



Figure 1: The perceptron consists of  $D$  input units and  $C$  output units. All units are labeled according to their output:  $y_i = f(z_i)$  in the case of output units;  $x_i$  in the case of input units. The input values  $x_i$  are propagated to each output unit using the weighted sum propagation rule. The additional input value  $x_0 := 1$  is used to include the biases as weights.