## Übungsblatt 9 "Mustererkennung"

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## 1 Aufgabe 1a - Trainingsmenge vs. Validierungsmenge

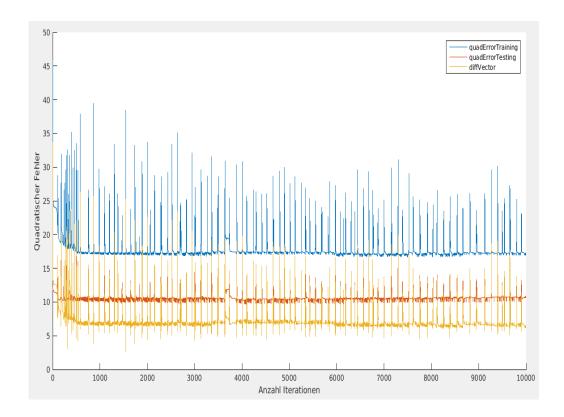
#### 1.1 Code

```
= load('pendigits-training.txt');
3
    \% prepare data for network
    LData1 = horzcat(Data(1:60,1:16)./100, Data(1:60,17));
    AData1 = horzcat (Data (1:60, 1:16) . / 100, ones (60, 1));
    Label1 = Data(1:60,17);
8
    {\tt LData2 = horzcat(Data(61:90,1:16)./100, Data(61:90,17));}
    AData2 = horzcat (Data (61:90,1:16)./100, ones (30,1));
10
    Label2 = Data(61:90,17);
11
    \% weights
12
   W1 = ones (17,16)*(-0.5);
13
14
    W2 = ones(17,10)*(-0.5);
15
16
    % learning rate
17
    alpha = 1;
18
    % training
19
20
    quadErrorTraining = 0;
21
    quadErrorTesting = 0;
    {\tt numIter} = 0
22
    while quadErrorTraining >= quadErrorTesting
24
         clc
         [\, \mathtt{quadErrorTraining} \,\,, \mathtt{quadErrorTesting} \,\,, \,\,\, \mathtt{quadErrorTesting} \,\,- \,\, \hookleftarrow
25
             quadErrorTraining ]
26
         numIter = numIter + 1
27
28
        % start training
29
         dW1 = zeros(16,17);
30
         dW2 = zeros(10,17);
31
         {\tt quadErrorTraining} \ = \ 0\,;
32
         {\tt quadErrorTesting} \, = \, 0;
33
         \% start training batch
34
         for i = 1:60
             d = AData1(i,:);
35
36
             1 = Labell(i,:);
37
             \% forward pass - layer 1
38
39
              t1 = d * W1;
              out_layer1 = 1 ./ (1 + exp(-t1));
40
41
42
             % forward pass - layer 2
43
             {\tt t2} \; = \; [\, {\tt out\_layer1} \; , \; \; 1\,] * \, {\tt W2} \; ;
              out_layer2 = 1 ./ (1 + \exp(-t2));
44
45
             % error calculation
```

```
47
              lv = zeros(1,10);
48
              for j = 1:10
                   if 1 == j
49
50
                       lv(1,j+1) = 1;
                  end
51
52
              end
53
              error = (out_layer2 - lv);
54
              {\tt quadErrorTraining} \ = \ {\tt quadErrorTraining} \ + \ 0.5*(\ {\tt error} \ * \ {\tt error}^{\scriptscriptstyle \perp}) \ ;
55
              \% backward pass - layer 1
56
              s1_der = out_layer1 .* (1 - out_layer1);
57
58
              D1 = diag(s1_der);
59
60
             \% backward pass - layer 2
              \verb|s2_der| = \verb|out_layer2| .* (1 - \verb|out_layer2|);
61
62
              D2 = diag(s2_der);
63
64
              W2_
                                   = W2(1:16,:);
65
              delta2
                                   = D2*error';
                                   = D1*W2_*delta2;
66
              delta1
67
              dW1
                                   = dW1 + -alpha*delta1*d;
68
              dW2
                                   = dW2 + -alpha*delta2*[out_layer1, 1];
69
         end
                               = W1 + dW1';
70
         W1
71
                               = W2 + dW2';
         W2
72
73
74
         % start testing
75
76
         for runs = 1:length(AData2)
77
                    = AData2(runs,:);
78
              d
79
                    = Label2(runs);
80
81
             % forward pass
82
             % layer 1
83
                           = d * W1;
              t1
84
              out_layer1 = 1 ./ (1 + \exp(-t1));
85
             % layer 2
86
                           = [out\_layer1, 1]*W2;
87
              t2
88
              out_layer2 = 1 ./ (1 + \exp(-t2));
89
90
             % error calculation
              lv = zeros(1,10);
91
              for j = 1:10
92
                   if 1 == j
93
94
                       lv(1,j+1) = 1;
95
                  end
96
97
              error = (out_layer2 - lv);
98
              quadErrorTesting = quadErrorTesting + 0.5*(error * error ');
99
100
    end % end of while quadErrorTraining >= quadErrorTesting
```

