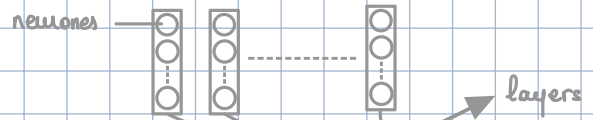


Lecture 1: Feed-Forward Neural Network (FFNN)

- FFNN consists of layers of computational units (ie: neurons) usually connected in a feed-forward way



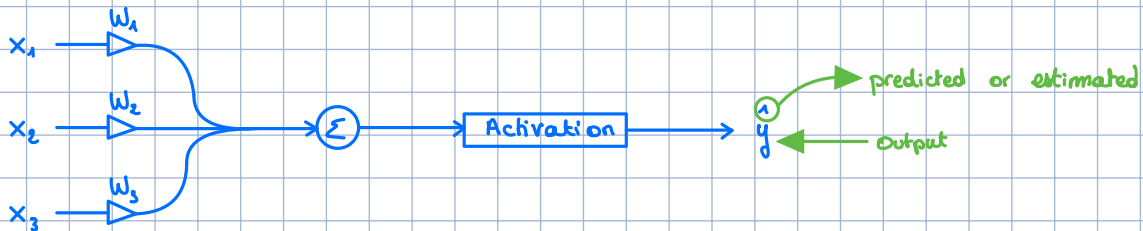
- FFNN is an ANN wherein connections between the nodes do not form a cycle

→ Artificial Neural Network ≠ Biological Neural Network

Types of ANN

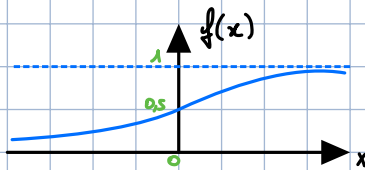
- 1) Feed-Forward Neural Network (FFNN)
- 2) Feedback Neural Network (FBNN) / Recurrent Neural Network (RNN) → **Memory!**

A model for the artificial neuron



Basic types of activation functions

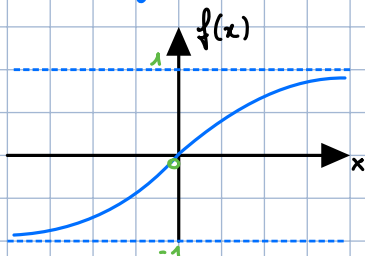
- 1) Sigmoid or logistic



$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-x)}$$

$$f'(x) = f(x)(1 - f(x))$$

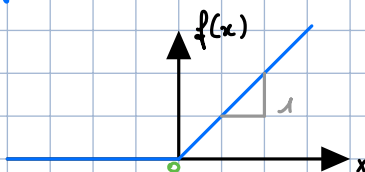
- 2) Hyperbolic tangent



$$f(x) = \tanh(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$$

$$f'(x) = 1 - f^2(x)$$

- 3) Rectified Linear Unit (ReLU)

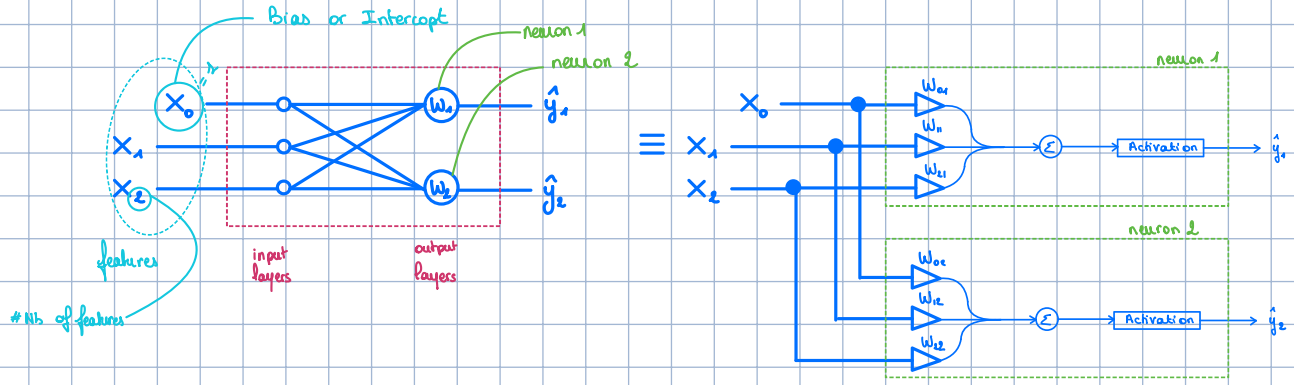


$$f(x) = \max\{0, x\} = x \mathbb{I}\{x > 0\}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ x, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ 1, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

A FFNN of two layers with two features:



$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \dots & N \\ (x^{(1)})^T \\ \vdots \\ (x^{(N)})^T \end{bmatrix} \quad X^{(i)} = \begin{bmatrix} (x_1^{(i)})^T \\ (x_2^{(i)})^T \\ \vdots \\ (x_N^{(i)})^T \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{X} = \begin{bmatrix} x_0^{(1)} = 1 \\ x_0^{(2)} = 1 \\ \vdots \\ x_0^{(N)} = 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} (x^{(1)})^T \\ (x^{(2)})^T \\ \vdots \\ (x^{(N)})^T \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbb{I} \times (N+1)$$

Bias Column

$$W = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & \vdots \\ \vdots & N \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} W_1 \\ \vdots \\ W_5 \end{bmatrix} \quad \hat{=} \text{dimension of output variables} \quad (N+1) \times 5$$

$$W = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & \vdots \\ \vdots & N \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} W_1 \\ W_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} w_{01} & w_{02} \\ w_{11} & w_{12} \\ w_{21} & w_{22} \end{bmatrix} \quad (2+1) \times 2$$

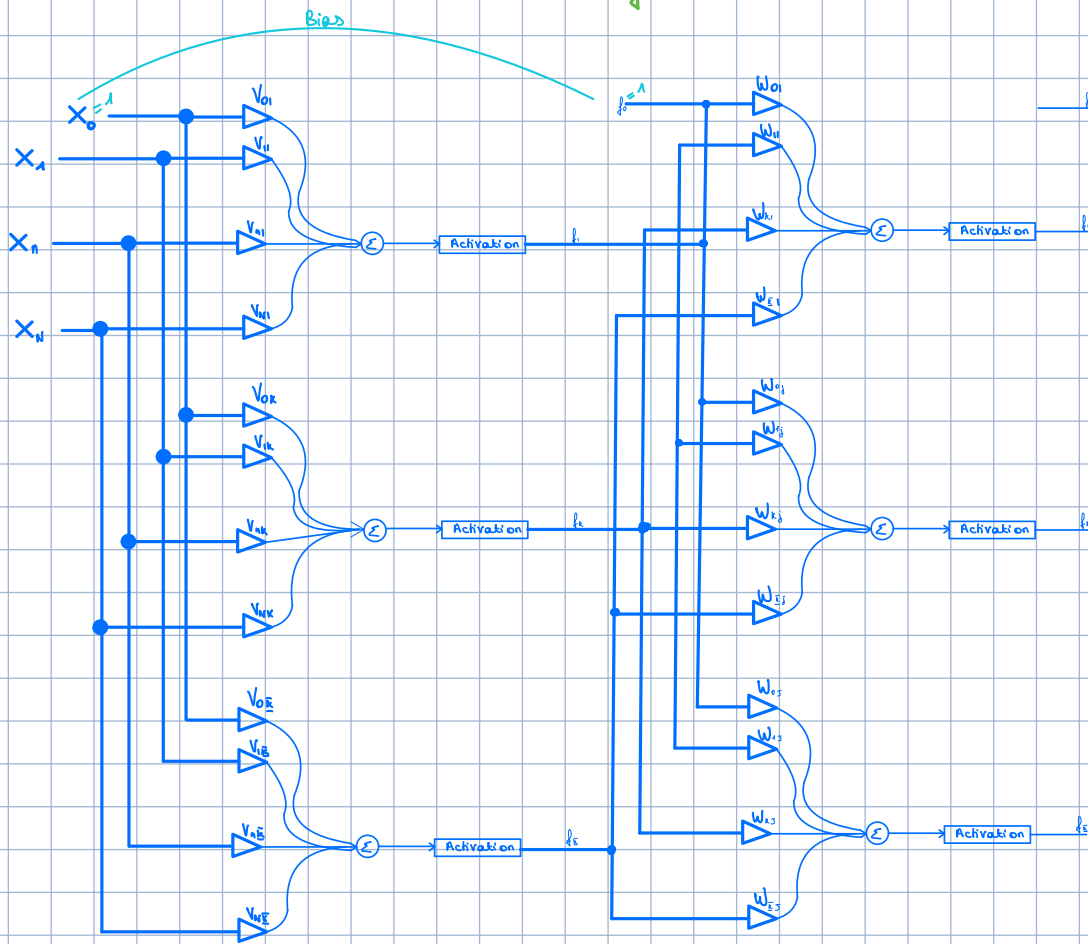
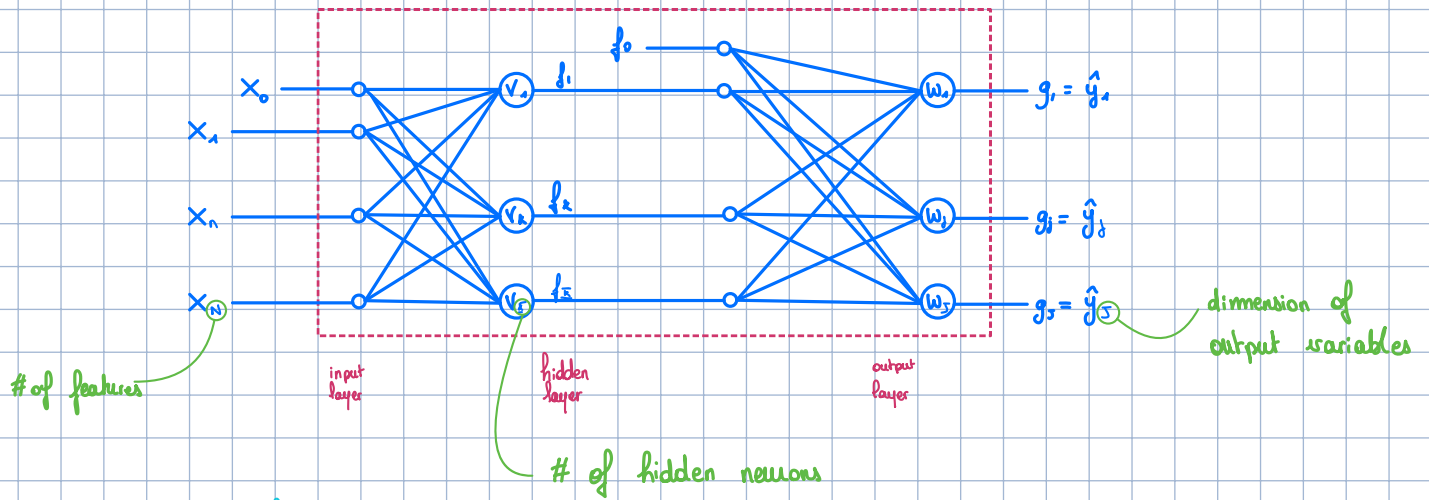
$$\bar{X}_{\mathbb{I} \times 3} = \bar{X}_{\mathbb{I} \times (N+1)} \quad W_{(N+1) \times 3} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & \dots & 3 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix} \quad \hat{=} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & \dots & j & \dots & 3 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

