

Homework # 3 Solutions

Problem 2

(a)

To solve this problem, Ho-kashyap pseudoinverse procedure is implemented.

The implemented algorithm is:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{b}(1) &> 0 \\ \mathbf{w}(1) &= \mathbf{Y}^+ \mathbf{b}(1) \\ \mathbf{b}(k+1) &= \mathbf{b}(k) + \alpha (\mathbf{e}(k) + |\mathbf{e}(k)|) \\ \mathbf{w}(k+1) &= \mathbf{w}(k) + \alpha \mathbf{Y}^+ \mathbf{e}(k) \end{aligned}$$

where $\mathbf{e}(k) = \mathbf{Y}\mathbf{w}(k) - \mathbf{b}(k)$ and \mathbf{Y}^+ is the pseudoinverse of \mathbf{Y} .

The following is the Matlab implementation.

```
-----  
% hw3_2a.m  
% Homework #3 Problem #3 2 (a)  
  
% Augmented and reflected prototypes  
Y=[0 0 1  
  0 1 1  
 -1 0 -1  
 -1 -1 -1];  
  
% b(1)=initial target vector  
b=[1 1 1 1]';  
  
% w(1)  
w=pinv(Y)*b;  
  
% bmin for stopping criteria  
bmin=0.001;  
  
for i=1:500  
  error=Y*w-b;  
  b=b+(abs(error)+error);  
  w=w+pinv(Y)*abs(error);  
  if min(abs(error))<bmin  
    w  
    b  
    Yw=Y*w  
    break  
  end  
end  
-----
```

The algorithm converges after one iteration with the weight vector

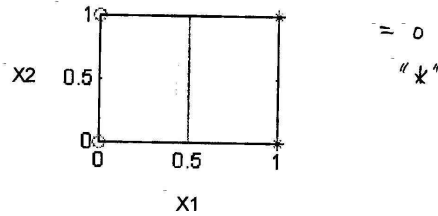
```
w =  
-2.0000  
 0.0000  
 1.0000
```

To check the weight vector

```
Yw=[ 1.0000  1.0000  1.0000  1.0000]'=b=[1 1 1 1]';>0
```

(b)

Based on the weight vector,
The discriminant function $g = -2 \cdot x_1 + 0 \cdot x_2 + 1$.
Therefore the boundary becomes $x_1 = 1/2$



(c)

The same algorithm is applied only with the different prototypes Y
The Matlab code is;

```
Y=[0 0 1
    0 1 1
    0 -1 -1
    -1 0 -1];
b=[1 1 1 1]';
w=pinv(Y)*b;
bmin=0.001;

i=1:500
i
error=Y*w-b;
b=b+(abs(error)+error);
w=w+pinv(Y)*abs(error);
if min(abs(error))<bmin
    w
    b
    Yw=Y*w
    break
```

The algorithm stops after 1 iteration with
 $w =$

```
-2.0000
-1.0000
1.0000
```

but

```
Yw=[1.0000 0.0000 0.0000 1.0000]'  $\neq b$   $\neq 0$ 
```

Therefore it tells there is no solution

(d) The resulting weight vector does not separate the prototypes. The problem is not separable.

2. (a) The optimal decision boundary is $x_1 + x_2 = 3/2$
(b) The optimal margin is $\sqrt{2}/4$.