题 1: 在一个 10 类的模式识别问题中,有3 类单独满足多类情况1,其余的类别满足多类情况2。问该模式识别问题所需判别函数的最少数目是多少?

答:将 10 类问题可看作 4 类满足多类情况 1 的问题,可将 3 类单独满足多类情况 1 的类找出来,剩下的 7 类全部划到 4 类中剩下的一个子类中。再在此子类中,运用多类情况 2 的判别法则进行分类,此时需要 7*(7-1)/2=21 个判别函数。故共需要 4+21=25 个判别函数。

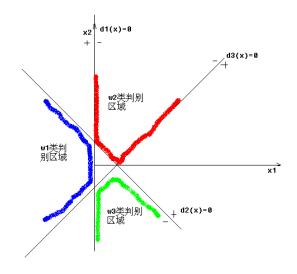
题 2: 一个三类问题, 其判别函数如下:

d1(x)=-x1, d2(x)=x1+x2-1, d3(x)=x1-x2-1

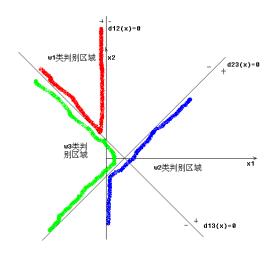
- 1. 设这些函数是在多类情况 1 条件下确定的, 绘出其判别界面和每一个模式类别的区域。
- 2. 设为多类情况 2,并使: d12(x) = d1(x), d13(x) = d2(x), d23(x) = d3(x)。绘出其判别界面和多类情况 2 的区域。
- 3. 设 d1(x), d2(x)和 d3(x)是在多类情况 3 的条件下确定的, 绘出其判别界面和 每类的区域。

答: 三种情况分别如下图所示:

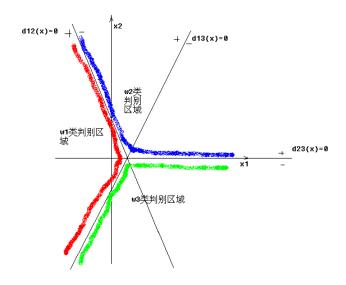
1.



2.



3.



题 3: 两类模式,每类包括 5 个 3 维不同的模式,且良好分布。如果它们是线性可分的,问权向量至少需要几个系数分量?假如要建立二次的多项式判别函数,又至少需要几个系数分量?(设模式的良好分布不因模式变化而改变。)

答: (1) 若是线性可分的,则权向量至少需要N = n + 1 = 4个系数分量;

(2) 若要建立二次的多项式判别函数,则至少需要 $N = \frac{5!}{2!3!} = 10$ 个系数分量。

题 4: 用感知器算法求下列模式分类的解向量 w:

 ω 1: {(0 0 0)T, (1 0 0)T, (1 0 1)T, (1 1 0)T}

 ω 2: {(0 0 1)T, (0 1 1)T, (0 1 0)T, (1 1 1)T}

解:将属于w,的训练样本乘以(-1),并写成增广向量的形式

迭代选取C=1, w(1)=(0,0,0,0)', 则迭代过程中权向量w变化如下:

$$w(2) = (0\ 0\ 0\ 1)'$$
; $w(3) = (0\ 0\ -1\ 0)'$; $w(4) = (0\ -1\ -1\ -1)'$; $w(5) = (0\ -1\ -1\ 0)'$;

$$w(6) = (1 - 1 - 1 - 1)'; \quad w(7) = (1 - 1 - 2 - 2)'; \quad w(8) = (1 - 1 - 2 - 1)'; \quad w(9) = (2 - 1 - 1 - 2)';$$

$$w(10) = (2 - 1 - 2 1)'; \quad w(11) = (2 - 2 - 2 0)'; \quad w(12) = (2 - 2 - 2 1)'; \quad \psi \Leftrightarrow$$

