Module 2.8: Representation Power of a Network of Perceptrons

- We will now see how to implement **any** boolean function using a network of perceptrons ...

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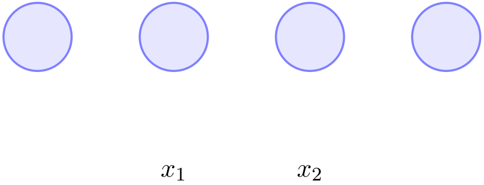
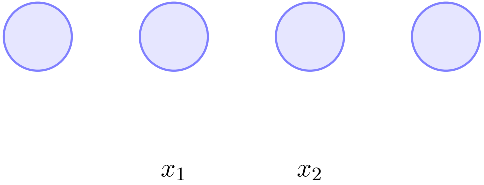
- We consider 2 inputs and 4 perceptrons





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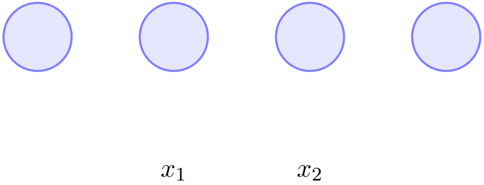

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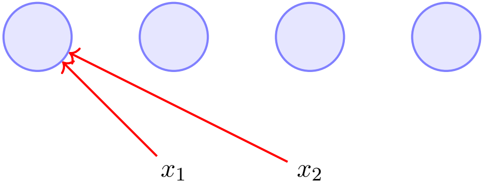

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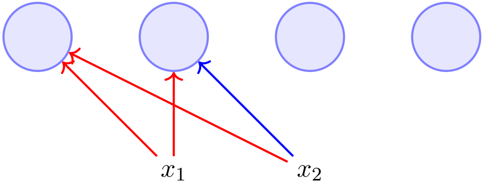

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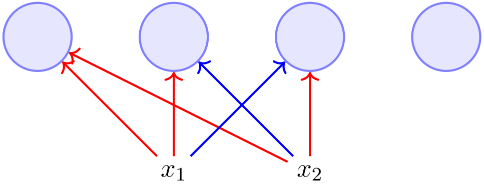

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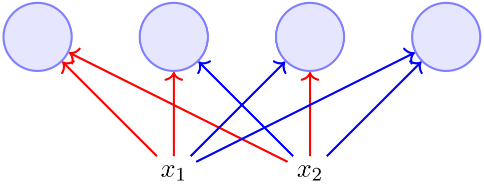

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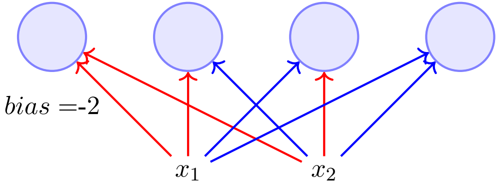

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- We consider 2 inputs and 4 perceptrons
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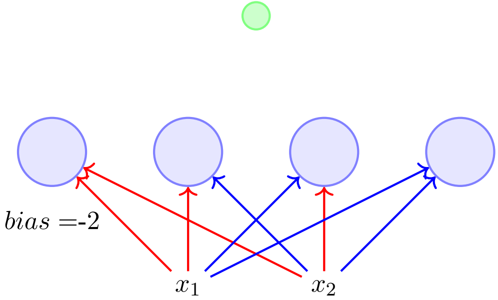

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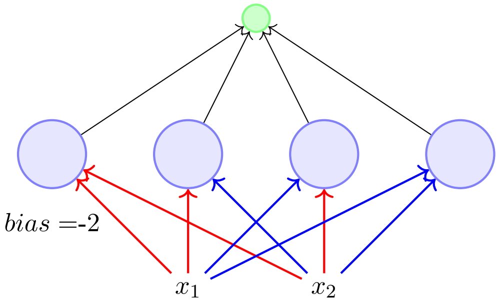
- Each of these perceptrons is connected to an output perceptron by weights (which need to be learned)



