

Spring 2023

SWCON253: Machine Learning

Lecture 06 Perceptron

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References

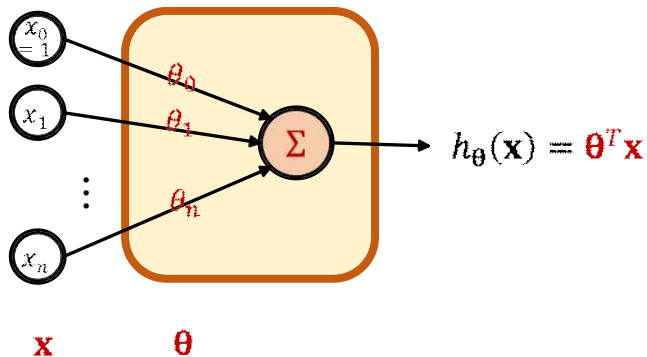
- 패턴 인식 by 오일석, 기계 학습 by 오일석
- *Intro to Deep Learning & Generative Models* by Sebastian Raschka
(<http://pages.stat.wisc.edu/~sraschka/teaching/stat453-ss2020/>)



(Recap.) Extending Linear Regression for Binary Classification

◆ For **Binary classification**, we can extend **Linear regression** by adding some **Activation function** $\tau()$.

