



CAFFÈ BELTRAMI

UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI PAVIA

Caffè Beltrami presenta...

Massimiliano Ghiotto



```
ro il vettore u
= [3 2; 1 3; 2 1]; X mi serve per costruire i vettori lato di un tr
ngth(P); X numero di vertici, cioè di funzioni base
alloc(n, n, 7^n); % per creare la matrice in modo sparso
ir0s(n, 1);
ir0s(n, 1);
= 1:length(T)
rea_t = polyarea( P(T(t,:));
for t = 1:n
    P(T(t,Index(1,1),:); % sono vett
    F con la formu
    + F(T(t,1)) + f( sum(P(T(t,:),:), 1)./3 );
    )
    = P(T(t,Index(j, 1),:); % sono vett
    + lato_1*lato_j)/(a^2)
```

Massimiliano Ghiotto è dottorando del XXXIX ciclo presso il Dipartimento di Matematica dell'Università di Pavia. La sua ricerca si concentra nell'approssimazione di PDEs tramite operatori neurali, con particolare attenzione allo sviluppo di operatori neurali applicabili a problemi definiti su geometrie multipatch.



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Operatori neurali

Deep Learning per matematici

Deep Learning

Applicazioni interessanti

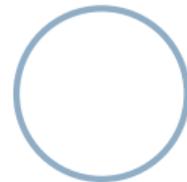
Operatori neurali

Approssimazione di equazioni differenziali

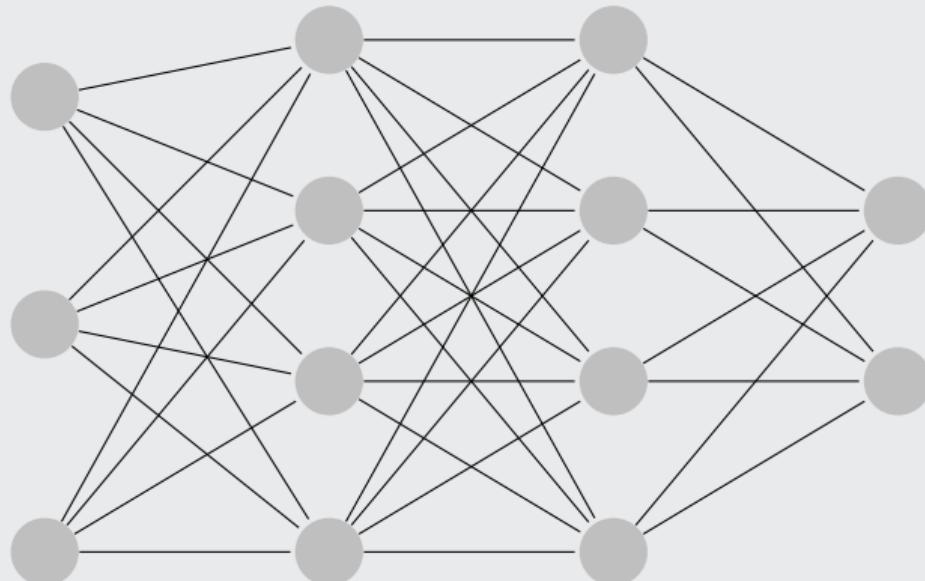


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Deep Learning



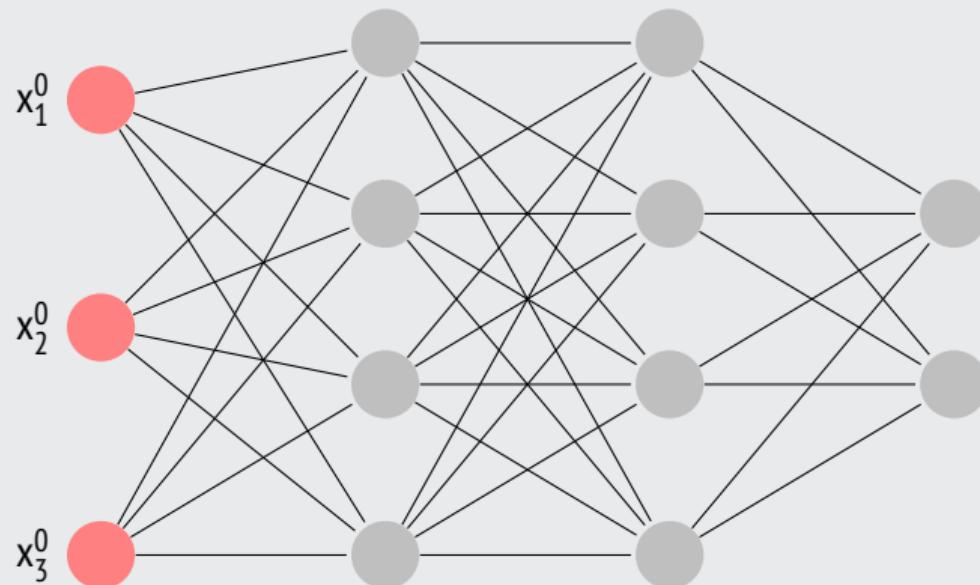
Multi-layer Perceptron



Esempio di architettura di un Multi-layer Perceptron con 3 neuroni di input, 4 neuroni nel primo hidden layer, 4 neuroni nel secondo hidden layer e 2 neuroni di output.



Multi-layer Perceptron

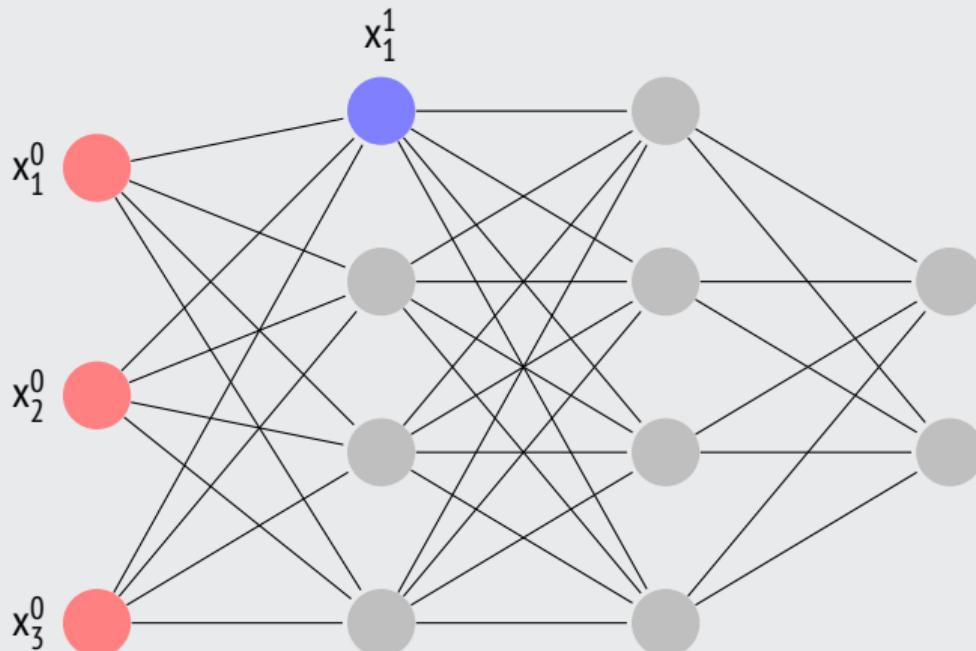


Layer di input con 3 neuroni.



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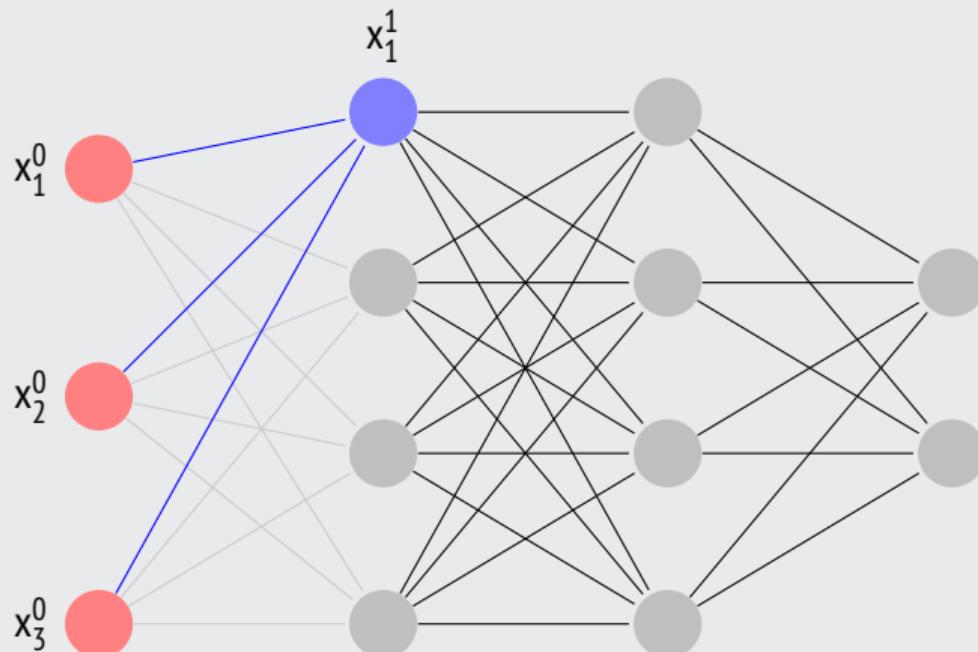
Multi-layer Perceptron



