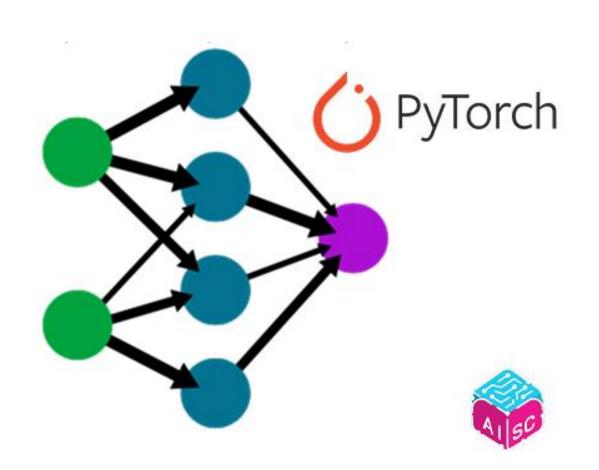
Introducción a la IA & ML III: Redes Neuronales





Hugo Centeno Sanz 4to Ingeniería de Datos y Teleco



M IA 14 IA





Sreekanth Kumbha • 3rd+

1w •••

Consultant- Technology Management ,SeMT i...

I can suggest an equation that has the potential to impact the future:

 $E = mc^2 + AI$

This equation combines Einstein's famous equation E=mc², which relates energy (E) to mass (m) and the speed of light (c), with the addition of AI (Artificial Intelligence). By including AI in the equation, it symbolizes the increasing role of artificial intelligence in shaping and transforming our future. This equation highlights the potential for AI to unlock new forms of energy, enhance scientific discoveries, and revolutionize various fields such as healthcare, transportation, and technology.

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Taosif Ahsan (He/Him) • 3rd+ 4d ••• Physics, MIT PhDI Physics/CS, Princeton...

What



Introducción y Objetivos

- Conceptos fundamentales
- Optimización único parámetro con backpropagation
- Optimización mútliples parámetros con backpropagation



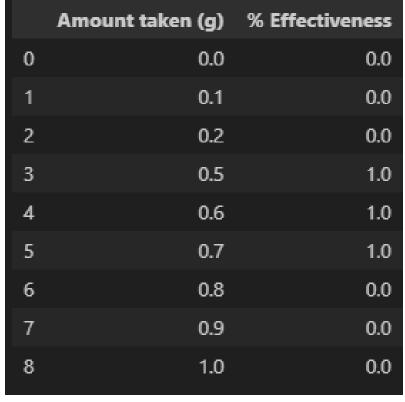


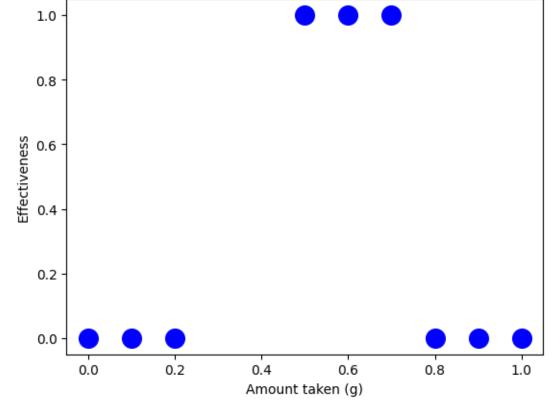
http://www.aiscmadrid.com/events/evento.php?id=14



