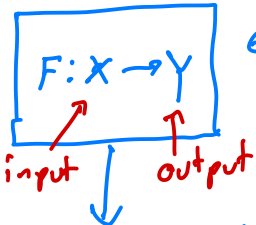


Introduction: Learning System

(New label, old data points \neq f)

F is the set of all possible functions

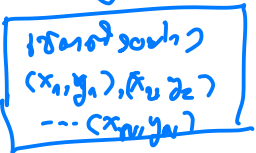
(aim of the learning system)



ex: X is the set of all possible inputs

Y is the set of all possible outputs

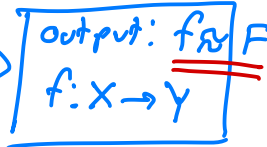
(aim of the learning system)



$$S = \{(x_i, y_i); i=1, \dots, N\} \subseteq X \times Y$$

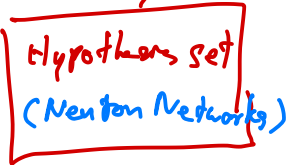
training data points

learning algorithm



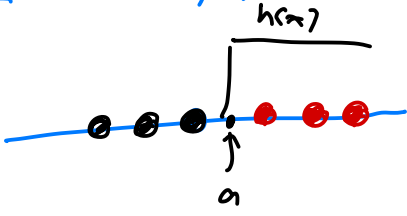
aim of the learning system

initial hypothesis



idea of the method is to find a hypothesis set

ex: 1D linear classifier

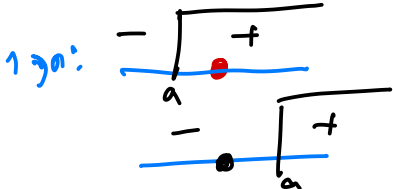
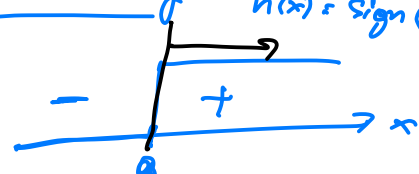


idea of the method is to find a hypothesis set

positive sign

(1)

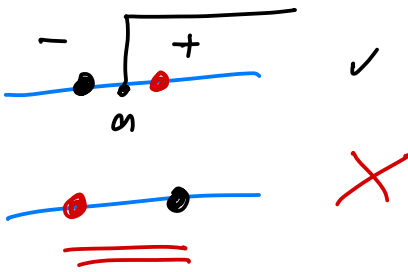
$$h(x) = \text{sign}(x-a)$$



break points:

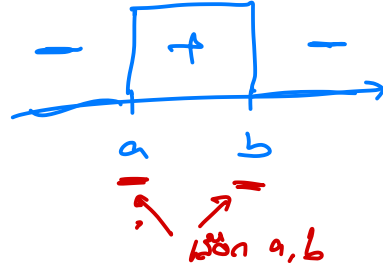
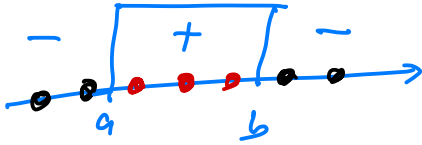
2 points

29a:



②: positive interval.

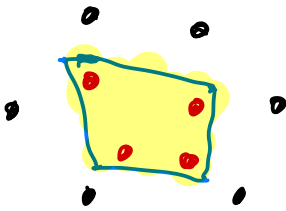
$$h(x) = -\text{sign}(c_1 a + c_2 b)$$



break points:



③: convex set.

