

Introduction to Neural Networks

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01. INTRODUCTION

Non-exclusive MACHINE LEARNING MAP

Neural Networks & Deep LEARNING

- Perceptrons MLP
- Convolutional NN
- RNN
- GAN
- Auto-Encoders

CLASSICAL LEARNING

Supervised

- Regression (LinReg, ...)
- Classification (LogReg, SVM, ...)

Unsupervised

- Clustering (K-means, ..).

Ensemble Methods

Bagging

- Random forests

Boosting

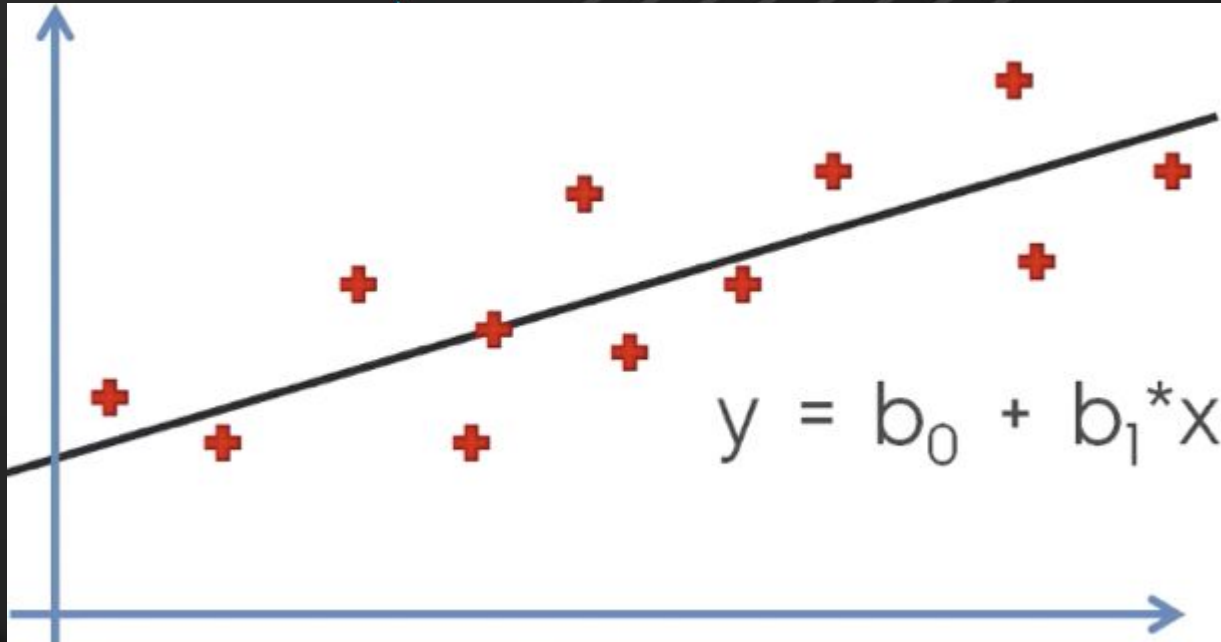
- XGBoost, LightGBM, ...

