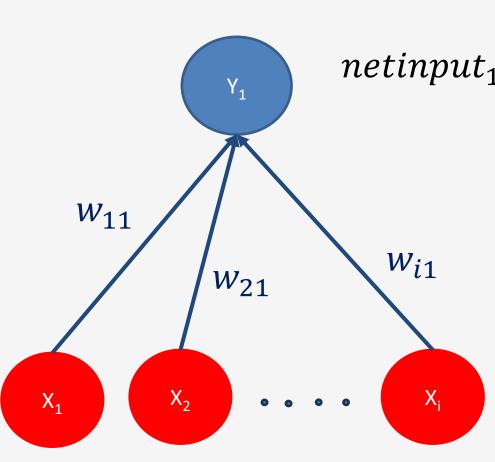


RETINEURALI ARTIFICIALI

Teoria e implementazione



II PRIMO PERCETTRONE Attivazione del neurone



$$netinput_1 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i w_{i1} \qquad activation_1 = f(netinput_1)$$

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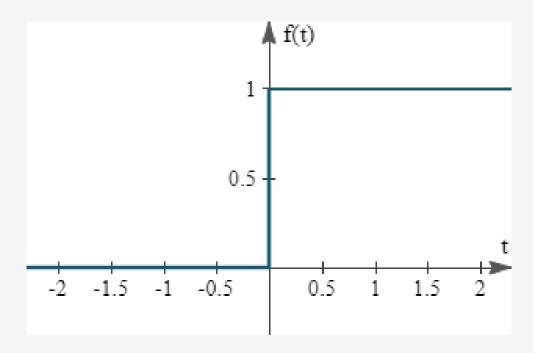
$$activation_1 = \begin{cases} 1 & if \ netinput_1 \ge threshold \\ 0 & if \ netinput_1 < threshold \end{cases}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i w_{i1} = threshold$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i w_{i1} - threshold = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i w_{i1} - threshold = 0$$

$$netinput_1 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i w_{i1} + w_{01}$$
hias





if ${\bf A}$ is TRUE and ${\bf B}$ is TRUE, then ${\bf A}$ OR ${\bf B}$ is TRUE

if A is TRUE and B is FALSE, then A OR B is TRUE

if ${\bf A}$ is FALSE and ${\bf B}$ is TRUE, then ${\bf A}$ OR ${\bf B}$ is TRUE

if **A** is FALSE and **B** is FALSE, then **A** OR **B** is FALSE

TRUE -> 1

A	В	A OR B
1	1	1
1	0	1
0	1	1
0	0	0



if ${\bf A}$ is TRUE and ${\bf B}$ is TRUE, then ${\bf A}$ OR ${\bf B}$ is TRUE

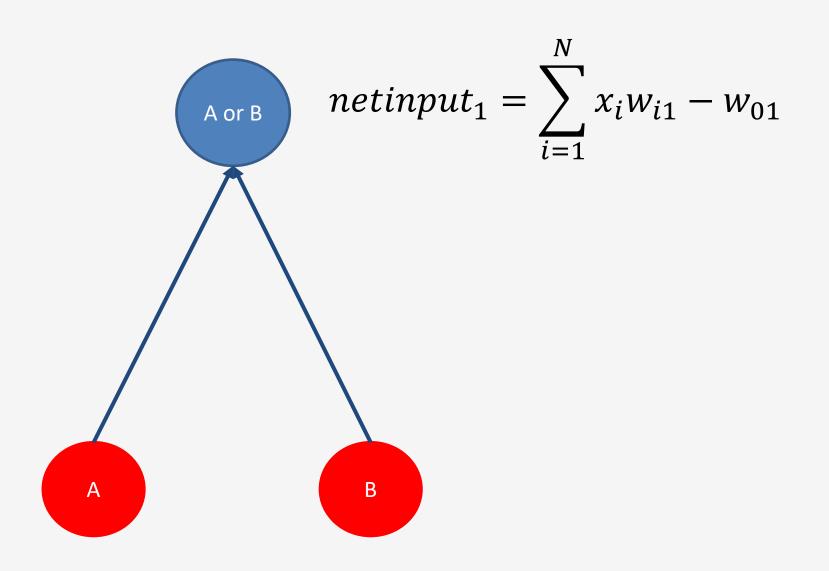
if **A** is TRUE and **B** is FALSE, then **A** OR **B** is TRUE