Datos

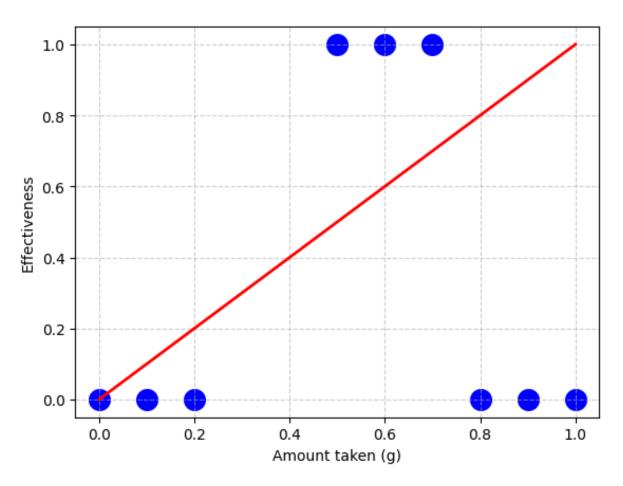
Modelarlos _____



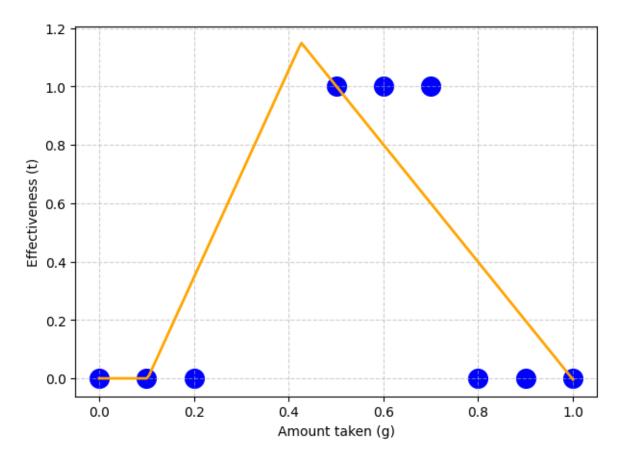




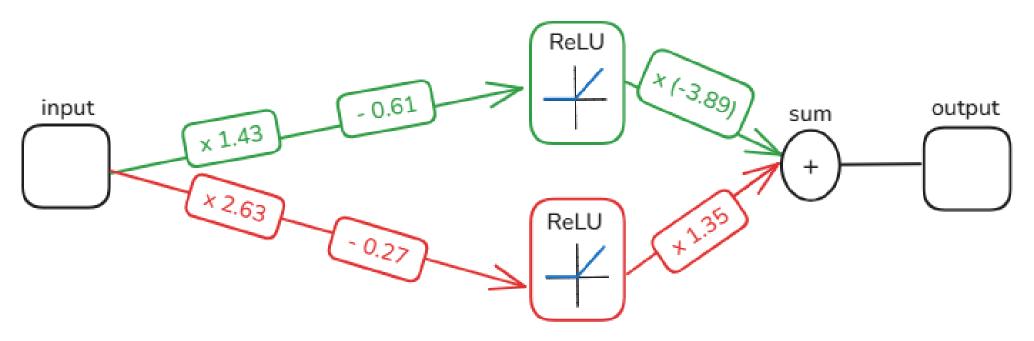
Mala predicción



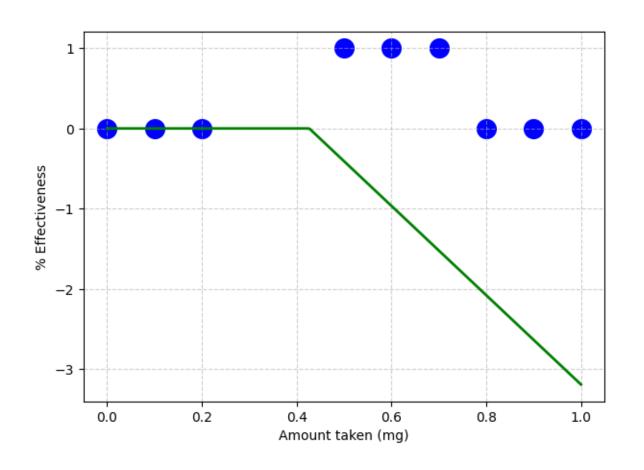


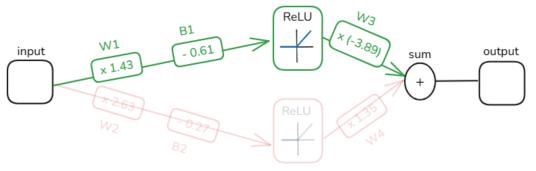




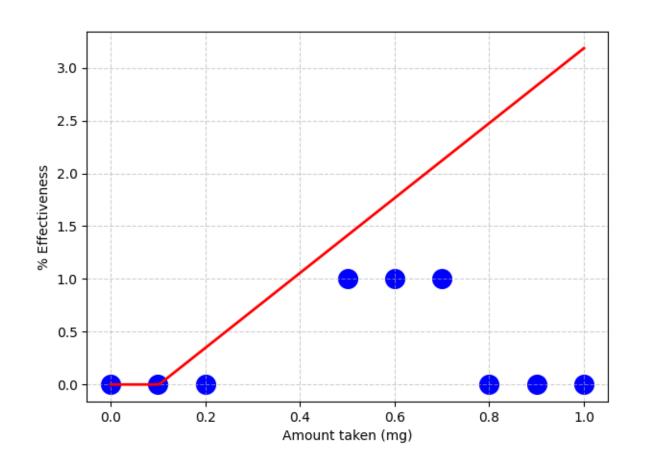


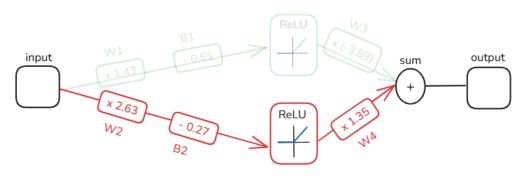




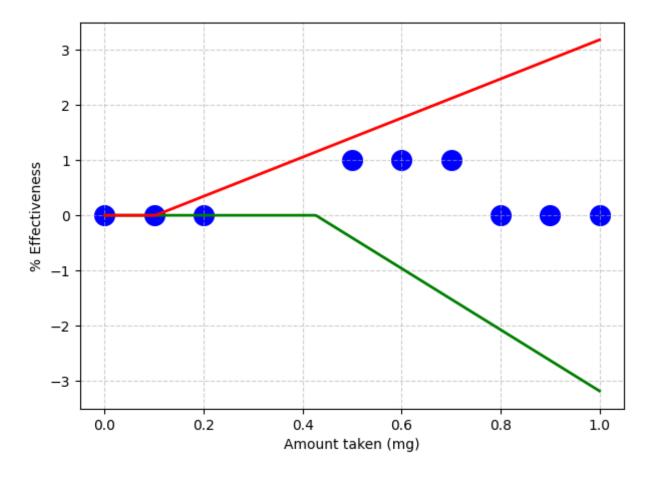




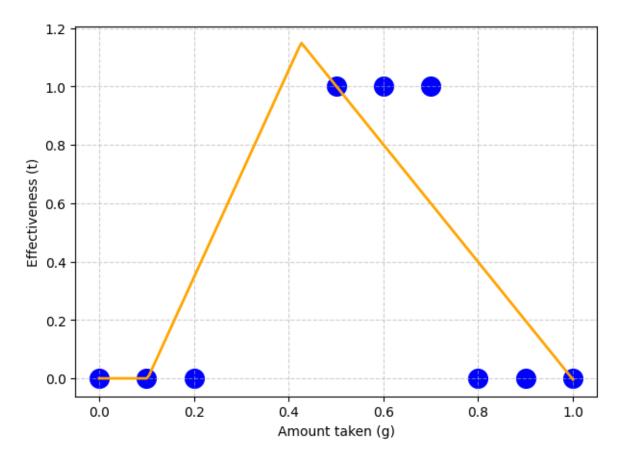






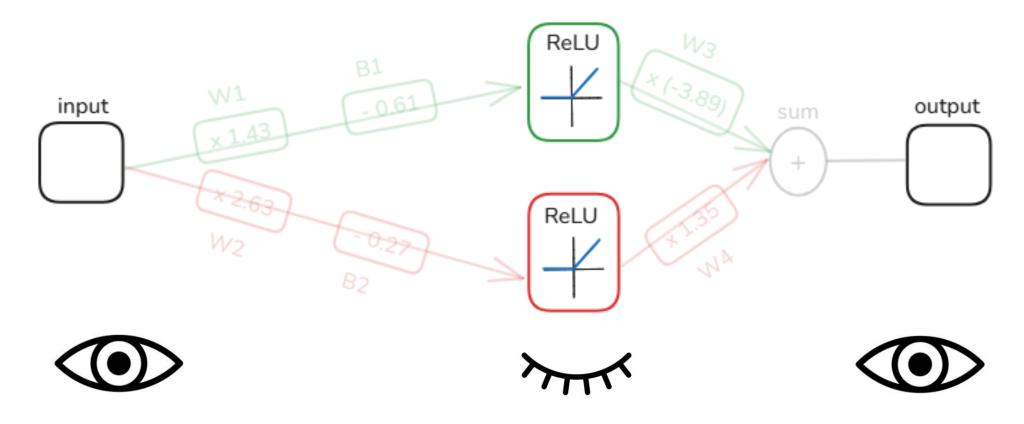








Nodos



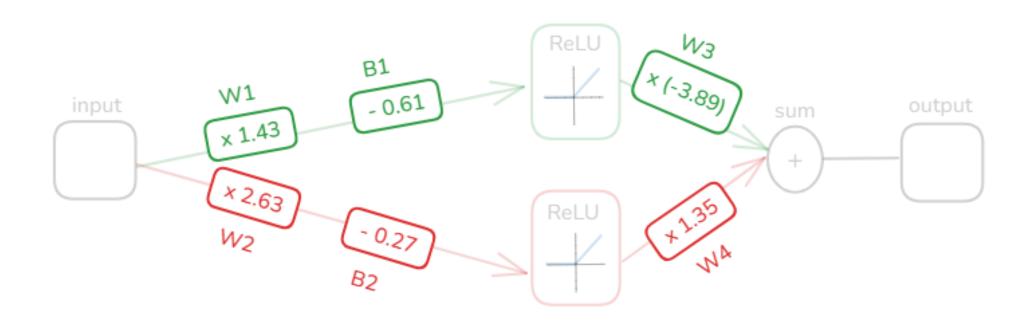


Weights W1, W2, W3, W4(pesos)

Biases B1, B2 (sesgos)

Par

Parameters





Entrenar un modelo = Modificar el valor de los parámetros



¿Cuántos parámetros?

"We are releasing two model sizes: gpt-oss-

120b, which consists of 36 layers..."[1]



Activation functions (funciones de activación)

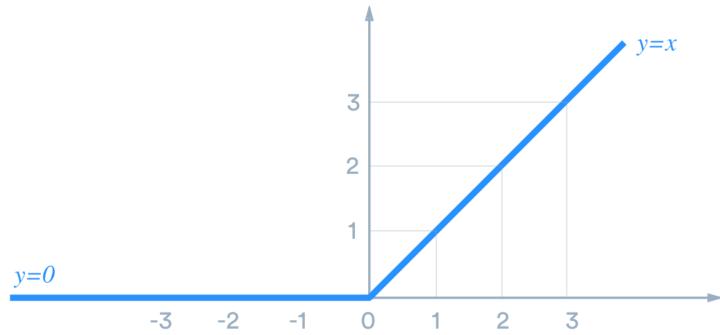
ReLU (Rectified Linear Unit)

$$f(x) = max(0, x)$$



Activation functions (funciones de activación)





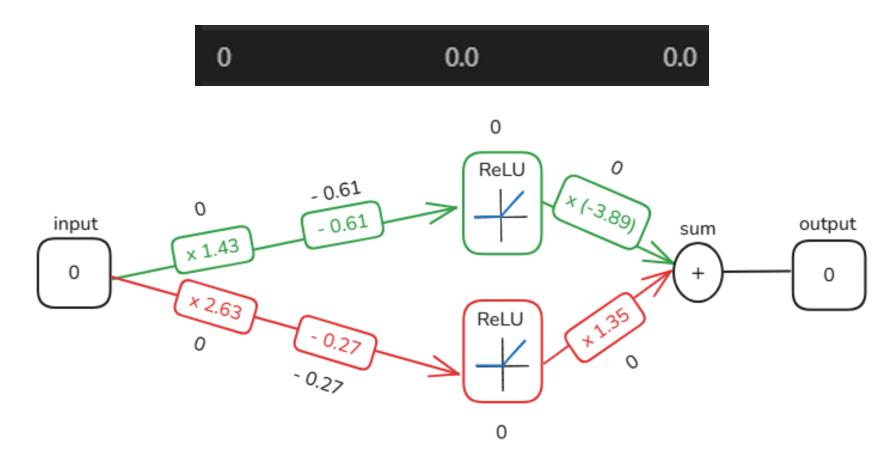


Pass Forward (propagación hacia delante)