Linear Regression

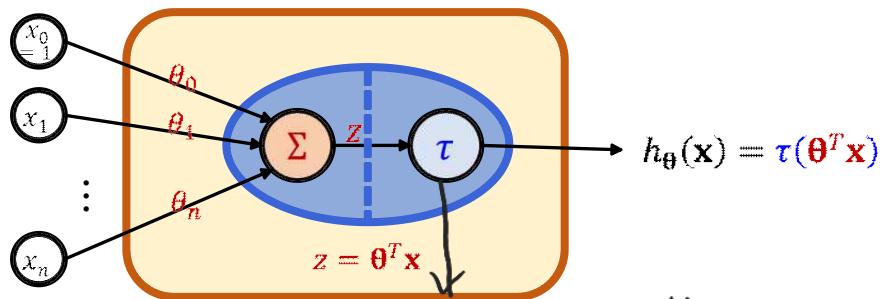


● Examples of $\tau(z)$

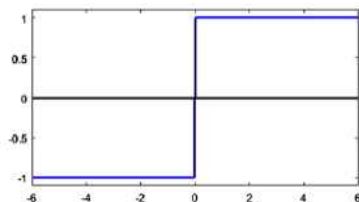
★ **step** function: **hard** threshold

★ **sigmoid** function: **soft** threshold

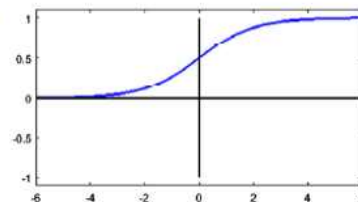
Linear Regression + Threshold function



ReLU [0, 1]로 Mapping



(a) 계단 함수 (Sign)
→ Perceptron



(b) 로지스틱 시그모이드

→ Logistic Regression
Logistic Regression KHU



1. Perceptron

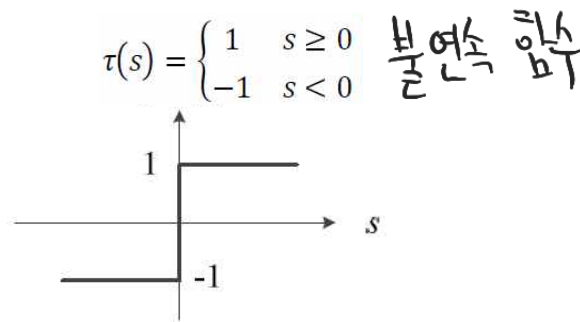
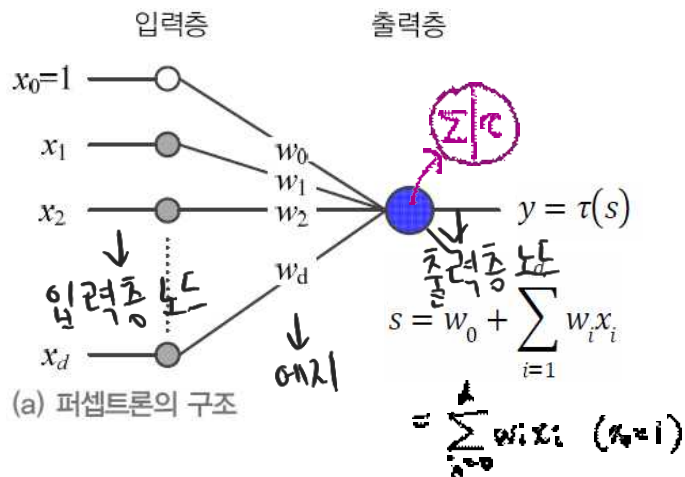
1. Model & Terminology
2. Learning Problem
3. Cost Function
4. Gradient
5. Learning Algorithm



Perceptron – Model & Terminology

◆ 퍼셉트론의 구조와 동작

- **입력층**의 i 번째 **노드**는 특징 벡터 $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_d)^T$ 의 i 번째 요소 x_i 를 담당
- **출력층**은 한 개의 노드
- i 번째 입력층 노드와 출력층을 연결하는 **에지**는 **가중치** w_i 를 가짐
- 해당하는 특징값과 가중치를 곱한 결과를 모두 더하여 s 를 구하고, **활성함수** τ 를 적용함



Perceptron – Example

◆ Logical OR Gate

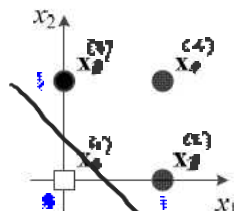
OR Gate



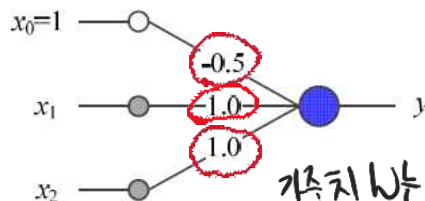
x_1	x_2	y
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

2차원 특징 벡터로 표현되는 샘플을 4개 가진 훈련집합 $X = \{x_0^0, x_0^1, x_0^2, x_0^3\}$, $Y = \{y_0^0, y_0^1, y_0^2, y_0^3\}$ 를 생각하자. [그림 3-4(a)]는 이 데이터를 보여준다.

$$x_0^0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, y_0^0 = -1, x_0^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, y_0^1 = 1, x_0^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, y_0^2 = 1, x_0^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, y_0^3 = 1$$



(a) 훈련집합



(b) 퍼셉트론

그림 3-4 OR 논리 게이트를 이용한 퍼셉트론의 동작 예시

$$\rightarrow x_2 = -x_1 + 0.5$$

샘플 4개를 하나씩 입력하여 제대로 분류하는지 확인해 보자.

$$\begin{aligned} x_0^0: s &= -0.5 + 0 * 1.0 + 0 * 1.0 = -0.5, & \tau(-0.5) &= -1 \\ x_0^1: s &= -0.5 + 1 * 1.0 + 0 * 1.0 = 0.5, & \tau(0.5) &= 1 \\ x_0^2: s &= -0.5 + 0 * 1.0 + 1 * 1.0 = 0.5, & \tau(0.5) &= 1 \\ x_0^3: s &= -0.5 + 1 * 1.0 + 1 * 1.0 = 1.5, & \tau(1.5) &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

결국 [그림 3-4(b)]의 퍼셉트론은 샘플 4개를 모두 맞추었다. 이 퍼셉트론은 훈련집합을 100% 성능으로 분류한다고 말할 수 있다.

