



Class: Machine Learning

Neural Networks: Perceptron

Instructor: Matteo Leonetti

Learning outcomes



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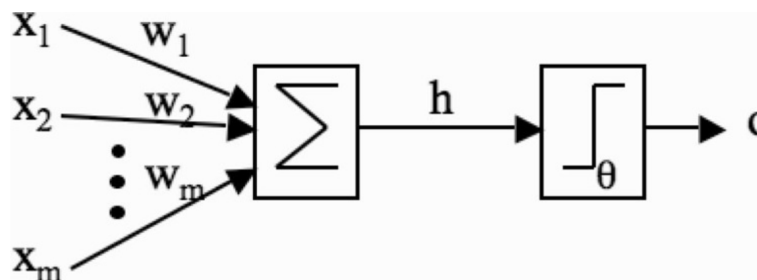
- Define linear separability.
- Justify whether a given error function is suitable for gradient descent.

Recap

We want to apply gradient descent:

$$x_{t+1} = x_t - \eta \nabla f(x_t)$$

To the parameters of a perceptron:



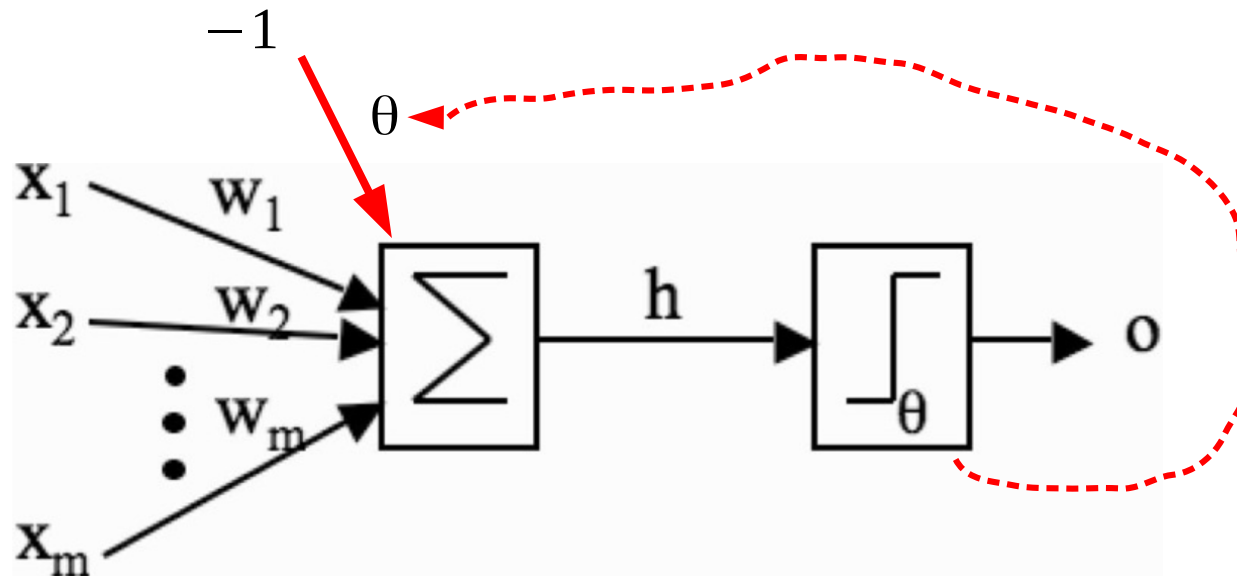
So as to minimise an error (or loss) function, such as:

$$E(\mathbf{X}) = \sum_{\vec{x}_n \in \mathbf{X}} |y_n - t_n|$$

Bias input



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$$h_w(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_i w_i x_i = \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{x}$$

$$o(h_w) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } h_w > \theta \\ 0 & \text{if } h_w \leq \theta \end{cases}$$

$$w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + \dots + w_n x_n - 1 \cdot \theta > 0$$



$$h_w(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_i w_i x_i - \theta$$

$$\mathbf{x}_{new} = \langle \mathbf{x}, -1 \rangle \quad \mathbf{w}_{new} = \langle \mathbf{w}, \theta \rangle$$

$$h_w(\mathbf{x}_{new}) = \mathbf{w}_{new} \cdot \mathbf{x}_{new}$$

$$o(h_w) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } h_w > 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } h_w \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