	Amount taken (g)	% Effectiveness
0	0.0	0.0
1	0.1	0.0
2	0.2	0.0
3	0.5	1.0
4	0.6	1.0
5	0.7	1.0
6	0.8	0.0
7	0.9	0.0
8	1.0	0.0

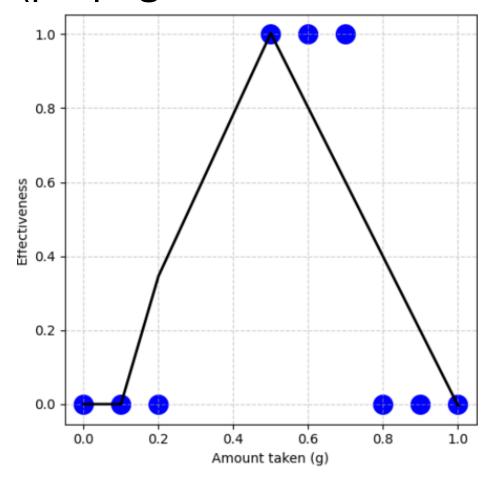


Pass Forward (propagación hacia delante)





Pass Forward (propagación hacia delante)



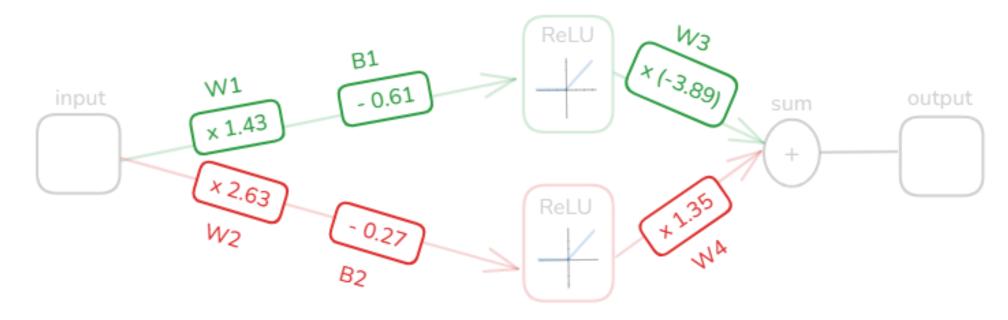


¡Práctica!



