

Machine Learning - hw3

Huiting Hong A061610

January 5, 2018

Abstract

This assignment is going to discuss 3 problems, which are Gaussian-Process-for-Regression, Support-Vector-Machine and Gaussian-Mixture-Model. This report will focus more on discussing the problem while implementation details please go to my github repository[1] to see more detail.

1 Gaussian Process for Regression

1.1 Implement the Gaussian process by using the exponential-quadratic kernel function

For the prediction result base on different theta value could be seen in Figure1

For the root-mean-square errors for both training and test sets, we can see the results as follows:

RMS		
$\theta_0, \theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3$	train	test
1, 4, 0, 0	1.05224307	1.31972289
0, 0, 0, 1	6.65758954	6.63431273
1, 4, 0, 5	1.0288404	1.2842308
1, 64, 10, 0	1.03287726	1.38904624

We can found that for linear kernel the result is super bad which could also see the means curve (in red line) can't feat the data pretty well. As for the other kernel function, the RMS didn't vary a lot, which are better kernel function to describe the data.

1.2 Automatic Relevance Determination (ARD) framework

To solve this problem we have to first derive the gradient of C_N on $\theta_0, \eta, \theta_2, \theta_3$. The derivation detail can be seen in Figure2.

In Figure 3 we can see the values of the hyperparameters as a function of iterations.

And the best theta after calculation is as follows:

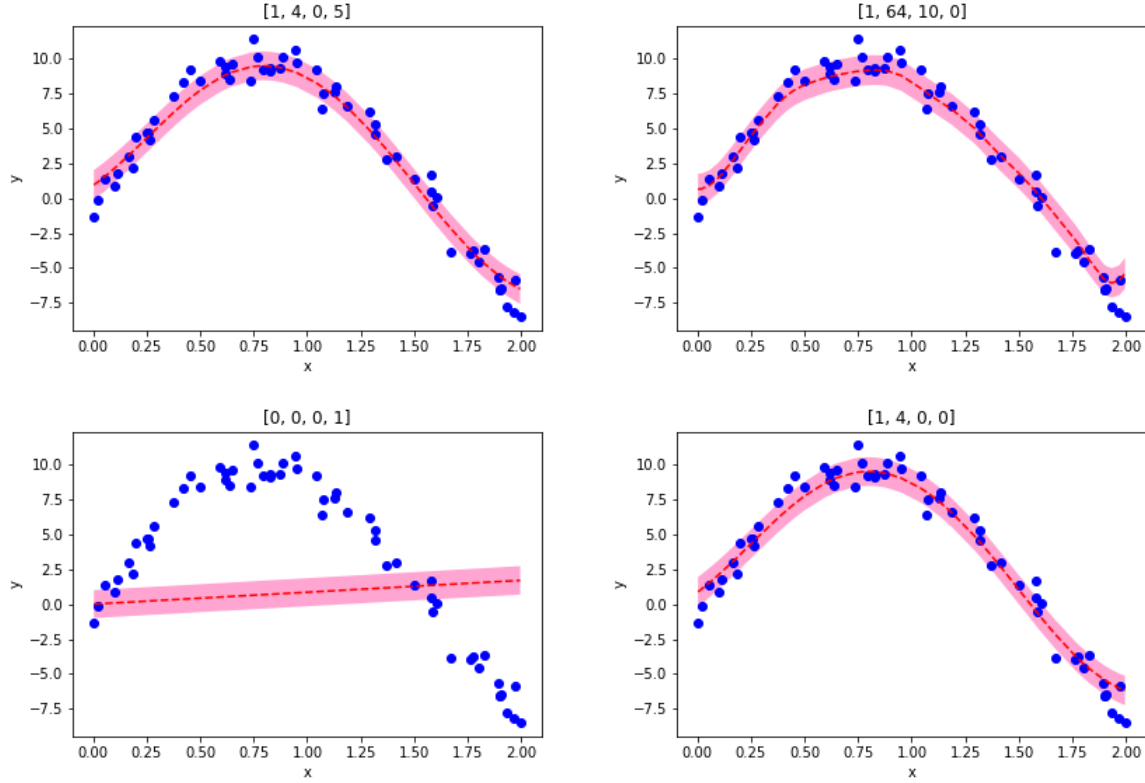


Figure 1: The four figure show the prediction result on trining set base on different hyperparameters θ , which the blue dots means the training data.

