Question 3

Solve the following small size problem manually to understand the working of the algorithm. Consider four training patterns, one from each region, as follows.

• From Region1, $X = (0, -0.5)t \in NLClass1$. So, Xa = (0, -0.5, 0, 0.25)t. • From Region3, $X = (-1, -0.5)t \in NLClass1$; Xa = (-1, -0.5, 1, 0.25)t. • From Region4, $X = (-0.5, 0)t \in NLClass2$; Xa = (-0.5, 0, 0.25, 0)t. • From Region2, $X = (-0.5, -1)t \in NLClass2$; Xa = (-0.5, -1, 0.25, 1)t. • Start with W0 = (0.5, 0.0, 0.0)t and use the perceptron algorithm on the normalized aug- mented data given by 0, -0.5, 0, 0.25 = 1, -0.5, 1, 0.25 = 0.5, 0, -0.25, 0 = 0.5, 1, -0.25, -1. • After some updates you will get W = (0.5, -0.5, 0.75, -0.75)t. • So, the function is 0.5x1 = 0.5x2 = 0.75x21 = 0.75x21.

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
   import numpy as np
   import pandas as pd
   import numpy as np
   import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
   from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D # noqa: F401 unused import
   from matplotlib import cm
   import seaborn as sns
   from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
   import pdb

w = 4
h = 4
d = 70
```

```
In [3]: import pdb
        cluster list pattern={}
        Error_Threshold_List=[]
        PATTERNS = 1000
        FEATURES = 100
        PATTERNS= 9
        FEATURES = 3
        cluster leader list= []
        def perceptron_fit_x(x):
            print(x)
            #row count = len(DataFrame.index)
            # initialize W0
            W0 = [[0,0,0,0]]
            #print('WWWWWW', W0)
            WT = pd.DataFrame(W0)
            print(WT.info(),'\n')
            row count = len(x.index)
            epcoh = 0
            i = 0
            while (True):
                #print( f"\n Weight { WT[0][0]} {WT[1][0]} {WT[2][0]} {WT[3][0]}")
                dot prod = WT.iloc[0].dot(x.iloc[i])
                print( f"\n Weight { WT[0][0]} {WT[1][0]} {WT[2][0]} {WT[3][0]} Feature Index {i} {x[0][i]}
        {x[1][i]} {x[2][i]} {x[3][i]} \n dotprod {dot_prod} \n ")
                if dot prod <= 0:</pre>
                    W0 = [WT.iloc[0].add(x.iloc[i])]
                    WT = pd.DataFrame(W0)
                    epcoh = 0
                else:
                     epcoh = epcoh + 1
                i = i + 1
                if i >= 4 :
                    i = 0
```

```
print("----")
       if epcoh > row_count:
           break;
    return
def perceptron_fit(x_data):
    # initialize W0
   W0 = [[0,0,0,0]]
   WT = pd.DataFrame(W0)
    print(WT.info(),'\n')
   row_count = len(x_data.index)
   \#x = x \ data.drop(['C1', 'C2', 'C3', 'C4', 'R13', 'R14', 'R24', 'R23', 'NC1', 'NC2'], \ axis=1)
    print( f'\n----ooooo-----print----\n')
    x = x.reset_index(drop=True)
   print(x)
   print( f'\n----ooooo------print----- {test_data} \n')
    #x = x.rename(columns = {'X1': '0', 'value': 'Income'}, inplace = False)
    epcoh = 0
    i = 0
    feature = []
   while (True):
       nWT =WT.to_numpy()
       #print( "x---->\n", x.iloc[i])
       #print("\n WT---->\n", WT)
       nx = x.iloc[[i]].to numpy()
       nxf = nx.flatten()
       nWTf = nWT.flatten()
       dot prod = np.dot(nWTf,nxf)
```

```
#print( f"\n W [ { WT[0][0] } {WT[1][0]} {WT[2][0]} {WT[3][0]} ] X Index {i} [{x[0][i]} {x[1]
[i] {x[2][i]} {x[3][i]} ] ==> dp {dot prod} \n ")
                           # X1 X2 X1Square X2Square
                           \#print(f'' N W [ \{ WT[0][0] \} \{ WT[1][0] \} \{ WT[2][0] \} \{ WT[3][0] \} ] X Index {i} [\{ x['X1'][i] \} \{ x \} \} ] X Index {i} [\{ x['X1'][i] \} X Index {i} [\{ x['X1'][i] \} ] X Index {i} [\{ x['X1'][i] \} X Index {i} [\{ x['X1'][i] \} ] X Index {i} [\{ x['X1'][i] \} X Index {i} [\{ x['X1'][i] \} ] X Index {i} [\{ x['X1'][i] \} X Index {i} [\{ x['X1'][i] \} ] X Index {i} [\{ x['X1'][i] \} ] X Index {i} [\{ x['X1'][i] \} X Index {i} [\{ x['X1'][i] \} ] X Index {i} [\{ x['X1'][i] \} X Index {i} [\{ 
['X2'][i]} {x['X1Square'][i]} {x['X2Square'][i]} ] ==> dp {dot prod} \n ")
                           \#print(f' \mid WT = \{WT\}')
                           if dot_prod <= 0:</pre>
                                          W0 = np.add(nWTf,nxf)
                                         WT = pd.DataFrame(W0)
                                         epcoh = 0
                            else:
                                          epcoh = epcoh + 1
                                          #return
                           i = i + 1
                           #if i >= 100 :
                           if i >= row count :
                                         i = 0
                                          #print("-----")
                            if epcoh > row_count:
                                          break;
             print(f' Weight Vector ===> {WT}')
             nWT =WT.transpose().to_numpy()
             nWTf = nWT.flatten()
             print(f' Weight Vector ===> {nWTf[0]} , {nWTf[1]}, {nWTf[2]} , {nWTf[3]}')
              # Test the pattern
             a = nWTf[0]
             b = nWTf[1]
             c = nWTf[2]
```

