

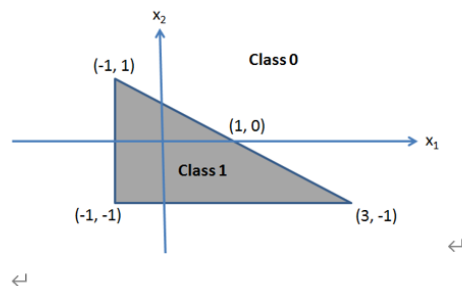
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PART2 Solution:

• Problem 1 [30 points]

Design a three layer neural network whose decision boundary is as shown in Figure 1. The gray region belongs to class 1 and other region belongs to class 0. Show your network structure, weights and nonlinear activation function.



二分类问题 三角形区域灰色，分为 class1，其余部分分为 class0

可以直接使用线性边界来分割，像线性规划那样，三条直线，相交为一个三角形

Line1: from (-1, 1) to (3, -1) $x_1 + 2 * x_2 = 1$

Line2: from (-1, 1) to (-1, -1) $x_1 = -1$

Line3: from (-1, -1) to (3, -1) $x_2 = -1$

三层 neural network:

线性输入层，输入特征，二维，两个神经元 (x_1 , x_2)

隐藏层，进行线性分类，搞多个神经元，分类边界

输出层，使用 sigmoid 激活函数，二分类

整体网络结构，输入层一定是 2 个神经元，隐藏层试了一下用 16 个神经元，不会跑太慢，精确度也还行，输出层 1 个神经元，后接 sigmoid 激活函数，做二分类。

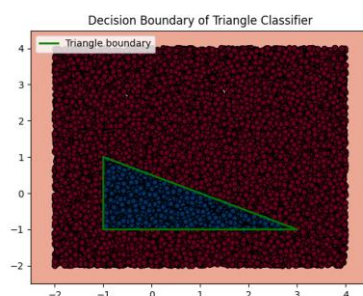
一到二，二到三层都用 relu 激活函数，最后用 sigmoid 激活函数。

随机生成 15000 个点 (pixel 选小一点，15000 个点基本能占据全屏)

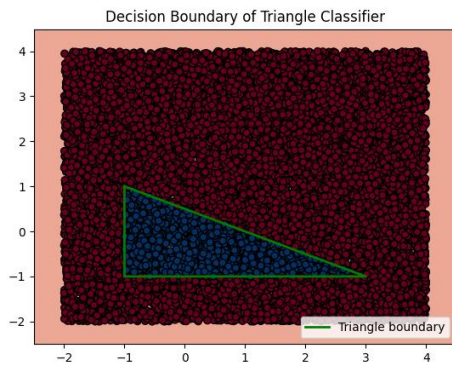
使用上文我们定义的 model 开始训练，loss 计算使用二元交叉熵损失函数，优化器使用随机梯度下降法。

Experiment: 蓝色表示分类在 class1 (即题目灰色部分) 的点，红色表示分类在 class0 的点，绿色边框表示正确边界。

Epoch: 2000 LR: 0.01 结果: Loss: 0.2052

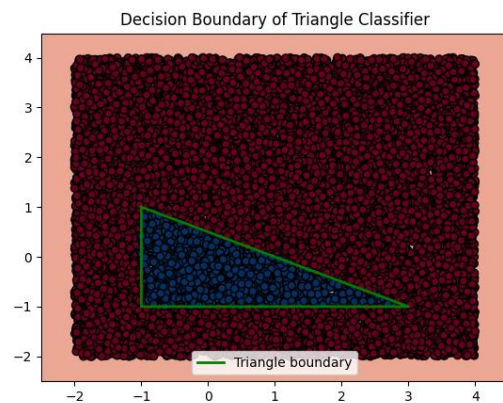


Epoch: 2000 LR: 0.1 结果: Loss: 0.0736



Learning rate 往大调比较好

Epoch: 10000 LR: 0.8 结果: Loss: 0.0074 几乎已经没有 loss



最终每层变换的 weights 和 bias 输出如下:

