



Neural Networks, Part 1

Data Visualization and Data Mining
WS 15/16
Talk 1 by Jana Cavojska

Instructors:

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Daniel Kressner



Overview

- 1. What are neural networks?**
2. A single perceptron
3. Perceptron training
4. A simple network
5. Learning via backpropagation
6. Convolutional neural networks
7. 2nd talk: Visualization



1. What are Neural Networks?

- **classifiers**:

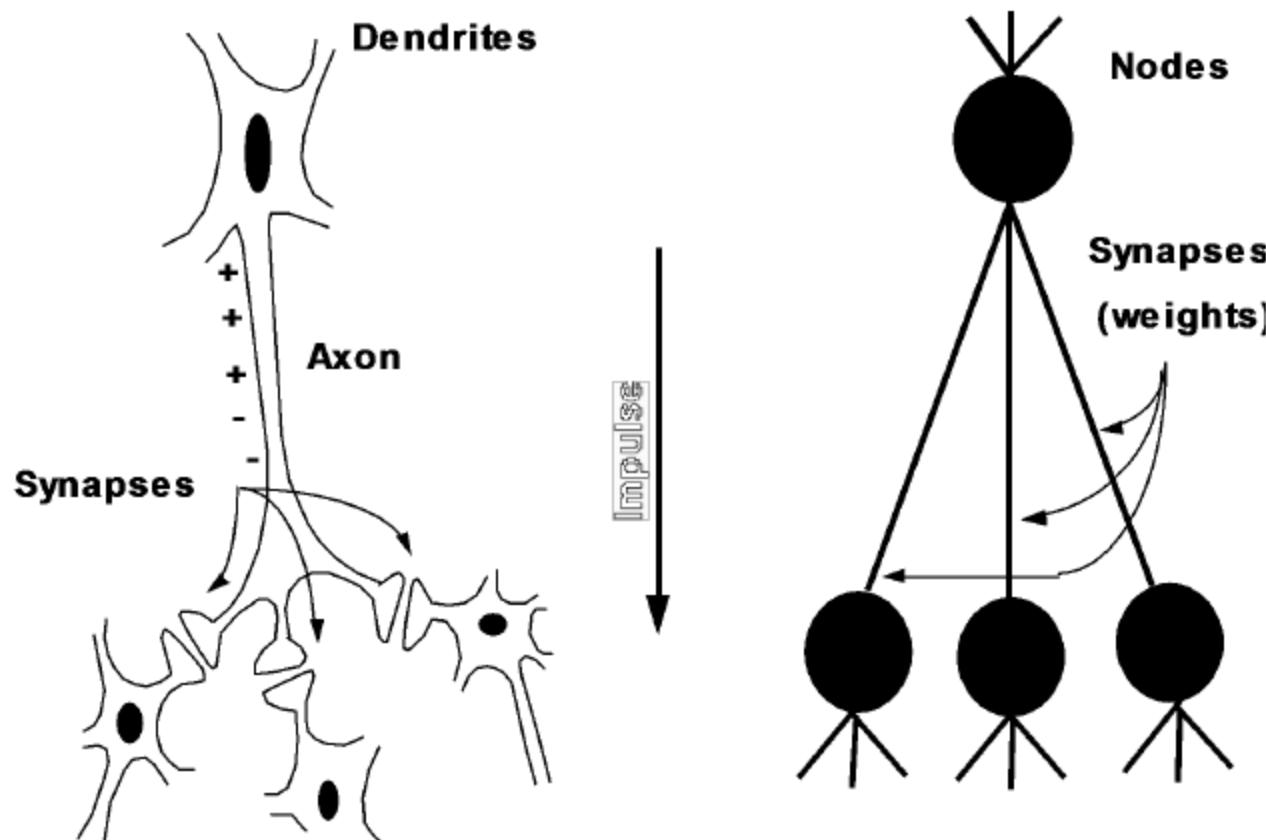
Input data → Class of input data

- consist of layers of neurons
(perceptrons)

- different **architectures** for
different types of problems



Neuron



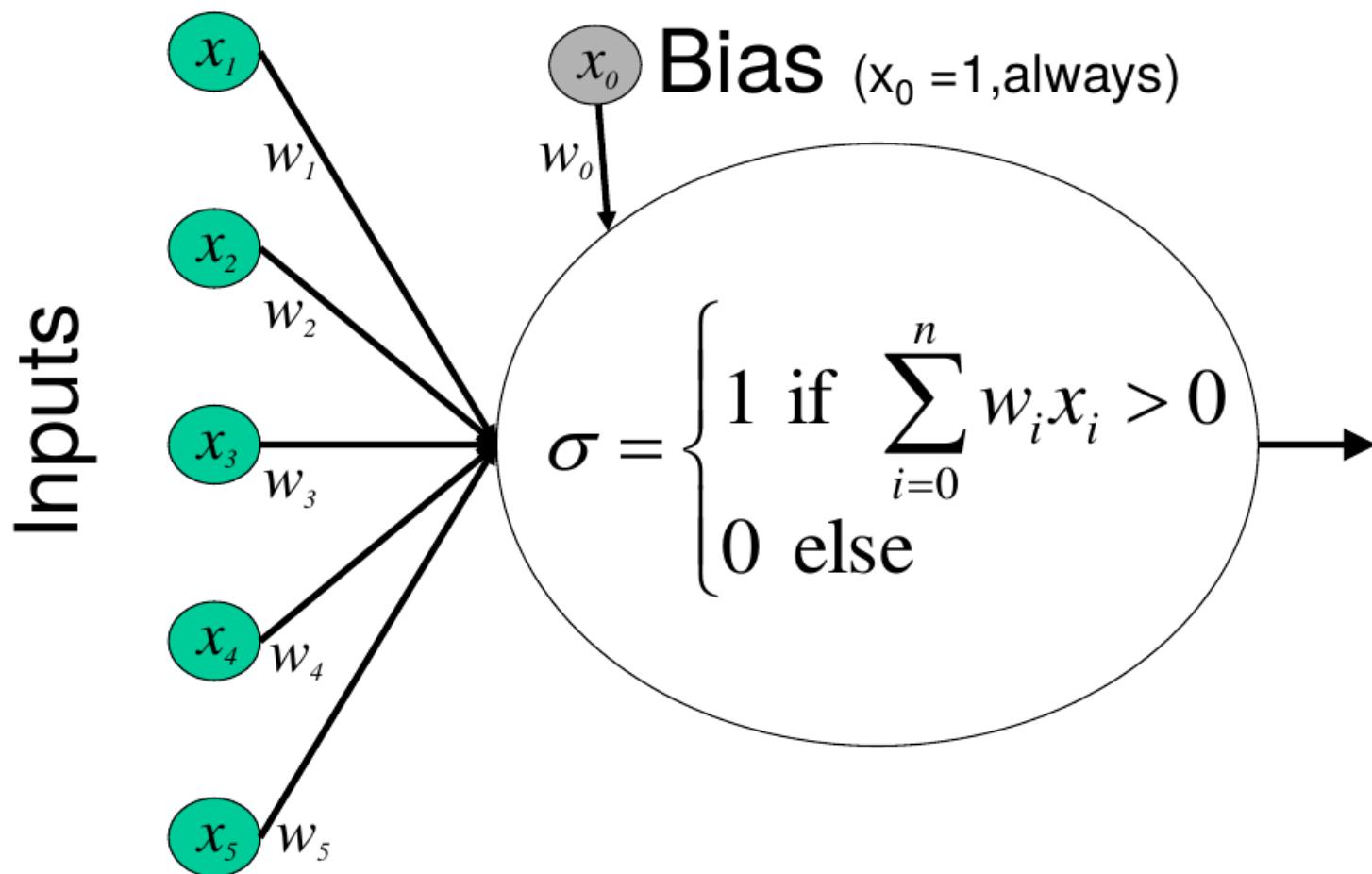
Source: [2]



Overview

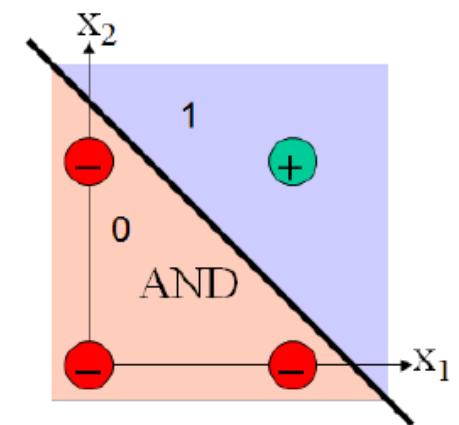
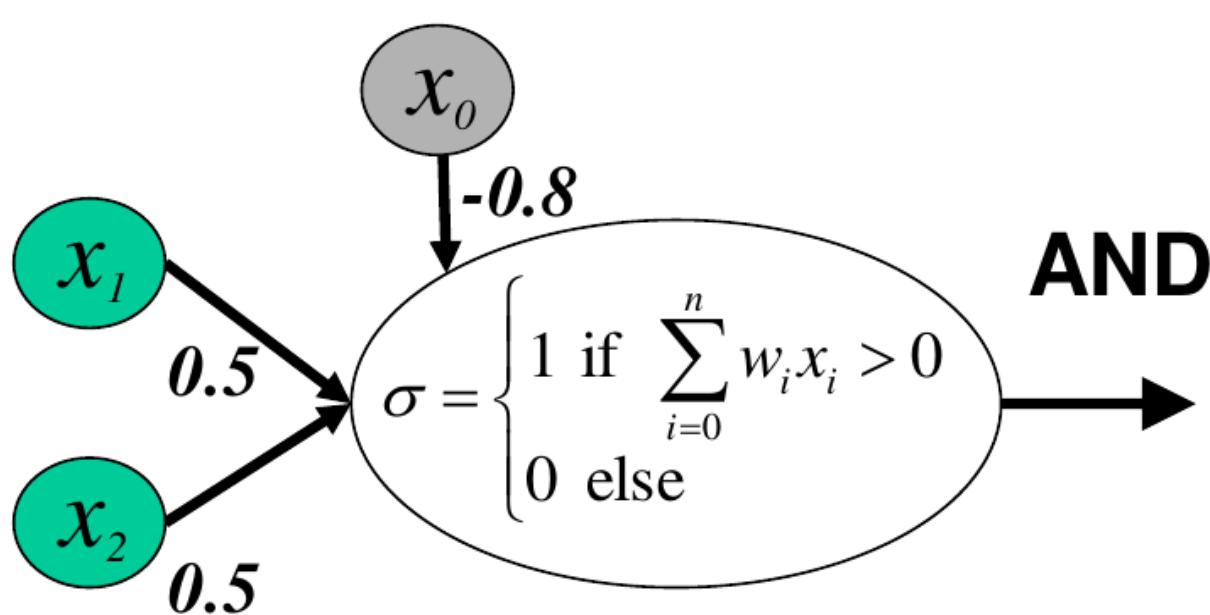
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A Single Perceptron



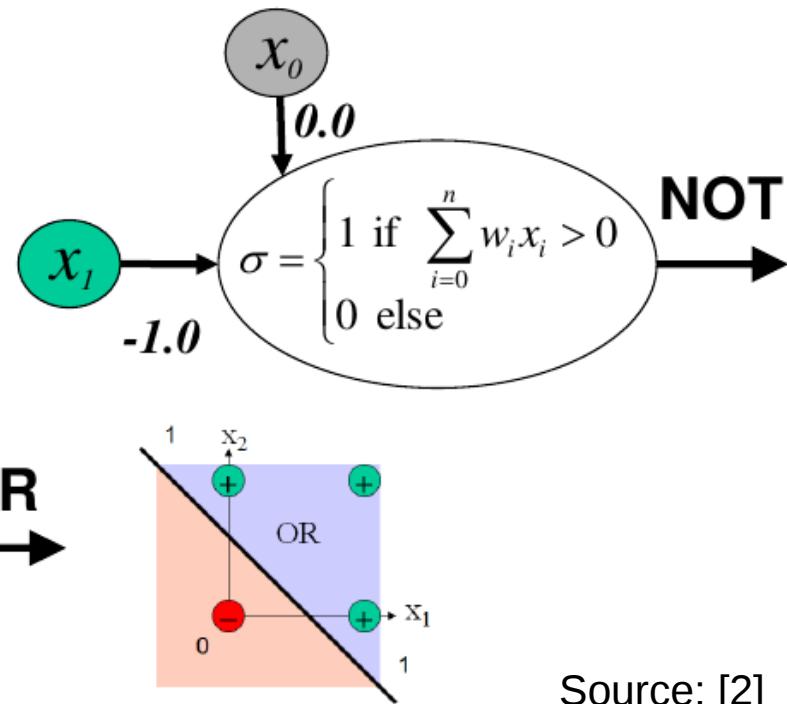
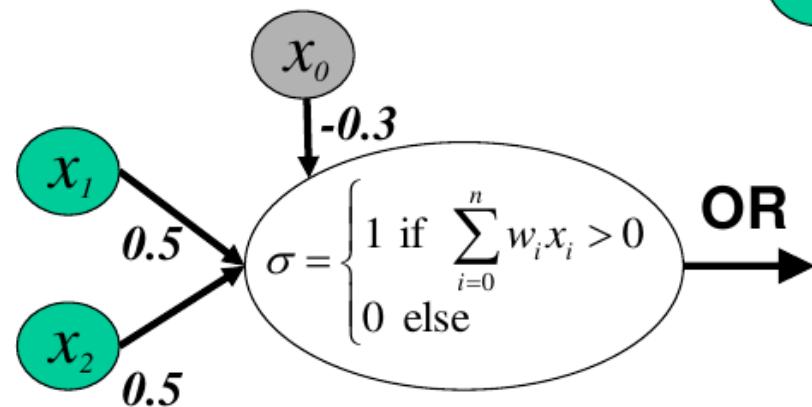
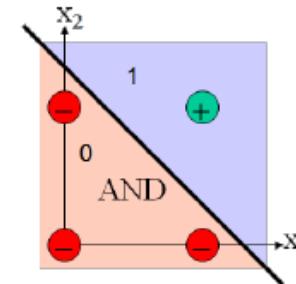
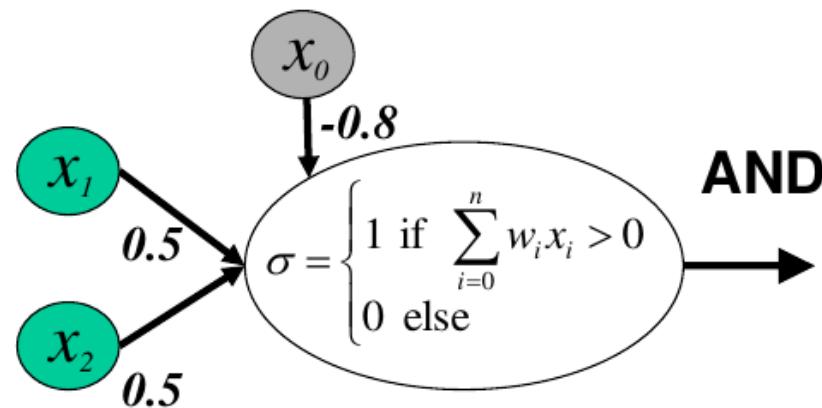
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Logical Operators



