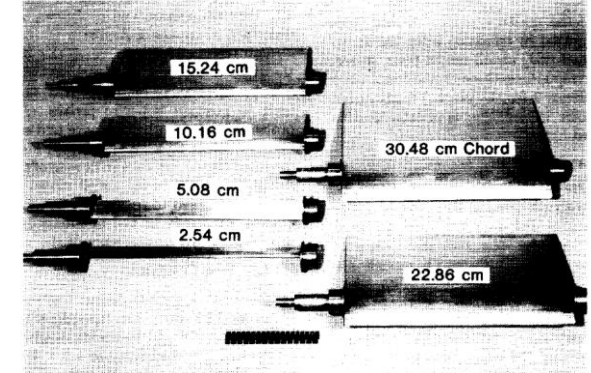
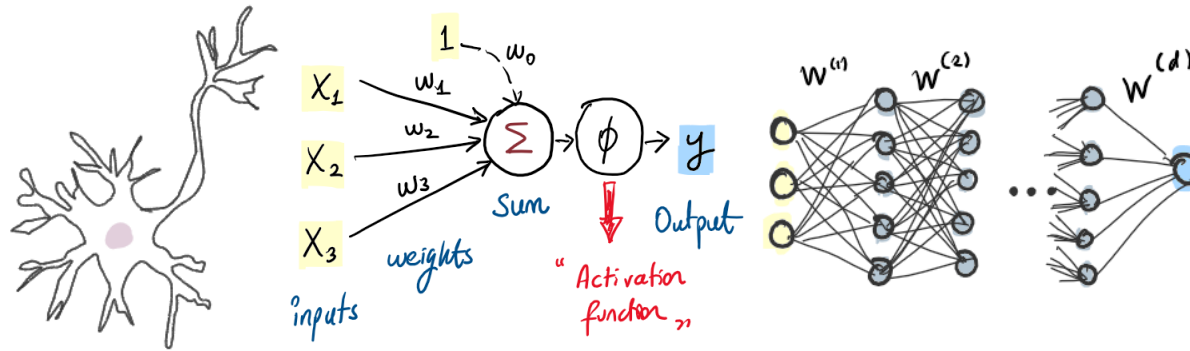


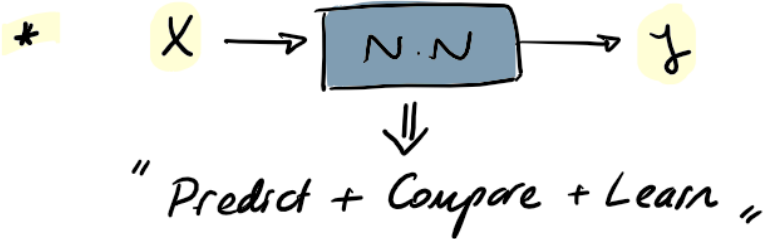
# Data Driven Engineering I: Machine Learning for Dynamical Systems

## Introduction to Deep Learning: Review

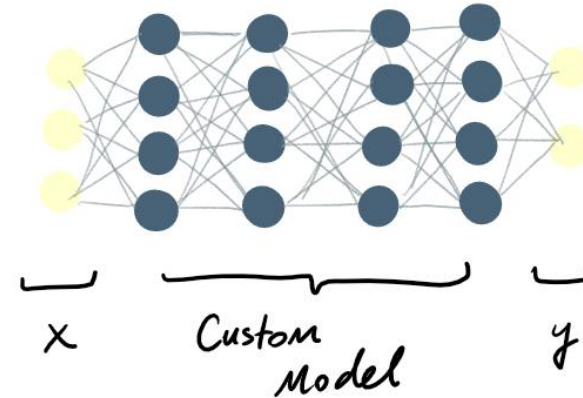
Institute of Thermal Turbomachinery  
Prof. Dr.-Ing. Hans-Jörg Bauer