Reinforcement LEARNING

- Q-Learning
- Deep RL
- A3C

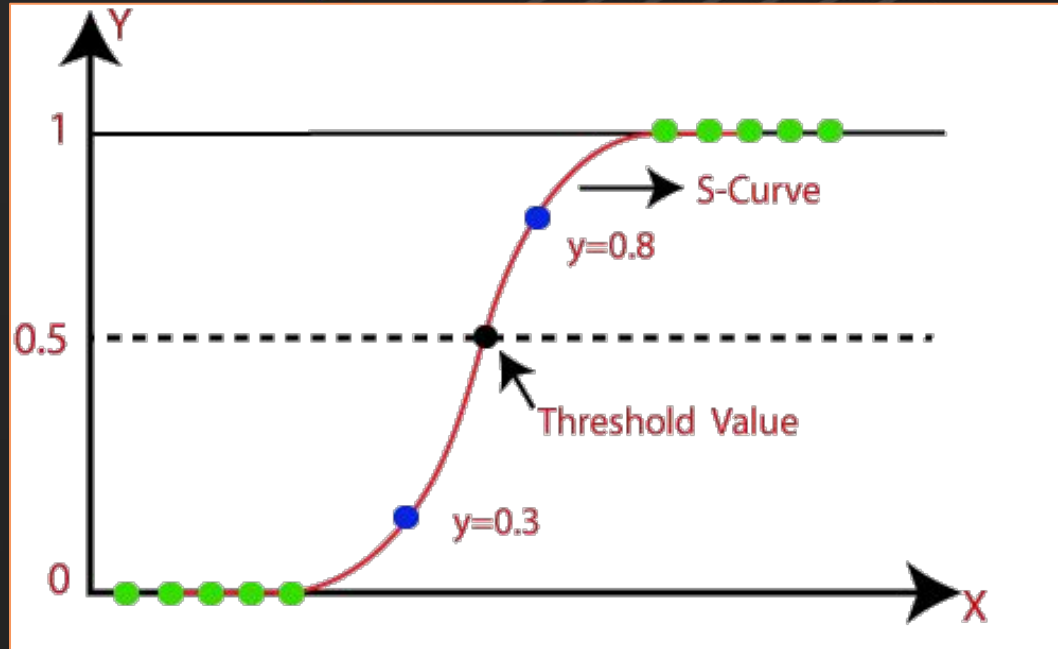


Linear Regression



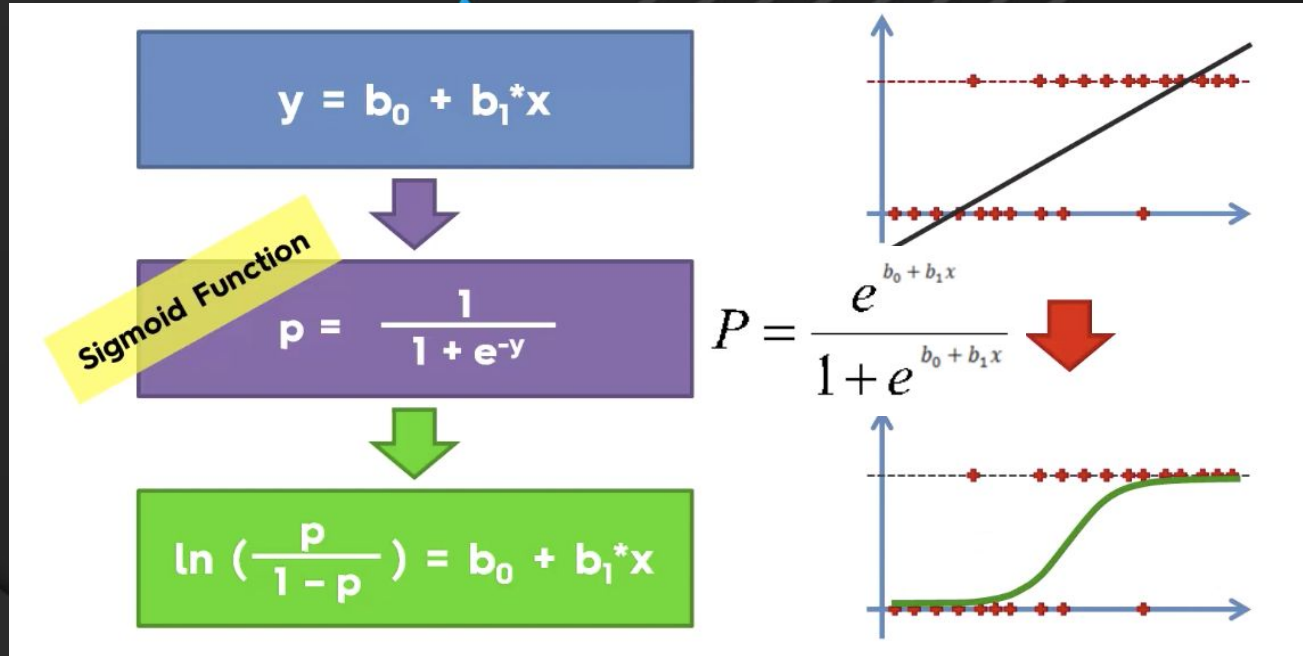
Linear Regression Plot (Clare Liu, towardsdatascience.com)

Logistic Regression



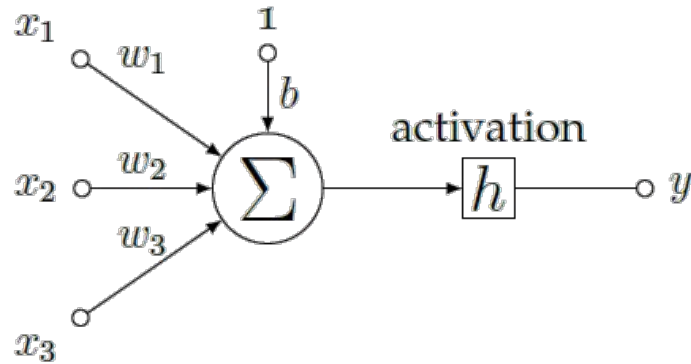
Logistic Regression Plot (JavatPoint.com)

Logistic Regression



Linear to Logistic Regression (Clare Liu, towardsdatascience.com)

