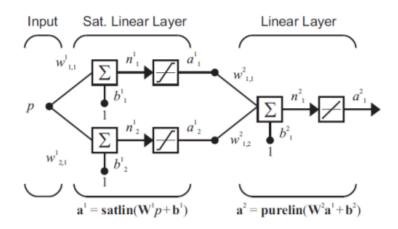
Νευρο-Ασαφής Υπολογιστική Σειρά προβλημάτων: 1η

Λούκας Ελευθέριος Παναγιώτης 2029 - Νικητάκης Παναγιώτης 1717 Οκτώβριος 2018

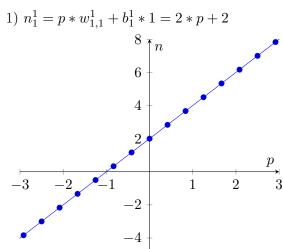
Άσκηση 1η



$$w_{1,\,1}^{1}\,=\,2\;,\;w_{2,\,1}^{1}\,=\,1\;,\;b_{1}^{1}\,=\,2\;,\;b_{2}^{1}\,=\,-1\;,\;w_{1,\,1}^{2}\,=\,1\;,\;w_{1,\,2}^{2}\,=\,-1\;,\;b_{1}^{2}\,=\,0\;$$

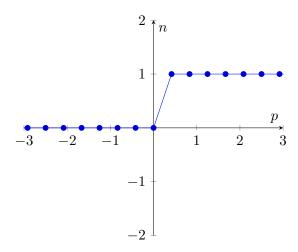
Το activation είναι συνάρτηση του n το οποίο είναι συνάρτηση του p και παίρνουμε τις περιπτώσεις -3 μεχρι 3.

1)
$$n_1^1 = p * w_{1,1}^1 + b_1^1 * 1 = 2 * p + 2$$

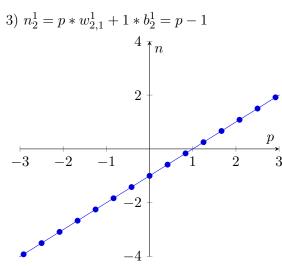


$2)\ a_1^1 = satlin(n_1^1)$

$$satlin(n) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{Av } n < 0. \\ n, & \text{Av } n > 0 \text{ xal } n < 1. \\ 1, & \text{Av } n > 0. \end{cases}$$
 (1)

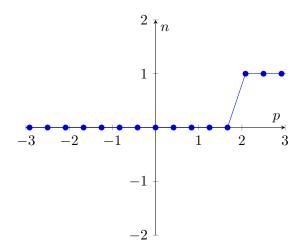


3)
$$n_2^1 = p * w_{2,1}^1 + 1 * b_2^1 = p - 1$$



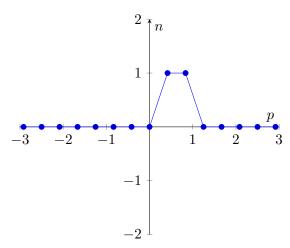
4)
$$a_2^1 = satlin(n_2^1)$$

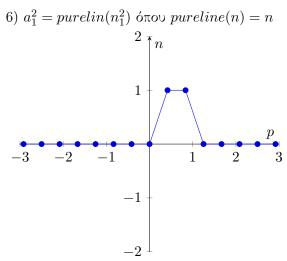
$$satlin(n) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{An } n < 0. \\ n, & \text{An } n > 0 \text{ acm } n < 1. \\ 1, & \text{An } n > 0. \end{cases}$$
 (2)



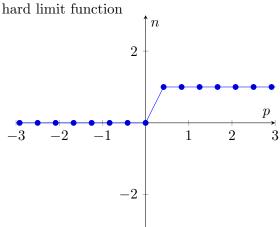
5)
$$n_1^2 = w_{1,1}^2 * a_1^1 + w_{1,2}^2 * a_2^1 + 1 * b_1^2 = a_1^1 - a_2^1$$

$$satlin(n) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{An } n < 0. \\ n, & \text{An } n > 0 \text{ agi } n < 1. \\ 1, & \text{An } n > 0. \end{cases}$$
 (3)

