Project 1 感知机实验报告

一、实验目的

实验目的有以下三个:

- 1) 自行生成有两个特征的线性可分数据集,实现感知机算法,对数据散点图、目标函数 f 和最终假设 g 做可视化展现。
- 2) 研究实例数和感知机算法收敛所需次数的关系,其中实例数分别为 20, 20, 100 和 1000。
- 3) 研究学习率和感知机算法收敛所需次数的关系,其中学习率分别为1,0.01和0.0001。

二、实验原理

1. 感知机模型介绍

假设输入空间(特征空间)是 $\mathcal{X} \subseteq \mathbf{R}^{\mathbf{n}}$,输出空间是 $\mathcal{Y} = \{+1, -1\}$ 。输入 $\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{X}$ 表示实例的特征向量,对应于输入空间(特征空间)的点;输出 $\mathbf{y} \in \mathcal{Y}$ 表示实例的类别。由输入空间到输出空间的如下函数:

$$g(x) = sign(w \cdot x + b)$$

称为感知机(Perception)。其中 w 和 b 为感知机模型参数, w \in \mathbb{R}^n 叫作权值(weight)或权值向量(weight vector), b \in \mathbb{R} 叫作偏置(bias), w \cdot x表示 w 和 x 的内积。sign 是符号函数,即

$$sign(x) = \begin{cases} +1, x \ge 0 \\ -1, x < 0 \end{cases}$$

感知机是一种线性分类模型,属于判别模型。感知机模型的假设空间是定义在特征空间中的所有线性分类模型或线性分类器,即函数集合 $\{g|g(x)=w\cdot x+b\}$ 。

我们可以把感知机看做是 n 维实例空间中的超平面决策面。对于超平面一侧的实例,感知机输出 1,对于另一侧的实例输出-1.。如果存在某个超平面 S 能够将数据集 T 的正实例点和负实例点完全正确地划分到超平面的两侧,则称数据集 T 为线性可分样数据集。

2. 感知机的损失函数

假设训练数据及是线性可分的,感知机学习的目标是求得一个能够将训练集正实例点和负实例点完全正确分开的分离超平面。为了找出这样的超平面,感知机选择以误分类点到超平面 S 的总距离作为损失函数。为此,首先写出输入空间 \mathbf{R}^n 中任一点 \mathbf{x}_0 到超平面 S 的距离:

$$\frac{1}{||w||}|w\cdot x_0+b|$$

这里,||w||是 w 的 L_2 范数。

其次,对于误分类的数据 (x_i, y_i) 来说,有 $-y_i(w \cdot x_i + b) > 0$ 成立。因为当 $w \cdot x_i + b > 0$ 时, $y_i = 1$; 而当 $w \cdot x_i + b < 0$ 时, $y_i = -1$ 。因此,假设超平面 S 的误分类点集合为 M,那么所有误分类点到超平面 S 的总距离为 $-\frac{1}{||w||}\sum_{x_i \in M}y_i(w \cdot x_i + b)$,不考虑 $\frac{1}{||w||}$,得到感知机学习的损失函数为:

$$L(w,b) = -\sum_{x_i \in M} y_i(w \cdot x_i + b)$$

3. 感知机学习算法

感知机学习算法具体采用随机梯度下降法求解。首先,任意选取一个超平面 w_0 , b_0 ,然后用梯度下降法不断地极小化目标函数L(w,b)。假设误分类点集合 M 是固定的,那么损失函数的梯度由

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{w}} L(w,b) = -\sum_{x_i \in M} y_i x_i$$

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{b}} L(w, b) = -\sum_{x_i \in M} y_i$$

给出。

随机选取一个误分类点 (x_i,y_i) ,对 w,b进行更新:

$$\mathbf{w} \leftarrow \mathbf{w} + \eta \mathbf{y}_{\mathbf{i}} \mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{i}}$$

 $\mathbf{b} \leftarrow \mathbf{b} + \eta \mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{i}}$

式中 $\eta(0 < \eta \le 1)$ 是步长,在统计学习中又称为学习率。这样,通过迭代可以期待损失函数不断减小,直到为0。综上所述,得到如下算法:

输入: 训练数据集 $T = \{(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), ..., (x_N, y_N)\}$,其中 $x_i \in \mathcal{X} = R^n$, $y_i \in \mathcal{Y} = \{+1, -1\}$,i = 1, 2, ..., N;学习率 $\eta(0 < \eta < 1)$;

输出: w, b; 感知机模型 $\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{sign}(\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b})$ 。

