Escuela de Aprendizaje Profundo: Regresión Lineal y Redes Neuronales

Mario Ezra Aragón, Juan Luís García Mendoza, Adrian Pastor López Monroy, Manuel Montes y Gómez, y Luís Villaseñor Pineda

México, Octubre 07, 2020









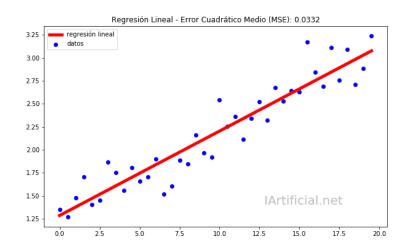
Temas

- Fundamentos de regresión lineal
 - Gradiente Descendente
 - ¿Qué es y cómo funciona la regresión lineal?
 - Ejercicio
- Introducción a redes neuronales
 - Perceptrón
 - Atacando complejidad con redes neuronales
 - Backpropagation
 - Ejercicio

Créditos

- El contenido de esta presentación académica es una recopilación de notas que provienen de diversas fuentes incluyendo: libros, ensayos, cursos en línea, etc. A continuación se enlistan las principales.
 - Goodfellow, I., Bengio, Y., & Courville, A. (2016). Deep learning. MIT press.
 - https://medium.com/dair-ai/a-simple-neural-network-from-scratchwith-pytorch-and-google-colab-c7f3830618e0
 - https://www.kaggle.com/aakashns/pytorch-basics-linear-regressionfrom-scratch
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IKloEocn3Hw&ab_channel=codificandobits
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hutg0JpDbPY&ab_channel=codificandobits
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MRIv2IwFTPg&list=LLJhad2jIxGda
 WdQpyBbN-oQ&index=9&ab_channel=DotCSV

Regresión Lineal







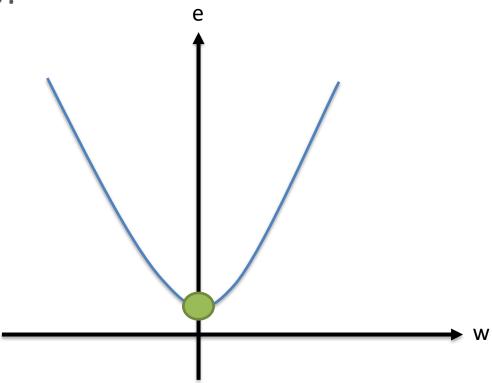


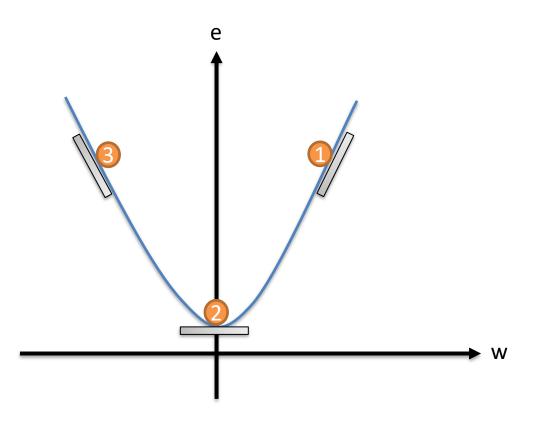


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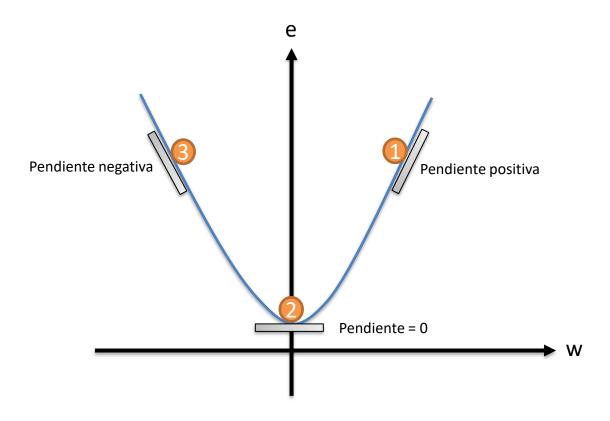


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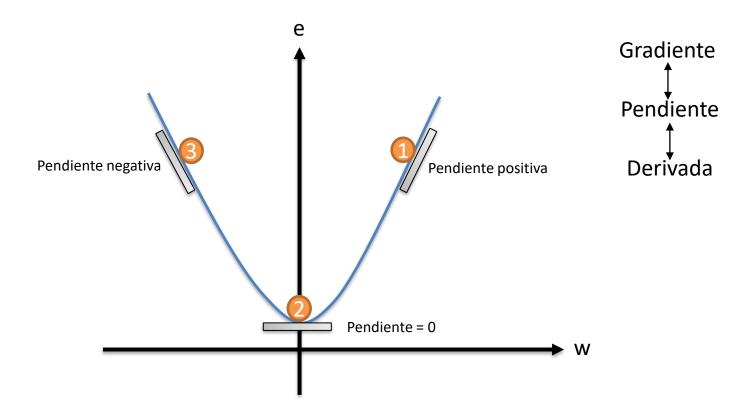