Source: [2]

Logical Operators



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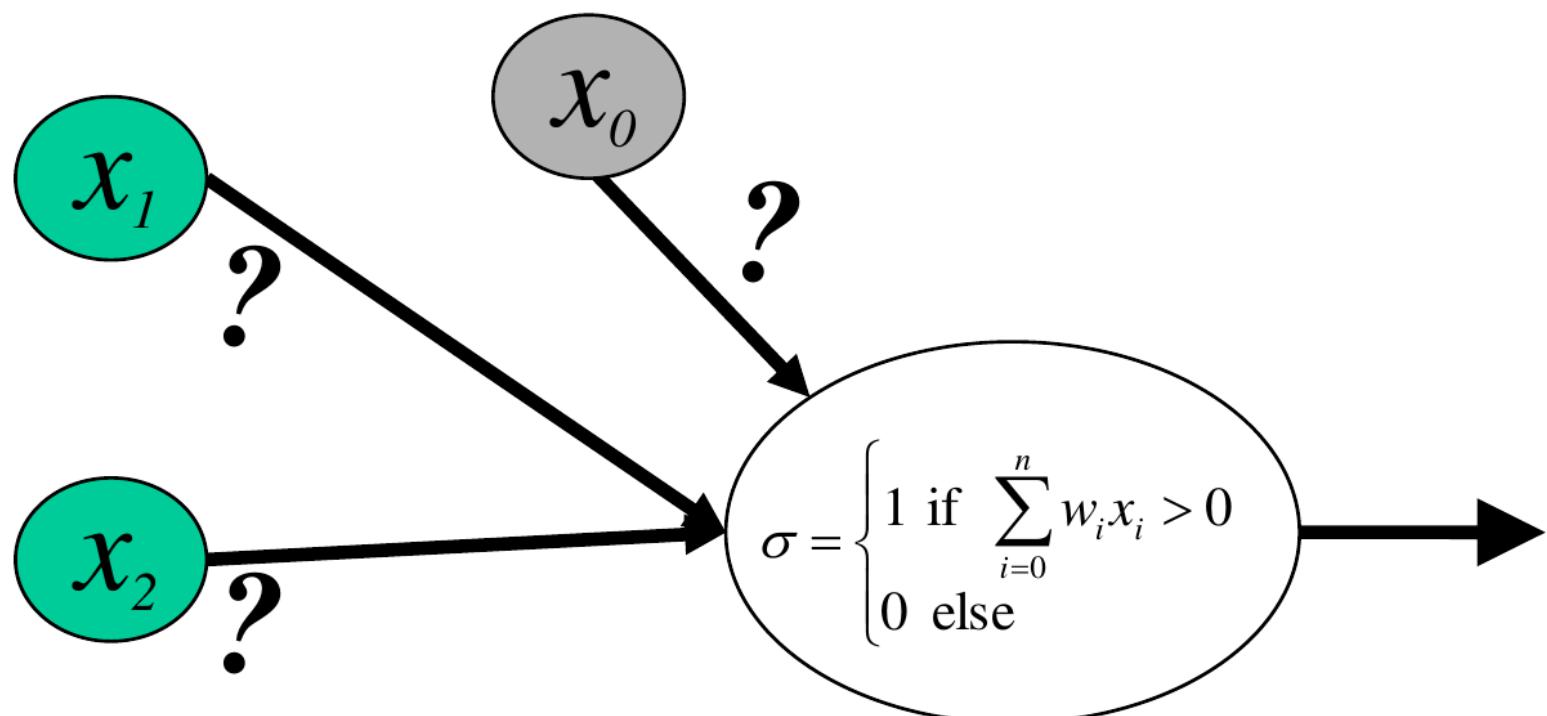


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Perceptron Training?



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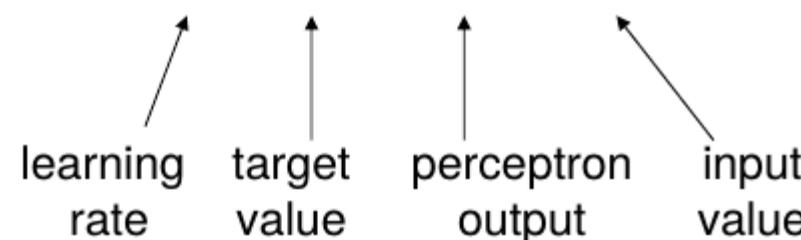


Perceptron Training

$$w_i \leftarrow w_i + \Delta w_i$$

where

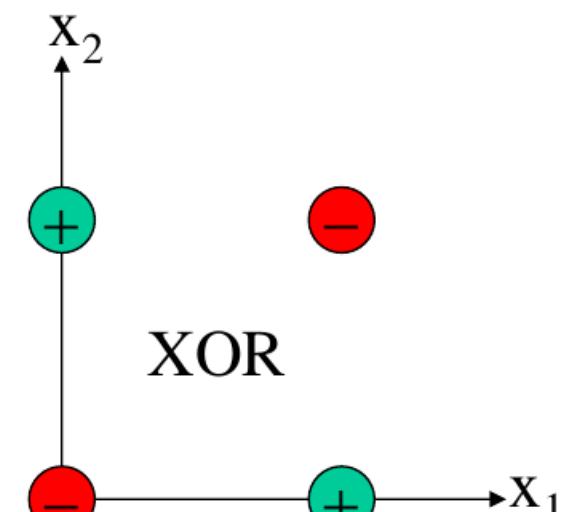
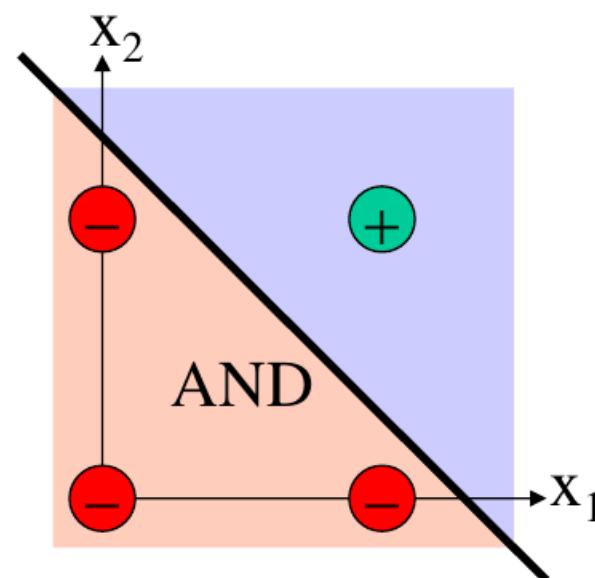
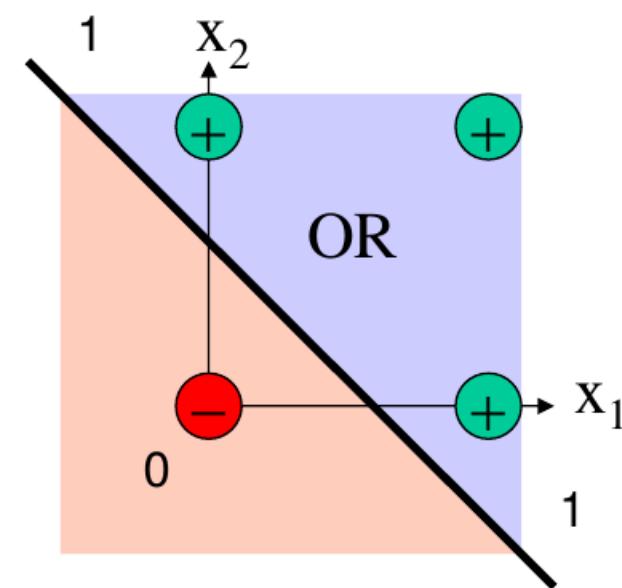
$$\Delta w_i = \eta(t - o)x_i$$



Source: [2]



Linear Separability

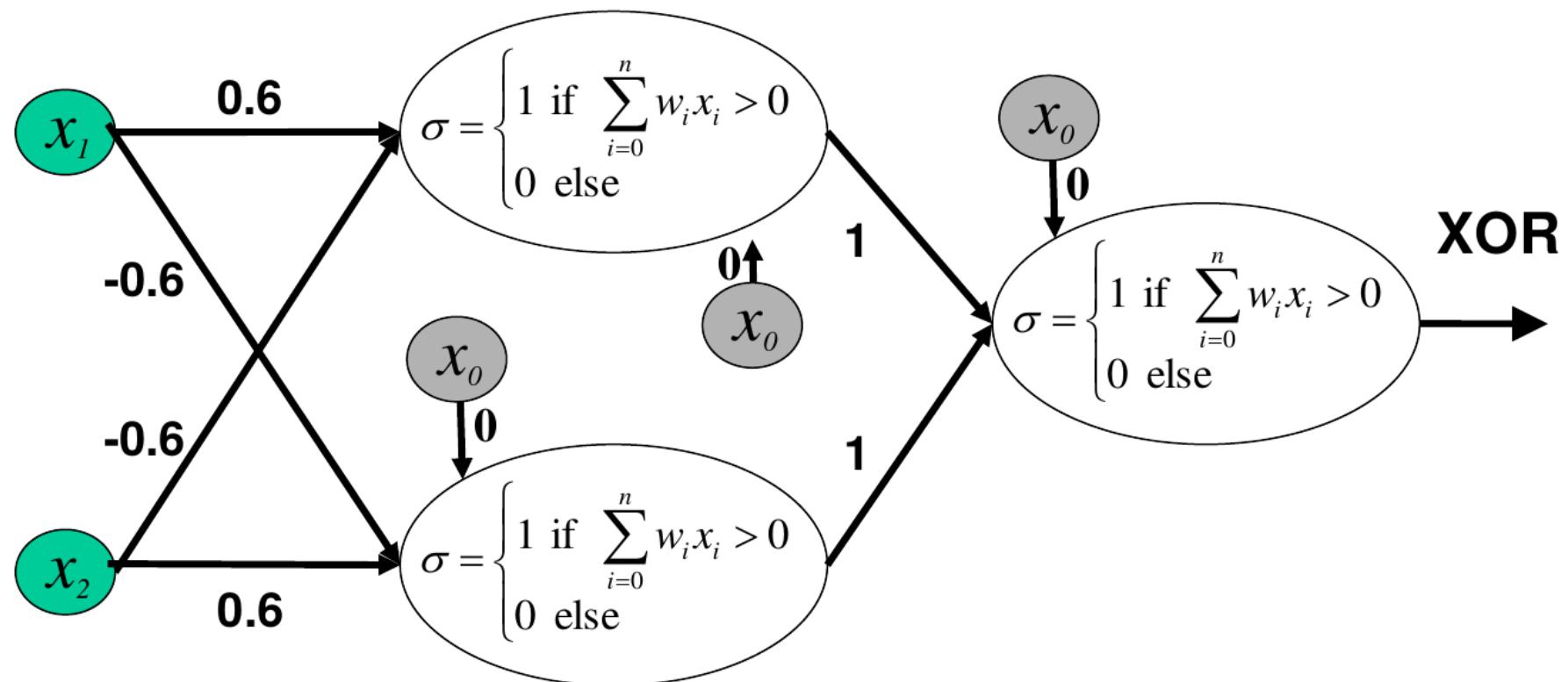


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Overview

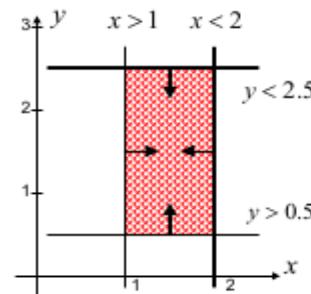
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XOR



Source: [2]

