

1. 已知两类训练样本,  $(0,0), (0,1)$ 属于 $w_1, (1,0), (1,1)$ 属于 $w_2$ , 试用感知器算法求 $\alpha^*$

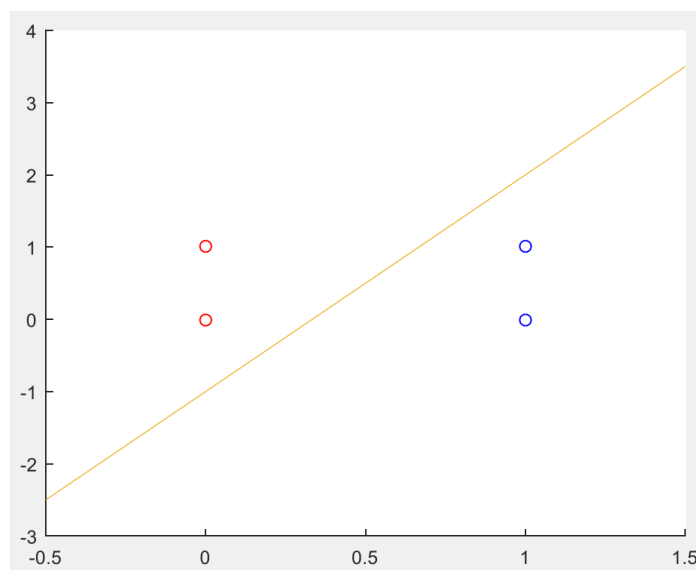
【初始化 $\alpha(0)=(1,1,1)'$ , 学习速率 $\rho=2$  给出最优权向量和决策边界方程, 并给出图形表示。】

解:

$$\begin{aligned}
 t=1, \alpha_0^T \cdot y_1 &= 1 > 0, \alpha_1 = \alpha_0 = (1, 1, 1)^T \\
 t=2, \alpha_1^T \cdot y_2 &= 2 > 0, \alpha_2 = \alpha_1 = (1, 1, 1)^T \\
 t=3, \alpha_2^T \cdot y_3 &= -2 < 0, \alpha_3 = \alpha_2 + 2 \cdot y_3 = (-1, 1, -1)^T \\
 t=4, \alpha_3^T \cdot y_4 &= 1 > 0, \alpha_4 = \alpha_3 = (-1, 1, -1)^T \\
 t=5, \alpha_4^T \cdot y_1 &= -1 < 0, \alpha_5 = \alpha_4 + 2 \cdot y_1 = (-1, 1, 1)^T \\
 t=6, \alpha_5^T \cdot y_2 &= 2 > 0, \alpha_6 = \alpha_5 = (-1, 1, 1)^T \\
 t=7, \alpha_6^T \cdot y_3 &= 0, \alpha_7 = \alpha_6 + 2 \cdot y_3 = (-3, 1, -1)^T \\
 t=8, \alpha_7^T \cdot y_4 &= 3 > 0, \alpha_8 = \alpha_7 = (-3, 1, -1)^T \\
 t=9, \alpha_8^T \cdot y_1 &= -1 < 0, \alpha_9 = \alpha_8 + 2 \cdot y_1 = (-3, 1, 1)^T \\
 t=10, \alpha_9^T \cdot y_2 &= 2 > 0, \alpha_{10} = \alpha_9 = (-3, 1, 1)^T \\
 t=11, \alpha_{10}^T \cdot y_3 &= 2 > 0, \alpha_{11} = \alpha_{10} = (-3, 1, 1)^T \\
 t=12, \alpha_{11}^T \cdot y_4 &= 1 > 0, \alpha_{12} = \alpha_{11} = (-3, 1, 1)^T
 \end{aligned}$$

因此, 最优权向量 $\alpha^* = (-3, 1, 1)$

决策边界方程为 $-3x_1 + x_2 + 1 = 0$



2. 设两类样本的类内离散度矩阵分别为:

$$S_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad S_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$m_1 = (2, 0)^T, m_2 = (2, 2)^T$$

试用Fisher准则求其决策面方程。

解:

总的类内离散度矩阵为:

$$S_w = S_1 + S_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{w}^* = S_w^{-1}(\mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2) = \begin{bmatrix} 2/3 \\ -4/3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$d = \frac{(\mathbf{w}^*)^T (\mathbf{m}_1 + \mathbf{m}_2)}{2} = 0$$

$$\text{决策面方程为: } \frac{2}{3}x_1 - \frac{4}{3}x_2 = 0$$

$$\text{即 } x_1 - 2x_2 = 0$$

3. 证明：当误差向量  $\mathbf{e}$  的各分量小于等于零（但不全部等于零）时样本是线性不可分的。

**证明：** 用反证法证明

假定训练样本集线性可分, 则根据定义, 可知: 存在  $\mathbf{a}^*$  和  $\mathbf{b}^* > 0$ , 使得:

$$\mathbf{Y}\mathbf{a}^* = \mathbf{b}^*$$

成立。且  $\mathbf{e}^T \mathbf{b}^* < 0$

$$\mathbf{Y}^T \mathbf{Y} \mathbf{a}^* = \mathbf{Y}^T \mathbf{b}^*$$

$$\mathbf{Y}^T (\mathbf{Y} \mathbf{a}^* - \mathbf{b}^*) = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\mathbf{Y}^T \mathbf{e} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\mathbf{e}^T \mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{0}^T$$

$$\mathbf{e}^T \mathbf{Y} \mathbf{a}^* = \mathbf{e}^T \mathbf{b}^* = 0$$

与上述假设推出的结论( $\mathbf{e}^T \mathbf{b}^* < 0$ )矛盾。证毕。