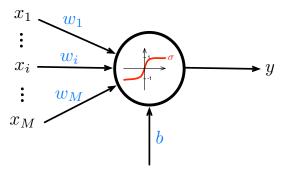
#### LE PERCEPTRON

Jérémie Cabessa Laboratoire DAVID, UVSQ

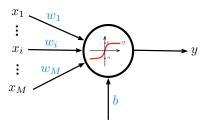
PERCEPTRON

•00000

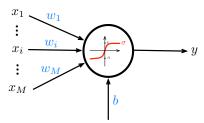
► Le **perceptron** [Rosenblatt, 1957, Rosenblatt, 1958] est un simple neurone qui agit comme un *classifieur binaire*.



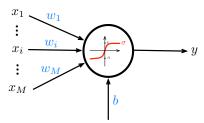
- $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_M) \in \mathbb{R}^M$  sont les *inputs*.
- $\mathbf{w} = (w_1, \dots, w_M) \in \mathbb{R}^M$  et  $b \in \mathbb{R}$  sont les paramètres: poids synaptiques et biais, respectivement.
- ▶  $y \in \{-1, +1\}$  est l'output (binaire).
- $\triangleright \sigma$  est la fonction d'activation.



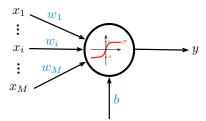
- $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_M) \in \mathbb{R}^M$  sont les *inputs*.
- $w = (w_1, ..., w_M) \in \mathbb{R}^M$  et  $b \in \mathbb{R}$  sont les paramètres: poids synaptiques et biais, respectivement.
- $y \in \{-1, +1\}$  est l'output (binaire)
- $\triangleright \sigma$  est la fonction d'activation.



- $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_M) \in \mathbb{R}^M$  sont les *inputs*.
- $\mathbf{w} = (w_1, \dots, w_M) \in \mathbb{R}^M$  et  $b \in \mathbb{R}$  sont les paramètres: poids synaptiques et biais, respectivement.
- ▶  $y \in \{-1, +1\}$  est l'output (binaire).
- $\triangleright \sigma$  est la fonction d'activation



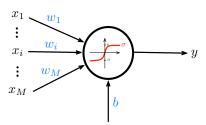
- $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_M) \in \mathbb{R}^M$  sont les *inputs*.
- $\mathbf{w} = (w_1, \dots, w_M) \in \mathbb{R}^M$  et  $b \in \mathbb{R}$  sont les paramètres: poids synaptiques et biais, respectivement.
- ▶  $y \in \{-1, +1\}$  est l'output (binaire).
- $\triangleright$   $\sigma$  est la fonction d'activation.



La dynamique du perceptron est la suivante:

$$y = \sigma \left( \boldsymbol{w}^T \boldsymbol{x} + b \right) = \begin{cases} +1, & \text{if } \boldsymbol{w}^T \boldsymbol{x} + b \ge 0 \\ -1, & \text{if } \boldsymbol{w}^T \boldsymbol{x} + b < 0. \end{cases}$$

où 
$$x = (x_1, ..., x_M)$$
 et  $w = (w_1, ..., w_M)$ .

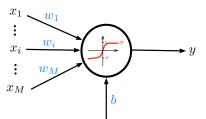


Par abus de langage, posons:

$$x := (1, x_1, \dots, x_M)$$
 et  $w := (b, w_1, \dots, w_M)$ .

La dynamique du perceptron s'écrit alors:

$$y = \sigma\left(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}\right) = \begin{cases} +1, & \text{if } \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} \ge 0 \\ -1, & \text{if } \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} < 0 \end{cases}$$

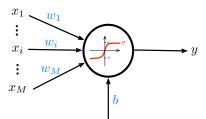


Par abus de langage, posons:

$$x := (1, x_1, \dots, x_M)$$
 et  $w := (b, w_1, \dots, w_M)$ .

