



机器学习及其MATLAB实现—从基础到实践 第4课

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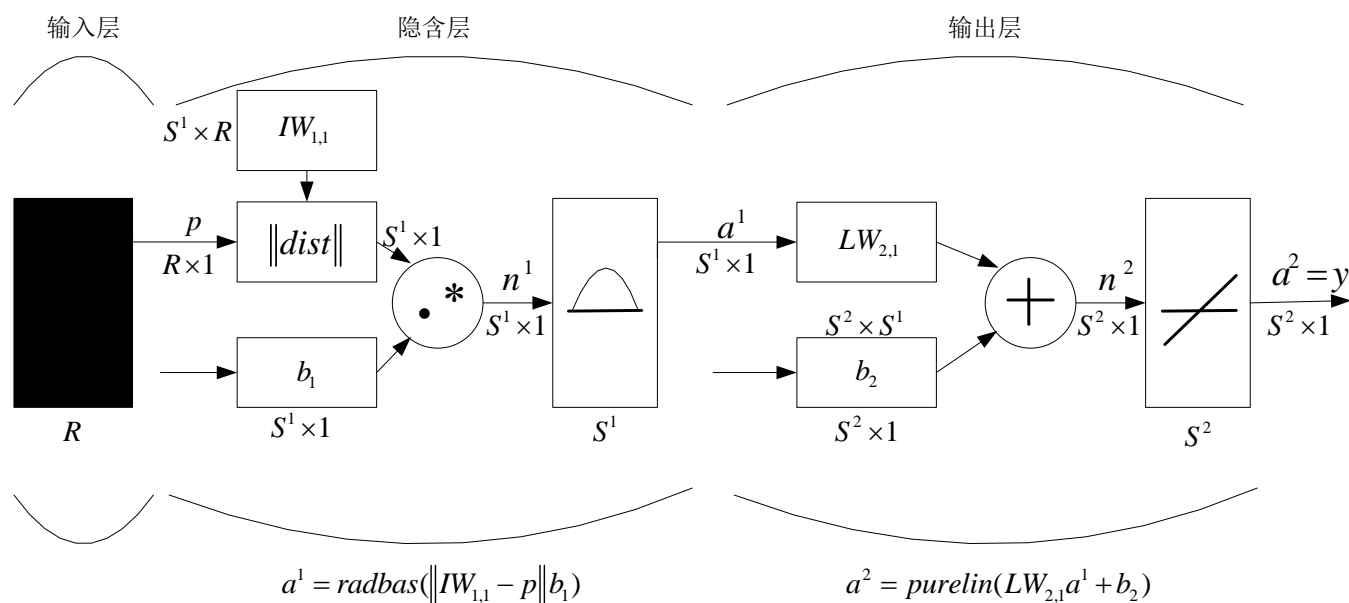
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- 第一课 MATLAB入门基础
- 第二课 MATLAB进阶与提高
- 第三课 BP神经网络
- **第四课 RBF、GRNN和PNN神经网络**
- 第五课 竞争神经网络与SOM神经网络
- 第六课 支持向量机 (Support Vector Machine, SVM)
- 第七课 极限学习机 (Extreme Learning Machine, ELM)
- 第八课 决策树与随机森林
- 第九课 遗传算法 (Genetic Algorithm, GA)
- 第十课 粒子群优化 (Particle Swarm Optimization, PSO) 算法
- 第十一课 蚁群算法 (Ant Colony Algorithm, ACA)
- 第十二课 模拟退火算法 (Simulated Annealing, SA)
- 第十三课 降维与特征选择

