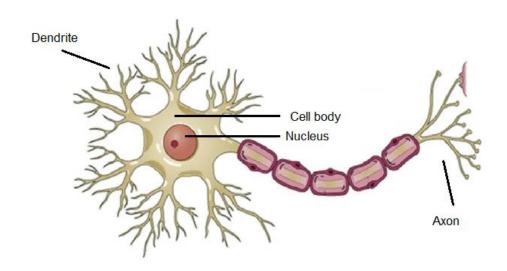


فصل سوم شناسایی الگو طبقهبندی کنندههای خطی LINEAR CLASSIFIERS

محمدجواد فدائى اسلام

SIMPLE BIOLOGICAL NEURON

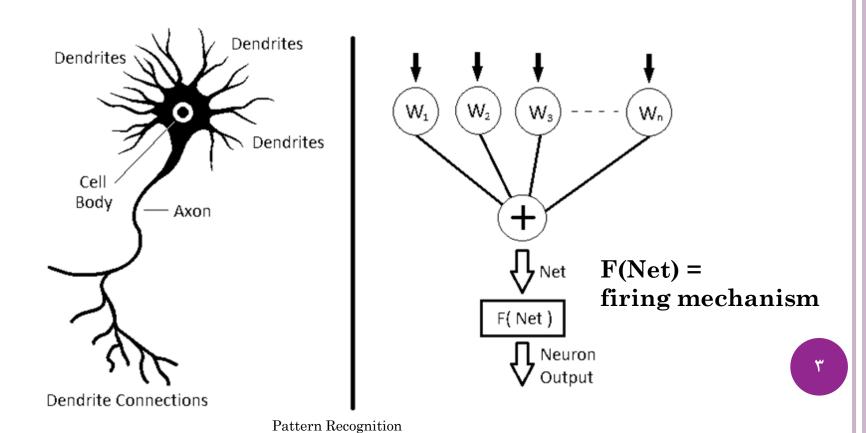
- نورون دارای دندریتهایی است که سیگنالهای نورونهای دیگر را دریافت میکنند.
 - بدنه سلول، فعالسازی را کنترل می کند.
 - آکسون یک پالس الکتریکی را به دندریت نورونهای دیگر حمل میکند.



ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS

○ نورون مصنوعی دارای یک سری ورودی وزندار و یک جمع کننده است (سمت راست).

• یک تابع فعالسازی (آتش)، که در صورت گذر جمع مقدار ورودی از آستانه، سیگنال را به نرون بعدی ارسال میکند.



LINEAR DISCRIMINANT FUNCTIONS AND DECISION HYPERPLANES

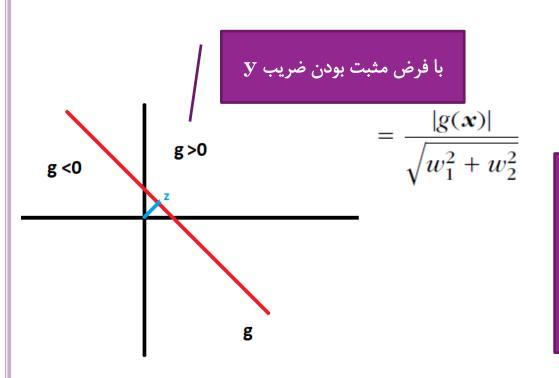
اگر جداسازی دادهها در یک مساله بخواهد با استفاده از یک جداکننده خطی انجام شود. مرز تصمیم یک ابرصفحه به صورت زیر خواهد بود:

$$g(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{w}_0 = 0$$

در رابطه بالا $[w_1,w_2,w_3,w_3,w_1]^T$ بردار وزن و w_0 عرض از مبدا یا یک آستانه است.

g < 0 $X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ x1 \\ x2 \end{bmatrix} W = \begin{bmatrix} w0 \\ w1 \\ w2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $g = W^{T}X$ x1 g = x2 + x1 - 1