La dynamique du perceptron s'écrit alors:

$$y = \sigma\left(\boldsymbol{w}^T \boldsymbol{x}\right) = \begin{cases} +1, & \text{if } \boldsymbol{w}^T \boldsymbol{x} \geq 0 \\ -1, & \text{if } \boldsymbol{w}^T \boldsymbol{x} < 0. \end{cases}$$



- Soient les paramètres  $\boldsymbol{w}=(w_0,w_1,\ldots,w_M)\in\mathbb{R}^{M+1}$ , où  $w_0=b$ .
- Le vecteur w définit un *hyperplan* dans l'espace des inputs  $\mathbb{R}^M$  (en non  $\mathbb{R}^{M+1}$ ) dont l'équation est

$$oldsymbol{w}^Toldsymbol{x}=0$$
 i.e.,  $\sum_{i=1}^M w_i x_i + b = 0$ 

- $m{w'}:=(w_1,\ldots,w_M)$  est le vecteur normal de cet hyperplan.
- Par définition, le perceptron de paramètres w classifie les points de  $\mathbb{R}^M$  de part et d'autre de cet hyperplan.

- Soient les paramètres  $\boldsymbol{w}=(w_0,w_1,\ldots,w_M)\in\mathbb{R}^{M+1}$ , où  $w_0=b$ .
- Le vecteur w définit un *hyperplan* dans l'espace des inputs  $\mathbb{R}^M$  (en non  $\mathbb{R}^{M+1}$ ) dont l'équation est

$$oldsymbol{w}^Toldsymbol{x}=0$$
 i.e.,  $\sum_{i=1}^M w_i x_i + b = 0.$ 

- $m{w'}:=(w_1,\ldots,w_M)$  est le vecteur normal de cet hyperplan.
- Par définition, le perceptron de paramètres w classifie les points de  $\mathbb{R}^M$  de part et d'autre de cet hyperplan.

- Soient les paramètres  $\boldsymbol{w}=(w_0,w_1,\ldots,w_M)\in\mathbb{R}^{M+1}$ , où  $w_0=b$ .
- Le vecteur w définit un *hyperplan* dans l'espace des inputs  $\mathbb{R}^M$  (en non  $\mathbb{R}^{M+1}$ ) dont l'équation est

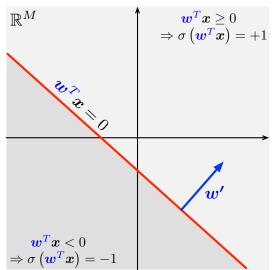
$$oldsymbol{w}^Toldsymbol{x}=0$$
 i.e.,  $\sum_{i=1}^M w_i x_i + b = 0.$ 

- $m{v}' := (w_1, \dots, w_M)$  est le vecteur normal de cet hyperplan.
- Par définition, le perceptron de paramètres w classifie les points de  $\mathbb{R}^M$  de part et d'autre de cet hyperplan.

- Soient les paramètres  $\boldsymbol{w}=(w_0,w_1,\ldots,w_M)\in\mathbb{R}^{M+1}$ , où  $w_0=b$ .
- Le vecteur w définit un *hyperplan* dans l'espace des inputs  $\mathbb{R}^M$  (en non  $\mathbb{R}^{M+1}$ ) dont l'équation est

$$oldsymbol{w}^Toldsymbol{x}=0$$
 i.e.,  $\sum_{i=1}^M w_i x_i + b = 0.$ 

- $m{v}' := (w_1, \dots, w_M)$  est le vecteur normal de cet hyperplan.
- Par définition, le perceptron de paramètres w classifie les points de  $\mathbb{R}^M$  de part et d'autre de cet hyperplan.



Soit un train set

$$S = \{(x_k, y_k) \in \mathbb{R}^M \times \{-1, +1\} : k = 1, \dots, K\}.$$

L'entraı̂nement d'un perceptron (training) consiste à déterminer (s'ils existent) des poids  $\hat{w}$  tels que tous les points du train set soient bien classifiés, i.e.:

Si 
$$y_k=+1$$
, alors  $\sigma\left(\hat{m{w}}^Tm{x_k}
ight)=+1$   
Si  $y_k=-1$ , alors  $\sigma\left(\hat{m{w}}^Tm{x_k}
ight)=-1$ 

► Si les points ne sont pas linéairement séparables, one peut fixer un critère d'arrêt:

$$\frac{1}{K} \sum_{k=0}^{K} \left( y_k - \sigma \left( \hat{\boldsymbol{w}}^T \boldsymbol{x_k} \right) \right) < \delta$$

