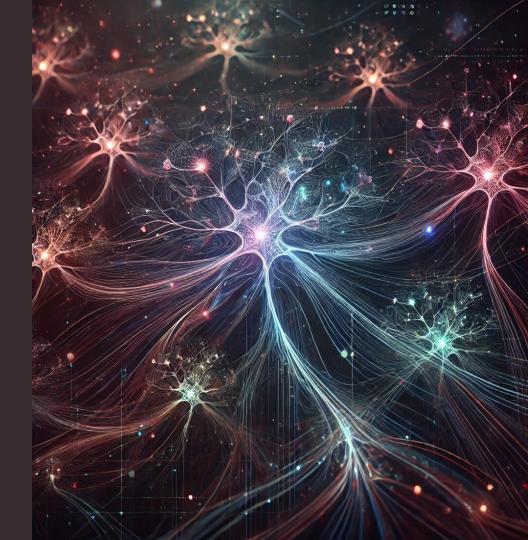
Perceptrón Multicapa

Sistemas de Inteligencia Artificial

Primer Cuatrimestre 2025

Rodrigo Ramele Eugenia Piñeiro Alan Pierri Santiago Reyes Marina Fuster Luciano Bianchi Marco Scilipoti Paula Oseroff Joaquín Girod

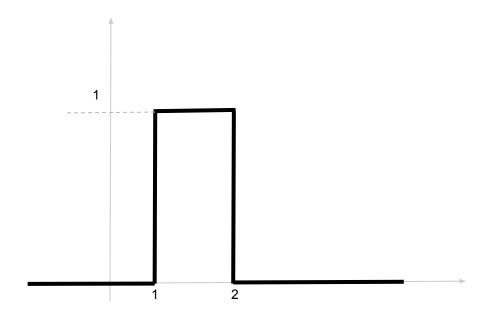


RESUMEN DE LA CLASE ANTERIOR

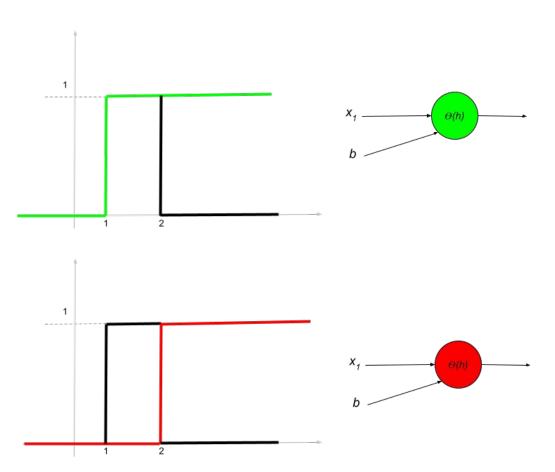
- ¿Quiénes son McCulloch y Pitts? ¿Cuál fue su aporte?
- ¿Qué tipo de problemas podemos resolver con el perceptrón simple escalón?
- ¿Con qué mecanismo encuentro los pesos sinápticos y el bias?

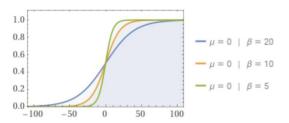
 ¿Qué tipo de problemas puedo resolver al cambiar la función de activación? Por ejemplo: por una lineal o no lineal de la familia de sigmoideas.

LIMITACIONES DEL PERCEPTRÓN SIMPLE



BUSCANDO ALTERNATIVAS...

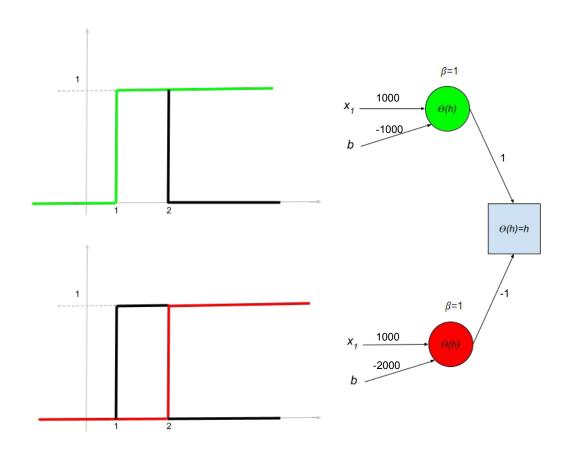




$$\theta(x) = \frac{1}{1 + exp^{-2\beta x}}$$

$$Im = (0, 1)$$

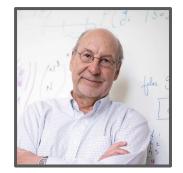
BUSCANDO ALTERNATIVAS...



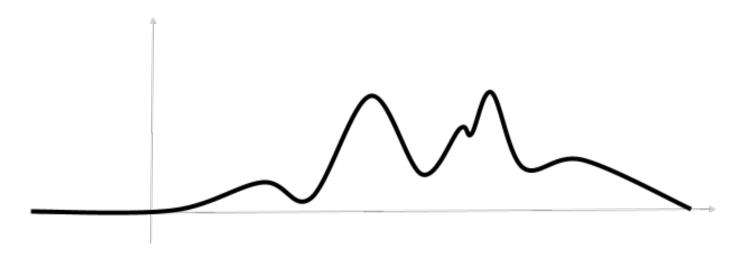


¿Qué clase de problemas puedo representar?

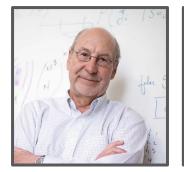
TEOREMA DE APROXIMACIÓN UNIVERSAL 1989 - Cybenko, G. (expansión en 1990, Hornik, K.)



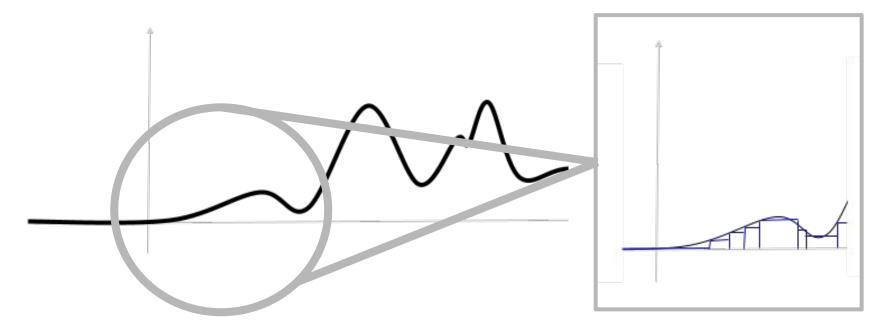




TEOREMA DE APROXIMACIÓN UNIVERSAL 1989 - Cybenko, G. (expansión en 1990, Hornik, K.)