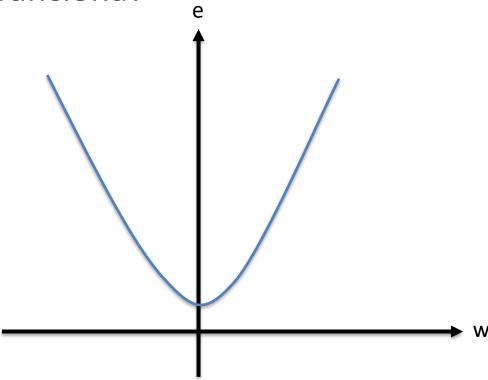


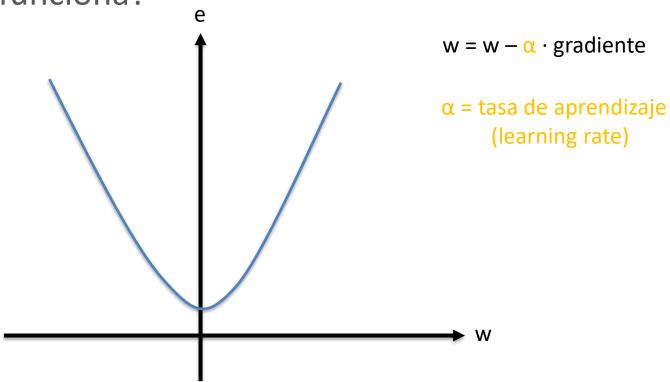


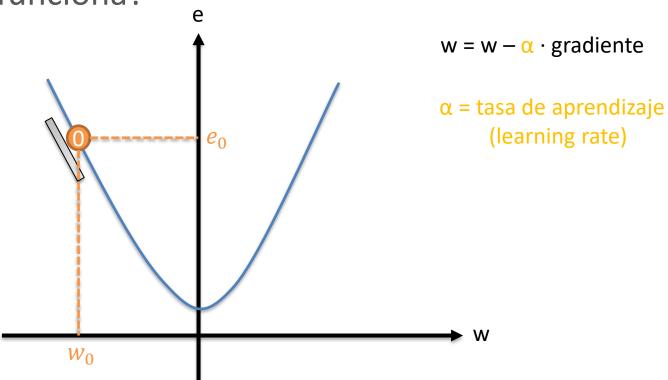


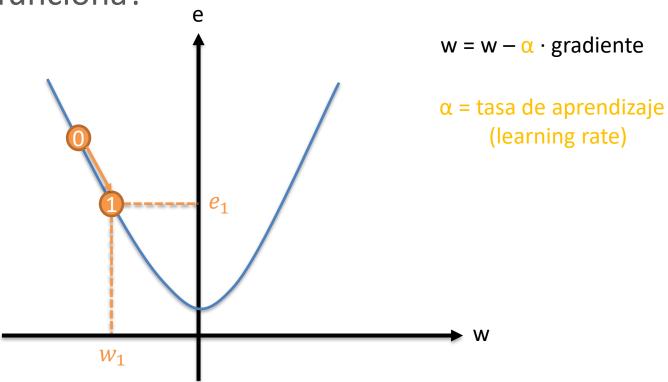


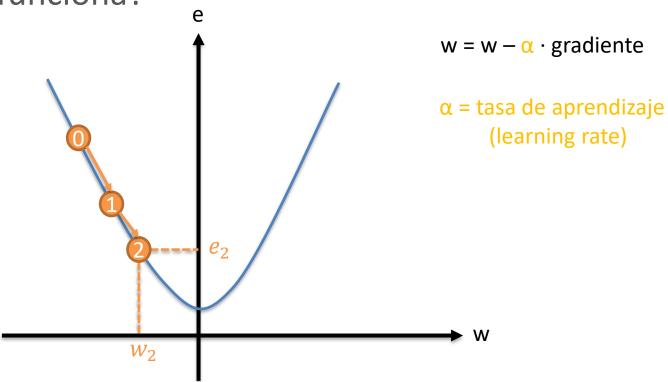


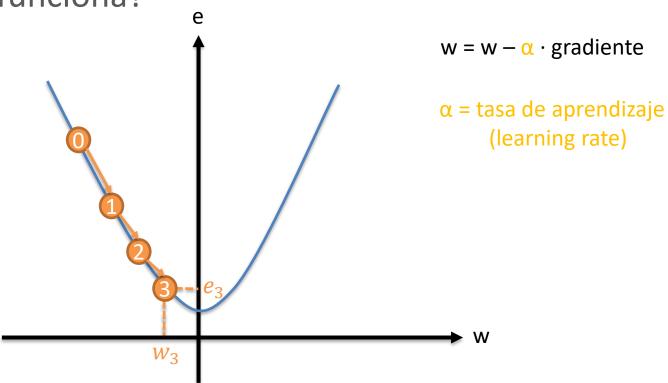


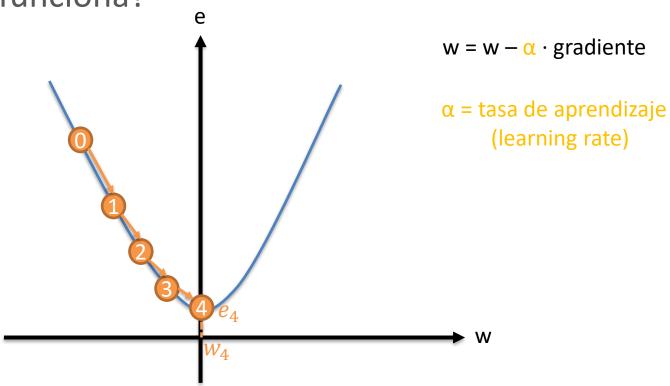


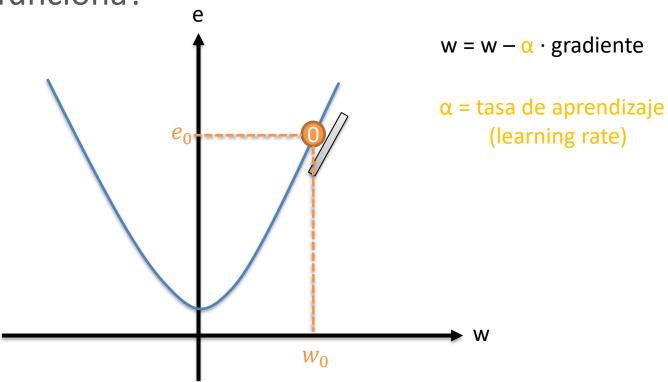


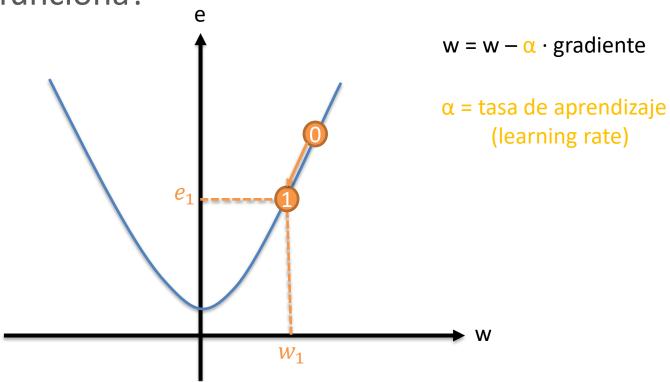


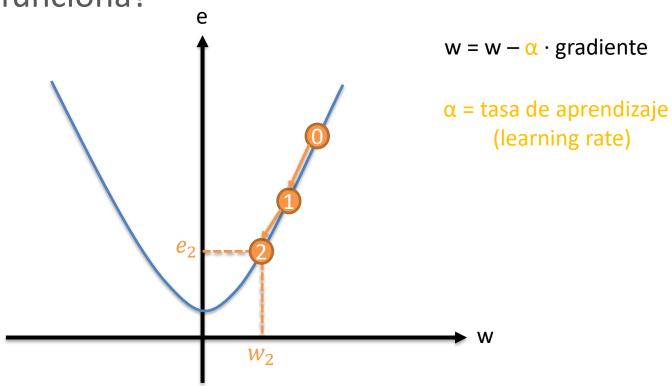


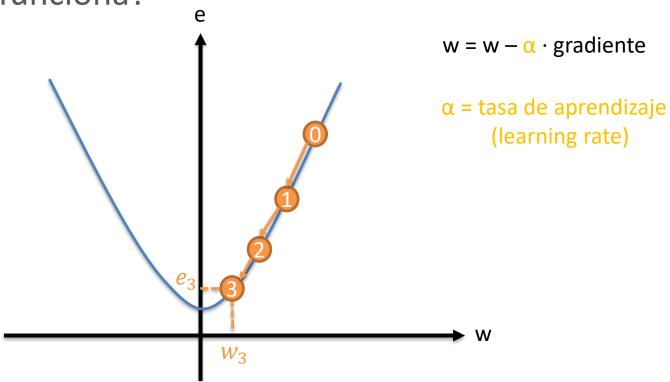


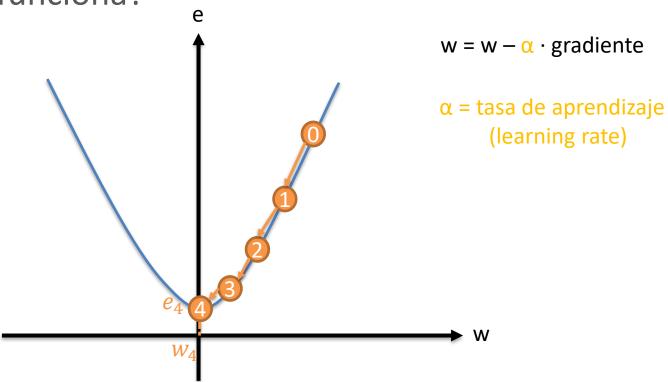












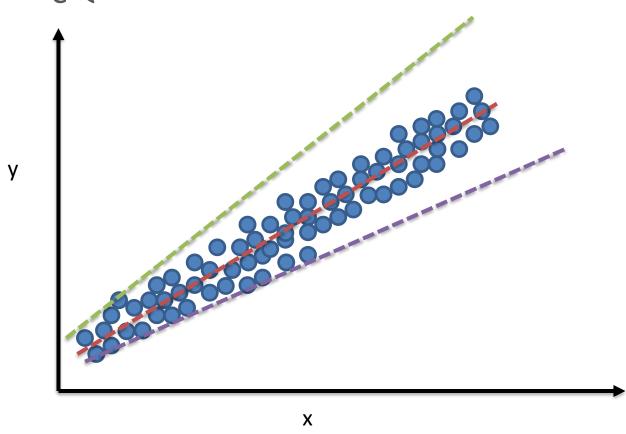
Regresión Lineal

• ¿Qué es?

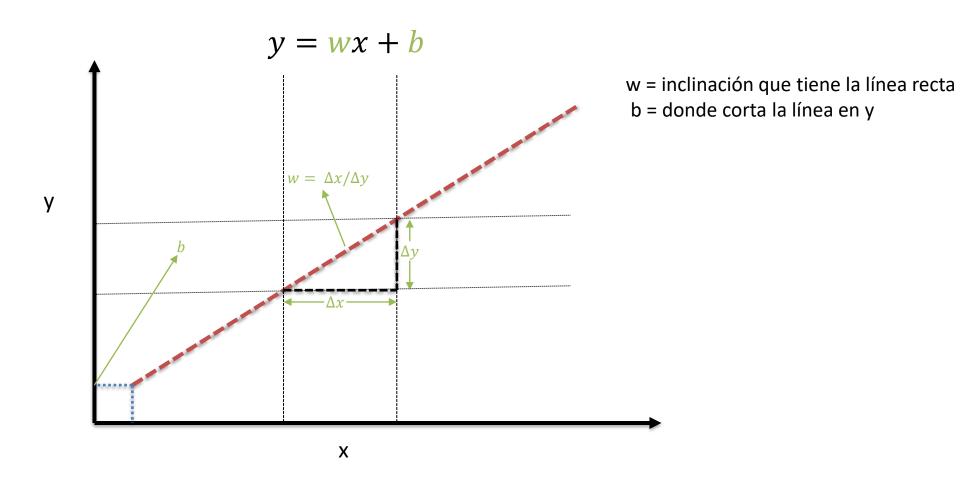


Regresión Lineal

• ¿Qué es?



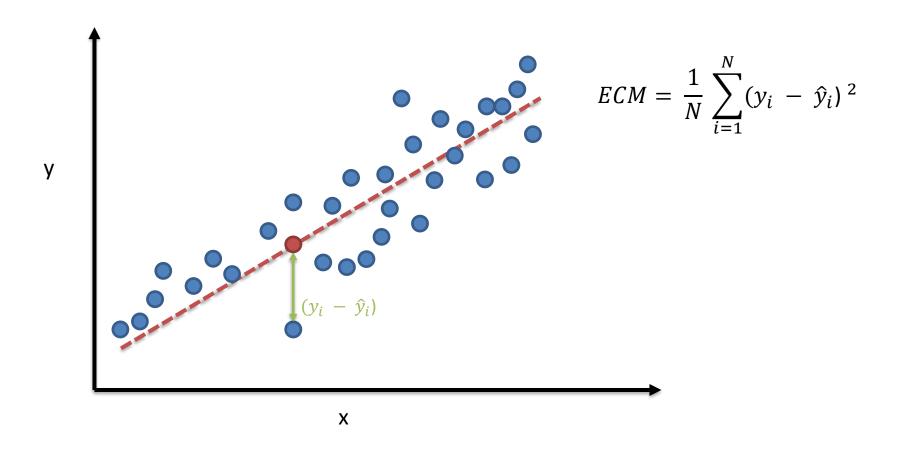
Ecuación de una recta





• ¿Cómo se obtiene esto?

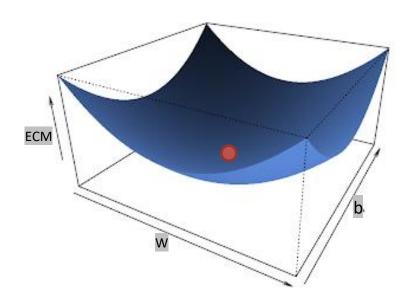
Función de costo o perdida





Cálculo de w y b usando el gradiente descendente

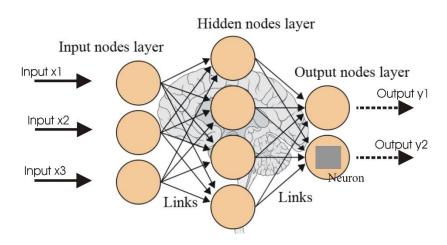
•
$$ECM = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_i - wx_i - b)_2$$



Ejercicio/Ejemplo



Redes Neuronales





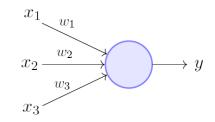






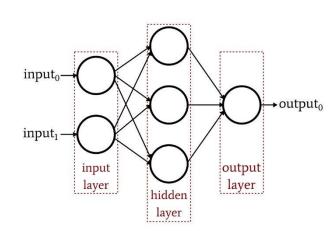
Breve Historia

• Entre las décadas de 1950 y 1960 el científico Frank Rosenblatt, inspirado en el trabajo de Warren McCulloch y Walter Pitts creó el Perceptrón.

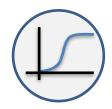


Perceptron Model (Minsky-Papert in 1969)

• En 1965 se amplia el perceptrón al perceptrón multi capa.



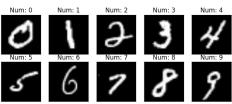
• The 1980's: Neuronas sigmoidales, redes feedforward y backpropagation.





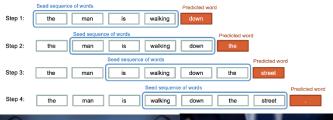
Áreas donde se aplican

- Reconocimiento de caracteres
- Reconocimiento de imágenes
- Reconocimiento de Voz
- Generación de texto
- Prevención de fraudes
- Predicción de la bolsa
- Conducción autónoma
- Predicción de enfermedades
- Análisis genético
- Etc...











