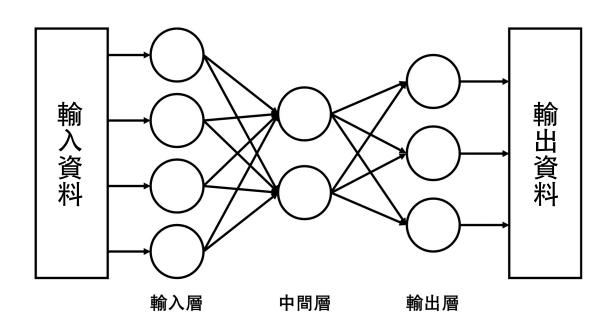
類神經網路

第三單元 權重的調整 第四單元 類神經元的運算

典型的<mark>類神經網路是分層的結構</mark>,網路中的類神經元排列在這些分層中。 那麼,類神經網路該<mark>如何學習?如何調整權重呢?</mark>

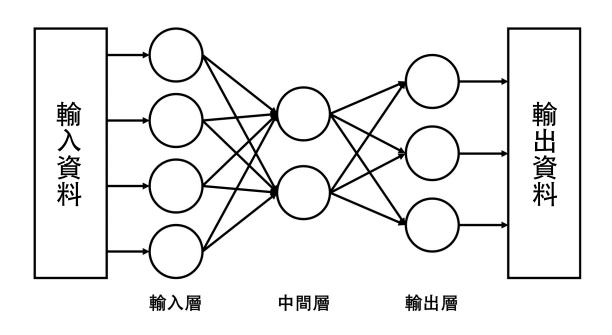


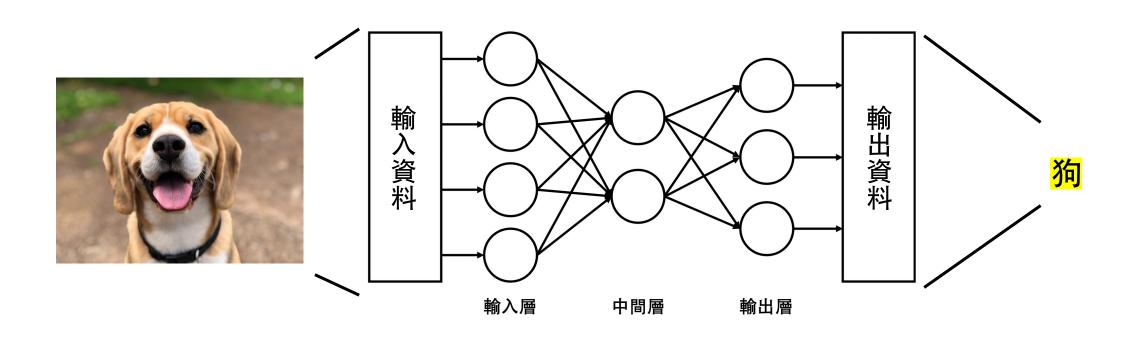
在第二章節中,我們認識到<mark>「數字手寫辨識」</mark>和<mark>「貓狗辨識」</mark>的案例,

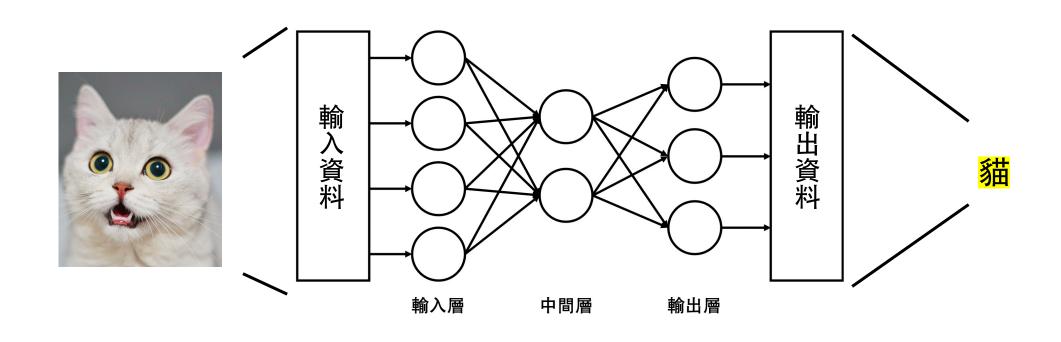
就是<mark>將「圖片」連接到類神經網路的輸入層</mark>,

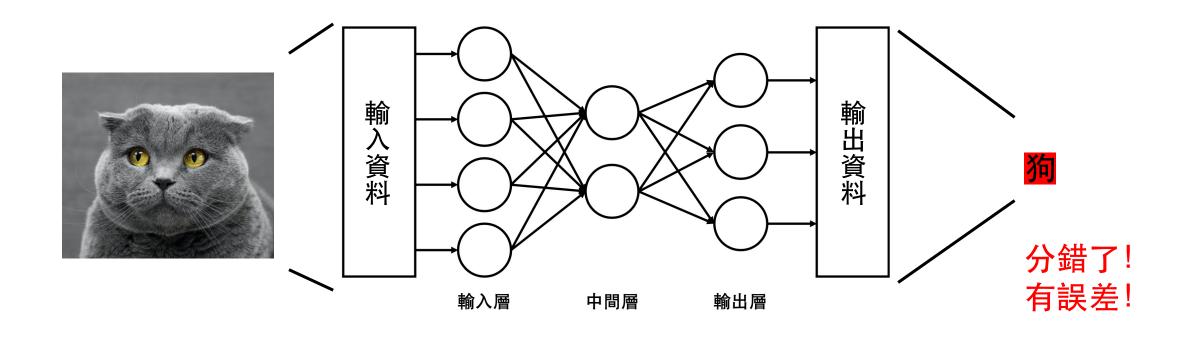
以及<mark>將「類別」連接到類神經網路的輸出層</mark>,

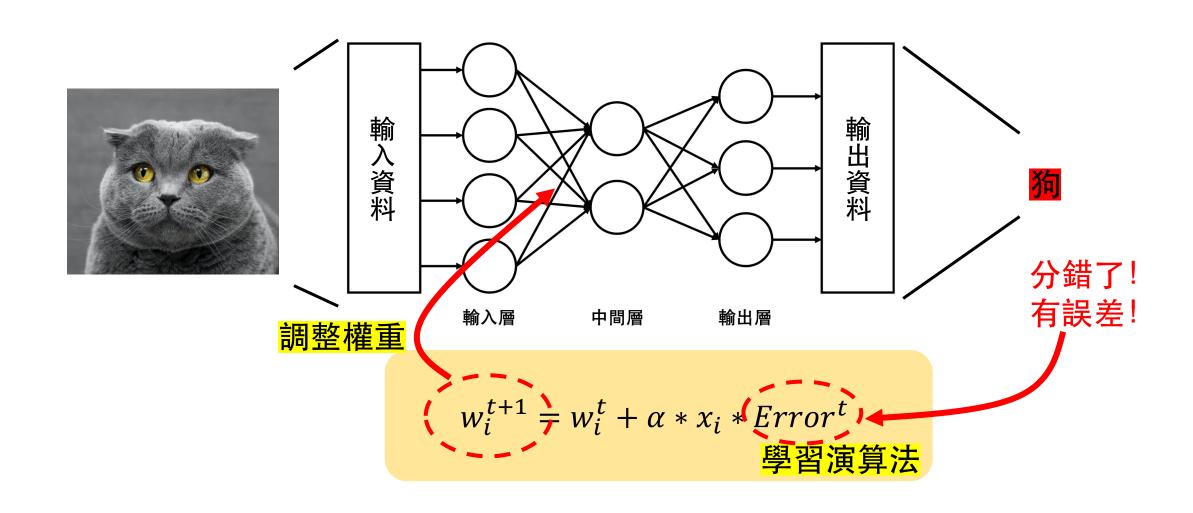
如此一來,類神經網路就會<mark>依照資料來調整權重</mark>,學習到如何分類這些圖片。