Example :

$$\hat{y} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & \vdots \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{y}_1^{(1)} & \hat{y}_2^{(2)} \end{bmatrix} = (\hat{y}^{(1)})^T \quad \hat{y}^{(i)} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{y}_1^{(i)} \\ \hat{y}_2^{(i)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} h(x^{(i)}; w_1) \\ h(x^{(i)}; w_2) \end{bmatrix}$$

Activation function (sigmoid)

A FFNN of three layers for the general case:



FWP

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \dots & N \\ x_1^{(1)} & \dots & x_1^{(N)} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_n^{(1)} & \dots & x_n^{(N)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{X} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \times X = \begin{bmatrix} (\bar{x}^{(1)})^T \\ \vdots \\ (\bar{x}^{(N)})^T \end{bmatrix}$$

Bias column

$$\bar{\bar{X}} = \bar{X} \underset{I \times (N+1)}{\times} \underset{(N+1) \times B}{V} = \begin{bmatrix} (\bar{x}^{(1)})^T v \\ \vdots \\ (\bar{x}^{(N)})^T v \end{bmatrix}$$

Model parameters

elementwise inversion

$$F = (1 + \exp(-\bar{X}))^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} (f^{(1)})^T \\ \vdots \\ (f^{(I)})^T \end{bmatrix}_{I \times K}$$

$$\bar{F} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} F = \begin{bmatrix} (f^{(1)})^T \\ \vdots \\ (f^{(I)})^T \end{bmatrix}_{I \times K}$$

$$\bar{F} = \bar{F}_{I \times (K+1)} \cdot V_{(K+1) \times J} = \begin{bmatrix} (f^{(1)})^T w \\ \vdots \\ (f^{(I)})^T w \end{bmatrix}_{I \times J}$$

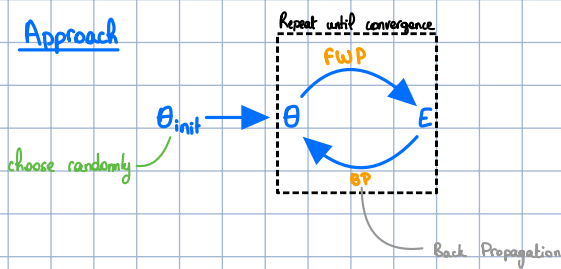
$$G = (1 + \exp(-\bar{F}))^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} (g^{(1)})^T \\ \vdots \\ (g^{(I)})^T \end{bmatrix}_{I \times J}$$

$E = \text{Sum of squared errors (SSE)}$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^I \| \hat{y}^{(i)} - y^{(i)} \|^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^I \sum_{j=1}^J (\hat{y}_j^{(i)} - y_j^{(i)})^2$$

