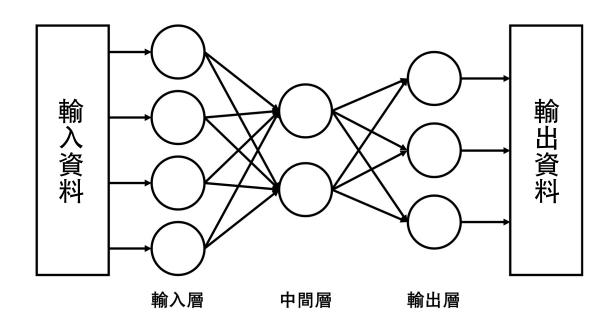
類神經網路

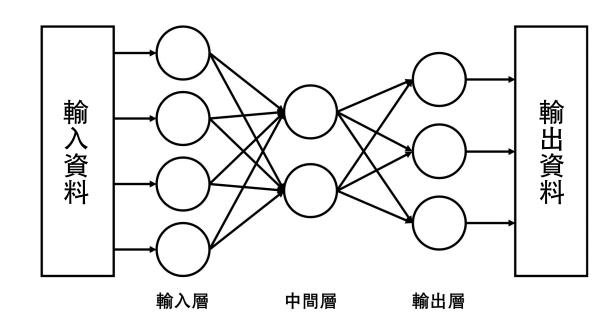
第三單元 權重的調整 第四單元 類神經元的運算

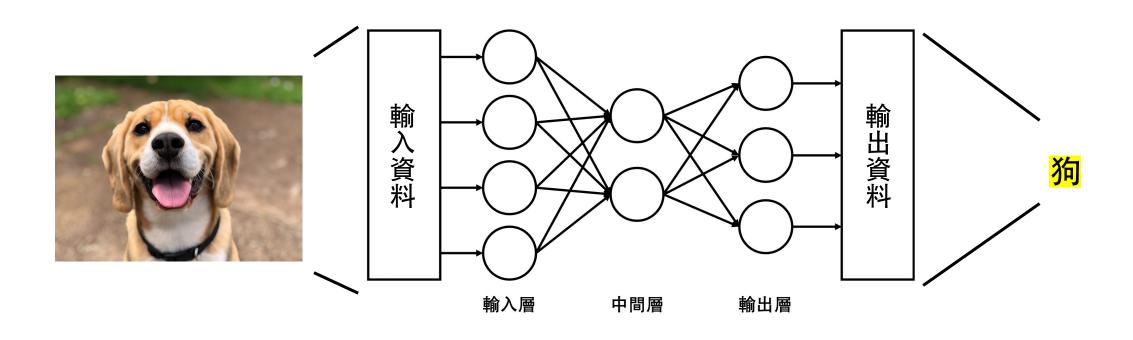
典型的<mark>類神經網路是分層的結構</mark>,網路中的類神經元排列在這些分層中。 那麼,類神經網路該<mark>如何學習?如何調整權重呢?</mark>

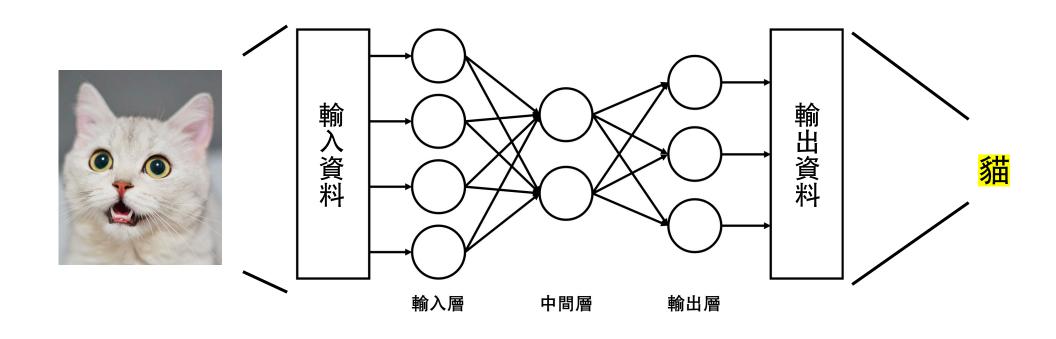


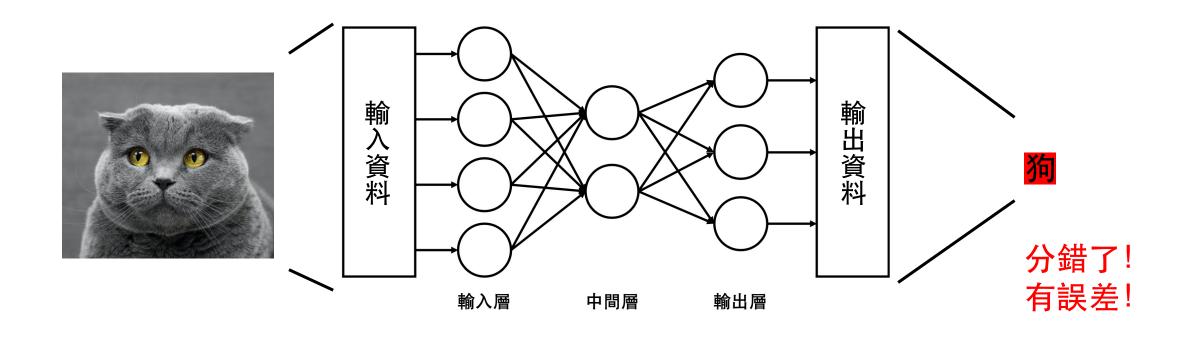
在第二章節中,我們認識到<mark>「數字手寫辨識」</mark>和<mark>「貓狗辨識」</mark>的案例, 就是<mark>將「圖片」連接到類神經網路的輸入層</mark>, 以及<mark>將「類別」連接到類神經網路的輸出層</mark>,

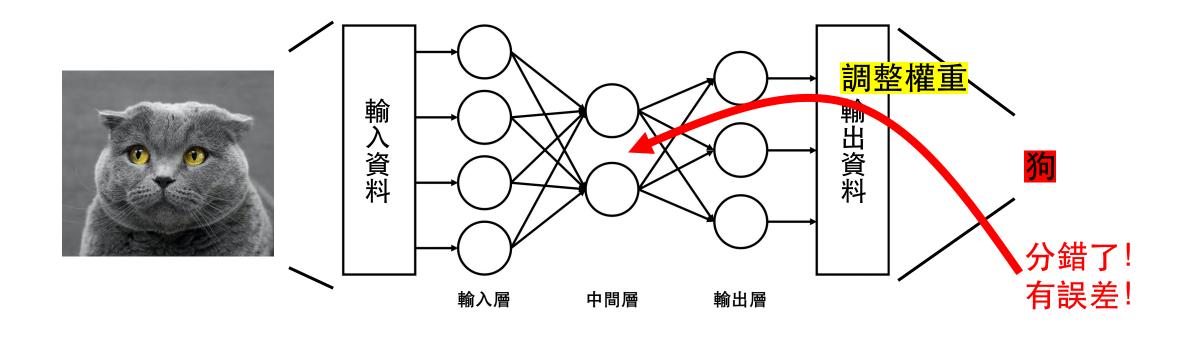
如此一來,類神經網路就會<mark>依照資料來調整權重</mark>,學習到如何分類這些圖片。



