

Neurons



★Title : Neurons



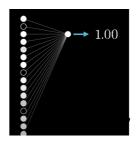
Summary

- Neurons are functions that input previous neurons, gets processed by weighted sum, bias and activation, then gives an output.
- ullet The mathematical representation of a neural network is $f_i(x) = a(w_i x + b_i)$
- Hidden layers represent features divided
- ▼ Google Collab Practice
- ▼ Further research
 - what is MLP and why in the video he referred that it is the simplest DL
- ▼ Resources used

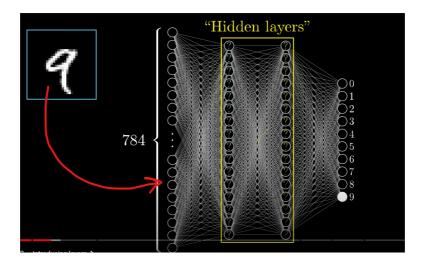
But what is a neural network? | Chapter 1, Deep learning - YouTube

How to visualize a neuron?

 A function that takes <u>input of all neurons in previous</u> layers and maps it accordingly to get an <u>output</u>



What are the layers in a neural network?

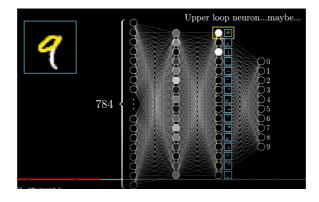


1. Input layer

• if it is an image it gets flattened.

2. Hidden layer

- Neurons corresponds to features or subcomponents
- As you go further into the hidden layers, the more coherent the features are



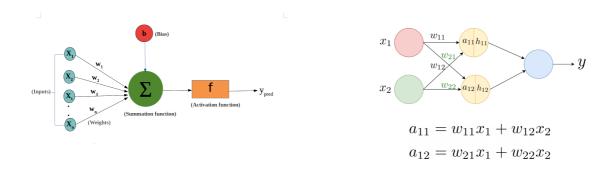
3. Output layer

Neurons 2

- The neuron numbers will depend on the number of solutions possible
- For example in digit recognition we have 10 neurons, because we can identify from 0 to 9

What are weights?

 a way to be able to tune features effect. The activation increases when the output is similar to what we want it to look like



┿ What are bias ?

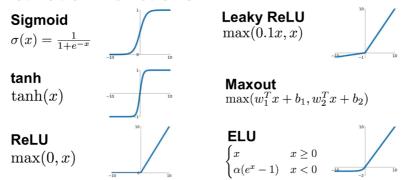
• When we want the weighted sum to be greater than a threshold

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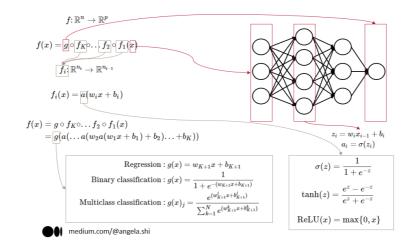
What is activation function ?

- when we want the output of a neuron to look a specific way
- Adds non-linearity
- How positive the relative weighted sum is to what we want it to be ?

Activation Functions



Mathematical way to represent it?



ln a nutshell what is our main aim?

Find the right weights and biases that solves the problem at hand