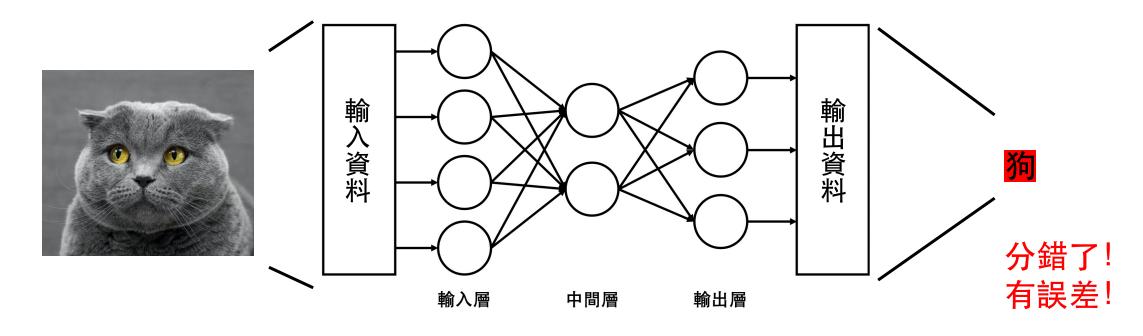








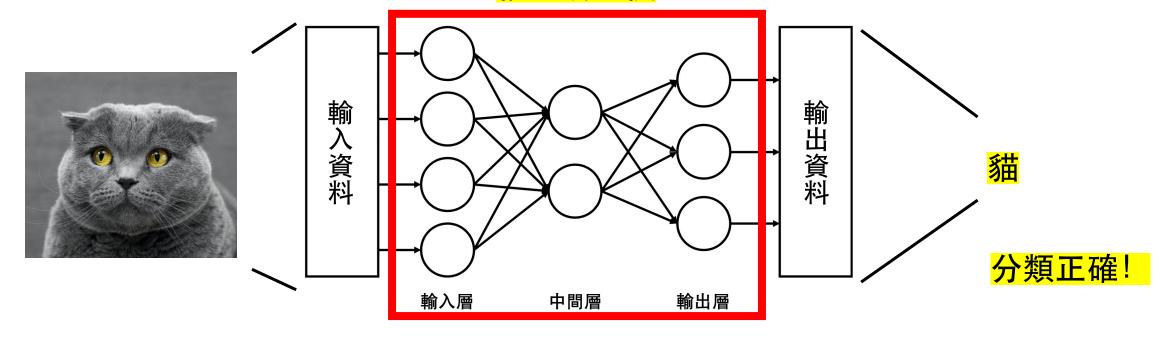




在「機器學習」、「深度學習」的領域, 是希望電腦、機器能夠「自動」學習, 所以在調整權重時, 都是<mark>依靠演算法自動調整的</mark>。

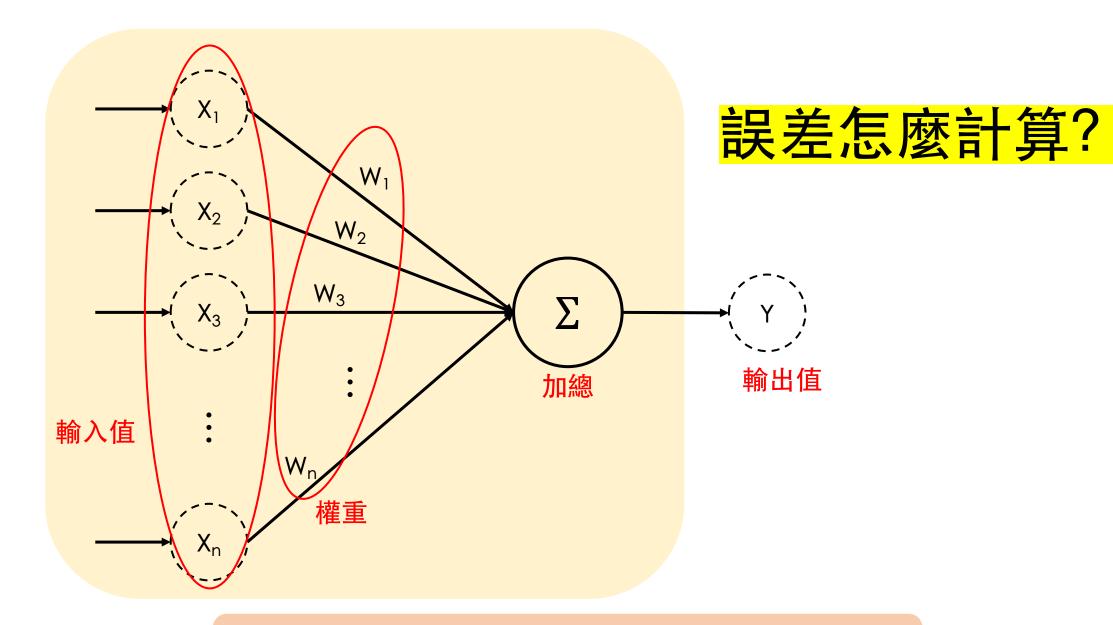
$$w_i^{t+1} = w_i^t + \alpha * x_i * Error^t$$
 學習演算法