Multiple Neurons



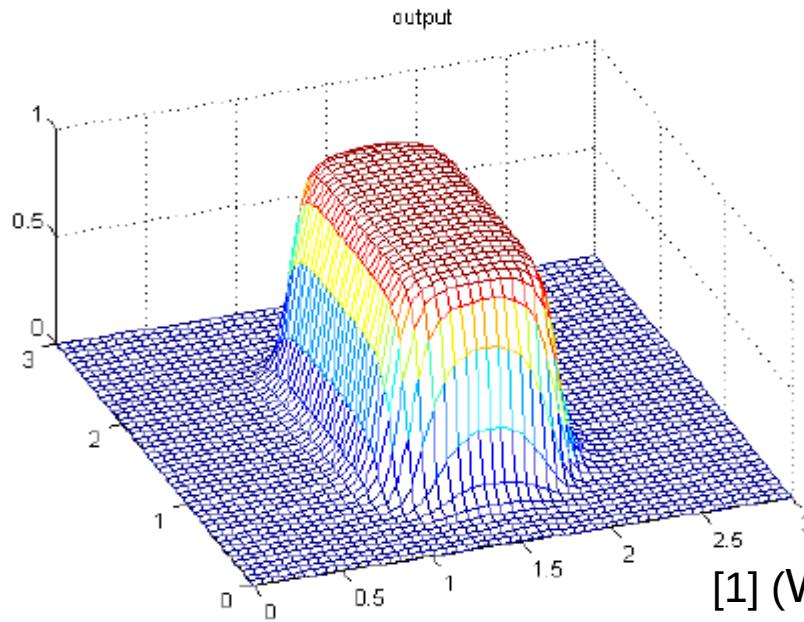
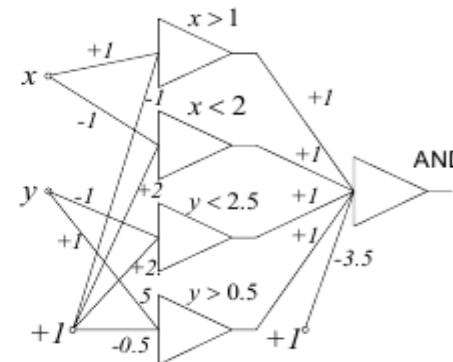
neuron equations:

$$x - 1 > 0$$

$$-x + 2 > 0$$

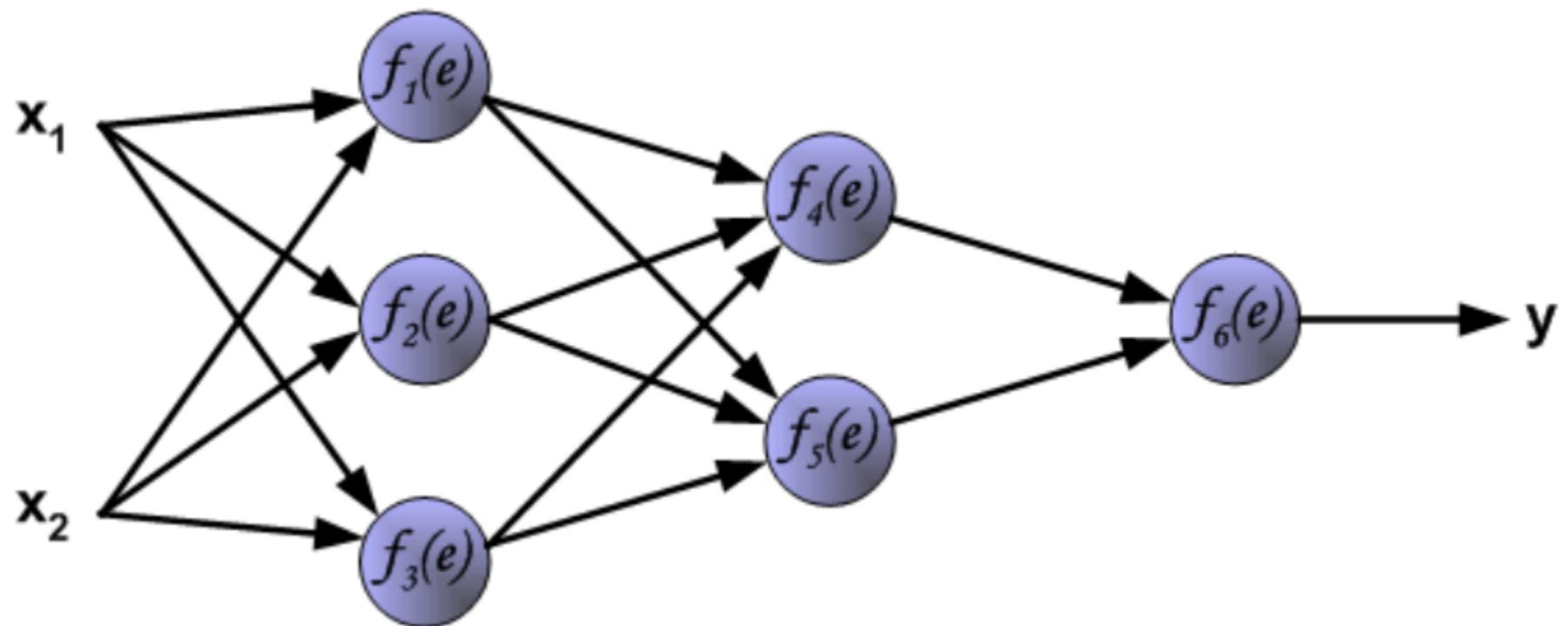
$$-y + 2.5 > 0$$

$$y - 0.5 > 0$$



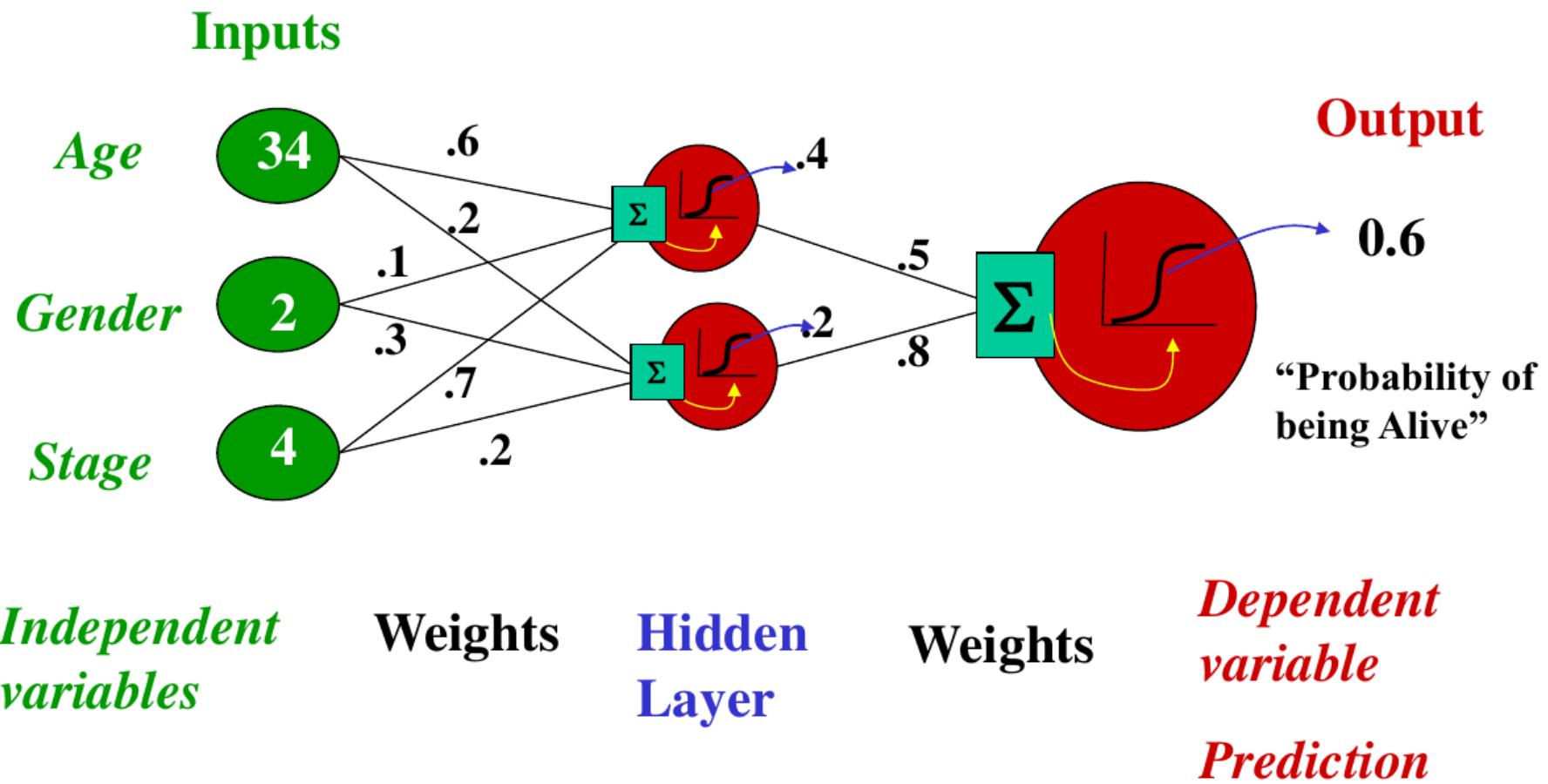
[1] (Wilamowski, 2003)

Example of a Simple Network



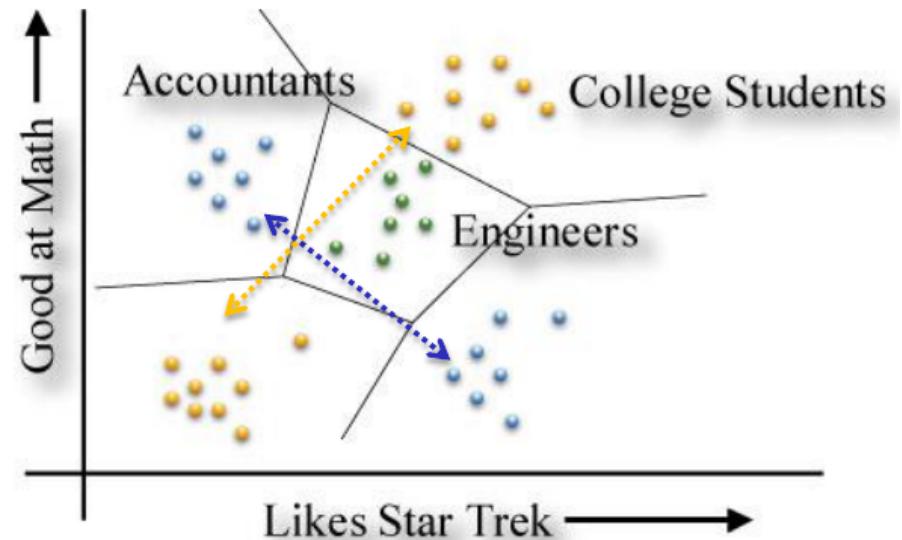
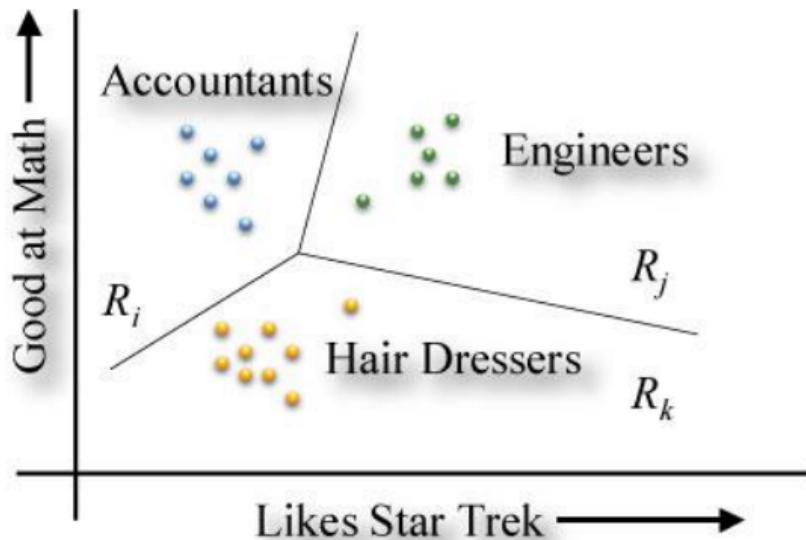
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Neural Network Model