Question

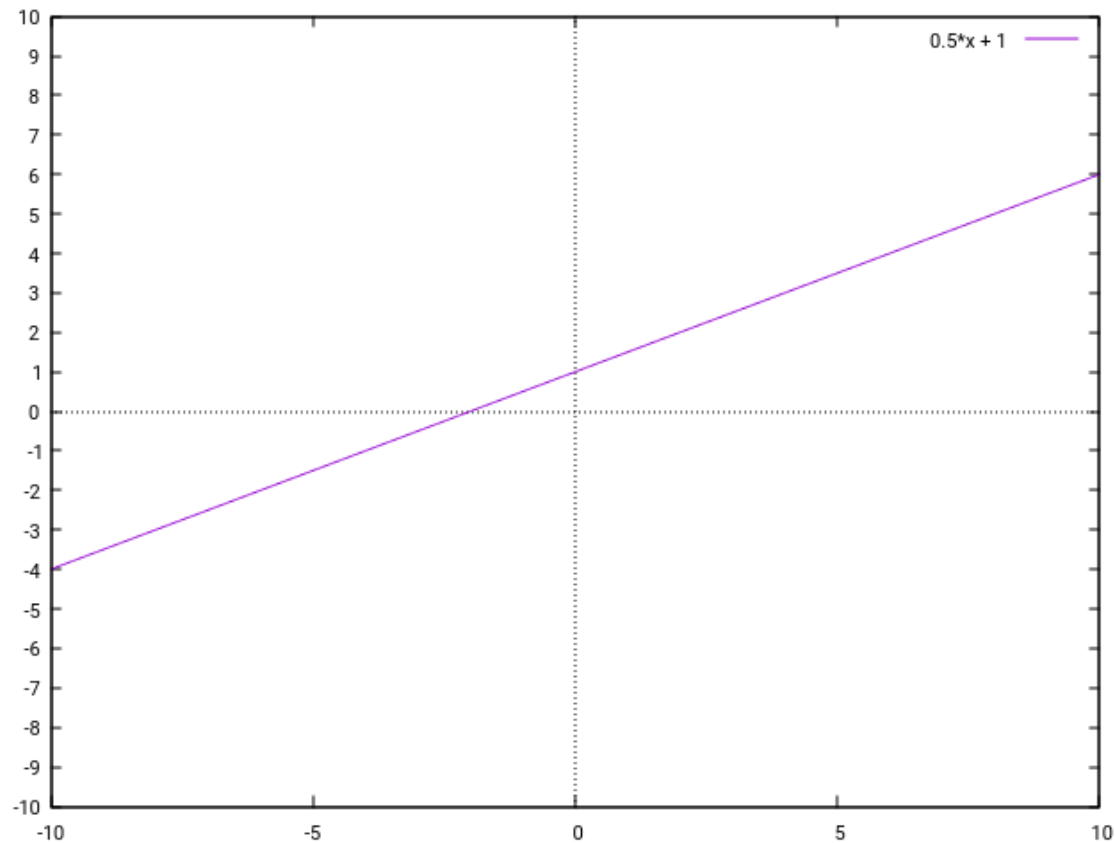
The decision boundary of the perceptron is the function below:

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{x} = 0$$

Plot the following function: $\frac{1}{2}x - y + 1 = 0$

Solution

Plot the following function: $\frac{1}{2}x - y + 1 = 0$



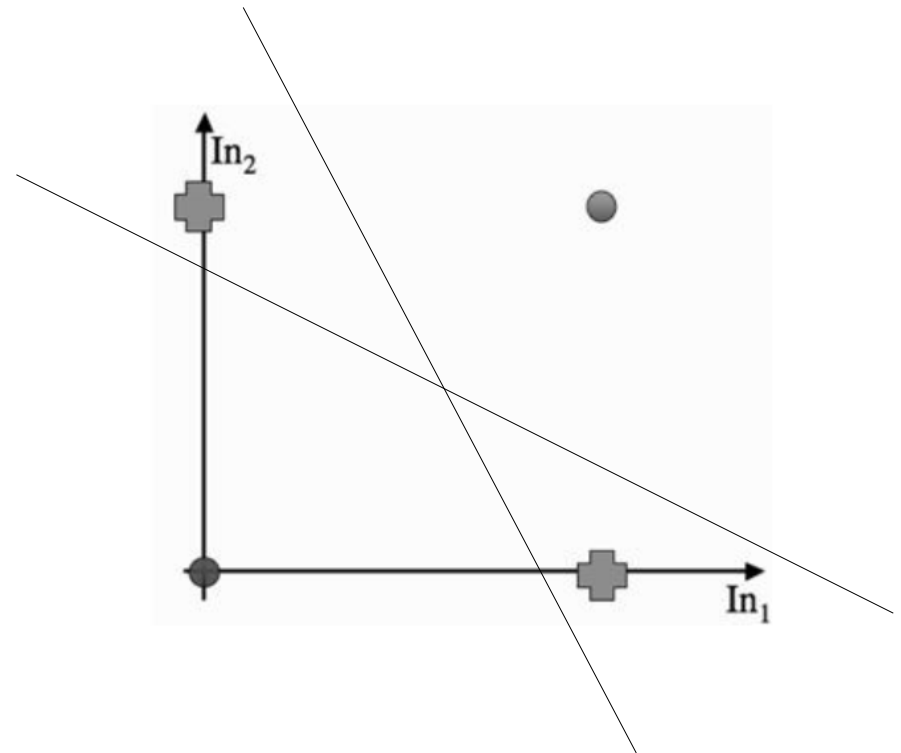
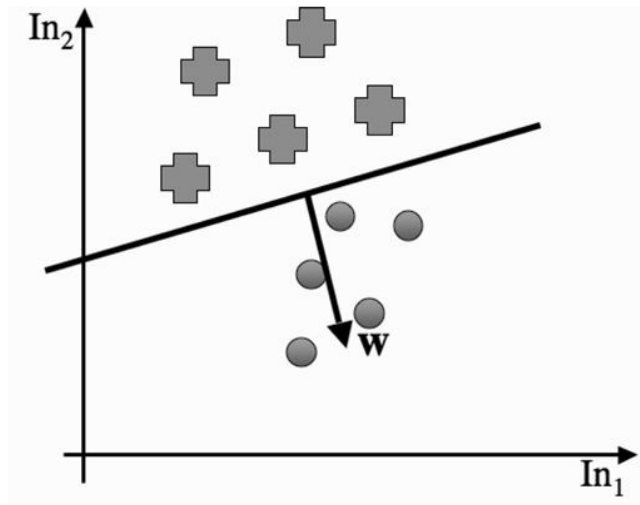
Linear separability

We have established that the decision boundary is a hyperplane.