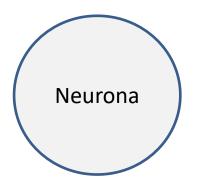


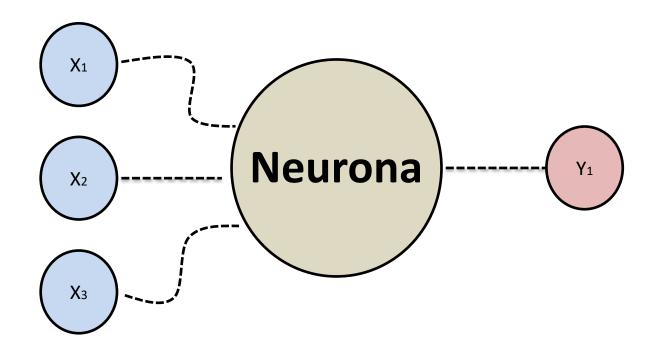


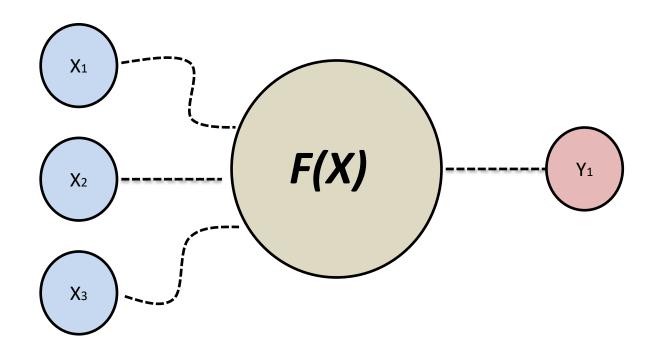
¿Cómo funcionan?

 La complejidad de estos sistemas emerge de la interacción de partes más simples trabajando conjuntamente.

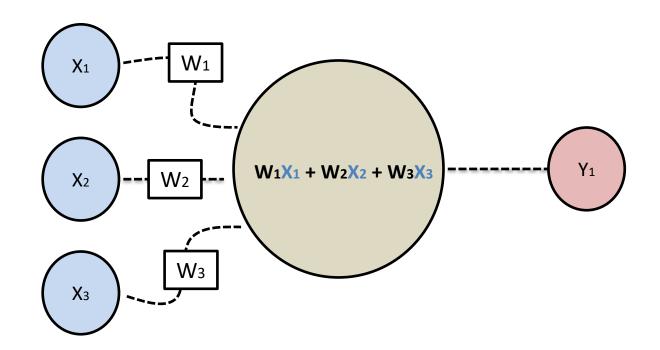
 A cada una de estas partes se le conoce como "Neurona".

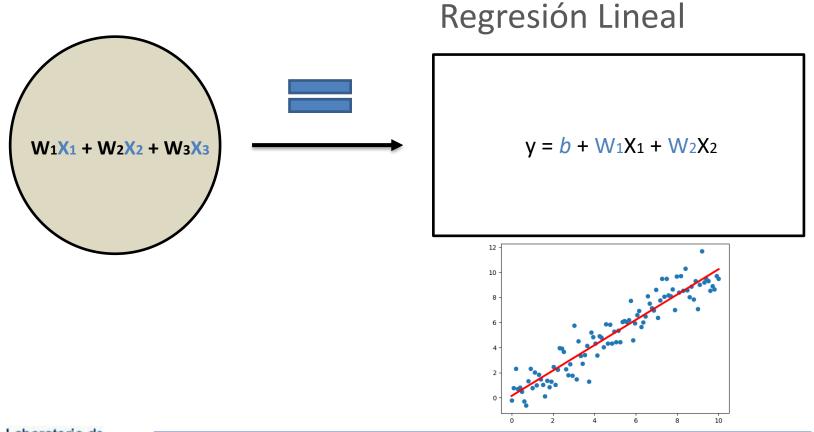




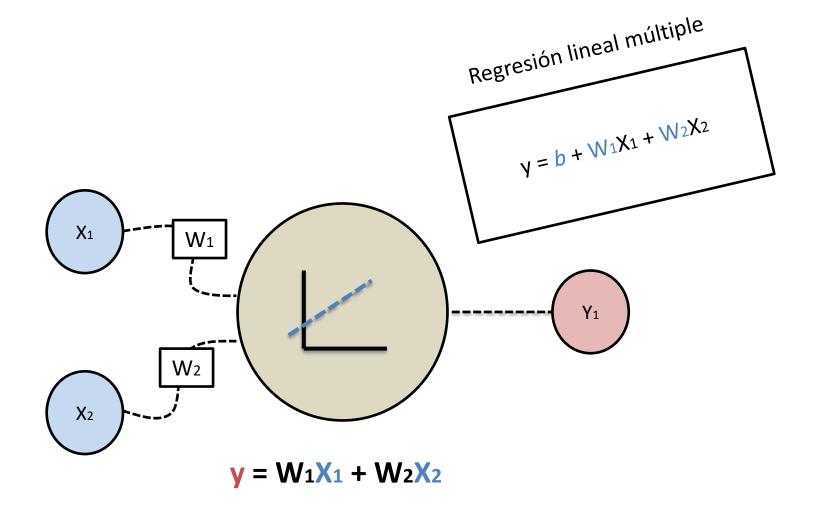


SUMA PONDERADA

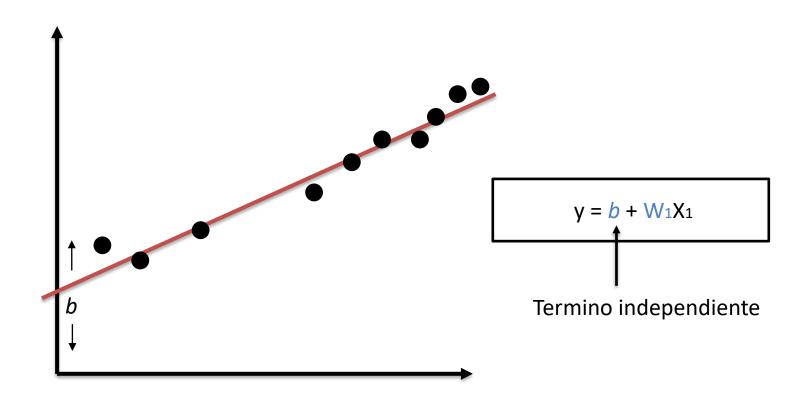




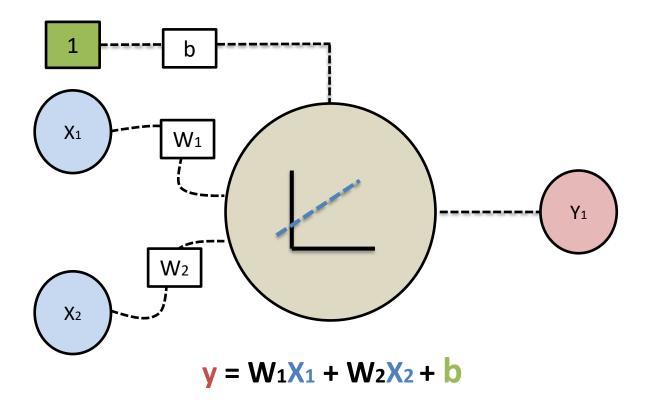
¿Qué es una Neurona?



Regresión Lineal



Agregando el termino independiente



Ejemplo aplicando un perceptrón

• ¿Qué se necesita para un buen sábado por la noche?

Ejemplo aplicando un perceptrón

• ¿Qué se necesita para un buen sábado por la noche?







Variables Binarias

0

VG: X₁





Pizza: X₂



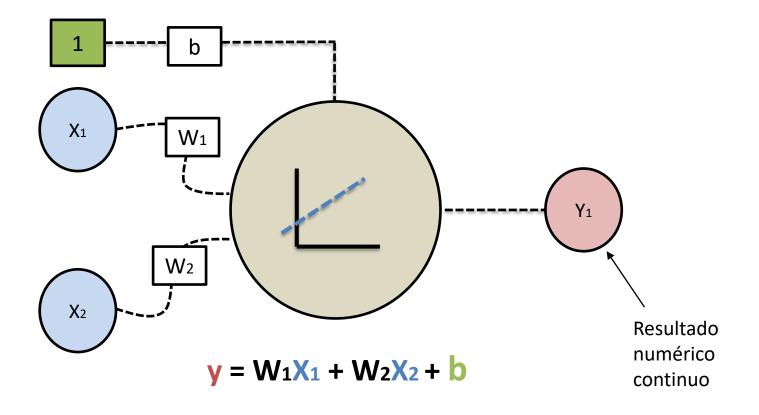


Epic Night: Y₁





Nuestra neurona funciona como modelo de regresión lineal





¿Qué podemos hacer?

$$-> Y = 0$$

BIAS = -UMBRAL

¿Qué podemos hacer?

• BIAS = -UMBRAL

•
$$WX + b <= 0$$

$$-> Y = 0$$

•
$$WX + b > 0$$

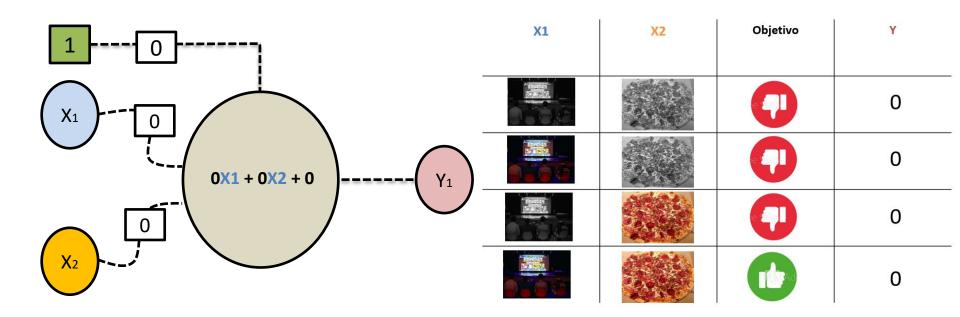
$$-> Y = 1$$

Modelar nuestro plan

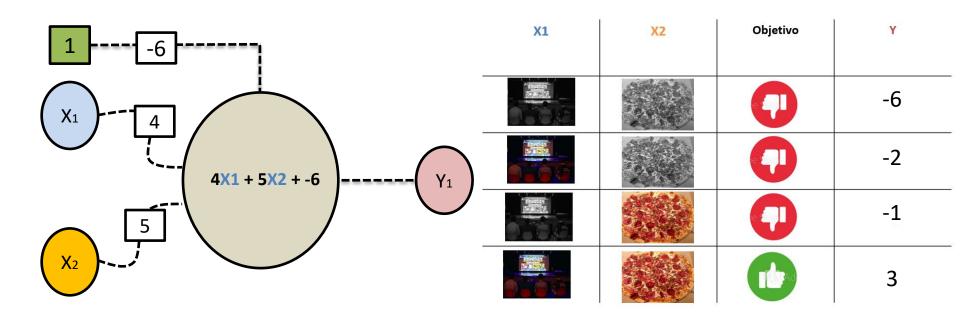
X1	X2	Objetivo	Y
		ne amil	0
			0
		ne Sapi	0
		TA Ad	0