여기서 $\tau(u)$ 는 계단 함수

Notation

2차원 특징 벡터로 표현되는 샘플을 4개 가진 훈련집합 $\mathbf{X} = \{\mathbf{x}_0^{(1)}, \mathbf{x}_0^{(2)}, \mathbf{x}_0^{(3)}, \mathbf{x}_0^{(4)}\}$, $\mathbf{Y} = \{y_0^{(1)}, y_0^{(2)}, y_0^{(3)}, y_0^{(4)}\}$ 를 생각하자. [그림 3-4(a)]는 이 데이터를 보여준다.

$$\mathbf{x}_0^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, y_0^{(1)} = -1, \mathbf{x}_0^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, y_0^{(2)} = 1, \mathbf{x}_0^{(3)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, y_0^{(3)} = 1, \mathbf{x}_0^{(4)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, y_0^{(4)} = 1$$

✧ Notation 이렇게 쓸거라는 소리

- $\mathbf{x}_k = \begin{bmatrix} x_{k0} \\ \vdots \\ x_{kd} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \mathbf{x}^{(k)} = \begin{bmatrix} x_0^{(k)} \\ \vdots \\ x_d^{(k)} \end{bmatrix}$

- $y_k \rightarrow y^{(k)}$

"7(가장)집"에서

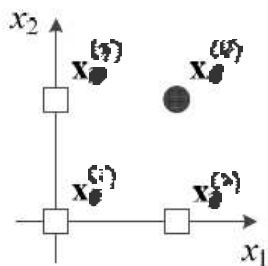
"Coursera ML" 2. 강의(8)



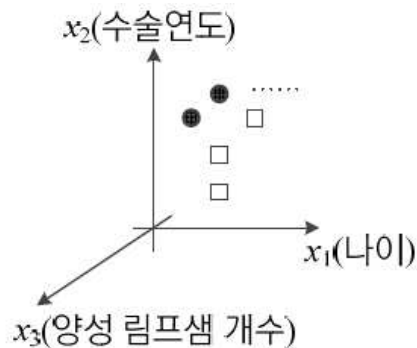
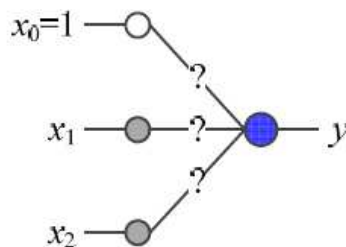
Perceptron – Learning Problem

◆ 학습 문제

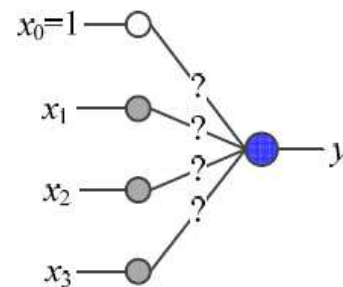
- w_1 과 w_2 , w_0 이 어떤 값을 가져야 100% 옳게 분류할까?
- 현실 세계는 d 차원 공간에 수백~수만 개의 샘플이 존재
 - ★ 예, MNIST는 784차원에 6만개 샘플



(a) AND 분류 문제



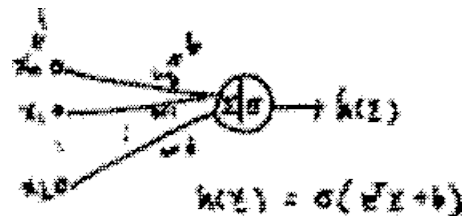
(b) Haberman survival 분류 문제



Perceptron – Cost Function

◆ Cost Function

- Parameters (가중치): $\mathbf{w} = (w_0, w_1, w_2, \dots, w_d)^T$
- Cost Function의 조건:
 - $J(\mathbf{w}) \geq 0$ 이다.
 - \mathbf{w} 가 최적이면, 즉 모든 샘플을 맞히면 $J(\mathbf{w}) = 0$ 이다.
 - 틀리는 샘플이 많은 \mathbf{w} 일수록 $J(\mathbf{w})$ 는 큰 값을 가진다.



