

Neural Networks

1. Introduction to Numpy

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Thursday 22nd February, 2024

Numpy

- ▶ `np.array`, `np.zeros`, `np.ones`, `np.eye`
- ▶ `np.random.rand` – uniform, `np.random.randn` – normal/gaussian
- ▶ `+`, `-`, `*`, `np.sin(...)`, `np.exp(...)` all work elementwise
- ▶ `+=`, `-=`, `*=` also work
- ▶ `np.dot(a,b) = a.dot(b) = a @ b`
- ▶ `np.transpose(a) = a.transpose() = a.T`
- ▶ transpose on a vector does nothing!
 - ▶ use `np.inner` or `np.outer`
 - ▶ alternatively, `vector(x)` or `np.atleast_2d(x).T` returns a matrix posing as a column vector
- ▶ `np.linalg.norm`
- ▶ `np.min/max/mean/std(x, axis=0)`

Conventions, vol. 1

c – scalar

\mathbf{x} – column vector (“western” algebra)

x_i – i -th element of a vector (scalar)

\mathbf{W} – matrix

\mathbf{w}_i – i -th row of matrix (vector)

$w_{i,j}$ – element in the i -th row and j -th column (scalar)

Conventions, vol. 2

$c\mathbf{x}$, $c\mathbf{W}$ – scalar/elementwise multiplication – shape is preserved

$\mathbf{W}\mathbf{X}$ – matrix multiplication

$\mathbf{W}\mathbf{x}$ – matrix-vector multiplication (i.e. applying transformation \mathbf{W} to a vector \mathbf{x})

$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{y}$ – mistake

$\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{y}$ – scalar/dot/inner product – result is a scalar

$\mathbf{x} \times \mathbf{y}$ – vector/cross product – result is a vector

$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{y}^T = \mathbf{x} \otimes \mathbf{y}$ – outer product – result is a matrix

Task: linear regression using Numpy

Prepare data

- ▶ create vector of length N , $\mathbf{x} = (0, 1, \dots, N - 1)$
- ▶ generate slope k and shift q
- ▶ compute vector \mathbf{y} :
- ▶ $\mathbf{y} = k\mathbf{x} + q$
- ▶ add noise to each value of \mathbf{y}

Task: linear regression using Numpy

Compute regression

- ▶ create matrix $\mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} x_0 & 1 \\ x_1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ x_{N-1} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
- ▶ find predicted slope \hat{k} and shift \hat{q} :
 $\hat{k}, \hat{q} = (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X})^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{y}$
- ▶ compute predicted vector $\hat{\mathbf{y}}$:
 $\hat{\mathbf{y}} = \hat{k} \mathbf{x} + \hat{q}$

Task: linear regression using Numpy

Result