Logistic Regression



$$y = f(x) = h \circ g(x)$$

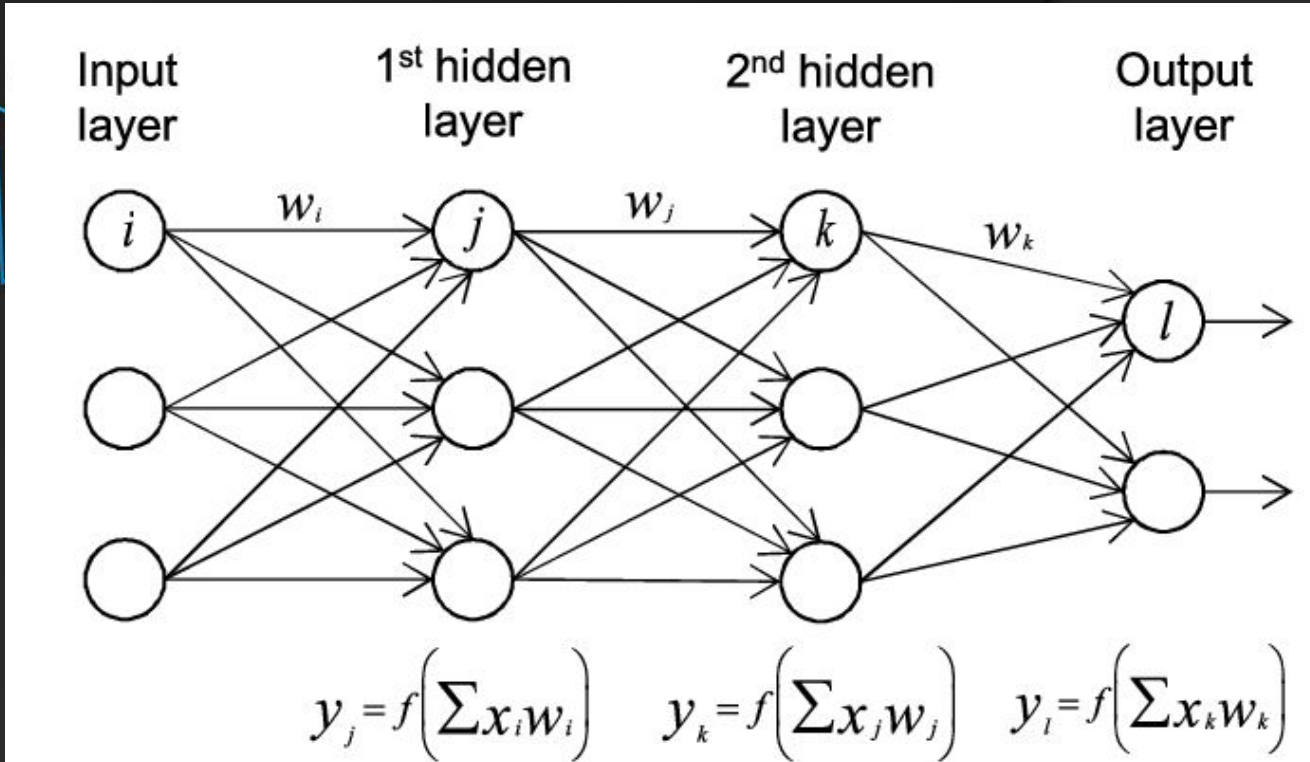
$$g(x) = W.x^T = \sum_{i=1}^3 w_i.x_i + b$$

$$W = [w_1, w_2, w_3, b]$$

$$x = [x_1, x_2, x_3, 1]$$

02. NN Definition

Neural Network

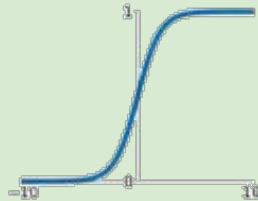


- A Neural Network is represented by a set of **connected** **layers**
- A layer is a set neurons formally defined by :
 - A weights matrix
 - A biases vector
 - A **forward** function
 - An **activation** Function
- A connection is associated to a weight, a neural network can have multiple **types** of connections.
- Different combinations of the highlighted terms yield to different neural network architectures.

