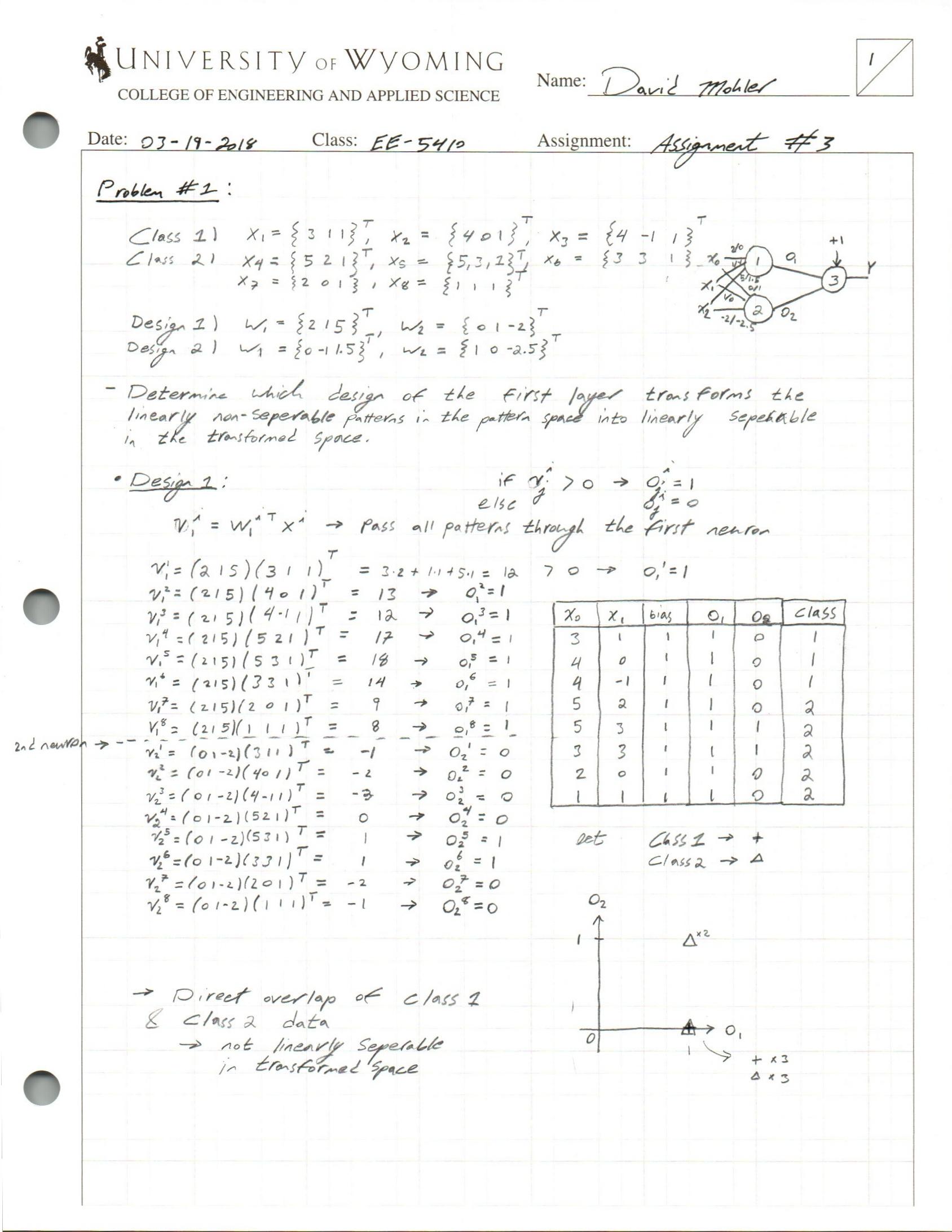
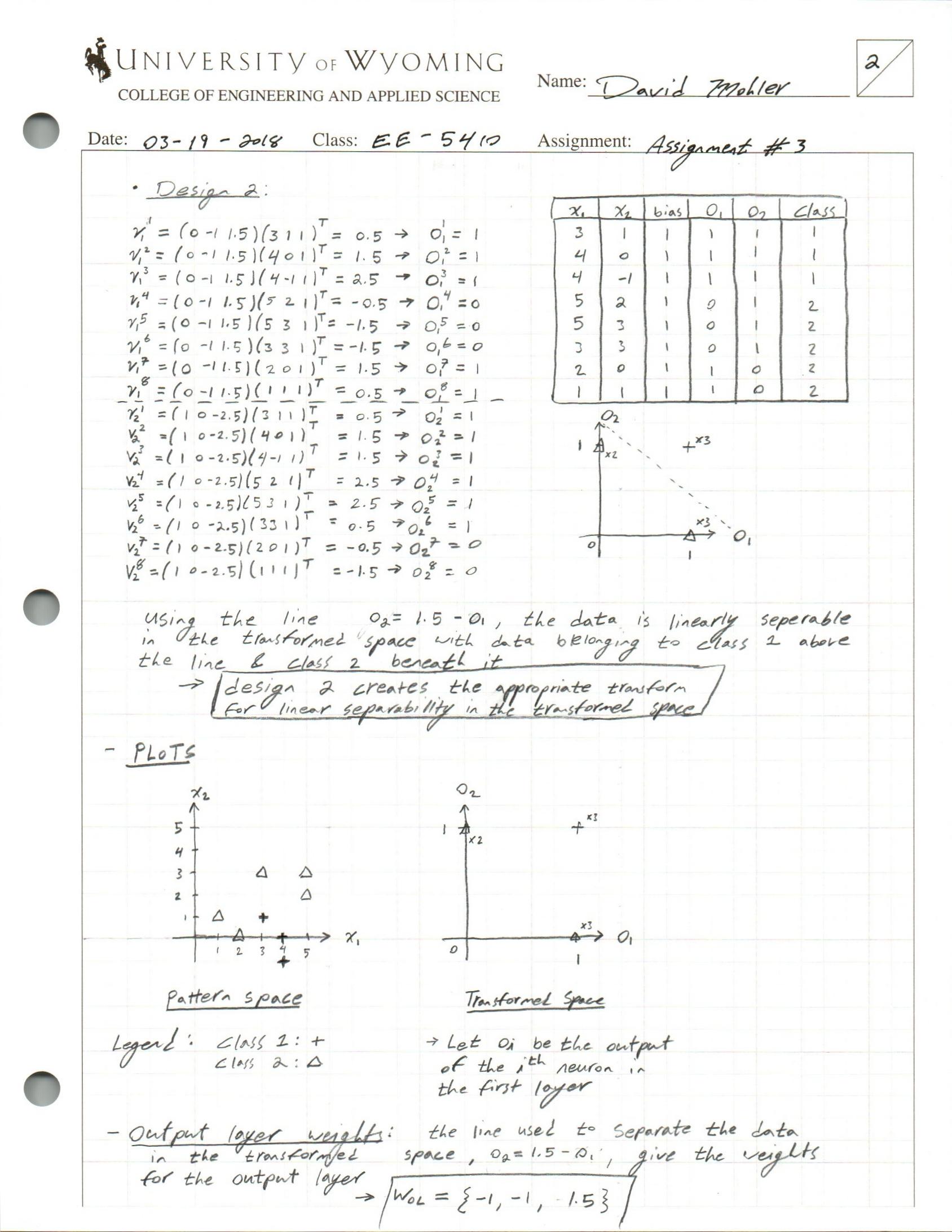