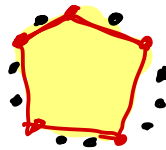
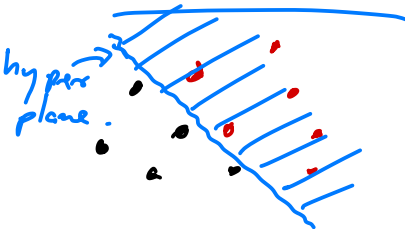


for x_1, x_2 any 2 points
in S , $w \in [0, 1]$

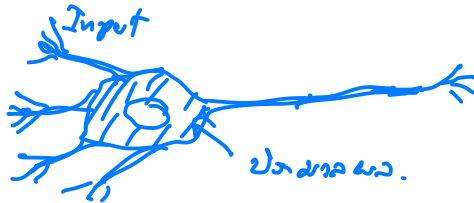
$$x = wx_1 + (1-w)x_2$$

any 2 points in S .

break points: ∞



perceptron:



သံသယမရှိ

output

အောင်မြင်မှုနှုန်း

Def: n -input formal neuron \mathcal{N} is a tuple (X, Y, σ, s) .

(X, Y, σ, s) s.t. $X \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ ($n > 0$ s.t. $n \in \mathbb{N}$.)

$Y \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ s.t. s and σ s.t. mappings

$$s: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad \sigma: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow Y$$

X is input.

Y is output.

s is activation function

σ is output map.

is transfer function $f = \sigma \circ s$ of formal neuron \mathcal{N} .

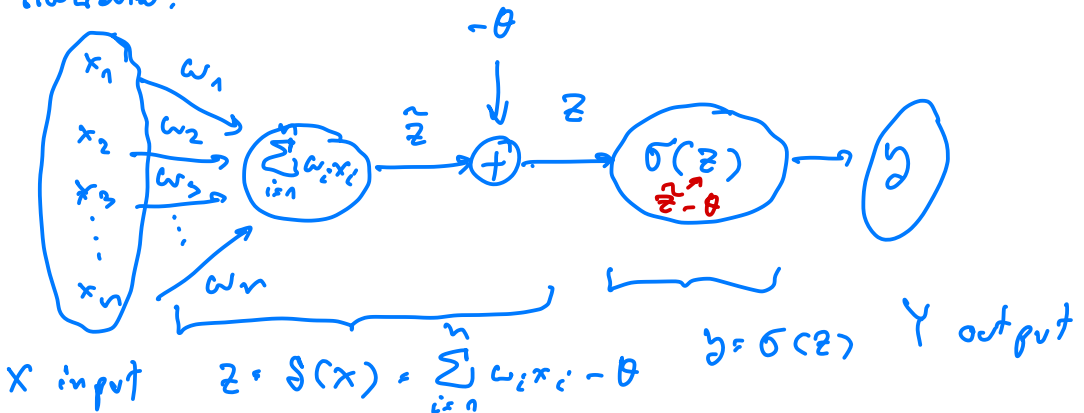
$$f = \sigma \circ s: X \rightarrow Y$$

$$s(x) = s(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i x_i - \theta$$

$$[x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T]$$

is activation f^n

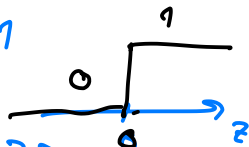
is:



Cauchy's theorem: σ is continuous.

$$\sigma: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, 1] \text{ with } \lim_{z \rightarrow -\infty} \sigma(z) = 0 \text{ and}$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \sigma(z) = 1$$

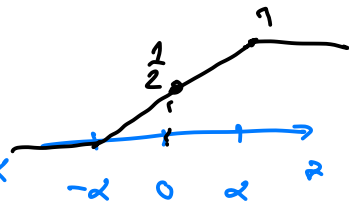


Ex with $\sigma(z)$:

1.) Heaviside function: $H(z) = \begin{cases} 1, & z \geq 0 \\ 0, & z < 0 \end{cases}$

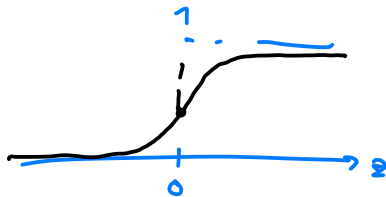
2.) ramp function: smooth $\alpha > 0$

$$\sigma(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z \leq -\alpha \\ \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{z}{\alpha} + 1 \right), & -\alpha < z < \alpha \\ 1, & \alpha < z \end{cases}$$