Vogliamo definire il valore del neurone x_1^1 .



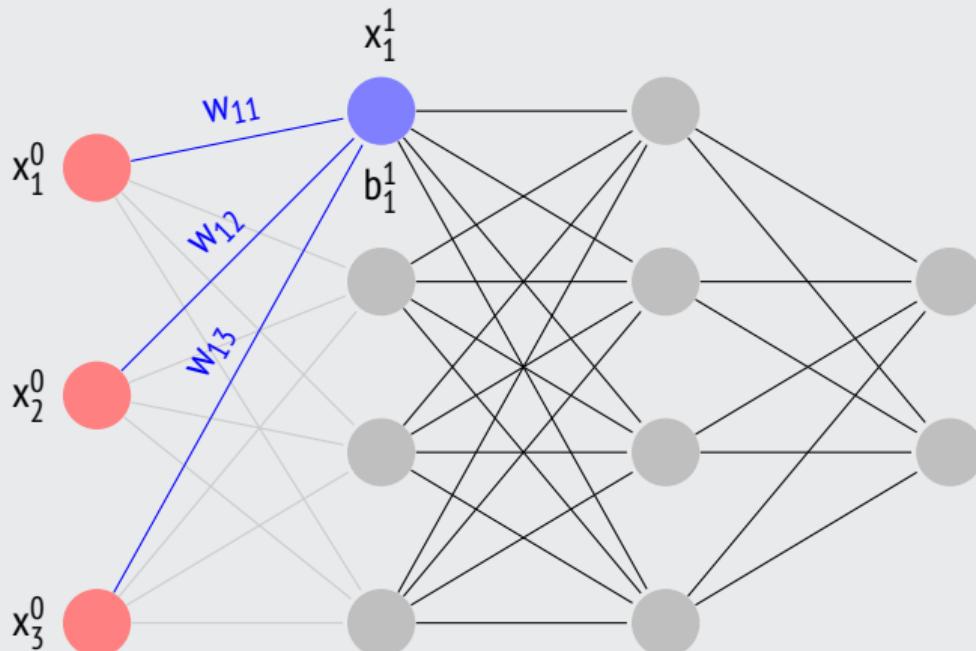
Multi-layer Perceptron



Evidenziamo le connesioni con i neuroni nel layer precedente.