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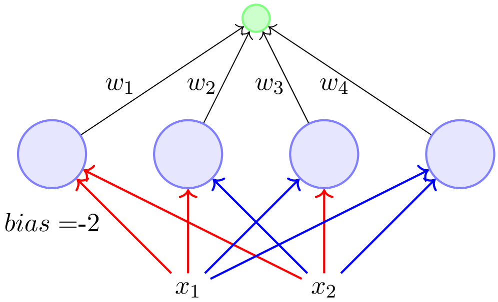

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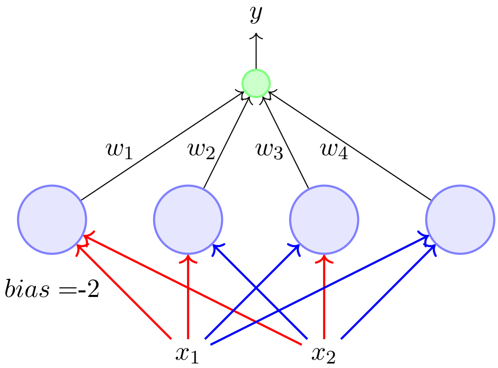

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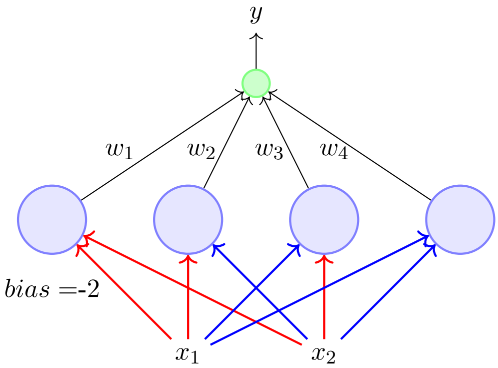
- Each of these perceptrons is connected to an output perceptron by weights (which need to be learned)
- The output of this perceptron (y) is the output of this network

Terminology:

- This network contains 3 layers



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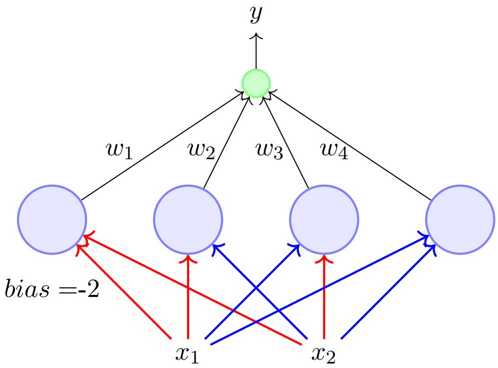

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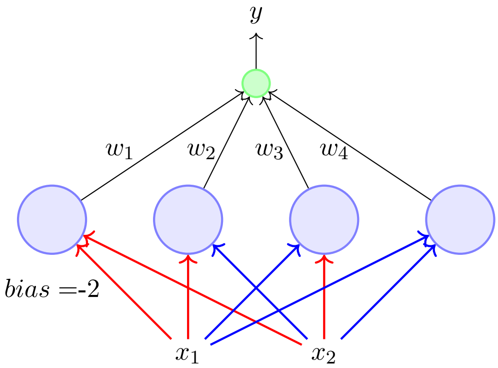
- This network contains 3 layers
- The layer containing the inputs (x_1, x_2) is called the **input layer**



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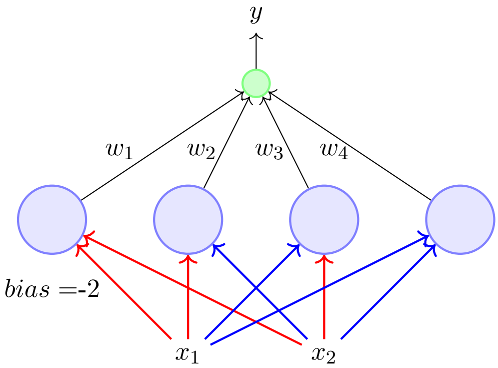

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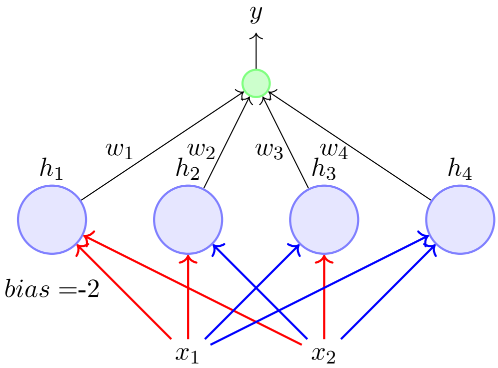