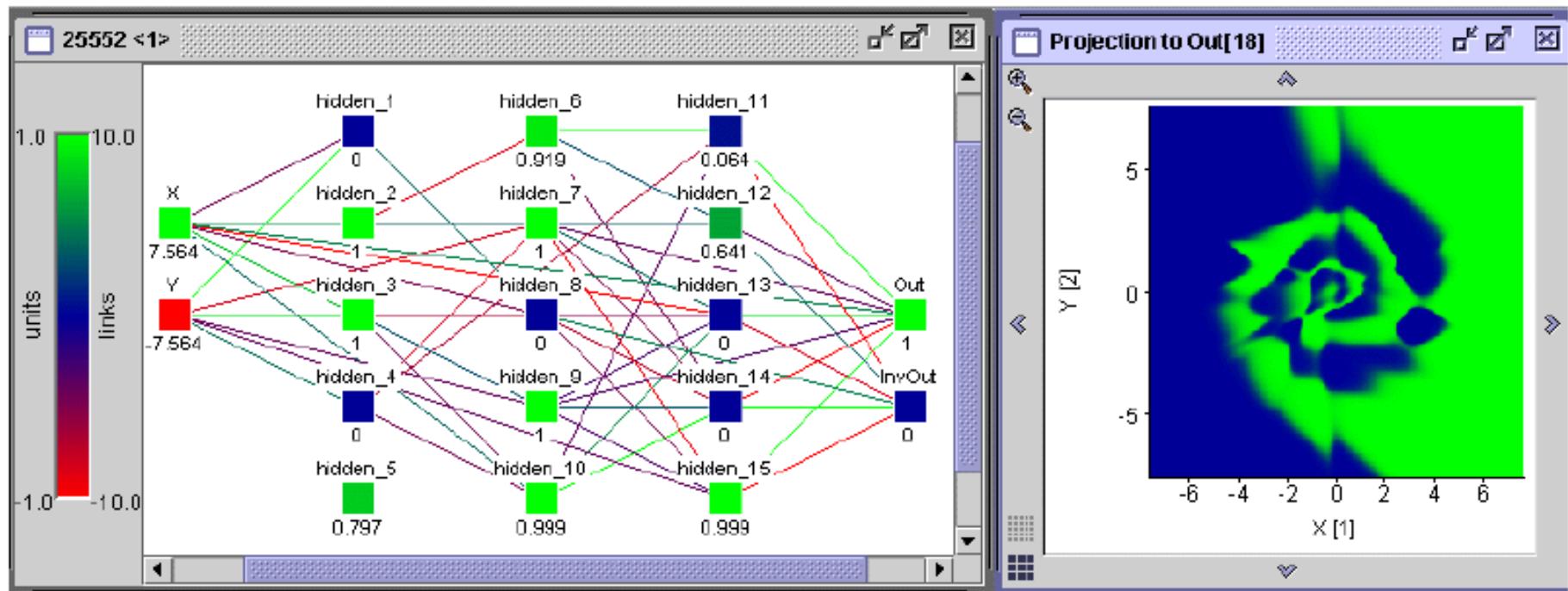
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Being creative about Linear Separability



Source: [2]

Being creative about Linear Separability



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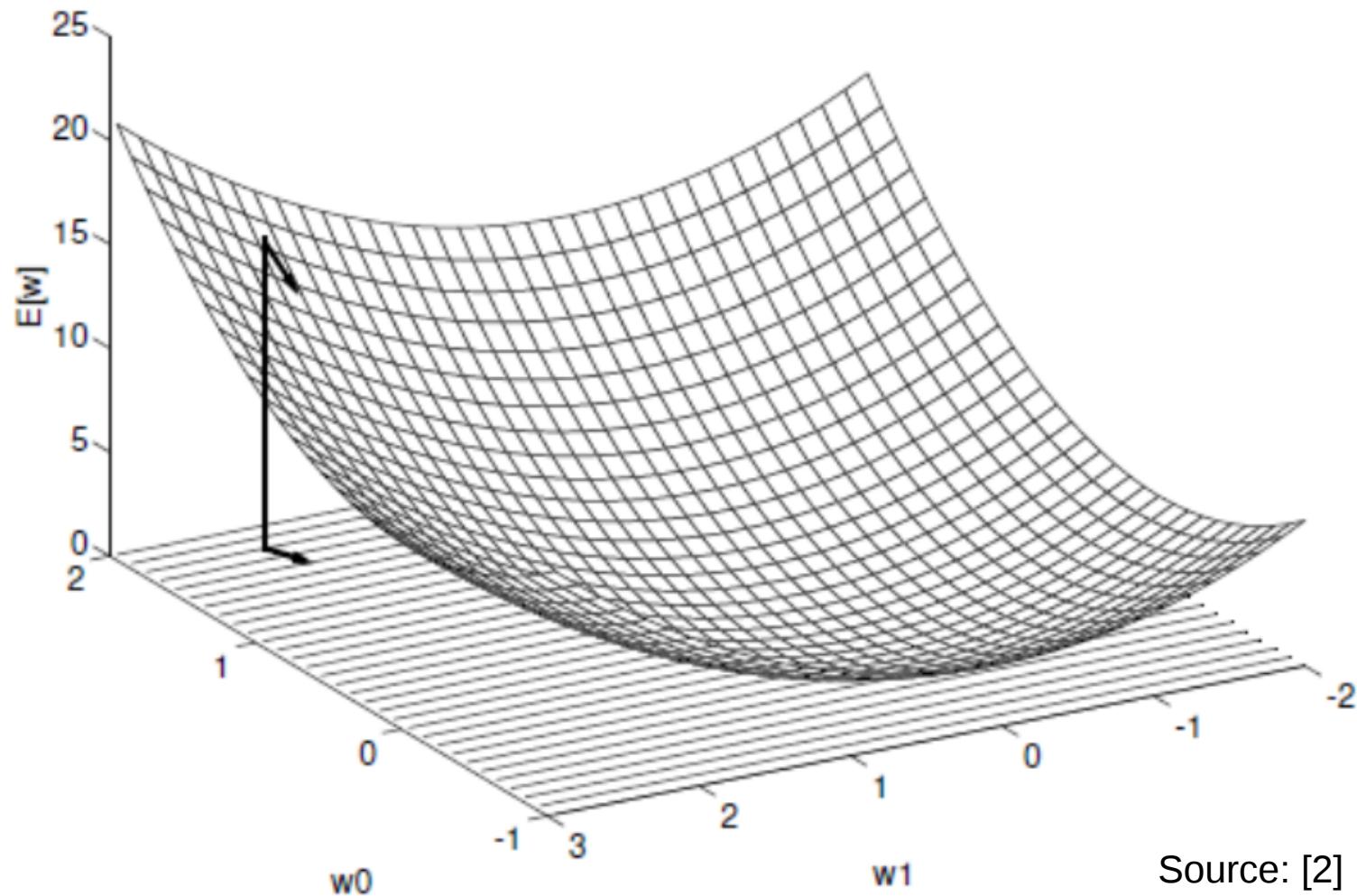


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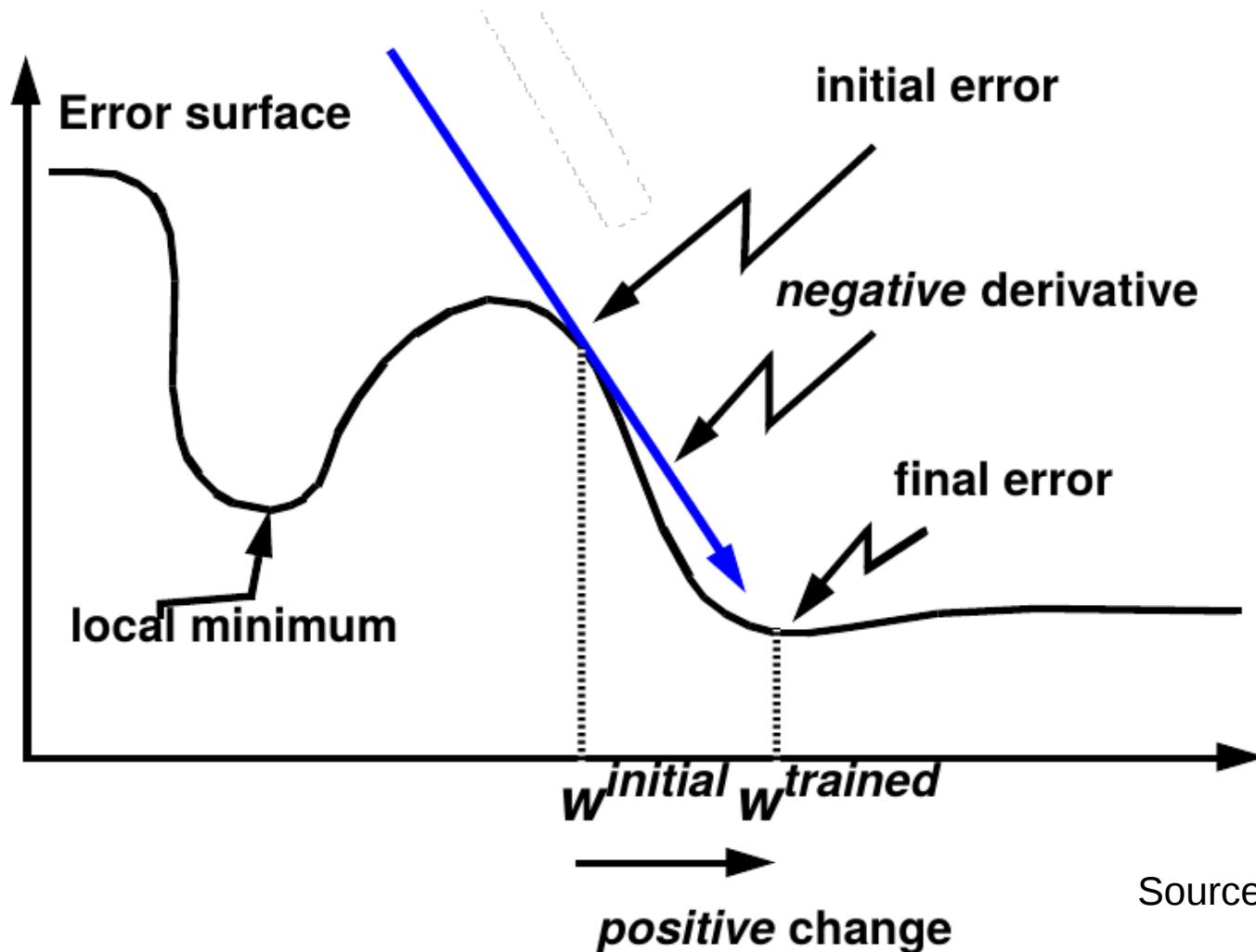
Gradient Descent



Source: [2]