معادله خط



فاصله از خط راست

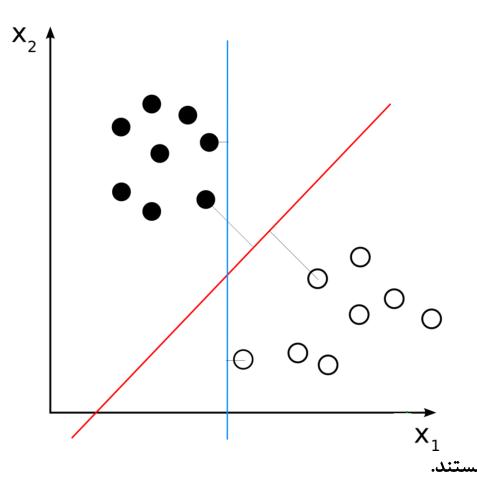
معادله خطوط مختلف برای یک خط

$$g = y + x - 1$$

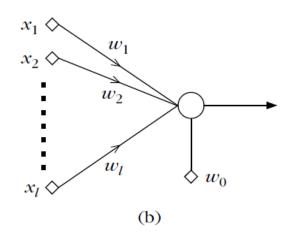
 $g = 2y + 2x - 2$
 $g = -y - x + 1$

$$g([0,0]) = 0 + 0 - 1 = -1 < 0$$

$$z = \frac{|-1|}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$



طبقهبند خطی، مدل پرسپترون



The basic perceptron model

 χ_i ویژگی است. خط قرمز و آبی جداکننده دادههای دو کلاس هستند. فاصله نمونهها از خط قرمز بیشتر است.

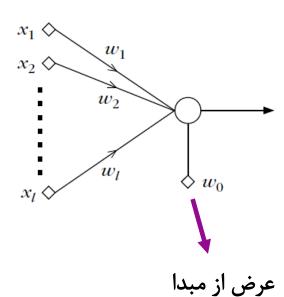
تابع جداکننده خطی و ابرصفحه تصمیم گیری

$$g = x_1 w_1 + x_2 w_2 + x_3 w_3 + \dots + w_0$$

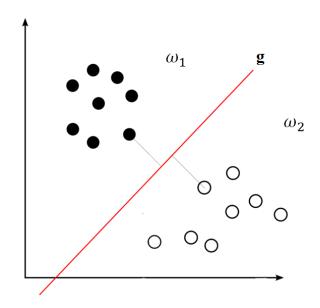
$$\boldsymbol{X} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_{l-1} \\ x_l \end{bmatrix}, \, \boldsymbol{W} = \begin{bmatrix} w_0 \\ w_1 \\ w_2 \\ \vdots \\ w_{l-1} \\ w_l \end{bmatrix}$$

$$g = \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{X}$$

T = transpose=ترانهاده



$x_1 \Leftrightarrow w_1 \Leftrightarrow w_1 \Leftrightarrow w_0$



آموزش پرسپترون

هدف از آموزش پرسپترون یافتن وزنها (معادله خط) است به صورتی که دادهها درست کلاسبندی شوند.

$$g = x_1 w_1 + x_2 w_2 + x_3 w_3 + \dots + w_0$$

$$\boldsymbol{W} = \begin{bmatrix} w_0 \\ w_1 \\ w_2 \\ \vdots \\ w_{l-1} \\ w_l \end{bmatrix} = ?$$

$$g = \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{X}$$

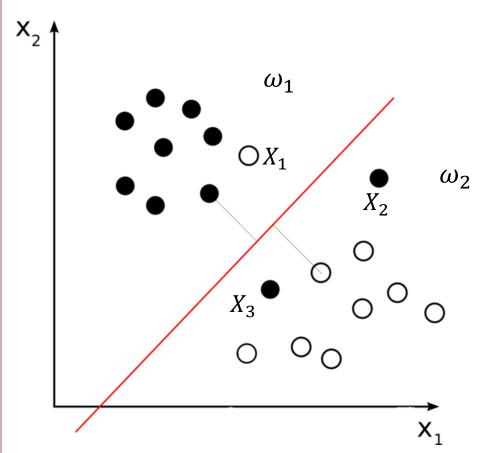
THE PERCEPTRON COST FUNCTION

$$J(W) = \sum_{x \in Y} (\delta_x W^T x)$$

 $\circ Y =$ the set of misclassified points

- \circ *J* ≥ 0
- \circ if J = 0, solution has been obtained
- for each misclassified point: $\delta_x W^T x > 0$

