

プログラム

実行環境と用いた言語・ライブラリを以下の表 1 に示す。

表 1: プログラムの実行環境

OS	: Microsoft Windows 10 Pro (64bit)
CPU	: Intel(R) Core(TM) i5-4300U
RAM	: 4.00 GB
使用言語	: Python3.6
可視化	: matplotlib ライブラリ

Listings 1: assignment2.py

```
1  # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
2
3
4  import numpy as np
5  import scipy.linalg
6  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
7
8
9  def generate_data_1(n=100):
10     x = np.concatenate([
11         np.random.randn(n, 1) * 2,
12         np.random.randn(n, 1)
13     ], axis=1)
14     return x
15
16
17  def generate_data_2(n=100):
18     x = np.concatenate([
19         np.random.randn(n, 1) * 2,
20         2 * np.round(np.random.rand(n, 1)) - 1 + np.random.randn(n, 1) /
21         3.
22     ], axis=1)
23     return x
24
25  def calc_norm(x, c, save_memory=False):
26     if save_memory:
27         n_x = x.shape[1]
28         n_c = c.shape[0]
29         d = x.shape[-1]
30         norm = np.zeros((n_c, n_x))
31         x = np.reshape(x, (n_x, d))
32         c = np.reshape(c, (n_c, d))
```

```

33         for i in range(len(x)):
34             x_i = x[i]
35             norm[i, :] = np.sum((x_i - c)**2, axis=-1)
36     else:
37         norm = np.sum((x - c) ** 2, axis=-1)
38     return norm
39
40
41 def gauss_kernel(x, c, h, save_memory=False):
42     norm = calc_norm(x, c, save_memory)
43     ker = np.exp(- norm / (2*h**2))
44     return ker
45
46
47 def calc_design_matrix(x, c, h, kernel):
48     return kernel(x[None], c[:, None], h)
49
50
51 def train(x, n_components=1, h=1., kernel=gauss_kernel):
52     K = calc_design_matrix(x, x, h, kernel)
53
54     W = K
55     D = np.diag(W.sum(axis=1))
56     L = D - W
57
58     X = x.T
59     A = X.dot(L).dot(X.T)
60     B = X.dot(D).dot(X.T)
61
62     eigen_values, eigen_vectors = scipy.linalg.eig(A, B)
63
64     # normalize
65     for i in range(len(eigen_vectors)):
66         eigen_vectors[i] = eigen_vectors[i]/np.linalg.norm(eigen_vectors[i])
67
68     T = eigen_vectors[:, :-1][:n_components]
69     return T
70
71
72 def visualize(x, T, h=1., grid_size=100, path=None):
73     plt.xlim(-6., 6.)
74     plt.ylim(-6., 6.)
75     plt.plot(x[:, 0], x[:, 1], 'rx')
76     plt.plot(np.array([-T[:, 0], T[:, 0]]) * 9, np.array([-T[:, 1], T[:, 1]]) * 9)
77
78     if path:

```

```

79         plt.savefig(path)
80     plt.show()
81
82
83     def main():
84         # settings
85         n = 100
86         n_components = 1
87         h = 1.0
88         fig_path = '../figures/assignment2_result_data1.png'
89         np.random.seed(0)
90
91
92         # generate data
93         x = generate_data_1(n)
94         #print(x.shape)
95
96
97         # train
98         T = train(x, h=h)
99
100
101         # result
102         print(f'#data: {n} #Component: {n_components} h = {h}')
103         #print('T = \n', T)
104
105         visualize(x, T, h=h, path=fig_path)
106
107
108     if __name__ == '__main__':
109         main()

```