

## Introdução aos Conceitos de Classificação Baseada em Padrões

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# Aprendizagem de máquina

- **Aprendizado Supervisionado**
  - Reconhecimento de Padrões
    - Classificação
      - Redes Neurais
- Aprendizado Não Supervisionado
- Aprendizado por Reforço
- Transdução
- Aprendizado Multitarefa

# Histórico

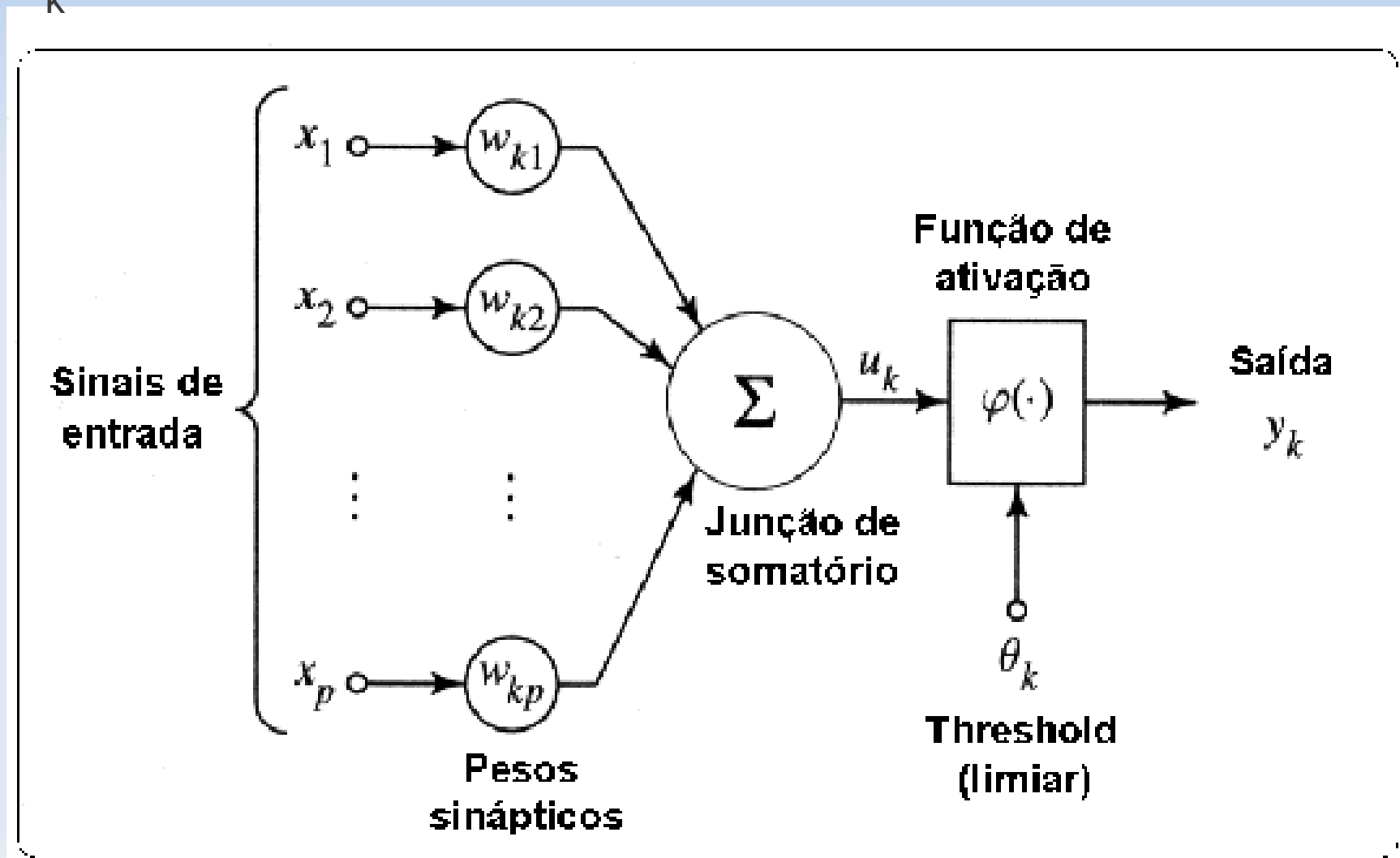
- 1943 – Warren McCulloch, Walter Pitts
  - Primeiro modelo artificial de um neurônio biológico.
- 1949 – Donald Hebb
  - Primeiro trabalho com ligação direta com aprendizado. (regra de Hebb)
- 1958 – Frank Rosenblatt
  - Perceptron (retina, peso, resposta)
- 1960 – Widrow e Hoff
  - Regra Delta

# Histórico (cont...)

- 1969 – Minsky e Papert
  - Limitações do Perceptron.
- 1982 – John Hopfield
  - Retomada das pesquisas na área.
- 1986 -
  - Back-propagation

