## PRML 第三章作业

#### 黄磊 计 702 2022E8013282156

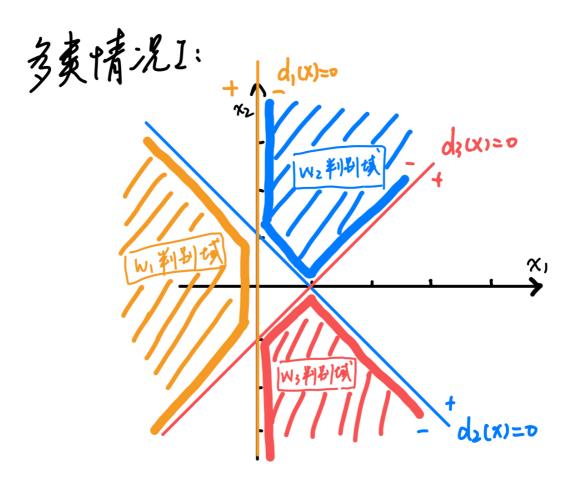
一、在一个10类的模式识别问题中,有3类单独满足多类情况1,其余的类别满足多类情况2。问该模式识别问题所需判别函数的最少数目是多少?

答:将 10 类问题可看作 4 类满足多类情况 1 的问题,即将剩下的满足多类情况 2 的 7 类单独划作一个子类  $\Theta$ ,因此需要 4 个判别函数。在子类  $\Theta$  中,运用多类情况 2 的判别法进行分类,因此需要  $7 \times (7-1)/2 = 21$  个判别函数。因此一共需要 4 + 21 = 25 个判别函数。

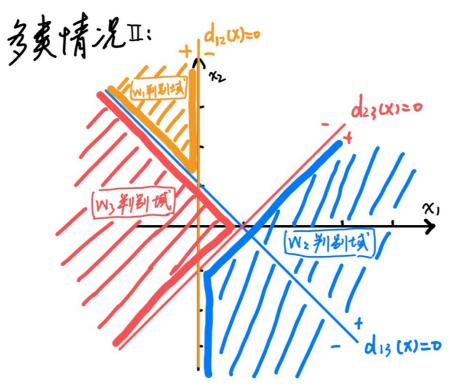
二、 一个三类问题, 其判别函数如下:

 $d_1(x)=-x_1$ ,  $d_2(x)=x_1+x_2-1$ ,  $d_3(x)=x_1-x_2-1$ 

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。

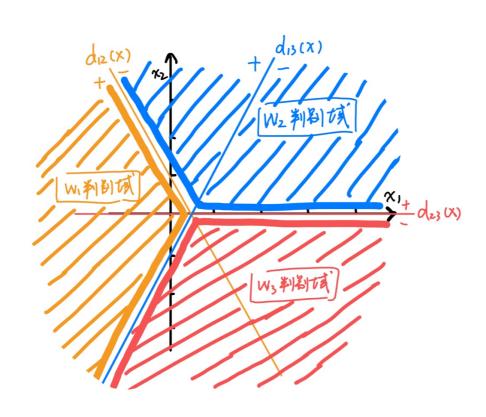


2. 设为多类情况 2,并使:  $d_{12}(\mathbf{x}) = d_1(\mathbf{x})$ ,  $d_{13}(\mathbf{x}) = d_2(\mathbf{x})$ ,  $d_{23}(\mathbf{x}) = d_3(\mathbf{x})$ 。绘出其判别界面和多类情况 2 的区域。



3. 设  $d_1(x)$ ,  $d_2(x)$ 和  $d_3(x)$ 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。

多类情况 3 有:  $d_{12}(x) = d_1(x) - d_2(x) = -x_1 - (x_1 + x_2 - 1) = -2x_1 - x_2 + 1$  同理有  $d_{13}(x) = -2x_1 + x_2 + 1$ ,  $d_{23}(x) = 2x_2$  得到判别界面和分类域如下图:



三、两类模式,每类包括 5 个 3 维不同的模式向量,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。)

若为线性可分,则至少需要 n+1=4 个系数分量;若建立二次多项式判别函数,则至少需要 $\frac{(3+2)!}{3!2!}=10$  个系数分量。

#### 四、

1. 用感知器算法求下列模式分类的解向量 w:

```
\omega_1: {(0 0 0)<sup>T</sup>, (1 0 0)<sup>T</sup>, (1 0 1)<sup>T</sup>, (1 1 0)<sup>T</sup>} \omega_2: {(0 0 1)<sup>T</sup>, (0 1 1)<sup>T</sup>, (0 1 0)<sup>T</sup>, (1 1 1)<sup>T</sup>}
```

2. 编写求解上述问题的感知器算法程序(选做)。

具体程序见文件 Sensor.py , 初始化解向量  $\omega = [0,0,0]$  ,得到该分类需要 6 次迭代,得到迭代求解过程以及结果如下:

```
***********************
********************
增广矩阵w1: [[0,0,0,1],[1,0,0,1],[1,0,1,1],[1,1,0,1]
负增广矩阵w2: [[0.0, 0.0, -1.0, -1.0], [0.0, -1.0, -1.0, -1.0], [0.0,
0.0, -1.0], [-1.0, -1.0, -1.0, -1.0]]
----- the 1 _th epoch ------
w(0) \le 0, w(1) = w(0) + C*x_0 = [0.0.0.1.]
w(1) > 0, w(2) = w(1) = [0.0.0.1.]
w(2) > 0, w(3) = w(2) = [0.0.0.1.]
w(3) > 0, w(4) = w(3) = [0.0.0.1.]
w(4) \le 0, w(5) = w(4) + C*x_4 = [0. 0. -1. 0.]
w(5) > 0, w(6) = w(5) = [0. 0. -1. 0.]
w(6) \le 0, w(7) = w(6) + C*x_6 = [0. -1. -1. -1.]
w(7) > 0, w(8) = w(7) = [0. -1. -1. -1.]
----- the 2 _th epoch ------
w(0) \le 0, w(1) = w(0) + C*x_0 = [0. -1. -1. 0.]
w(1) \le 0, w(2) = w(1) + C*x_1 = [1. -1. -1. 1.]
w(2) > 0, w(3) = w(2) = [1. -1. -1. 1.]
w(3) > 0, w(4) = w(3) = [1. -1. -1. 1.]
w(4) \le 0, w(5) = w(4) + C*x_4 = [1. -1. -2. 0.]
w(5) > 0, w(6) = w(5) = [1. -1. -2. 0.]
w(6) > 0, w(7) = w(6) = [1. -1. -2. 0.]
w(7) > 0, w(8) = w(7) = [1. -1. -2. 0.]
----- the 3 _th epoch ------
w(0) \le 0, w(1) = w(0) + C*x_0 = [1. -1. -2. 1.]
w(1) > 0, w(2) = w(1) = [1. -1. -2. 1.]
w(2) \le 0, w(3) = w(2) + C*x_2 = [2. -1. -1.
w(3) > 0, w(4) = w(3) = [2. -1. -1. 2.]
w(4) \le 0, w(5) = w(4) + C*x_4 = [2. -1. -2. 1.]
w(5) > 0, w(6) = w(5) = [2. -1. -2. 1.]
```

```
w(6) \le 0, w(7) = w(6) + C*x_6 = [2. -2. -2.
w(7) > 0, w(8) = w(7) = [2. -2. -2. 0.]
           ----- the 4 _th epoch ------
w(0) \le 0, w(1) = w(0) + C*x_0 = [2. -2. -2. 1.]
w(1) > 0, w(2) = w(1) = [2. -2. -2. 1.]
w(2) > 0, w(3) = w(2) = [2. -2. -2. 1.]
w(3) > 0, w(4) = w(3) = [2. -2. -2. 1.]
w(4) > 0, w(5) = w(4) = [2. -2. -2. 1.]
w(5) > 0, w(6) = w(5) = [2. -2. -2. 1.]
w(6) > 0, w(7) = w(6) = [2. -2. -2. 1.]
w(7) > 0, w(8) = w(7) = [2. -2. -2. 1.]
----- the 5 _th epoch -----
w(0) > 0, w(1) = w(0) = [2. -2. -2. 1.]
w(1) > 0, w(2) = w(1) = [2. -2. -2. 1.]
w(2) > 0, w(3) = w(2) = [2. -2. -2. 1.]
w(3) > 0, w(4) = w(3) = [2. -2. -2. 1.]
w(4) > 0, w(5) = w(4) = [2. -2. -2. 1.]
w(5) > 0, w(6) = w(5) = [2. -2. -2. 1.]
w(6) > 0, w(7) = w(6) = [2. -2. -2. 1.]
w(7) > 0, w(8) = w(7) = [2. -2. -2. 1.]
最终该解向量为: [ 2. -2. -2. 1.]
相应判别函数为: d(x) = 2.0*x1 - 2.0*x2 - 2.0*x3 + 1.0
```

