# 模式识别与机器学习

# Pattern Recognition and Machine Learning

# 课程内容

- 模式识别与机器学习概述
- 模式识别与机器学习的基本方法
  - 回归分析、线性判别函数、线性神经网络、核方法和 支持向量机、决策树分类
  - > 贝叶斯统计决策理论、概率密度函数估计
  - > 无监督学习和聚类
  - > 特征选择与提取

# 监督式学习方法

- 监督学习从给定的训练数据集中学习出数据及其标记的映射函数,当新的数据到来时,可以根据这个函数预测新数据的结果。训练集中的数据标记是由人标注的。
- 常见的监督学习算法包括回归分析和分类。
  - ▶ 回归: 函数的输出是一个连续的值
  - 分类: 函数的输出是一个离散的值(二分类、多分类)

# 课程内容

### ■ 线性分类

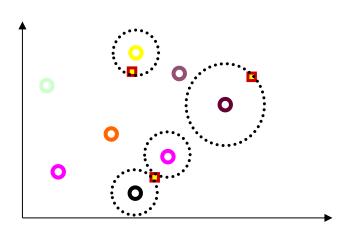
- > 分类任务简述
- ▶ 最小距离分类器
- > 线性分类器 --- 决策
- > 线性分类器 --- 训练

# 最小距离分类器

- 一种简单的分类方法--最小距离分类法
  - 对每类训练数据(已知类别的数据)确定代表点。
  - 测试数据(未知类别的数据)的类别通过计算其与这些代表点的距离最近作决策。



mnist手写数据集



为减少代表点选择影响, 为每一种字符建立模板

$$\delta(\mathbf{x}_k, \mathbf{x}_l) = \|\mathbf{x}_k - \mathbf{x}_l\|$$

# 最小距离分类器

#### ■ 距离度量的性质:

- $\blacktriangleright$  非负性  $dist(x_i, x_j) \ge 0$
- ightharpoonup 同一性  $dist(x_i, x_j) = 0$  当且仅当  $x_i = x_j$
- > 对称性  $dist(x_i, x_j) = dist(x_j, x_i)$
- $\triangleright$  直递性  $dist(x_i, x_j) \leq dist(x_i, x_k) + dist(x_k, x_j)$
- 闵可夫斯基距离(Minkowski distance)

$$dist(x_i, x_j) = \left(\sum_{u=1}^{n} |x_{iu} - x_{ju}|^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

- ▶ p=1: 曼哈顿距离 (Manhattan distance)
- ➤ p=2: 欧氏距离 (Euclidean distance)

# 最小距离分类器

#### ■ 距离度量的性质:

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#### ■ 马氏距离:

$$D_{M}(x) = \sqrt{(x-\mu)^{T} S^{-1}(x-\mu)}$$

其中  $\mu = (\mu_1, \mu_2, \cdots \mu_p)^T, x = (x_1, x_2, \cdots x_p)^T, S$  是协方差矩阵

■ 一种简单的分类方法--最小距离分类法

已知二维空间的 3 个点  $x_1 = (1,1)^T$ ,  $x_2 = (5,1)^T$ ,  $x_3 = (4,4)^T$ , p 取不同值时, $L_p$  距离下  $x_1$  的最近邻点。

解:  $L_1(x_1,x_3)=6$ ,  $L_2(x_1,x_3)=4.24$ ,  $L_3(x_1,x_3)=3.78$ ,  $L_4(x_1,x_3)=3.57$ , 无论 p 为何值,  $L_p(x_1,x_2)=4$ 。

于是,p 等于 1 或 2 时, $x_2$  是  $x_1$  的最近邻,当 p 为 3 或 4 时, $x_3$  是  $x_1$  的最近邻。

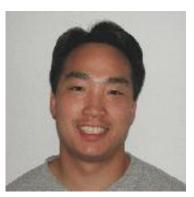
$$d(X,Y) = \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - y_i)^{p}\right]^{1/p}$$

