* CO 544 - Machine Learning and Data Mining. * Tutorial of (Perceptron)

1.
$$m_1 + m_2 - 1.5$$
; $(\omega_0 = -1.5, \omega_1 = 1, \omega_2 = 1)$
Perceptron Algorithm Says that
$$y = 1 \text{ if } \stackrel{?}{\underset{z=0}{\sum}} \omega_z * m_z \geqslant 0$$

$$= 0 \text{ if } \stackrel{?}{\underset{z=0}{\sum}} \omega_z * m_z < 0$$
Here ω_1

if
$$\underset{i=1}{\overset{2}{\times}} w_{i}n_{i} + w_{o} > 0 \Rightarrow \text{ output} = 1$$

if $\underset{i=1}{\overset{2}{\times}} w_{i}n_{i} + w_{o} < 0 \Rightarrow \text{ output} = 0$

for 1st row of AND logic table W,n, + w2n2+w0

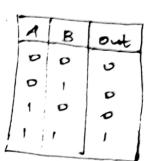
So out = 0 for 2 nd row of AND logic table

for 3rd row of AND logic table 61n,+win2+wo

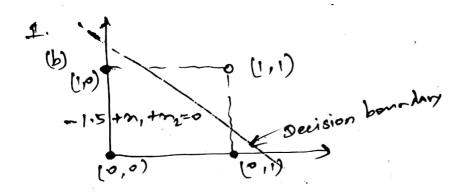
for 4th row of AND logic table 6,7,+w272+w.

So, this perception model satisfies the MD logic so, it can be used to achieve an AND gate Schematic Dingram

V00=-0=-1.5



AND logictable



2.

$$w_0 + \frac{3}{2}w_1n_1 = w_0+w_1n_1+w_2n_2$$

1 st w_3n_3
 $v_0 + \frac{3}{2}w_1n_1 = w_0+w_1n_1+w_2n_2$
 $v_0 + \frac{3}{2}w_1n_1 = w_0+w_1n_1+w_1n_2$
 $v_0 + \frac{3}{2}w_1n_1+w_1n_2$
 $v_0 + \frac{3}{2}w_1n_$

27:1	2	ne	but
.1	3	2	
2	2	4	0
3		4	\ '
2_	4	5	0
. 3	, \	' '	1
	-5	_3	

$$2nd$$
 row $\Rightarrow 0.4 + 1(0.1) + 2(0.4) + (0.5).4 = 0.4 + 0.2 + 0.3 + 2 = 3.4 > 3 = 0mt = 1$

$$3^{rd}$$
 $pw \neq 0.4 + [0.1] \cdot 3 + [0.4] \cdot 1 + [0.5] \cdot 5$
= $0.4 + 0.3 + 0.4 + 2.5$
= $3.6 \geqslant 3 \neq 0.4 = 1$

$$4^{+h}$$
 row = 0.4 + (0.1) · 2 + (0.4) · 4 + (0.5) · 1
= 0.4 + 0.2 + 1.6 + 0.5
= 2.7 < 3 = 0.4 = 0

5th pow
$$\Rightarrow 0.4 + (0.1).3 + (0.4).3 + (0.5).3$$

$$= 0.4 + 0.3 + 1.2 + 1.5$$

$$= 3.4 > 3 \Rightarrow \text{out} = 1$$

30,	20 2	1		
10	0	D		
0	,	,		
+	Ю	1		
1	1	, ,		
OR ante				

thresh hold value v= 0.5, Z=0.1

Using Stochastic Gradient Devent (SOD) method for optimisation initial weight parameter Values = $\omega_1 = 0$, $\omega_2 = 0$, $\omega_5 = 0$. e(n) = d(n) - y(n) e(n) = d(n) + y(n);

$$\dot{2}=1$$
, $\dot{n}=1$ $\Rightarrow \omega_{1}(2) = \omega_{1}(1) + 0.1 * e(1) * \gamma_{1}(1)$
 $\dot{\omega}_{1}(2) = 0 + 0.1 * 0 * 0 = 0$
 $\dot{2}=2$, $\dot{n}=2$ $\Rightarrow \omega_{2}(3) = \omega_{2}(2) + 0.1 * (2) * \gamma_{2}(2)$
 $\dot{\omega}_{2}(3) = \omega_{2}(2) + 0.1 * (4) = 0.1$

$$2=2$$
, $n=3$ $\Rightarrow \omega_{2}(4) = \omega_{2}(3) + 0.1 * e(3) * n_{2}(3)$
 $\omega_{2}(4) = \omega_{2}(3) = 0.1$
 $i=1$, $n=2$ \Rightarrow like Similarly we can find

$$w_{1}(2) = w_{1}(2) = w_{3}(2) = 0$$

$$W_0(3) = W_2(3) = 0.1$$

 $W_1(3) = 0$

$$W_0(4) = 0.2$$

 $W_1(4) = W_2(4) = 0.1$