## 一页打印4张PPT并铺满整个A4纸

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- 待解决的问题:现有一个PPT文件(例如:课件资料),想将其打印出来,但是一张幻灯片打印一张A4纸,显然费纸,于是想用一张A4纸打印多张幻灯片,并且幻灯片要铺满整张A4纸,最好不留空隙,尽量不出现大量空白。
- 解决方案: 先将PPT保存成PDF格式, 再进行进一步操作。
- 前提: 有Adobe Acrobat(pdf阅读器)。

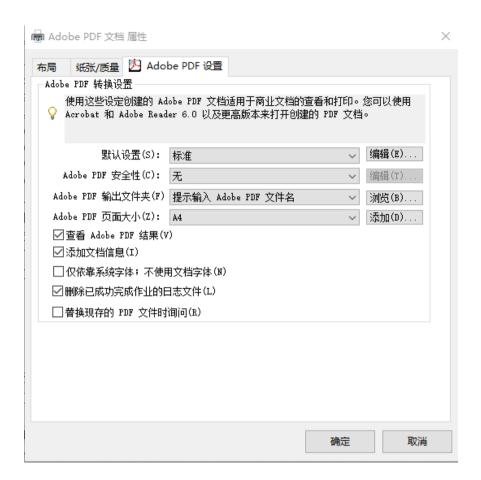
### 1. 打开欲打印的PPT,点击左上角"文件"->"导出"为PDF



2. 用Adobe Acrobat打开PDF文件,选择左上角"文件"->"打印",出来如下界面,点击右上面打印机中的"属性"



3. 取消"仅依靠系统文字;不使用文档字体(N)"这个选项



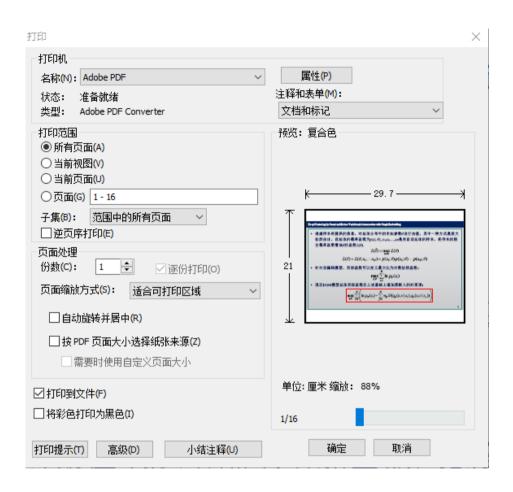
4. 点击"布局", 选择"横向", 每张纸打印的页数为4, 点击"确定"



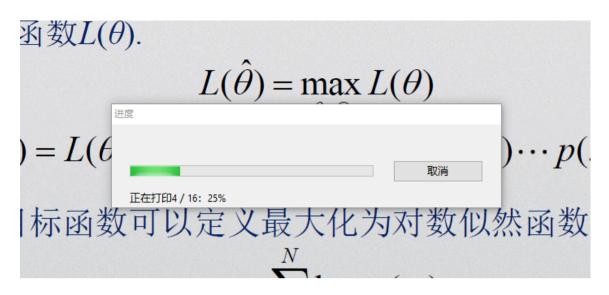
确定

取消

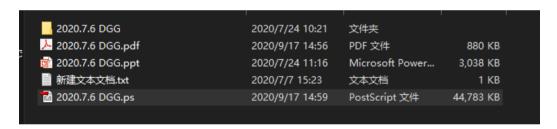
5. 这时,预览图变成横向(如果没变,再次点击刚才右上角"属性",点"确定"),点击右下角"确定"