# Neural Networks



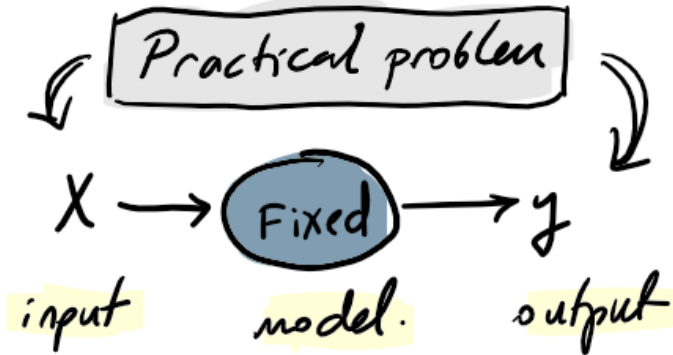
\* Custom  $\Rightarrow$  You need to design it !  
 $\hookrightarrow$  "Versatile"



\* How to think about NN ?  
 $\downarrow$  "Dynamical ensemble learner"

# What we did so far?

- "Non-linear" Difficult Problem



- "Week 2-5"  $\Rightarrow$  **Model**
  - $\rightarrow$  Reg.
  - $\rightarrow$  Class.
  - $\rightarrow$  Cluster.
  - $\rightarrow$  Dim. Red.

$\square \quad y = w \cdot x \Rightarrow \text{X}$

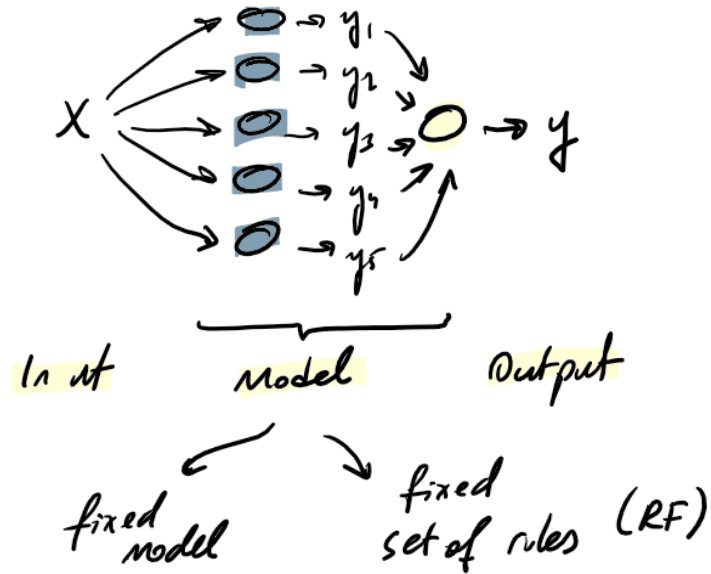
$\square \quad \text{Error is too high!}$

- Simple methods cannot capture it;

$\hookrightarrow$  I need a more complex model.  $\nabla$

# What *you* can do now?

- "Non-linear" Difficult Problem



⇒ Ensemble learners

⇒ A set of simple models can solve a more difficult problem.

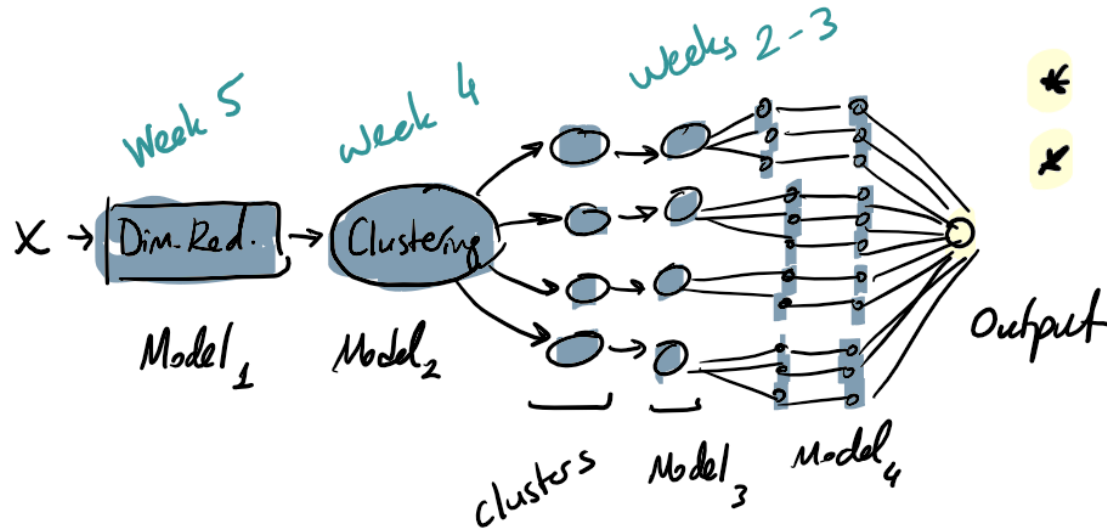
⚠ "Random Forests"