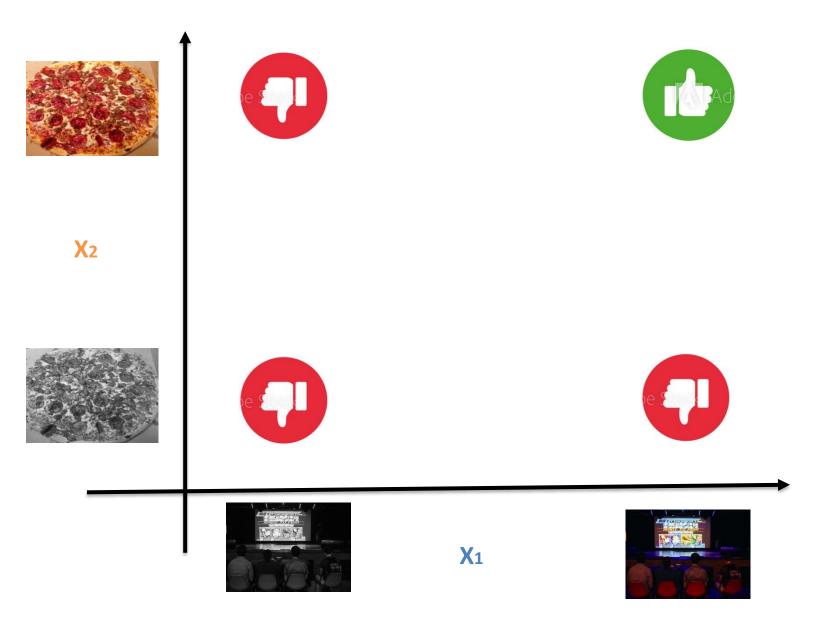


Modelar nuestro plan

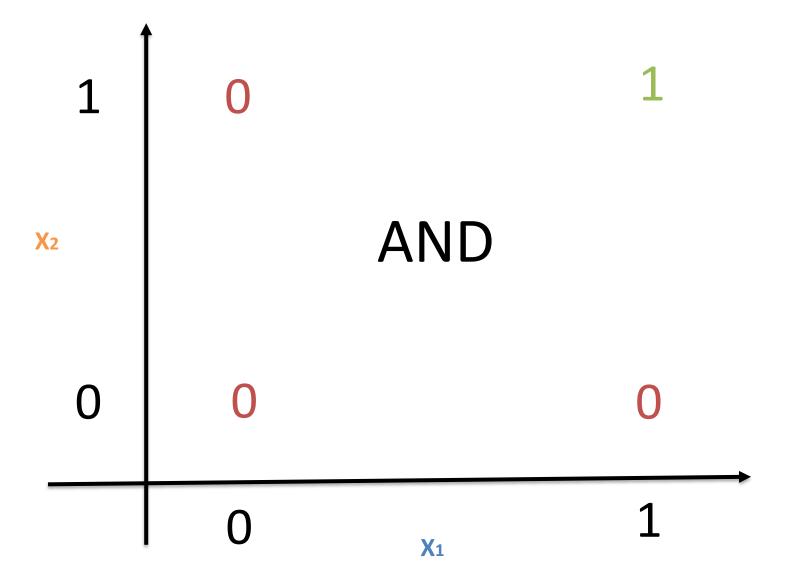


Modelar nuestro plan

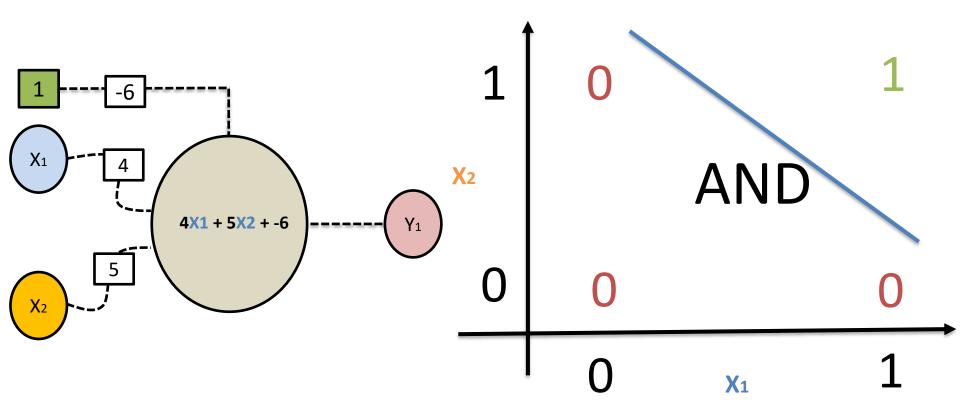




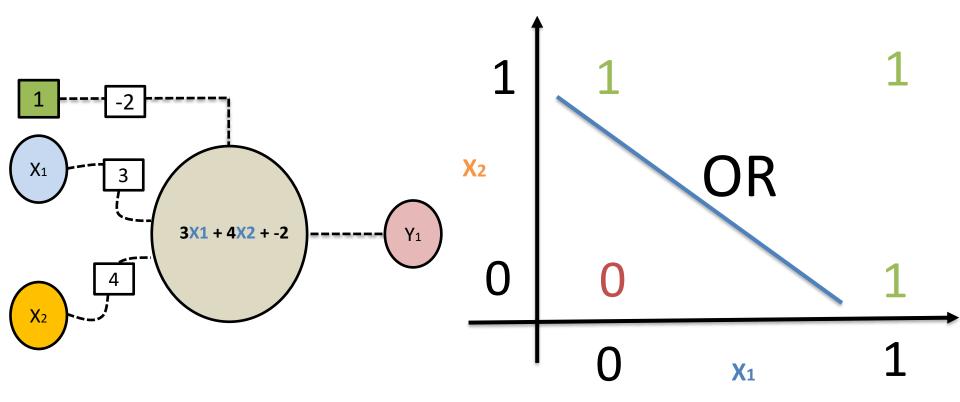




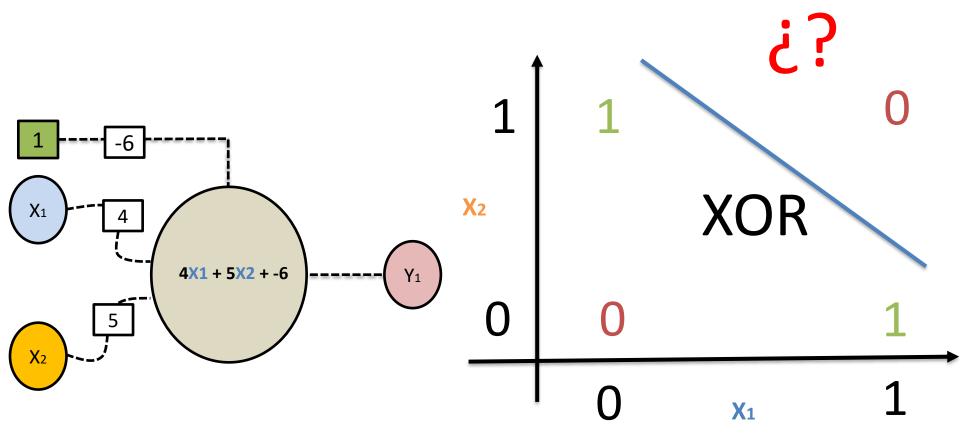


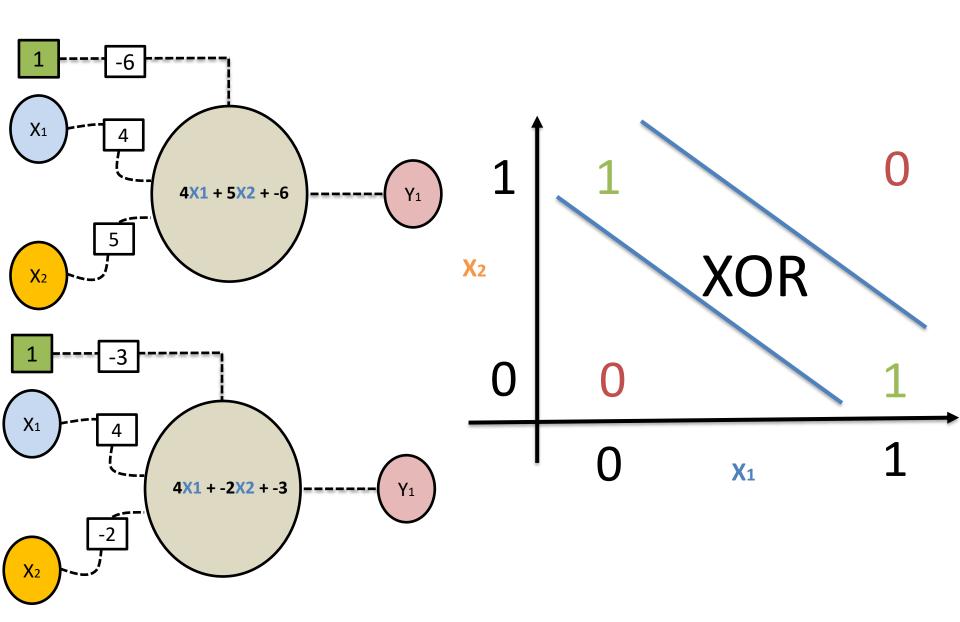








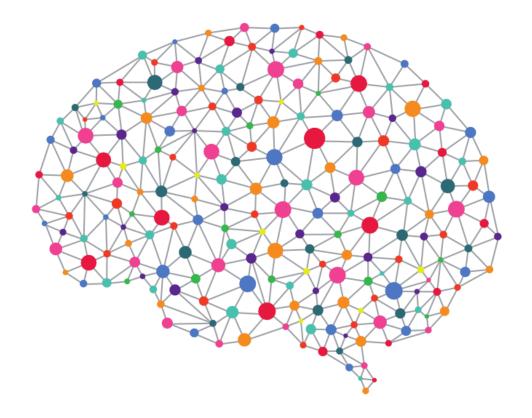




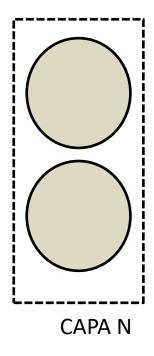


La red neuronal

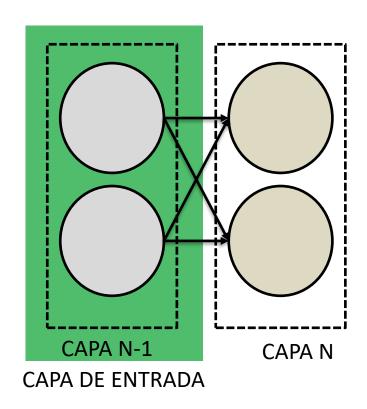
• Comprender la red en una red neuronal



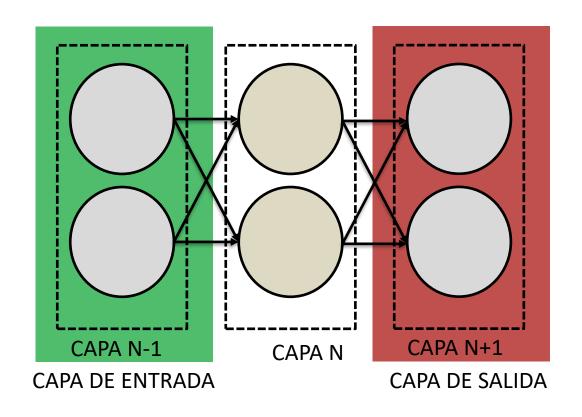
La red neuronal

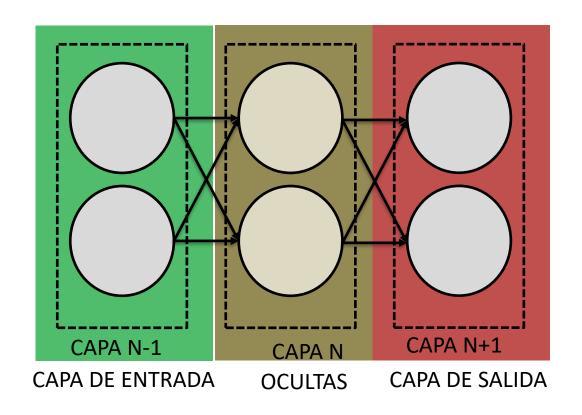


Información de entrada



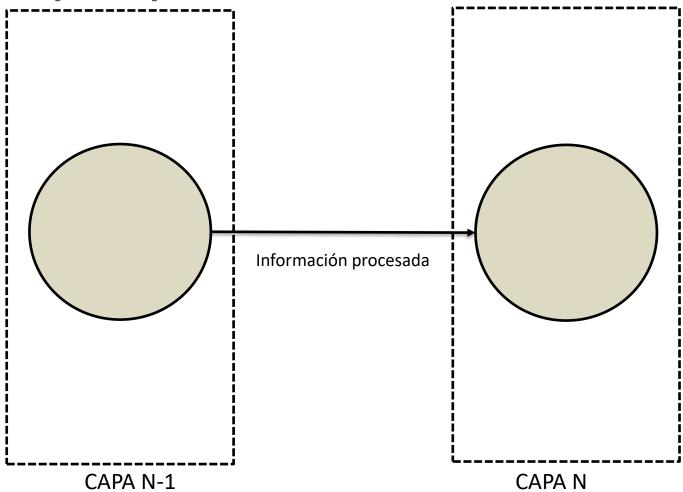
Información de salida





La red neuronal

Ventajas de juntar neuronas

