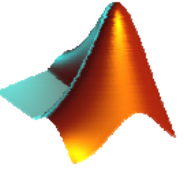


# Yapay Sinir Ağları

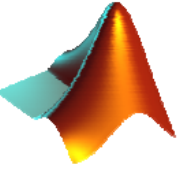
Abdulkadir Şengür



# Giriş

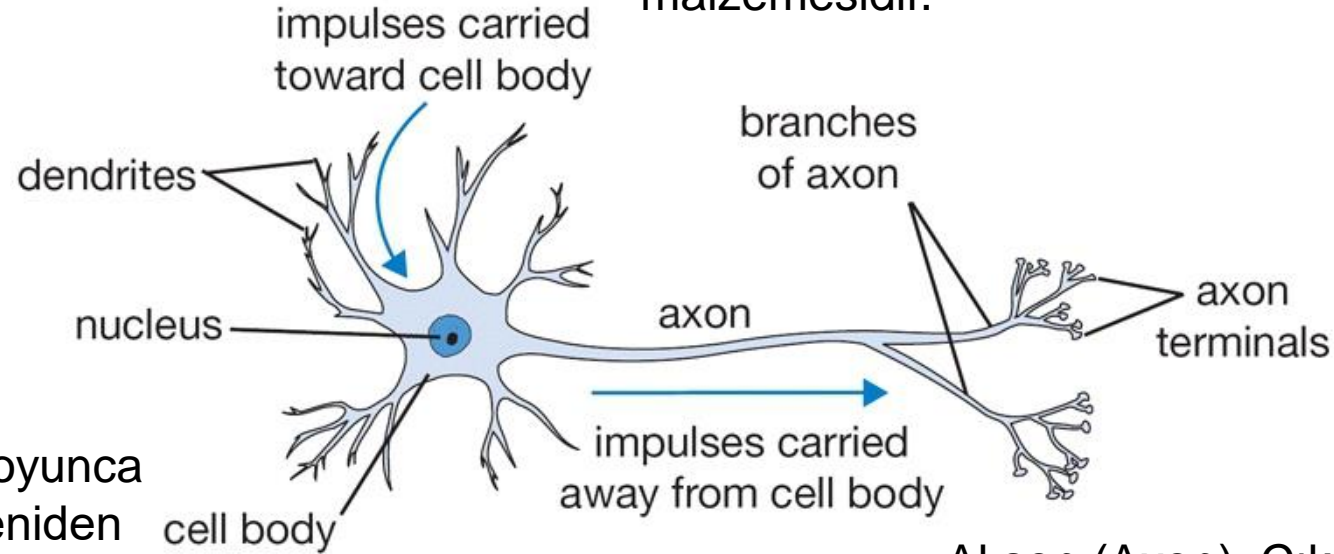
- Canlıların davranışlarını inceleyip, matematiksel olarak modelleyip, benzer yapay modellerin üretilmesine **sibernetik** denir.
- Eğitilebilir, adaptif ve kendi kendine organize olup öğrenebilen ve değerlendirme yapabilen yapay sinir ağları ile insan beyninin öğrenme yapısı modellenmeye çalışılmaktadır.
- Aynı insanda olduğu gibi yapay sinir ağları vasıtasıyla makinelerin eğitilmesi, öğrenmesi ve karar vermesi amaçlanmaktadır.

# İnsandaki bir sinir hücresinin (nöron) yapısı



Dentritler (Dendrites): Diğer hücrelerden gelen işaretleri toplayan elektriksel anlamda pasif kollarıdır. Sistem girişidir.

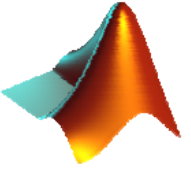
Miyelin Tabaka (Myelin Sheath): Yayılma hızına etki eden yalıtım malzemesidir.



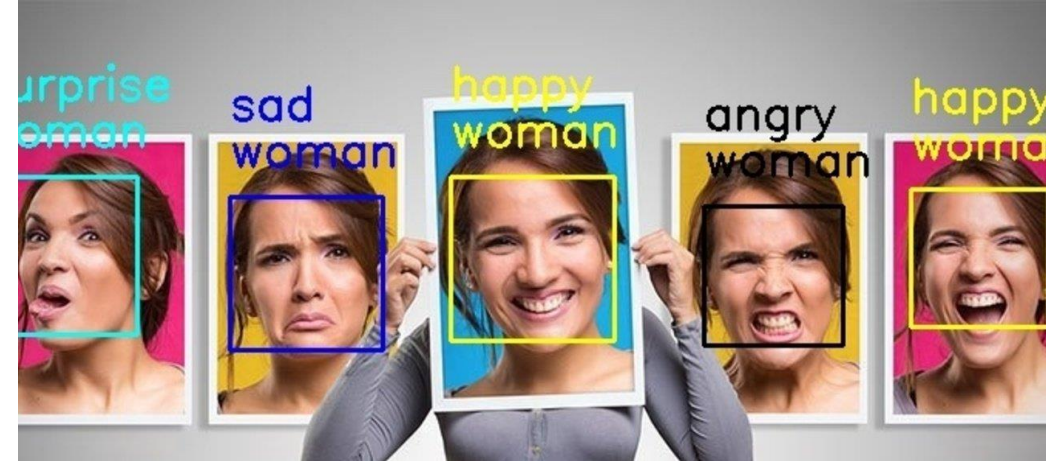
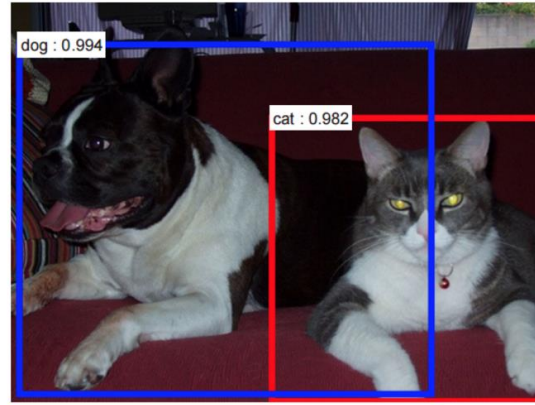
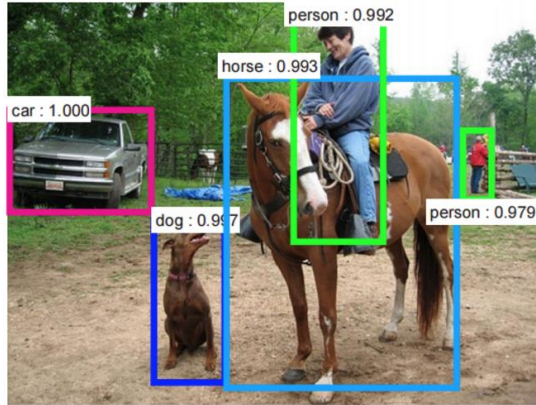
Çekirdek (Nucleus): Akson boyunca işaretlerin periyodik olarak yeniden üretilmesini sağlar.

Akson (Axon): Çıkış darbelerinin üretildiği elektriksel aktif gövdedir ve gövde üzerinde iletim tek yönlüdür. Sistem

Sinaps (Synapse): Hücrelerin aksonlarının çıkışıdır. diğer dentritlerle olan bağlantısını sağlar.



# Bazı uygulama örnekleri





# Bazı uygulama örnekleri

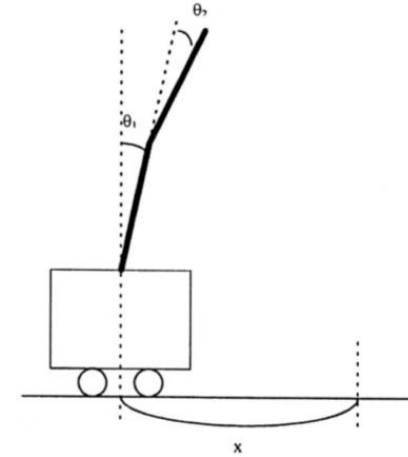
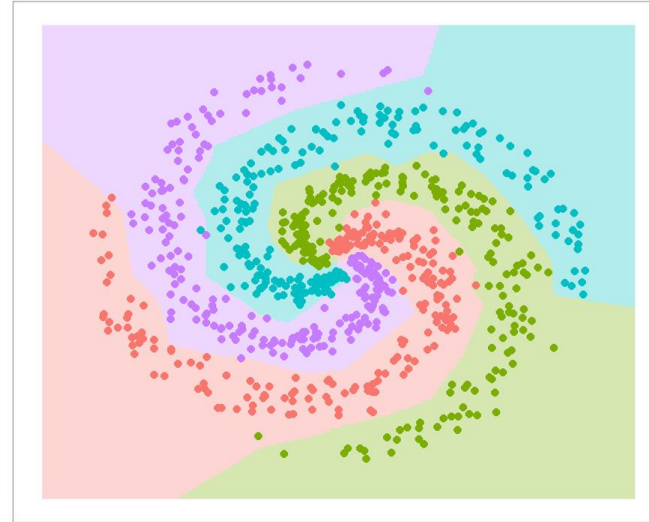
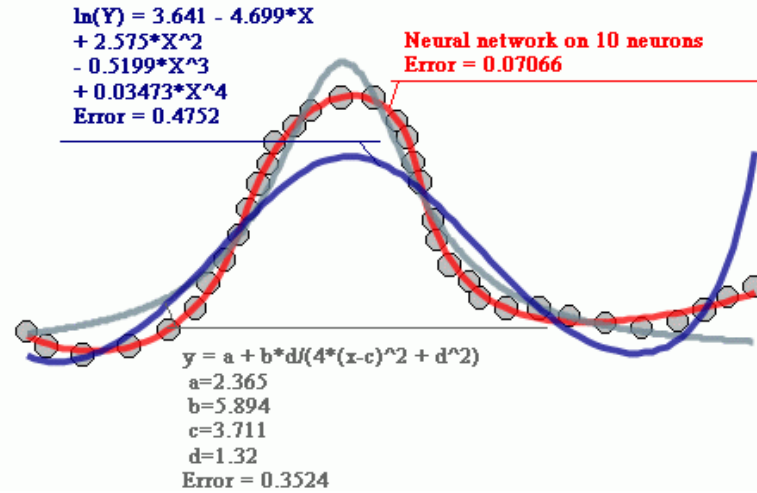
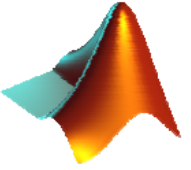
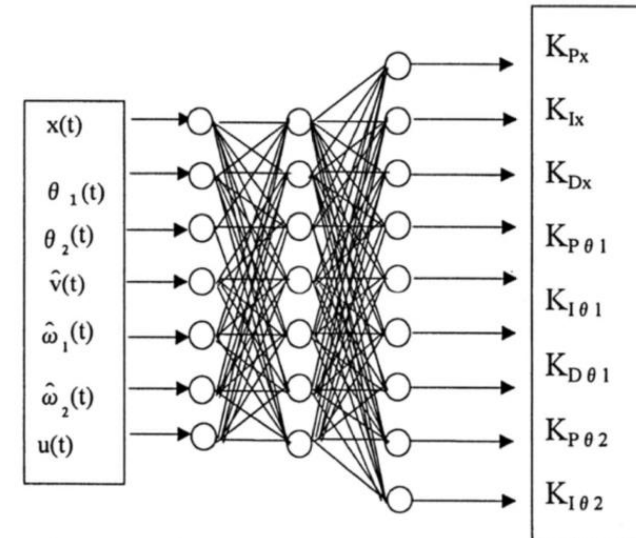
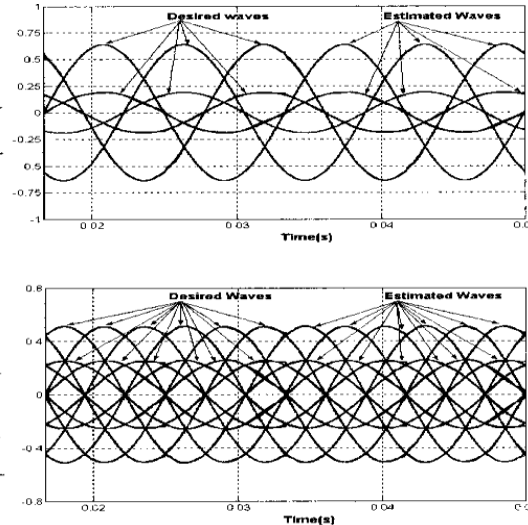
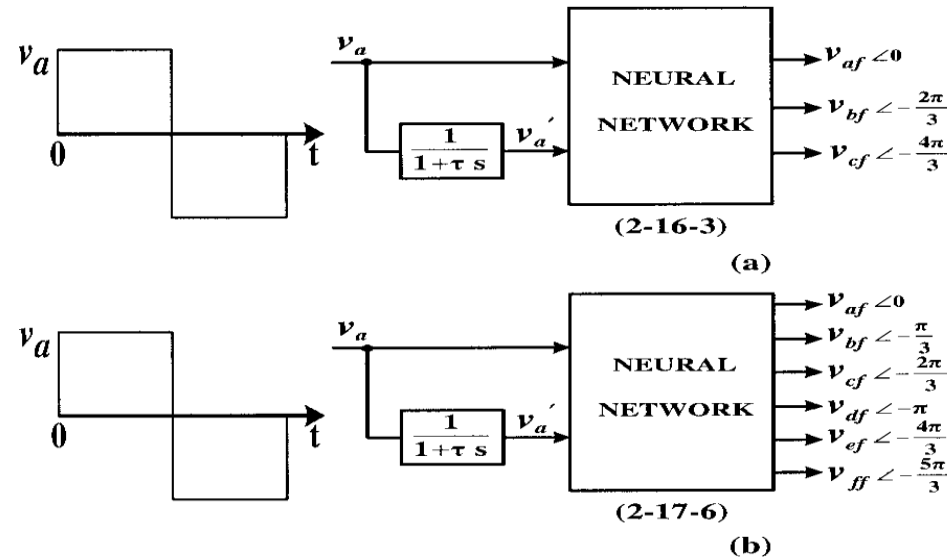
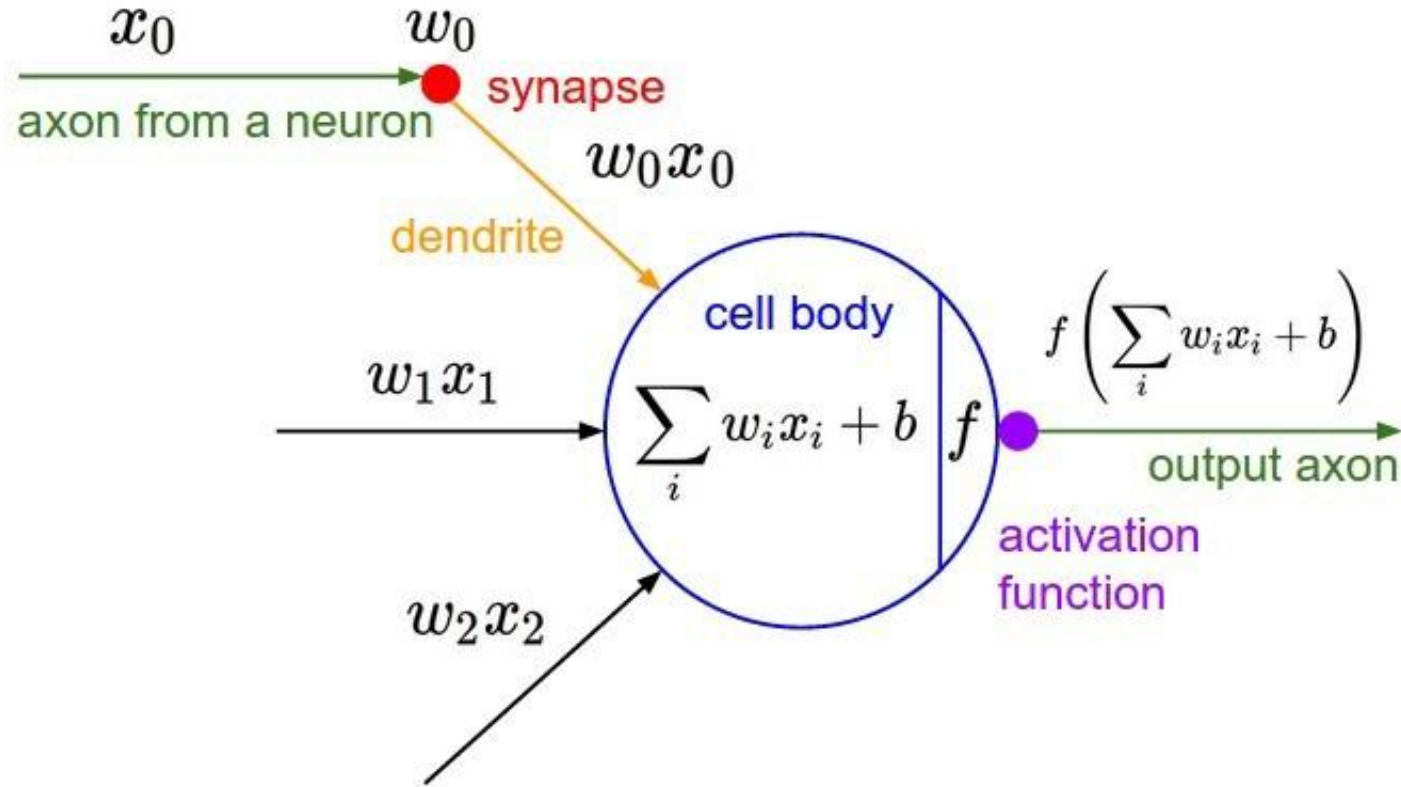
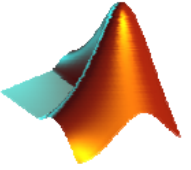