Activation functions

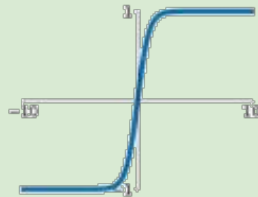
Sigmoid

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$$



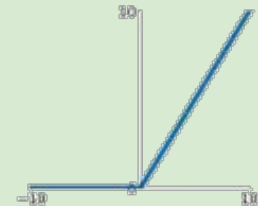
tanh

$$\tanh(x)$$



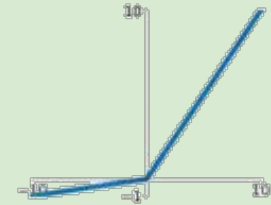
ReLU

$$\max(0, x)$$



Leaky ReLU

$$\max(0.1x, x)$$

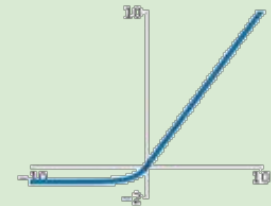


Maxout

$$\max(w_1^T x + b_1, w_2^T x + b_2)$$

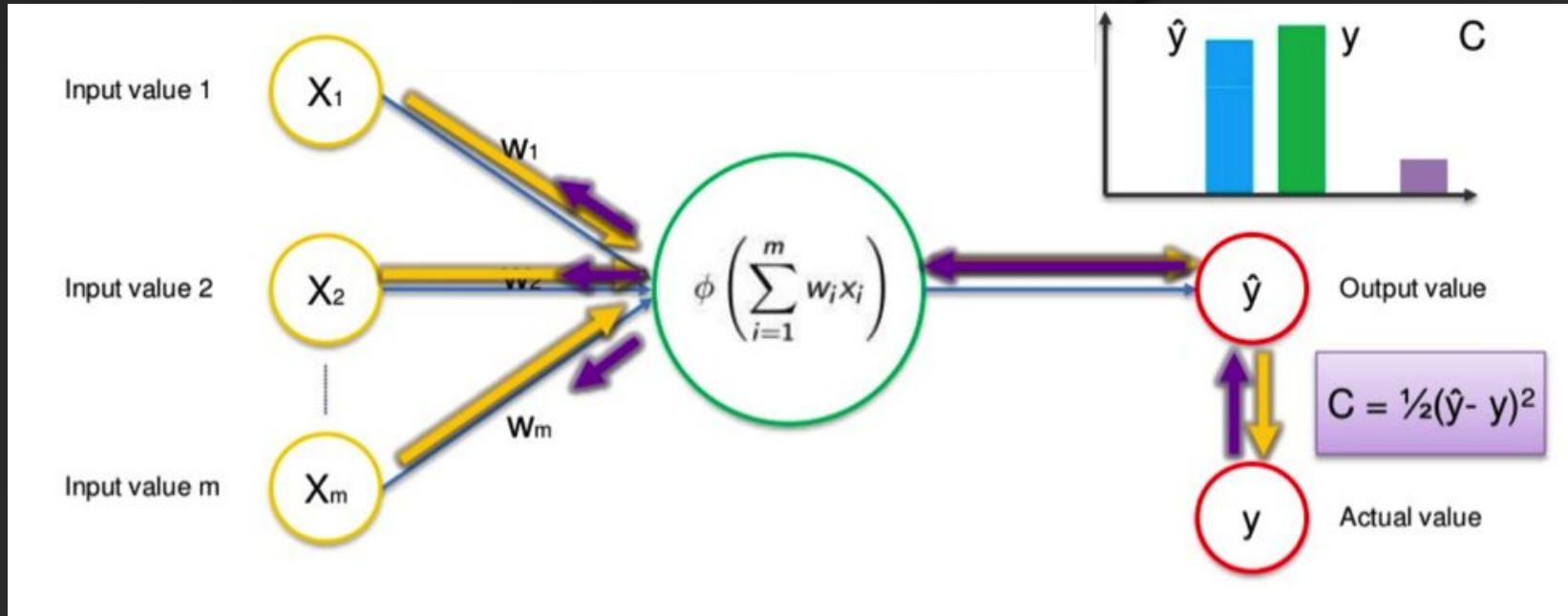
ELU

$$\begin{cases} x & x \geq 0 \\ \alpha(e^x - 1) & x < 0 \end{cases}$$



03. Learning Process

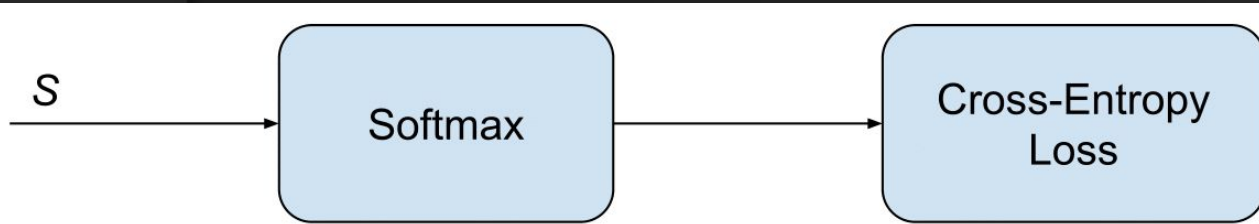
Learning Process



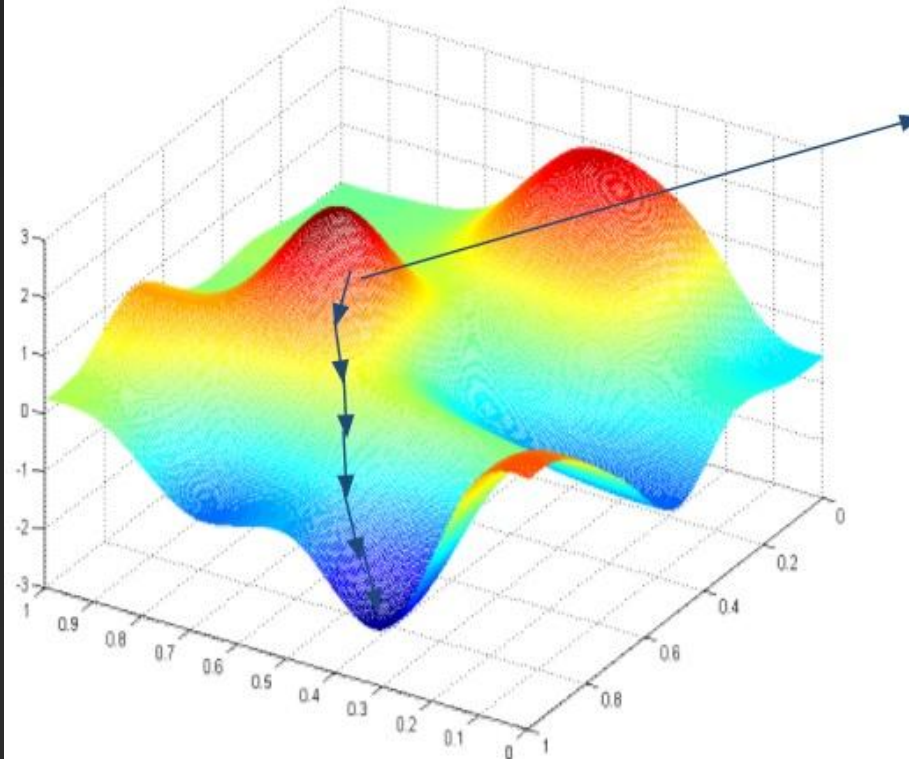
Learning with Logistic Regression (superdatascience.com)