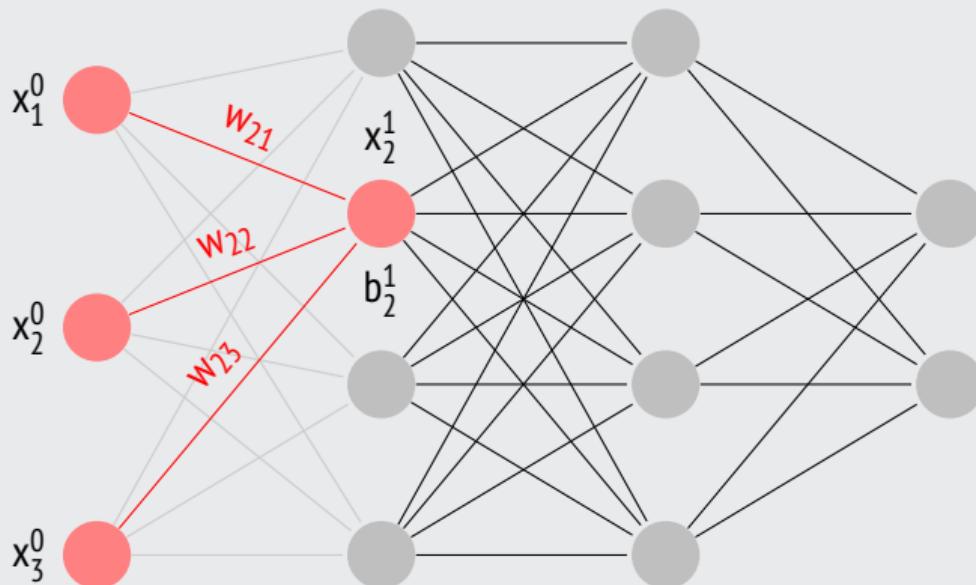
Multi-layer Perceptron



$$x_1^1 = \sigma \left(b_1^1 + \sum_{i=1}^3 w_{1i} x_i^0 \right)$$



Multi-layer Perceptron



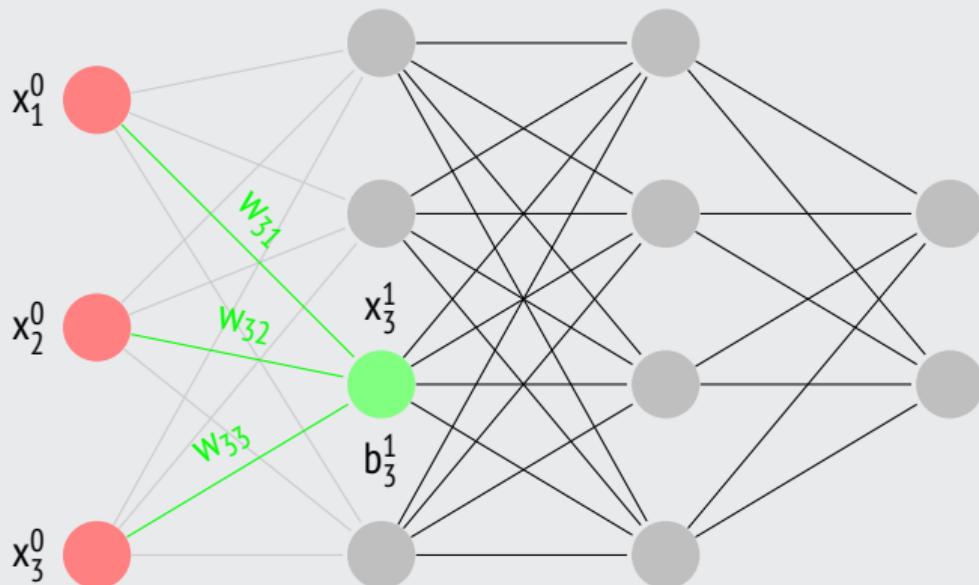
$$x_1^1 = \sigma \left(b_1^1 + \sum_{i=1}^3 w_{1i} x_i^0 \right)$$

$$x_2^1 = \sigma \left(b_2^1 + \sum_{i=1}^4 w_{2i} x_i^0 \right)$$



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Multi-layer Perceptron



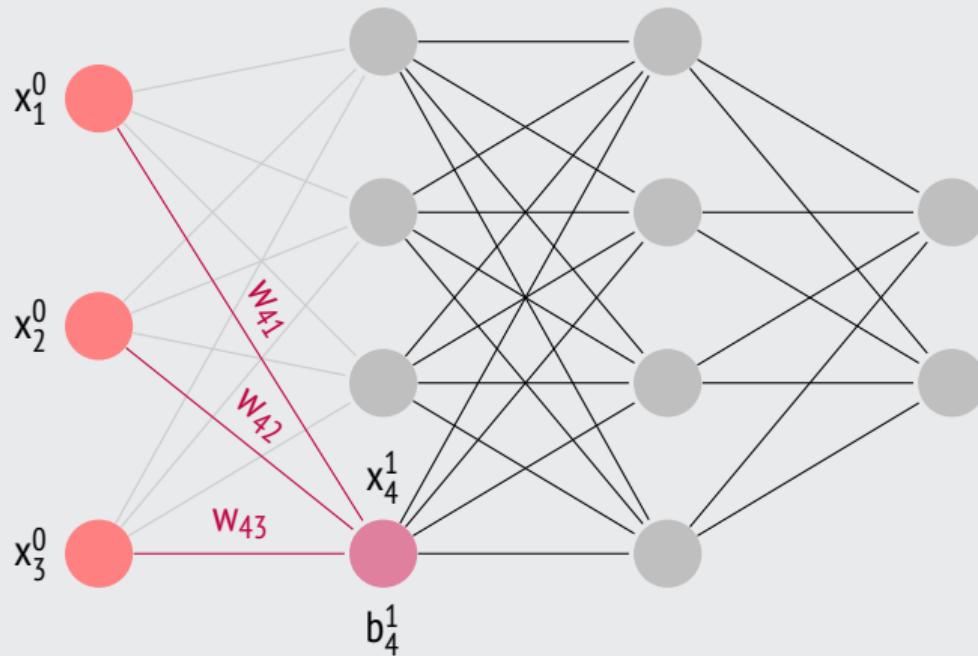
$$x_1^1 = \sigma \left(b_1^1 + \sum_{i=1}^3 w_{1i} x_i^0 \right)$$

