## Neural Networks: Representation

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## 1 Non-linear Hypotheses

考虑一个较复杂的分类问题,例如有100个特征。那么如果要包含二次方项,例如 $x_1^2, x_1x_2$ 等,需要计算 $O(n^2)$ 个特征约5000项;如果要计算三次方项,则需要计算 $O(n^3)$ 个特征,约130000项。例如计算机视觉问题,按照每个像素的亮度作为特征,则 $50 \times 50$ 分辨率就有2500个特征。

=> 使用非线性假设

### 2 Neurons and the Brain

Neural Networks: Origins - Algorithms that try to mimic the brain. Widely used in 80s and 90s; popularity diminished in late 90s.

Now: state-of-the-art technique for many applications.

neuro-rewiring experiments: 切断听觉和触觉皮质与相应器官的连接后,与视觉器官相连,则这些皮质最终会学会处理视觉信号。

同一块脑组织可学会处理听觉、视觉、触觉信号=> 同一个算法也许可以处理这些不同任务

生物学的神经元 (Figure 1)

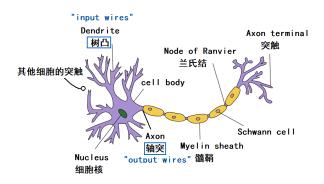


Figure 1: Neuron

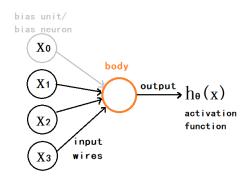


Figure 2: Neuron model: logistic unit

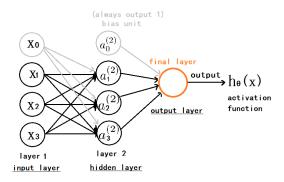


Figure 3: Neuron Network

# 3 Model Representation

在计算机实现上,将一个神经元建模为一个逻辑单元(Figure 2). 其中, $x=[x_0\ x_1\ x_2\ x_3]^T,\ \theta=[\theta_0\ \theta_1\ \theta_2\ \theta_3]^T$ 。parameter  $\theta$  在神经网络中也称为"weights".

神经网络就是将单个的神经元紧密联系在一起(Figure 3).

记号:

 $a_i^{(j)}=$  "activation" of unit i in layer j  $\Theta^{(j)}=$  matrix of weights controlling function mapping from layer j to layer j+1 則:

$$a_{1}^{(2)} = g(\Theta_{10}^{(1)}x_{0} + \Theta_{11}^{(1)}x_{1} + \Theta_{12}^{(1)}x_{2} + \Theta_{13}^{(1)}x_{3})$$

$$a_{2}^{(2)} = g(\Theta_{20}^{(1)}x_{0} + \Theta_{21}^{(1)}x_{1} + \Theta_{22}^{(1)}x_{2} + \Theta_{23}^{(1)}x_{3})$$

$$a_{3}^{(2)} = g(\Theta_{30}^{(1)}x_{0} + \Theta_{31}^{(1)}x_{1} + \Theta_{32}^{(1)}x_{2} + \Theta_{33}^{(1)}x_{3})$$

$$h_{\Theta}(x) = a_{1}^{(3)} = g(\Theta_{10}^{(2)}a_{0}^{(2)} + \Theta_{11}^{(2)}a_{1}^{(2)} + \Theta_{12}^{(2)}a_{2}^{(2)} + \Theta_{13}^{(2)}a_{3}^{(2)})$$

If network has  $s_j$  units in layer j,  $s_{j+1}$  units in layer j+1, then  $\Theta^{(j)}$  will be of dimension  $s_{j+1} \times (s_j+1)$ .

因此,对于Figure 3中的例子,有3个输入单元、3个hidden units, $\Theta^{(1)} \in \mathbb{R}^{3\times 4}$ .

### 3.1 Forward propagation - vectorized

$$\Leftrightarrow a^{(1)} = x = [x_0 \ x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3]^T, \Leftrightarrow$$

$$z^{(2)} = \Theta^{(1)}x = \Theta^{(1)}a^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} z_1^{(2)} \\ z_2^{(2)} \\ z_3^{(2)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \Theta_{10}^{(1)}x_0 + \Theta_{11}^{(1)}x_1 + \Theta_{12}^{(1)}x_2 + \Theta_{13}^{(1)}x_3 \\ \Theta_{20}^{(1)}x_0 + \Theta_{21}^{(1)}x_1 + \Theta_{22}^{(1)}x_2 + \Theta_{23}^{(1)}x_3 \\ \Theta_{30}^{(1)}x_0 + \Theta_{31}^{(1)}x_1 + \Theta_{32}^{(1)}x_2 + \Theta_{33}^{(1)}x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

(上标表示相关的layer)。

则
$$a^{(2)}=g(z^{(2)})\in\mathbb{R}^3.(g$$
作用于矩阵每个元素) Add  $a_0^{(2)}=1$  (则 $a^{(2)}\in\mathbb{R}^4$ ): 于是 $z^{(3)}=\Theta^{(2)}a^{(2)},$   $h_{\Theta}(x)=a^{(3)}=g(z^{(3)}).$  这一过程称为forward propagation。

#### 3.2 Neural network learning its own features

从Figure 3中可以看到,神经网络和逻辑回归比较相似。区别是逻辑回归中使用原有的特征作为输入;而神经网络使用训练结果前一层的作为下一层的输入 => learn its own features. 通过这种方式可以学习到一些更复杂有趣的特征,得到更好的假设。

network architecture: 神经元之间如何连接。(分为几层、每层几个节点)