



Title of your Thesis

Master Thesis

Master of Science in Applied Computer Science

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Abstract

Short summary of your thesis (max. 1 page) \dots

Abstract

Kurze Zusammenfassung Ihrer Abschlussarbeit (max. 1 Seite) \dots

Acknowledgements

If you want to thank anyone (optional) \dots

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List of Acronyms

AI Artificial Intelligence

Notation

This section provides a concise reference describing notation as used in the book by Goodfellow et al. (2016). If you are unfamiliar with any of the corresponding mathematical concepts, Goodfellow et al. (2016) describe most of these ideas in chapters 2–4.

Numbers and Arrays

- a A scalar (integer or real)
- a A vector
- \boldsymbol{A} A matrix
- **A** A tensor
- I_n Identity matrix with n rows and n columns
- I Identity matrix with dimensionality implied by context
- $e^{(i)}$ Standard basis vector $[0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0]$ with a 1 at position i
- $\operatorname{diag}(\boldsymbol{a})$ A square, diagonal matrix with diagonal entries given by \boldsymbol{a}
 - a A scalar random variable
 - a A vector-valued random variable
 - A A matrix-valued random variable

Sets and Graphs

- A A set
- \mathbb{R} The set of real numbers
- $\{0,1\}$ The set containing 0 and 1
- $\{0, 1, \dots, n\}$ The set of all integers between 0 and n
 - [a,b] The real interval including a and b
 - (a, b] The real interval excluding a but including b
 - $\mathbb{A}\setminus\mathbb{B}$ Set subtraction, i.e., the set containing the elements of \mathbb{A} that are not in \mathbb{B}
 - \mathcal{G} A graph
 - $Pa_{\mathcal{G}}(\mathbf{x}_i)$ The parents of \mathbf{x}_i in \mathcal{G}

Indexing

- a_i Element i of vector \boldsymbol{a} , with indexing starting at 1
- a_{-i} All elements of vector \boldsymbol{a} except for element i
- $A_{i,j}$ Element i, j of matrix \boldsymbol{A}
- $\boldsymbol{A}_{i,:}$ Row i of matrix \boldsymbol{A}
- $\mathbf{A}_{::i}$ Column i of matrix \mathbf{A}
- $A_{i,j,k}$ Element (i,j,k) of a 3-D tensor **A**
- $\mathbf{A}_{:,:,i}$ 2-D slice of a 3-D tensor
- a_i Element i of the random vector \mathbf{a}

Linear Algebra Operations

- \boldsymbol{A}^{\top} Transpose of matrix \boldsymbol{A}
- $m{A}^+$ Moore-Penrose pseudoinverse of $m{A}$
- $m{A}\odot m{B}$ Element-wise (Hadamard) product of $m{A}$ and $m{B}$
- $\det(\mathbf{A})$ Determinant of \mathbf{A}

Calculus

$\frac{dy}{dx}$	Derivative of y with respect to x
$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}$	Partial derivative of y with respect to x
$ abla_{m{x}} y$	Gradient of y with respect to \boldsymbol{x}
$\nabla_{\boldsymbol{X}} y$	Matrix derivatives of y with respect to \boldsymbol{X}
$ abla_{\mathbf{X}} y$	Tensor containing derivatives of y with respect to \mathbf{X}
$rac{\partial f}{\partial oldsymbol{x}}$	Jacobian matrix $\boldsymbol{J} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ of $f : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^m$
$\nabla_{\boldsymbol{x}}^2 f(\boldsymbol{x}) \text{ or } \boldsymbol{H}(f)(\boldsymbol{x})$	The Hessian matrix of f at input point \boldsymbol{x}
$\int_{\mathbb{S}} f(oldsymbol{x}) doldsymbol{x}$	Definite integral over the entire domain of \boldsymbol{x}
$\int_{\mathbb{S}} f(\boldsymbol{x}) d\boldsymbol{x}$	Definite integral with respect to \boldsymbol{x} over the set $\mathbb S$