$$x_2^1 = \sigma \left(b_2^1 + \sum_{i=1}^4 w_{2i} x_i^0 \right)$$

$$x_3^1 = \sigma \left(b_3^1 + \sum_{i=1}^4 w_{3i} x_i^0 \right)$$



Multi-layer Perceptron



$$x_1^1 = \sigma \left(b_1^1 + \sum_{i=1}^3 w_{1i} x_i^0 \right)$$

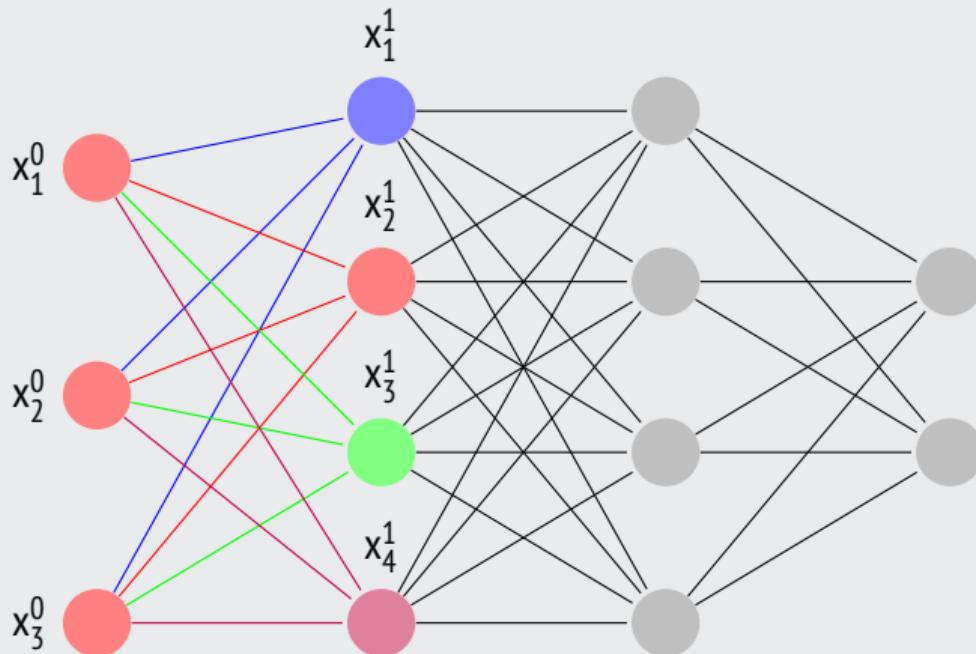
$$x_2^1 = \sigma \left(b_2^1 + \sum_{i=1}^4 w_{2i} x_i^0 \right)$$

