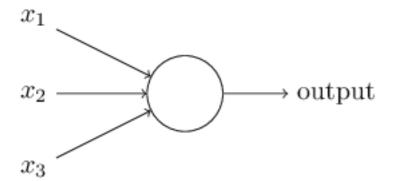


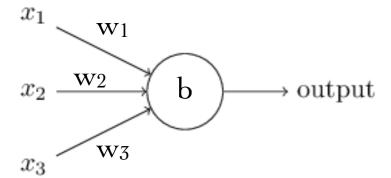
(almost) all images taken from:

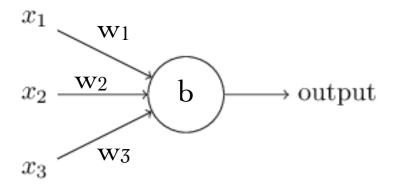
# Neural Networks and Deep Learning

Michael Nielsen

http://neuralnetworksanddeeplearning.com/



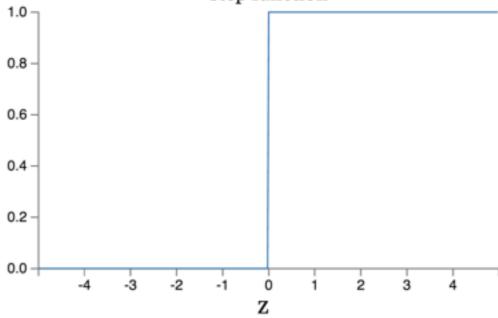


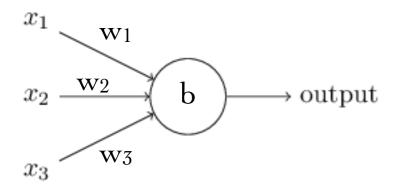


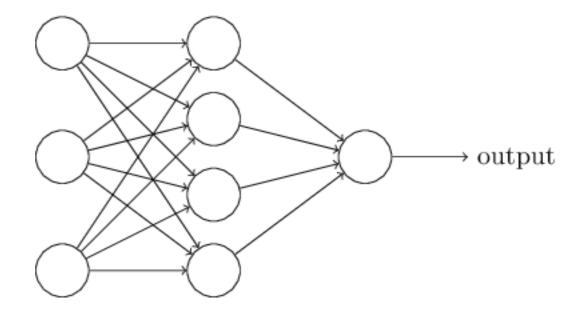
### Perceptron

output = 
$$\begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } w \cdot x + b \le 0 \\ 1 & \text{if } w \cdot x + b > 0 \end{cases}$$

#### step function

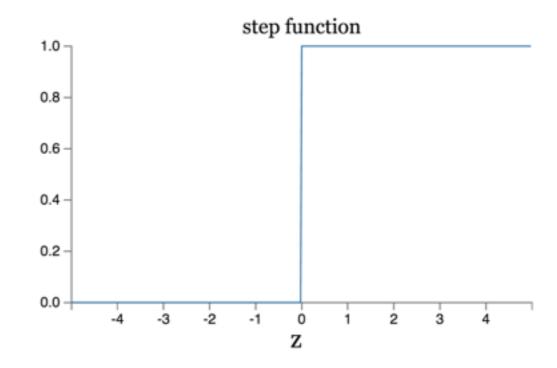


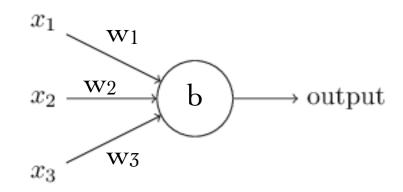




### Perceptron

output = 
$$\begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } w \cdot x + b \le 0 \\ 1 & \text{if } w \cdot x + b > 0 \end{cases}$$





