

Linear Methods 1

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Indian Institute of Technology Bombay

February 2023

This Lecture

- Welcome, introduction
- The supervised learning problem
- Perceptron: classification with a linear model

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Learn a **predictive model**.

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- Using the model on new x (not necessarily present in D) to predict y .

$$x \longrightarrow \boxed{\text{Model}} \longrightarrow y.$$

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- If the class label is categorical, the task is a **classification** task.
If the class label is numeric, the task is a **regression** task.
For now, we'll assume all features are numeric. Reasonable assumption?

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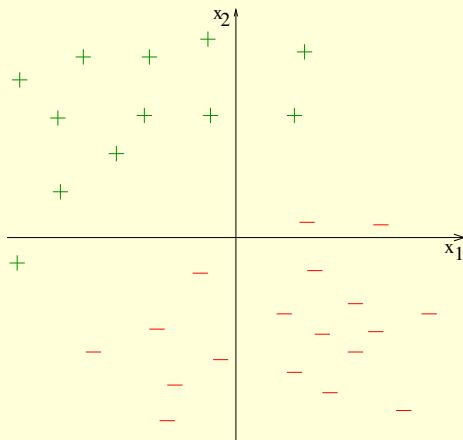
Preparing the data set, handling missing/noisy fields, class imbalance, etc.

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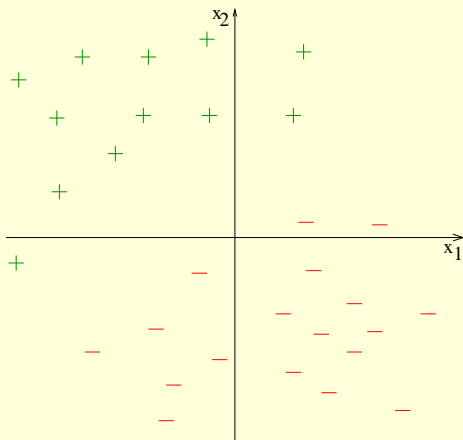
Perceptron Learning Algorithm

- Illustration with $d = 2$ features (x_1, x_2), 2 classes (“+” or 1, “-” or -1).



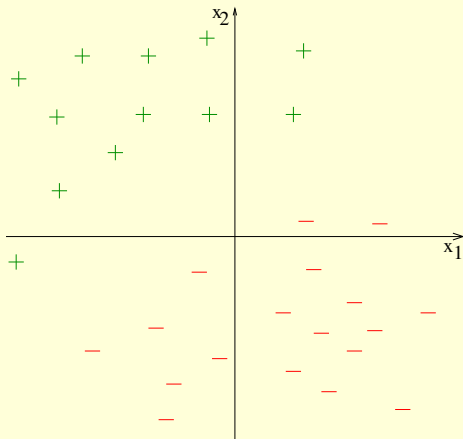
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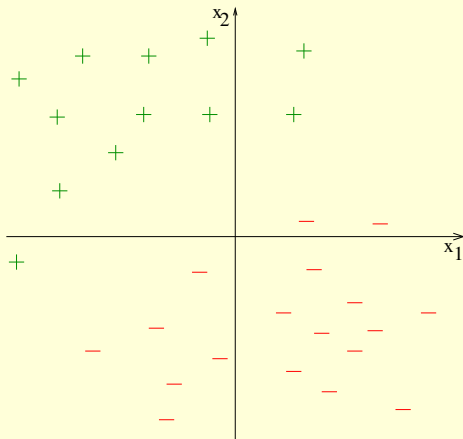


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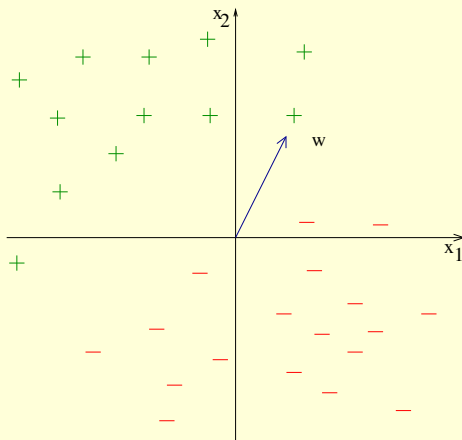
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- How to find such a line (in higher dimensions, a **hyperplane**)?