Layer 1 Weights (Input -> Hidden Layer): 2 维转为 16 维

```
tensor([[ 5.7999e-02, -4.9546e-01],
        [-5.8495e-02, -4.1063e+00],
        [ 2.7774e-04, -2.7898e+00],
        [-1.3166e+00,  3.4334e-02],
        [-1.2361e+00, -1.6019e-01],
        [ 1.4867e+00,  3.0269e+00],
        [-1.9841e+00,  5.0543e-02],
        [ 7.4672e-01,  1.4675e+00],
        [ 1.8198e+00,  3.5770e+00],
        [ 6.5103e-04, -3.7858e+00],
        [-4.4854e+00,  4.2988e-02],
        [ 3.5645e-04, -2.7698e+00],
        [ 2.8183e+00,  5.7381e+00],
        [-2.6319e+00, -9.9854e-02],
        [-5.6253e-01, -1.9057e-02],
        [ 4.2552e-01,  3.8779e-01]])
```

Layer 1 Biases:

```
tensor([-0.4204, -3.7348, -2.5401, -1.1699, -1.0112, -1.2652, -1.7620, -0.6202,
```

-1.5120, -3.4477, -3.9744, -2.5221, -2.3983, -2.2514, -0.4810, -0.0089])

Layer 2 Weights (Hidden Layer -> Output Layer): 16 维转为 1 维

tensor([[-0.5427, -5.4853, -3.6631, -1.6332, -1.3411, -3.5848, -2.6337, -1.5408,
 -4.2796, -5.0988, -5.9193, -3.6785, -6.7943, -3.3752, -0.6776, -
 0.4170]])

Layer 2 Biases:

tensor([5.6056])

全代码如下: (python)

```
import torch
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.optim as optim
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

class TriangleClassifier(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self):
        super(TriangleClassifier, self).__init__()
        self.fc1 = nn.Linear(2, 16)
        self.fc2 = nn.Linear(16, 1)
        self.relu = nn.ReLU()
        self.sigmoid = nn.Sigmoid()

    def forward(self, x):
        x = self.relu(self.fc1(x))
        x = self.relu(x)
        x = self.sigmoid(self.fc2(x))
        return x

def is_point_in_triangle(x, y):
    flag1 = x + 2*y <= 1
    flag2 = x >= -1
    flag3 = y >= -1
    return flag1 and flag2 and flag3

def generate_data(n_samples=15000):
    X = np.random.uniform(-2, 4, (n_samples, 2))
    y = np.array([1 if is_point_in_triangle(x[0], x[1]) else 0 for x in X])
    return X, y

X, y = generate_data(15000)
X_train = torch.FloatTensor(X)
y_train = torch.FloatTensor(y).view(-1, 1)
```

```

model = TriangleClassifier()
criterion = nn.BCELoss()
optimizer = optim.SGD(model.parameters(), lr=0.8)
epochs = 10000

for epoch in range(epochs):
    model.train()
    outputs = model(X_train)
    loss = criterion(outputs, y_train)
    optimizer.zero_grad()
    loss.backward()
    optimizer.step()

    if (epoch + 1) % 100 == 0:
        print(f'Epoch [{epoch + 1}/{epochs}], Loss: {loss.item():.4f}')

# Visualize decision boundary
def plot_decision_boundary(model, X, y):
    # Define the range for the plot
    x_min, x_max = X[:, 0].min() - 0.5, X[:, 0].max() + 0.5
    y_min, y_max = X[:, 1].min() - 0.5, X[:, 1].max() + 0.5
    xx, yy = np.meshgrid(np.arange(x_min, x_max, 0.01), np.arange(y_min, y_max,
0.01))
    grid = np.c_[xx.ravel(), yy.ravel()]

    # Predict the probability for each point in the grid
    with torch.no_grad():
        Z = model(torch.FloatTensor(grid))
    Z = Z.reshape(xx.shape)

    # Plot the decision boundary
    plt.contourf(xx, yy, Z, levels=[0, 0.5, 1], cmap="RdBu", alpha=0.7)
    plt.scatter(X[:, 0], X[:, 1], c=y, cmap="RdBu", edgecolors='k')

    # Plot the triangle boundary
    triangle_points = np.array([[-1, 1], [-1, -1], [3, -1], [-1, 1]]) # Triangle
vertices with a closing point
    plt.plot(triangle_points[:, 0], triangle_points[:, 1], 'g-', linewidth=2,
label="Triangle boundary")

    plt.title("Decision Boundary of Triangle Classifier")
    plt.legend()
    plt.show()

