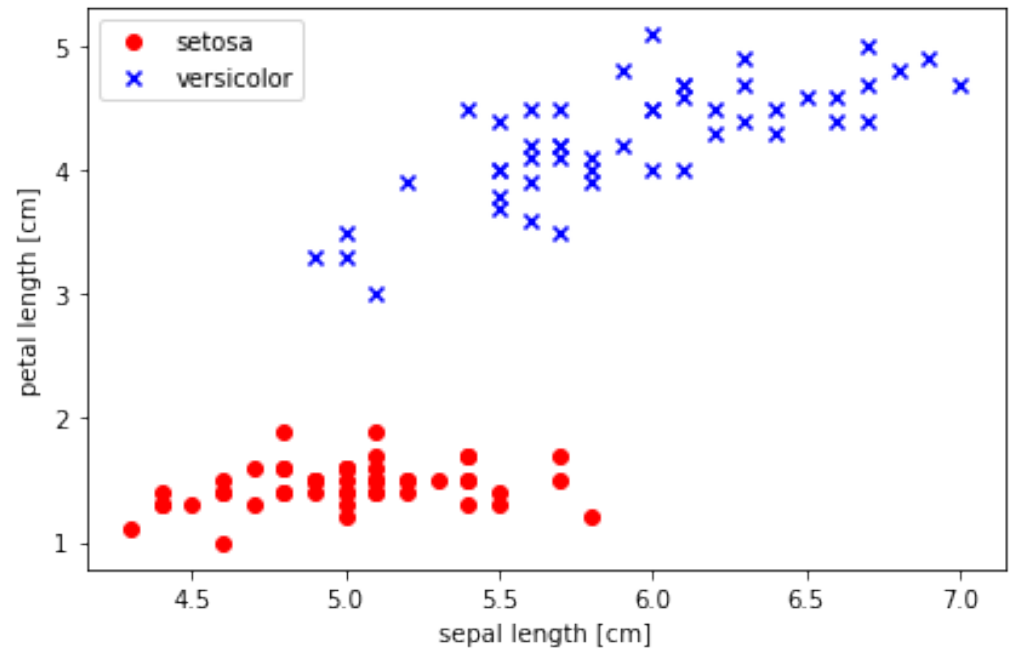




# Perceptron

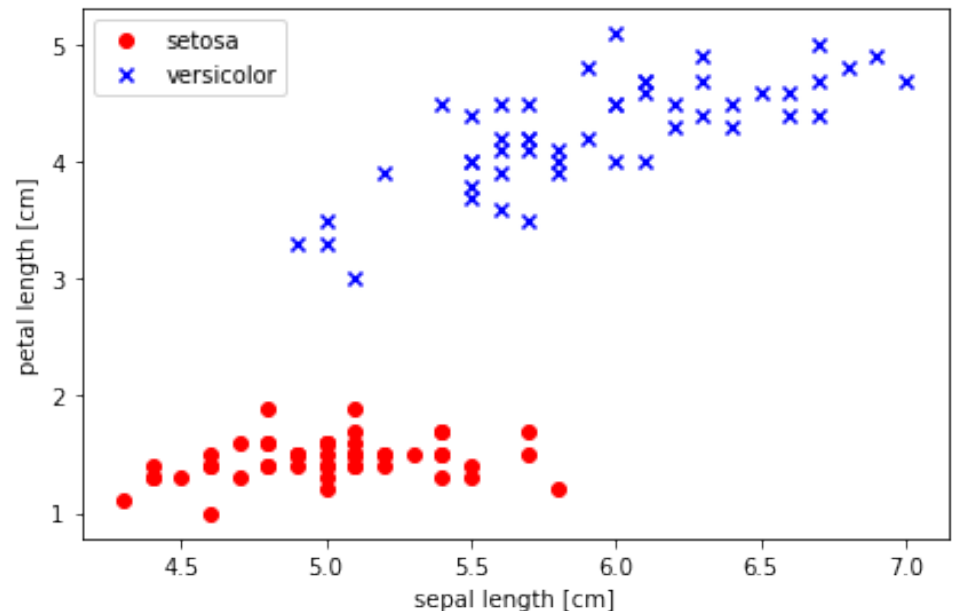
School of Information Studies  
Syracuse University

# Perceptron Model



# Rosenblatt's Model

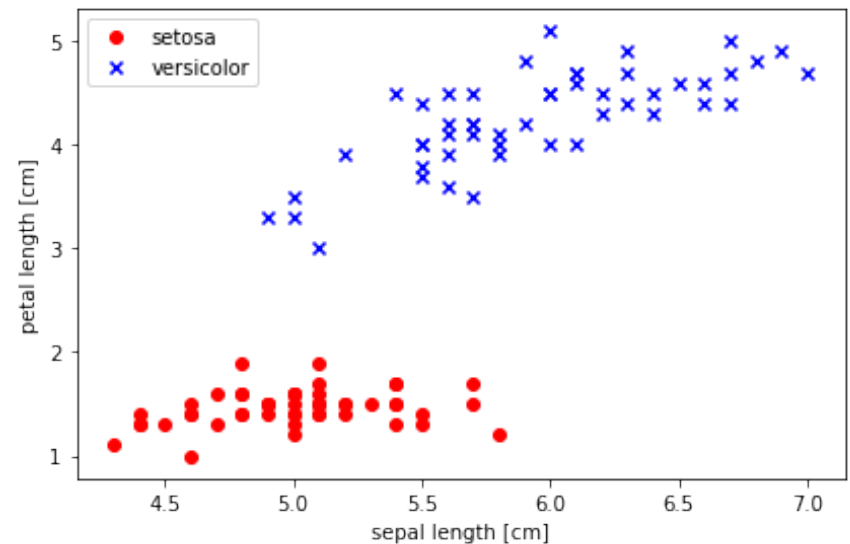
- Initialize the weights
- For each sample:
  - Compute the output
  - Update the weights





# Rosenblatt's Model (cont.)

- $w = \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ \vdots \\ w_m \end{bmatrix}, x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_m \end{bmatrix}$
- $\varphi(z) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } z \geq \theta \\ -1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$



# Perceptron Learning Rule

- $\mathbf{w} = \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ \vdots \\ w_m \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_m \end{bmatrix}$

$$z = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}$$

$$\Delta w_j = \eta (y^i - \hat{y}^i) x_j^{(i)}$$

- $\varphi(z) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } z \geq \theta \\ -1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

# Perceptron Learning Rule (cont.)

$$z = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}$$

$$\Delta w_j = \eta (y^i - \hat{y}^i) x_j^{(i)}$$