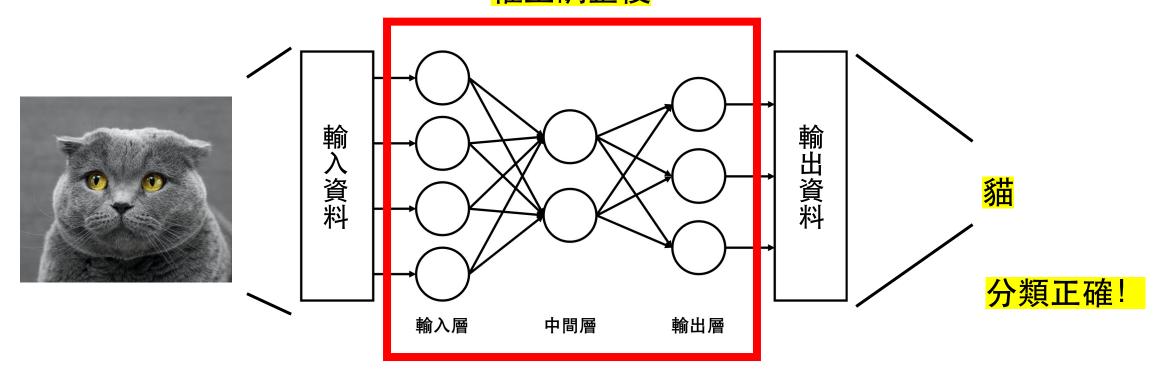


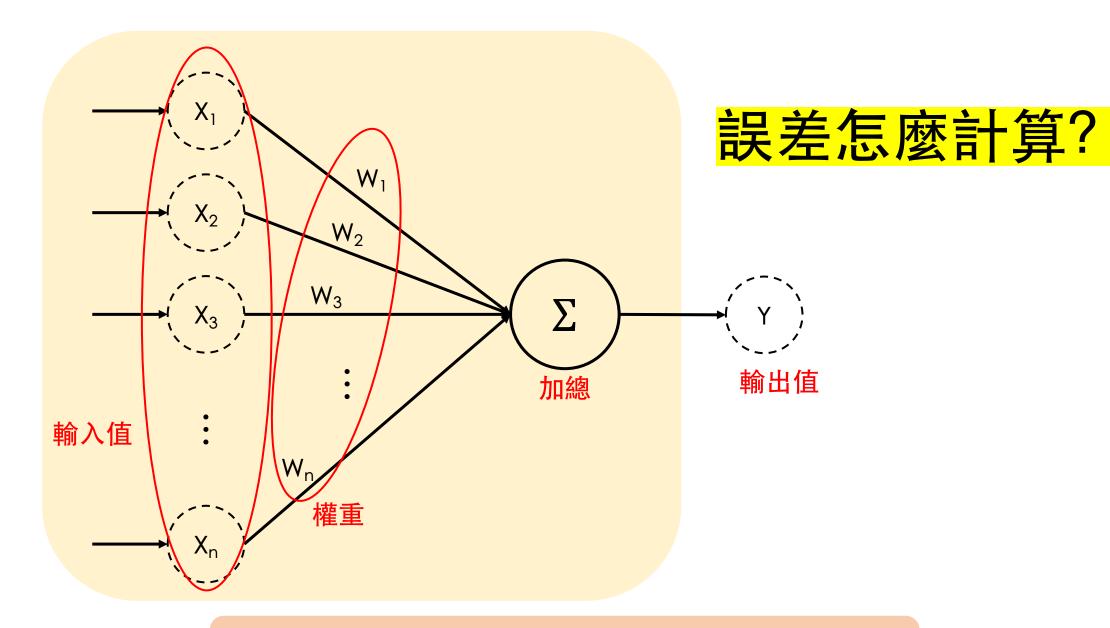




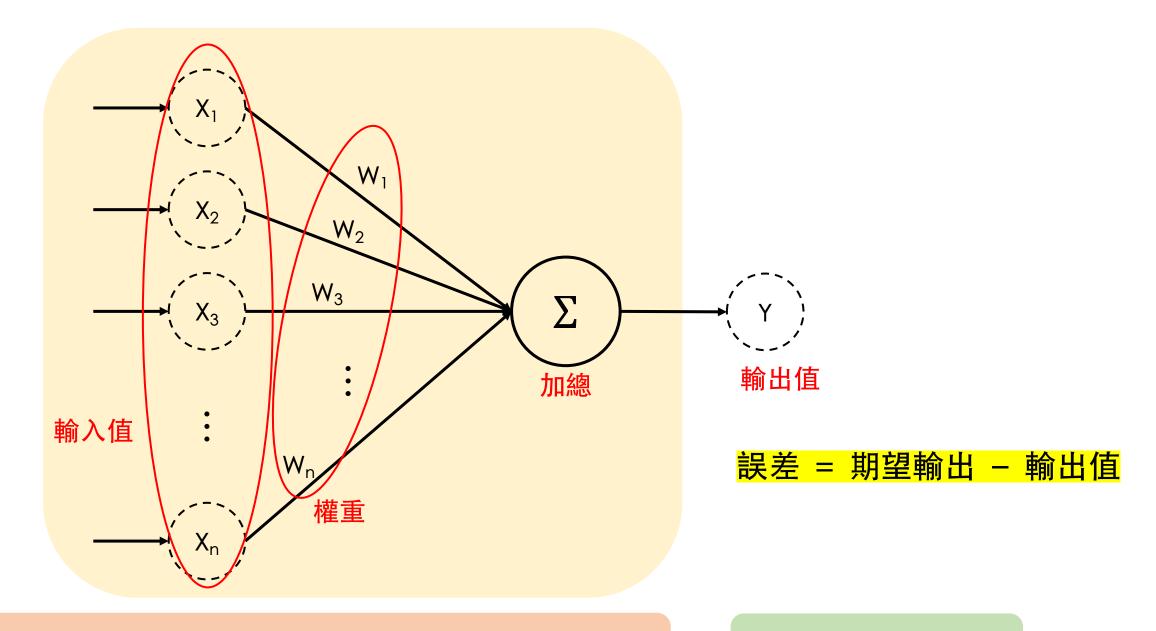


權重調整後