$$x_3^1 = \sigma \left(b_3^1 + \sum_{i=1}^4 w_{3i} x_i^0 \right)$$

$$x_4^1 = \sigma \left(b_4^1 + \sum_{i=1}^2 w_{4i} x_i^0 \right)$$



Multi-layer Perceptron



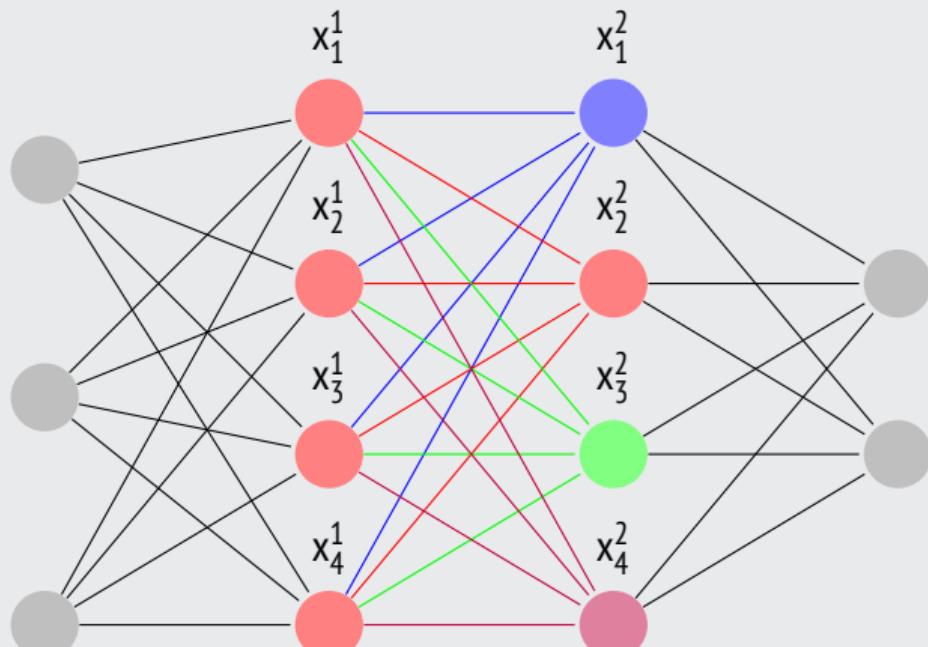
Dato $\mathbf{x}^0 \in \mathbb{R}^3$

$$\mathbf{x}^1 := \sigma(\mathbf{W}_1 \mathbf{x}^0 + \mathbf{b}_1) \in \mathbb{R}^4$$

con $\mathbf{W} \in \mathbb{R}^{4 \times 3}$, $\mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{R}^4$ e σ funzione di attivazione non lineare applicata componente per componente.



Multi-layer Perceptron



Dato $\mathbf{x}^0 \in \mathbb{R}^3$

$$\mathbf{x}^1 := \sigma(\mathbf{W}_1 \mathbf{x}^0 + \mathbf{b}_1) \in \mathbb{R}^4$$

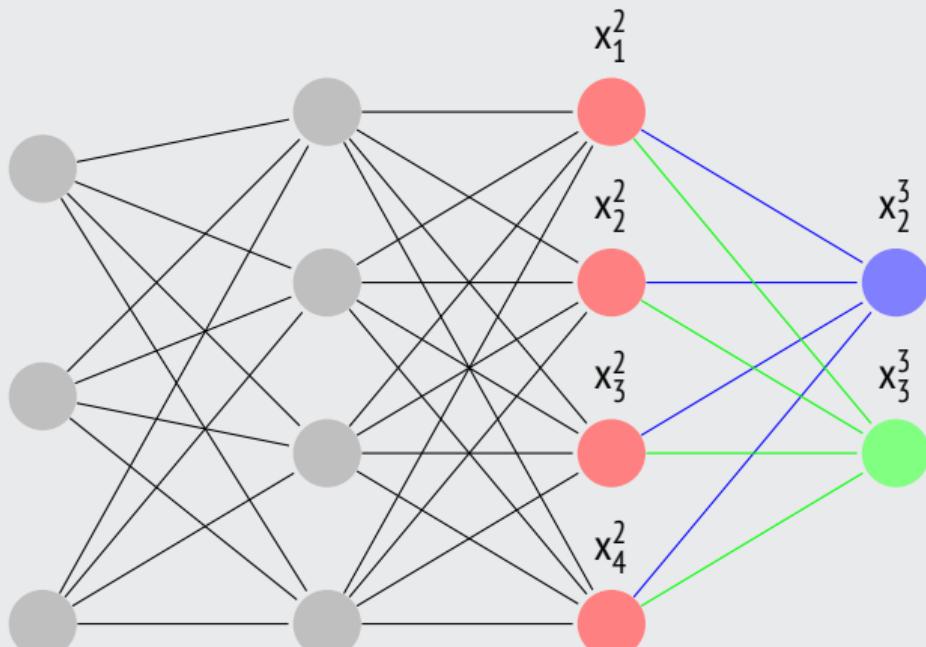
$$\mathbf{x}^2 := \sigma(\mathbf{W}_2 \mathbf{x}^1 + \mathbf{b}_2) \in \mathbb{R}^4$$

con $\mathbf{W}_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{4 \times 4}$ e $\mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{R}^4$.