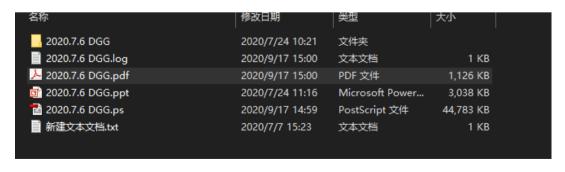
## 6. 这时,另存为.ps文件即可



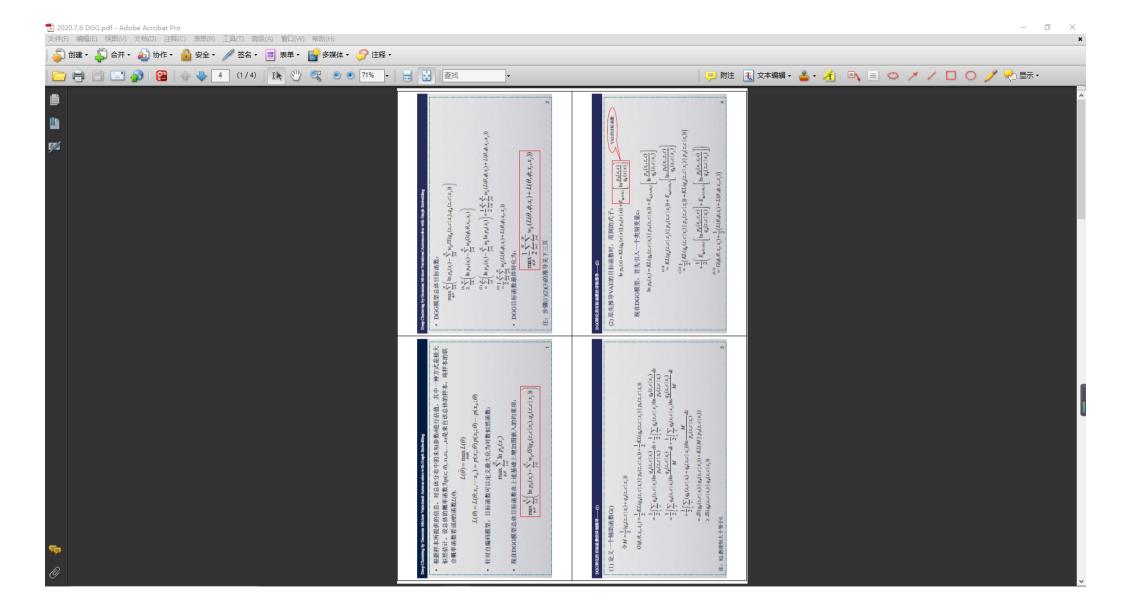
7. 打印成功后,文件夹多出.ps文件,双击该文件



8. 双击.ps后自动生成.pdf文件,这时,已经导出完毕



9. 双击.pdf文件,看看效果



根据样本所提供的信息,对总体分布中的未知参数の进行估值,其中一种方式是极大似然估计。设总体的概率函数为p(x; 0),x1,x2,...,xv是来自该总体的样本,将样本的联合概率函数看成的函数L(0).

$$L(\hat{\theta}) = \max_{\theta \in \Theta} L(\theta)$$

 $L(\theta) = L(\theta; x_1, \cdots x_N) = p(x_1; \theta) p(x_2; \theta) \cdots p(x_N; \theta)$ 针对自编码模型,目标函数可以定义最大化为对数似然函数:

$$\max_{\phi, \rho} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \ln p_{\rho}(x_i)$$

 $\max_{s,p} \sum_{i=1}^{max} \ln p_o(x_i)$  現在DGG模型总体目标函数在上述基础上增加图嵌入的约束项:

$$\max_{\phi,\rho} \sum_{i,j}^N \left( \ln p_{\theta}(x_i) - \sum_{j=1}^N w_{ij} JS(q_{\phi}(z,c \,|\, x_j), q_{\phi}(z,c \,|\, x_j)) \right)$$

 $= \sum_{i \neq l} \left(\ln p_{\phi}(x_i) - \sum_{j=1}^N w_j \ln p_{\phi}(x_j)\right) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \neq j}^N \sum_{j \neq l}^N w_g \left(L(\theta, \phi; x_j) + L(\theta, \phi; x_j, x_j)\right)$  $\max_{\phi, \phi} \sum_{i=1}^N \left( \ln p_{\theta}(x_i) - \sum_{j=1}^N w_{ij} JS(q_{\phi}(z,c \,|\, x_j), q_{\phi}(z,c \,|\, x_j)) \right)$  $\geq \sum_{i=1}^{M} \left( \ln p_{\theta}(x_i) - \sum_{j=1}^{M} w_j G(\phi, \theta, x_i, x_j) \right)$ · DGG模型总体目标函数:

 $= \frac{n}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} w_i (L(\theta,\phi;x_j) + L(\theta,\phi;x_r,x_j))$  • DGG目标函数最终转化为:

 $\max_{\phi,\beta} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=i}^N w_{ij} (L(\theta,\phi,x_i) + L(\theta,\phi,x_i,x_j))$ 注: 步骤(1)(2)(3)的推导见下三页

