

感知器算法作业

1, 假设训练样本集为 $D = \{(\mathbf{x}_1, y_1) = ((2,2)^T, 1), (\mathbf{x}_2, y_2) = ((4,1)^T, 1), (\mathbf{x}_3, y_3) = ((1,0)^T, -1)\}$, 使用感知器算法设计分类面, 并判断测试样本 $\mathbf{x} = (0,1)^T$ 属于哪个类别。

解:

样本增广后为: $\mathbf{x}_1 = (1,2,2)^T, y_1 = 1, \mathbf{x}_2 = (1,4,1)^T, y_2 = 1, \mathbf{x}_3 = (1,1,0)^T, y_3 = -1$

初始化权重: $\mathbf{w}^{(0)} = (0,0,0)^T$

$$\text{sign}(\mathbf{w}^{(0)T} \mathbf{x}_1) = 0 \neq y_1, \therefore \mathbf{w}^{(1)} = \mathbf{w}^{(0)} + y_1 \mathbf{x}_1 = (1,2,2)^T,$$

$$\text{sign}(\mathbf{w}^{(1)T} \mathbf{x}_2) = 1 = y_2, \therefore \mathbf{w}^{(2)} = \mathbf{w}^{(1)} = (1,2,2)^T$$

$$\text{sign}(\mathbf{w}^{(2)T} \mathbf{x}_3) = 1 \neq y_3, \therefore \mathbf{w}^{(3)} = \mathbf{w}^{(2)} + y_3 \mathbf{x}_3 = (0,1,2)^T$$

$$\text{sign}(\mathbf{w}^{(3)T} \mathbf{x}_1) = 1 = y_1, \therefore \mathbf{w}^{(4)} = \mathbf{w}^{(3)} = (0,1,2)^T$$

$$\text{sign}(\mathbf{w}^{(4)T} \mathbf{x}_2) = 1 = y_2, \therefore \mathbf{w}^{(5)} = \mathbf{w}^{(4)} = (0,1,2)^T$$

$$\text{sign}(\mathbf{w}^{(5)T} \mathbf{x}_3) = 1 \neq y_3, \therefore \mathbf{w}^{(6)} = \mathbf{w}^{(5)} + y_3 \mathbf{x}_3 = (-1,0,2)^T$$

$$\text{sign}(\mathbf{w}^{(6)T} \mathbf{x}_1) = 1 = y_1, \therefore \mathbf{w}^{(7)} = \mathbf{w}^{(6)} = (-1,0,2)^T$$

$$\text{sign}(\mathbf{w}^{(7)T} \mathbf{x}_2) = 1 = y_2, \therefore \mathbf{w}^{(8)} = \mathbf{w}^{(7)} = (-1,0,2)^T$$

$$\text{sign}(\mathbf{w}^{(8)T} \mathbf{x}_3) = -1 = y_3, \therefore \mathbf{w}^{(9)} = \mathbf{w}^{(8)} = (-1,0,2)^T$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{w} = (-1,0,2)^T, \text{分类面为: } -1 + 2x_2 = 0$$

对测试样本进行增广, $\mathbf{x} = (1,0,1)^T$,

$$\text{sign}(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}) = \text{sign}((-1,0,2)(1,0,1)^T) = 1, \therefore \mathbf{x} \in +1 \text{ 类}$$

2, 对于感知器算法 (PLA), 假设第 t 次迭代时, 选择的是第 n 个样

本: $\text{sign}(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_n) \neq y_n, \mathbf{w}_{t+1} \leftarrow \mathbf{w}_t + y_n \mathbf{x}_n$, 下述那个式子正确?

- (a) $\mathbf{w}_{t+1}^T \mathbf{x}_n = y_n$
 (b) $\text{sign}(\mathbf{w}_{t+1}^T \mathbf{x}_n) = y_n$
 (c) $y_n \mathbf{w}_{t+1}^T \mathbf{x}_n \geq y_n \mathbf{w}_t^T \mathbf{x}_n$
 (d) $y_n \mathbf{w}_{t+1}^T \mathbf{x}_n < y_n \mathbf{w}_t^T \mathbf{x}_n$

3, 证明: 针对线性可分训练样本集, PLA 算法中, 当 $\mathbf{w}_0 = \mathbf{0}$, 在对分错样本进行了 T 次纠正后, 下式成立: $\frac{\mathbf{w}_f^T \mathbf{w}_T}{\|\mathbf{w}_f\| \|\mathbf{w}_T\|} \geq \sqrt{T} \cdot \text{constant}$