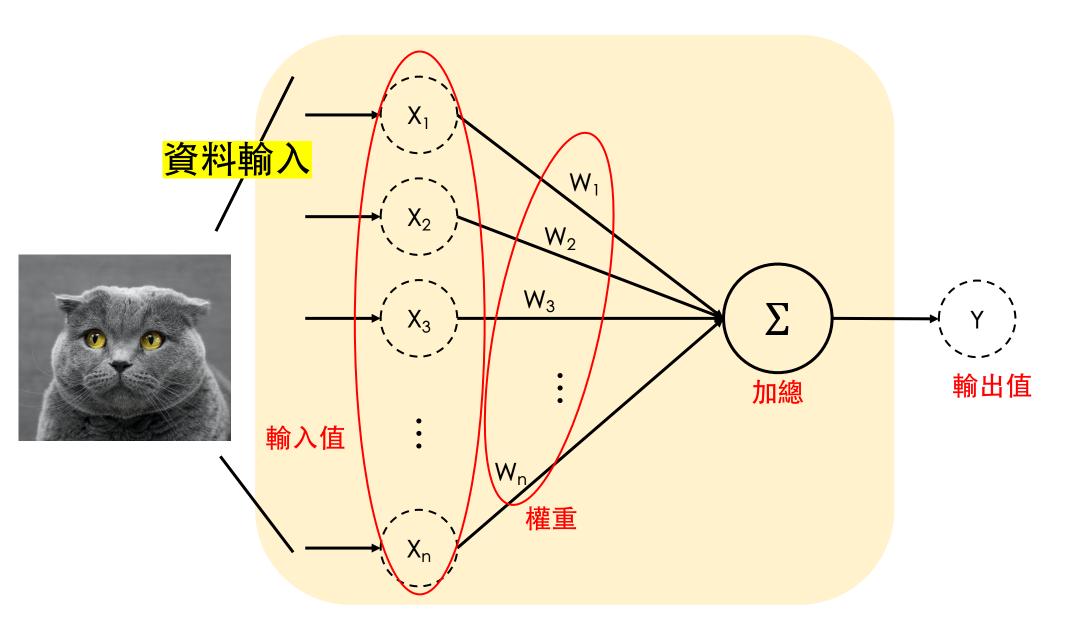


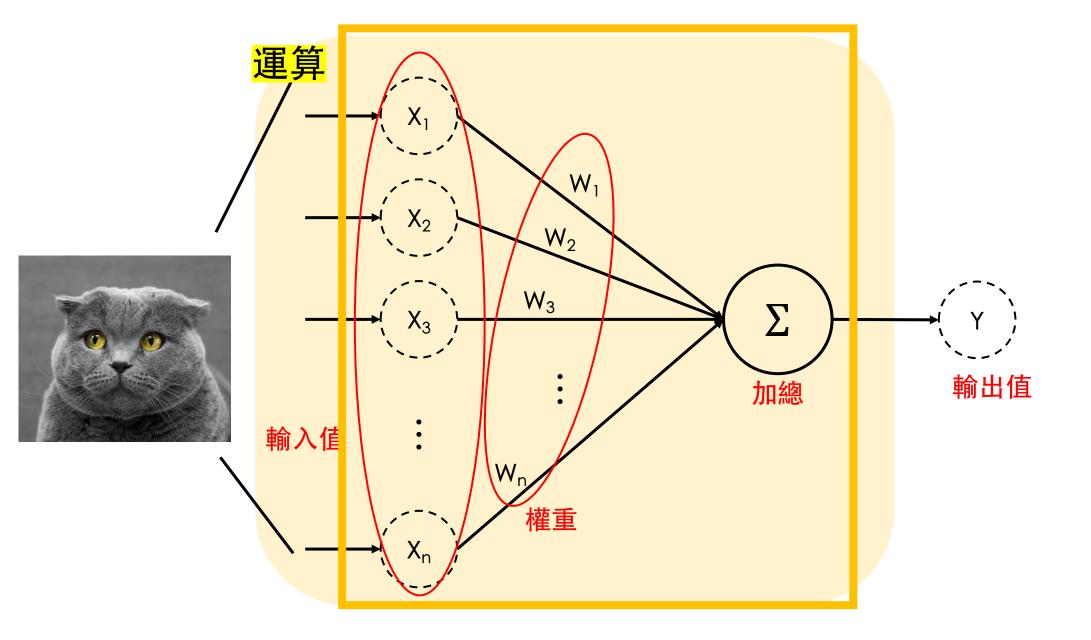
$$Y = w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + w_3 x_3 + \dots + w_n x_n$$