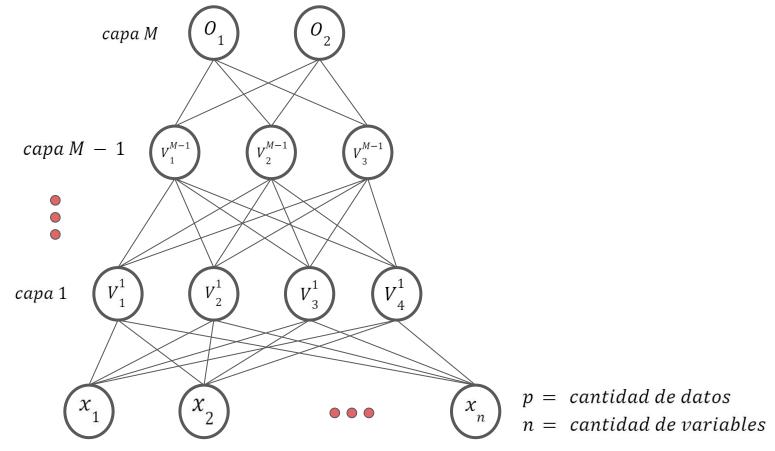
TEOREMA DE APROXIMACIÓN UNIVERSAL 1989 - Cybenko, G. (expansión en 1991, Hornik, K.)



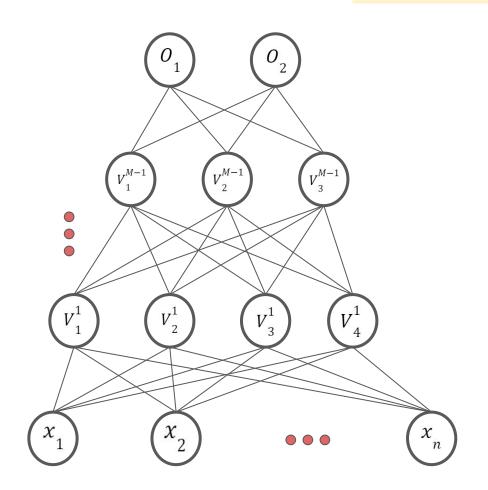
While the approximating properties we have described are quite powerful, we have focused only on existence. The important questions that remain to be answered deal with feasibility, namely how many terms in the summation (or equivalently, how many neural nodes) are required to yield an approximation of a given quality? What properties of the function being approximated play a role in determining the number of terms? At this point, we can only say that we suspect quite strongly that the overwhelming majority of approximation problems will require astronomical numbers of terms. This feeling is based on the curse of dimensionality that plagues multidimensional approximation theory and statistics. Some recent progress con-

capa 0

PERCEPTRÓN MULTICAPA



¿CÓMO CALCULAMOS LA SALIDA DE LA RED? FEED-FORWARD PASS



¿CÓMO CALCULAMOS LA SALIDA DE LA RED? FEED-FORWARD PASS

Salida de la neurona:

$$O_{i} = \theta(\sum_{k=1}^{N} V_{k}^{M-1} \cdot W_{ik})$$

Salida de la neurona de una capa intermedia:

$$V_{j}^{m} = \theta(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} V_{k}^{m-1} . w_{jk}^{m})$$
 $m = 2... M - 1$

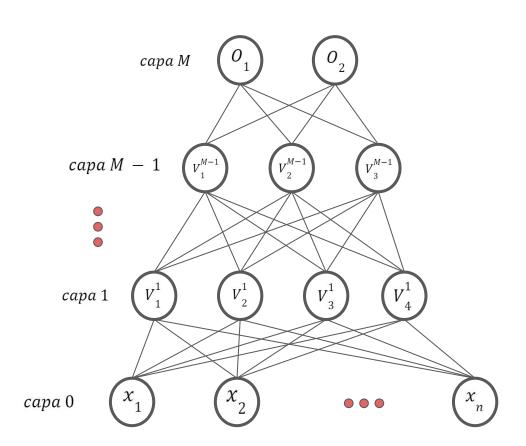
Salida de la neurona de la primera capa intermedia:

$$V_{j}^{1} = \theta(\sum_{k=1}^{n} x_{k}^{\mu} \cdot w_{jk}^{1})$$

¿CÓMO CALCULAMOS LA SALIDA DE LA RED? FEED-FORWARD PASS

$$V_{j}^{m} = \theta(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} V_{k}^{m-1} . w_{jk}^{m})$$

$$m = 1...M (O_i = V_i^M, x_i = V_i^0)$$



Initialize multi layer perceptron architecture Initialize weights w to small random values Set learning rate η

for a fixed number of epochs:

For each training example μ in the dataset:

1. Compute activation given by feed forward pass:

$$O_j = \Theta(\sum_k V_k^{M-1}. w_{jk}^M)$$
,

where j is the index of output neuron,

M is the index of output layer,

k is the index of neuron from previous layer.

sum is over the qty. of neurons from the previous layer.

2. Update the weights and bias:

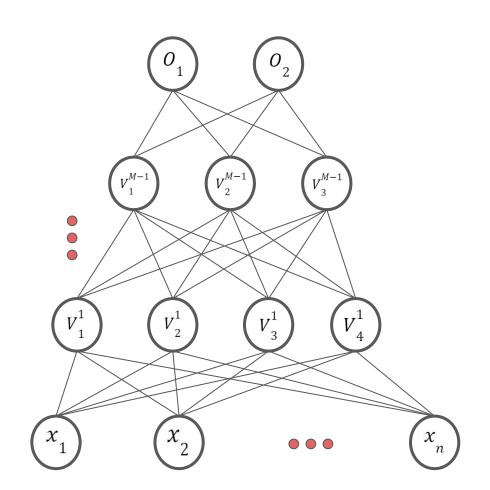
3. Calculate perceptron error:

error = $f(x^{\mu}_1, x^{\mu}_2, \ldots, x^{\mu}_n)$ convergence = True if error < ϵ else False if convergence: break

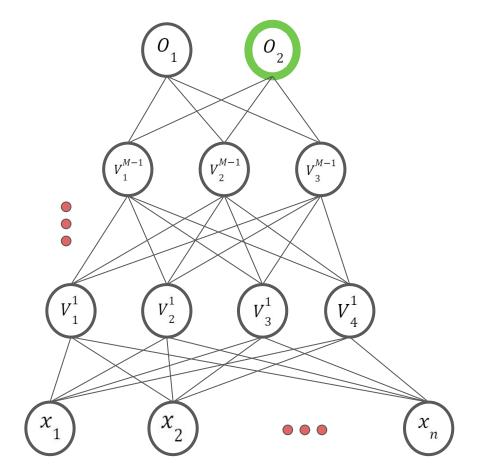
¿CÓMO VA CAMBIANDO EL ALGORITMO?

End

AHORA... ¿CÓMO LO ENTRENAMOS? €€



AHORA... ¿CÓMO LO ENTRENAMOS? €€

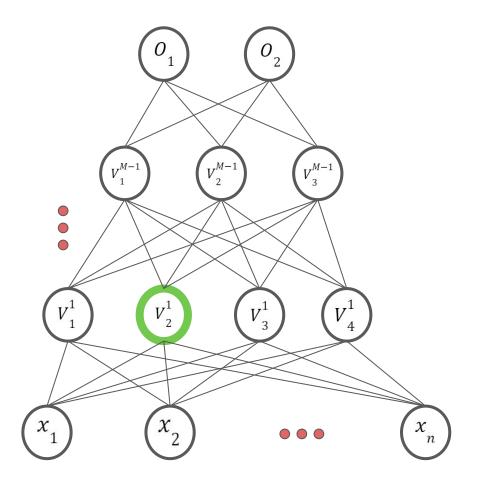


Recordemos...