Sigmoid

$$\sigma(z) \equiv \frac{1}{1+e^{-z}} \qquad z \equiv w \cdot x + b$$

sigmoid function

0.8

0.6

0.2

0.0

-4

-3

-2

-1

0

1

0

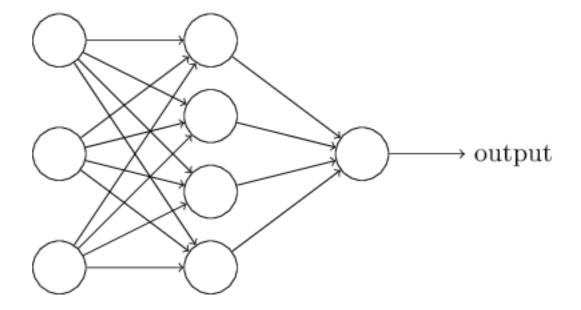
1

2

3

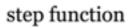
4

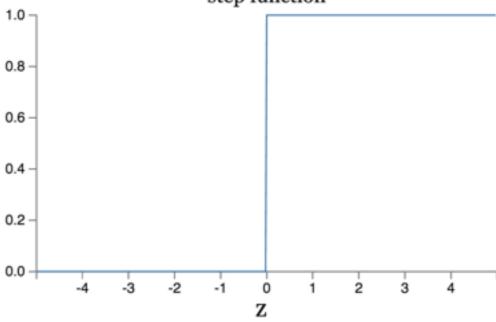
Z

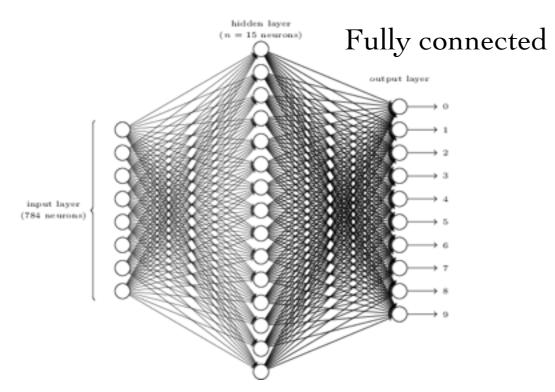


#### Perceptron

output = 
$$\begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } w \cdot x + b \le 0 \\ 1 & \text{if } w \cdot x + b > 0 \end{cases}$$

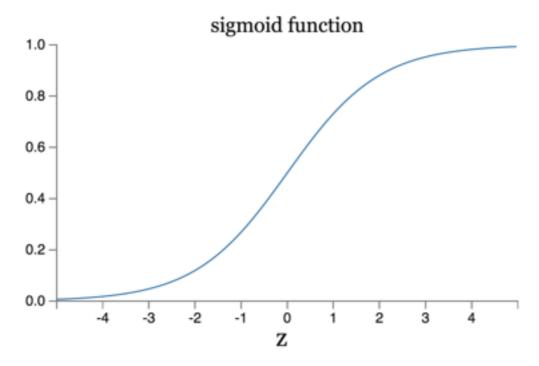


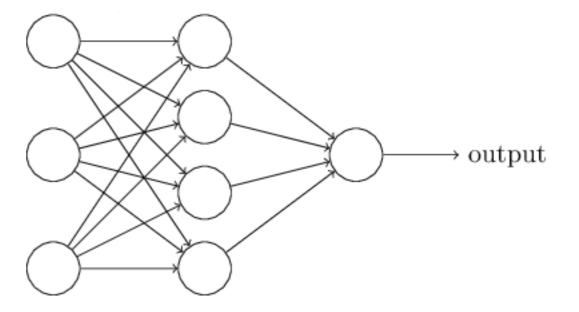




Sigmoid

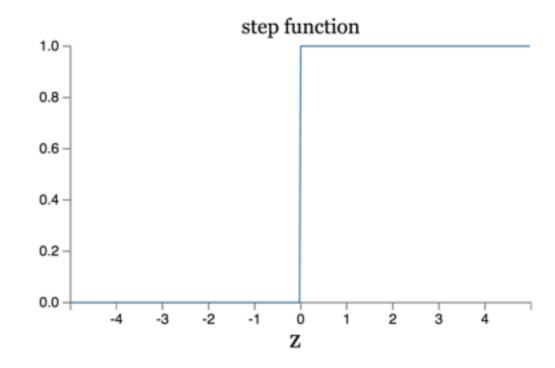
$$\sigma(z) \equiv \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}} \qquad z \equiv w \cdot x + b$$