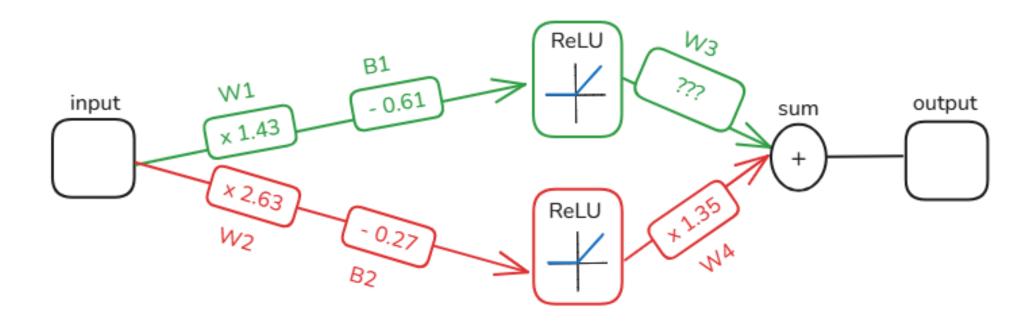


Weights W1, W2, W3, W4 Biases B1, B2



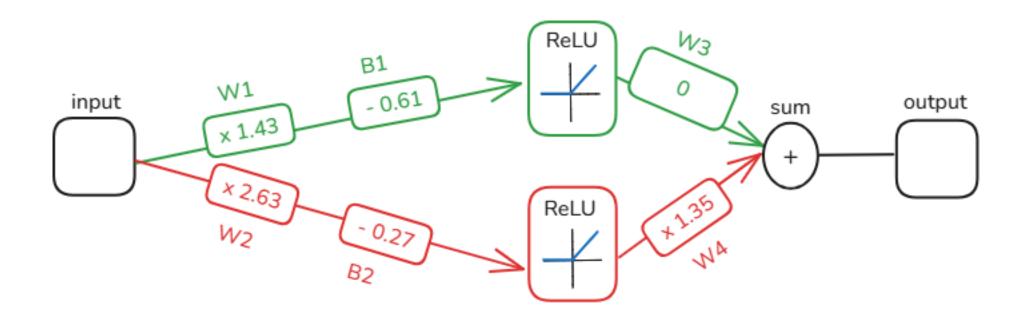


W3 única desconocida

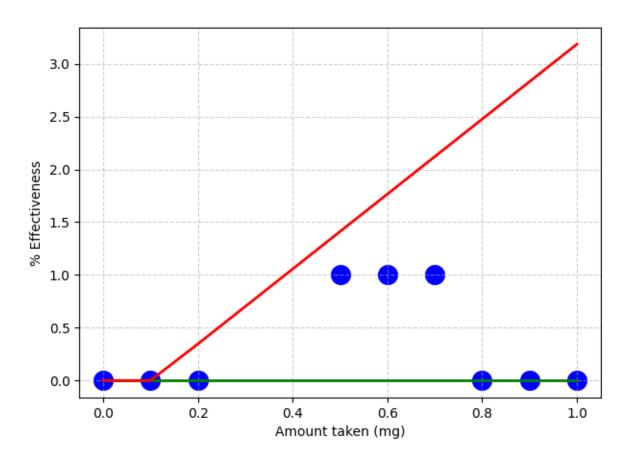




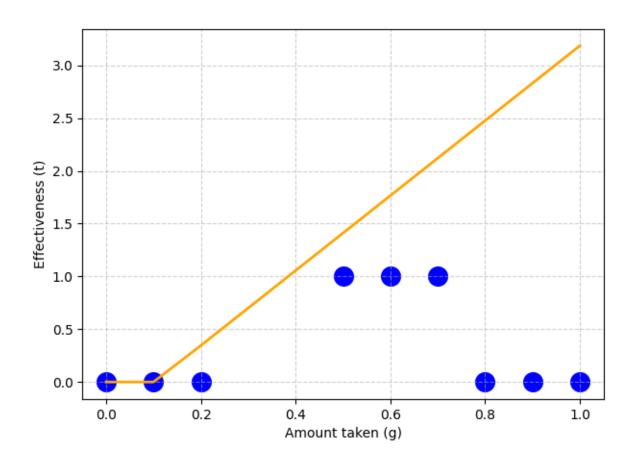
Suponemos W3 = 0



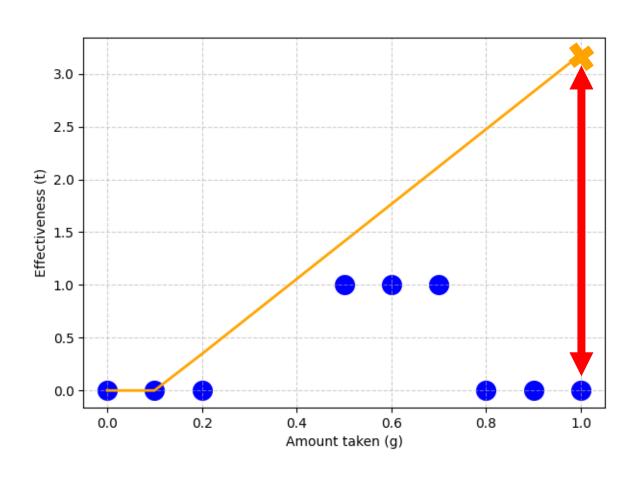








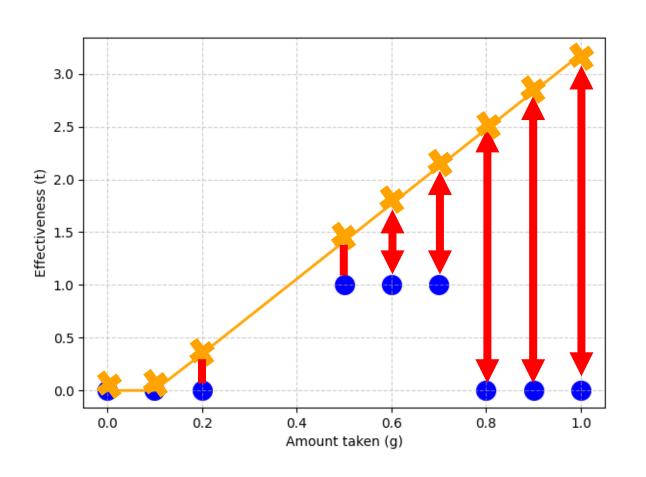




Cuantificar cómo de mala es **una única predicción**: Residual

Residual = Observed - Predicted

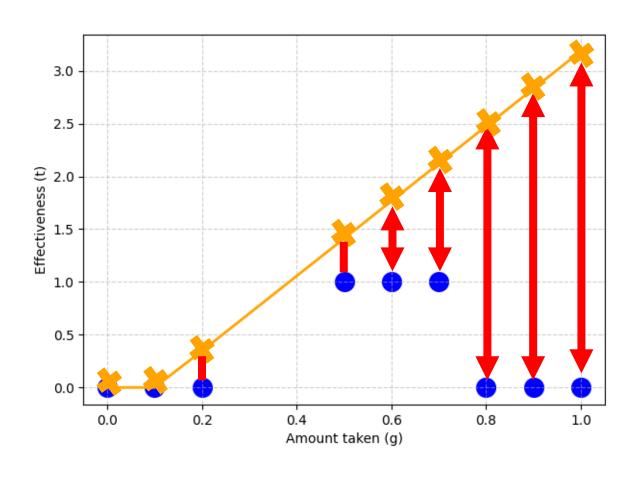




Cuantificar cómo de malo es un modelo (**conjunto de predicciones**): Sum Square of Residuals

$$SSR = \sum_{i}^{n} Residual_{i}^{2}$$





Residuals

0	0.00000
1	0.00000
2	-0.34560
3	-0.41075
4	-0.76580
5	-1.12085
6	-2.47590
7	-2.83095
8	-3.18600

Residuals²

0	0.000000
1	0.000000
2	0.119439
3	0.168716
4	0.586450
5	1.256305
6	6.130081
7	8.014278
8	10.150596



If w3 = 0 ->SSR =
$$\sum_{i}^{n} Residual_{i}^{2} = 26.42$$

Residuals²

```
0 0.000000

1 0.000000

2 0.119439

3 0.168716

4 0.586450

5 1.256305

6 6.130081

7 8.014278

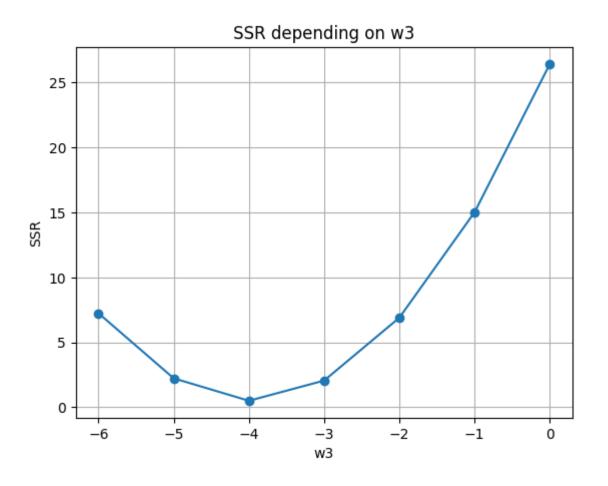
8 10.150596
```



If w3 = 0 ->SSR = $\sum_{i}^{n} Residual_{i}^{2}$ =	= 26.42
-6	7.24
-5	2.23
-4	0.5
-3	2.06
-2	6.9
-1	15.02

w3	SSR
-6	7.242445
-5	2.233206
-4	0.506558
-3	2.062499
-2	6.901031
-1	15.022152
0	26.425864



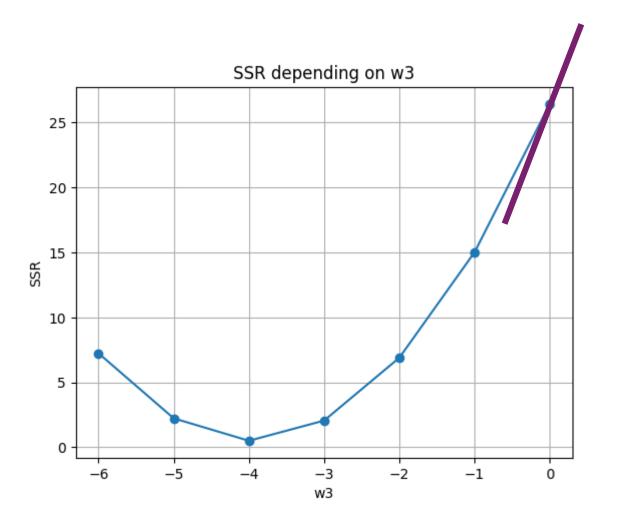




Objetivo: optimizar SSR $(\sum_{i}^{n} Residual_{i}^{2})$

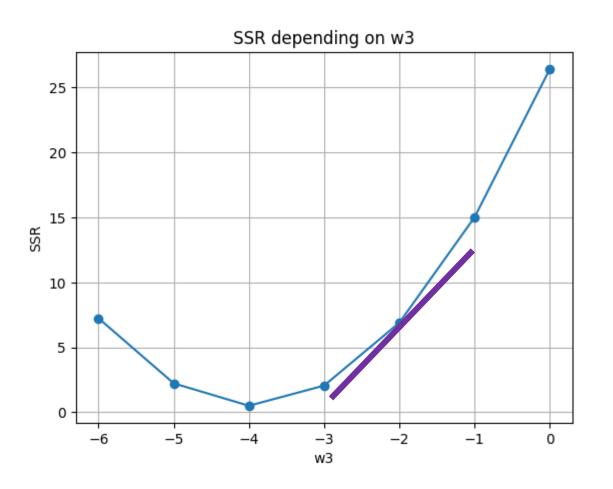
Objetivo: optimizar Loss Function (función de pérdida)





