Neural Networks

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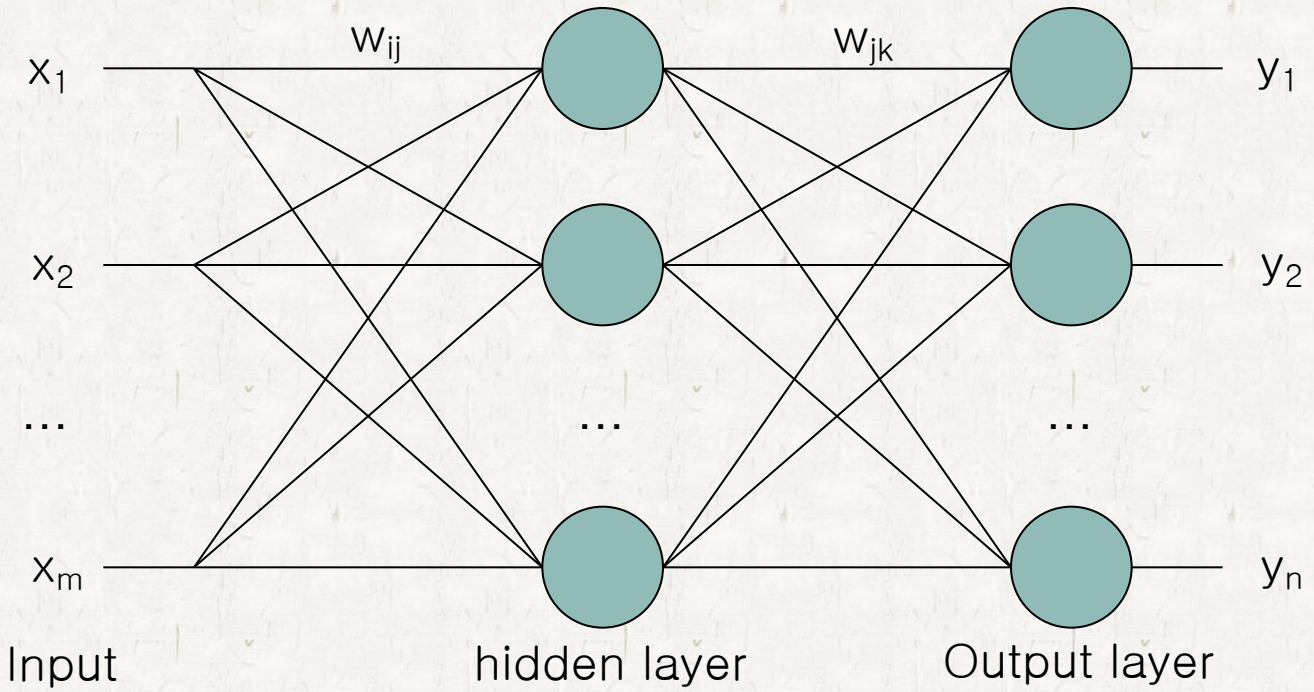
Introduction (1)

- Neural Network



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Introduction (2)

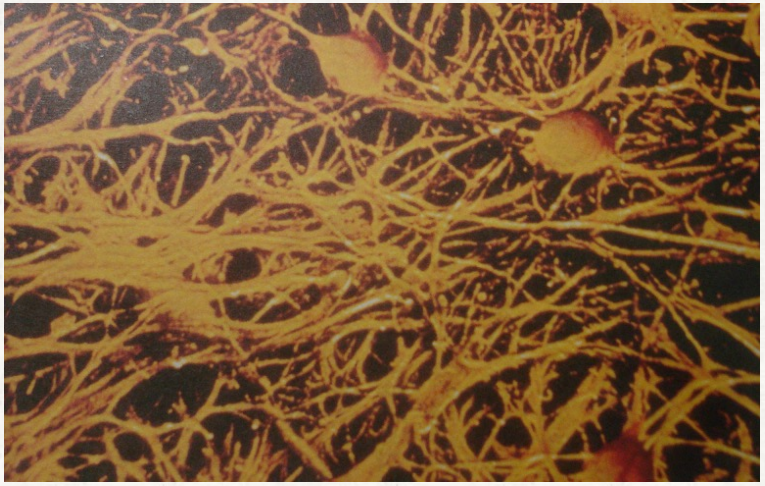
- Artificial Neural Network
  - AI tools based on biological brains
  - It can learn anything!!
- Types of Artificial Neural Network
  - Multilayer perceptron
  - Kohonen's Self-Organizing Neural Networks
  - ..
- Other names of Multilayer Perceptron
  - Feed-forward Neural Network
  - Multilayer Feed-forward Neural Network

