

$0 \rightarrow 1$

Lecture ① ~~Intro + Perception~~

20/11/2021 10:00 AM

1. The general supervised learning algorithm we have:

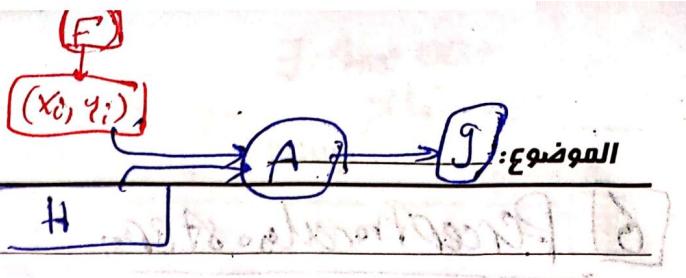
- ① Unknown Target function $F: X \rightarrow Y$
- ② Training Data $(X_1, Y_1), (X_2, Y_2), \dots, (X_n, Y_n)$ where $Y_i = f(X_i)$
- ③ Want to learn g close to F
- ④ To learn $g \rightarrow$ Learning Models
- ⑤ To say how close g is to $F \rightarrow$ Learning Theory.

2. How to learn F ?

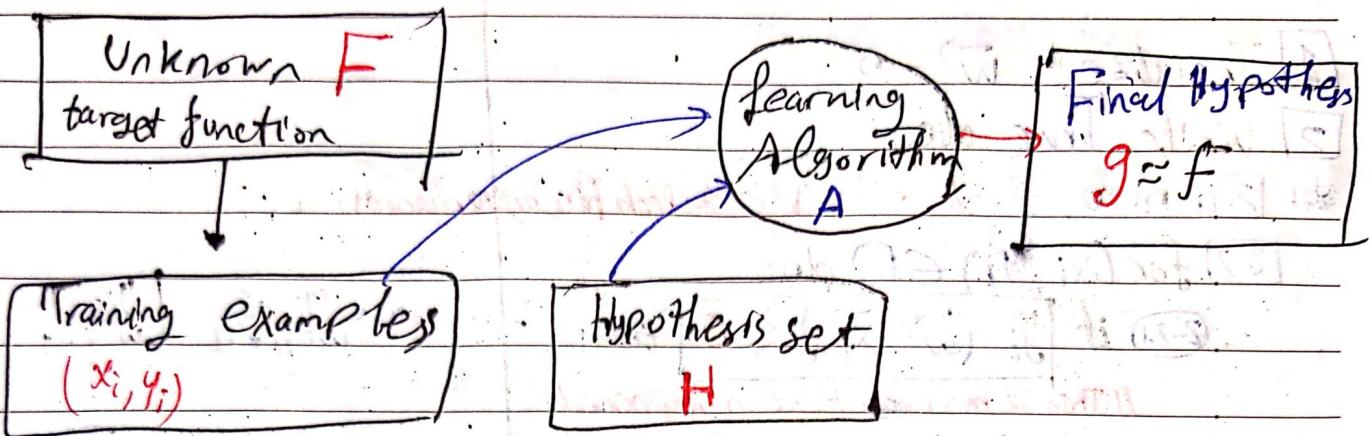
set of all possible values

- ① Pick a hypothesis set $H = \{h_1, h_2, \dots\}$
 - ② Use a learning algorithm to select a hypothesis g from H based on the training data
- $H + \text{learning algorithm} = \text{Learning model}$.

Learning algorithm



③ Learning setup:



④ Basic classification examples: we have two classes, \rightarrow yes \rightarrow no

\rightarrow yes if $\sum_{i=1}^d w_i x_i \geq \text{threshold}$, no if $\sum_{i=1}^d w_i x_i < \text{threshold}$. [linear separation]

\therefore linear formula $h \in H$:

$$h(x) = \text{sign}\left(\sum_{i=1}^d w_i x_i - \text{threshold}\right) = \text{sign}\left(\sum_{i=1}^d w_i x_i + w_0\right)$$

$$h(x) = \text{sign}\left(\sum_{i=0}^d w_i x_i\right) \quad \text{for } x_0 = 1$$