權重調整後

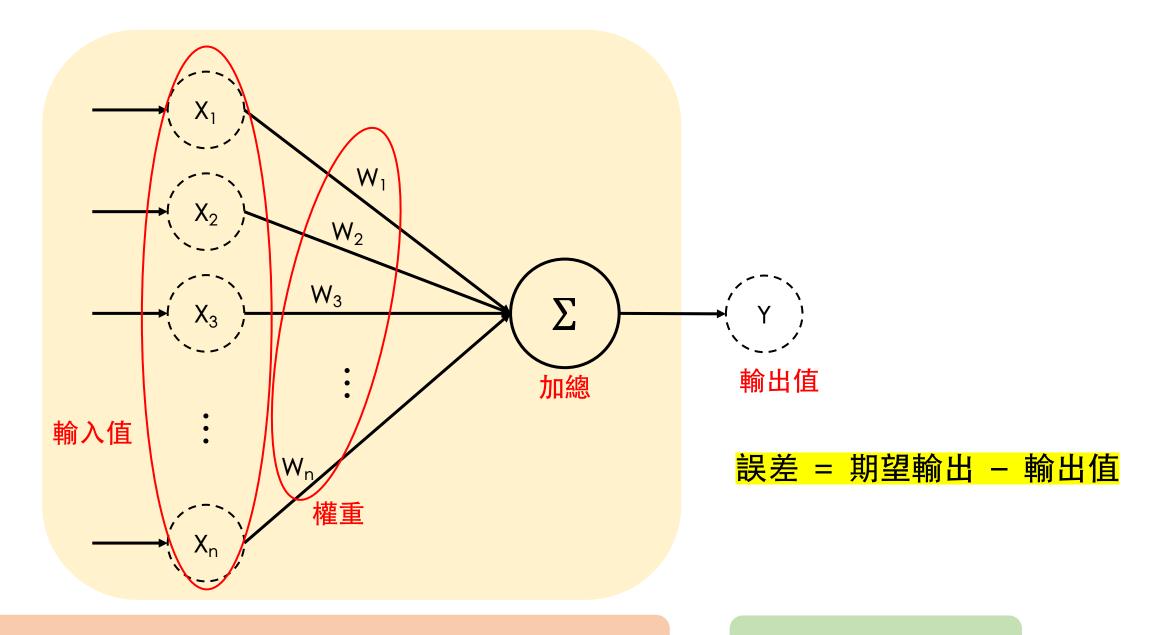


「學習演算法」將在第五單元介紹,本章節我們先了解<mark>「誤差」</mark>, 以及更加<mark>完整的類神經元模型</mark>。

$$w_i^{t+1} = w_i^t + \alpha * x_i * Error^t$$
 學習演算法

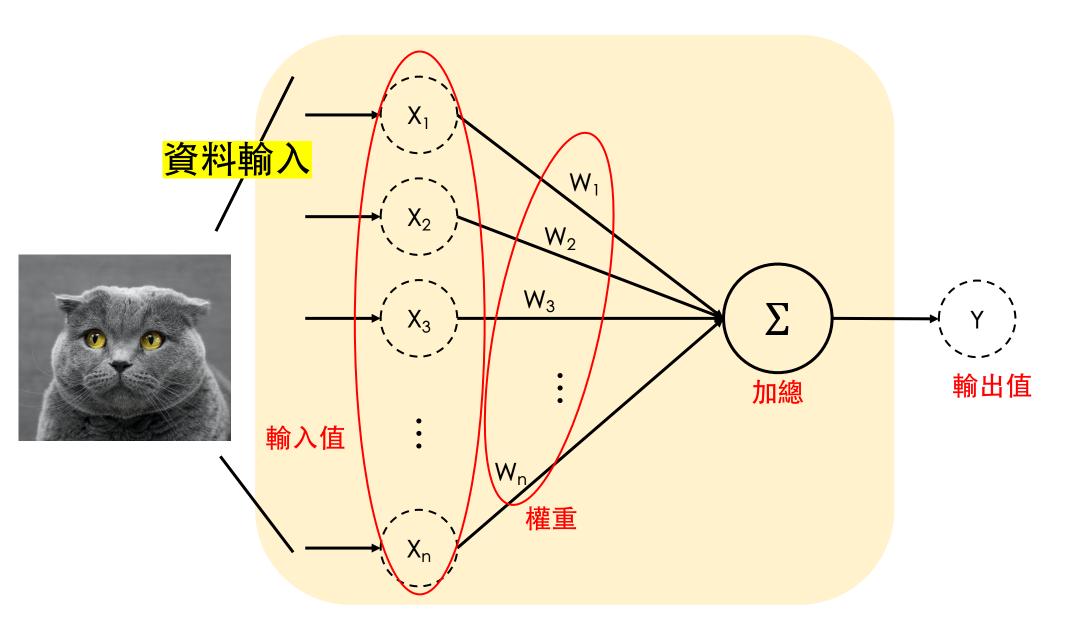


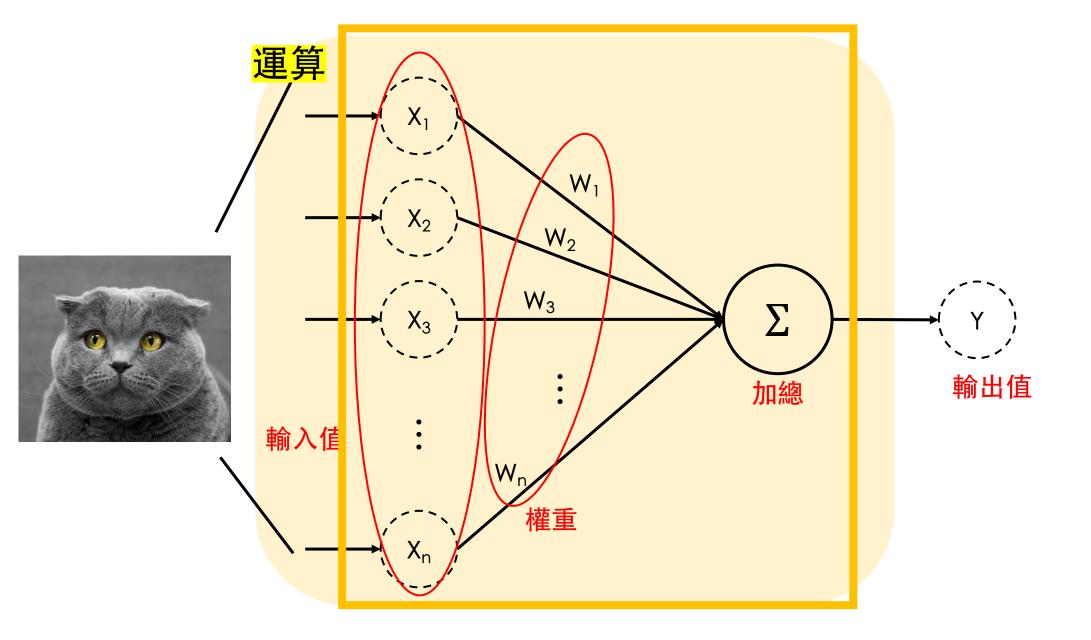
$$Y = x_1 w_1 + x_2 w_2 + x_3 w_3 + \dots + x_n w_n$$