所以最终得到解向量 w = (2 - 2 - 2 1)',相应的判别函数为 $d(x) = 2x_1 - 2x_2 - 2x_3 + 1$ 。

题 5: 用多类感知器算法求下列模式的判别函数:

$$\omega$$
 1: (-1 -1)T, ω 2: (0 0)T, ω 3: (1 1)T

解:采用一般化的感知器算法,将模式样本写成增广形式,即

$$x_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, x_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, x_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

取初始值
$$w_1 = w_2 = w_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
,取 $C = 1$,则有

第一次迭代: 以 x_1 为训练样本, $d_1(1) = d_2(1) = d_3(1) = 0$, 故

$$w_1(2) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, w_2(2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, w_3(2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

第二次迭代: 以x,为训练样本, $d_1(2)=1,d_2(2)=-1,d_3(2)=-1$,故

$$w_1(3) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, w_2(3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, w_3(3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

第三次迭代: 以 x_3 为训练样本, $d_1(3) = -2$, $d_2(3) = 2$, $d_3(3) = 0$, 故

$$w_1(4) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, w_2(4) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, w_3(4) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

第四次迭代: 以 x_1 为训练样本, $d_1(4) = 2, d_2(4) = -1, d_3(4) = -5$,故

$$w_1(5) = w_1(4), w_2(5) = w_2(4), w_3(5) = w_3(4)$$

第五次迭代: 以x,为训练样本, $d_1(5) = 0$, $d_2(5) = -1$, $d_3(5) = -1$,故

$$w_1(6) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, w_2(6) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, w_3(6) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

第六次迭代: 以 x_3 为训练样本, $d_1(6) = -3, d_2(6) = 0, d_3(6) = 2$,故

$$w_1(7) = w_1(6), w_2(7) = w_2(6), w_3(7) = w_3(6)$$

第七次迭代: 以 x_1 为训练样本, $d_1(7)=1,d_2(7)=0,d_3(7)=-6$,故

$$w_1(8) = w_1(7), w_2(8) = w_2(7), w_3(8) = w_3(7)$$

第八次迭代: 以 x_2 为训练样本, $d_1(8) = -1, d_2(8) = 0, d_3(8) = -2$,故

$$w_1(9) = w_1(8), w_2(9) = w_2(8), w_3(9) = w_3(8)$$

由于第六、七、八次迭代中对 x_3, x_1, x_2 均以正确分类,故权向量的解为:

$$w_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, w_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, w_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$
,可得三个判别函数为:

$$d_1 = -x_1 - x_2 - 1$$

$$d_2 = 0$$

$$d_3 = 2x_1 + 2x_2 - 2$$

题 6: 采用梯度法和准则函数
$$J_{(w,x,b)} = \frac{1}{8\|x\|^2} \left[(w'x-b) - |w'x-b| \right]^2$$
, 式中实数 **b**〉

0, 试导出两类模式的分类算法。

解:
$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial w} = \frac{1}{4 \|x\|^2} [(w^t x - b) - |w^t x - b|] * [x - x * sgn(w^t x - b)]$$

其中:
$$\operatorname{sgn}(w^t x - b) = \begin{cases} 1, w^t x - b > 0 \\ -1, w^t x - b \le 0 \end{cases}$$

得迭代式:

$$w(k+1) = w(k) + \frac{C}{4||x||^2} [(w(k)^t x - b) - |w(k)^t x - b|] * [x - x * sgn(w(k)^t x - b)]$$

$$w(k+1) = w(k) + C \begin{cases} 0 & w^{t}x - b > 0 \\ \frac{(b - w^{t}x)}{\|x\|^{2}} x & w^{t}x - b \le 0 \end{cases}$$

题 7: 用 LMSE 算法求下列模式的解向量:

$$\boldsymbol{\omega}_1\!: \{(0\ 0\ 0)^T, (1\ 0\ 0)^T, (1\ 0\ 1)^T, (1\ 1\ 0)^T\}$$

$$\omega_2$$
: {(0 0 1)^T, (0 1 1)^T, (0 1 0)^T, (1 1 1)^T}

解: 写出模式的增广矩阵 X:

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$=\frac{1}{4}\begin{pmatrix}2&0&0&-1\\0&2&0&-1\\0&0&2&-1\\-1&-1&-1&2\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}0&1&1&1&0&0&0&-1\\0&0&0&1&0&-1&-1&-1\\0&0&1&0&-1&-1&0&-1\\1&1&1&1&-1&-1&-1&-1\end{pmatrix}$$

取 **b**(1) = $(1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1)^t$ 和 C = 1

第一次迭代:

$$\mathbf{w}(1) = X^{\#}\mathbf{b}(1) = (1 \ -1 \ -1 \ 0.5)^{t}$$

$$\mathbf{e}(1) = X\mathbf{w}(1) - \mathbf{b}(1) = (-0.5 \ 0.5 \ -0.5 \ -0.5 \ -0.5 \ 0.5 \ -0.5)^{t}$$

$$\mathbf{w}(2) = \mathbf{w}(1) + CX^{\#} |\mathbf{e}(1)| = (1.5 - 1.5 - 1.5 0.75)^{t}$$

$$\mathbf{b}(2) = \mathbf{b}(1) + C[\mathbf{e}(1) + |\mathbf{e}(1)|] = (1 \ 2 \ 1 \ 1 \ 2 \ 1 \ 1)^{t}$$

第二次迭代:

$$\mathbf{e}(2) = X\mathbf{w}(2) - \mathbf{b}(2) = (-0.25 \ 0.25 \ -0.25 \ -0.25 \ -0.25 \ 0.25 \ -0.25)^t$$

$$\mathbf{w}(3) = \mathbf{w}(2) + CX^{\#} |\mathbf{e}(2)| = (1.75 -1.75 -1.75 0.875)^{t}$$

$$\mathbf{b}(3) = \mathbf{b}(2) + C[\mathbf{e}(2) + |\mathbf{e}(2)|] = (1 \ 2.5 \ 1 \ 1 \ 2.5 \ 1 \ 1)^{t}$$

第三次迭代:

$$\mathbf{e}(3) = X\mathbf{w}(3) - \mathbf{b}(3) = (-0.125 \ 0.125 \ -0.125 \ -0.125 \ -0.125 \ 0.125 \ -0.125)^{t}$$

$$\mathbf{w}(4) = \mathbf{w}(3) + CX^{\#} |\mathbf{e}(3)| = (1.875 - 1.875 - 1.875 0.9375)^{t}$$

$$\mathbf{b}(4) = \mathbf{b}(3) + C[\mathbf{e}(3) + |\mathbf{e}(3)|] = (1 \ 2.75 \ 1 \ 1 \ 2.75 \ 1 \ 1)^{t}$$

第四次迭代:

$$\mathbf{e}(4) = X\mathbf{w}(4) - \mathbf{b}(4) = (-0.0625 \ 0.0625 \ -0.0625 \ -0.0625 \ -0.0625 \ 0.0625 \ -0.0625)^t$$

$$\mathbf{w}(5) = \mathbf{w}(4) + CX^{\#} |\mathbf{e}(4)| = (1.9375 - 1.9375 - 1.9375 0.9688)^{t}$$

$$\mathbf{b}(5) = \mathbf{b}(4) + C[\mathbf{e}(4) + |\mathbf{e}(4)|] = (1 \ 2.875 \ 1 \ 1 \ 2.875 \ 1 \ 1)^t$$