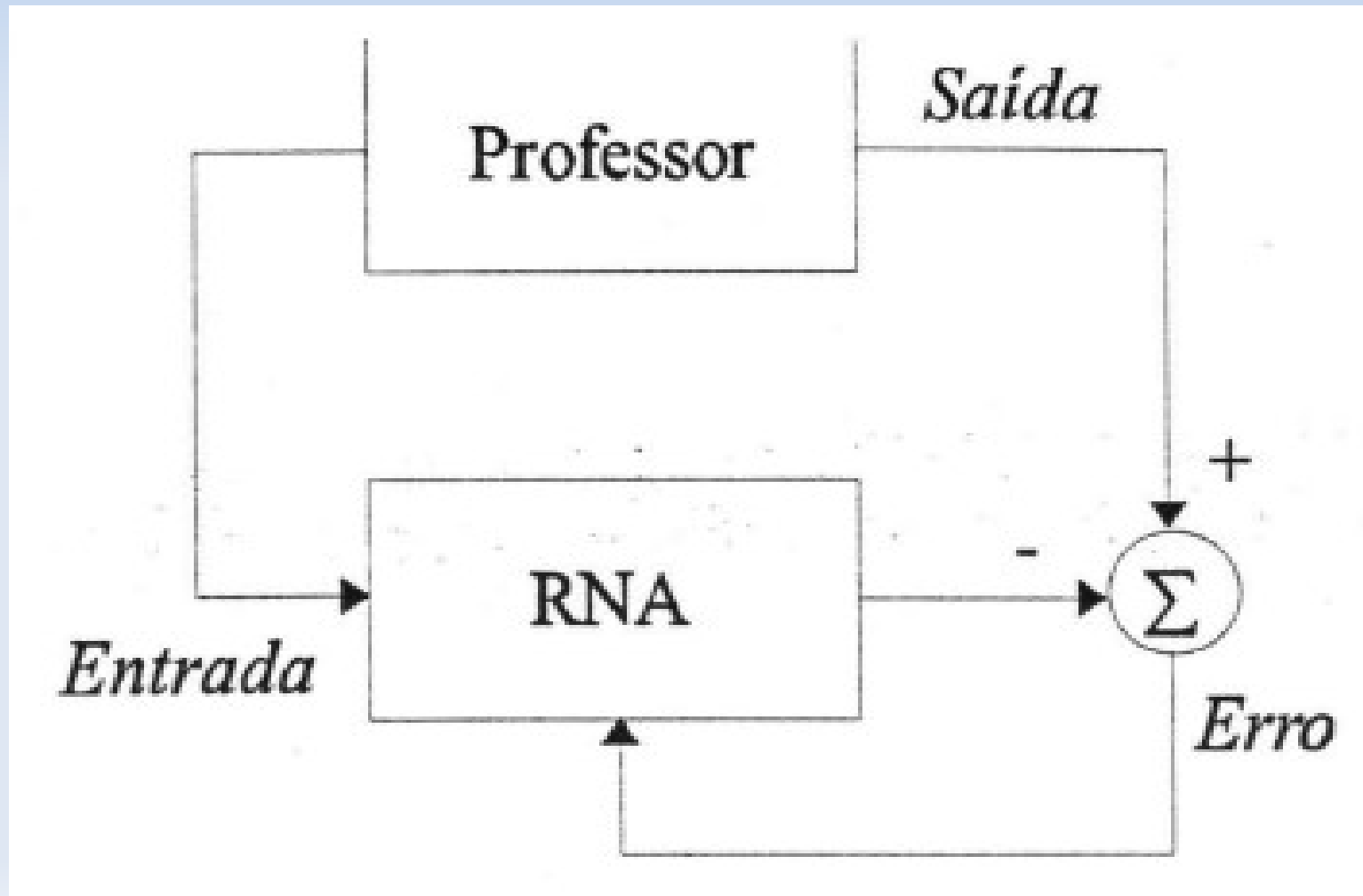
# Neurônio de McCulloch e Pitts

- $y_k = f(x^t * w)$  , ex.:  $f(x) = x > \Theta$



# Aprendizado Supervisionado

- $w_i(t + 1) = w_i(t) + \eta ex_i$



# Exemplo: AND

$$w_i(t + 1) = w_i(t) + \eta e(t)x_i$$

$$\Theta = 0.1$$

$$\eta = 0.05$$

$$f(x) = 1 \text{ para } x > \Theta, 0 \text{ c.c.}$$

padrão	x1	x2	y (d)
1	0	0	0
2	0	1	0
3	1	0	0
4	1	1	1

t	w1	w2
0	0	0
1	0	0
2	0	0
3	0	0
4	0.05	0.05
5	0.05	0.05
6	0.05	0.05
7	0.05	0.05
8	0.1	0.1
9	0.1	0.1
10	0.1	0.1
11	0.1	0.1

padrão	$\sum x_i \cdot w_i$	$f(\sum x_i \cdot w_i) = y(o)$	Erro (d-o)
1	0	0	0
2	0	0	0
3	0	0	0
4	0	0	1
1	0	0	0
2	0.05	0	0
3	0.05	0	0
4	0.1	0	1
1	0	0	0
2	0.1	0	0
3	0.1	0	0
4	0.2	1	0



# Exemplo: OR

$$w_i(t + 1) = w_i(t) + \eta e(t)x_i$$

$$\Theta = 0.1$$

$$\eta = 0.05$$

$$f(x) = 1 \text{ para } x > \Theta, 0 \text{ c.c.}$$

padrão	x1	x2	y (d)
1	0	0	0
2	0	1	1
3	1	0	1
4	1	1	1

t	w1	w2
0	0	0
1	0	0
2	0	0.05
3	0.05	0.05
4	0.1	0.1
5	0.1	0.1
6	0.1	0.15
7	0.15	0.15
8	0.15	0.15
9	0.15	0.15
10	0.15	0.15
11	0.15	0.15

padrão	$\sum x_i \cdot w_i$	$f(\sum x_i \cdot w_i) = y(o)$	Erro (d-o)
1	0	0	0
2	0	0	1
3	0	0	1
4	0.1	0	1
1	0	0	0
2	0.1	0	1
3	0.1	0	1
4	0.3	1	0
1	0	0	0
2	0.15	1	0
3	0.15	1	0
4	0.3	1	0

# Exemplo: XOR

$$w_i(t + 1) = w_i(t) + \eta e(t)x_i$$

$$\Theta = 0.1$$

$$\eta = 0.05$$

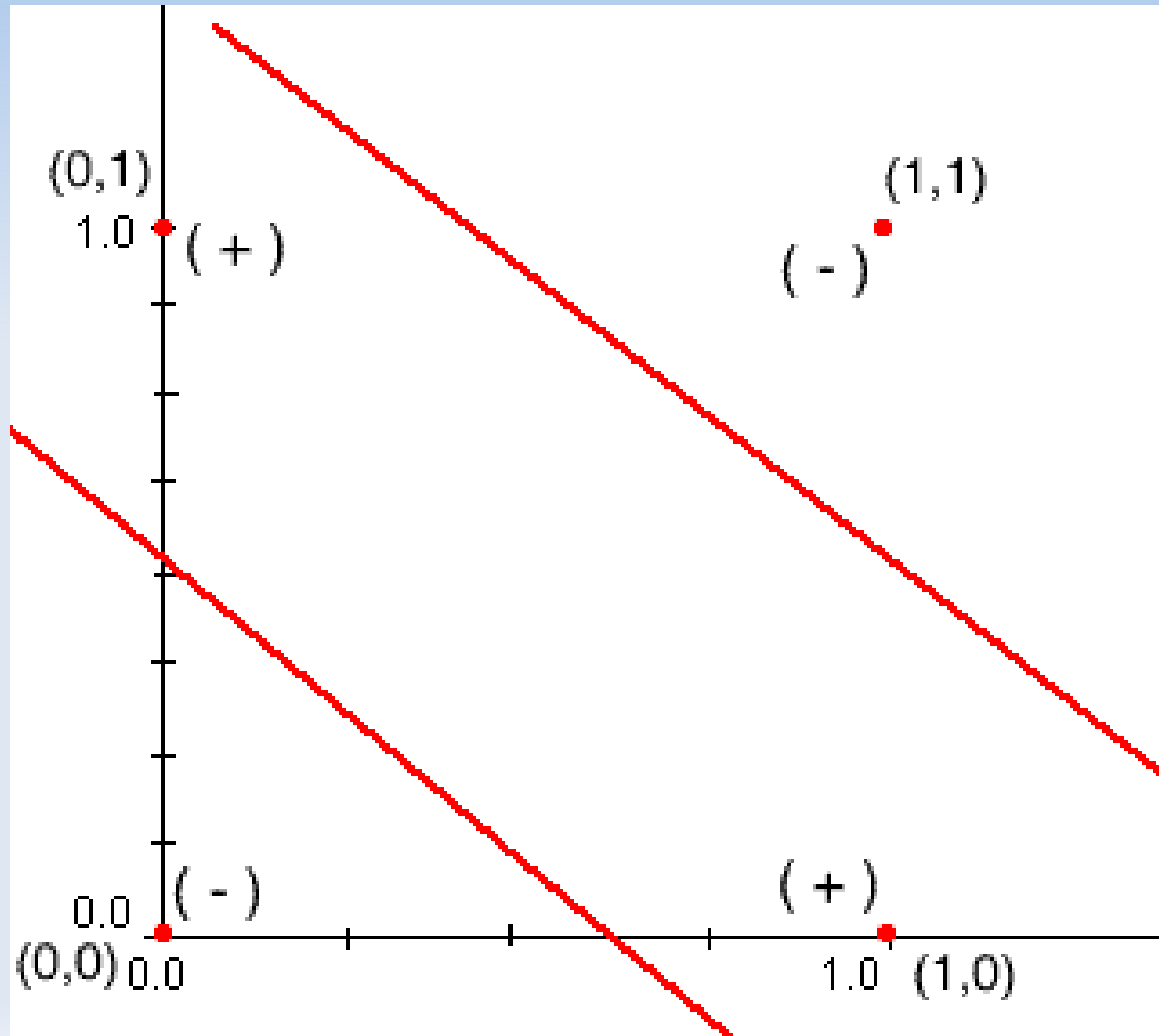
padrão	x1	x2	y (d)
1	0	0	0
2	0	1	1
3	1	0	1
4	1	1	0

t	w1	w2
0	0	0
1	0	0
2	0	0.05
3	0.05	0.05
4	0.05	0.05
5	0.05	0.05
6	0.05	0.1
7	0.1	0.1
8	0.05	0.05
9	0.05	0.05
10	0.05	0.1
11	0.1	0.1
12	0.05	0.05