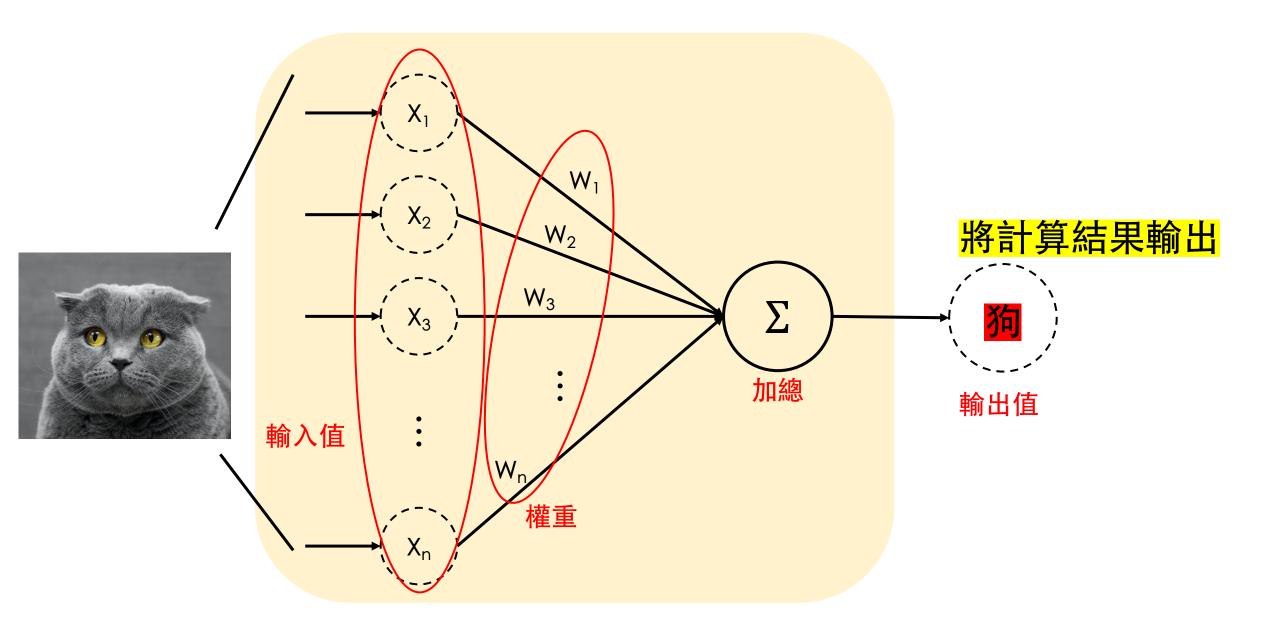


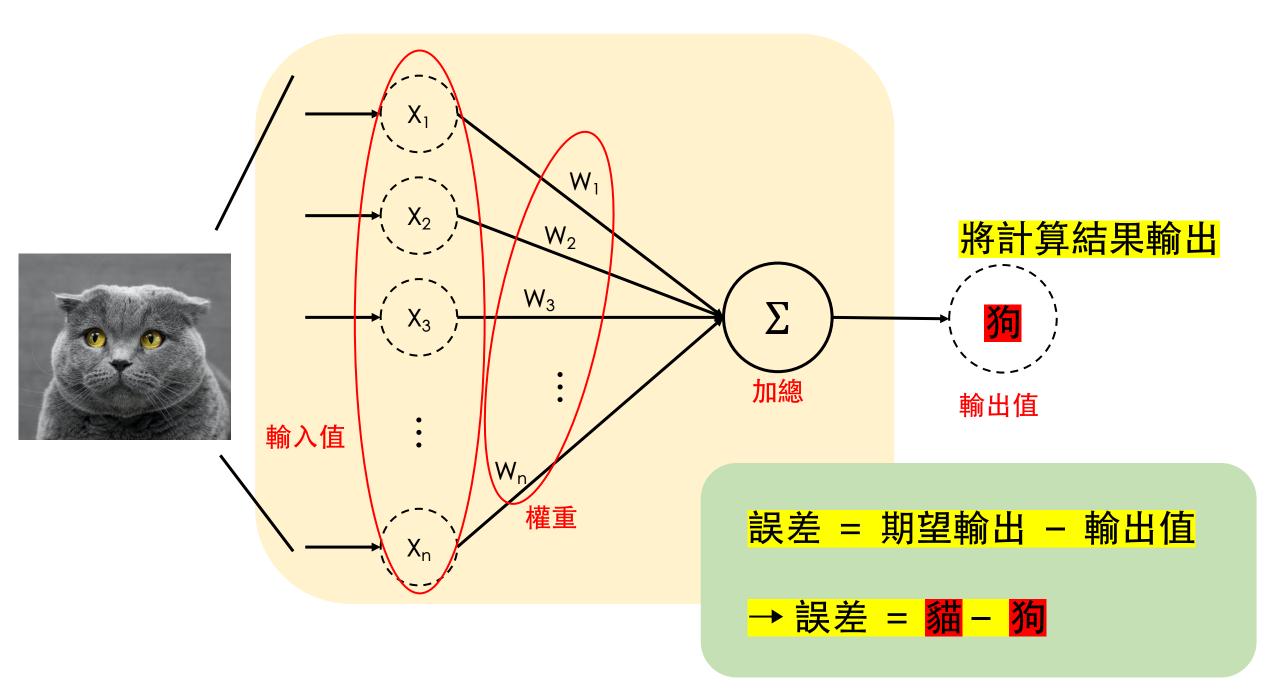
$$Y = x_1 w_1 + x_2 w_2 + x_3 w_3 + \dots + x_n w_n$$