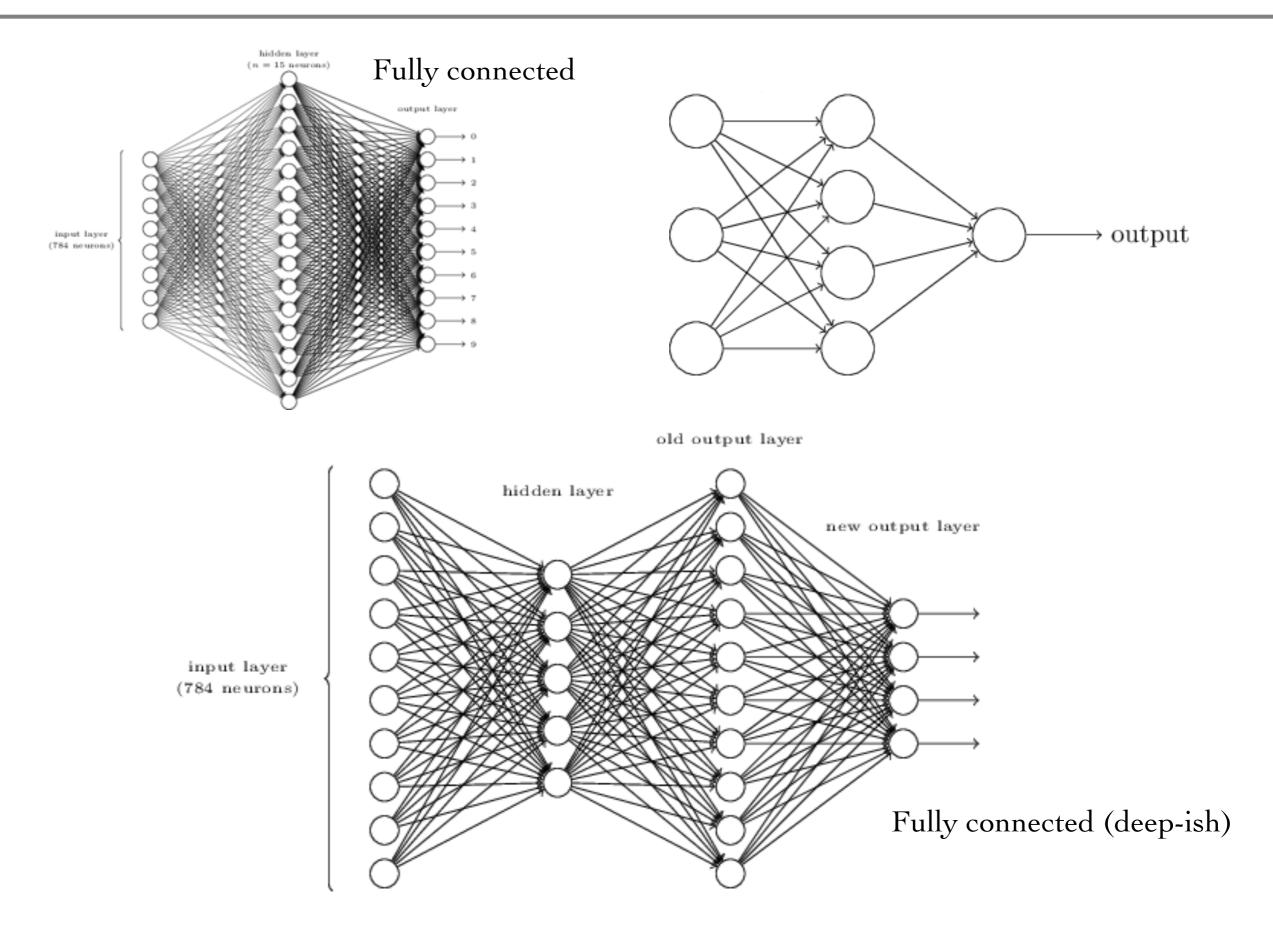


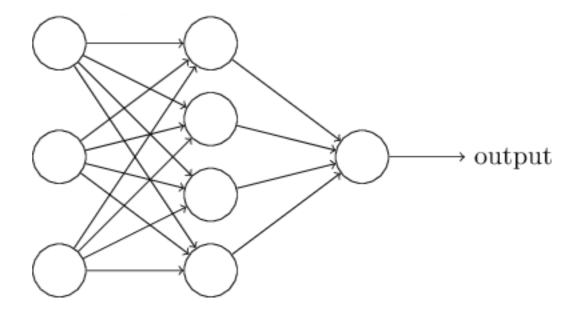


#### Perceptron

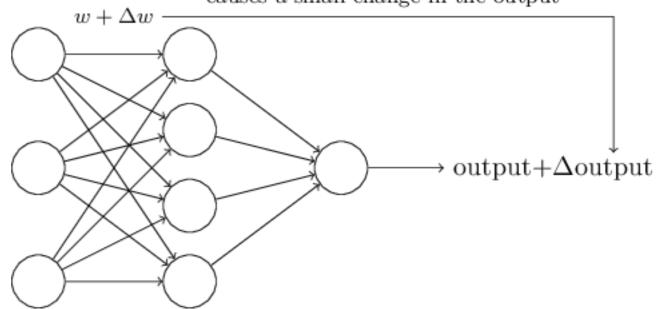
output = 
$$\begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } w \cdot x + b \le 0 \\ 1 & \text{if } w \cdot x + b > 0 \end{cases}$$



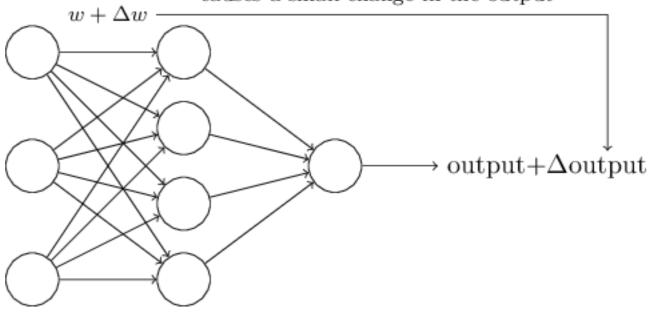




# Training a Neural Net

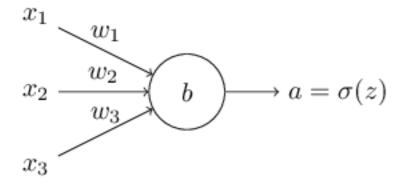


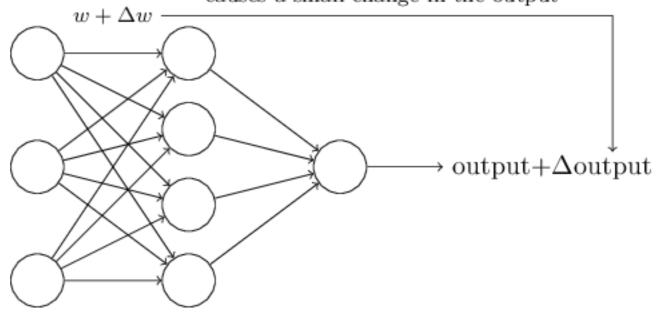
