Question 1

$$\begin{aligned} f_1(y_{-1}, x_1 \dots x_N, j, y) &= 1 \text{ if } j = 1 \text{ and } y_j \in \{A, B\} \\ &= 0 \text{ otherwise} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} f_2(y_{-1}, x_1 \dots x_N, j, y) &=& 1 \text{ if } j \geq 2 \text{ and} \\ & \mathsf{NOT}(y_{-1}, y \in \{A, B\} \text{ or } y_{-1}, y \in \{C, D\}) \\ &=& 0 \text{ otherwise} \end{array}$$

$$f_3(y_{-1}, x_1 \dots x_N, j, y) = 1 \text{ if } \mathsf{odd}(x_j) \text{ and } y_j \in \{A, C\}$$
$$= 0 \text{ otherwise}$$

$$f_4(y_{-1}, x_1 \dots x_N, j, y) = 1 \text{ if } even(x_j) \text{ and } y_j \in \{B, D\}$$
$$= 0 \text{ otherwise}$$

Here odd(x) returns true if x has an odd number of letters. even(x) returns true if x has an even number of letters. NOT(TRUE) = FALSE and NOT(FALSE) = TRUE.



Many solutions are possible; one is

$$v = \langle -1, 0, 0, 0 \rangle$$

Question 2b

With $v = \langle 1, 1, -1, -1 \rangle$, we have the following scores for vectors (a), (b) and (c): (a) -1 (b) 1 (c) -2

The update is then

$$v = v + \langle 0, 0, 1, 1 \rangle - \langle 1, 1, 1, 0 \rangle$$

giving $v = \langle 0, 0, -1, 0 \rangle$.

Question 2c

We've seen from Question 2b that after the first update, $v = \langle 0, 0, -1, 0 \rangle$. With this value for v we have the following scores for vectors (a), (b) and (c):

Under the tie-breaking rule, (a) is taken as the $\arg \max$. The parameters are updated as follows:

$$v = v + \langle 0, 0, 1, 1 \rangle - \langle 1, 0, 1, 1 \rangle$$

giving $v = \langle -1, 0, -1, 0 \rangle$. With this value of v it can be verified that the $\arg \max$ returns (c), the correct solution, and the algorithm has converged.

Question 3

The example z_i chosen at each update to v still satisfies

$$u \cdot f(x_i, y_i) - u \cdot f(x_i, z_i) \ge \delta$$

and

$$||f(x_i, y_i) - f(x_i, z_i)||_2^2 \le R^2$$

and

$$v^k \cdot (f(x_i, y_i) - f(x_i, z_i)) \le 0$$

hence the original perceptron proof goes through without any modifications required.