非负、对称性和三角不等式





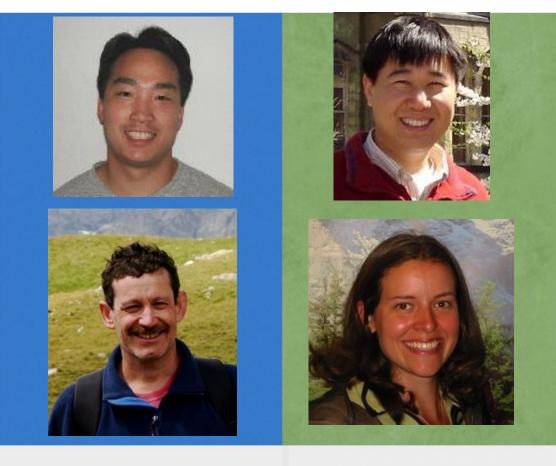






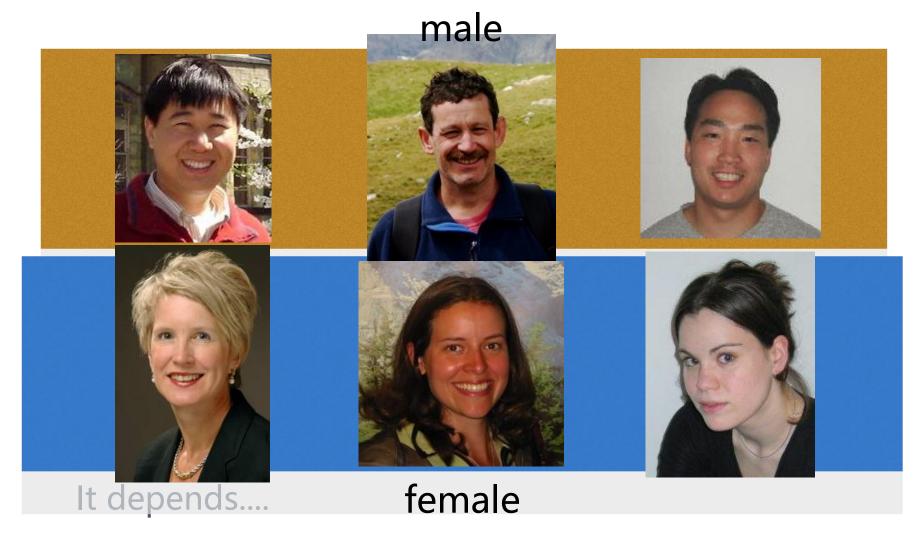
Which images are most similar?

■ 一种简单的分类方法--最小距离分类法 \_\_\_right\_\_\_ centered

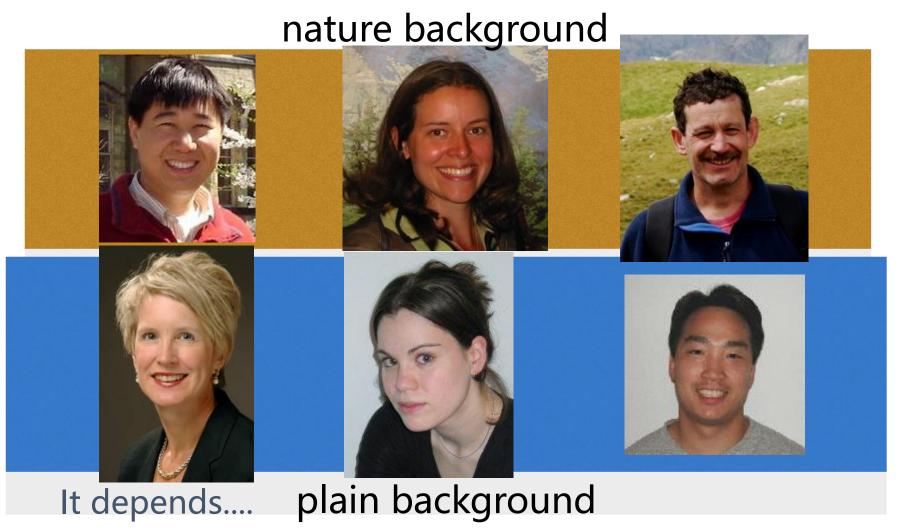


left

It depends....



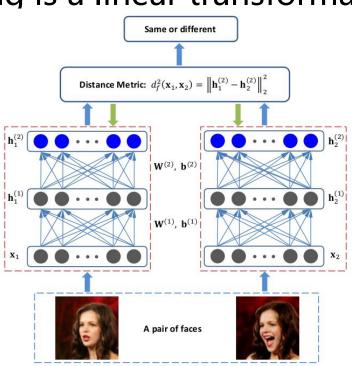




# 最小距离分类器--度量学习(Metric Learning)

- Many problems may lack a well-defined, relevant distance metric
- A sensible similarity/distance metric may be highly task-dependent or semantic-dependent
- The simplest mapping is a linear transformation

■ 学习出适用的距离



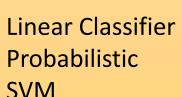
# 监督式学习--三段式解法

■ 有监督学习: 找一個函数的能力

Step 0: What kind of function do you want to find?

Regression, Classification, ......

Step 1: define a set of function



**Decision Tree** 

**Deep Learning** 



Step 2: goodness of function

Regression(MSE)

Classification

• • • • • •



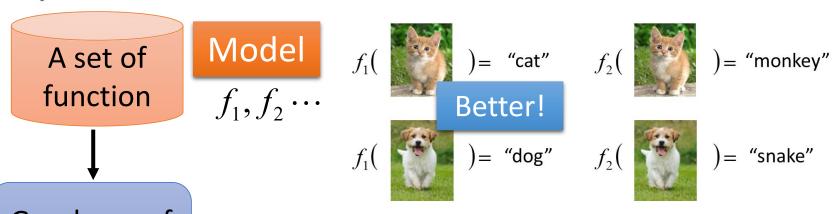
Step 3: pick the best function

**Gradient Descent** 

. . . . . .

