

Python 資料科學應用開發

第十一堂: 感知器與適應線性神經元

(Perceptron and Adaline)

同學,歡迎你參加本課程

- **☑** 請關閉你的FB、Line等溝通工具,以免影響你上課。
- ✓ 考量頻寬、雜音,請預設關閉攝影機、麥克風,若有需要再打開。
- ☑ 隨時準備好,老師會呼叫你的名字進行互動,鼓勵用麥克風提問。
- ✓ 如果有緊急事情,你必需離開線上教室,請用聊天室私訊給老師, 以免老師癡癡呼喚你的名字。
- ✓ 軟體安裝請在上課前安裝完成,未完成的同學,請盡快進行安裝。

課程檔案下載



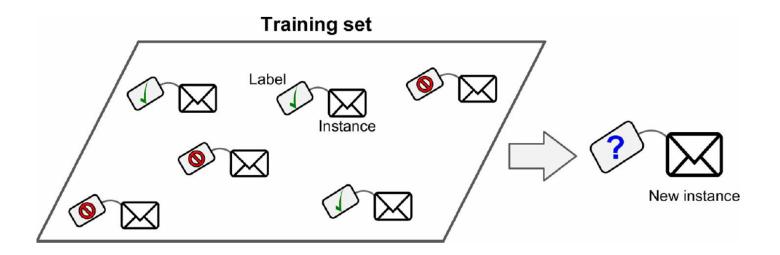
ZOOM 學員操作說明



監督式學習

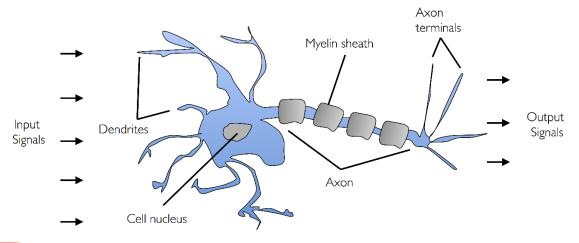
- ◆ 監督式學習(Supervised learning)分為兩類
 - regression : predict results within a continuous output, meaning that we are trying to map input variables to some continuous function.
 - classification: predict results in a discrete output. In other words, we are trying to map input variables into discrete categories.

分類 (Classification)



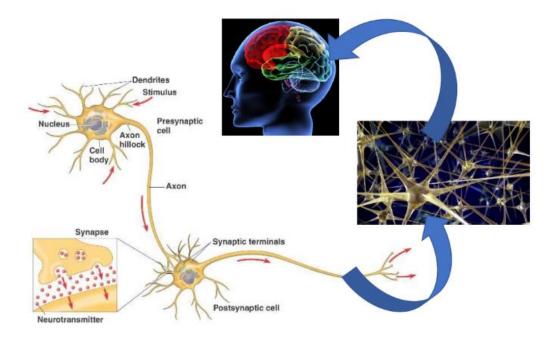
神經元(Neuron)

- Simple logic gate with binary outputs
- ◆ Signals arrive at dendrites(樹突)
- Integrated into cell body
- ◆ If signal exceeds threshold, generate output, and pass to axon (軸突)

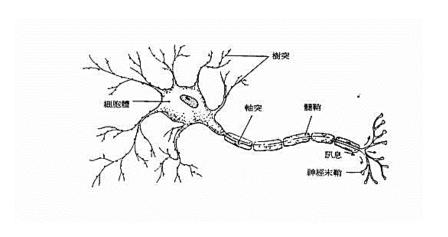


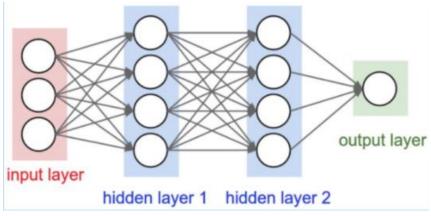
生物神經系統

◆ 經過層層的傳導,最後傳至大腦,作出反應



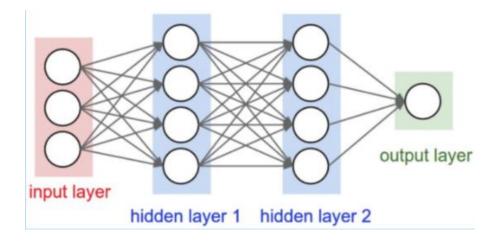
模擬神經系統





Neural Network vs. Deep learning

- ◆ Neural Network:模擬生物神經系統運作原理的演算法
- ◆ Deep learning: hidden layers 超過2層的 Neural Network



Rosenblatt 感知器(Perceptron)