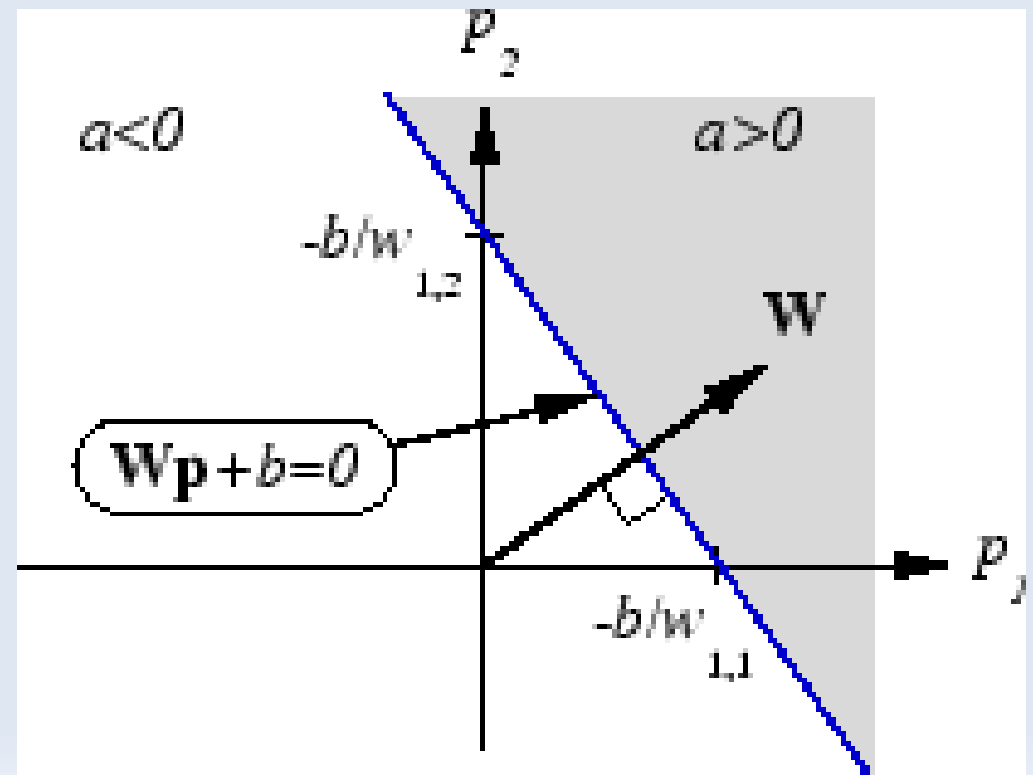
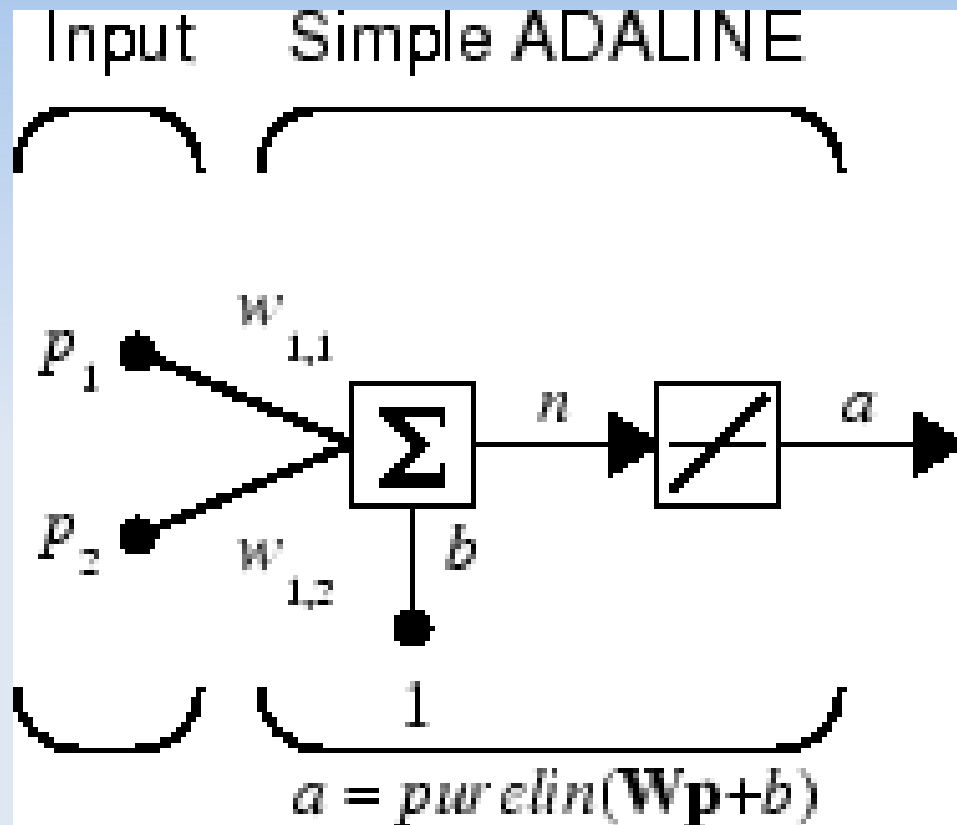
$$f(x) = 1 \text{ para } x > \Theta, 0 \text{ c.c.}$$

padrão	$\sum x_i \cdot w_i$	$f(\sum x_i \cdot w_i) = y(o)$	Erro (d-o)
1	0	0	0
2	0	0	1
3	0	0	1
4	0.1	0	0
1	0	0	0
2	0.05	0	1
3	0.05	0	1
4	0.2	1	-1
1	0	0	0
2	0.05	0	1
3	0.05	0	1
4	0.2	1	-1
1	0	0	0