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Multi-layer Perceptron



Dato $\mathbf{x}^0 \in \mathbb{R}^3$

$$\mathbf{x}^1 := \sigma(\mathbf{W}_1 \mathbf{x}^0 + \mathbf{b}_1) \in \mathbb{R}^4$$

$$\mathbf{x}^2 := \sigma(\mathbf{W}_2 \mathbf{x}^1 + \mathbf{b}_2) \in \mathbb{R}^4$$

$$\mathbf{x}^3 := \sigma(\mathbf{W}_3 \mathbf{x}^2 + \mathbf{b}_3) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

con $\mathbf{W}_3 \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 4}$ e $\mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{R}^2$.



Definizione

Multi-layer Perceptron Un Multi-layer Perceptron (MLP) con input $\mathbf{x}^0 \in \mathbb{R}^{d_0}$, L hidden layers con d_1, \dots, d_L neuroni e output $\mathbf{x}^L \in \mathbb{R}^{d_L}$ è definito come

$$\mathbf{x}^1 := \sigma \left(\mathbf{W}_1 \mathbf{x}^0 + \mathbf{b}_1 \right) \in \mathbb{R}^{d_1}$$

$$\vdots$$

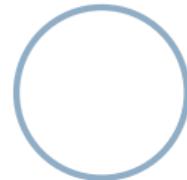
$$\mathbf{x}^L := \sigma \left(\mathbf{W}_L \mathbf{x}^{L-1} + \mathbf{b}_L \right) \in \mathbb{R}^{d_L}$$

dove $\mathbf{W}_\ell \in \mathbb{R}^{d_\ell \times d_{\ell-1}}$ e $\mathbf{b}_\ell \in \mathbb{R}^{d_\ell}$ per $\ell = 1, \dots, L$ e σ è una funzione di attivazione non lineare applicata componente per componente.



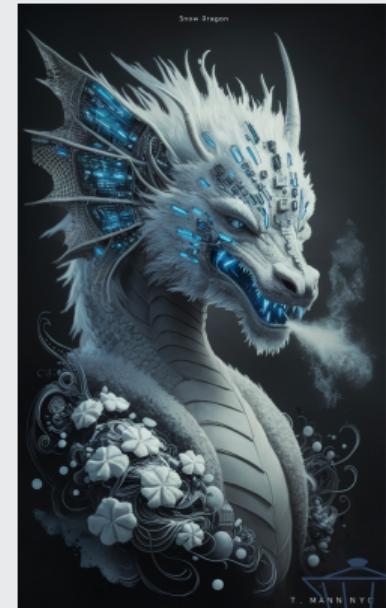
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Applicazioni interessanti



Applicazioni alle immagini

Siti per generazione d'immagini: DALL-E3  DALL-E, Midjourney  e Ideogram .



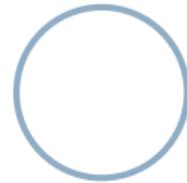
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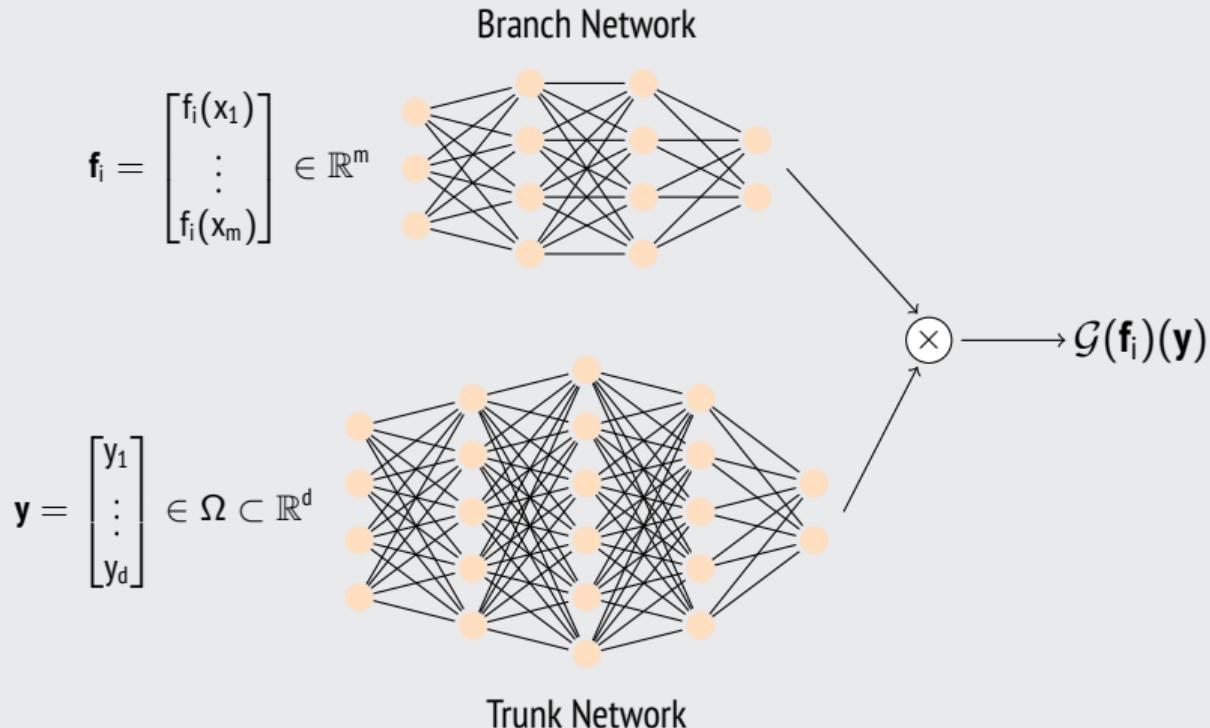
Deep learning per la generazione di video SORA  o per modificare video anche in tempo reale NVIDIA Broadcast .



