

DEEP LEARNING

1. Artificial neural network with no hidden layers is just linear regression

Artificial neural networks are available in package neuralnet.

```
> library(neuralnet)
```

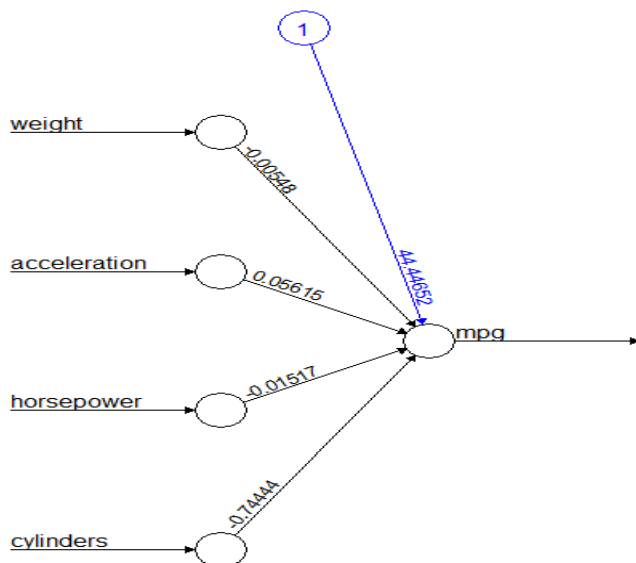
Create the training and testing data.

```
> attach(Auto)
> n = length(mpg)
> Z = sample(n,200)
> Auto.train = Auto[Z,]
> Auto.test = Auto[-Z,]
```

```
> nn0 = neuralnet( mpg ~ weight+acceleration+horsepower+cylinders, data=Auto.train, hidden=0 )
> nn0
```

```
      Error Reached Threshold Steps
1 1720.963134      0.009532195866  8565
```

```
> plot(nn0)
```



Error: 1720.963134 Steps: 8565

This is the linear regression! Weights are slopes, and the intercept is shown in blue.

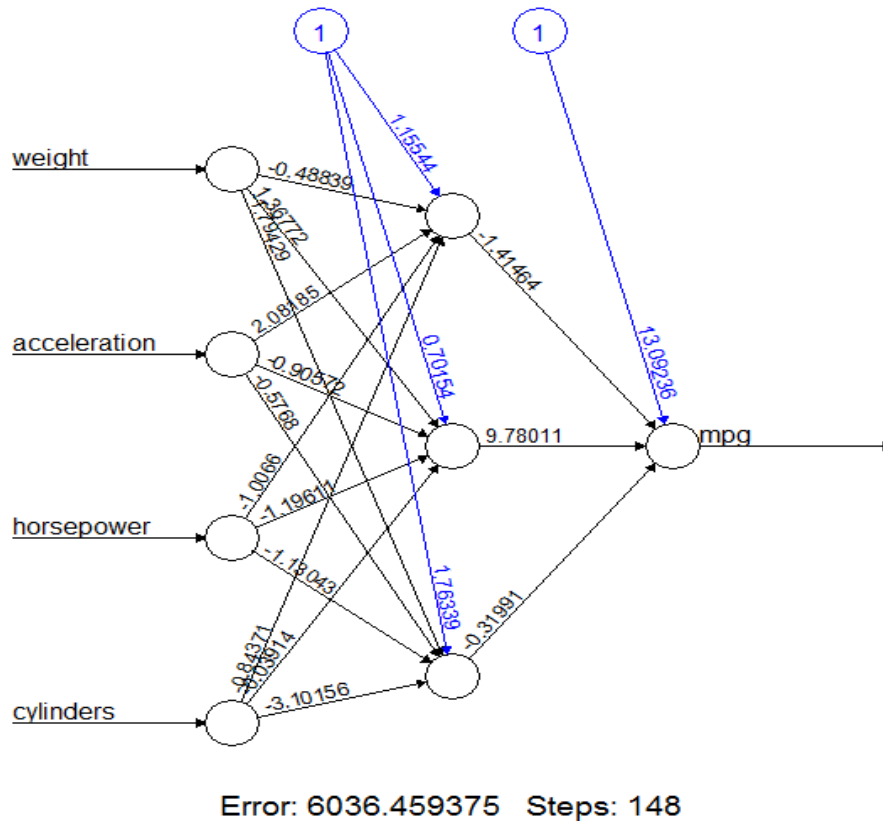
```
> lm( mpg ~ weight+acceleration+horsepower+cylinders, data=Auto.train )
```

```
Coefficients:
(Intercept)      weight acceleration  horsepower    cylinders
44.446611467 -0.005475864  0.056149012 -0.015172364 -0.744442628
```