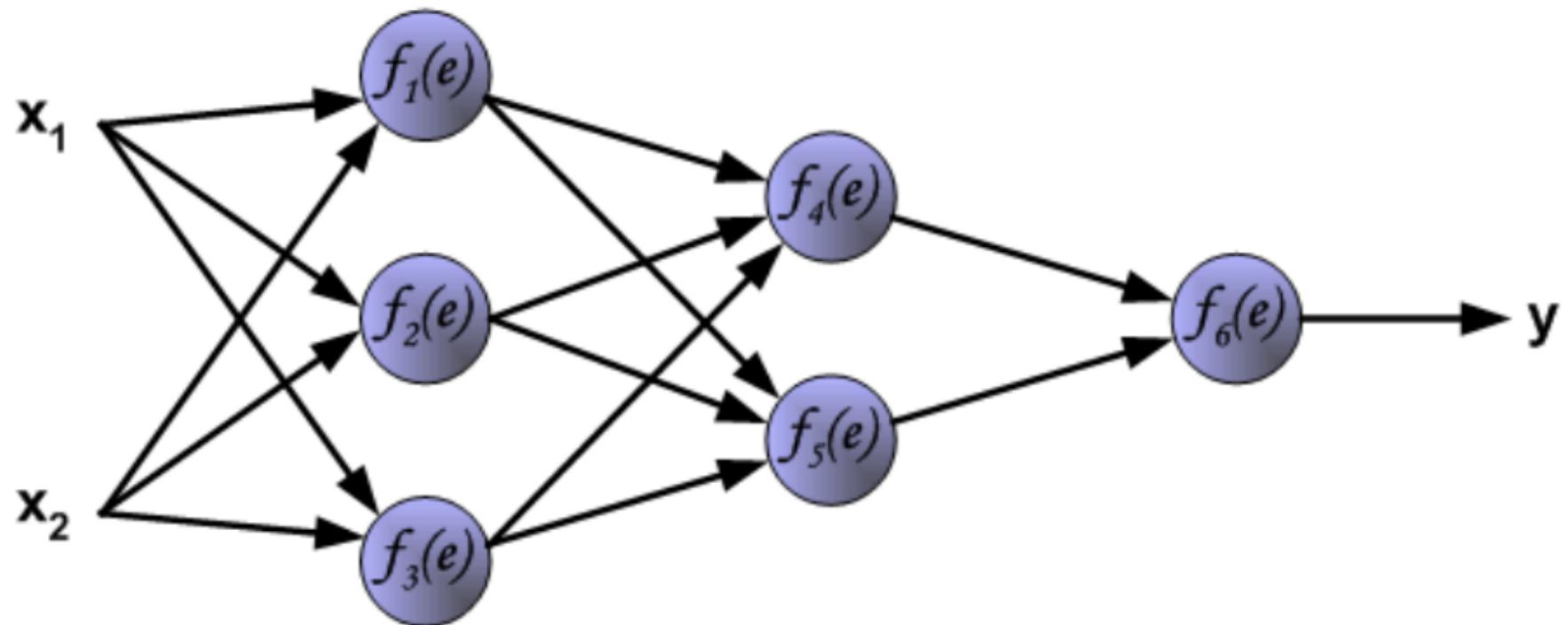


Gradient Descent





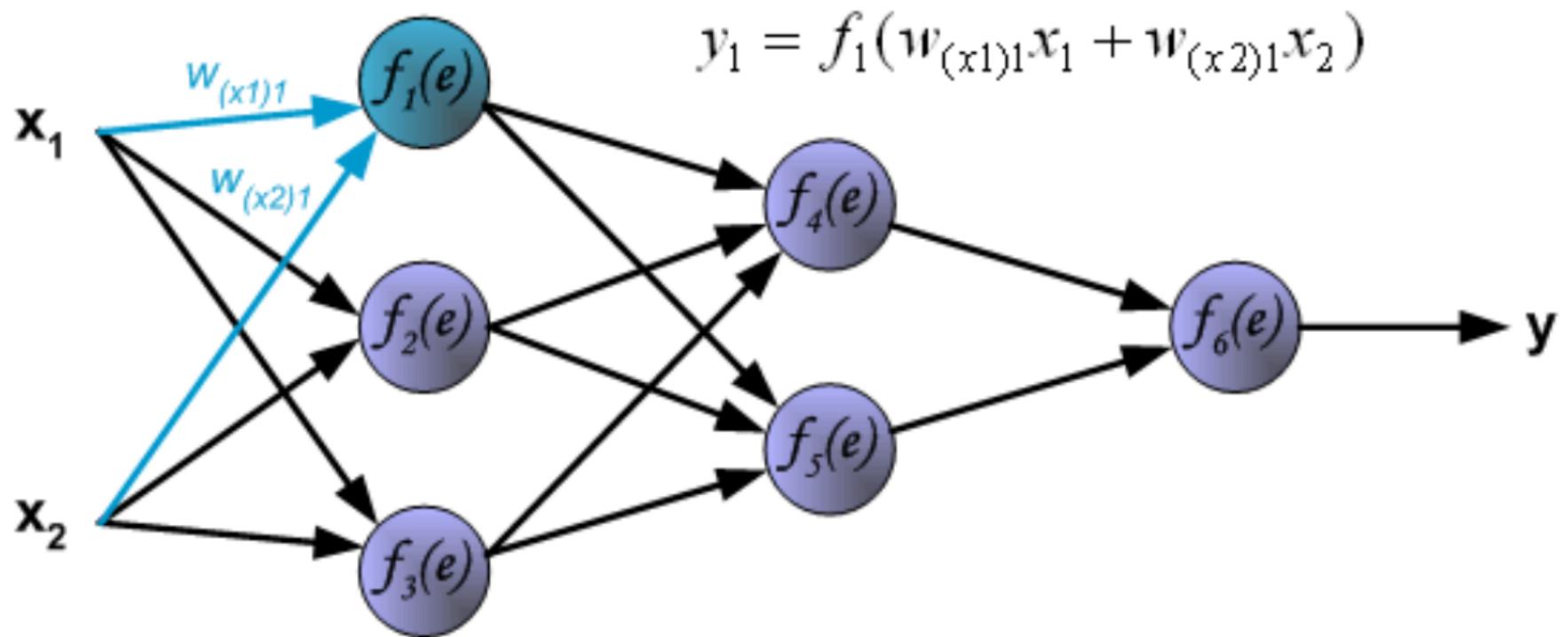
Training using Backpropagation



Source: [3]



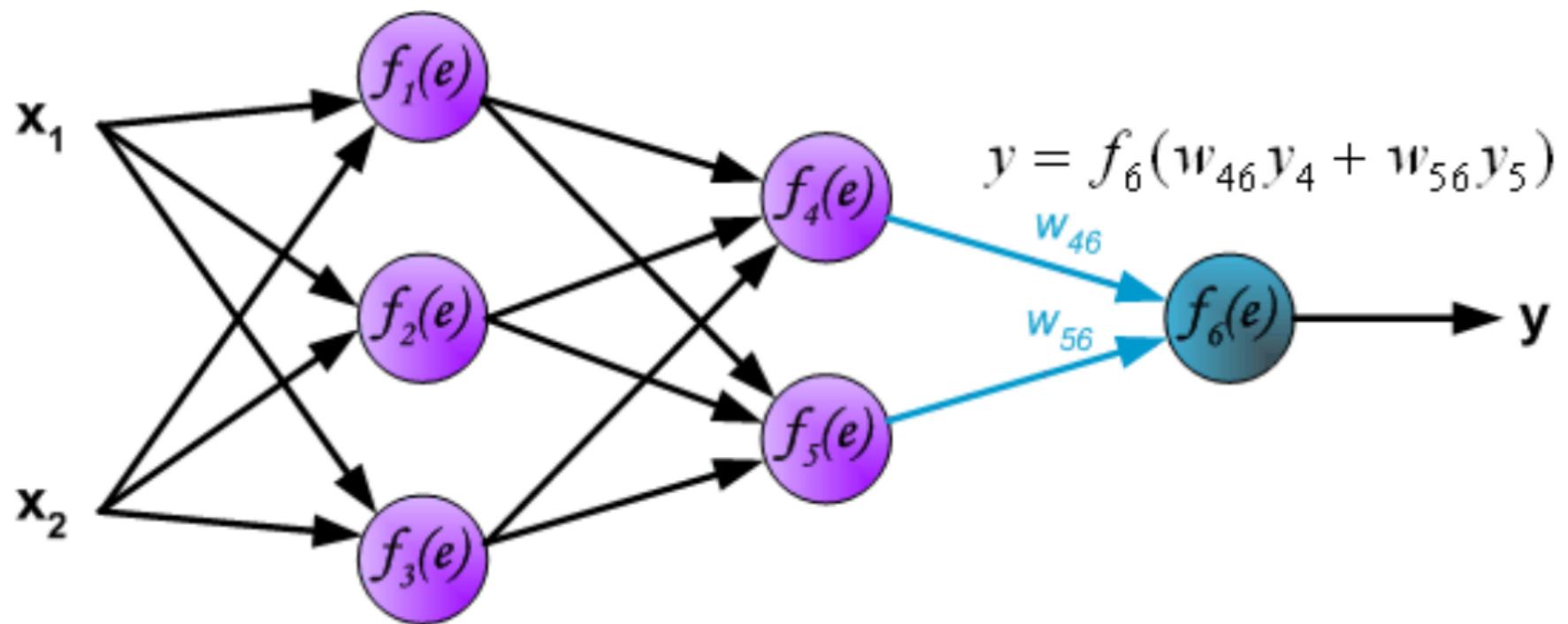
Training using Backpropagation



Source: [3]



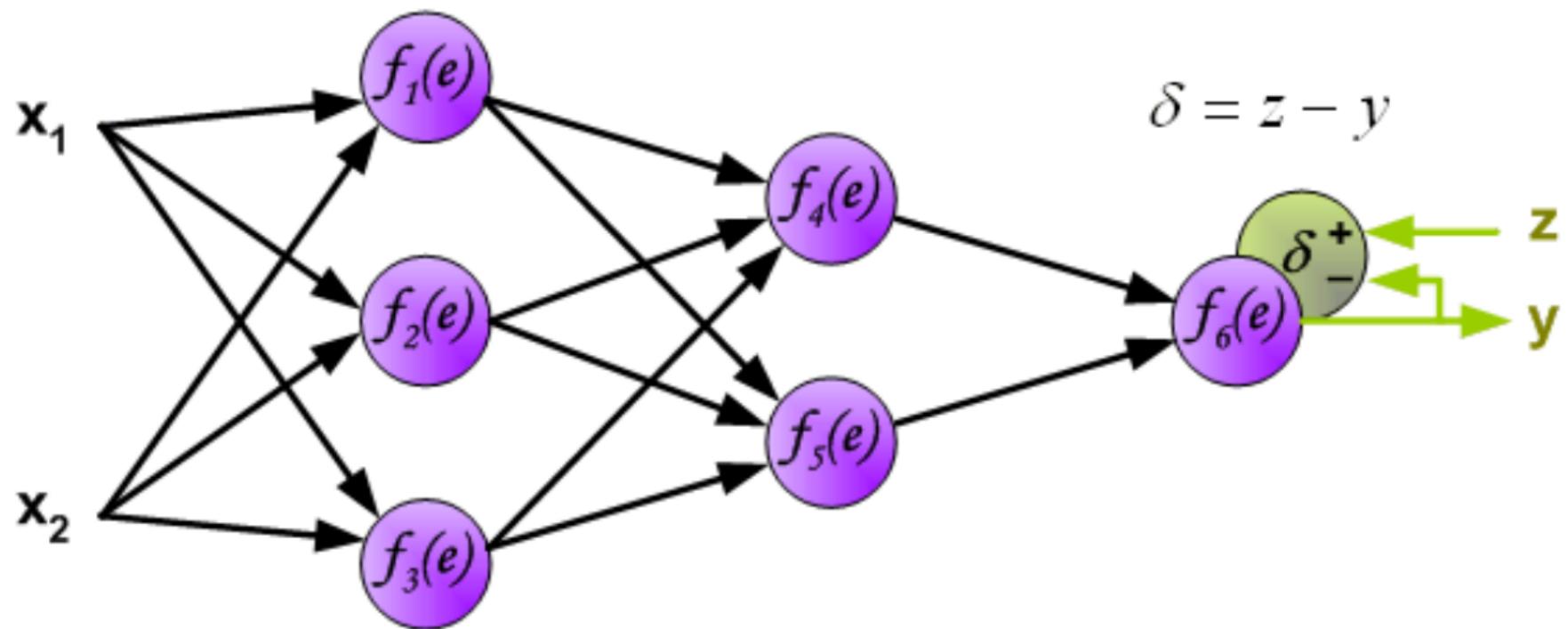
Training using Backpropagation



Source: [3]



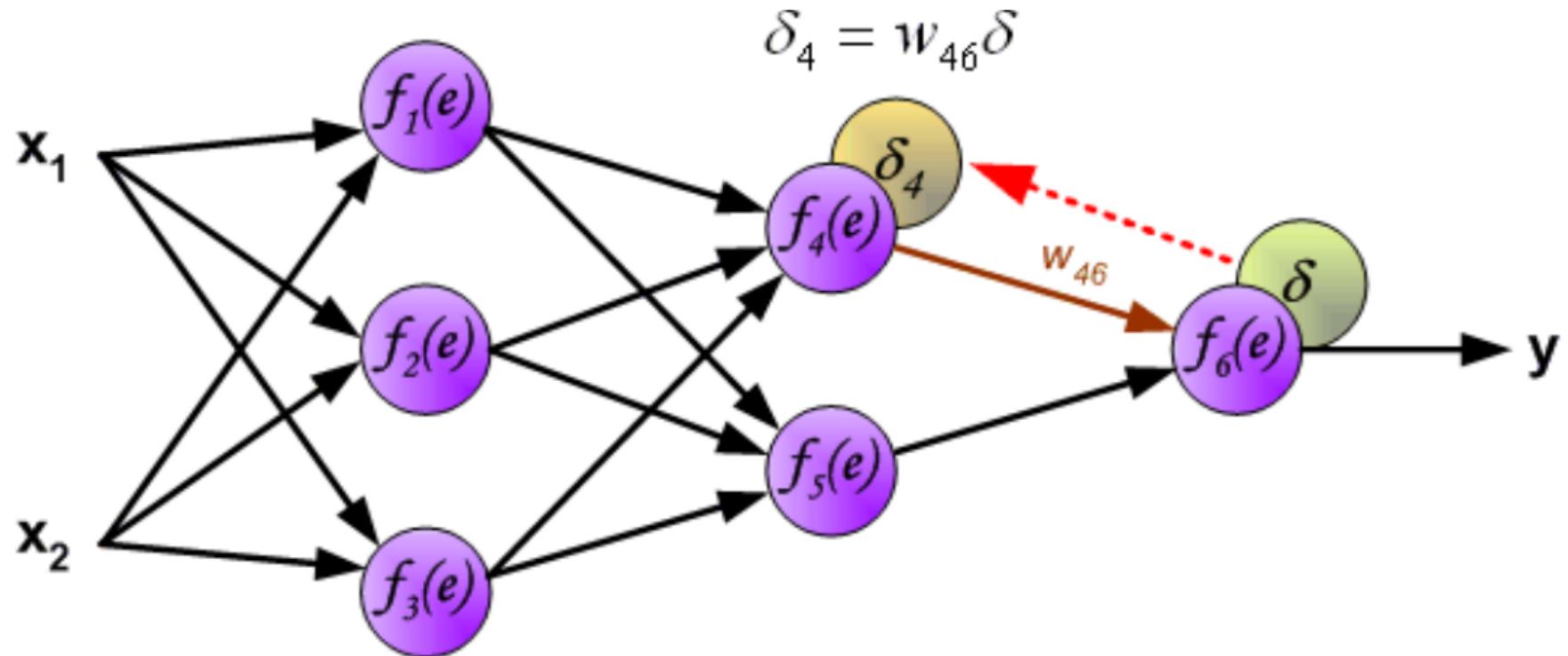
Training using Backpropagation



Source: [3]

