● 感知器算法判别函数的推导实例

给出三类模式的训练样本:

$$\omega_1$$
:{ $(0\ 0)^T$ }, ω_2 :{ $(1\ 1)^T$ }, ω_3 :{ $(-1\ 1)^T$ }

将模式样本写成增广形式:

$$x^{1} = (0\ 0\ 1)^{T}, x^{2} = (1\ 1\ 1)^{T}, x^{3} = (-1\ 1\ 1)^{T}$$

取初始值 $w_1(1)=w_2(1)=w_3(1)=(0\ 0\ 0)^T$, C=1。

第一轮迭代

$$k=1$$
,以 $x^1=(001)^T$ 作为训练样本

$$d_1(1) = \mathbf{w}_1^T(1) \mathbf{x}^1 = (0 \ 0 \ 0)(0 \ 0 \ 1)^T = 0$$

$$d_2(1) = \mathbf{w}_2^T(1) \mathbf{x}^1 = (0 \ 0 \ 0)(0 \ 0 \ 1)^T = 0$$

$$d_3(1) = \mathbf{w}_3^T(1) \mathbf{x}^1 = (0 \ 0 \ 0)(0 \ 0 \ 1)^T = 0$$

因
$$d_1(1) \gg d_2(1)$$
, $d_1(1) \gg d_3(1)$, 故

$$w_1(2)=w_1(1)+x^1=(0\ 0\ 1)^T$$

$$w_2(2)=w_2(1)-x^1=(0\ 0\ -1)^T$$

$$w_3(2)=w_3(1)-x^1=(0\ 0\ -1)^T$$

k=2,以 $x^2=(1\ 1\ 1)^T$ 作为训练样本

$$d_1(2) = \mathbf{w}_1^T(2) \mathbf{x}^2 = (0 \ 0 \ 1)(1 \ 1 \ 1)^T = 1$$

$$d_2(2) = \mathbf{w}_2^T(2) \mathbf{x}^2 = (0 \ 0 \ -1)(1 \ 1 \ 1)^T = -1$$

$$d_3(2) = \mathbf{w}_3^T(2) \mathbf{x}^2 = (0 \ 0 \ -1)(1 \ 1 \ 1)^T = -1$$

因
$$d_2(2)$$
 \Rightarrow $d_1(2)$, $d_2(2)$ \Rightarrow $d_3(2)$, 故

$$w_1(3)=w_1(2)-x^2=(-1 -1 0)^T$$

 $w_2(3)=w_2(2)+x^2=(1 1 0)^T$
 $w_3(3)=w_3(2)-x^2=(-1 -1 -2)^T$

k=3,以
$$x^3$$
=(-1 1 1)^T作为训练样本
$$d_1(3)=w_1^T(3)x^3=(-1 -1 0)(-1 1 1)^T=0$$

$$d_2(3)=w_2^T(3)x^3=(1 1 0)(-1 1 1)^T=0$$

$$d_3(3)=w_3^T(3)x^3=(-1 -1 -2)(-1 1 1)^T=-2$$
因 $d_3(3) \Rightarrow d_1(3)$, $d_3(3) \Rightarrow d_2(3)$, 故
$$w_1(4)=w_1(3)-x^3=(0 -2 -1)^T$$

$$w_2(4)=w_2(3)-x^3=(2 0 -1)^T$$

$$w_3(4)=w_3(3)+x^3=(-2 0 -1)^T$$

第二轮迭代:

k=4, 以
$$\mathbf{x}^1 = (0\ 0\ 1)^T$$
 作为训练样本
$$d_1(4) = \mathbf{w}_1^T(4)\mathbf{x}^1 = (0\ -2\ -1)(0\ 0\ 1)^T = -1$$

$$d_2(4) = \mathbf{w}_2^T(4)\mathbf{x}^1 = (2\ 0\ -1)(0\ 0\ 1)^T = -1$$

$$d_3(4) = \mathbf{w}_3^T(4)\mathbf{x}^1 = (-2\ 0\ -1)(0\ 0\ 1)^T = -1$$
因 $d_1(4) \Rightarrow d_2(4)$, $d_1(4) \Rightarrow d_3(4)$, 故
$$\mathbf{w}_1(5) = \mathbf{w}_1(4) + \mathbf{x}^1 = (0\ -2\ 0)^T$$

$$\mathbf{w}_2(5) = \mathbf{w}_2(4) - \mathbf{x}^1 = (2\ 0\ -2)^T$$

$$\mathbf{w}_3(5) = \mathbf{w}_3(4) - \mathbf{x}^1 = (-2\ 0\ -2)^T$$

k=5, 以
$$\mathbf{x}^2 = (1 \ 1 \ 1)^T$$
 作为训练样本
$$d_1(5) = \mathbf{w}_1^T(5) \mathbf{x}^2 = (0 \ -2 \ 0)(1 \ 1 \ 1)^T = -2$$

$$d_2(5) = \mathbf{w}_2^T(5) \mathbf{x}^2 = (2 \ 0 \ -2)(1 \ 1 \ 1)^T = 0$$

$$d_3(5) = \mathbf{w}_3^T(5) \mathbf{x}^2 = -(-2 \ 0 \ -2)(1 \ 1 \ 1)^T = -4$$
因 $d_2(5) > d_1(5)$, $d_2(5) > d_3(5)$,故
$$\mathbf{w}_1(6) = \mathbf{w}_1(5)$$

$$\mathbf{w}_2(6) = \mathbf{w}_2(5)$$

$$\mathbf{w}_3(6) = \mathbf{w}_3(5)$$

k=6, 以
$$\mathbf{x}^3$$
=(-1 1 1)^T作为训练样本
$$d_1(6) = \mathbf{w}_1^T(6)\mathbf{x}^3 = (0 - 2 0)(-1 1 1)^T = -2$$

$$d_2(6) = \mathbf{w}_2^T(6)\mathbf{x}^3 = (2 0 - 2)(-1 1 1)^T = -4$$

$$d_3(6) = \mathbf{w}_3^T(6)\mathbf{x}^3 = (-2 0 - 2)(-1 1 1)^T = 0$$
因 $d_3(6) > d_1(6)$, $d_3(6) > d_2(6)$, 故
$$\mathbf{w}_1(7) = \mathbf{w}_1(6)$$

$$\mathbf{w}_2(7) = \mathbf{w}_2(6)$$

$$\mathbf{w}_3(7) = \mathbf{w}_3(6)$$

第三轮迭代

k=7,以
$$\mathbf{x}^1$$
=(001)^T作为训练样本
$$d_1(7)=\mathbf{w}_1^T(7)\mathbf{x}^1$$
=(0-20)(001)^T=0

$$d_{2}(7) = \mathbf{w}_{2}^{T}(7)\mathbf{x}^{1} = (2 \ 0 \ -2)(0 \ 0 \ 1)^{T} = -2$$
$$d_{3}(7) = \mathbf{w}_{3}^{T}(7)\mathbf{x}^{1} = (-2 \ 0 \ -2)(0 \ 0 \ 1)^{T} = -2$$

因 $d_1(7) > d_2(7)$, $d_1(7) > d_3(7)$, 分类结果正确, 故权向量不变。 由于第二轮迭代中 \mathbf{x}^2 、 \mathbf{x}^3 均已正确分类, 所以权向量的解为:

$$w_1 = (0 - 2 0)^T$$

$$w_2 = (2 \ 0 \ -2)^T$$

$$w_3 = (-2 \ 0 \ -2)^T$$

三个判别函数:

$$d_1(x) = -2x_2$$

$$d_2(x)=2x_1-2$$

$$d_3(x) = -2x_1 - 2$$