

Algebros uždaviniai

1. Duotos vienodos dimensijos matricos A, B ir I . Apskaičiuokite matricą C (0.05 t.):

$$C = A \odot I + AB, \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \quad I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \cdot 1 & 2 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 0 & 3 \cdot 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 4 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 9 \\ 10 & 14 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 9 \\ 10 & 17 \end{pmatrix}$$

2. Raskite $Y = K * A$, kai operacija atliekama su padinimu nuliais (angl. padding) $p = 2$, bei žingsniu (angl. stride) $s = 2$ (0.1 t.):

$$A = (3 \ 3 \ 2 \ 1 \ 0), \quad K = (-1 \ 2 \ -1)$$

↓ $p=2$

$$A_{p=2} = (0 \ 0 \ 3 \ 3 \ 2 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0)$$

$$Y = (-3 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0)$$

3. Raskite $Y = K * A$, kai operacija atliekama su padinimu nuliais (angl. padding) $p = (2, 0)$, bei žingsniu (angl. stride) $s = (2, 1)$ (0.2 t.):

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad K = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

↓ $p=(2,0)$

$$A_{p=(2,0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & 3 \\ -7 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

4. Raskite $Y = K_{3 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3} * A_{2 \times 3 \times 3}$, kai operacija atliekama su padinimu nuliais (angl. padding) $p = (0, 0, 0)$, bei žingsniu (angl. stride) $s = (1, 1, 1)$ (0.4 t.):

$$A = (A_1, A_2) = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \quad Y = (Y_1, Y_2, Y_3)$$

$$K = (K_1, K_2, K_3)$$

$$K_1 = (K_{1,1}, K_{1,2}) = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right) \quad Y_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$K_2 = (K_{2,1}, K_{2,2}) = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right) \quad Y_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$K_3 = (K_{3,1}, K_{3,2}) = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right) \quad Y_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Y = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

Tikimybių teorijos/statistikos uždaviniai

1. Tarkime turime žymes Y ir modelio prognozes \hat{Y} . Raskite klafifikavimo lenteles kiekvienos klasės atžvilgiu. Raskite tikslumo, precizijos ir atkūrimo statistikas antros klasės atžvilgiu (0.2 t.).

Assume multi-class, single label; assume argmax takes lower index if tie

$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \hat{Y} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.2 & 0.8 & 0 \\ 0.25 & 0.5 & 0.25 \\ 0.25 & 0.25 & 0.5 \\ 0.01 & 0.99 & 0 \\ 0.99 & 0.01 & 0 \\ 0.4 & 0.3 & 0.3 \\ 0.4 & 0.3 & 0.3 \\ 0.4 & 0.3 & 0.3 \\ 0 & 0.1 & 0.9 \\ 0.1 & 0 & 0.9 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \hat{Y}' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc} & \hat{Y}=1 & \hat{Y}=2 & \hat{Y}=3 \\ Y=1 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ Y=2 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ Y=3 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{array}$$

Class 2:

$$Acc = \frac{3+5}{3+5+2} = \frac{8}{10} = 80\%$$

$$Pr = \frac{3}{3+0} = 1 = 100\%$$

$$Re = \frac{3}{3+2} = \frac{3}{5} = 60\%$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} & \hat{Y}=2 & \hat{Y} \neq 2 \\ Y=2 & 3 & 2 = Re \\ Y \neq 2 & 0 & 5 \\ & \uparrow \\ & Pr \end{array}$$

2. Paskaičiuokite makro-F1 statistika (angl. macro-F1) tarp Y ir \hat{Y} (0.2 t.)

$$Macro\ F1 = \frac{1}{C} \sum_i F1_i$$

$$F1_i = 2 \frac{Pr_i \cdot Re_i}{Pr_i + Re_i}$$

$$Pr_1 = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$Pr_2 = \frac{3}{3}$$

$$Pr_3 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$Re_1 = \frac{3}{3}$$

$$Re_2 = \frac{3}{3}$$

$$Re_3 = \frac{2}{2}$$

$$F1_1 = 2 \frac{\frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{3}}{\frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{3}} = \frac{6}{7}$$

$$F1_2 = 2 \frac{1 \cdot \frac{3}{3}}{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{3}} = \frac{6}{8}$$

$$F1_3 = 2 \frac{\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{2}}{\frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{2}} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$Macro\ F1 = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{6}{7} + \frac{6}{8} + \frac{4}{5} \right) = \frac{2}{7} + \frac{2}{8} + \frac{4}{15} \approx 0.8$$