### Training a Neural Net



$$\Delta \text{output} \approx \sum_{j} \frac{\partial \text{ output}}{\partial w_{j}} \Delta w_{j} + \frac{\partial \text{ output}}{\partial b} \Delta b$$

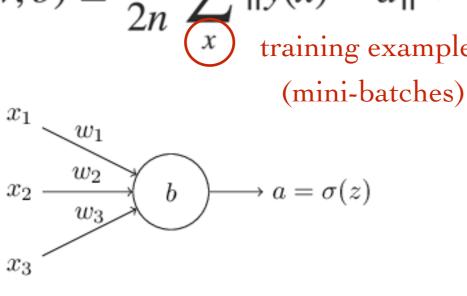
$$C(w,b) \equiv \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{x} ||y(x) - a||^2$$

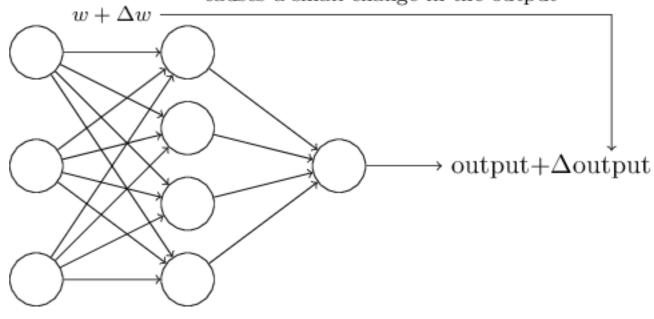




$$\Delta \text{output} \approx \sum_{j} \frac{\partial \text{ output}}{\partial w_{j}} \Delta w_{j} + \frac{\partial \text{ output}}{\partial b} \Delta b$$

