数据科学与工程数学基础作业1

■ 2021年3月12日 上午■ 4k字 34分钟

- 8

卷积神经网络是一类典型的处理图像的模型, 其中卷积是其中一种非常重要的函数操作。试计算下列输入和卷积核做卷积的结果。(注意:此处卷积操作无需旋转180度)

$$ext{Input} = egin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & -1 \ 3 & 0 & -1 & 2 \ 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, ext{Kernel} = egin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

由卷积运算公式可知

$$\begin{aligned} output_{11} &= 1 \cdot (-1) + 3 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot (-1) + 0 \cdot 1 = -1 \\ output_{12} &= 3 \cdot (-1) + 0 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot (-1) + (-1) \cdot 1 = -4 \\ output_{13} &= 0 \cdot (-1) + (-1) \cdot 1 + (-1) \cdot (-1) + 2 \cdot 1 = 2 \\ output_{21} &= 3 \cdot (-1) + 0 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot (-1) + (-1) \cdot 1 = -5 \\ output_{22} &= 0 \cdot (-1) + (-1) \cdot 1 + (-1) \cdot (-1) + 2 \cdot 1 = 2 \\ output_{23} &= (-1) \cdot (-1) + 2 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot (-1) + 0 \cdot 1 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$Output = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -4 & 2 \\ -5 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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现有一组图片数据集,任务目标是将这些图片分类。其中图片中包含的类别有:猫、狗、鹦鹉、人。试用One-Hot向量将类别表示为向量。

猫\xlongequal $def[1,0,0,0]^T$ 狗\xlongequal $def[0,1,0,0]^T$ 鹦鹉\xlongequal $def[0,0,1,0]^T$ 人\xlongequal $def[0,0,0,1]^T$

Ξ

现有文本集(一行为一个文本)如下。试计算,该文本集中各个单词(不区分大小写)在各文本中的TF-IDF值。

1 I know.

2 You know.

3 | I know that you know.

I know that you know that I know.

首先计算整个文档中各个词语的IDF值

$$egin{aligned} IDF_{(I)} &= \ln rac{4}{3} \ IDF_{(know)} &= \ln rac{4}{4} = 0 \ IDF_{(you)} &= \ln rac{4}{3} \ IDF_{(that)} &= \ln rac{4}{2} = \ln 2 \end{aligned}$$

随后分别计算各个文档中各个词语的TF值

$$TF_{(I,1)} = \frac{1}{2}, TF_{(know,1)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$TF_{(you,2)} = \frac{1}{2}, TF_{(know,2)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$TF_{(I,3)} = \frac{1}{5}, TF_{(you,3)} = \frac{1}{5}, TF_{(know,3)} = \frac{2}{5}, TF_{(that,2)} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$TF_{(I,4)} = \frac{1}{4}, TF_{(you,4)} = \frac{1}{8}, TF_{(know,4)} = \frac{3}{8}, TF_{(that,4)} = \frac{1}{4}$$

由此可得各个单词在各文本中的TF-IDF值

$$TF - IDF_{(I,1)} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \ln \frac{4}{3} \approx 0.1438$$

$$TF - IDF_{(know,1)} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$TF - IDF_{(you,2)} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \ln \frac{4}{3} \approx 0.1438$$

$$TF - IDF_{(know,2)} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$TF - IDF_{(I,3)} = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \ln \frac{4}{3} \approx 0.0575$$

$$TF - IDF_{(you,3)} = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \ln \frac{4}{3} \approx 0.0575$$

$$TF - IDF_{(know,3)} = \frac{2}{5} \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$TF - IDF_{(know,3)} = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \ln 2 \approx 0.1386$$

$$TF - IDF_{(I,4)} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \ln \frac{4}{3} \approx 0.0719$$

$$TF - IDF_{(you,4)} = \frac{1}{8} \cdot \ln \frac{4}{3} \approx 0.0360$$

$$TF - IDF_{(know,4)} = \frac{3}{8} \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$TF - IDF_{(know,4)} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \ln 2 \approx 0.1733$$

四

现有一个数据集有5个数据,分别被分类在 $(0,1)^T$, $(0,1)^T$, $(0,1)^T$, $(1,0)^T$, $(1,0)^T$,而一个模型给出的评分分别为 $(2,8)^T$, $(1,9)^T$, $(3,2)^T$, $(1,5)^T$, $(2,0)^T$,试给出此时模型给各个数据的概率评分以及交叉熵损失的值。