First, How to *Represent* an Origin-passing Hyperplane?

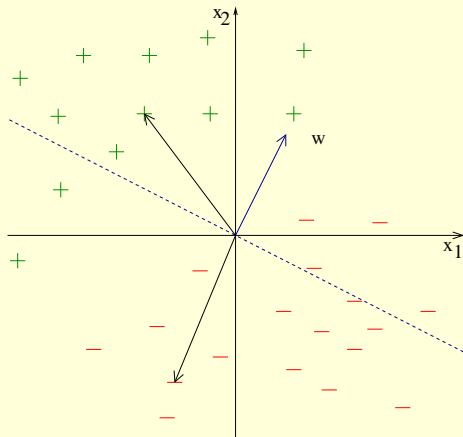


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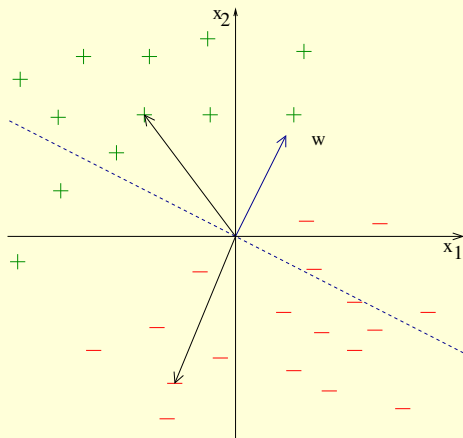


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For point x ,

- ▶ assign label “+” if $w \cdot x \geq 0$;
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Now how to find a satisfying w ?

Perceptron Learning Algorithm

Initialise w arbitrarily. (Recall that it is a d -dimensional vector.)

While there is some misclassified point:

 Select an arbitrary misclassified point (x, y) .

 //That means $y = 1$ but $w \cdot x < 0$, or $y = -1$ but $w \cdot x \geq 0$.

 Set $w \leftarrow w + yx$.

Return w .

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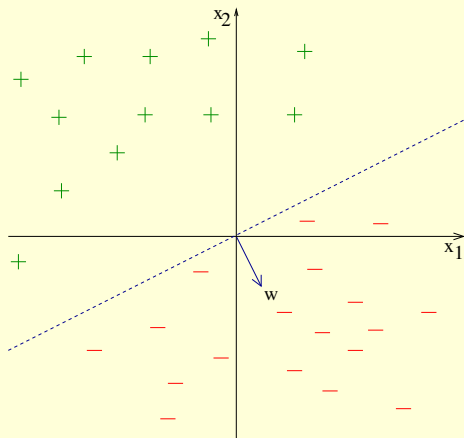
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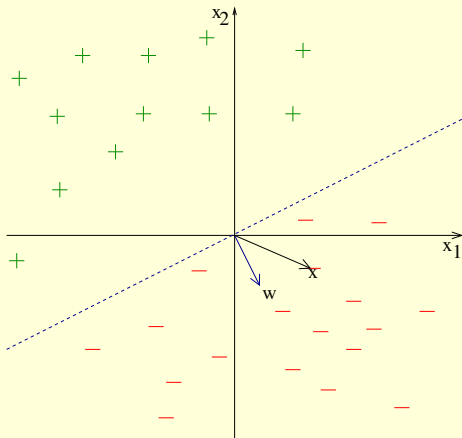
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That's it!