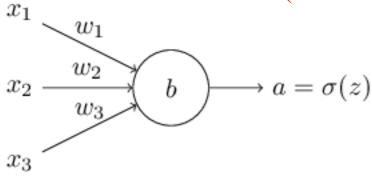
 $C(w, b) \equiv \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{x} ||y(x) - a||^2$ training examples (mini-batches)



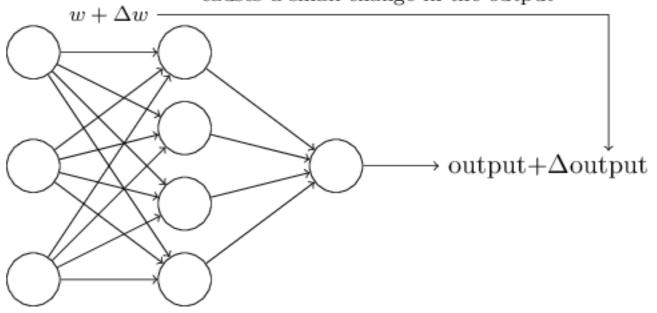


$$\Delta \text{output} \approx \sum_{j} \frac{\partial \text{ output}}{\partial w_{j}} \Delta w_{j} + \frac{\partial \text{ output}}{\partial b} \Delta b$$

$$C(w, b) \equiv \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{x} ||y(x) - a||^2$$
training examples
(mini-batches)

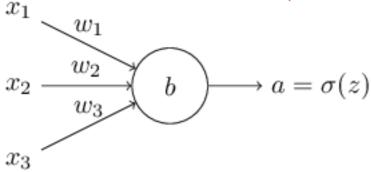


$$w_k \to w'_k = w_k - \eta \frac{\partial C}{\partial w_k}$$
  
 $b_l \to b'_l = b_l - \eta \frac{\partial C}{\partial b_l}$ .



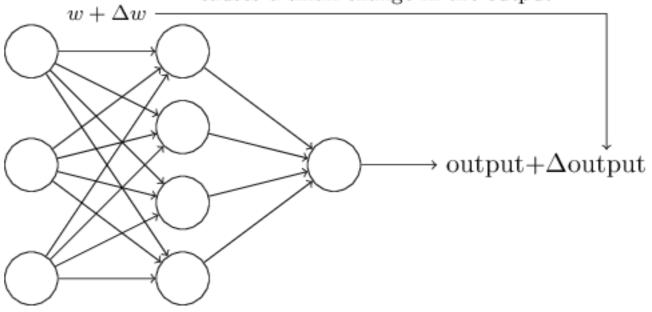
$$\Delta \text{output} \approx \sum_{j} \frac{\partial \text{ output}}{\partial w_{j}} \Delta w_{j} + \frac{\partial \text{ output}}{\partial b} \Delta b$$

$$C(w, b) \equiv \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{x} ||y(x) - a||^2$$
training examples
(mini-batches)



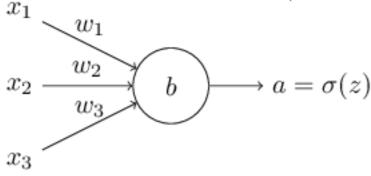
learning rate
$$w_k \to w'_k = w_k - \eta \frac{\partial C}{\partial w_k}$$

$$b_l \to b'_l = b_l - \eta \frac{\partial C}{\partial b_l}.$$



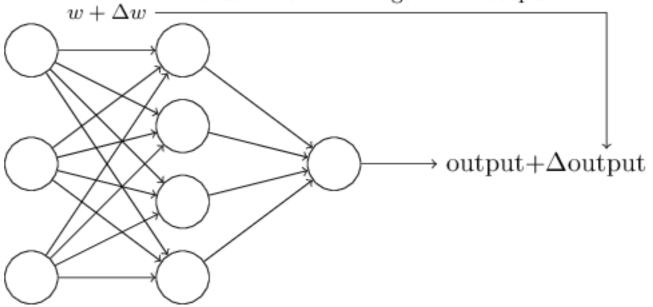
$$\Delta \text{output} \approx \sum_{j} \frac{\partial \text{ output}}{\partial w_{j}} \Delta w_{j} + \frac{\partial \text{ output}}{\partial b} \Delta b$$

$$C(w, b) \equiv \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{x} ||y(x) - a||^{2}$$
training examples
(mini-batches)