2. Artificial neural network

Now, introduce 3 hidden nodes.

```
> nn3 = neuralnet( mpg ~ weight+acceleration+horsepower+cylinders, data=Auto.train, hidden=3 )  
> plot(nn3)
```



3. Prediction power

Which ANN gives a more accurate prediction? Use the test data for comparison.

```
> Predict0 = compute( nn0, subset(Auto.test, select=c(weight, acceleration, horsepower, cylinders)) )
```

This prediction consists of X-variables “neurons” and predicted Y-variable “net.result”.

```
> names(Predict0)  
[1] "neurons" "net.result"
```

```
> mean( (Auto.test$mpg - Predict0$net.result)^2 )  
[1] 18.83350028
```

Prediction MSE of this ANN is 18.83.

```
> Predict3 = compute( nn3, subset(Auto.test, select=c(weight, acceleration, horsepower, cylinders)) )
```

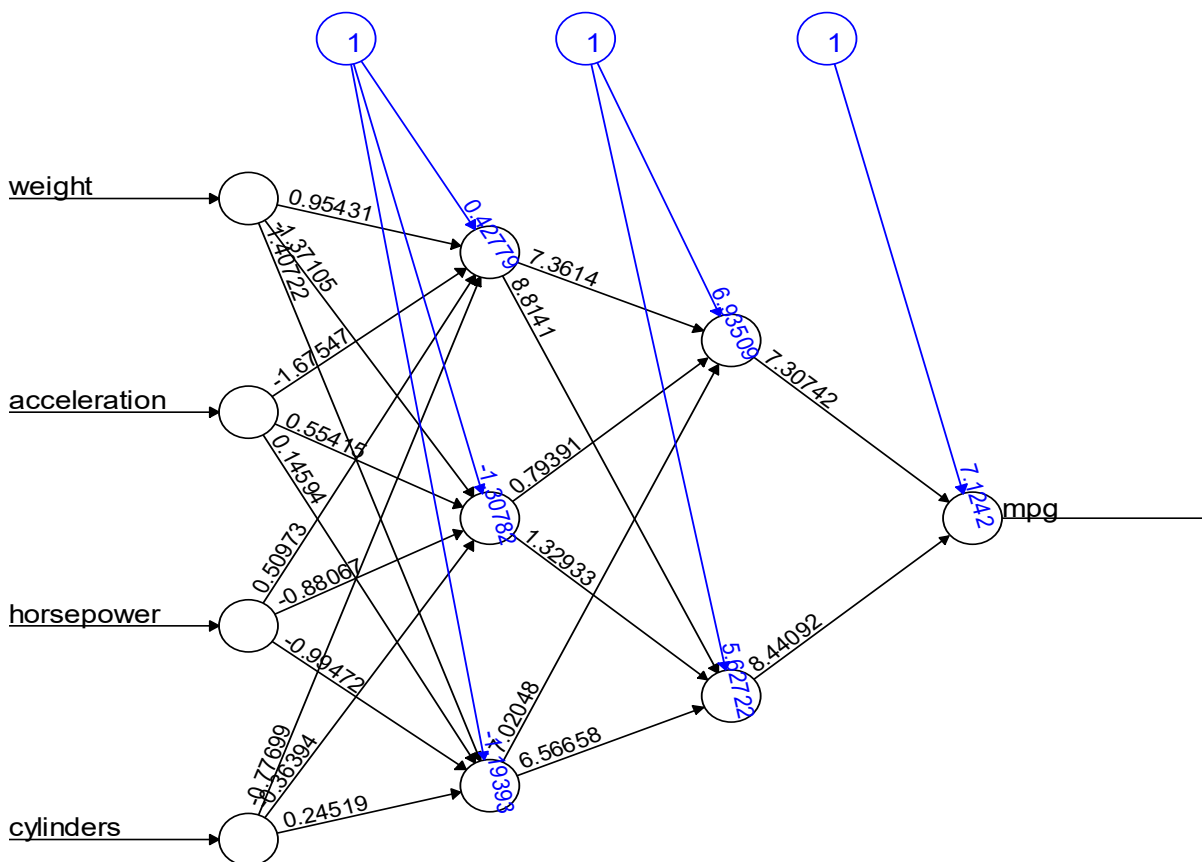
```
> mean( (Auto.test$mpg - Predict3$net.result)^2 )
[1] 61.84868054
```