3. Paskaičiuokite kryžminės entropijos nuostolius tarp Y ir \hat{Y} (0.15 t.)

$$L_{CE} = -\frac{1}{N} \sum_i \sum_j y_{ij} \log \hat{y}_{ij}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{10} (\log 0.8 + \log 0.5 + \log 0.25 + \log 0.99 + \log 0.01 + \log 0.4 + \log 0.4 + \log 0.4 + \log 0.9 + \log 0.9) \approx 0.988$$

$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \hat{Y} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.2 & 0.8 & 0 \\ 0.25 & 0.5 & 0.25 \\ 0.25 & 0.25 & 0.5 \\ 0.01 & 0.99 & 0 \\ 0.99 & 0.01 & 0 \\ 0.4 & 0.3 & 0.3 \\ 0.4 & 0.3 & 0.3 \\ 0.4 & 0.3 & 0.3 \\ 0 & 0.1 & 0.9 \\ 0.1 & 0 & 0.9 \end{pmatrix}$$

Tarkime parametrus vertiname Nestarovo metodu. Apskaičiuokite $\theta^{(2)}$, jei duotos pradinės reikšmės (0.3 t.):

τ	$\nabla_{\theta} \mathcal{L}^{(\tau)}$	$\theta^{(\tau)}$	$v^{(\tau)}$
0	$\begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$
1	$\begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$		
2	$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$		

čia $\eta = 0.1, \rho = 0.9$.

$$\begin{cases} \theta^{(\tau)} = \theta^{(\tau-1)} - \eta \cdot \Delta v^{(\tau)}, \\ \hat{\theta}^{(\tau)} = \theta^{(\tau-1)} - \eta \cdot \rho \cdot \Delta v^{(\tau-1)}, \\ \Delta v^{(\tau)} = \rho \cdot \Delta v^{(\tau-1)} + (1-\rho) \cdot \nabla_{\theta} \mathcal{L}(\hat{\theta}^{(\tau)}). \end{cases}$$

$\approx \nabla_{\theta} \mathcal{L}^{(\tau)}$

$$\theta^{(1)} = \theta^{(0)} - \eta \cdot \Delta v^{(1)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta v^{(1)} &= \rho \cdot \Delta v^{(0)} + (1-\rho) \cdot \nabla_{\theta} \mathcal{L}^{(1)} \\ &= 0.9 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + (1-0.9) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.9 \\ 0.9 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -0.4 \\ 0.2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.5 \\ 1.1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\theta^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - 0.1 \begin{pmatrix} 0.5 \\ 1.1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.95 \\ 0.89 \end{pmatrix}$$

τ	$\nabla_{\theta} \mathcal{L}^{(\tau)}$	$\theta^{(\tau)}$	$\Delta v^{(\tau)}$
0	$\begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$
1	$\begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0.95 \\ 0.89 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0.5 \\ 1.1 \end{pmatrix}$
2	$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$		

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta v^{(2)} &= \rho \cdot \Delta v^{(1)} + (1-\rho) \nabla_{\theta} \mathcal{L}^{(2)} \\ &= 0.9 \begin{pmatrix} 0.5 \\ 1.1 \end{pmatrix} + (1-0.9) \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.45 \\ 0.99 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0.2 \\ -0.1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.65 \\ 1.09 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\theta^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.95 \\ 0.89 \end{pmatrix} - 0.1 \begin{pmatrix} 0.65 \\ 1.09 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.885 \\ 0.781 \end{pmatrix}$$

τ	$\nabla_{\theta} \mathcal{L}^{(\tau)}$	$\theta^{(\tau)}$	$\Delta v^{(\tau)}$
0	$\begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$
1	$\begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0.95 \\ 0.89 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0.5 \\ 1.1 \end{pmatrix}$
2	$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0.885 \\ 0.781 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0.65 \\ 1.09 \end{pmatrix}$

2 Kompleksinė užduotis (1 b.)

1. Nagrinėjame paveikslėlių klasifikavimą į tris klases.

Mūsų turimi duomenys susideda iš ~~trijų~~ pavyzdžių t.y. matricių $X_{3 \times 3}^{(1)}$, $X_{3 \times 3}^{(2)}$ ir $X_{3 \times 3}^{(3)}$, kurių pirmos dvi atitinkamai priklauso pirmai klasei, trečias pavyzdys antrai klasei ir trečios klasės pavyzdžių neturime.