- Cost Function for Perceptron: 틀린 샘플에 대해서만 정리

★ Y 를 오분류된 샘플의 집합이라 할 때,

$$J(\mathbf{w}) = \sum_{x_i \in Y} -y_i \left(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i \right)$$

GT \rightarrow prediction

GT (Ground Truth):

$y^{(i)} = 1 : -(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i)$

GT = -1

$y^{(i)} = -1 : (\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i)$

오분류: $\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i < 0 \Rightarrow -(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i) > 0$ 틀리면 어짜튼
 (정답: $> 0 \Rightarrow < 0$) 양

오분류: $\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i > 0 \Rightarrow (\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i) > 0$
 (정답: $< 0 \Rightarrow < 0$) 양

Perceptron – Gradient

◆ Gradient

$$J(\mathbf{w}) = \sum_{\mathbf{x}_k \in Y} -y_k (\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_k)$$

$$\frac{\partial J(\mathbf{w})}{\partial w_i} = \sum_{\mathbf{x}_k \in Y} \frac{\partial(-y_k(w_0x_{k0} + w_1x_{k1} + \cdots + w_ix_{ki} + \cdots + w_dx_{kd}))}{\partial w_i} = \sum_{\mathbf{x}_k \in Y} -y_k x_{ki}$$



$$\frac{\partial J(\mathbf{w})}{\partial w_i} = \sum_{\mathbf{x}_k \in Y} -y_k x_{ki}, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, d$$



$$w_i = w_i + \rho \sum_{\mathbf{x}_k \in Y} y_k x_{ki}, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, d$$



Perceptron – Learning Algorithms

◆ Batch mode:

- 훈련집합의 샘플을 모두 맞출(즉 $Y = \emptyset$) 때까지 세대^{epoch}(라인 3~9)를 반복함

알고리즘 3-1 퍼셉트론 학습(배치 버전)

입력: 훈련집합 \mathbb{X} 와 \mathbb{Y} , 학습률 ρ

출력: 최적 가중치 $\hat{\mathbf{w}}$

1 난수를 생성하여 초기해 \mathbf{w} 를 설정한다.

2 repeat

3 $Y = \emptyset$ // 틀린 샘플 집합

4 for $j=1$ to n // 모든 training sample on each epoch

5 $y = \tau(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_j)$ // 식 (3.4) : 출력값 계산 (forward)

6 if ($y \neq y_j$) $Y = Y \cup \mathbf{x}_j$ // 틀린 샘플을 집합에 추가한다. $\rightarrow Y$

7 if ($Y \neq \emptyset$) // 오분류 샘플이 존재하는지 확인

8 for $i=0$ to d // 식 (3.9)

9 $w_i = w_i + \rho \sum_{\mathbf{x}_k \in Y} y_k x_{ki}$

10 until ($Y = \emptyset$)

11 $\hat{\mathbf{w}} = \mathbf{w}$

\rightarrow 모든 샘플을 본 후 업데이트

행렬 표기

$$\begin{aligned} & 8. \text{ for } i = 0 \text{ to } d \\ & 9. \quad w_i = w_i + \rho \sum_{\mathbf{x}_k \in Y} y_k x_{ki} \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow 8. \quad \mathbf{w} = \mathbf{w} + \rho \sum_{\mathbf{x}_k \in Y} y_k \mathbf{x}_k$$



Perceptron – Learning Algorithms (cont'd)

◆ Stochastic mode:

- 샘플 순서를 섞음. 틀린 샘플이 발생하면 즉시 갱신

알고리즘 3-2 퍼셉트론 학습(스토캐스틱 버전)

입력: 훈련집합 \mathbb{X} 와 \mathbb{Y} , 학습률 ρ

출력: 최적 가중치 $\hat{\mathbf{w}}$

```
1  난수를 생성하여 초기해  $\mathbf{w}$ 을 설정한다.
2  repeat
3     $\mathbb{X}$ 의 샘플 순서를 섞는다. // stochastic
4    quit=true
5    for  $j=1$  to  $n$  // 모든 training samples over
6       $y = \tau(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_j)$  // 식 (3.4) : 출력값 계산
7      if ( $y \neq y_j$ ) // 이 샘플이 출력에 오답이면
8        quit=false
9        for  $i=0$  to  $d$  // parameter update (iteration)
10          $w_i = w_i + \rho y_j x_{ji}$ 
11  until(quit) // 틀린 샘플이 없을 때까지
12   $\hat{\mathbf{w}} = \mathbf{w}$ 
```

epoch (lines 3-11)
Online Mode (line 12)

