

# 感知器

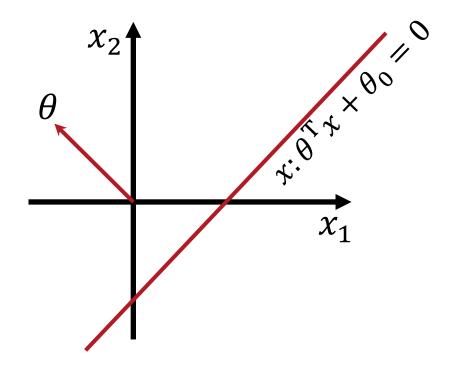
Part 2 2025/03/14 凤维杰

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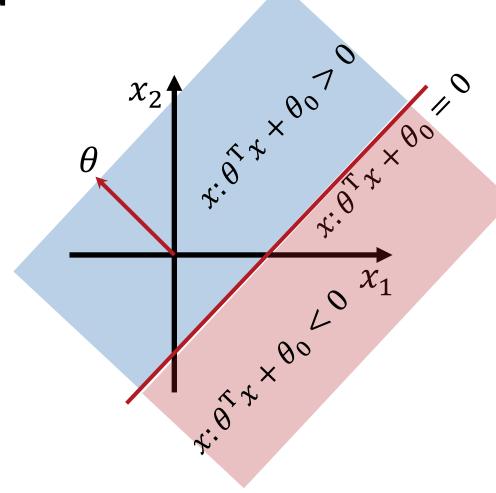
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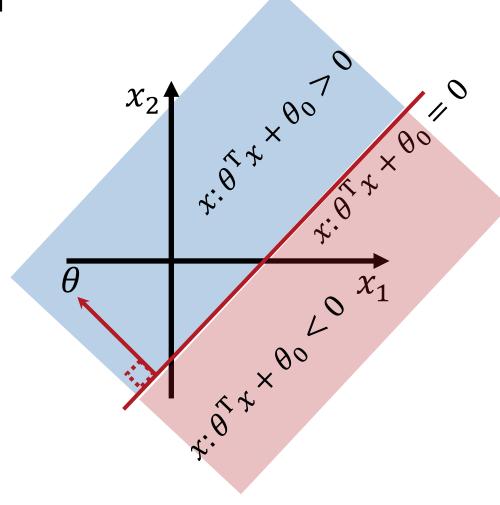
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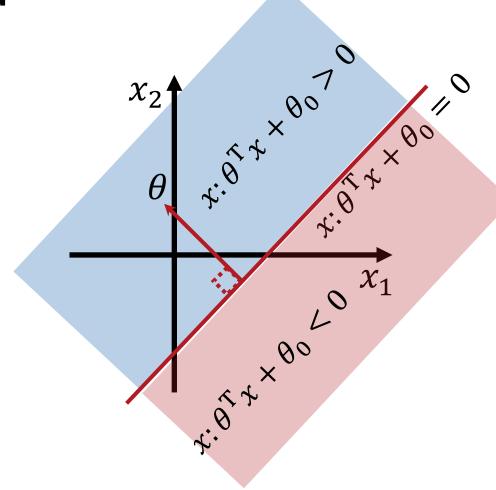
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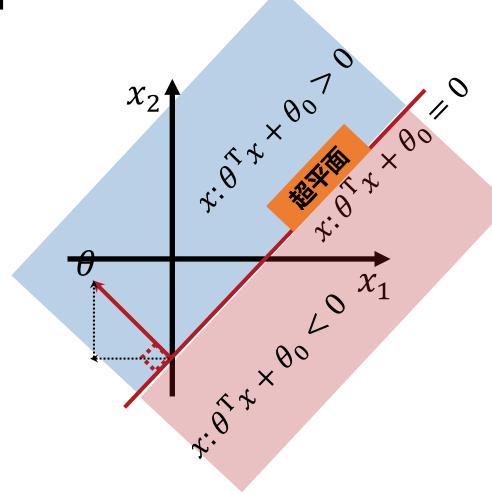
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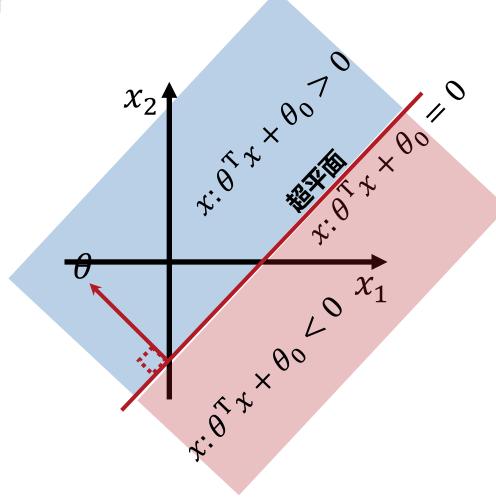
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- 假设类H: 所有分类器的集合
- 0-1损失:  $L(g,a) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } g = a \\ 1, & \text{else} \end{cases}$
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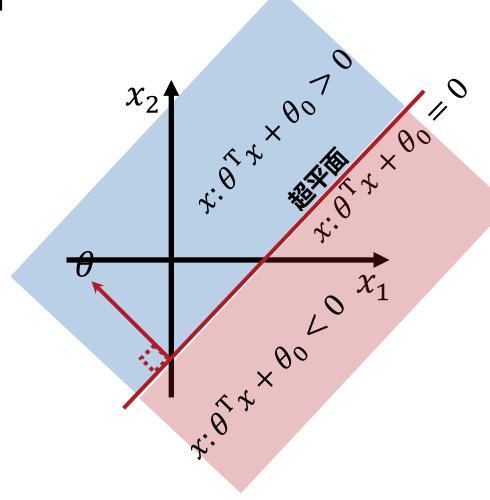