There are a multitude of usual functions to evaluate the result of the neural network in relation to what is expected, among others, we can quote :

- The quadratic error.
- Cross entropy.
- Kullback-Leibler divergence.
- Hellinger's distance.



$$f(s)_i = \frac{e^{s_i}}{\sum_j^C e^{s_j}} \quad CE = - \sum_i^C t_i \log(f(s)_i)$$



$$w_i \leftarrow w_i + \Delta w_i$$

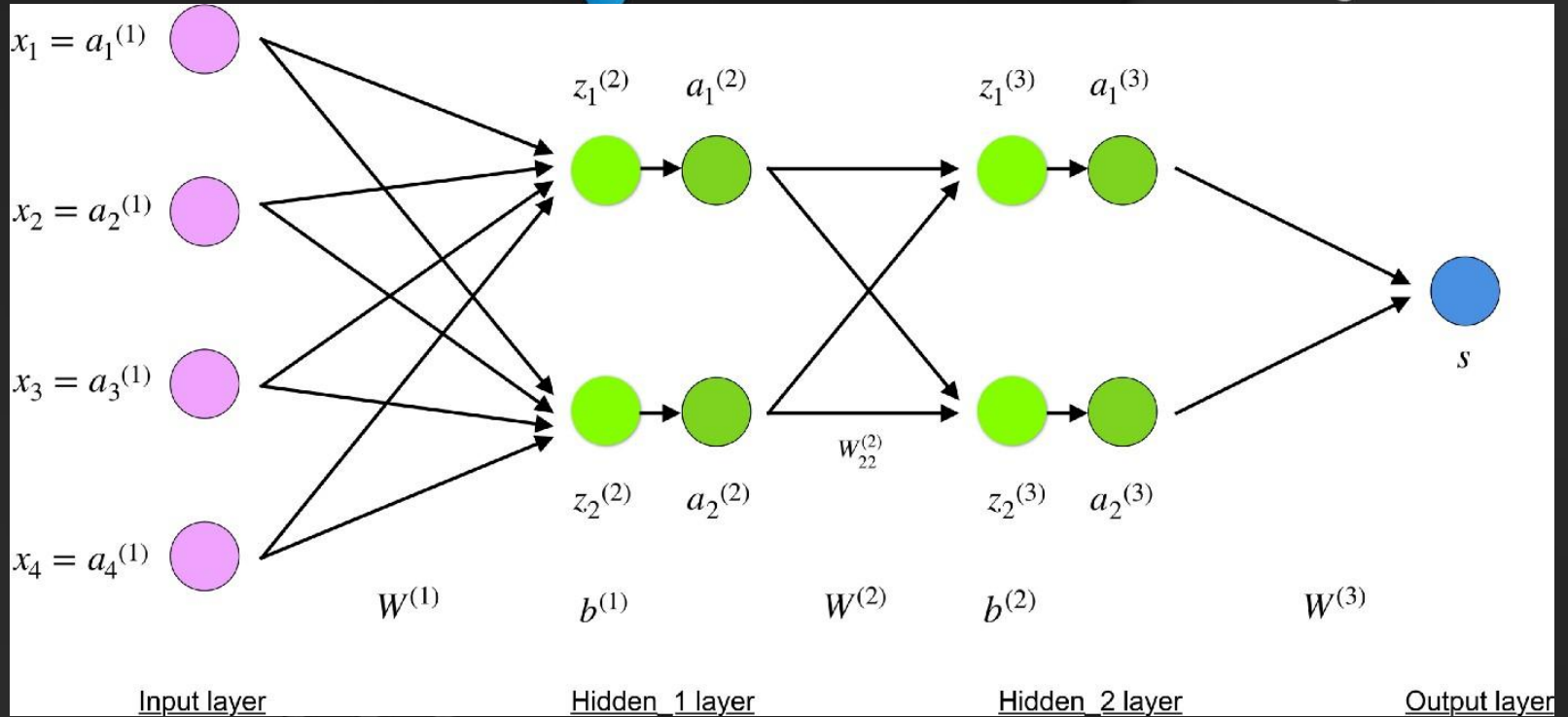
Where,

$$\Delta w_i = -\eta \frac{\partial C}{\partial w_i}$$

and

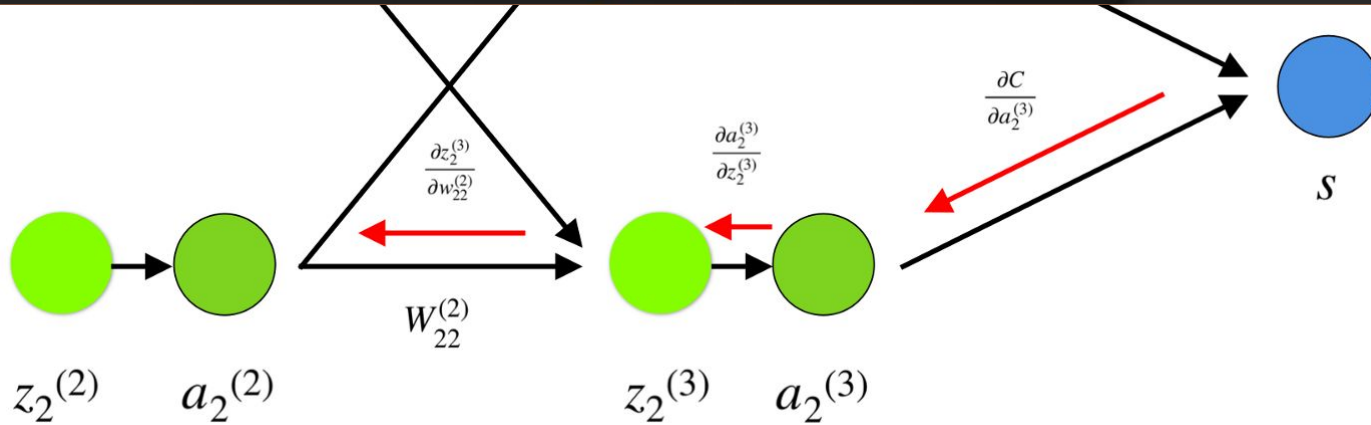
$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial w_i} = \frac{\partial}{\partial w_i} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{d \in D} (t_d - o_d)^2$$