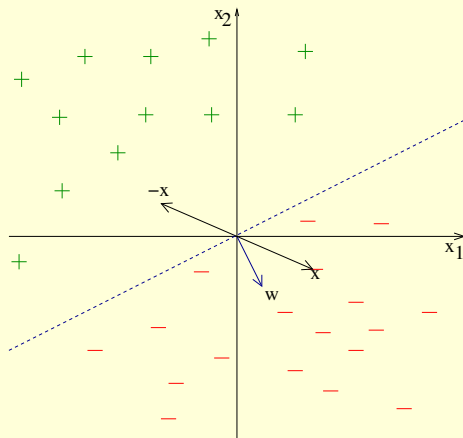
Step-through



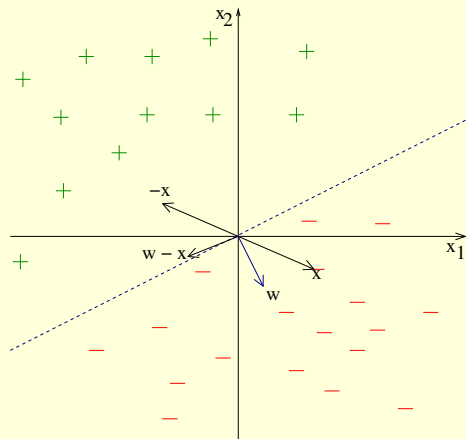
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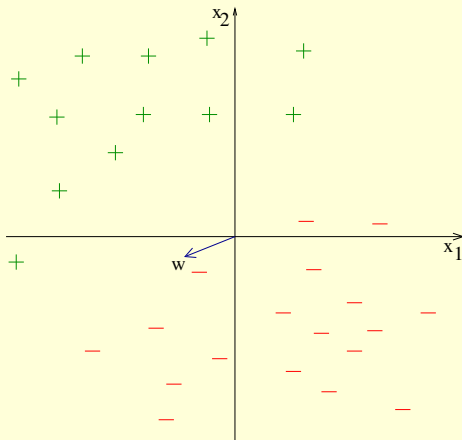
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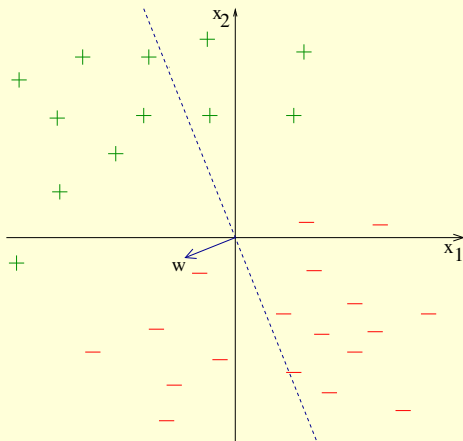
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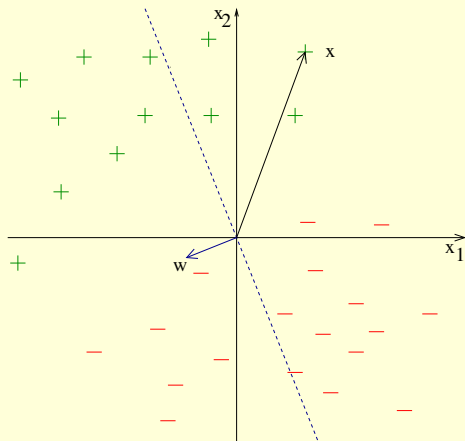
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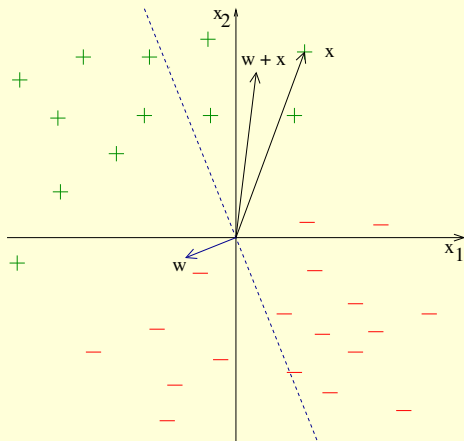
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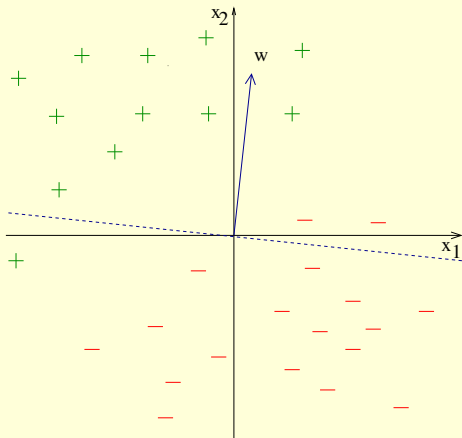
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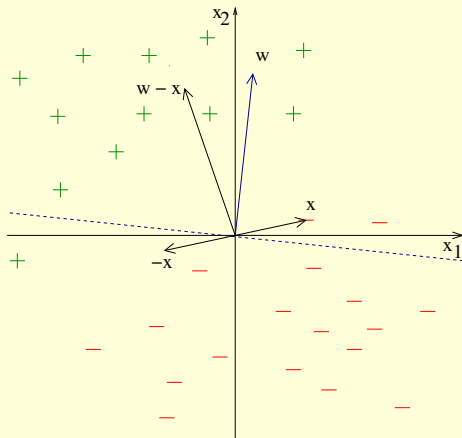
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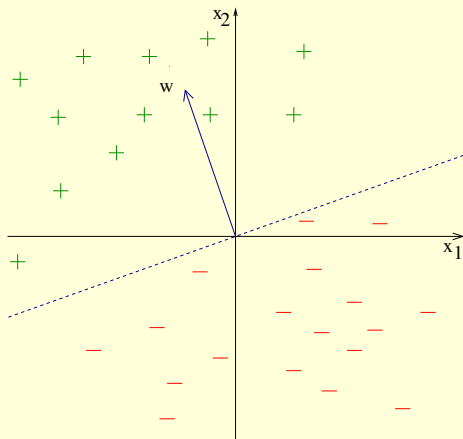
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- How to adapt the algorithm for more than two classes?

