Lecture 6. Perceptron

COMP90051 Statistical Machine Learning

Semester 2, 2018
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This lecture

- Perceptron
  - Introduction to Artificial Neural Networks
  - The perceptron model
  - Stochastic gradient descent

The Perceptron Model

A building block for artificial neural networks, yet another linear classifier

Biological inspiration

- Humans perform well at many tasks that matter
- Originally neural networks were an attempt to mimic the human brain

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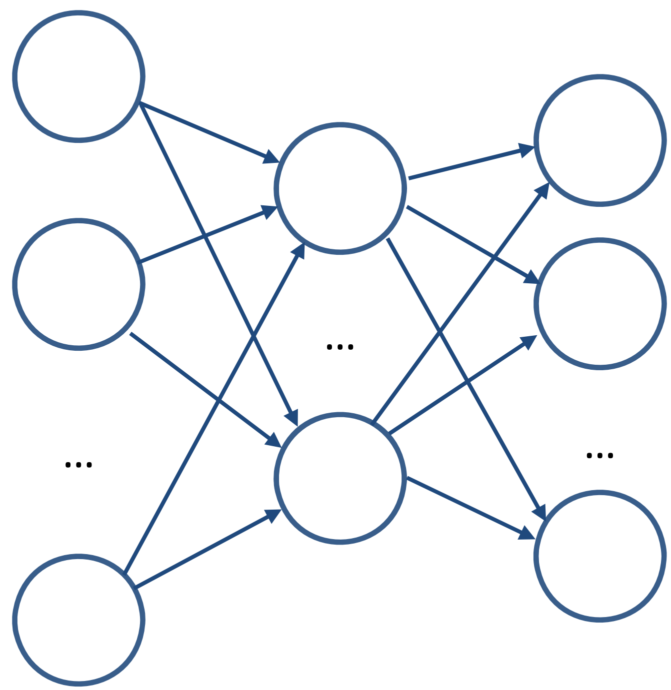
Artificial neural network

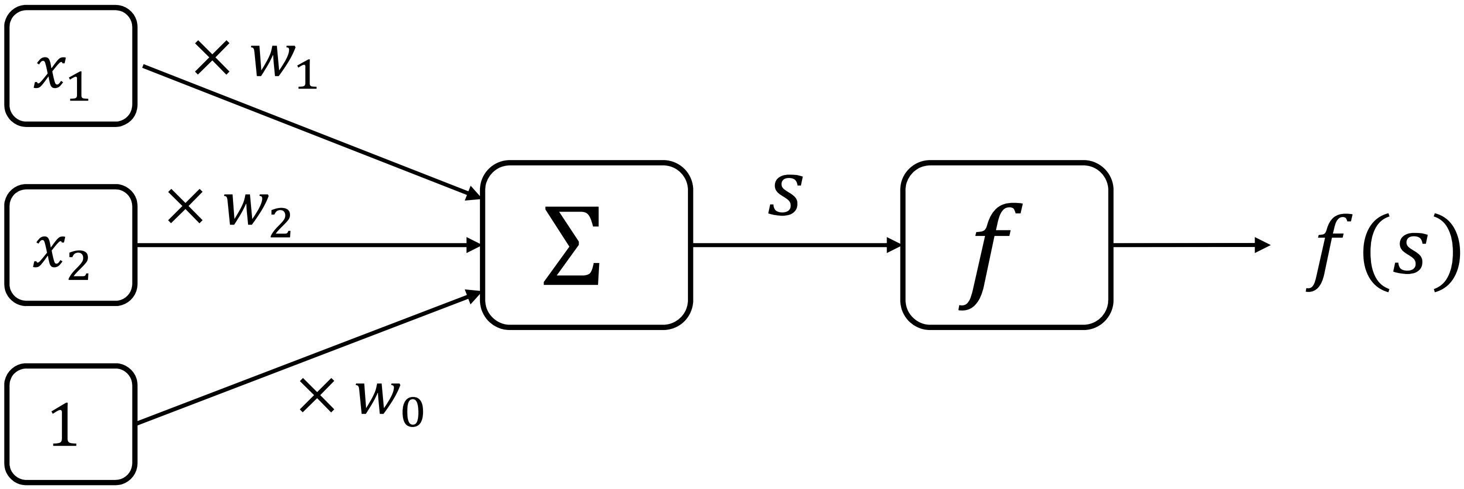
- As a *crude approximation*, the human brain can be thought as a mesh of interconnected processing nodes (neurons) that relay electrical signals
- Artificial neural network is a network of processing elements
- Each element converts inputs to output
- The output is a function (called *activation function*) of a weighted sum of inputs



Outline

- In order to use an ANN we need (a) to design network topology and (b) adjust weights to given data
  - In this subject, we will exclusively focus on task (b) for a particular class of networks called feed forward networks
- Training an ANN means adjusting weights for training data given a pre-defined network topology
- We will come back to ANNs and discuss ANN training in the next lecture
- Right now we will turn our attention to an individual network element because it is an interesting model in itself

Perceptron model



- x_1, x_2 – inputs
- w_1, w_2 – synaptic weights
- w_0 – bias weight
- f – activation function