Best theta Result	
$\theta_0, \eta, \theta_2, \theta_3$	3.46430312, 6.02881253, 4.00613393, 5.00045099

In Figure4 we can see the prediction result base on the best theta value:
And the corresponding RMS is as follows:

RMS		
$\theta_0, \eta, \theta_2, \theta_3$	train	test
Best	0.83939913	1.07229143

Finally we can compare with the Bayesian Result in Figure5:

We can see the Bayesian result oscillate much more and its RMS error is worse than the Gaussian result. We believe it's the reason that Gaussian have more information on modeling the noisy part(the parameter beta).

Compare RMS		
$\theta_0, \eta, \theta_2, \theta_3$	Bayesian	G.S. Process
Best	7.36480426	0.83939913

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_0} C(x_n, x_m) = e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^D \eta_i (x_{ni} - x_{mi})^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \eta_1} C(x_n, x_m) = -\frac{1}{2} \theta_0 (x_{n1} - x_{m1})^2 \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^D \eta_i (x_{ni} - x_{mi})^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_2} C(x_n, x_m) = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_3} C(x_n, x_m) = x_n^T \cdot x_m$$

Figure 2: The derivation result base on four different parameters.

Too see more coding implementation detail please refer to my github repository[1].

2 Support Vector Machine (SVM)

This part can be divided into four part, to keep it simple I will just show the four results of SVM. (See Figure 6)

2.1 Influence of dimension reduction

We believe the reduce of dimension will improve the result.

Too see more detail please refer to my code[3]

3 Gaussian Mixture Model

3.1 Kmeans result

We can see the μ_k table as in Figure 7:

The log likelihood curve of GMM is as follows:(In Figure8)

The resulting image is shown in Figure9)

Too see more detail please refer to my code[4]

