

● 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：

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

将模式样本写成增广形式：

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

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 $x_{①} = (0 \ 0 \ 1)^T$ 作为训练样本

$$d_1(1) = w_1^T(1) x_{①} = (0 \ 0 \ 0) (0 \ 0 \ 1)^T = 0$$

$$d_2(1) = w_2^T(1) x_{①} = (0 \ 0 \ 0) (0 \ 0 \ 1)^T = 0$$

$$d_3(1) = w_3^T(1) x_{①} = (0 \ 0 \ 0) (0 \ 0 \ 1)^T = 0$$

因 $d_1(1) \not> d_2(1)$, $d_1(1) \not> d_3(1)$, 故

$$w_1(2) = w_1(1) + x_{①} = (0 \ 0 \ 1)^T$$

$$w_2(2) = w_2(1) - x_{①} = (0 \ 0 \ -1)^T$$

$$w_3(2) = w_3(1) - x_{①} = (0 \ 0 \ -1)^T$$

第二轮迭代 ($k=2$): 以 $x_{②} = (1 \ 1 \ 1)^T$ 作为训练样本

$$d_1(2) = w_1^T(2) x_{②} = (0 \ 0 \ 1) (1 \ 1 \ 1)^T = 1$$

$$d_2(2) = w_2^T(2) x_{②} = (0 \ 0 \ -1) (1 \ 1 \ 1)^T = -1$$

$$d_3(2) = w_3^T(2) x_{②} = (0 \ 0 \ -1) (1 \ 1 \ 1)^T = -1$$

因 $d_2(2) \not> d_1(2)$, $d_2(2) \not> d_3(2)$, 故

$$w_1(3) = w_1(2) - x_{②} = (-1 \ -1 \ 0)^T$$

$$w_2(3) = w_2(2) + x_{\textcircled{2}} = (1 \ 1 \ 0)^T$$

$$w_3(3) = w_3(2) - x_{\textcircled{2}} = (-1 \ -1 \ -2)^T$$

第三轮迭代 (k=3): 以 $x_{\textcircled{3}} = (-1 \ 1 \ 1)^T$ 作为训练样本

$$d_1(3) = w_1^T(3) x_{\textcircled{3}} = (-1 \ -1 \ 0) (-1 \ 1 \ 1)^T = 0$$

$$d_2(3) = w_2^T(3) x_{\textcircled{3}} = (1 \ 1 \ 0) (-1 \ 1 \ 1)^T = 0$$

$$d_3(3) = w_3^T(3) x_{\textcircled{3}} = (-1 \ -1 \ -2) (-1 \ 1 \ 1)^T = -2$$

因 $d_3(3) \not\geq d_1(3)$, $d_3(3) \not\geq d_2(3)$, 故

$$w_1(4) = w_1(3) - x_{\textcircled{3}} = (0 \ -2 \ -1)^T$$

$$w_2(4) = w_2(3) - x_{\textcircled{3}} = (2 \ 0 \ -1)^T$$

$$w_3(4) = w_3(3) + x_{\textcircled{3}} = (-2 \ 0 \ -1)^T$$

第四轮迭代 (k=4): 以 $x_{\textcircled{1}} = (0 \ 0 \ 1)^T$ 作为训练样本

$$d_1(4) = w_1^T(4) x_{\textcircled{1}} = (0 \ -2 \ -1) (0 \ 0 \ 1)^T = -1$$

$$d_2(4) = w_2^T(4) x_{\textcircled{1}} = (2 \ 0 \ -1) (0 \ 0 \ 1)^T = -1$$

$$d_3(4) = w_3^T(4) x_{\textcircled{1}} = (-2 \ 0 \ -1) (0 \ 0 \ 1)^T = -1$$

因 $d_1(4) \not\geq d_2(4)$, $d_1(4) \not\geq d_3(4)$, 故

$$w_1(5) = w_1(4) + x_{\textcircled{1}} = (0 \ -2 \ 0)^T$$

$$w_2(5) = w_2(4) - x_{\textcircled{1}} = (2 \ 0 \ -2)^T$$

$$w_3(5) = w_3(4) - x_{\textcircled{1}} = (-2 \ 0 \ -2)^T$$

第五轮迭代 (k=5): 以 $x_{\textcircled{2}} = (1 \ 1 \ 1)^T$ 作为训练样本

$$d_1(5) = w_1^T(5) x_{\textcircled{2}} = (0 \ -2 \ 0) (1 \ 1 \ 1)^T = -2$$

$$d_2(5) = w_2^T(5) x_{\textcircled{2}} = (2 \ 0 \ -2) (1 \ 1 \ 1)^T = 0$$

$$d_3(5) = w_3^T(5) x_{\textcircled{2}} = (-2 \ 0 \ -2) (1 \ 1 \ 1)^T = -4$$

因 $d_2(5) > d_1(5)$, $d_2(5) > d_3(5)$, 故

$$w_1(6) = w_1(5)$$

$$w_2(6) = w_2(5)$$

$$w_3(6) = w_3(5)$$

第六轮迭代 ($k=6$): 以 $x_{\textcircled{3}} = (-1 \ 1 \ 1)^T$ 作为训练样本

$$d_1(6) = w_1^T(6) x_{\textcircled{3}} = (0 \ -2 \ 0) (-1 \ 1 \ 1)^T = -2$$

$$d_2(6) = w_2^T(6) x_{\textcircled{3}} = (2 \ 0 \ -2) (-1 \ 1 \ 1)^T = -4$$

$$d_3(6) = w_3^T(6) x_{\textcircled{3}} = (-2 \ 0 \ -2) (-1 \ 1 \ 1)^T = 0$$

因 $d_3(6) > d_1(6)$, $d_3(6) > d_2(6)$, 故

$$w_1(7) = w_1(6)$$

$$w_2(7) = w_2(6)$$

$$w_3(7) = w_3(6)$$

第七轮迭代 ($k=7$): 以 $x_{\textcircled{1}} = (0 \ 0 \ 1)^T$ 作为训练样本

$$d_1(7) = w_1^T(7) x_{\textcircled{1}} = (0 \ -2 \ 0) (0 \ 0 \ 1)^T = 0$$

$$d_2(7) = w_2^T(7) x_{\textcircled{1}} = (2 \ 0 \ -2) (0 \ 0 \ 1)^T = -2$$

$$d_3(7) = w_3^T(7) x_{\textcircled{1}} = (-2 \ 0 \ -2) (0 \ 0 \ 1)^T = -2$$

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。

由于第五、六、七次迭代中 $x_{①}$ 、 $x_{②}$ 、 $x_{③}$ 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：

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

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

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