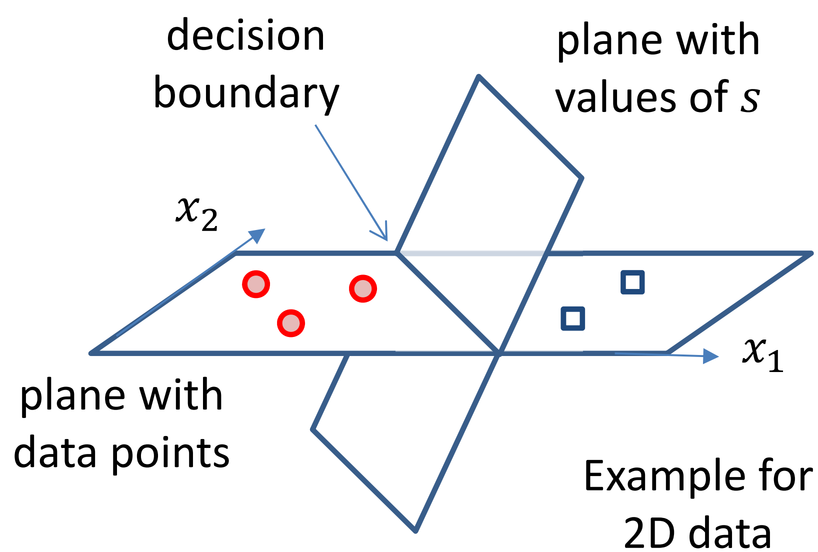
Compare this model to logistic regression

Perceptron is a linear binary classifier

Perceptron is a binary classifier:

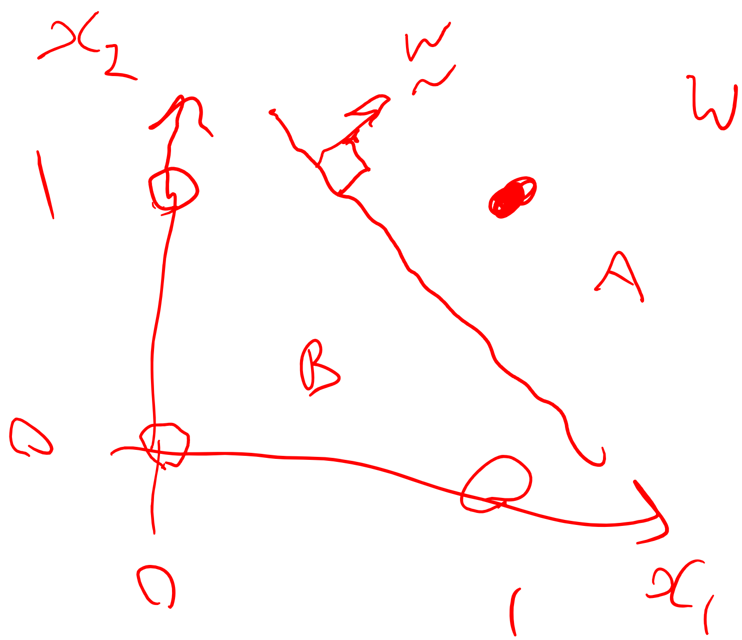
Predict class A if $s \geq 0$
Predict class B if $s < 0$
where $s = \sum_{i=0}^{m} x_i w_i$

Perceptron is a linear classifier: s is a linear function of inputs, and the decision boundary is linear



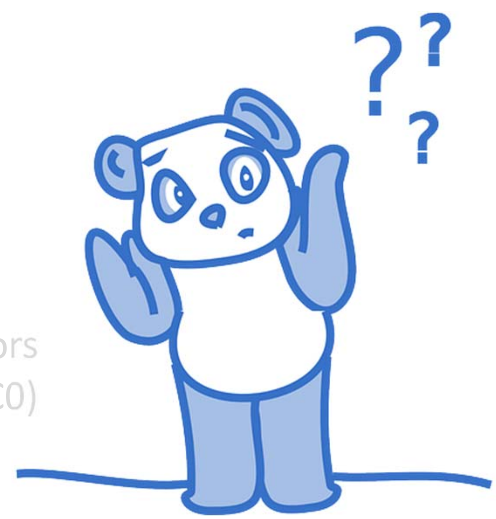
<u>Exercise</u>: find weights of a perceptron capable of perfect classification of the following dataset

x_1	x_2	y
0	0	Class B
0	1	Class B
1	0	Class B
1	1	Class A



$w_1 = w_2 = 1$

$w_0 = -1,5$



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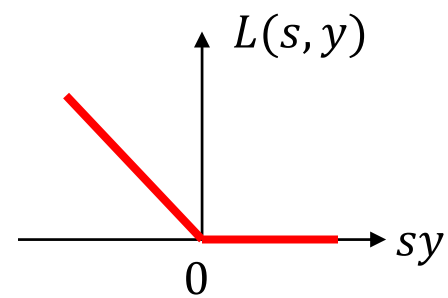
Loss function for perceptron