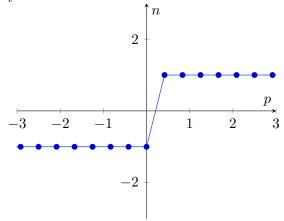




Άσκηση 2η



symmetrical hard limit function



Μία απλή έκφραση που κάνει map το [0,1] στο [-1,1] θα είναι της μορφής: f(x)=a*x+c

$$\Theta$$
έλουμε $f(0) = -1 => c = -1$ και $f(1) = a - 1 = 1 => a = 2$

Θέλουμε
$$f(-1) = 0 = > -a + c = 0$$
 (1)

$$\text{ xal } f(1) = 1 => a * 1 + c = 1 => a = 1 - c \ (2)$$

$$(1)(2) = > -1 + c + c = 0 = > 2 * c = 1 = > c = 0.5 (3)$$

$$(2)(3) => a = 1 - c = 1 - 0.5 => a = 0.5$$

Άρα
$$f(x) = 0.5 * x + 0.5$$

Γ ια $n \ge 0$:	activation	target	error	function
	1	1	0	hardlim
	1	0	-1	hardlim
	1	1	0	symmetric hardlim
	1	0	-1	symmetric hardlim
Για n = 0:	activation	target	error	function
	0	1	1	hardlim
	0	0	0	hardlim
	-1	0	1	symmetric hardlim
				"

Τα παραπάνω πινακάκια αφορούν πως θα κινηθούν οι τιμές του νεύρωνα για ίδιες εισόδους ρ, κάνοντας learning με το perceptron learning rule.

$$w(k+1) = w(k) + e * p \times a b(k+1) = b(k) + e$$

Εφόσον βλέπουμε πως τα σφάλματα είναι διαφορετικά, τα βάρη και τα biases θα αποκτήσουν διαφορετική τιμή σύμφωνα με τον παραπάνω τρόπο.

Άσκηση 3η

Following, we have a simple Perceptron implementation in Python using NumPy, answering the first bullet of problem 3. The following link is the link to Colaboratory, Google's online Jupyter Notebook Service, where you can see, run, and even edit our code without any setup needed: https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1wp_HnFrVsJa4RFG7RQralMt8j0Fuw3aN

```
import numpy
from random import choice
activate = lambda x: 0 if x < 0 else 1 # This will activate a neuron if its value
   is higher than 0
training_data = [(np.array([1,4,1]), 0), (np.array([1,5,1]), 0),
   (np.array([2,4,1]), 0), (np.array([2,5,1]), 0), (np.array([3,1,1]), 1),
    (np.array([3,2,1]), 1), (np.array([4,1,1]), 1), (np.array([4,2,1]), 1)]
# The first two entries of the NumPy array are the two input values.
# The third entry of the array is the bias which is needed to move the threshold
   (also known as the decision boundary) up or down as needed by the activation
# The second element of the tuple is the expected result or the target value.
w = np.random.rand(3) # Initialize the weights randomly
learning_rate = 0.01
epochs = 100 # Arbitrary number, feel free to change
for i in range(epochs):
 x, expected = choice(training_data) # Get a random input set from the training
     data
```

```
result = np.dot(w, x)
error = expected - activate(result) # Can be -1, 0, 1

w += learning_rate * error * x # Fix the weights through the unified perceptron
    learning rule

print("Final Weights: ", w)

i = 0
for x, _ in training_data:
    i = i + 1
    result = np.dot(x, w)
    print("p_%d"%(i),"--- " "{} --- Value before activation: {} -> Value after
        activation: {}".format(x[:2], result, activate(result)))
```

Final Weights: [0.46909324 -0.35682067 0.32024546]

p_1 --- [1 4] --- Value before activation: -0.6379439895491833 -> Value after activate p_2 --- [1 5] --- Value before activation: -0.994764663197043 -> Value after activation; p_3 --- [2 4] --- Value before activation: -0.16885074895096763 -> Value after activate p_4 --- [2 5] --- Value before activation: -0.5256714225988273 -> Value after activate p_5 --- [3 1] --- Value before activation: 1.370704512590827 -> Value after activation p_6 --- [3 2] --- Value before activation: 1.0138838389429674 -> Value after activation p_7 --- [4 1] --- Value before activation: 1.8397977531890426 -> Value after activation p_8 --- [4 2] --- Value before activation: 1.482977079541183 -> Value after activation