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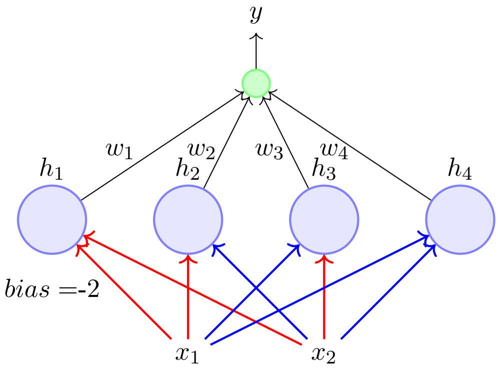

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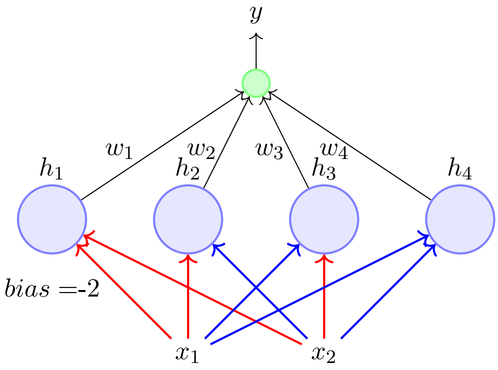

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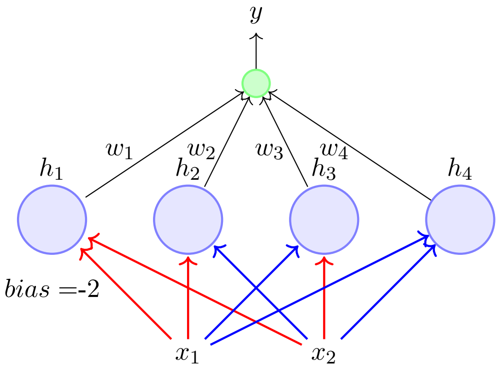

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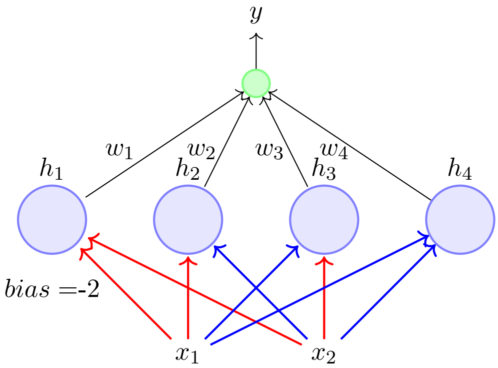
- We claim that this network can be used to implement **any** boolean function (linearly separable or not) !



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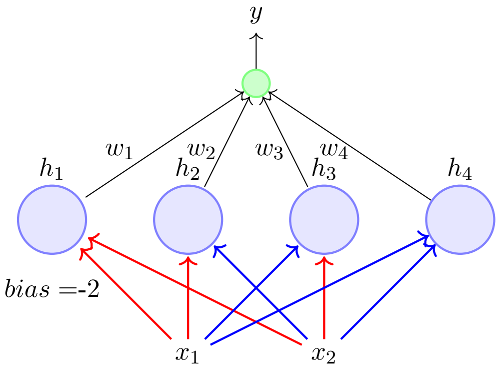
- In other words, we can find w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4 such that the truth table of any boolean function can be represented by this network



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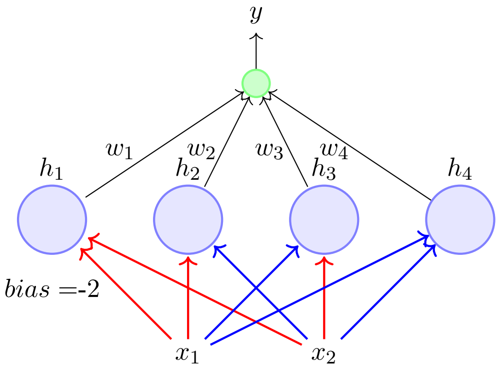