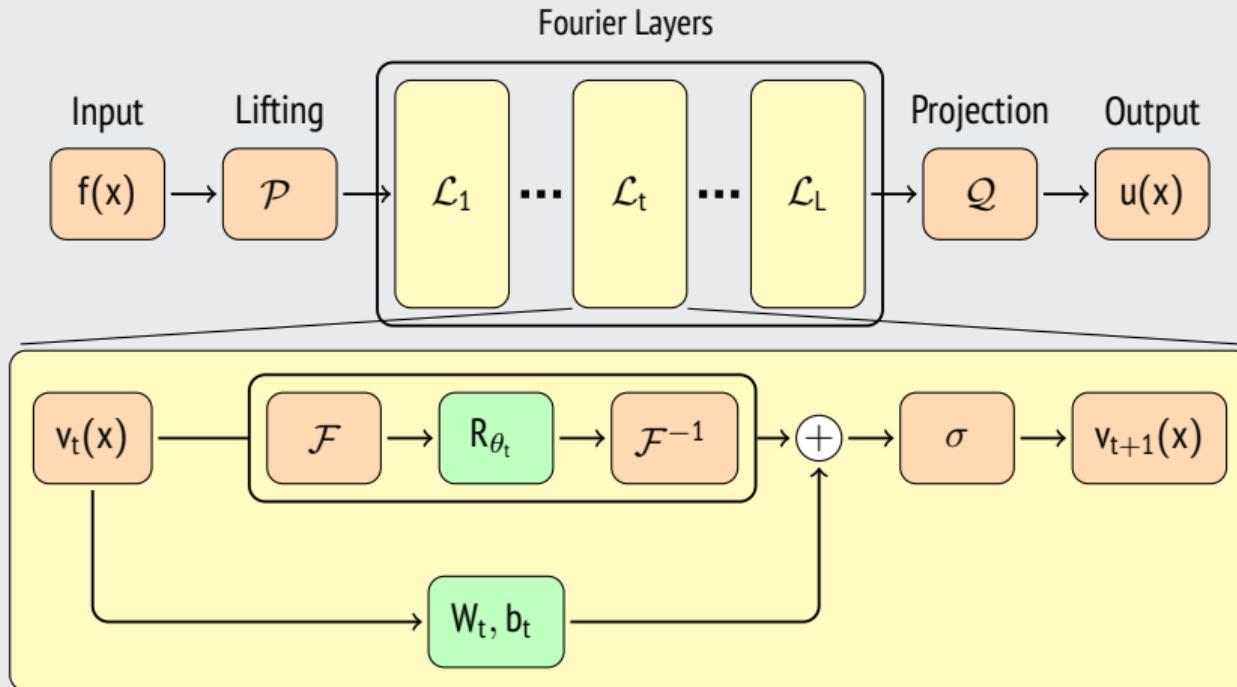
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Operatori neurali





Fourier Neural Operator



Approssimazione di equazioni differenziali