X

⇒ I need a more complex model. ⚠

# What *you* can do now?

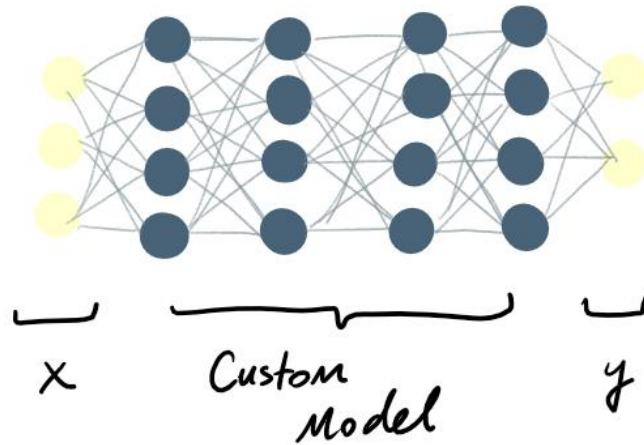
- \* Ensemble of shallow models



## << Project Phase I >>

- \* User-defined architecture
- \* User-defined connectivity

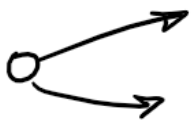
# How to interpret NN as a model?



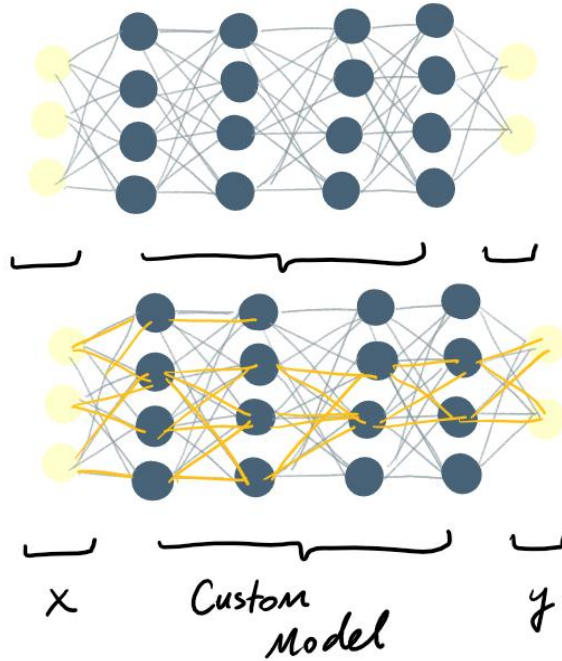
(i) I have a difficult problem.

(ii) my efforts to create a custom model failed;  
 ↳ Error is high // cannot generalize well.

(iii) "What if I learn how to create an ensemble model from data?"