第五次迭代:

$$\mathbf{e}(5) = X\mathbf{w}(5) - \mathbf{b}(5) = (-0.0313 \ 0.0313 \ -0.0313 \ -0.0313 \ -0.0313 \ 0.0313 \ -0.0313)^t$$

$$\mathbf{w}(6) = \mathbf{w}(5) + CX^{\#} |\mathbf{e}(5)| = (1.9688 - 1.9688 - 1.9688 0.9844)^{t}$$

$$\mathbf{b}(6) = \mathbf{b}(5) + C[\mathbf{e}(5) + |\mathbf{e}(5)|] = (1 \ 2.9375 \ 1 \ 1 \ 2.9375 \ 1 \ 1)^{t}$$

第六次迭代:

$$\mathbf{e}(6) = X\mathbf{w}(6) - \mathbf{b}(6) = (-0.0156 \ 0.0156 \ -0.0156 \ -0.0156 \ -0.0156 \ 0.0156 \ -0.0156)^t$$

$$\mathbf{w}(7) = \mathbf{w}(6) + CX^{\#} |\mathbf{e}(6)| = (1.9844 - 1.9844 - 1.9844 0.9922)^{t}$$

$$\mathbf{b}(7) = \mathbf{b}(6) + C[\mathbf{e}(6) + |\mathbf{e}(6)|] = (1 \ 2.9688 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 2.9688 \ 1 \ 1)^{t}$$

第七次迭代:

$$\mathbf{e}(7) = X\mathbf{w}(7) - \mathbf{b}(7) = (-0.0078 \ 0.0078 \ -0.0078 \ -0.0078 \ -0.0078 \ 0.0078 \ -0.0078 \ -0.0078$$

$$\mathbf{w}(8) = \mathbf{w}(7) + CX^{\#} |\mathbf{e}(7)| = (1.9922 - 1.9922 - 1.9922 0.9961)^{t}$$

$$\mathbf{b}(8) = \mathbf{b}(7) + C[\mathbf{e}(7) + |\mathbf{e}(7)|] = (1 \ 2.9844 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 2.9844 \ 1 \ 1)^t$$

第八次迭代:

$$\mathbf{e}(8) = X\mathbf{w}(8) - \mathbf{b}(8) = (-0.0039 \ 0.0039 \ -0.0039 \ -0.0039 \ -0.0039 \ 0.0039 \ -0.0039 \ -0.0039)^t$$

$$\mathbf{w}(9) = \mathbf{w}(8) + CX^{\#} |\mathbf{e}(8)| = (1.9961 - 1.9961 - 1.9961 0.9980)^{t}$$

$$\mathbf{b}(9) = \mathbf{b}(8) + C[\mathbf{e}(8) + |\mathbf{e}(8)|] = (1 \ 2.9922 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 2.9922 \ 1 \ 1)^{t}$$

第九次迭代:

$$\mathbf{e}(9) = X\mathbf{w}(9) - \mathbf{b}(9) = (-0.0020 \ 0.0020 \ -0.0020 \ -0.0020 \ -0.0020 \ 0.0020 \ -0.0020 \ -0.0020)^t$$

$$\mathbf{w}(10) = \mathbf{w}(9) + CX^{*} |\mathbf{e}(9)| = (1.9980 - 1.9980 - 1.9980 0.9990)^{t}$$

$$\mathbf{b}(10) = \mathbf{b}(9) + C[\mathbf{e}(9) + |\mathbf{e}(9)|] = (1 \ 2.9961 \ 1 \ 1 \ 2.9961 \ 1 \ 1)^t$$

第十次迭代:

$$e(10) = Xw(10) - b(10) = 1.0 \times 10^{-3} \times (-0.9766 \ 0.9766 \ -0.9766 \ -0.98 \ -0.98 \ 0.98 \ -0.98 \ -0.98$$

$$\mathbf{w}(11) = \mathbf{w}(10) + CX^{\#} |\mathbf{e}(10)| = (1.9990 - 1.9990 - 1.9990 0.9995)^{t}$$

$$\mathbf{b}(11) = \mathbf{b}(10) + C[\mathbf{e}(10) + |\mathbf{e}(10)|] = (1 \ 2.9980 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 2.9980 \ 1 \ 1)^{t}$$