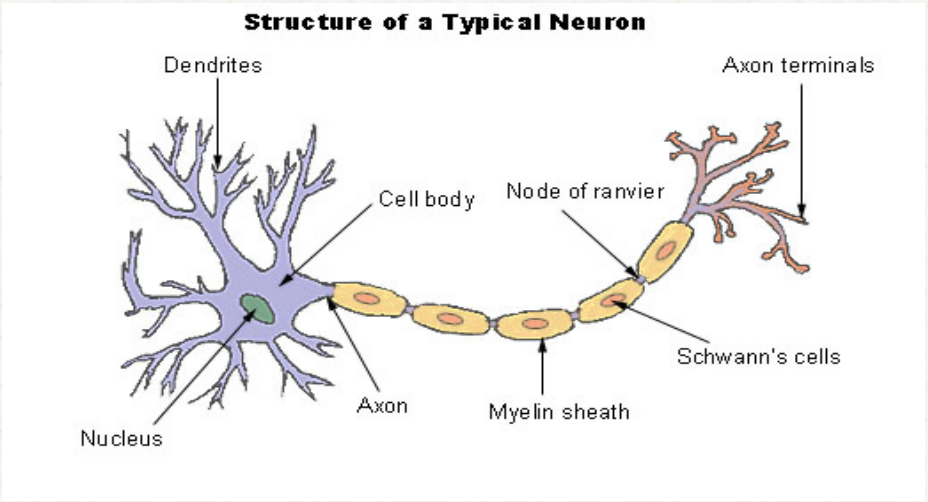
Introduction (3)

- Brain
  - There are about 10^{11} neurons (brain cells)

Introduction (4)

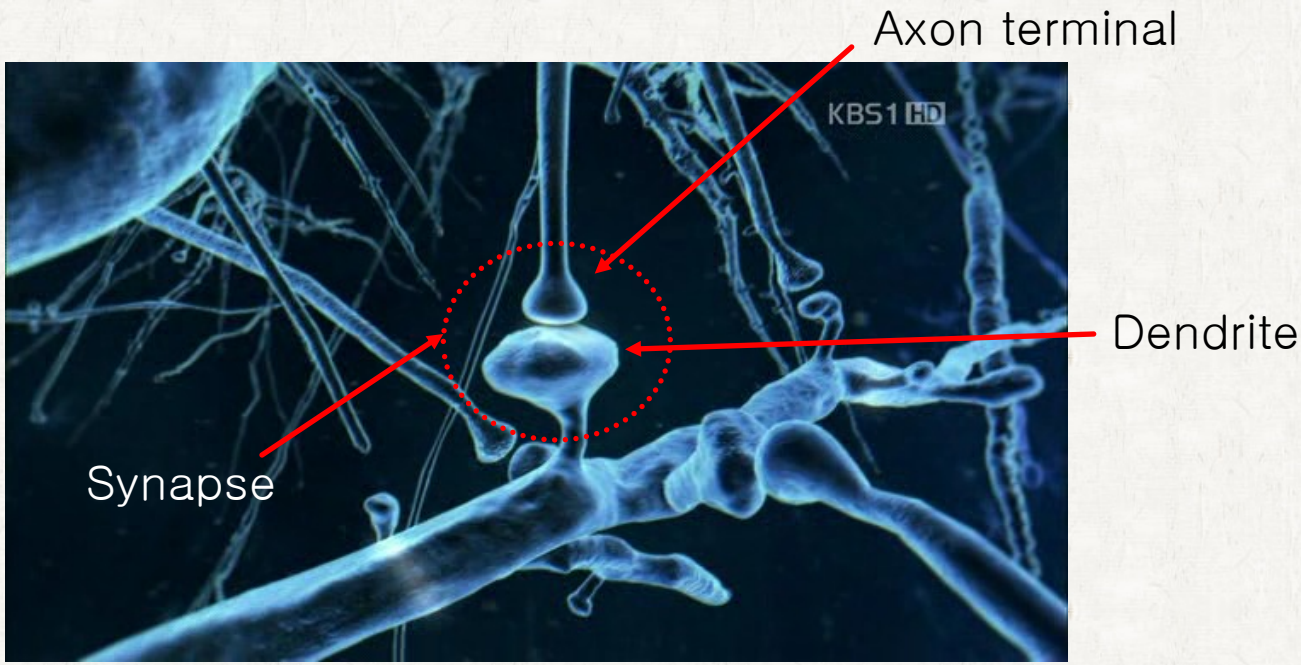
- Neurons
  - Shape: Cell body, Dendrite, Axon
  - Every neuron connects to 10^3 to 10^4 other neurons
  - A brain is a network of neurons