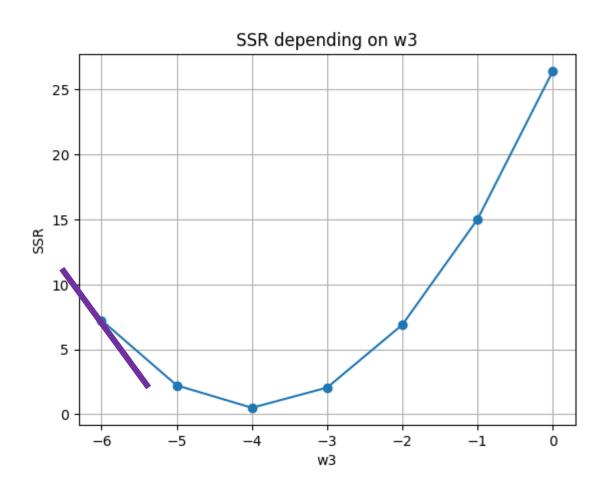
$$\frac{\partial SSR}{\partial w^3} > 0$$





$$\frac{\partial SSR}{\partial w3} > 0$$





$$\frac{\partial SSR}{\partial w_3} < 0$$

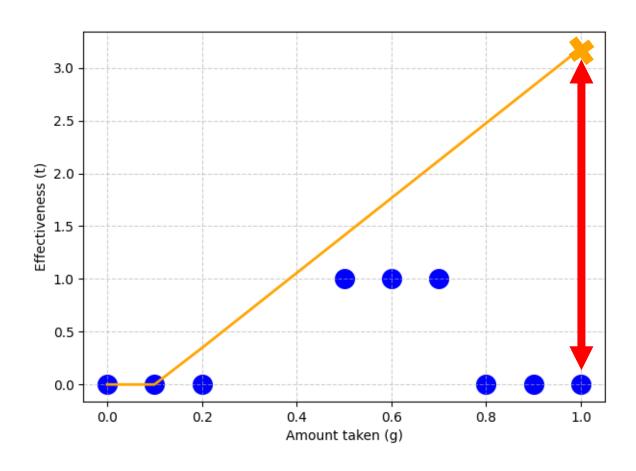


dSSR dW3

Signo -> en qué dirección moverse

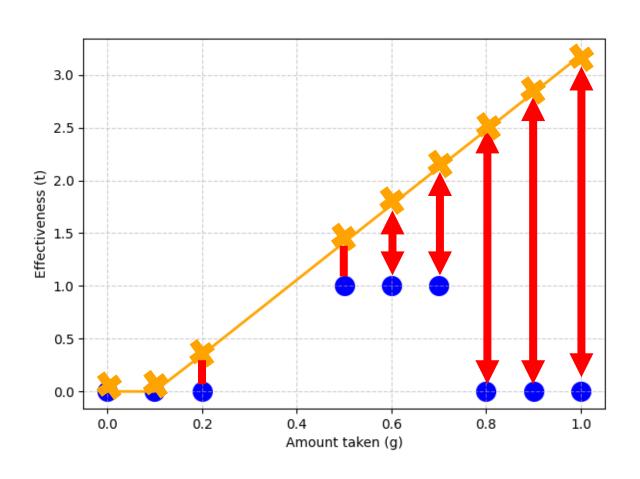
Magnitud -> cómo de lejos estamos





Residual = Observed - Predicted





Residual = Observed - Predicted

$$SSR = \sum_{i=0}^{n} (Residual_i)^2$$

$$SSR = \sum_{i=0}^{n} (Observed_i - Predicted_i)^2$$



$$SSR = \sum_{i=0}^{n} (Observed_i - Predicted_i)^2$$

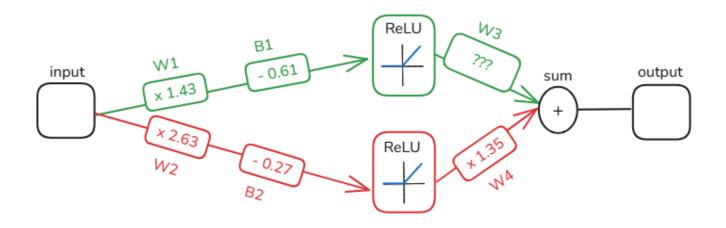
Observed -> valores tabulados

Amount taken	(g)
	0.0
	0.1
	0.2
	0.5
	0.6
	0.7
	8.0
	0.9
	1.0



$$SSR = \sum_{i=0}^{n} (Observed_i - Predicted_i)^2$$

Predicted = upper + lower = (y x W3) + lower





Chain Rule (Regla de la cadena)[2]

$$\frac{dSSR}{dW3} = \frac{dSSR}{dPredicted} \times \frac{dPredicted}{dW3}$$



$$\frac{dSSR}{dW3} = \frac{dSSR}{dPredicted} \times \frac{dPredicted}{dW3}$$

$$\frac{dSSR}{dPredicted} = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{n} (Observed_i - Predicted_i)^2}{dPredicted} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} -2(Observed_i - Predicted_i)$$



$$\frac{dSSR}{dW3} = \frac{dSSR}{dPredicted} \times \frac{dPredicted}{dW3}$$

$$\frac{dPredicted}{dW3} = \frac{(y \times W3) + lower}{dW3} = y$$



$$\frac{dSSR}{dW3} = \frac{dSSR}{dPredicted} \times \frac{dPredicted}{dW3}$$

$$\frac{dSSR}{dW_3} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} -2(Observed_i - Predicted_i) * y_i$$



$$\frac{dSSR}{dW3} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} -2(Observed_i - Predicted_i) * y_i$$

Observed-> valores tabulados (Amount taken (g))

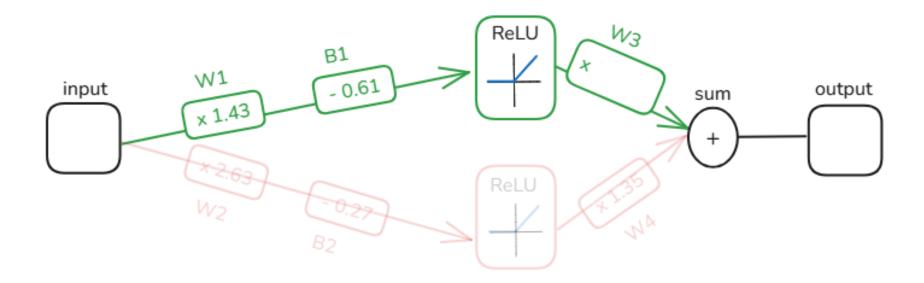
Predicted-> salida Red Neuronal

$$y - > \frac{\text{dPredicted}}{\text{dW3}} = \frac{(y \times \text{W3}) + \text{lower}}{\text{dW3}} = y$$

Amount taken (g)	Predicted	у
0.0	0.00000	0.000
0.1	0.00000	0.000
0.2	0.34560	0.000
0.5	1.41075	0.105
0.6	1.76580	0.248
0.7	2.12085	0.391
3.0	3 2.47590	0.534
0.9	2.83095	0.677
1.0	3.18600	0.820



$$y - > \frac{dPredicted}{dW3} = \frac{(y \times W3) + lower}{dW3} = y$$



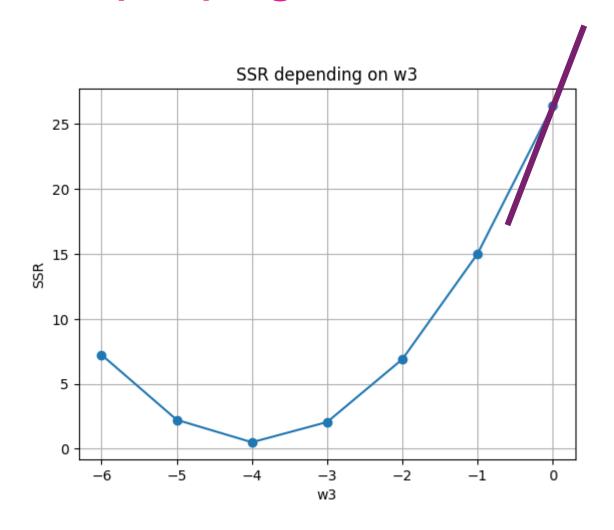


$$\frac{dSSR}{dW3} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} -2(Observed_i - Predicted_i) * y_i$$

Amount taken (g)	Predicted	у	Result
0.0	0.00000	0.000	-0.000000
0.1	0.00000	0.000	-0.000000
0.2	0.34560	0.000	0.000000
0.5	1.41075	0.105	0.191257
0.6	1.76580	0.248	0.578237
0.7	2.12085	0.391	1.111105
0.8	2.47590	0.534	1.789861
0.9	2.83095	0.677	2.614506
1.0	3.18600	0.820	3.585040