- “Training”: finds weights to minimise some loss. Which?
- Our task is binary classification. Let’s arbitrarily encode one class as $+1$ and the other as -1. So each training example is now $\{\boldsymbol{x}, y\}$, where y is either $+1$ or -1
- Recall that, in a perceptron, $s = \sum_{i=0}^{m} x_i w_i$, and the sign of s determines the predicted class: $+1$ if $s > 0$, and -1 if $s < 0$
- Consider a single training example. If y and s have same sign then the example is classified correctly. If y and s have different signs, the example is misclassified

Loss function for perceptron

- Consider a single training example. If y and s have the same sign then the example is classified correctly. If y and s have different signs, the example is misclassified
- The perceptron uses a loss function in which there is no penalty for correctly classified examples, while the penalty (loss) is equal to s for misclassified examples*
- Formally:
  * $L(s,y)=0$ if both s,y have the same sign
  * $L(s,y)=|s|$ if both s,y have different signs



- This can be re-written as $L(s,y)=\max(0,-sy)$

* This is similar, but not identical to another widely used loss function called ***hinge loss***

Stochastic gradient descent

- Split all training examples in B batches
- Choose initial $\boldsymbol{\theta}^{(1)}$
- For i from 1 to T
- For j from 1 to B
- Do gradient descent update using data from batch j

Iterations over the entire dataset are called *epochs*

- Advantage of such an approach: computational feasibility for large datasets

Perceptron training algorithm

Choose initial guess $\boldsymbol{w}^{(0)}$, $k = 0$

For i from 1 to T (epochs)

For j from 1 to N (training examples)

Consider example $\{\boldsymbol{x}_j, y_j\}$

Update*: $\boldsymbol{w}^{(k++)} = \boldsymbol{w}^{(k)} - \eta \boldsymbol{\nabla} L(\boldsymbol{w}^{(k)})$

$$L(\boldsymbol{w}) = \max(0, -sy)$$

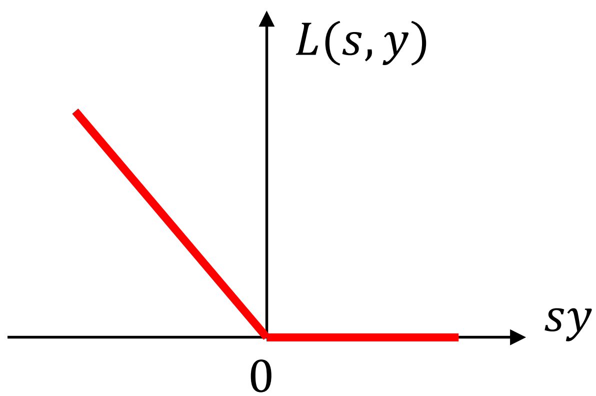
$$s = \sum_{i=0}^{m} x_i w_i$$

η is learning rate

*There is no derivative when $s = 0$, but this case is handled explicitly in the algorithm, see next slides

Perceptron training rule

- We have $\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_i} = 0$ when $sy > 0$
  - We don't need to do update when an example is correctly classified
- We have $\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_i} = -x_i$ when $y = 1$ and $s < 0$
- We have $\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_i} = x_i$ when $y = -1$ and $s > 0$
- $s = \sum_{i=0}^{m} x_i w_i$



Perceptron training algorithm

When classified correctly, weights are unchanged

When misclassified: $\boldsymbol{w}^{(k+1)} = -\eta(\pm\boldsymbol{x})$
($\eta > 0$ is called *learning rate)*

<u>If $y = 1$, but $s < 0$</u>
$w_i \leftarrow w_i + \eta x_i$
$w_0 \leftarrow w_0 + \eta$

<u>If $y = -1$, but $s \geq 0$</u>
$w_i \leftarrow w_i - \eta x_i$
$w_0 \leftarrow w_0 - \eta$

<u>*Convergence Theorem*</u>: if the training data is linearly separable, the algorithm is guaranteed to converge to a solution. That is, there exist a finite K such that $L(\boldsymbol{w}^K) = 0$