```
d = nWTf[3]
    for i in test data.index:
        # EquivalentlyXENC1 ifax1+bx2+cx21+dx2 >0andXENC2 if ax1 +bx2 +cx21 +dx2 <0.
        #'X1','X2', 'X1Square', 'X2Square'
        val = test_data.iloc[i]['X1'] * a + test_data.iloc[i]['X2'] * b + test_data.iloc[i]['X1Squar
e'] * c + test data.iloc[i]['X2Square'] * d
        #val = test data.iloc[0]['X1']
        print( f"Predict Val = {val}")
        if (val > 0):
            print("NC1 YES")
        else:
            print("NC2 NO")
        print (f'{test_data.iloc[i]}')
    return WT.transpose().to string(index=False, header=False)
data = [[1,1],[3,3],[2,2],[3,4]]
data = [[2,2],[1,1],[3,3],[3,4]]
data = [[1, 2, 2], [2, 1, 3], [3, 3, 1], [6, 1, 1], [6, 2, 3], [6, 3, 2], [6, 6, 6], [6, 6, 7], [6, 6, 8]]
data = [0,-0.5,0,0.25],
[-1,-0.5, 1, 0.25],
[0.5, 0, -0.25, 0],
[0.5, 1, -0.25, -1]
DM = pd.DataFrame(data)
print('DM Matrix for Data Points ')
print(f"{DM.to string(header=None,index=False)}")
print('\n')
Threshhold = 3
perceptron fit x(DM)
```

```
DM Matrix for Data Points
0.0 -0.5 0.00 0.25
-1.0 -0.5 1.00 0.25
0.5 0.0 -0.25 0.00
0.5 1.0 -0.25 -1.00
```

0 1 2 3 0 0.0 -0.5 0.00 0.25 1 -1.0 -0.5 1.00 0.25 2 0.5 0.0 -0.25 0.00 3 0.5 1.0 -0.25 -1.00

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>

RangeIndex: 1 entries, 0 to 0

Data columns (total 4 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	0	1 non-null	int64
1	1	1 non-null	int64
2	2	1 non-null	int64
3	3	1 non-null	int64

dtypes: int64(4)

memory usage: 160.0 bytes

None

Weight 0 0 0 0 Feature Index 0 0.0 -0.5 0.0 0.25 dotprod 0.0

Weight 0.0 -0.5 0.0 0.25 Feature Index 1 -1.0 -0.5 1.0 0.25 dotprod 0.3125

Weight 0.0 -0.5 0.0 0.25 Feature Index 2 0.5 0.0 -0.25 0.0 dotprod 0.0

Weight 0.5 -0.5 -0.25 0.25 Feature Index 3 0.5 1.0 -0.25 -1.0 dotprod -0.4375

Weight 1.0 0.5 -0.5 -0.75 Feature Index 0 0.0 -0.5 0.0 0.25 dotprod -0.4375

Weight 1.0 0.0 -0.5 -0.5 Feature Index 1 -1.0 -0.5 1.0 0.25 dotprod -1.625

Weight 0.0 -0.5 0.5 -0.25 Feature Index 2 0.5 0.0 -0.25 0.0 dotprod -0.125

Weight $0.5 - 0.5 \ 0.25 - 0.25$ Feature Index $3 \ 0.5 \ 1.0 \ -0.25 \ -1.0$ dotprod -0.0625

Weight 1.0 0.5 0.0 -1.25 Feature Index 0 0.0 -0.5 0.0 0.25 dotprod -0.5625

Weight 1.0 0.0 0.0 -1.0 Feature Index 1 -1.0 -0.5 1.0 0.25 dotprod -1.25

Weight 0.0 -0.5 1.0 -0.75 Feature Index 2 0.5 0.0 -0.25 0.0 dotprod -0.25

Weight 0.5 -0.5 0.75 -0.75 Feature Index 3 0.5 1.0 -0.25 -1.0 dotprod 0.3125

Weight 0.5 -0.5 0.75 -0.75 Feature Index 0 0.0 -0.5 0.0 0.25 dotprod 0.0625

Weight 0.5 -0.5 0.75 -0.75 Feature Index 1 -1.0 -0.5 1.0 0.25 dotprod 0.3125

Weight 0.5 -0.5 0.75 -0.75 Feature Index 2 0.5 0.0 -0.25 0.0

Weight 0.5 -0.5 0.75 -0.75 Feature Index 3 0.5 1.0 -0.25 -1.0 dotprod 0.3125

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