# Não Linearidade do XOR



# Adaline



# Exemplo Adaline: AND

$$w_i(t + 1) = w_i(t) + \eta e(t)x_i$$

$$\Theta = 0.1$$

$$\eta = 0.05$$

$$f(x) = 1 \text{ para } x > \Theta, 0 \text{ c.c.}$$

$$\max \text{ sme} = 0.1$$

padrão	x1	x2	y (d)
1	0	0	0
2	0	1	1
3	1	0	1
4	1	1	1

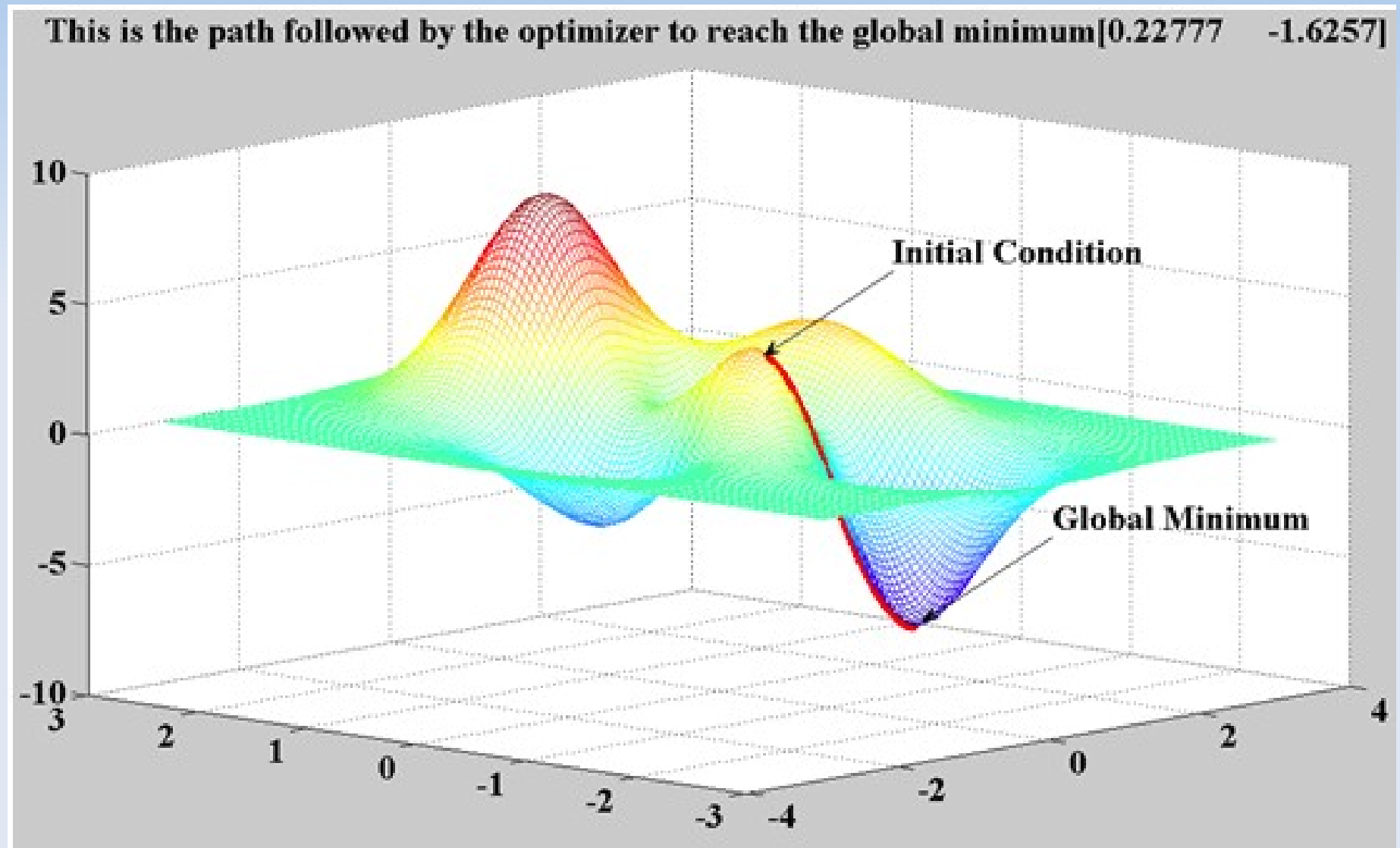
t	w1	w2
0	0	0
1	0	0
2	0	0.05
3	0.05	0.05
4	0.1	0.1
5	0.1	0.1
6	0.1	0.14
7	0.14	0.14
8	0.18	0.18
9	0.18	0.18
10	0.18	0.22
11	0.22	0.22

padrão	$\sum x_i \cdot w_i$	Erro (d-o)
1	0	0
2	0	1
3	0	1
4	0.1	0.9
		0.7
1	0	0
2	0.1	0.91
3	0.1	0.91
4	0.28	0.72
		0.54
1	0	0
2	0.18	0.82
3	0.18	0.82
4	0.43	0.57
		0.42

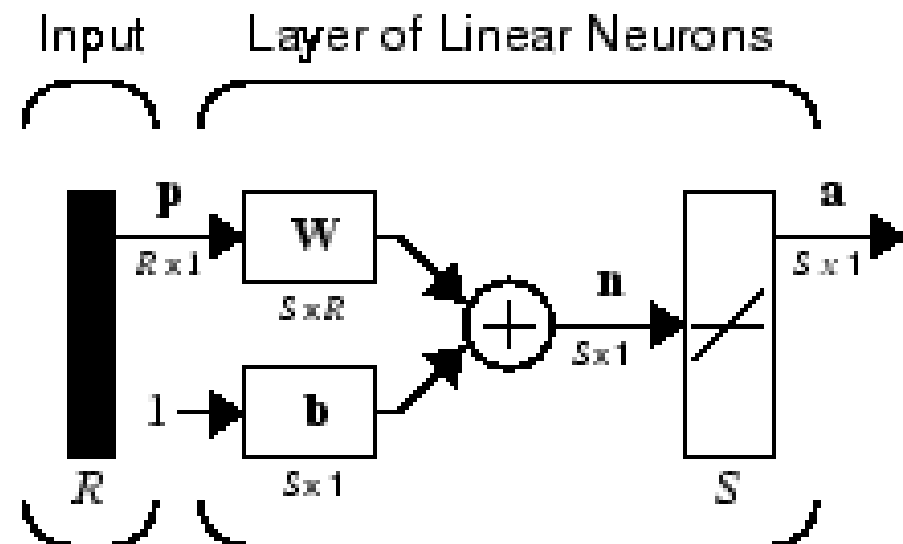
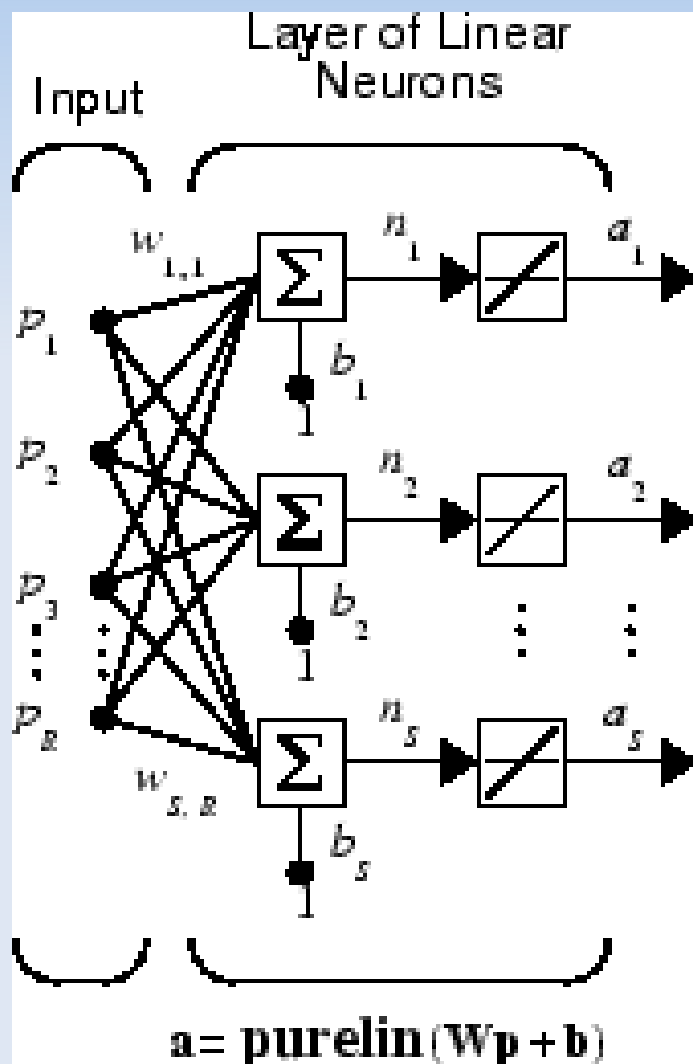
60	0.59	0.59
61	0.59	0.59
62	0.59	0.61
63	0.61	0.61
64	0.6	0.6
65	0.6	0.6
66	0.6	0.62
67	0.62	0.62

1	0	0
2	0.59	0.41
3	0.59	0.41
4	1.23	-0.23
		0.1
1	0	0
2	0.6	0.4
3	0.6	0.4
4	1.24	-0.24
		0.09