Perceptron convergence theorem

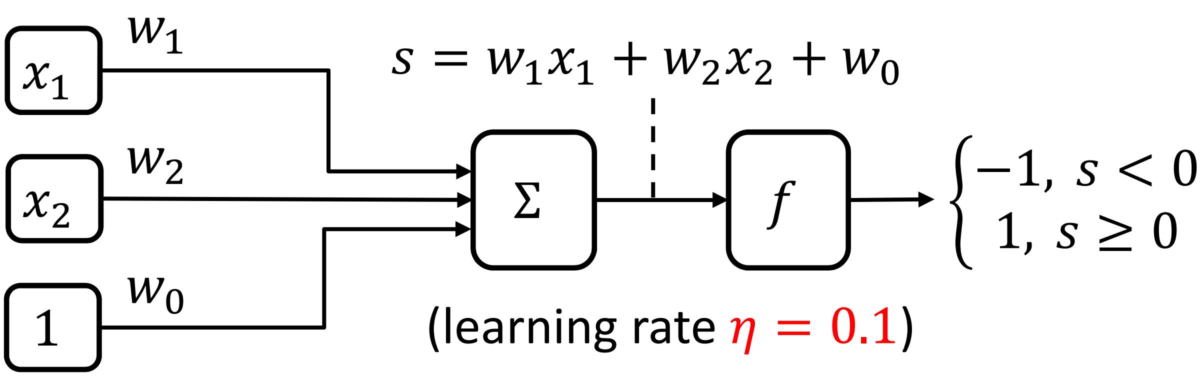
- Assumptions
  - Linear separability: There exists $\boldsymbol{w}^*$ so that $y_i(\boldsymbol{w}^*)'\boldsymbol{x}_i \geq \gamma$ for all training data $i = 1, \dots, N$ and some positive γ.
  - Bounded data: $\|\boldsymbol{x}_i\| \leq R$ for $i = 1, \dots, N$ and some finite R.
- Proof sketch
  - Establish that $(\boldsymbol{w}^*)'\boldsymbol{w}^{(k)} \geq (\boldsymbol{w}^*)'\boldsymbol{w}^{(k-1)} + \gamma$
  - It then follows that $(\boldsymbol{w}^*)'\boldsymbol{w}^{(k)} \geq k\gamma$
  - Establish that $\left\|\boldsymbol{w}^{(k)}\right\|^2 \leq kR^2$
  - Note that $\cos\left(\boldsymbol{w}^*, \boldsymbol{w}^{(k)}\right) = \frac{(\boldsymbol{w}^*)'\boldsymbol{w}^{(k)}}{\|\boldsymbol{w}^*\|\|\boldsymbol{w}^{(k)}\|}$
  - Use the fact that $\cos(\dots) \leq 1$
  - Arrive at $k \leq \frac{R^2\|\boldsymbol{w}^*\|^2}{\gamma}$

Pros and cons of perceptron learning

- If the data is linearly separable, the perceptron training algorithm will converge to a correct solution
  - There is a formal proof ← good!
  - It will converge to some solution (separating boundary), one of infinitely many possible ← bad!
- However, if the data is not linearly separable, the training will fail completely rather than give some approximate solution
  - Ugly ☹

Perceptron learning example

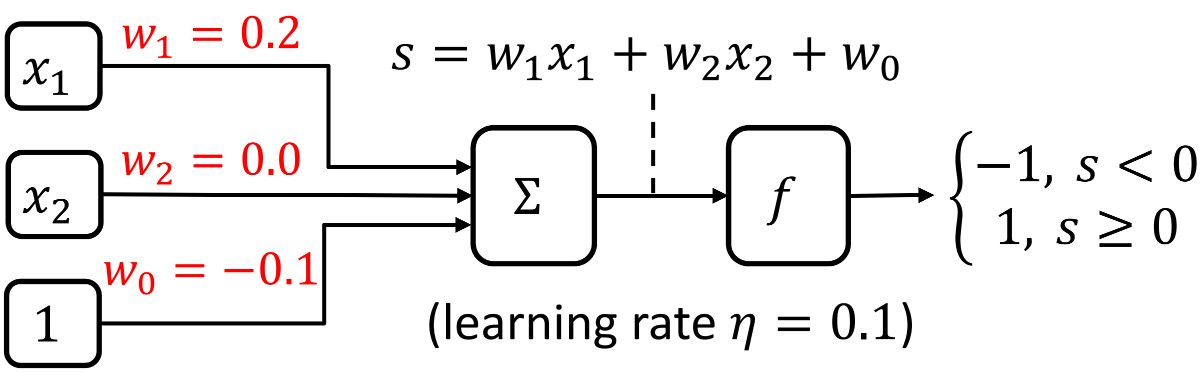
Basic setup



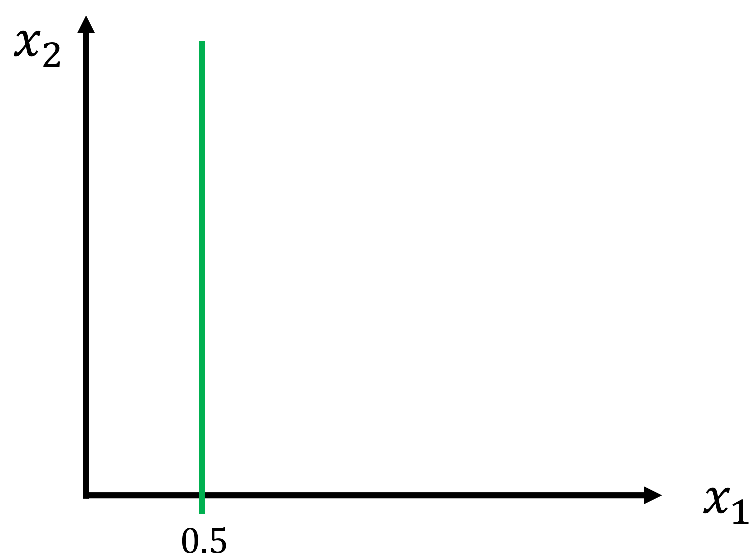
(learning rate $\eta = 0.1$)