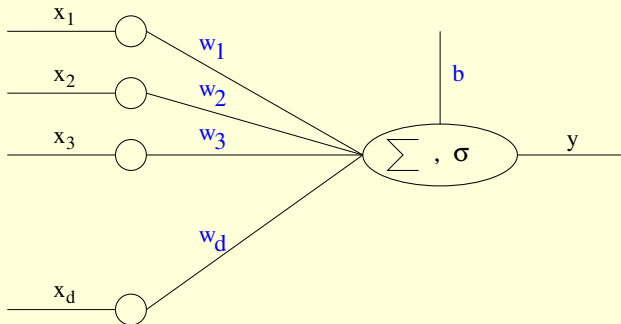
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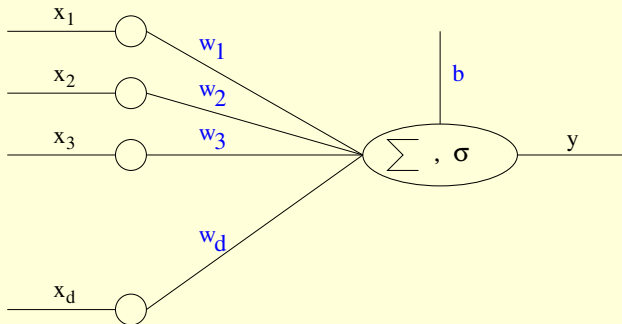
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Find out! (About “one-versus-rest” models.)
- Why is it called a *Perceptron*? (Is it related to electrons and neutrons?!)

Perceptron (Rosenblatt, 1957)



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- $y = \text{sign}(w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + \cdots + w_d x_d + b)$, where

$$\text{sign}(\alpha) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \alpha \geq 0 \\ -1 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

b is the “bias”, which we had assumed to be 0, but which is also easy to learn.

References

- Chapter 4, **A Course in Machine Learning**, Hal Daumé III. Available on-line at <http://ciml.info/>.