



Perceptron與多層感知器(Multi-Layer Perceptrons)

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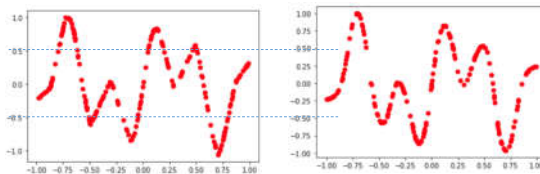
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An example -- function approximation based on MLPRegressor()

https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.neural_network.MLPRegressor.html

- MLP as a function approximator, which can be implemented by MLPRegressor() in scikit-learn
 - Visit <https://blog.cubieserver.de/2019/approximate-function-with-neural-network/>



- Q1: 'relu' vs. 'logistic/tanh'?
- Q2: How to optimize the model which can get an acceptable level of regression performance?
 - Usually, conduct hyperparameter tuning.
- Q3: How to prevent 'over-fitting' where a model built and trained is too complex to fit (i.e., model or learn from) noisy data?

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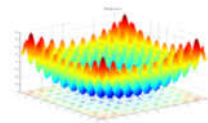
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• Q4: $y=f(x_1, x_2)$

g: MLP (based on MLPRegressor()) to fit an arbitrary f

ex: Rastrigin function



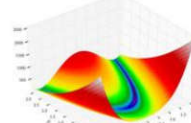
$$f(\mathbf{x}) = An + \sum_{i=1}^n [x_i^2 - A \cos(2\pi x_i)]$$

where: $A = 10$

$$-5.12 \leq x_i \leq 5.12$$

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Test_functions_for_optimization

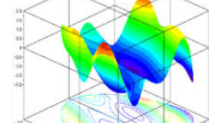
Rosenbrock function



$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} [100(x_{i+1} - x_i^2)^2 + (1 - x_i)^2]$$

$$-\infty \leq x_i \leq \infty, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n$$

Townsend function (modified)



$$f(x, y) = -[\cos((x - 0.1)y)]^2 - x \sin(3x + y),$$

subjected to:

$$x^2 + y^2 \leq \left[2 \cos t - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2t - \frac{1}{4} \cos 3t - \frac{1}{8} \cos 4t \right]^2 + [2 \sin t]^2 \text{ where:}$$

$$t = \text{Atan2}(x, y)$$

$$-2.25 \leq x \leq 2.5, \quad -2.5 \leq y \leq 1.75$$

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仿生/數學模型

演算法程式

人工智慧

(參考)