행렬 표기

```
9. for  $i = 0$  to  $d$ 
10.   $w_i = w_i + \rho y_j x_{ji}$ 
```

→ 9. $\mathbf{w} = \mathbf{w} + \rho y_j \mathbf{x}_j$

[주의] 선형분리 불가능한 경우에는 무한 반복함

→ until($Y = \emptyset$) 또는 until(quit)를
until(더 이상 개선이 없다면)으로 수정해야 함

→ Batch Mode도 동일함



Perceptron – Learning Algorithms (cont'd)

◆ Stochastic Mini-batch mode:

3x 4096 ! Mini-Batch 만큼 업데이트

2. Decision Boundary



Decision Boundary

◆ 결정 경계 (Decision Boundary)

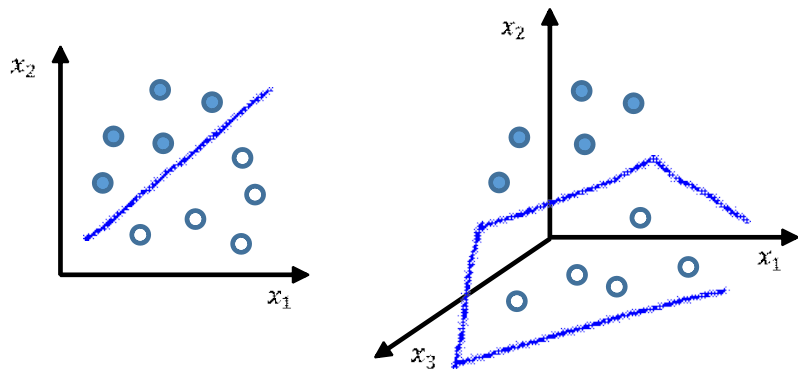
- The boundary in the **feature space** that separates the area of each class: $d(\mathbf{x}) = 0$

★ 결정 경계는 전체 특징 공간을 두 부분공간으로 분할하는 분류기 역할

◆ Examples (for Binary Classifications)

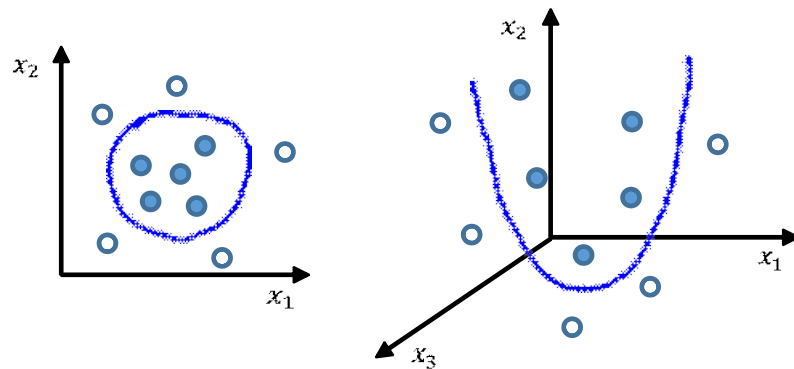
Linear Decision Boundary

→ 선형 분류기



Non-linear Decision Boundary

→ 비선형 분류기



Linear Decision Boundary

◆ Equation for *Linear Decision Boundary* (선형 결정 경계)

$$d(\mathbf{x}) = w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + \dots + w_dx_d + w_0 = 0$$

★ class 1 if $d(\mathbf{x}) > 0$, class 2 if $d(\mathbf{x}) < 0$

● Two types of vector representation:

★ Let $\mathbf{x} = [x_0 \ x_1 \ \dots \ x_d]$, $\mathbf{w} = [w_0 \ w_1 \ \dots \ w_d]$: $d(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} = 0$

★ Let $\mathbf{x} = [x_1 \ \dots \ x_d]$, $\mathbf{w} = [w_1 \ \dots \ w_d]$: $d(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + b = 0$