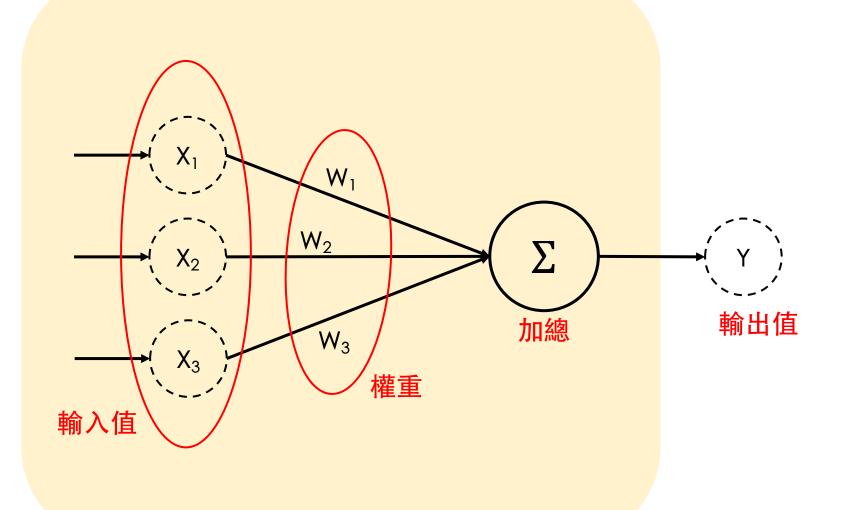
$$Error = Y_d - Y$$





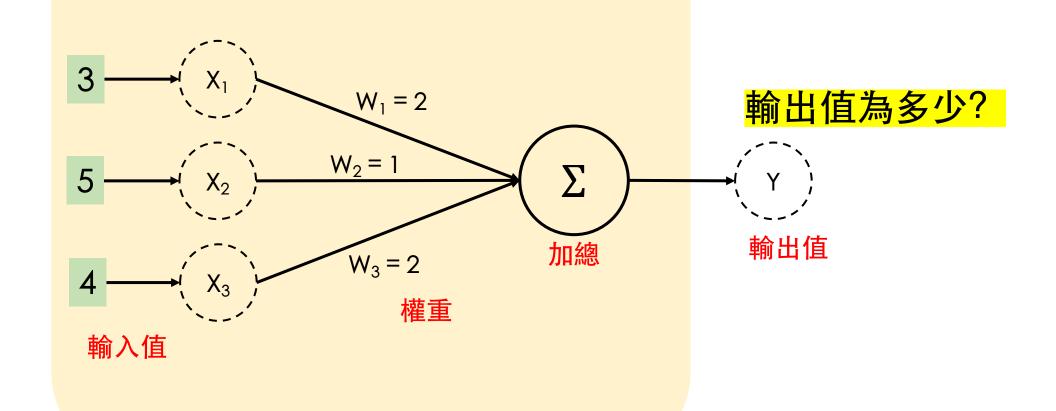






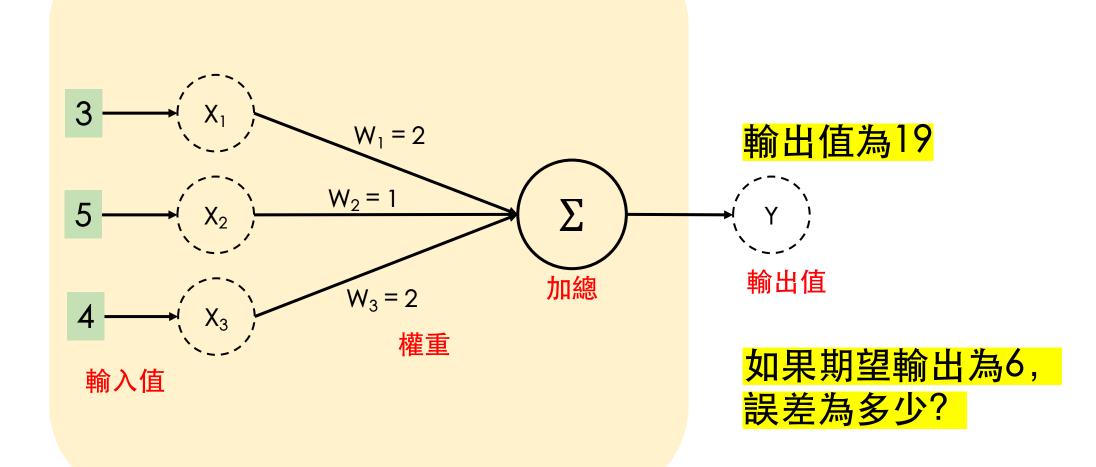
$$Y = x_1 w_1 + x_2 w_2 + x_3 w_3$$

$$Error = Y_d - Y$$



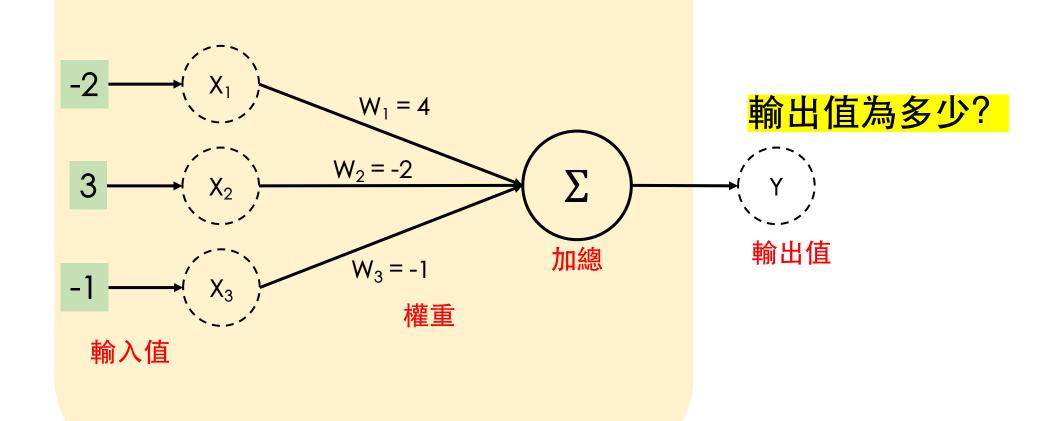
$$Y = x_1 w_1 + x_2 w_2 + x_3 w_3$$

$$Error = Y_d - Y$$



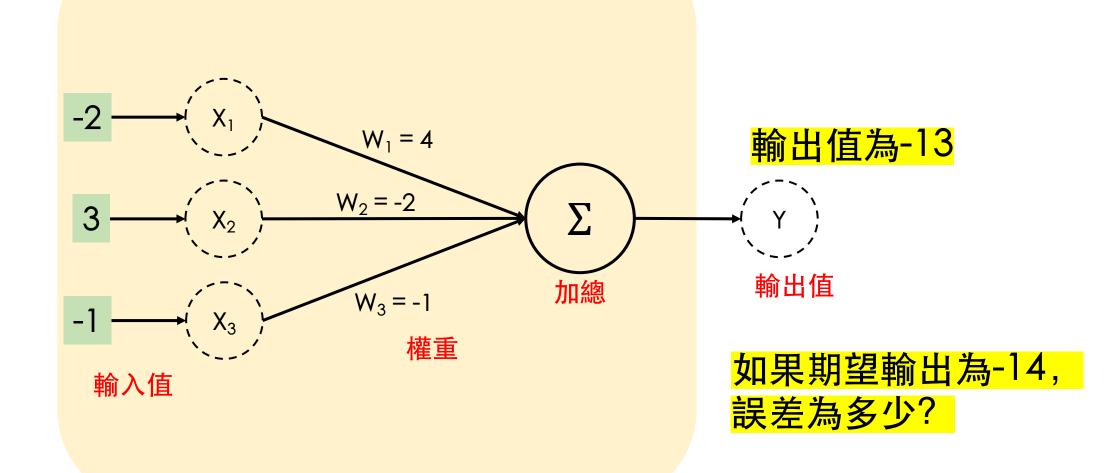
$$Y = x_1 w_1 + x_2 w_2 + x_3 w_3$$

$$Error = Y_d - Y$$



$$Y = x_1 w_1 + x_2 w_2 + x_3 w_3$$

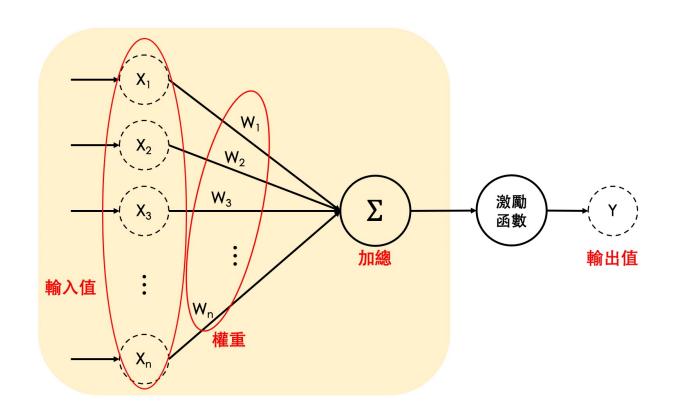
$$Error = Y_d - Y$$

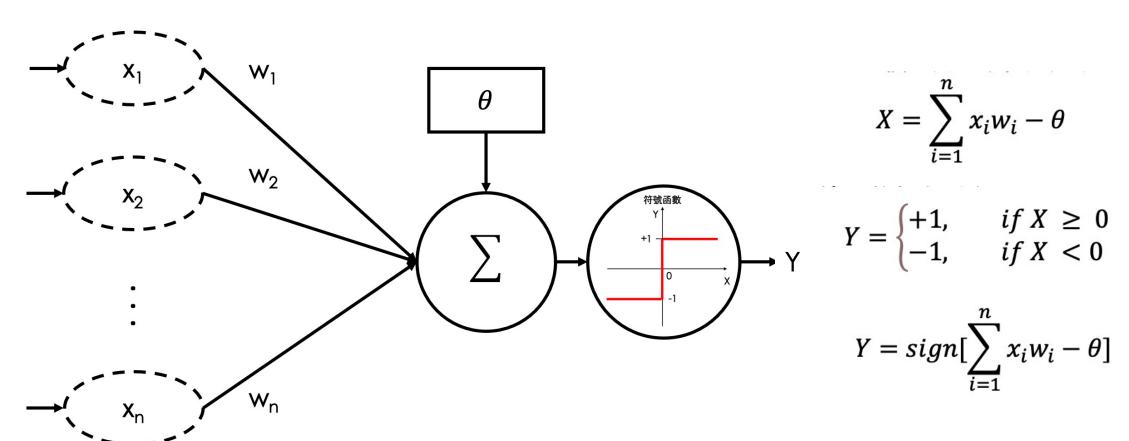


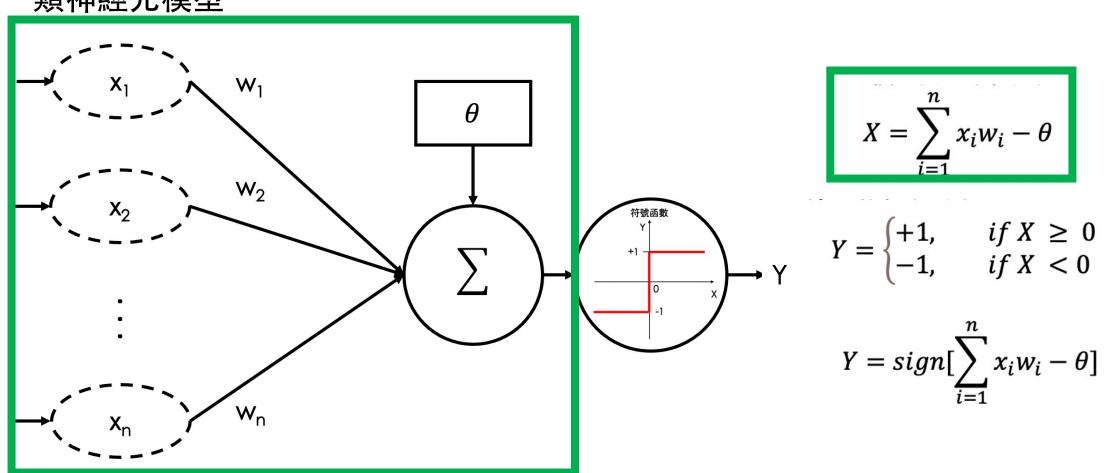
$$Y = x_1 w_1 + x_2 w_2 + x_3 w_3$$

$$Error = Y_d - Y$$