الگوریتم آموزش پرسپترون (دستهای)



$$\delta_x = -1$$
, if $x \in \omega_1$ (Black circle) $\delta_x = +1$, if $x \in \omega_2$ (white circle)

$$Y = \{X_1, X_2, X_3\}$$

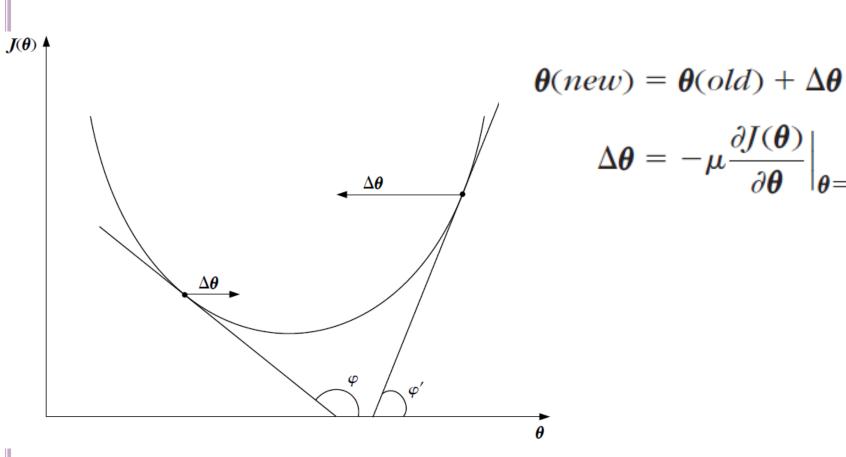
GRADIENT DESCENT METHOD TO MINIMIZE THE COST FUNCTION

$$w(t+1) = w(t) - \rho_t \frac{\partial J(w)}{\partial w} \Big|_{w=w(t)}$$

$$\frac{\partial J(\boldsymbol{w})}{\partial \boldsymbol{w}} = \sum_{\boldsymbol{x} \in Y} \delta_{\boldsymbol{x}} \boldsymbol{x}$$

$$\boldsymbol{w}(t+1) = \boldsymbol{w}(t) - \rho_t \sum_{\boldsymbol{x} \in Y} \delta_{\boldsymbol{x}} \boldsymbol{x}$$

THE GRADIENT DESCENT METHOD



حالت دستهای

The Perceptron Algorithm

■ Choose
$$w(0)$$
 randomly

■ Choose
$$\rho_0$$

$$\mathbf{I} t = 0$$

$$\rho_0 = 1$$

$$\rho_t = \frac{1}{1}$$

به مرور زمان ho کاهش می یابد.

$$\rho_0 = 1$$

$$\rho_t = \frac{1}{t}$$

BATCH MODE

Repeat

مجموعه نقاط با كلاس بندى نادرست

$$\bullet Y = \emptyset$$

• For i = 1 to N $\circ \text{ If } \delta_{x_i} \boldsymbol{w}(t)^T \boldsymbol{x}_i \ge 0 \text{ then } Y = Y \cup \{\boldsymbol{x}_i\}$

حلقه برای یافتن مجموعه نقاط با کلاس بندی نادرست

- End {For}
- $w(t+1) = w(t) \rho_t \sum_{x \in Y} \delta_x x$

به روز رسانی وزنها

- $\bullet t = t + 1$
- \blacksquare Until $Y = \emptyset$

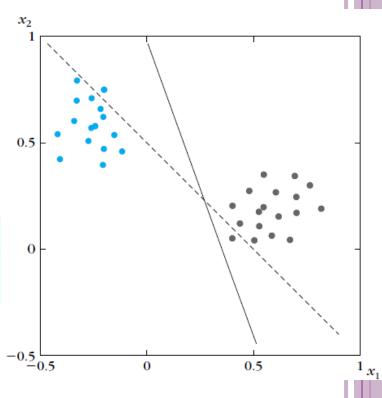
EXAMPLE

$$w(0)$$
: $x_1 + x_2 - 0.5 = 0$ $\rho = 0.7$

The line classifies correctly all the vectors except $[0.4, 0.05]^T$ and $[-0.20, 0.75]^T$. the next weight vector will be

$$\mathbf{w}(t+1) = \begin{bmatrix} 1\\1\\-0.5 \end{bmatrix} - 0.7(-1) \begin{bmatrix} 0.4\\0.05\\1 \end{bmatrix} - 0.7(+1) \begin{bmatrix} -0.2\\0.75\\1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.4\\0.75\\1 \end{bmatrix}$$
or
$$\mathbf{w}(t+1) = \begin{bmatrix} 1.42\\0.51\\-0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

The resulting new (solid) line $1.42x_1 + 0.51x_2 - 0.5 = 0$ classifies all vectors correctly, and the algorithm is terminated.