Learning Task   $X \rightarrow y$   
 "Model"

# How to interpret NN as a model?



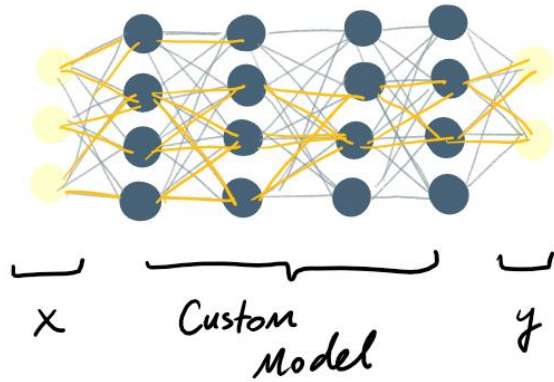
**Solution:**

(i) Create a probability space for candidate models

Learning Task  $\rightarrow$   $X \rightarrow y$   
"Model"

(ii) Learn how to activate "right pathways" for right combinations

# How to interpret NN as a model?



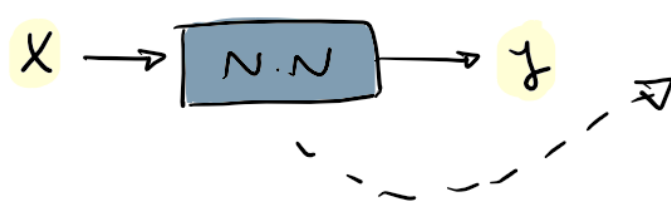
Give me a model that learns

- looking from the right perspective (DR),
- Group observations (clustering)
- Change # dimensions as needed (DR)

- Create a set of ensemble learners
  - hierarch. connections
  - dependent, complex.

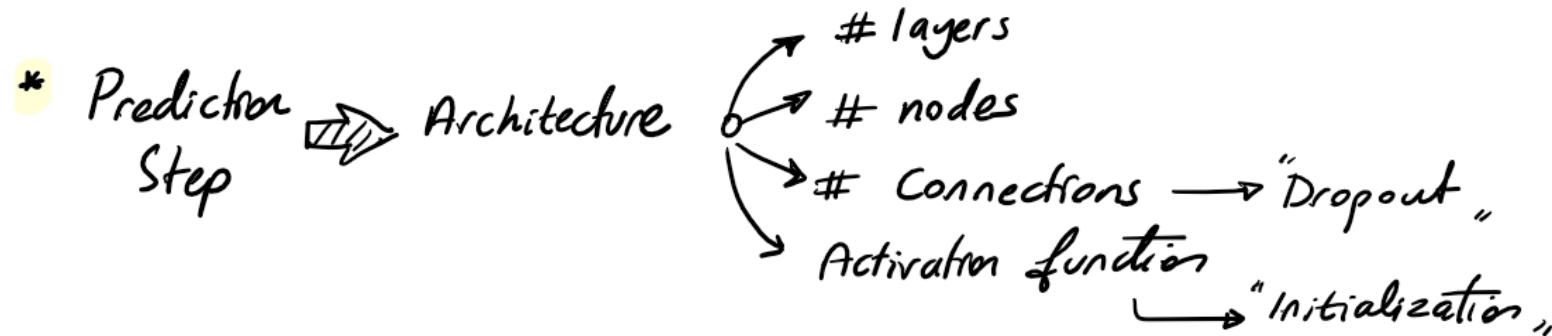


# How to create a custom model ?

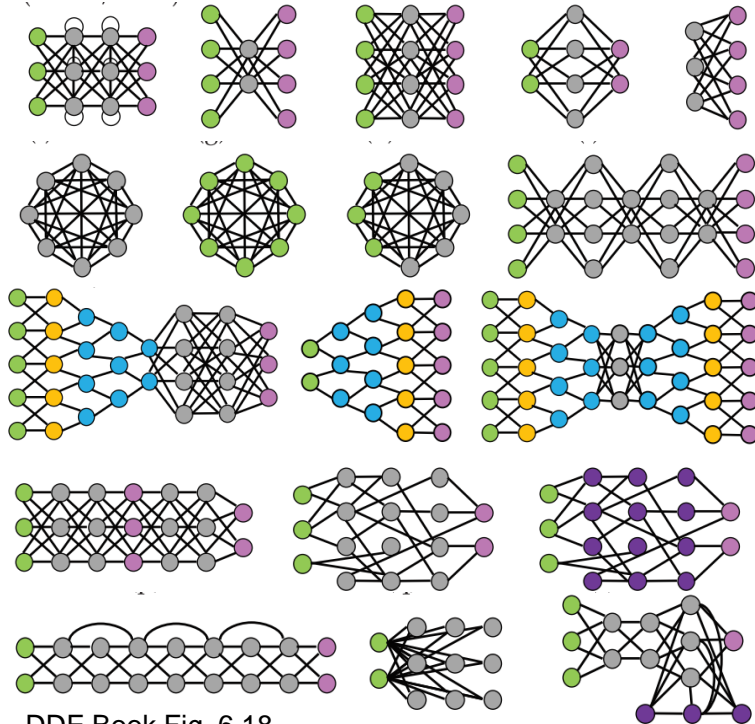


"Predict + Compare + Learn"