- Binary classification task
 - ♦ Positive class (1) vs. negative class (-1)
- igoplus Define activation function $\Phi(z)$
 - Takes as input a dot product of input and weights

$$\diamond$$
 Net input: $z = w_1x_1 + ... + w_mx_m$

$$\mathbf{w} = \begin{bmatrix} w^{(1)} \\ w^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ w^{(m)} \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x^{(1)} \\ x^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ x^{(m)} \end{bmatrix}$$

單位階梯函數(Unit Step Function)

$$\phi(z) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } z \ge \theta \\ -1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

 $\Rightarrow \Leftrightarrow w_0 = \theta \cdot x_0 = 1$

$$z = w_0 x_0 + w_1 x_1 + \dots + w_m x_m = \mathbf{w^T x}$$

$$\phi(z) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } z \ge 0 \\ -1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

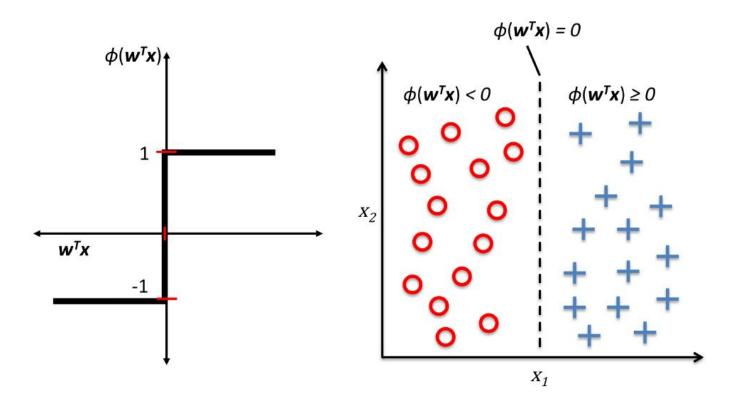
基本線性代數

Vector dot product

$$z = \mathbf{w^T} \mathbf{x} = \sum_{j=0}^{m} \mathbf{w_j} \mathbf{x_j}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} = 1 \times 4 + 2 \times 5 + 3 \times 6 = 32.$$

二分類輸出(binary output)



感知器 (Perceptron) 演算法

- 1. 設定權重(Weights)初始值為0,或是很小的隨機亂數
- 針對訓練樣本X,反覆訓練:
 - 1) 計算預估值 \hat{y}
 - 2) 更新權重 (Weights)

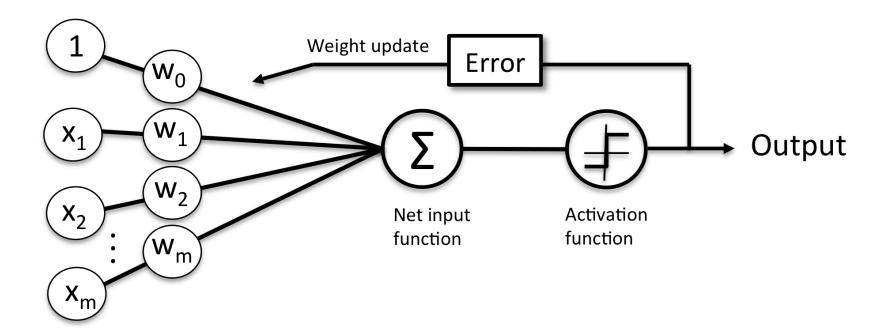
$$w_j := w_j + \Delta w_j$$

$$\Delta w_j = \eta \left(y^{(i)} - \hat{y}^{(i)} \right) x_j^{(i)}$$

η 是學習率 (learning rate), 通常是常數介於 (0, 1) 之間

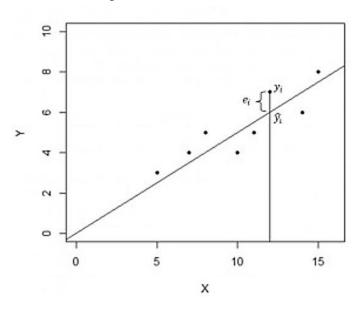
3) 直到收斂(Convergence)為止,或達到事先設定的最大訓練週期為止

圖解

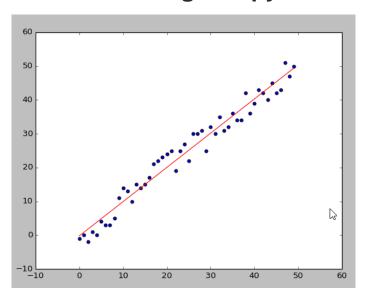


線性迴歸 (Linear Regression)