由于 $e < 1.0 \times 10^{-3}$,可以认为此时权系数调整完毕,最终的权系数为:

$$\mathbf{w} \approx (2 -2 -2 1)^t$$

相应的判别函数为:

$$d(\mathbf{x}) = 2x_1 - 2x_2 - 2x_3 + 1$$

题 8: 用二次埃尔米特多项式的势函数算法求解以下模式的分类问题

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

$$\varphi_1(x) = \varphi_1(x_1, x_2) = H_0(x_1)H_0(x_2) = 1$$

$$\varphi_2(x) = \varphi_2(x_1, x_2) = H_0(x_1)H_1(x_2) = 2x_2$$

$$\varphi_3(x) = \varphi_3(x_1, x_2) = H_0(x_1)H_2(x_2) = 4x_2^2 - 2$$

$$\varphi_4(x) = \varphi_4(x_1, x_2) = H_1(x_1)H_0(x_2) = 2x_1$$

$$\varphi_5(x) = \varphi_5(x_1, x_2) = H_1(x_1)H_1(x_2) = 4x_1x_2$$

$$\varphi_6(x) = \varphi_6(x_1, x_2) = H_1(x_1)H_2(x_2) = 2x_1(4x_2^2 - 2)$$

$$\varphi_7(x) = \varphi_7(x_1, x_2) = H_2(x_1)H_0(x_2) = 4x_1^2 - 2$$

$$\varphi_{g}(x) = \varphi_{g}(x_{1}, x_{2}) = H_{2}(x_{1})H_{1}(x_{2}) = 2x_{2}(4x_{1}^{2} - 2)$$

$$\varphi_9(x) = \varphi_9(x_1, x_2) = H_2(x_1)H_2(x_2) = (4x_1^2 - 2)(4x_2^2 - 2)$$

所以,势函数
$$K(x,x_k) = \sum_{i=1}^{9} \varphi_i(x)\varphi_i(x_k)$$

第一步: 取
$$X_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \in w_1$$
,故 $K_1(X) = -15 + 20x_2 + 40x_2^2 + 24x_1^2 - 32x_1^2x_2 - 64x_1^2x_2^2$

第二步: 取
$$X_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \in W_1$$
, $K_1(X_2) = 5 > 0$, 故 $K_2(X) = K_1(X)$

第三步: 取
$$X_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \in w_2$$
, $K_2(X_3) = 9 > 0$, 故

$$K_3(X) = K_2(X) - K(X, X_3) = 20x_2 + 16x_2^2 - 20x_1 - 16x_1^2$$

第四步: 取
$$X_4 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \in w_2$$
, $K_3(X_4) = 4 > 0$, 故

$$K_4(X) = K_3(X) - K(X, X_4) = 15 + 20x_2 - 56x_1^2 - 8x_2^2 - 32x_1^2x_2 + 64x_1^2x_2^2$$

第五步: 取
$$X_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \in w_1$$
, $K_4(X_5) = 27 > 0$, 故 $K_5(X) = K_4(X)$

第六步: 取
$$X_6 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \in W_1$$
, $K_5(X_6) = -13 < 0$, 故

$$K_6(X) = K_5(X) + K(X, X_6) = -32x_1^2 + 32x_2^2$$

第七步: 取
$$X_7 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \in w_2$$
, $K_6(X_7) = -32 < 0$, 故

$$K_7(X) = K_6(X)$$

第八步: 取
$$X_8 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \in w_2$$
, $K_7(X_8) = -32 < 0$, 故

$$K_8(X) = K_7(X)$$

第九步: 取
$$X_9 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \in w_1$$
, $K_8(X_9) = 32 > 0$, 故

$$K_9(X) = K_8(X)$$

第十步: 取
$$X_{10} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \in W_1$$
, $K_9(X_{10}) = 32 > 0$, 故

