

Perceptron Learning Algorithm

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Mathematical Background

The perceptron is used whenever the data we have is linearly separable i.e., when the data forms clusters that can be separated by a hyperplane. Our goal is to find this hyperplane.

Let the data points in such a data be represented as, $\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \dots, \mathbf{x}_N$ be inputs with the labels y_1, y_2, \dots, y_N respectively where $\mathbf{x}_i \in \mathcal{X}$ is \mathbf{d} -dimensional and $\mathcal{Y} = \{-1, 1\}$.

These labels are as given by a target function $f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ such that $f(\mathbf{x}) = y$

Let $h : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ be the hypothesis that approximates the target f . Let \mathbf{w} be the weight vector such that if Let $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_d)$ and $\mathbf{w} = (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_d)$,

$$h(\mathbf{x}) = \text{sgn}\left(\sum_{i=1}^d w_i x_i - \text{threshold}\right)$$

By setting $w_0 = -\text{threshold}$

$$= \text{sgn}\left(\sum_{i=1}^d w_i x_i + w_0(1)\right)$$

By setting $x_0 = 1$

$$= \text{sgn}\left(\sum_{i=0}^d w_i x_i\right)$$

$$h(\mathbf{x}) = \text{sgn}(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x})$$

Selection and updating the weights

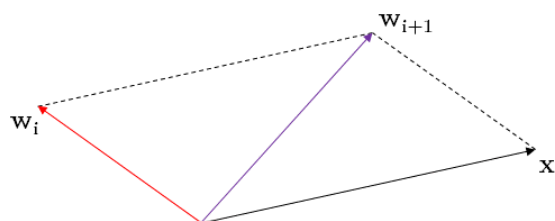
To start with, we can set the \mathbf{w}_0 vector randomly. Let \mathbf{w}_i be the weight in i^{th} iteration.

Definition: A point \mathbf{x} is said to be misclassified if $y = f(\mathbf{x}) \neq h(\mathbf{x})$.

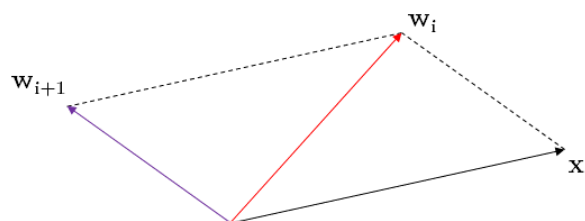
Perceptron Learning Algorithm:(in i^{th} iteration)

1. Choose a misclassified point, say \mathbf{x}_r .
2. Update the weight vector as $\mathbf{w}_{i+1} \leftarrow \mathbf{w}_i + y_r \mathbf{x}_r$.
3. Continue till there are no misclassified points.

Why does this work?



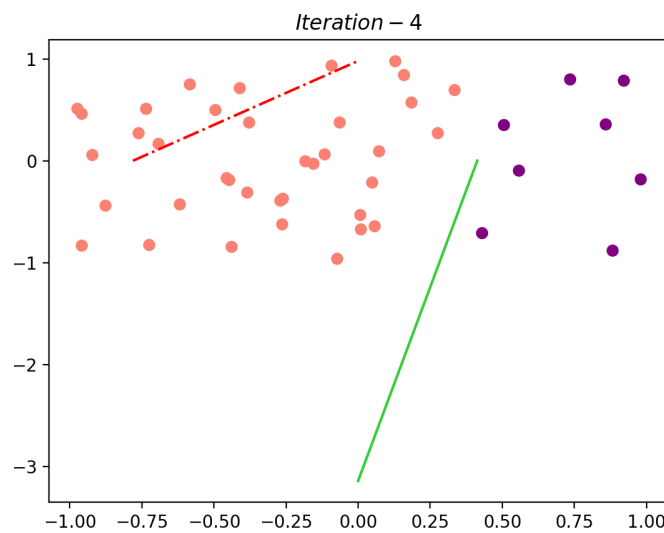
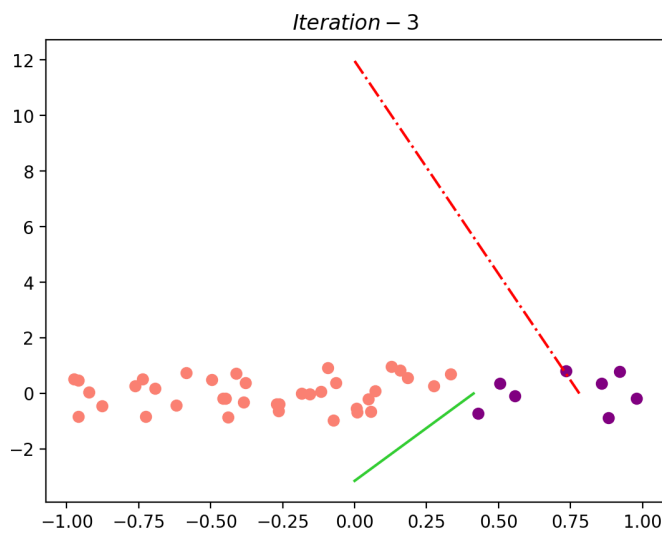
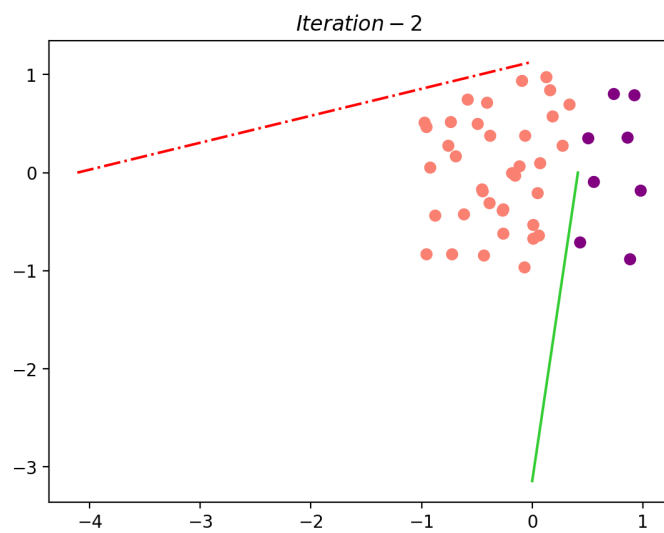
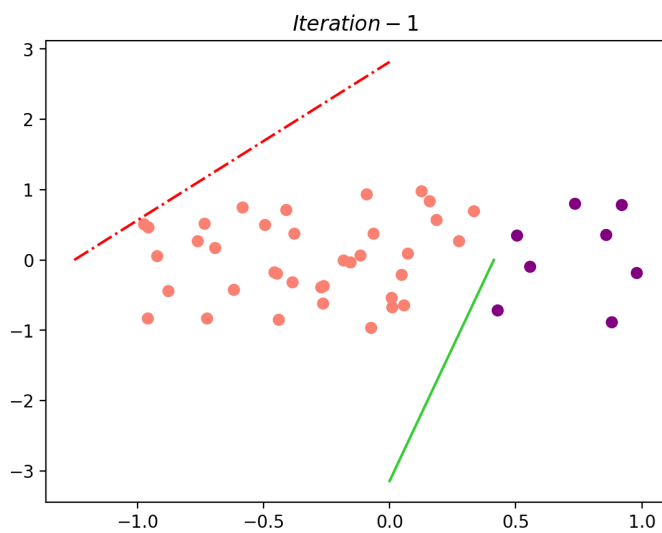
$$y = +1$$