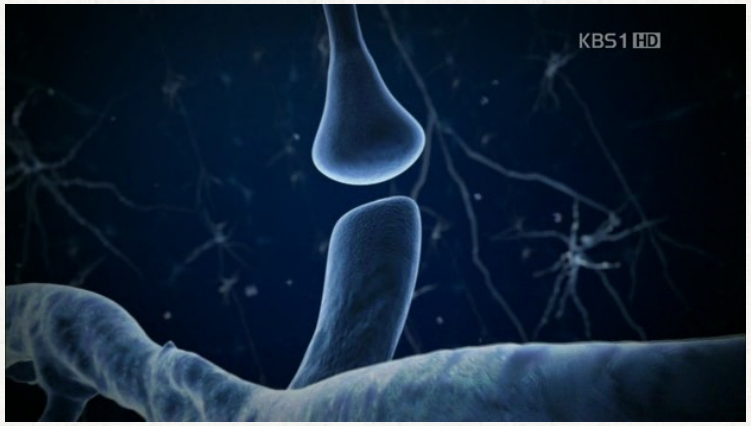
Introduction (5)

- Connection between neuron
  - Synapse : Connection spot
  - Axon terminal : release neurotransmitter
  - Dendrite : receive neurotransmitter



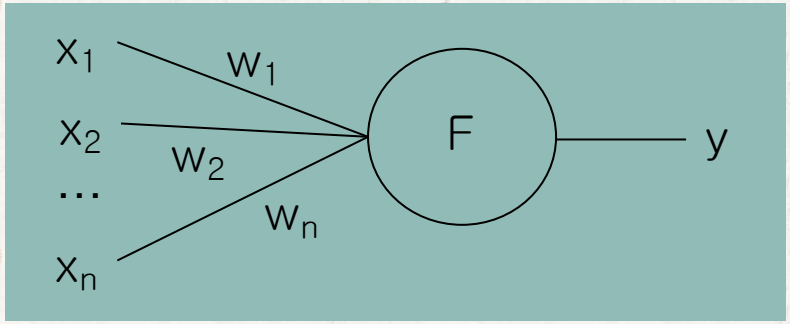
Introduction (6)

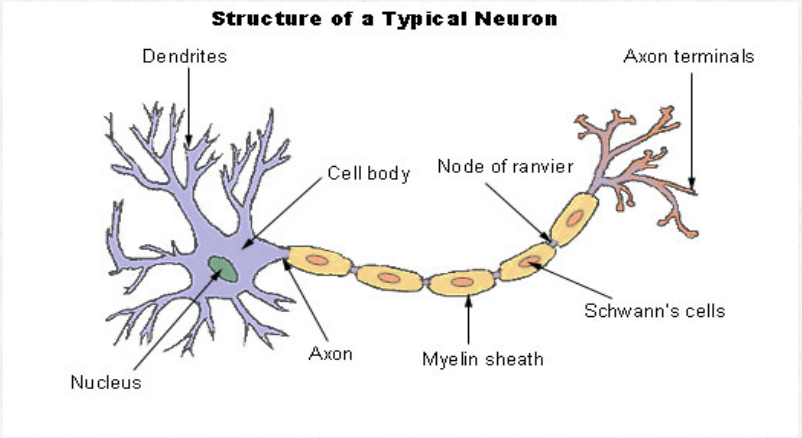
- Connection between neuron
  - Every connection does not has the same effect
  - Each connection has different strength
    - The more receptor a dendrite has (mushroom shape), the better it receives neurotransmitter



