.rand(2)
theta = 0.01
max_{loop} = 100
plt.figure(3)
plt.plot(points[:,0],points[:,1],'.',color='b')
for i in range(max_loop):
    print("Centroid is:", centroid)
    print("Cost is:", cost(centroid))
    plt.plot(centroid[0],centroid[1],'.', color='g')
    dx, dy = stochastic_gradient_descent(centroid)
    centroid[0] = centroid[0] - theta * dx
    centroid[1] = centroid[1] - theta * dy
```