● 感知器算法判别函数的推导实例

给出三类模式的训练样本:

$$\omega_1$$
:{ $(0\ 0)^T$ }, ω_2 :{ $(1\ 1)^T$ }, ω_3 :{ $(-1\ 1)^T$ }

将模式样本写成增广形式:

$$x^{1} = (0\ 0\ 1)^{T}, x^{2} = (1\ 1\ 1)^{T}, x^{3} = (-1\ 1\ 1)^{T}$$

取初始值 $w_1(1)=w_2(1)=w_3(1)=(0\ 0\ 0)^T$, C=1。

第一轮迭代 (k=1): 以 $x^1=(0\ 0\ 1)^T$ 作为训练样本

$$d_1(1) = \mathbf{w}_1^T(1) \mathbf{x}^1 = (0 \ 0 \ 0)(0 \ 0 \ 1)^T = 0$$

$$d_2(1) = \mathbf{w}_2^T(1) \mathbf{x}^1 = (0 \ 0 \ 0)(0 \ 0 \ 1)^T = 0$$

$$d_3(1) = \mathbf{w}_3^T(1) \mathbf{x}^1 = (0 \ 0 \ 0)(0 \ 0 \ 1)^T = 0$$

因 $d_1(1) \geqslant d_2(1)$, $d_1(1) \geqslant d_3(1)$, 故

$$w_1(2)=w_1(1)+x^1=(0\ 0\ 1)^T$$

$$w_2(2)=w_2(1)-x^1=(0\ 0\ -1)^T$$

$$w_3(2)=w_3(1)-x^1=(0\ 0\ -1)^T$$

第二轮迭代 (k=2): 以 $x^2=(1\ 1\ 1)^T$ 作为训练样本

$$d_1(2) = \mathbf{w}_1^T(2) \mathbf{x}^2 = (0 \ 0 \ 1)(1 \ 1 \ 1)^T = 1$$

$$d_2(2) = \mathbf{w}_2^T(2) \mathbf{x}^2 = (0 \ 0 \ -1)(1 \ 1 \ 1)^T = -1$$

$$d_3(2) = \mathbf{w}_3^T(2) \mathbf{x}^2 = (0 \ 0 \ -1)(1 \ 1 \ 1)^T = -1$$

因 $d_2(2) \Rightarrow d_1(2)$, $d_2(2) \Rightarrow d_3(2)$, 故

$$w_1(3)=w_1(2)-x^2=(-1 -1 0)^T$$

$$w_2(3)=w_2(2)+x^2=(1\ 1\ 0)^T$$

 $w_3(3)=w_3(2)-x^2=(-1\ -1\ -2)^T$

第三轮迭代(k=3): 以 x^3 =(-1 1 1)^T作为训练样本 $d_1(3)=w_1^T(3)x^3$ =(-1 -1 0)(-1 1 1)^T=0 $d_2(3)=w_2^T(3)x^3$ =(1 1 0)(-1 1 1)^T=0 $d_3(3)=w_2^T(3)x^3$ =(-1 -1 -2)(-1 1 1)^T=-2

因
$$d_3(3) \Rightarrow d_1(3)$$
, $d_3(3) \Rightarrow d_2(3)$, 故
$$w_1(4) = w_1(3) - x^3 = (0 - 2 - 1)^T$$

$$w_2(4) = w_2(3) - x^3 = (2 \ 0 - 1)^T$$

$$w_3(4) = w_3(3) + x^3 = (-2 \ 0 - 1)^T$$

第四轮迭代(k=4): 以 x^1 =(0 0 1)^T 作为训练样本 $d_1(4)=w_1^T(4)x^1$ =(0 -2 -1)(0 0 1)^T=-1 $d_2(4)=w_2^T(4)x^1$ =(2 0 -1)(0 0 1)^T=-1 $d_3(4)=w_3^T(4)x^1$ =(-2 0 -1)(0 0 1)^T=-1 因 $d_1(4) \Rightarrow d_2(4)$, $d_1(4) \Rightarrow d_3(4)$, 故

$$w_1(5)=w_1(4)+x^1=(0-2\ 0)^T$$

 $w_2(5)=w_2(4)-x^1=(2\ 0-2)^T$
 $w_3(5)=w_3(4)-x^1=(-2\ 0-2)^T$

第五轮迭代(k=5): 以 $x^2=(1\ 1\ 1)^T$ 作为训练样本

$$d_1(5) = \mathbf{w}_1^T(5)\mathbf{x}^2 = (0 - 2 \ 0)(1 \ 1 \ 1)^T = -2$$

$$d_2(5) = \mathbf{w}_2^T(5)\mathbf{x}^2 = (2 \ 0 - 2)(1 \ 1 \ 1)^T = 0$$

$$d_3(5) = \mathbf{w}_3^T(5)\mathbf{x}^2 = -(-2 \ 0 - 2)(1 \ 1 \ 1)^T = -4$$

因
$$d_2(5)>d_1(5)$$
, $d_2(5)>d_3(5)$, 故

$$w_1(6)=w_1(5)$$

$$w_2(6)=w_2(5)$$

$$w_3(6)=w_3(5)$$

第六轮迭代 (k=6): 以 $x^3=(-111)^T$ 作为训练样本

$$d_1(6) = \mathbf{w}_1^T(6) \mathbf{x}^3 = (0 - 2 \ 0)(-1 \ 1 \ 1)^T = -2$$

$$d_2(6) = \mathbf{w}_2^T(6) \mathbf{x}^3 = (2 \ 0 \ -2)(-1 \ 1 \ 1)^T = -4$$

$$d_3(6) = w_3^T(6) x^3 = (-2 \ 0 \ -2)(-1 \ 1 \ 1)^T = 0$$

因 $d_3(6) > d_1(6)$, $d_3(6) > d_2(6)$, 故

$$w_1(7)=w_1(6)$$

$$w_2(7)=w_2(6)$$

$$w_3(7)=w_3(6)$$

第七轮迭代 (k=7): 以 $x^1=(0\ 0\ 1)^T$ 作为训练样本

$$d_1(7) = \mathbf{w}_1^T(7) \mathbf{x}^1 = (0 - 2 \ 0)(0 \ 0 \ 1)^T = 0$$

$$d_2(7) = \mathbf{w}_2^T(7) \mathbf{x}^1 = (2 \ 0 \ -2)(0 \ 0 \ 1)^T = -2$$

$$d_3(7) = \mathbf{w}_3^T(7) \mathbf{x}^1 = (-2\ 0\ -2)(0\ 0\ 1)^T = -2$$

因 $d_1(7) > d_2(7)$, $d_1(7) > d_3(7)$, 分类结果正确, 故权向量不变。

由于第五、六、七次迭代中 x^1 、 x^2 、 x^3 均已正确分类,所以权向量的解为:

$$w_1 = (0 - 2 0)^T$$

$$w_2 = (2 \ 0 \ -2)^T$$

$$w_3 = (-2 \ 0 \ -2)^T$$

三个判别函数:

$$d_1(x) = -2x_2$$

$$d_2(x)=2x_1-2$$

$$d_3(x) = -2x_1 - 2$$