

# Introduction to Neural Networks



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INTRODUCTION

01 02

**NN Definition** 

**Learning Process** 

03 04

**NN Architectures** 



# O1. INTRODUCTION







#### Non-exclusive MACHINE LEARNING MAP

#### **Neural Networks & Deep LEARNING**

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

#### Reinforcement LEARNING

- Q-Learning
- Deep RL
- A3C



#### **CLASSICAL LEARNING**

Supervised

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

#### Unsupervised

• Clustering (K-means, ..).

#### **Ensemble Methods**

Bagging

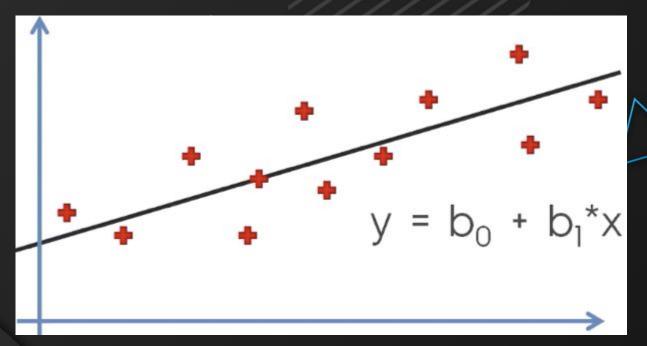
Random forests

#### Boosting

XGBoost, LightGBM, ...



## **Linear Regression**

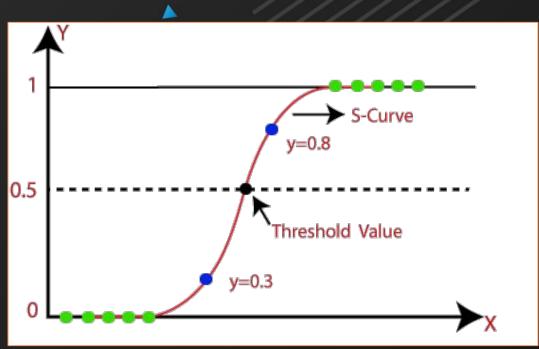


Linear Regression Plot (Clare Liu, towardsdatascience.com)





## **Logistic Regression**

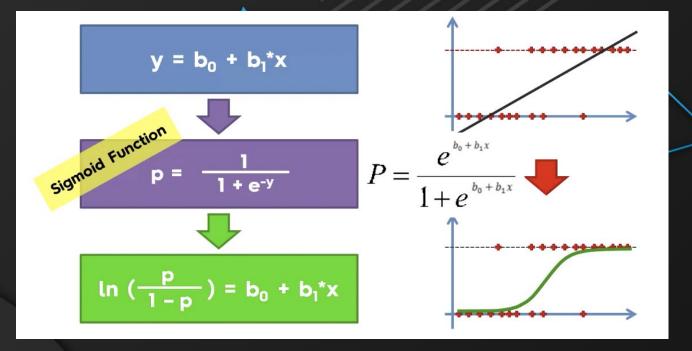








## **Logistic Regression**



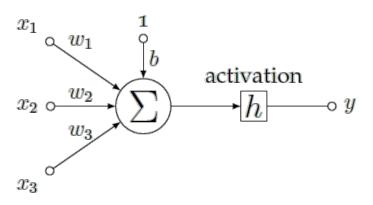
Linear to Logistic Regression (Clare Liu, towardsdatascience.com)





### **Logistic Regression**





$$y = f(x) = h \circ g(x)$$
  
 $g(x) = W.x^{T} = \sum_{i=1}^{3} w_{i}.x_{i} + b$   
 $W = [w_{1}, w_{2}, w_{3}, b]$   
 $x = [x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}, 1]$ 