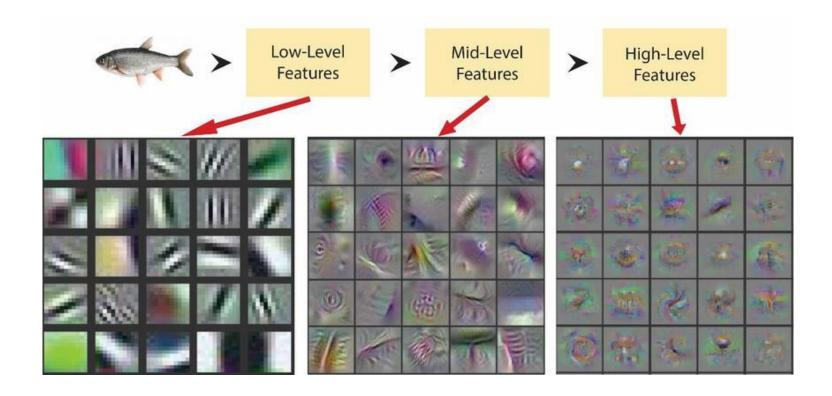


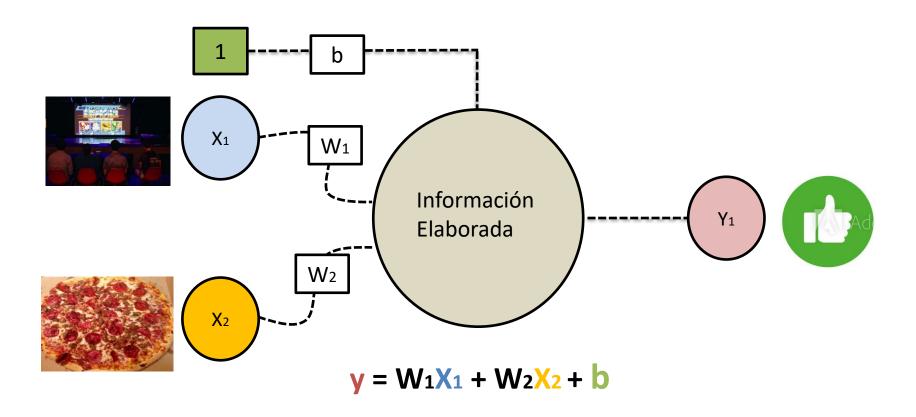
¿Qué permite esto?



¿Qué permite esto?

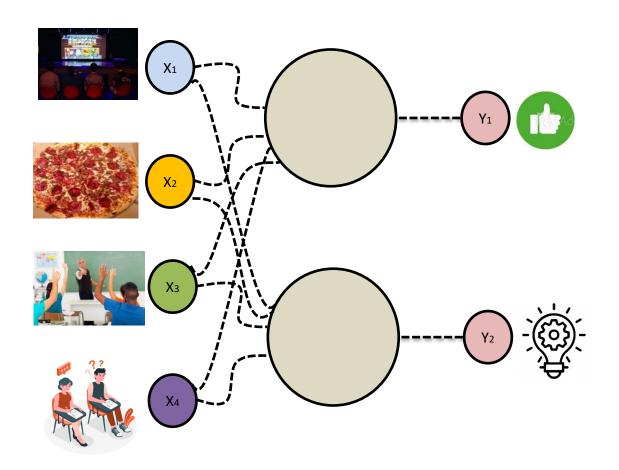
CONOCIMIENTO JERARQUIZADO

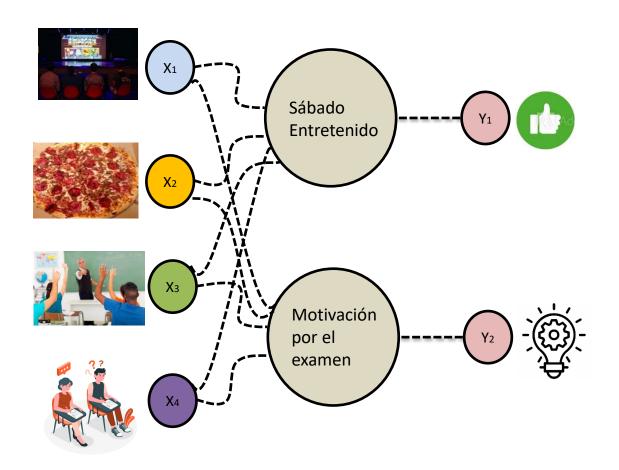


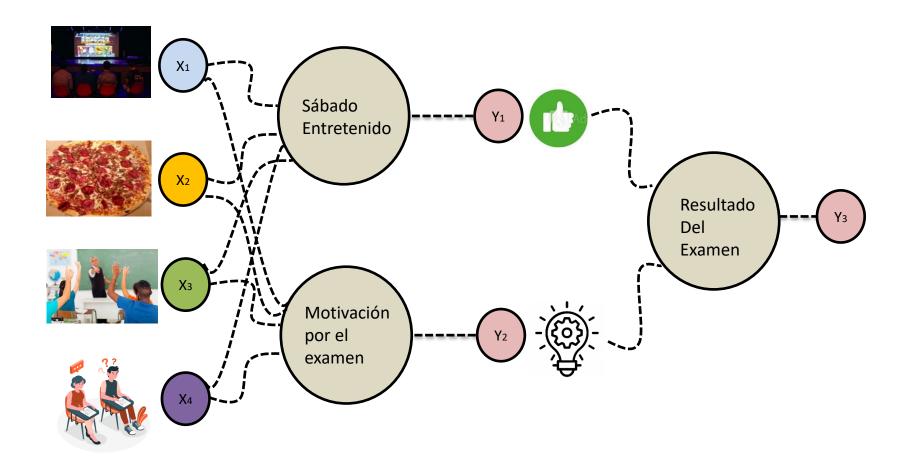


¿Qué tal si elaboramos información compleja?

- En lugar de saber si pasaremos un buen sábado por la noche
- Queremos saber si obtendremos una buena nota en el examen del lunes





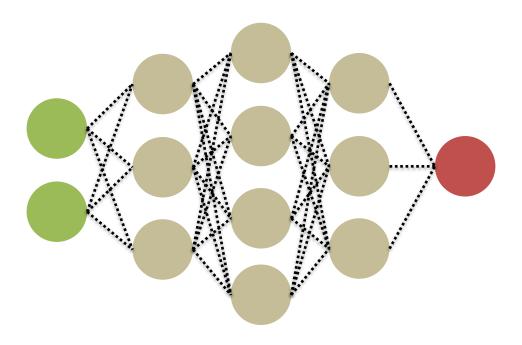


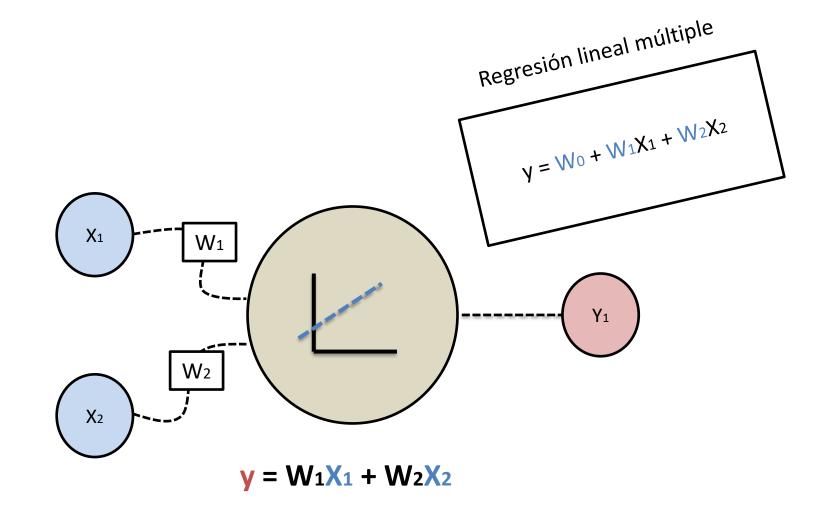
Puntos Importantes

- Entre más capas añadimos más complejidad agregamos.
- El aprendizaje jerarquizado en mayor profundidad es lo que le da su nombre al Deep Learning

Pero aun queda un punto muy importante...