# 线性分类器

■ 有监督学习: 找一個函数的能力 y = b + w · x



Goodness of function f

Training
Data

### Supervised Learning (监督式学习)

function input:

function output:



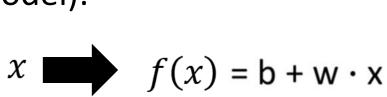
"cat"

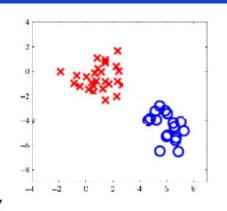


"dog"

# 线性分类器

- 线性模型一般形式 (分类问题)
  - Function (Model):





Loss function:

$$L(f) = \sum_{n} \delta(f(x^n) \neq \hat{y}^n)$$

The number of times f get incorrect results on training data.

- Find the best function:
  - Example: Perceptron, SVM

Not Today

# 线性分类器

- 线性模型一般形式 (分类问题)
  - Loss function:

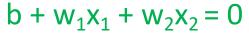
$$L(f) = \sum_n \delta(f(x^n) \neq \hat{y}^n)$$

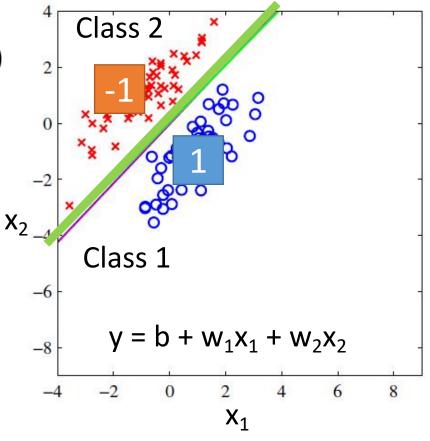
$$y = b + w \cdot x$$

A set of function

Model

$$f_1, f_2 \cdots$$





参考自李宏毅老师课件

- 线性模型一般形式 (分类问题) y = b + w · x
  - > For a d-dimensional feature  $x = (x_1, x_2, ..., x_d)^T$

Linear Classifier can be represented as

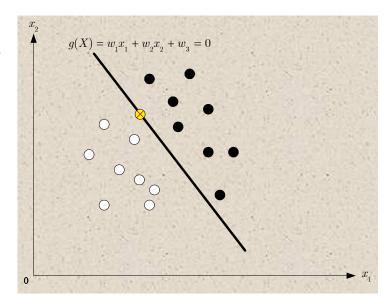
$$x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_d, 1)^T \qquad w = (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_d, w_{d+1})^T$$
 enhanced feature enhanced weight

决策: W参数已知  $g(x) = w^T x$ 

$$g(x) = w^T x$$

**Decision Rule** 

$$\begin{cases} \text{if } g(x) > 0, & x \in w_1 \\ \text{if } g(x) < 0, & x \in w_2 \end{cases}$$



- 线性模型一般形式 (分类问题) y = b + w · x
  - > For a d-dimensional feature  $x = (x_1, x_2, ..., x_d)^T$

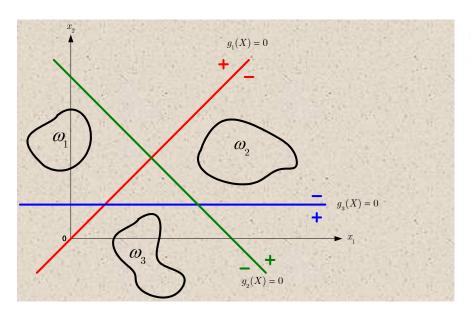
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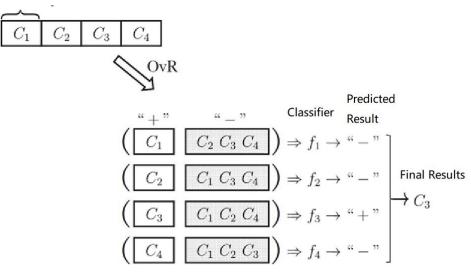
$$x = (x_1, x_2, ...., x_d, 1)^T$$
  $w = (w_1, w_2, ...., w_d, w_{d+1})^T$  enhanced feature enhanced weight

# 决策: W参数已知 $g(x) = w^T x$

- 扩展到多类(Using multi binary classification)
  - > One vs. Rest, OvR
  - > One vs. One, OvO
  - Many vs. Many, MvM

- 扩展到多类(Using multi binary classification)
  - > One vs. Rest, OvR





$$g_{i}\left(X\right) = W_{i}^{T}X = \begin{cases} > 0, \stackrel{\text{\tiny $W$}}{=} X \in \omega_{i} \\ < 0, \text{Others} \end{cases}$$

■ 扩展到多类(Using multi binary classification)