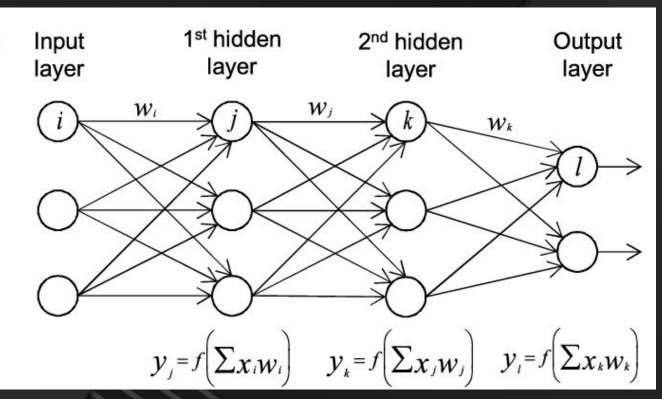
# 02. NN Definition





#### **Neural Network**







#### **Neural Network Architecture**



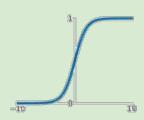
- A Neural Network is represented by a set of connected layers
- A layer is a set neurons formally defined by :
  - A weights matrix
  - A biases vector
  - A forward function
  - An activation Function
- A connection is associated to a weight, a neural network can have multiple types of connections.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

## Activation functions



# **Sigmoid**

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



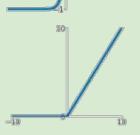
#### tanh

tanh(x)



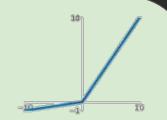
#### ReLU

 $\max(0,x)$ 



## Leaky ReLU

 $\max(0.1x, x)$ 

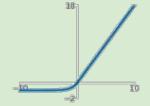


#### **Maxout**

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

#### **ELU**

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

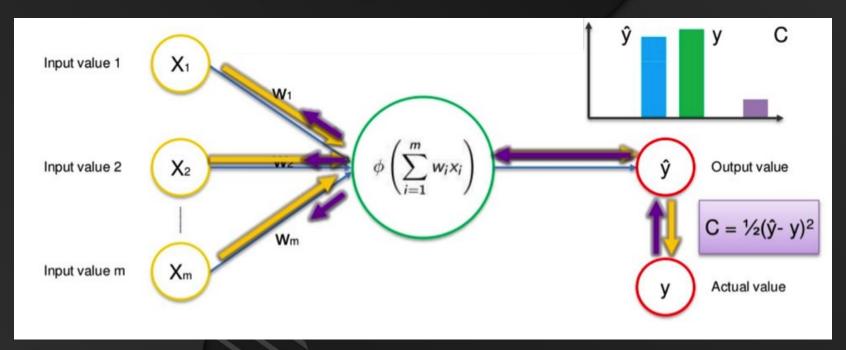












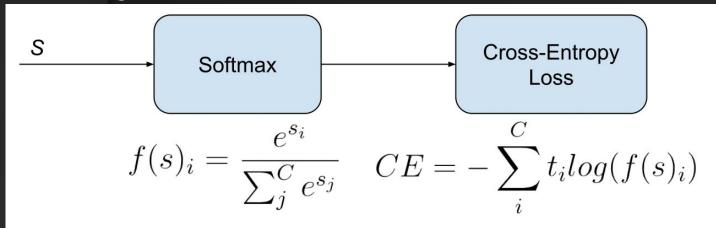


Learning with Logistic Regression (superdatascience.com)



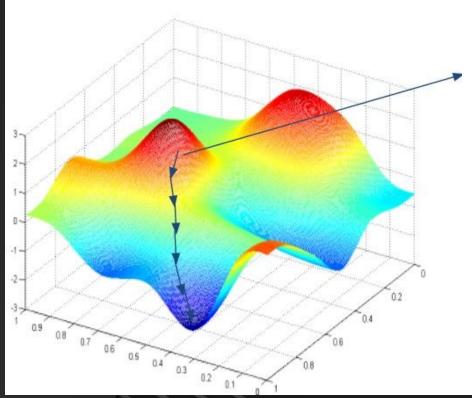
There are a multitude of usual functions to evaluate the result of the neural network in relation to what is expected, among others, we can quote:

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









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

Where,

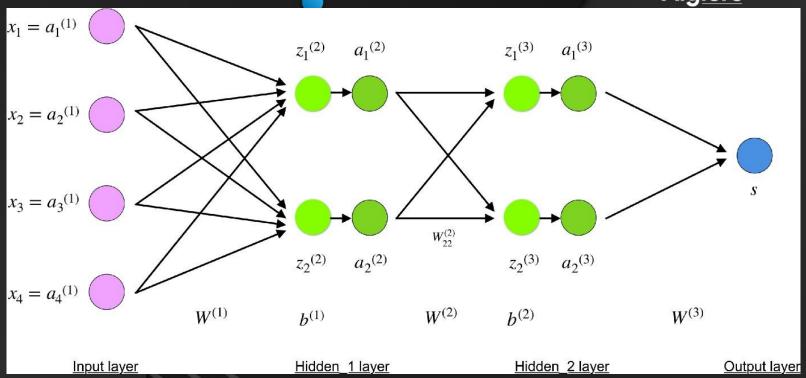
$$\Delta w_i = -\eta \frac{\partial C}{\partial w_i}$$

and

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

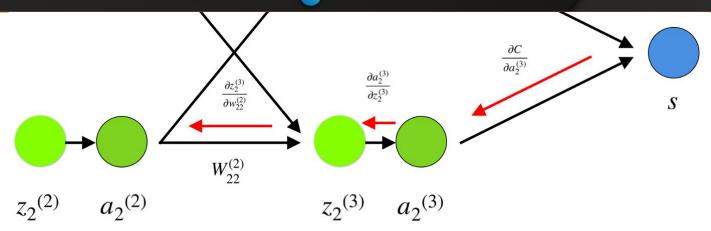










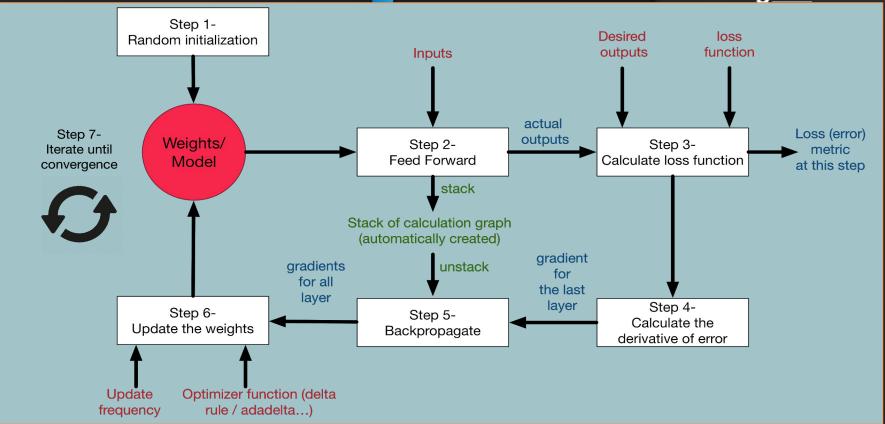


$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial w_{22}^{(2)}} = \frac{\partial C}{\partial z_2^{(3)}} \cdot \frac{\partial z_2^{(3)}}{\partial w_{22}^{(2)}} = \frac{\partial C}{\partial a_2^{(3)}} \cdot \frac{\partial a_2^{(3)}}{\partial z_2^{(3)}} \cdot a_2^{(2)} = \frac{\partial C}{\partial a_2^{(3)}} \cdot f'(z_2^{(3)})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