لگوریتم آموزش پرسپترون (دستهای)

CONVERGENCE OF PERCEPTRON ALGORITHM

- الگوریتم پرسپترون ممکن است جوابهای متعددی داشته باشد.
- •اگر ρ دارای شرایط زیر باشد حتما الگوریتم پرسپترون همگرا میشود.(خط جدا کننده را مییابد)

 ρ_t must satisfy the following two conditions:

$$\lim_{t\to\infty}\sum_{k=0}^t \rho_k = \infty$$

$$\lim_{t\to\infty}\sum_{k=0}^t \rho_k^2 < \infty$$

مثال

$$\rho_k = \frac{1}{k}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k} = +\infty$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

ROSENBLATT ALGORITHM, SAMPLE MODE, PATTERN MODE:

$$w(t+1) = w(t) + \rho x_{(t)}$$
 if $x_{(t)} \in \omega_1$ and $w^T(t)x_{(t)} \le 0$
 $w(t+1) = w(t) - \rho x_{(t)}$ if $x_{(t)} \in \omega_2$ and $w^T(t)x_{(t)} \ge 0$
 $w(t+1) = w(t)$ otherwise

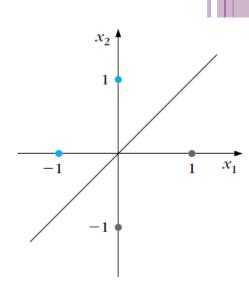
الگوريتم رزنبلات - مثال

Points (-1,0), (0,1) belong to class ω_1 , and points (0,-1), (1,0) belong to class ω_2 .

The parameter ρ is set equal to one, and the initial weight vector is chosen as $\mathbf{w}(0) = [0, 0, 0]^T$ in the extended three-dimensional space.

Step 1.
$$\mathbf{w}^{T}(0) \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 0, \quad \mathbf{w}(1) = \mathbf{w}(0) + \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Step 2.
$$\mathbf{w}^{T}(1) \begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 > 0, \quad \mathbf{w}(2) = \mathbf{w}(1)$$



EXAMPLE 2 (CONT)

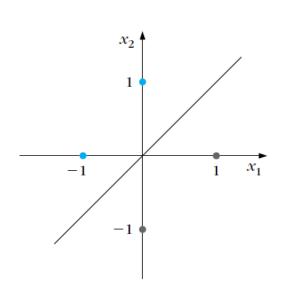
Step 3.
$$\mathbf{w}^T(2) \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 1 > 0, \quad \mathbf{w}(3) = \mathbf{w}(2) - \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Step 4.
$$\mathbf{w}^{T}(3) \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = -1 < 0, \quad \mathbf{w}(4) = \mathbf{w}(3)$$

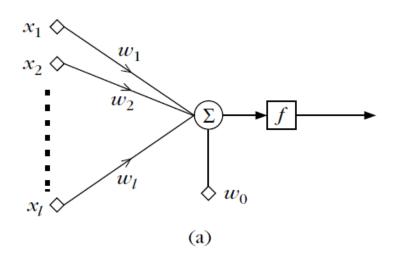
Step 5.
$$\mathbf{w}^{T}(4) \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 1 > 0, \quad \mathbf{w}(5) = \mathbf{w}(4)$$

Step 6.
$$\mathbf{w}^{T}(5)\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 1 > 0, \quad \mathbf{w}(6) = \mathbf{w}(5)$$

Step 7.
$$\mathbf{w}^{T}(6) \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = -1 < 0, \quad \mathbf{w}(7) = \mathbf{w}(6)$$



THE BASIC PERCEPTRON MODEL



 $f(\cdot)$ is the step function

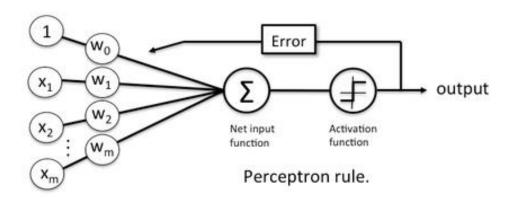
$$f(x) = -1 \text{ if } x < 0$$

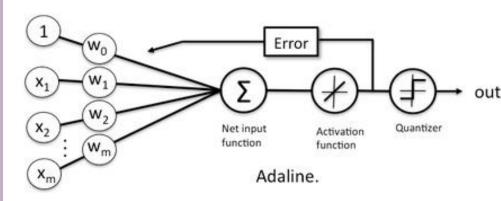
$$f(x) = 1$$
 if $x > 0$

The basic perceptron model.

A linear combiner is followed by the activation function.