#### 1.2 Resultate

Unsere Loesung terminierte selbst nach mehreren Tagen und 30330600 Iterationen nicht. Sowohl der quadratische Fehler der Trainingsmenge als der der Validierungsmenge sinken beim Training, jedoch bleibt der quad. Fehler der Trainingsmenge immer groesser als der quad. Fehler der Validierungsmenge, wie der folgende Plot veranschaulicht:



### 2 Aufgabe 1b - Rprop

#### 2.1 Code

```
= load('pendigits-training.txt');
    % prepare data for network
    {\tt LData1 = horzcat(Data(1:60,1:16)./100, Data(1:60,17));}
    AData1 = horzcat(Data(1:60,1:16)./100,ones(60,1));
    Label1 = Data(1:60,17);
    LData2 = horzcat(Data(61:90,1:16)./100, Data(61:90,17));
    {\tt AData2} \, = \, {\tt horzcat} \, (\, {\tt Data} \, (\, 6\, 1 \colon \! 9\, 0\, \, , 1 \colon \! 1\, 6\, )\, \, . \, / \, 10\, 0\, \, , {\tt ones} \, (\, 3\, 0\, \, , 1\, )\, )\, ;
9
10
    Label2 = Data(61:90,17);
11
    % weights
12
    disp('original weights:')
    \mathtt{W1} \, = \, \mathtt{ones} \, (\, 17 \, , 16 \, ) * (\, -0.5 \, ) \, ;
14
    W2 = ones(17,10)*(-0.5);
15
16
17
   % Initialisierung der Rprop-Parameter
18
    alpha = 0.0001; % learning rate
19
    up = 1.5;
20
    down = 0.2;
    \mathtt{amax} = 1;
21
    amin = 0.01;
23
    dE1_old = zeros(16,17);
24
    dE2\_old = zeros(10,17);
25
    alphasdW1 = ones(16,17) * alpha;
26
    alphasdW2 = ones(10,17) * alpha;
27
28
    % training
29
    {\tt quadErrorTraining} \ = \ 0;
30
    quadErrorTesting = 0;
31
    {\tt numIter} = 0
33
    while quadErrorTraining >= quadErrorTesting
34
35
         {\tt numIter} \, = \, {\tt numIter} \, + \, 1
36
         disp('[quadErrorTraining, quadErrorTesting, difference]');
37
          [quadErrorTraining, quadErrorTesting, quadErrorTesting - \hookleftarrow
              quadErrorTraining]
38
         % start training
39
40
         dW1 = zeros(16,17);
41
         dW2 = zeros(10,17);
         {\tt quadErrorTraining} \ = \ 0\,;
42
         quadErrorTesting = 0;
43
         dE1_acc = zeros(16,17);
44
         dE2\_acc = zeros(10,17);
45
46
         for i = 1:60
47
              d = AData1(i,:);
48
              1 = Labell(i,:);
49
```

```
50
             % forward pass - layer 1
51
              t1 = d * W1;
              out_layer1 = 1 ./ (1 + exp(-t1));
52
53
             % forward pass - layer 2
54
55
              t2 = [out\_layer1, 1] * W2;
56
              out_layer2 = 1 ./ (1 + \exp(-t2));
57
58
             % error calculation
59
             lv = zeros(1,10);
              for j = 1:10
60
61
                  if 1 == j
62
                       lv(1,j+1) = 1;
63
                  end
64
              error = (out_layer2 - lv);
65
66
              quadErrorTraining = quadErrorTraining + 0.5*(error * error');
67
68
             % backward pass - layer 1
              s1_der = out_layer1 .* (1 - out_layer1);
69
70
              D1 = diag(s1_der);
71
             \% backward pass - layer 2
72
              s2_der = out_layer2 .* (1 - out_layer2);
73
74
              \mathtt{D2} \, = \, \frac{\mathtt{diag}}{\mathtt{diag}} \, (\, \mathtt{s2\_der} \, ) \, ;
75
76
              W2_
                                   = W2(1:16,:);
77
                                                        \% 10x1
              delta2
                                   = D2*error';
                                   = D1*W2_*delta2; % 16x1
78
              delta1
79
                                   = dW1 + -alphasdW1 .* sign(delta1*d);
              dW1
80
                                   = dW2 + -alphasdW2 .* sign(delta2*[out_layer1, ←
                  1]);
81
             % accumulate error function gradient to use for backprop later:
82
83
              dE1\_acc = dE1\_acc + delta1*d;
84
              dE2_acc = dE2_acc + delta2*[out_layer1, 1];
85
         end % end of training batch