$$w^{nuevo} = w^{anterior} + \Delta w$$

$$\Delta w = - \eta \frac{\partial E}{\partial w}$$

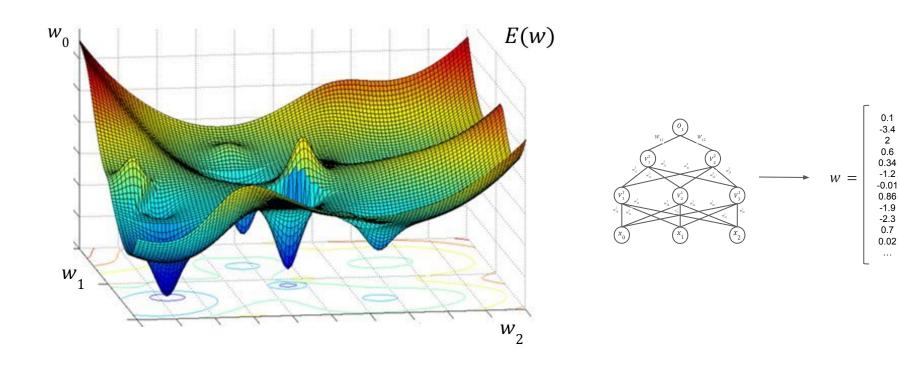
AHORA... ¿CÓMO LO ENTRENAMOS? €€

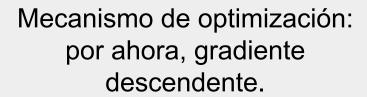


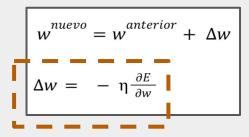
Recordemos...

$$w^{nuevo} = w^{anterior} + \Delta w$$

$$\Delta w = - \eta \frac{\partial E}{\partial w}$$









Regla de la cadena de la derivada para capas ocultas

 $\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{11}^1}$



 $\frac{\partial E}{\partial W_{11}}$

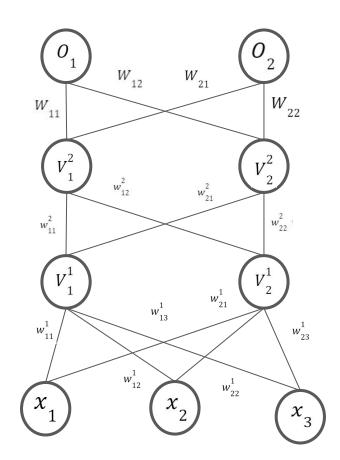
Índice	Descripción
i	índice de la neurona de la capa de salida (o siguiente)
j	índice de la neurona de la capa intermedia
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m	índice de la capa intermedia
р	cantidad datos
μ	dato en particular

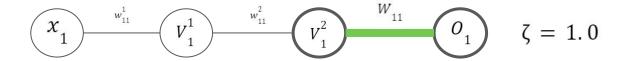
$$w_{ik}^{m} = pesos sinápticos$$

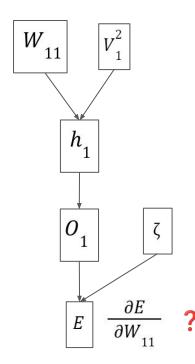
 V_{i}^{m} = neurona de capa intermedia

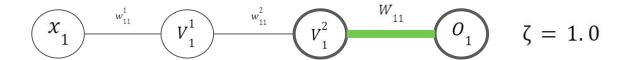
 $W_{ij} = pesos sináticos de la última capa$

 $O_i = neurona de capa de salida$

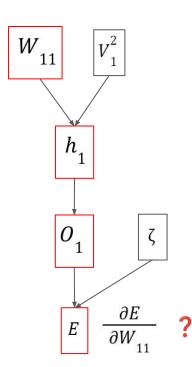


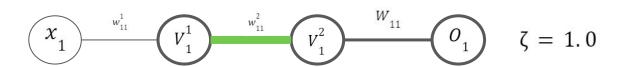


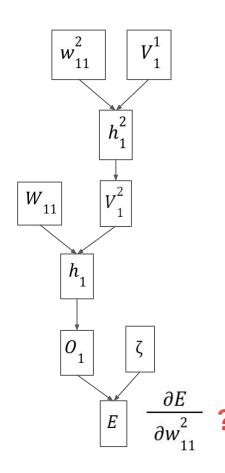


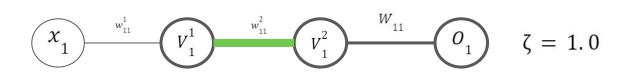


$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial W_{11}} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial O_1} \frac{\partial O_1}{\partial h_1} \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial W_{11}}$$

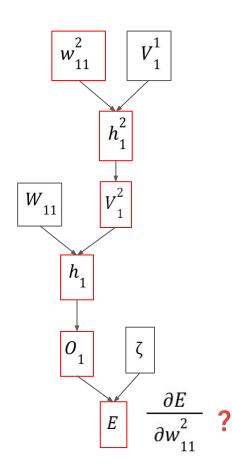


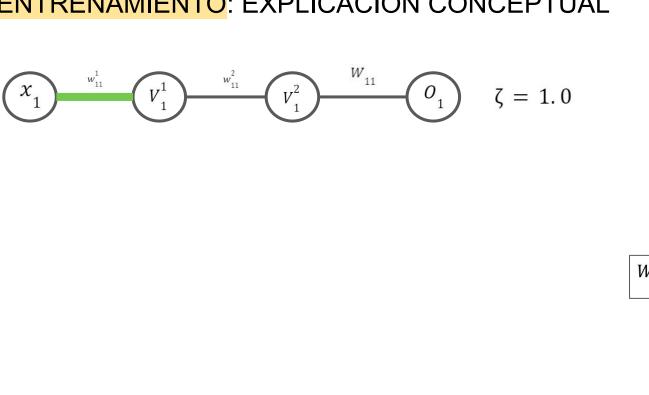


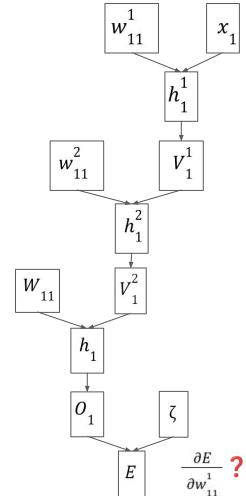


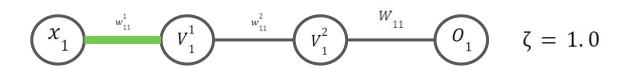


$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{11}^2} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial O_1} \frac{\partial O_1}{\partial h_1} \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial V_1^2} \frac{\partial V_1^2}{\partial h_1^2} \frac{\partial h_1^2}{\partial w_{11}^2}$$

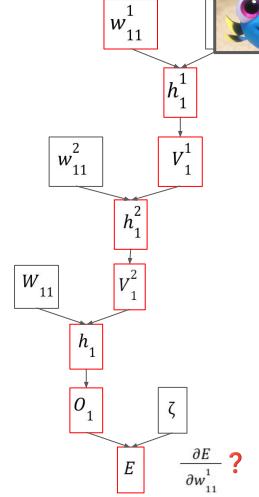






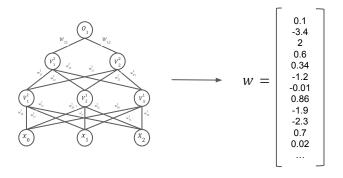


$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{11}^1} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial O_1} \frac{\partial O_1}{\partial h_1} \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial V_1^2} \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial V_1^2} \frac{\partial V_1^2}{\partial h_1^2} \frac{\partial h_1^2}{\partial V_1^2} \frac{\partial V_1^2}{\partial h_1^1} \frac{\partial h_1^1}{\partial w_{11}^1}$$



RUMELHART, HINTON, WILLIAMS (1986)

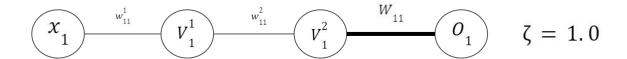




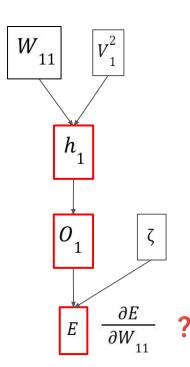
 Trabajan en un nuevo algoritmo para actualizar los pesos de una red neuronal usando retropropagación (backpropagation)

 Para calcular la actualización de los pesos utilizaremos el algoritmo del gradiente descendente y la regla de la cadena para la diferenciación.