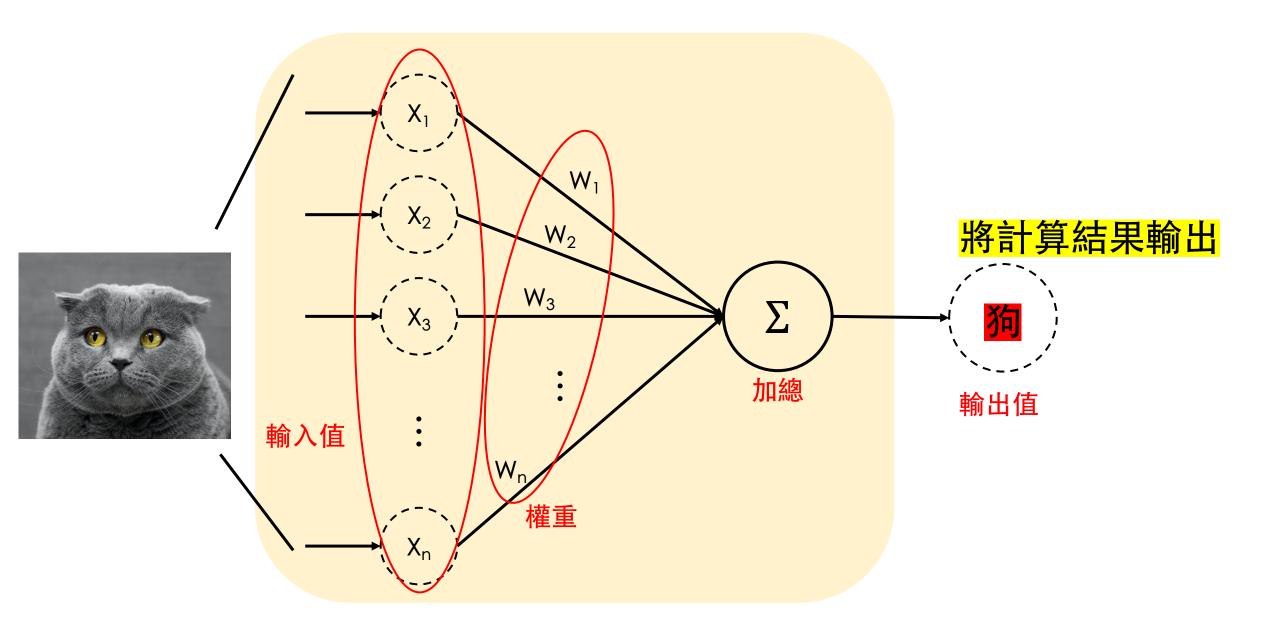


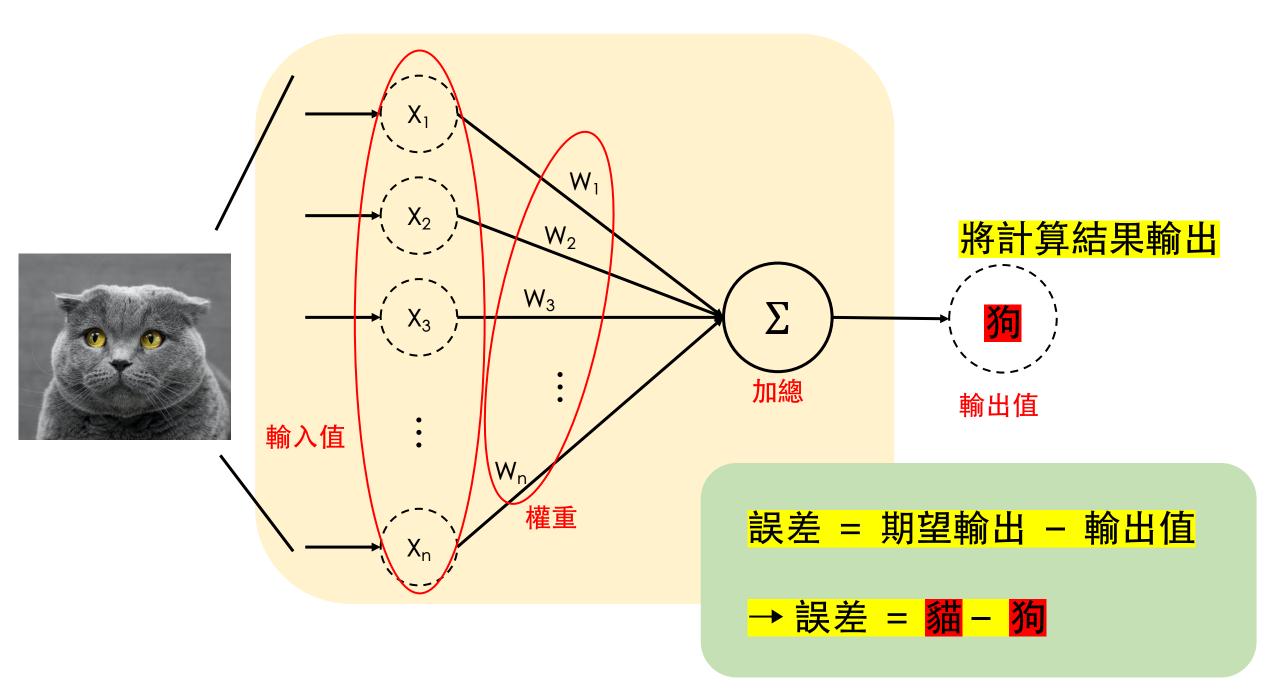
 $Y = w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + w_3 x_3 + \dots + w_n x_n$