The program is also created on TensorFlow in order for us to have better intuitions and also create a robust solution for problem 3

```
# Create 2 placeholders for input p and target for the TensorFlow variables
P = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, shape=[8, NUM_FEATURES], name='P') # The
   NUM_FEATURES variable is added to ensure that the decision boundary of any
   solution will not intersect one of the original input vectors
T = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, shape=[8, 1], name='T') # 8x1, same as targets
# Create 2 TensorFlow vriables for the weight W and the bias B
W = tf.Variable(tf.random_normal([NUM_FEATURES, 1]), tf.float32, name='W') #
   Initialize weights randomly
B = tf.Variable(tf.zeros([1, 1]), tf.float32, name='B') # Initialize bias equal
   to zero
# Calculate the activation // activate(w.T*p + b)
predictions = tf.nn.sigmoid(tf.add(tf.matmul(P, W), B)) # tanh, ReLU, etc would
   work too
# Calculate the loss
loss = tf.nn.sigmoid_cross_entropy_with_logits(logits=predictions, labels=T) #
    'T' must have the same type and shape as logits.
# Calculate the training step
training_step = tf.train.AdamOptimizer(learning_rate).minimize(loss) # We could
   use Gradient Descent but we wanted to test how superior Adam is
# Initialize the variables (i.e. assign their default value)
init = tf.global_variables_initializer()
with tf.Session() as sess:
 sess.run(init) # Run the session or else 'the computational graph'
 for epoch in range(NUM_ITERATIONS): # For some iterations
   sess.run(training_step, feed_dict={P: p, T: targets}) # Train the Perceptron
   #weights = W.eval() # Hold the final value of it
   #bias = B.eval()
   weights = sess.run(W)
   bias = sess.run(B)
# Prints
print("Final Weight 1", weights[0])
print("Final Weight 2", weights[1])
print("Bias:", bias)
# Decision Boundary
x1 = np.array([np.min(p[:, 1]), np.max(p[:, 1])])
x0 = np.squeeze(((-1/weights[0])*(weights[1]*x1+bias)))
# Scatterplot
plt.scatter(p[:, 0], p[:, 1], c=[0,0,0,0,1,1,1,1], cmap='plasma')
# Plot
```

plt.plot(x0, x1, color='k', linewidth=2)

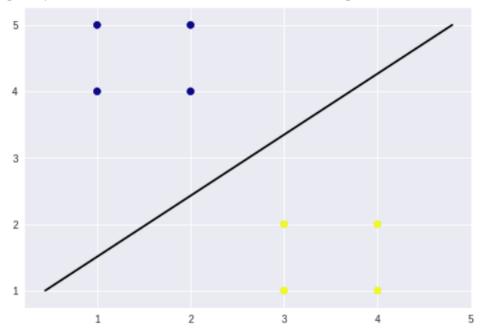
- # From the following plot, we can see that the accuracy is 100%
- # since the decision boundary is in a good positiong, classifying the 2 labels correctly.
- # Beware that some times it may need more epochs/generations for the perceptron to be correct.

Final Weight 1 [2.9660308]

Final Weight 2 [-3.2286415]

Bias: [[1.9091275]]

[<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7f2f1d0abac8>]



Άσκηση 4η

Υπάρχει ο Βοολεαν τύπος: min(A,b) = 1 - max(1-a,1-b) (1)

$$t_L(A - > B) = min(1, 1 - t(A) + t(B)) = c (2)$$

$$(1)(2) = c = 1 - max(0, t(A) - t(B)) = minL$$

1η περίπτωση:

Αν max=0 > c=1 τότε θα πρέπει να ισχύει $t(A)-t(B) \leq 0 > t(B) \geq t(A)$ όπου $t(A) \geq a \geq max[0,a]$

Άρα $t(B) \ge max[0, a] = max[0, a + 1 - 1]$ Αποδείχθηκε.