↓ weights → error →  $\frac{\partial(\text{Error})}{\partial(\text{weight})}$

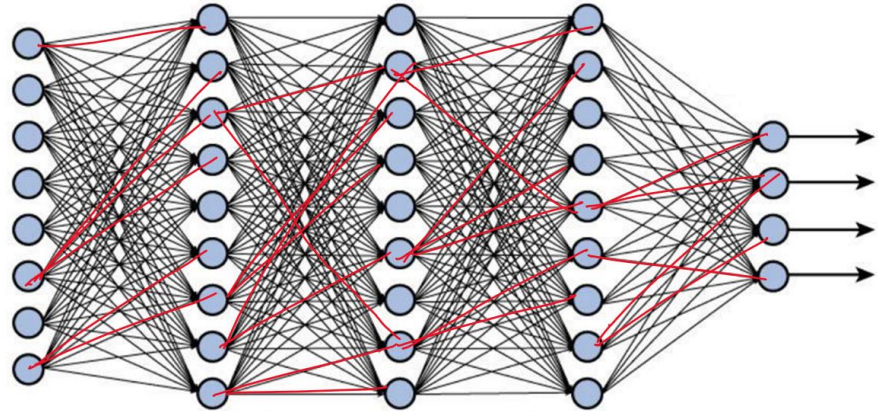


# Architecture Regulation :



DDE Book Fig. 6.18

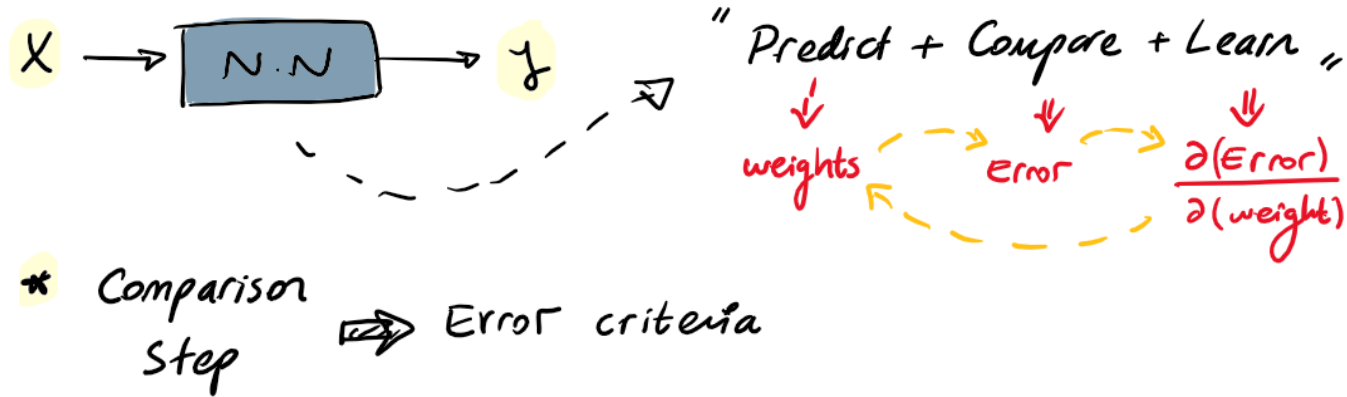
- \* # layers
- \* # neurons / layer
- \* Connections
- \* Drop outs ( $\sim 20-50\%$ )