One vs. Rest, OvR

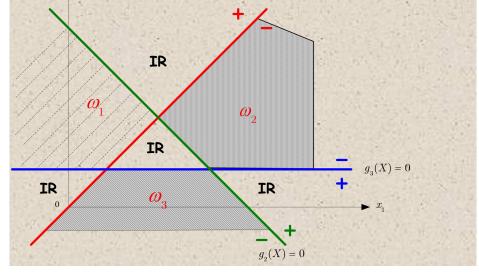
$$g_{i}\left(X\right) = W_{i}^{T}X = \begin{cases} > 0, \stackrel{\mathbf{L}}{\Longrightarrow} X \in \omega_{i} \\ < 0, \mathbf{Others} \end{cases}$$

 $g_{1}(X) = 0$ 

$$g_1(x) = -10x_1 + 19x_2 + 19$$

$$g_2(x) = x_1 + x_2 - 5$$

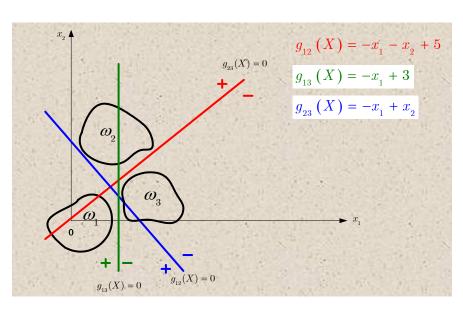
$$g_3(x) = -2x_2 + 1$$



$$\mathbf{Y} = (6,2)^{\mathrm{T}}$$

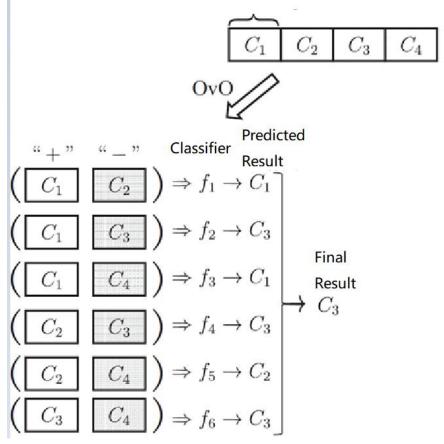
$$g_1(x) < 0$$
  $g_2(x) > 0$   $g_3(x) < 0$   
 $x \in w_2$ 

- 扩展到多类(Using multi binary classification)
  - > One vs. One, OvO



$$g_{ij}(X) > 0, \forall j \neq i$$

$$X \in \omega_i$$



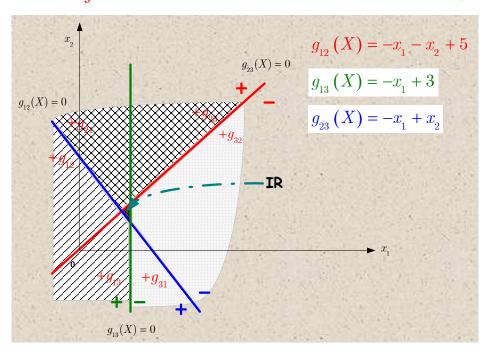
■ 扩展到多类(Using multi binary classification)

> One vs. Rest, OvR

$$g_{12}(X) = -x_1 - x_2 + 8.2$$
 $g_{13}(X) = -x_1 + 5.5$ 
 $g_{23}(X) = -x_1 + x_2 + 0.2$ 
 $\mathbf{x} = (8,3)^{\mathrm{T}}$ 

$$\begin{split} g_{12}\left(X\right) &= -2.8 \ g_{21}\left(X\right) = 2.8 \\ g_{13}\left(X\right) &= -2.5 \ g_{31}\left(X\right) = 2.5 \\ g_{23}\left(X\right) &= -4.8 \ g_{32}\left(X\right) = 4.8 \end{split}$$





$$X \in \omega_3$$

- 扩展到多类(Using multi binary classification)
  - ➤ Comparison between OVR and OVO

OVR OVO

- 1) R classifiers. Need less
- storage cost and test
- time
- 2) More training time

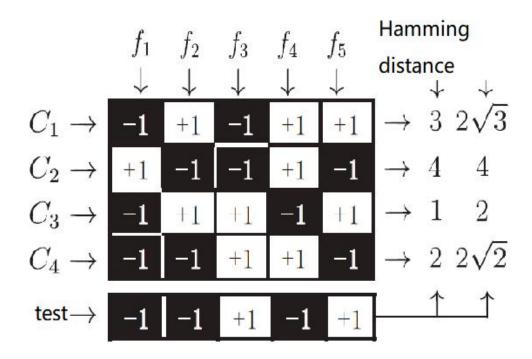
1) R(R-1)/2 classifiers.