$$K_{10}(X) = K_{9}(X)$$

从第七步到第十步的迭代过程中,全部模式都已正确分类,故算法已经收敛于判别函数:

$$d(X) = K_{10}(X) = -32x_1^2 + 32x_2^2$$

题 9: 用下列势函数

$$K(X, X_k) = e^{-\alpha ||X - X_k||^2}$$

求解以下模式的分类问题

 ω 1: {(0 1)T, (0 -1)T}

 ω 2: {(1 0)T, (-1 0)T}

选取 $\alpha = 1$,在二维情况下,势函数为

$$K(X, X_k) = \exp\{-\|X - X_k\|^2\} = \exp\{-[(x_1 - x_{k_1})^2 + (x_2 - x_{k_2})^2]\}$$

以下为势函数迭代算法:

第一步: 取
$$X_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \in w_1$$
,故 $K_1(X) = \exp\{-x_1^2 - (x_2 - 1)^2\}$

第二步: 取
$$X_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \in w_1$$
, $K_1(X_2) = \exp\{-4\} > 0$, 故 $K_2(X) = K_1(X)$

第三步: 取
$$X_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \in w_2$$
, $K_2(X_3) = \exp\{-1\} > 0$, 故

$$K_3(X) = K_2(X) - K(X, X_3) = \exp\{-x_1^2 - (x_2 - 1)^2\} - \exp\{-(x_1 - 1)^2 - x_2^2\}$$

第四步: 取
$$X_4 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \in w_2$$
, $K_3(X_4) = \exp\{-2\} - \exp\{-4\} > 0$, 故

$$K_4(X) = K_3(X) - K(X, X_4) = \exp\{-x_1^2 - (x_2 - 1)^2\} - \exp\{-(x_1 - 1)^2 - x_2^2\} - \exp\{-(x_1 + 1)^2 - x_2^2\}$$

第五步: 取
$$X_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \in w_1$$
, $K_4(X_5) = 1 - \exp\{-2\} - \exp\{-2\} > 0$, 故 $K_5(X) = K_4(X)$

第六步: 取
$$X_6 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \in w_1$$
, $K_5(X_6) = \exp\{-4\} - \exp\{-2\} - \exp\{-2\} < 0$, 故

$$K_6(X) = K_5(X) + K(X, X_6) = \exp\{-x_1^2 - (x_2 + 1)^2\} + \exp\{-x_1^2 - (x_2 - 1)^2\} - \exp\{-(x_1 - 1)^2 - x_2^2\} - \exp\{-(x_1 + 1)^2 - x_2^2\}$$

第七步: 取
$$X_7 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \in w_2$$
, $K_6(X_7) = \exp\{-2\} + \exp\{-2\} - 1 - \exp\{-4\} < 0$, 故

$$K_7(X) = K_6(X)$$

第八步: 取
$$X_8 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \in w_2$$
, $K_7(X_8) = \exp\{-2\} + \exp\{-2\} - \exp\{-4\} - 1 < 0$,故
$$K_8(X) = K_7(X)$$

第九步: 取
$$X_9 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \in w_1$$
, $K_8(X_9) = \exp\{-4\} + 1 - \exp\{-2\} - \exp\{-2\} > 0$,故
$$K_9(X) = K_8(X)$$

第十步: 取
$$X_{10} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \in w_1$$
, $K_9(X_{10}) = 1 + \exp\{-4\} - \exp\{-2\} - \exp\{-2\} > 0$, 故
$$K_{10}(X) = K_9(X)$$

从第七步到第十步的迭代过程中,全部模式都已正确分类,故算法已经收敛于判别函数:

$$d(X) = K_{10}(X) = \exp\{-x_1^2 - (x_2 + 1)^2\} + \exp\{-x_1^2 - (x_2 - 1)^2\}$$
$$-\exp\{-(x_1 - 1)^2 - x_2^2\} - \exp\{-(x_1 + 1)^2 - x_2^2\}$$