

Lecture 14: Neural Networks

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Announcement

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Last time

- Gradient descent

Today

- Neural Networks
- Stochastic gradient descent

1 Introduction

Artificial neural networks (ANNs), usually simply called neural networks (NNs), are computing systems inspired by the biological neural networks that constitute animal brains.

In mathematics, A Neural Network is a function which is generally comprised of

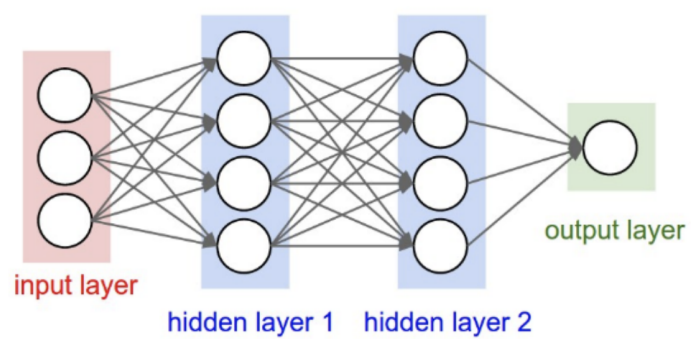
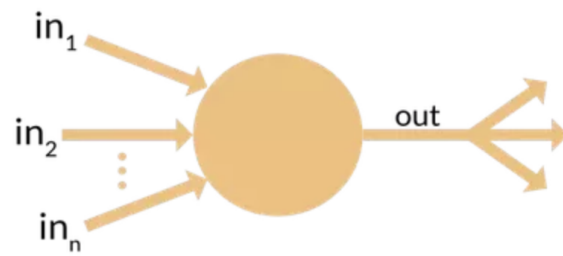
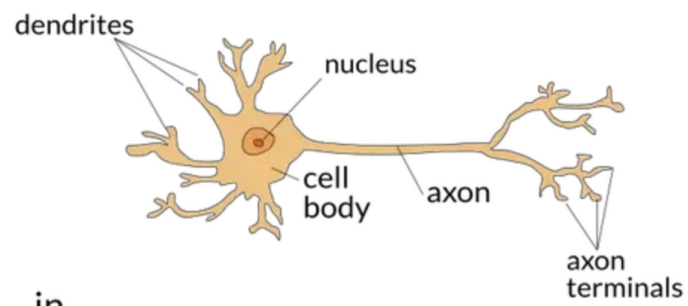
- Neurons: which pass input values through functions and output the result
- Weights: which carry values between neurons

Neurons are grouped into three layers:

- Input layer: d features x_1, \dots, x_d
- Hidden layer (s)
- Output layer: $h(x)$

For a N -layer neural network, it consists $N - 1$ hidden layer and the output layer.

A bit of history of NNs:



- In 1943, neurophysiologist Warren McCulloch and mathematician Walter Pitts wrote a paper on how neurons might work. In order to describe how neurons in the brain might work, they modeled a simple neural network using electrical circuits.
- In 1949, Donald Hebb wrote *The Organization of Behavior*, a work which pointed out the fact that neural pathways are strengthened each time they are used
- As computers became more advanced in the 1950's, it was finally possible to simulate a hypothetical neural network
- In 1959, Bernard Widrow and Marcian Hoff of Stanford developed models called "ADALINE" and "MADALINE." ADALINE was developed to recognize binary patterns so that if it was reading streaming bits from a phone line, it could predict the next bit. MADALINE was the first neural network applied to a real world problem, using an adaptive filter that eliminates echoes on phone lines.

2 Formal definition