

ML Assignment 4

Monsoon 2024
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Section A:

Ans a) Dimensions: $((M-K+1) \times (N-K+1))$

b) Kernel size: $K \times K$ ($K \times K \times P$, P is input channel)

Multiplications: $K^2 \times P$

Additions: $K^2 \times P - 1$

$$\text{Total} = K^2 \times P + (K^2 \times P - 1) = 2K^2 \times P - 1$$

c) For Q kernels,

the forward pass computes $(M-K+1) \times (N-K+1)$
and we have $K^2 \times P$ operations per input
per kernel.

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{computation cost} \\ = O((M-K+1) \cdot (N-K+1) \cdot K^2 \cdot P) \end{aligned}$$

When $\min(M, N) \gg K$ then $M-K+1 \approx M$
and $N-K+1 \approx N$

$$O(Q \cdot H \cdot N \cdot K^2 \cdot P)$$

Ans2: Assignment:

- i) each data point is assigned to the cluster with the nearest centroid
- ii) distance is computed b/w each point and all centroid.
- iii) point x_i is assigned to cluster c if

$$j = \operatorname{argmin} \|x_i - \mu_j\|$$

μ_j = centroid of cluster j

Update:

- i) the centroids of the clusters are recomputed

$$\mu_j = \frac{1}{|C_j|} \sum_{x \in C_j} x$$

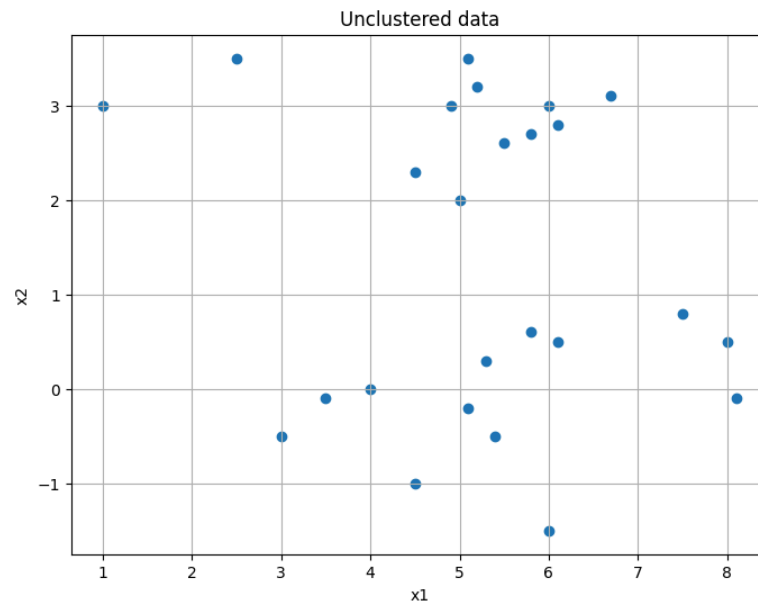
\hookrightarrow number of points in cluster j .

We can determine the optimal number of clusters on K by using the elbow method.

It calculates the sum of squared distances for different numbers of K . The optimal k is the elbow point where increasing K results in diminishing returns.

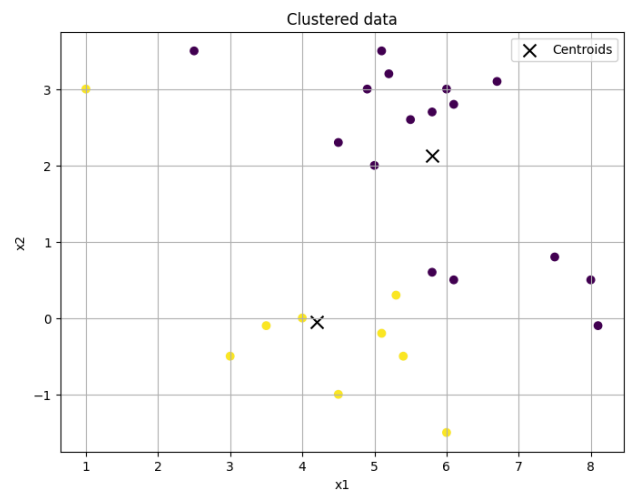
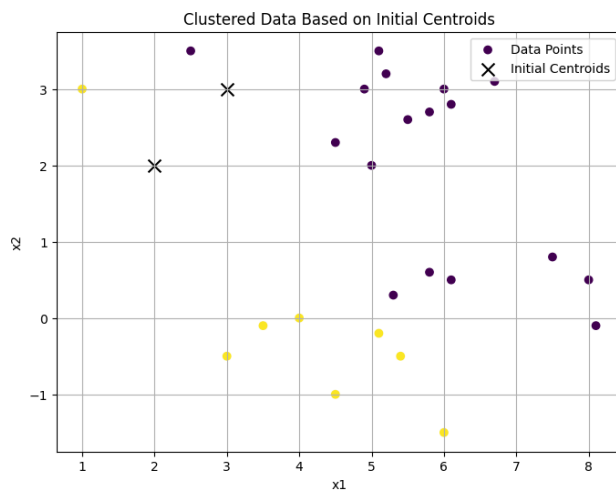
We cannot reach global minimum by randomly assigning centroids. We will only reach local minima.

