

ex2_computation_and_cognition

November 18, 2019

```
[0]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib
import math
```

Q1 Implementation of perceptron learning algorithm

```
[0]: # points_mat: nXp matrix of floats
    # label: vecotr belongs to {-1,+1} ^n
   # w_init: number which will be the entries of the initial vector
    # report: True if you want to print details of the algo's steps
   def perceptron(points_mat,label, w_init=0, report=False):
     w = np.repeat(float(w_init), points_mat.shape[0])
     is_changed = True
     step=0
     while is_changed:
       is changed = False
       for idx, point in enumerate(points_mat.T):
          step+=1
          if report:
            print("step",step)
            print("w=",w, "x=",point, "prod=",w @ point)
          if np.sign(w @ point) * label[idx] <=0:</pre>
            if report:
              print("!= sign", label[idx], "w=",label[idx]*point)
            w += label[idx]*point
            is_changed = True
          elif report:
            print("== sign", label[idx])
     return w
```

Q_2

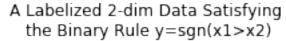
```
[0]: # Function for sampling a 2XP matrix and a 1XP vector label
# The label rule is 1 if x1>x2, -1 0.W
def sample_two_dim_data(P):
```

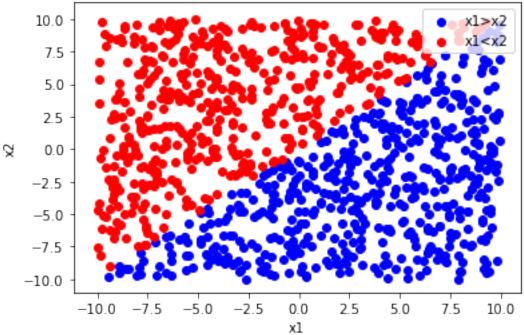
Sample points and label

```
[0]: mat, la = sample_two_dim_data(P=1000)
data = np.row_stack((mat, la))
blues = data[:,data[2,:] == 1]
reds = data[:,data[2,:] == -1]
```

Plot the points and colour their label

```
[0]: fig, ax = plt.subplots()
   ax.scatter(blues[0,:],blues[1,:], c='blue', label = 'x1>x2')
   ax.scatter(reds[0,:],reds[1,:], c='red', label = 'x1<x2')
   ax.title.set_text("A Labelized 2-dim Data Satisfying\n the Binary Rule_\to \frac{y=\sqrt{sgn(x1>x2)"}}{\text{ax.set_xlabel("x1")}}
   ax.set_xlabel("x1")
   ax.set_ylabel("x2")
   plt.legend()
   plt.show()
```



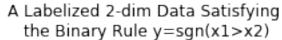


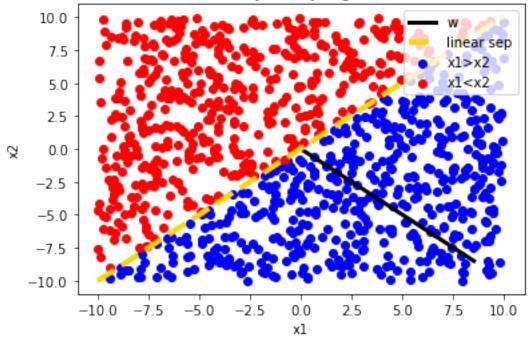
```
[0]: weights = perceptron(mat,la,w_init=1)
```

Finding the seperator line by the orthogonal line to the w We should find this line by the line equation

```
[0]: sep_slope = -1/(weights[1]/weights[0])
x_base, y_base = (-10,-10)
y_of_x = (10-x_base)*sep_slope + y_base
```

Plotting with w and the seperator





Q4 Generate experiment df

```
[0]: W opt = np.array([1,-1])
    P = np.array([25, 35, 55, 100, 150, 200, 500])
    experiment = pd.DataFrame(np.repeat(P,100), columns=['P'])
    W_{opt} = np.array([1,-1])  # the optimal w in our case
    experiment[["points","label"]] = pd.DataFrame(experiment['P'].apply(lambda p:__
    →sample_two_dim_data(p)).tolist())
[0]: def compute_error(points, label):
      w = perceptron(points,label,w_init=1)
      cos = (w @ W_opt)/ (np.linalg.norm(w) * np.linalg.norm(W_opt))
      error = abs(math.degrees(math.acos(cos)))
      return error
[0]: experiment['error'] = experiment.apply(lambda row: compute_error(row["points"],
     →row["label"]), axis=1)
[0]: means = []
    for p in P:
     means.append(experiment.loc[experiment['P']==p, "error"].mean())
[0]: plt.plot(P, means)
    plt.title("Convergence Error of Perceptron as a Function of #Examples")
    plt.xlabel("P")
    plt.ylabel("mean error")
    plt.show()
```