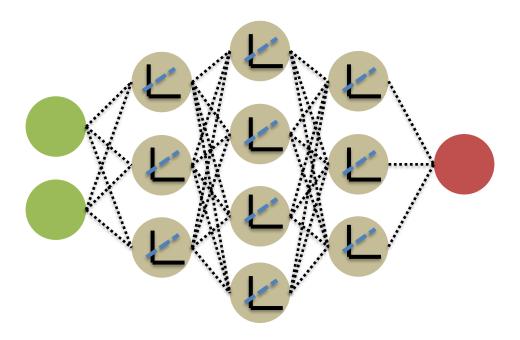
• Conectamos varias neuronas de manera secuencial



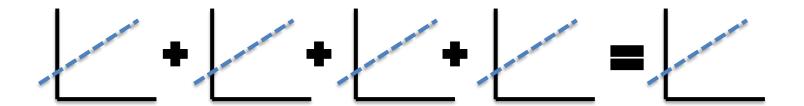




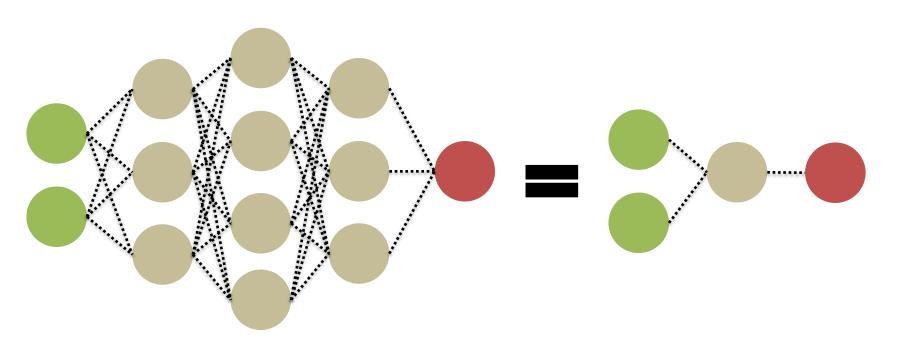
Concatenar varias regresiones lineales



¿Qué problema tenemos?

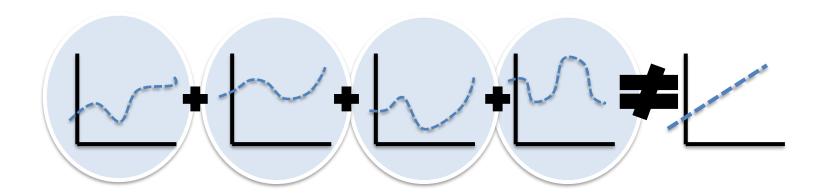


¿Qué problema tenemos?

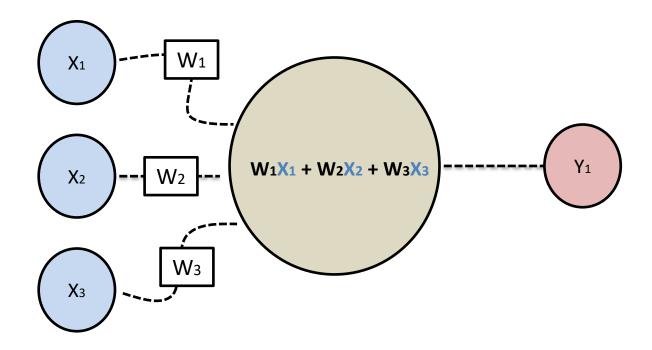


¿Qué podemos hacer?

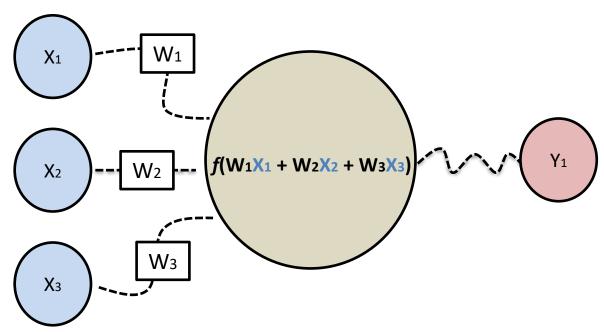
Agregar alguna manipulación no lineal



• Teníamos una suma ponderada de las entradas



Ahora lo pasamos por una función de activación



Función de activación : f(x)

¿Cómo son estas funciones de activación?



¿Cómo son estas funciones de activación?

•
$$WX \le UMBRAL$$
 $-> Y = 0$

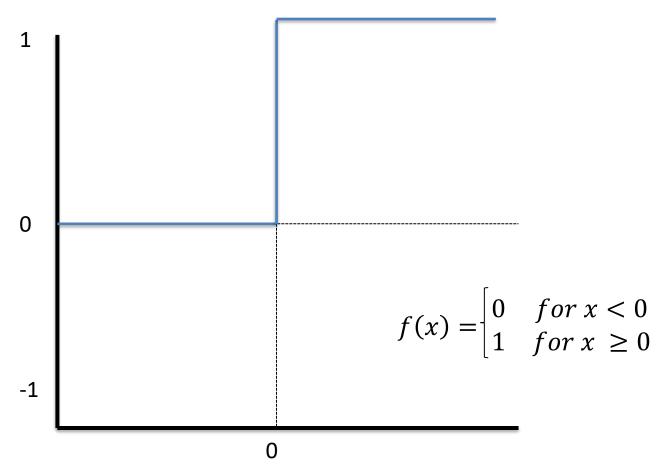
¿Cómo son estas funciones de activación?

•
$$WX \le UMBRAL$$
 $-> Y = 0$

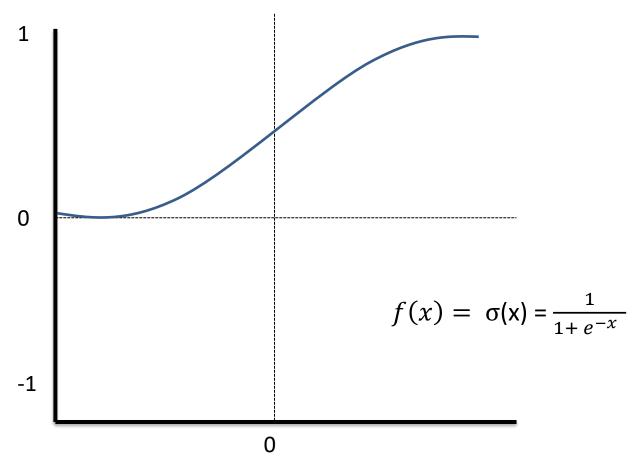
Función de activación

$$- f(WX) \rightarrow Y = \{0,1\}$$

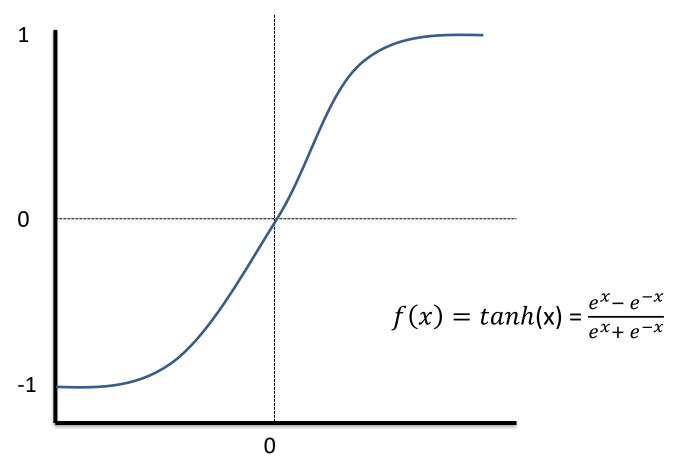
• Escalonada



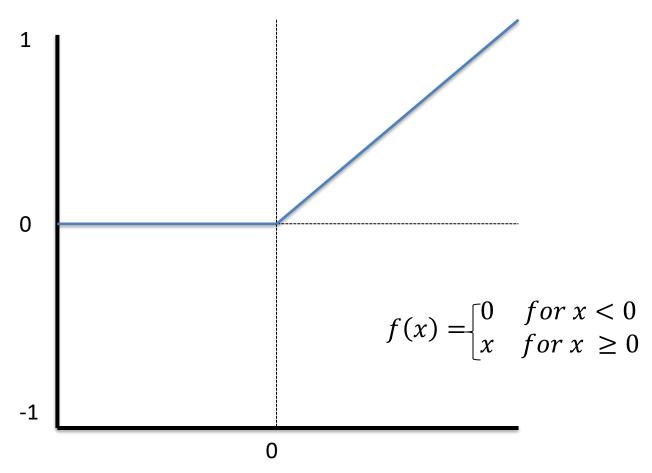
• Sigmoide



• TANH



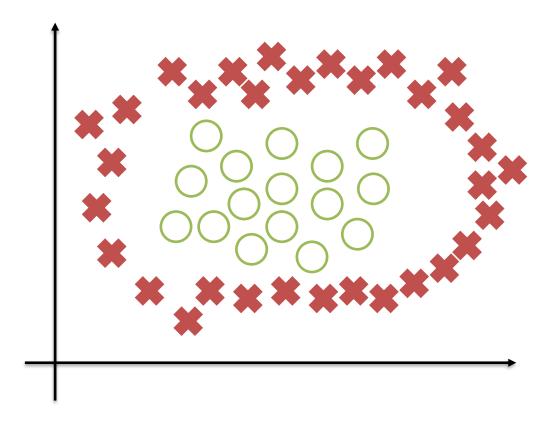
RELU



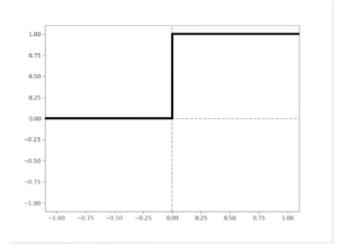
¿Cómo podemos aplicarlo?

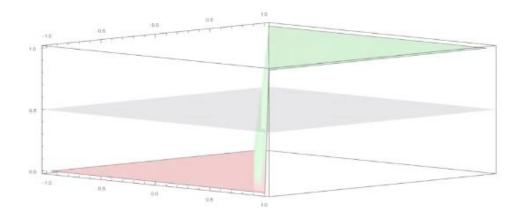


¿Cómo podemos aplicarlo?

