## 题 1:在一个 10 类的模式识别问题中,有 3 类单独满足多类情况 1, 其余的类别满足多类情况 2。问该模式识别问题所需判别函数的最少数目是多少?

答:将 10 类问题可看作 4 类满足多类情况 1 的问题,可将 3 类单独满足多类情况 1 的类找出来,剩下的 7 类全部划到 4 类中剩下的一个子类中。再在此子类中,运用多类情况 2 的判别法则进行分类,此时需要 7\*(7-1)/2=21 个判别函数。故共需要 4+21=25 个判别函数。

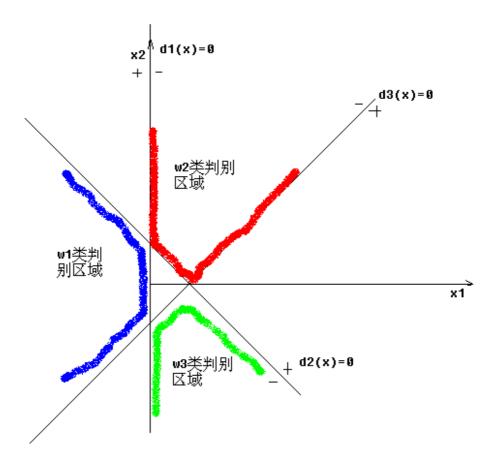
## 题 2: 一个三类问题, 其判别函数如下:

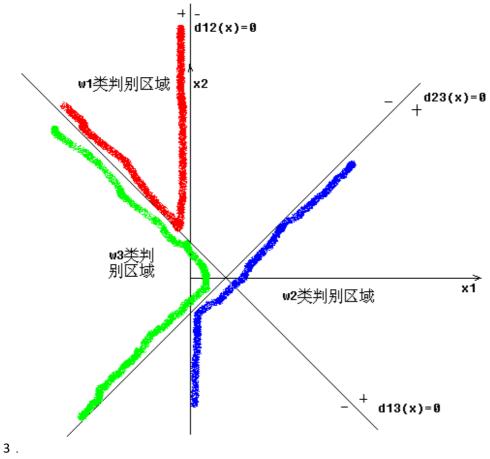
## d1(x)=-x1, d2(x)=x1+x2-1, d3(x)=x1-x2-1

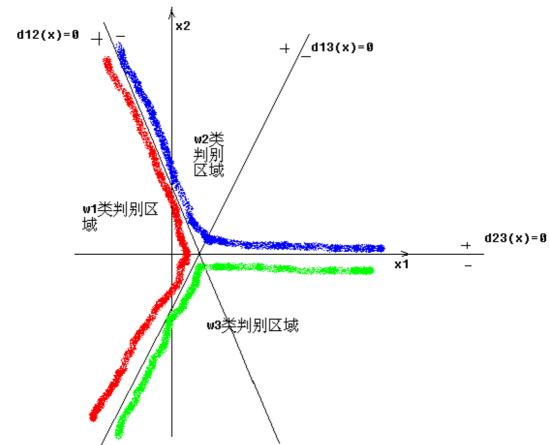
- 1.设这些函数是在多类情况 1 条件下确定的, 绘出其判别界面和每一个模式类别的区域。
- 2.设为多类情况 2, 并使:d12(x)= d1(x), d13(x)= d2(x), d23(x)= d3(x)。绘出其判别界面和多类情况 2 的区域。
- 3.设 d1(x), d2(x)和 d3(x)是在多类情况 3 的条件下确定的,绘出其判别界面和每类的区域。

答:三种情况分别如下图所示:

1.







题 3: 两类模式, 每类包括 5 个 3 维不同的模式, 且良好分布。如果它们是线性 可分的, 问权向量至少需要几个系数分量?假如要建立二次的多项式判别函数, 又至少需要几个系数分量?(设模式的良好分布不因模式变化而改变。)

答: (1) 若是线性可分的,则权向量至少需要N=n+1=4个系数分量;

$$N = \frac{5!}{2!3!} = 10$$

 $N = \frac{5!}{2!3!} = 10$ (2) 若要建立二次的多项式判别函数,则至少需要 个系数分量。

题 4:用感知器算法求下列模式分类的解向量 w:

 $\omega$ 1: {(0 0 0)T, (1 0 0)T, (1 0 1)T, (1 1 0)T}

 $\omega$ 2: {(0 0 1)T, (0 1 1)T, (0 1 0)T, (1 1 1)T}

解:将属于 $^{W_2}$ 的训练样本乘以 $^{(-1)}$ ,并写成增广向量的形式

 $x1=[0\ 0\ 0\ 1]', x2=[1\ 0\ 0\ 1]', x3=[1\ 0\ 1\ 1]', x4=[1\ 1\ 0\ 1]';$ 

 $x5 = [0 \ 0 \ -1 \ -1]', x6 = [0 \ -1 \ -1 \ -1]', x7 = [0 \ -1 \ 0 \ -1]', x8 = [-1 \ -1 \ -1 \ -1]';$ 

迭代选取C=1,w(1)=(0,0,0,0)',则迭代过程中权向量w变化如下:

 $w(2) = (0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1)' \ w(3) = (0 \ 0 \ -1 \ 0)' \ w(4) = (0 \ -1 \ -1 \ -1)'$ 

 $w(5) = (0 -1 -1 0)' \quad w(6) = (1 -1 -1 1)' \quad w(7) = (1 -1 -2 0)'$ 

w(8) = (1 - 1 - 2 1)' w(9) = (2 - 1 - 1 2)'

w(10) = (2 - 1 - 2 1)'w(11)=(2-2-20)'

w(12)=(2-2-21)';收敛

所 以 最 终 得 到 解 向 量 w=(2-2-21)' , 相 应 的 判 别 函 数 为  $d(x) = 2x_1 - 2x_2 - 2x_3 + 1$ 

题 5: 用多类感知器算法求下列模式的判别函数:

 $\omega$ 1: (-1 -1)T,  $\omega$ 2: (0 0)T,  $\omega$ 3: (1 1)T

解:采用一般化的感知器算法,将模式样本写成增广形式,即

$$x_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, x_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, x_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$w_1 = w_2 = w_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

C=1.则有

第一次迭代:以 $x_1$ 为训练样本, $d_1(1)=d_2(1)=d_3(1)=0$ ,故

$$w_{1}(2) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, w_{2}(2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, w_{3}(2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(4) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(4) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(4) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

训练样本,  $d_1(2)=1, d_2(2)=-1, d_3(2)=-1$ , 故

$$w_{1}(3) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, w_{2}(3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, w_{3}(3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}_{4}$$

 $d_{*}(3) = -2 d_{*}(3) = 2 d_{*}(3) = 0$ 1. 第三次迭代:以 3. 第三次迭代:以 3. 第三次迭代:以 4. 第三次迭代:以 4. 第三次迭代:以 5. 第三次迭元:以 5. 第三次法:以 5. 第二次法:以 5. 第二次:以 5

练样本,  $d_1(3) = -2$ ,  $d_2(3) = 2$ ,  $d_3(3) = 0$ , 故

$$w_{1}(4) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, w_{2}(4) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, w_{3}(4) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

第四次迭代:以 $^{X_1}$ 

为训练样本, $d_1(4)=2$ , $d_2(4)=-1$ , $d_3(4)=-5$ ,故 $w_1(5)=w_1(4)$ , $w_2(5)=w_2(4)$ , $w_3(5)=w_3(4)$  第五次迭代:以 $x_2$ 为训练样本, $d_1(5)=0$ , $d_2(5)=-1$ ,故

$$w_{1}(6) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, w_{2}(6) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, w_{3}(6) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(6) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(6) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

第六次迭代:以<sup>**X**</sup> 3 为训

练样本, $d_1(6)=-3$ , $d_2(6)=0$ , $d_3(6)=2$ ,故  $w_1(7)=w_1(6)$ , $w_2(7)=w_2(6)$ , $w_3(7)=w_3(6)$  第七次迭代:以 $x_1$ 为训练样本, $d_1(7)=1$ , $d_2(7)=0$ , $d_3(7)=-6$ ,故  $w_1(8)=w_1(7)$ , $w_2(8)=w_2(7)$ , $w_3(8)=w_3(7)$  第八次迭代:以 $x_2$ 为训练样本, $d_1(8)=-1$ , $d_2(8)=0$ , $d_3(8)=-2$ ,故