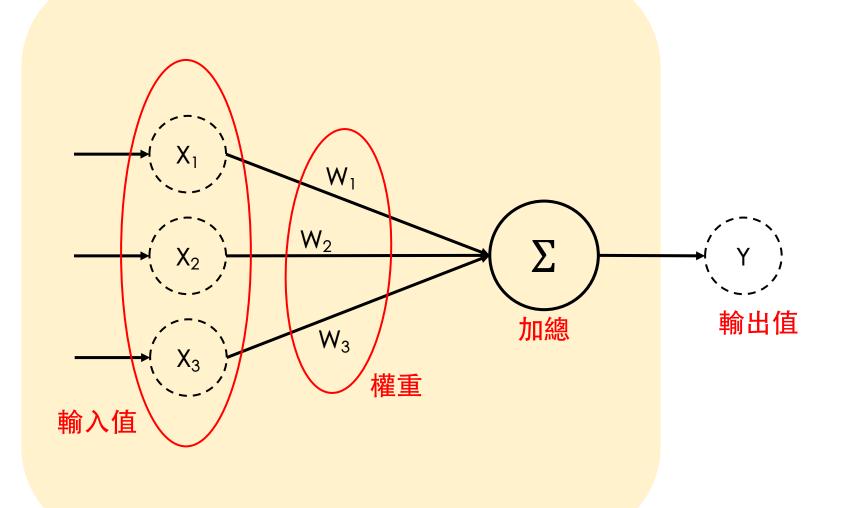
 $Error = Y_d - Y$





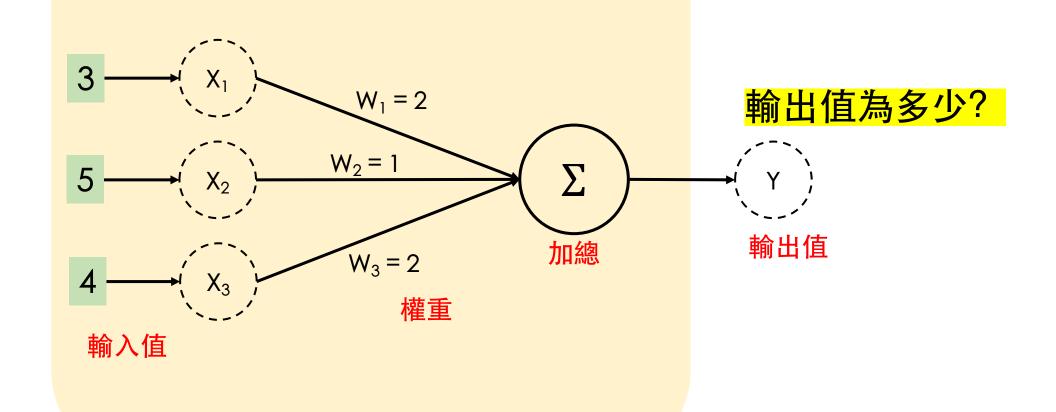






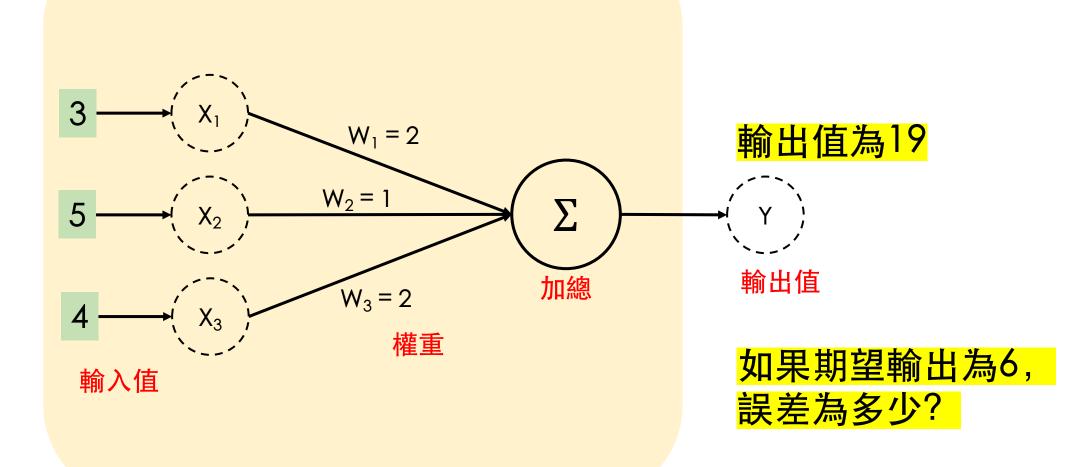
$$Y = w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + w_3 x_3$$

$$Error = Y_d - Y$$



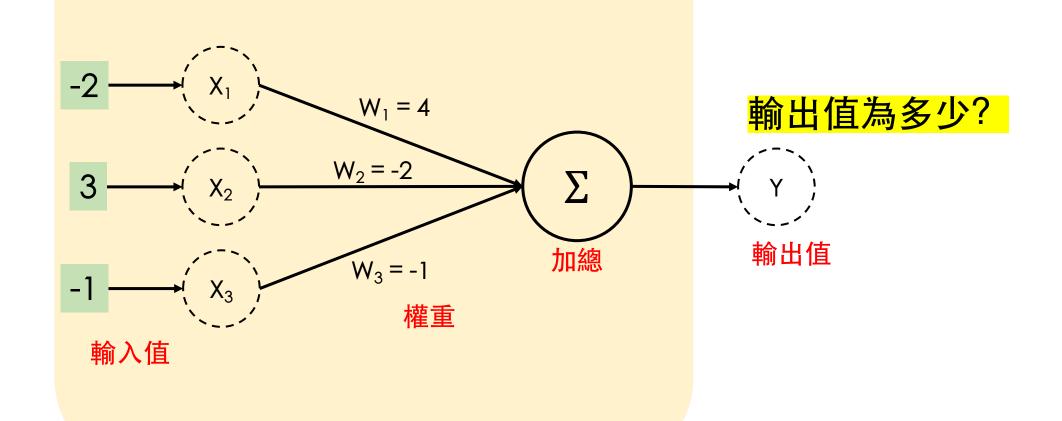
$$Y = w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + w_3 x_3$$

$$Error = Y_d - Y$$



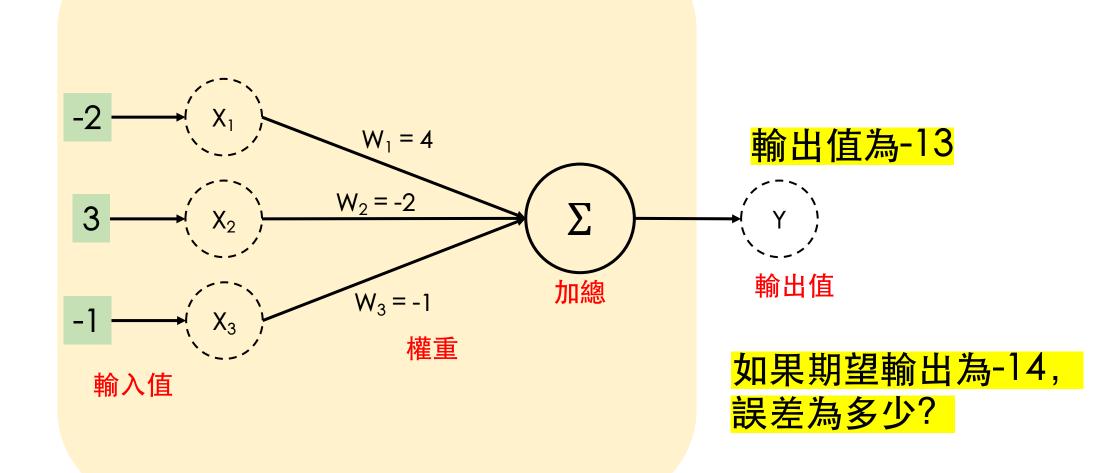
$$Y = w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + w_3 x_3$$

