



Perceptrons and Environment Setup

CMSC 389A: Lecture 2

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Agenda

1. Logistic Regression Recap
2. Perceptrons
3. Processing Features
4. Example
5. Environment Setup
6. Announcements

Logistic Regression Recap

Logistic Regression Recap

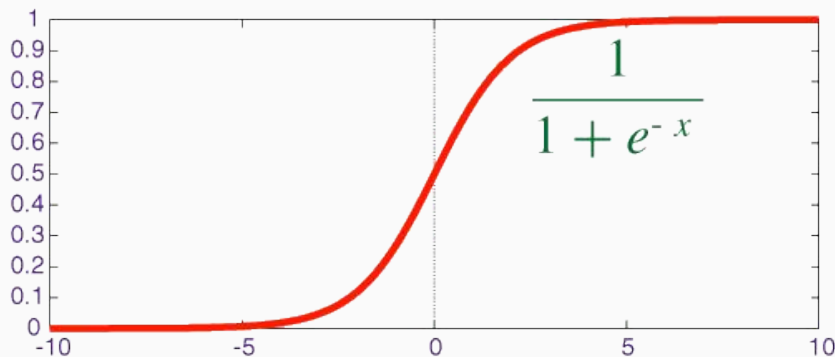
Tries to find a linear separator between classes.

Models the probability that an example belongs to a certain class.

$$P(Y = 1 \mid \text{data})$$

Want to predict a probability that either $Y=1$ or $Y=0$ for binary classification.

Utilizes the logistic (sigmoid) function.



Recap (cont.)

Features are represented as $[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{|F|}]$ where $|X| = \# \text{ of Features}$.

Weights represented as a list $[w_0, w_1, \dots, w_{|B|}]$ where $|B| = |X|$.

Additional parameter b is the bias.

Our weights and bias are estimated from our training data.

Therefore probability of belonging to default class is:

$$P(Y=1 \mid x) = \sigma(w^T x + b).$$

Recap (cont.)

Update using SGD over every training example .

True label = \bar{y} , Features = \mathbf{x} , Bias = \mathbf{b} , Weights = \mathbf{w} , *Learning Rate* = α

Prediction = $\hat{y} = \sigma(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b})$

Error = $\mathbf{e} = \bar{y} - \hat{y}$

Updates bias:

$$\mathbf{b} \leftarrow \mathbf{b} + \alpha * \mathbf{e} * \hat{y} * (1 - \hat{y})$$

Update every weight:

$$\mathbf{w}_i \leftarrow \mathbf{w}_i + \alpha * \mathbf{e} * \hat{y} * (1 - \hat{y}) * x_i$$

Perceptrons

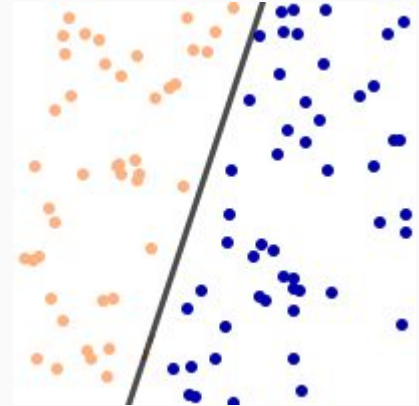
Perceptron Overview

Invented in 1957 by Frank Rosenblatt.

Similar to logistic regression as it is a linear classifier.

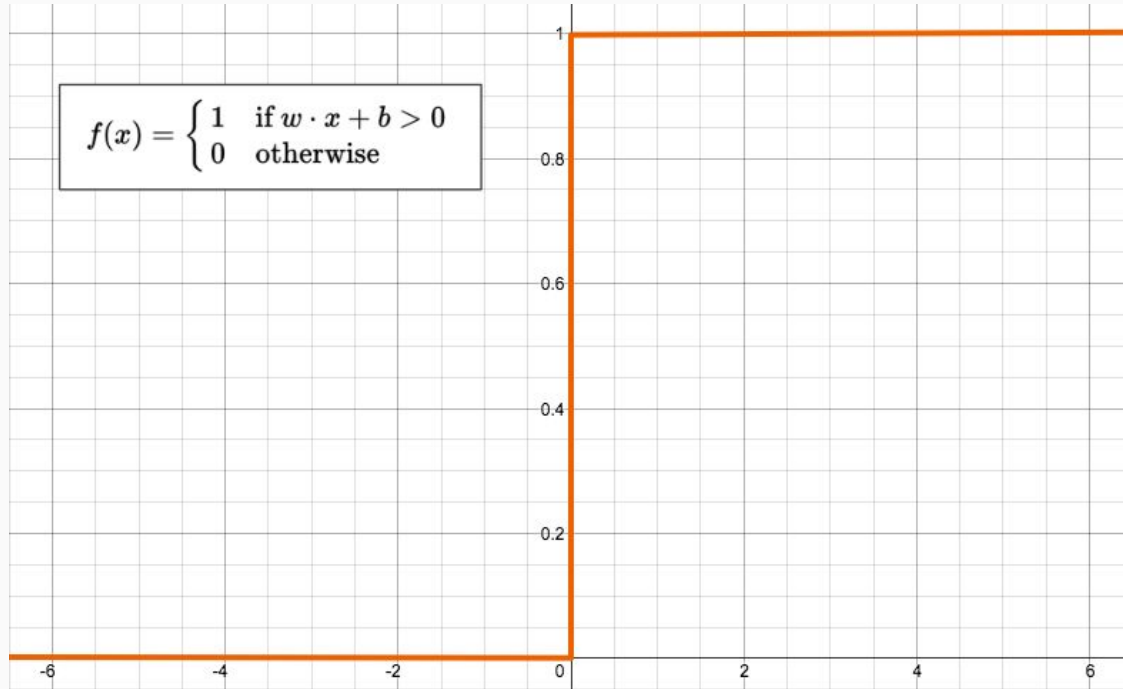
Simulates a neuron as a perceptron is either on (1) or off (0) based on a signal (features).