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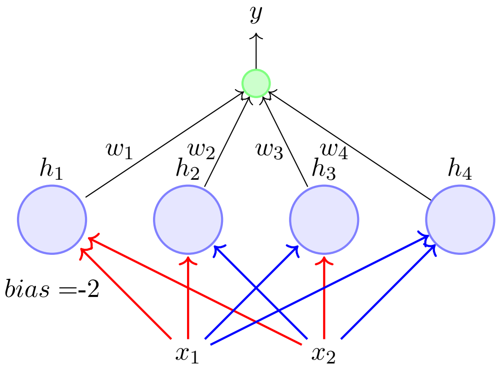

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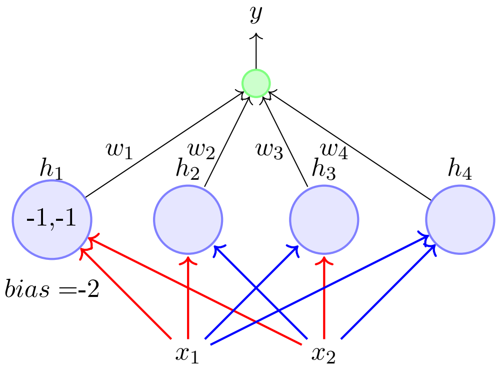

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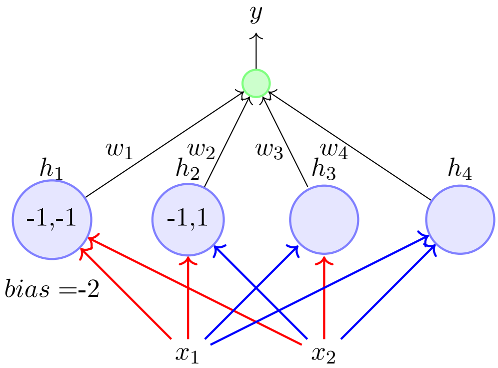

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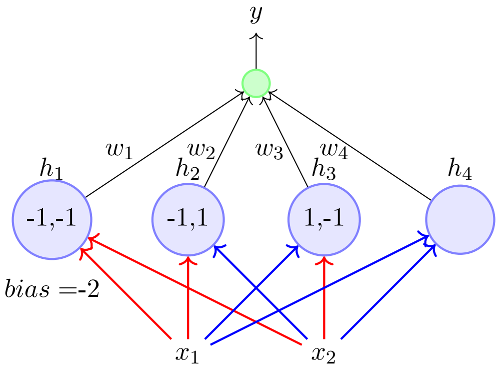

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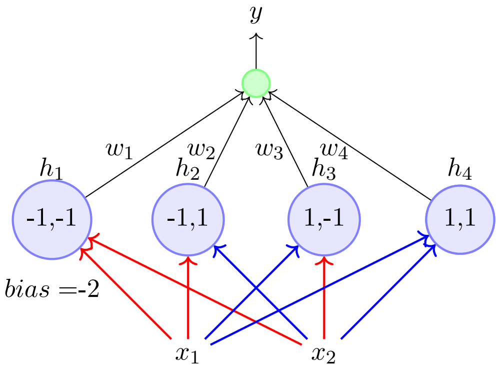
- the third perceptron fires for {1,-1}



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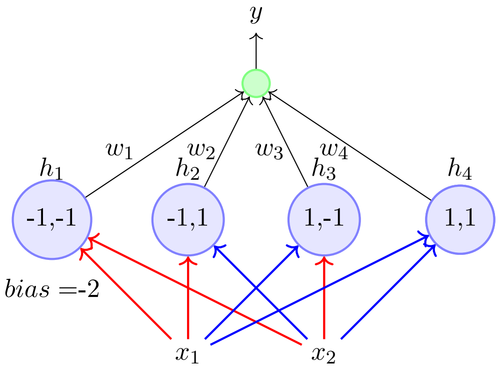