$$Error = Y_d - Y$$



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

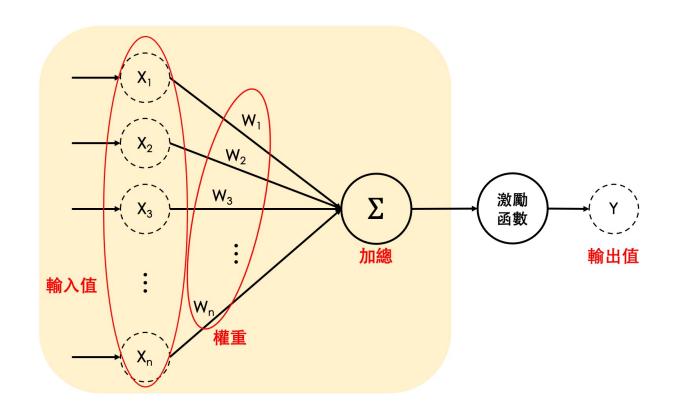
$$Error = Y_d - Y$$

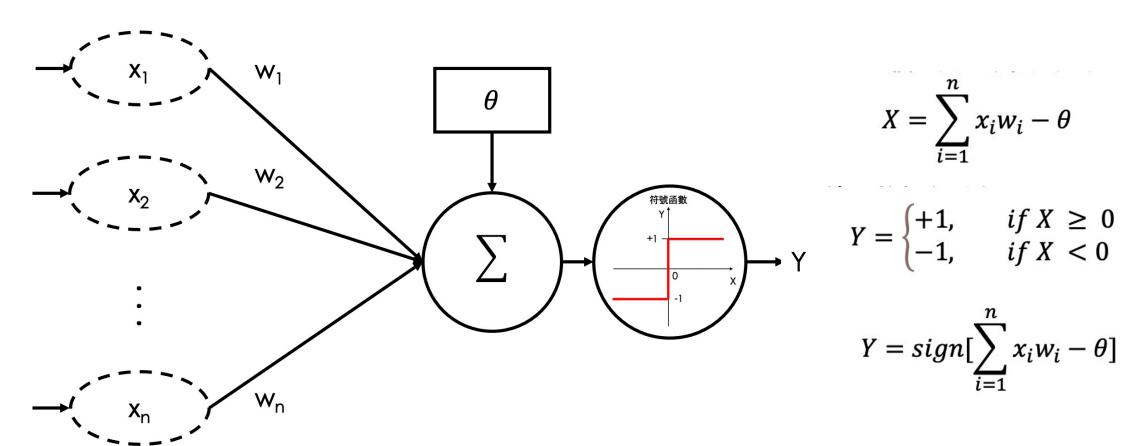


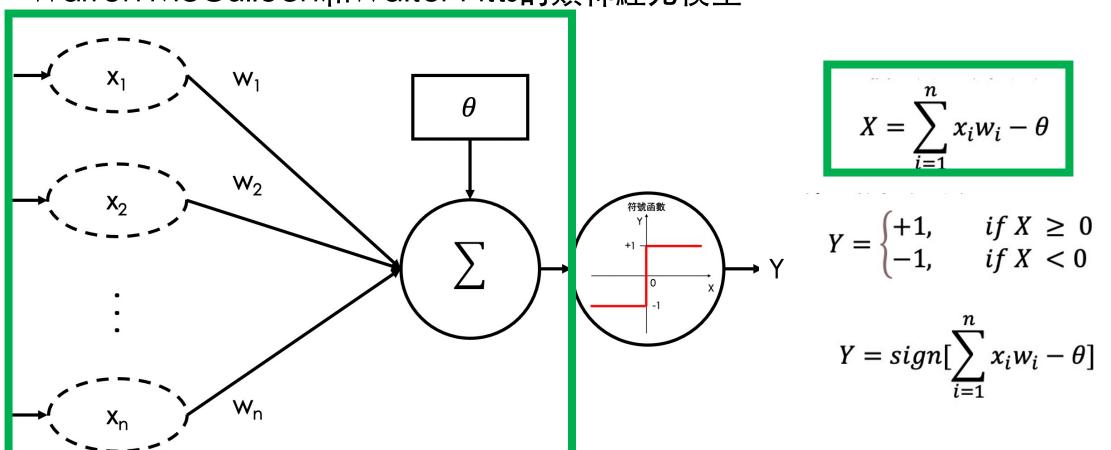
$$Y = w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + w_3 x_3$$

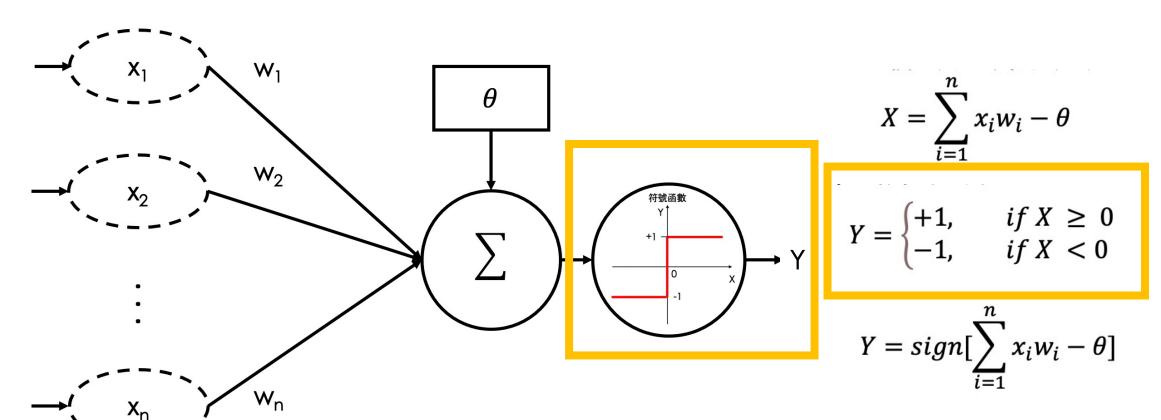
$$Error = Y_d - Y$$

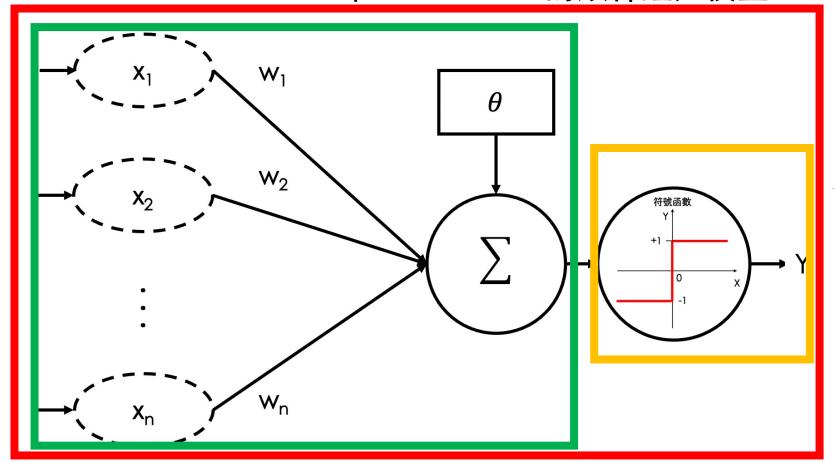
我們在介紹過<mark>類神經元的運算</mark>後, 在這個章節裡面,我們將介紹一個<mark>更通用的表示方式</mark>。







