

## Problem Set 4

### 4.5 (b) Data Set

Firstly, I choose the hyperparameter ( $\lambda$  &  $\pi$ ) for different cluster number K.

When K = 1, we set hyperparameter  $\pi = 1$ ,  $\lambda = 1$ .

K = 1	$\pi$	$\lambda$
London	1	0.92882
Antwerp	1	0.89583

When K = 2, we set hyperparameter  $\pi = [0.5, 0.5]$ ,  $\lambda = [1, 2]$ .

K = 1	$\pi$	$\lambda$
London	[0.57883, 0.42117]	[0.86540, 1.01598]
Antwerp	[0.66110, 0.33890]	[0.22974, 2.19520]

When K = 3, we set hyperparameter  $\pi = [0.33, 0.33, 0.34]$ ,  $\lambda = [1, 2, 3]$ .

K = 1	$\pi$	$\lambda$
London	[0.475, 0.326, 0.199]	[0.835, 1.006, 1.028]
Antwerp	[0.401, 0.314, 0.285]	[0.089, 0.613, 2.344]

When K = 4, we set hyperparameter  $\pi = [0.25, 0.25, 0.25, 0.25]$ ,  $\lambda = [1, 2, 3, 4]$ .

K = 1	$\pi$	$\lambda$
London	[0.441, 0.295, 0.171, 0.093]	[0.827, 0.997, 1.020, 1.027]
Antwerp	[0.412, 0.302, 0.158, 0.128]	[0.096, 0.619, 2.339, 2.339]

When K = 5, we set hyperparameter  $\pi = [0.2, 0.2, 0.2, 0.2, 0.2]$ ,  $\lambda = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]$ .

K = 1	$\pi$	$\lambda$
London	[0.426, 0.282, 0.161, 0.087, 0.045]	[0.824, 0.992, 1.016, 1.023, 1.027]
Antwerp	[0.420, 0.293, 0.122, 0.098, 0.067]	[0.101, 0.623, 2.336, 2.336, 2.336]

## Conclusion

Observe the experiment results, we can find that:

- For London, the cells could be approximately divided into two clusters: 45%( $\pi$ ) 0.8( $\lambda$ ); 55%( $\pi$ ) 1.0( $\lambda$ ).
- For Antwerp, the cells could be approximately divided into two clusters: 40%( $\pi$ ) 0.85( $\lambda$ ); 60%( $\pi$ ) 2.3( $\lambda$ ).

Here,  $\lambda$  denotes the mean of number of hits. Therefore, compared to London, Antwerp has a large space that gets more hits. The hit frequency of areas in Antwerp has big difference. Enemies have some target areas in Antwerp. Citizens in Antwerp should avoid staying in this dangerous region. The hit frequency of areas in London tends to be the same (0.8 vs 1.0). It seems that enemies have no target areas in London. Citizens in London should also avoid staying in the more dangerous region.

## Codes

Source code can be found at <https://github.com/yangji12138/machine-learning/tree/master/PS4>.

```
1 function [cost] = costFunction(X,lambda,pi,gamma)
2 % Compute cost function
3 % logq(k,l) N*K
4 K = length(pi);
5 N = length(X);
6 cat = zeros(N,K);
7 for i = 1:N
8     for j = 1:K
9         cat(i,j) = pi(1,j).*poisspdf(X(1,i),lambda(1,j));
10    end
11 end
12 J = gamma.*log(cat);
13 cost = sum(J(:));
14 end
```

```
1 function [gamma] = computeGamma(X,lambda,pi)
2 % Data Size
3 N = length(X);
4 % Number of clusters
5 K = length(lambda);
6 gamma = zeros(N,K);
7 for i = 1:K
8     gamma(:,i) = pi(1,i).*poisspdf(X',lambda(1,i));
9 end
10 denominator = sum(gamma,2);
11 for m = 1:K
12     for n = 1:N
13         gamma(n,m) = gamma(n,m) ./ denominator(n,1);
14     end
15 end
16 end
```

```
1 function [lambda] = computelambda(X,gamma)
2 % Get K dim
3 K = size(gamma,2);
4 % convert X into N*1 vector
5 input = X';
6 Data = repmat(input,1,K);
7 Data_sum = Data.*gamma;
8 % numerator 1*K vector
9 numerator = sum(Data_sum);
10 % Z(k) 1*k
11 denominator = sum(gamma);
```

```

12 % divide by elementwise
13 lambda = numerator ./ denominator;
14 end

1 function [pi] = computePi(X,gamma)
2 % Data Size
3 N = length(X);
4 % sum by column
5 temp = sum(gamma);
6 pi = temp ./ N;
7 end

1 %% Clear
2 clear all;
3 close all;
4 clc;
5
6
7 %% London
8 u0 = repelem(0,229);
9 u1 = repelem(1,211);
10 u2 = repelem(2,93);
11 u3 = repelem(3,35);
12 u4 = repelem(4,7);
13 u5 = repelem(5,1);
14 X = [u0, u1, u2, u3, u4, u5];
15
16 %% Antwerp
17 u0 = repelem(0,325);
18 u1 = repelem(1,115);
19 u2 = repelem(2,67);
20 u3 = repelem(3,30);
21 u4 = repelem(4,18);
22 u5 = repelem(5,21);
23 X = [u0, u1, u2, u3, u4, u5];
24
25 %% Main
26 cluster = 4;
27 %pi = repelem(1/cluster, cluster);
28 %pi = [0.25,0.25,0.25,0.25];
29 %lambda = [1,1,1.5,2];
30 pi = [0.2,0.2,0.2,0.2, 0.2];
31 lambda = [1,2,3,4,5];
32
33 gamma = computeGamma(X,lambda,pi);
34 pi = computePi(X,gamma);
35 lambda = computelambda(X,gamma);

```

```

36 J1 = costFunction(X,lambda , pi , gamma);
37
38 gamma = computeGamma(X,lambda , pi);
39 pi = computePi(X, gamma);
40 lambda = computelambda(X, gamma);
41 J2 = costFunction(X,lambda , pi , gamma);
42
43 % iteration number
44 iter = 2;
45 while abs(J2-J1) > 0.01
46     gamma = computeGamma(X,lambda , pi);
47     pi = computePi(X, gamma);
48     lambda = computelambda(X, gamma);
49     J1 = J2;
50     J2 = costFunction(X,lambda , pi , gamma);
51     iter = iter + 1;
52 end
53
54 %g_pi = sprintf('%d', pi);
55 fprintf('Pi: %8.3f\n', pi);
56 %g_lambda = sprintf('%d', lambda);
57 fprintf('Lambda: %8.3f\n', lambda);
58 g_iter = sprintf('%d', iter);
59 fprintf('iteration number is:%s\n', g_iter);

```