Simple Mathematical Model (1)

- Simple representation of neurons





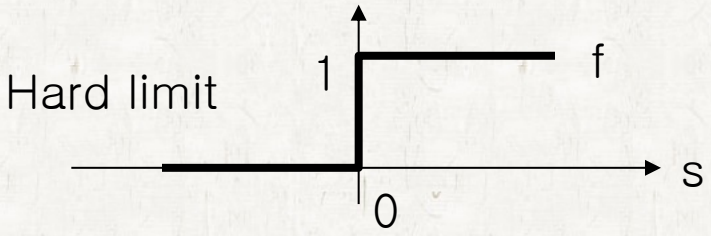
- x : dendrites (input)
- w : amount of receptors in each dendrite (connection strength)
- F : cell body
- y : axon (output)

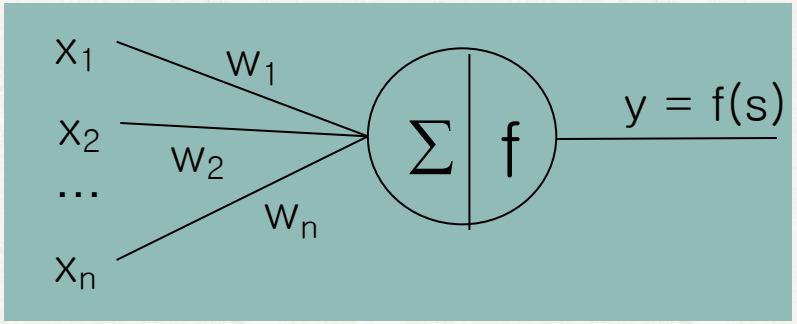
Simple Mathematical Model (2)

- Simple mathematical model of neurons-con'd
  - First function: Weighted summation of inputs