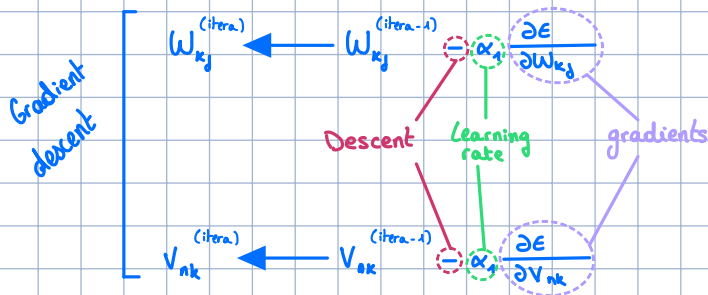
Goal of FFNN : $\min E$ V, W
model parameters : $\theta = \{v, w\}$

Approach



Back propagation (BP)

itera = 1, 2, ... Iteration



$$\begin{cases} k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, K \\ j = 1, 2, \dots, J \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} n = 0, 1, \dots, N \\ k = 1, 2, \dots, K \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial E}{\partial W_{kj}} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial W_{kj}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^I \sum_{j=1}^J (\hat{y}_j^{(i)} - y_j^{(i)})^2 \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^I \frac{\partial}{\partial W_{kj}} \left[(g_j^{(i)} - y_j^{(i)})^2 + \dots + (g_j^{(i)} - y_j^{(i)})^2 + \dots + (g_J^{(i)} - y_J^{(i)})^2 \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^I 2 (g_j^{(i)} - y_j^{(i)}) \frac{\partial g_j^{(i)}}{\partial W_{kj}} = \sum_{i=1}^I (g_j^{(i)} - y_j^{(i)}) g_j^{(i)} (1 - g_j^{(i)}) f_k^{(i)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial g_j^{(i)}}{\partial W_{kj}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial W_{kj}} \left[\frac{1}{1 + \exp(-(f_j^{(i)})^T w_j)} \right] = \frac{-\exp(-(f_j^{(i)})^T w_j)}{(1 + \exp(-(f_j^{(i)})^T w_j))^2} (-f_k^{(i)})$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-(\bar{f}^{(n)})^T \omega_j)} \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-(\bar{f}^{(n)})^T \omega_j)} \right) \bar{f}_k^{(i)} = g_j^{(i)} (1 - g_j^{(i)}) \bar{f}_k^{(i)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}}{\partial v_{nk}} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial v_{nk}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^I \sum_{j=1}^J (\hat{y}_j^{(i)} - y_j^{(i)})^2 \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^I \sum_{j=1}^J \frac{\partial}{\partial v_{nk}} \left[(g_j^{(i)} - y_j^{(i)})^2 \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^I \sum_{j=1}^J 2 (g_j^{(i)} - y_j^{(i)}) \frac{\partial g_j^{(i)}}{\partial v_{nk}} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^I \sum_{j=1}^J (g_j^{(i)} - y_j^{(i)}) g_j^{(i)} (1 - g_j^{(i)}) \omega_{kj} \bar{f}_k^{(i)} (1 - \bar{f}_k^{(i)}) \bar{x}_n^{(i)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial g_j^{(i)}}{\partial v_{nk}} = \frac{\partial g_j^{(i)}}{\partial \bar{f}_k^{(i)}} \frac{\partial \bar{f}_k^{(i)}}{\partial v_{nk}}$$

$$\frac{\partial g_j^{(i)}}{\partial \bar{f}_k^{(i)}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{f}_k^{(i)}} \left[\frac{1}{1 + \exp(-(\bar{f}^{(i)})^T \omega_j)} \right] = \frac{-\exp(-(\bar{f}^{(i)})^T \omega_j)}{(1 + \exp(-(\bar{f}^{(i)})^T \omega_j))^2} (-\omega_{kj})$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-(\bar{f}^{(i)})^T \omega_j)} \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-(\bar{f}^{(i)})^T \omega_j)} \right) \omega_{kj} = g_j^{(i)} (1 - g_j^{(i)}) \omega_{kj}$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{f}_k^{(i)}}{\partial v_{nk}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial v_{nk}} \left[\frac{1}{1 + \exp(-(\bar{x}^{(i)})^T v_k)} \right] = \frac{-\exp(-(\bar{x}^{(i)})^T v_k) (-\bar{x}_n^{(i)})}{(1 + \exp(-(\bar{x}^{(i)})^T v_k))^2} \beta'$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-(\bar{x}^{(i)})^T v_k)} \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-(\bar{x}^{(i)})^T v_k)} \right) = \bar{f}_k^{(i)} (1 - \bar{f}_k^{(i)}) \bar{x}_n^{(i)}$$