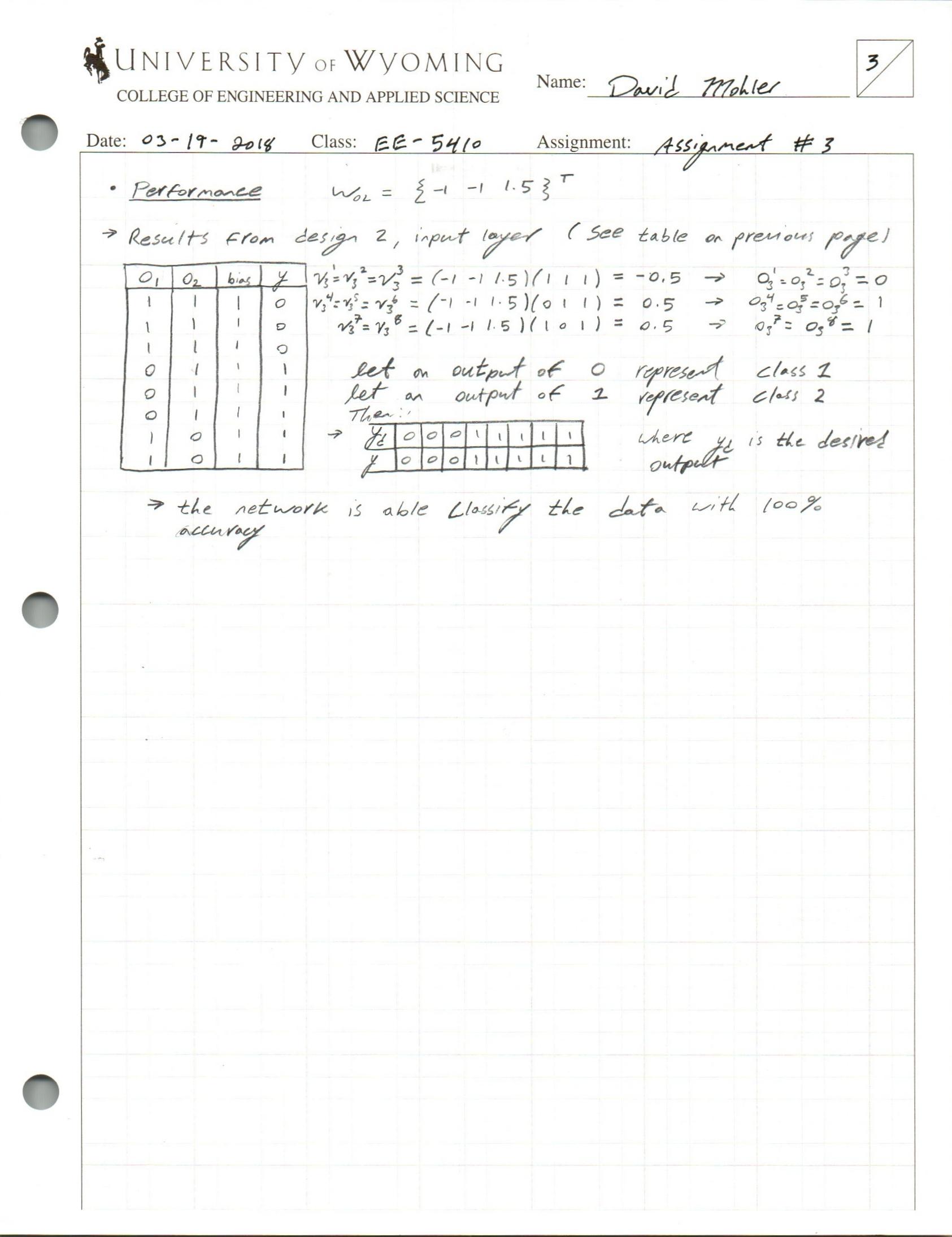
**David R Mohler**