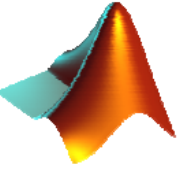
Fig. 11. Control system of double inverted pendulum



# İnsandaki bir sinir hücresinin matematiksel modeli

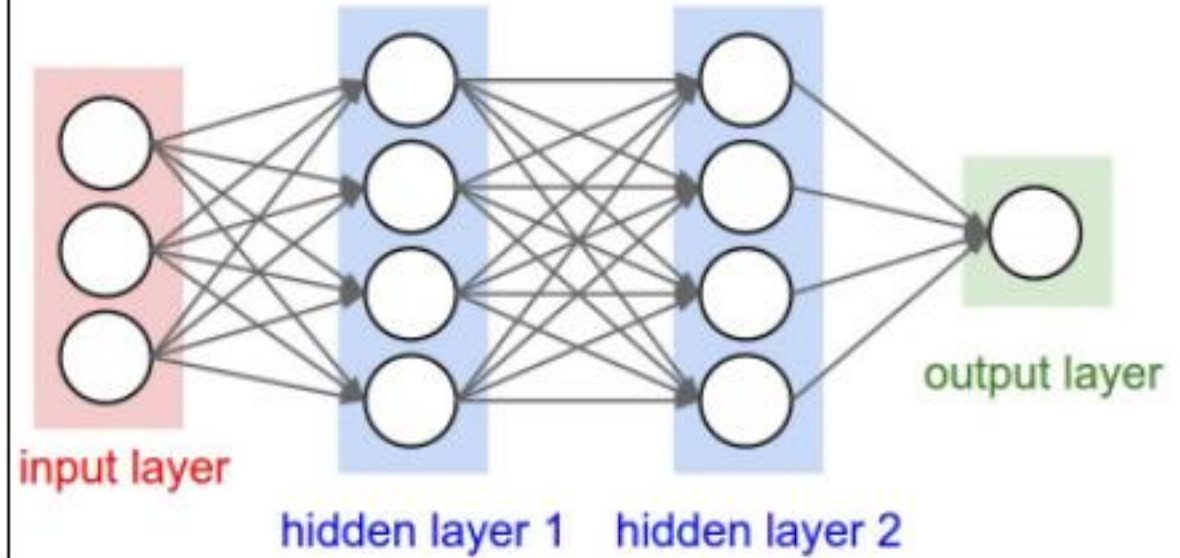
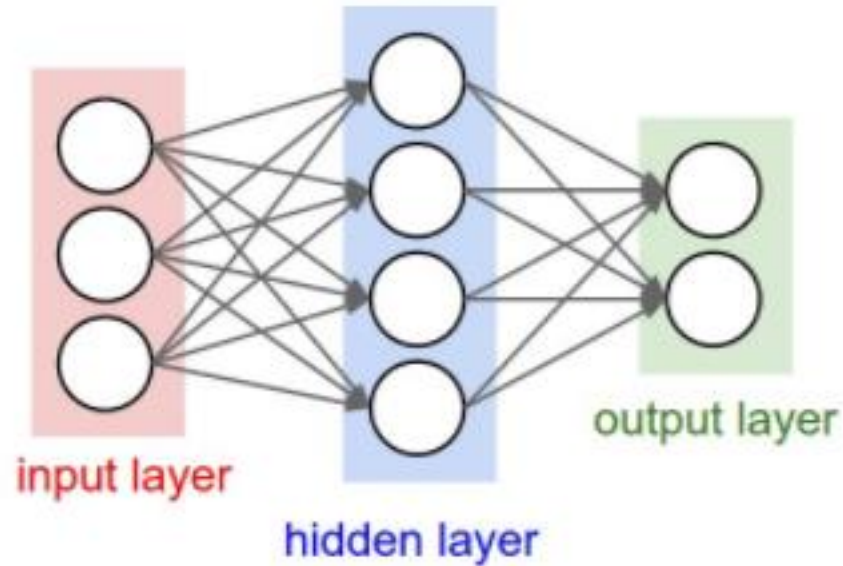


$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{W} \times \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}$$



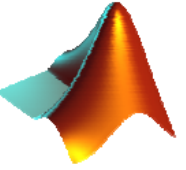
# Çok katmanlı bir YSA

Tek ve Çok Katmanlı Sinir Ağı Yapısı

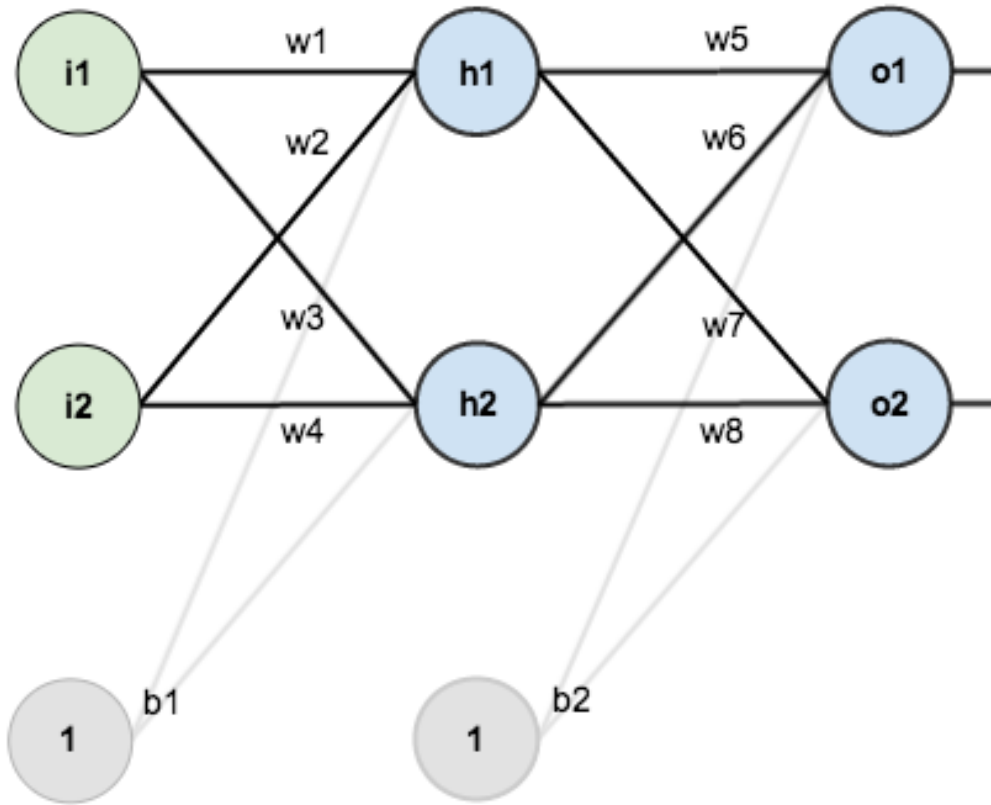


- Tek katmanlı YSA modelinde  $4+2=6$  nöron bulunmaktadır (giriş katmanları hariç),  $[3 \times 4] + [4 \times 2] = 20$  ağırlık ve  $4+2=6$  bias değeri olmak üzere toplamda 26 adet öğrenilmesi gereken parametre vardır.

- İki gizli katmanlı YSA ise modelinde  $4+4+1=9$  nöron,  $[3 \times 4] + [4 \times 4] + [4 \times 1] = 12 + 16 + 4 = 32$  ağırlık ve  $4+4+1=p$  bias değeri olmak üzere toplamda 41 adet öğrenilmesi gereken parametre vardır.