Soit un train set

$$S = \{ (\boldsymbol{x_k}, y_k) \in \mathbb{R}^M \times \{-1, +1\} : k = 1, \dots, K \}.$$

L'entraînement d'un perceptron (training) consiste à déterminer (s'ils existent) des poids  $\hat{w}$  tels que tous les points du train set soient bien classifiés, i.e.:

Si 
$$y_k = +1$$
, alors  $\sigma\left(\hat{\boldsymbol{w}}^T\boldsymbol{x_k}\right) = +1$   
Si  $y_k = -1$ , alors  $\sigma\left(\hat{\boldsymbol{w}}^T\boldsymbol{x_k}\right) = -1$ 

Si les points ne sont pas linéairement séparables, one peut fixer un critère d'arrêt:

$$\frac{1}{K} \sum_{k=0}^{K} (y_k - \sigma(\hat{\boldsymbol{w}}^T \boldsymbol{x_k})) < \delta.$$

Soit un train set

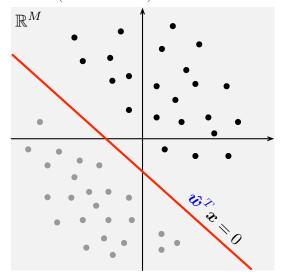
$$S = \{(x_k, y_k) \in \mathbb{R}^M \times \{-1, +1\} : k = 1, \dots, K\}.$$

L'entraînement d'un perceptron (training) consiste à déterminer (s'ils existent) des poids  $\hat{w}$  tels que tous les points du train set soient bien classifiés, i.e.:

Si 
$$y_k = +1$$
, alors  $\sigma\left(\hat{\boldsymbol{w}}^T\boldsymbol{x_k}\right) = +1$   
Si  $y_k = -1$ , alors  $\sigma\left(\hat{\boldsymbol{w}}^T\boldsymbol{x_k}\right) = -1$ 

➤ Si les points ne sont pas linéairement séparables, one peut fixer un critère d'arrêt:

$$\frac{1}{K} \sum_{k=0}^{K} (y_k - \sigma(\hat{\boldsymbol{w}}^T \boldsymbol{x_k})) < \delta.$$



```
Data: dataset = \{(x_i, y_i) : i = 1, ..., K\}
```

```
\begin{array}{l} \boldsymbol{w} := (0,\dots,0,0) = \mathbf{0} \\ \text{for } e = 1 \text{ to } nb\_epochs \text{ do} \\ & \text{for } k = 1 \text{ to } K \text{ do} \\ & & \text{if } y_k = -1 \text{ and } \sigma\left(\boldsymbol{w}^T\boldsymbol{x}_k\right) = +1 \text{ then} \\ & & w := \boldsymbol{w} - \boldsymbol{x}_k \\ & \text{else if } y_k = +1 \text{ and } \sigma\left(\boldsymbol{w}^T\boldsymbol{x}_k\right) = -1 \text{ then} \\ & & w := \boldsymbol{w} + \boldsymbol{x}_k \\ & \text{end} \\ & \text{end} \\ & \text{end} \\ & \text{end} \\ \end{array}
```

```
\begin{aligned} \mathbf{Data:} & \text{ dataset} = \{(\boldsymbol{x_i}, y_i) : i = 1, \dots, K\} \\ \boldsymbol{w} &:= (0, \dots, 0, 0) = \mathbf{0} \\ & \text{ for } e = 1 \text{ to } nb\_epochs \text{ do} \\ & \text{ for } k = 1 \text{ to } K \text{ do} \\ & \text{ if } y_k = -1 \text{ and } \sigma\left(w^T x_k\right) = +1 \text{ then} \\ & \text{ w} &:= w - x_k \\ & \text{ else if } y_k = +1 \text{ and } \sigma\left(w^T x_k\right) = -1 \text{ then} \\ & \text{ w} &:= w + x_k \end{aligned}
```

```
\begin{aligned} \mathbf{Data:} \ & \operatorname{dataset} = \{(\boldsymbol{x}_i, y_i) : i = 1, \dots, K\} \\ \boldsymbol{w} := (0, \dots, 0, 0) = \mathbf{0} \\ & \operatorname{for} \ e = 1 \ to \ nb \_epochs \ \operatorname{do} \\ & | \ & \operatorname{for} \ k = 1 \ to \ K \ \operatorname{do} \\ & | \ & \operatorname{if} \ y_k = -1 \ and \ \sigma \left( \boldsymbol{w}^T \boldsymbol{x}_k \right) = +1 \ \operatorname{then} \\ & | \ & w := \boldsymbol{w} - \boldsymbol{x}_k \\ & | \ & \operatorname{else} \ \text{if} \ y_k = +1 \ and \ \sigma \left( \boldsymbol{w}^T \boldsymbol{x}_k \right) = -1 \ \operatorname{then} \\ & | \ & w := \boldsymbol{w} + \boldsymbol{x}_k \end{aligned}
```