- (1) 选取初值**w₀**, **b₀**;
- (2) 在训练集中选取数据 (x_i, y_i) ;
- (3) 如果 $\mathbf{y_i}(\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{x_i} + \mathbf{b}) \leq \mathbf{0}$ (实例 i 被分错),

$$w \leftarrow w + \eta y_i x_i$$
$$b \leftarrow b + \eta y_i$$

(4) 转至(2), 直至训练集中没有误分类的点。

注:本实验中输入的训练数据集 T应当自行生成,且满足线性可分条件,并重复做实例数分别为 20, 20, 100 和 1000,学习率分别为 1, 0.01 和 0.0001 的 12 种情况下的实验,对结果进行分析。

三、实验过程

1. 试验器材

Win10+Python3.5.4 编译器。

2. 实验输入与输出

输入:实例数和学习率,实例数分别为 20,20,100 和 1000,学习率分别为 1,0.01 和 0.0001。

本实验会随机生成两个大小为 $(\frac{N}{2},2)$ 的二维数组作为特征,其中第一个数组是[0,50)之间的浮点数,第二个数组是[50,100)之间的浮点数,这样保证训练数据集线性可分。再生成类别列表,其中前 $\frac{N}{2}$ 个元素为-1,后 $\frac{N}{2}$ 个元素为 1。并将线性可分数据集作为感知机模型的输入。

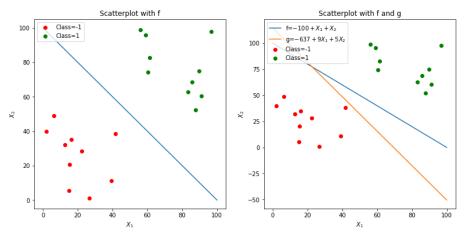
输出:有f的散点图,和有f和感知机模型最终假设g的散点图。

```
3. 实验代码
import numpy as np
import random
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
class PerceptronDemo:
  #初始化实例数和学习率
  def init (self, sample size, 1 rate):
    self.sample_size = sample_size
    self.half sample = (int) (self.sample size/2)
    self.1 rate = 1 rate
  #随机生成线性可分的数据集
  def generate_data(self):
    X_f = np.random.rand(self.half_sample,2)*50
    X_b = np.random.rand(self.half_sample,2)*50+50
    X = np.concatenate((X f,X b),axis=0)
    y = [-1]*self.half_sample+[1]*self.half_sample
    return X, y
  #画散点图并标明类别
  def scatter(self,X,y):
    plt.scatter(X[:self.half_sample,0],X[:self.half_sample,1],c='red',label='Class=-1')
plt.scatter(X[self.half_sample:self.sample_size,0],X[self.half_sample:self.sample_size,1],c='green',lab
el='Class=1')
    plt.xlabel('$X 1$')
    plt.ylabel('$X_2$')
  #在散点图上加上目标函数 f
  def target_plot(self,X,y):
    plt.subplot(1,2,1)
    self.scatter(X,y)
    plt.legend(['Class=-1','Class=1'],loc=2)
    plt.title('Scatterplot with f')
    xvalues = np.linspace(0,100,500)
    plt.plot(xvalues,(100-xvalues))
    # plt.show()
  #在散点图上加上目标函数 f 和最终假设 g
  def g_plot(self,X,y,w,b):
    plt.subplot(1,2,2)
    self.scatter(X,y)
    plt.title('Scatterplot with f and g')
    xvalues = np.linspace(0,100,500)
    plt.plot(xvalues,(100-xvalues),label='f=$-100+X 1+X 2$')
    plt.plot(xvalues,(-b/w[0,1]-
w[0,0]/w[0,1]*xvalues),label='g=$\%d+\%dX_1+\%dX_2$'\%((int)(b),(int)(w[0,0]),(int)(w[0,1])))
    plt.legend(loc=2)
```