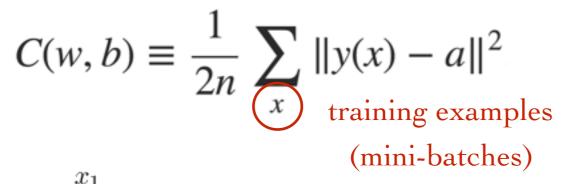
$$w_k \to w_k' = w_k - \frac{\eta}{m} \sum_j \frac{\partial C_{X_j}}{\partial w_k}$$
$$b_l \to b_l' = b_l - \frac{\eta}{m} \sum_j \frac{\partial C_{X_j}}{\partial b_l},$$

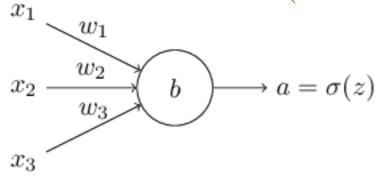
Stochastic Gradient Descent



$$\Delta \text{output} \approx \sum_{j} \frac{\partial \text{ output}}{\partial w_{j}} \Delta w_{j} + \frac{\partial \text{ output}}{\partial b} \Delta b$$

small change in any weight (or bias) causes a small change in the output



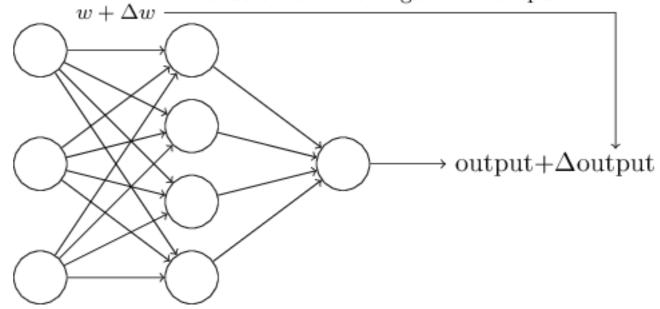


$$\begin{array}{ccc}
x_1 & & & & \\
 & & & & \\
x_2 & & & & \\
 & & & & \\
x_3 & & & & \\
\end{array}$$

$$b & \longrightarrow a = \sigma(z)$$

$$w_k \to w_k' = w_k - \frac{\eta}{m} \sum_{j} \frac{\partial C_{X_j}}{\partial w_k}$$

$$b_l \to b_l' = b_l - \frac{\eta}{m} \sum_{j} \frac{\partial C_{X_j}}{\partial b_l},$$



$$\Delta \text{output} \approx \sum_{j} \frac{\partial \text{ output}}{\partial w_{j}} \Delta w_{j} + \frac{\partial \text{ output}}{\partial b} \Delta b$$

potentially difficult to compute

Stochastic Gradient Descent

# Backpropagation

$$C(w,b) \equiv \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{x} \|y(x) - a\|^2$$

### Backpropagation

$$C(w,b) \equiv \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{x} ||y(x) - a||^2$$
 Quadratic

$$C(w,b) \equiv \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{x} ||y(x) - a||^2$$
 Quadratic

$$C = -\frac{1}{n} \sum_{x} \left[ y \ln a + (1 - y) \ln(1 - a) \right]$$
 Cross entropy

$$C(w,b) \equiv \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{x} ||y(x) - a||^2$$

Quadratic

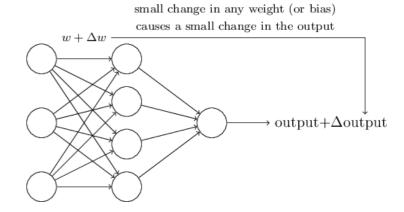
causes a small change in the output 
$$\longrightarrow \text{output} + \Delta \text{output}$$

small change in any weight (or bias)

$$C = -\frac{1}{n} \sum_{x} \left[ y \ln a + (1 - y) \ln(1 - a) \right]$$
 Cross entropy

$$C(w,b) \equiv \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{x} ||y(x) - a||^2$$