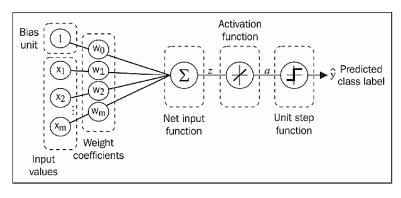
linearRegress.py

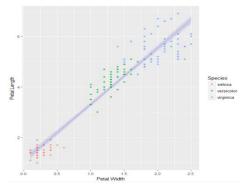


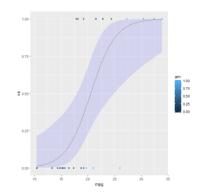
簡單感知器 (Perceptron)模型

- \Rightarrow y = x * w + b
- ◆ 根據output決定是否往下一層傳送,設一門檻 (threshold),以一個Activation function來處理,例如:g = Sigmoid

→ y = g(x * w + b) =
$$\frac{1}{1+e^{-(x*w+b)}}$$

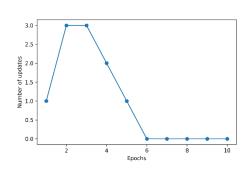




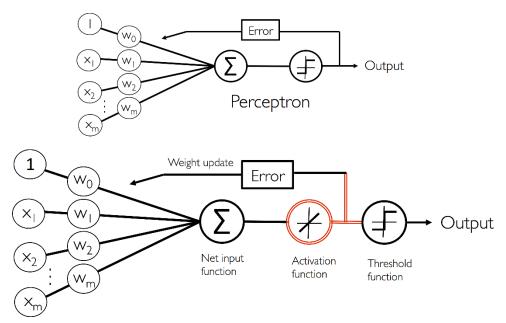


感知器 (Perceptron) 實作

- ◆ 程式碼:ch02.ipynb
 - Perceptron class
 - ◈ 呼叫並作圖
 - ppn = Perceptron(eta=0.1, n_iter=10)
 - ppn.fit(X, y)
 - plt.plot(range(1, len(ppn.errors_) + 1), ppn.errors_, marker='o')
 - plt.xlabel('Epochs')
 - plt.ylabel('Number of updates')
 - # plt.savefig('images/02_07.png', dpi=300)
 - plt.show()



適應線性神經元(adaptive linear neuron)求解



Adaptive Linear Neuron (Adaline)

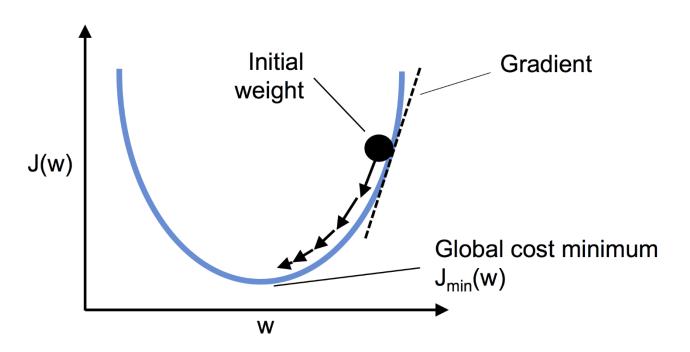
Adaline cost function

◆ 更新權重(Weights)改為

$$J(\mathbf{w}) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i} \left(y^{(i)} - \phi(z^{(i)}) \right)^{2}$$

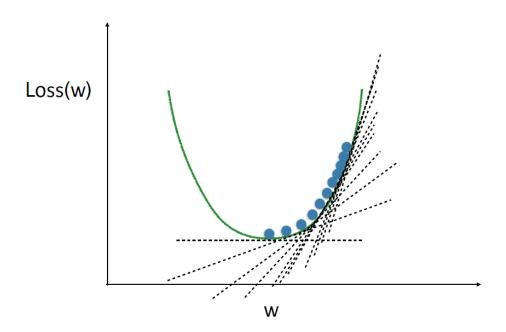
- ◆ The linear activation function is differentiable (可微分)
- ◆ Cost function is convex (凸函數)
- ◆ Can use gradient descent(梯度下降)to learn the weights

梯度下降(Gradient Descent)