**Algorithm 1:** Training algorithm of the perceptron

```
\begin{aligned} \mathbf{Data:} & \text{ dataset} = \{(x_i, y_i) : i = 1, \dots, K\} \\ \boldsymbol{w} &:= (0, \dots, 0, 0) = \mathbf{0} \\ & \text{ for } e = 1 \text{ to } nb\_epochs \text{ do} \\ & \text{ for } k = 1 \text{ to } K \text{ do} \\ & \text{ if } y_k = -1 \text{ and } \sigma\left(w^T x_k\right) = +1 \text{ then } \\ & w := w - x_k \\ & \text{ else if } y_k = +1 \text{ and } \sigma\left(w^T x_k\right) = -1 \text{ then } \\ & w := w + x_k \end{aligned}
```

```
Algorithm 1: Training algorithm of the perceptron
```

```
\begin{aligned} \mathbf{Data:} & \text{ dataset} = \{(\boldsymbol{x_i}, y_i) : i = 1, \dots, K\} \\ \boldsymbol{w} &:= (0, \dots, 0, 0) = 0 \\ & \text{ for } e = 1 \text{ to } nb\_epochs \text{ do} \\ & & \text{ for } k = 1 \text{ to } K \text{ do} \\ & & \text{ if } y_k = -1 \text{ and } \sigma\left(\boldsymbol{w}^T\boldsymbol{x_k}\right) = +1 \text{ then} \\ & & & \text{ else if } y_k = +1 \text{ and } \sigma\left(\boldsymbol{w}^T\boldsymbol{x_k}\right) = -1 \text{ then} \\ & & & \text{ else if } y_k = +1 \text{ and } \sigma\left(\boldsymbol{w}^T\boldsymbol{x_k}\right) = -1 \text{ then} \\ & & & \text{ end} \end{aligned}
```

<ロ > ← □

```
\begin{aligned} &\mathbf{Data:} \text{ dataset} = \{(\boldsymbol{x_i}, y_i) : i = 1, \dots, K\} \\ &\boldsymbol{w} := (0, \dots, 0, 0) = \mathbf{0} \\ &\text{for } e = 1 \text{ to } nb\_epochs \text{ do} \\ & & \text{for } k = 1 \text{ to } K \text{ do} \\ & & \text{if } y_k = -1 \text{ and } \sigma\left(\boldsymbol{w}^T\boldsymbol{x_k}\right) = +1 \text{ then} \\ & & & \text{else if } y_k = +1 \text{ and } \sigma\left(\boldsymbol{w}^T\boldsymbol{x_k}\right) = -1 \text{ then} \\ & & & \text{end} \\ & & \text{end} \end{aligned}
```

Algorithm 2: Training algorithm of the perceptron (rewriting)

```
\begin{aligned} & \textbf{Data: dataset} = \{(\boldsymbol{x_i}, y_i) : i = 1, \dots, K\} \\ & w := (0, \dots, 0, 0) = 0 \\ & \text{for } e = 1 \text{ to } nb\_epochs \text{ do} \\ & \text{for } k = 1 \text{ to } K \text{ do} \\ & \text{if } y_k = -1 \text{ and } y_k \cdot \sigma \left( w^T x_k \right) < 0 \text{ then} \\ & w := w + y_k \cdot x_k \end{aligned}
```