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- 学习算法Ex:

$$\begin{split} \text{Ex\_learning\_alg}(\mathcal{D}_n; \, k) \\ \text{set } j^* &= \operatorname{argmin}_{j \in \{1, \dots, k\}} \mathcal{E}_n \big( h^{(j)} \big) \\ \text{return } h^{(j^*)} \end{split}$$





Perceptron( $\mathcal{D}_n; \tau$ )
Initialize  $\theta = [0 \ 0 \ ... \ 0]^T$ Initialize  $\theta_0 = 0$ 

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$$y^{(i)} (\theta_{\text{updated}}^T x^{(i)} + \theta_{0,\text{updated}})$$

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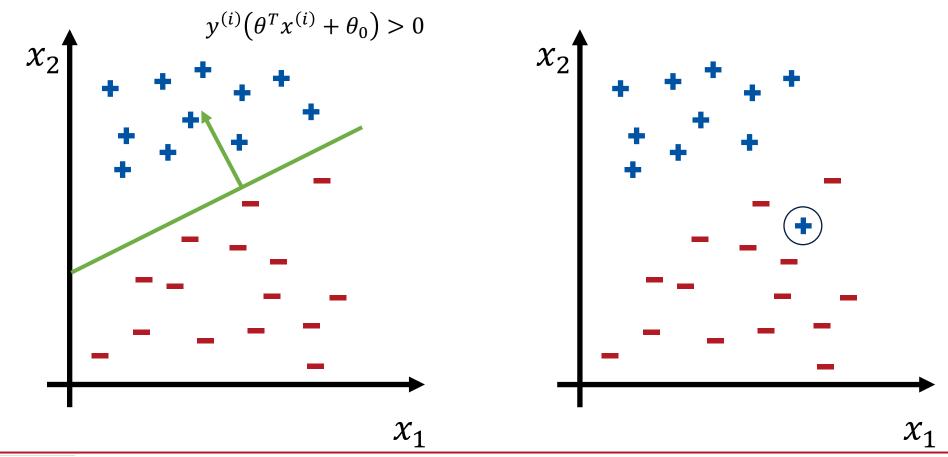
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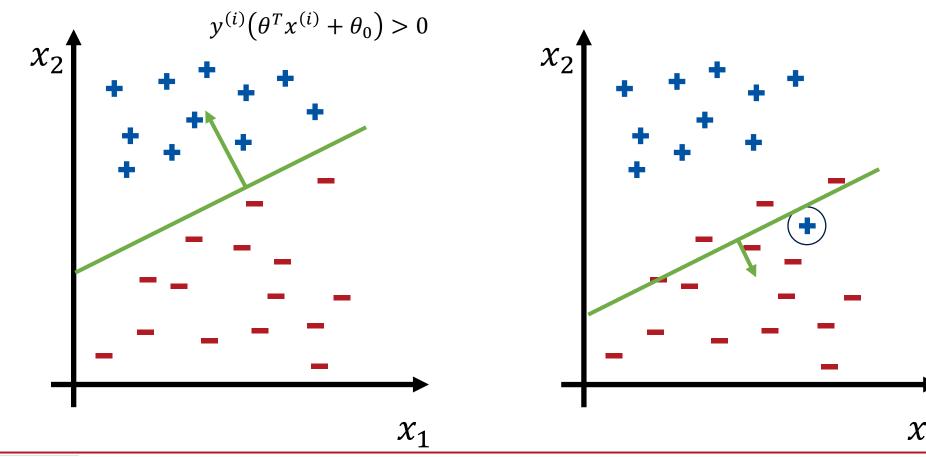