最终得到解向量为  $\omega = [2, -2, -2, 1]^T$  ,相应的判别函数为:

$$d(x) = 2x_1 - 2x_2 - 2x_3 + 1 = 0$$

#### 程序主要函数截图:

```
def Sensor(w1, w2, C):
   for i in range(len(w1)):
      w1[i] = w1[i] + [1]
   for i in range(len(w2)):
      w2[i] = w2[i] + [1]
   print("增广矩阵w1: ", w1)
   a = -1 * np.eye(len(w2[0]))
   oppo_w2 = np.dot(w2, a).tolist()
   print("负增广矩阵w2: ", oppo_w2)
   total_samples = w1
   total_samples.extend(oppo_w2)
   total_samples = np.array(total_samples)
   w = np.zeros(len(w2[0]))
   wrong_sum = len(total_samples)
   epoch = 0
   while (wrong_sum != 0):
      wrong_sum = len(total_samples)
      epoch += 1
      print("-----")
      for i in range(len(total_samples)):
          i_th_sum = sum(np.multiply(w, total_samples[i]))
          if i_th_sum > 0:
              wrong_sum -= 1
              w = w + C * total_samples[i]
```

# 五、用多类感知器算法求下列模式的判别函数:

$$\omega_1$$
:  $(-1 - 1)^T$ ,  $\omega_2$ :  $(0 \ 0)^T$ ,  $\omega_3$ :  $(1 \ 1)^T$ 

增广形式:  $x^1=[-1,-1,1]^T$ ,  $x^2=[0,\ 0\,,1]^T$ ,  $x^3=[1,1,1\,]^T$ , 初始化 $\omega_1(1)=\omega_2(2)=\omega_3(3)=[0,0,0\,]^T$ , C=1, 进行迭代:

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

$$\omega_1(2) = \, \omega_1(1) + x^1 = [-1, -1, 1]^T$$

$$\omega_2(2) = \omega_2(1) - x^1 = [1, 1, -1]^T$$

$$\omega_3(2) = \omega_3(1) - x^1 = [1, 1, -1]^T$$

第二次迭代: 以 $x_2$ 为训练样本, $d_1(2) = 1, d_2(2) = -1, d_3(2) = -1$ ,因此:

$$\omega_1(3) = \omega_1(2) - x^2 = [-1, -1, 0]^T$$

$$\omega_2(3) = \omega_2(2) + x^2 = [1, 1, 0]^T$$

$$\omega_3(3) = \omega_3(2) - x^1 = [1, 1, -2]^T$$

第三次迭代: 以 $x_3$ 为训练样本, $d_1(3) = -2$ ,  $d_2(3) = 2$ ,  $d_3(3) = 0$ , 因此:

$$\omega_1(4) = \omega_1(3) = [-1, -1, 0]^T$$

$$\omega_2(4) = \omega_2(3) - x^3 = [0, 0, -1]^T$$

$$\omega_3(4) = \omega_3(3) + x^3 = [2,2,-1]^T$$

第四次迭代: 以 $x_1$ 为训练样本, $d_1(4) = 2, d_2(-1) = 2, d_3(4) = -5$ ,因此:

$$\omega_1(5) = \, \omega_1(4) = [-1, -1, 0]^T$$

$$\omega_2(5) = \omega_2(4) = [0, 0, -1]^T$$

$$\omega_3(5) = \, \omega_3(4) = [2,2,-1]^T$$

第五次迭代: 以 $x_2$ 为训练样本, $d_1(5) = 0$ ,  $d_2(5) = -1$ ,  $d_3(5) = -1$ , 因此:

$$\omega_1(6) = \omega_1(5) - x^2 = [-1, -1, -1]^T$$

$$\omega_2(6) = \omega_2(5) + x^2 = [0, 0, 0]^T$$

$$\omega_3(6) = \omega_3(5) - x^2 = [2,2,-2]^T$$

第六次迭代: 以  $x_3$  为训练样本,  $d_1(6) = -3$ ,  $d_2(6) = 0$ ,  $d_3(6) = 2$ , 因此:

$$\omega_1(7) = \omega_1(6) = [-1, -1, -1]^T$$

$$\omega_2(7) = \omega_2(6) = [0, 0, 0]^T$$

$$\omega_3(7) = \omega_3(6) = [2, 2, -2]^T$$

第七次迭代: 以 $x_1$ 为训练样本, $d_1(7) = 1$ ,  $d_2(7) = 0$ ,  $d_3(7) = -6$  因此:

$$\omega_1(8) = \omega_1(7) = [-1, -1, -1]^T$$

$$\omega_2(8) = \omega_2(7) = [0, 0, 0]^T$$

$$\omega_3(8) = \omega_3(7) = [2, 2, -2]^T$$

第八次迭代: 以 $x_2$ 为训练样本,  $d_1(8) = -1$ ,  $d_2(8) = 0$ ,  $d_3(8) = -2$  因此:

$$\omega_1(9) = \omega_1(8) = [-1, -1, -1]^T$$

$$\omega_2(9) = \omega_2(8) = [0, 0, 0]^T$$

$$\omega_3(9) = \omega_3(8) = [2, 2, -2]^T$$

最后三次的迭代结果相同,因此权向量的解为:

$$\omega_1 = [-1, -1, -1]^T$$

$$\omega_2 = [0, 0, 0]^T$$

$$\omega_3 = [2, 2, -2]^T$$

对应的判别函数为:

$$d_1(x) = -x_1 - x_2 - 1$$
$$d_2(x) = 0$$
$$d_3(x) = 2x_1 + 2x_2 - 2$$

六、 采用梯度法和准则函数

$$J(w,x,b) = \frac{1}{8\|x\|^2} \left[ \left( w^T x - b \right) - \left| w^T x - b \right| \right]^2$$

式中实数 b>0, 试导出两类模式的分类算法。

有:

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

其中, sgn 为示性函数, 即:

$$sgn(w^Tx - b) = \begin{cases} 1, & w^Tx - b > 0 \\ -1, & w^Tx - b \le 0 \end{cases}$$

因此得到迭代式为:

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

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

# 七、(选做)

1. 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

$$\omega_1$$
: {(0 1)<sup>T</sup>, (0 -1)<sup>T</sup>}  
 $\omega_2$ : {(1 0)<sup>T</sup>, (-1 0)<sup>T</sup>}

$$\varphi_1(x) = \varphi_1(x_1, x_2) = H_0(x_1)H_0(x_2) = 1$$

$$\varphi_2(x) = \varphi_2(x_1, x_2) = H_0(x_1)H_1(x_2) = 2x_2$$

$$\varphi_3(x) = \varphi_3(x_1, x_2) = H_0(x_1)H_2(x_2) = 4x_2^2 - 2$$

$$\varphi_4(x) = \varphi_4(x_1, x_2) = H_1(x_1)H_0(x_2) = 2x_1$$

$$\varphi_5(x) = \varphi_5(x_1, x_2) = H_1(x_1)H_1(x_2) = 4x_1x_2$$

$$\varphi_6(x) = \varphi_6(x_1, x_2) = H_1(x_1)H_2(x_2) = 2x_1(4x_2^2 - 2)$$

$$\varphi_7(x) = \varphi_7(x_1, x_2) = H_2(x_1)H_0(x_2) = 4x_1^2 - 2$$

$$\varphi_{8}(x) = \varphi_{8}(x_{1}, x_{2}) = H_{2}(x_{1})H_{1}(x_{2}) = 2x_{2}(4x_{1}^{2} - 2)$$

$$\varphi_{0}(x) = \varphi_{0}(x_{1}, x_{2}) = H_{2}(x_{1})H_{2}(x_{2}) = (4x_{1}^{2} - 2)(4x_{2}^{2} - 2)$$

按照第一类势函数的定义,得到势函数:

$$K(x, x^k) = \sum_{i=1}^{9} \phi_i(x)\phi_i(x^k)$$

第一步: 取  $x^1 = [0,1]^T \in \omega_1$ , 因此:

$$K_1(x) = K(x, x^1) = -15 + 20x_2 + 40x_2^2 + 24x_1^2 - 32x_1^2x_2 - 64x_1^2x_2^2$$

第二步: 取  $x^2 = [0,-1]^T \in \omega_1$ ,因此  $K_1(x^2) = 5 > 0$ ,则:

$$K_2(x) = K_1(x)$$

第三步: 取 $x^3 = [1,0]^T \in \omega_2$ , 因此  $K_2(x^3) = 9 > 0$ , 则:

$$K_3(x) = K_2(x) - K(x, x^3) = 20x_2 + 16x_2^2 - 20x_1 - 16x_1^2$$

第四步: 取  $x^4 = [-1,0]^T \in \omega_2$ ,因此  $K_3(x^4) = 4 > 0$ ,则:

$$K_4(x) = K_3(x) - K(x, x^4) = 15 + 20x_2 - 56x_1^2 - 8x_2^2 - 32x_1^2x_2 + 64x_1^2x_2^2$$
 重复迭代一次:

第五步: 取  $x^5 = [0,1]^T \in \omega_1$  ,  $K_4(x^5) = 27 > 0$ 因此:

$$K_5(x) = K_4(x)$$

第六步: 取 $x^6 = [0,-1]^T \in \omega_1$ ,因此 $K_5(x^6) = -13 < 0$ ,则:

$$K_6(x) = K_5(x) + K(x, x^6) = -32x_1^2 + 32x_2^2$$

第七步: 取  $x^7 = [1,0]^T \in \omega_2$ ,因此  $K_6(x^7) = -32 < 0$ ,则:

$$K_7(x) = K_6(x)$$

第八步: 取  $x^8 = [-1,0]^T \in \omega_2$ ,因此  $K_7(x^8) = -32 < 0$ ,则:

$$K_8(x) = K_7(x)$$

检验  $ω_1$  类的情况,继续重复迭代:

第九步: 取  $x^9 = [0,1]^T \in \omega_1$ ,因此  $K_8(x^9) = 32 > 0$ ,则:

$$K_9(x) = K_8(x)$$

第十步: 取  $x^{10} = [0,-1]^T \in \omega_1$ ,因此  $K_9(x^{10}) = 32 > 0$ ,则:

$$K_{10}(x) = K_9(x)$$

由于第七、八、九、十步迭代结果都能正确分类样本,因此收敛于判别函数:

$$d(x) = -32x_1^2 + 32x_2^2$$

## 2. 用下列势函数

$$K(\boldsymbol{x},\boldsymbol{x}^k) = e^{-\alpha \|\boldsymbol{x}-\boldsymbol{x}^k\|^2}$$