我們在介紹過<mark>類神經元的運算</mark>後, 在這個章節裡面,我們將介紹一個<mark>更通用的表示方式</mark>。



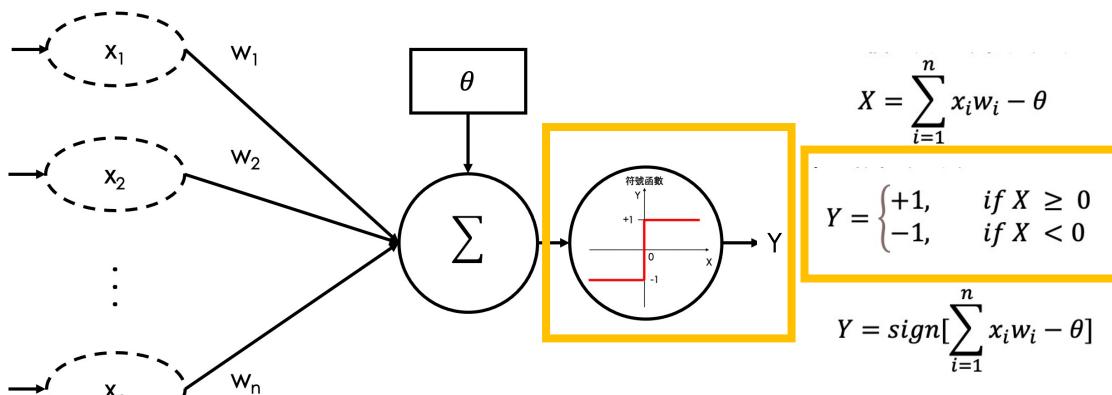




$$X = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i w_i - \theta$$

$$Y = \begin{cases} +1, & \text{if } X \ge 0 \\ -1, & \text{if } X < 0 \end{cases}$$

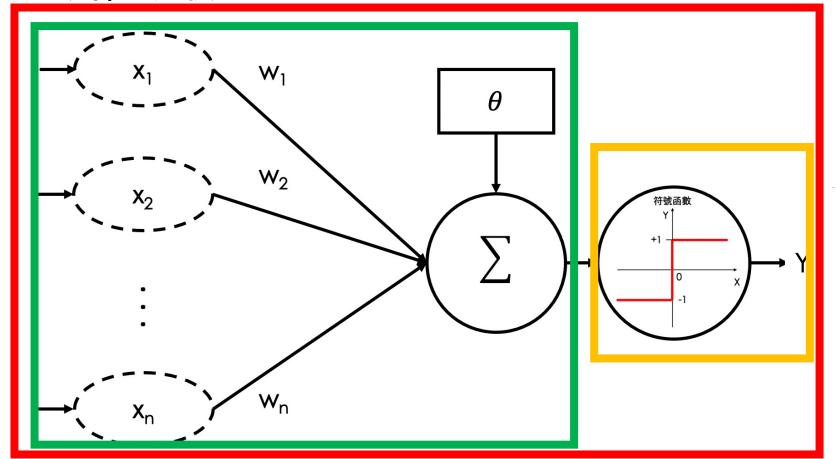
$$Y = sign[\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i w_i - \theta]$$



$$X = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i w_i - \theta$$

$$Y = \begin{cases} +1, & \text{if } X \ge 0 \\ -1, & \text{if } X < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$Y = sign[\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i w_i - \theta]$$