Learning Process



Simple 4-layer neural network illustration (Simeon Kostadinov, towardsdatascience.com)

Learning Process

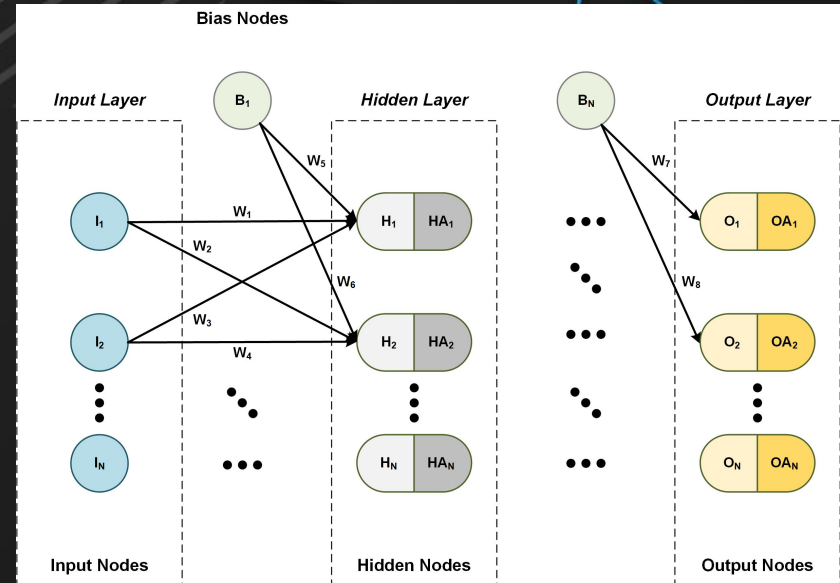


$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial w_{22}^{(2)}} = \frac{\partial C}{\partial z_2^{(3)}} \cdot \frac{\partial z_2^{(3)}}{\partial w_{22}^{(2)}} = \frac{\partial C}{\partial a_2^{(3)}} \cdot \frac{\partial a_2^{(3)}}{\partial z_2^{(3)}} \cdot a_2^{(2)} = \frac{\partial C}{\partial a_2^{(3)}} \cdot f'(z_2^{(3)}) \cdot a_2^{(2)}$$



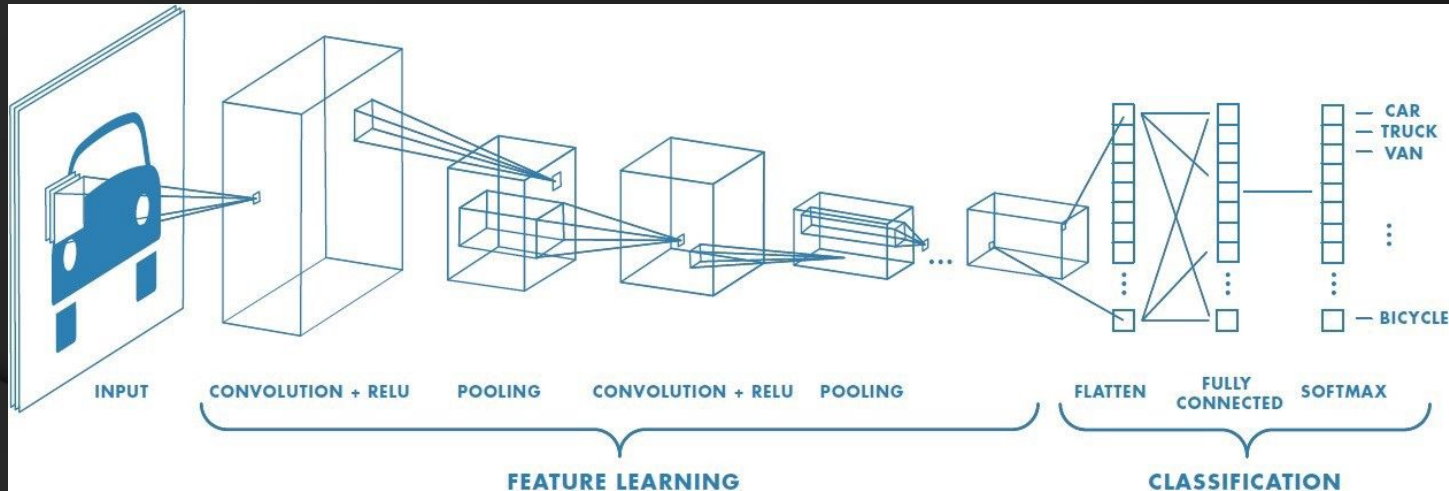
04. NN Architectures

Architecturally, feed-forward neural networks are a sequential stack of layers; each layer is a vertical stack of artificial neurons. Feed-forward neural networks are fully-connected.