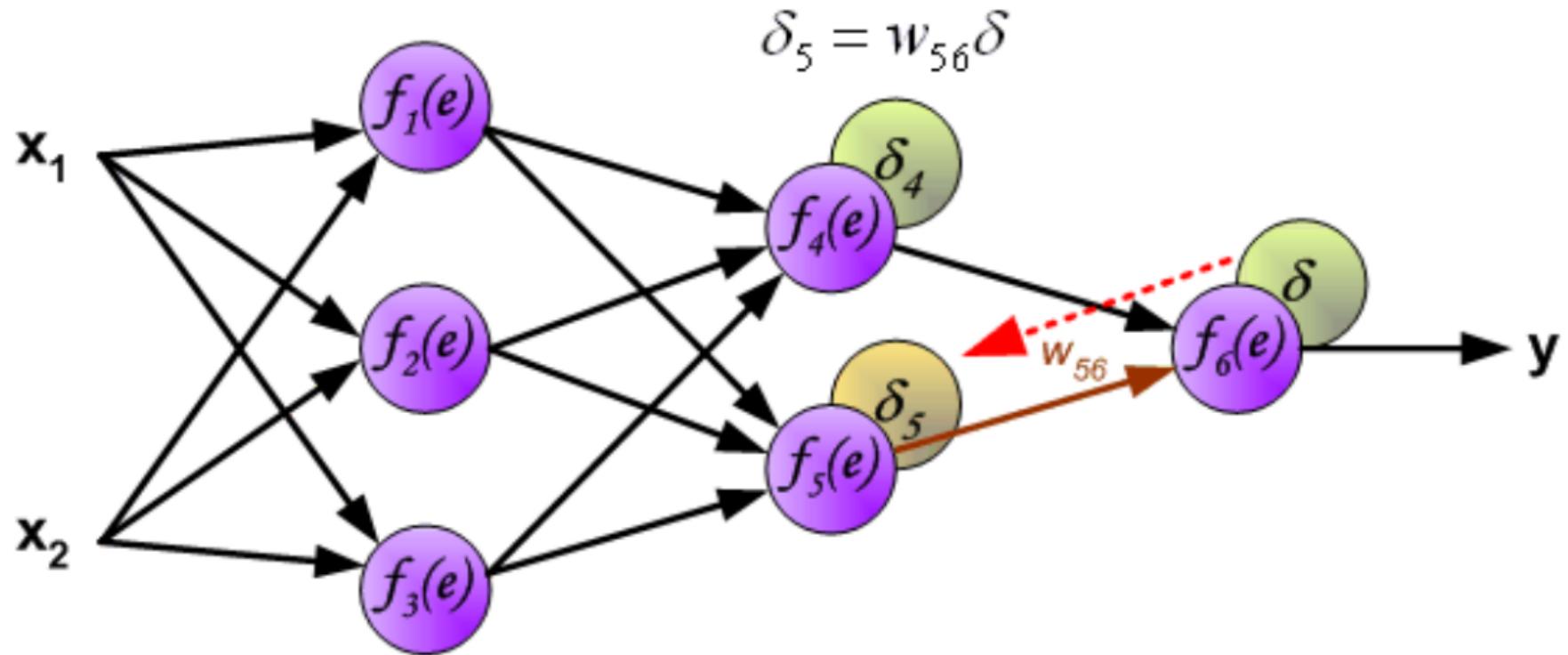


Training using Backpropagation



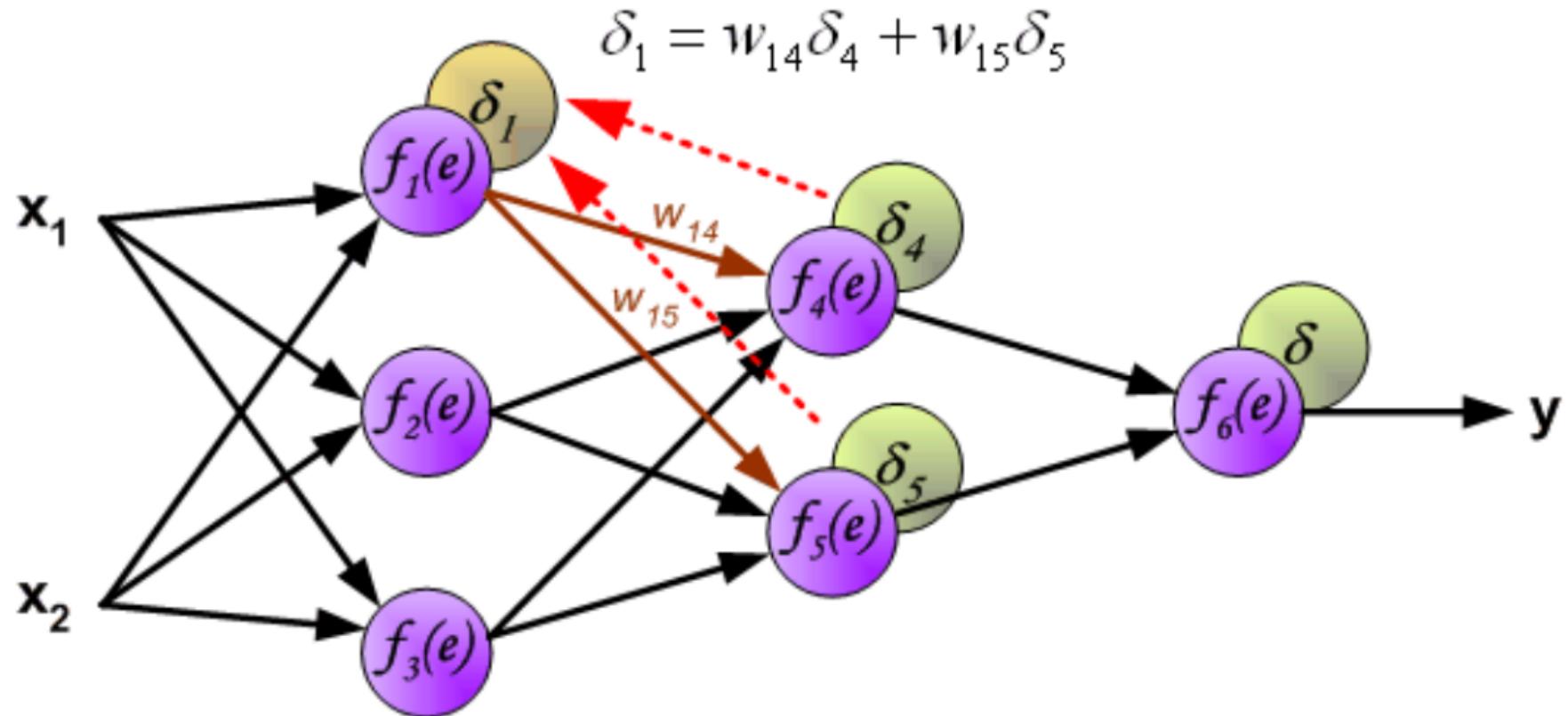
Source: [3]

Training using Backpropagation



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Training using Backpropagation

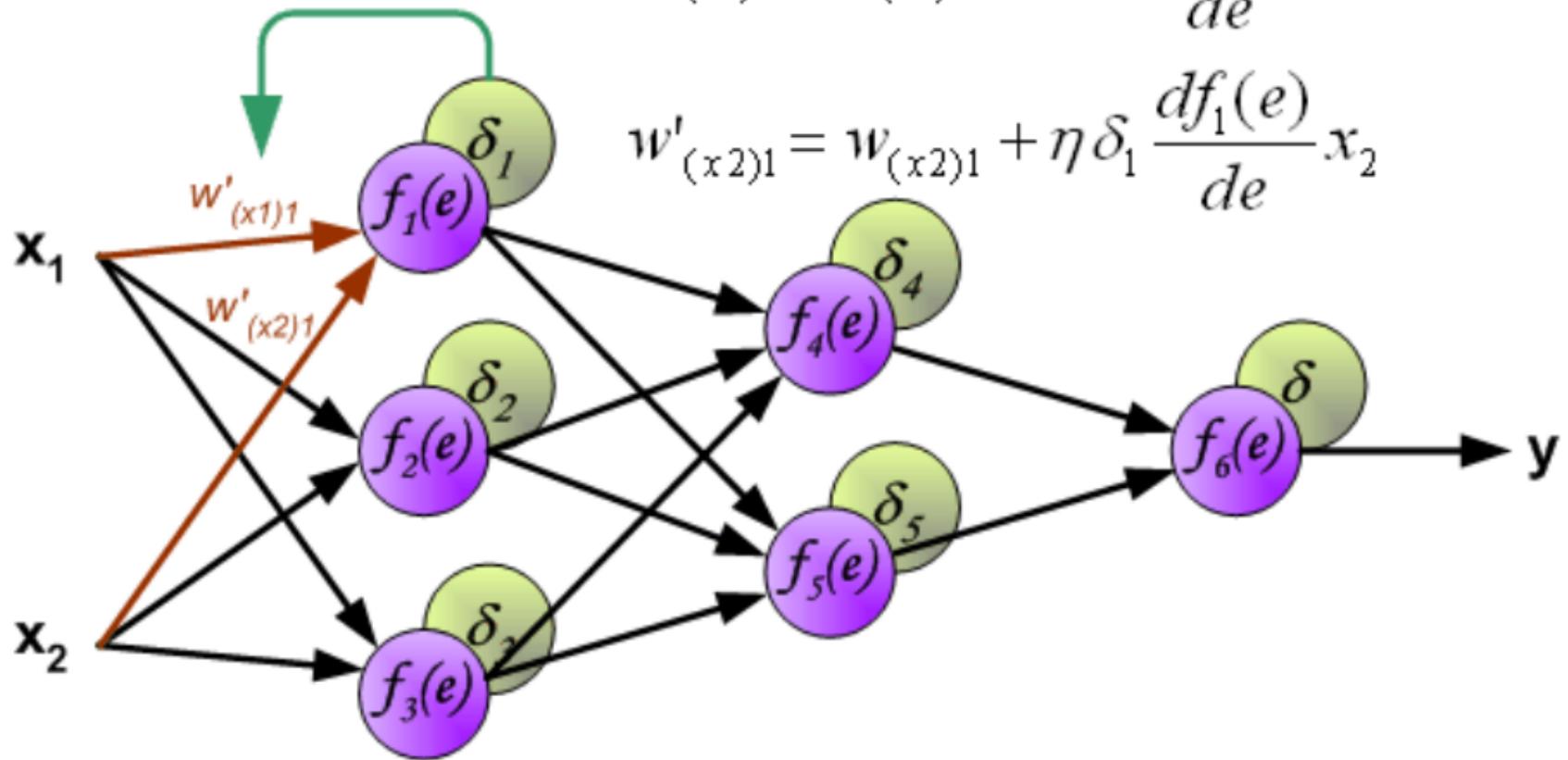


Source: [3]

Training using Backpropagation

$$w'_{(x1)1} = w_{(x1)1} + \eta \delta_1 \frac{df_1(e)}{de} x_1$$

$$w'_{(x2)1} = w_{(x2)1} + \eta \delta_1 \frac{df_1(e)}{de} x_2$$



Source: [3]



Using matrices

$$\mathbf{W} = \begin{bmatrix} w_{1,1} & w_{1,2} & \dots & w_{1,R} \\ w_{2,1} & w_{2,2} & \dots & w_{2,R} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ w_{S,1} & w_{S,2} & \dots & w_{S,R} \end{bmatrix}$$

Source: [6]