Section B:

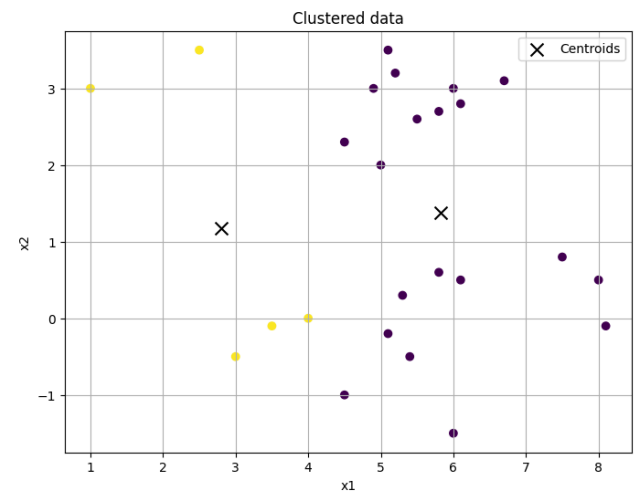
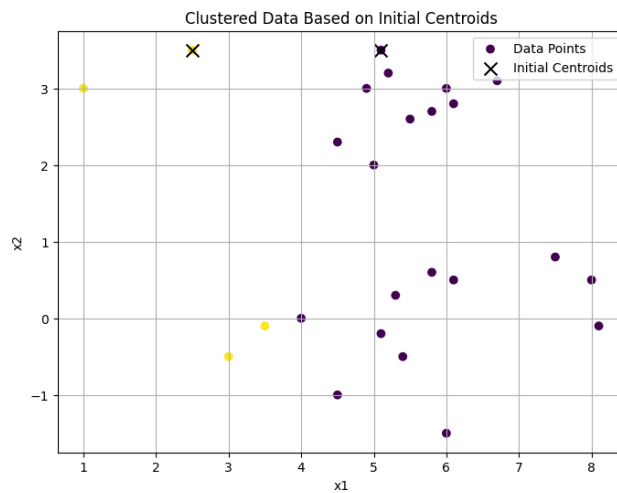


Initialized centroids = (3.0, 3.0) (2.0, 2.0)

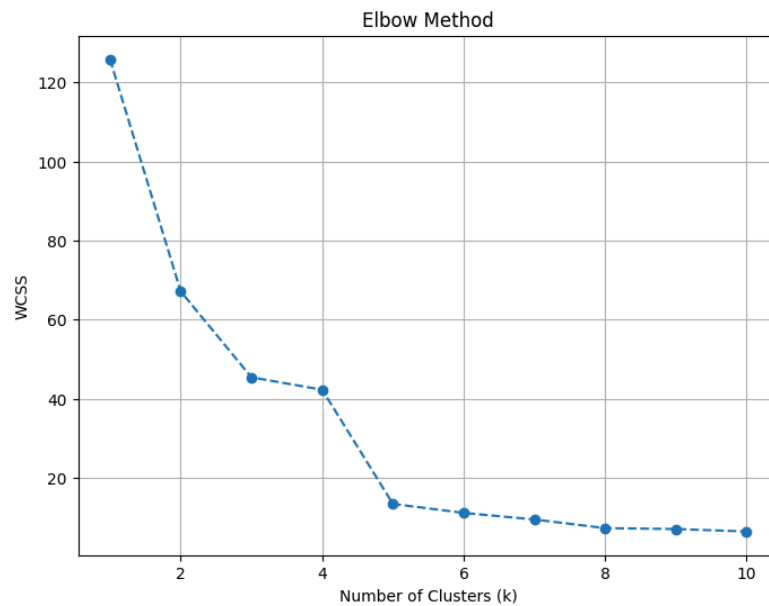
Centroids obtained after 3 iterations = (5.8, 2.125) (4.2, -0.055)