Probability and Information Theory

a⊥b	The random variables a and b are independent
$a\bot b \mid c$	They are conditionally independent given c
$P(\mathbf{a})$	A probability distribution over a discrete variable
p(a)	A probability distribution over a continuous variable, or over a variable whose type has not been specified
$a \sim P$	Random variable a has distribution P
$\mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x} \sim P}[f(x)]$ or $\mathbb{E}f(x)$	Expectation of $f(x)$ with respect to $P(x)$
Var(f(x))	Variance of $f(x)$ under $P(x)$
Cov(f(x), g(x))	Covariance of $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ under $P(x)$
H(x)	Shannon entropy of the random variable x
$D_{\mathrm{KL}}(P\ Q)$	Kullback-Leibler divergence of P and Q
$\mathcal{N}(m{x};m{\mu},m{\Sigma})$	Gaussian distribution over \boldsymbol{x} with mean $\boldsymbol{\mu}$ and covariance $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$

Functions

 $f: \mathbb{A} \to \mathbb{B}$ The function f with domain \mathbb{A} and range \mathbb{B} $f \circ g$ Composition of the functions f and g $f(\boldsymbol{x};\boldsymbol{\theta})$ A function of \boldsymbol{x} parametrized by $\boldsymbol{\theta}$. (Sometimes we write f(x) and omit the argument θ to lighten notation) Natural logarithm of x $\log x$ Logistic sigmoid, $\frac{1}{1 + \exp(-x)}$ $\sigma(x)$ $\zeta(x)$ Softplus, $\log(1 + \exp(x))$ L^p norm of \boldsymbol{x} $||\boldsymbol{x}||_p$ L^2 norm of \boldsymbol{x} ||x|| x^+ Positive part of x, i.e., $\max(0, x)$

 $\mathbf{1}_{\text{condition}}$ is 1 if the condition is true, 0 otherwise

Sometimes we use a function f whose argument is a scalar but apply it to a vector, matrix, or tensor: $f(\mathbf{x})$, $f(\mathbf{X})$, or $f(\mathbf{X})$. This denotes the application of f to the array element-wise. For example, if $\mathbf{C} = \sigma(\mathbf{X})$, then $C_{i,j,k} = \sigma(X_{i,j,k})$ for all valid values of i, j and k.

Datasets and Distributions

 p_{data} The data generating distribution \hat{p}_{data} The empirical distribution defined by the training set \mathbf{X} A set of training examples $\mathbf{x}^{(i)}$ The i-th example (input) from a dataset $\mathbf{y}^{(i)}$ or $\mathbf{y}^{(i)}$ The target associated with $\mathbf{x}^{(i)}$ for supervised learning \mathbf{X} The $m \times n$ matrix with input example $\mathbf{x}^{(i)}$ in row $\mathbf{X}_{i,:}$

1 INTRODUCTION 1

1 Introduction

Some of your text.

2 First Section

2.1 First Subsection

2.2 Second Subsection

Some more of your text. For citations, use the command \citep{lecun2015deep} which produces (LeCun et al., 2015) or \cite{lecun2015deep} which produces LeCun et al. (2015).

3 Second Section

3.1 Another Subsection

Here is a reference to Table 1. Figure 1 shows ...

Table 1: Sample table title					
Name	Description	Size (μm)			
Dendrite	Input terminal	~100			
Axon	Output terminal	~ 10			
Soma	Cell body	up to 10^6			



Figure 1: Logo of the chair of Explainable Machine Learning

4 CONCLUSION 2

3.2 Yet another Subsection

If you want to typeset formulas, there is the inline version $y=x_1^{0.5}x_2^{0.5}$, centered like this

$$y = x_1^{0.5} x_2^{0.5}$$

or numbered:

$$y = x_1^{0.5} x_2^{0.5} (1)$$

so that you can refer to equation 1 in the text.

3.3 Last Subsection

4 Conclusion

A APPENDIX 3

A Appendix

If needed for supplementary material, such as detailed description of data collection, tables, or figures.

BIBLIOGRAPHY 4

Bibliography

Ian Goodfellow, Yoshua Bengio, and Aaron Courville. $Deep\ learning.$ MIT press, 2016.

Yann LeCun, Yoshua Bengio, and Geoffrey Hinton. Deep learning. nature, 521 (7553):436–444, 2015.

Declaration of Authorship

Place, Date

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