

Perceptron Learning Lab

Name and period: Anjam Alam Period 7

For boolean functions on n variables, a perceptron can learn:

1) N=2:

- Learned: $\frac{14}{16} = 87.5\%$
- 2 example functions and the learned weight vectors

$[(\text{array}([0, 0, 1]), 0), (\text{array}([0, 1, 1]), 0), (\text{array}([1, 0, 1]), 0), (\text{array}([1, 1, 1]), 1)]$

Weights: $[2 \ 1 \ -2]$

$[(\text{array}([0, 0, 1]), 0), (\text{array}([0, 1, 1]), 0), (\text{array}([1, 0, 1]), 1), (\text{array}([1, 1, 1]), 0)]$

Weights: $[1 \ -2 \ 0]$

2) N=3:

- Learned: $\frac{104}{256} = 40.6\%$
- 2 example functions and the learned weight vectors

$[(\text{array}([0, 0, 0, 1]), 0), (\text{array}([0, 0, 1, 1]), 0), (\text{array}([0, 1, 0, 1]), 0), (\text{array}([0, 1, 1, 1]), 0),$
 $(\text{array}([1, 0, 0, 1]), 0), (\text{array}([1, 0, 1, 1]), 0), (\text{array}([1, 1, 0, 1]), 0), (\text{array}([1, 1, 1, 1]), 1)]$

Weights: $[2 \ 1 \ 1 \ -3]$

$[(\text{array}([0, 0, 0, 1]), 0), (\text{array}([0, 0, 1, 1]), 0), (\text{array}([0, 1, 0, 1]), 0), (\text{array}([0, 1, 1, 1]), 0),$
 $(\text{array}([1, 0, 0, 1]), 0), (\text{array}([1, 0, 1, 1]), 0), (\text{array}([1, 1, 0, 1]), 1), (\text{array}([1, 1, 1, 1]), 0)]$

Weights: $[2 \ 1 \ -3 \ -2]$

3) N=4:

- Learned: $\frac{1882}{65536} = 2.87\%$
- 2 example functions and the learned weight vectors

$[(\text{array}([0, 0, 0, 0, 1]), 0), (\text{array}([0, 0, 0, 1, 1]), 0), (\text{array}([0, 0, 1, 0, 1]), 0), (\text{array}([0, 0, 1, 1, 1]),$
 $0), (\text{array}([0, 1, 0, 0, 1]), 0), (\text{array}([0, 1, 0, 1, 1]), 0), (\text{array}([0, 1, 1, 0, 1]), 0), (\text{array}([0, 1, 1, 1, 1]),$
 $0), (\text{array}([1, 0, 0, 0, 1]), 0), (\text{array}([1, 0, 0, 1, 1]), 0), (\text{array}([1, 0, 1, 0, 1]), 0), (\text{array}([1, 0, 1, 1, 1]),$
 $0), (\text{array}([1, 1, 0, 0, 1]), 0), (\text{array}([1, 1, 0, 1, 1]), 0), (\text{array}([1, 1, 1, 0, 1]), 0), (\text{array}([1, 1, 1, 1, 1]),$
 $1)]$

Weights: $[4 \ 2 \ 1 \ 1 \ -7]$

$[(\text{array}([0, 0, 0, 0, 1]), 0), (\text{array}([0, 0, 0, 1, 1]), 0), (\text{array}([0, 0, 1, 0, 1]), 0), (\text{array}([0, 0, 1, 1, 1]),$
 $0), (\text{array}([0, 1, 0, 0, 1]), 0), (\text{array}([0, 1, 0, 1, 1]), 0), (\text{array}([0, 1, 1, 0, 1]), 0), (\text{array}([0, 1, 1, 1, 1]),$
 $0), (\text{array}([1, 0, 0, 0, 1]), 0), (\text{array}([1, 0, 0, 1, 1]), 0), (\text{array}([1, 0, 1, 0, 1]), 0), (\text{array}([1, 0, 1, 1, 1]),$
 $0), (\text{array}([1, 1, 0, 0, 1]), 0), (\text{array}([1, 1, 0, 1, 1]), 0), (\text{array}([1, 1, 1, 0, 1]), 0), (\text{array}([1, 1, 1, 1, 1]),$
 $1)]$

0), (array([1, 1, 0, 0, 1]), 0), (array([1, 1, 0, 1, 1]), 0), (array([1, 1, 1, 0, 1]), 1), (array([1, 1, 1, 1, 1]), 0)]

Weights: [2 1 1 -4 -3]

Create a training set and a testing set over 10 boolean inputs (x) where the function $f(x)$ = majority. Use a training size of about 100 vectors. Plot the accuracy of a perceptron and of a decision tree, each on the testing set, for the target concept. The x-axis should be “training set size” and the y-axis “accuracy on test set”. Plot both functions on the same set of axes.

For the perceptron: use as many epochs as you deem necessary. For both: do NOT test on the training data!