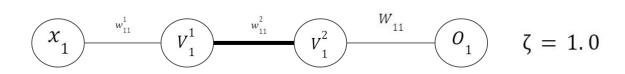
DELTA: EXPLICACIÓN CONCEPTUAL



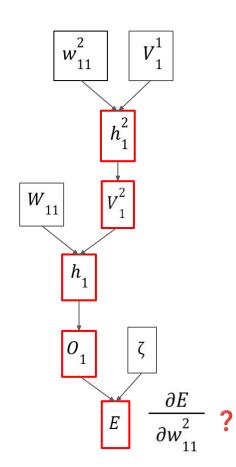
$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial W_{11}} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial O_1} \frac{\partial O_1}{\partial h_1} \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial W_{11}}$$



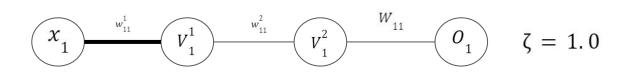
DELTA: EXPLICACIÓN CONCEPTUAL



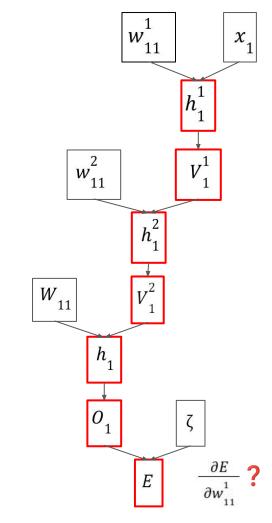
$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{11}^2} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial O_1} \frac{\partial O_1}{\partial h_1} \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial V_1^2} \frac{\partial V_1^2}{\partial h_1^2} \frac{\partial h_1^2}{\partial w_{11}^2} \frac{\partial h_1^2}{\partial w_{11}^2}$$



DELTA: EXPLICACIÓN CONCEPTUAL



$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{11}^1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial E}{\partial O_1} & \frac{\partial O_1}{\partial h_1} & \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial V_1^2} & \frac{\partial V_1^2}{\partial h_1^2} & \frac{\partial h_1^2}{\partial V_1^2} & \frac{\partial V_1^2}{\partial h_1^1} & \frac{\partial h_1^1}{\partial W_{11}^1} \end{bmatrix} \frac{\partial h_1^1}{\partial w_{11}^1}$$



Initialize multi layer perceptron architecture Initialize weights w to small random values Set learning rate $\boldsymbol{\eta}$

for a fixed number of epochs:

For each training example μ in the dataset:

1. Compute activation given by feed forward pass:

$$O_{j} = \Theta\left(\sum_{k} V_{k}^{M-1}. w_{jk}^{M}\right)$$
,

where j is the index of output neuron,

M is the index of output layer,

k is the index of neuron from previous layer.

sum is over the qty. of neurons from the previous layer.

- Update the weights and bias: optimizer (GD) with chain rule for inner layers (calculated using back-propagation)
- 3. Calculate perceptron error: error = $f(x^{\mu}_1, x^{\mu}_2, \ldots, x^{\mu}_n)$ convergence = True if error < ϵ else False if convergence: break

¿CÓMO VA CAMBIANDO EL ALGORITMO?

End

¿POR QUÉ FUE TAN IMPORTANTE?



- Permite resolver el problema de determinar cuánto contribuye cada neurona al error del perceptrón multicapa de manera eficiente.
- Herramienta práctica para aportar evidencia empírica al Teorema de Aproximación Universal
- Renueva el interés en el área de inteligencia artificial
- El concepto de entrenar redes "deep" se hace posible con back propagation



	PERCEPTRÓN SIMPLE	PERCEPTRÓN MULTICAPA
Proceso para obtener la salida de la neurona ("predecir")	$O = \Theta(\sum_{i=0}^{n} x_i \cdot w_i)$?
Función de costo (medir error con respecto a la salida esperada)	$E(O) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\mu=0}^{p-1} (\zeta^{\mu} - O^{\mu})^{2}$?
Proceso de "aprendizaje" para ajustar los pesos	$w^{nuevo} = w^{anterior} + \Delta w$ $\Delta w = - \eta \frac{\partial E}{\partial w}$?

	PERCEPTRÓN SIMPLE	PERCEPTRÓN MULTICAPA
Proceso para obtener la salida de la neurona ("predecir")	$O = \Theta(\sum_{i=0}^{n} x_i \cdot w_i)$	$V_{j}^{m} = \Theta(\sum_{k=1}^{n} V_{k}^{m-1} . w_{jk}^{m})$ $m = 1M (O_{i} = V_{i}^{M}, x_{i} = V_{i}^{0})$
Función de costo (medir error con respecto a la salida esperada)	$E(O) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\mu=0}^{p-1} (\zeta^{\mu} - O^{\mu})^{2}$?
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	PERCEPTRÓN SIMPLE	PERCEPTRÓN MULTICAPA
Proceso para obtener la salida de la neurona ("predecir")	$O = \Theta(\sum_{i=0}^{n} x_i \cdot w_i)$	$V_{j}^{m} = \Theta(\sum_{k=1}^{n} V_{k}^{m-1} . w_{jk}^{m})$ $m = 1M (O_{i} = V_{i}^{M}, x_{i} = V_{i}^{0})$
Función de costo (medir error con respecto a la salida esperada)	$E(O) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\mu=0}^{p-1} (\zeta^{\mu} - O^{\mu})^{2}$	$E(O) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\mu} \sum_{i} \left(\zeta_{i}^{\mu} - O_{i}^{\mu} \right)^{2}$
Proceso de "aprendizaje" para ajustar los pesos	$w^{nuevo} = w^{anterior} + \Delta w$ $\Delta w = - \eta \frac{\partial E}{\partial w}$?