证明: 由于

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{w}_f^T \mathbf{w}_{t+1} &= \mathbf{w}_f^T (\mathbf{w}_t + y_n(t) \mathbf{x}_n(t)) \\ &\geq \mathbf{w}_f^T \mathbf{w}_t + \min_n y_n(t) \mathbf{w}_f^T \mathbf{x}_n(t) \end{aligned}$$

且有 $\mathbf{w}_0 = \mathbf{0}$, 故有 $\mathbf{w}_f^T \mathbf{w}_T \geq T \cdot \min_n y_n \mathbf{w}_f^T \mathbf{x}_n$;

又由于

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathbf{w}_{t+1}\|^2 &= \|\mathbf{w}_t + y_n(t) \mathbf{x}_n(t)\|^2 \\ &= \|\mathbf{w}_t\|^2 + 2y_n(t) \mathbf{w}_t^T \mathbf{x}_n(t) + \|y_n(t) \mathbf{x}_n(t)\|^2 \\ &\leq \|\mathbf{w}_t\|^2 + 0 + \|y_n(t) \mathbf{x}_n(t)\|^2 \\ &\leq \|\mathbf{w}_t\|^2 + \max_n \|\mathbf{x}_n(t)\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

故有 $\|\mathbf{w}_T\| \leq \sqrt{T \cdot \max_n \|\mathbf{x}_n\|^2}$;

综上所述, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\mathbf{w}_f^T \mathbf{w}_T}{\|\mathbf{w}_f\| \|\mathbf{w}_T\|} &\geq \frac{T \cdot \min_n y_n \mathbf{w}_f^T \mathbf{x}_n}{\|\mathbf{w}_f\| \cdot \sqrt{T \cdot \max_n \|\mathbf{x}_n\|^2}} \\ &= \sqrt{T} \cdot \text{constant} \end{aligned}$$

4, 针对线性可分训练样本集, PLA 算法中, 假设对分错样本进行了 T 次纠正后得到的分类面不再出现错分状况, 定义: $R^2 = \max_n \|x_n\|^2$,

$$\rho = \min_n y_n \frac{\mathbf{w}_f^T}{\|\mathbf{w}_f\|} \mathbf{x}_n, \text{ 试证明: } T \leq \frac{R^2}{\rho^2}$$

证明:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\mathbf{w}_f^T \mathbf{w}_T}{\|\mathbf{w}_f\| \|\mathbf{w}_T\|} &\geq \frac{T \cdot \min_n y_n \mathbf{w}_f^T \mathbf{x}_n}{\|\mathbf{w}_f\| \cdot \sqrt{T \cdot \max_n \|\mathbf{x}_n\|^2}} \\ &= \sqrt{T} \cdot \frac{\rho}{R} \\ \sqrt{T} &\leq \frac{R}{\rho} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{w}_f^T \mathbf{w}_T}{\|\mathbf{w}_f\| \|\mathbf{w}_T\|} \\ &= \frac{R}{\rho} \cdot \cos \langle \mathbf{w}_f, \mathbf{w}_T \rangle \\ &\leq \frac{R}{\rho} \end{aligned}$$

因此有

$$T \leq \frac{R^2}{\rho^2}$$

5, 假设训练样本集为 $D = \{(\vec{x}_1, y_1) = ((0.2, 0.7)^T, 1), (\vec{x}_2, y_2) = ((0.3, 0.3)^T, 1), (\vec{x}_3, y_3) = ((0.4, 0.5)^T, 1), (\vec{x}_4, y_4) = ((0.6, 0.5)^T, 1), (\vec{x}_5, y_5) = ((0.1, 0.4)^T, 1), (\vec{x}_6, y_6) = ((0.4, 0.6)^T, -1), (\vec{x}_7, y_7) = ((0.6, 0.2)^T, -1), (\vec{x}_8, y_8) = ((0.7, 0.4)^T, -1), (\vec{x}_9, y_9) = ((0.8, 0.6)^T, -1), (\vec{x}_{10}, y_{10}) = ((0.7, 0.5)^T, -1)\}$, 用 Pocket 算法设计分类面。(可借助编程实现, 迭代次数最多 10 次, 需提交每次迭代的结果)

解: 略