◆ Geometric Interpretation

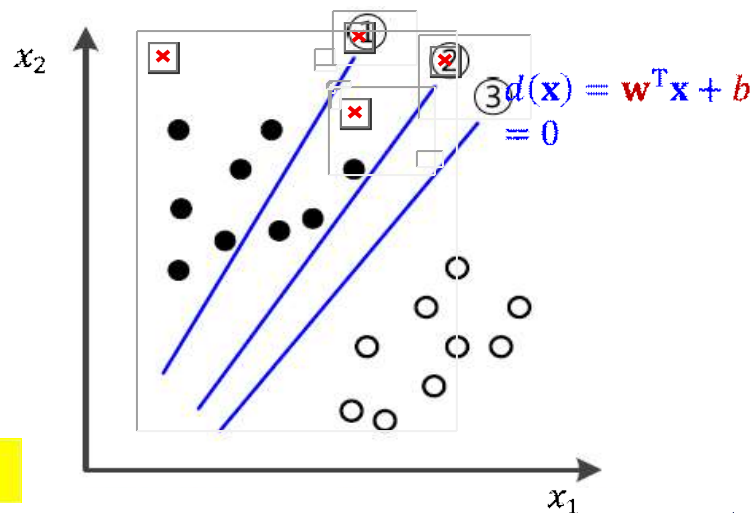
● $d(\mathbf{x}) = 0$ is a **hyperplane** in the feature space.

●

$d(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + b = 0$ **normal vector** of the hyperplane.

★ b determines the **position** (i.e., the displacement from the origin) of the hyperplane.

\mathbf{w} 는 결정경계의 방향을 결정하고, b 는 위치를 결정한다.



Linear Decision Boundary (cont'd)

* 초평면의 방정식

Let $\underline{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$

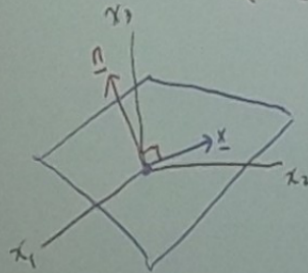
Consider an linear equation:

$$d(\underline{x}) = a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_2 + \dots + a_n x_n = 0$$

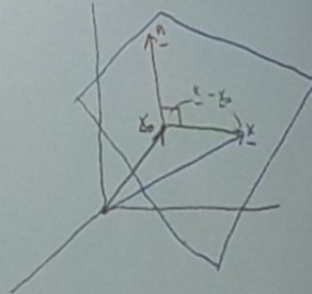
Let $\underline{n} = [a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n]$, then

$$d(\underline{x}) = \underline{n}^T \underline{x} = 0$$

($\therefore \underline{n} \perp \underline{x}$)



Now, let $\underline{x} \leftarrow \underline{x} - \underline{x}_0$ (원점 이동).



이점의 초평면의 방정식:

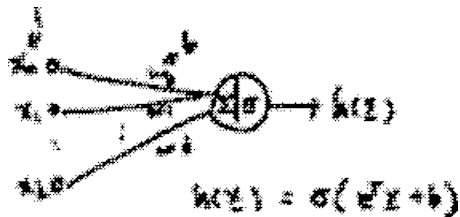
$$d(\underline{x}) = \underline{n}^T (\underline{x} - \underline{x}_0) = 0$$

$$\text{or } \underline{n}^T \underline{x} + b = 0 \quad (b = -\underline{n}^T \underline{x}_0)$$

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Linear Decision Boundary (cont'd)

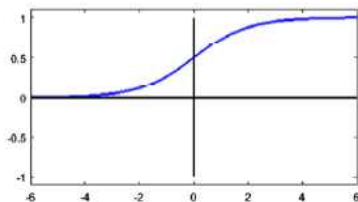
◆ For *Logistic Regression*



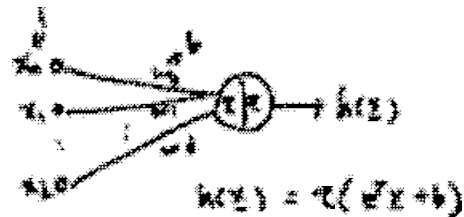
$$h(\mathbf{x}) = \sigma(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + b) \leq Th = 0.5$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + b \leq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow d(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + b = 0$$