$$s = x_1w_1 + x_2w_2 + \ldots + x_nw_n$$

  - Second function: Non-linear threshold

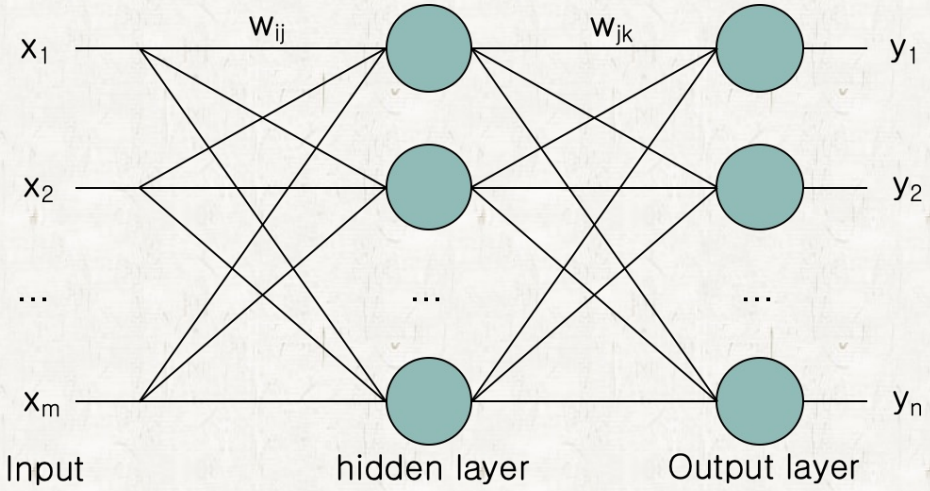


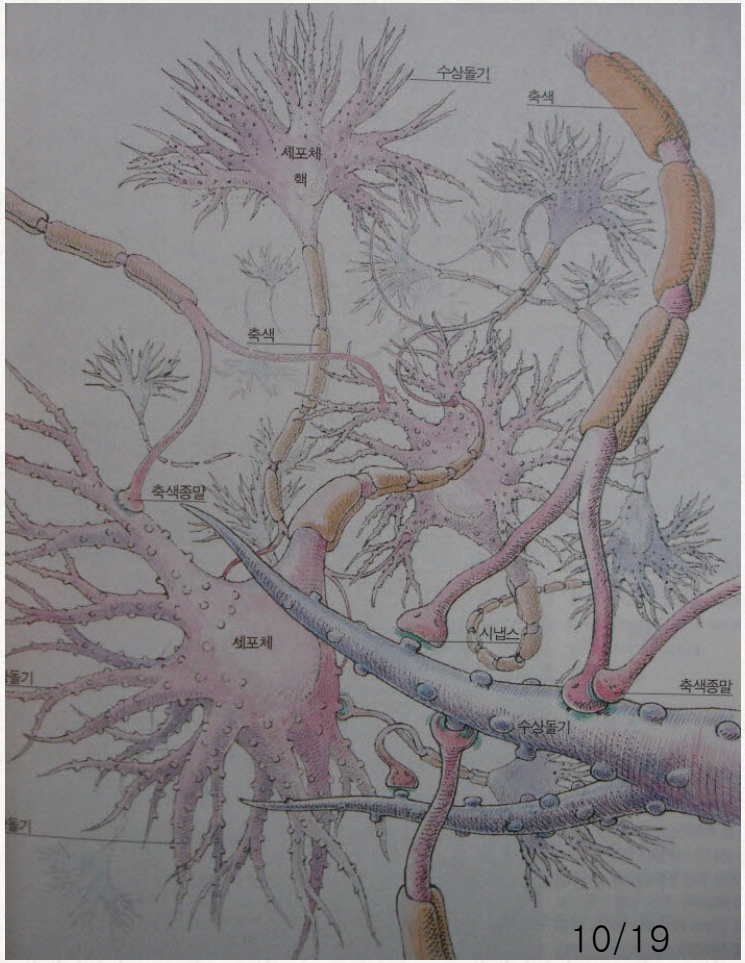


$$y = \begin{cases} 1 & \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i w_i > 0 \\ 0 & otherwise \end{cases}$$

Simple Mathematical Model (3)

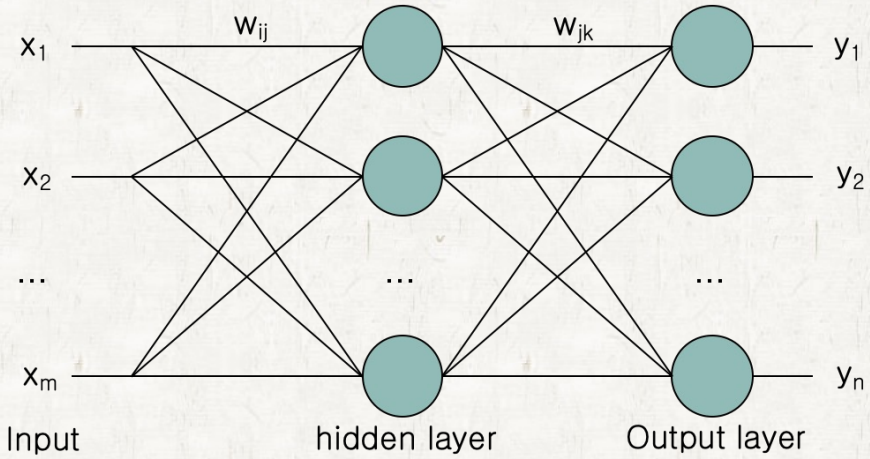
- Simple mathematical model of brains
  - Brain is a network of neurons
  - So, let's simply connects artificial neurons and call it artificial neural network





Simple Mathematical Model (4)

- Simple mathematical model of brains-con'd



- What a stupid it is!!

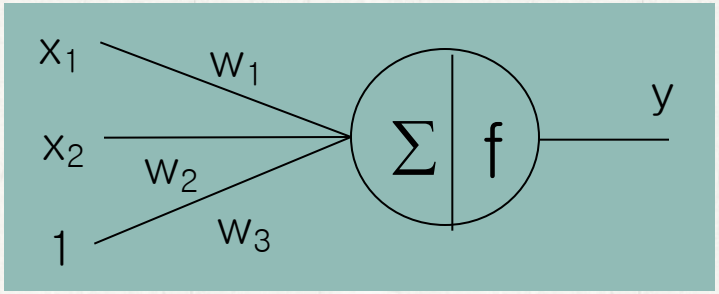
$$y = \begin{cases} 1 & \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i w_i > 0 \\ 0 & otherwise \end{cases}$$

- What can it do?
  - Everything a Pentium can do!!