Algorithm 2: Training algorithm of the perceptron (rewriting)

```
\begin{aligned} \mathbf{Data:} \ & \operatorname{dataset} = \{(\boldsymbol{x}_i, y_i) : i = 1, \dots, K\} \\ \boldsymbol{w} &:= (0, \dots, 0, 0) = \mathbf{0} \\ & \text{for } e = 1 \ to \ h \underline{\quad} epochs \ \text{do} \\ & \text{for } k = 1 \ to \ K \ \text{do} \\ & \text{if } y_k = -1 \ and \ y_k \cdot \sigma \left( w^T \boldsymbol{x}_k \right) < 0 \ \text{then} \\ & w := w + y_k \cdot \boldsymbol{x}_k \\ & \text{end} \end{aligned}
```

Algorithm 2: Training algorithm of the perceptron (rewriting)

```
\begin{aligned} \mathbf{Data:} \ & \operatorname{dataset} = \{(\boldsymbol{x}_i, y_i) : i = 1, \dots, K\} \\ \boldsymbol{w} &:= (0, \dots, 0, 0) = \mathbf{0} \\ & \mathbf{for} \ e = 1 \ to \ nb\_epochs \ \mathbf{do} \\ & & | \quad \text{for} \ k = 1 \ to \ K \ \mathbf{do} \\ & & | \quad \text{if} \ y_k = -1 \ \text{and} \ y_k \cdot \sigma \left( \boldsymbol{w}^T \boldsymbol{x}_k \right) < 0 \ \mathbf{then} \\ & & | \quad w := \boldsymbol{w} + y_k \cdot \boldsymbol{x}_k \end{aligned}
```

**Algorithm 2:** Training algorithm of the perceptron (rewriting)

```
\begin{aligned} \mathbf{Data:} \ & \operatorname{dataset} = \{(\boldsymbol{x}_i, y_i) : i = 1, \dots, K\} \\ \boldsymbol{w} &:= (0, \dots, 0, 0) = 0 \\ & \operatorname{for} \ e = 1 \ to \ nb\_epochs \ \operatorname{do} \\ & | \ & \operatorname{for} \ k = 1 \ to \ K \ \operatorname{do} \\ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & | \ & |
```

**Algorithm 2:** Training algorithm of the perceptron (rewriting)

```
\begin{aligned} & \textbf{Data: } \text{ dataset} = \{(\boldsymbol{x_i}, y_i) : i = 1, \dots, K\} \\ & \boldsymbol{w} := (0, \dots, 0, 0) = \mathbf{0} \\ & \textbf{for } e = 1 \text{ to } nb\_epochs \text{ do} \\ & & \textbf{for } k = 1 \text{ to } K \text{ do} \\ & & & \textbf{if } y_k = -1 \text{ and } y_k \cdot \sigma \left( \boldsymbol{w}^T \boldsymbol{x_k} \right) < 0 \text{ then} \\ & & & & \textbf{end} \end{aligned}
```

return predictions

#### Algorithm 2: Training algorithm of the perceptron (rewriting)

```
\begin{aligned} & \textbf{Data: } \text{ dataset} = \{(\boldsymbol{x_i}, y_i) : i = 1, \dots, K\} \\ & \boldsymbol{w} := (0, \dots, 0, 0) = 0 \\ & \text{for } e = 1 \text{ to } nb\_epochs \text{ do} \\ & & \text{for } k = 1 \text{ to } K \text{ do} \\ & & \text{if } y_k = -1 \text{ and } y_k \cdot \sigma \left( \boldsymbol{w}^T \boldsymbol{x_k} \right) < 0 \text{ then} \\ & & & \text{end} \\ & \text{end} \end{aligned}
```

return predictions

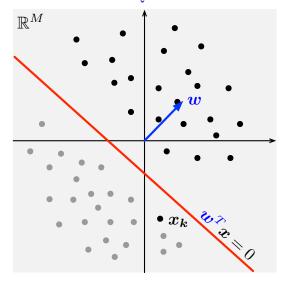
#### Algorithm 2: Training algorithm of the perceptron (rewriting)

