ML Homework #4 學號: B0902120 系級: 資工四 姓名: 曾鈺婷

1. 請使用不同的 Autoencoder model,以及不同的降維方式(降到不同維度),討論其 reconstruction loss & public / private accuracy。(因此模型需要兩種,降維方法也需要兩種,但clustrering不用兩種。)

紅色: Conv2d (kernel_size = 3, stride = 2, padding = 2, bias = True)

黄色:ReLU()



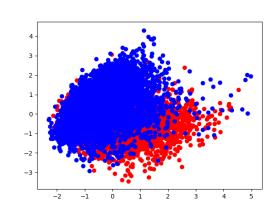
	Reconstruction Loss	Public Score	Private Score
PCA +AE1	0.0766	0.77603	0.77518
ICA+AE1	0.0739	0.80285	0.81148
PCA +AE2	0.0343	0.73904	0.73925
ICA+AE2	0.0429	0.78095	0.78555

我們可以發現 loss 跟 autoencoder 比較相關(廢話),然而 loss 的高低不代表最終結果的好壞。另外,在選擇二次降維的模型的時候,發現 ICA 的表現普遍比較好,而且也相對比較穩定一些。

2. 從 dataset 選出 2 張圖,並貼上原圖以及經過 autoencoder 後 reconstruct 的圖片。



3. 在之後我們會給你dataset的label。請在 二維平面上視覺化label的分佈。 加 whiten 的 PCA。



4. 數學題

1. Principle Component Analysis - (a)

$$\mu = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{i=1}^{10} X_i = \begin{bmatrix} 5.4 & 8 & 3.8 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$\Sigma = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{i=1}^{10} (X_i - \mu)(X_i - \mu)^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 12.2 & 2.9 \end{bmatrix}$$
3.28 2.9 8.16

將其正交對角化為 $\Sigma = Q \wedge Q^T$,可得 eigenvector 為 $[0.616596\ 0.58815\ 0.522596]^T$ 、 $[0.678179\ -0.73439\ 0.0272856]^T$ 、 $[-0.399856\ -0.337589\ 0.852144]^T$,即 principal axis。

1. Principle Component Analysis - (b)

從上一題的 eigenvector 得 principal component 依序為

$$[3.360684 -0.7087442 \ 1.481398]^T \\ [9.784564 -3.025976 -0.039416]^T \\ [13.610952 -6.5325726 \ 2.41866]^T \\ [7.934776 -5.060513 \ 1.160152]^T \\ [12.362272 -6.8359938 -5.021238]^T \\ [7.191368 \ 1.9369786 -3.297204]^T \\ [14.957928 \ 0.4740614 \ 1.36988]^T \\ [7.077584 -3.8132974 -3.048136]^T \\ [12.858882 \ 3.9517326 -0.973497]^T \\ [16.293782 -1.1055008 -1.747031]^T \\ [16.293782 -1.1055008 -1.747031]^T \\ [17.077584 -3.8132974 -3.048136]^T \\ [18.293782 -1.1055008 -1.747031]^T \\ [18.293782$$

1. Principle Component Analysis - (c)

$$w = [0.616596 \quad 0.58815 \quad 0.522596]$$

 $0.678179 \quad -0.73439 \quad 0.0272856$

$$\mu = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{i=1}^{10} |X_i - w^T(wX_i)| = 6.068166$$

2. Constrained Mahalanobis Distance Minimization Problem - (a)

證明 symmetric

$$(AA^T)^T = (A^T)^T A = AA^T$$
$$(A^T A)^T = A^T (A^T)^T = A^T A$$

證明 positive semi-definite

$$X^{T}(AA^{T})X = (X^{T}A)(A^{T}X) = (A^{T}X)^{T}(A^{T}X) = ||A^{T}X||^{2} \ge 0$$

$$Y^{T}(A^{T}A)Y = (Y^{T}A^{T})(AY) = (AY)^{T}(AY) = ||AY||^{2} \ge 0$$

證明 non-zero eigenvalue 相同

$$(AA^T)X = \lambda X; \ (A^TA)(A^TX) = A^T(AA^T)X = A^T\lambda X = \lambda(A^TX)$$
$$(A^TA)Y = \lambda'Y; \ (AA^T)(AY) = A(A^TA)Y = A\lambda'Y = \lambda'(AY)$$

2. Constrained Mahalanobis Distance Minimization Problem - (b)

由題目可推知
$$\Sigma = Q \wedge Q^T = Q \sqrt{\wedge} \sqrt{\wedge}^T Q = (Q \sqrt{\wedge}) (Q \sqrt{\wedge})^T = AA^T$$

其 mean 為
$$\frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^{2n} z_i = 0$$
 ;

covariance matrix
$$\triangleq \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^{2n} (z_i - 0)(z_i - 0)^T = I_n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_i = Az_i + \mu$$

其 mean 為
$$\frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^{2n} x_i = \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^{2n} (A z_i + \mu) = \mu$$
;

covariance matrix
$$\not = \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^{2n} (x_i - \mu)(x_i - \mu)^T = \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^{2n} (Az_i)(Az_i)^T = AA^TI_n = AA^T = \Sigma$$