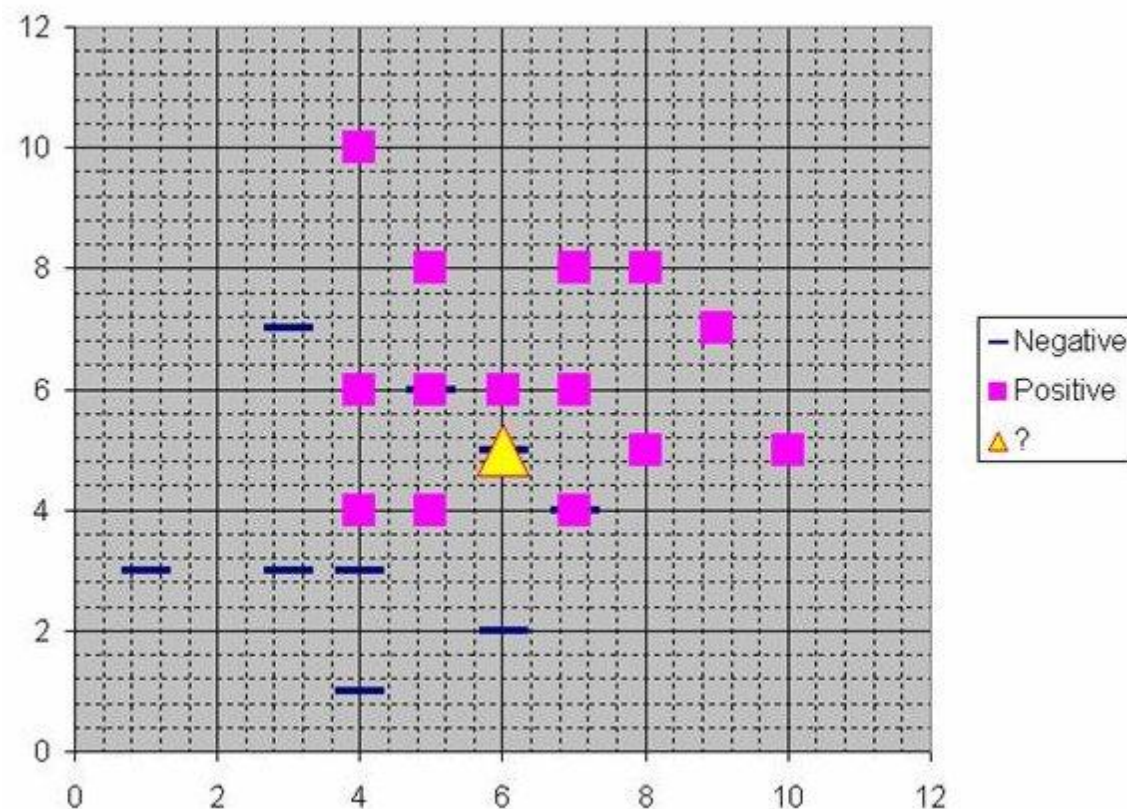
- A **radial basis function network** is an artificial neural network that uses **radial basis functions** as activation functions.

- It is a **linear combination** of radial basis functions.
$$\varphi(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^N a_i \rho(\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{c}_i\|)$$



