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% STP_FN_APPROX_Script - Demonstrates linear approximation for a one dimensional step
function.
%
% Note: the approximation is done by learning the coefficients of a "patches"
representation of
% the function. Specifically, we assume that we have patch functions  $\phi_s(i)$  where
%
%  $\phi_s(i) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } s \text{ is in the } i\text{th patch} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ 
%
% And  $f(x) \approx f_n(x) = \sum_{n=1}^n w_i \phi_s(i)$ 
%
% Written by:
% --
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%
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% above email address.
%
%-----

close all;

alpha = 0.2; % our learning rate
n      = 100; % the number of patches

% the number of training samples/examples to generate/use:
nTrainingAll = [ 10, 40, 160, 640, 2560, 10240 ];
% the number of patches considered to be a unit:
widthAll     = [ 3, 9, 27 ];

rand('seed',0);

figure; hold on;
for nti=1:length(nTrainingAll),
    nTraining = nTrainingAll(nti);
    for wi=1:length(widthAll),
        width = widthAll(wi);

        %--
        % run this parameter variation:
        %--
        w = zeros(n,1);
        for ti=1:nTraining,
            x = rand; % <- get a random draw in [0,1]
            target = targetF(x);
            f      = linAppFn(x,w,width);
            alphaError = (alpha/width)*(target - f);
            % update all patches that have this x as a member:
            for pti=1:n,
                if( abs( x - pti/n ) <= width/(2*n) )
                    w(pti) = w(pti) + alphaError;
                end
            end
        end
    end
end

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% plot our approximation along with the exact solution:
nS = 100; x = linspace(0,1,nS); yA = zeros(nS,1); yE = zeros(nS,1);
for xi=1:nS,
    yA(xi) = linAppFn(x(xi),w,width);
    yE(xi) = targetF(x(xi));
end
[sij] = sub2ind( [length(widthAll), length(nTrainingAll)], wi, nti );
subplot( length(nTrainingAll), length(widthAll), sij );
plot( x, yA, '-r' ); hold on; plot( x, yE, '-g', 'LineWidth', 1 ); axis( [ 0, 1, 0,
1.5 ] );

end
end

saveas(gcf,'stp_fn_approx','jpg');
```