Uses an activation function to decide if on or off.



Activation Function

Known as the Heaviside step function.



Basics

Features are represented as $[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{|F|}]$ where $|X| = \# \text{ of Features}$.

Weights represented as a list $[w_0, w_1, \dots, w_{|B|}]$ where $|B| = |X|$.

Additional parameter b is the bias.

Our data is classified as $Y=1$ if:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } x < 0 \\ 1 & \text{for } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(w^T x + b) = 1$$

And $Y=0$:

$$f(w^T x + b) = 0$$

Training a Perceptron

Update over every training example .

True label = \bar{y} , Features = \mathbf{x} , Bias = \mathbf{b} , Weights = \mathbf{w} , Learning Rate = α

Prediction = $\hat{y} = f(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b})$ $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } x < 0 \\ 1 & \text{for } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$

Error = $\mathbf{e} = \bar{y} - \hat{y}$

Updates bias:

$$\mathbf{b} \leftarrow \mathbf{b} + \alpha * \mathbf{e}$$

Update every weight:

$$\mathbf{w}_i \leftarrow \mathbf{w}_i + \alpha * \mathbf{e} * x_i$$

Notice how no update happens if classified correctly.

Logistic Regression vs Perceptron

Perceptrons

Linear classifier.

Either 1 or 0 (no probability indication).

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } x < 0 \\ 1 & \text{for } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

Updates:

$$\mathbf{b} \leftarrow \mathbf{b} + \alpha * \mathbf{e}$$

$$\mathbf{w}_i \leftarrow \mathbf{w}_i + \alpha * \mathbf{e} * \mathbf{x}_i$$

Logistic Regression

Linear classifier.

Indication of confidence (probability).

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$$

Updates:

$$\mathbf{b} \leftarrow \mathbf{b} + \alpha * \mathbf{e} * \hat{y} * (1 - \hat{y})$$

$$\mathbf{w}_i \leftarrow \mathbf{w}_i + \alpha * \mathbf{e} * \mathbf{x}_i * \hat{y} * (1 - \hat{y})$$

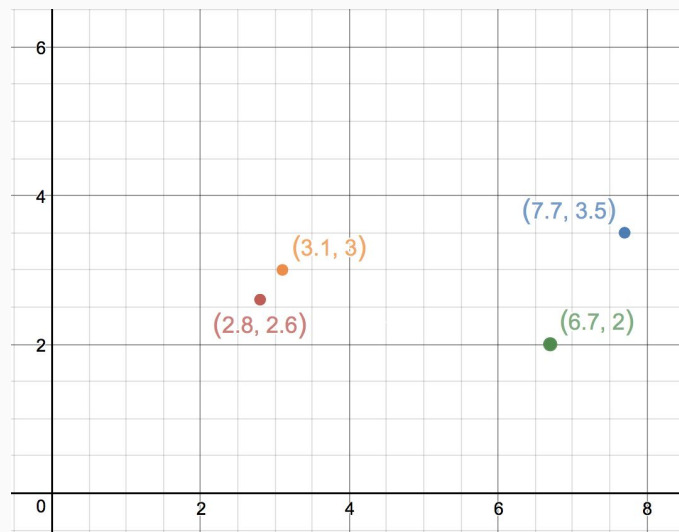
Observe how both models are incredibly similar and only differ in activation functions and weight updates.

Example

Example

Let's train a Logistic Regression model and a Perceptron over some sample data

X_1	X_2	Y
2.8	2.6	0
8.7	- 0.2	1
3.1	3.0	0
7.7	3.5	1



Processing Features

Continuous Features

Numeric values in \mathbb{R} that range from $-\text{Inf}$ to Inf

Examples:

- Width of flower petal in inches
- Number of times a word appears in a document

Important to rescale values between 0 (or -1) and 1. Why?

You can do this by computing: $\mathbf{x} = (\mathbf{x} - \min \mathbf{x}) / (\max \mathbf{x} - \min \mathbf{x})$

Discrete Features

Finite range of integer numbers (0,1,2) or string values (male, female)

Examples:

- Boolean values: true or false
- Gender: male or female

Encode features into numbers (male -> 0, female -> 1)

Environment Setup

Let's go through the setup process for our environment to run our projects.

<https://umd-cs-stics.gitbooks.io/cmssc389a-practical-deep-learning/content/course-information/environment-setup.html>

Announcements

Announcements

Join Piazza for class questions and discussions.

Please complete weekly feedback.

Practical 1 is due **February 16th** at **11:59 p.m.**

Questions?