● 定义:对于任意一个训练集 $D_n$ ,如果存在( $\theta$ , $\theta_0$ ),使得数据集中的每个点 $i \in \{1,...,n\}$ ,都满足下式,则称训练集 $D_n$ 是线性可分的

$$y^{(i)} \left( \theta^T x^{(i)} + \theta_0 \right) > 0$$

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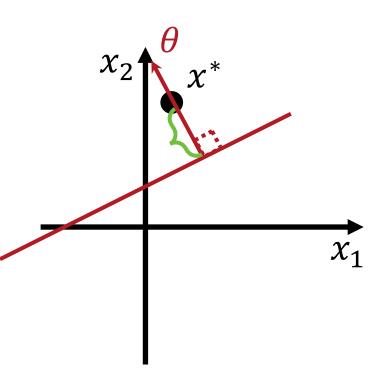


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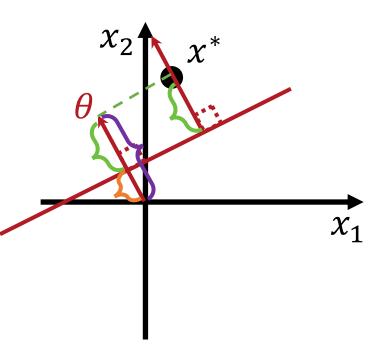


• 从超平面 $(\theta, \theta_0)$ 到点 $x^*$ 的距离

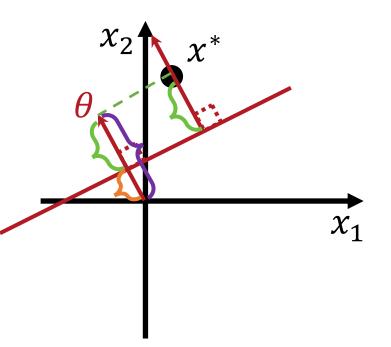




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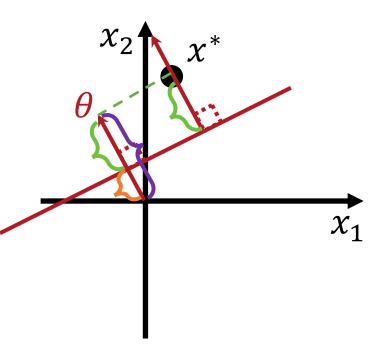






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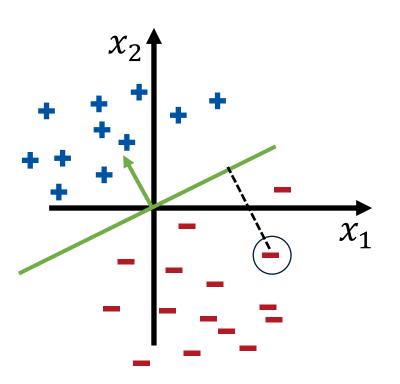