**EE 5410: Neural Networks**

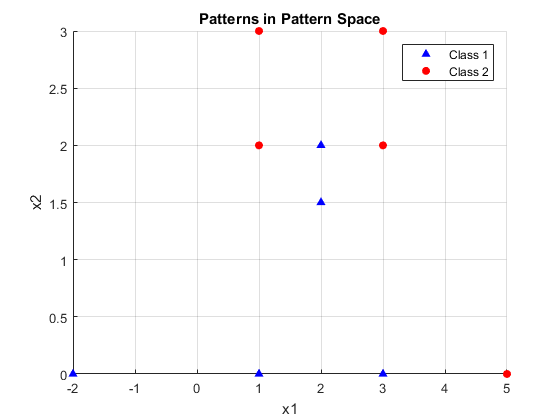
**Assignment #3**

**03-20-2018**

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**Problem #2**

**\*NOTE: Most calculations in problem 2 are completed in the attached Matlab code. \***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **X1** | **X2** | **Class** |
| **1** | **3** | **2** |
| **3** | **3** | **2** |
| **1** | **2** | **2** |
| **2** | **2** | **1** |
| **3** | **2** | **2** |
| **2** | **1.5** | **1** |
| **-2** | **0** | **1** |
| **1** | **0** | **1** |
| **3** | **0** | **1** |
| **5** | **0** | **2** |