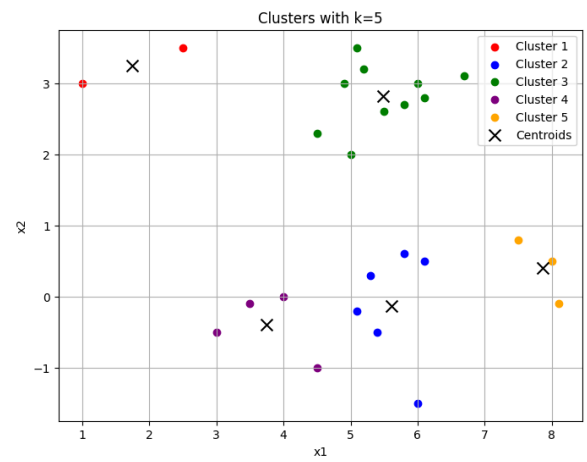
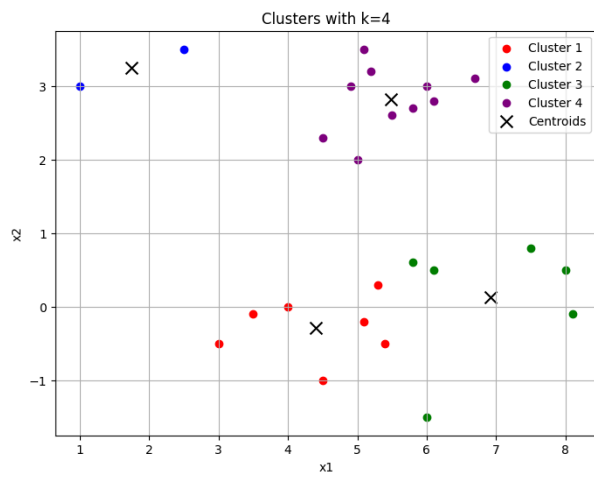
Randomly initialized centroids = (5.1, 2.5) (3.5, 2.5)



The clusters created using the initial centroids have more points in the yellow cluster and seems to have a better split whereas in the random centroid initialization the clusters could have been better. However, both converge after 3-4 iterations depending upon the random centroids.