86
         W1
                              = W1 + dW1';
87
         W2
                              = W2 + dW2';
88
89
90
         % Lernraten mit Rprop anpassen:
91
         if numIter == 1
92
             dE1_old
                                   = dE1_acc;
93
             dE2_old
                                   = dE2_acc;
94
         else
95
                                   = dE1_acc; % Matrix der partiellen Ableitungen ←
                 von E1 nach dem i-ten Gewicht
96
                                  = dE2_acc;
              dE2
97
              dE1_new_old
                                   = \ \mathtt{dE1} \ .* \ \mathtt{dE1\_old} \, ;
98
              dE2\_new\_old
                                   = dE2 .* dE2_old;
99
              dE1_old
                                   = dE1;
100
              dE2_old
                                   = dE2;
101
102
             % neue Lernraten fuer die Gewichte der 2. Schicht berechnen:
103
              for wi=1: size(dE2, 1)
104
                  for wj=1:size(dE2, 2)
```

```
if (dE2(wi, wj) * dE2_old(wi, wj)) > 0 % beschleunigen
105
106
                               \mathtt{alphasdW2}\,(\,\mathtt{wi}\,,\,\,\mathtt{wj}\,)\,=\,\min(\,\mathtt{alphasdW2}\,(\,\mathtt{wi}\,,\,\,\mathtt{wj}\,)\,\,*\,\,\mathtt{up}\,,\,\,\mathtt{amax}\,)\,;
107
                           elseif (dE2(wi, wj) * dE2_old(wi, wj)) < 0 \% bremsen
                                {\tt alphasdW2(wi, wj) = \max(alphasdW2(wi, wj) * down, amin);}
108
109
                          end
110
                     end
111
                end
112
113
                % neue Lernraten fuer die Gewichte der 1. Schicht berechnen:
114
                for wi=1: size(dE1, 1)
                     for wj=1:size(dE1, 2)
115
                          if dE1(wi, wj) * dE1_old(wi, wj) > 0 \% beschleunigen
116
                           \begin{array}{lll} & \texttt{alphasdW1(wi, wj)} = \min(\texttt{alphasdW1(wi, wj)} * \texttt{up, amax}); \\ & \texttt{elseif dE1(wi, wj)} * \texttt{dE1\_old(wi, wj)} < 0 & \% & \texttt{bremsen} \end{array}
117
118
119
                                alphasdW1(wi, wj) = max(alphasdW1(wi, wj) * down, amin);
120
                          end
                     end
121
122
                end
123
           end % end of rprop calculations
124
125
126
127
          % start testing
128
129
           for runs = 1: length(AData2)
130
131
                       = AData2(runs,:);
132
                       = Label2(runs);
133
134
                % forward pass
135
                              = d * W1;
136
                out_layer1 = 1 ./ (1 + exp(-t1));
137
                               = [out\_layer1, 1] * W2;
138
139
                out_layer2 = 1 ./ (1 + \exp(-t2));
140
141
               % error calculation
142
                lv = zeros(1,10);
                for j = 1:10
143
                     if 1 == j
144
                          lv(1,j+1) = 1;
145
146
                     end
147
148
                error = (out_layer2 - lv);
149
                quadErrorTesting = quadErrorTesting + 0.5*(error * error');
150
     end % end of while quadErrorTraining >= quadErrorTesting
```

#### 2.2 Resultate

Diese auf der Aufg. 1a basierende Implementierung von Rprop terminiert leider auch nicht.

Die Gewichte wachsen, bis fuer die Gewichtsmatrix W1 Werte erreicht werden, die nach Multiplikation mit dem Input-Vektor d so hohe Eingabewerte x fuer die Sigmoid-Funktion liefern, dass matlab den Ausdruck  $\frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$  zu 0 abrundet. Infolgedessen ist dann auch die Matrix dW1 zur Anpassung der Gewichtsmatrix W1 eine reine Nullmatrix und der Lernprozess kommt bei den folgenden Werten zum Stillstand:

quadErrorTraining = 27.0000quadErrorTesting = 12.5000