Need more storage

cost and test time

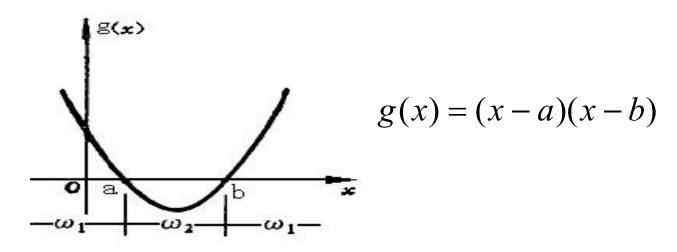
2) Less training time

- 扩展到多类(Using multi binary classification)
  - ➤ Using multi binary classification (Divide M two-classes Assembles)



#### ■ 扩展到非线性

For a nonlinear classifier



if 
$$x < a$$
 or  $x > b$ ,  $g(x) > 0$  then  $x \in w_1$   $a < x < b$ ,  $g(x) < 0$  then  $x \in w_2$ 

#### ■ 扩展到非线性

For a nonlinear classifier

$$y_1 = x^2$$
  $y_2 = x$   $g(x) = (x-a)(x-b) = x^2 - (a+b)x + ab$   
 $g(y) = w_1 y_1 + w_2 y_2 + w_3$   
 $w_1 = 1, w_2 = -(a+b), w_3 = ab$ 

$$g(y) = 0$$

$$y_1 = 0$$

$$y_2 = 0$$

$$y_3 = 0$$

$$w_4 = 0$$

$$w_$$

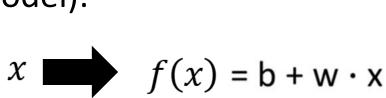
#### ■ 扩展到非线性

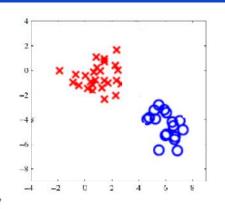
For a nonlinear classifier

$$X^* = (f_1(X), f_2(X), \dots, f_k(X))^T, k > n$$

$$\begin{split} g(X) &= w_1 f_1(X) + w_2 f_2(X) + \dots + w_k f_k(X) + w_{k+1} \\ &= W^T X^* \\ W &= (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_{k+1})^T \\ X^* &= \left( f_1(X), f_2(X), \dots, f_k(X), 1 \right)^T \end{split}$$

- 线性模型一般形式 (分类问题)
  - Function (Model):





• Loss function:

$$L(f) = \sum_{n} \delta(f(x^n) \neq \hat{y}^n)$$

The number of times f get incorrect results on training data.

- Find the best function:
  - Example: Perceptron, LMSE,SVM

Not This Chapter

- 线性模型一般形式 (分类问题)
  - >Loss function:

$$L(f) = \sum_{n} \delta(f(x^n) \neq \hat{y}^n)$$





- Find the best function:
  - Example: Perceptron

$$\begin{cases} x_{1A}w_1 + x_{2A}w_2 + w_3 > 0 \\ x_{1B}w_1 + x_{2B}w_2 + w_3 > 0 \\ x_{1C}w_1 + x_{2C}w_2 + w_3 < 0 \\ x_{1D}w_1 + x_{2D}w_2 + w_3 < 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} x_{1A}w_1 + x_{2A}w_2 + w_3 > 0 \\ x_{1B}w_1 + x_{2B}w_2 + w_3 > 0 \\ -x_{1C}w_1 - x_{2C}w_2 - w_3 > 0 \\ -x_{1D}w_1 - x_{2D}w_2 - w_3 > 0 \end{cases}$$

 $\left\{ X_{A}, X_{B} \right\} \in \omega_{1} \Rightarrow g\left(X\right) > 0$   $\left\{ X_{C}, X_{D} \right\} \in \omega_{2} \Rightarrow g\left(X\right) < 0$ 

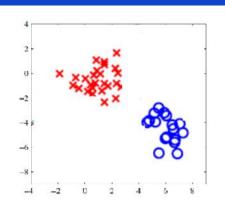
- 线性模型一般形式 (分类问题)
  - >Loss function:

$$L(f) = \sum_n \delta(f(x^n) \neq \hat{y}^n)$$

$$\begin{cases} x_{1A}w_1 + x_{2A}w_2 + w_3 > 0 \\ x_{1B}w_1 + x_{2B}w_2 + w_3 > 0 \\ -x_{1C}w_1 - x_{2C}w_2 - w_3 > 0 \\ -x_{1D}w_1 - x_{2D}w_2 - w_3 > 0 \end{cases}$$