Perceptron learning example

Start with random weights

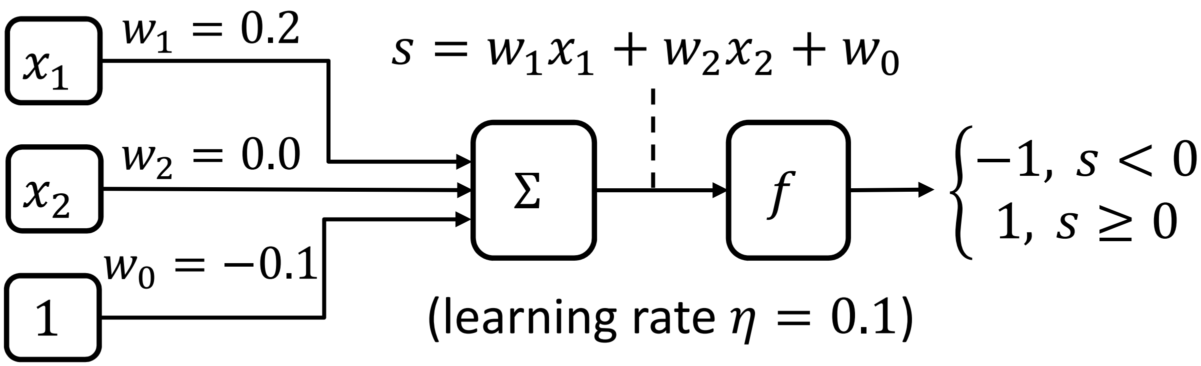


(learning rate $\eta = 0.1$)