# Descida de Gradiente



# Mais de Dois Padrões



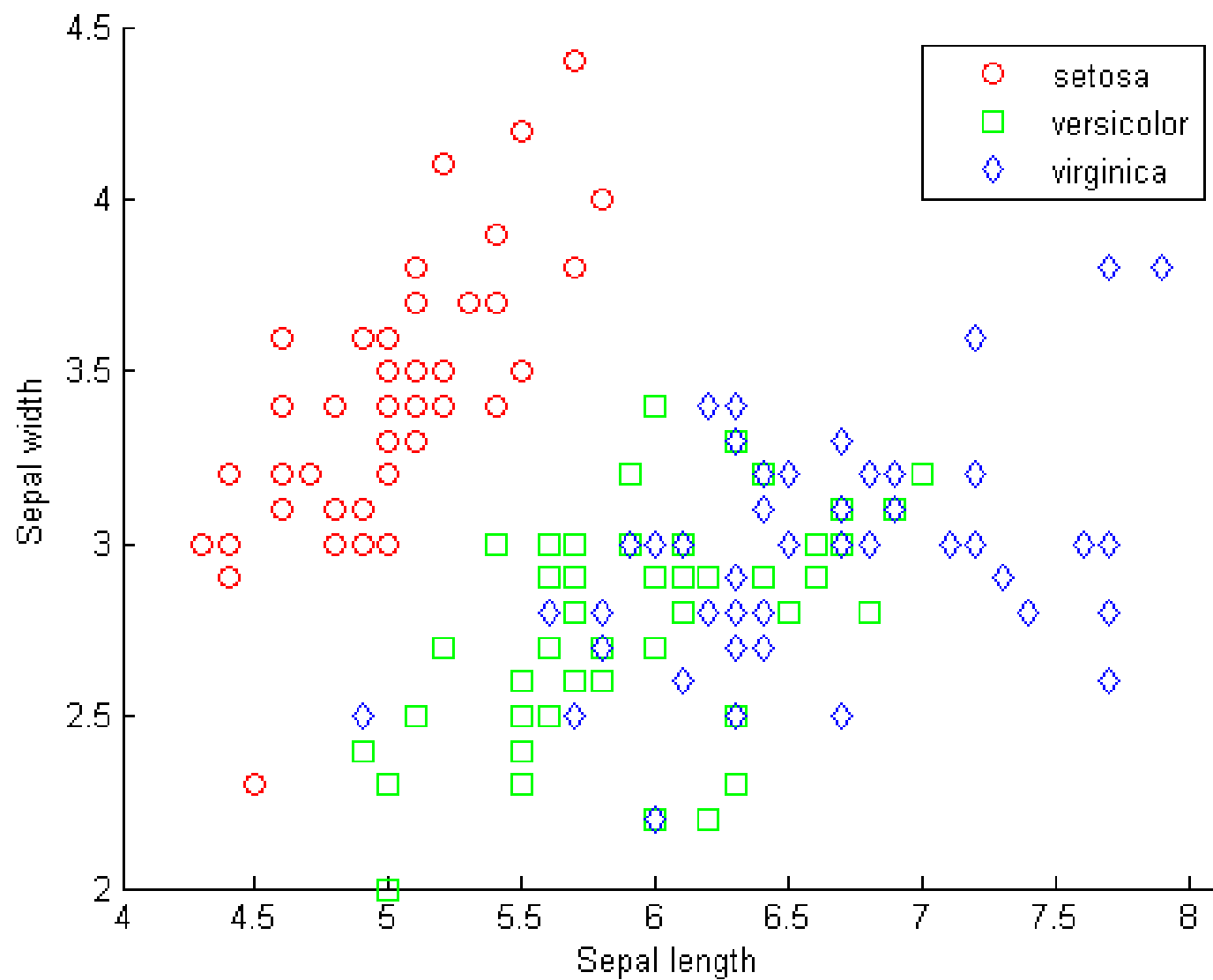
$$\mathbf{a} = \text{purelin}(\mathbf{W}\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{b})$$

Where...