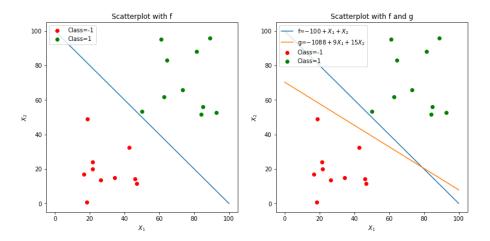
```
plt.show()
  #训练感知机模型
  def train(self,X, y):
    w = np.random.rand(1,2)
    b = np.random.rand()
    iter number = 0
    isWrong = True
    while(isWrong):
      wrong cnt = 0
      random_s = random.sample(range(len(X)),len(X))
      for i in random s:
        if y[i]*(np.dot(w,X[i,])+b)<=0:
           wrong\_cnt += 1
           w += np.dot(y[i],X[i,])
           b += v[i]
           iter_number+=1
      if wrong_cnt==0: isWrong = False
    message = "Final hypothesis g is %.2f+%.2fX1+%.2fX2. Perceptron has updated the weights
for %d times."%(b,w[0,0],w[0,1],iter_number)
    return w,b,message
  #生成数据集、画图 1、训练模型、画图 2、输出说明
  def main(self):
    X, y = self.generate_data()
    plt.figure(figsize=(13, 6))
    self.target_plot(X, y)
    w,b,m = self.train(X, y)
    self.g_plot(X,y,w,b)
    print(m)
#主程序入口,遍历训练三种学习率,四种实例数下的感知机模型并作图
if __name__ == "__main___":
  print("We run 12 percepton demo with sample size = 20, 20, 100, 1000 and learning rate = 1, 0.01,
0.0001.")
 i = 1;
  for l_rate in (1,0.01,0.0001):
    for sample_size in (20,20,100,1000):
      print("\nScenario %d, we do a perceptron demo with sample size = %d and learning rate
= %s."%(i,sample size,(str)(1 rate)))
      PerceptronDemo(sample_size, l_rate).main()
      i+=1
四、实验结果
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We run 12 percepton demo with sample size = 20, 20, 100, 1000 and learning rate = 1, 0.01, 0.0001.

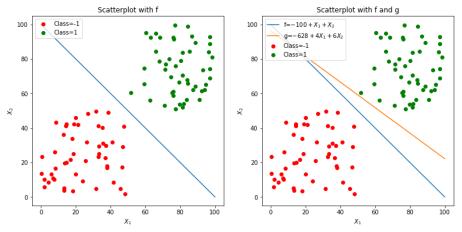
Scenario 1, we do a perceptron demo with sample size = 20 and learning rate = 1. Final hypothesis g is -637.70+9.18X1+5.56X2. Perceptron has updated the weights for 2109 times.



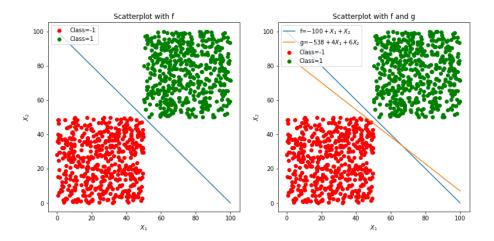
Scenario 2, we do a perceptron demo with sample size = 20 and learning rate = 1. Final hypothesis g is -1088.96+9.67X1+15.49X2. Perceptron has updated the weights for 2592 times.



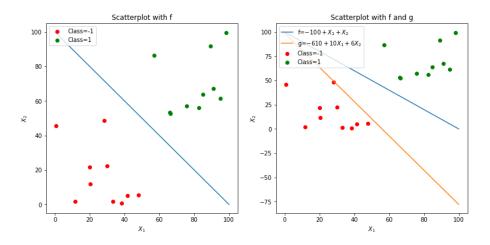
Scenario 3, we do a perceptron demo with sample size = 100 and learning rate = 1. Final hypothesis g is -628.25+4.83X1+6.53X2. Perceptron has updated the weights for 1942 times.



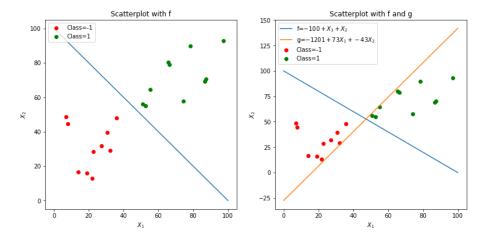
Scenario 4, we do a perceptron demo with sample size = 1000 and learning rate = 1. Final hypothesis g is -538.67+4.95X1+6.27X2. Perceptron has updated the weights for 2628 times.



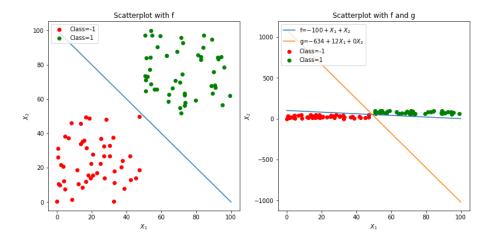