*Input Data Patterns and Associated Classes Input Patterns in the pattern space*

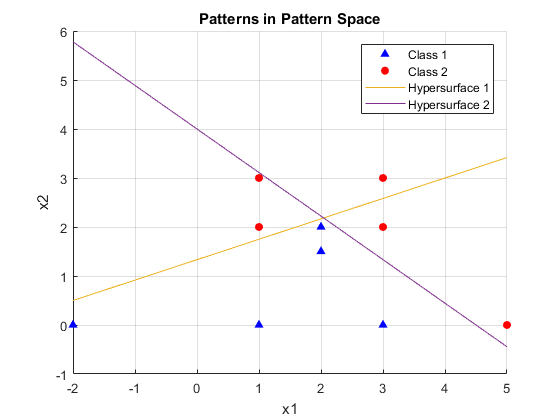
* From examination of the plotted data it is possible to classify the data appropriately with two linear hypersurfaces such that all the data in Class 1 will lie below the logical intersection of both curves.
* Using the parametric approach, I select a series of two candidate points in the pattern space from which to construct each respective decision boundary.
  + For the first hypersurface, let the analytically chosen points p1 and p2 be:

Using the standard equation of a line given two points, , we are able to obtain the equation of the first linear hypersurface as:

* + - .

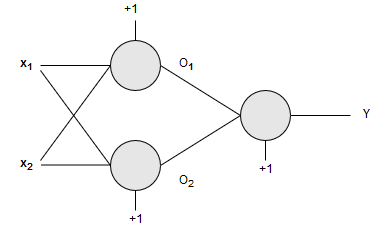
Similarly, it is possible to obtain the second hypersurface equation using the candidate points:

From these candidate points the second hypersurface equation can be represented as:

* ****The two hypersurface can then be superimposed in the pattern space as shown below:

*Hypersurfaces and Input Patterns in Pattern Space*

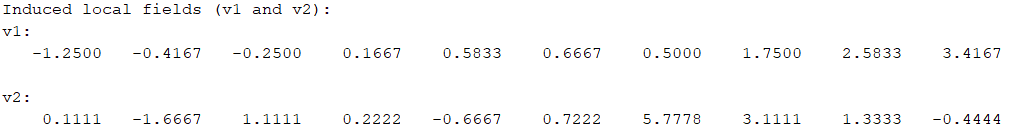
* These two surfaces dictate the number of neurons used in the first layer of the network. This gives us an over a three perceptron network, with the first two in the input layer and a single perceptron as the output layer to appropriately classify a two class problem.

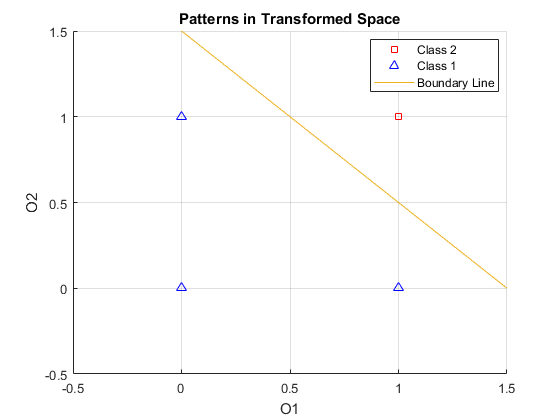
******

*Neural Network Diagram*

* Using the analytically generated hyper surface we extract the coefficients from the hypersurface equations, these describe the respective weight vectors for each neuron in the input layer
* Using the input data augmented with a bias of positive 1, we next begin to compute the induced local field for each pattern presented to the network. The following equation can be used to calculate the Net, where is the net related to the pattern presented to the neuron. Following this the Heaviside activation function is applied to binarize the output of each neuron.

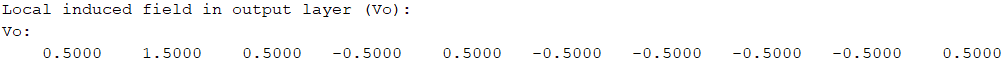
  + Heaviside activation function



* ****The results of passing all the patterns through the local induced field and subsequently the activation function are summarized in the table below, where O1 and O2 are the outputs of the input layer neurons:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **X1** | **X2** | **Bias** | **O1** | **O2** | **Class** |
| **1** | **3** | **1** | **0** | **1** | **2** |
| **3** | **3** | **1** | **0** | **0** | **2** |
| **1** | **2** | **1** | **0** | **1** | **2** |
| **2** | **2** | **1** | **1** | **1** | **1** |
| **3** | **2** | **1** | **1** | **0** | **2** |
| **2** | **1.5** | **1** | **1** | **1** | **1** |
| **-2** | **0** | **1** | **1** | **1** | **1** |
| **1** | **0** | **1** | **1** | **1** | **1** |
| **3** | **0** | **1** | **1** | **1** | **1** |
| **5** | **0** | **1** | **1** | **0** | **2** |

*Patterns transformed through first layer Plot of patterns in the transformed space*

