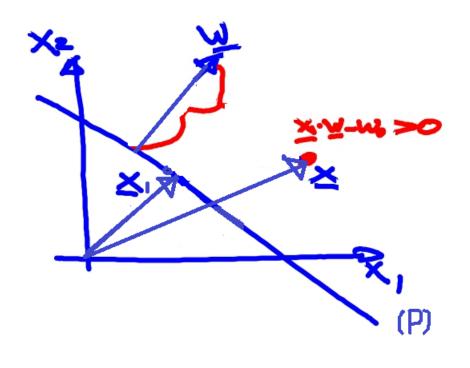


- 1) Weight vector \_\_\_\_\_
  Separatives hyperplane (P)
- 2) Weight vector directed toward "(+) somirpare".

3) Distance of × from sep. hyperplane:

# X. X. X. (P)

### 1) Weight vector \_\_\_\_ separatives hyperplane (P)



2) Weight vector directed toward "(+) somirpare".

Consider: x: w.x-W.>0.} =>

w·(x-x1)>0.

# X-XIX D (P)

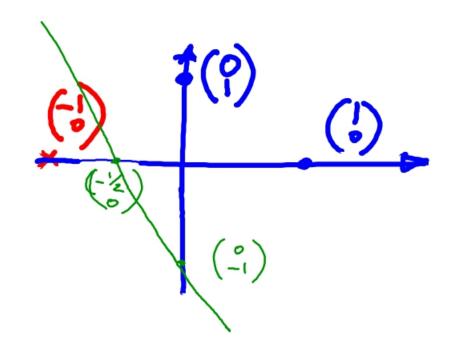
$$D = ||X - X_1|| \cos \theta$$

$$(X - X_1) \cdot W = ||X - X_1|| ||W|| \cos \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow D = ||X - X_1|| |\cos \theta = (X - X_1) \cdot W$$

$$D = (\times -\times_1) \cdot \frac{\vee}{|\vee|} =$$

### perceptron: Evample

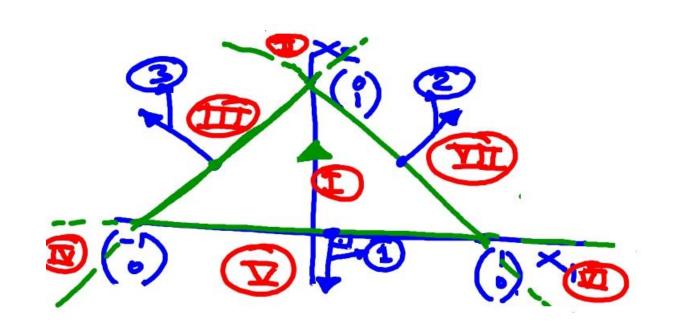


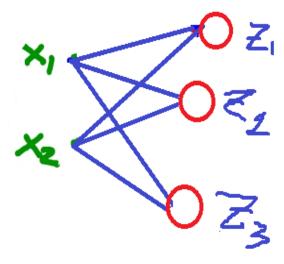
pet	tens	tomets.		
1	0	1		
0	1	1		
-1	0	-1		

E=1

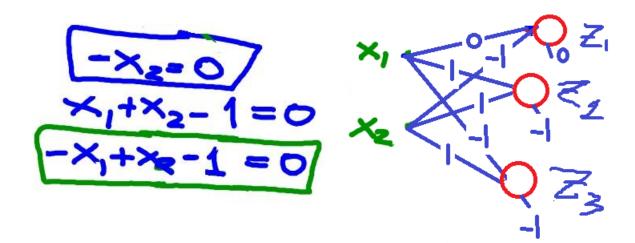
	W, Wz Wo	€×,	txz	(x0	$+\omega \times$	update	Δw
	10-1	1	0	-1 -1	0 1		10-1
	10-1	1	0	1	1 0		101
	200	1 0	0	- <u>1</u>	20	N >	000
	21-1	1	0	1	1	N	000
	21-1	1	0	- 1	3	N	000
	21-1	0	1	-1	2	N	000
_	21-1	1	0	1	1	N	000
						1	

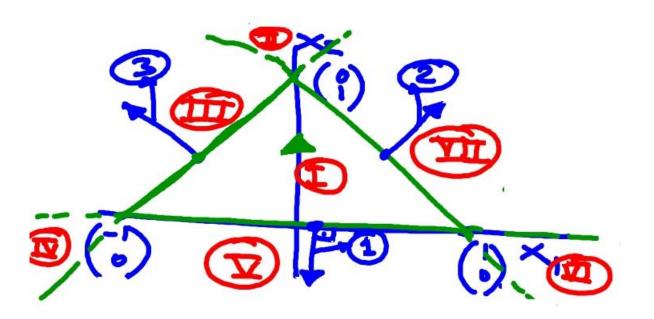
## 2-layered perceptron: Example.





$$-x_2=0$$
 $x_1+x_2-1=0$ 
 $-x_1+x_2-1=0$ 





#### Regions: 2, 22 23

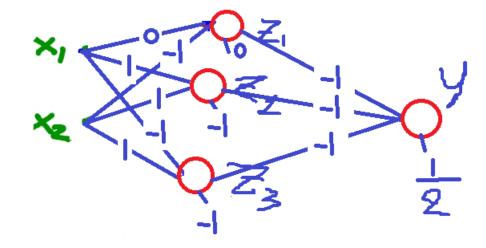


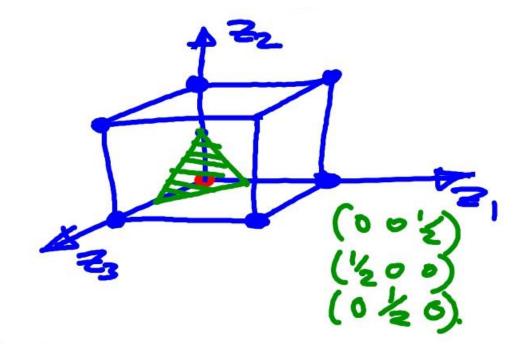






#### V121+1222+1323+16=0





$$\frac{2}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = 0.$$

$$\frac{2}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = 0.$$

$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{2} = 0.$$