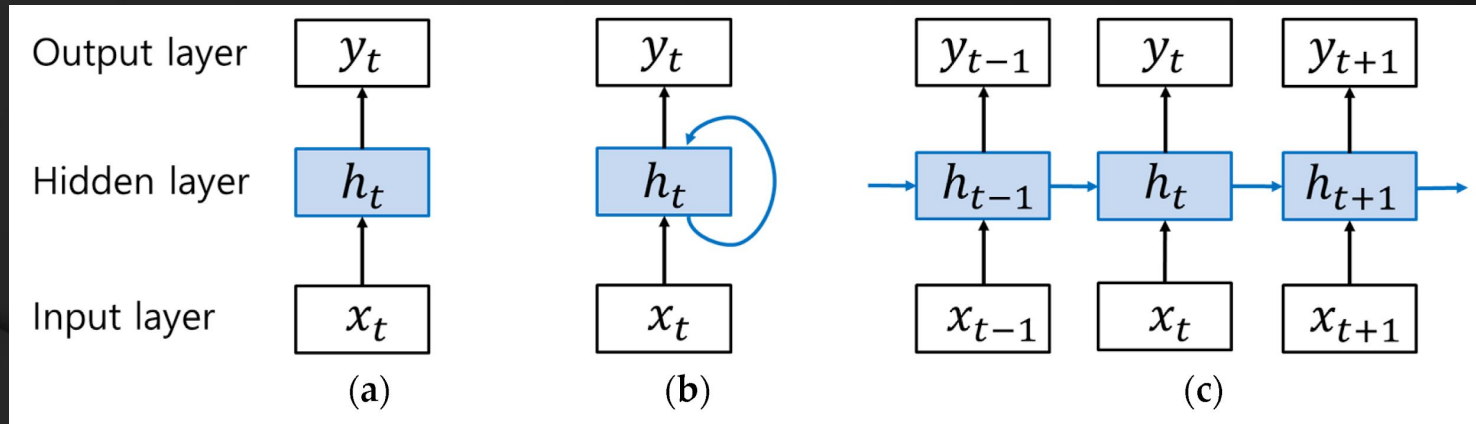
(Feed Forward NN Architecture, Edvin Beqari, 2018)

Convolutional NNs are a specialized kind of neural networks for processing data with grid-like topology, such as (time-)series (1D grid) and images (2D/3D grid).



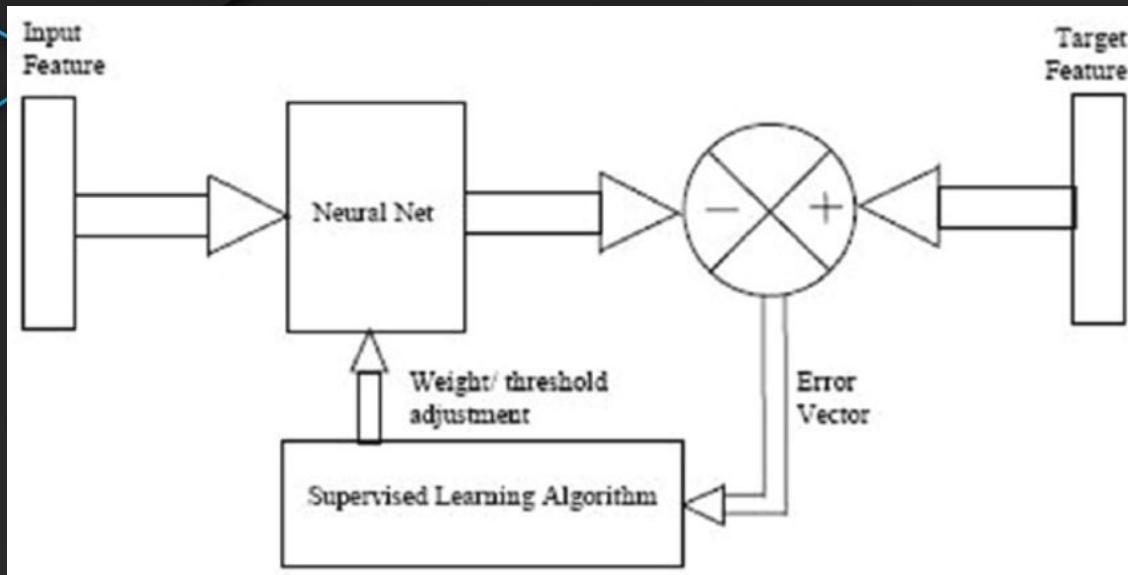
(CNN Architecture, Saha, 2018)

Recurrent neural networks are networks specialised for processing sequences of values $x(1), \dots, x(T)$. The crucial aspect of RNNs is that each unit uses information from previous unit to compute activations



(RNN Architecture, (Yangseon Kim et al., 2017))