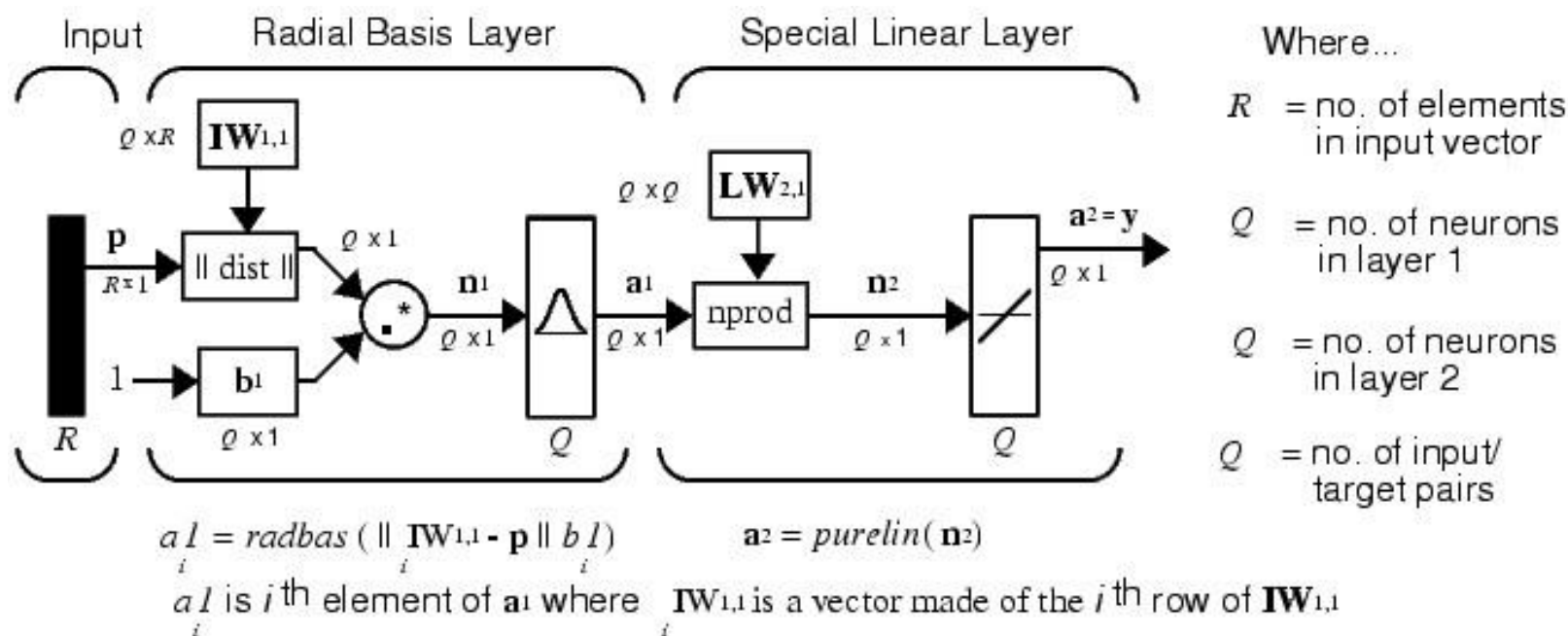
■ Problem

- Assume that each case in the training set **has two predictor variables**, x and y .
- Also assume that the target variable has two categories, **positive** which is denoted by a square and **negative** which is denoted by a dash.
- suppose we are trying to predict the value of a new case represented by the **triangle with predictor values $x=6$, $y=5.1$** .
- Should we predict the target as positive or negative?

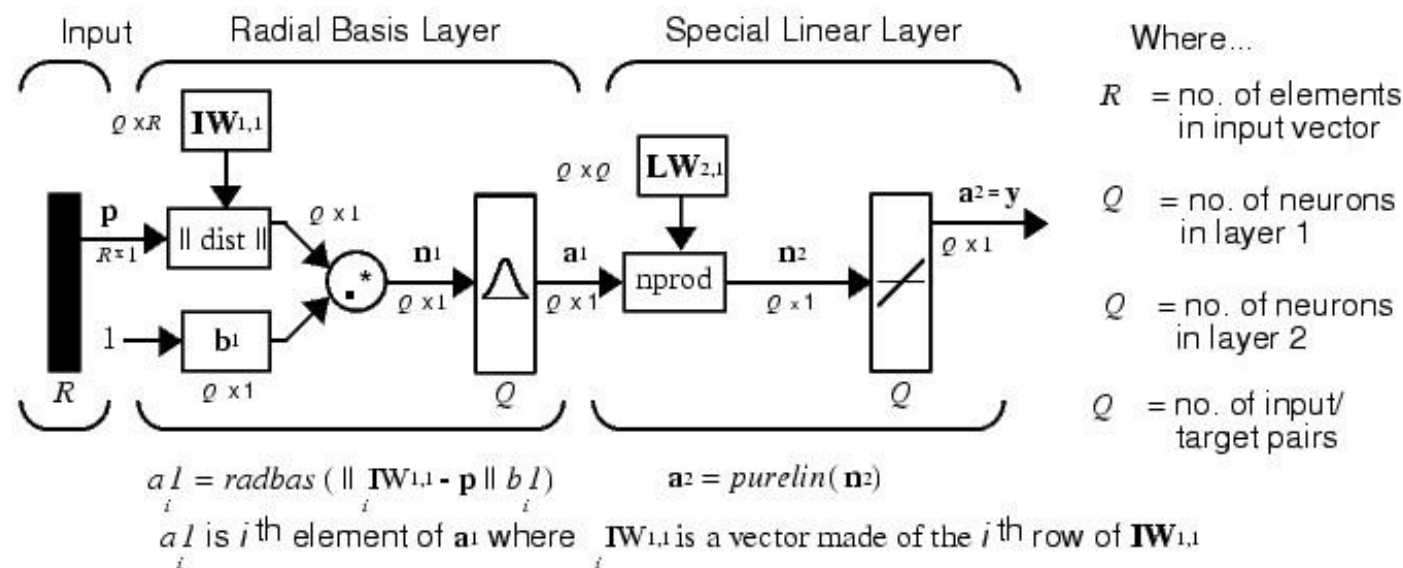


GRNN神经网络概述

- A **generalized regression** neural network (GRNN) is often used for **function approximation**.
- It has a **radial basis layer** and a **special linear layer**.
- It is similar to the radial basis network, but has a slightly **different second layer**.