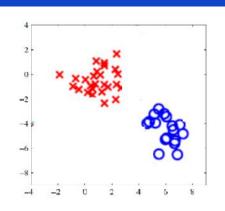
#### 学习: 如何确定参数

$$W = (w_1, w_2, w_3)^T$$

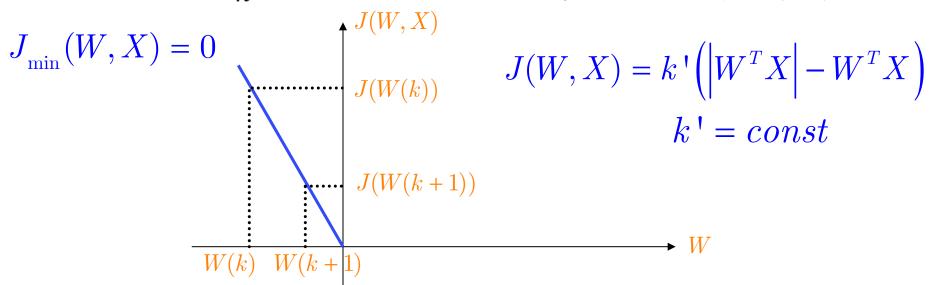
$$X = \begin{bmatrix} x_{1A} & x_{2A} & 1 \\ x_{1B} & x_{2B} & 1 \\ -x_{1C} & -x_{2C} & -1 \\ -x_{1D} & -x_{2D} & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- 线性模型一般形式 (分类问题)
  - **≻**Loss function:

$$L(f) = \sum_{n} \delta(f(x^n) \neq \hat{y}^n)$$



#### 学习: 如何确定参数



- 线性模型一般形式 (分类问题)
  - ▶ Find the best function (Perception): 学习: 如何确定参数

$$J(W, X) = k' \left( \left| W^T X \right| - W^T X \right)$$
$$k' = const$$

Suppose 
$$k' = \frac{1}{2}$$
 
$$J(W, X) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \left| W^T X \right| - W^T X \right)$$
 
$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial W} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ X \operatorname{sgn}(W^T X) - X \right]$$

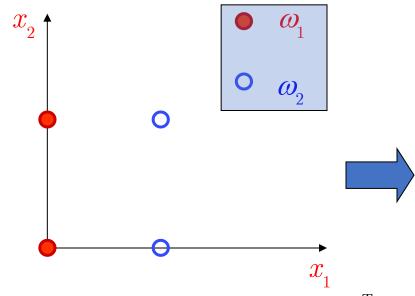
$$\operatorname{sgn}(W^{T}X) = \begin{cases} 1 & W^{T}X > 0 \\ -1 & otherwise \end{cases}$$

- 线性模型一般形式 (分类问题)
  - ▶ Find the best function (Perception): 学习: 如何确定参数

$$W(k+1) = W(k) + \frac{C}{2} \left\{ X(k) - X(k) \operatorname{sgn}[W^T(k)X(k)] \right\}$$
 
$$= \begin{cases} W(k) & W^T(k)X(k) > 0 \\ W(k) + CX(k) & otherwise \end{cases}$$

```
if X \in \omega_1 and g(X) > 0, then W(k+1) = W(k)
if X \in \omega_1 and g(X) < 0, then W(k+1) = W(k) + CX(k)
if X \in \omega_2 and g(X) < 0, then W(k+1) = W(k)
if X \in \omega_2 and g(X) > 0, then W(k+1) = W(k)
```

- 线性模型一般形式 (分类问题)
  - 一个例子(Perception)



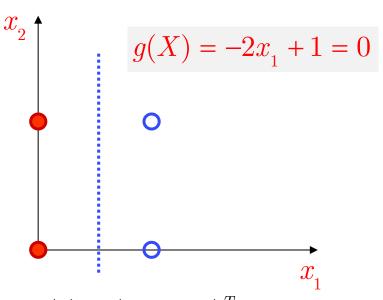
Initial

$$X(1) = (0 \quad 0 \quad 1)^T$$

$$X(3) = (1 \quad 0 \quad 1)^T$$
  $X(4) = (1 \quad 1 \quad 1)^T$ 

$$C = 1$$
  $W(1) = (0, 0, 0)^T$ 

#### 学习: 如何确定参数



$$X(1) = (0 \quad 0 \quad 1)^T$$
  $X(2) = (0 \quad 1 \quad 1)^T$ 

$$X(4) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^T$$

# 》性分类器 --- 学》

- 线性模型一般形式 (分类问题)
  - 一个例子(Perception)

$$W^T(1)X(1) = (0$$

$$0$$
 $\begin{pmatrix} 0\\0\\1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$ 



学习: 如何确定参数

Step1: Penalty, Hold 
$$W^{T}(1)X(1) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$
 Penalty,  $W(2) = W(1) + X(1) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$W^T(2)X(2) = (0$$

$$1) \begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

■Step2: 
$$W^{T}(2)X(2) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1$$
 Hol  $W(3) = W(2) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  ■Step3:

■Step3:

Step3: 
$$W^{T}(3)X(3) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \quad \text{Pen} \quad W(4) = W(3) - X(3) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}_{37}$$

$$1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$W(4) = W(3) - X$$

$$(3) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- 线性模型一般形式 (分类问题)
  - 一个例子(Perception)

学习: 如何确定参数

Penalty, Hold

Penalty, Hold 
$$W^{T}(4)X(4) = (-1 \ 0 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = -1 \quad \text{Hol} \quad W(5) = W(4) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