由

$$Softmax(x_i) = rac{e^{x_i}}{\sum\limits_{j=1}^n e^{x_j}}$$

可知各个数据的概率评分为

$$\begin{pmatrix} e^2/(e^2+e^8) \\ e^8/(e^2+e^8) \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} e^1/(e^1+e^9) \\ e^9/(e^1+e^9) \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} e^3/(e^3+e^2) \\ e^2/(e^3+e^2) \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} e^1/(e^1+e^5) \\ e^5/(e^1+e^5) \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} e^2/(e^2+e^0) \\ e^0/(e^2+e^0) \end{pmatrix} \\ \approx \begin{pmatrix} 0.0025 \\ 0.9975 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0.0003 \\ 0.9997 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0.7311 \\ 0.2689 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0.0180 \\ 0.9820 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0.8808 \\ 0.1192 \end{pmatrix}$$

又由交叉熵损失计算公式

$$L = -\sum_{c=1}^K y_c \log(p_c)$$

可知各个数据的交叉熵损失为

$$L_1 = -(0 \cdot \log 0.0025 + 1 \cdot \log 0.9975) \approx 0.0036$$
 $L_2 = -(0 \cdot \log 0.0003 + 1 \cdot \log 0.9997) \approx 0.0004$
 $L_3 = -(0 \cdot \log 0.7311 + 1 \cdot \log 0.2689) \approx 1.8949$
 $L_4 = -(1 \cdot \log 0.0180 + 0 \cdot \log 0.9820) \approx 5.7959$
 $L_5 = -(1 \cdot \log 0.8808 + 0 \cdot \log 0.1192) \approx 0.1831$

五

$$f(W, b, \mathbf{x}) = Softmax(W\mathbf{x} + b)$$



若使用交叉熵作为基础损失函数,使用 L_2 范数作为正则化项,则最终的损失函数可以定义为

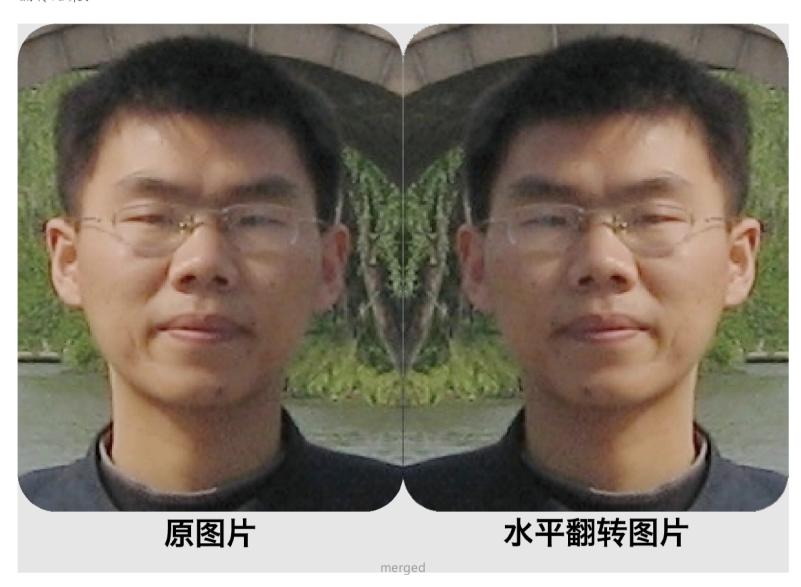
$$J = -\sum_{i=1}^2 y_c \log(p_c) + \lambda ||\mathbf{W}||_2^2$$

其中 y_c 为分类结果指示函数, p_c 为模型给出当前分类的概率评分

六

利用Python将一张黑白图片或彩色图片转化为矩阵或张量,并使图片水平翻转。

翻转结果:



实现代码:

```
from PIL import Image
1
      import numpy as np
2
      origin_path = 'origin.jpg'
4
      image = Image.open(origin_path)
5
6
      tensor = np.asarray(image)
7
      tensor_flipped = np.flip(tensor, 1)
8
      image_flipped = Image.fromarray(tensor_flipped)
9
      image_flipped = image_flipped.convert('RGB')
10
      image_flipped.save('flipped.jpg')
```

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