

# Neural Networks

## Deep Neural Network for 3-way Classification

$$h_i^{\text{layer } l} = \phi \left( \sum_j w_{ji}^{(\text{layer } l)} \cdot h_j^{(\text{layer } l-1)} \right)$$

- $L$  := hidden layers -  $h^{(l)}$  := activations at layer  $l$  -  $w^{(l)}$  := weights taking activations from layer  $l-1$  to  $l$  -  $\phi$  := nonlinear activation function - Must be nonlinear because otherwise hidden layers are collapsed - Last layer is still just a logistic regression - Prev layers just learn the 'features' of input

## Rectified Linear Unit (ReLU)

$$\phi(z) = \max(0, z)$$

- Type of nonlinear activation function - Commonly used

## Training Neural Networks

- Just like logistic regression:

$$\max_w \ell(w) = \max_w \sum_i \log \mathbb{P}(y^{(i)} | x^{(i)}; w)$$

- Just  $w$  tends to be a much larger vector - Just run gradient ascent and stop when log likelihood of hold-out data starts to decrease - Algorithm: 1. Initialize  $w$  2. Repeat:  $w \leftarrow w + \alpha * \sum_i \nabla \log \mathbb{P}(y^{(i)} | x^{(i)}; w)$  -  $\alpha$  := learning rate (generally small)

## Computing Derivatives

- Automatic differentiation exists
- Relatively quick with backpropagation

## Neural Network Properties

- Theorem (Universal Function Approximators) := a two-layer neural network with a sufficient number of neurons can approximate any continuous function to any desired accuracy
- Can be seen as learning the features
- Large number of neurons can cause overfitting

## Preventing Overfitting

- Early stopping  $\triangleq$  stop training when accuracy on held out data set starts going down
- Weight Regularization  $\triangleq$  add an objective term to penalize weight magnitude
  - Good because  $w$  can grow without constraint
  - Use a constraint hyperparameter  $\lambda$  (typically 0.1 to 0.0001 or smaller)

$$\max_w \sum_i \log \mathbb{P}(y^{(i)} | x^{(i)}; w) - \frac{\lambda}{2} \sum_j w_j^2$$

## Simplicity

- Reduce the hypothesis/model space
  - Assume more
  - Fewer features or neurons
  - Other limits on model structure
- Regularization

- Laplace smoothing
- Weight regularization
- Hypothesis state stays big, but harder to get to outskirts