Backpropagating the error

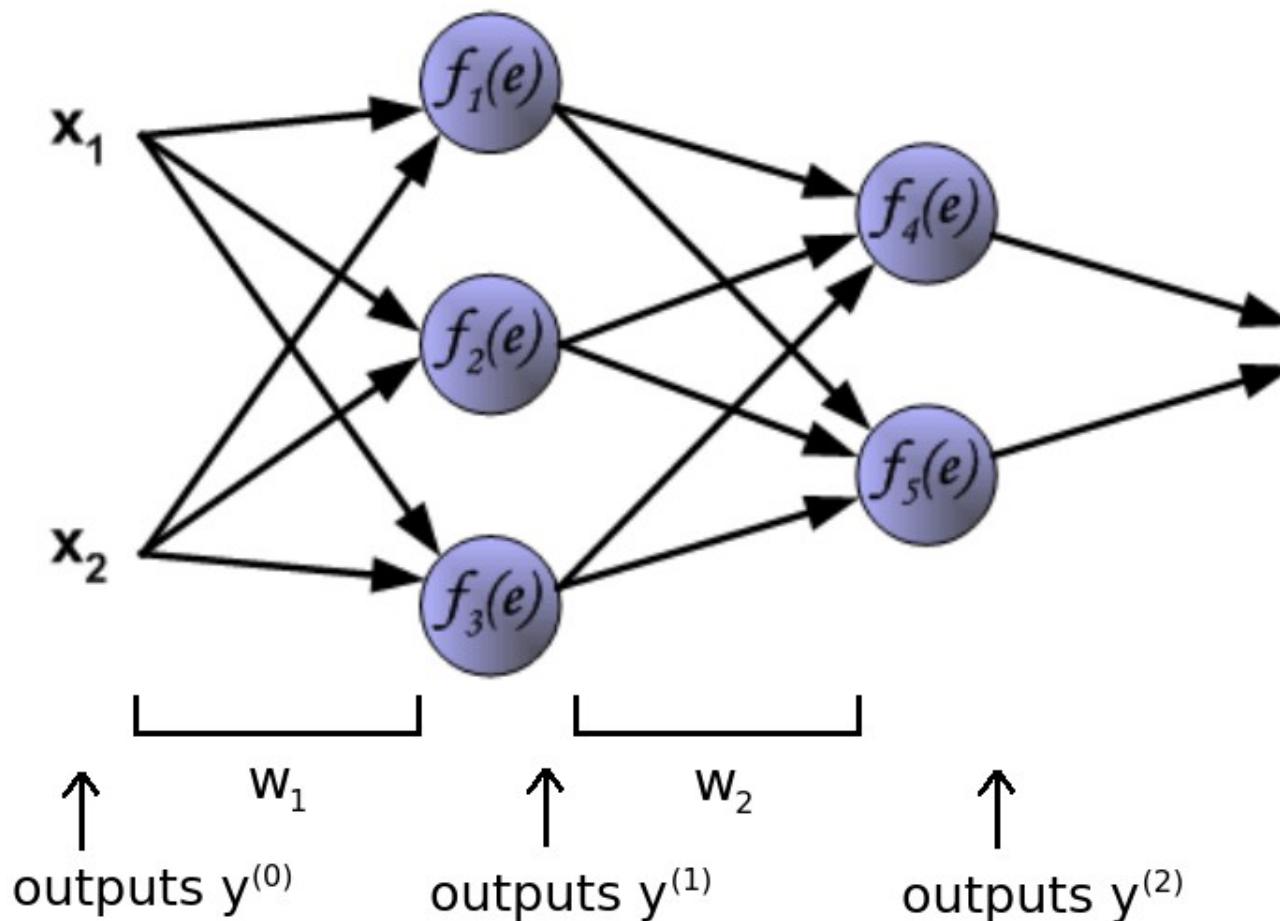
$$E = (z - y)^2$$

$$\delta = \frac{2(z - y)}{2}$$

$$\delta = z - y$$



Computing weight corrections: 2-layer-network



Computing weight corrections: 2-layer-network

$$\delta^{(2)} = D_2 \cdot (z - y^{(2)})$$

D_i - matrix of derivatives of the activation function in the i^{th} layer

$$\Delta w_2 = -\eta \delta^{(2)} y^{(1)}$$

w_i - matrix of weights in the i^{th} layer

$$\delta^{(1)} = D_1 w_2 \delta^{(2)}$$

$y^{(i)}$ - actual output values of the i^{th} layer

$$\Delta w_1 = -\eta \delta^{(1)} y^{(0)}$$

z - correct output values of the last layer

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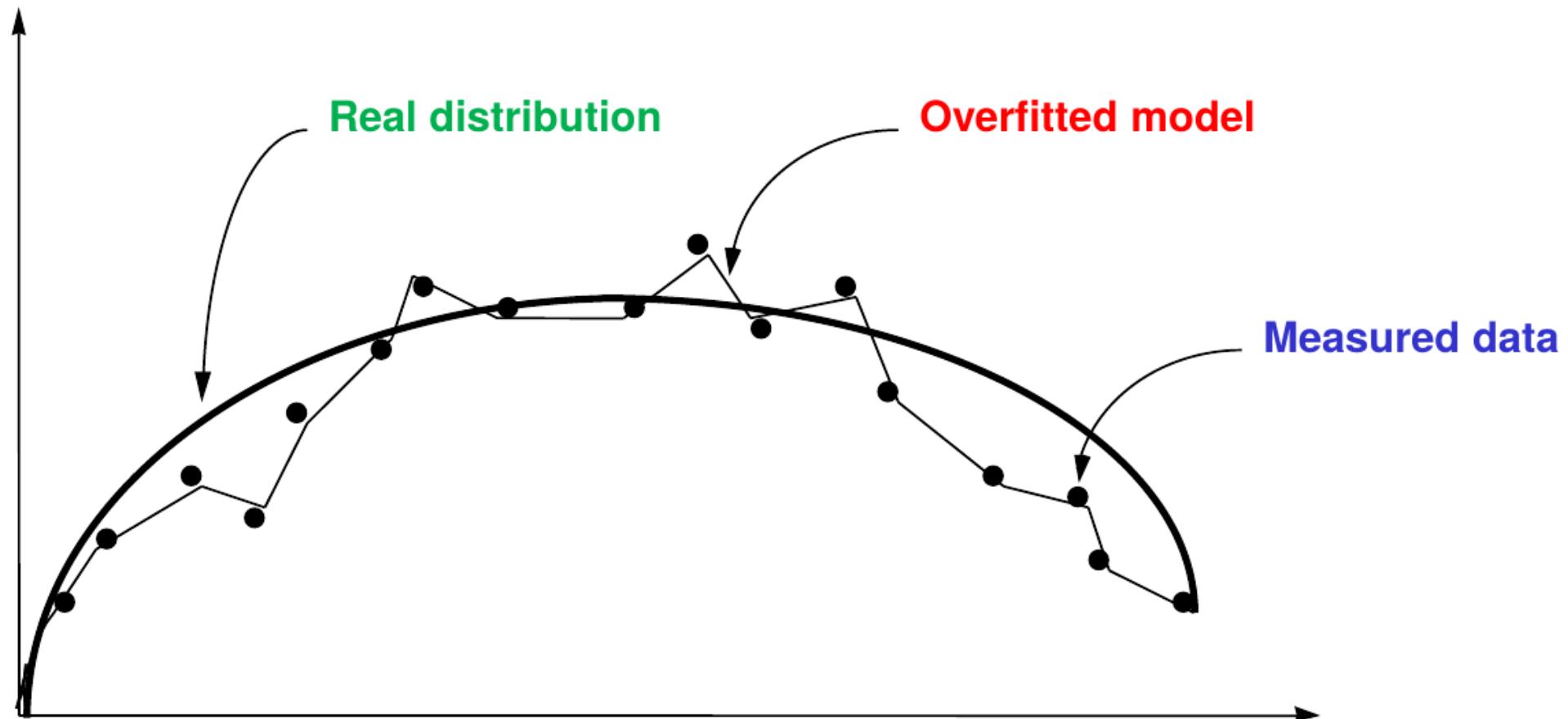
$$\Delta w_1 = -\eta \delta^{(1)} y^{(0)}$$

z - correct output values of the last layer

$$w'_i = w_i + \Delta w_i$$



Problem: Overfitting



Source: [3]

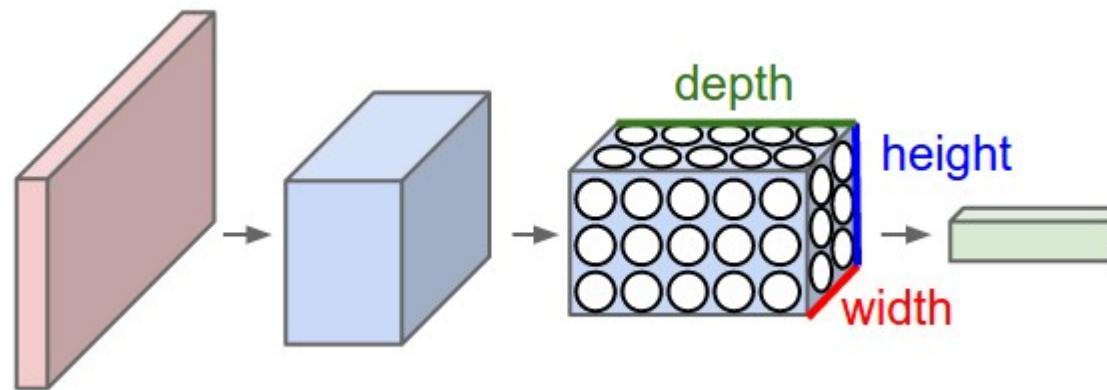
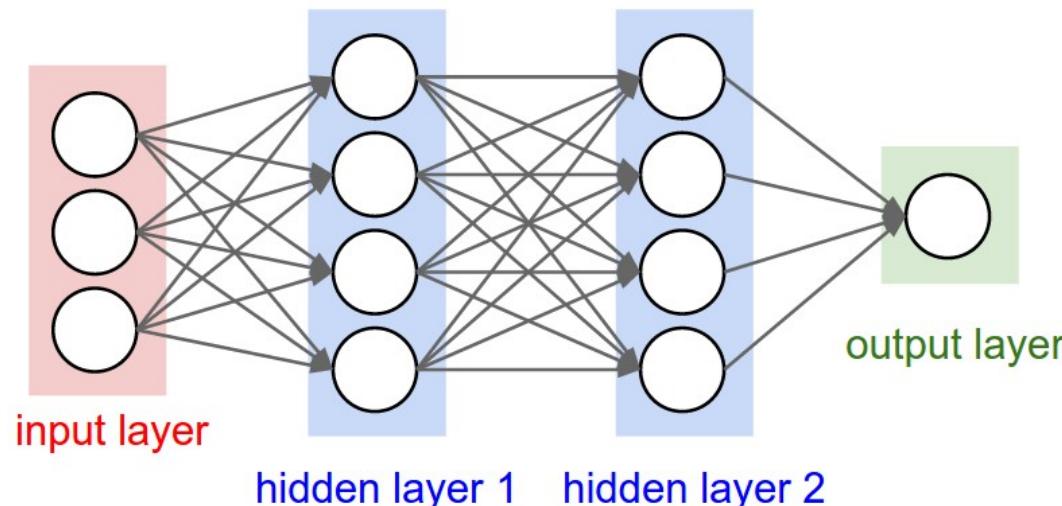


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Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN)

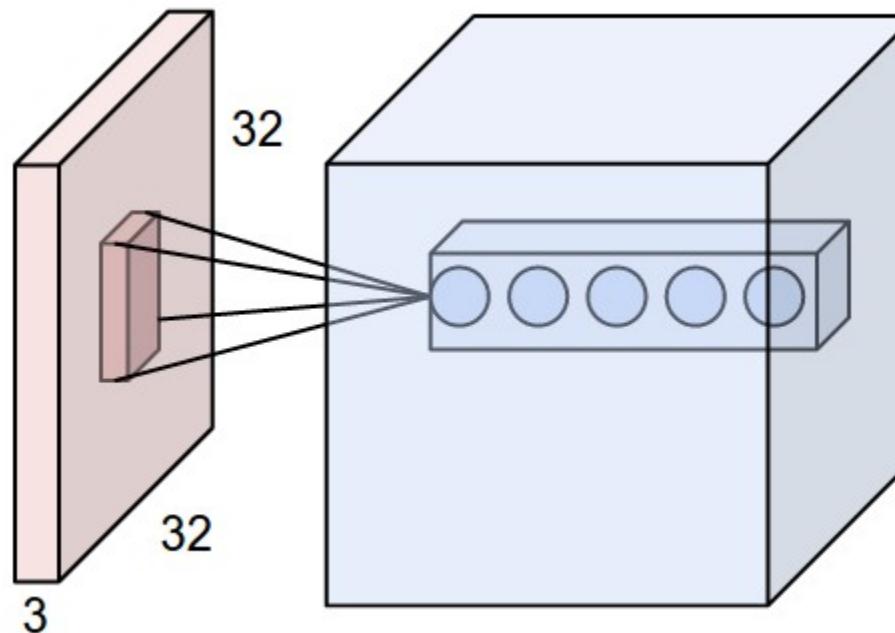


Source: [4]



Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN)

Complexity Reduction

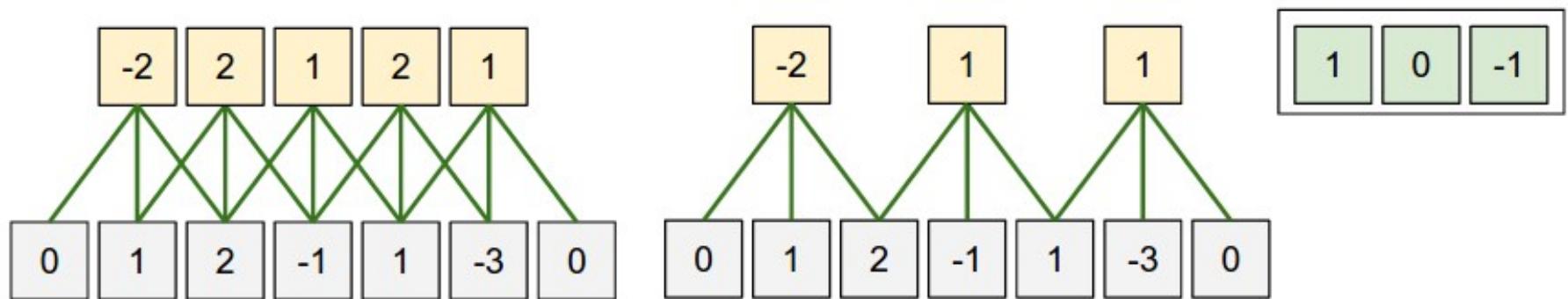


Source: [4]



Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN)