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- 定义:对于由 $(\theta,\theta_0)$ 定义的超平面,带标签的样本点  $(x^*,y^*)$ 到超平面的边界 (margin) 定义为:

$$y^* \left( \frac{\theta^T x^* + \theta_0}{\|\theta\|} \right)$$



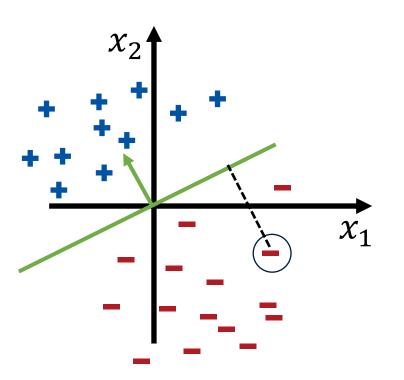


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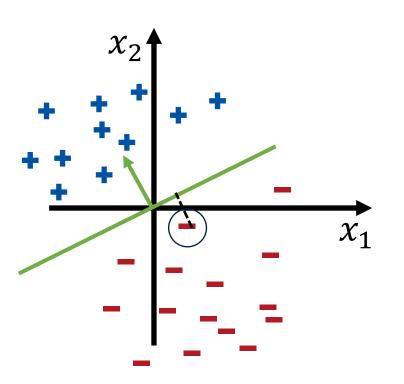
$$y^* \left( \frac{\theta^T x^* + \theta_0}{\|\theta\|} \right)$$

• 定义:对于由 $(\theta, \theta_0)$ 定义的超平面,训练集 $\mathcal{D}_n$ 到超平面的边界(margin)定义为:

$$\min_{i \in \{1,\dots,n\}} y^{(i)} \left( \frac{\theta^T x^{(i)} + \theta_0}{\|\theta\|} \right)$$

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- 从超平面 $(\theta, \theta_0)$ 到点 $x^*$ 的距离 =  $x^*$ 在 $\theta$ 上的映射 - 超平面到原点的距离 =  $\frac{\theta^T x^*}{\|\theta\|} - \frac{-\theta_0}{\|\theta\|} = \frac{\theta^T x^* + \theta_0}{\|\theta\|}$
- 定义:对于由 $(\theta, \theta_0)$ 定义的超平面,带标签的样本点  $(x^*, y^*)$ 到超平面的边界 (margin) 定义为:

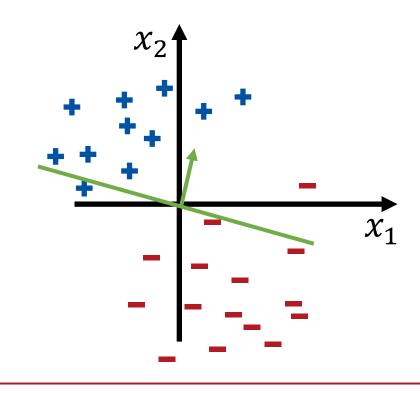
$$y^* \left( \frac{\theta^T x^* + \theta_0}{\|\theta\|} \right)$$

● 定义:对于由 $(\theta, \theta_0)$ 定义的超平面,训练集 $\mathcal{D}_n$ 到超平面的边界(margin)定义为:

$$\min_{i \in \{1,\dots,n\}} y^{(i)} \left( \frac{\theta^T x^{(i)} + \theta_0}{\|\theta\|} \right)$$

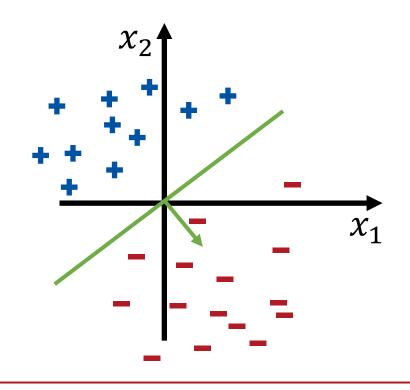
### ● 假设:

A. 假设类 = 由穿过原点的超平面所定义的分类器集合  $(\theta_0 = 0)$ 



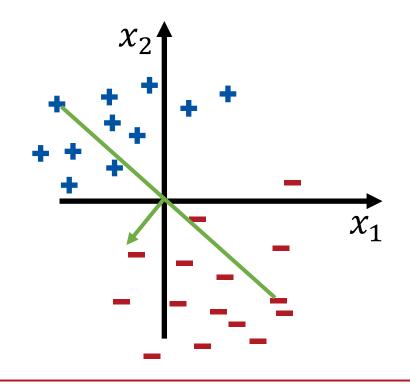
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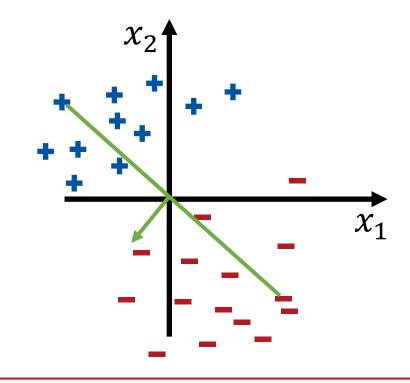
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A. 假设类 = 由穿过原点的超平面所定义的分类器集合  $(\theta_0 = 0)$ 



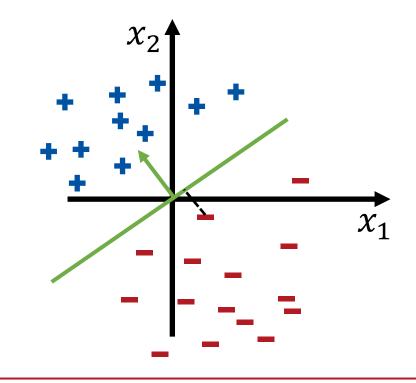
#### ● 假设:

- A. 假设类 = 由穿过原点的超平面所定义的分类器集合  $(\theta_0 = 0)$
- B. 存在 $\theta^*$ 和 $\gamma > 0$ ,对于所有的样本点 $i \in \{1,...,n\}$ ,满足 $y^{(i)}\left(\frac{\theta^{*T}x^{(i)}}{\|\theta\|}\right) > \gamma$



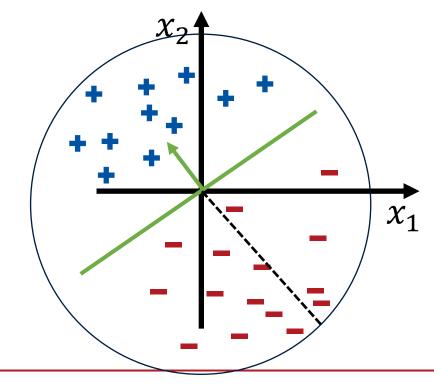
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- C. 存在R使得对于所有的样本点 $i \in \{1, ..., n\}$ , 满足 $\|x^{(i)}\| \leq R$

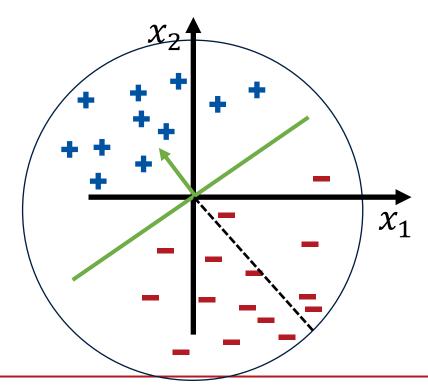


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#### ● 结论:

感知器算法对参数 $\theta$ 的更新次数最多为 $\left(\frac{R}{\gamma}\right)^2$ ,若对所有样本点的遍历中没有更新,则该算法所学到的假设在训练集上的训练误差为0