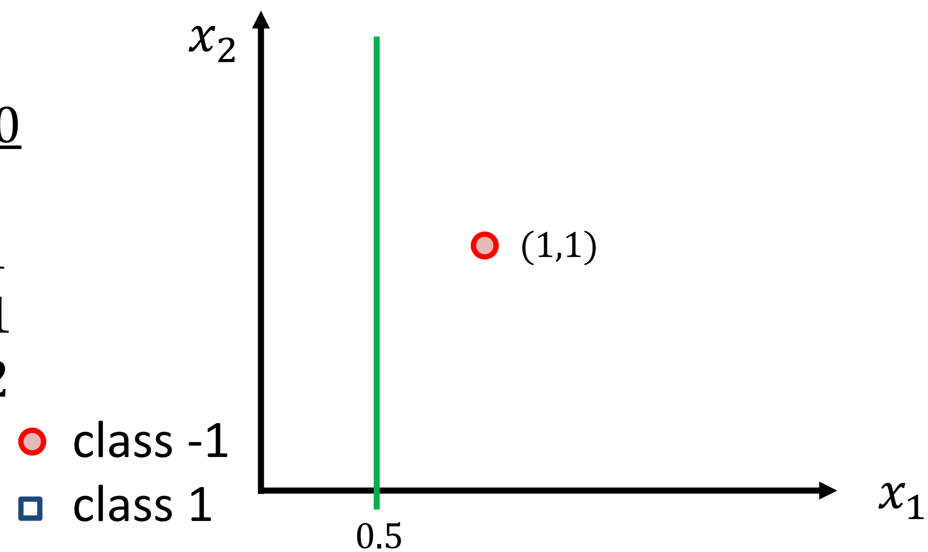
Perceptron learning example

Consider training example 1



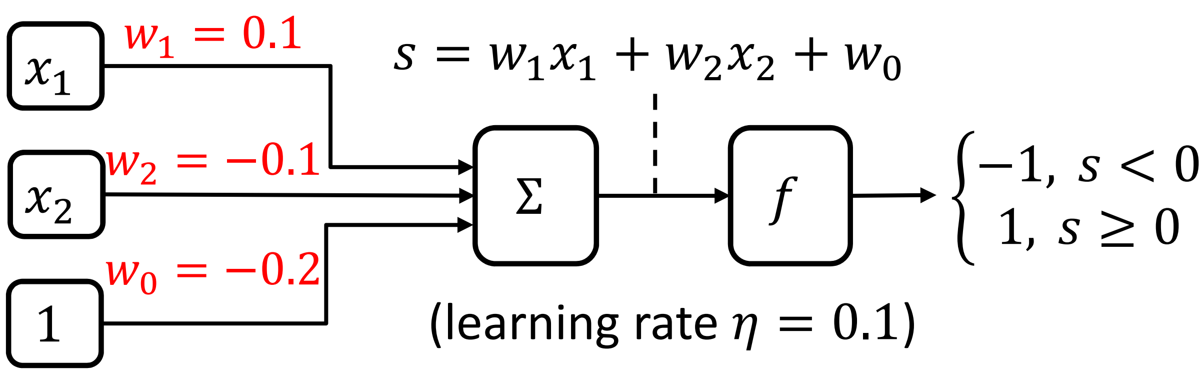
$$0.2x_1 + 0.0x_2 - 0.1 > 0$$

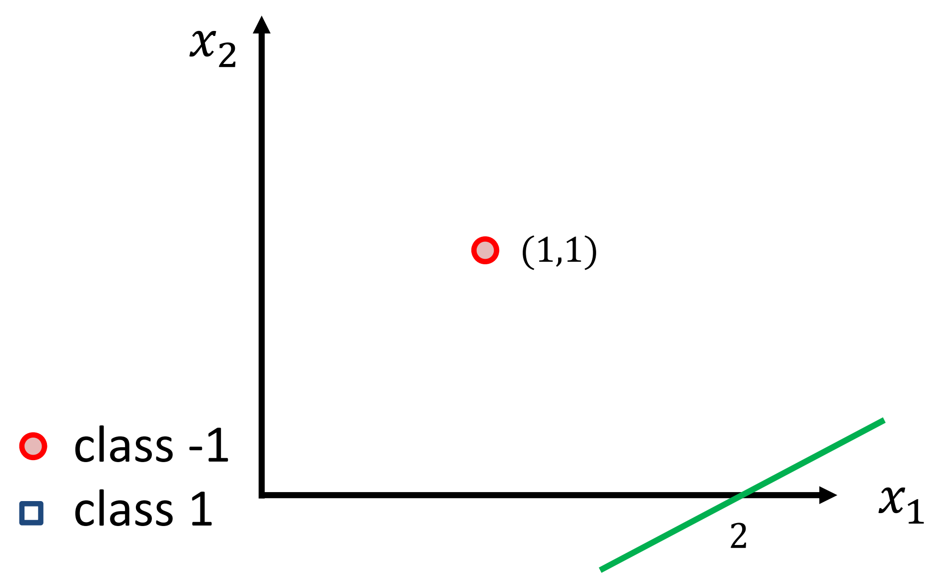
$$
\begin{aligned}
w_1 &\leftarrow w_1 - \eta x_1 = 0.1 \\
w_2 &\leftarrow w_2 - \eta x_2 = -0.1 \\
w_0 &\leftarrow w_0 - \eta \quad = -0.2
\end{aligned}
$$