 $w_1(9) = w_1(8), w_2(9) = w_2(8), w_3(9) = w_3(8)$  由于第六、七、八次迭 代中对 $X_3, X_1, X_2$ 均以正确分类,故权向量的解为:

$$w_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, w_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, w_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$d_1 = -x_1 - x_2 - 1$$

$$d_2 = 0$$

$$d_3 = 2x_1 + 2x_2 - 2$$
 题 6 : 采用梯度法和准则函数

$$d_3 = 2x_1 + 2x_2 - 2$$
 题 6 : 采用梯度法和准则函数  $J_{(w,x,b)} = \frac{1}{8 \|x\|^2} [(w^t x - b) - |w^t x - b|]^2$  ,式中实数 b〉0,试导出两类

模式的分类算法

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial w} = \frac{1}{4||x||^2} [(w^t x - b) - |w^t x - b|]^* [x - x^* sgn(w^t x - b)]$$
##

$$sgn(w^tx-b) =$$

$$\begin{cases} 1, w^tx-b > 0 \\ -1, w^tx-b \le 0 \end{cases}$$
得迭代式:

$$w(k+1) = w(k) + \frac{C}{4||x||^{2}}[(w(k)^{t}x-b) - |w(k)^{t}x-b|] * [x-x*sgn(w(k)^{t}x-b)]$$

$$w(k+1) = w(k) + C \begin{cases} 0 & w^{t}x - b > 0 \\ \frac{(b - w^{t}x)}{\|x\|^{2}} x & w^{t}x - b \le 0 \end{cases}$$

7:用 LMSE 算法

## 求下列模式的解向量:

 $\omega$ 1: {(0 0 0)T, (1 0 0)T, (1 0 1)T, (1 1 0)T}

 $\omega$ 2: {(0 0 1)T, (0 1 1)T, (0 1 0)T, (1 1 1)T}

解:写出模式的增广矩阵 X:

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$=\frac{1}{4} \left( \begin{array}{cccc} 2 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & 2 \end{array} \right)$$

