# perceptron

July 2, 2024

## 1 Perceptron Implementation

#### 1.0.1 Imports

```
[30]: import numpy as np import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

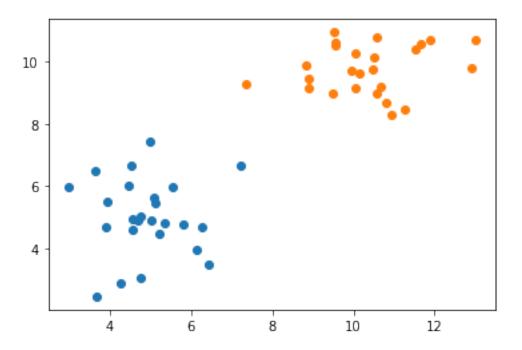
#### 1.0.2 Generating Test Dataset

```
[31]: class1 = [np.random.normal(5, 1, 2) for x in range(25)] class2 = [np.random.normal(10, 1, 2) for x in range(25)]
```

```
[32]: x_data1 = [x[0] for x in class1]
y_data1 = [x[1] for x in class1]
x_data2 = [x[0] for x in class2]
y_data2 = [x[1] for x in class2]
```

```
[33]: plt.scatter(x_data1, y_data1) plt.scatter(x_data2, y_data2)
```

[33]: <matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x15daa9c2490>



```
[34]: class1 = list(zip(class1, np.zeros(25)))
class2 = list(zip(class2, np.ones(25)))
data = class1 + class2
```

#### 1.0.3 Perceptron Algorithm

```
[42]: def predict(point, weights):
    activation = weights[0]
    for i in range(len(point)):
        activation += weights[i + 1] * point[i]
    return 1 if activation >= 0 else 0
```

return weights

### 1.0.4 Test the Algorithm

```
[138]: learning_rate = 0.05
    epochs = 1000

weights = train_perceptron(data, learning_rate, epochs)

[148]: slope = -(weights[0] / weights[2]) / (weights[0] / weights[1])
    intercept = -weights[0] / weights[2]

x = np.arange(2, 14, 1)
y = slope * x + intercept

[149]: plt.plot(x, y)
    plt.scatter(x_data1, y_data1)
    plt.scatter(x_data2, y_data2)
```

[149]: <matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x15daabe6f70>