#### Step5: Recurrent

$$X(5) = X(1) = (0 \quad 0 \quad 1)^T$$

$$X(6) = X(2) = (0 \quad 1 \quad 1)^T$$

$$X(7) = X(3) = (1 \quad 0 \quad 1)^T$$

$$X(8) = X(4) = (1 \quad 1 \quad 1)^T$$

- 线性模型一般形式 (分类问题)
  - 一个例子(Perception)

$$W^T(5)X(5) = 0$$



$$W(6) = W(5) + X(5) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$W(7) = W(6) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$W^T(6)X(6) = 1$$

$$W(7) = W(6) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$W^T(7)X(7) = 0$$

$$W(8) = W(7) - X(7) = \begin{pmatrix} -2\\0\\0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$W^T(8)X(8) = -2$$



$$W(9) = W(8) = \begin{pmatrix} -2\\0\\0 \end{pmatrix}$$

线性模型一般形式 (分类问题)

• 一个例子(Perception)  $W^T(9)X(9) = 0$ 

$$W^T(9)X(9) = 0$$



$$W(10) = W(9) + X(9) = \begin{pmatrix} -2\\0\\1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$W^T(10)X(10) = 1 > 0$$

$$W(11) = W(10) = \begin{pmatrix} -2\\0\\1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$W^T(11)X(11) = -1 < 0$$



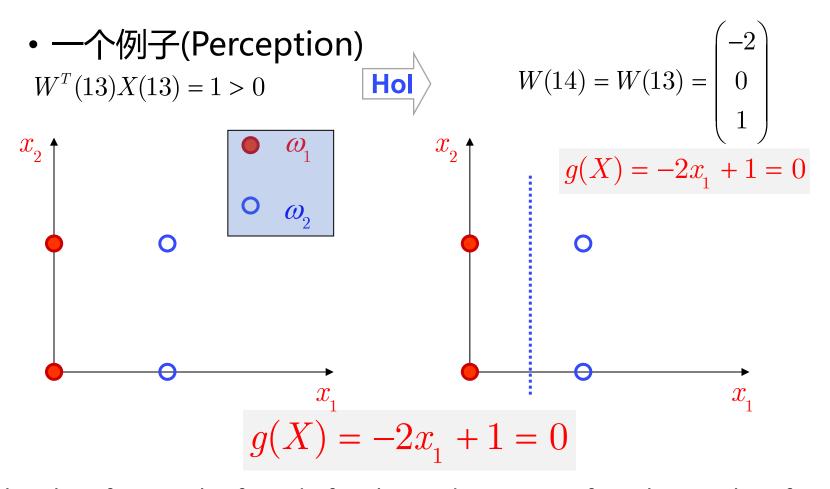
$$W(12) = W(11) = \begin{pmatrix} -2\\0\\1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$W^T(12)X(12) = -1 < 0$$



$$W(13) = W(12) = \begin{pmatrix} -2\\0\\1 \end{pmatrix}$$

■ 线性模型一般形式 (分类问题)

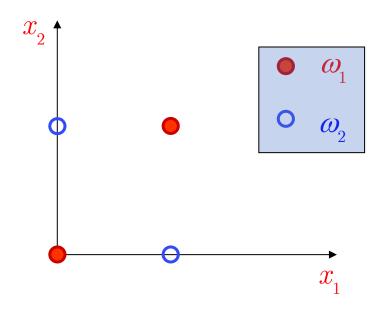


The classifier can be found after limited iterations for a linear classification problem.

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■ 线性模型一般形式 (分类问题)

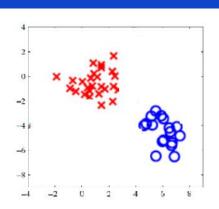
The problem of perception



Can not predict if a dataset is a linear classification problem

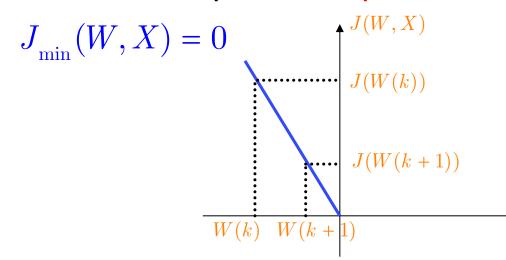
- 线性模型一般形式 (分类问题)
  - >Loss function:

$$L(f) = \sum_{n} \delta(f(x^{n}) \neq \hat{y}^{n})$$



学习: 如何确定参数

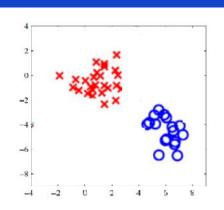
- Find the best function:
  - Example: Perceptron



$$J(W, X) = k \cdot (|W^T X| - W^T X)$$
$$k \cdot = const$$

- 线性模型一般形式 (分类问题)
  - >Loss function:

$$L(f) = \sum_{n} \delta(f(x^n) \neq \hat{y}^n)$$



学习:如何确定参数

- Find the best function:
  - Example: LMSE

$$J(W,X) = k'(|W^TX| - W^TX) \qquad k' = const$$

$$k' = const$$

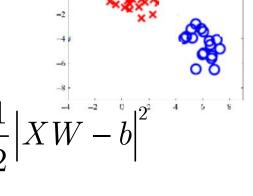


$$J(W, X, b) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{R} (W^{T} X_{j} - b_{j}) = \frac{1}{2} |XW - b|^{2}$$

$$b = (b_1, b_2, \cdots, b_R), b_i > 0$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}(XW-b)^{T}(XW-b)$$