Its 3-node competitor has a much higher prediction MSE.

4. Multilayer structure

The number of hidden nodes can be given as a vector. Its components show the number of hidden nodes at each hidden layer.

```
> nn3.2 = neuralnet( mpg ~ weight+acceleration+horsepower+cylinders, data=Auto.train, hidden=c(3,2) )
> plot(nn3.2)
```



Error: 6036.459375 Steps: 101

5. Artificial neural network for classification

```
> library(nnet)
```

Prepare our categorical variables ECO and ECO4

```

> ECO = ifelse( mpg > 22.75, "Economy", "Consuming" )
> ECO4 = rep("Economy",n)
> ECO4[mpg < 29] = "Good"
> ECO4[mpg < 22.75] = "OK"
> ECO4[mpg < 17] = "Consuming"
> Auto.train = Auto[Z,]
> Auto.test = Auto[-Z,]

```

Train an artificial neural network to classify cars into “Economy” and “Consuming”.

```

> nn.class = nnet( as.factor(ECO) ~ weight + acceleration + horsepower + cylinders, data=Auto.train, size=3 )
# weights: 19
initial value 169.471585
final value 138.379332
converged

```

```

> summary(nn.class)
a 4-3-1 network with 19 weights
options were - entropy fitting
b->h1 i1->h1 i2->h1 i3->h1 i4->h1
-0.11 -0.35 0.12 0.32 0.16
b->h2 i1->h2 i2->h2 i3->h2 i4->h2
0.59 -0.37 -0.56 0.67 0.44
b->h3 i1->h3 i2->h3 i3->h3 i4->h3
0.50 0.16 0.41 -0.49 0.02
b->o h1->o h2->o h3->o
-0.12 -0.27 0.03 0.02

```

This ANN has $p=4$ inputs, one layer of $M=3$ hidden nodes, and a single ($K=1$) output. We need to estimate $M(p+1)+K(M+1) = (3)(5)+(1)(4) = 19$ weights.

Classification into $K > 2$ categories is similar.

```

> nn.class = nnet( as.factor(ECO4) ~ weight+acceleration+horsepower+cylinders, data=Auto.train, size=3 )
# weights: 31
initial value 333.799856
final value 276.956630
converged

```

```

> summary(nn.class)
a 4-3-4 network with 31 weights
options were - softmax modelling
b->h1 i1->h1 i2->h1 i3->h1 i4->h1
0.39 0.69 -0.58 0.23 0.11
b->h2 i1->h2 i2->h2 i3->h2 i4->h2
-0.49 -0.67 -0.65 -0.68 0.11
b->h3 i1->h3 i2->h3 i3->h3 i4->h3
-0.67 0.24 0.59 0.43 0.00
b->o1 h1->o1 h2->o1 h3->o1
0.98 -0.25 0.32 -0.12
b->o2 h1->o2 h2->o2 h3->o2
0.13 0.41 0.19 -0.02
b->o3 h1->o3 h2->o3 h3->o3
0.20 0.28 0.34 -0.01
b->o4 h1->o4 h2->o4 h3->o4
-0.24 0.42 -0.09 0.41

```

Here $K = 4$ categories, so we are estimating $(3)(5) + (4)(4) = 31$ weights.