RETROPROPAGACIÓN: NOTACIÓN

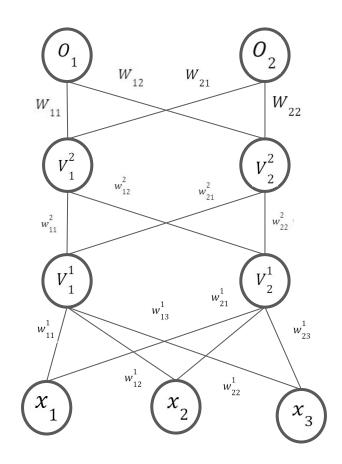
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m	índice de la capa intermedia
р	cantidad datos
μ	dato en particular

 $w_{ik}^m = pesos sinápticos$

 V_{i}^{m} = neurona de capa intermedia

 $W_{ij} = pesos sináticos de la última capa$

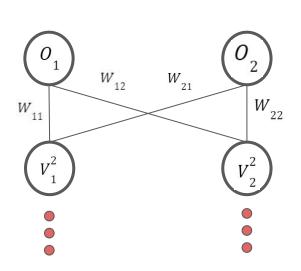
 $O_i = neurona de capa de salida$



$$E(O) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\mu} \sum_{i} (\zeta_{i}^{\mu} - O_{i}^{\mu})^{2}$$

$$O_{i} = \theta(h_{i})$$

$$h_{i} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} V_{j}^{M-1} . W_{ij}$$

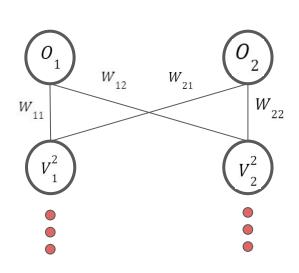


$$\Delta w = -\eta \frac{\partial E}{\partial w} \longrightarrow \frac{\partial E}{\partial W_{ij}} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial O_i} \frac{\partial O_i}{\partial h_i} \frac{\partial h_i}{\partial W_{ij}}$$

$$E(O) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\mu} \sum_{i} (\zeta_{i}^{\mu} - O_{i}^{\mu})^{2}$$

$$O_{i} = \theta(h_{i})$$

$$h_{i} = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} V_{j}^{M-1} . W_{ij}$$



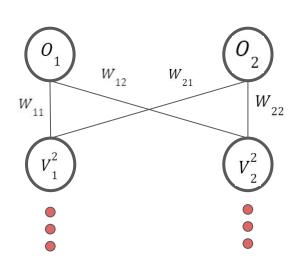
$$\Delta w = -\eta \frac{\partial E}{\partial w} \longrightarrow \frac{\partial E}{\partial W_{ij}} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial O_i} \frac{\partial O_i}{\partial h_i} \frac{\partial h_i}{\partial W_{ij}}$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial W_{ii}} = (\zeta_i - O_i)(-1)\theta'(h_i)(1)V_j^{M-1}$$

$$E(O) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\mu} \sum_{i} (\zeta_{i}^{\mu} - O_{i}^{\mu})^{2}$$

$$O_{i} = \theta(h_{i})$$

$$h_{i} = \sum_{j=1}^{M} V_{j}^{M-1} . W_{ij}$$



$$\Delta w = -\eta \frac{\partial E}{\partial w} \longrightarrow \frac{\partial E}{\partial W_{ij}} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial O_i} \frac{\partial O_i}{\partial h_i} \frac{\partial h_i}{\partial W_{ij}}$$

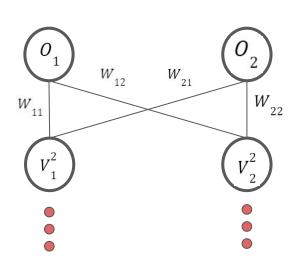
$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial W_{ij}} = (\zeta_i - O_i)(-1)\theta'(h_i)(1)V_j^{M-1}$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial W_{ij}} = -\delta_i V_j^{M-1} \qquad \delta_i = (\zeta_i - O_i)\theta'(h_i)$$

$$E(O) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\mu} \sum_{i} (\zeta_{i}^{\mu} - O_{i}^{\mu})^{2}$$

$$O_{i} = \theta(h_{i})$$

$$h_{i} = \sum_{j=1}^{m} V_{j}^{M-1} . W_{ij}$$



$$\Delta W = -\eta \frac{\partial E}{\partial W_{ij}} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial O_i}$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial W_{ij}} = (\zeta_i - O_i)(-1)\theta'(h_i)(1)V_j^{M-1}$$

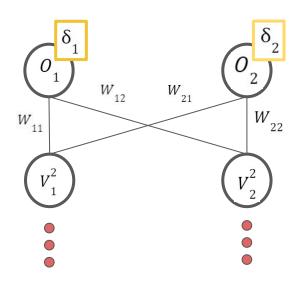
$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial W_{ij}} = -\delta_i V_j^{M-1} \qquad \delta_i = (\zeta_i - O_i)\theta'(h_i)$$

$$\Delta W_{ij} = \eta \delta_i V_j^{M-1}$$

$$E(O) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\mu} \sum_{i} (\zeta_{i}^{\mu} - O_{i}^{\mu})^{2}$$

$$O_{i} = \theta(h_{i})$$

$$h_{i} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} V_{j}^{M-1} . W_{ij}$$

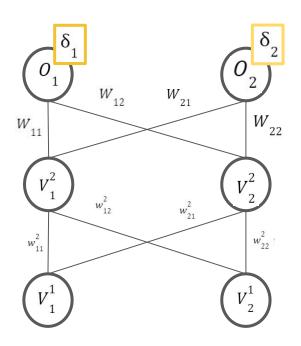


$$\Delta W = -\eta \frac{\partial E}{\partial W} \longrightarrow \frac{\partial E}{\partial W_{ij}} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial O_i} \frac{\partial O_i}{\partial h_i} \frac{\partial}{\partial V}$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial W_{ij}} = (\zeta_i - O_i)(-1)\theta'(h_i)(1)V_j^{M-1}$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial W_{ij}} = -\delta_i V_j^{M-1} \qquad \delta_i = (\zeta_i - O_i)\theta'(h_i)$$

$$\Delta W_{ij} = \eta \delta_i V_j^{M-1}$$

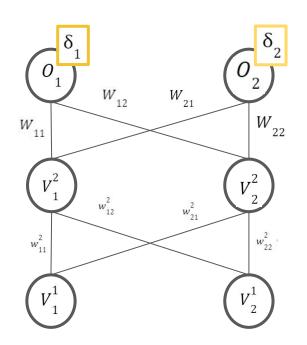


$$\Delta w = -\eta \frac{\partial E}{\partial w} \longrightarrow \frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{jk}^m} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial O} \frac{\partial O}{\partial h} \frac{\partial h}{\partial V_j^m} \frac{\partial V_j^m}{\partial h_j^m} \frac{\partial h_j^m}{\partial w_{jk}^m}$$

$$E(O) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\mu} \sum_{i} (\zeta_{i}^{\mu} - O_{i}^{\mu})^{2}$$

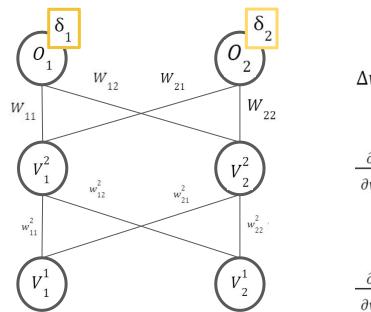
$$O_{i} = \theta(h_{i})$$

$$h_{i} = \sum_{j=1}^{m} V_{j}^{M-1} . W_{ij}$$



$$\Delta w = -\eta \frac{\partial E}{\partial w} \longrightarrow \frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{jk}^m} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial O} \frac{\partial O}{\partial h} \frac{\partial h}{\partial v_j^m} \frac{\partial v_j^m}{\partial h_j^m} \frac{\partial h_j^m}{\partial w_{jk}^m} \frac{\partial h_j^m}{\partial w_{jk}^m}$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{jk}^{m}} = (-1) \sum_{i} (\zeta_{i} - O_{i}) \theta'(h_{i}) (1) W_{ij} \frac{\partial V_{j}^{m}}{\partial h_{j}^{m}} \frac{\partial h_{j}^{m}}{\partial w_{jk}^{m}}$$