2η περίπτωση:

Aν max = t(A) - t(B) τότε c = 1 - t(A) + t(B) άρα t(A) + t(B) (3)

Bέβαια $t(A) \ge a$ (4)

 $(3)(4) => 1-c+t(B) \ge a <=> t(B) \ge a+c-1$ από το οποίο μπορούμε να πούμε πως $t(B) \ge max[0,a+c-1]$. Αποδείχτηκε.

Άσκηση 5η

Από άσκηση4 έχουμε c = min(1, 1 - t(A) + t(B))

Αν min(...)=1 τότε σημαίνει πως c=1 και $1-t(A)+t(B)\geq 1=>-t(A)\geq t(b)=>t(A)\leq t(B)$ όπου $t(B)\leq b$ από την εκφώνηση.

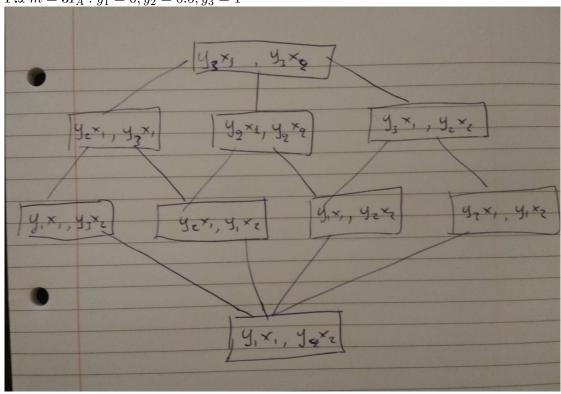
Άρα $t(A) \le b \le min(1,b)$ Αποδείχτηκε.

άρα t(B) = c - 1 + t(A) (1)

Βέβαια από εκφώνηση $t(B) \le b$ άρα $c-1+t(A) \le b => t(A) \le b+1-c$ αφού t:s->[0,1] από το οποίο μπορούμε να πούμε πως $t(A) \le min(1,1-c+b)$

Άσκηση 6η

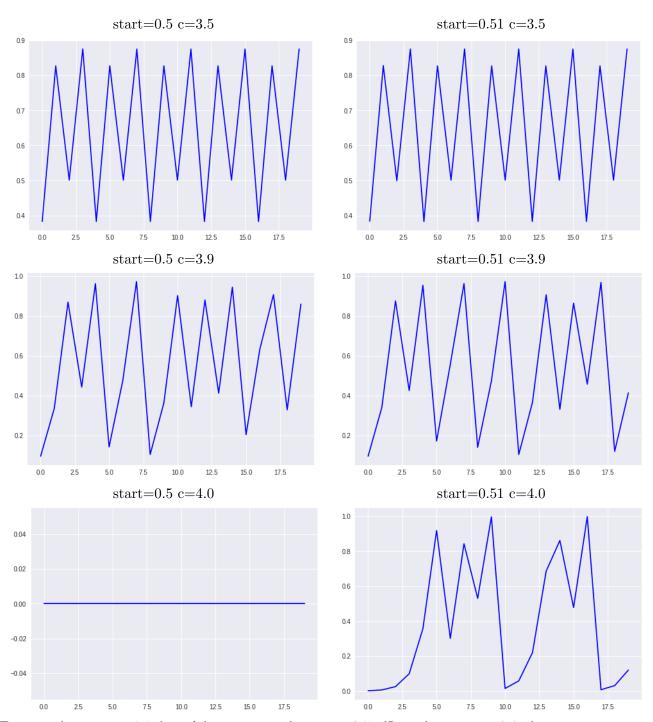
Το $x=x_1,...,x_n$ είναι nonfuzzy και έχουμε 2 τιμές στην I_A (0 ή 1) περιέχει $2^n nofuzzy subsets$. Όταν η I_A έχει m πιθανές τιμές $y_1=0,y_2,...,y_m=1$ τότεο το x θα περιέχει $m^n fuzzy subsets$. Για $m=3I_A:y_1=0,y_2=0.5,y_3=1$



Άσκηση 7η

Link to the code on Colaboratory: https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1wP0JmWh7K9nqMX1N0oy_9wzacPQG4_iE