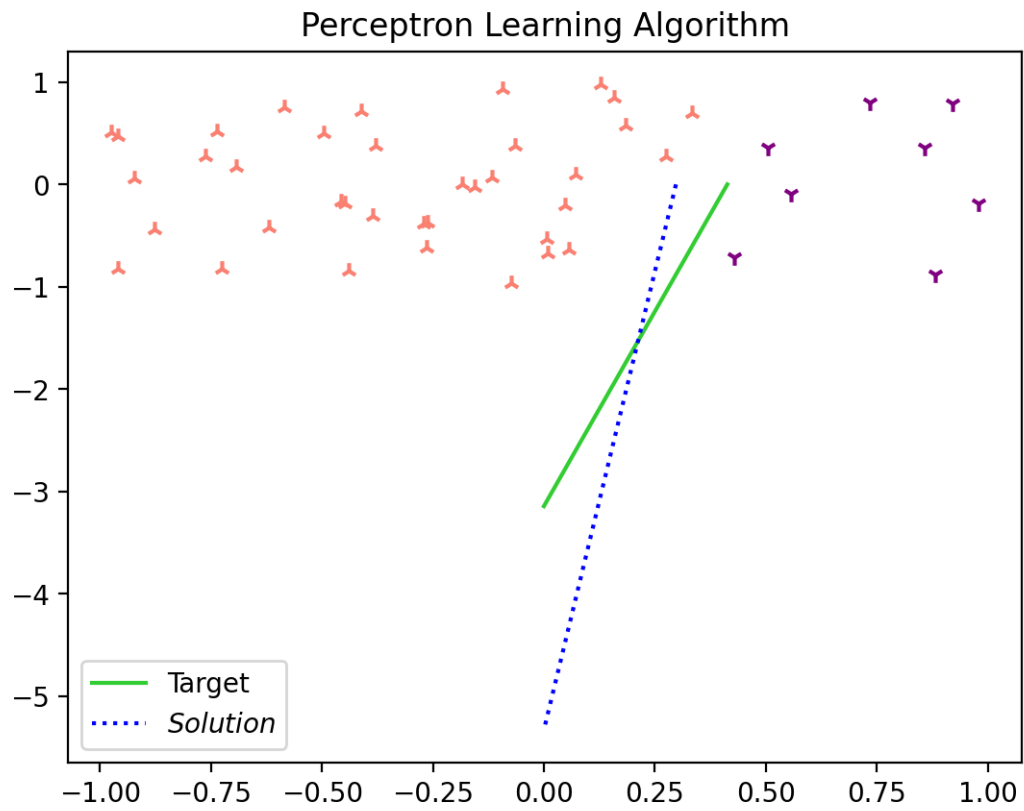


$$y = -1$$

Updating the points at misclassified points

Visualization of the results in 2-d





Final Solution as obtained by the PLA

Some observations:

The algorithm converges to the target much better to the target function as the number of data points increases as the available 'whitespace' decreases with increasing points.