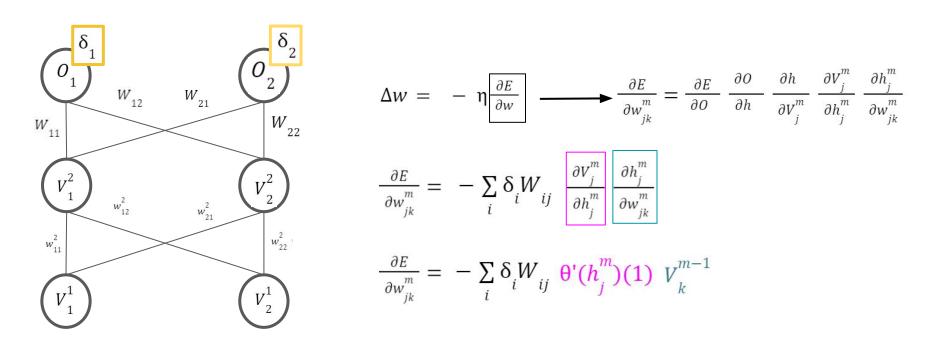
$$\Delta w = -\eta \frac{\partial E}{\partial w} \longrightarrow \frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{jk}^m} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial O} \frac{\partial O}{\partial h} \frac{\partial h}{\partial v_j^m} \frac{\partial v_j^m}{\partial h_j^m} \frac{\partial h_j^m}{\partial w_{jk}^m}$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{jk}^{m}} = (-1) \sum_{i} (\zeta_{i} - O_{i}) \theta'(h_{i})(1) W_{ij} \frac{\partial V_{j}^{m}}{\partial h_{j}^{m}} \frac{\partial h_{j}^{m}}{\partial w_{jk}^{m}}$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{jk}^m} = -\sum_{i} \delta_{i} W_{ij} \frac{\partial V_{j}^m}{\partial h_{j}^m} \frac{\partial h_{j}^m}{\partial w_{jk}^m}$$

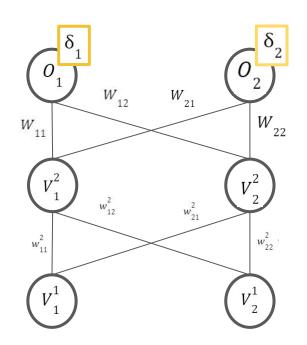
$$V_{j}^{m} = \theta(h_{j}^{m})$$

$$h_{j}^{m} = \sum V_{k}^{m-1} . w_{jk}^{m}$$



$$V_{j}^{m} = \theta(h_{j}^{m})$$

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$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{jk}^{m}} = -\sum_{i} \delta_{i} W_{ij} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial V_{j}}{\partial h_{j}^{m}} & \frac{\partial h_{j}^{m}}{\partial w_{jk}^{m}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{jk}^{m}} = -\sum_{i} \delta_{i} W_{ij} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial V_{j}}{\partial h_{j}^{m}} & \frac{\partial h_{j}^{m}}{\partial w_{jk}^{m}} \end{bmatrix}$$

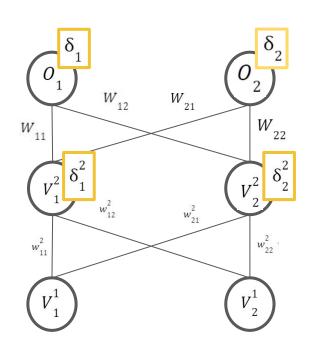
$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{jk}^{m}} = -\sum_{i} \delta_{i} W_{ij} \; \theta'(h_{j}^{m})(1) \; V_{k}^{m-1}$$

$$\delta_{j}^{m}$$

$$\Delta w = \eta \delta_j^m V_k^{m-1}$$

$$V_{j}^{m} = \theta(h_{j}^{m})$$

$$h_{j}^{m} = \sum V_{k}^{m-1} . w_{jk}^{m}$$



$$\Delta w = -\eta \frac{\partial E}{\partial w} \longrightarrow \frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{jk}^m} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial O} \frac{\partial O}{\partial h} \frac{\partial h}{\partial v_j^m} \frac{\partial v_j^m}{\partial h_j^m} \frac{\partial h_j^m}{\partial w_{jk}^m}$$

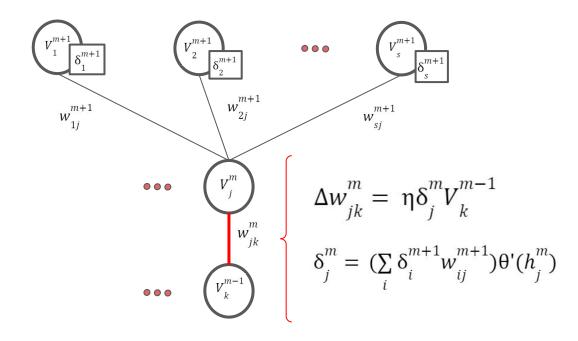
$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{jk}^{m}} = -\sum_{i} \delta_{i} W_{ij} \begin{bmatrix} \partial v_{j}^{m} \\ \partial h_{j}^{m} \end{bmatrix} \frac{\partial h_{j}^{m}}{\partial w_{jk}^{m}}$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{jk}^{m}} = -\sum_{i} \delta_{i} W_{ij} \; \theta'(h_{j}^{m})(1) \; V_{k}^{m-1}$$

$$\Delta w = \eta \delta_j^m V_k^{m-1}$$

$$V_{j}^{m} = \theta(h_{j}^{m})$$

$$h_{j}^{m} = \sum_{k} V_{k}^{m-1} . w_{jk}^{m}$$



Proceso para obtener la salida de la neurona ("predecir")	$O = \Theta(\sum_{i=0}^{n} x_i \cdot w_i)$	$V_{j}^{m} = \Theta(\sum_{k=1}^{N} V_{k}^{m-1} \cdot w_{jk}^{m})$ $m = 1 \dots M \ (O_{i} = V_{i}^{M}, x_{i} = V_{i}^{0})$
Función de costo (medir error con respecto a la salida esperada)	$E(O) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\mu=0}^{p-1} (\zeta^{\mu} - O^{\mu})^{2}$	$E(O) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\mu} \sum_{i} \left(\zeta_{i}^{\mu} - O_{i}^{\mu} \right)^{2}$
Proceso de "aprendizaje" para ajustar los pesos	$w^{nuevo} = w^{anterior} + \Delta w$ $\Delta w = -\eta \frac{\partial E}{\partial w}$	$\Delta W_{ij} = \eta \delta_i V_j \qquad \delta_i = (\zeta_i - O_i) \theta'(h_i)$ $\Delta w_{jk}^m = \eta \delta_j^m V_k^{m-1} \qquad \delta_j^m = (\sum_i \delta_i^{m+1} w_{ij}^{m+1}) \theta'(h_j^m)$

PERCEPTRÓN MULTICAPA

PERCEPTRÓN SIMPLE

n

Drococo nara

Initialize multi layer perceptron architecture Initialize weights w to small random values Set learning rate $\boldsymbol{\eta}$

for a fixed number of epochs:

For each training example μ in the dataset:

1. Compute activation given by feed forward pass:

$$O_j = \Theta(\sum_k V_k^{M-1}, w_{jk}^M)$$
,

where j is the index of output neuron,

M is the index of output layer,

k is the index of neuron from previous layer.

sum is over the qty. of neurons from the previous layer.