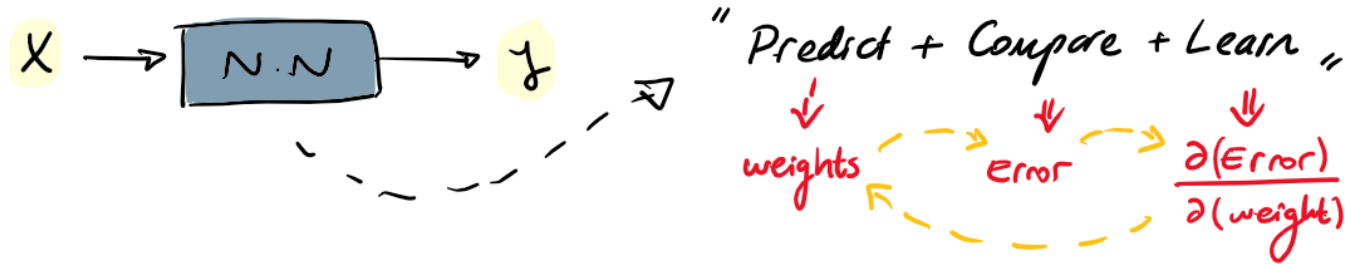


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# How to create a custom model ?



# How to create a custom model ?



- \* Learning Step  $\Rightarrow$   $\bullet$
- Batch / Epoch numbers
  - Learning Rate
  - Weight Regularization (penalty-based)
  - Early stopping

# Penalty-based Regularization

- \* The common approach in ML Algorithms
- \*  $E_{\text{total}} = E_{\text{data}} + \underline{E_{\text{Reg}}}$
- \* Obj: Force the weights take smaller values
- \* TF  $\rightarrow$  Keras  $\rightarrow l_1, l_2, l_1-l_2$  Reg.

Example:

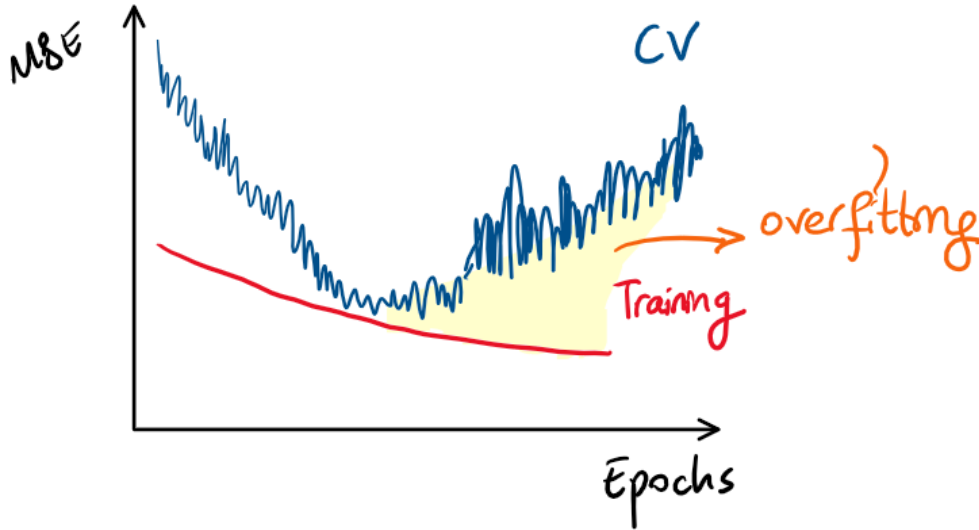
- \*  $\text{Loss} = \sum (y_t - y_p)^2 + \lambda \sum w_i^2$   
*hyperparameter*
- \*  $w_{t+1} = w_t + \delta \frac{\partial E}{\partial w_t}$   
 $\downarrow$
- \*  $w_{t+1} = w_t (1 - \delta \lambda)$  *forgetting mechanism*



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# Early Stopping:



- \* As training (epochs) continues, model would overfit the training data.

- \* A natural solution :
  - ✓ Keep track of best CV scores
  - ✓ Stop if there is no more improvement.

## Tensor Flow:

- \* callbacks. ModelCheckpoint
- \* callbacks. Early Stopping





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