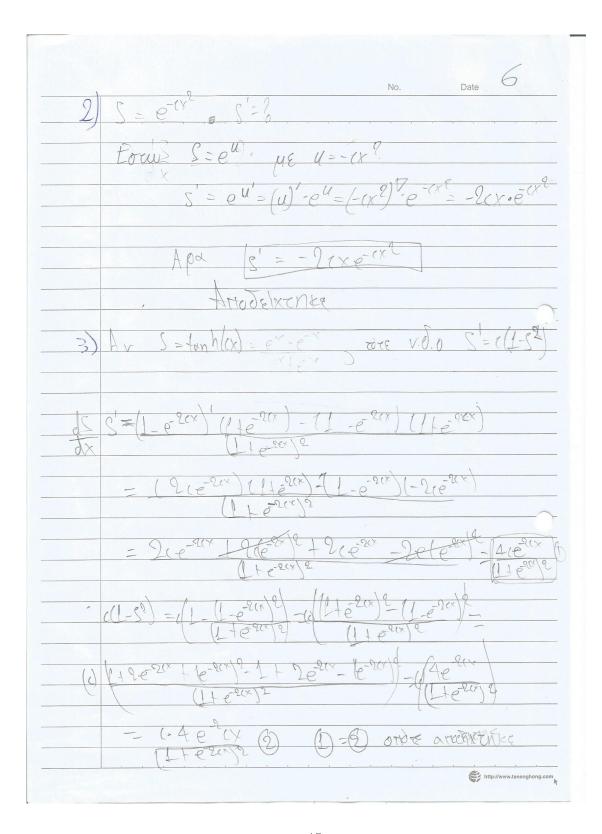
```
# Libraries
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# Init as objects
#X_array = []
#F_array = []
# Initialized values for c and x0
c = 3.9
start = 0.5
# Initialize X and F as lists
X = []
F = []
# Populate X
for k in range (20):
  if (k == 0):
   X.append( c * start * (1-start))
   X.append(c*X[k-1] * (1-X[k-1]))
# Populate F
for k in range (20):
   F.append(c*X[k]*(1-X[k]))
#print(len(X))
#print(X)
#print(len(F))
#print(F)
t = [i for i in range(0, 20)]
# Emeis theloume na kanoume to plot gia (t, F)
#plt.axis([0, 1, 0, 1])
plt.plot(t, F, 'b-')
plt.show()
```

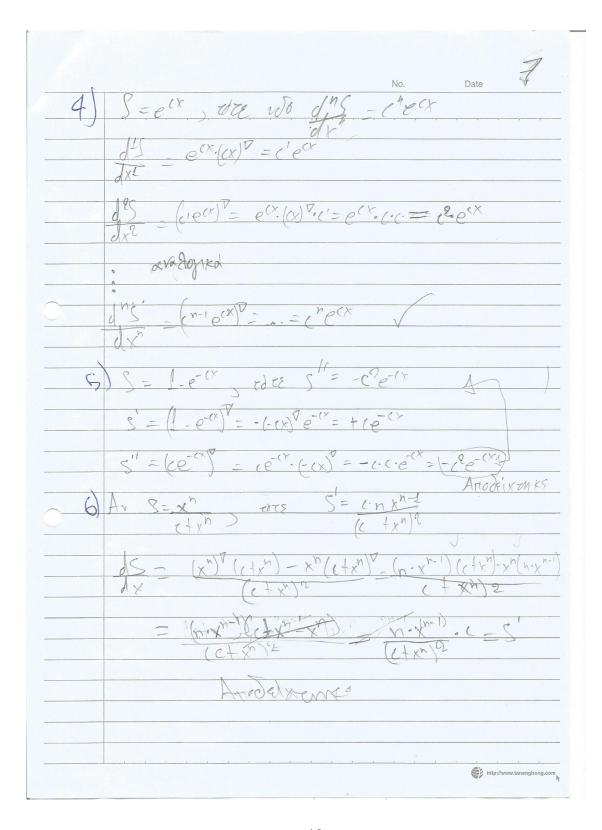


Παρατηρούμε πως το 0.1 έχει ελάχιστη επιρροή για c=3.5. Όταν έχουμε c=3.9 είναι πιο εμφανής η διαφορά. Ενώ όταν c=4.0 έχουμε χάος. Αυτό μπορεί να μας δείξει το πόσο μεγάλη διαφορά μπορεί να έχουν κάποιες μικρές αριθμητικές αλλαγές στο λεαρνινή ρατε όταν ψάχνουμε μια λύση σε ένα οπτιμιζατιον προβλεμ. Ένα από αυτά είναι η διόρθωση των βαρών στα νευρωνικά δίκτυα.

