第三章作业参考答案

● 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?

解答:

多类情况 1: 把 M 类多类问题分成 M 个两类问题, 因此共有 M 个判别函数;

多类情况 2: 要分开 M 类模式, 共需 M (M-1)/2 个判别函数。

所以, 该模式识别问题所需判别函数的最少数目是 $3 + \frac{7*(7-1)}{2} = 24$

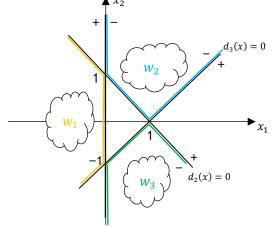
- 一个三类问题,其判别函数如下:
 - $d_1(x) = -x_1$, $d_2(x) = x_1 + x_2 1$, $d_3(x) = x_1 x_2 1$
- 1. 设这些函数是在多类情况 1 条件下确定的, 绘出其判别界面和每一个模式类别的区域。
- 2. 设为多类情况 2,并使: $d_{12}(x)=d_1(x)$, $d_{13}(x)=d_2(x)$, $d_{23}(x)=d_3(x)$ 。绘出其判别界面和 多类情况 2 的区域。
- 3. 设 $d_1(x)$, $d_2(x)$ 和 $d_3(x)$ 是在多类情况 3 的条件下确定的,绘出其判别界面和每类的区域。

 $d_1(x) = 0$

解答:

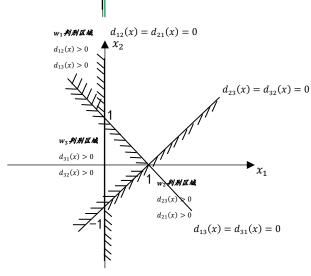
- 1. 判别界面如下:
 - $d_1(x) = -x_1 = 0$
 - $d_2(x) = x_1 + x_2 1 = 0$
 - $d_3(x) = x_1 x_2 1 = 0$

绘制其判别界面和每一个模式 类别的区域如右图。



- 2. $d_{12}(x) = d_1(x) = -x_1 = 0$
 - $d_{13}(x) = d_2(x) = x_1 + x_2 1 = 0$
 - $d_{23}(x) = d_3(x) = x_1 x_2 1 = 0$
 - $d_{21}(x) = -d_{12}(x) = x_1 = 0$
 - $d_{31}(x) = -d_{13}(x) = -x_1 x_2 + 1 = 0$
 - $d_{32}(x) = -d_{23}(x) = -x_1 + x_2 + 1 = 0$

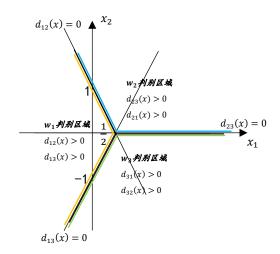
绘制其判别界面和每一个模式 类别的区域如右图。



3.
$$d_{12}(x) = d_1(x) - d_2(x) = -2x_1 - x_2 + 1 = 0$$

 $d_{13}(x) = d_1(x) - d_3(x) = -2x_1 + x_2 + 1 = 0$
 $d_{23}(x) = d_2(x) - d_3(x) = 2x_2 = 0$

绘制其判别界面和每一个模式 类别的区域如右图。



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。)

解答:

如果它们是线性可分的,权向量至少需要 4 个系数分量;假如要建立二次的多项式判别函数,至少需要 $C_{3+2}^2 = 10$ 个系数分量。

● 用感知器算法求下列模式分类的解向量 w:

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

解答:

将属于 ω_2 的训练样本乘以 (-1), 并写成增广向量的形式。 x_0 =(0 0 0 1) $^{\text{T}}$, x_2 =(1 0 0 1) $^{\text{T}}$, x_3 =(1 0 1 1) $^{\text{T}}$, x_4 =(1 1 0 1) $^{\text{T}}$ x_6 =(0 0 -1 -1) $^{\text{T}}$, x_6 =(0 -1 -1 -1) $^{\text{T}}$, x_7 =(0 -1 0 -1) $^{\text{T}}$, x_8 =(-1 -1 -1 -1) $^{\text{T}}$

第一轮迭代: 取 C=1, w(1)= (0 0 0 0)

因 $\mathbf{w}^{\mathsf{T}}(1) \mathbf{x}_{0} = (0\ 0\ 0\ 0) (0\ 0\ 0\ 1)^{\mathsf{T}} = 0 \Rightarrow 0$,故 $\mathbf{w}(2) = \mathbf{w}(1) + \mathbf{x}_{0} = (0\ 0\ 0\ 1)^{\mathsf{T}}$

因 $\mathbf{w}^{\mathsf{T}}(2)\mathbf{x}_{2}=(0\ 0\ 0\ 1)(1\ 0\ 0\ 1)^{\mathsf{T}}=1>0$,故 $\mathbf{w}(3)=\mathbf{w}(2)=(0\ 0\ 0\ 1)^{\mathsf{T}}$

因 $\mathbf{w}^{\mathsf{T}}(3) \mathbf{x}_{\mathfrak{S}} = (0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1) (1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1)^{\mathsf{T}} = 1 > 0$,故 $\mathbf{w}(4) = \mathbf{w}(3) = (0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1)^{\mathsf{T}}$