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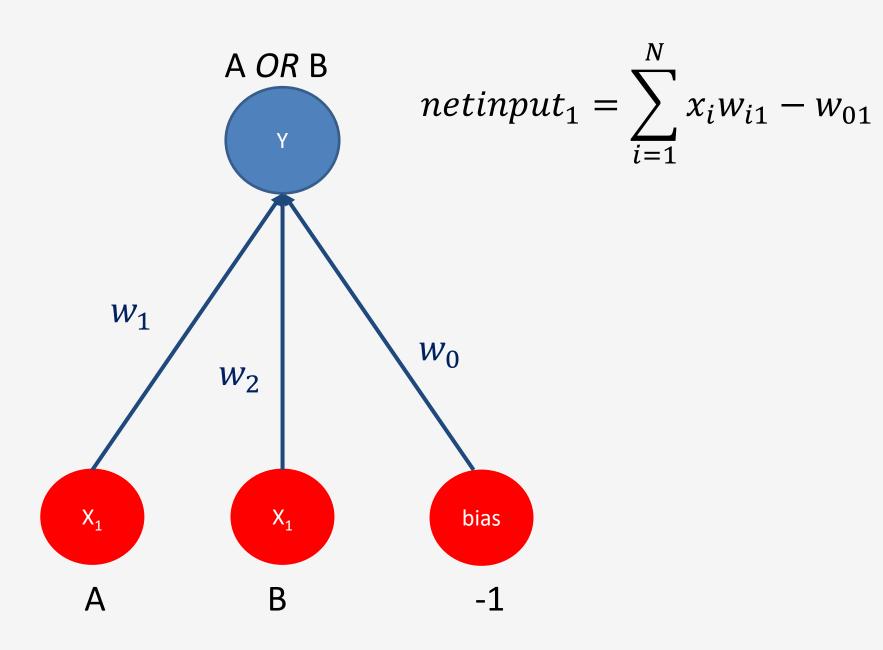
if **A** is TRUE and **B** is FALSE, then **A** OR **B** is TRUE

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if A is FALSE and B is FALSE, then A OR B is FALSE

TRUE -> 1

А	В	A OR B
1	1	1
1	0	1
0	1	1
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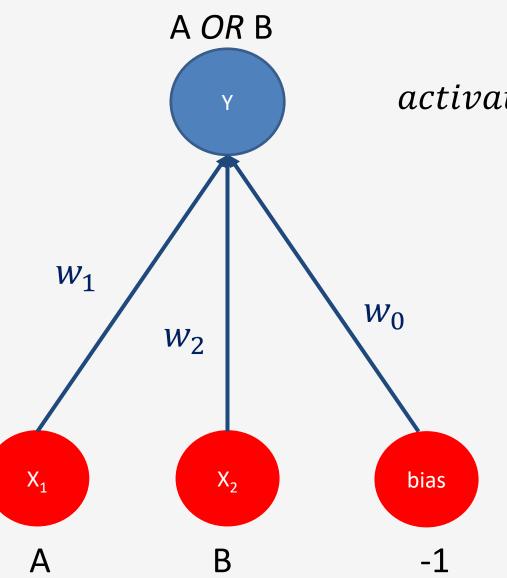
if A is FALSE and B is TRUE, then A OR B is TRUE

if A is FALSE and B is FALSE, then A OR B is FALSE

TRUE -> 1

Α	В	A OR B
1	1	1
1	0	1
0	1	1
0	0	0

$$netinput = x_1 \cdot w_1 + x_2 \cdot w_2 + bias \cdot w_0$$



$$activation = \begin{cases} 1 & if & net input \ge 0 \\ 0 & if & net input < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta w_i = x_i \cdot y \cdot \eta$$

$$\eta = valore\ fisso\ tra\ 0\ e\ 1$$

$$w_0 = random$$

$$w_1 = random$$

$$w_2 = random$$



```
import random
lr = 0.1 #learning rate
bias = -1
weights = [random.random(),random.random()] #weights generated in a list (3 weights in total for 2 neurons
```

Funzione che calcola l'attivazione del neurone e la regola di HEBB

```
#HEBB RULE
def Perceptron(input1, input2, output) :
    netinput = input1*weights[0]+input2*weights[1]+bias*weights[2]
    if netinput > 0 : #activation function (here Heaviside)
        outputP = 1
    else :
        outputP = 0
    if outputP != output:
        weights[0] += input1 * output * lr
        weights[1] += input2 * output * lr
        weights[2] += bias * output * lr
```

$$netinput = x_1 \cdot w_0 + x_2 \cdot w_1 + bias \cdot w_2$$

$$activation = \begin{cases} 1 & if & netinput \ge 0 \\ 0 & if & netinput < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$w_0^t = w_0^{t-1} + x_1 \cdot y \cdot \eta$$

$$w_1^t = w_1^{t-1} + x_2 \cdot y \cdot \eta$$

$$w_2^t = w_2^{t-1} + bias \cdot y \cdot \eta$$



Attivazione della rete neurale presentando tutti gli esempi

```
for i in range(100) : Epoche di apprendimento
    Perceptron(1,1,1) #True or true
    Perceptron(1,0,1) #True or false
    Perceptron(0,1,1) #False or true
    Perceptron(0,0,0) #False or false
```

Α	В	A OR B
1	1	1
1	0	1
0	1	1
0	0	0

Testiamo il comportamento della rete neurale

```
x = int(input())
y = int(input())
netinput = x*weights[0] + y*weights[1] + bias*weights[2]
if netinput > 0: #activation function
   outputP = 1
else :
   outputP = 0
print(x, "or", y, "is : ", outputP)
```



```
#DELTA RULE

def Perceptron(input1, input2, output) :
    netinput = input1*weights[0]+input2*weights[1]+bias*weights[2]
    if netinput > 0 : #activation function (here Heaviside)
        outputP = 1
    else :
        outputP = 0
    error = output - outputP
    if error != 0:
        weights[0] += error * input1 * lr
        weights[1] += error * input2 * lr
        weights[2] += error * bias * lr
```

$$w_0^t = w_0^{t-1} + \eta(d-y)x_1$$

$$w_1^t = w_1^{t-1} + \eta(d-y)x_2$$

$$w_2^t = w_2^{t-1} + \eta(d-y)bias$$