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$$X_{3 \times 3}^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & 0 \\ a & b & 0 \\ a & b & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad X_{3 \times 3}^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & c & a \\ 0 & c & a \\ 0 & c & a \end{pmatrix}, \quad X_{3 \times 3}^{(3)} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ c & b & a \\ c & -a & a \end{pmatrix}$$

$y^{(1)} = \text{KL. 1}$ KL. 3 nėra
 $y^{(2)} = \text{KL. 1}$
 $y^{(3)} = \text{KL. 2}$

Čia a, b, c - skaitmenys iš Jūsų paskutinių trijų LSP pažymėjimo nr.

Nagrinėjamas modelis yra:

$$\begin{aligned} z_1 &= \text{pool}_{3 \times 3}^{\text{avg}}(\text{relu}(K * X) + E) \\ z_2 &= \text{pool}_{3 \times 3}^{\text{avg}}(\text{relu}(K * X) + E) \\ z_3 &= \text{pool}_{3 \times 3}^{\text{avg}}(\text{relu}(K * X) + E) \end{aligned}$$

$z_1 = z_2 = z_3 ?$

$$\text{relu}(x) = \max(0, x)$$

$$E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$t_i = w_1 z_1 + b_1$$

$$t_2 = w_2 z_2 + b_2$$

$$t_3 = w_3 z_3 + b_3$$

$$\hat{y}_i = \text{softmax}(t_i), \quad i = 1, 2, 3.$$

$$\text{softmax}(\vec{t}) = \frac{e^{t_i}}{\sum_j e^{t_j}} \quad (\vec{t} = (t_1, t_2, \dots))$$

čia E - vienetinė diagonalinė matrica.

Modelio parametrų fiksuotos reikšmės $w_1 = 1, b_1 = -1, w_2 = 10, b_2 = -20, w_3 = -10, b_3 = 10$. Bei $K_{3 \times 3}$ yra nežinomi parametrai su pradinėmis reikšmėmis:

$$K = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Kompleksinė užduotis prašo paskaičiuoti visus modelio skaičiavimo etapus: tiesioginį apskaičiavimą, gradientų apskaičiavimą, atgalinės sklaidos algoritmą, bei parametrų optimizavimą).

2. 1. (0.1 t.) Užrašykite kokios yra tikros žymės matriciniu pavidalu: **yra 3 klasės, todėl matricos plotis 3**

$$\begin{aligned} y^{(1)} &=? \\ y^{(2)} &=? \\ y^{(3)} &=? \end{aligned}$$

$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

2. (0.3 t.) Apskaičiuokite \hat{y}_i reikšmes, kai konvoliucija $K * X$, atliekama su papildymu nuliais $p = (1, 1)$

Pvz. (a, b, c) = (5, 6, 7)

(1)

$$X_{p \times p}^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$K * X_{p \times p}^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -5 & 5 & 6 \\ -2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{relu}(K * X_{p \times p}^{(1)}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{relu}(K * X_{p \times p}^{(1)}) + E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 6 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$z = \text{pool}_{3 \times 3}^{\text{avg}}(\text{relu}(K * X_{p \times p}^{(1)}) + E) = 2 \frac{8}{3}$$

$$t_1 = 1 \cdot 2 \frac{8}{3} + (-1) = 1 \frac{1}{3}$$

$$t_2 = 10 \cdot 2 \frac{8}{3} + (-20) = 8 \frac{2}{3}$$

$$t_3 = (-10) \cdot 2 \frac{8}{3} + 10 = -18 \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\hat{y}^{(1)} = \text{softmax}\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \frac{1}{3} & 8 \frac{2}{3} & -18 \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}\right) \approx \begin{pmatrix} 0.0009.. & 0.9990.. & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2)

$$X_{p \times p}^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$K * X_{p \times p}^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -7 & -5 & 7 \\ 0 & 4 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{relu}(K * X_{p \times p}^{(2)}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 4 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{relu}(K * X_{p \times p}^{(2)}) + E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 7 \\ 0 & 4 & 11 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$z = \text{pool}_{3 \times 3}^{\text{avg}}(\text{relu}(K * X_{p \times p}^{(2)}) + E) = 2 \frac{6}{3}$$

$$t_1 = 1 \cdot 2 \frac{6}{3} + (-1) = 1 \frac{1}{3}$$

$$t_2 = 10 \cdot 2 \frac{6}{3} + (-20) = 6 \frac{2}{3}$$

$$t_3 = (-10) \cdot 2 \frac{6}{3} + 10 = -16 \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\hat{y}^{(2)} = \text{softmax}\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \frac{1}{3} & 6 \frac{2}{3} & -16 \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}\right) \approx \begin{pmatrix} 0.006.. & 0.993.. & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(3)