* As shown in the figure above, the chosen weight vectors have enabled the first network layer to transform the patterns such that they are linearly separable. In order to show this, we again select candidate points in the transform space and develop the boundary hypersurface. For the line show we have used the points , which yields the hypersurface:
* Similar to the method for the first layer we then extract the weight vector for the single neuron in the output layer from the hypersurface equation, this gives:
* Lastly we are able to test the performance of the network by passing the transformed patterns through the output layer using the same calculation of the local induced field and application of the Heaviside activation function to ensure that the network correctly classifies all 10 data points. The results of the net calculations are shown below.
* From the net calculations we apply the activation function, the results of the binarization are shown in the table below. Note that is the desired class label and is the output of the neural network, also note that while the Heaviside function provides outputs of 0 or 1, the class labels have been shown in human-friendly notation where a 0 from the network represents class 1 and a 1 represents the second class.

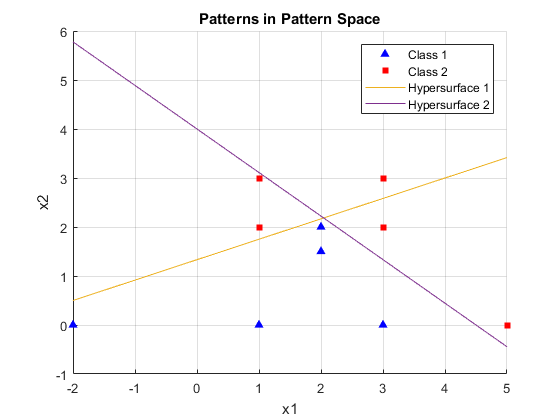
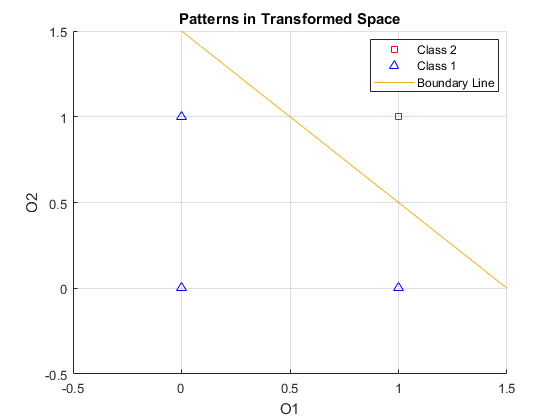
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **X1** | **X2** | **Bias** | **O1** | **O2** |  |  |
| **1** | **3** | **1** | **0** | **1** | **2** | **2** |
| **3** | **3** | **1** | **0** | **0** | **2** | **2** |
| **1** | **2** | **1** | **0** | **1** | **2** | **2** |
| **2** | **2** | **1** | **1** | **1** | **1** | **1** |
| **3** | **2** | **1** | **1** | **0** | **2** | **2** |
| **2** | **1.5** | **1** | **1** | **1** | **1** | **1** |
| **-2** | **0** | **1** | **1** | **1** | **1** | **1** |
| **1** | **0** | **1** | **1** | **1** | **1** | **1** |
| **3** | **0** | **1** | **1** | **1** | **1** | **1** |
| **5** | **0** | **1** | **1** | **0** | **2** | **2** |

*Results of parametric perceptron network*

* From the table it can be seen that the parametrically designed network was able to correctly classify all ten of the given data patterns. **(Please see attached Matlab for code used to perform calculation and plotting) .**

%David R Mohler  
%EE5410: Neural Nets  
%HW1: Exhibition of Data Classification (prob 3)  
clear  
close all  
dataSorted = [2 2; 2 1.5; -2 0; 1 0; 3 0; %Class 1: x4,6, 7, 8, 9  
 1 3; 3 3; 1 2; 3 2; 5 0]; %Class 2: 1 2 3 5 10  
  
data = [1 3; 3 3; 1 2; 2 2; 3 2;  
 2 1.5; -2 0; 1 0; 3 0; 5 0;]; %data in order from 1-10  
  
bias = ones(10,1);  
aug = [data bias];  
  
%Decision Boundary (parametric approach)  
x1 = linspace(-2,5);  
%Points used to generate 1st boundary line  
p1 = [-2,0.5];  
p2 = [4,3];  
%Points used to generate 2nd boundary line  
p3 = [4.5,0];  
p4 = [0,4];  
  
slope1 = ((p2(2)-p1(2))/(p2(1)-p1(1)));  
slope2 = ((p4(2)-p3(2))/(p4(1)-p3(1)));  
b1 = (slope1\*-p1(1))+p1(2);  
b2 = (slope2\*-p3(1))+p3(2);  
bound1 = slope1\*x1+b1;  
bound2 = slope2\*x1+b2;  
  