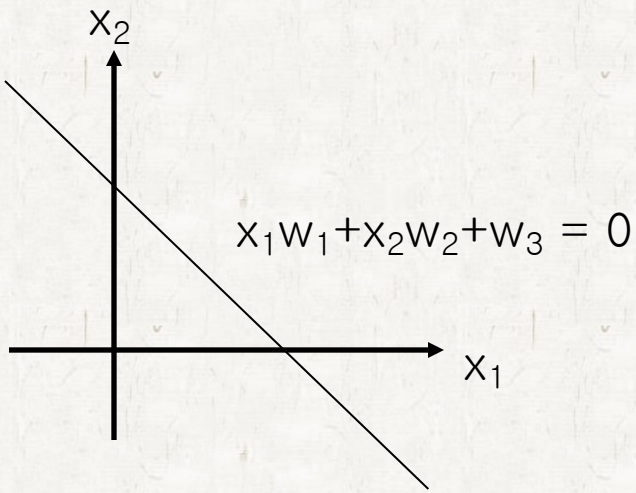
What a Perceptron Can Do

Perceptrons can solve linearly separable problems!!

- What a perceptron does



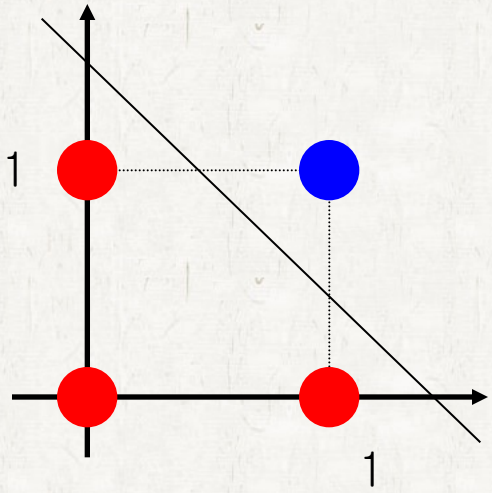
$$y = \begin{cases} 1 & \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i w_i > 0 \\ 0 & otherwise \end{cases}$$

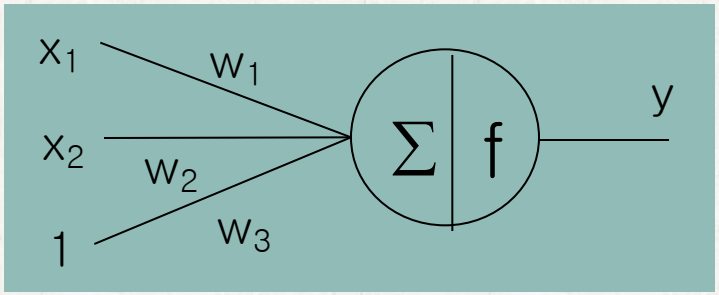


If an input is above the line
    output 1
else
    output 0

What a Perceptron Can Do? (2)