- 线性模型一般形式 (分类问题)
  - Find the best function (LMSE):



$$J(W, X, b) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{R} (W^{T} X_{j} - b_{j}) = \frac{1}{2} |XW - b|^{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (XW - b)^{T} (XW - b)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial J}{\partial W} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial J}{\partial b} = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} X^T (XW - b) = 0 \\ XW - b = 0 \end{cases}$$

- 线性模型一般形式 (分类问题)
  - Find the best function (LMSE):

$$W = (X^TX)^{-1}X^Tb = X^\#b \qquad XW - b = 0$$

$$b(k+1) = b(k) + \delta b(k)$$

$$\delta b(k) = \begin{cases} 0 & XW(k) - b(k) \le 0 \\ 2C[XW(k) - b(k)] & \textbf{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$= C[XW(k) - b(k) + |XW(k) - b(k)|] \qquad C > 0$$
define 
$$E(k) = XW(k) - b(k)$$

$$\delta b(k) = C[E(k) + |E(k)|]$$

- 线性模型一般形式 (分类问题)
  - Find the best function (LMSE):

Updating equation 
$$\delta b(k) = C[E(k) + |E(k)|]$$

$$W(k+1) = X^{\#}b(k+1) = X^{\#}[b(k) + \delta b(k)]$$

$$= X^{\#}b(k) + X^{\#}\delta b(k)$$

$$= W(k) + CX^{\#}[E(k) + |E(k)|]$$

- 线性模型一般形式 (分类问题)
  - Find the best function (LMSE):

**Updating** equation

 $X^{\#}E(k) = X^{\#}[XW(k) - b(k)]$ 

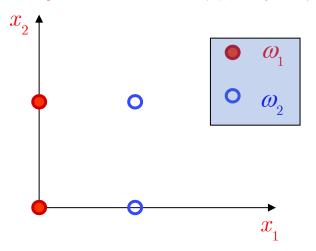
#### ■ 线性模型一般形式 (分类问题)

#### • 一个例子(LMSE) An example

$$\omega_1 : \{ (0 \quad 0)^T, (0 \quad 1)^T \}$$
 $\omega_2 : \{ (1 \quad 0)^T, (1 \quad 1)^T \}$ 

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

#### 学习:如何确定参数



$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X^{\#} = (X^{T}X)^{-1}X^{T} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ \frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

■ 线性模型一般形式 (分类问题)

• 一个例子(LMSE)

学习:如何确定参数

An example

Initial: 
$$b(1) = (1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1)^T \ C = 1$$

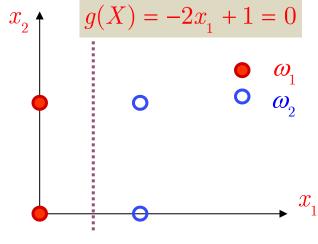
Iteration: 
$$W(1) = X^{\#}b(1) = (-2 \ 0 \ 1)^T$$

$$XW(1) = (1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1)^T$$

$$E(1) = XW(1) - b(1) = (0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0)^{T}$$

**Ending** 

$$g(X) = -2x_1 + 1 = 0$$

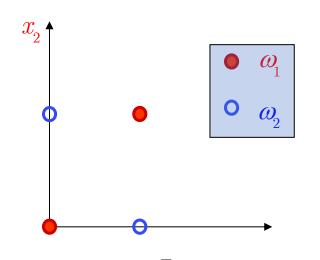


- 线性模型一般形式 (分类问题)
  - 一个例子(LMSE) An example

$$\omega_1 : \{ (0 \quad 0)^T, (1 \quad 1)^T \}$$
 $\omega_2 : \{ (0 \quad 1)^T, (1 \quad 0)^T \}$ 

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

#### 学习:如何确定参数



$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad X^{\#} = (X^{T}X)^{-1}X^{T} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}_{51}$$

■ 线性模型一般形式 (分类问题)

• 一个例子(LMSE)

学习:如何确定参数

An example

Initial: 
$$b(1) = (1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1)^T \ C = 1$$

Iteration:  $W(1) = X^\# b(1) = (0 \ 0 \ 0)^T$ 

$$XW(1) = (0 \ 0 \ 0)^T$$

$$E(1) = XW(1) - b(1) = (-1 \ -1 \ -1)^T$$

**Ending** 

Nondiscriminative

# **Thanks**