

משפט: עבור $\{x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5\} \subset \mathbb{R}^4$

מסומנות וניתנות perception גור

$$X_-, X_+ \text{ w' } \text{conv}(X_-) \cap \text{conv}(X_+) = \emptyset$$

מסתובל $(w, \theta) \in \mathbb{R}^{4+1}$ מ'ניתן

$$\langle w, x_i \rangle - \theta \begin{cases} < 0 & , x_i \in X_- \\ \geq 0 & , x_i \in X_+ \end{cases}$$

עבור $w \in \mathbb{R}^4, \theta \in \mathbb{R}$

$$w = (0, 1, -1, 0), \theta = 1$$

$$\text{עבור } x_i \text{ w' } \langle w, x_i \rangle - \theta \geq 0 \Rightarrow x_i \in X_+$$

$$x_i \text{ w' } \langle w, x_i \rangle - \theta < 0 \Rightarrow x_i \in X_-$$

$$\text{ex: } x_1 = (0, 1, 1, 0) \Rightarrow \langle w, x_1 \rangle - \theta = 0 - 1 < 0 \Rightarrow x_1 \in X_-$$

$$x_2 = (0, 1, -1, 0) \Rightarrow \langle w, x_2 \rangle - \theta = 2 - 1 = 1 > 0 \Rightarrow x_2 \in X_+$$

\vdots

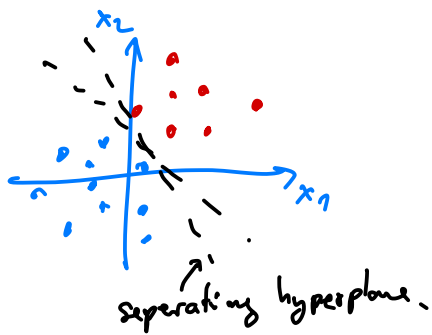
$$x_5 = \dots$$

$$X = X_- \cup X_+ = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \dots \right\}$$

x_n

\Rightarrow Perceptron Learning Algorithm:

Let X_+ and X_- be a finite set of vectors affinely separable



Assuming $\text{conv}(X_-) \cap \text{conv}(X_+) = \emptyset$
 (transformation is unique.)

Goal: find a separating hyperplane
 with X_+ and X_- separated.

Perceptron Learning Problem!
 (PL Problem)

Let $X_+, X_- \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be finite sets with
 $\text{conv}(X_+) \cap \text{conv}(X_-) = \emptyset$ find a separating hyperplane
 perceptron. also find the maximum margin margin

$(\omega, \theta) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ with $\theta > 0$.

$$\text{sign}(\underbrace{\langle \omega, x \rangle}_{\langle \hat{\omega}, \hat{x} \rangle} - \theta) = \begin{cases} +1 & \text{if } x \in X_+ \\ -1 & \text{if } x \in X_- \end{cases}$$

Let $\hat{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\hat{\omega} = \begin{pmatrix} \omega \\ -\theta \end{pmatrix}$ be in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}

then $\langle \hat{\omega}, \hat{x} \rangle = \langle \omega, x \rangle - \theta$

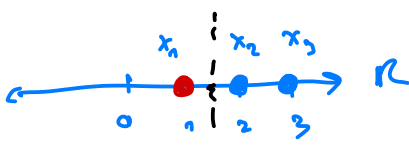
then $\langle \hat{\omega}, \hat{x} \rangle =$

$$\langle \hat{\omega}, \hat{x} \rangle = \begin{cases} +1 & \text{if } \hat{x} \in \hat{X}_+ \\ -1 & \text{if } \hat{x} \in \hat{X}_- \end{cases}$$

Let $\hat{X}_+ = X_+ \times \{1\}$, $\hat{X}_- = X_- \times \{1\} \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$

find a linear separating hyperplane
 with $\hat{X}_+, \hat{X}_- \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$

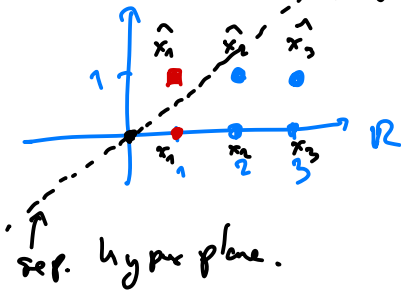
Idea:



$x_1 = 1, x_2 = 2, x_3 = 3$

sep. hyperplane. $x - 1.5 \neq 0$ ($w = 1, \theta = 1.5$)

abr. \Rightarrow

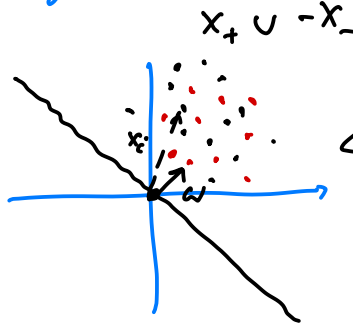
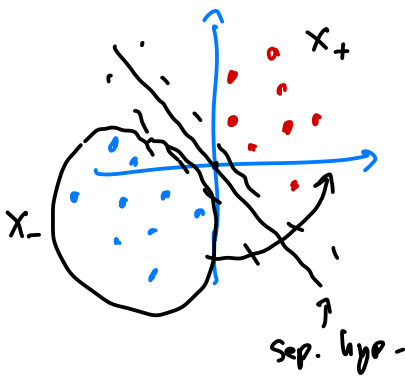


$\hat{x}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\hat{x}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\hat{x}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} x_3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

\Rightarrow \hat{x} is linearly separable.



$\langle \hat{x}_i, w \rangle > 0 \quad \forall x_i \in X_+$

מרחב \hat{x} קוואדראט

$\hat{X} := \hat{X}_+ \cup \{-\hat{x} : \hat{x} \in \hat{X}_-\} \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$

מרחב קוואדראט $\hat{w} \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ מ'מרחב

$\hat{w} \cdot \hat{x} > 0 \quad \forall \hat{x} \in \hat{X}$

מרחב PL Problem מ'מרחב קוואדראט

Modified PL Problem: $\hat{w} \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$

นี่คือ,

$$\langle \hat{\omega}, \hat{x} \rangle > 0 \text{ สำหรับทุก } \hat{x} \in \hat{X} \quad (1)$$

ถ้า $\hat{X} = \{\hat{x}_1, \dots, \hat{x}_N\}$ แล้ว เราสามารถหาเวกเตอร์ $\hat{\omega}$ ได้

$$A = [\hat{x}_1, \dots, \hat{x}_N]^T \text{ และ จะได้ว่า (1) } \forall a^2 \text{ ในรูป}$$

$$A \hat{\omega} > 0$$

↑ แสดงว่า 0 ในทุกองค์ประกอบของเวกเตอร์.

ในกรณี $\hat{\omega}$ จำเป็นต้องหาวิธีหาเวกเตอร์ $\hat{\omega}$ (training set) นี้ตามข้อ:

Def: ให้ $\hat{X} \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ เป็น finite set ที่มีขนาดจำกัด

$u: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \hat{X}$ ว่าเป็น training sequence สำหรับ \hat{X}

ถ้าทุก $\hat{x} \in \hat{X}$ และ $k_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ แล้วสำหรับ $k \geq k_0$

$$u(k) = \hat{x}.$$

(เมื่อ k มีค่ามากพอ, k_0 ขึ้นอยู่กับ $\hat{x} \in \hat{X}$ และฟังก์ชัน u ที่ใช้สำหรับสร้างเซต training set u).

Ex: $\hat{X} = \{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$

$k=1$

↓

$$u = (\underbrace{x_1, x_3, x_2}, \underbrace{x_1, x_2, x_3}, \underbrace{x_3, x_2, x_1}, \dots)$$

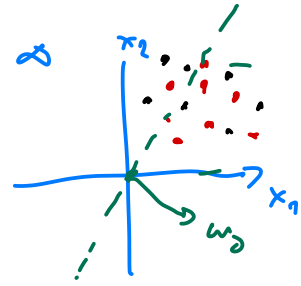
↑ แสดงว่าลำดับใน u ทุกๆ k จะวนซ้ำสมาชิกของ \hat{X}

PL Algorithm: Let $A = [\hat{x}_1, \hat{x}_2, \dots, \hat{x}_N]^T \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times m}$,

u PL training sequence starts $X = \{\hat{x}_1, \dots, \hat{x}_N\}$ (m x n+1)

with $\varphi: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ (increasing n^{th})

$$0 < \inf_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \varphi(k) \leq \sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \varphi(k) < \infty$$



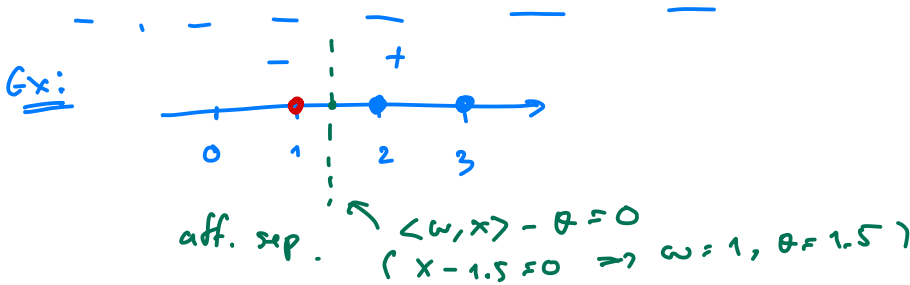
with η w. PL method solution w_0 .