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取
b(1) = (1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1)^{t}_{\pi} C = 1_{\Re-\%\%\%}
w(1) = X b(1) = (1 -1 -1 0.5)^{t}
e(1) = Xw(1) - b(1) = (-0.5 \quad 0.5 \quad -0.5 \quad -0.5 \quad -0.5 \quad 0.5 \quad -0.5)^{t}
w(2) = w(1) + CX |e(1)| = (1.5 -1.5 -1.5 0.75)^{t}
b(2) = b(1) + C[e(1) + |e(1)|] = (1 2
二次迭代:
e(2) = Xw(2) - b(2) = (-0.25 \quad 0.25 \quad -0.25 \quad -0.25 \quad 0.25 \quad -0.25 \quad -0.25)^{t}
w(3) = w(2) + CX |e(2)| = (1.75 - 1.75 - 1.75 0.875)^{t}
b(3)=b(2)+C[e(2)+|e(2)|]=(1 \ 2.5 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 2.5 \ 1 \ 1)^{t}
第三次迭代:
e(3) = Xw(3) - b(3) = (-0.125 \quad 0.125 \quad -0.125 \quad -0.125 \quad 0.125 \quad 0.125 \quad -0.125)^{t}
w(4) = w(3) + CX |e(3)| = (1.875 - 1.875 - 1.875
b(4)=b(3)+C[e(3)+|e(3)|]=(1 2.75 1
第四次迭代:
e(4) = Xw(4) - b(4) = (-0.0625 \quad 0.0625 \quad -0.0625 \quad -0.0625 \quad -0.0625 \quad 0.0625 \quad -0.0625 \quad -0.0625)^{t}
w(5) = w(4) + CX |e(4)| = (1.9375 - 1.9375 - 1.9375 0.9688)^{t}
b(5) = b(4) + C[e(4) + |e(4)|] = (1 2.875 1
                                                        1
第五次迭代:
e(5) = Xw(5) - b(5) = (-0.0313 \quad 0.0313 \quad -0.0313 \quad -0.0313 \quad -0.0313 \quad 0.0313 \quad -0.0313 \quad -0.0313)^{t}
w(6) = w(5) + CX |e(5)| = (1.9688 - 1.9688 - 1.9688 0.9844)^{t}
b(6) = b(5) + C[e(5) + |e(5)|] = (1 \ 2.9375 \ 1 \ 1 \ 2.9375 \ 1 \ 1)^{t}
第六次迭代:
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e(6) = Xw(6) - b(6) = (-0.0156 \ 0.0156 \ -0.0156 \ -0.0156 \ -0.0156 \ 0.0156 \ -0.0156 \ )^{t}
w(7) = w(6) + CX |e(6)| = (1.9844 - 1.9844 - 1.9844 0.9922)^{t}
b(7) = b(6) + C[e(6) + |e(6)|] = (1 2.9688 1 1 1
第七次迭代:
e(7) = Xw(7) - b(7) = (-0.0078 \ 0.0078 \ -0.0078 \ -0.0078 \ -0.0078 \ 0.0078 \ -0.0078 \ -0.0078)^{t}
w(8) = w(7) + CX |e(7)| = (1.9922 -1.9922 -1.9922 0.9961)^{t}
b(8) = b(7) + C[e(7) + |e(7)|] = (1 2.9844 1 1 1 2.9844
第八次迭代:
e(8) = Xw(8) - b(8) = (-0.0039 \ 0.0039 \ -0.0039 \ -0.0039 \ -0.0039 \ 0.0039 \ -0.0039 \ )^{t}
w(9) = w(8) + CX |e(8)| = (1.9961 - 1.9961 - 1.9961 0.9980)^{t}
b(9) = b(8) + C[e(8) + |e(8)|] = (1 2.9922 1 1 2.9922
第九次迭代:
e(9) = Xw(9) - b(9) = (-0.0020 \ 0.0020 \ -0.0020 \ -0.0020 \ -0.0020 \ 0.0020 \ -0.0020 \ -0.0020)^{t}
w(10) = w(9) + CX |e(9)| = (1.9980 -1.9980 -1.9980 0.9990)^{t}
b(10) = b(9) + C[e(9) + |e(9)|] = (1 \ 2.9961 \ 1 \ 1 \ 2.9961 \ 1 \ 1)^{t}
第十次迭代:
e(10) = Xw(10) - b(10) = 1.0 \times 10^{-3} \times (-0.9766 \quad 0.9766 \quad -0.9766 \quad -0.98 \quad -0.98 \quad 0.98 \quad -0.98 \quad -0.98)^{t}
w(11) = w(10) + CX |e(10)| = (1.9990 -1.9990 -1.9990 0.9995)^{t}
b(11) = b(10) + C[e(10) + |e(10)|] = (1 2.9980 1 1 2.9980 1 1)^{t}
由于e < 1.0 \times 10^{-3},可以认为此时权系数调整完毕,最终的权系数为:
w \approx (2 -2 -2 1) ^t 相应的判别函数为:
d(x) = 2x_1 - 2x_2 - 2x_3 + 1 题 8:用二次埃尔米特多项式的势函数算法求解以
下模式的分类问题
\omega1: {(0 1)T, (0 -1)T} \omega2: {(1 0)T, (-1 0)T}
\phi_1(x) = \phi_1(x_1, x_2) = H_0(x_1) H_0(x_2) = 1
