Pattern Recognition

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Homework 3

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1. 现有四个来自于两个类别的二维空间中的样本,其中第一类的两个样本为 $(1,4)^T$ 和 $(2,3)^T$,第二类的两个样本为 $(4,1)^T$ 和 $(3,2)^T$ 。这里,上标 T 表示向量转置。若采用规范化增广样本表示形式,并假设初始的权向量 $\mathbf{a} = (0,1,0)^T$,其中向量 \mathbf{a} 的第三维对应于样本的齐次坐标。同时,假定梯度更新步长 η_k 固定为 1。试利用 批处理感知准则函数方法求解线性判别函数 $g(\mathbf{y}) = \mathbf{a}^T \mathbf{y}$ 的权向量 \mathbf{a} 。(注:"规范化增广样本表示"是指对齐次坐标表示的样本进行规范化处理)。

由题可得,两类样本的规范化齐次增广表示为:第一类 $(1,4,1)^T$, $(2,3,1)^T$, 第二类 $(-4,-1,-1)^T$, $(-3,-2,-1)^T$, 采用 batch perception 算法的损失函数为 $J_p(\mathbf{a}) = \sum_{y \in Y} (-\mathbf{a}^T \mathbf{y})$, 其中 Y 为错分样本集合,梯度更新准则为 $\mathbf{a}_{k+1} = \mathbf{a}_k + \eta_k \sum_{y \in Y} \mathbf{y}$, 初始 化权向量 $a_0 = (0,1,0)^T$. 学习率 $\eta_k = 1$

(1) 第一次更新:

$$\mathbf{a}_0^T y_1 = 4 > 0, \mathbf{a}_0^T y_2 = 3 > 0, \mathbf{a}_0^T y_3 = -1 < 0, \mathbf{a}_0^T y_4 = -2 < 0$$
 更新权向量 $\mathbf{a}_1 = \mathbf{a}_0 + y_3 + y_4 = (-7, -2, -2)^T$

(2) 第二次更新:

$$\mathbf{a}_0^T y_1 = -16 < 0, \mathbf{a}_0^T y_2 = -22 < 0, \mathbf{a}_0^T y_3 = 32 > 0, \mathbf{a}_0^T y_4 = 27 > 0$$

更新权向量 $\mathbf{a}_2 = \mathbf{a}_1 + y_1 + y_2 = (-4, 5, 0)^T$

(3) 第三次更新:

$$\mathbf{a}_0^T y_1 = 16 > 0, \mathbf{a}_0^T y_2 = 7 > 0, \mathbf{a}_0^T y_3 = 11 > 0, \mathbf{a}_0^T y_4 = 2 > 0$$

此时所有样本分类正确,停止更新权向量,故最终权向量 $\mathbf{a} = (-4,5,0)^T$

2. 对于多类分类情形,考虑 one-vs-all 技巧,即构建 c 个线性判别函数:

$$g_i(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w}_i^T \mathbf{x} + w_{i0}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, c$$

此时的决策规则为:对 $j \leq i$,如果 $g_i(x) > g_j(x)$, x 则被分为 ω_i 类。现有三个二维空间内的模式分类器,其判别函数为:

$$g_1(x) = -x_1 + x_2$$

$$q_2(x) = x_1 + x_2 - 1$$

$$g_3(x) = -x_2$$

试画出决策面, 指出为何此时不存在分类不确定性区域。

考虑 one-vs-all 技巧:

(1) 对
$$\omega_1$$
 类, 需满足 $g_1(x) > g_2(x), g_1(x) > g_3(x)$

$$\begin{cases}
-x_1 + x_2 > x_1 + x_2 - 1 & \Rightarrow x_1 < \frac{1}{2} \\
-x_1 + x_2 > -x_2 & \Rightarrow x_2 > \frac{1}{2}x_1
\end{cases}$$

(2) 对 ω_2 类,需满足 $g_2(x) > g_1(x), g_2(x) > g_3(x)$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - 1 > -x_1 + x_2 & \Rightarrow x_1 > \frac{1}{2} \\ x_1 + x_2 - 1 > -x_2 & \Rightarrow x_2 - \frac{1}{2}x_1 + \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