# Örnek bir hesaplama



• İki giriş ve iki çıkışa sahip olan tek ara katmanlı bir YSA modelinin ileri hesaplamasını şöyledir;

•  $X = [0.05 \ 0.10]$

•  $W^i = \begin{bmatrix} w_1 & w_2 \\ w_3 & w_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.15 & 0.20 \\ 0.25 & 0.30 \end{bmatrix}$

•  $B = [b_1 \ b_2] = [0.35 \ 0.60]$

•  $W^h = \begin{bmatrix} w_5 & w_6 \\ w_7 & w_8 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.40 & 0.45 \\ 0.50 & 0.55 \end{bmatrix}$

•  $T = [t_1 \ t_2] = [0.01 \ 0.99]$

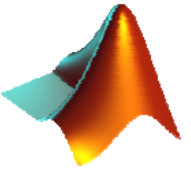
•  $\begin{bmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{bmatrix} = f(W^i * X + B)$

• Burada  $f$  aktivasyon fonksiyonudur ve türevinin alınabiliyor olması gerekir.

Aktivasyon fonksiyonu olarak lojistik fonksiyonu kullanılırsa;

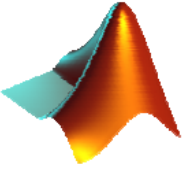
•  $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$





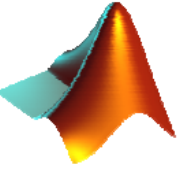
# Örnek bir hesaplama (İleri yön hesaplama)

- $h_1net = w_1 * i_1 + w_2 * i_2 + b_1 * 1$
- $= 0.15 * 0.05 + 0.2 * 0.1 + 0.35 * 1 = 0.3775$
- $out_{h1} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-0.3775}} = 0.5933$
- $h_2net = w_3 * i_1 + w_4 * i_2 + b_1 * 1$
- $= 0.05 * 0.25 + 0.1 * 0.30 + 0.35 * 1 = 0.3925$
- $out_{h2} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-0.3925}} = 0.5969$
- $o_1net = out_{h1} * w_5 + out_{h2} * w_6 + b_2 * 1$
- $= 0.5933 * 0.4 + 0.5969 * 0.45 + 0.6 * 1 = 1.1059$
- $out_{o1} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-1.1059}} = 0.7514$



# Örnek bir hesaplama (İleri yön hesaplama)

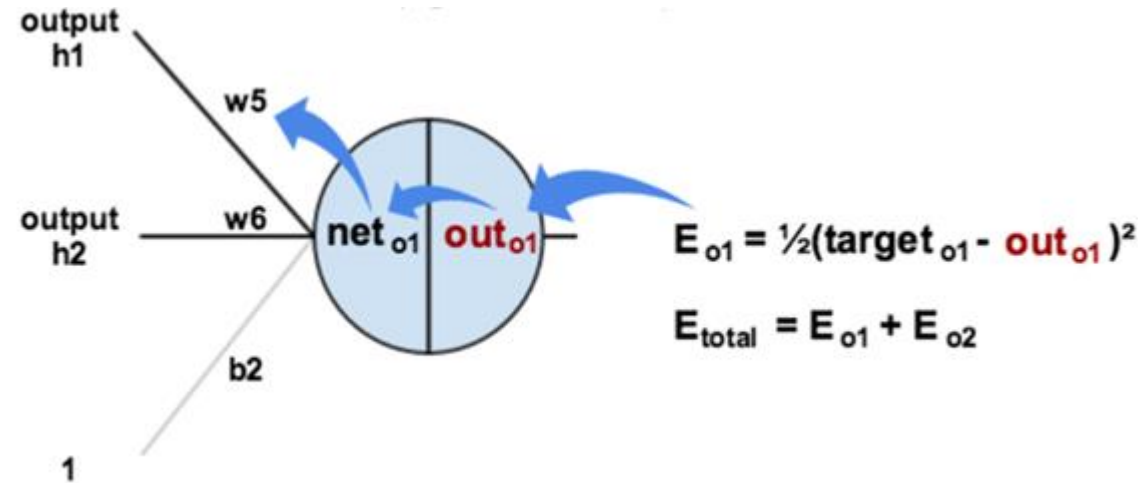
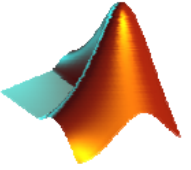
- $o_{2net} = out_{h1} * w_7 + out_{h2} * w_8 + b_2 * 1$
- $= 0.5933 * 0.5 + 0.5969 * 0.55 + 0.6 * 1 = 1.2249$
- $out_{o2} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-1.2249}} = 0.7729$
- $E_i = 0.5(T_i - out_{o_i})^2$
- Birinci ve ikinci çıkışlar için elde edilen hatalar;
- $E_{o1} = 0.5 * (0.01 - 0.7514)^2 = 0.2748$
- $E_{o2} = 0.5 * (0.99 - 0.7729)^2 = 0.0236$
- $E_{toplam} = E_{o1} + E_{o2} = 0.2748 + 0.0236 = 0.2984$



# Örnek bir hesaplama (Geriye doğru hesaplama)

- İleri doğru hesaplama sonunda elde edilen hata değerinin, ağırlıkların ve bias değerlerinin güncellenmesinde kullanılacaktır. Örneğin  $w_5$  ağırlığını düşünelim;
- Hatanın  $w_5$  ağırlığına göre parçalı türevi ya da gradyanı;
- $\frac{\partial E_{\text{toplama}}}{\partial w_5}$  olarak ifade edilir.
- $$\frac{\partial E_{\text{toplama}}}{\partial w_5} = \frac{\partial E_{\text{toplama}}}{\partial out_{o1}} \frac{\partial out_{o1}}{\partial o_{1net}} \frac{\partial o_{1net}}{\partial w_5}$$

# Örnek bir hesaplama (Geriye doğru hesaplama)



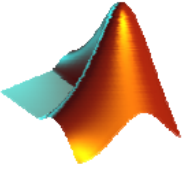
$$E_{toplam} = 0.5(T_1 - out_{o1})^2 + 0.5(T_2 - out_{o2})^2$$

$$\frac{\partial E_{toplam}}{\partial out_{o1}} = 2 * 0.5 * (T_1 - out_{o1}) * (-1) = out_{o1} - T_1 = 0.7514 - 0.01 = 0.7414$$

$$out_{o1} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-o1net}}$$

$$\frac{\partial out_{o1}}{\partial o1net} = out_{o1} * (1 - out_{o1}) = 0.7514 * (1 - 0.7514) = 0.1868$$

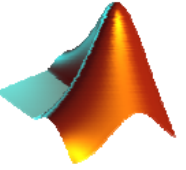
# Örnek bir hesaplama (Geriye doğru hesaplama)



- $o_1net = out_{h1} * w_5 + out_{h2} * w_6 + b_2 * 1$  olduğuna göre;
- $\frac{\partial o_1net}{\partial w_5} = out_{h1} = 0.5933$
- Eğer bütün parçalar birleştirilirse;
- $\frac{\partial E_{toplam}}{\partial w_5} = 0.7414 * 0.1868 * 0.5933 = 0.0822$
- Böylece yeni  $w_5$  ağırlığı şöyle hesaplanır; burada  $\eta$  öğrenme oranı olarak adlandırılır.
- $w_5^n = w_5 - \eta * \frac{\partial E_{toplam}}{\partial w_5} = 0.4 - 0.5 * 0.0822 = 0.3589$



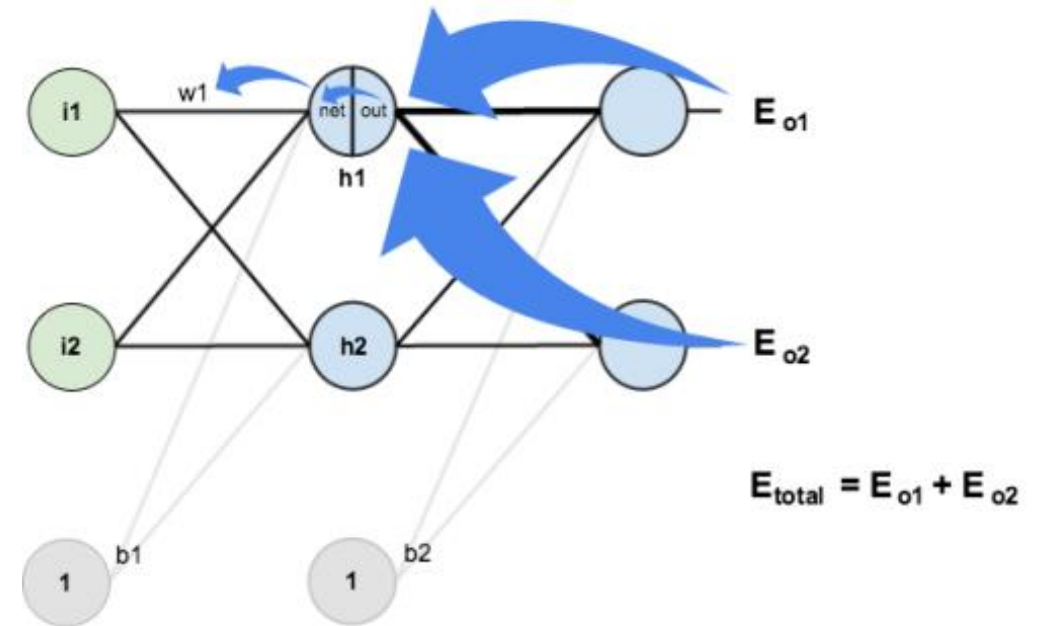
# Örnek bir hesaplama (Geriye doğru hesaplama)



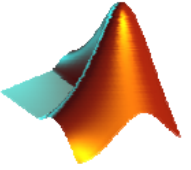
- Şimdide ara katman ile giriş katmanı arasındaki ağırlıkların yenilenmesine bakalım.

$$\bullet \frac{\partial E_{\text{toplama}}}{\partial w_1} = \frac{\partial E_{\text{toplama}}}{\partial \text{out}_{h1}} \frac{\partial \text{out}_{h1}}{\partial h_{1\text{net}}} \frac{\partial h_{1\text{net}}}{\partial w_1}$$

$$\bullet \frac{\partial E_{\text{toplama}}}{\partial \text{out}_{h1}} = \frac{\partial E_{o1}}{\partial \text{out}_{h1}} + \frac{\partial E_{o2}}{\partial \text{out}_{h1}}$$



# Örnek bir hesaplama (Geriye doğru hesaplama)



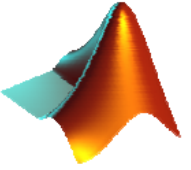
$$\frac{\partial E_{o1}}{\partial out_{h1}} = \frac{\partial E_{o1}}{\partial o_{1net}} \frac{\partial o_{1net}}{\partial out_{h1}}$$

$$\frac{\partial E_{o1}}{\partial o_{1net}} = \frac{\partial E_{o1}}{\partial out_{o1}} \frac{\partial out_{o1}}{\partial o_{1net}} = 0.7414 * 0.1868 = 0.1385$$

$$\frac{\partial o_{1net}}{\partial out_{h1}} = w_5 = 0.40$$

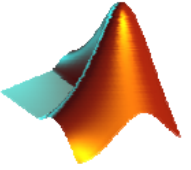
$$\frac{\partial E_{o1}}{\partial out_{h1}} = \frac{\partial E_{o1}}{\partial o_{1net}} \frac{\partial o_{1net}}{\partial out_{h1}} = 0.1385 * 0.40 = 0.0554$$

# Örnek bir hesaplama (Geriye doğru hesaplama)



- Aynı işlemler  $\frac{\partial E_{o2}}{\partial out_{h1}}$  için de yapılırsa;
- $\frac{\partial E_{o2}}{\partial out_{h1}} = -0.019$  olarak hesaplanır.
- Böylece;
- $\frac{\partial E_{toplam}}{\partial out_{h1}} = 0.0364$  elde edilir ve  $\frac{\partial out_{h1}}{\partial h_{1net}}, \frac{\partial h_{1net}}{\partial w_1}$  nin bulunmasını gerektirir.