PERCEPTRON VS ADALINE





The Perceptron uses the class labels to learn model coefficients

Adaline uses continuous predicted values to learn the model coefficients, which is more "powerful" since it tells us by "how output much" we were right or wrong

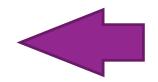
ADALINE (ADAPTIVE LINEAR ELEMENT)

The weight vector will be computed so as to minimize the mean square error (MSE) between the desired and true outputs:

$$J(\boldsymbol{w}) = E[|\boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{x}^T \boldsymbol{w}|^2]$$

$$\frac{\partial J(\boldsymbol{w})}{\partial \boldsymbol{w}} = 2E[\boldsymbol{x}(\boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{x}^T \boldsymbol{w})] = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{w}}(k) = \hat{\boldsymbol{w}}(k-1) + \rho_k \boldsymbol{x}_k (y_k - \boldsymbol{x}_k^T \hat{\boldsymbol{w}}(k-1))$$



The algorithm is known as Widrow-Hoff algorithm.

ROSENBLATT

$$w(t+1) = w(t) + \rho x_{(t)}$$
 if $x_{(t)} \in \omega_1$ and $w^T(t)x_{(t)} \le 0$
 $w(t+1) = w(t) - \rho x_{(t)}$ if $x_{(t)} \in \omega_2$ and $w^T(t)x_{(t)} \ge 0$
 $w(t+1) = w(t)$ otherwise

ADALINE

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{w}}(k) = \hat{\boldsymbol{w}}(k-1) + \rho_k \boldsymbol{x}_k (y_k - \boldsymbol{x}_k^T \hat{\boldsymbol{w}}(k-1)) \quad y_k = \pm 1$$

SUM OF ERROR SQUARES ESTIMATION

$$J(\boldsymbol{w}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_i - \boldsymbol{x}_i^T \boldsymbol{w})^2 \equiv \sum_{i=1}^{N} e_i^2$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \mathbf{x}_{i} (y_{i} - \mathbf{x}_{i}^{T} \mathbf{w}) = 0 \Rightarrow \left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} \mathbf{x}_{i} \mathbf{x}_{i}^{T}\right) \mathbf{w} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} (\mathbf{x}_{i} y_{i})$$

That is, X is an $N \times l$ matrix whose rows are the available training feature vectors, and y is a vector consisting of the corresponding desired responses. Then $\sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i x_i^T = X^T X$ and also $\sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i y_i = X^T y$. Hence

$$(X^T X)\hat{\boldsymbol{w}} = X^T \boldsymbol{y} \Rightarrow \hat{\boldsymbol{w}} = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T \boldsymbol{y}$$

Example 3.4

Class ω_1 consists of the two-dimensional vectors $[0.2, 0.7]^T$, $[0.3, 0.3]^T$, $[0.4, 0.5]^T$, $[0.6, 0.5]^T$, $[0.1, 0.4]^T$ and class ω_2 of $[0.4, 0.6]^T$, $[0.6, 0.2]^T$, $[0.7, 0.4]^T$, $[0.8, 0.6]^T$, $[0.7, 0.5]^T$. Design the sum of error squares optimal linear classifier $w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + w_0 = 0$.

We first extend the given vectors by using 1 as their third dimension and form the 10×3 matrix X, which has as rows the transposes of these vectors. The resulting sample correlation 3×3 matrix X^TX is equal to $X = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0.7 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0.7 & 0.5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$X^T X = \begin{bmatrix} 2.8 & 2.24 & 4.8 \\ 2.24 & 2.41 & 4.7 \\ 4.8 & 4.7 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

The corresponding y consists of five 1's and then five -1's and

$$X^T \mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} -1.6 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.0 \end{bmatrix}$$



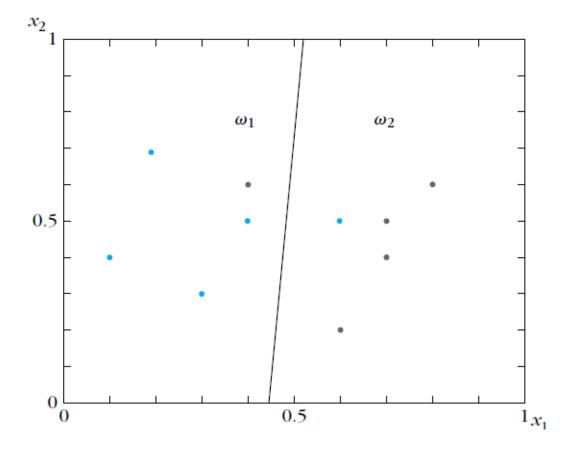


FIGURE 3.7

Least sum of error squares linear classifier. The task is not linearly separable. The linear LS classifier classifies some of the points in the wrong class. However, the resulting sum of error squares is minimum.