δ_0 : Let $w(0) \in \mathbb{R}^m$, for $k := 0$

δ_1 : Let
$$w(k+1) = \begin{cases} w(k) & , \langle u(k), w(k) \rangle > 0 \\ w(k) + \varphi(k) u(k) & , \langle u(k), w(k) \rangle \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

δ_2 : If $A w(k+1) > 0$ stop.

Else $k = k+1$ GOTO δ_1 .



PL Alg: $X = \{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$, $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 2, x_3 = 3$

$X_+ = \{x_2, x_3\} = \{2, 3\}$

$X_- = \{x_1\} = \{1\}$

$$\text{σ} \rightarrow \hat{X}_+ = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} x_3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

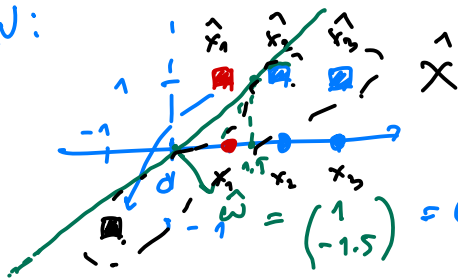
$$\hat{X}_- = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\hat{X} = \hat{X}_+ \cup \left\{ -\hat{x} : \hat{x} \in \hat{X}_- \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \cup \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$x_3 \quad x_2 \quad x_1$

σν:



$$\omega^1 \langle \hat{\omega}, \hat{x}_i \rangle = \langle \omega, x \rangle - \theta > 0 \quad \forall i=1, 2, 3.$$

$$\text{I0: } \omega(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \hat{X} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\text{σ} \rightarrow A = [\hat{x}_1, \hat{x}_2, \hat{x}_3] = \left[\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right]^T = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{νασ} \rightarrow A \omega(0) = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$$

$\leftarrow \text{μισθός } x_1$

$$\text{I1: } \forall u \varphi(u) = 1, u(0) = x_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{ν} \rightarrow \langle \omega(0), u(0) \rangle = 0 \quad \text{σ} \rightarrow \omega$$

$$\omega(1) = \omega(0) + \varphi(0) u(0)$$

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

$$\text{νασ} \rightarrow A \omega(1)$$

$$\Rightarrow A\omega(1) = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow x_2 \\ \leftarrow x_3 \end{matrix}$$

$$I_2: \text{Für } \varphi(1) = 1, u(1) = x_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{w.ä. } \langle \omega(1), u(1) \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = -2 < 0$$

$$\text{neq. } \omega(2) = \omega(1) + \varphi(1)u(1) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} + 1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\varphi(1) = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \omega(2) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1.5 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{neq. } A\omega(2) = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow x_1 \\ \text{ } \\ \text{ } \end{matrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1.5 \end{pmatrix} \quad \square$$

$$\therefore (\text{Für } \varphi(k) = 1) \Rightarrow \omega(7) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$I_8: \text{Für } \varphi(7) = 1, u(7) = x_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

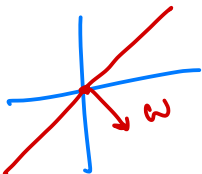
$$\omega(8) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} + 1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{neq. } A\omega(8) = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} > 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{neq. } \omega = \omega(8) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \omega \\ -\theta \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \omega = 2, \theta = 3$$

$$\text{also } h(x) = \langle \omega, x \rangle - \theta = 2x - 3 = 0 \quad \square$$

$$(x - 1.5 = 0)$$



ប្រើប្រាស់ PL Algorithm ដើម្បីស្វែងរកមធ្យមនៃចំណុចដែលស្ថិតនៅក្នុងប្លង់។
 ដោយប្រើប្រាស់កម្រិតប្រយោជន៍។

ករណី: (Perceptron convergence Thm.)

យើងមាន $A = [\hat{x}_1, \dots, \hat{x}_N]^T \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times m}$, ($m = n+1$)

យើងមាន $X_+, X_- \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ ដែល $\text{conv}(X_+) \cap \text{conv}(X_-) = \emptyset$

យើងស្វែងរក $\omega^* \in \mathbb{R}^m$ ដែល

$$A\omega^* > 0$$

បើប្រើប្រាស់ PL Algorithm យើងស្វែងរកបាន $\omega(k) \in \mathbb{R}^m$ ដែល

មាន $k_L \in \mathbb{N}$ ដែល $k > k_L$

យើងបាន $\omega(k) = \omega(k_L) =: \hat{\omega}$ ដែល $A\hat{\omega} > 0$

proof: យើងស្វែងរក $A\omega^* > 0$ ដែល

$$\alpha := \inf_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \varphi(k) \cdot \min_{j \in \{1, \dots, N\}} \langle \hat{x}_j, \omega^* \rangle > 0$$