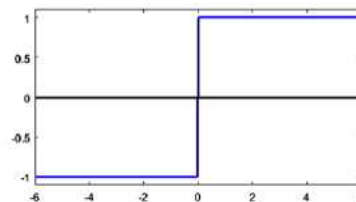
◆ For *Perceptron*



$$h(\mathbf{x}) = \tau(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + b) \leq Th = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + b \leq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow d(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + b = 0$$



Linear Decision Boundary (cont'd)

- Example: Binary Classification using Linear Regression

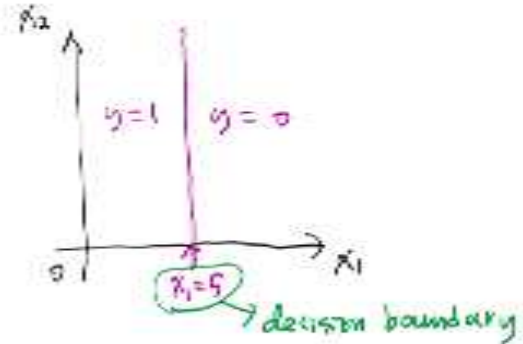
$$\left. \begin{aligned} h_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}) = \theta^T \mathbf{x} \geq 0 &\Rightarrow y = 1 \\ \theta^T \mathbf{x} < 0 &\Rightarrow y = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad \underline{h_{\theta}(\mathbf{x})} = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2 = \underline{\theta^T \mathbf{x}}$$
$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \underline{\theta} = \begin{bmatrix} \theta_0 \\ \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\theta}^* = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \underline{\theta}^T \mathbf{x} = 5 - 1 \cdot x_1 + 0 \cdot x_2 = \underline{5 - x_1}$$

$$\underline{h_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}) = \theta^T \mathbf{x} = 0}$$

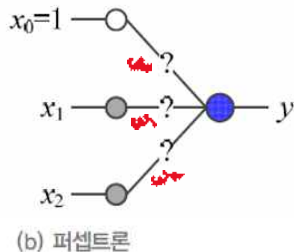
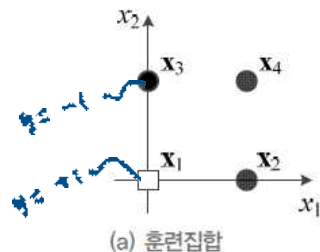
← decision boundary

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 5 - x_1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow y = 1 \quad (x_1 \leq 5) \\ 5 - x_1 < 0 \Rightarrow y = 0 \quad (x_1 > 5) \end{cases}$$



Perceptron – Quiz

◆ 아래 그림의 OR Gate를 Perceptron으로 구현하시오.



$$w_0 + w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 \geq 0 \quad \hat{y} = 1$$

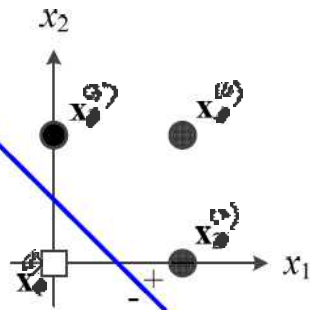
$$w_0 + w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 < 0 \quad \hat{y} = -1$$

$$d(\mathbf{x}) = d(x_1, x_2) = w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + w_0 = 0$$

● 결정 직선 구하기:

$$d(\mathbf{x}) = 0$$

$$(x_1 + x_2 - 0.5 = 0)$$



$$d(\mathbf{x}) = 0 \rightarrow x_2 = -x_1 + 0.5$$

$$\begin{cases} \bullet \langle \hat{y} = 1 \rangle : d(\mathbf{x}) > 0 \\ \square \langle \hat{y} = -1 \rangle : d(\mathbf{x}) < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow [w_0, w_1, w_2] = [-0.5, 1, 1]$$