■ 有偏置项的分类器  $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ ,  $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d$ ,  $\theta_0 \in \mathbb{R}$   $x: \theta^T x + \theta_0 = 0$ 

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- 无偏置项的分类器  $x_{new} \in \mathbb{R}^{d+1}, \ \theta_{new} \in \mathbb{R}^{d+1}$   $x_{new} = [x_1, x_2, ..., x_d, 1], \ \theta_{new} = [\theta_1, \theta_2, ..., \theta_d, \theta_0]$   $x_{new}$ ,  $x_{new}$ ,  $x_{new}$  :  $x_{$

■ 有偏置项的分类器  $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ ,  $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d$ ,  $\theta_0 \in \mathbb{R}$   $x: \theta^T x + \theta_0 \stackrel{\checkmark}{=} 0$ 

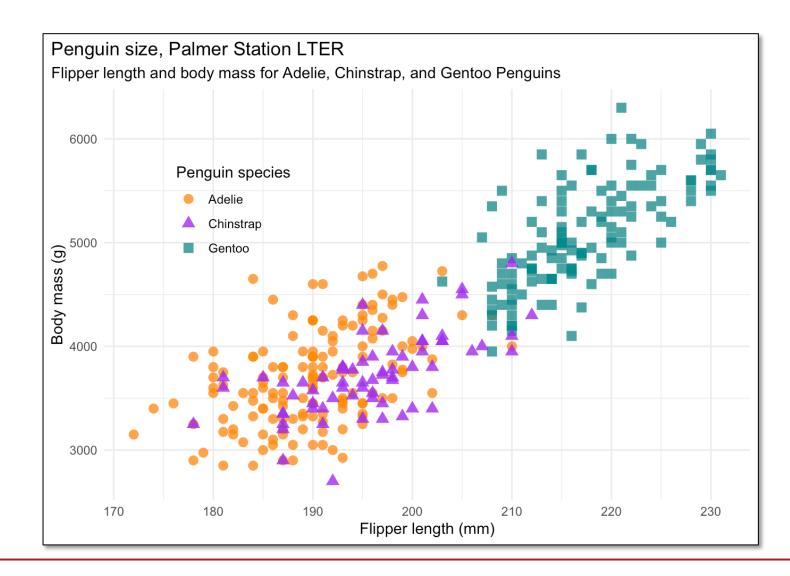
■ 无偏置项的分类器  $x_{new} \in \mathbb{R}^{d+1}, \ \theta_{new} \in \mathbb{R}^{d+1}$   $x_{new} = [x_1, x_2, ..., x_d, 1], \ \theta_{new} = [\theta_1, \theta_2, ..., \theta_d, \theta_0]$   $x_{new,1:d}: \theta_{new}^T \cdot x_{new} = 0$ 

- 有偏置项的分类器  $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ ,  $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d$ ,  $\theta_0 \in \mathbb{R}$   $x: \theta^T x + \theta_0 \stackrel{\leq}{>} 0$
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- 无偏置项的分类器  $x_{new} \in \mathbb{R}^{d+1}, \ \theta_{new} \in \mathbb{R}^{d+1}$   $x_{new} = [x_1, x_2, ..., x_d, 1], \ \theta_{new} = [\theta_1, \theta_2, ..., \theta_d, \theta_0]$   $x_{new,1:d} : \theta_{new}^T \cdot x_{new} \leq 0$
- 可以将特征转换到扩展的特征空间, 然后再应用感知器算法

## 线性不可分问题

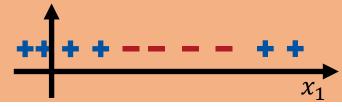
- 现实场景中大多数数据 集线性不可分
- 如何使用分类器求解?