# Örnek bir hesaplama (Geriye doğru hesaplama)

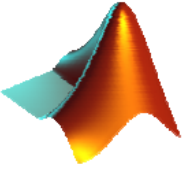


$$out_{h1} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-h1(net)}}$$

$$\frac{\partial out_{h1}}{\partial h1net} = out_{h1} * (1 - out_{h1}) = 0.5933 * (1 - 0.5933) = 0.2413$$

$$h1net = w_1 * i_1 + w_2 * i_2 + b_1 * 1$$

$$\frac{\partial h1net}{\partial w_1} = i_1 = 0.05$$



# Örnek bir hesaplama (Geriye doğru hesaplama)

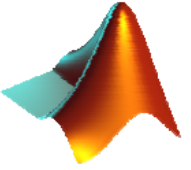
- $\frac{\partial E_{\text{toplama}}}{\partial w_1} = \frac{\partial E_{\text{toplama}}}{\partial \text{out}_{h1}} \frac{\partial \text{out}_{h1}}{\partial h_{1\text{net}}} \frac{\partial h_{1\text{net}}}{\partial w_1}$
- $\frac{\partial E_{\text{toplama}}}{\partial w_1} = 0.0364 * 0.2413 * 0.05 = 0.0004$  elde edilir.

$$\frac{\partial E_{\text{total}}}{\partial w_1} = \left( \sum_o \frac{\partial E_{\text{total}}}{\partial \text{out}_o} * \frac{\partial \text{out}_o}{\partial \text{net}_o} * \frac{\partial \text{net}_o}{\partial \text{out}_{h1}} \right) * \frac{\partial \text{out}_{h1}}{\partial \text{net}_{h1}} * \frac{\partial \text{net}_{h1}}{\partial w_1}$$

- $w_1^n = w_1 - \eta * \frac{\partial E_{\text{toplama}}}{\partial w_1} = 0.15 - 0.5 * 0.004 = 0.1498$

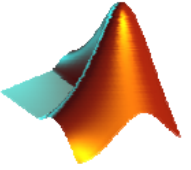


# Geri Yayılım Algoritmasının MATLAB Uygulaması



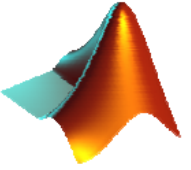
```
%% Giriş parametreleri ve değerleri;  
X = [0.05 0.10]; % İki boyutlu giriş vektörü  
Wi = [0.15 0.20 % Giriş ile gizli katman arasındaki ağırlıklar  
0.25 0.30];  
Bh = [0.35 0.35]; % Gizli katmanı biası  
Bo = [0.60 0.60]; % Çıkış katmanı biası  
Wh = [0.40 0.45 % Gizli katman ile çıkış katmanı arasındaki  
0.50 0.55]; % ağırlıklar  
mu = .01; % Öğrenme oranı  
T = [0.01 0.99]'; % Arzu edilen çıkış
```

# Geri Yayılım Algoritmasının MATLAB Uygulaması

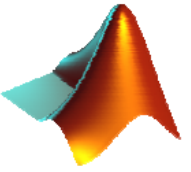


```
for i = 1:1000
h_net = Wi*X'+Bh'; % Gizli katman nöronlarında elde edilen değerler
oh_net = 1./(1+exp(-h_net)); % Gizli katman çıkışı
o_net = Wh*oh_net'+Bo'; % Çıkış katman nöronlarında elde edilen
                        % değerler
oo_net = 1./(1+exp(-o_net)); % Çıkış katmanı çıkışı
Etotal = mean(0.5*sum((T-oo_net').^2)); % Toplam hata
plot(i,Etotal,'r.-')
    if mod(i,200)==0
        text(i,Etotal,num2str(Etotal));
    end
end
```

# Geri Yayılım Algoritmasının MATLAB Uygulaması



```
title(['iteration number: ', num2str(i)]);  
xlim([0 1000])  
ylim([0.28 0.31])  
grid on  
hold on  
drawnow  
dEh = (oo_net-T) .* (oo_net.*(1-oo_net)) .* oh_net;  
Wh_n = Wh-mu*dEh;  
dEi = sum((oo_net-T) .* (oo_net.*(1-oo_net)) .* Wh) .* (oh_net.*(1-oh_net)) .* X;  
Wi_n = Wi-mu*dEi;  
Wh = Wh_n;  
Wi = Wi_n;  
end
```



# MATLAB Neural Networks Örnekleri

```
close all, clear all, clc, format compact
```

```
% Neuron weights
```

```
w = [4 -2]
```

```
% Neuron bias
```

```
b = -3
```

```
% Activation function
```

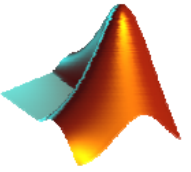
```
func = 'tansig'
```

```
% func = 'purelin'
```

```
% func = 'hardlim'
```

```
% func = 'logsig'
```

```
p = [2 3]
```



# MATLAB Neural Networks Örnekleri

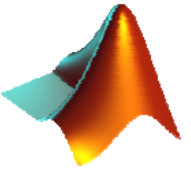
```
activation_potential = p*w'+b
```

```
neuron_output = feval(func, activation_potential)
```

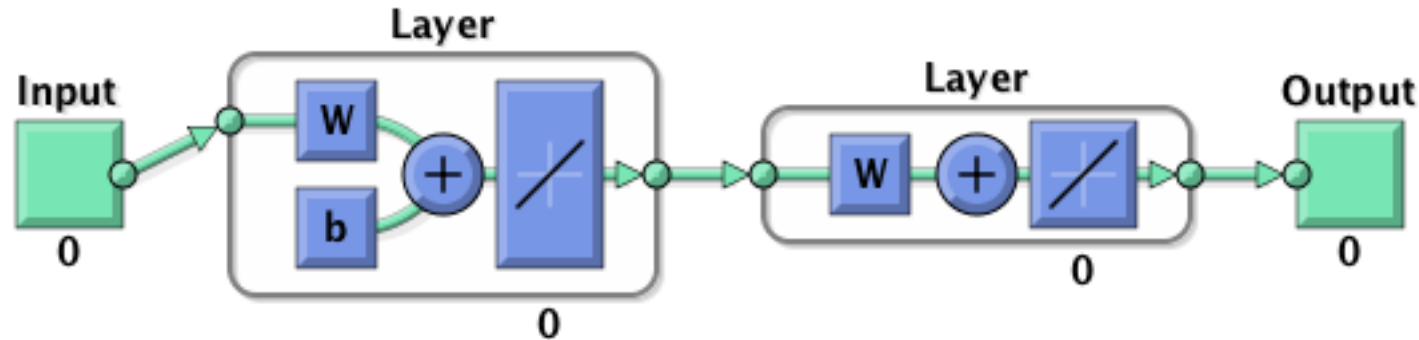
İstenilen bir ağ mimarisini oluşturma

```
% Ağı oluştur
net = network( ...
1,          ... % numInputs,      Giriş sayısı,
2,          ... % numLayer,       Katman sayısı
[1; 0],     ... % biasConnect,    Bias bağlantıları
[1; 0],     ... % layerConnect,   Katman bağlantıları
[0 0; 1 0], ... % layerConnect,   numLayers-by-numLayers Boolean matrix
[0 1]       ... % outputConnect,  1-by-numLayers Boolean vector
);
% View network structure
view(net);
```



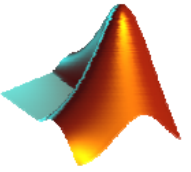


# MATLAB Neural Networks Örnekleri

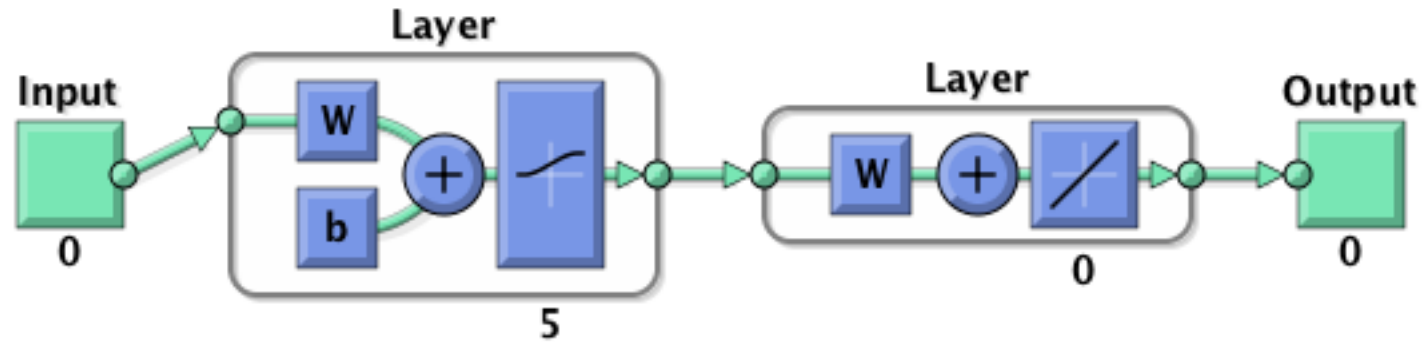


```
% number of hidden layer neurons
net.layers{1}.size = 5;

% hidden layer transfer function
net.layers{1}.transferFcn = 'logsig';
view(net);
```

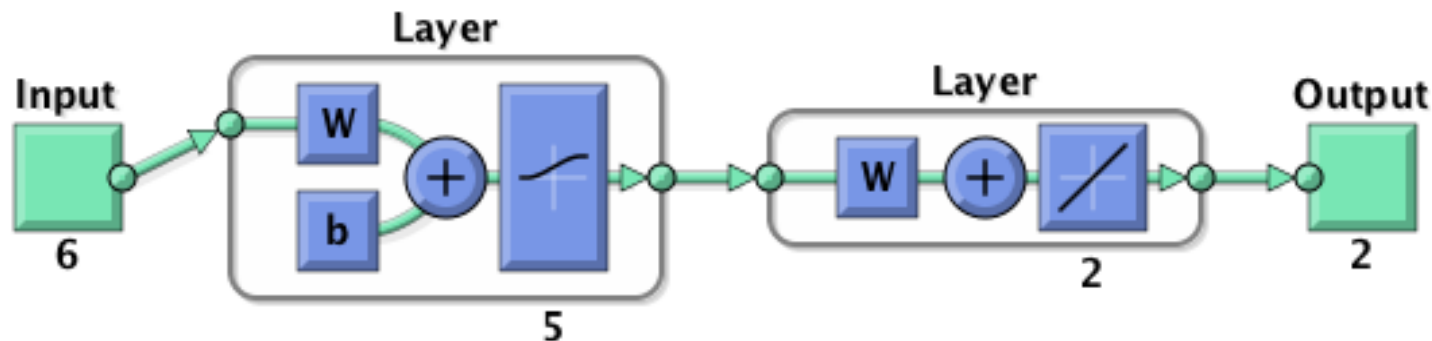


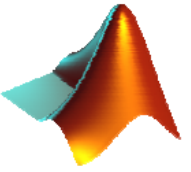
# MATLAB Neural Networks Örnekleri



```
inputs  = [1:6]' % input vector (6-dimensional pattern)
outputs = [1 2]' % corresponding target output vector

net = configure(net,inputs,outputs);
view(net);
```



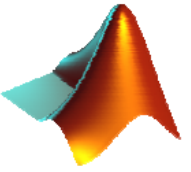


# MATLAB Neural Networks Örnekleri

```
% initial network response without training
initial_output = net(inputs)

% network training
net.trainFcn = 'trainlm';
net.performFcn = 'mse';
net = train(net,inputs,outputs);

% network response after training
final_output = net(inputs)
```