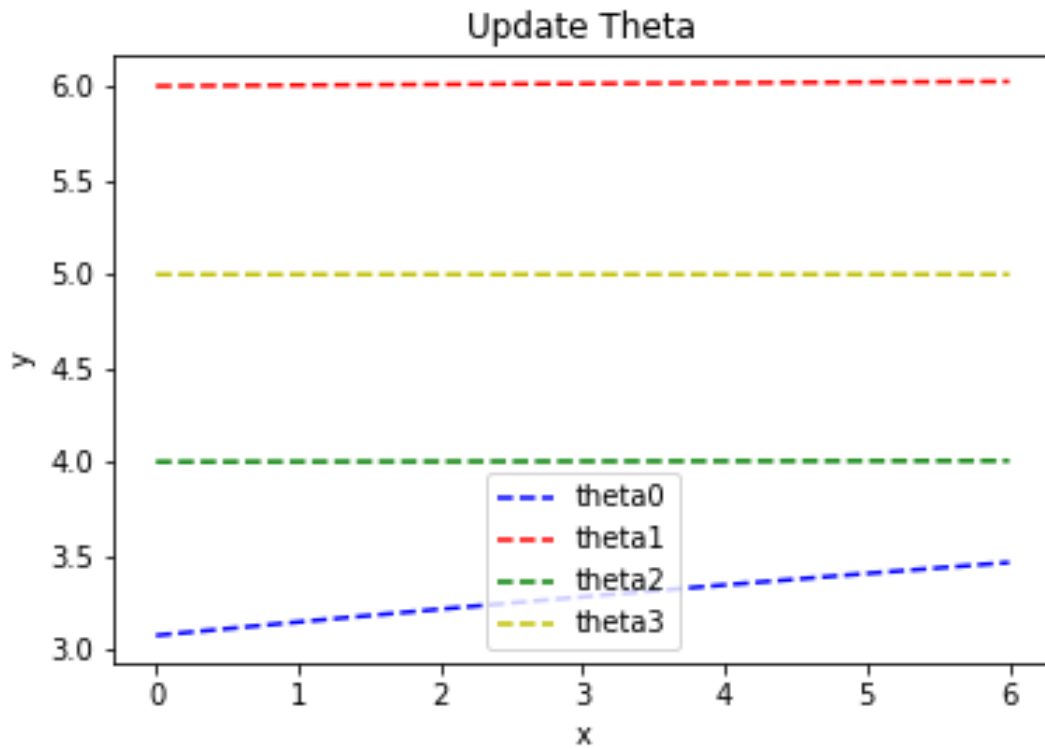


Figure 3: The update theta base on 0.01 learning rate.

References

- [1] https://github.com/w102060018w/2017_NCTU_MachineLearning_hw3.
- [2] https://github.com/w102060018w/2017_NCTU_MachineLearning_hw3/blob/master/Problem1.
- [3] https://github.com/w102060018w/2017_NCTU_MachineLearning_hw3/blob/master/problem2.
- [4] https://github.com/w102060018w/2017_NCTU_MachineLearning_hw3/blob/master/Problem3.

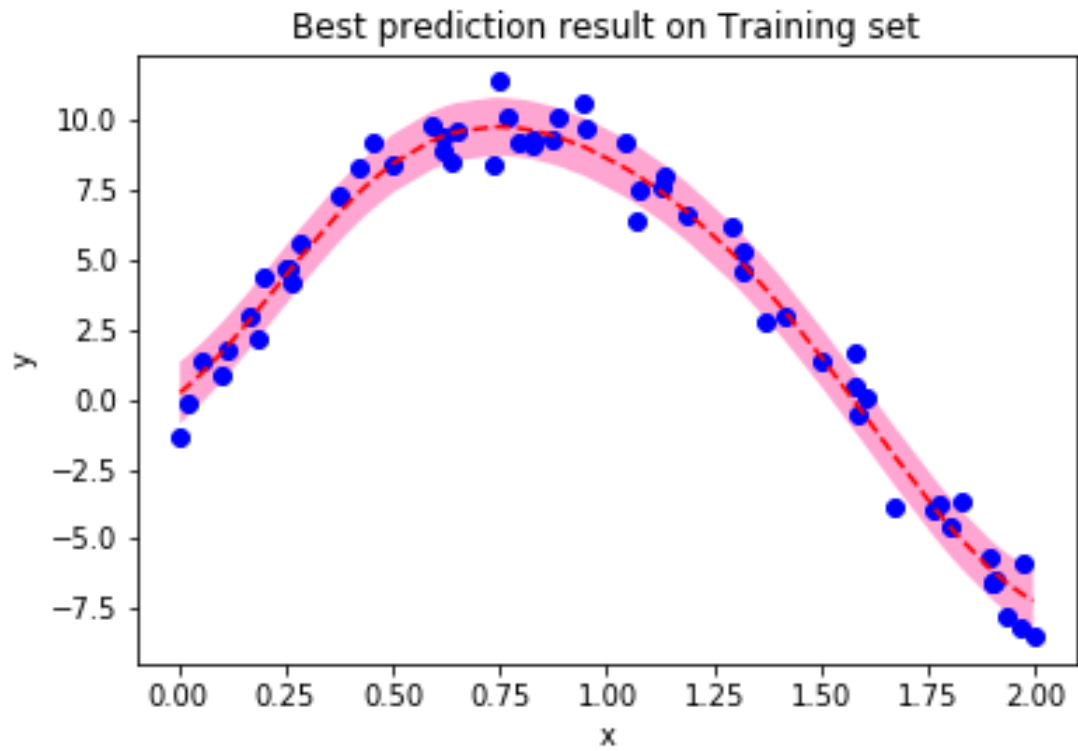


Figure 4: The update theta base on 0.01 learning rate.