- What a perceptron can do
  - And operation



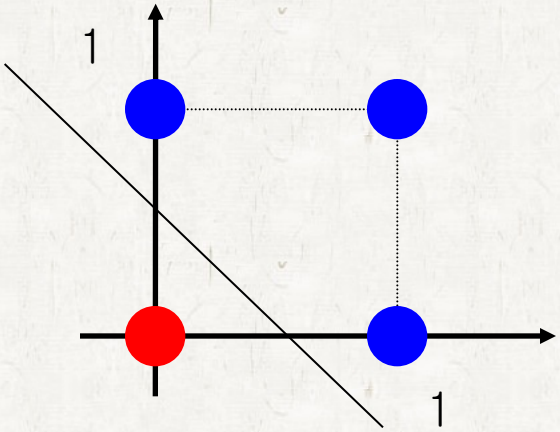


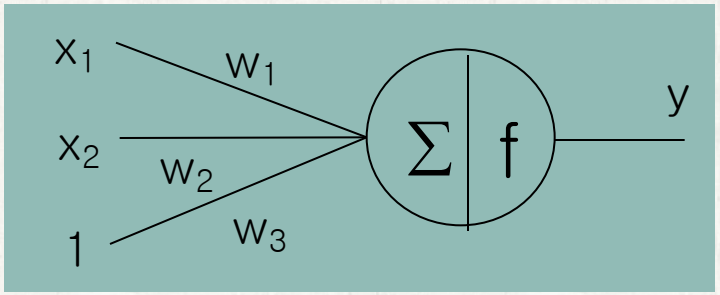
w1=1.0, w2=1.0, w3=−1.5

x_1	x_2	Σ	y
0	0	−1.5	0
0	1	−0.5	0
1	0	−0.5	0
1	1	0.5	1

What a Perceptron Can Do? (3)

- What a perceptron can do – con'd
  - OR operation



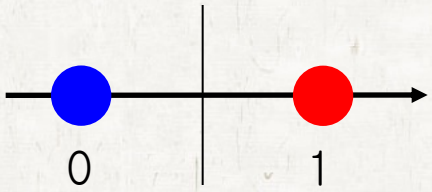


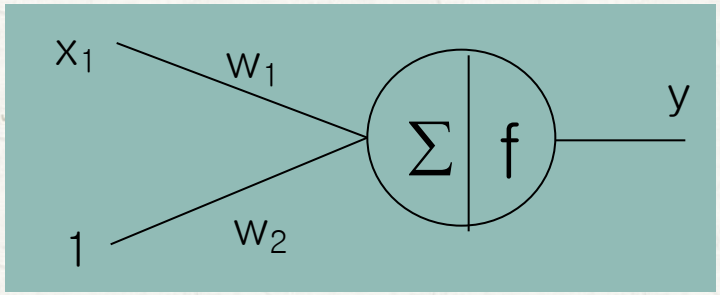
w1=1.0, w2=1.0, w3=−0.5

x_1	x_2	Σ	y
0	0	−0.5	0
0	1	0.5	1
1	0	0.5	1
1	1	1.5	1

What a Perceptron Can Do? (4)