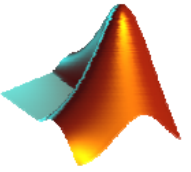
# MATLAB Neural Networks Örnekleri

- Bir perceptron ile doğrusal ayrılabilen verinin sınıflandırılması

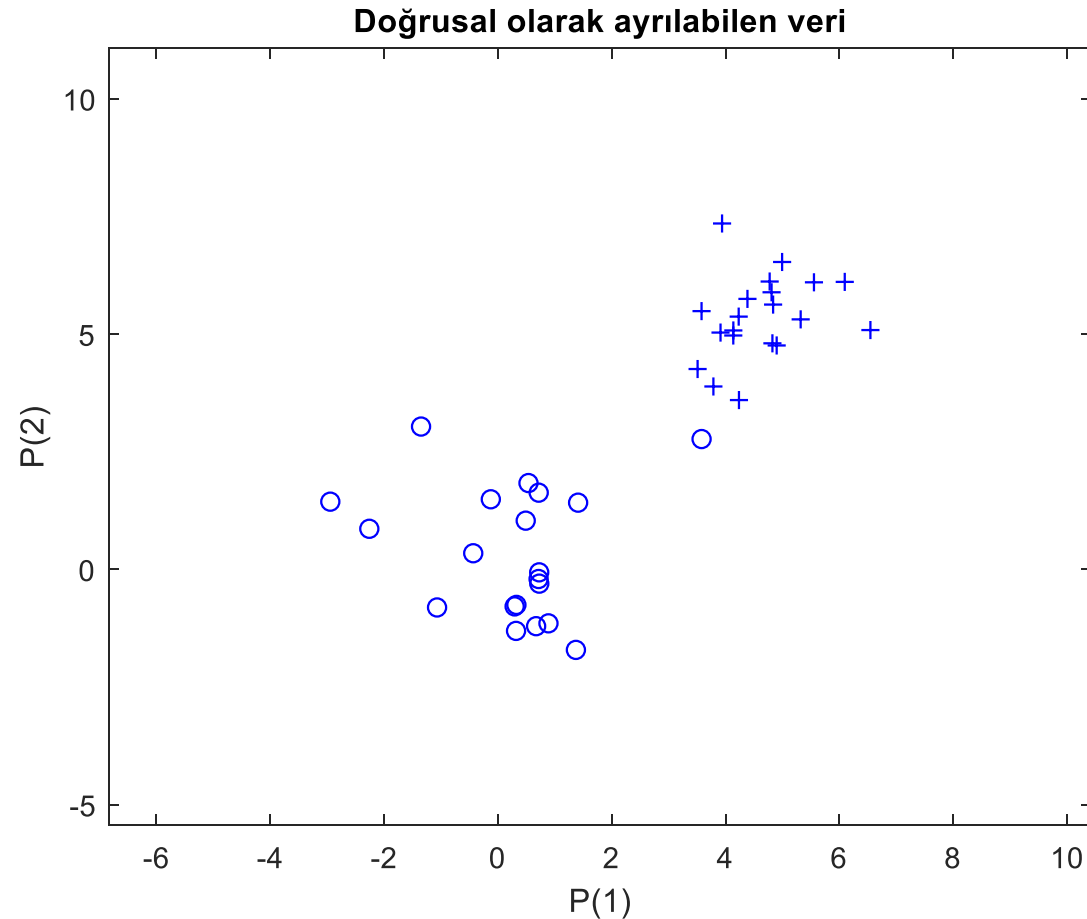
```
close all, clear all, clc, format compact

% number of samples of each class
N = 20;
% define inputs and outputs
offset = 5; % offset for second class
x = [randn(2,N) randn(2,N)+offset]; % inputs
y = [zeros(1,N) ones(1,N)];          % outputs

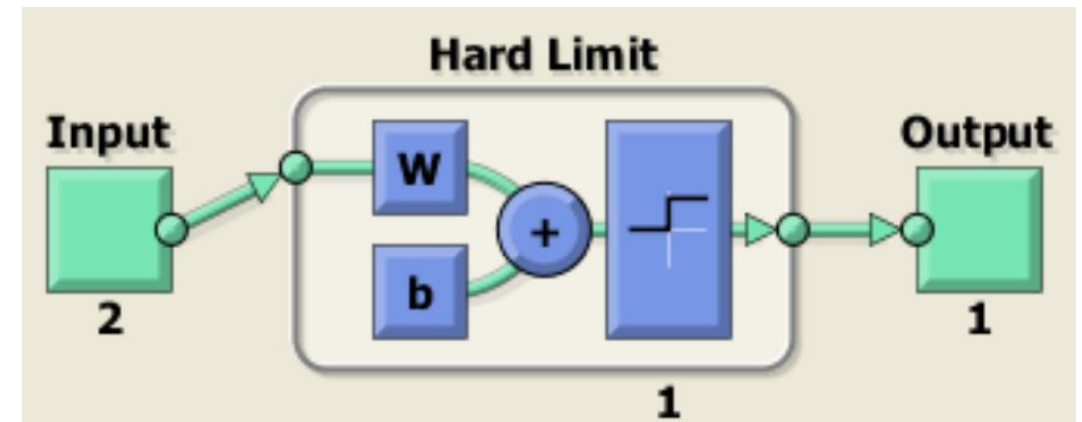
% Plot input samples with PLOTPV (Plot perceptron input/target vectors)
figure(1)
plotpv(x,y);
```



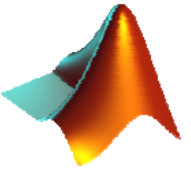
# MATLAB Neural Networks Örnekleri



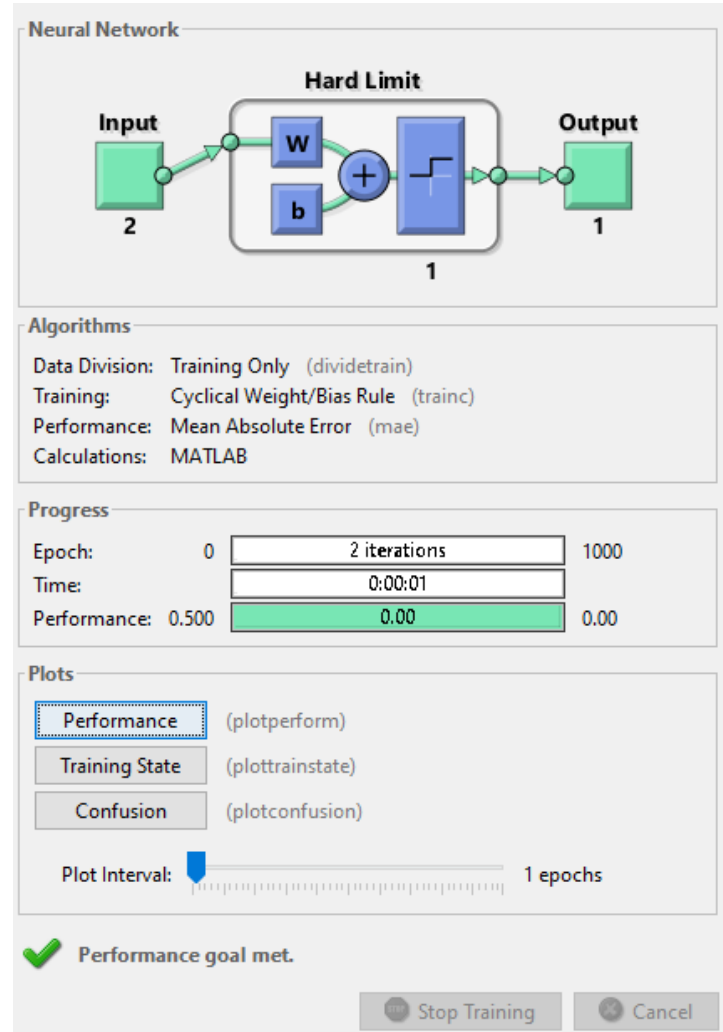
```
net = perceptron;  
net = train(net,x,y);  
view(net);
```





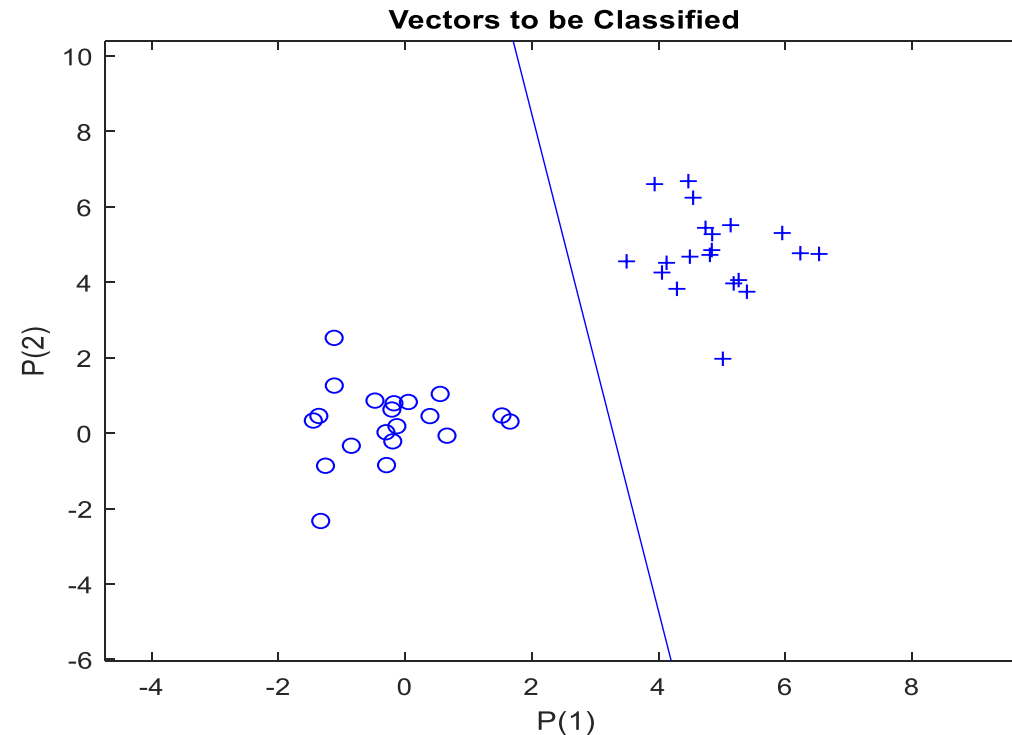


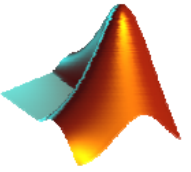
# MATLAB Neural Networks Örnekleri



figure(1)

```
plotpc(net.IW{1},net.b{1});
```





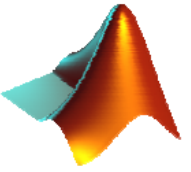
# MATLAB Neural Networks Örnekleri

- Perceptron ile 4 sınıflı bir sınıflandırma problemi

```
close all, clear all, clc, format compact

% number of samples of each class
K = 30;

% define classes
q = .6; % offset of classes
A = [rand(1,K)-q; rand(1,K)+q];
B = [rand(1,K)+q; rand(1,K)+q];
C = [rand(1,K)+q; rand(1,K)-q];
D = [rand(1,K)-q; rand(1,K)-q];
```

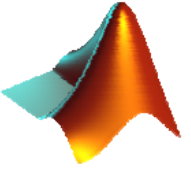


# MATLAB Neural Networks Örnekleri

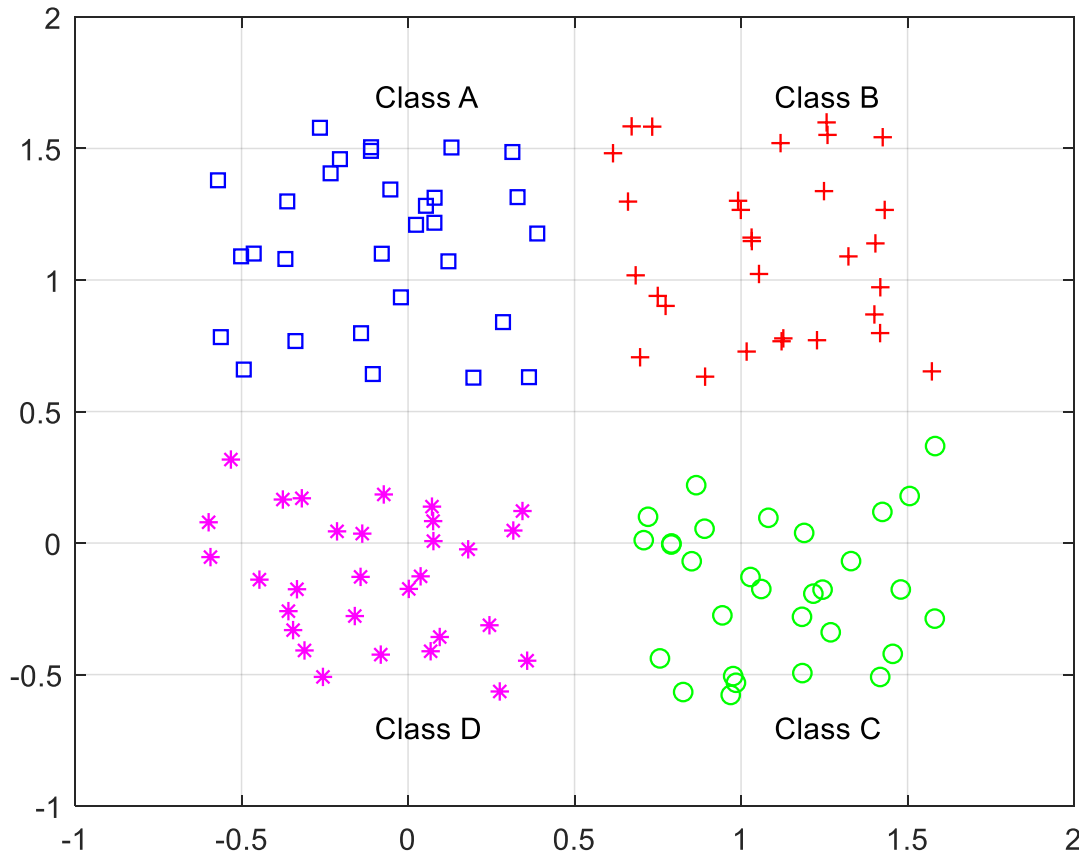
```
% plot classes
plot(A(1,:),A(2,:), 'bs')
hold on
grid on
plot(B(1,:),B(2,:), 'r+')
plot(C(1,:),C(2,:), 'go')
plot(D(1,:),D(2,:), 'm*')
```

```
% define output coding for classes
a = [0 1]';
b = [1 1]';
c = [1 0]';
d = [0 0]';
```

```
% text labels for classes
text(.5-q, .5+2*q, 'Class A')
text(.5+q, .5+2*q, 'Class B')
text(.5+q, .5-2*q, 'Class C')
text(.5-q, .5-2*q, 'Class D')
```



# MATLAB Neural Networks Örnekleri



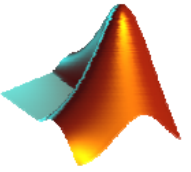
```
% define inputs (combine samples from all four classes)
```

```
P = [A B C D];
```

```
% define targets
```