Perceptron learning example

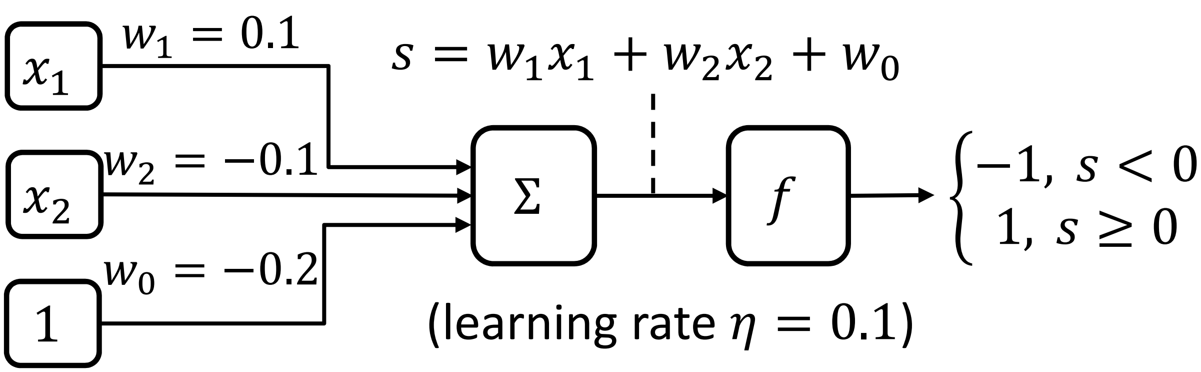
Update weights





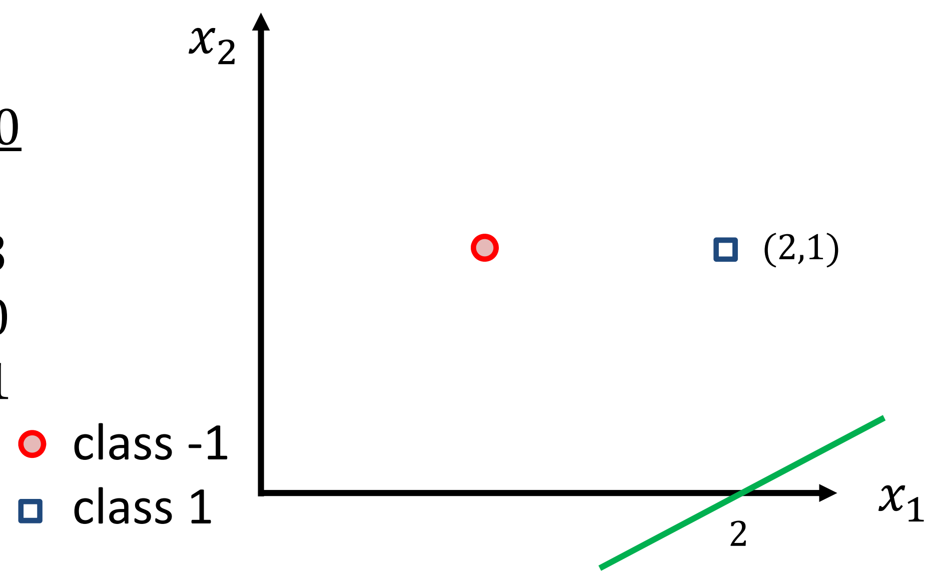
Perceptron learning example

Consider training example 2



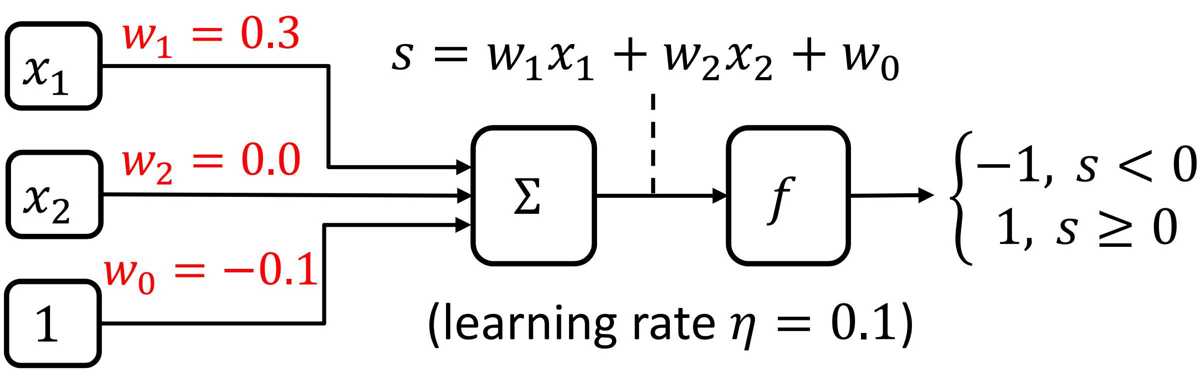
$\underline{0.1x_1 - 0.1x_2 - 0.2 < 0}$

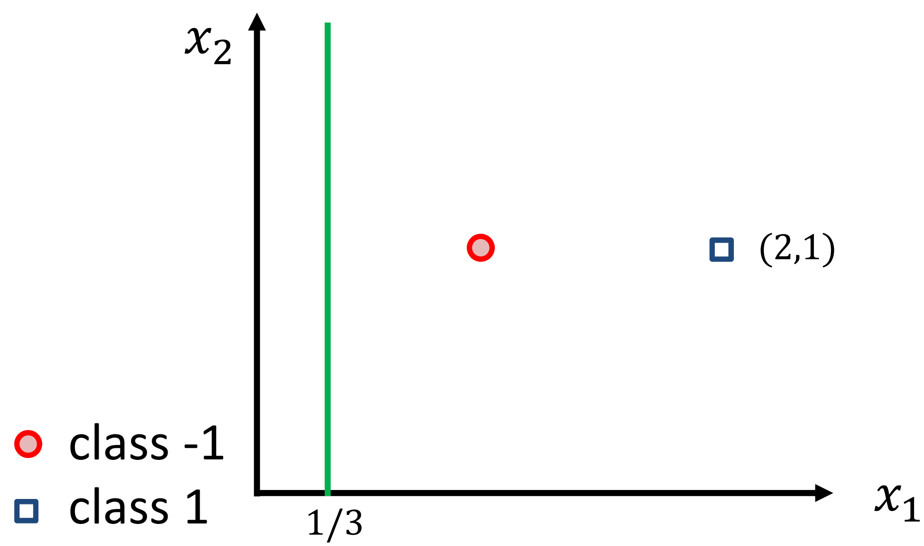
$$
\begin{aligned}
w_1 &\leftarrow w_1 + \eta x_1 = 0.3 \\
w_2 &\leftarrow w_2 + \eta x_2 = 0.0 \\
w_0 &\leftarrow w_0 + \eta \quad = -0.1
\end{aligned}
$$