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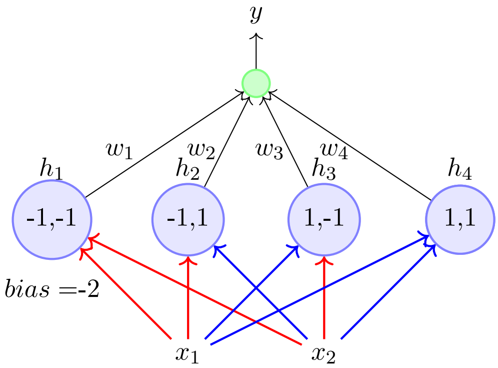
- Let us see why this network works by taking an example of the XOR function



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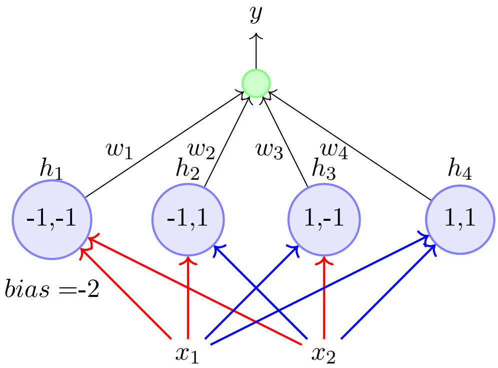

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x_1	x_2	XOR	h_1	h_2	h_3	h_4	$\sum_{i=1}^{4} w_i h_i$
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	w_1

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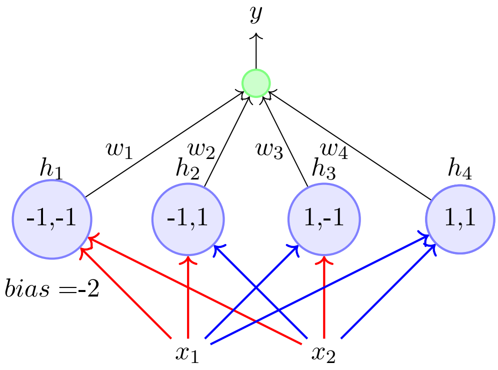

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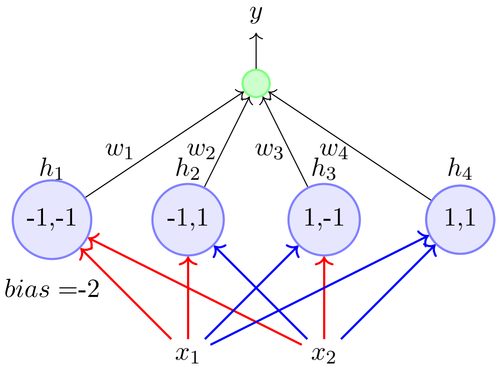

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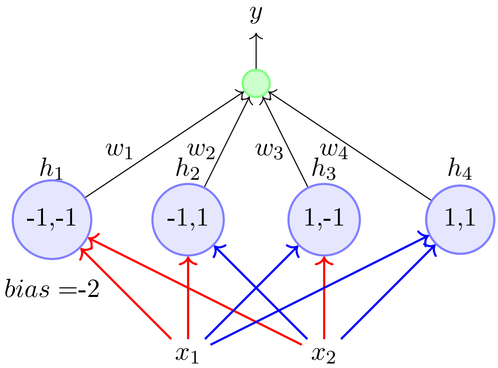

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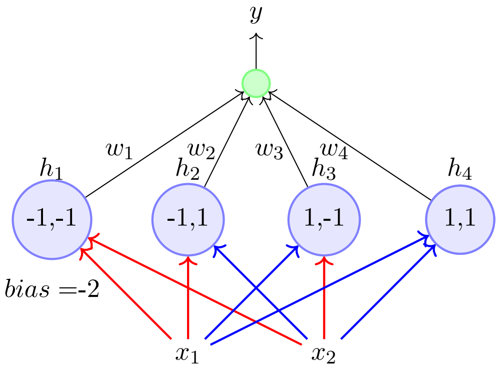
1	1	0	0	0	0	1	w_4