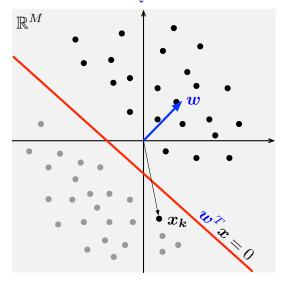
```
\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{Data:} \ \ \mathbf{dataset} = \{(\boldsymbol{x_i}, y_i) : i = 1, \dots, K\} \\ & \boldsymbol{w} := (0, \dots, 0, 0) = 0 \\ & \mathbf{for} \ e = 1 \ to \ nb\_epochs \ \mathbf{do} \\ & \begin{vmatrix} & \mathbf{for} \ k = 1 \ to \ K \ \mathbf{do} \\ & \begin{vmatrix} & \mathbf{if} \ y_k = -1 \ and \ y_k \cdot \sigma \left( \boldsymbol{w}^T \boldsymbol{x_k} \right) < 0 \ \mathbf{then} \\ & | & \boldsymbol{w} := \boldsymbol{w} + y_k \cdot \boldsymbol{x_k} \\ & & \mathbf{end} \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned}
```

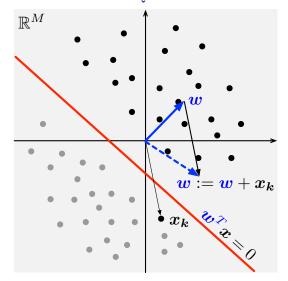
return predictions

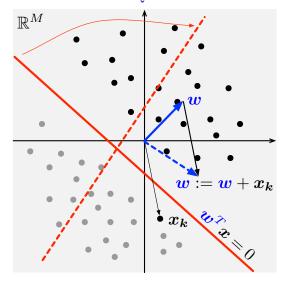
#### TRAINING ALGORITHM

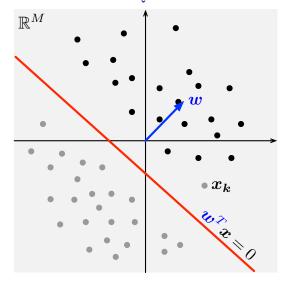
```
def train_perceptron(x, y, nb_epochs_max):
   w = torch.zeros(x.shape[1])
                                           # initial weights (size M)
   for e in range(nb_epochs_max):
                                          # iterate over epochs
       nb_changes = 0
       for i in range(x.shape[0]):
                                           # iterate over train set
           if w.dot(x[i]) * y[i] <= 0:
                                           # x i misclassified
               w = w + (y[i] * x[i, :]) # update weights
               nb_changes = nb_changes + 1
       if nb_changes == 0:
           break
    return w
```

