



Slides adapted from Mohri

Classification

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PERCEPTRON

Motivation

- On-line learning:
 - update parameters with each example
 - no distributional assumption.
 - worst-case analysis (adversarial).
 - mixed training and test.
 - Performance measure: mistake model, regret.

General Online Setting

- For $t = 1$ to T :
 - Get instance $x_t \in X$
 - Predict $\hat{y}_t \in Y$
 - Get true label $y_t \in Y$
 - Incur loss $L(\hat{y}_t, y_t)$
- Classification: $Y = \{0, 1\}$, $L(y, y') = |y' - y|$
- Regression: $Y \subset \mathbb{R}$, $L(y, y') = (y' - y)^2$

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- **Objective:** Minimize total loss $\sum_t L(\hat{y}_t, y_t)$

Perceptron Algorithm

- Online algorithm for classification
- Very similar to logistic regression (but 0/1 loss)
- But what can we prove?

Perceptron Algorithm

```
 $\vec{w}_1 \leftarrow \vec{0};$   
for  $t \leftarrow 1 \dots T$  do  
    Receive  $x_t$ ;  
     $\hat{y}_t \leftarrow \text{sgn}(\vec{w}_t \cdot \vec{x}_t);$   
    Receive  $y_t$ ;  
    if  $\hat{y}_t \neq y_t$  then  
        |  $\vec{w}_{t+1} \leftarrow \vec{w}_t + y_t \vec{x}_t;$   
    else  
        |  $\vec{w}_{t+1} \leftarrow w_t;$   
return  $w_{T+1}$ 
```

Algorithm 1: Perceptron Algorithm (Rosenblatt, 1958)

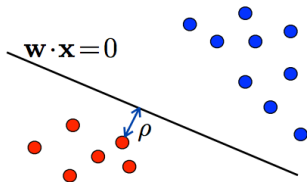
Objective Function

- Optimizes

$$\frac{1}{T} \sum_t \max(0, -y_t(\vec{w} \cdot x_t)) \quad (1)$$

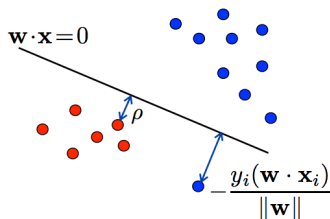
- Convex but not differentiable

Margin and Errors



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Margin and Errors



- If there's a good margin ρ , you'll converge quickly
- Whenever you see an error, you move the classifier to get it right
- Convergence only possible if data are separable

How many errors does Perceptron make?

- If your data are in a R ball and there is a margin

$$\rho \leq \frac{y_t(\vec{v} \cdot \vec{x}_t)}{\|\vec{v}\|} \quad (2)$$

for some \vec{v} , then the number of mistakes is bounded by R^2/ρ^2

- The places where you make an error are support vectors
- Convergence can be slow for small margins

Why study Perceptron?

- Simple algorithm
- Bound independent of dimension and tight
- Foundation of deep learning
- Proof techniques helped usher in SVMs
- Generalizes to structured prediction