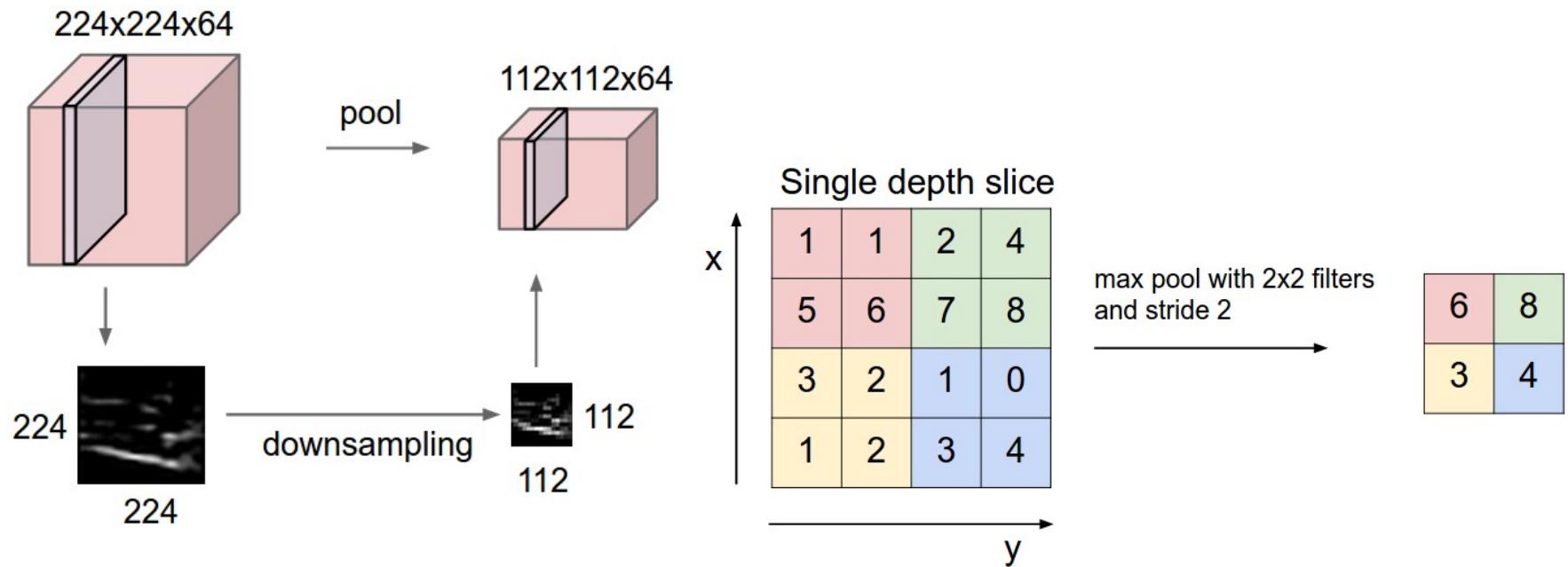
Complexity Reduction



Source: [4]

Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN)

Max-Pooling



Source: [4]

Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN)

Architecture examples

- LeNet (1990's)
- AlexNet (2012)
- ZF Net (2013)
- GoogLeNet (2014)
- VGGNet (2014)
- Inception-v3 (2014)
- ResNet (2015)
- DenseNet (2017)

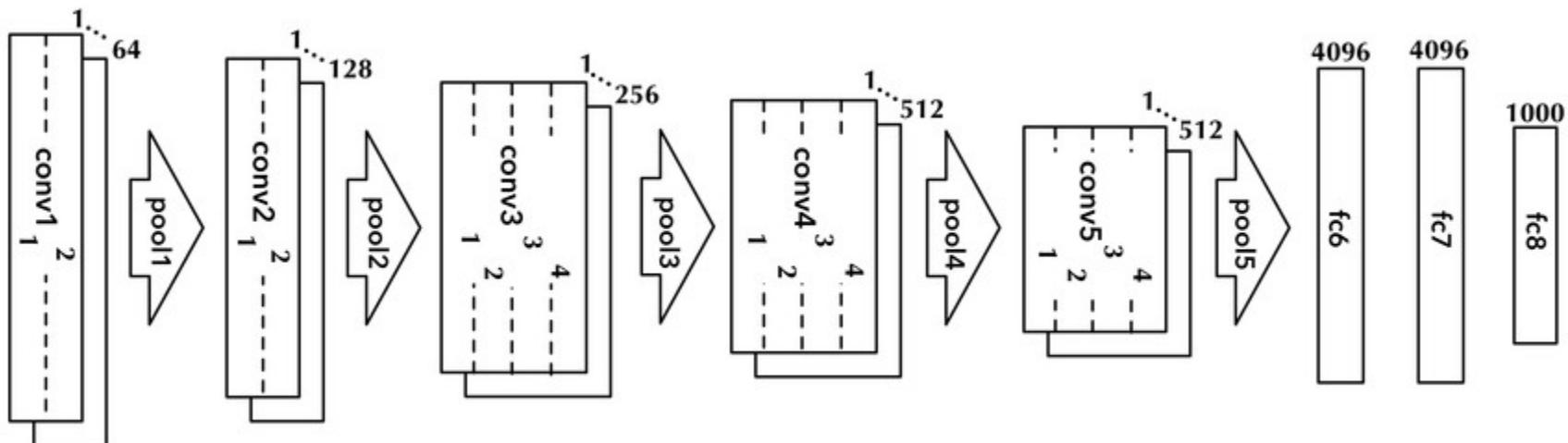
Source: [4]

Convolutional Neural Network: VGG

One of the winners of the Imagenet challenge 2014

Trained on half a million images, recognizes 1000 object classes

Error rate of **7.3 %**



Source: [7],[8],[9]

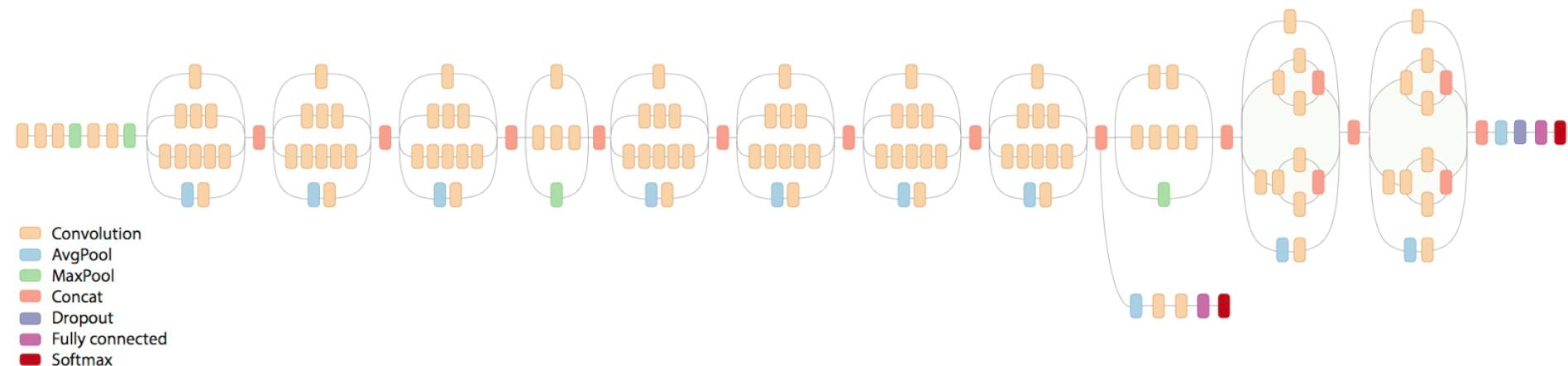


Convolutional Neural Network: Inception-v3

Developed in 2015, based on the winner of the ImageNet challenge 2014

trained on half a million images, recognizes 1000 object classes

Error rate of **5.64 %**



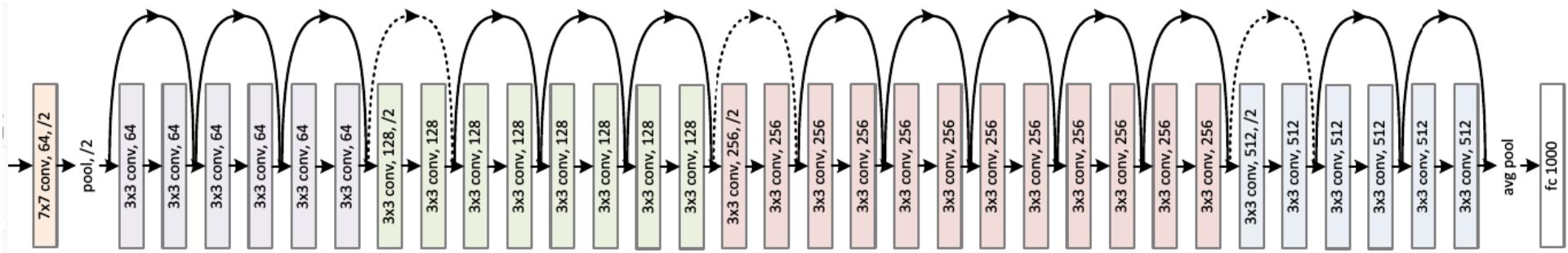
Source: [10],[11],[12],[13],[14]

Convolutional Neural Network: ResNet

Winner of the Imagenet challenge 2015

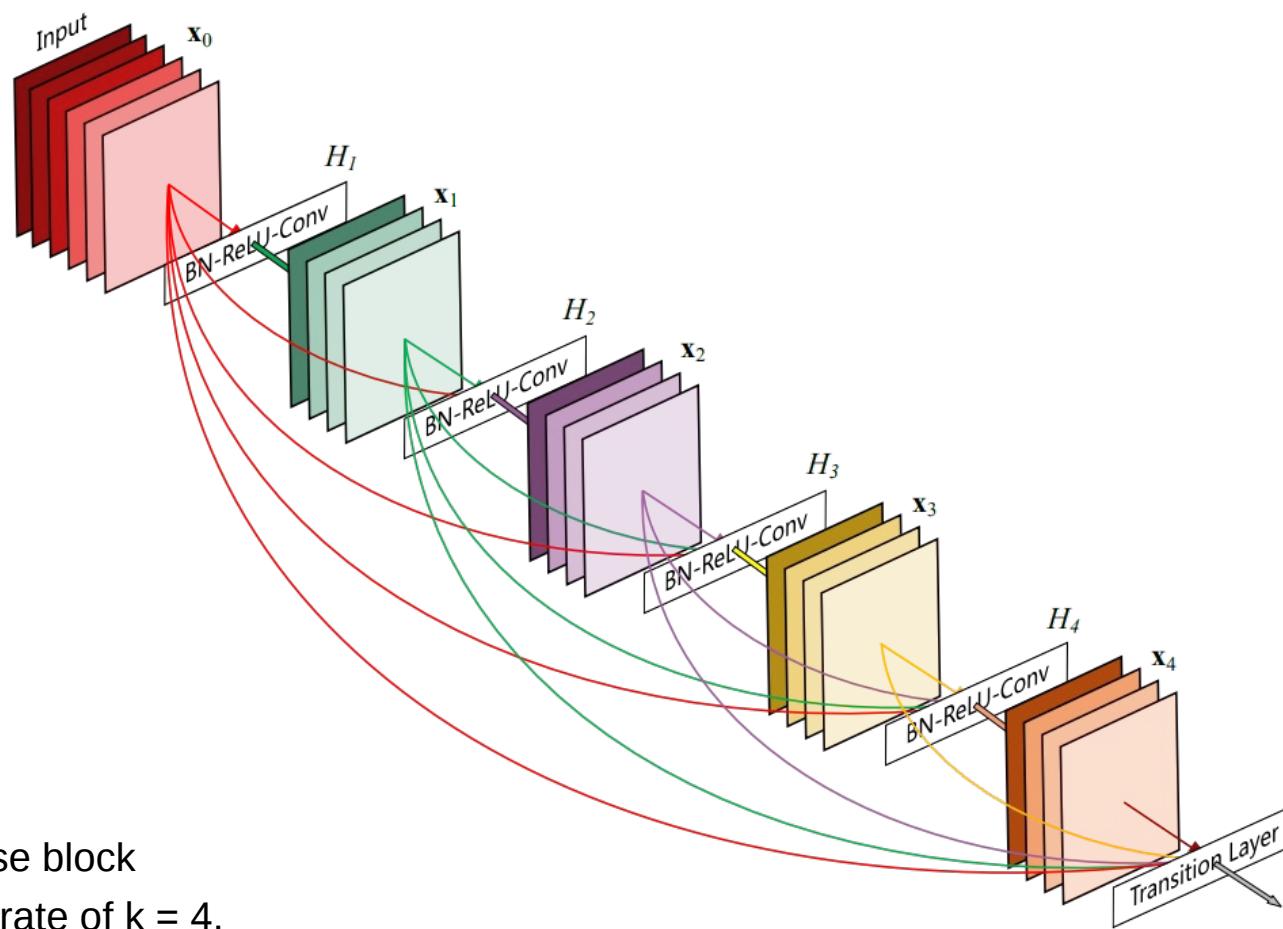
Trained on half a million images, recognizes 1000 object classes

Error rate of **3.57 %**



Source: [15],[16]

Convolutional Neural Network: DenseNet



A 5-layer dense block
with a growth rate of $k = 4$.
Each layer takes all preceding feature-maps as input.

Source: [17]

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Why visualize Neural Networks?

- because it's fun
- ... also, it helps us understand these networks better



Thanks!

Sources

- [1] Bogdan M. Wilamowski. „Neural Network Architectures and Learning“. In: Conference: Industrial Technology, 2003 IEEE International Conference on, Volume: 1
- [2] „Vertiefung: Neural Networks for Secondary Structure Prediction“. URL:
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- [3] „Vertiefung: Neural Networks for Secondary Structure Prediction, Prediction Methods for Special Secondary Structures“. URL:
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- [6] „Neural Network Architectures“. URL: <http://de.mathworks.com/help/nnet/ug/neural-network-architectures.html>
- (Alle Weblinks zuletzt abgerufen am 18.11.2015 um 14:27 Uhr)

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(last accessed on Jun 27th, 2017)
- [10] ImageNet Large Scale Visual Recognition Challenge 2015: <http://image-net.org/challenges/LSVRC/2015/>(last accessed Feb. 10th, 2017)
- [11] Inception-v3: <https://research.googleblog.com/2016/03/train-your-own-image-classifier-with.html?m=1>(last accessed Feb. 10th, 2017)
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- [13] ImageNet Large Scale Visual Recognition Challenge 2014: Workshop: <http://www.image-net.org/challenges/LSVRC/2014/eccv2014> (last accessed Feb. 10th, 2017)
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- [16] Architecture of the ResNet network: <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1512.03385.pdf> (last accessed on Jun 27th, 2017)
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