Άσκηση 8η

Proplem 18 No. Date 5
Av S=== rore volc. S= (S(1-c)) 11e-(x)
$\frac{1}{10000000000000000000000000000000000$
$= \frac{1}{(1+e^{cx})} \frac{e^{-cx}}{1+e^{cx}} = \frac{1}{(1+e^{cx})} \frac{e^{-cx}}{1+e^{cx}} = \frac{1}{(1+e^{cx})} \frac{e^{-cx}}{1+e^{cx}} = \frac{1}{(1+e^{cx})} \frac{e^{-cx}}{1+e^{cx}} = \frac{1}{(1+e^{cx})} \frac{1}{(1+e^{c$
http://www.tanenghong.com





Άσκηση 9η

1)

$$s(x)*(1+e^{-cx}) = 1 => s(x) + s(x) * e^{-cx} = 1 => s(x) * e^{-cx} = 1 - s(x) => lne^{-cx} = \frac{1-s(x)}{s(x)} => lne^{-cx} = ln(\frac{1-s(x)}{s(x)}) => -cx = ln(\frac{1-s(x)}{s(x)}) => x = \frac{ln(1-s(x))-lns(x)}{-c}$$

2

$$x^{'} = \frac{\ln(1-s(x))^{'}}{-c} - \frac{\ln s(x)^{'}}{-c} => x^{'} = \frac{1}{c} * \frac{s(x)}{1-s(x)} + \frac{1}{c} * \frac{s^{'}(x)}{s(x)} => x^{'} = \frac{1}{c} * (\frac{s(x)}{1-s(x)} + \frac{s^{'}(x)}{s(x)})$$
 Η σιγμοειδής συνάρτηση είναι ≥ 0 . Η $s^{'} = c * s(1-s)$ από την ασχ8 όπου χαι αυτή ≥ 0 . Οπότε

Η σιγμοειδής συνάρτηση είναι ≥ 0 . Η $s^{'}=c*s(1-s)$ από την ασκ8 όπου και αυτή ≥ 0 . Οπότε η $x^{'}$ είναι πάντα θετική, συνεπώς η x γνησίως αύξουσα. Άρα το x συνεχώς αυξάνεται όπως και το s.

3)

 $\overset{'}{\rm H}$ συνάρτη έχει αντίστροφο την s και η $s^{'}>0.$ Άρα όσο μεγαλώνει το s τόσο θα μεγαλώνει και το x.

Το παραπάνω επιβεβαιώνεται και με τη γραφική παράσταση της συνάρτησης.

Άσκηση 10η

Probl.	No. Date
	H KNODEEN ZOV PERCEPTRAN CONVERGENCE DUDIADZIKA ROXDAETTAL LIE E'NA CONVER KAL CHA
D	Ever non a roder bound L Exer non a roder ber riws To * x x (k) = x x z 10) + x x z 1 (k-1)
	6. affiles xx = 2'(1) > 8 > 0 Agos 8 > 0, rdre (x* 2'(1) > 0 = threshold)
	onote to zero threshold LEN Elva EMINDO 10
0 8	Door apopa to upper bound (), o Morikott 50. paper 'on convergence proofs for Perceptrons' pa to Stanford to 1962 less mus unopouns rapouns I-0=T=threshold alla auto ta pas yèpes noto negations operapis. Bibaia, sivai kà a nou 10 xosi
	H "Kavovikn" attoJeEn Kazahhyei itus to percep ton
	Péboya ra T=0. Aroyan our threshold T episcume to T=min yi < why it.
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