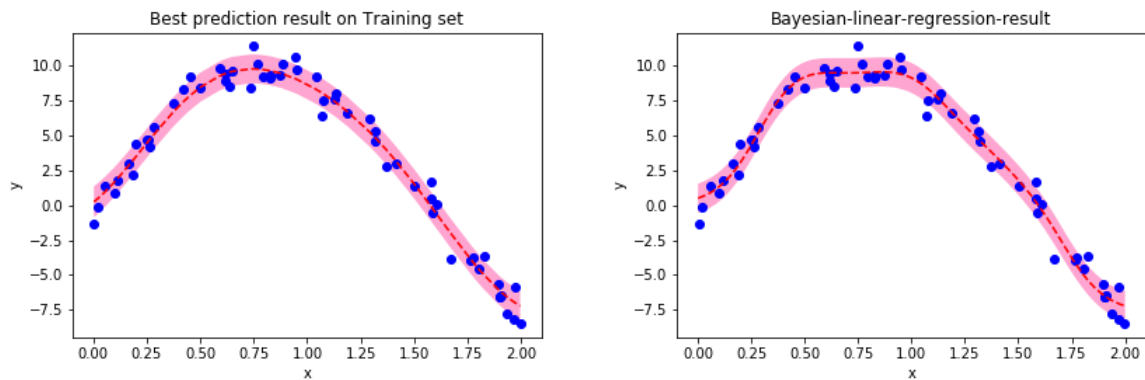


Figure 5: On the left hand side is the prediction result base on best hyperparameters, while on the right hand side is the prediction result base on Bayesian Linear regression.