Scenario 5, we do a perceptron demo with sample size = 20 and learning rate = 0.01. Final hypothesis g is -610.39+10.91X1+6.17X2. Perceptron has updated the weights for 1282 times.



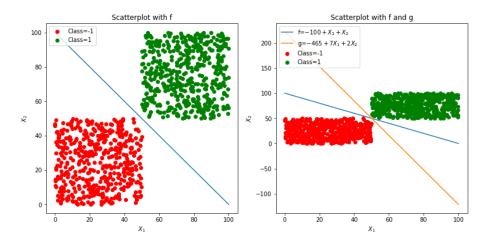
Scenario 6, we do a perceptron demo with sample size = 20 and learning rate = 0.01. Final hypothesis g is -1201.69+74.00X1+-43.69X2. Perceptron has updated the weights for 1759 times.



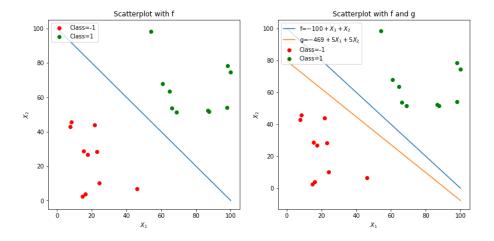
Scenario 7, we do a perceptron demo with sample size = 100 and learning rate = 0.01. Final hypothesis g is -634.97+12.31X1+0.58X2. Perceptron has updated the weights for 1563 times.



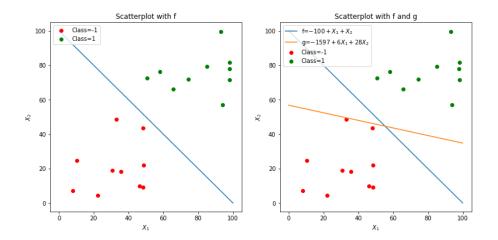
Scenario 8, we do a perceptron demo with sample size = 1000 and learning rate = 0.01. Final hypothesis g is -465.95+7.21X1+2.10X2. Perceptron has updated the weights for 2051 times.



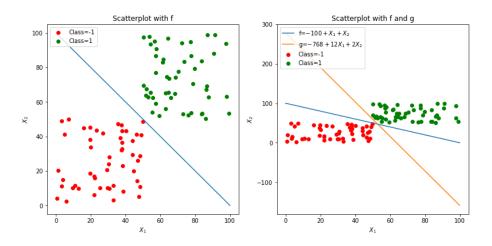
Scenario 9, we do a perceptron demo with sample size = 20 and learning rate = 0.0001. Final hypothesis g is -469.43+5.15X1+5.89X2. Perceptron has updated the weights for 1671 times.



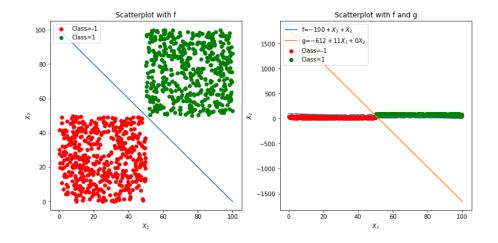
Scenario 10, we do a perceptron demo with sample size = 20 and learning rate = 0.0001. Final hypothesis g is -1597.76+6.19X1+28.12X2. Perceptron has updated the weights for 2833 times.



Scenario 11, we do a perceptron demo with sample size = 100 and learning rate = 0.0001. Final hypothesis g is -768.13+12.07X1+2.76X2. Perceptron has updated the weights for 2143 times.



Scenario 12, we do a perceptron demo with sample size = 1000 and learning rate = 0.0001. Final hypothesis g is -612.24+11.81X1+0.34X2. Perceptron has updated the weights for 3075 times.

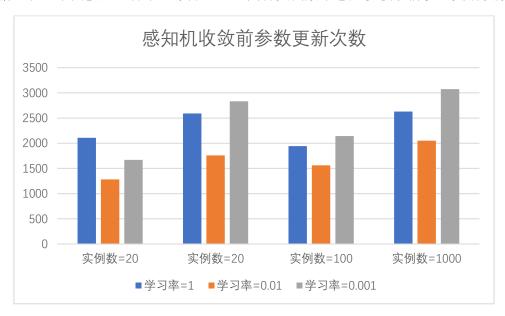


五、结果分析

将上述 12 种情形下的实例数、学习率和感知机模型收敛前权重更新次数记录如下表:

情形	实例数	学习率	感知机收敛前权重更新次数
1	20	1	2109
2	20	1	2592
3	100	1	1942
4	1000	1	2628
5	20	0.01	1282
6	20	0.01	1759
7	100	0.01	1563
8	1000	0.01	2051
9	20	0.0001	1671
10	20	0.0001	2833
11	100	0.0001	2143
12	1000	0.0001	3075

根据上表,下面按照三种学习率分组画出四种实例数下感知机收敛前权重更新次数。



实验发现在实例数较少(为 20)时,感知机收敛所需更新次数不稳定,一次整体上低于实例数为 100 的情况,一次整体上明显高于实例数为 100 的情况,这可能与实例的随机生成有关;当实例数较多(为 100 和 1000)时,可以看出随着实例数的增加,感知机需要更多的训练次数才能收敛。

随着学习率的增加,收敛所需更新次数先下降再上升。这说明在学习率为1时,损失函数出现了左右震荡的情形,增加了收敛所需次数;在学习率为0.001时,步长过小,模型需要过多权重更新次数才能收敛。

总结:在实例数较小时,感知机收敛前权重更新次数没有明显规律;整体上,感知机收敛前权重更新次数随着实例数的增加而增加,随着学习率的下降而先减小后增大。