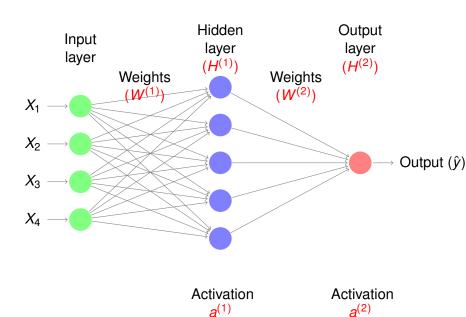
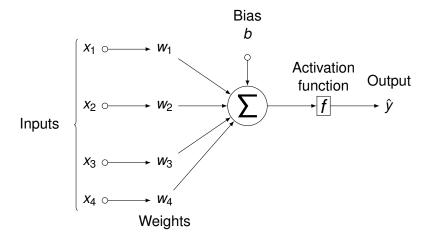
concordance=TRUE concordance=TRUE

Neural Networks

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Components

- Layers Input, Hidden and Output
 - Neuron/Node/Unit Receives input and computes and output
- Synapse Associated weights.
- Activation function Introduces nonlinearity into the neuron output.
 - Sigmoid (Logistic Activation Function) $a(x) = \frac{1}{1 + exp(-x)}$
 - Tanh (hyperbolic tangent Activation Function) $a(x) = tanh(x) = \frac{2}{1 + exp(-2x)} - 1 = 2sigmoid(2x) - 1$
 - ReLU (Rectified Linear Unit Activation Function) a(x) = max(0, x)

```
##
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'
## The following objects are masked from
'package:stats':
##
## filter, lag
## The following objects are masked from
'package:base':
##
## intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
## -- Attaching packages
    ----- tidyverse
1.2.1 --
## v tibble 2.0.0 v purrr 0.2.5
## v readr 1.3.1 v stringr 1.3.1
## v tibble 2.0.0 v forcats 0.3.0
## -- Conflicts
tidyverse_conflicts() --
```

Consider,

$$H_1^{(1)} = X_1 W_{1,1}^{(1)} + X_2 W_{2,1}^{(1)} + X_3 W_{3,1}^{(1)} + X_4 W_{4,1}^{(1)}$$

Consider,

$$\begin{split} H_1^{(1)} &= X_1 W_{1,1}^{(1)} + X_2 W_{2,1}^{(1)} + X_3 W_{3,1}^{(1)} + X_4 W_{4,1}^{(1)} \\ H_2^{(1)} &= X_1 W_{1,2}^{(1)} + X_2 W_{2,2}^{(1)} + X_3 W_{3,2}^{(1)} + X_4 W_{4,2}^{(1)} \end{split}$$

Consider, $H_1^{(1)} = X_1 W_{1,1}^{(1)} + X_2 W_{2,1}^{(1)} + X_3 W_{3,1}^{(1)} + X_4 W_{4,1}^{(1)}$ $H_2^{(1)} = X_1 W_{1,2}^{(1)} + X_2 W_{2,2}^{(1)} + X_3 W_{3,2}^{(1)} + X_4 W_{4,2}^{(1)}$

Consider,

$$H_{1}^{(1)} = X_{1} W_{1,1}^{(1)} + X_{2} W_{2,1}^{(1)} + X_{3} W_{3,1}^{(1)} + X_{4} W_{4,1}^{(1)}$$

$$H_{2}^{(1)} = X_{1} W_{1,2}^{(1)} + X_{2} W_{2,2}^{(1)} + X_{3} W_{3,2}^{(1)} + X_{4} W_{4,2}^{(1)}$$

$$\vdots$$

 H^2 'component' is the sum of weighted inputs to each neuron.

$$H^{(1)} = XW^{(1)} \tag{1}$$

Apply activation function to 1

$$a^{(1)} = a(H^{(1)}) (2)$$

Propagate 2 to the output layer

$$H^{(2)} = a^{(1)}W^{(2)} (3)$$

$$\Longrightarrow \hat{y} = a^{(2)} = a(H^{(2)}) \tag{4}$$

Back propagation

Estimate weights that ensures the model fits the training data well.

$$J = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2} (y - \hat{y})^2 \tag{5}$$

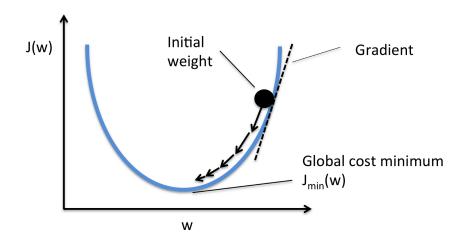
Back propagation

Estimate weights that ensures the model fits the training data well.

$$J = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2} (y - \hat{y})^2 \tag{5}$$

$$J(W) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x} \left(y - a(a(XW^{(1)})W^{(2)}) \right)^2$$
 (6)

Gradient descent



Gradient descent

$$W_{t+1} = W_t - \gamma \Delta J(W_t)$$
Compute $\frac{\partial J}{\partial W^{(1)}}$ and $\frac{\partial J}{\partial W^{(2)}}$

$$= -(y - \hat{y}) \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial H^{(2)}} \frac{\partial H^{(2)}}{\partial W^{(2)}}$$

$$= -(y - \hat{y}) a'(H^{(2)}) \frac{\partial H^{(2)}}{\partial W^{(2)}}$$

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$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial J}{\partial W^{(2)}} = -a^{(1)T}(y - \hat{y}) a'(H^{(2)})$$

Gradient descent

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial W^{(1)}} \approx -(y - \hat{y}) \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial W^{(1)}}$$

$$= -(y - \hat{y}) \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial H^{(2)}} \frac{\partial H^{(2)}}{\partial W^{(1)}}$$

$$= -(y - \hat{y}) a'(H^{(2)}) \frac{\partial H^{(2)}}{\partial W^{(1)}}$$

$$= -(y - \hat{y}) a'(H^{(2)}) \frac{\partial H^{(2)}}{\partial a^{(1)}} \frac{\partial a^{(1)}}{\partial W^{(1)}}$$

$$= -(y - \hat{y}) a'(H^{(2)}) W^{(2)T} \frac{\partial a^{(1)}}{\partial W^{(1)}}$$

$$= -(y - \hat{y}) a'(H^{(2)}) W^{(2)T} \frac{\partial a^{(2)}}{\partial H^{(2)}} \frac{\partial H^{(2)}}{\partial W^{(1)}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial J}{\partial W^{(1)}} = -X^{T}(y - \hat{y}) a'(H^{(2)}) W^{(2)T} a'(H^{(1)})$$

Remarks

- 1. Starting values
- 2. Overfitting and Stopping Criterion
 - Reduce training error to some predetermined threshold overffiting.
 - Regularization

$$J(W) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2} (y - \hat{y})^{2} / n + \frac{1}{2} \lambda \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} W_{1} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} W_{2} \right)$$

 λ - Regularization hyper parameter

Remarks

3. Convergence and Local Minima