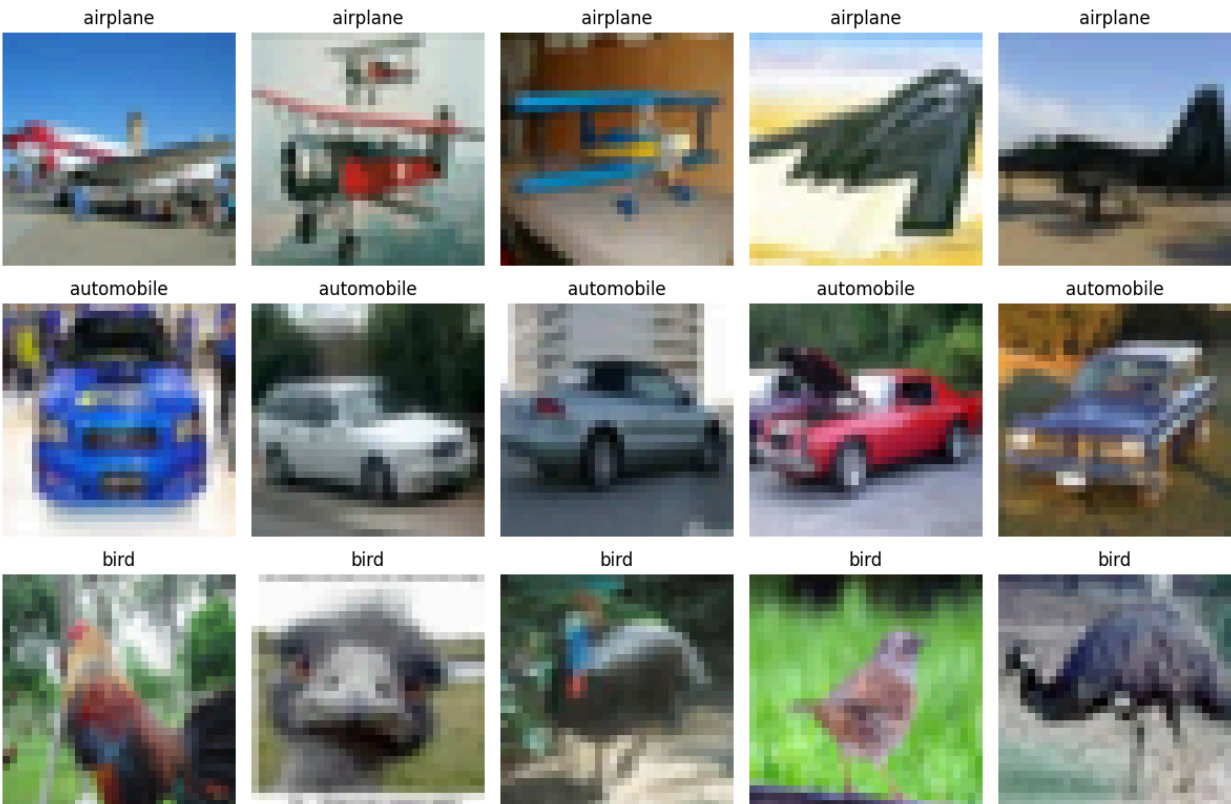


As it is clear from the plot that there is not much gain after k=4,5 therefore the optimal k can be 4 or 5 depending on the desired output.

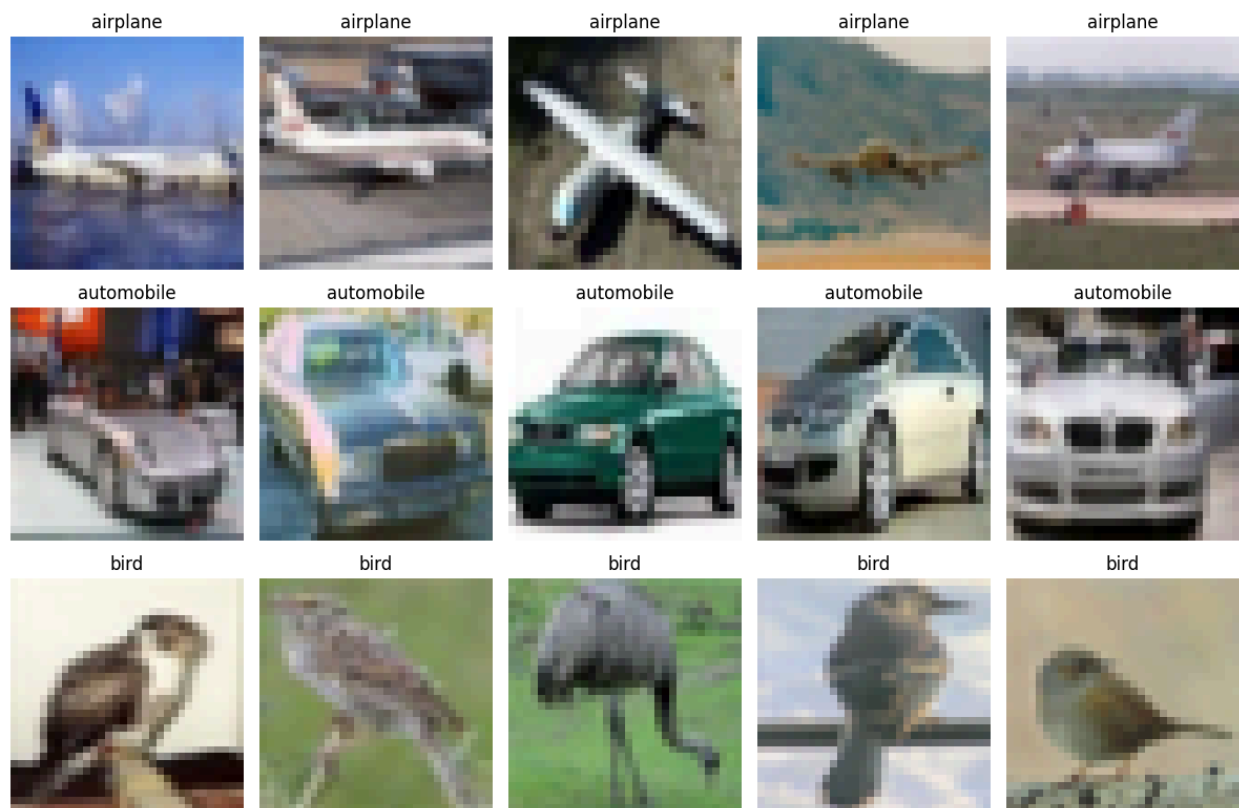


Section C:

Training Images:



Validation Images:



CustomCNN class built in code.