3.) Fermi function:

$$\sigma(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$$



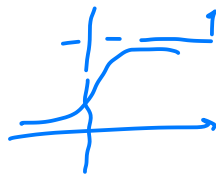
(w/o) dy/dx, scaled form:

$$\sigma(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\alpha z}}$$

(smooth) $\sigma'(0, 1)$

4.) modified hyperbolic tangent:

$$\sigma(z) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{e^z + e^{-z}} + 1 \right)$$



Def: für $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i x_i - \theta$, $\omega_i, \theta \in \mathbb{R}$
 $i=1, \dots, n$
 als n formal neuron (X, Y, σ, S) ist
 σ -perceptron.

ist σ die Heaviside funktion als n -input perceptron
 wie McCulloch-Pitts neuron.

anmerk: McCulloch-Pitts neuron sind $X = \{0, 1\}^n$
 (Boolean set)
 sind $f: \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ (switching function.)

ausdrucks.

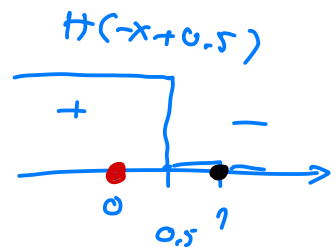
$$f(x) = f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = H\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i x_i - \theta\right)$$

$$(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = H(\langle \omega, x \rangle - \theta)$$

ausdrucks weights $\omega = (\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots, \omega_n)^T$, $\omega_i \in \mathbb{R}$
 ist threshold $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$

ex: 1,7 f = NOT :

x	f(x)
0	1
1	0



ausdrucks f ausdrucks.

$$f(x) = H(-x + 0.5), \quad \omega_1 = -1, \quad \theta = 0.5$$

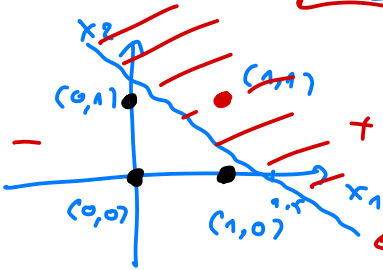
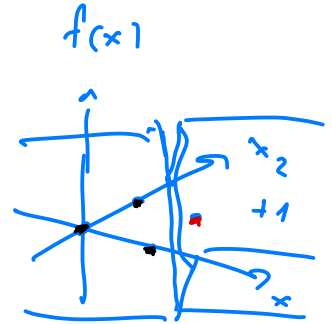
2.7 $f \in \text{AND}$:

x_1	x_2	$f(x)$
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

translates f into:

$$f(x) \in H(x_1 + x_2 - 1.5)$$

①



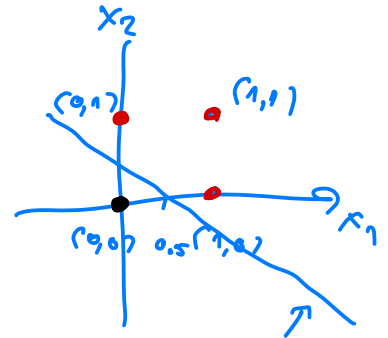
$$x_1 + x_2 - 1.5 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x_2 = -x_1 + 1.5$$

← separating hyperplane. ($x_1 + x_2 = 1.5$)

3.7 $f \in \text{OR}$:

x_1	x_2	$f(x)$
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1



$$\Rightarrow f(x) \in H(x_1 + x_2 - 0.5)$$

sep. hyperp.
($x_1 + x_2 = 0.5$)

דוגמה: פונקציות Boolean translates לרשת

פונקציות Boolean AND, OR ו- NOT

(networks)

הפונקציות Boolean translates לרשתות נוירונים McCulloch-Pitts neurons

הן פונקציות Boolean f יחידה