Quadratic



$$C = -\frac{1}{n} \sum_{x} \left[ y \ln a + (1 - y) \ln(1 - a) \right]$$
 Cross entropy

$$\delta^L = \nabla_a C \odot \sigma'(z^L)$$

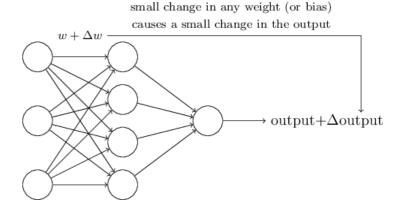
$$\delta^l = ((w^{l+1})^T \delta^{l+1}) \odot \sigma'(z^l)$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial b_j^l} = \delta_j^l$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial w_{jk}^l} = a_k^{l-1} \delta_j^l$$

$$C(w,b) \equiv \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{x} ||y(x) - a||^2$$

Quadratic



$$C = -\frac{1}{n} \sum \left[ y \ln a + (1 - y) \ln(1 - a) \right]$$
 Cross entropy

$$\delta^L = \nabla_a C \odot \sigma'(z^L)$$

$$\delta^l = ((w^{l+1})^T \delta^{l+1}) \odot \sigma'(z^l)$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial b_j^l} = \delta_j^l$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial w_{jk}^l} = a_k^{l-1} \delta_j^l$$

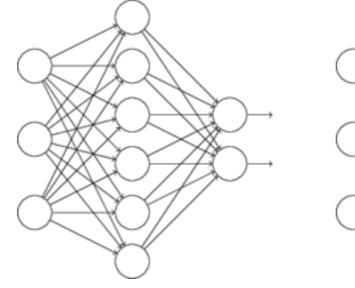
- Input x: Set the corresponding activation a<sup>1</sup> for the input layer.
- 2. **Feedforward:** For each  $l=2,3,\ldots,L$  compute  $z^l=w^la^{l-1}+b^l$  and  $a^l=\sigma(z^l)$ .
- 3. **Output error**  $\delta^L$ : Compute the vector  $\delta^L = \nabla_a C \odot \sigma'(z^L)$ .
- 4. **Backpropagate the error:** For each l = L 1, L 2, ..., 2 compute  $\delta^l = ((w^{l+1})^T \delta^{l+1}) \odot \sigma'(z^l)$ .
- 5. **Output:** The gradient of the cost function is given by  $\frac{\partial C}{\partial w_{ij}^{l}} = a_{k}^{l-1} \delta_{j}^{l} \text{ and } \frac{\partial C}{\partial b_{i}^{l}} = \delta_{j}^{l}.$

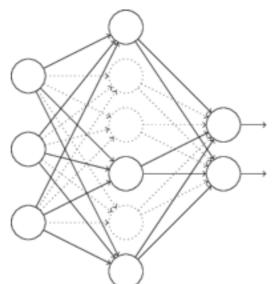
### Guarding against overfitting and saturation

· Regularization (weight decay)

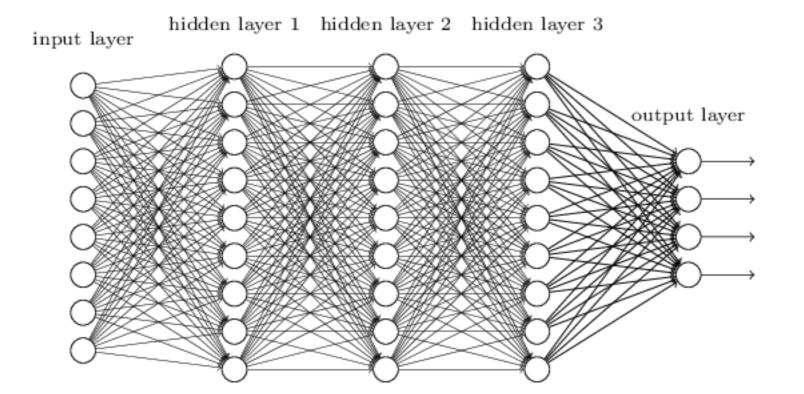
$$C = -\frac{1}{n} \sum_{xj} \left[ y_j \ln a_j^L + (1 - y_j) \ln(1 - a_j^L) \right] + \frac{\lambda}{2n} \sum_{w} w^2$$