\phi_2(x) = \phi_2(x_1, x_2) = H_0(x_1) H_1(x_2) = 2x_2
\phi_3(x) = \phi_3(x_1, x_2) = H_0(x_1) H_2(x_2) = 4x_2^2 - 2
\phi_4(x) = \phi_4(x_1, x_2) = H_1(x_1) H_0(x_2) = 2x_1
\phi_5(x) = \phi_5(x_1, x_2) = H_1(x_1) H_1(x_2) = 4x_1x_2
\phi_6(x) = \phi_6(x_1, x_2) = H_1(x_1) H_2(x_2) = 2x_1(4x_2^2 - 2)
\phi_7(x) = \phi_7(x_1, x_2) = H_2(x_1) H_0(x_2) = 4x_1^2 - 2
\phi_8(x) = \phi_8(x_1, x_2) = H_2(x_1) H_1(x_2) = 2x_2(4x_1^2 - 2)
```

数

$$X_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \in W_1 \\ \text{ **} \times W_1 \\ \text{ **} \times W_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \in W_1 \\ \text{ **} \times (X_1 \times X_2) = \exp\{-4\} > 0 \\ \text{ **} \times (X_2 \times X_3) = \exp\{-4\} > 0 \\ \text{ **} \times (X_2 \times X_3) = \exp\{-4\} > 0 \\ \text{ **} \times (X_3 \times X_3) = \exp\{-4\} > 0 \\ \text{ **} \times (X_3 \times X_3) = \exp\{-4\} > 0 \\ \text{ **} \times (X_3 \times X_3) = \exp\{-4\} > 0 \\ \text{ **} \times (X_3 \times X_3) = \exp\{-4\} > 0 \\ \text{ **} \times (X_3 \times X_3) = \exp\{-4\} > 0 \\ \text{ **} \times (X_3 \times X_3) = \exp\{-4\} = \exp\{-4\} > 0 \\ \text{ **} \times (X_3 \times X_3) = \exp\{-4\} = \exp\{-4\} = \exp\{-4\} > 0 \\ \text{ **} \times (X_3 \times X_3) = \exp\{-4\} = \exp\{-4\} = \exp\{-4\} = \exp\{-4\} = \exp\{-4\} = \exp\{-4\} = \exp\{-2\} = \exp\{-2\} > 0 \\ \text{ **} \times (X_3 \times X_3) = \exp\{-4\} = \exp\{-4\} = \exp\{-2\} = \exp\{-2\} > 0 \\ \text{ **} \times (X_3 \times X_3) = \exp\{-4\} = \exp\{-2\} = \exp\{-2\} = \exp\{-2\} > 0 \\ \text{ **} \times (X_3 \times X_3) = \exp\{-4\} = \exp\{-2\} = \exp\{-2\} = \exp\{-2\} > 0 \\ \text{ **} \times (X_3 \times X_3) = \exp\{-4\} = \exp\{-2\} = \exp\{-2\} = \exp\{-2\} > 0 \\ \text{ **} \times (X_3 \times X_3) = \exp\{-4\} = \exp\{-2\} = \exp\{-2\} = \exp\{-4\} = \exp\{-2\} = \exp\{-4\} = \exp\{-2\} = \exp\{-4\} = \exp\{-2\} = \exp\{-4\} = \exp\{-2\} = \exp\{-2\} > 0 \\ \text{ **} \times (X_3 \times X_3) = \exp\{-4\} = \exp\{-2\} = \exp\{-2\} > 0 \\ \text{ **} \times (X_3 \times X_3) = \exp\{-2\} = \exp\{-4\} = \exp\{-2\} = \exp\{-2\} > 0 \\ \text{ **} \times (X_3 \times X_3) = \exp\{-2\} = \exp\{-2\} = \exp\{-2\} > 0 \\ \text{ **} \times (X_3 \times X_3) = \exp\{-2\} = \exp\{-2\} = \exp\{-2\} > 0 \\ \text{ **} \times (X_3 \times X_3) = \exp\{-2\} = \exp\{-2\} = \exp\{-2\} > 0 \\ \text{ **} \times (X_3 \times X_3) = \exp\{-2\} = \exp\{-2\} = \exp\{-2\} > 0 \\ \text{ **} \times (X_3 \times X_3) = \exp\{-2\} = \exp\{-2\} = \exp\{-2\} > 0 \\ \text{ **} \times (X_3 \times X_3) = \exp\{-2\} = \exp\{-2\} = \exp\{-2\} > 0 \\ \text{ **} \times (X_3 \times X_3) = \exp\{-2\} = \exp\{-2\} = \exp\{-2\} > 0 \\ \text{ **} \times (X_3 \times X_3) = \exp\{-2\} = \exp\{-2\} = \exp\{-2\} = \exp\{-2\} > 0 \\ \text{ **} \times (X_3 \times X_3) = \exp\{-2\} = \exp\{-2$$

$$d(X) = K_{10}(X) = exp\{-x_1^2 - (x_2 + 1)^2\} + exp\{-x_1^2 - (x_2 - 1)^2\}$$
$$-exp\{-(x_1 - 1)^2 - x_2^2\} - exp\{-(x_1 + 1)^2 - x_2^2\}$$