● 二分类任务:

学习映射:  $\mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \{-1,+1\}$ 

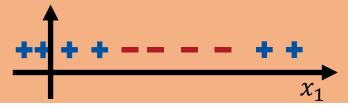
■ Ex: 线性分类

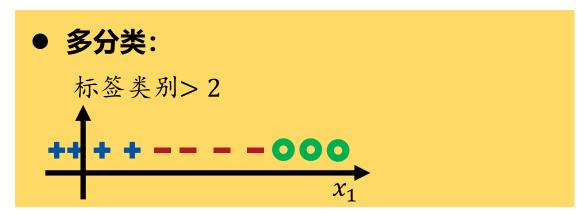


● 二分类任务:

学习映射:  $\mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \{-1,+1\}$ 

■ Ex: 线性分类

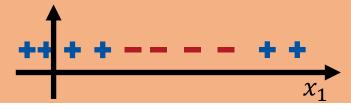




● 二分类任务:

学习映射:  $\mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \{-1,+1\}$ 

■ Ex: 线性分类





标签类别>2



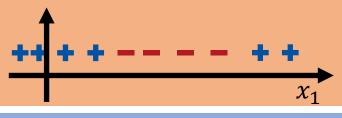
### ● 分类:

学习一个到离散集合上的映射

● 二分类任务:

学习映射:  $\mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \{-1,+1\}$ 

■ Ex: 线性分类



● 回归:

学习一个到连续值上的映射



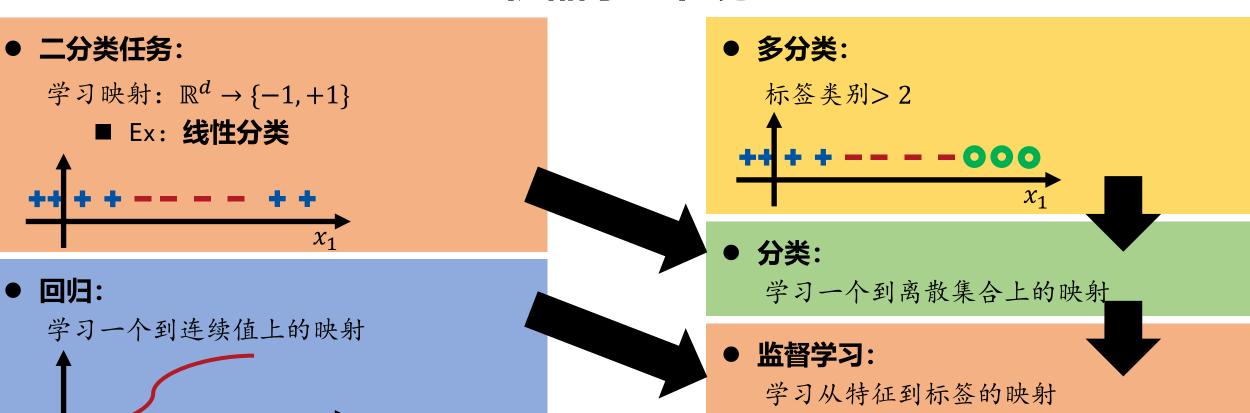
● 多分类:

标签类别>2



● 分类:

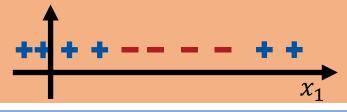
学习一个到离散集合上的映射



● 二分类任务:

学习映射:  $\mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \{-1,+1\}$ 

■ Ex: 线性分类



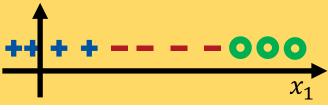
● 回归:

学习一个到连续值上的映射



● 多分类:

标签类别>2



● 分类:

学习一个到离散集合上的映射

● 监督学习:

学习从特征到标签的映射

● 无监督学习:

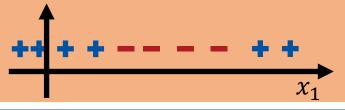
没有标签, 自主发掘模式





学习映射:  $\mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \{-1,+1\}$ 

■ Ex: 线性分类



● 回归:

学习一个到连续值上的映射



● 半监督学习:

少量带标签样本+大量无标签样本



标签类别>2



● 分类:

学习一个到离散集合上的映射

● 监督学习:

学习从特征到标签的映射

● 无监督学习:

没有标签, 自主发掘模式