2. Update the weights and bias:

For each weight w:

$$w_i = w_i + \Delta w_i$$
, where $\Delta w_i = -\eta \frac{\partial E}{\partial w_i}$ (gradient descendent)

and $\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_i}$ is computed using backpropagation

3. Calculate perceptron error:

error =
$$f(x^{\mu}_1, x^{\mu}_2, \ldots, x^{\mu}_n)$$

convergence = True if error < ϵ else False if convergence: break

¿CÓMO VA CAMBIANDO EL AI GORITMO?

TIP: expresar todo de manera matricial utilizando alguna librería como numpy.



INCREMENTAL/ONLINE (Gradiente Descendente Estocástico)

La actualización de los pesos de la red se hace luego de calcular el Δw para un elemento del conjunto de datos

MINI LOTE/MINI BATCH (Gradiente Descendente Estocástico) La actualización de los pesos de la red se hace luego de calcular el Δw para un subconjunto de elementos del conjunto de datos

LOTE/BATCH
(Gradiente Descendente)

La actualización de los pesos de la red se hace luego de calcular el Δw para todos los elementos del conjunto de datos

```
Initialize multi layer perceptron architecture
Initialize weights w to small random values
Set learning rate n
for a fixed number of epochs:
     \Lambda ws = 0
     For each training example \mu in the dataset:
          1. Compute activation given by feed forward pass:
             O_{j} = \Theta\left(\sum_{i} V_{k}^{M-1}. w_{jk}^{M}\right),
                  where j is the index of output neuron,
                  M is the index of output layer,
                  k is the index of neuron from previous layer.
                  sum is over the gty. of neurons from the previous layer.
          2. Calculate the weights and bias:
             For each weight w,:
                  \Delta ws = \Delta ws + \Delta w_i, where \Delta w_i = -\eta \frac{\partial E}{\partial w_i} (gradient descendent)
                  and \frac{\partial E}{\partial w} is computed using backpropagation
     Calculate perceptron error:
         error = f(x^{\mu}_{1}, x^{\mu}_{2}, \ldots, x^{\mu}_{n})
          convergence = True if error < ε else False
         if convergence: break
```

¿CÓMO VA CAMBIANDO EL ALGORITMO? VERSIÓN **BATCH**

TIP: expresar todo de manera matricial utilizando alguna librería como numpy.

ESTRATEGIAS DE ENTRENAMIENTO: ONLINE / BATCH

- ¿Cuál es el costo de cada época? (aprendizaje)
- ¿Cuáles son los requerimientos de memoria?
- ¿Cómo manejan el "ruido"? (ejemplo, outliers)
- ¿Cuánto tarda en converger?
- ...

Initialize multi layer perceptron architecture Initialize weights w to small random values Set learning rate η

for a fixed number of epochs:

For each training example μ in the dataset:

1. Compute activation given by feed forward pass:

$$O_j = \Theta(\sum_k V_k^{M-1}, w_{jk}^M)$$
,

where j is the index of output neuron,

M is the index of output layer,

 \ensuremath{k} is the index of neuron from previous layer.

sum is over the qty. of neurons from the previous layer.

2. Update the weights and bias:

For each weight w:

$$w_{i}=w_{i}+\Delta w_{i}$$
, where $\Delta w_{i}=-\eta \frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{i}}$ (gradient descendent)

and $\frac{\partial \mathit{E}}{\partial w_i}$ is computed using backpropagation

3. Calculate perceptron error:

error =
$$f(x^{\mu}_{1}, x^{\mu}_{2}, \ldots, x^{\mu}_{n})$$

convergence = True if error < ϵ else False

if convergence: break

EJERCICIO

RESUMEN

- El perceptrón multicapa me permite modelar transformaciones complejas. En teoría, cualquier función continua puede modelarse con un perceptrón multicapa.
- La arquitectura del perceptron multicapa debe realizarse manualmente. A priori, no tenemos una receta que nos permita definir "la mejor arquitectura".
- Retropropagación provee un mecanismo con ciertas optimizaciones para definir el "error" en las capas ocultas y hallar las actualizaciones de los pesos que nos permiten minimizar la función de costo.

¿Qué estoy optimizando cuando quiero usar una red neuronal?

Función objetivo

$$\min_{x \in \Re^n} f(x), \ f : \Re^n \to \Re, \vec{x} = [x_1, x_2, ..., x_n]$$
 (3)

$$g_i(\vec{x}) <= 0 \tag{4}$$

$$h_i(\vec{x}) = 0 \tag{5}$$

- Optimización Discreta: Programación entera y combinatoria
- Optimización Discreta: Ecuación diofántica
- Optimización Lineal: Programación Lineal
- Optimización No Lineal sin Restricciones Convexa: garantía de extremos globales.
- Optimización No Convexa: Primer orden: GD, SGD, ADAM,
- Optimización No Convexa: Segundo orden: Newton
- Optimización No Convexa: Cero orden: Bayesiana, Powel, Sim Optimistic Optimization

BIBLIOGRAFÍA

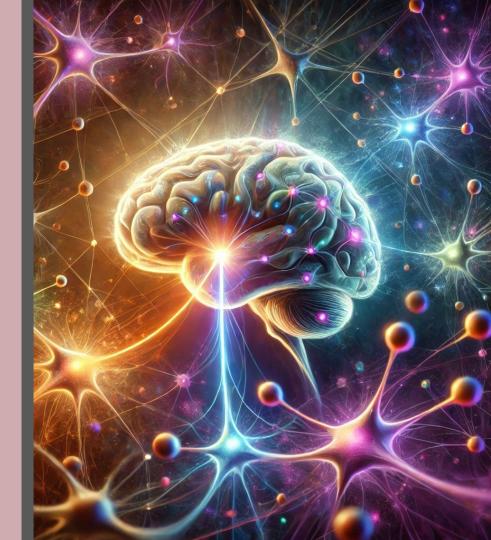
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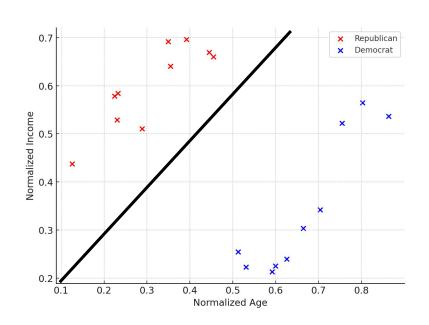
Rumelhart D., Hinton G. & Williams R., *Learning representations by back-propagating errors*. Nature 323, 533-536 (1986), https://doi.org/10.1038/323533a0