因 $\mathbf{w}^{\mathsf{T}}(4) \mathbf{x}_{4} = (0\ 0\ 0\ 1) (1\ 1\ 0\ 1)^{\mathsf{T}} = 1 > 0$. 故 $\mathbf{w}(5) = \mathbf{w}(4) = (0\ 0\ 0\ 1)^{\mathsf{T}}$

因 $\mathbf{w}^{\mathsf{T}}(5)\mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{S}}=(0\ 0\ 0\ 1)\ (0\ 0\ -1\ -1)^{\mathsf{T}}=-1 \Rightarrow 0$,故 $\mathbf{w}(6)=\mathbf{w}(5)+\mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{S}}=(0\ 0\ -1\ 0)^{\mathsf{T}}$

因 $\mathbf{w}^{\mathsf{T}}(6) \mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{G}} = (0 \ 0 \ -1 \ 0) (0 \ -1 \ -1 \ -1)^{\mathsf{T}} = 1 > 0$,故 $\mathbf{w}(7) = \mathbf{w}(6) = (0 \ 0 \ -1 \ 0)^{\mathsf{T}}$

因 $\mathbf{w}^{\mathsf{T}}(7)\mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{C}}=(0\ 0\ -1\ 0)\ (0\ -1\ 0\ -1)^{\mathsf{T}}=0 \Rightarrow 0$,故 $\mathbf{w}(8)=\mathbf{w}(7)+\mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{C}}=(0\ -1\ -1\ -1)^{\mathsf{T}}$

因 $\mathbf{w}^{\mathsf{T}}(8)\mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{S}}=(0\ -1\ -1\ -1)\ (-1\ -1\ -1)^{\mathsf{T}}=3>0$,故 $\mathbf{w}(9)=\mathbf{w}(8)=(0\ -1\ -1\ -1)^{\mathsf{T}}$

这里, 第1、5、7步为错误分类, 应"罚"。

因为只有对全部模式都能正确判别的权向量才是正确的解,因此需进行第二轮迭代。

第二轮迭代:

因 $\mathbf{w}^{\mathsf{T}}(9) \mathbf{x}_{\odot} = (0 - 1 - 1 - 1) (0 0 0 1)^{\mathsf{T}} = -1 \Rightarrow 0$,故 $\mathbf{w}(10) = \mathbf{w}(9) + \mathbf{x}_{\odot} = (0 - 1 - 1 0)^{\mathsf{T}}$ 因 $\mathbf{w}^{\mathsf{T}}(10) \mathbf{x}_{\odot} = (0 - 1 - 1 0) (1 0 0 1)^{\mathsf{T}} = 0 \Rightarrow 0$,故 $\mathbf{w}(11) = \mathbf{w}(10) + \mathbf{x}_{\odot} = (1 - 1 - 1 1)^{\mathsf{T}}$ 因 $\mathbf{w}^{\mathsf{T}}(11) \mathbf{x}_{\odot} = (1 - 1 - 1 1) (1 0 1 1)^{\mathsf{T}} = 1 > 0$,故 $\mathbf{w}(12) = \mathbf{w}(11) = (1 - 1 - 1 1)^{\mathsf{T}}$ 因 $\mathbf{w}^{\mathsf{T}}(12) \mathbf{x}_{\odot} = (1 - 1 - 1 1) (1 1 0 1)^{\mathsf{T}} = 1 > 0$,故 $\mathbf{w}(13) = \mathbf{w}(12) = (1 - 1 - 1 1)^{\mathsf{T}}$ 因 $\mathbf{w}^{\mathsf{T}}(13) \mathbf{x}_{\odot} = (1 - 1 - 1 1) (0 0 - 1 - 1)^{\mathsf{T}} = 0 \Rightarrow 0$,故 $\mathbf{w}(14) = \mathbf{w}(13) + \mathbf{x}_{\odot} = (1 - 1 - 2 0)^{\mathsf{T}}$ 因 $\mathbf{w}^{\mathsf{T}}(14) \mathbf{x}_{\odot} = (1 - 1 - 2 0) (0 - 1 - 1 - 1)^{\mathsf{T}} = 3 > 0$,故 $\mathbf{w}(15) = \mathbf{w}(14) = (1 - 1 - 2 0)^{\mathsf{T}}$ 因 $\mathbf{w}^{\mathsf{T}}(15) \mathbf{x}_{\odot} = (1 - 1 - 2 0) (0 - 1 0 - 1)^{\mathsf{T}} = 1 > 0$,故 $\mathbf{w}(16) = \mathbf{w}(15) = (1 - 1 - 2 0)^{\mathsf{T}}$ 因 $\mathbf{w}^{\mathsf{T}}(16) \mathbf{x}_{\odot} = (1 - 1 - 2 0) (-1 - 1 - 1 - 1)^{\mathsf{T}} = 2 > 0$,故 $\mathbf{w}(17) = \mathbf{w}(16) = (1 - 1 - 2 0)^{\mathsf{T}}$ 需进行第三轮迭代。

第三轮迭代:

因 $\mathbf{w}^{\mathsf{T}}(17) \mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{O}} = (1 - 1 - 2 \ 0) (0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1)^{\mathsf{T}} = 0 \Rightarrow 0$,故 $\mathbf{w}(18) = \mathbf{w}(17) + \mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{O}} = (1 - 1 - 2 \ 1)^{\mathsf{T}}$ 因 $\mathbf{w}^{\mathsf{T}}(18) \mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{O}} = (1 - 1 - 2 \ 1) (1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1)^{\mathsf{T}} = 1 > 0$,故 $\mathbf{w}(19) = \mathbf{w}(18) = (1 - 1 - 2 \ 1)^{\mathsf{T}}$ 因 $\mathbf{w}^{\mathsf{T}}(19) \mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{O}} = (1 - 1 - 2 \ 1) (1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1)^{\mathsf{T}} = 0 \Rightarrow 0$,故 $\mathbf{w}(20) = \mathbf{w}(19) + \mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{O}} = (2 - 1 - 1 \ 2)^{\mathsf{T}}$ 因 $\mathbf{w}^{\mathsf{T}}(20) \mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{O}} = (2 - 1 - 1 \ 2) (1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1)^{\mathsf{T}} = 3 > 0$,故 $\mathbf{w}(21) = \mathbf{w}(20) = (2 - 1 - 1 \ 2)^{\mathsf{T}}$ 因 $\mathbf{w}^{\mathsf{T}}(21) \mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{O}} = (2 - 1 - 1 \ 2) (0 \ 0 - 1 \ - 1)^{\mathsf{T}} = -1 \Rightarrow 0$,故 $\mathbf{w}(22) = \mathbf{w}(21) + \mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{O}} = (2 - 1 \ - 2 \ 1)^{\mathsf{T}}$ 因 $\mathbf{w}^{\mathsf{T}}(22) \mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{O}} = (2 - 1 \ - 2 \ 1) (0 \ - 1 \ - 1 \ - 1)^{\mathsf{T}} = 2 > 0$,故 $\mathbf{w}(23) = \mathbf{w}(22) = (2 \ - 1 \ - 2 \ 1)^{\mathsf{T}}$ 因 $\mathbf{w}^{\mathsf{T}}(23) \mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{O}} = (2 \ - 1 \ - 2 \ 1) (0 \ - 1 \ 0 \ - 1)^{\mathsf{T}} = 0 \Rightarrow 0$,故 $\mathbf{w}(24) = \mathbf{w}(23) + \mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{O}} = (2 \ - 2 \ - 2 \ 0)^{\mathsf{T}}$ 因 $\mathbf{w}^{\mathsf{T}}(24) \mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{O}} = (2 \ - 2 \ - 2 \ 0) (-1 \ - 1 \ - 1 \ - 1)^{\mathsf{T}} = 2 > 0$,故 $\mathbf{w}(25) = \mathbf{w}(24) = (2 \ - 2 \ - 2 \ 0)^{\mathsf{T}}$ 需进行第四轮迭代。

第四轮迭代:

因 $\mathbf{w}^{\mathsf{J}}(25) \mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{O}} = (2 - 2 - 2 \ 0) \ (0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1)^{\mathsf{T}} = 0 \Rightarrow 0$,故 $\mathbf{w}(26) = \mathbf{w}(25) + \mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{O}} = (2 - 2 - 2 \ 1)^{\mathsf{T}}$ 因 $\mathbf{w}^{\mathsf{J}}(26) \mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{O}} = (2 - 2 - 2 \ 1) \ (1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1)^{\mathsf{T}} = 3 > 0$,故 $\mathbf{w}(27) = \mathbf{w}(26) = (2 - 2 - 2 \ 1)^{\mathsf{T}}$ 因 $\mathbf{w}^{\mathsf{J}}(27) \mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{O}} = (2 - 2 - 2 \ 1) \ (1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1)^{\mathsf{T}} = 1 > 0$,故 $\mathbf{w}(28) = \mathbf{w}(27) = (2 - 2 - 2 \ 1)^{\mathsf{T}}$ 因 $\mathbf{w}^{\mathsf{J}}(28) \mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{O}} = (2 - 2 - 2 \ 1) \ (1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1)^{\mathsf{T}} = 1 > 0$,故 $\mathbf{w}(29) = \mathbf{w}(28) = (2 - 2 - 2 \ 1)^{\mathsf{T}}$ 因 $\mathbf{w}^{\mathsf{J}}(29) \mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{O}} = (2 - 2 - 2 \ 1) \ (0 \ 0 - 1 \ - 1)^{\mathsf{T}} = 1 > 0$,故 $\mathbf{w}(30) = \mathbf{w}(29) = (2 \ - 2 \ - 2 \ 1)^{\mathsf{T}}$ 因 $\mathbf{w}^{\mathsf{J}}(30) \mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{O}} = (2 \ - 2 \ - 2 \ 1) \ (0 \ - 1 \ 0 \ - 1)^{\mathsf{T}} = 1 > 0$,故 $\mathbf{w}(31) = \mathbf{w}(30) = (2 \ - 2 \ - 2 \ 1)^{\mathsf{T}}$ 因 $\mathbf{w}^{\mathsf{J}}(32) \mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{O}} = (2 \ - 2 \ - 2 \ 1) \ (0 \ - 1 \ 0 \ - 1)^{\mathsf{T}} = 1 > 0$,故 $\mathbf{w}(32) = \mathbf{w}(31) = (2 \ - 2 \ - 2 \ 1)^{\mathsf{T}}$ 因 $\mathbf{w}^{\mathsf{J}}(32) \mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{O}} = (2 \ - 2 \ - 2 \ 1) \ (-1 \ - 1 \ - 1 \ - 1)^{\mathsf{T}} = 1 > 0$,故 $\mathbf{w}(33) = \mathbf{w}(32) = (2 \ - 2 \ - 2 \ 1)^{\mathsf{T}}$ 需进行第五轮迭代。