$R$  = number of elements in input vector

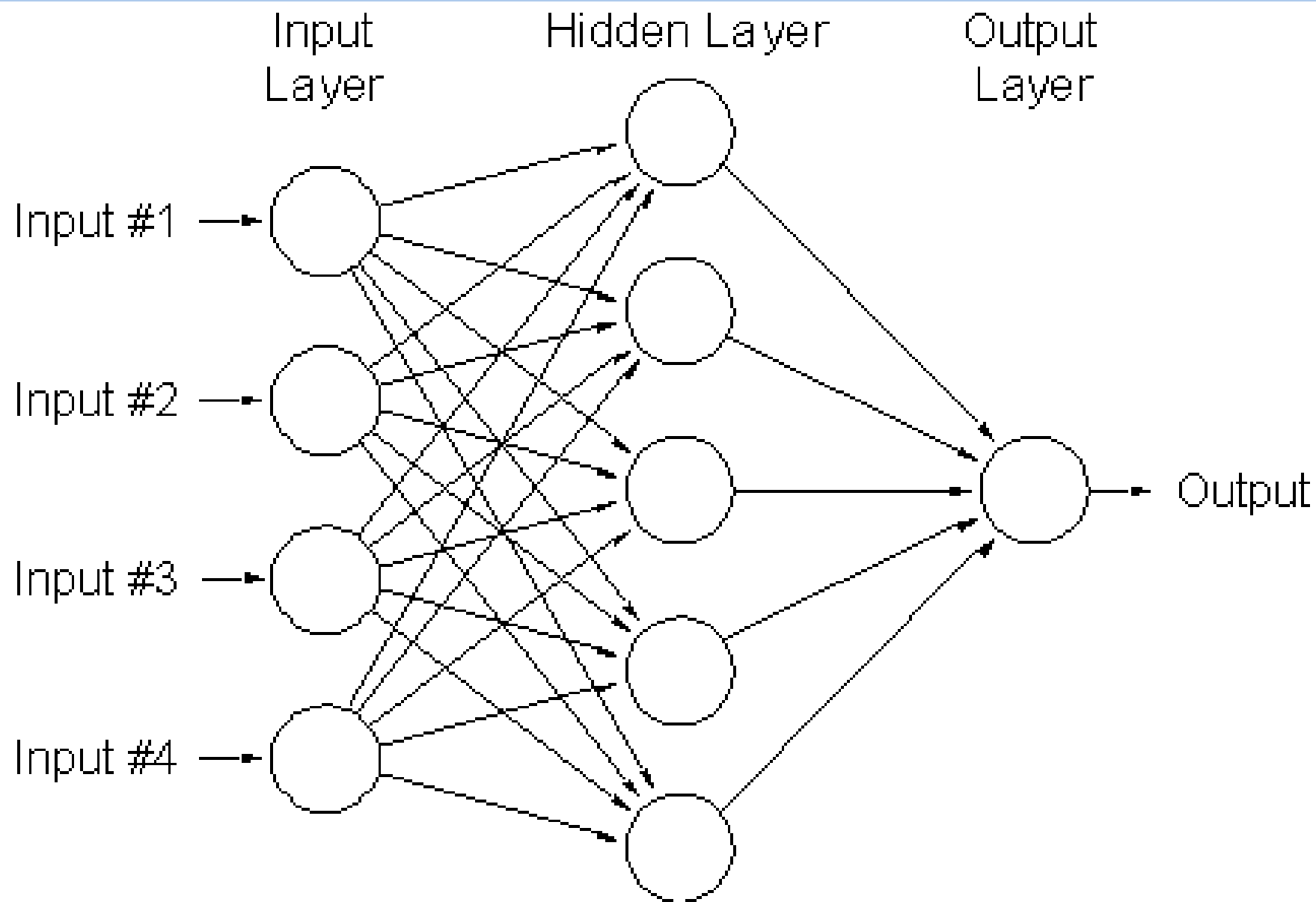
$S$  = number of neurons in layer

# Exemplo Iris

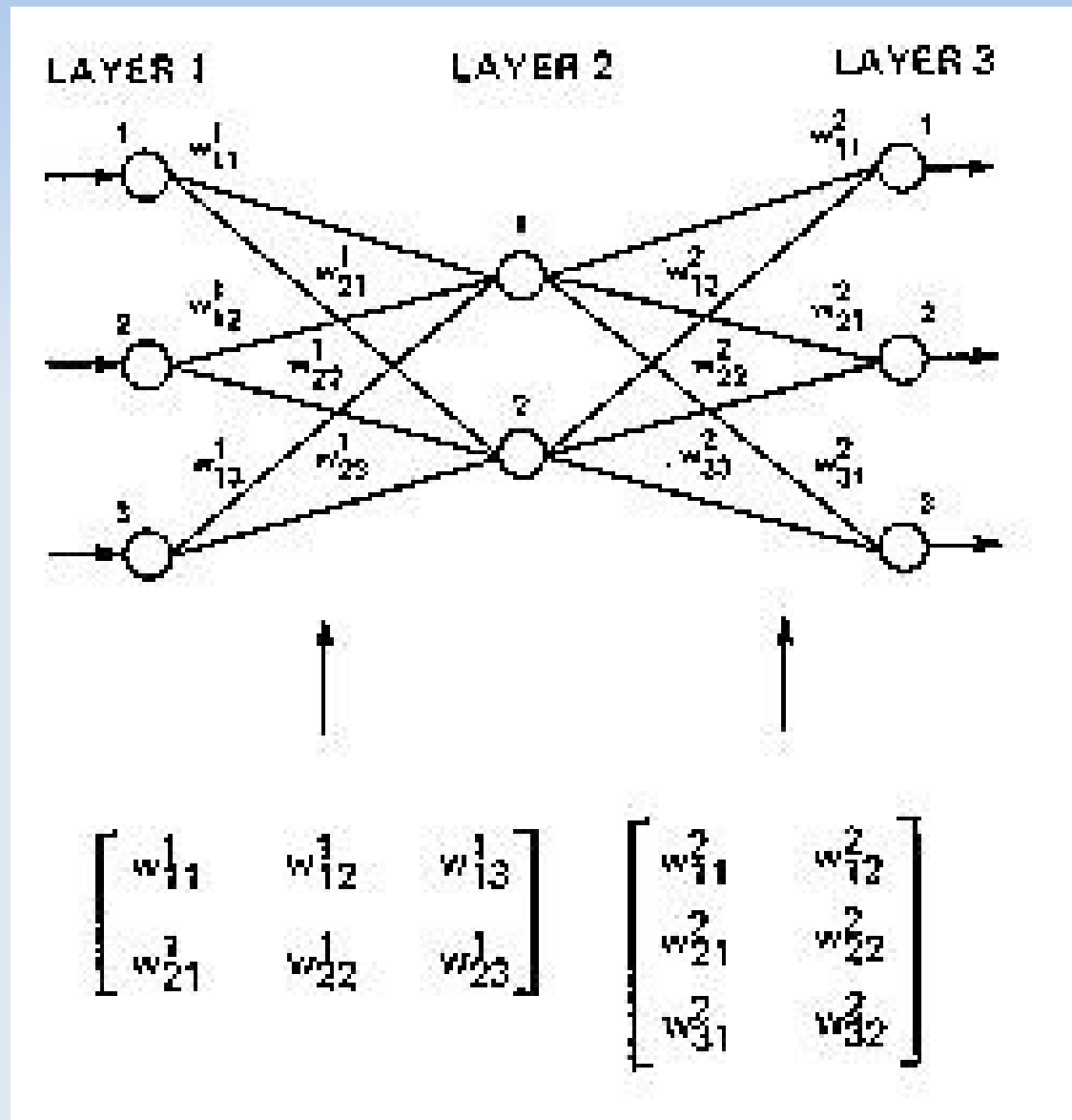




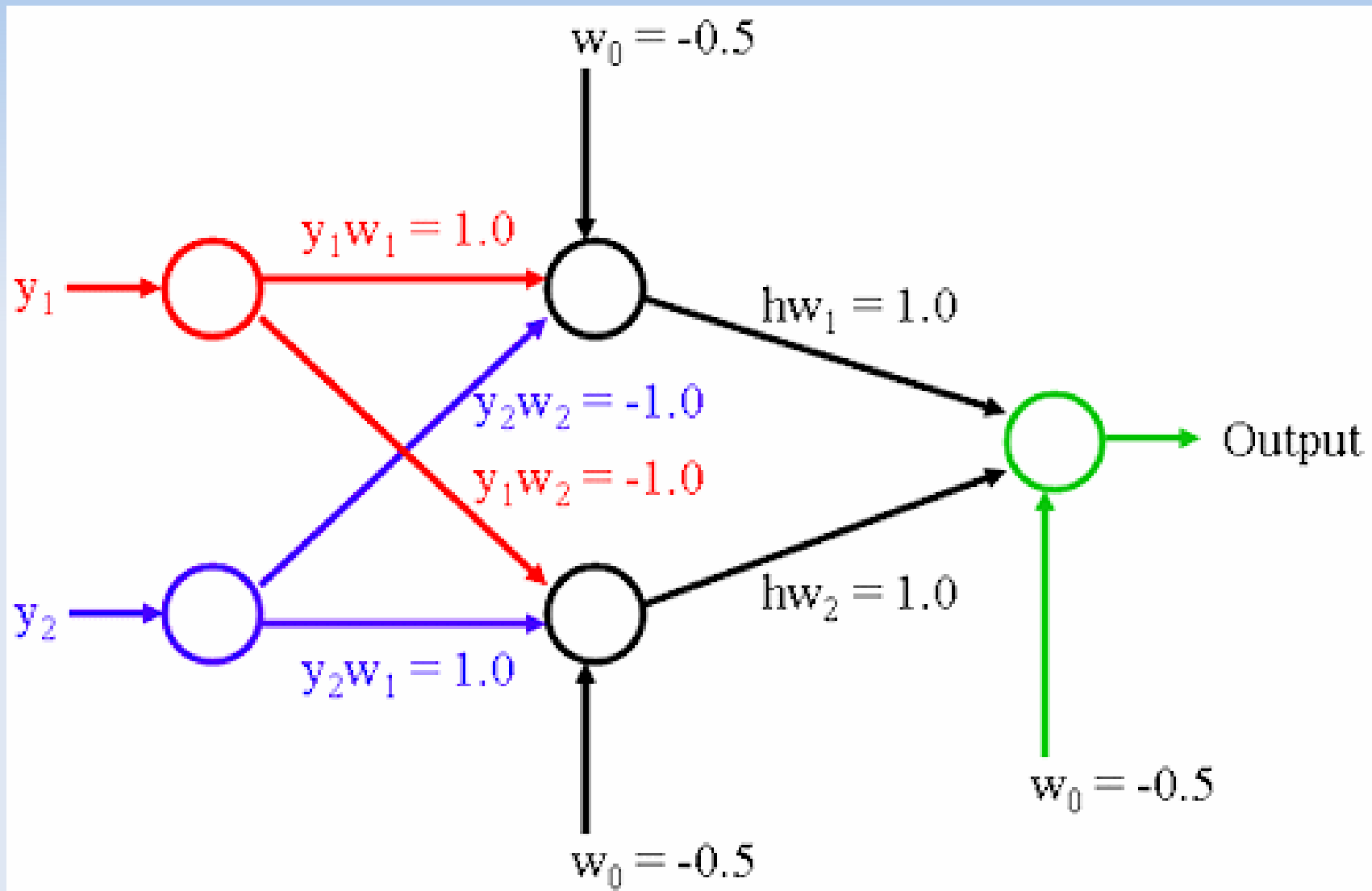
# Back-Propagation



# Vários padrões



# Perceptron Multicamadas XOR



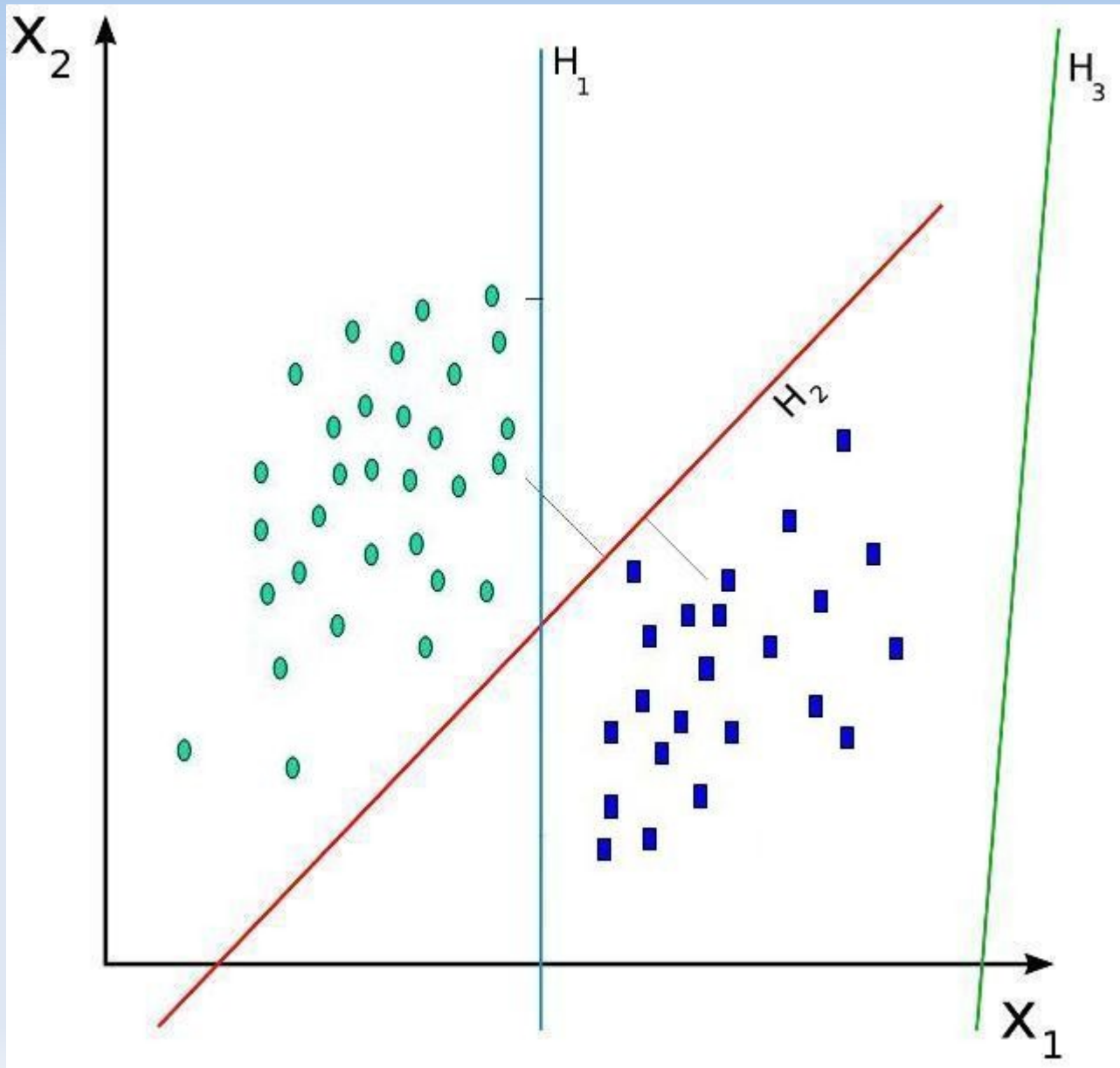
# Perceptron Multicamadas XOR

$$f(x) = x > 0$$

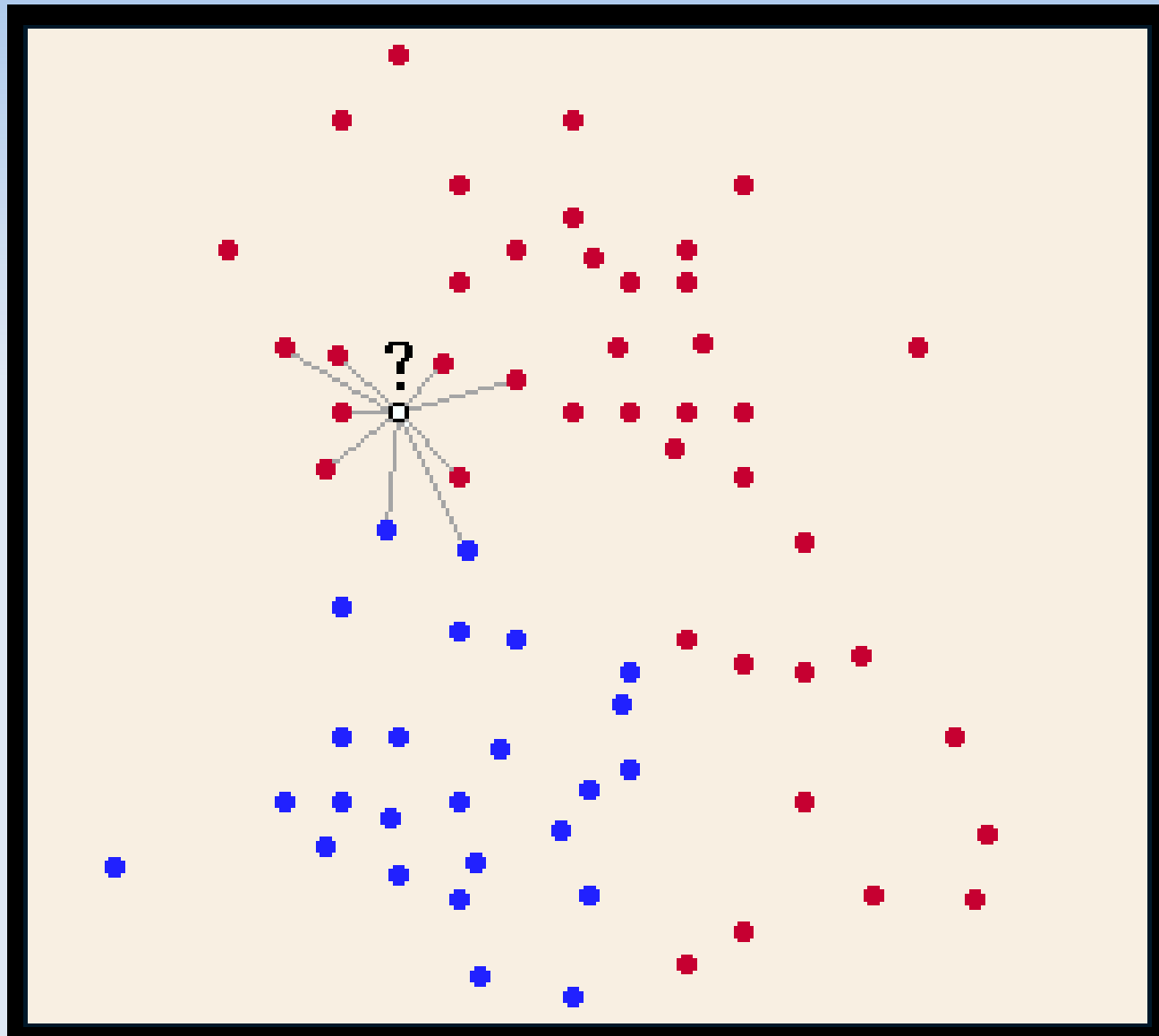
$$0 = 0$$

x1	x2	h1w0	h2w0	h1w1	h2w1	h1w2	h2w2	$\Sigma 1$	$\Sigma 2$	<b>f(<math>\Sigma 1</math>)</b>	<b>f(<math>\Sigma 2</math>)</b>	ow0	ow1	ow2	$\Sigma 3$	<b>f(<math>\Sigma 3</math>)</b>
0	0	0	0	1	-1	-1	1	0	0	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	0	1	1	0	<b>0</b>
0	1	0	0	1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	0	1	1	1	<b>1</b>
1	0	0	0	1	-1	-1	1	1	-1	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	0	1	1	1	<b>1</b>
1	1	0	0	1	-1	-1	1	0	0	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	0	1	1	0	<b>0</b>

