



# ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK

## Unit-2: Perceptron

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## ***1. Perceptron***

***1. Introduction-Linearly Separable***

***2. Rosenblatt Algorithm with example***

***3. Perceptron Convergence Theorem***

## ***2. Single Layer Perceptron***

***DrawBack: Xor Logic Gate***

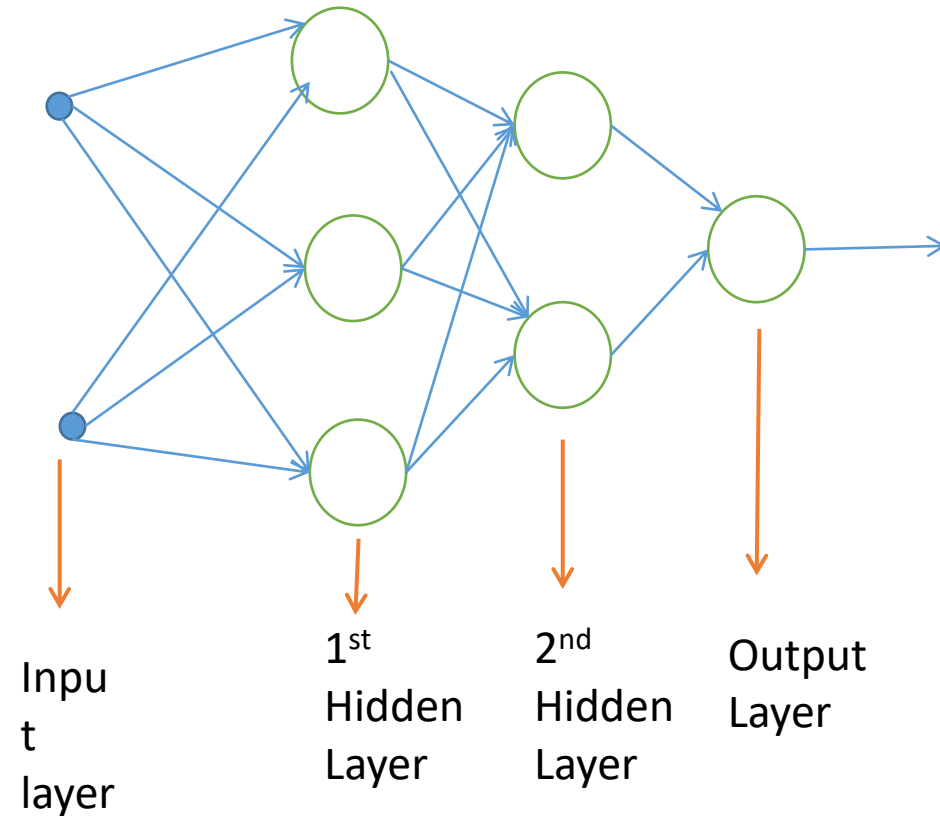
## ***3. Multilayer Perceptron***

***1. Backpropagation Algorithm***

***2. Example: XOR Logic Gate***

# Artificial Neural Network: Multi-layer Perceptron

## Back-Propogation Algorithm (BPA)



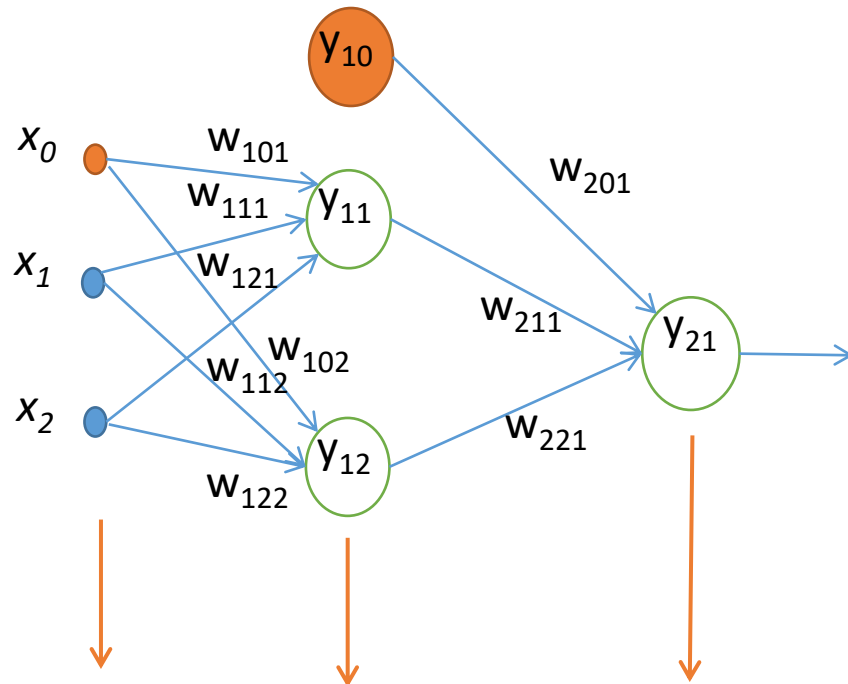
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This Multilayer Perceptron is  
represented as  
2:3:2:1