Si sumamos todo Result = 9.87

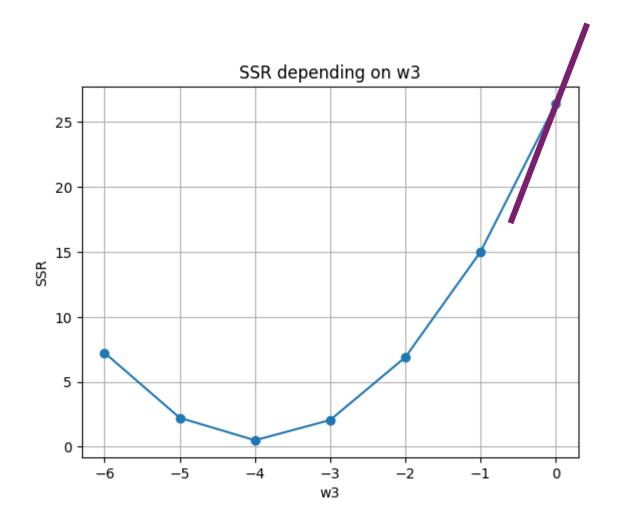




$$\frac{\partial SSR}{\partial w_3} > 0$$

Pendiente = 9.87

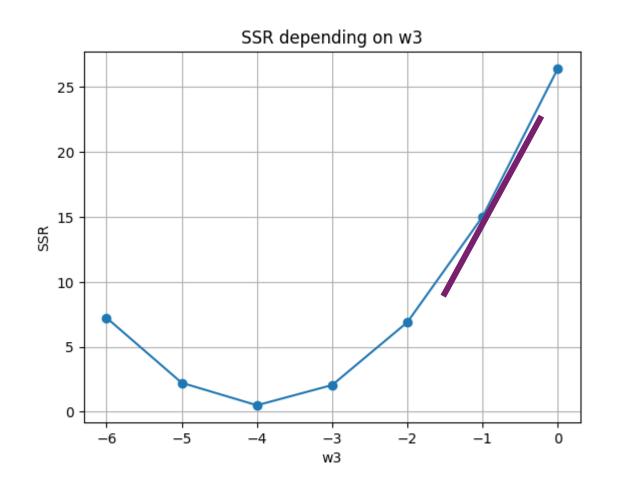




Moverse hacia la izquierda

¿Cuánto?

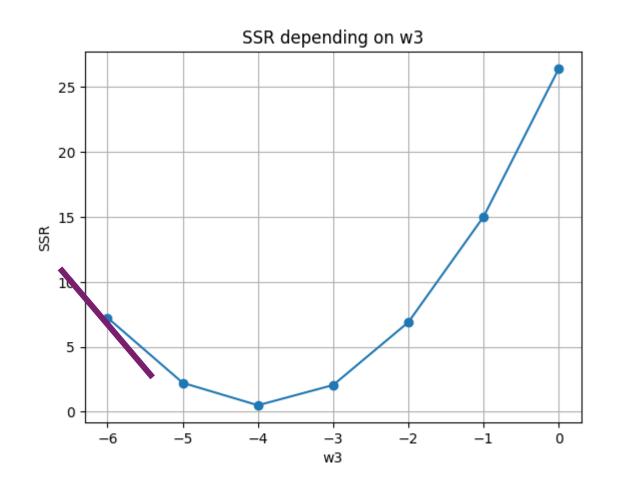




Moverse hacia la izquierda

¿Cuánto?





Moverse hacia la izquierda

¿Cuánto?



Learning Rate (Ratio de aprendizaje)

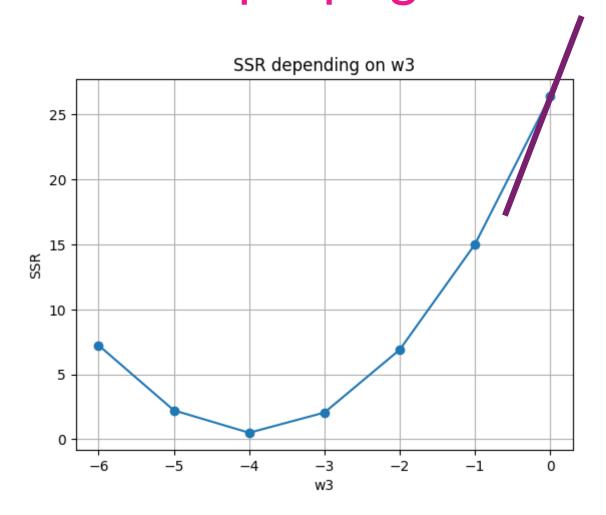
Step Size = Derivative x Learning Rate



Learning Rate (Ratio de aprendizaje)

Step Size = Derivative x Learning Rate New W3 = Old W3 - Step Size

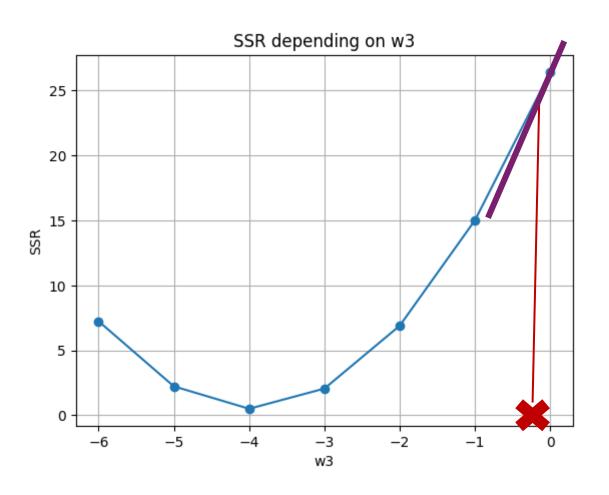




Pendiente = 9.87 Learning Rate = 0.01

Step Size = $9.87 \times 0.01 = 0.0987$ New W3 = 0 - 0.0987 = -0.0987



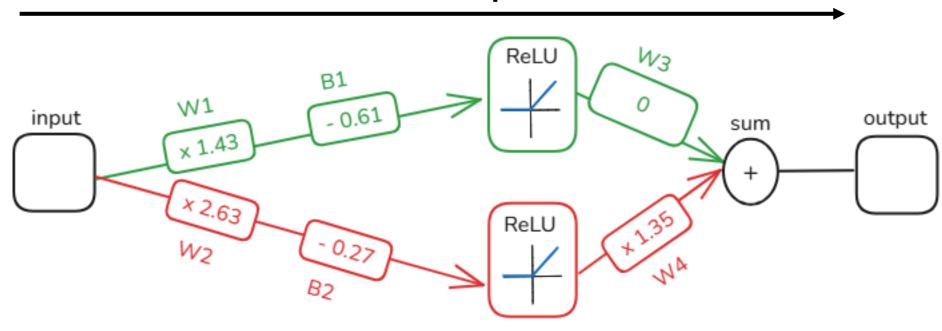


New W3 = 0 - 0.0987 = -0.0987W3 = New W3

Repetir!