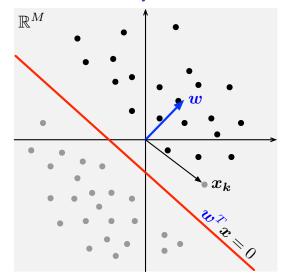


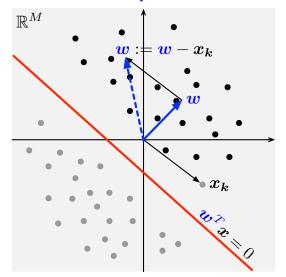


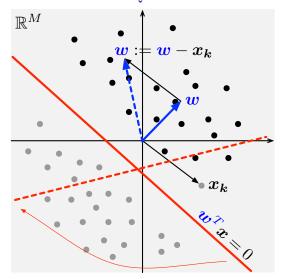


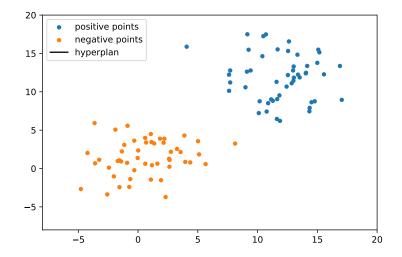


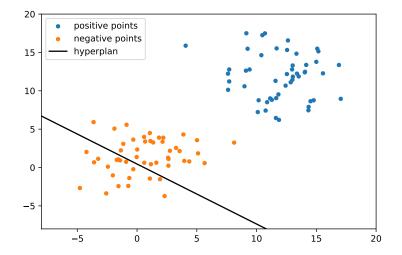


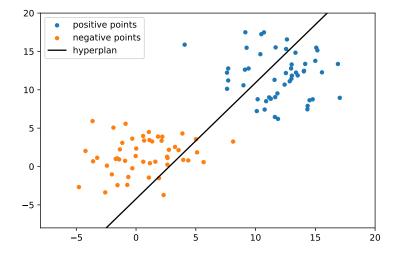




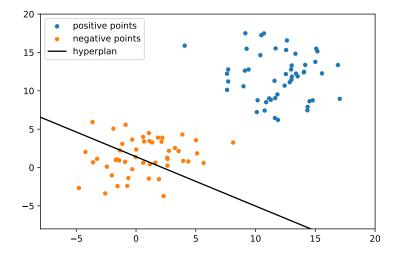


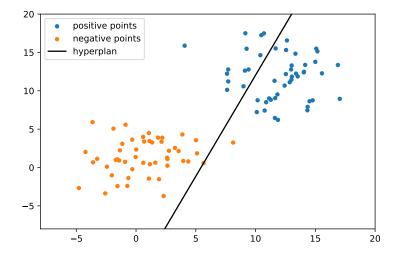


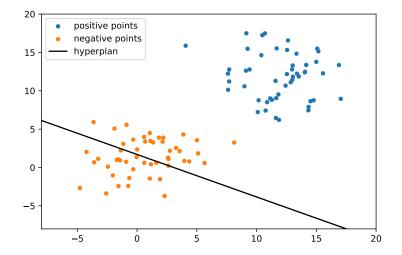


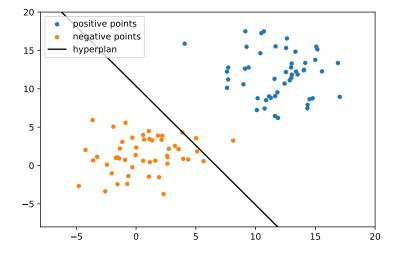


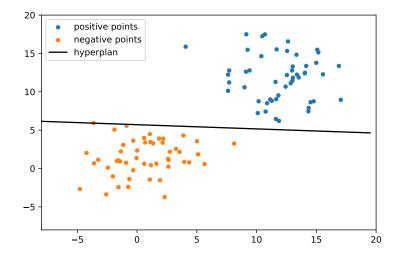
0

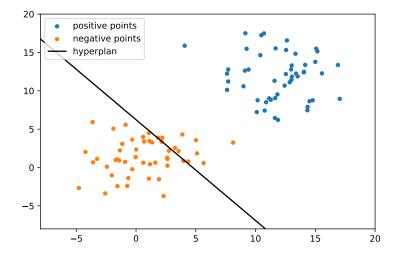


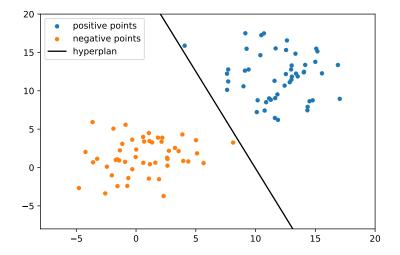












#### CONVERGENCE

➤ Si les points s'inscrivent dans une sphère et satisfont une certraine condition de séparabilité, alors l'algorithme converge.

#### THEOREM

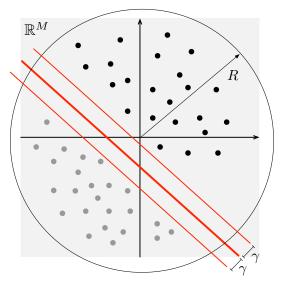
Soit un train set  $S = \{(x_k, y_k) \in \mathbb{R}^M \times \{-1, +1\} : k = 1, \dots K\}$ . Supposons que:

- If existe R>0 tell que  $\|\boldsymbol{x_k}\|\leq R$ , pour tous  $k=1,\cdots K$ ;
- ▶ II existe  $\hat{\boldsymbol{w}} \in \mathbb{R}^{M+1}$  et  $\gamma > 0$  tels que  $\|\hat{\boldsymbol{w}}\| = 1$  et

$$y_k \cdot (\hat{\boldsymbol{w}}^T \boldsymbol{x}_k) \geq \gamma$$
 , pour tous  $k = 1, \cdots K$ .

Alors l'algorithme converge en au plus  $R^2/\gamma^2$  itérations.

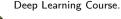
#### CONVERGENCE



#### BIBLIOGRAPHIE



Fleuret, F. (2022).



Rosenblatt, F. (1957).

The perceptron: A perceiving and recognizing automaton.

Technical Report 85-460-1, Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory, Ithaca, New York.



Rosenblatt, F. (1958).

The perceptron: A probabilistic model for information storage and organization in the brain.

Psychological Review, 65(6):386–408.