第五轮迭代:

因 $\mathbf{w}^{\mathsf{I}}(33) \mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{O}} = (2 - 2 - 2 \ 1) (0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1)^{\mathsf{T}} = 1>0$,故 $\mathbf{w}(34) = \mathbf{w}(33) = (2 - 2 - 2 \ 1)^{\mathsf{T}}$ 因 $\mathbf{w}^{\mathsf{I}}(34) \mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{O}} = (2 - 2 - 2 \ 1) (1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1)^{\mathsf{T}} = 3>0$,故 $\mathbf{w}(35) = \mathbf{w}(34) = (2 - 2 - 2 \ 1)^{\mathsf{T}}$ 因 $\mathbf{w}^{\mathsf{I}}(35) \mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{O}} = (2 - 2 - 2 \ 1) (1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1)^{\mathsf{T}} = 1>0$,故 $\mathbf{w}(36) = \mathbf{w}(35) = (2 - 2 - 2 \ 1)^{\mathsf{T}}$ 因 $\mathbf{w}^{\mathsf{I}}(36) \mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{O}} = (2 - 2 - 2 \ 1) (1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1)^{\mathsf{T}} = 1>0$,故 $\mathbf{w}(37) = \mathbf{w}(36) = (2 - 2 - 2 \ 1)^{\mathsf{T}}$ 因 $\mathbf{w}^{\mathsf{I}}(37) \mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{O}} = (2 - 2 - 2 \ 1) (0 \ 0 - 1 \ - 1)^{\mathsf{T}} = 1>0$,故 $\mathbf{w}(38) = \mathbf{w}(37) = (2 - 2 - 2 \ 1)^{\mathsf{T}}$ 因 $\mathbf{w}^{\mathsf{I}}(38) \mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{O}} = (2 - 2 - 2 \ 1) (0 \ - 1 \ - 1 \ - 1)^{\mathsf{T}} = 3>0$,故 $\mathbf{w}(39) = \mathbf{w}(38) = (2 - 2 - 2 \ 1)^{\mathsf{T}}$ 因 $\mathbf{w}^{\mathsf{I}}(39) \mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{O}} = (2 - 2 - 2 \ 1) (0 \ - 1 \ 0 \ - 1)^{\mathsf{T}} = 1>0$,故 $\mathbf{w}(40) = \mathbf{w}(39) = (2 \ - 2 \ - 2 \ 1)^{\mathsf{T}}$ 因 $\mathbf{w}^{\mathsf{I}}(40) \mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{O}} = (2 - 2 - 2 \ 1) (-1 \ - 1 \ - 1 \ - 1)^{\mathsf{T}} = 1>0$,故 $\mathbf{w}(41) = \mathbf{w}(40) = (2 \ - 2 \ - 2 \ 1)^{\mathsf{T}}$ 该轮的迭代全部正确,因此解向量 $\mathbf{w} = (2 \ - 2 \ - 2 \ 1)^{\mathsf{T}}$

编写求解上述问题的感知器算法程序。

Python 代码

```
#coding=UTF-8
import numpy as np
def perception(W, w1):
   flag = False
   n=0
   while flag != True:
       flag = True
       for i in range(len(w1)):
           t1 = 0
           for j in range(len(W)):
               t1 += W[j] * w1[i][j]
           #只要有一次结果小于等于 0,则标记为错误,需进行下一轮迭代
           if (t1 \le 0):
               for j in range(len(W)):
                   W[j] += w1[i][j]
               flag = False
           else:
               W[j]=W[j]
       n=n+1
       print ("第%d 轮迭代 W 为: "%(n))
       print(W)
   print"解向量 w 为: "
   print(W)
   return W
if __name__ == '__main__':
   W = \begin{bmatrix} 0, & 0, & 0 \end{bmatrix}
   w1 = [[0, 0, 0], [1, 0, 0], [1, 0, 1], [1, 1, 0]]
   w2 = [[0, 0, 1], [0, 1, 1], [0, 1, 0], [1, 1, 1]]
   #变为增广向量
   for i in range(len(w1)):
         w1[i]. extend([1])
   #w2 类变为增广向量,并乘以-1
   for i in range(len(w2)):
```

```
w2[i].extend([1])
for j in range(len(W)):
    w2[i][j]=-1*w2[i][j]
#处理后的两类样本可合并到一个列表中,进行迭代运算
w1.extend(w2)
W = perception(W, w1)
```

运行结果:

```
F:\Perception>python perception.py
第1轮迭代W为:
[0, -1, -1, -1]
第2轮迭代W为:
[1, -1, -2, 0]
第3轮迭代W为:
[2, -2, -2, 0]
第4轮迭代W为:
[2, -2, -2, 1]
第5轮迭代W为:
[2, -2, -2, 1]
解向量w为:
[2, -2, -2, 1]
```

● 用多类感知器算法求下列模式的判别函数:

 ω_1 : $(-1 \ -1)^T$

 ω_2 : $(0 \ 0)^T$

 ω_3 : $(1 \ 1)^T$

解答:

将模式样本写成增广形式:

 $\mathbf{x}_{0} = (-1 \ -1 \ 1)^{\mathsf{T}}, \ \mathbf{x}_{0} = (0 \ 0 \ 1)^{\mathsf{T}}, \ \mathbf{x}_{3} = (1 \ 1 \ 1)^{\mathsf{T}}$

取初始值 $\mathbf{w}_1(1) = \mathbf{w}_2(1) = \mathbf{w}_3(1) = (0\ 0\ 0)^{\mathsf{T}}, \ \mathsf{C=1}$ 。

第一轮迭代 (k=1): 以 x₀=(-1 -1 1) 作为训练样本

$$d_1(1) = \mathbf{w}_1^T(1) \mathbf{x}_0 = (0 \ 0 \ 0) (-1 \ -1 \ 1)^T = 0$$

$$d_2(1) = \mathbf{w}_2^T(1) \mathbf{x}_0 = (0 \ 0 \ 0) (-1 \ -1 \ 1)^{\mathsf{T}} = 0$$

$$d_3(1) = \mathbf{w}_3^T(1) \mathbf{x}_0 = (0 \ 0 \ 0) (-1 \ -1 \ 1)^T = 0$$

因
$$d_1(1) > d_2(1)$$
, $d_1(1) > d_3(1)$, 故

$$w_1(2) = w_1(1) + x_0 = (-1 \ -1 \ 1)^{\mathsf{T}}$$

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

$$w_3(2)=w_3(1)-x_0=(1 \ 1 \ -1)^{\mathsf{T}}$$

第二轮迭代 (k=2): 以 x₂₀=(0 0 1) 「作为训练样本

$$d_1(2) = \mathbf{w}_1^T(2) \mathbf{x}_2 = (-1 \ -1 \ 1) (0 \ 0 \ 1)^T = 1$$

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

$$d_3(2) = \mathbf{w}_3^T(2) \mathbf{x}_2 = (1 \ 1 \ -1) (0 \ 0 \ 1)^T = -1$$

因
$$d_2(2) > d_1(2)$$
, $d_2(2) > d_3(2)$, 故

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

$$\mathbf{w}_{2}(3) = \mathbf{w}_{2}(2) + \mathbf{x}_{2} = (1 \ 1 \ 0)^{\mathsf{T}}$$

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

第三轮迭代 (k=3): 以 x3=(1 1 1) 作为训练样本

$$d_1(3) = \mathbf{w}_1^T(3) \mathbf{x}_3 = (-1 \ -1 \ 0) \ (1 \ 1 \ 1)^T = -2$$

$$d_2(3) = \mathbf{w}_2^T(3) \mathbf{x}_3 = (1 \ 1 \ 0) \ (1 \ 1 \ 1)^T = 2$$

$$d_3(3) = \mathbf{w}_2^T(3) \mathbf{x}_3 = (1 \ 1 \ -2) \ (1 \ 1 \ 1)^T = 0$$

$$\mathbf{w}_1(4) = \mathbf{w}_1(3) = (-1 \ -1 \ 0)^{\mathsf{T}}$$

$$w_2(4) = w_2(3) - x_3 = (0 \ 0 \ -1)^{\mathsf{T}}$$

$$\mathbf{w}_{3}(4) = \mathbf{w}_{3}(3) + \mathbf{x}_{3} = (2 \ 2 \ -1)^{\mathsf{T}}$$

第四轮迭代 (k=4): 以 x₀=(-1 -1 1)^T作为训练样本

$$d_1(4) = \mathbf{w}_1^T(4) \mathbf{x}_0 = (-1 \ -1 \ 0) \ (-1 \ -1 \ 1)^T = 2$$

$$d_2(4) = \mathbf{w}_2^T(4) \mathbf{x}_0 = (0 \ 0 \ -1) (-1 \ -1 \ 1)^{\mathsf{T}} = -1$$

$$d_3(4) = \mathbf{w}_3^T(4) \mathbf{x}_0 = (2 \ 2 \ -1) (-1 \ -1 \ 1)^{\mathsf{T}} = -5$$

$$\mathbf{w}_{1}(5) = \mathbf{w}_{1}(4) = (-1 \ -1 \ 0)^{\mathsf{T}}$$

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

$$w_3(5) = w_3(4) = (2 \ 2 \ -1)^{\mathsf{T}}$$

第五轮迭代 (k=5): 以 x2=(0 0 1) 作为训练样本

$$d_1(5) = \mathbf{w}_1^T(5) \mathbf{x}_2 = (-1 \ -1 \ 0) (0 \ 0 \ 1)^T = 0$$

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

$$d_3(5) = \mathbf{w}_3^T(5) \mathbf{x}_2 = (2 \ 2 \ -1) (0 \ 0 \ 1)^{\mathsf{T}} = -1$$

