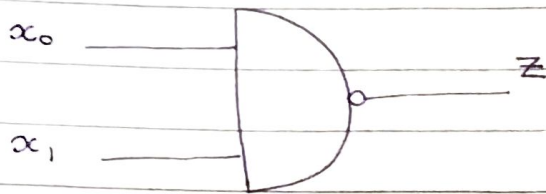


TRAINING A PERCEPTRON TO BE A NAND GATE

25/04/19

NAND GATE



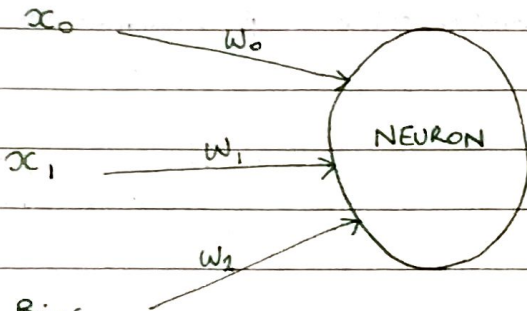
x_0	x_1	z
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

	T	F
T	0	1
F	1	1

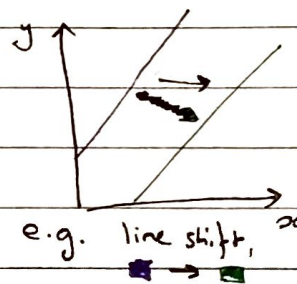
NAND IS A
LINEAR PROBLEM
THAT IS SEPERABLE

PERCEPTRON ALGORITHM

INPUT



OUTPUT



The bias input enables us to shift the decision boundary. Without it, this would not be possible.

- ① Sum all inputs * weights, $x_0 w_0 + x_1 w_1 + \text{Bias } w_2$
decides whether to fire neuron or not, classifies output based on input

- ② Pass the result through the following activation function, f , :
 $f(x_0 w_0 + x_1 w_1 + \text{Bias } w_2)$ when f is as follows:

$$\text{if } f(\text{Summed Inputs}) > 0 \rightarrow 1$$

$$\text{if } f(\text{Summed Inputs}) < 0 \rightarrow 0$$

- ③ Compute error by evaluating guessed value against known answer

$$\text{ERROR} = \text{DESIRED OUTPUT} - \text{GUESSED OUTPUT}$$

DESIRED OUTPUT	GUESSED OUTPUT	ERROR
1	1	0
1	0	1
0	1	-1
0	0	0

④ Adjust ^{all} weights according to the error

$$\Delta \text{NEW WEIGHT} = \text{WEIGHT} + \Delta \text{WEIGHT}$$

$$\Delta \text{WEIGHT} = \text{ERROR} * \text{INPUT} * \text{LEARNING RATE}$$

Reduces rate at which weights change, improve networks overall accuracy

⑤ Repeat ① → ④