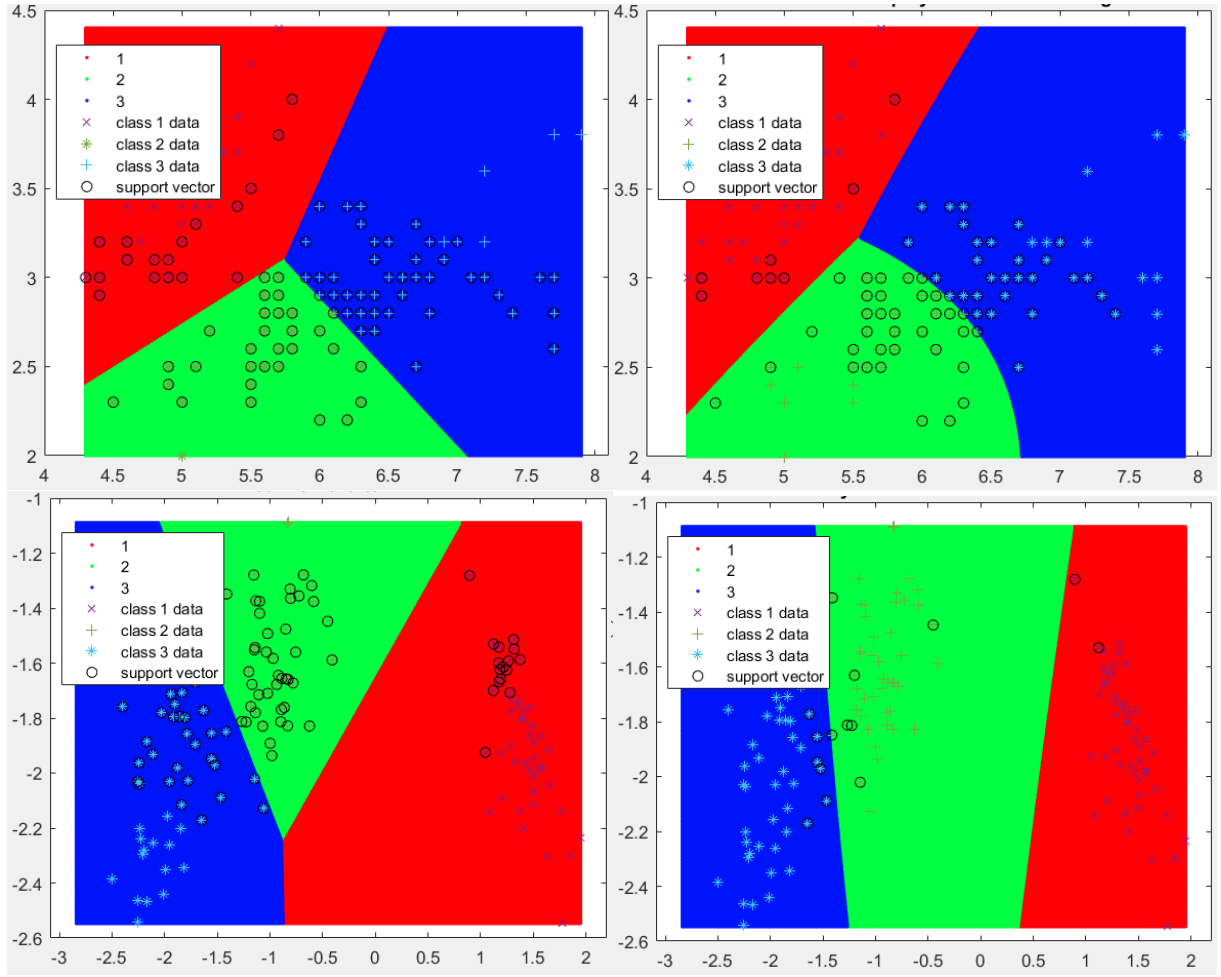


Figure 6: The Result of SVM are as shown in above. On the left-top is the first 2 feature with linear kernel. On the right-top is the first 2 feature with ploynomial kernel with degree2, on the left-bottom is the Linear kernel after LDA, and on the right-bottom is the Polynomial kernel after LDA

```

=====
kmeans - means =
[[ 49.89148391  33.17430931  8.83309598]
 [ 188.98232984 133.66492147  46.32918848]
 [ 207.42582106 200.84409211 175.25443564]]
kmeans - cov =
[[[ 1300.61568082  705.91267783  162.8773596 ]
 [ 705.91267783  743.46890422  237.09944325]
 [ 162.8773596  237.09944325  282.92799608]]]

=====
kmeans - means =
[[ 79.14459633  46.46732166  12.93720632]
 [ 205.47309219 185.14137627 127.10013233]]
kmeans - cov =
[[[ 4114.22834436 1425.91170936  267.15089947]
 [ 1425.91170936 1289.76665959  447.90717483]
 [ 267.15089947  447.90717483  447.38990574]]]

[[ 1418.14296807  718.32835199 -110.80431933]
 [ 718.32835199 1376.0900701 1290.77344843]
 [-110.80431933 1290.77344843 4406.7725055 ]]]
kmeans - pi =
[ 0.50802951  0.49197049]

=====
kmeans - means =
[[ 32.51799687  20.98943662  4.48200313]
 [ 114.30901288  79.08154506  23.84855917]
 [ 150.20337302 146.85416667 116.5734127 ]
 [ 221.01267218 146.58181818  37.97134986]
 [ 217.62148685 208.65140526 181.35403445]]
kmeans - cov =
[[[ 5.14578315e+02  2.66937397e+02  2.70574444e+01]
 [ 2.66937397e+02  2.54052705e+02  5.93079085e+01]
 [ 2.70574444e+01  5.93079085e+01  9.45869218e+01]]]