Perceptron learning example

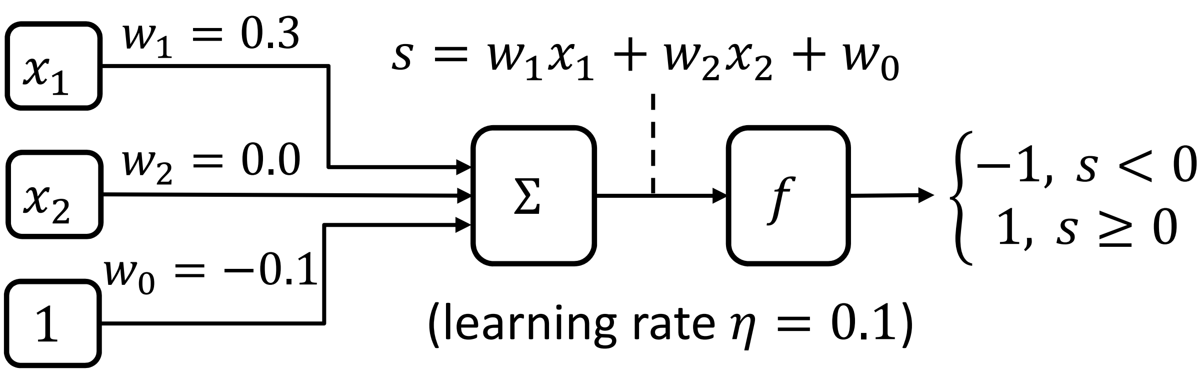
Update weights





Perceptron learning example

Further examples

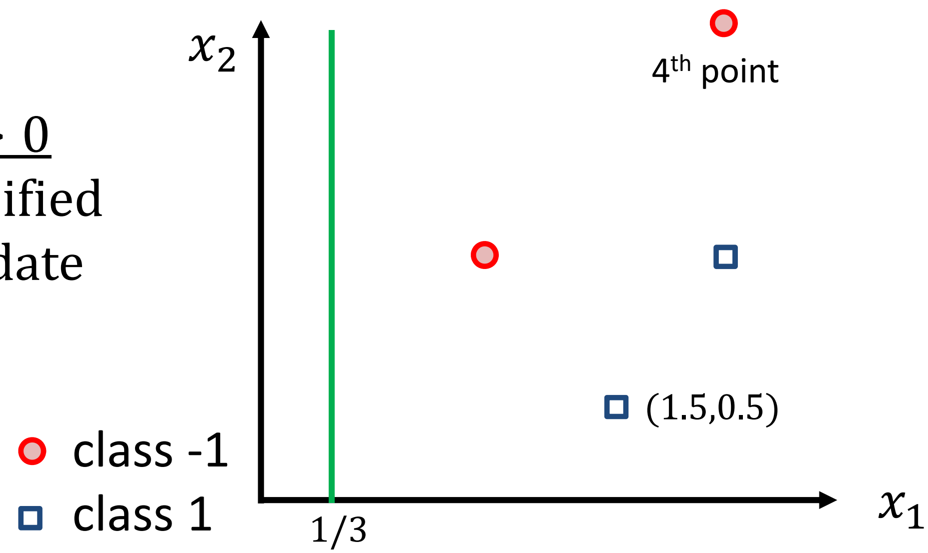


$0.3x_1 - 0.0x_2 - 0.1 > 0$

3rd point: correctly classified

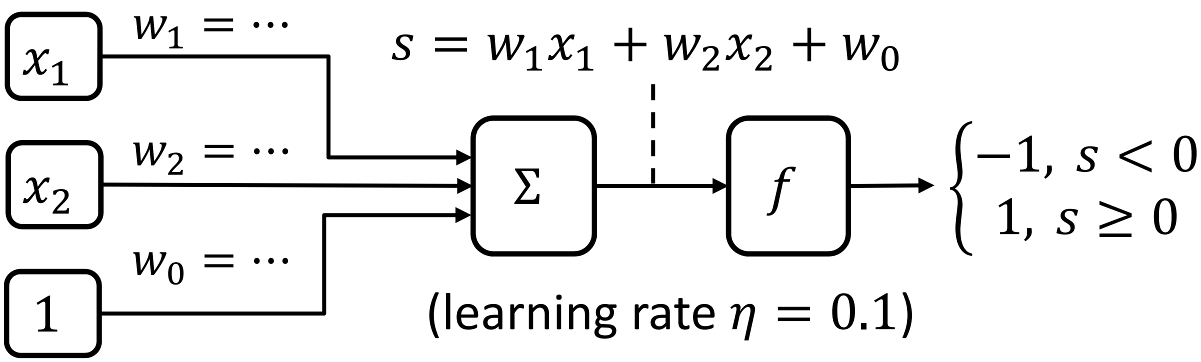
4th point: incorrect, update

etc.

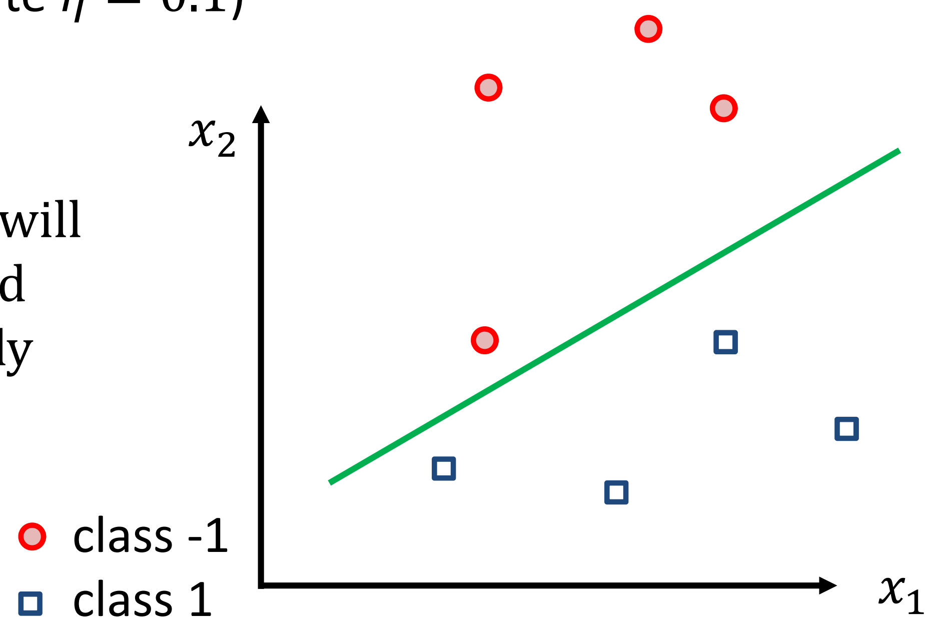


Perceptron learning example

Further examples



Eventually, all the data will be correctly classified (provided it is linearly separable)



Summary

- Perceptron
  - Introduction to Artificial Neural Networks
  - The perceptron model
  - Training algorithm

- Workshop Week #4: Exploring the perceptron

- Next lecture: Multiple layers, Backprop training