求解以下模式的分类问题

 $\omega_1$ : { $(0\ 1)^T$ ,  $(0\ -1)^T$ }

 $\omega_2$ : { $(1\ 0)^T$ ,  $(-1\ 0)^T$ }

取 $\alpha = 1$ ,在二维情况下,其势函数对应为:

$$K(x, x^k) = exp\left\{-\left||x - x^k|\right|^2\right\} = \exp\left\{-\left[\left(x - x_2^k\right)^2 + \left(x - x_2^k\right)^2\right]\right\}$$

开始迭代:由于带有平方,因此改为采用下标表示各样本。

第一步: 取  $x^1 = [0,1]^T \in \omega_1$ ,因此:

$$K_1(x) = \exp\{-x_1^2 - (x_2 - 1)^2\}$$

第二步: 取  $x^2 = [0,-1]^T \in \omega_1$ ,因此  $K_1(x^2) = e^{-4} > 0$ ,则:

$$K_2(x) = K_1(x)$$

第三步: 取  $x^3 = [1,0]^T \in \omega_2$ ,因此  $K_2(x^3) = e^{-2} > 0$ ,则:

$$K_3(x) = K_2(x) - K(x, x^3)$$
  
=  $\exp\{-x_1^2 - (x_2 - 1)^2\} - \exp\{-(x_1 - 1)^2 - x_2^2\}$ 

第四步: 取  $x^4 = [-1,0]^T \in \omega_2$ ,因此  $K_3(x^4) = e^{-2} - e^{-4} > 0$ ,则:

$$K_4(x) = K_3(x) - K(x, x^4)$$

$$= \exp\{-x_1^2 - (x_2 - 1)^2\} - \exp\{-(x_1 - 1)^2 - x_2^2\} - \exp\{-(x_1 + 1)^2 - x_2^2\}$$

重复迭代一次:

第五步: 取  $x^5 = [0,1]^T \in \omega_1$ ,  $K_4(x^5) = 1 - 2e^{-2} > 0$ 因此:

$$K_5(x) = K_4(x)$$

第六步: 取  $x^6 = [0,-1]^T \in \omega_1$ ,因此  $K_5(x^6) = e^{-4} - 2e^{-2} < 0$ ,则:

$$K_6(x) = K_5(x) + K(x, x^6)$$

$$= \exp\{-x_1^2 - (x_2 - 1)^2\} - \exp\{-(x_1 - 1)^2 - x_2^2\} - \exp\{-(x_1 + 1)^2 - x_2^2\}$$

$$+ \exp\{-x_1^2 - (x_2 + 1)^2\}$$

第七步: 取  $x^7 = [1,0]^T \in \omega_2$ ,因此  $K_6(x^7) = 2e^{-2} - 1 - e^{-4} < 0$ ,则:

$$K_7(x) = K_6(x)$$

第八步: 取  $x^8 = [-1,0]^T \in \omega_2$ ,因此  $K_7(x^8) = 2e^{-2} - e^{-4} - 1 < 0$ ,则:

$$K_8(x) = K_7(x)$$

检验  $ω_1$  类的情况,继续重复迭代:

第九步: 取  $x^9 = [0,1]^T \in \omega_1$ ,因此  $K_8(x^9) = e^{-4} + 1 - 2e^{-2} > 0$ ,则:

$$K_9(x) = K_8(x)$$

第十步: 取  $x^{10} = [0,-1]^T \in \omega_1$ ,因此  $K_9(x^{10}) = 1 + e^{-4} - 2e^{-2} > 0$ ,则:

$$K_{10}(x) = K_9(x)$$

由于第七、八、九、十步迭代结果都能正确分类样本,因此收敛于判别函数:

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