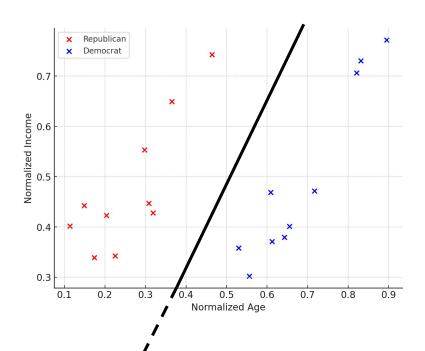
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BIAS EN PERCEPTRÓN MULTICAPA

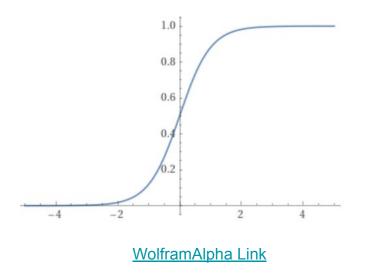


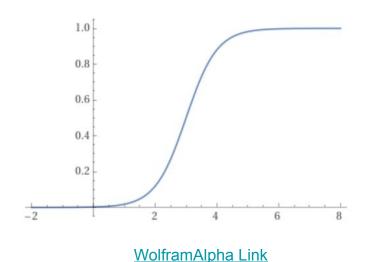
Recordemos que el bias (o umbral) nos permite flexibilizar la forma de la salida de la neurona, porque permite desplazamiento de la función (ver clase 8)





Recordemos que el bias (o umbral) nos permite flexibilizar la forma de la salida de la neurona, porque permite desplazamiento de la función (ver clase 8)





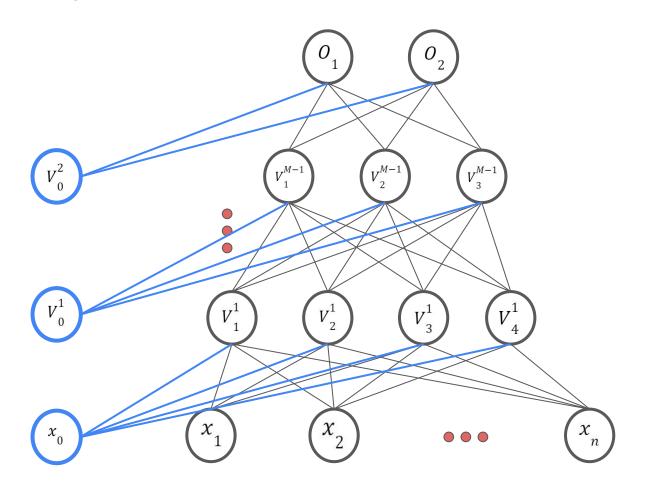
Podemos incluir un x₀ que permita ajustar un peso w₀. Este peso será equivalente al bias pero puede incorporarse en los cálculos de manera matricial.

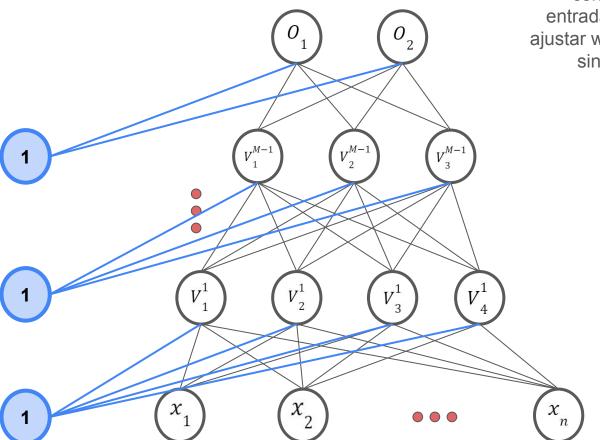
$$O(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \cdot w_i + w_0$$



$$\Theta(\sum_{i=0}^n x_i^{\mu}.w_i)$$

х0	Age	Income	Party		
1.0	0.445	0.669	1.0		
1.0	0.349	0.692	1.0		
1.0	0.232	0.585	1.0		
1.0	0.125	0.438	1.0		
1.0	0.224	0.579	1.0		
1.0	0.23	0.529	1.0		
1.0	0.392	0.696	1.0		
1.0	0.355	0.641	1.0		
1.0	0.455	0.66	1.0		
1.0	0.289	0.51	1.0		
1.0	0.513	0.255	-1.0		
1.0	0.755	0.522	-1.0		
1.0	0.626	0.24	-1.0		
1.0	0.703	0.342	-1.0		
1.0	0.863	0.536	-1.0		
1.0	0.6	0.225	-1.0		
1.0	0.664	0.303	-1.0		
1.0	0.802	0.565	-1.0		
1.0	0.592	0.213	-1.0		
1.0	0.531	0.223	-1.0		





Podemos incluir, capa a capa, un valor constante para todos los datos de entrada, de manera tal que podamos ajustar w₀ (bias) como si fuera un peso sináptico más de la red neuronal.

RETROPROPAGACIÓN: NOTACIÓN

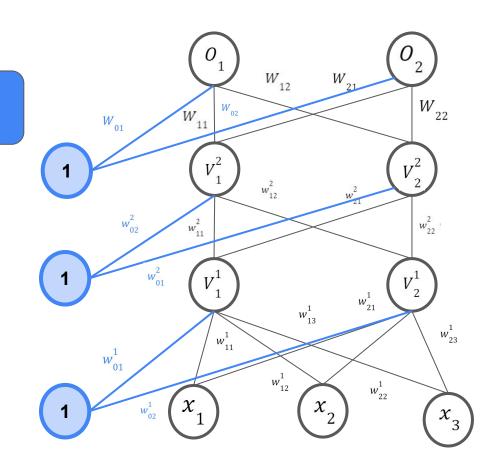
Índice	Descripción Indice de la neurona de la capa de salida (o so comidente de la capa de	
i		
j	índice de la neurona de la capa intermedia	desde 0
k	índice de la neurona de entrada o de la capa anterior	
m	índice de la capa intermedia	
р	cantidad datos	
μ	dato en particular	

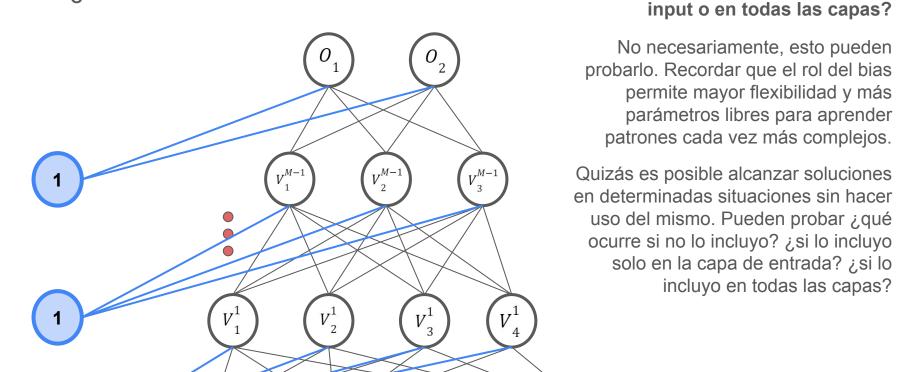
 $w_{ik}^m = pesos sinápticos$

 V_{i}^{m} = neurona de capa intermedia

 $W_{ij} = pesos sináticos de la última capa$

 O_i = neurona de capa de salida





¿Es estrictamente necesario en