⑤ The Perceptron Algorithm:

$$h(x) = \text{sign}\left(\sum_{i=0}^d w_i x_i\right) \xrightarrow[\text{form}]{\text{vector}} h(x) = \text{sign}(w^T x)$$

Perceptron Also assumptions:

Prediction

① Binary classification $y = \{+1, -1\}$

② Linearly separable data

6) Perceptron algo steps:

1) Initialize $\vec{W} = 0$

2) While True do:

 2.1) $m=0$ // *changes (to check for convergence)

 2.2) for $(x_i, y_i) \in D$ do:

 2.2.1) if $y_i (\vec{w} \cdot \vec{x}_t) \leq 0$ then: \rightarrow cases if $y_i = +1$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y_i = -1 \\ w^T x_t = -1 \end{array} \right.$
 // Then a misclassification happened.

 2.2.1.1: $\vec{w} \leftarrow \vec{w} + y \vec{x}$ // Update weights in the right direction.

 2.2.1.2: $m \leftarrow m+1$ // number of correctly classifying $x(t)$

 2.3) if $m = 0$: // no changes happened (converged)

 2.3.1) break

7) Proving that w moves at right directions

after we do update 2.2.1 $\vec{w} \leftarrow \vec{w} + y \vec{x}$ at step $t+1$. (a misclass. happened)

$$\leq_0 y_t w_{t+1}^T x_t = y_t [w_t + y_t x_t]^T x_t \quad \#$$

$$= y_t w_t^T x_t + y_t^2 x_t^T x_t \quad \# \text{ since } y \in \{-1, 1\}$$

$$= y_t w_t^T x_t + \|x_t\|^2 > y_t w_t^T x_t$$

جع بحسب الفكرة هو وتبعد عن كونها في خط وتقرب

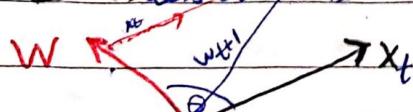
0 < جع 2 لمح

8) Cases of misclassification

$$y = +1$$

$$w^T x \leq 0$$

(رسالة θ أقل من 90 درجة) \rightarrow يمتد على الخط



$$w_{t+1} = w_t + 1 x_t$$

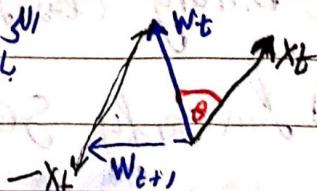
رسالة θ بين 90 و 180 درجة \rightarrow يمتد على الخط

$$y = -1$$

$$w^T x > 0$$

رسالة θ أكبر من 90 درجة \rightarrow يمتد على الخط

البعد $\|w\|$ بالعكس، ونحو



Classification

\exists : there exist

physical objects

equally

9 Perception Convergence proof.

initialization: * Data is linearly separable

* therefore: $\exists w^*$ that separates the training data

* assume $@t=0 \quad w_t = w_0 = 0$

Required: to prove that perceptron algorithm finds a linear separator vector after a finite number of iterations t

Derivation of t :

1 set $f = \min_n y_n (w^{*T} x_n)$

$f > 0$? because w^* perfectly separates data points : correct predictions
same signs for both y_n & $w^{*T} x_n$ $\rightarrow > 0$

2 we know that $w_t = w_{t-1} + g x$ transpose dot product with w^*

$$w_t^T w^* = w_{t-1}^T w^* + (y_{t-1} x_{t-1}^T w^*) \Rightarrow w_{t-1}^T w^* + p$$

$$w_t^T w^* = w_{t-2}^T w^* + g_{t-2} x_{t-2}^T w^* + y_{t-1} x_{t-1}^T w^*$$

$$\vdots \text{as above}$$

$$\therefore w_t^T w^* \geq w_{t-2}^T w^* + 2p$$

$$w_t^T w^* \geq w_{t-1}^T w^* + (t-1)p$$

$w_0^T = 0$ given!