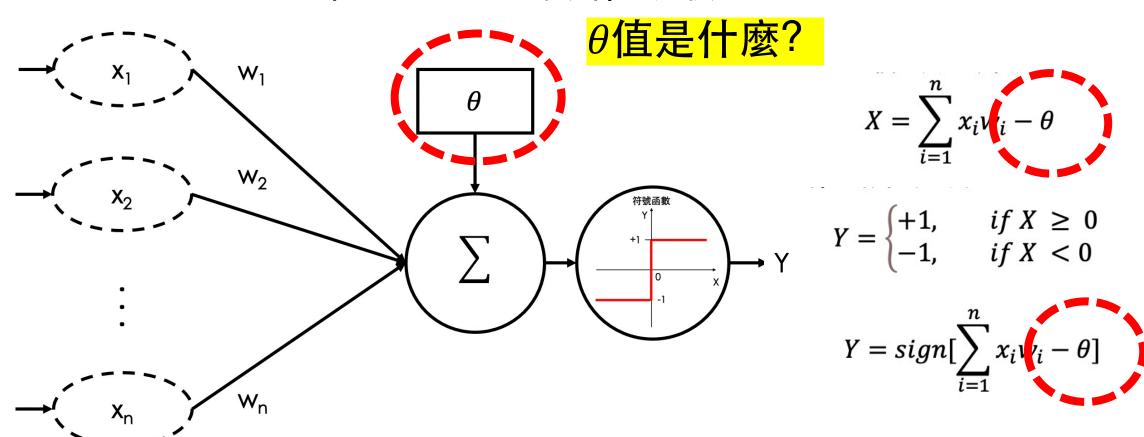




$$X = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i w_i - \theta$$

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

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

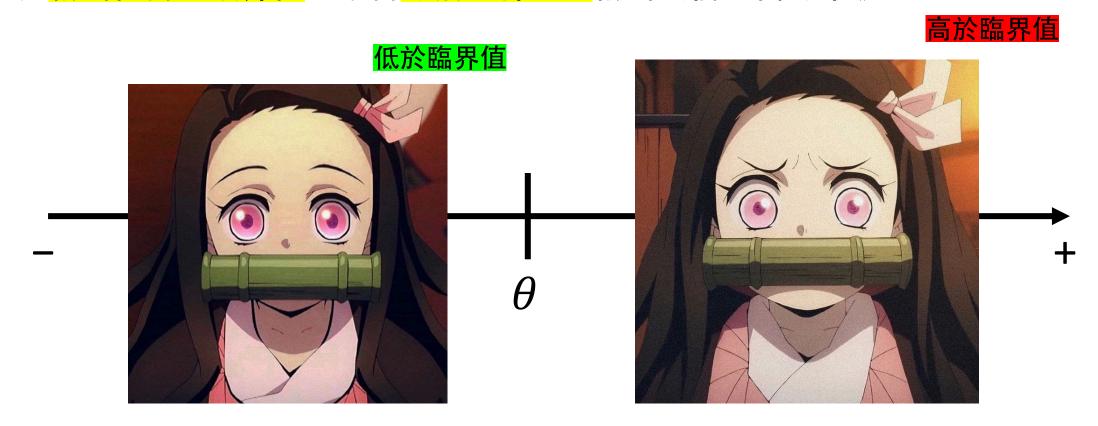


θ值又稱臨界值,類神經網路將輸入值與對應權重相乘後, 其輸出值高於臨界值,才會激活類神經元輸出我們定義的訊號。

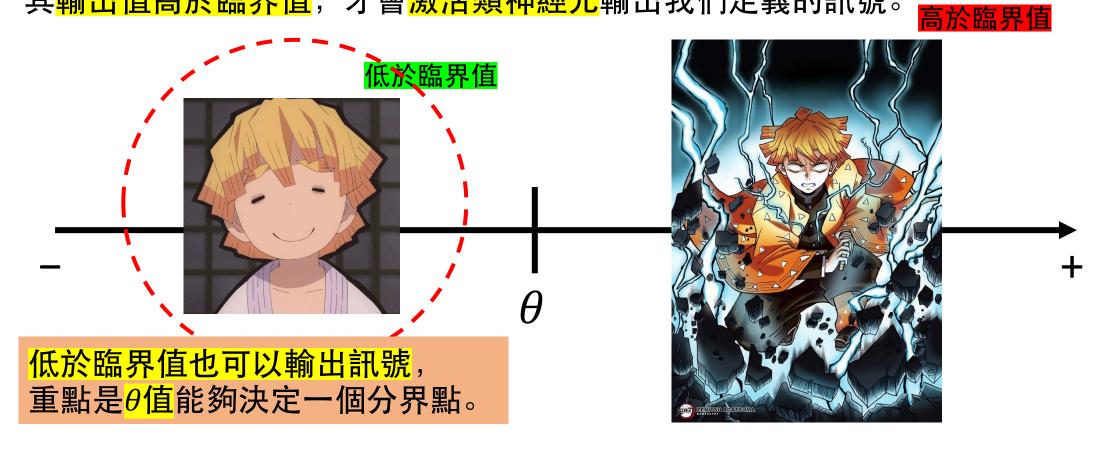
低於臨界值

高於臨界值



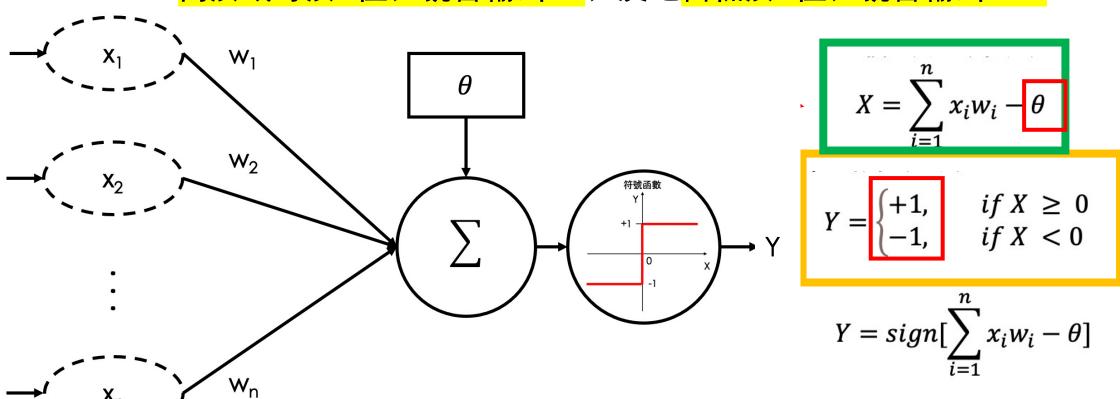


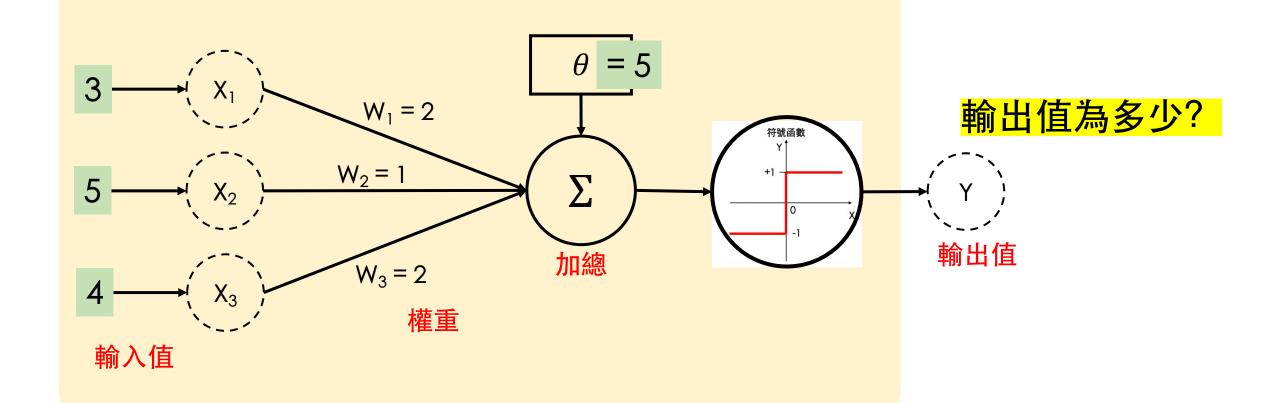




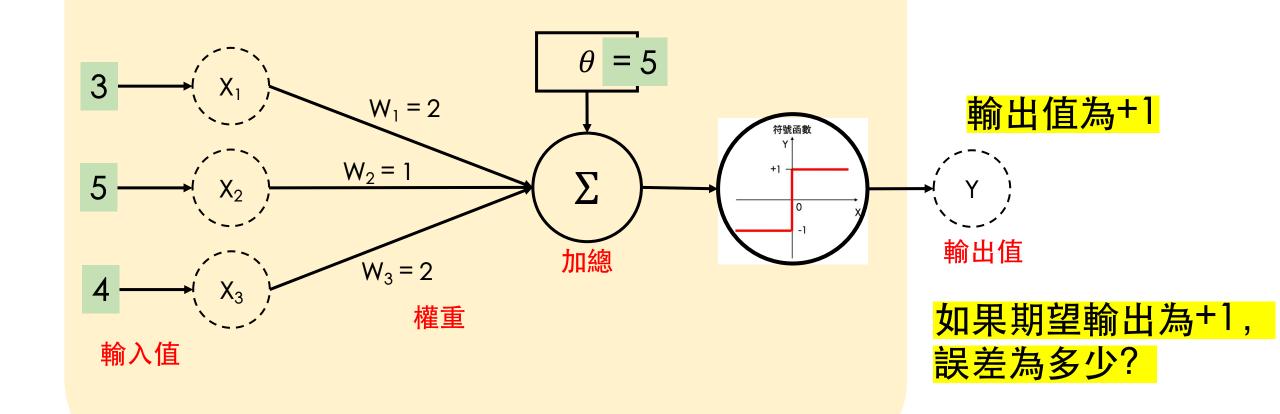


