

# ML Problem Solving

## Perceptron Learning Algorithm

1. Consider the following dataset, where each row is one input image and the measured output is the last column.

$D = [[255, 128, 128, 0, 0], [55, 128, 128, 128, 2], [192, 128, 128, 0, 0],$

$[100, 128, 128, 100, 2], [30, 64, 128, 30, 4], [20, 64, 128, 0, 4]]$

Assuming the sequence of  $b_{row,column}$  bytes are  $[b_{0,0}, b_{0,1}, b_{1,0}, b_{1,1}]$ , Draw the images as 2x2 matrices.

2. Normalize the input features to the  $[0,1]$  range.

Perceptron Learning Algorithm:

- a. Set  $b$  and all  $w$ 's to 0.
- b. for  $N$  iterations (or until the weights do not change):
  - for each sample  $x^k$  with answer  $a^k$ :
    - if  $a^k - f(x^k) \neq 0$ :  
 $\Delta w_i = (a^k - f(x^k))x_i$
3. Calculate the weight and bias updates for each sample in  $D$  in a single iteration (full pass of the training dataset), according to the perceptron learning algorithm. Follow the sequence of samples provided in the dataset. Calculate the updates for all samples. Remember to encode the  $a^k$  as  $\{0, 1\}$ , use the one-vs-all approach for that. The updates should be calculate for the linear unit associated with class 0.
4. For each update from previous question, report the accuracy of the linear unit associated with digit “0” on the whole dataset.