Artificial Intelligence I

A very simple neural network designed to solve a two-class classification problem where the classes are labelled as 0 and 1 takes input vectors $\mathbf{x}^T = (x_1 \ x_2 \ \ldots \ x_n)$ and has a weight vector $\mathbf{w}^T = (w_1 \ w_2 \ \ldots \ w_n)$, both with real-valued elements. It computes the function

$$f(\mathbf{w}; \mathbf{x}) = \text{sgn} \left( \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} \right) = \text{sgn} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i x_i \right)$$

where the function $\text{sgn}$ is defined as

$$\text{sgn}(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}.$$

There exists a training sequence for the network containing $m$ labelled examples

$$((x_1, o_1), (x_2, o_2), \ldots, (x_m, o_m))$$

where the $o_i$ denote desired outputs and take values in $\{0, 1\}$.

(a) For the given training sequence, the error of the network when the weights are set to $\mathbf{w}$ is to be defined by the function

$$E(\mathbf{w}) = \lambda ||\mathbf{w}|| + \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left( o_i \log \frac{1}{f(\mathbf{w}; \mathbf{x}_i)} + (1 - o_i) \log \frac{1}{1 - f(\mathbf{w}; \mathbf{x}_i)} \right)$$

where $\lambda$ is a fixed, real-valued parameter, we use natural logarithms, and $||\mathbf{w}|| = \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i^2$. Derive an algorithm that can be used to train this neural network by attempting to find a weight vector minimizing $E(\mathbf{w})$. [17 marks]

(b) Describe the way in which your algorithm might be affected by applying it using different values for the parameter $\lambda$, in particular very large or very small values. [3 marks]