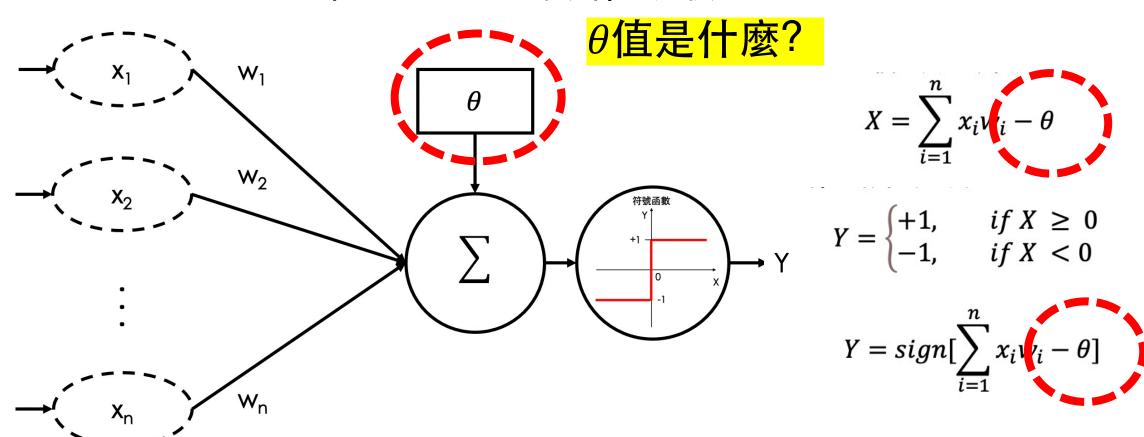


$$X = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i w_i - \theta$$

$$Y = \begin{cases} +1, & \text{if } X \ge 0 \\ -1, & \text{if } X < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$Y = sign \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i w_i - \theta]$$