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

$$w_1(6) = w_1(5) - x_2 = (-1 -1 -1)^{\mathsf{T}}$$

$$\mathbf{w}_{2}(6) = \mathbf{w}_{2}(5) + \mathbf{x}_{2} = (0 \ 0 \ 0)^{\mathsf{T}}$$

$$w_3(6) = w_3(5) - x_2 = (2 \ 2 \ -2)^{\mathsf{T}}$$

第六轮迭代 (k=6): 以 x3=(1 1 1) 作为训练样本

$$d_1(6) = \mathbf{w}_1^T(6) \mathbf{x}_3 = (-1 \ -1 \ -1) (1 \ 1 \ 1)^{\mathsf{T}} = -3$$

$$d_2(6) = \mathbf{w}_2^T(6) \mathbf{x}_3 = (0 \ 0 \ 0) \ (1 \ 1 \ 1)^T = 0$$

$$d_3(6) = \mathbf{w}_3^T(6) \mathbf{x}_3 = (2 \ 2 \ -2) \ (1 \ 1 \ 1)^T = 2$$

$$\mathbf{w}_{1}(7) = \mathbf{w}_{1}(6) = (-1 \ -1 \ -1)^{\mathsf{T}}$$

$$\mathbf{w}_{2}(7) = \mathbf{w}_{2}(6) = (0 \ 0 \ 0)^{\mathsf{T}}$$

$$w_3(7) = w_3(6) = (2 \ 2 \ -2)^{\mathsf{T}}$$

第七轮迭代 (k=7): 以 x₀=(-1 -1 1)^T作为训练样本

$$d_1(7) = \boldsymbol{w}_1^T(7) \boldsymbol{x}_0 = (-1 \ -1 \ -1) (-1 \ -1 \ 1)^T = 1$$

$$d_2(7) = \boldsymbol{w}_2^T(7) \boldsymbol{x}_0 = (0 \ 0 \ 0) (-1 \ -1 \ 1)^T = 0$$

$$d_3(7) = \mathbf{w}_3^T(7) \mathbf{x}_0 = (2 \ 2 \ -2) (-1 \ -1 \ 1)^{\mathsf{T}} = -6$$

$$\mathbf{w}_{1}(8) = \mathbf{w}_{1}(7) = (-1 \ -1 \ -1)^{\mathsf{T}}$$

$$\mathbf{w}_{2}(8) = \mathbf{w}_{2}(7) = (0 \ 0 \ 0)^{\mathsf{T}}$$

$$\mathbf{w}_{3}(8) = \mathbf{w}_{3}(7) = (2 \ 2 \ -2)^{\mathsf{T}}$$

第八轮迭代 (k=8): 以 x₂₂=(0 0 1) ¹ 作为训练样本

$$d_1(7) = \mathbf{w}_1^T(7) \mathbf{x}_2 = (-1 \ -1 \ -1) (0 \ 0 \ 1)^{\mathsf{T}} = -1$$

$$d_2(7) = \mathbf{w}_2^T(7) \mathbf{x}_2 = (0 \ 0 \ 0) \ (0 \ 0 \ 1)^T = 0$$

$$d_3(7) = \mathbf{w}_3^T(7) \mathbf{x}_2 = (2 \ 2 \ -2) (0 \ 0 \ 1)^T = -2$$

$$\mathbf{w}_{1}(9) = \mathbf{w}_{1}(8) = (-1 \ -1 \ -1)^{\mathsf{T}}$$

$$\mathbf{w}_{2}(9) = \mathbf{w}_{2}(8) = (0 \ 0 \ 0)^{\mathsf{T}}$$

$$\mathbf{w}_{3}(9) = \mathbf{w}_{3}(8) = (2 \ 2 \ -2)^{\mathsf{T}}$$

由于第六、七、八次迭代中 🗷、🗷、🗷 均已正确分类, 所以权向量的解为:

$$\mathbf{w}_1 = (-1 \ -1 \ -1)^{\mathsf{T}} \qquad \mathbf{w}_2 = (0 \ 0 \ 0)^{\mathsf{T}} \qquad \mathbf{w}_3 = (2 \ 2 \ -2)^{\mathsf{T}}$$

三个判别函数:

$$d_1(x) = -x_1 - x_2 - 1$$

$$d_2(x) = 0$$

$$d_3(x) = 2x_1 + 2x_2 - 2$$

● 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。

解答:

根据准则函数,实数 b>0,可得/对w的微分式:

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial w} = \frac{1}{4||x||^2} \left[(w^T x - b) - |w^T x - b| \right] \left[x - x \cdot sign(w^T x - b) \right]$$

定义:

$$sign(w^{T}x - b) = \begin{cases} +1 & if \ w^{T}x - b > 0 \\ -1 & if \ w^{T}x - b < 0 \end{cases}$$

则由梯度法中w(k+1)和w(k)的关系有:

$$w(k+1) = w(k) - \frac{C}{4||x_k||^2} [(w^T x_k - b) - |w^T x_k - b|] [x_k - x_k \cdot sign(w^T(k)x_k - b)]$$

其中 x_k 是训练模式样本,k是指第k次迭代。

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

那么,当 $w^Tx - b > 0$ 时,则w(k+1) = w(k),此时不对权向量进行修正;当 $w^Tx - b \leq 0$ 时,则 $w(k+1) = w(k) - \frac{C \cdot (w^Tx_k - b)x_k}{\|x_k\|^2}$,需对权向量进行校正。其中,初始权向量w(1)的值可任选. C是预先选好的固定值。

● 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

 ω_1 : {(0 1)^T, (0 -1)^T} ω_2 : {(1 0)^T, (-1 0)^T}

解答:

1) 建立二维的正交函数集

二维的正交函数集可由任意一对一维的正交函数组成,这里取 Hermite 的第 1、3 项 $H_0(x)=1$, $H_2(x)=4x^2-2$,则

其形成的几个二维正交函数为:

$$\begin{split} \phi_1(x) &= \phi_1(x_1, x_2) = H_0(x_1)H_0(x_2) = 1 \\ \phi_2(x) &= \phi_2(x_1, x_2) = H_0(x_1)H_1(x_2) = 2x_2 \\ \phi_3(x) &= \phi_3(x_1, x_2) = H_0(x_1)H_2(x_2) = 4x_2^2 - 2 \\ \phi_4(x) &= \phi_4(x_1, x_2) = H_1(x_1)H_0(x_2) = 2x_1 \\ \phi_5(x) &= \phi_5(x_1, x_2) = H_1(x_1)H_1(x_2) = 4x_1x_2 \\ \phi_6(x) &= \phi_6(x_1, x_2) = H_1(x_1)H_2(x_2) = 2x_1(4x_2^2 - 2) \\ \phi_7(x) &= \phi_7(x_1, x_2) = H_2(x_1)H_0(x_2) = 4x_1^2 - 2 \\ \phi_8(x) &= \phi_8(x_1, x_2) = H_2(x_1)H_1(x_2) = 2x_2(4x_1^2 - 2) \\ \phi_9(x) &= \phi_9(x_1, x_2) = H_2(x_1)H_2(x_2) = (4x_1^2 - 2)(4x_2^2 - 2) \end{split}$$

根据定义,得到第一类势函数:

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

$$x_k \in \omega_1 \ \exists \ K_{k-1}(x_k) > 0$$
 或 $x_k \in \omega_2 \ \exists \ K_{k-1}(x_k) < 0$ 分类正确 $K_k(x) = K_{k-1}(x)$; $x_k \in \omega_1 \ \exists \ K_{k-1}(x_k) < 0$ 分类错误, $K_k(x) = K_{k-1}(x) + K(x, x_k)$; $x_k \in \omega_2 \ \exists \ K_{k-1}(x_k) > 0$ 分类错误, $K_k(x) = K_{k-1}(x) - K(x, x_k)$ 。

1. 记 $x_1 = (0,1)^T$ 、 $x_2 = (0,-1)^T$ 、 $x_3 = (1,0)^T$ 、 $x_4 = (-1,0)^T$; 2. $K_1(x) = K(x,x_1) = -15 + 24x_1^2 + 20x_2 - 32x_1^2x_2 + 40x_2^2 - 64x_1^2x_2^2$; 3. $x_2 \in \omega_1$, $K_1(x_2) = 5 > 0$, 分类正确,因此 $K_2(x) = K_1(x)$; 4. $x_3 \in \omega_2$, $K_2(x_3) = 9 \geq 0$, 分类错误, $K_3(x) = K_2(x) - K(x,x_3) = -20x_1 + 20x_2 - 16x_1^2 + 16x_2^2$; 5. $x_4 \in \omega_2$, $K_3(x_4) = 4 \geq 0$, 分类错误, $K_4(x) = K_3(x) - K(x,x_4) = 15 + 20x_2 - 56x_1^2 - 8x_2^2 - 32x_1^2x_2 + 64x_1^2x_2^2$; 6. $x_1 \in \omega_1$, $K_4(x_1) = 27 > 0$, 分类正确,因此 $K_5(x) = K_4(x)$; 7. $x_2 \in \omega_1$, $K_5(x_2) = -13 \leq 0$, 分类正确,因此 $K_5(x) = K_4(x)$; 7. $x_2 \in \omega_1$, $K_5(x_2) = -13 \leq 0$, 分类正确,因此 $K_7(x) = K_6(x)$; 9. $x_4 \in \omega_2$, $K_6(x_3) = -32 < 0$, 分类正确,因此 $K_7(x) = K_6(x)$; 9. $x_4 \in \omega_2$, $K_7(x_4) = -32 < 0$, 分类正确,因此 $K_8(x) = K_7(x)$; 10. $x_1 \in \omega_1$, $K_8(x_1) = 32 > 0$, 分类正确,因此 $K_8(x) = K_7(x)$;

11. $x_1 \in \omega_1$, $K_9(x_2) = 32 > 0$,分类正确,因此 $K_{10}(x) = K_9(x)$;

判别函数为

所有样本分类正确, 停止迭代。

$$d(x) = K_{10}(x) = -32x_1^2 + 32x_2^2$$

● 用下列势函数

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

求解以下模式的分类问题

 ω_1 : {(0 1)^T, (0 -1)^T} ω_2 : {(1 0)^T, (-1 0)^T}

解答:

取α=1,在二维情况下势函数为

$$K(x_1, x_k) = e^{-\|x - x_k\|^2} = e^{-[(x_1 - x_{k_1})^2 + (x_2 - x_{k_2})^2]}$$

这里: ω_1 类为 $\mathbf{x}_0 = (0 \ 1)^{\mathsf{T}}$, $\mathbf{x}_2 = (0 \ -1)^{\mathsf{T}}$ ω_2 类为 $\mathbf{x}_3 = (1 \ 0)^{\mathsf{T}}$, $\mathbf{x}_4 = (-1 \ 0)^{\mathsf{T}}$

第一步: 取 $\mathbf{x}_0 = (0 \ 1)^{\mathsf{T}} \in \omega_1$,则 $\mathbf{K}_1(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{K}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}_0) = e^{-[(x_1 - 0)^2 + (x_2 - 1)^2]} = e^{-[x_1^2 + (x_2 - 1)^2]}$