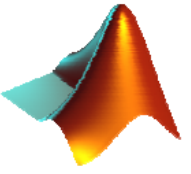
```
T = [repmat(a,1,length(A)) ...  
      repmat(b,1,length(B)) ...  
      repmat(c,1,length(C)) ...  
      repmat(d,1,length(D)) ];
```

```
net = perceptron;
```

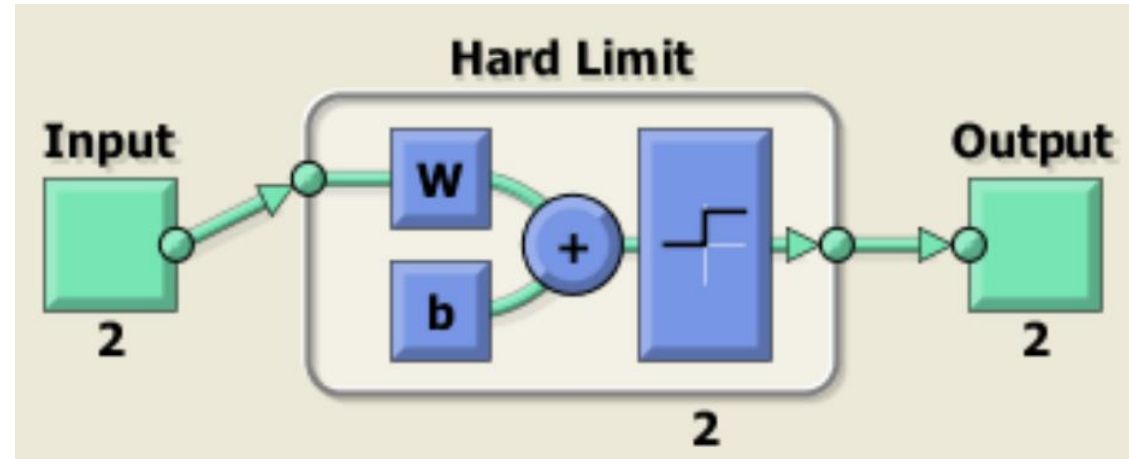
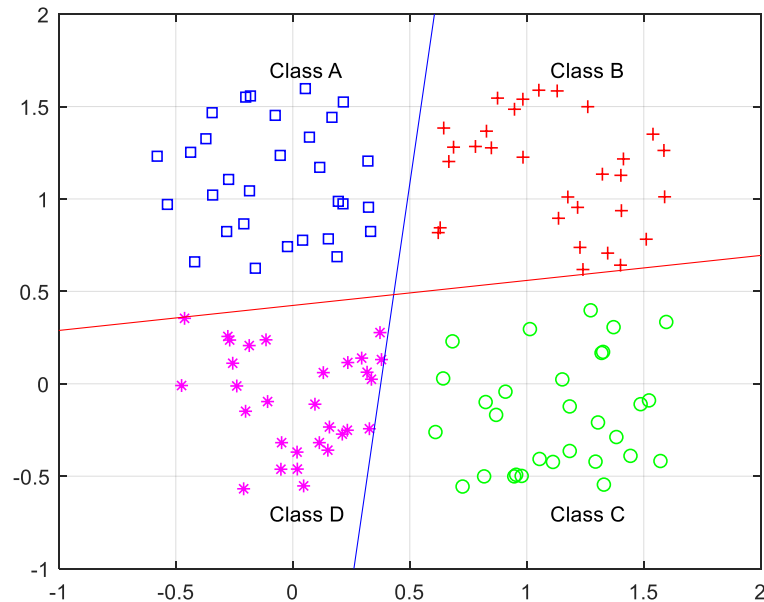


# MATLAB Neural Networks Örnekleri

```
E = 1;
net.adaptParam.passes = 1;
linehandle = plotpc(net.IW{1},net.b{1});
n = 0;
while (sse(E) & n<1000)
    n = n+1;
    [net,Y,E] = adapt(net,P,T);
    linehandle = plotpc(net.IW{1},net.b{1},linehandle);
    drawnow;
end
% show perceptron structure
view(net);
```



# MATLAB Neural Networks Örnekleri

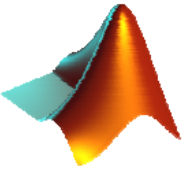


```
% For example, classify an input vector of [0.7; 1.2]
```

```
p = [0.7; 1.2]
```

```
y = net(p)
```

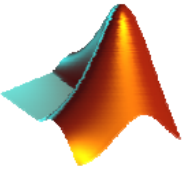
```
p =  
    0.7000  
    1.2000  
y =  
     1  
     1
```



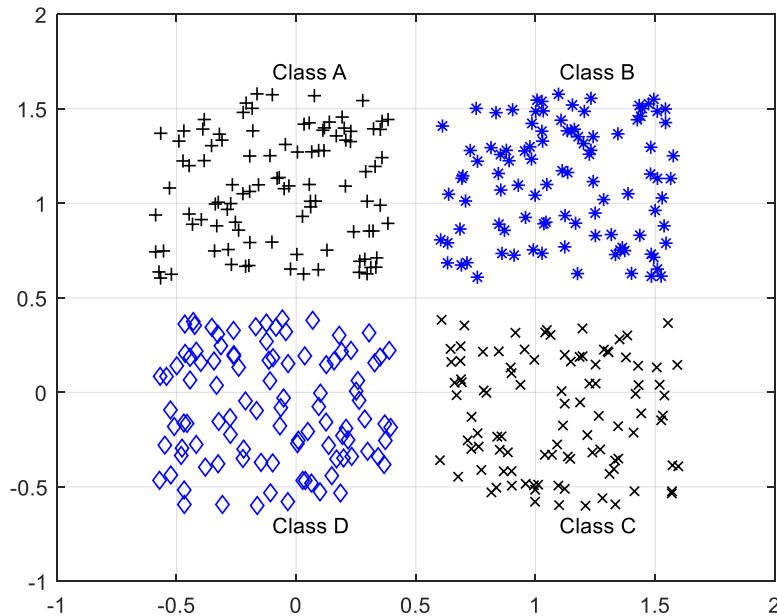
# MATLAB Neural Networks Örnekleri

- Çok katmanlı perceptron yapısı ile 4 sınıflı veri sınıflandırma

```
close all, clear all, clc, format compact
% number of samples of each class
K = 100;
% define 4 clusters of input data
q = .6; % offset of classes
A = [rand(1,K)-q; rand(1,K)+q];
B = [rand(1,K)+q; rand(1,K)+q];
C = [rand(1,K)+q; rand(1,K)-q];
D = [rand(1,K)-q; rand(1,K)-q];
plot(A(1,:),A(2,:), 'k+')
hold on
grid on
plot(B(1,:),B(2,:), 'b*')
plot(C(1,:),C(2,:), 'kx')
plot(D(1,:),D(2,:), 'bd')
% text labels for clusters
text(.5-q, .5+2*q, 'Class A')
text(.5+q, .5+2*q, 'Class B')
text(.5+q, .5-2*q, 'Class C')
text(.5-q, .5-2*q, 'Class D')
```



# MATLAB Neural Networks Örnekleri



```
% coding (+1/-1) of 4 separate classes
```

```
a = [-1 -1 -1 +1]';
```

```
b = [-1 -1 +1 -1]';
```

```
d = [-1 +1 -1 -1]';
```

```
c = [+1 -1 -1 -1]';
```

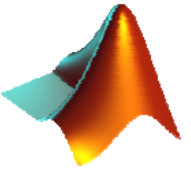
```
% define inputs (combine samples from all four classes)
```

```
P = [A B C D];
```

```
% define targets
```

```
T = [repmat(a,1,length(A)) ...  
      repmat(b,1,length(B)) ...  
      repmat(c,1,length(C)) ...  
      repmat(d,1,length(D)) ];
```





# MATLAB Neural Networks Örnekleri

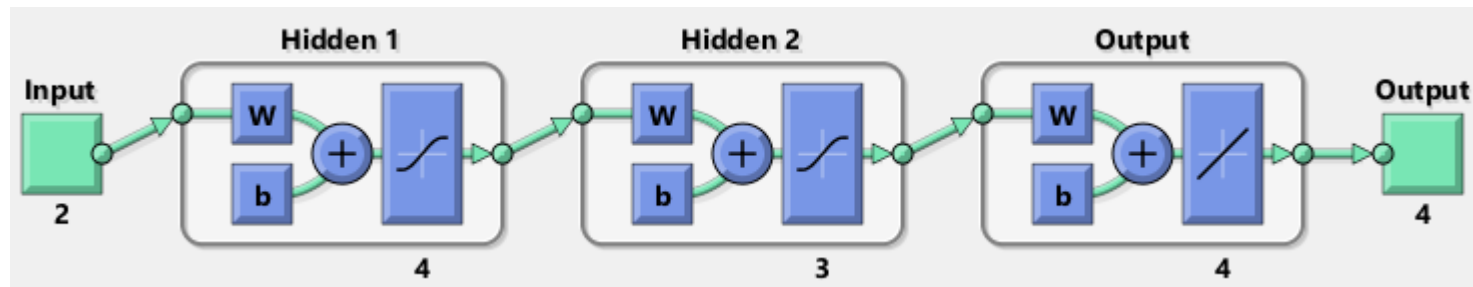
```
% create a neural network
net = feedforwardnet([4 3]);

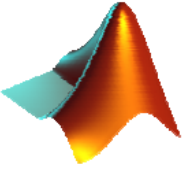
% train net
net.divideParam.trainRatio = 1; % training set [%]
net.divideParam.valRatio   = 0; % validation set [%]
net.divideParam.testRatio  = 0; % test set [%]

% train a neural network
[net,tr,Y,E] = train(net,P,T);
```

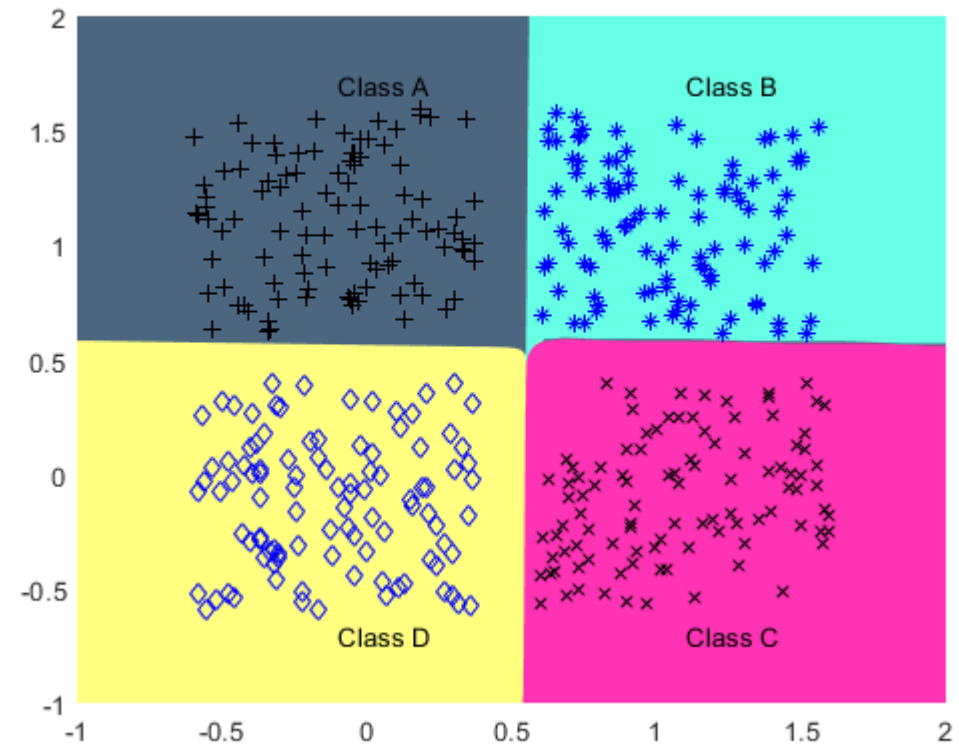
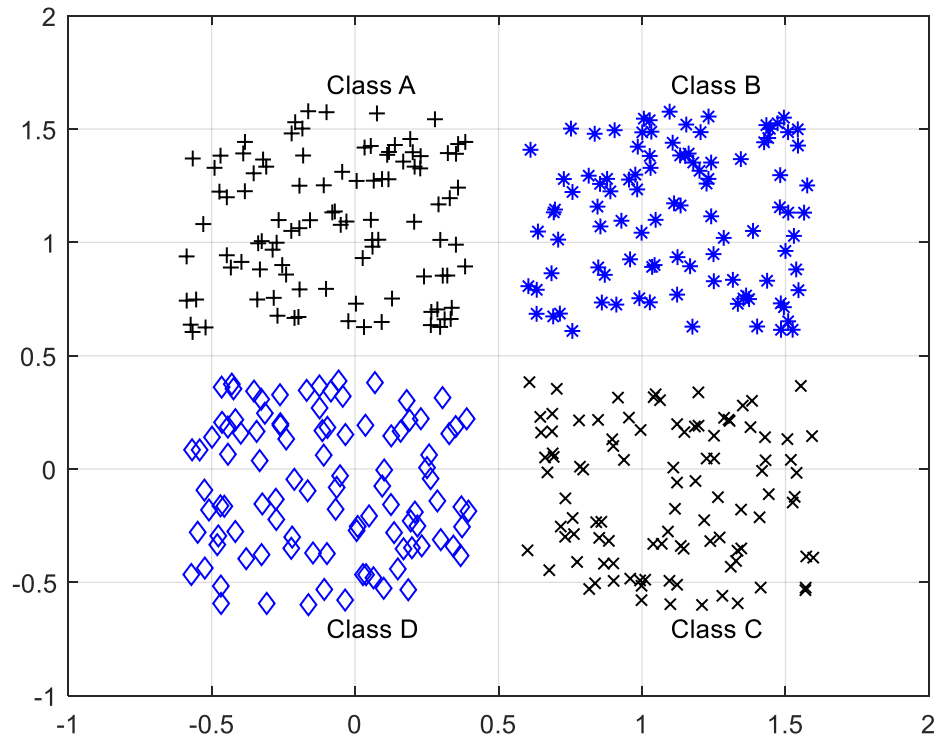
```
% generate a grid
span = -1:.01:2;
[P1,P2] = meshgrid(span,span);
pp = [P1(:) P2(:)]';

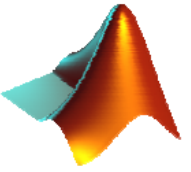
% simulate neural network on a grid
aa = net(pp);
```