## XG特化的 目标函数的详细推导—

(1) 定义一个辅助函数G()

$$\begin{split} & \diamondsuit M = \frac{1}{2} (q_{\theta}(z, c \mid x_{i}) + q_{\theta}(z, c \mid x_{i})) \\ & G(\phi, \theta, x_{i}, x_{i}) = \frac{1}{2} KL(q_{\theta}(z, c \mid x_{i}) \parallel p_{\theta}(z, c \mid x_{i})) + \frac{1}{2} KL(q_{\theta}(z, c \mid x_{i}) \parallel p_{\theta}(z, c \mid x_{i})) \\ & = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{z} q_{\theta}(z, c \mid x_{i}) \ln \frac{q_{\theta}(z, c \mid x_{i})}{p_{\theta}(z, c \mid x_{i})} dz + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{z} q_{\theta}(z, c \mid x_{i}) \ln \frac{q_{\theta}(z, c \mid x_{i})}{p_{\theta}(z, c \mid x_{i})} dz \\ & = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{z} q_{\theta}(z, c \mid x_{i}) \ln \frac{q_{\theta}(z, c \mid x_{i})}{M} dz + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{z} q_{\theta}(z, c \mid x_{i}) \ln \frac{q_{\theta}(z, c \mid x_{i})}{M} dz \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{z} (q_{\theta}(z, c \mid x_{i}) + q_{\theta}(z, c \mid x_{i})) \ln \frac{M}{p_{\theta}(z, c \mid x_{i})} dz \\ & = \mathcal{N}(q_{\theta}(z, c \mid x_{i}) \parallel q_{\theta}(z, c \mid x_{i})) + KL(M \parallel p_{\theta}(z, c \mid x_{i})) \\ & \geq \mathcal{N}(q_{\theta}(z, c \mid x_{i}) \parallel q_{\theta}(z, c \mid x_{i})) \end{split}$$

注: KL 散度恒大于等于0.

# DGG時化的目标函数的详细推导——(2)

VAE的目标函数  $\ln p_{\theta}\left(x\right) = KL(q_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}\left(\boldsymbol{z}\,|\,\boldsymbol{x}\right)\|\,p_{\theta}(\boldsymbol{z}\,|\,\boldsymbol{x})) + E_{\boldsymbol{\Theta}\left(\boldsymbol{t}|\boldsymbol{x}\right)}\left[\ln\frac{p_{\theta}\left(\boldsymbol{x},\,\boldsymbol{z}\right)}{q_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}\left(\boldsymbol{z}\,|\,\boldsymbol{x}\right)}\right]$ (2) 原先推导VAE的目标函数时,用到的式子;

現在DGG模型,首先引入一个类别变量c:

 $=KL(q_{\boldsymbol{\phi}}(z,\boldsymbol{c}\mid\boldsymbol{x}_{j})\parallel p_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(z,\boldsymbol{c}\mid\boldsymbol{x}_{j}))+E_{\boldsymbol{\phi}(z,\boldsymbol{c}|\boldsymbol{x}_{j})}\left[\frac{\ln p_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(x_{j},z,\boldsymbol{c})}{q_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(z,\boldsymbol{c}|\boldsymbol{x}_{j})}\right]$  $\ln p_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_i) = KL(q_{\theta}(z,c|\mathbf{x}_i)) \left\| p_{\theta}(z,c|\mathbf{x}_i) \right\| + E_{q_{\theta}(z,ch_i)} \left[ \ln \frac{p_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_i,z,c)}{q_{\theta}(z,c|\mathbf{x}_i)} \right]$ 

 $=\frac{1}{2}\Big(KL(q_{\boldsymbol{q}}(z,c\,|\,\boldsymbol{x}_{i})\,\|\,p_{\,\boldsymbol{\theta}}(z,c\,|\,\boldsymbol{x}_{i}))+KL(q_{\,\boldsymbol{q}}(z,c\,|\,\boldsymbol{x}_{i}))\,\|\,p_{\,\boldsymbol{\theta}}(z,c\,|\,\boldsymbol{x}_{i}))\Big)$ 

 $+\frac{1}{2} \Biggl( E_{\Phi,\mathrm{Goldy}} \Biggl[ \frac{\ln \frac{p_{\theta}(X_{t},z,c)}{q_{\phi}(z,c^{+},\chi)} \Biggr] + E_{\Phi,\mathrm{Goldy}} \Biggl[ \frac{\ln \frac{p_{\theta}(X_{t},z,c)}{q_{\phi}(z,c^{+},\chi)} \Biggr]}{q_{\phi}(z,c^{-},\chi)} \Biggr]$ 

 $= G(\phi, \theta, x_r, x_r) + \frac{1}{2} \Big( L(\theta, \phi, x_r) + L(\theta, \phi, x_r, x_r) \Big)$ 

最后,只需要将其用打印机打印出来即可。