$$X_{p \times p}^{(3)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 0 & 7 & 6 & 5 \\ 0 & 5 & -5 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$K * X_{p \times p}^{(3)} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 & 4 \\ -13 & 2 & -10 \\ -1 & -8 & 21 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{relu}(K * X_{p \times p}^{(3)}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 21 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{relu}(K * X_{p \times p}^{(3)}) + E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 22 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$z = \text{pool}_{3 \times 3}^{\text{avg}}(\text{relu}(K * X_{p \times p}^{(3)}) + E) = 3 \frac{1}{3}$$

$$t_1 = 1 \cdot 3 \frac{1}{3} + (-1) = 2 \frac{1}{3}$$

$$t_2 = 10 \cdot 3 \frac{1}{3} + (-20) = 11 \frac{1}{3}$$

$$t_3 = (-10) \cdot 3 \frac{1}{3} + 10 = -21 \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\hat{y}^{(3)} = \text{softmax}\left(\begin{pmatrix} 2 \frac{1}{3} & 11 \frac{1}{3} & -21 \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}\right) \approx \begin{pmatrix} 0.0004.. & 0.9995.. & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{Y} \approx \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0.99 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.99 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.99 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

3. (0.1 t.) Apskaičiuokite kryžinės entropijos nuostolius iš modelio prognozių \hat{y} ir tikrų žymių y .

$$\mathcal{L}_{CE} = -\frac{1}{N} \sum_i \sum_j y_i^{(j)} \log \hat{y}_i^{(j)}$$

$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \hat{Y} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.0009 & 0.999 & 0 \\ 0.006 & 0.993 & 0 \\ 0.0004 & 0.9995 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\approx -\frac{1}{3} \left(1 \cdot \log(0.0009) + 0 \cdot \log(0.999) + 0 \cdot \log(0) + \right.$$

$$\left. + 1 \cdot \log(0.006) + 0 \cdot \log(0.993) + 0 \cdot \log(0) + \right.$$

$$\left. + 0 \cdot \log(0.0004) + 1 \cdot \log(0.9995) + 0 \cdot \log(0) \right) \approx -\frac{1}{3} ((-7) + (-5) + (0)) \approx 4$$

4. (0.3 t.) Apskaičiuokite nuostolių funkcijos išvestines nežinomų parametrų atžvilgiu:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial k_{i,j}}, \quad \forall i, j = 1, 2, 3$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial k} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dots} \dots \frac{\partial \dots}{\partial k} \leftarrow \text{product rule}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial k} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \hat{y}} \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial t} \frac{\partial t}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial c} \frac{\partial c}{\partial k}$$

$$z = \text{pool}_{3 \times 3}^{\text{avg}}(\underbrace{\text{relu}(K * X)}_r) + E$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \hat{y}_i} = -\frac{1}{N} \sum_j \frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{y}_i} \left[y_j^{(i)} \log \hat{y}_i^{(j)} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \hat{y}} = \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \hat{y}_1}, \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \hat{y}_2}, \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \hat{y}_3} \right] = \left[-\frac{1}{N} \sum_i \frac{y_i^{(1)}}{\hat{y}_1^{(i)}}, -\frac{1}{N} \sum_i \frac{y_i^{(2)}}{\hat{y}_2^{(i)}}, -\frac{1}{N} \sum_i \frac{y_i^{(3)}}{\hat{y}_3^{(i)}} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial \hat{y}_i}{\partial t_j} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t_j} \frac{e^{t_i}}{\sum_k e^{t_k}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \hat{y}_i}{\partial t_j} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \hat{y}_1}{\partial t_1} & \frac{\partial \hat{y}_1}{\partial t_2} & \frac{\partial \hat{y}_1}{\partial t_3} \\ \frac{\partial \hat{y}_2}{\partial t_1} & \frac{\partial \hat{y}_2}{\partial t_2} & \frac{\partial \hat{y}_2}{\partial t_3} \\ \frac{\partial \hat{y}_3}{\partial t_1} & \frac{\partial \hat{y}_3}{\partial t_2} & \frac{\partial \hat{y}_3}{\partial t_3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial t_i}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} [w_i z + b_i] = w_i$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{\partial r_i}{\partial c_j} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } c_j > 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial c_i}{\partial k_j} = \dots$$