យើងបាន

$$\beta := \sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \varphi(k) \cdot \max_{j \in \{1, \dots, N\}} \|\hat{x}_j\|_2 > 0.$$

$$\text{ឬ } \bar{\omega} = \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \omega^*$$

យើងស្វែងរកបាន ω ដែល $\omega(k+1) \neq \omega(k)$
 ដែល $\langle u(k), \omega(k) \rangle \leq 0$ ដែល

ลำดับที่ \$j\$-esima. \$(\omega(k_1), \omega(k_2), \dots)\$ มีค่าที่ลดลง.

$$0 \leq \|\omega(k_{j+1}) - \bar{\omega}\|_2^2 \stackrel{(*)}{\leq} \|\omega(k_j) - \bar{\omega}\|_2^2 - \beta^2$$

$$\leq \dots \leq \|\omega(0) - \bar{\omega}\|_2^2 - j\beta^2$$

ลำดับที่ \$j\$-esima, \$\omega(k_j) \rightarrow \bar{\omega} = \frac{\beta^2}{\alpha} \omega^*\$

และ \$j \leq \frac{\|\omega(0) - \bar{\omega}\|_2^2}{\beta^2}\$ เป็นที่แน่นอนที่สุดว่า \$\omega\$ ไปถึงค่าที่แน่นอนแล้ว.

ลำดับที่ \$j\$-esima \$\omega(k) = \omega(k_j)\$ สำหรับทุก \$k \geq k_j\$
 ค่าที่แน่นอน \$A\omega(k_j) > 0\$

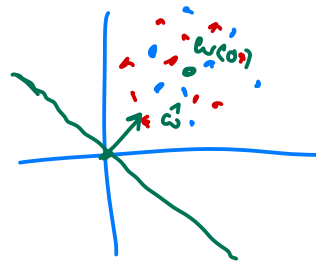
Remark:

1.) ลำดับที่ \$k\$-esima \$\omega(k+1) = \omega(k) + \underbrace{\varphi(k)}_{\text{อัตราการเรียนรู้}} \underbrace{u(k)}_{\text{ความชันของฟังก์ชันที่จุดปัจจุบัน}}\$

อัตราการเรียนรู้ \$\varphi(k) \approx \frac{1}{\|u(k)\|_2} \Rightarrow \varphi(k)u(k) \approx 1\$

ex: \$\varphi(k) = \frac{\gamma |\langle u(k), \omega(k) \rangle|}{\|u(k)\|_2^2}\$, \$0 < \gamma < 2\$

2.) แทนที่ \$\omega(0) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}\$ สำหรับ
 ลำดับที่ \$i\$-esima \$\omega(0)\$ เป็นค่าเฉลี่ยของ \$\hat{x}_i\$
 \$\left[\omega(0) = \frac{\sum \hat{x}_i}{N} \right]\$



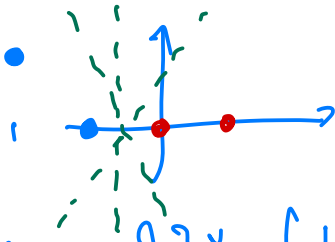
מטרה: (

1.) $X_+, X_- \subset \{0, \pm 1, \pm 2\}^2$

ו' $\text{conv}(X_+) \cap \text{conv}(X_-) = \emptyset$

הצורה של PL Algorithm למצוא separating hyperplane
בין X_+ לבין X_-

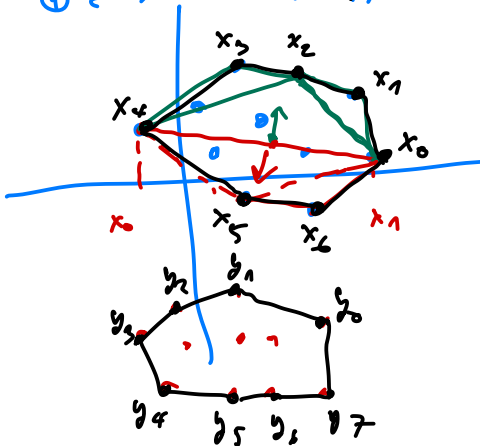
ex: $X_+ = \{(0,0), (0,1)\}$, $X_- = \{(-2,1), (-1,0)\}$



2.) Python: איך למצוא separating hyperplane באמצעות PL Alg.

הצורה של $X_+, X_- \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ ו' $\text{conv}(X_+) \cap \text{conv}(X_-) = \emptyset$.

① איך למצוא conv (X₊) ובין conv (X₋)



• Quick Hull.

• Check $\text{conv}(X_+) \cap \text{conv}(X_-)$

$= \emptyset$.

(x_1, x_0)

(x_0, x_1)