# SVM



# KNN

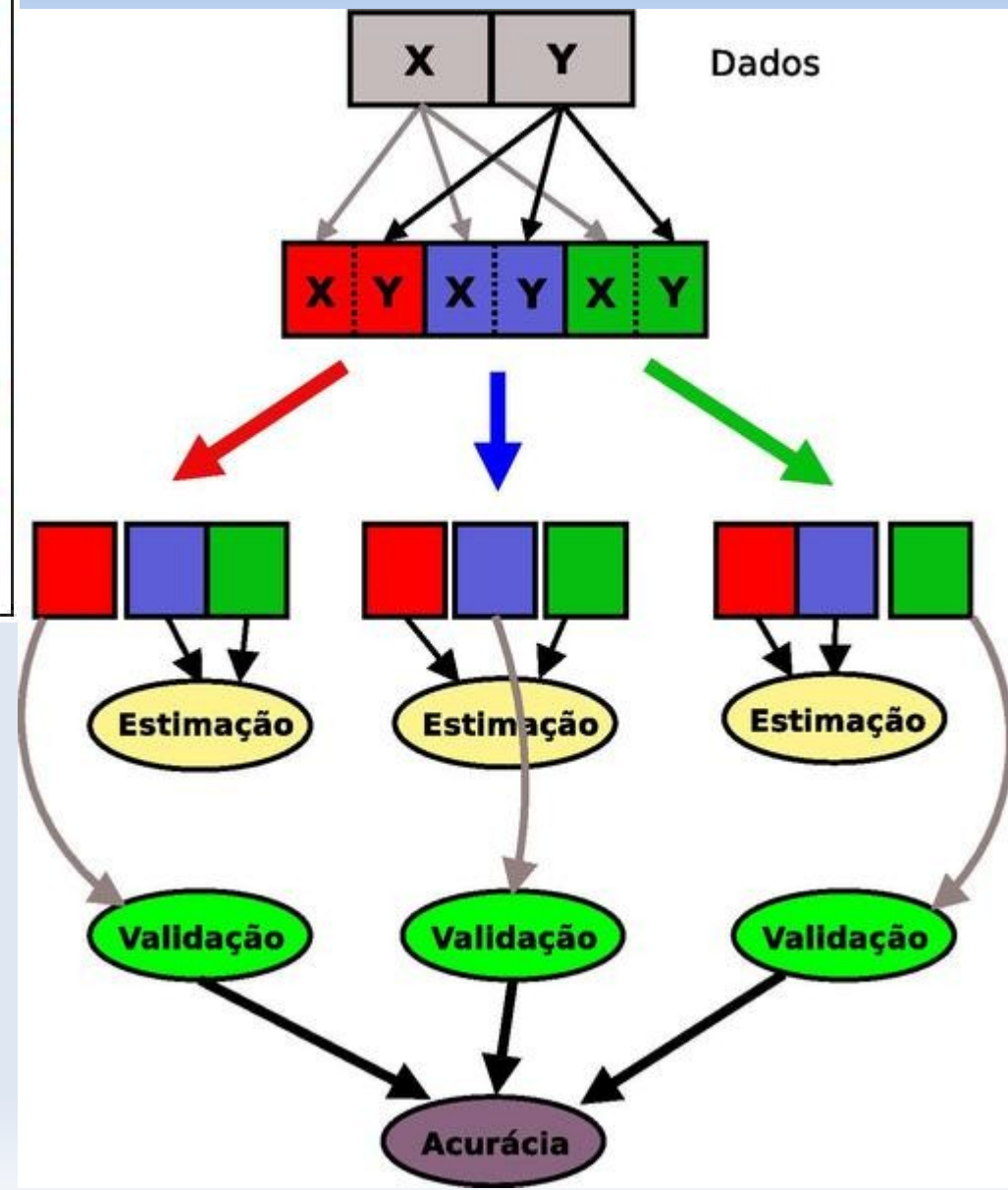
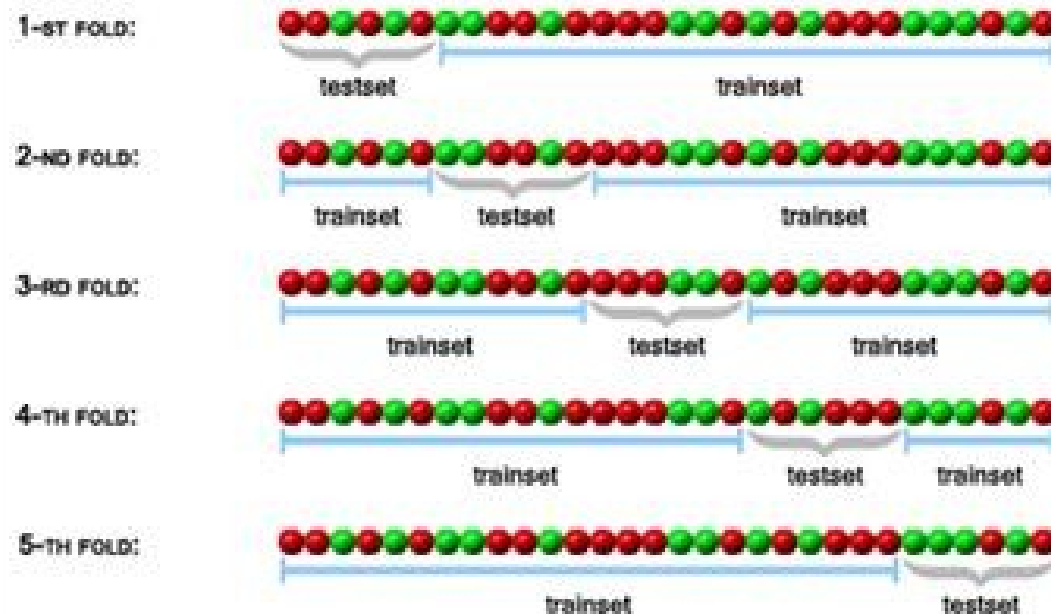


# Validações e Testes

- Resubstituição
- Holdout
- K-fold cross-validation
- Leave-one-out cross-validation

# K-Fold Cross Validation

ONE ITERATION OF A 5-FOLD CROSS-VALIDATION:





# Possível Trabalho

- As técnicas atuais de descida de gradiente utilizam a soma dos erros quadráticos ou os erros quadráticos médios.
- Esta abordagem é muito "democrática" porque todos os padrões influenciam igualmente no cálculo do erro e, conseqüentemente, na posição e inclinação do hiperplano separador.
- Se o erro for calculado em relação ao centro de massa das classes, ao invés de cada padrão, é possível que o hiperplano separador busque uma posição mais adequada.

# Obrigado

Dúvidas?