 $\cdot$  Dropout

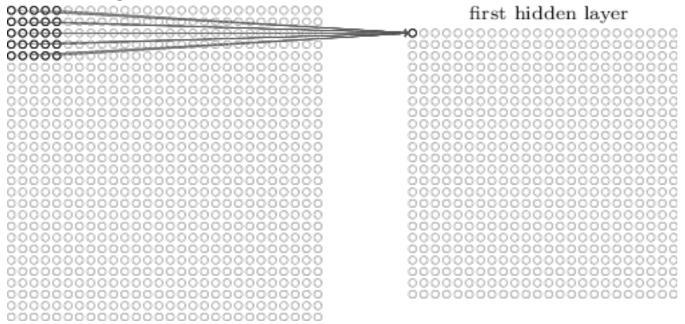




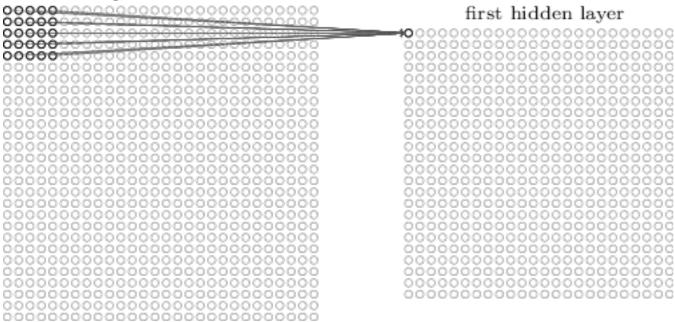
- · Expanding the training data
- reflections
- translations
- rotations
- contrast
- skewness

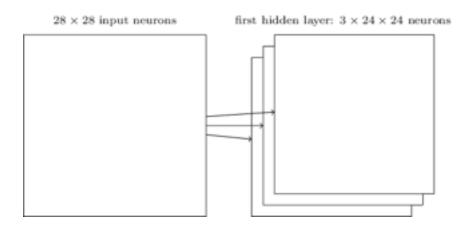


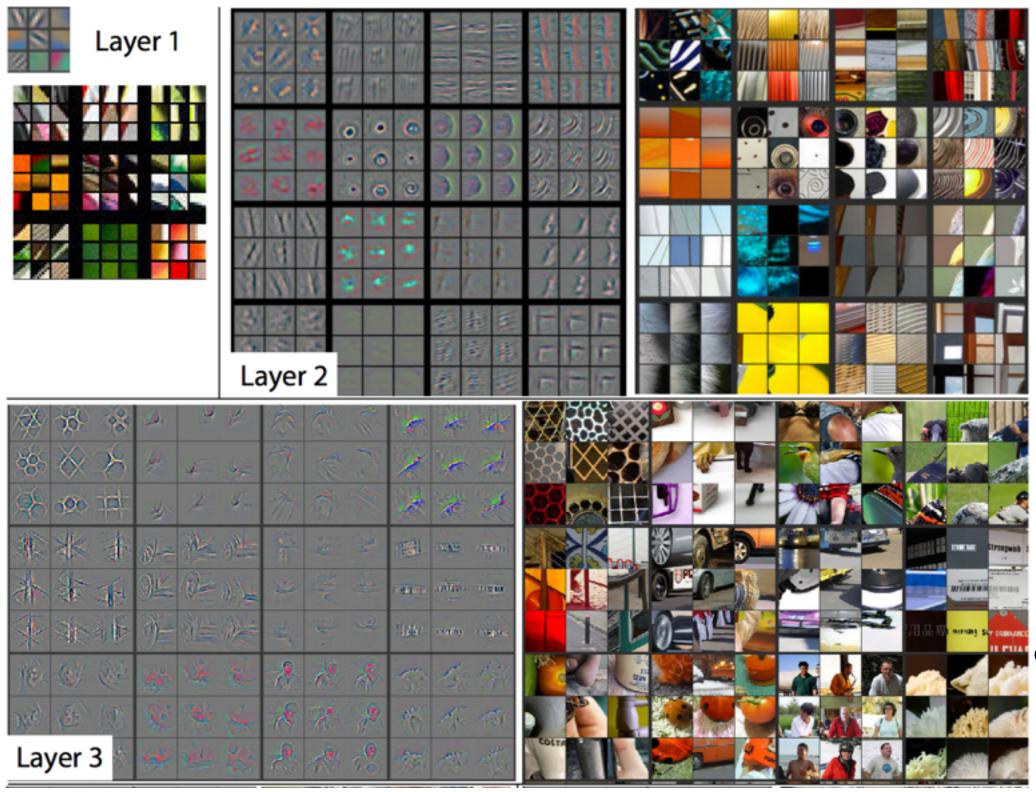
#### input neurons



#### input neurons







Zeiler & Fergus (2013)