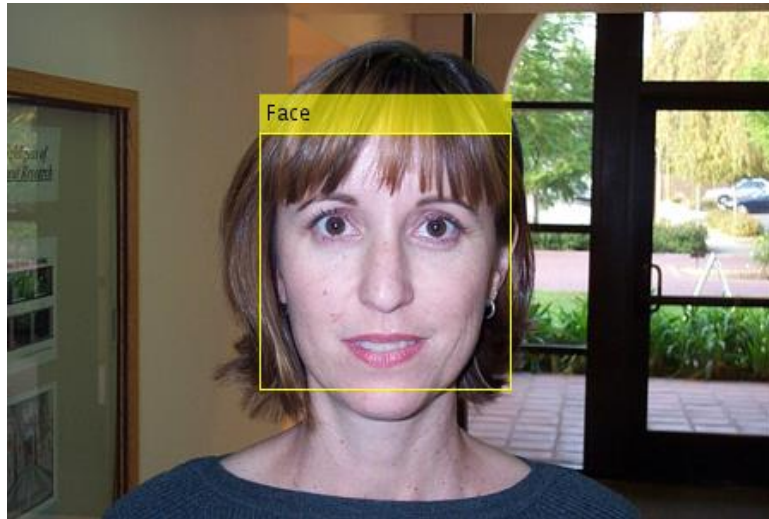


# MATLAB Neural Networks Örnekleri



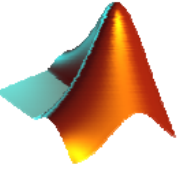


# Matlab ile Yüz Tanıma



```
clc,clear
yol = './imgeler\';
liste = dir(yol);
liste = liste(3:end,1);
faceDetector = vision.CascadeObjectDetector();
for i=1:length(liste)
    img=imread([yol,'\',liste(i).name]);
    img = imresize(img,0.5);
    bbox = step(faceDetector, img);
    ind=find(bbox(:,3)==max(bbox(:,3)));
    bbox=bbox(ind,:);
    videoOut = insertObjectAnnotation(img,'rectangle',bbox,'Face');
    face_region = img(bbox(2):bbox(2)+bbox(3),bbox(1):bbox(1)+bbox(4),:);
    videoOut = insertObjectAnnotation(img,'rectangle',bbox,'Face');
    figure, imshow(videoOut), title('Detected face');
    face_imgs(:, :, i) = rgb2gray(imresize(face_region,[32 32]));
end
```





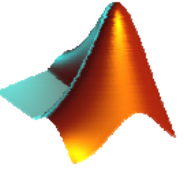
# Matlab ile Yüz Tanıma



Ahmet 😊



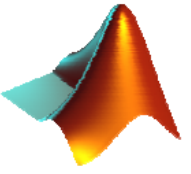
Ayşe ;)



# Matlab ile Yüz Tanıma





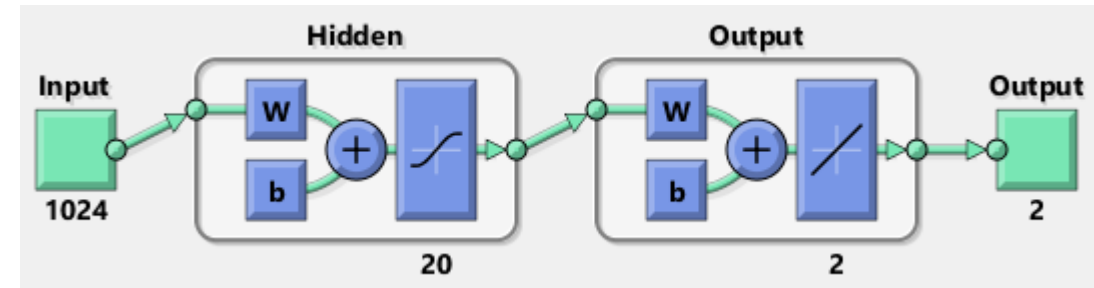


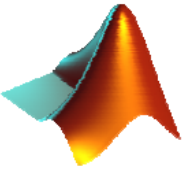
# Matlab ile Yüz Tanıma



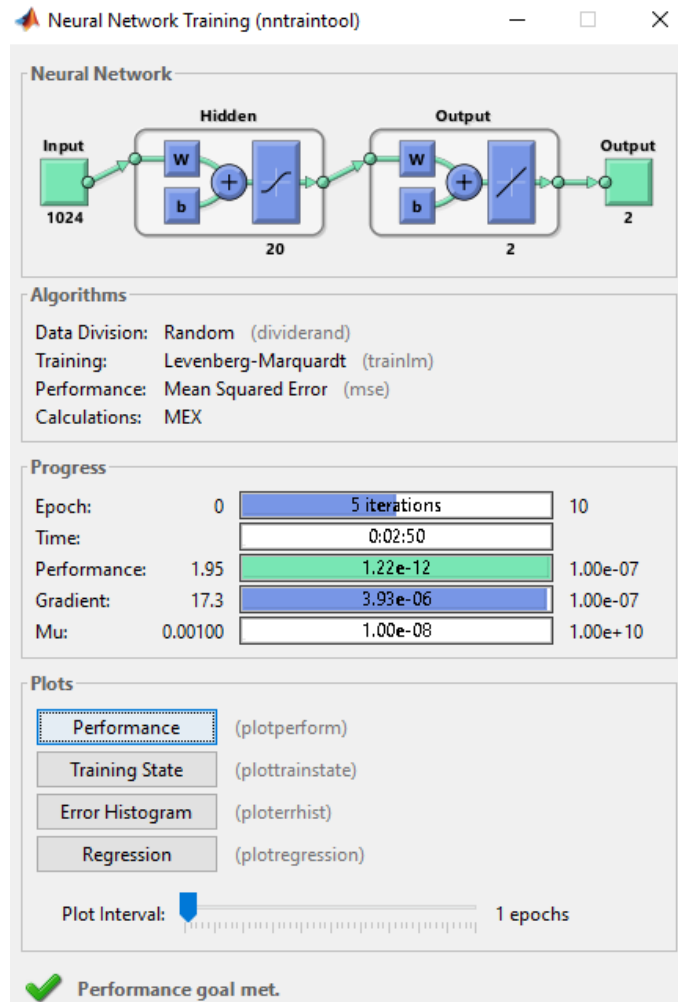
$$P = \begin{bmatrix} \text{[column 1]} & \text{[column 2]} & \text{[column 3]} & \text{[column 4]} & \dots & \text{[column 9]} & \text{[column 10]} & \text{[column 11]} & \text{[column 12]} \end{bmatrix}$$
$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

```
P = [];  
for i=1:length(liste)  
    im_vec=face_imgs(:, :, i);  
    P=[P im_vec(:) ];  
end  
P= zscore(double(P));  
a= [0 1]';  
b= [1 0]';  
T =[repmat(a,1,21) repmat(b,1,21) ];
```

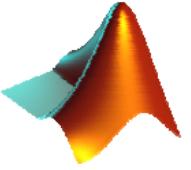




# Matlab ile Yüz Tanıma

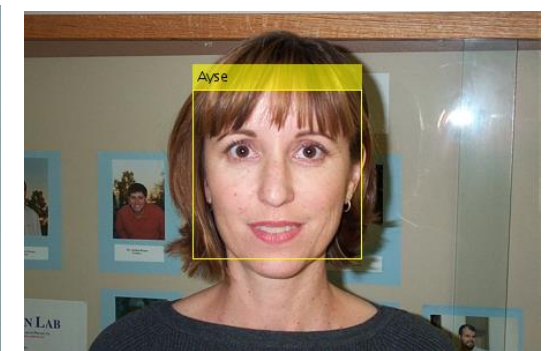
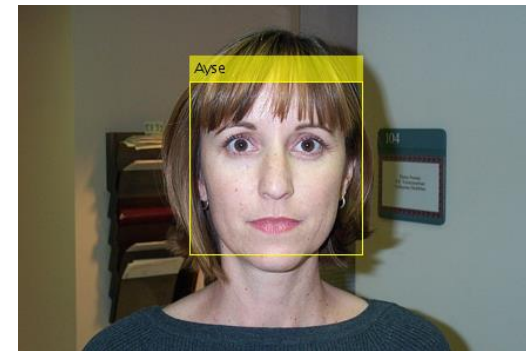
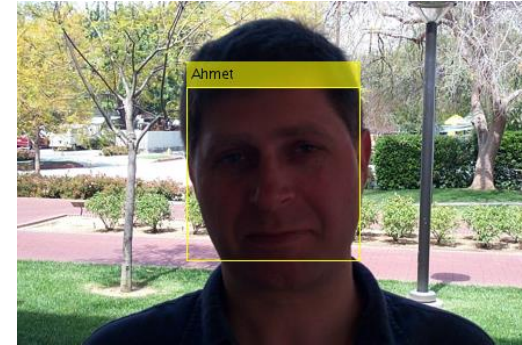


```
net = feedforwardnet(20);  
net.divideParam.trainRatio = .75; % training set [%]  
net.divideParam.valRatio = 0; % validation set [%]  
net.divideParam.testRatio = .25; % test set [%]  
net.trainFcn = 'trainlm';  
net.layers{1}.transferFcn = 'tansig';  
net.trainParam.goal = 1e-7;  
net.trainParam.lr = 1e-3;  
net.trainParam.epochs = 10;  
[net,tr,Y,E] = train(net,P,T);
```

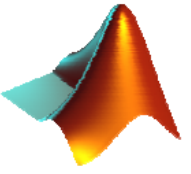


# Matlab ile Yüz Tanıma

```
clc,clear
yol = './imgeler\';
liste = dir(yol);
liste = liste(3:end,1);
faceDetector = vision.CascadeObjectDetector();
load face.mat
a= [0 1]';
b= [1 0]';
for i=1:42
    img=imread([yol,'\',liste(i).name]);
    img = imresize(img,0.5);
    bbox = step(faceDetector, img);
    ind=find(bbox(:,3)==max(bbox(:,3)));
    bbox=bbox(ind,:);
    face_region = img(bbox(2):bbox(2)+bbox(3),bbox(1):bbox(1)+bbox(4),:);
    face_imgs = rgb2gray(imresize(face_region,[32 32]));
    P = zscore(double(face_imgs(:)));
    out = net(P);
    if sum((out-a).^2)> sum((out-b).^2)
        videoOut = insertObjectAnnotation(img,'rectangle',bbox,'Ayse');
        imshow(videoOut)
    else
        videoOut = insertObjectAnnotation(img,'rectangle',bbox,'Ahmet');
        imshow(videoOut)
    end
    pause(1)
end
```