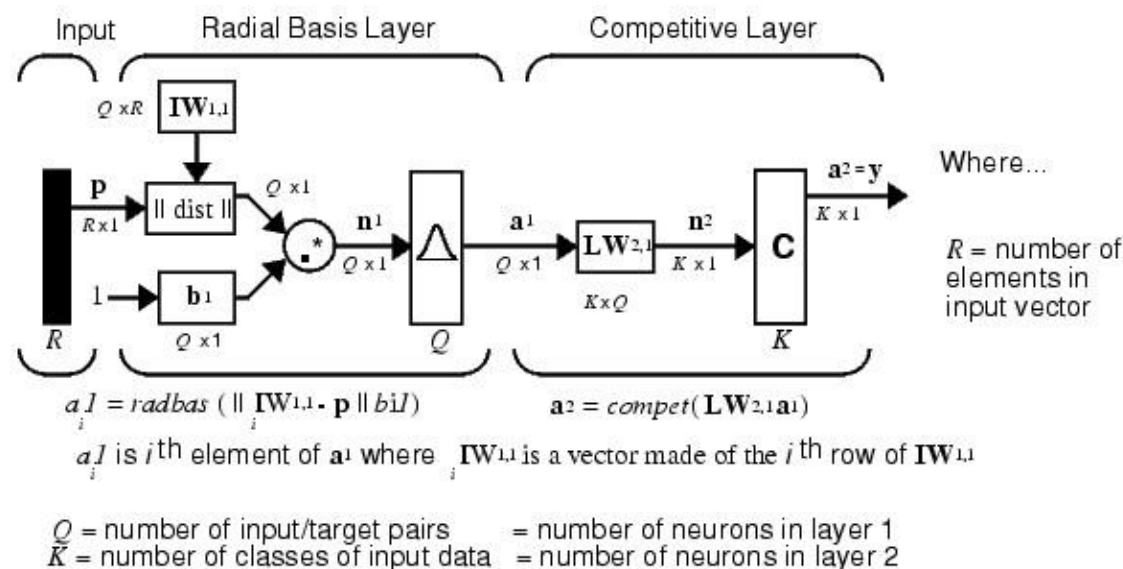


- The first layer is just like that for **newrb** networks. It has **as many neurons as** there are input/ target vectors in **P**. The first-layer weights are set to **P'**. The bias **b¹** is set to a **column vector** of 0.8326/SPREAD.
- The second layer also has as many neurons as input/target vectors, but here **LW{2,1}** is set to **T**.
- Suppose you have an input vector **p** close to **p_i**, one of the input vectors among the input vector/target pairs. This input **p** produces a layer 1 **aⁱ** output **close to 1**. This leads to a layer 2 output **close to t_i**.



- Here the **nprod** box shown below (code function **normprod**) produces S_2 elements in vector n_2 . Each element is the **dot product** of a row of $LW_{2,1}$ and the input vector a_1 , all **normalized** by the sum of the elements of a_1 .
- A larger spread leads to a large area around the input vector where layer 1 neurons will respond with significant outputs.
- If spread is **small**, the radial basis function is very **steep**, so that the neuron with the weight vector closest to the input will have a much larger output than other neurons.
- If spread becomes **larger**, the radial basis function's slope becomes **smoother** and several neurons can respond to an input vector. The network then acts as if it is taking a weighted average between target vectors whose design input vectors are closest to the new input vector.

- The first-layer input weights, $\mathbf{IW}^{1,1}$ (net.IW{1,1}), are set to the **transpose** of the matrix formed from the Q training pairs, \mathbf{P}' .
- The second-layer weights, $\mathbf{LW}^{1,2}$ (net.LW{2,1}), are set to the matrix \mathbf{T} of target vectors. **Each vector has a 1 only in the row** associated with that particular class of input, and 0's elsewhere. (Use function **ind2vec** to create the proper vectors.)



- **newrbe**
 - Design exact radial basis network
 - `net = newrbe(P,T,spread)`
- **newgrnn**
 - Design generalized regression neural network
 - `net = newgrnn(P,T,spread)`
- **newpnn**
 - Design probabilistic neural network
 - `net = newpnn(P,T,spread)`
- **cputime**
 - Elapsed CPU time

- **round(ceil、fix、floor)**

- Round to nearest integer
- $Y = \text{round}(X)$

- **length(size)**

- Length of vector
- $n = \text{length}(X)$

- **find**

- Find indices and values of nonzero elements
- $[\text{row}, \text{col}] = \text{find}(X, \dots)$

- **.* ./ .\ .^ vs * / \ ^**

- Multiplication (.*)
matrix multiplication (*)
- right division (./)
matrix right division (/)
- left division (.\)
matrix left division (\)
- power (.^)
matrix power (^)

RBF——近红外光谱汽油辛烷值预测

GRNN、PNN——鸢尾花种类识别

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Thanks

FAQ时间