Forward pass



Actualización W3

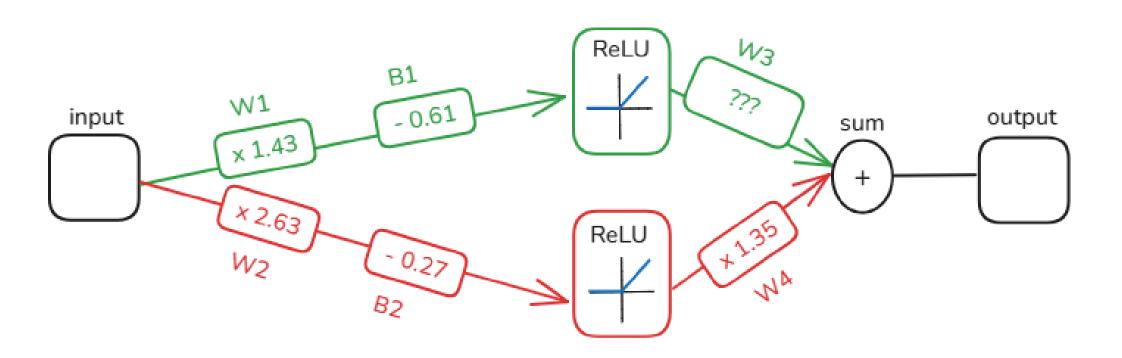
Backpropagation



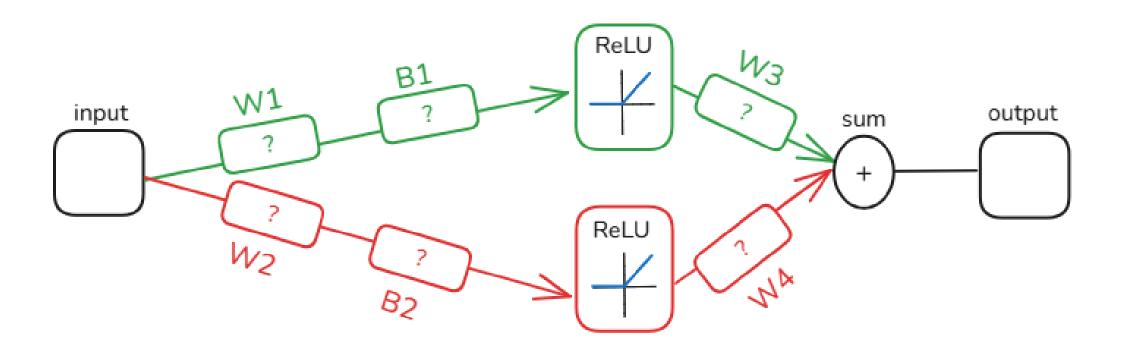
¡Práctica!