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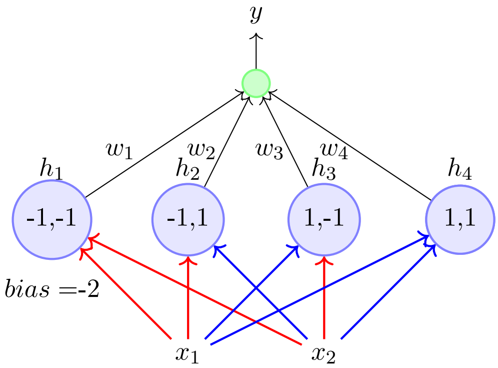
x_1	x_2	XOR	h_1	h_2	h_3	h_4	$\sum_{i=1}^{4} w_i h_i$
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	w_1
0	1	1	0	1	0	0	w_2
1	0	1	0	0	1	0	w_3
1	1	0	0	0	0	1	w_4

- This results in the following four conditions to implement XOR: $w_1 < w_0, w_2 \geq w_0, w_3 \geq w_0, w_4 < w_0$



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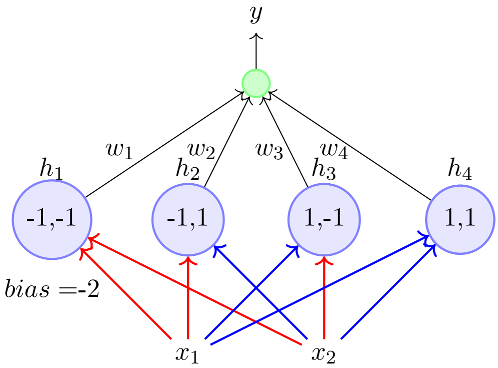
0	1	1	0	1	0	0	w_2
1	0	1	0	0	1	0	w_3
1	1	0	0	0	0	1	w_4

- This results in the following four conditions to implement XOR: $w_1 < w_0, w_2 \geq w_0, w_3 \geq w_0, w_4 < w_0$
- Unlike before, there are no contradictions now and the system of inequalities can be satisfied



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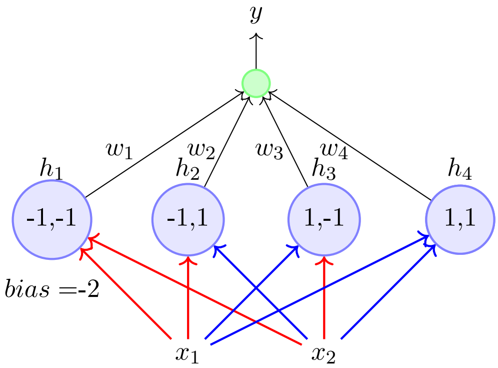
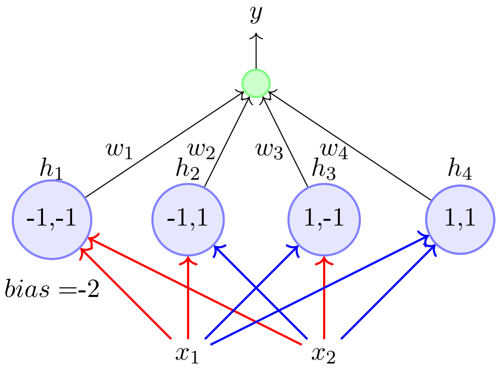
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	w_1
0	1	1	0	1	0	0	w_2
1	0	1	0	0	1	0	w_3
1	1	0	0	0	0	1	w_4

- This results in the following four conditions to implement XOR: $w_1 < w_0, w_2 \geq w_0, w_3 \geq w_0, w_4 < w_0$
- Unlike before, there are no contradictions now and the system of inequalities can be satisfied
- Essentially each w_i is now responsible for one of the 4 possible inputs and can be adjusted to get the desired output for that input



red edge indicates w = -1
blue edge indicates w = +1

- It should be clear that the same network can be used to represent the remaining 15 boolean functions also



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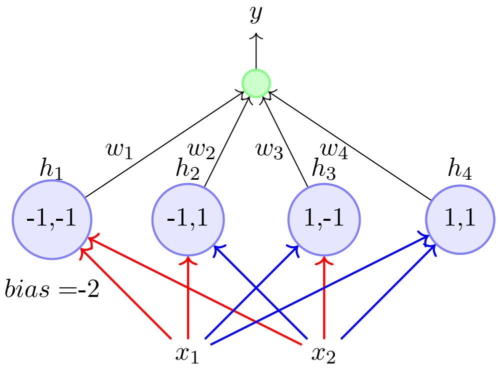
- Each boolean function will result in a different set of non-contradicting inequalities which can be satisfied by appropriately setting w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4