$$h_w(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + w_0 = 0$$

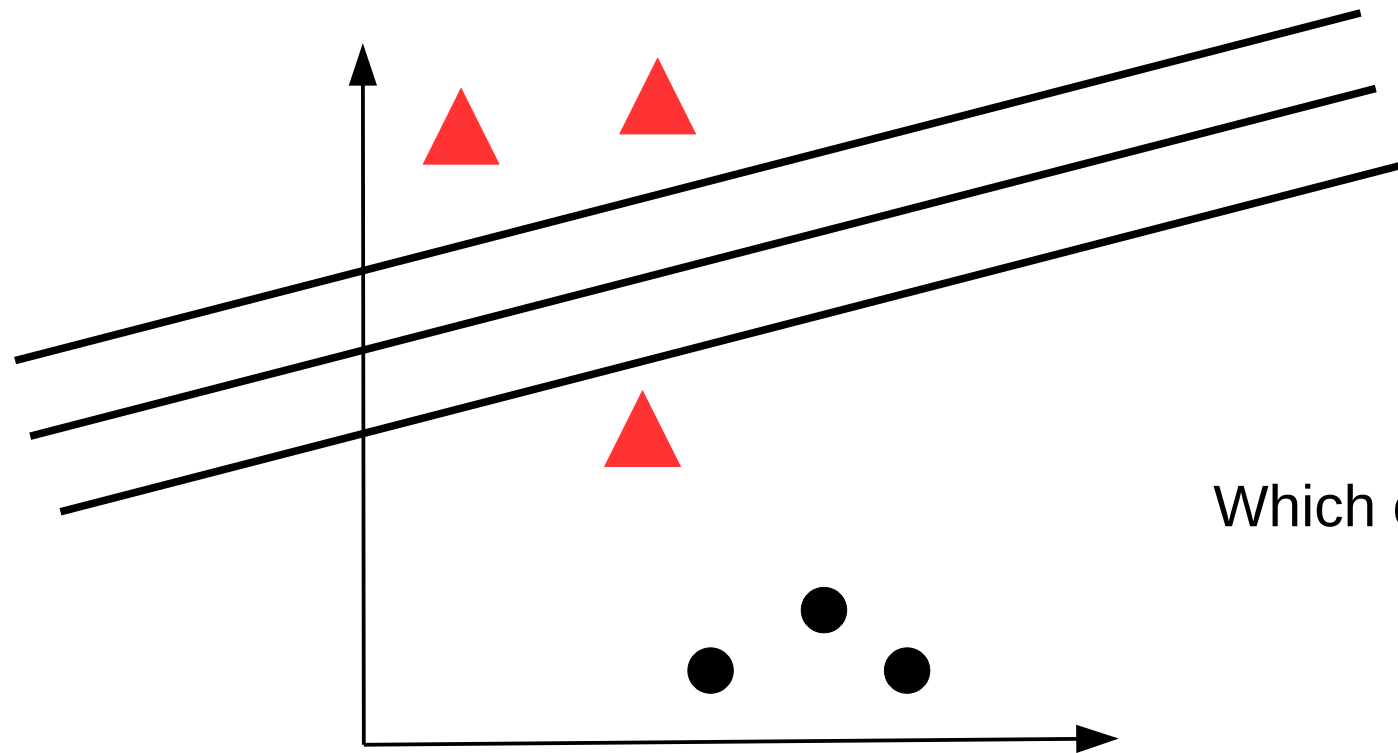
XOR

Not linearly separable!



Number of mistakes as Error

$$h_w(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + w_0 = 0$$

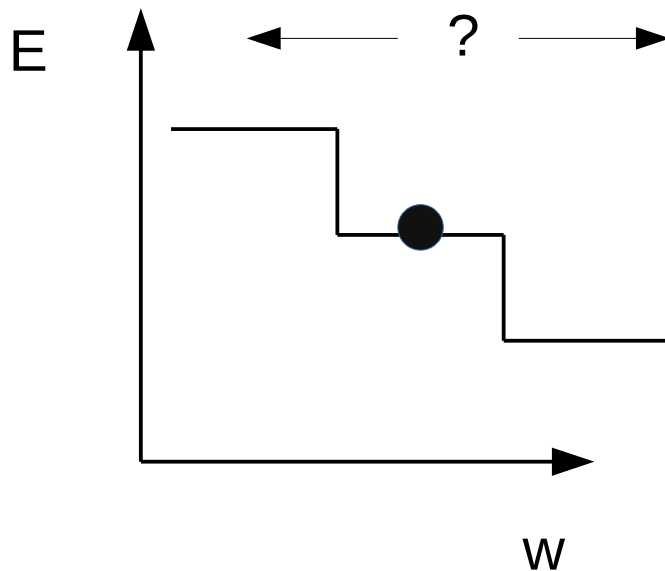


Which one is *better*?

Number of mistakes

$$E(\mathbf{X}) = \sum_{\vec{x}_n \in \mathbf{X}} |y_n - t_n|$$

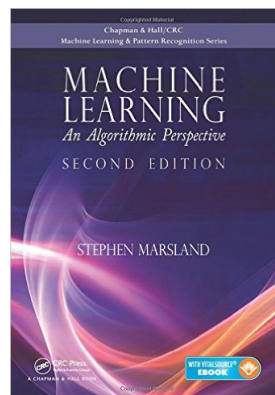
Number of mistakes on the dataset. Piecewise constant \rightarrow no gradient.



There is no local information
on the direction of
improvement



Conclusion



Section 3.3 & 3.4