[[ 9.54704021e+02  3.00239196e+00 -6.26300882e+01]
 [ 3.00239196e+00  9.06933265e+02  2.59554348e+02]
 [-6.26300882e+01  2.59554348e+02  4.62788224e+02]]]

[[ 1.73801519e+03  7.15423508e+02 -7.57108680e+02]
 [ 7.15423508e+02  5.30509487e+02  2.88008846e+01]
 [-7.57108680e+02  2.88008846e+01  1.45499263e+03]]]

[[ 5.03929867e+02  1.11303371e+02 -6.19214000e+01]
 [ 1.11303371e+02  3.32105212e+03  8.11396283e+02]
 [-6.19214000e+01  8.11396283e+02  7.01717086e+02]]]

[[ 4.60720282e+02  1.50311842e+02  4.34114319e+01]
 [ 1.50311842e+02  4.57043940e+02  5.57495581e+02]
 [ 4.34114319e+01  5.57495581e+02  1.14157412e+03]]]
kmeans - pi =
[ 0.27734375  0.17697483  0.109375  0.1969401  0.23936632]

=====
kmeans - means =
[[ 3.77929688  2.52929688  2.33398438]
 [ 18.24208566 10.33891993  1.88268156]
 [ 125.48615385 113.37846154  73.96923077]
 [ 47.49382716 111.72839506  206.12345679]
 [ 30.18112245 17.89540816  3.18112245]
 [ 40.55240175 31.81222707  6.39737991]
 [ 66.1875 11.203125 2.078125 ]
 [ 153.25221239 154.09070796 123.6039823 ]
 [ 122.21774194 21.24193548  4.33870968]
 [ 56.87557604 42.99078341  5.5921659 ]
 [ 171.00591716 50.47928994 12.01775148]
 [ 75.09 69.27 52.02 ]
 [ 164.70673077 134.94951923 45.11778846]
 [ 226.22417154 64.35867446  9.15789474]
 [ 85.54830287 47.74412533  9.15926893]
 [ 107.1616 96.392 17.9184 ]
 [ 210.41964966 191.13099772 154.12338157]
 [ 214.38009788 162.31484502  70.51223491]
 [ 234.23927393 203.35643564  37.42739274]
 [ 224.40940941 227.47147147 212.09209209]]]