$$\therefore w_t^T w^* \geq tp$$

recursive formula

$t \leftarrow \text{iteration number}$

t

Step of recursive iteration formula
 $\geq 2p$ until $t = \infty$ or $w^T w^* = 0$

$$(3) \text{ Note: } \|a+bt\|^2 = \|a\|^2 + 2a^T b + \|b\|^2$$

where $\|v\|$ is the norm of vector v

we know that:

$$W_t = W_{t-1} + X_{t-1} Y_{t-1} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{take norm of both sides}}$$

$$\|W_t\|^2 = \|W_{t-1}\|^2 + \|X_{t-1} Y_{t-1}\|^2$$

$$\therefore \|W_t\|^2 = \|W_{t-1}\|^2 + \|Y_{t-1}\|^2 \|X_{t-1}\|^2 + 2 Y_{t-1}^T W_{t-1} X_{t-1}$$

الخطوة اول من خطوات weight update هي Y_{t-1}

update W_{t-1} وذلك على أساس misclassification

$$\therefore \|W_t\|^2 \leq \|W_{t-1}\|^2 + \|X_{t-1}\|^2$$

$$R = \max_n \|X_n\| \quad \xrightarrow{\text{ل瞭解نا مثمنج}} R = \max_n \|X_n\|$$

موجي جملة لفهم الـ NMF recursion

$$\boxed{\|W_t\|^2 \leq R^2}$$

$$\therefore \|W_t\|^2 \leq \|W_{t-1}\|^2 + \|X_{t-1}\|^2 \leq \|W_{t-1}\|^2 + R^2$$

$$\& \|W_{t-1}\|^2 \leq \|W_{t-2}\|^2 + \|X_{t-1}\|^2 \leq \|W_{t-2}\|^2 + R^2$$

$$\therefore \|W_t\|^2 \leq \|W_{t-2}\|^2 + R^2 + R^2$$

$$\therefore \|W_t\|^2 \leq \|W_{t-2}\|^2 + 2R^2$$

$$\therefore \|W_t\|^2 \leq \|W_{t-2}\|^2 + tR^2$$

$$\therefore \|W_t\|^2 \leq tR^2$$

$t = 1, 2, \dots$

إذا $\|W_t\|^2 < 1$

we know that dot product rule is $a \cdot b = \|a\| \|b\| \cos\theta$

وكان اكبر فئة (الطبقة) موزعة في مدار (١) صبح، بينما كانت (٢) موزعة في مدار (٣) ميلان.

dot Product a,b $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i$ و هي معرفة بـ $\|a\| \|b\| \cos \theta$ حيث θ

$$\|a\| \|b\| \geq \|a\| \|b\| \cos \theta$$

$$w_t^T w^* = \|w_t\| \|w^*\| \cos\theta \leq \|w_t\| \|w^*\| \rightarrow \sqrt{N} \approx \sqrt{\epsilon} \text{ da}$$

$$w_j^\top w^* \leq \|w_j\| \|w^*\|$$

From [2] $w^T w^* \geq t.p$ \leftarrow u[2] subjective linear 10

$$\|w_t\| \|w^*\| > t f \rightarrow I$$

$$\text{From } \boxed{3}: \|w_t\|^2 \leq tR^2$$

$$\|w_t\| \leq \sqrt{t} R^2 \rightarrow \text{II}$$

$$\text{from (I) \& (II)} \\ \boxed{\sqrt{R} > \|w\| \geq \frac{\|f\|}{\|w^*\|}} \quad \therefore \quad \cancel{\sqrt{R} > \frac{\|f\|}{\|w^*\|}}$$

$$\therefore t \leq \frac{R^2 \|w^*\|^2}{f^2}$$

وَالْمُحَمَّدُ

این نتیجه ممکن است در پریپرشن (Perceptron) ها بدست آید

$\therefore t$ (number of iterations) is finite, has an upper bound

طبعاً نعرف تجربة w^* ولو معاً w^* فـ w^* هي المعايير المطلوبة.

الغرض من التعلم هو تطبيقه إن لم يستخدم

Notes

- ① w^* is any linear separator, which we don't know previously
- ② We **don't say that** w_t converges to w^* , we just say that w_t converges to a linear separator.

Linearly separable \rightarrow O.C. X DR 1/2s Perceptron 1/pic i cito and problem

Secture 1 is Done ;)

الله أعلم