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MA-INF 4111 - Intelligent Learning and Analysis Systems: Machine Learning
Exercise Sheet 4

1. The Perceptron Algorithm

Please check my notation!

$\vec{w}_i = \vec{w}_k$ as stated in the task formulation and assume the training examples $(\vec{x}_{i+1}, y_{i+1}), \ldots, (\vec{x}_k, y_k)$ to be already learned. Without loss of generality let

$$y_{i+1}, \ldots, y_j \in \{+1\}$$

and

$$y_{j+1}, \ldots, y_k \in \{-1\}.$$

Then:

$$\vec{w}_k = \vec{w}_i + \overbrace{((\vec{x}_{i+1}, y_{i+1}) + \ldots + (\vec{x}_j, y_j)) + ((\vec{x}_{j+1}, y_{j+1}) + \ldots + (\vec{x}_k, y_k))}^{=0, \text{since } \vec{w}_k = \vec{w}_i}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{x}_{i+1} + \ldots + \vec{x}_j = \vec{x}_{j+1} + \ldots + \vec{x}_k \tag{1}$$

Assume $\vec{u}$ to be a solution to the learning problem, i.e. a weight vector for a perceptron that classifies correctly:

$$\langle \vec{u}, \vec{x}_{i+t} \rangle = \begin{cases} \geq 0 & \text{if } t \in \{i+1, \ldots, j\} \\ < 0 & \text{if } t \in \{j+1, \ldots, k\} \end{cases}$$

Implying

$$\langle \vec{u}, \vec{x}_{i+1} + \ldots + \vec{x}_j \rangle \geq 0$$
$$\langle \vec{u}, \vec{x}_{j+1} + \ldots + \vec{x}_k \rangle < 0$$

in contradiction to (1). Thus the perceptron learning algorithm will loop over the same data infinitely and will never converge.

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2. Backpropagation with the Hyperbolic Tangent Function

Since $(tanh(x))' = 1 - tanh(x)^2$, the weight update rules become:

$$\delta_k \leftarrow \left(1 - o_k^2\right)(t_k - o_k)$$
$$\delta_h \leftarrow \left(1 - o_h^2\right) \sum_{k \in \text{outputs}} w_{h,k} \delta_k$$
$$w_{i,j} \leftarrow w_{i,j} + \Delta w_{i,j}, \text{ where } \delta w_{i,j} = \eta \delta_j x_{i,j}$$

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4. Distances

For $\delta(x,y)$ to be a metric, we have to show:

Non-negative $\delta(x,y) \geq 0$

Identity of indiscernibles $\delta(x,y) = 0$ iff $x = y$

Symmetry $\delta(x,y) = \delta(y,x)$

triangle inequality $\delta(x,y) \leq \delta(x,z) + \delta(z,y)$

(i) **Non-negative** because $|\cdot|$ is a norm.

Identity of indiscernibles Cleary the Hamming distance sums to zero iff x_r, x_s don't differ in more than one entry:
$D_{\text{Hamming}} = 0 \Rightarrow x_r = x_s$

Symmetry

$$\begin{aligned} D_{\text{Hamming}}(x_r, x_s) &= \sum_{j=1}^{m} |x_{rj} - x_{sj}| \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^{m} |x_{sj} - x_{rj}| = D_{\text{Hamming}}(x_s, x_r) \end{aligned}$$

triangle inequality

$$\begin{aligned} &\forall x_r, x_s, x_t : \\ D_{\text{Hamming}}(x_r, x_t) &= \sum_{j=1}^{m} |x_{rj} - x_{tj}| \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^{m} |x_{rj} - x_{sj} + x_{sj} - x_{tj}| \\ &\leq \sum_{j=1}^{m} (|x_{rj} - x_{sj}| + |x_{sj} - x_{tj}|) \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^{m} |x_{rj} - x_{sj}| + \sum_{j=1}^{m} |x_{sj} - x_{tj}| \\ &= D_{\text{Hamming}}(x_r, x_s) + D_{\text{Hamming}}(x_s, x_t) \end{aligned}$$

(ii) **Non-negative** because $|\cdot|$ is a norm.

Identity of indiscernibles

$$\begin{aligned} D_\Delta(S,S) &= |S \setminus S \cup S \setminus S| && (2) \\ &= |\emptyset| = 0 && (3) \end{aligned}$$

and Let $D_\Delta(A,B) = 0$ from that follows

Do we need these equations to be numbered?

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= |A \setminus B \cup B \setminus A| && (4) \\ &= |A \setminus B| + |A \setminus B| \qquad \text{because } (A \setminus B) \cap (B \setminus A) = \emptyset && (5) \\ & && (6) \end{aligned}$$

and because $|\cdot|$ is positive follows $|A \setminus B| \geq 0$ and $|B \setminus A| \geq 0$ which implies $|A \setminus B| = 0$ and $|B \setminus A| = 0$. From that follows $A \subset B$ and $B \subset A$ which implies $A = B$.

Symmetry $D_\Delta(A, B) = |A \setminus B \cup B \setminus A| = |B \setminus A \cup A \setminus B| = D_\Delta(B, A)$ because $\cup$ is commutative.

triangle inequality Consider sets A, B and C and distinguish two cases: Let $x \in A \setminus C$. Then either

(a) $x \notin B \Rightarrow x \in A \setminus B$ or

(b) $x \in B \Rightarrow x \in B \setminus C$.

Similarly: Let $x \in C \setminus A$. Then either

(a) $x \notin B \Rightarrow x \in C \setminus B$ or

(b) $x \in B \Rightarrow x \in B \setminus A$.

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow (A\Delta B) \cup (B\Delta C) &= (A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus A) \cup (B \setminus C) \cup (C \setminus B) \\ &\supset (A \setminus C) \cup (C \setminus A) \\ &= A\Delta C\end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow |A\Delta C| \leq |(A\Delta B)| + |(B\Delta C)|$$

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