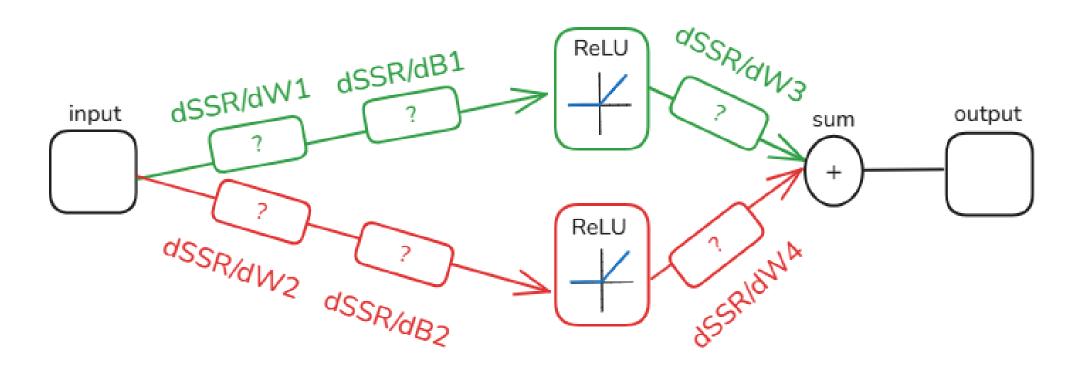




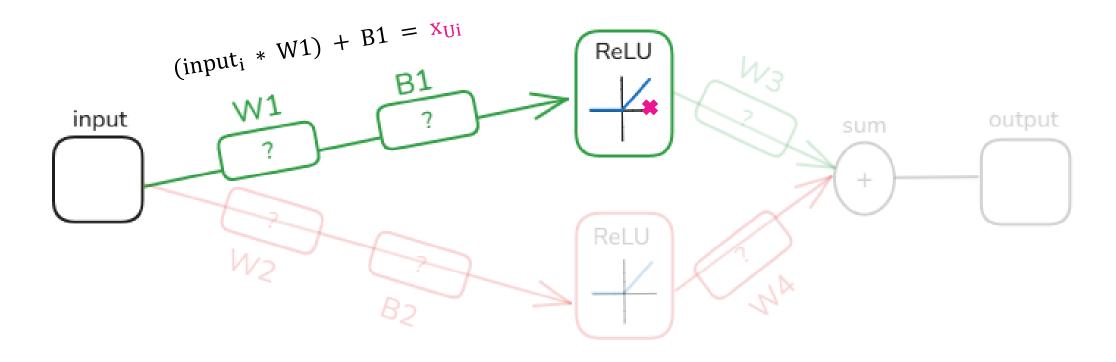




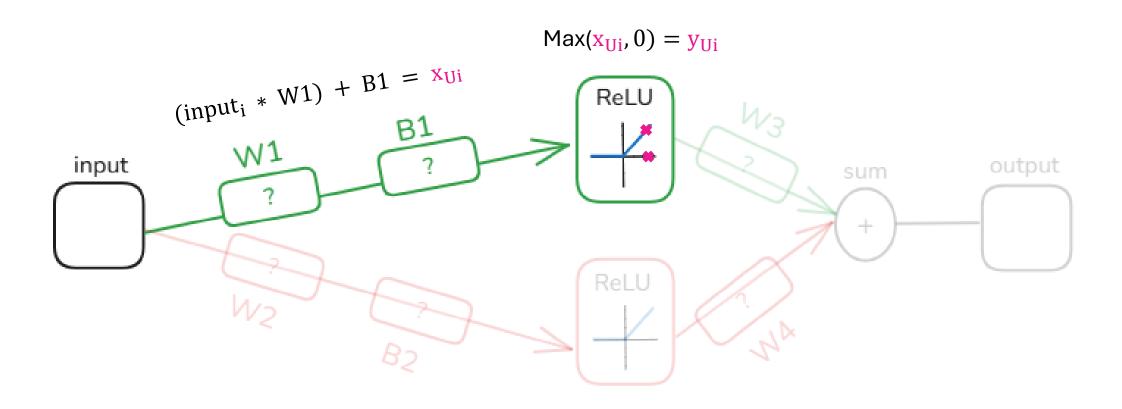




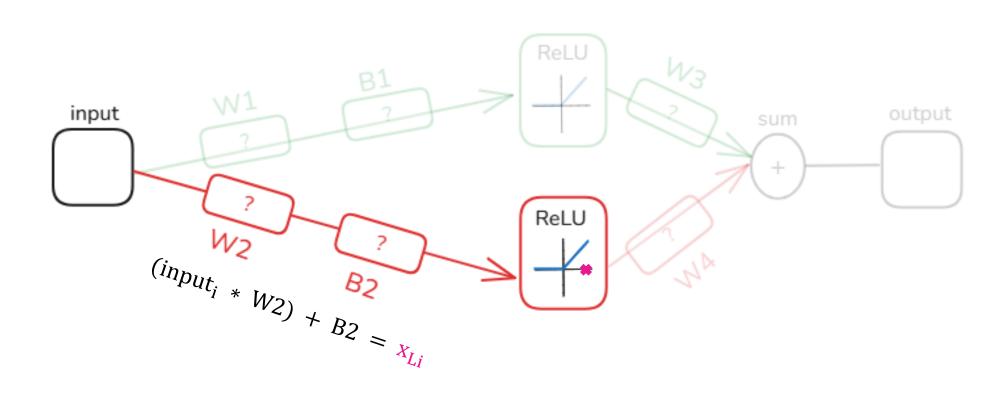




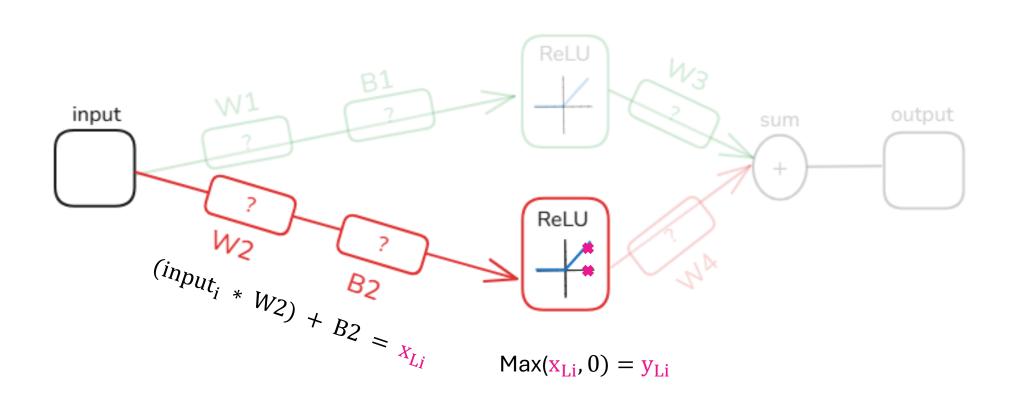




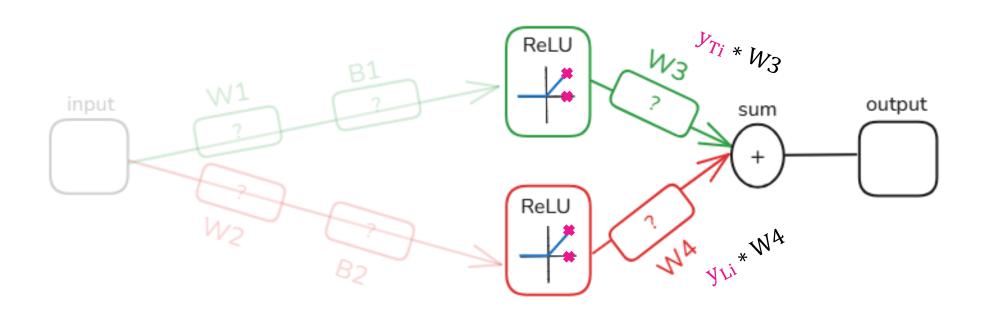












Predicted = $(y_{Ti} * W3) + (y_{Li} * W3)$



Predicted =
$$(y_{Ti} * W3) + (y_{Li} * W4)$$

$$SSR = \sum_{i=0}^{n} (Observed_i - Predicted_i)^2$$



$$\frac{dSSR}{dW4} = \frac{dSSR}{dPredicted} \times \frac{dPredicted}{dW4}$$



$$\frac{dSSR}{dW4} = \frac{dSSR}{dPredicted} \times \frac{dPredicted}{dW4}$$

$$SSR = \sum_{i=0}^{n} (Observed_i - Predicted_i)^2$$

Predicted =
$$(y_{Ti} * W3) + (y_{Li} * W4)$$



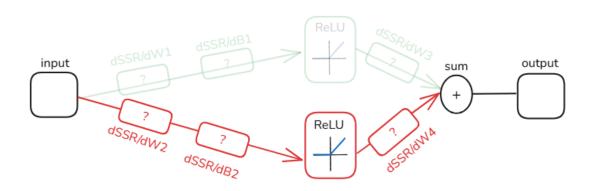
$$\frac{dSSR}{dW4} = \frac{d\sum_{i=0}^{n} (Observed_i - Predicted_i)^2}{dPredicted} \times \frac{d[(y_{Ti}*W3) + (y_{Li}*W4)]}{dW4}$$



$$\frac{dSSR}{dW4} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} -2(Observed_i - Predicted_i) \times (y_{Li})$$



Lower Branch: derivative expression



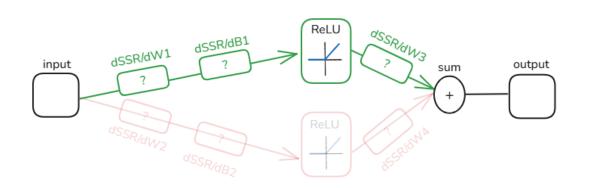
$$\frac{dSSR}{dW4} = \frac{dSSR}{dPredicted} \times \frac{dPredicted}{dW4}$$

$$\frac{dSSR}{dB2} = \frac{dSSR}{dPredicted} \times \frac{dPredicted}{dy_L} \times \frac{dy_L}{dX_L} \times \frac{dX_L}{dB2}$$

$$\frac{dSSR}{dW2} = \frac{dSSR}{dPredicted} \times \frac{dPredicted}{dy_L} \times \frac{dy_L}{dX_L} \times \frac{dX_L}{dW2}$$



Upper Branch: derivative expression



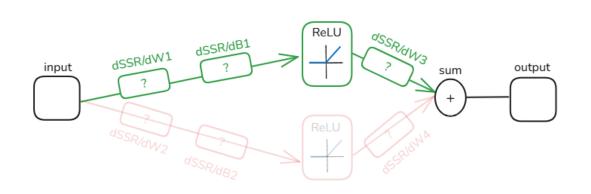
$$\frac{dSSR}{dW3} = \frac{dSSR}{dPredicted} \times \frac{dPredicted}{dW3}$$

$$\frac{dSSR}{dB1} = \frac{dSSR}{dPredicted} \times \frac{dPredicted}{dy_T} \times \frac{dy_T}{dX_T} \times \frac{dX_T}{dB1}$$

$$\frac{dSSR}{dW1} = \frac{dSSR}{dPredicted} \times \frac{dPredicted}{dy_T} \times \frac{dy_T}{dX_T} \times \frac{dX_T}{dW1}$$



Upper Branch: derivative value



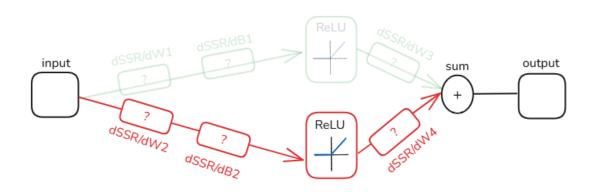
$$\frac{dSSR}{dW3} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} -2(Observed_i - Predicted_i) \times (y_{Ui})$$

$$\frac{dSSR}{dB1} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} -2(Observed_i - Predicted_i) \times (W3) \times \begin{cases} 0, X_{Ui} < 0 \\ 1, X_{Ui} > 0 \end{cases} \times 1$$

$$\frac{dSSR}{dW1} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} -2(Observed_i - Predicted_i) \times (W3)x \begin{cases} 0, X_{Ui} < 0 \\ 1, X_{Ui} > 0 \end{cases} \times Dose_i$$



Lower Branch: derivative value



$$\frac{dSSR}{dW4} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} -2(Observed_i - Predicted_i) \times (y_{Li})$$

$$\frac{dSSR}{dB2} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} -2(Observed_i - Predicted_i) \times (W4) \times \begin{cases} 0, X_{Li} < 0 \\ 1, X_{Li} > 0 \end{cases} \times 1$$

$$\frac{dSSR}{dW2} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} -2(Observed_i - Predicted_i) \times (W4)x \begin{cases} 0, X_{Li} < 0 \\ 1, X_{Li} > 0 \end{cases} \times Dose_i$$



¡Práctica!

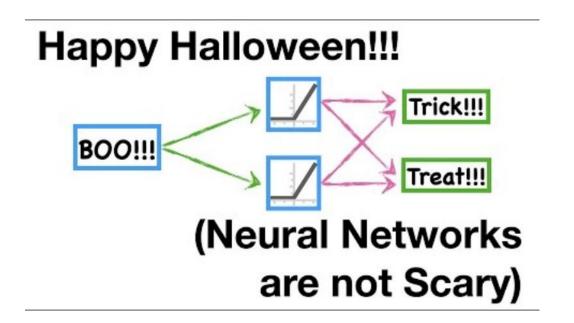


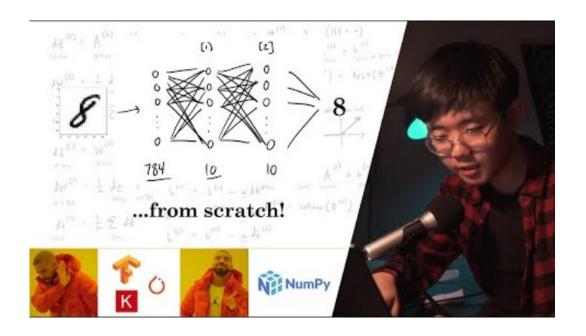


Q&A



Recomendaciones







22 de octubre de 2025

13:30

Aula 4.1.E04, EPS Universidad Carlos III







SERGIO PANIEGO ML ENGINEER HUGGING FACE

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