Warren McCulloch和Walter Pitts的類神經元模型

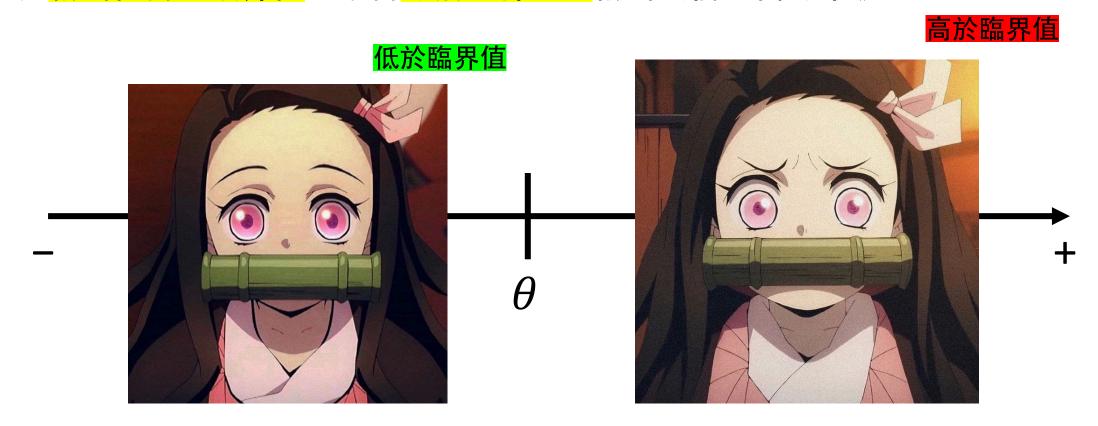


θ值又稱臨界值,類神經網路將輸入值與對應權重相乘後, 其輸出值高於臨界值,才會激活類神經元輸出我們定義的訊號。

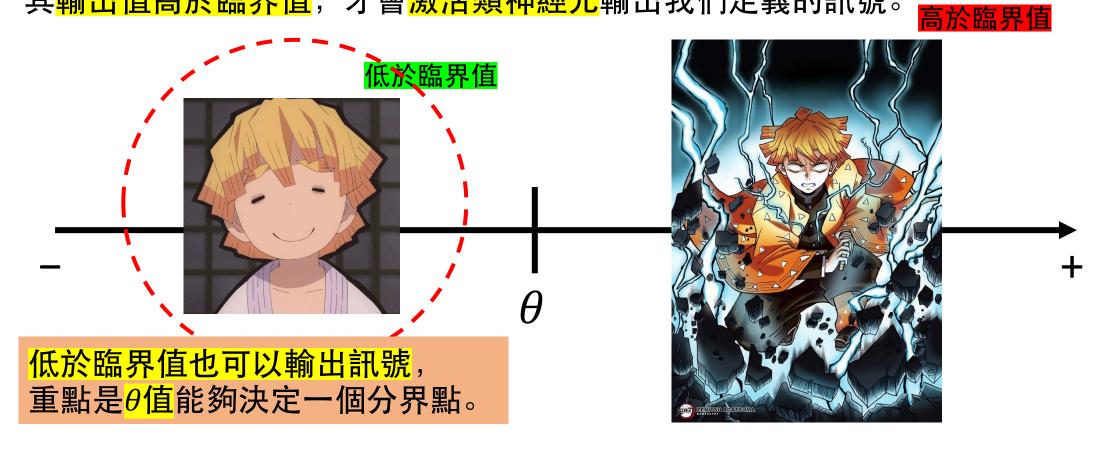
低於臨界值

高於臨界值



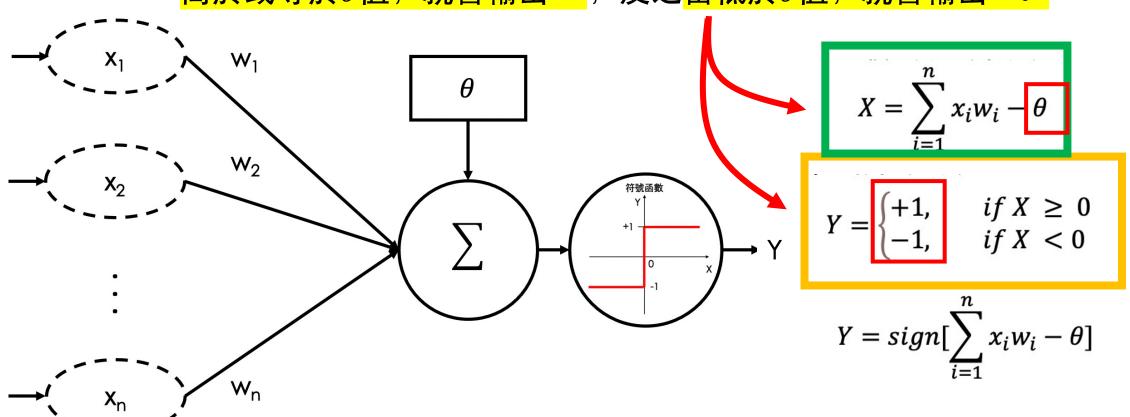


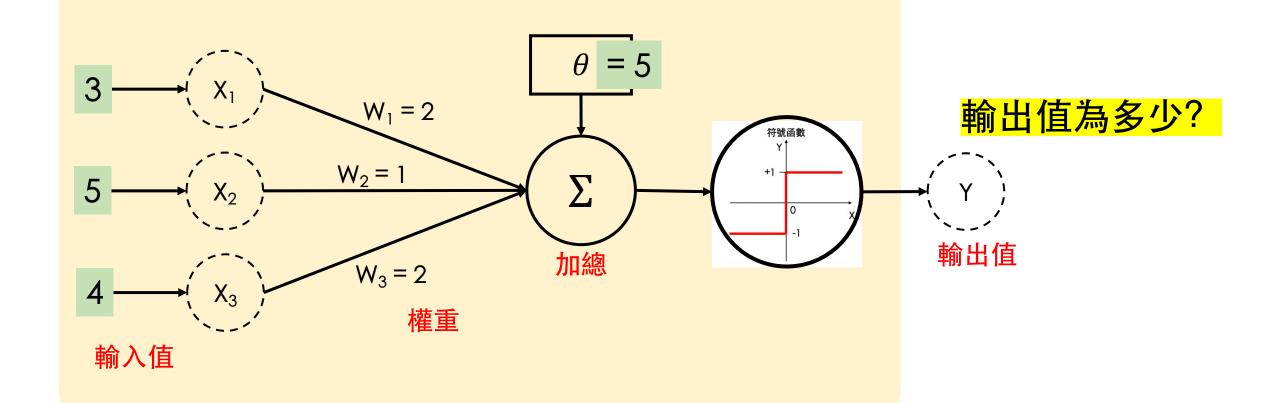




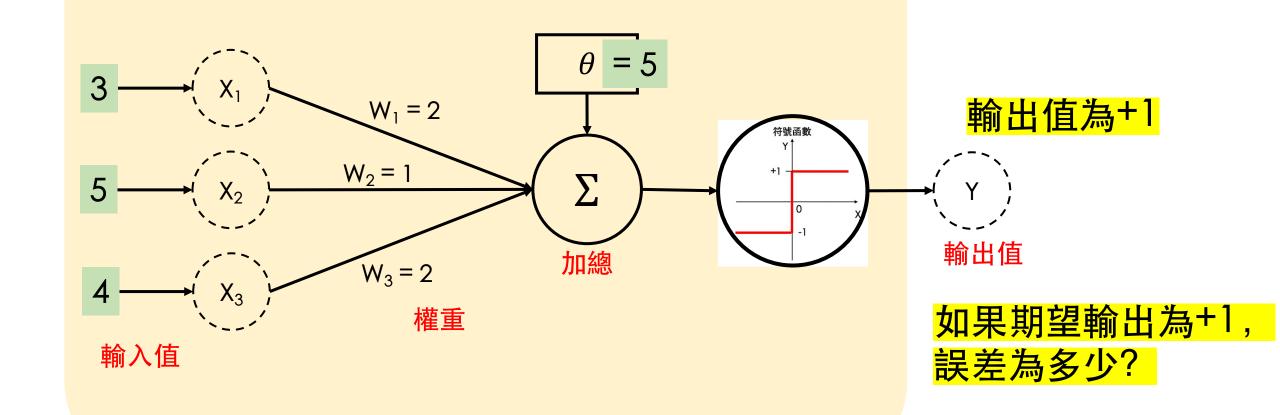


以這個類神經元模型來看,當輸入值與權重計算完的結果, 高於或等於 θ 值,就會輸出+1,反之當低於 θ 值,就會輸出-1。



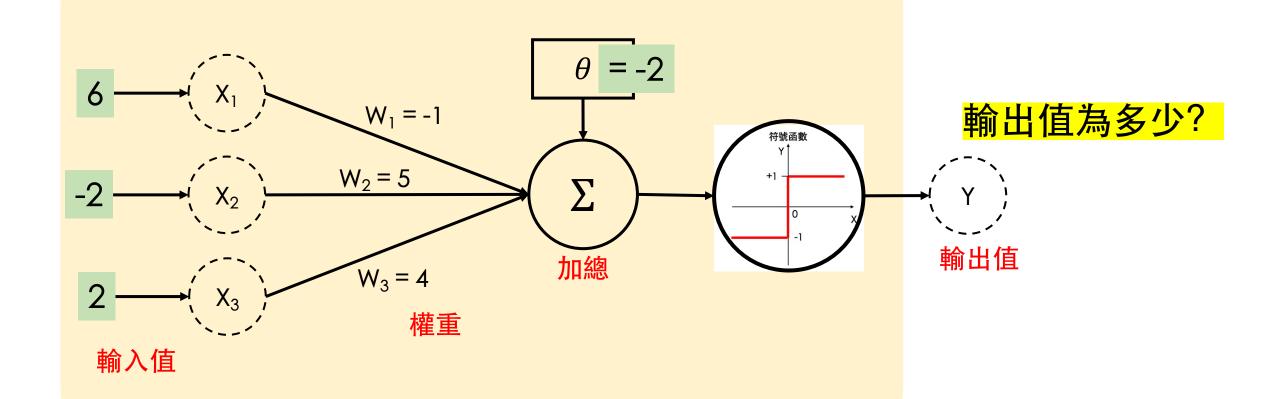


$$Y = sign(x_1w_1 + x_2w_2 + x_3w_3 - \theta)$$

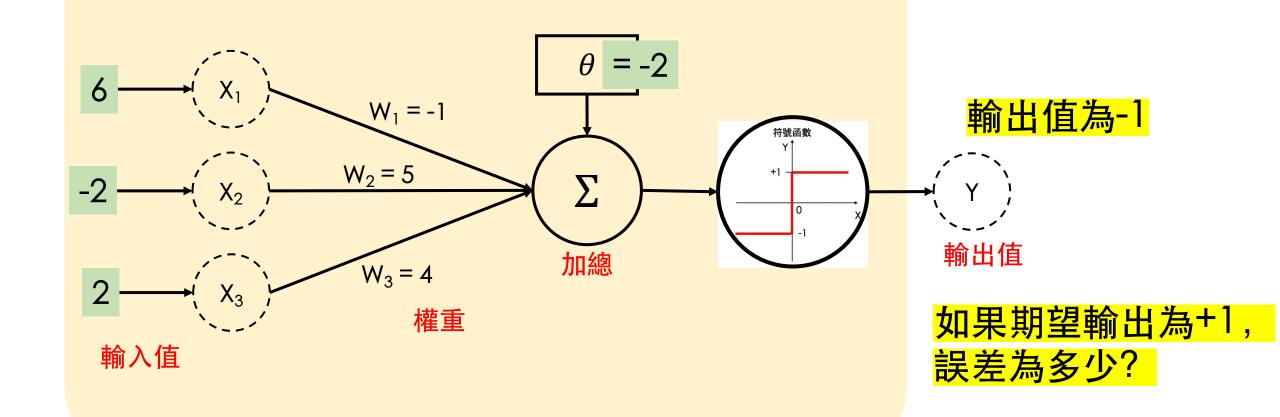


$$Y = sign(x_1w_1 + x_2w_2 + x_3w_3 - \theta)$$

$$Error = Y_d - Y$$



$$Y = sign(x_1w_1 + x_2w_2 + x_3w_3 - \theta)$$



$$Y = sign(x_1w_1 + x_2w_2 + x_3w_3 - \theta)$$

$$Error = Y_d - Y$$