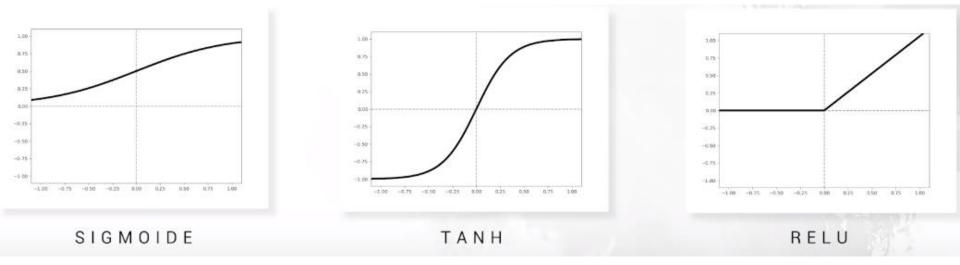


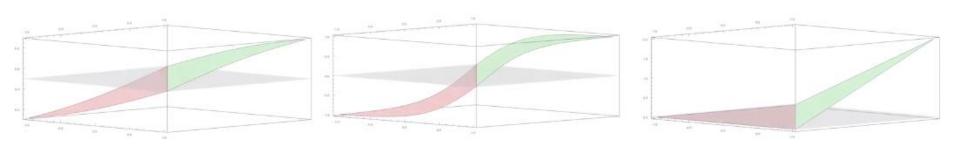
Visualizar geométricamente



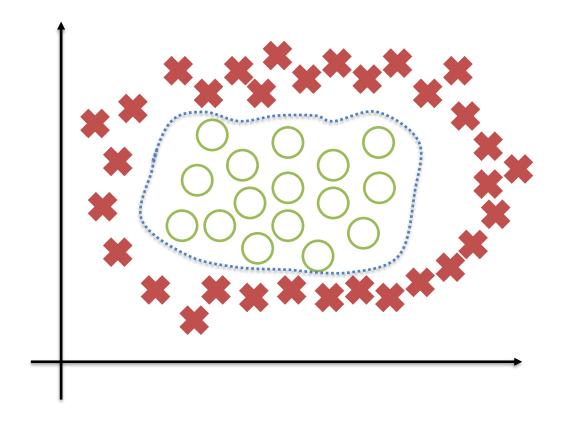


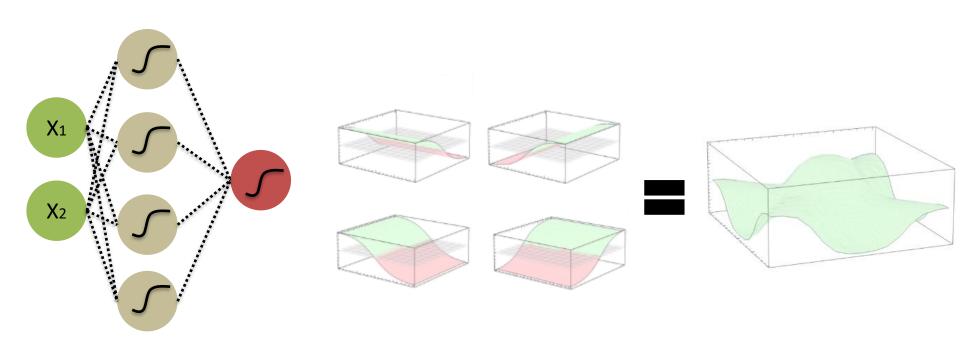
Visualizar geométricamente

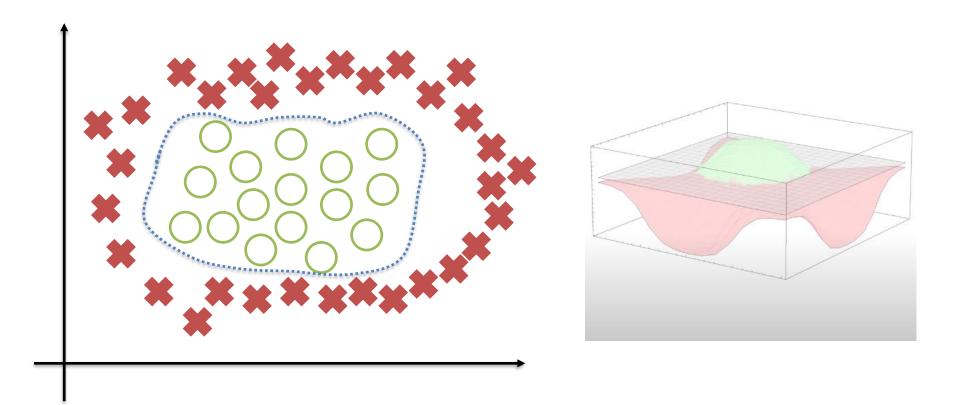




¿Cómo podemos encontrar una solución?









¿ Y cómo aprende todo esto la red por si misma?



¿ Y cómo aprende todo esto la red por si misma?



Learning representations by back-propagating errors

David E. Rumelhart*, Geoffrey E. Hinton† & Ronald J. Williams*

 Institute for Cognitive Science, C-015, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, California 92093, USA
 Department of Computer Science, Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia 15213, USA

We describe a new learning procedure, back-propagation, for networks of neurone-like units. The procedure repeatedly adjusts the weights of the connections in the network so as to minimize a measure of the difference between the actual output vector of the net and the desired output vector. As a result of the weight adjustments, internal 'hidden' units which are not part of the input or output come to represent important features of the task domain, and the regularities in the task are captured by the interactions of these units. The ability to create useful new features distinguishes back-propagation from earlier, simpler methods such as the perceptron-convergence procedure.

There have been many attempts to design self-organizing neural networks. The aim is to find a powerful synaptic modification rule that will allow an arbitrarily connected neural network to develop an internal structure that is appropriate for a particular task domain. The task is specified by giving the desired state vector of the output units for each state vector of the input units. If the input units are directly connected to the output units it is relatively easy to find learning rules that iteratively adjust the relative strengths of the connections so as to progressively reduce the difference between the actual and desired output vectors². Learning becomes more interesting but

Backpropagation

- Intuición
- Matemáticas detrás de backpropagation

Ajustar el error dentro de la red por medio del descenso del gradiente

• El gradiente contiene las pendientes para cada una de las dimensiones de nuestra función *f*

 Dentro de una regresión lineal calculamos el costo de variar los parámetros

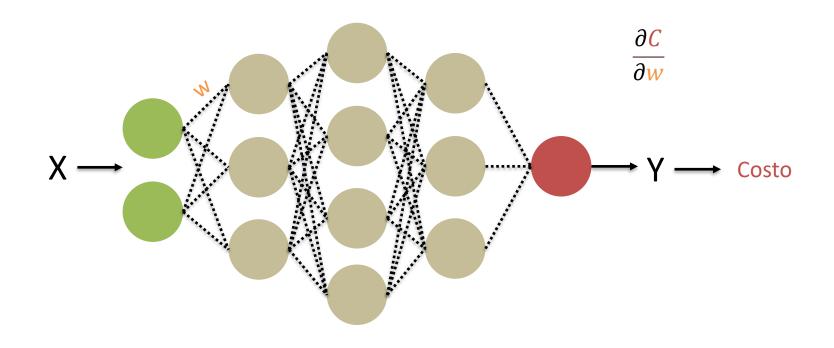
Regresión lineal

$$v = W_0 + W_1X_1$$

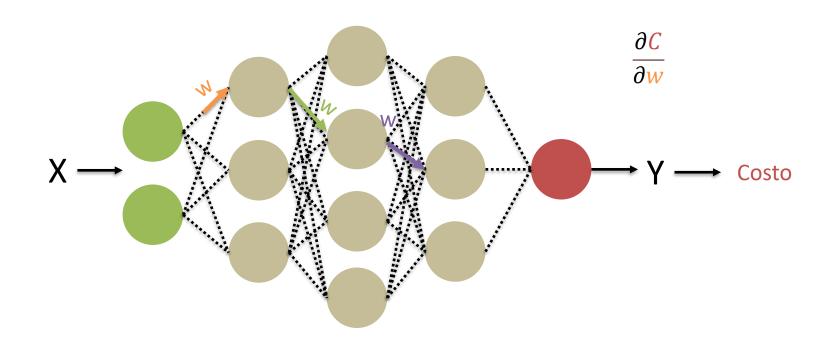
¿Cómo varia el costo ante un cambio del parámetro W?



En una red neuronal es complicado calcularlo

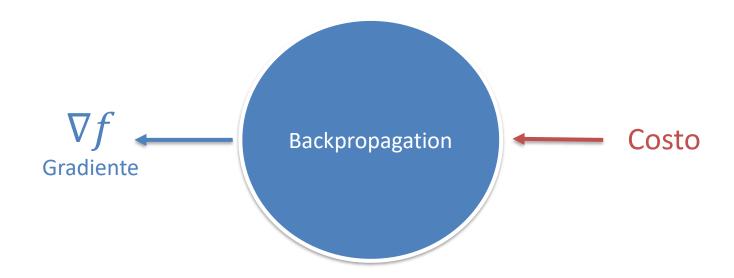


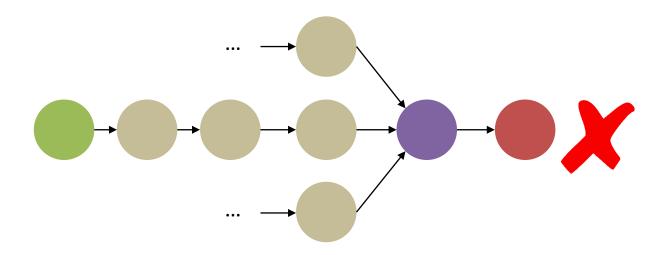
En una red neuronal es complicado calcularlo

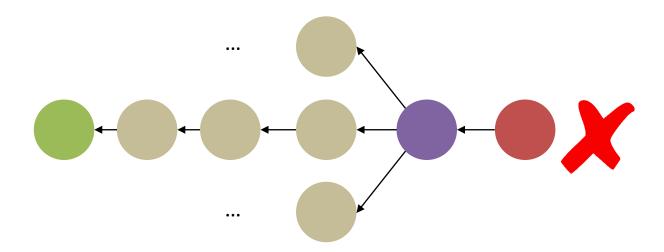


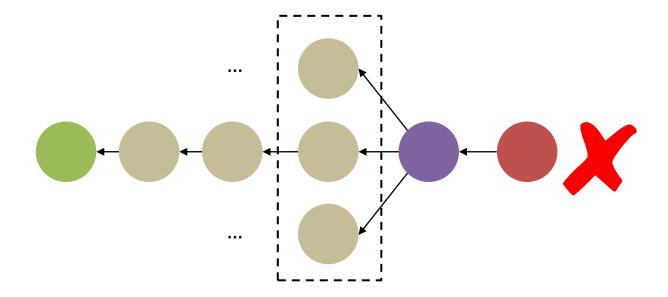
¿Quién nos da el valor del error?

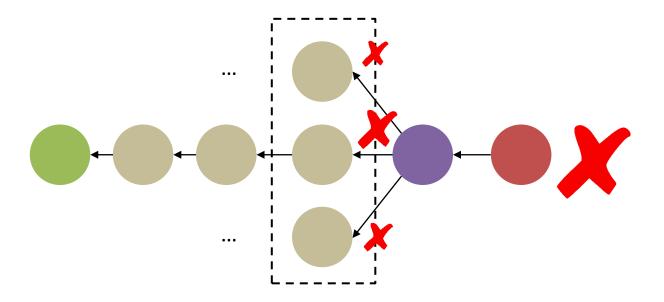
 Con el descenso del gradiente optimizaremos nuestra función de costo usando la técnica de backpropagation.