第二步: 取 $\mathbf{x}_{0}=(0 - 1)^{\mathsf{T}} \in \omega_{1}$, 因 $\mathbf{K}_{1}(\mathbf{x}_{0}) = \mathbf{e}^{-(0+4)} = \mathbf{e}^{-4} > 0$, 故 $\mathbf{K}_{2}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{K}_{1}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{e}^{-[x_{1}^{2} + (x_{2} - 1)^{2}]}$

第三步: 取 \mathbf{x}_{3} =(1 0)^T $\in \omega_{2}$, 因 $\mathbf{K}_{2}(\mathbf{x}_{3})$ = $\mathbf{e}^{-(1+1)}$ = \mathbf{e}^{-2} >0, 故

 $K_3(\mathbf{x}) = K_2(\mathbf{x}) - K(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}_3) = e^{-[x_1^2 + (x_2 - 1)^2]} - e^{-[(x_1 - 1)^2 + x_2^2]}$ 第四步: 取 $\mathbf{x}_3 = (-1 \ 0)^{\mathsf{T}} \in \omega_2$,因 $K_3(\mathbf{x}_3) = e^{-(1+1)} - e^{-(4+0)} = e^{-2} - e^{-4} > 0$,故

 $K_4(\mathbf{x}) = K_3(\mathbf{x}) - K(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}_4) = e^{-[x_1^2 + (x_2 - 1)^2]} - e^{-[(x_1 - 1)^2 + x_2^2]} - e^{-[(x_1 + 1)^2 + x_2^2]}$

需对全部训练样本重复迭代一次

第五步: 取 $x_6=x_0=(0\ 1)^{\mathsf{T}}\in\omega_1$. $\mathsf{K}_4(x_6)=\mathsf{e}^0-\mathsf{e}^{-2}-\mathsf{e}^{-2}=1-2\mathsf{e}^{-2}>0$. 故 $\mathsf{K}_5(x)=\mathsf{K}_4(x)$

第六步: 取 $\mathbf{x}_{\otimes} = \mathbf{x}_{2} = (0 - 1)^{\mathsf{T}} \in \omega_{1}$, $\mathsf{K}_{5}(\mathbf{x}_{\otimes}) = \mathsf{e}^{-4} - \mathsf{e}^{-2} - \mathsf{e}^{-2} = \mathsf{e}^{-4} - 2\mathsf{e}^{-2} < 0$, 故

 $\mathsf{K}_{6}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathsf{K}_{5}(\mathbf{x}) + \mathsf{K}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}_{6}) = e^{-[x_{1}^{2} + (x_{2} - 1)^{2}]} - e^{-[(x_{1} - 1)^{2} + x_{2}^{2}]} - e^{-[(x_{1} + 1)^{2} + x_{2}^{2}]} + e^{-[x_{1}^{2} + (x_{2} + 1)^{2}]}$

第七步: 取 $x_0=x_0=(1\ 0)^{\mathsf{T}}\in\omega_2$, $\mathsf{K}_{\delta}(x_0)=\mathsf{e}^{-2}-\mathsf{e}^0-\mathsf{e}^{-4}+\mathsf{e}^{-2}=2\mathsf{e}^{-2}-\mathsf{e}^{-4}-1<0$, 故 $\mathsf{K}_{7}(x)=\mathsf{K}_{\delta}(x)$

第八步: 取 $x_8 = x_4 = (-1\ 0)^{\mathsf{T}} \in \omega_2$, $\mathsf{K}_7(x_8) = \mathsf{e}^{-2} - \mathsf{e}^{-4} - \mathsf{e}^0 + \mathsf{e}^{-2} = 2\mathsf{e}^{-2} - \mathsf{e}^{-4} - 1 < 0$, 故 $\mathsf{K}_8(x) = \mathsf{K}_7(x)$

第九步: 取 $\mathbf{x}_{\odot} = \mathbf{x}_{\odot} = (0 \ 1)^{\mathsf{T}} \in \omega_1$, $\mathsf{K}_{8}(\mathbf{x}_{\odot}) = \mathsf{e}^{0} - \mathsf{e}^{-2} + \mathsf{e}^{-4} = 1 + \mathsf{e}^{-4} - 2\mathsf{e}^{-2} > 0$, 故 $\mathsf{K}_{9}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathsf{K}_{8}(\mathbf{x})$

第十步: 取 $\mathbf{x}_0 = \mathbf{x}_2 = (-1 \ 0)^{\mathsf{T}} \in \omega_1$, $\mathbf{K}_9(\mathbf{x}_0) = \mathbf{e}^{-2} - \mathbf{e}^{-4} - \mathbf{e}^{0} + \mathbf{e}^{-2} = 1 - \mathbf{e}^{-4} + 2\mathbf{e}^{-2} > 0$, 故 $\mathbf{K}_{10}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{K}_9(\mathbf{x})$

经过上述迭代,全部模式都已正确分类,因此算法收敛于判别函数:

$$d(x) = e^{-[x_1^2 + (x_2 - 1)^2]} - e^{-[(x_1 - 1)^2 + x_2^2]} - e^{-[(x_1 + 1)^2 + x_2^2]} + e^{-[x_1^2 + (x_2 + 1)^2]}$$