剖析大腦

腦部可分成不同的區塊，每一區都有特殊的功能

記憶

大腦 Cerebrum

大腦皮質占據了絕大部分的人類大腦。大腦分為四葉，負責處理最複雜的任務，包括計畫、記憶和視覺等。

溫度和水分含量

下視丘 Hypothalamus

下視丘負責維持體內的平衡。它監控並調節各種重要參數，例如人體的溫度和水分含量。

荷爾蒙

腦下垂體 Pituitary gland

這個豌豆大小的腺體與下視丘相連，會產生荷爾蒙，傳遞化學訊息而非電脈衝。

知覺

視丘 Thalamus

視丘是感覺訊息的樞紐，連接大腦和身體，涉及知覺和運動的部分。它也控制睡眠與清醒的週期。

睡眠與做梦

橋腦 Pons

小腦內的神經能透過橋腦聯繫大腦皮質內的神經。橋腦也在睡眠週期和夢上扮演重要的角色。

呼吸

延髓 Medulla

延髓是讓我們得以存活的反射中樞，負責呼吸、吞嚥和心跳等的控管。

資訊交換

胼胝體 Corpus callosum

這一大片神經連結大腦的左右兩側，將訊息從一邊傳送到另外一邊。

視覺和聽覺系統

中腦 Midbrain

中腦位於接近腦部中心的位置，是反饋路徑的中心，負責評估正面或威脅行為。

協調動作

小腦 Cerebellum

為協調動作的控制中心，在訊號發送到全身前會做出精細的調整。

連結神經

腦幹 Brain stem

腦幹位於大腦末端，內有與脊髓相連的神經。它包含三個不同的部位：橋腦、中腦和延髓。

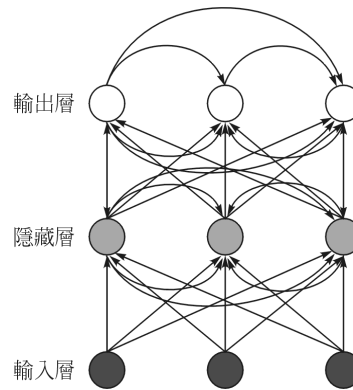
出自《How It Works知識大圖解》第8期

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- 回饋式(feedback)類神經網路

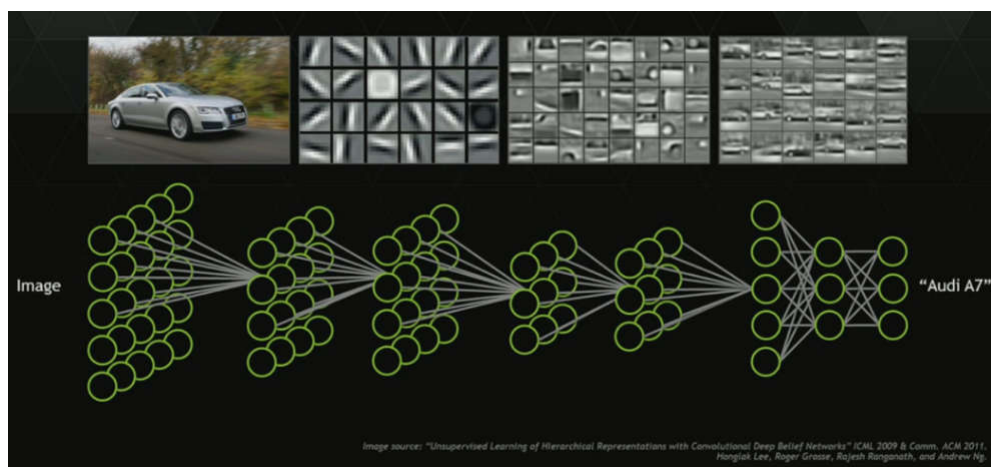


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Why Deep Learning (v.s BP)?



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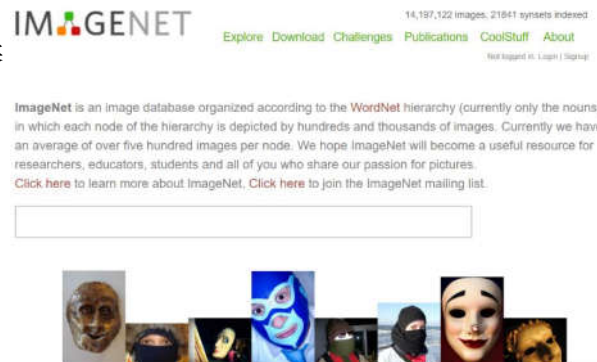
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- 深度學習類神經網路(Deep Neural Networks/Deep Learning)突破以往類神經網路，例如，BP，只能隱藏層約兩至三層的限制

- ImageNet

每年都會舉辦圖形識別大賽



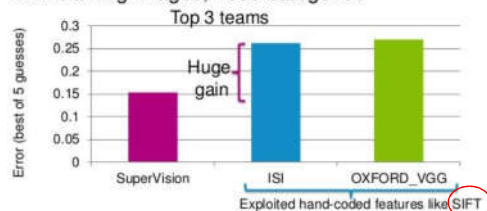
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- Hinton (Deep Belief Network)的兩位學生以SuperVision為名的隊伍參賽，並以16.42%的辨識錯誤率遠勝於第二名隊伍的錯誤率26.22%

ImageNet 2012 competition:
1.2M training images, 1000 categories



尺度不變特徵轉換 (Scale-Invariant Feature Transform)



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- 深度學習涉及大量的矩陣運算
 - 最合適的硬體是負責圖形處理的GPU
 - 2007年，nVIDIA®推出全新運算架構CUDA -- GPU成為實現目前深度學習運算的關鍵
- 2012年，於ImageNet競賽，Hinton的兩位學生利用「深度學習」+「GPU」展現深度學習的威力
- 2015年，...



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ASUS ZenFone 5



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- *The End*