# Artificial Neural Network: Multi-layer Perceptron

## Back-Propogation Algorithm (BPA)

Consider a neural network with 2:2:1 as shown below

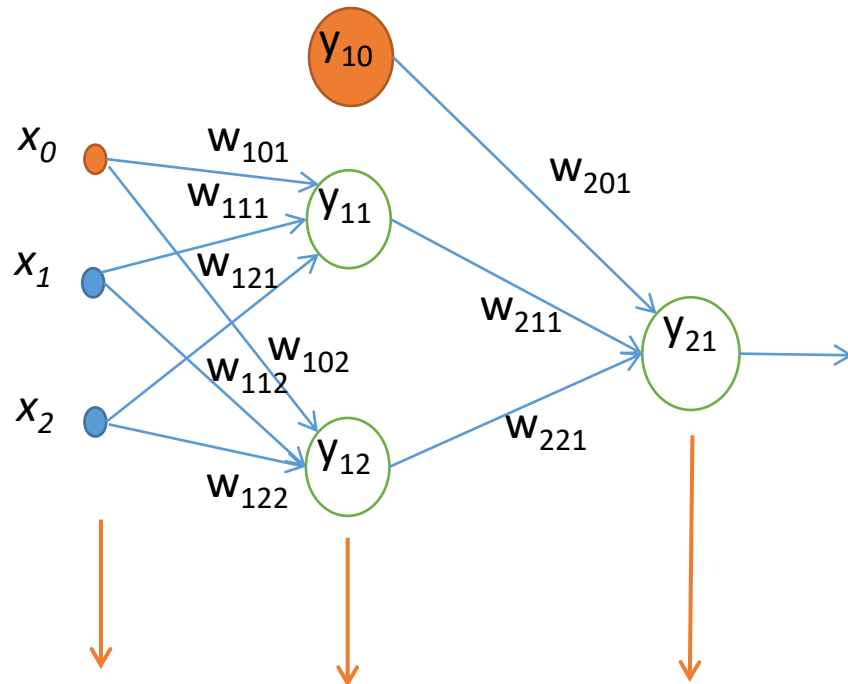


Layer	0	1	2
Index	$m_0$	$m_1$	$m_2$

# Artificial Neural Network: Multi-layer Perceptron

## Back-Propogation Algorithm (BPA)

Consider a neural network with 2:2:1 as shown below



Layer	0	1	2
Index	$m_0=2$	$m_1=2$	$m_2=1$

# Artificial Neural Network: Multi-layer Perceptron

## Back-Propagation Algorithm (BPA)

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- Procedure:

Step 1: Initialize the weight vector all layers

Step 2: Computation takes place at 2 stages

- Feedforward Pass
  - Compute output
- Backward Pass
  - Compute local gradient

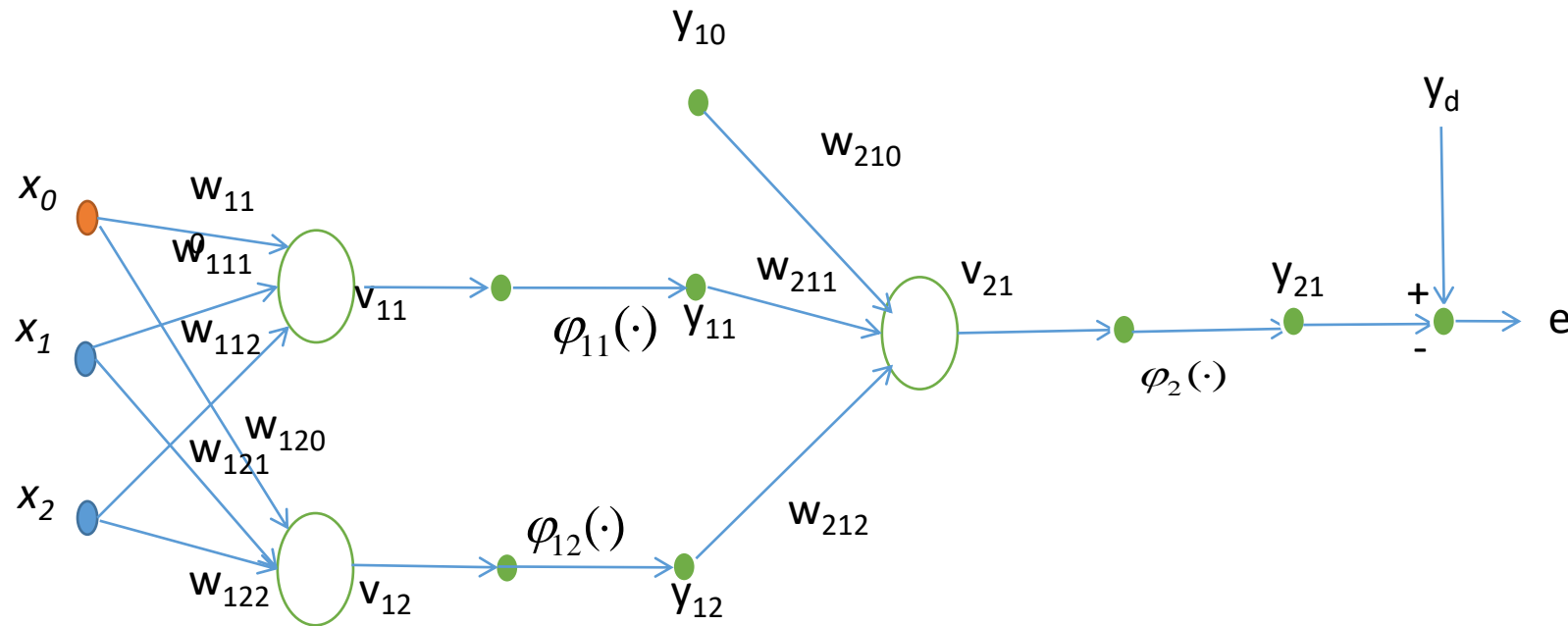
$$W = \begin{pmatrix} w \end{pmatrix}$$

Step 3: Update the weight vectors if required

# Artificial Neural Network: Multi-layer Perceptron

## Back-Propogation Algorithm (BPA)

### Feedforward Pass:



Layer: p	0	1	2
Index	$i \rightarrow 0:(m_0=2)$	$j \rightarrow 0:(m_1=2)$	$l \rightarrow 0:(m_2=1)$

# Artificial Neural Network: Multi-layer Perceptron

## Back-Propogation Algorithm (BPA)



### Layer 0: Input Layer

$$X(k) = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad y_0(k) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

### Layer 1: 1<sup>st</sup> Hidden Layer

Input :  $y_0(k) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$       Weight Vector:  $W_1 = \begin{pmatrix} w_{110} & w_{111} & w_{112} \\ w_{120} & w_{121} & w_{122} \end{pmatrix}$

Induced local field:

$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} v_{11} \\ v_{12} \end{pmatrix} = W_1(k) y_0(k)$$

Output of activation block:

$$\varphi_1(v_1) = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_{11}(v_{11}) \\ \varphi_{12}(v_{12}) \end{pmatrix}$$

Output of 1st Hidden Layer:

$$\bar{y}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_{11}(v_{11}) \\ \varphi_{12}(v_{12}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y_{11} \\ y_{12} \end{pmatrix}$$



# Artificial Neural Network: Multi-layer Perceptron

## Back-Propogation Algorithm (BPA)



### Layer 2: Output Layer

Input :  $y_1(k) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ - \\ y_1(k) \end{pmatrix}$  Weight Vector:  $W_2 = (w_{210} \quad w_{211} \quad w_{211})$

Induced local field:

$$v_2(k) = w_2(k)y_1(k)$$

Output of activation block:

$$\varphi_2(v_2(k)) = \varphi_{21}(v_2(k))$$

Output:

$$y_2 = \varphi_2(v_2(k))$$

Error:

$$e_1 = y_d - y_{21}$$



# THANK YOU

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