```

```

plot_decision_boundary(model, X, y)

def print_model_weights(model):
    print("Layer 1 Weights (Input -> Hidden Layer):")
    print(model.fc1.weight.data)
    print("Layer 1 Biases:")
    print(model.fc1.bias.data)
    print("\nLayer 2 Weights (Hidden Layer -> Output Layer):")
    print(model.fc2.weight.data)
    print("Layer 2 Biases:")
    print(model.fc2.bias.data)

print_model_weights(model)

```

• Problem 2 [30 points]↵

Let x be an image and $f(\cdot)$ is a convolution operation. $g(\cdot)$ is spatial translation applied to an image. Prove that convolution has equivariance to translation, i.e. $f(g(x)) = g(f(x))$. Is convolution equivariant to downsampling? Explain why. ↵

Function f is a convolution operation (卷积)
 Function g is a spatial translation (空间平移)
 To prove: $f(g(x)) = g(f(x))$

也就是证明，对图像先平移后卷积和先卷积再平移得到的结果相同。
 对一个图像任意坐标（像素点）对任意一个图像 $x(i, j)$ 平移也就是线性加向量，不妨设平移后该点位置由 i, j 变为 $i-t_1, j-t_2$ ，即

$$g(x)(i, j) = x(i - t_1, j - t_2)$$

图像卷积公式：

$$f(x)(i, j) = (k * x)(i, j) = \sum_{m=-M}^M \sum_{n=-N}^N k(m, n)x(i - m, j - n)$$

因此，当先进行 g 再进行 f 时：

$$X(i, j) \rightarrow x(i-t_1, j-t_2)$$

再卷积变为:

$$f(g(x))(i, j) = \sum_{m=-M}^M \sum_{n=-N}^N k(m, n)x(i-m-t_1, j-n-t_2)$$

当先 f 再 g 时:

$$f(x)(i, j) = (k * x)(i, j) = \sum_{m=-M}^M \sum_{n=-N}^N k(m, n)x(i-m, j-n)$$

$$g(f(x))(i, j) = f(x)(i-t_1, j-t_2) = \sum_{m=-M}^M \sum_{n=-N}^N k(m, n)x((i-t_1)-m, (j-t_2)-n)$$

也就是所有的 i 变成 i-t₁, 所有的 j 变成 j-t₂, 且卷积后是累加的式子, 直接进行参数变换没有任何影响。

所以 $f(g(x)) = g(f(x))$ 证毕

卷积与下采样 equivariant 吗?

下采样也就是把 $x(i, j)$ 变为 $x(s_i, s_j)$ 其中 s 是 downsampling factor

令 $d(x)$ 表示这一操作过程 即 $d(x)(i, j) = x(s_i, s_j)$

而图像卷积公式如下:

$$f(x)(i, j) = (k * x)(i, j) = \sum_{m=-M}^M \sum_{n=-N}^N k(m, n)x(i-m, j-n)$$

$F(d(x))$ 也就是将所有 i 换成 s_i , 所有 j 换成 s_j , 如上公式其它不变, 最后一项变成 $X(s_i-m, s_j-n)$

$D(f(x))$ 也就是将图像的所有像素点纵横坐标伸缩 s 倍, 即上式最后一项变为

$X(s(i-m), s(j-n))$

不同, 即 $fd(x) \neq df(x)$, 卷积与下采样不是 equivariant 的。