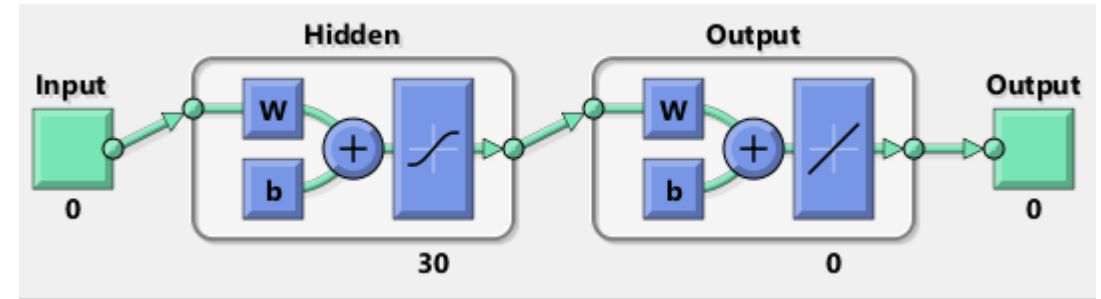
# Matlab ile Yüz Tanıma



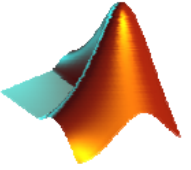
$$P = \begin{bmatrix} \text{vec}_1 & \text{vec}_2 & \text{vec}_3 & \dots & \text{vec}_n & \text{vec}_{n+1} & \text{vec}_{n+2} & \text{vec}_{n+3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

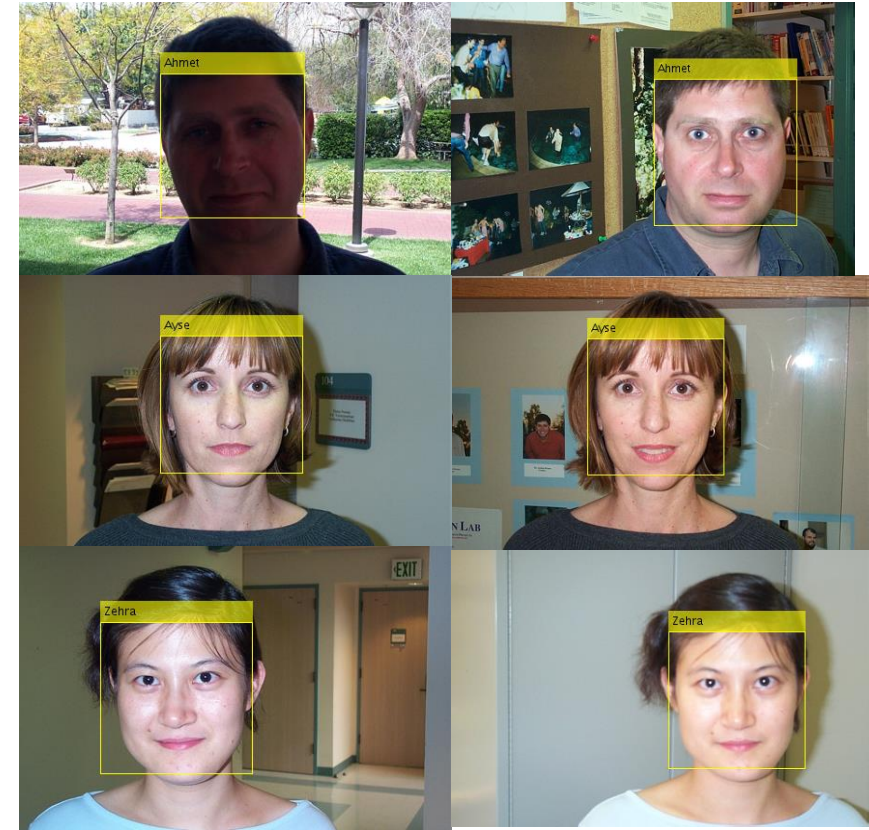
```
P = [];
for i=1:length(liste)
    im_vec=face_imgs(:,:,i);
    P=[P im_vec(:) ];
end
P= zscore(double(P));
a= [1 0 0]';
b= [0 1 0]';
c= [0 0 1]';
T =[repmat(a,1,21) repmat(b,1,21) repmat(c,1,21) ];
```



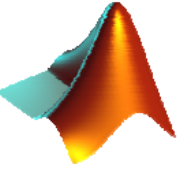
# Matlab ile Yüz Tanıma



```
clc,clear
yol = './imgeler\';
liste = dir(yol);
liste = liste(3:end,1);
faceDetector = vision.CascadeObjectDetector();
load face.mat
a= [1 0 0]';
b= [0 1 0]';
c= [0 0 1]';
] for i=1:63
    img=imread([yol,'\',liste(i).name]);
    img = imresize(img,0.5);
    bbox = step(faceDetector, img);
    ind=find(bbox(:,3)==max(bbox(:,3)));
    bbox=bbox(ind,:);
    face_region = img(bbox(2):bbox(2)+bbox(3),bbox(1):bbox(1)+bbox(4),:);
    face_imgs = rgb2gray(imresize(face_region,[32 32]));
    P = zscore(double(face_imgs(:)));
    out = abs(net(P));
    if find(out==max(out))==1
        videoOut = insertObjectAnnotation(img,'rectangle',bbox,'Ahmet');
        imshow(videoOut)
    elseif find(out==max(out))==2
        videoOut = insertObjectAnnotation(img,'rectangle',bbox,'Ayşe');
        imshow(videoOut)
    elseif find(out==max(out))==3
        videoOut = insertObjectAnnotation(img,'rectangle',bbox,'Zehra');
        imshow(videoOut)
    else
        videoOut = insertObjectAnnotation(img,'rectangle',bbox,'tanımlanamayan');
        imshow(videoOut)
    end
    pause(.3)
end
```



# Aşırı Öğrenme Makineleri (Extreme Learning Machines)

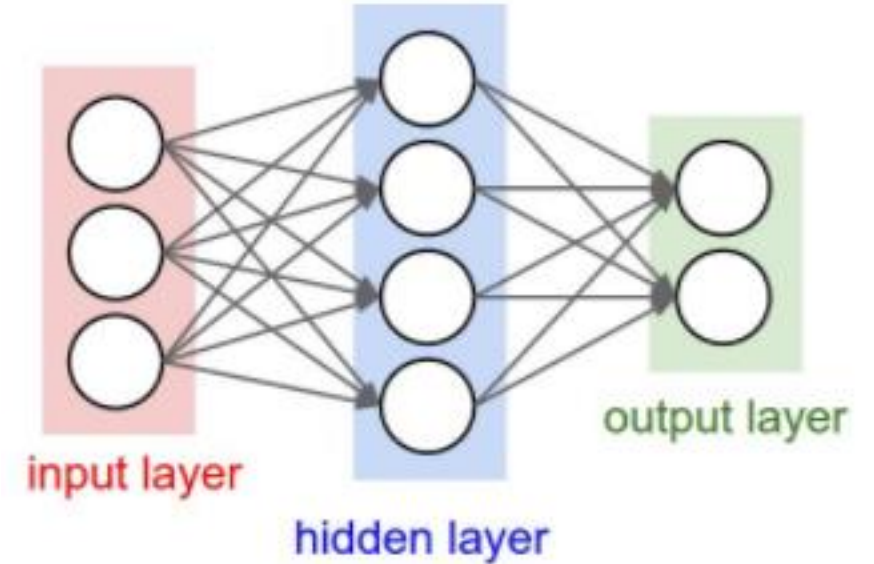


- Tek ara katmanlı ağ mimarisidir.
- Giriş-çıkış ilişkisini öğrenmek için eğitime ihtiyaç duymazlar. Öğrenme, en küçük kareler yöntemi ile 0 hata olacak şekilde halledilir eğer uygun şartlar yerine gelmiş ise...

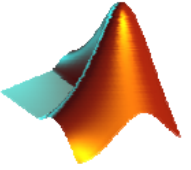
$N$  adet  $(x_i, y_i)$  çifti verilmiş olsun.

Bu arada  $x_i \in R^n$  ve  $y_i \in R^n$  olabilir.

$M$  adet ara katman nöronu için;



# Aşırı Öğrenme Makineleri (Extreme Learning Machines)



$$\sum_{i=1}^M \beta_i g(w_i x_j + b_i) = o_i, j = 1, \dots, N$$

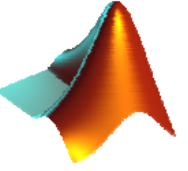
Burada,  $w_i, b_i$  sırası ile ara katman ağırlıkları ve biasıdır ve  $\beta_i$  ise ara katman ile çıkış katmanı arasındaki ağırlıklardır.  $g$ , aktivasyon fonksiyonunu gösterebilir.

Eğer,

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} g(w_1 \cdot x_1 + b_1) & \cdots & g(w_N \cdot x_1 + b_N) \\ \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ g(w_1 \cdot x_M + b_1) & \cdots & g(w_N \cdot x_M + b_N) \end{bmatrix}_{N \times M} \quad \text{ve} \quad \beta = \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \beta_M^T \end{bmatrix}_{M \times 1}$$

şeklinde ifade edilirse, çıkış  $Y = H\beta$  elde edilir.

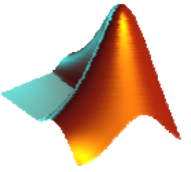
# Aşırı Öğrenme Makineleri (Extreme Learning Machines)



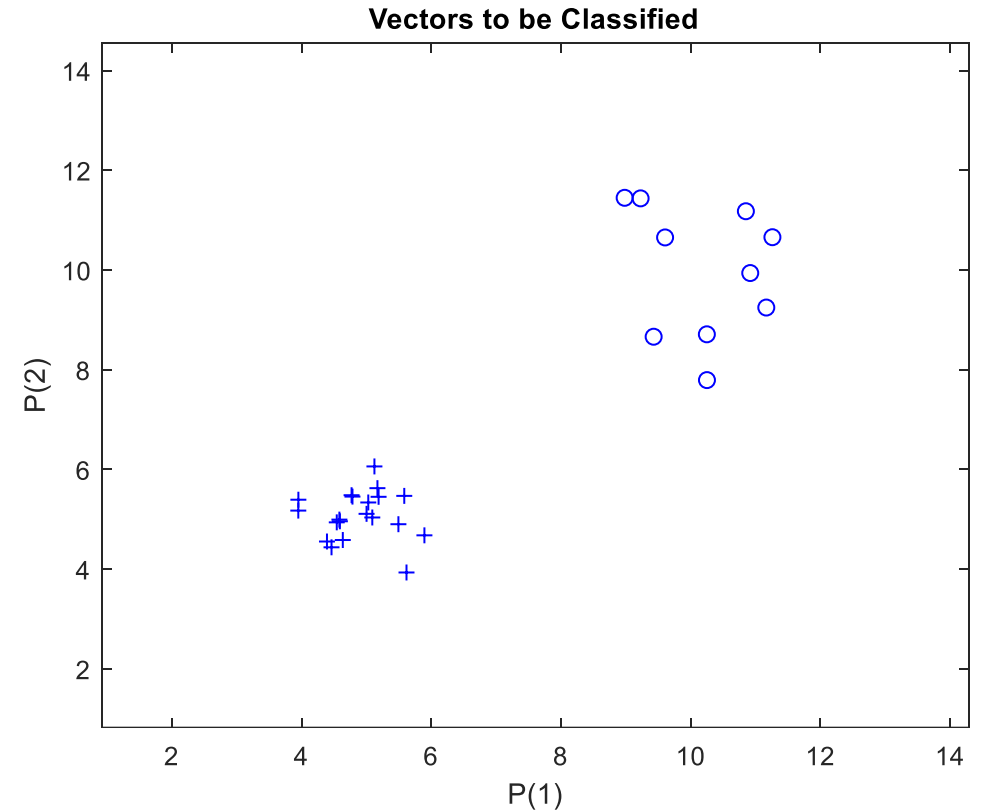
Ara katman ile çıkış katmanı ağırlıkları  $\hat{\beta} = H'Y$  şeklinde analitik olarak hesaplanır.

Aşırı öğrenme makinelerinde öğrenme işlemi,  $w_i, b_i$  ve  $\beta_i$  değerlerinin saklanması ile sağlanır. Öğrenmenin test edilmesi için;  $Y = H\hat{\beta}$  hesaplanır.

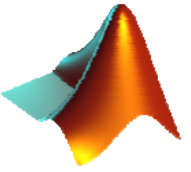
# Aşırı Öğrenme Makineleri (Extreme Learning Machines)



```
% Eğitim
X=[normrnd(10,1,10,2);normrnd(5,.5,20,2)];
Y = [zeros(1,10) ones(1,20)]';
%plotpv(X',Y)
P= size(X,1);
N =size(X,2);
M = 15;% ara katman nöron sayısı
w= randn(M,N);
b= randn(M,1);
ind=ones(1,P);
bm= b(:,ind);
ac_func = 'purelin';
H = (w*X'+bm);
fH = feval(ac_func,H)
B = pinv(fH')*Y
Y_ussu= H'*B
```



# Aşırı Öğrenme Makineleri (Extreme Learning Machines)



```
%% Test
Xt=[normrnd(10,1,10,2);normrnd(5,.5,25,2)];% test datası
NumberofTestingData = size(Xt,1);
ind=ones(1,NumberofTestingData);
bm=b(:,ind);
H1= w*Xt'+bm; fH1 = feval(ac_func,H1);
Yt = H1'*B
plot(Yt)
xlabel('Örnek Sayısı'),ylabel('Sınıf etiketi')
```