(3) 对 ω_3 类,需满足 $g_3(x) > g_1(x), g_3(x) > g_2(x)$

$$\begin{cases}
-x_2 > -x_1 + x_2 & \Rightarrow x_2 < \frac{1}{2}x_1 \\
-x_2 > x_1 + x_2 - 1 & \Rightarrow x_2 < -\frac{1}{2}x_1 + \frac{1}{2}
\end{cases}$$

根据以上决策面可绘制一下决策面示意图

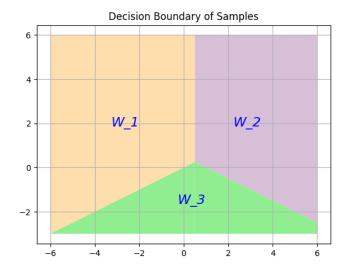


图 1: 样本决策面示意图

显然,所有决策面交于一点,故不存在分类不确定性区域

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	ω_1		ω_2		ω_3		ω_4	
sample	x_1	x_2	x_1	x_2	x_1	x_2	x_1	x_2
1	0.1	1.1	7.1	4.2	-3.0	-2.9	-2.0	-8.4
2	6.8	7.1	-1.4	-4.3	0.5	8.7	-8.9	0.2
3	-3.5	-4.1	4.5	0.0	2.9	2.1	-4.2	-7.7
4	2.0	2.7	6.3	1.6	-0.1	5.2	-8.5	-3.2
5	4.1	2.8	4.2	1.9	-4.0	2.2	-6.7	-4.0
6	3.1	5.0	1.4	-3.2	-1.3	3.7	-0.5	-9.2
7	-0.8	-1.3	2.4	-4.0	-3.4	6.2	-5.3	-6.7
8	0.9	1.2	2.5	-6.1	-4.1	3.4	-8.7	-6.4
9	5.0	6.4	8.4	3.7	-5.1	1.6	-7.1	-9.7
10	3.9	4.0	4.1	-2.2	1.9	5.1	-8.0	-6.3

图 2: 数据集

- 3. Write a program to implement the "batch perception" algorithm.
 - (a). Starting with a = 0, apply your program to the training data from ω_1 and ω_2 . Note that the number of iterations required for convergence
 - (b). Apply your program to the training data from ω_3 and ω_3 . Again, note that the number of iterations required for convergence
- 4. Implement the Ho-Kashyap algorithm and apply it to the training data from ω_1 and ω_3 . Repeat to apply it to the training data from ω_2 and ω_4 . Point out the training errors, and give some analyses
- 5. 请写一个程序,实现*MSE* 多类扩展方法。每一类用前 8 个样本来构造分类器,用后两个样本作测试。请写出主要计算步骤,并给出你的正确率。
 - $\beta(a)$ the training results is as follows:

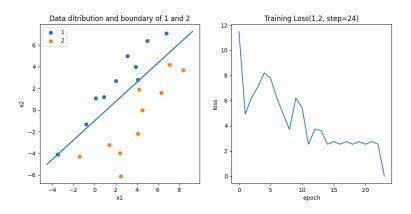


图 3: batch perception between w1 and w2

3(b) the training results is as follows:

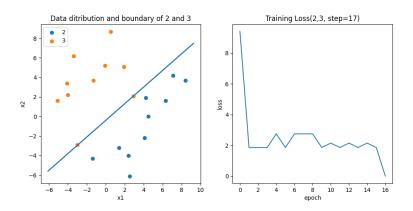


图 4: batch perception between w2 and w2

4.the training results is as follows:

 ω_1 and ω_3 分类中有错误样本,因此不是线性可分的,故训练次数溢出 k_{max}

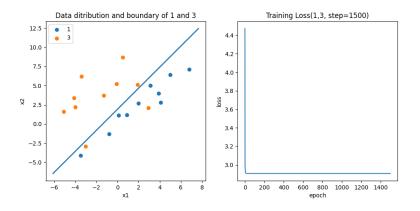


图 5: Ho-Kashyap classification between w2 and w3

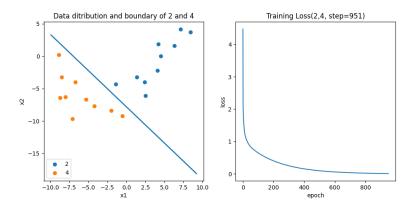


图 6: Ho-Kashyap classification between w2 and w4

5.the MSE-expand model acc is: 100.00%

代码见附件(homework3.py)