Supervised Learning



Applications

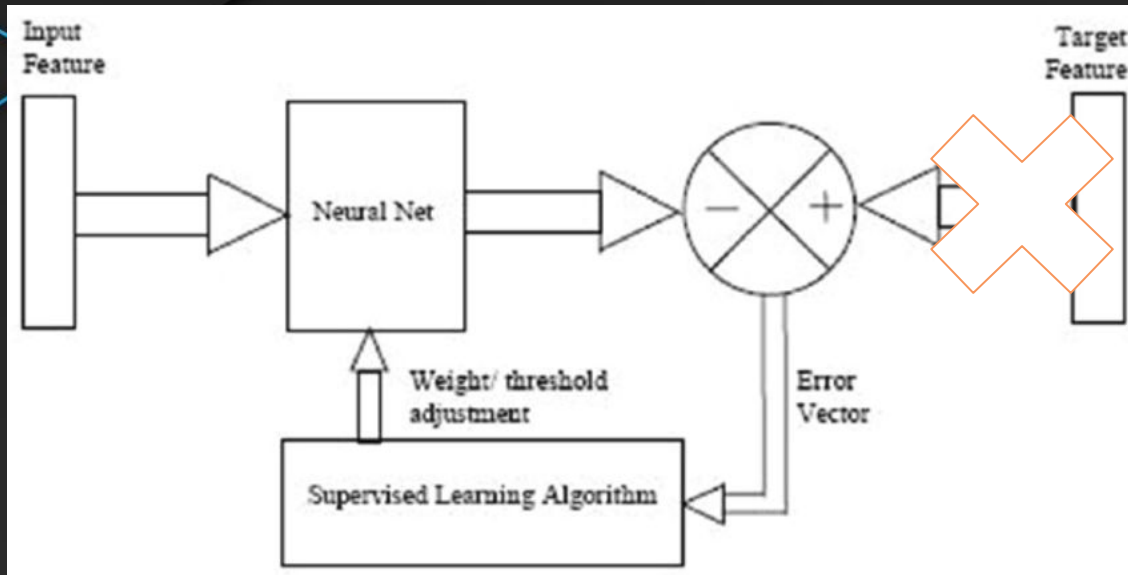
Structured Data :

- Spam Message
- Fraud Detection

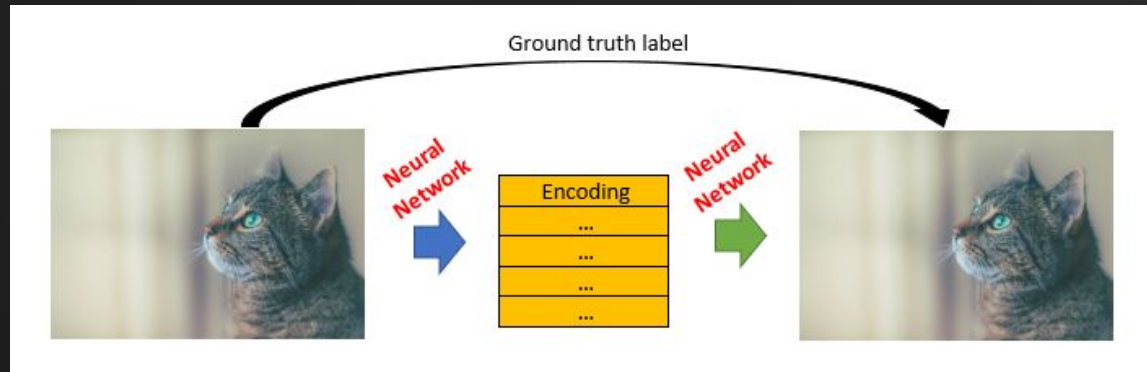
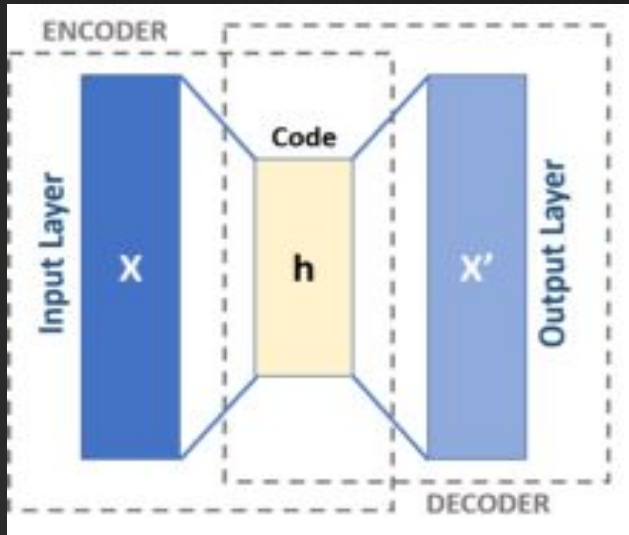
Unstructured Data :

- Facial Recognition
- Transcription
- Written Text

Unsupervised Learning



Auto-encoders



(Joseph Lee Wei En, 2019)

(Autoencoder Architecture, Wikipedia)

References

PhD Davide Fiacconi (2019), Introduction to Deep Learning, Disruptive Summer School, Viterbo, Italy

Joseph Lee Wei En (2018), Autoencoders: Neural Networks for Unsupervised Learning, Medium



Let's jump to coding