%Extract neuron weights from hypersurface lines  
W1 = [slope1 -1 b1]';  
W2 = [slope2 -1 b2]';  
  
%Calculate Net of each neuron and use heaviside actiavtion to  
%assign neuron outputs  
for i = 1:10  
 v1(i) =dot(W1,aug(i,:));  
 v2(i) =dot(W2,aug(i,:));  
 %Heaviside Neuron 1 output  
 if v1(i) > 0  
 O1(i)=1;  
 else  
 O1(i)=0;  
 end  
 %Heaviside Neuron 2 output  
 if v2(i) > 0  
 O2(i)=1;  
 else  
 O2(i)=0;  
 end  
end  
disp('Input data patterns:')  
disp(data)  
txt = 'Induced local fields (v1 and v2):';  
disp(txt)  
disp('v1: ')  
disp(v1)  
disp('v2:')  
disp(v2)  
txt = 'Input layer results(O1 and O2):';  
disp(txt)  
disp('O1: ') %increment for human friendly classifications  
disp(O1)  
disp('O2: ')  
disp(O2)  
  
%Using points [1.5,0] and [0,1.5] establsih linear seperability between  
%classes for output layer and extract weights from chosen boundary  
xOL = linspace(-0.5,1.5);  
boundOL = 1.5-xOL; %Boundary line in transform space  
WOL = [-1 -1 1.5]';%Output neuron weights  
  
O = [O1' O2' bias];  
for i = 1:10  
 vo(i) =dot(WOL,O(i,:));  
 %Heaviside Neuron 1 output  
 if vo(i) > 0  
 y(i)=1;  
 else  
 y(i)=0;  
 end  
end  
disp('Local induced field in output layer (Vo):')  
disp('Vo:')  
disp(vo)  
txt = 'Network output classifications (y):';  
disp(txt)  
disp(y+1) %increment for human friendly classifications  
figure(1)  
hold on  
grid on  
%Class 1 data  
scatter(dataSorted(1:5,1),dataSorted(1:5,2),'^','b','filled')  
%Class 2 Data  
scatter(dataSorted(6:end,1),dataSorted(6:end,2),'s','r','filled')  
plot(x1,bound1)  
plot(x1,bound2)  
xlim([-2 5])  
legend('Class 1','Class 2','Hypersurface 1','Hypersurface 2')  
title('Patterns in Pattern Space')  
xlabel('x1')  
ylabel('x2')  
  
figure(2)  
hold on  
grid on  
gscatter(O1(:),O2(:),y,'rb','s^')  
% scatter(O1(i),O2(i),'^','b','filled')  
% scatter(O1(i),O2(i),'r','filled')  
plot(xOL,boundOL)  
xlim([-0.5 1.5])  
ylim([-0.5 1.5])  
legend('Class 2','Class 1','Boundary Line')  
title('Patterns in Transformed Space')  
xlabel('O1')  
ylabel('O2')

Input data patterns:  
 1.0000 3.0000  
 3.0000 3.0000  
 1.0000 2.0000  
 2.0000 2.0000  
 3.0000 2.0000  
 2.0000 1.5000  
 -2.0000 0  
 1.0000 0  
 3.0000 0  
 5.0000 0  
  
Induced local fields (v1 and v2):  
v1:   
 Columns 1 through 7  
  
 -1.2500 -0.4167 -0.2500 0.1667 0.5833 0.6667 0.5000  
  
 Columns 8 through 10  
  
 1.7500 2.5833 3.4167  
  
v2:  
 Columns 1 through 7  
  
 0.1111 -1.6667 1.1111 0.2222 -0.6667 0.7222 5.7778  
  
 Columns 8 through 10  
  
 3.1111 1.3333 -0.4444  
  
Input layer results(O1 and O2):  
O1:   
 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1  
  
O2:   
 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0  
  
Local induced field in output layer (Vo):  
Vo:  
 Columns 1 through 7  
  
 0.5000 1.5000 0.5000 -0.5000 0.5000 -0.5000 -0.5000  
  
 Columns 8 through 10  
  
 -0.5000 -0.5000 0.5000  
  
Network output classifications (y):  
 2 2 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 2



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