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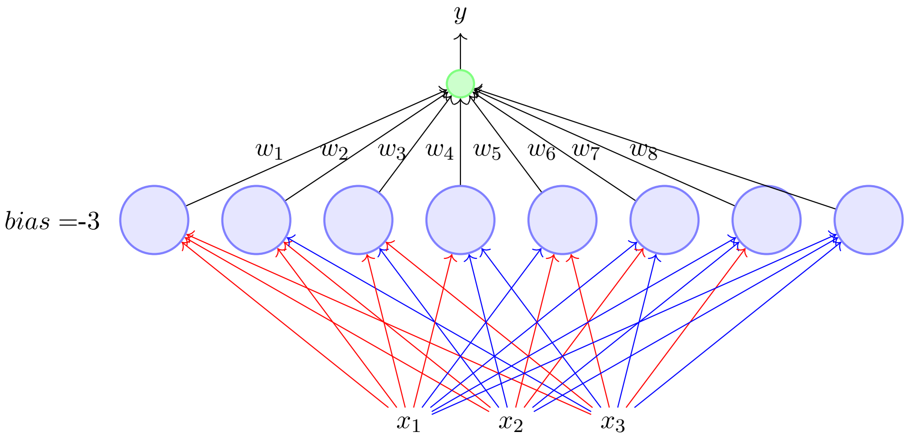
- Each boolean function will result in a different set of non-contradicting inequalities which can be satisfied by appropriately setting w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4
- Try it!

- What if we have more than 3 inputs ?

- Again each of the 8 perceptorns will fire only for one of the 8 inputs
- Each of the 8 weights in the second layer is responsible for one of the 8 inputs and can be adjusted to produce the desired output for that input



- What if we have n inputs ?

Theorem

Any boolean function of n inputs can be represented exactly by a network of perceptrons containing 1 hidden layer with 2^n perceptrons and one output layer containing 1 perceptron

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Catch: As n increases the number of perceptrons in the hidden layers obviously increases exponentially

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- How does this help us with our original problem: which was to predict whether we like a movie or not? Let us see!

- We are given this data about our past movie experience

$$
\begin{array}{c}
p_1 \\ p_2 \\ \vdots \\ n_1 \\ n_2 \\ \vdots
\end{array}
\begin{bmatrix}
x_{11} & x_{12} & \dots & x_{1n} & y_1 = 1 \\
x_{21} & x_{22} & \dots & x_{2n} & y_2 = 1 \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\
x_{k1} & x_{k2} & \dots & x_{kn} & y_i = 0 \\
x_{j1} & x_{j2} & \dots & x_{jn} & y_j = 0 \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots
\end{bmatrix}
$$

- We are given this data about our past movie experience
- For each movie, we are given the values of the various factors $(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n)$ that we base our decision on and we are also also given the value of y (like/dislike)

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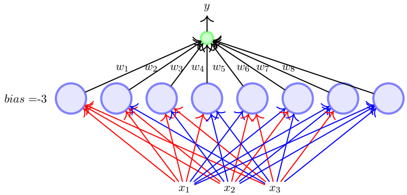

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- p_i's are the points for which the output was 1 and n_i's are the points for which it was 0
- The data may or may not be linearly separable
- The proof that we just saw tells us that it is possible to have a network of perceptrons and learn the weights in this network such that for any given p_i or n_j the output of the network will be the same as y_i or y_j (i.e., we can separate the positive and the negative points)

The story so far ...

- Networks of the form that we just saw (containing, an input, output and one or more hidden layers) are called Multilayer Perceptrons (MLP, in short)

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- More appropriate terminology would be"Multilayered Network of Perceptrons" but MLP is the more commonly used name
- The theorem that we just saw gives us the representation power of a MLP with a single hidden layer
- Specifically, it tells us that a MLP with a single hidden layer can represent **any** boolean function