- What a perceptron can do – con'd
  - NOT operation



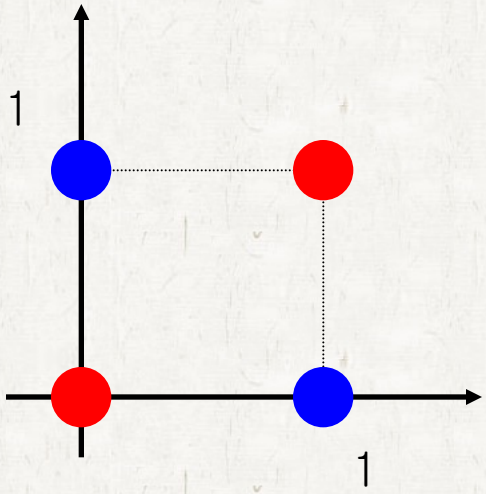


w1=−1.0, w2=0.5

x_1	Σ	y
0	0.5	1
1	−0.5	0

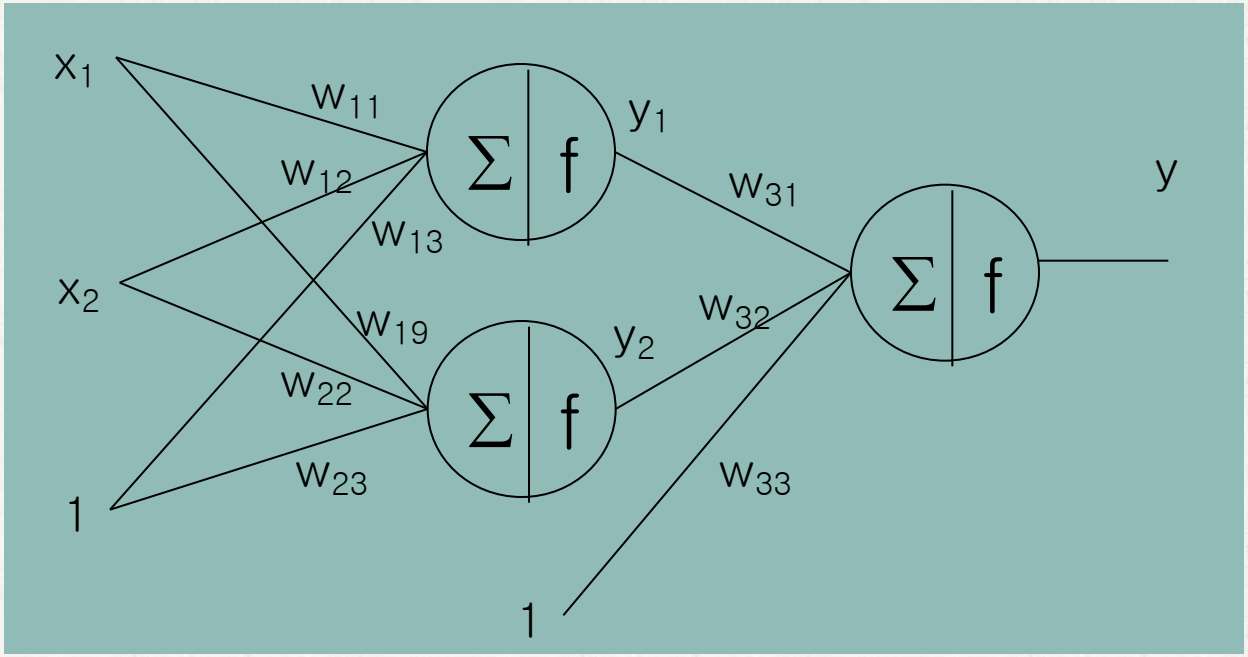
What a Neural Network Can Do? (1)

- What a neural network can do
  - A neural network can solve non-linearly separable problems
  - Example: XOR operation



What a Neural Network Can Do? (2)

- What a neural network can do– con'd
  - XOR operation



What a Neural Network Can Do? (3)

- What a neural network can do– con'd
  - XOR operation

$w_{11}=1.0,\ w_{12}=1.0,\ w_{13}=-1.5$

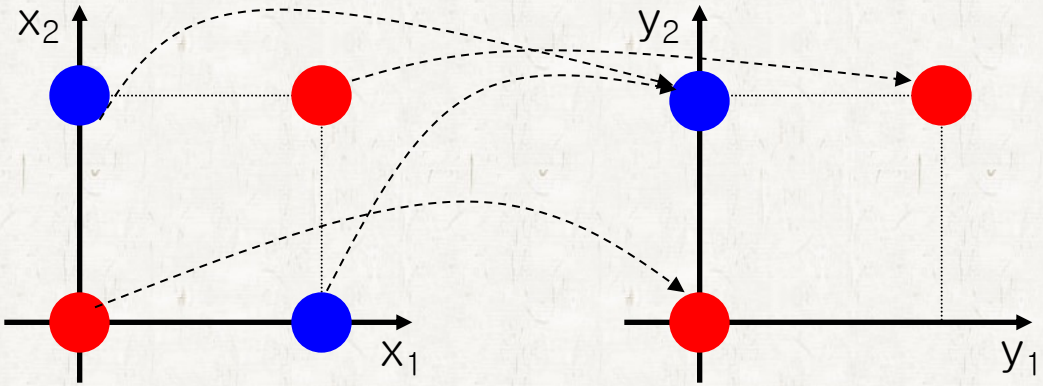
x_1	x_2	Σ	y_1
0	0	−1.5	0
0	1	−0.5	0
1	0	−0.5	0
1	1	0.5	1

$w_{19}=1.0,\ w_{22}=1.0,\ w_{23}=-0.5$

x_1	x_2	Σ	y_2
0	0	−0.5	0
0	1	0.5	1
1	0	0.5	1
1	1	1.5	1

$w_{31}=-1.0,\ w_{32}=1.0,\ w_{33}=-0.5$

y_1	y_2	Σ	y
0	0	−0.5	0
0	1	0.5	1
0	1	0.5	1
1	1	−0.5	0



Multilayer Perceptron (1)

- Structure of Multilayer Perceptron
  - Here, we focus on a special type of neural networks
  - Layered structures