```

Figure 7: The corresponding mu, covariance matrix and pi to different K value. On the left top is K=2, right top K=3, left bottom K=5, and right bottom K=20(Since when K=20, the size is too large to do the screen shot, I simply show the result of means.)

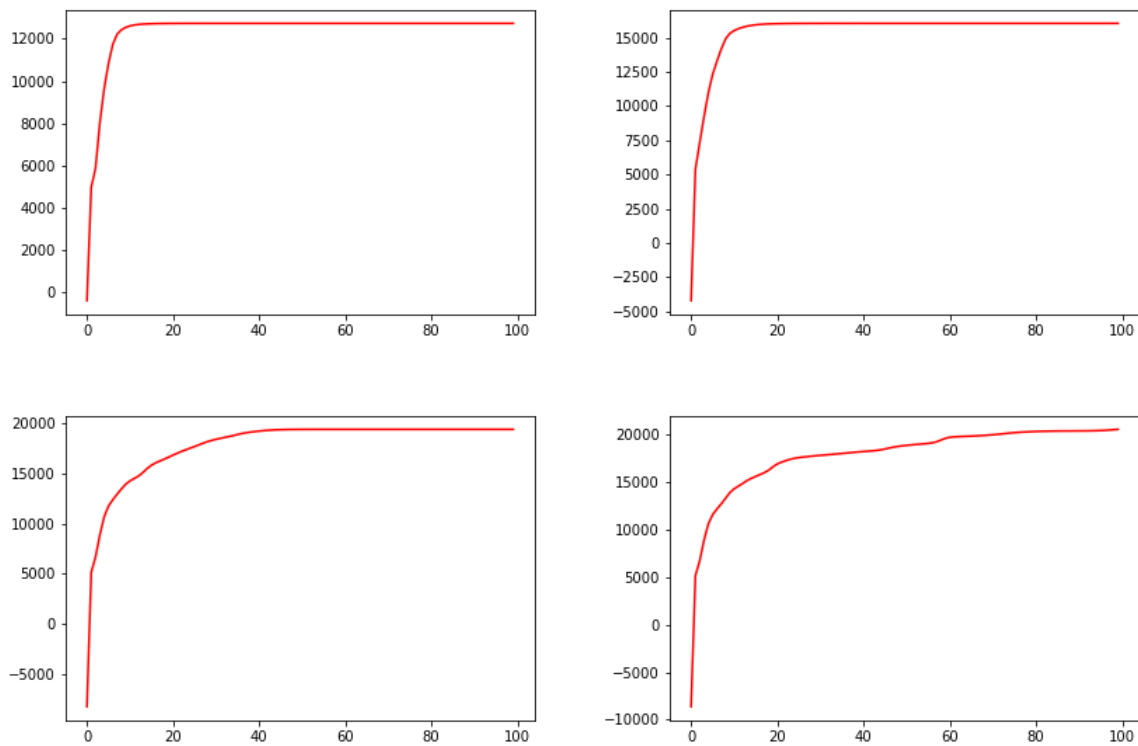


Figure 8: The log likelihood curve for different K value (when k goes to 20, it really takes lots of time though...)

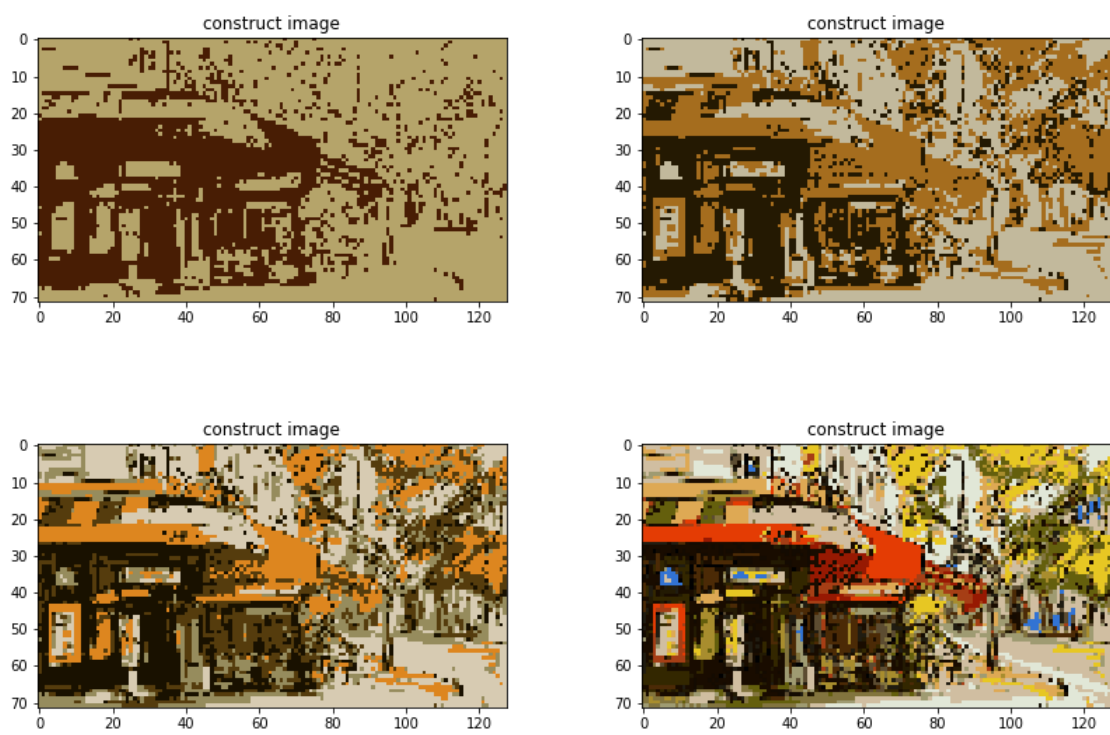


Figure 9: We can the reconstruct image in different K values.