以這個類神經元模型來看,當輸入值與權重計算完的結果, 高於或等於 θ 值,就會輸出+1,反之當低於 θ 值,就會輸出-1。



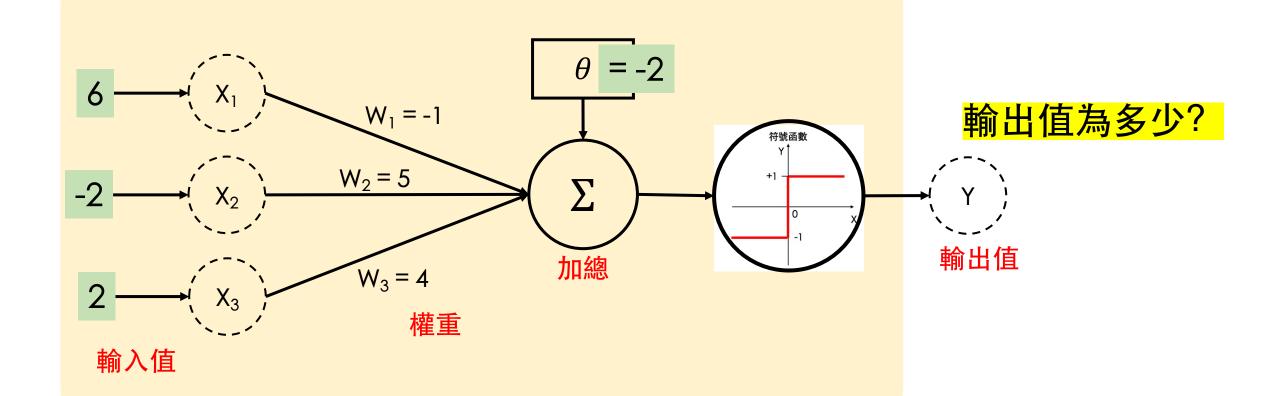


$$Y = sign(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + w_3x_3 - \theta)$$

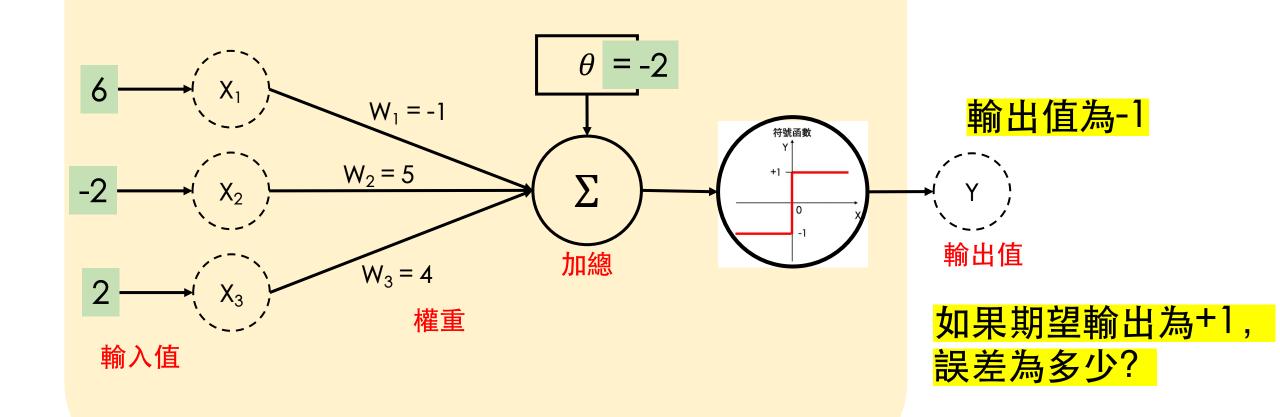


$$Y = sign(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + w_3x_3 - \theta)$$

$$Error = Y_d - Y$$



$$Y = sign(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + w_3x_3 - \theta)$$



$$Y = sign(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + w_3x_3 - \theta)$$

$$Error = Y_d - Y$$