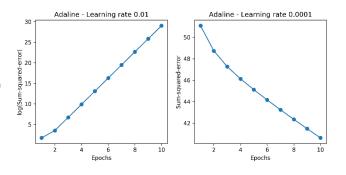
逐步逼近最佳解

Gradient descent



適應線性神經元(Adaline)實作

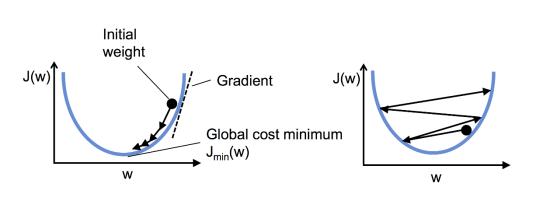
- ◆ 程式碼:ch02.ipynb
 - AdalineGD class
 - ◈ 呼叫並作圖
 - fig, ax = plt.subplots(nrows=1, ncols=2, figsize=(10, 4))
 - ada1 = AdalineGD(n_iter=10, eta=0.01).fit(X, y)
 - ax[0].plot(range(1, len(ada1.cost_) + 1), np.log10(ada1.cost_), marker='o')
 - ax[0].set_xlabel('Epochs')
 - ax[0].set_ylabel('log(Sum-squared-error)')
 - ax[0].set_title('Adaline Learning rate 0.01')
 - ada2 = AdalineGD(n_iter=10, eta=0.0001).fit(X, y)
 - ax[1].plot(range(1, len(ada2.cost_) + 1), ada2.cost_, marker='o')
 - ax[1].set_xlabel('Epochs')
 - ax[1].set_ylabel('Sum-squared-error')
 - ax[1].set_title('Adaline Learning rate 0.0001')
 - # plt.savefig('images/02_11.png', dpi=300)
 - plt.show()



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範例練習

- ◆ 程式碼:gd1.py
 - ◆ 最小化成本函數(Cost Function),或稱目標函數(Target Function)或 損失函數(Loss Function),此例成本函數為 x²(第6行)。
 - ◆ 一階偏微分為 2x (第9行)。
- ◆ 測試—調整下列參數:
 - ◈ 起始值(第32行)
 - ◆ 優化週期數(第34行)
 - ◈ 學習率 (第36行)



Quiz (1)

- ◆ 起始值(第32行)改為-10
 - 1) 最佳解仍趨近於 0
 - 2) 最佳解不趨近於 0

Quiz (2)

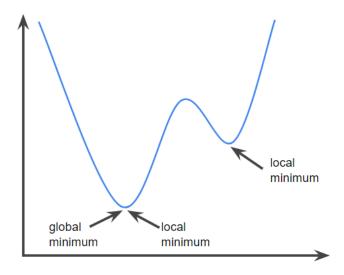
- ◆ 學習率(第36行)改為 0.03
 - 1) 最佳解仍趨近於 0
 - 2) 最佳解若不趨近於 0, 其值為何?

Quiz (3)

- ◆ 學習率(第36行)改為 0.9
 - 1) 最佳解仍趨近於 0
 - 2) 最佳解若不趨近於 0
- ◆ 求解過程會呈現何種狀況?

全局最佳解 vs. 區域最佳解

◆ 目標函數必須是凸函數(Convex Function),才能保證可求得全局 最佳解(Global Cost Minimum)

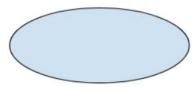


凸函數(Convex Function)

convex set

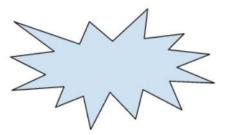
A subset of Euclidean space such that a line drawn between any two points in the subset remains corr subset. For instance, the following two shapes are convex sets:





By contrast, the following two shapes are not convex sets:





作品:以梯度下降法訓練模型

- ◆ 資料集: 鳶尾花(Iris)
- data = datasets.load_iris()
- ◆ 函數: AdalineSGD
 - ♦ ch02.ipynb 第 23 格
- ◆ 使用
 - ◆ ch02.ipynb 第 24 格







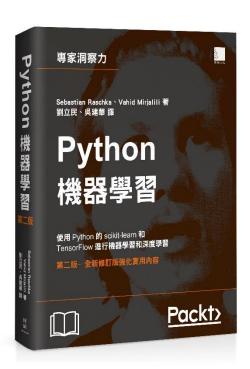


Iris Versicolor

Iris Setosa

Iris Virginica

參考用書



◆ 書名: Python機器學習(第三版)
http://www.drmaster.com.tw/bookinfo.asp?BookID=MP11804

◆ 作者: Sebastian Raschka, Vahid Mirjalili ISBN

◆ 譯者:劉立民、吳建華

◆ 出版社:博碩

問卷

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自107年1月1日起,課程錄影檔由180天改為365天(含)內無限次觀看(上課隔日18:00起)。

上課日期	課程名稱	課程節次	教材下載
2017/12/27 2000 ~ 2200	線上真人-ZBrush 3D動畫造型設計	18	上課教材 錄影 3 課堂問卷
2017/12/20 2000 ~ 2200	線上真人-ZBrush 3D動畫造型設計	17	上課教材 錄影檔
2017/12/18 2000 ~ 2200	線上真人-ZBrush 3D動畫造型設計	16	上課教材 錄影檔

⑤巨匠線上真人

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