#### Learning process Summary





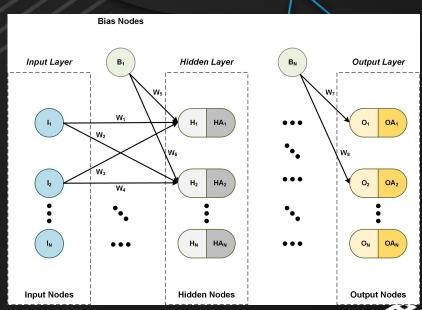
# 04. NN Architectures







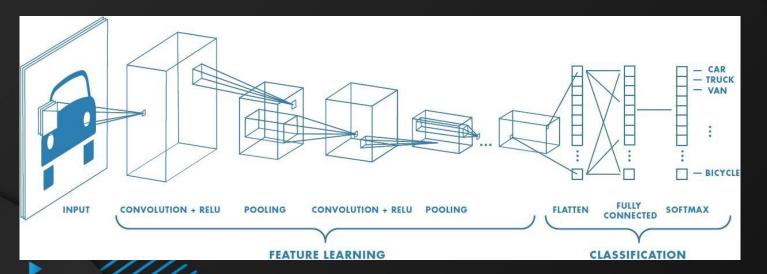
Architecturally, feed-forward neural network are a sequential stack of layers; each layer is a vertical stack of artificial neurons. Feed-forward neural networks are fully-connected.







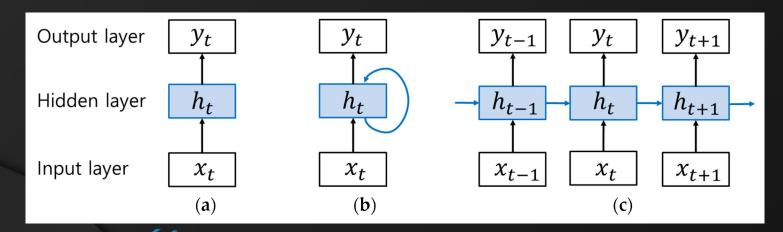
Convolutional NNs are a specialized kind of neural networks for processing data with grid-like topology, such as (time-)series (1D grid) and images (2D/3D grid).







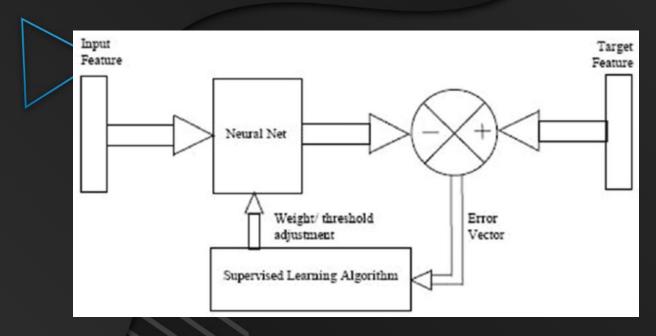
Recurrent neural networks are networks specialised for processing sequences of values x(1), ..., x(T). The crucial aspect of RNNs is that each unit uses information from previous unit to compute activations















# **Applications**

#### Structured Data:

- Spam Message
- Fraud Detection

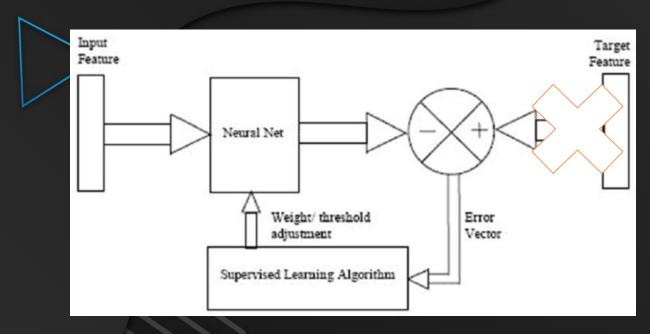
#### Unstructured Data:

- Facial Recognition
- Transcription
- Written Text



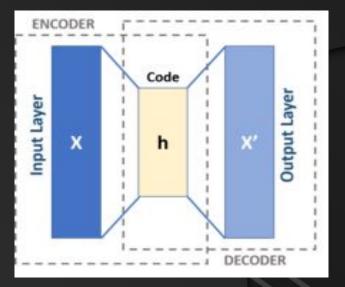




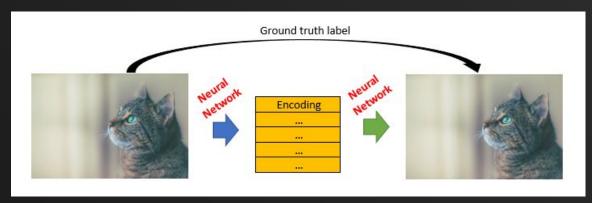




# **Auto-encoders**







(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