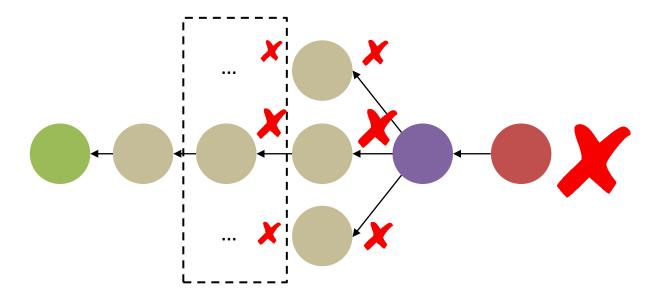


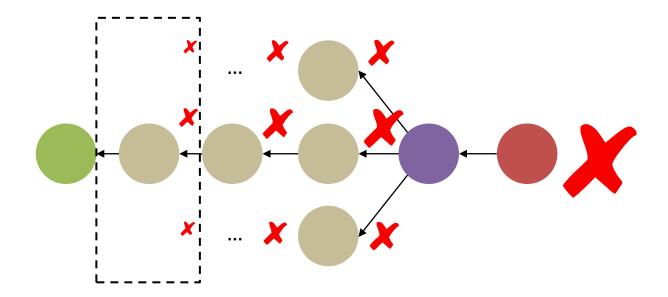












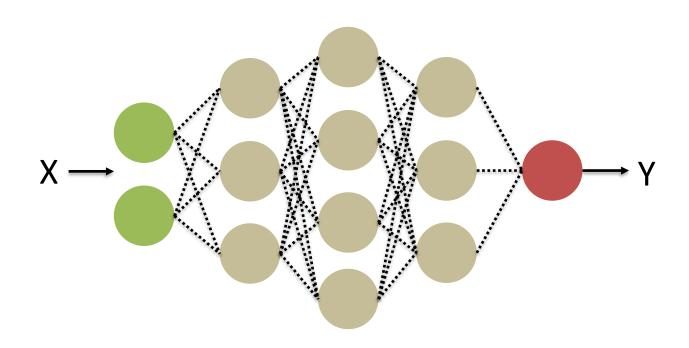
• Esto genera un calculo del error de manera eficiente.

 Los errores son los que utilizan para calcular las derivadas parciales de cada parámetro de la red.

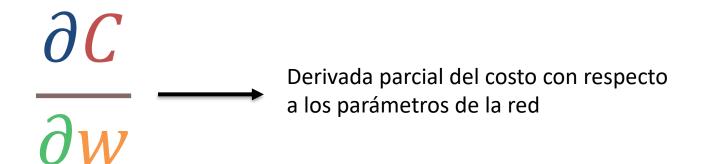
 Antes se utilizaba un algoritmo de fuerza bruta (Perturbación Aleatoria).

Matemáticas detrás de backpropagation

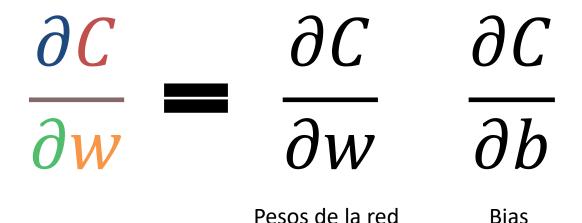
• Inicializamos aleatoriamente nuestra red

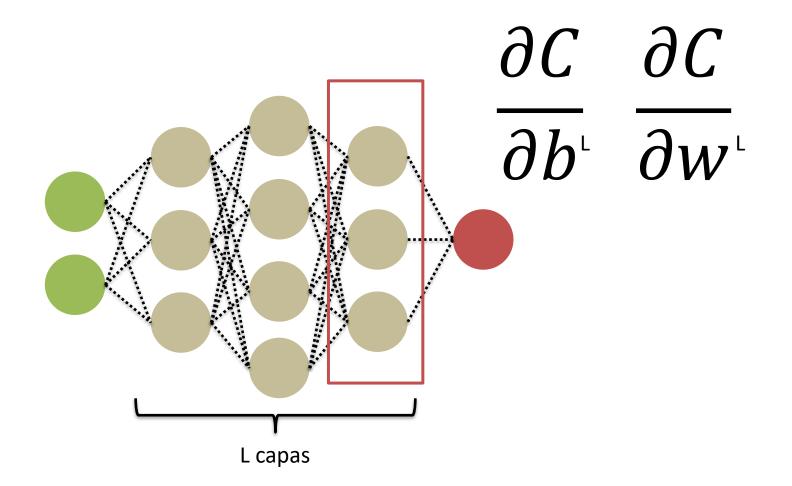


¿Cómo varia el costo ante un cambio del parámetro W?



¿Cómo varia el costo ante un cambio del parámetro W?



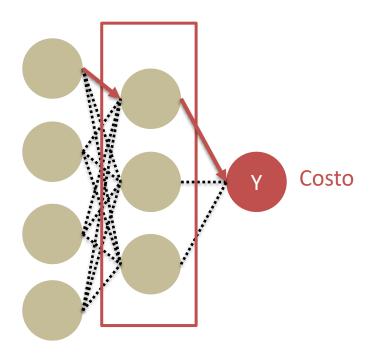




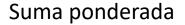
¿Cómo lo calculamos?

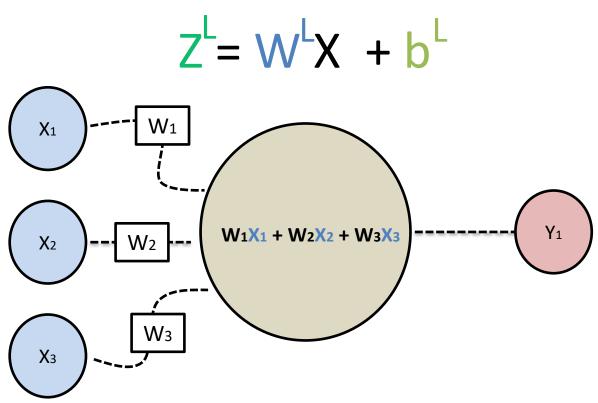
$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial b^{\perp}} \frac{\partial C}{\partial w^{\perp}} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} C & C \\ \uparrow & \uparrow \\ b^{\perp} & w^{\perp} \end{array}$$

Obtener el camino relacionado al parámetro y el costo final









 $a(Z^L)$

Resultado de la suma ponderada

Función de activación

$$C(a(Z^L)) = ERROR$$

Resultado de la suma ponderada

Función de activación

Composición de funciones

$$C(a(Z^L))$$

Composición de funciones

$$C(a(Z^L))$$

Aplicamos regla de cadena

$$\partial C$$

$$\partial w^{\scriptscriptstyle L}$$

Aplicamos regla de cadena

$$\partial C$$

$$\partial b^{\scriptscriptstyle L}$$

$$Z^L = W^L a^{L-1} + b^L$$

$$C(a^{L}(Z^{L}))$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial w} = \frac{\partial C}{\partial a} \cdot \frac{\partial a}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial w}$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial b} = \frac{\partial C}{\partial a} \cdot \frac{\partial a}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial b}$$

$$Z^{L} = W^{L}a^{L-1} + b^{L}$$

$$C(a^{L}(Z^{L}))$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial w} = \frac{\partial C}{\partial a} \cdot \frac{\partial a}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial w}$$

Función de costo Error cuadrático medio

$$C(a_j^L) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_j \left(y_{j-a_j^L} \right)^2$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial a_{i}^{L}} = (a_{j}^{L} - y_{j})$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial a_j^L} = (a_j^L - y_j)$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial w} = \frac{\partial C}{\partial a} \cdot \frac{\partial a}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial w}$$

Función de activación Sigmoide

$$a^L(z^L) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z^L}}$$

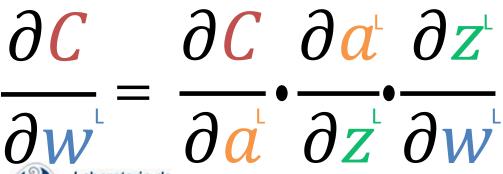
$$\frac{\partial a^{L}}{\partial z^{L}} = a^{L}(z^{L}) \cdot (1 - a^{L}(z^{L}))$$

$$\frac{\partial z^{\mathsf{L}}}{\partial w^{\mathsf{L}}} \frac{\partial z^{\mathsf{L}}}{\partial b} \xrightarrow{\text{Derivada de Z} \\ \text{con respecto a los pesos}}$$

Como varia la suma ponderada→ cuando variamos los parámetros

$$\frac{\partial a}{\partial z} = a^{L}(z^{L}) \cdot (1 - a^{L}(z^{L}))$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial a_{i}^{L}} = (a_{j}^{L} - y_{j})$$



Derivada de la suma ponderada

$$\mathbf{z}^L = \sum_{i} a_i^{L-1} \, \mathbf{w}_i^L + \mathbf{b}^L$$

$$\frac{\partial z^{L}}{\partial b^{L}} = 1 \qquad \frac{\partial z^{L}}{\partial w^{L}} = \alpha_{i}^{L-1}$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial w^{\perp}} = \frac{\partial C}{\partial a^{\perp}} \cdot \frac{\partial a^{\perp}}{\partial z^{\perp}} \cdot \frac{\partial z^{\perp}}{\partial w^{\perp}}$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial b^{\perp}} = \frac{\partial C}{\partial a^{\perp}} \cdot \frac{\partial a^{\perp}}{\partial z^{\perp}} \cdot \frac{\partial z^{\perp}}{\partial b^{\perp}}$$

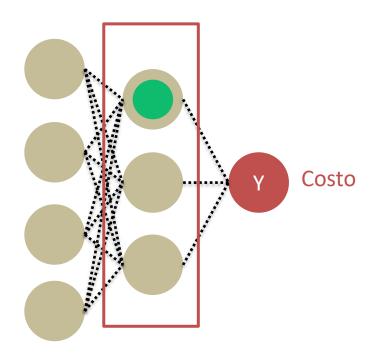
$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial a_j^L} = (a_j^L - y_j) \qquad \frac{\partial a}{\partial z} = a^L(z^L) \cdot (1 - a^L(z^L)) \qquad \frac{\partial z^L}{\partial b^L} = 1 \qquad \frac{\partial z^L}{\partial w^L} = a_i^{L-1}$$

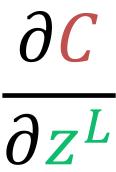


$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial w^{\perp}} = \frac{\partial C}{\partial a^{\perp}} \cdot \frac{\partial a^{\perp}}{\partial z^{\perp}} \cdot \frac{\partial z^{\perp}}{\partial w^{\perp}}$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial z^{\perp}} \cdot \frac{\partial C}{\partial z^{\perp}} \cdot \frac{\partial z^{\perp}}{\partial w^{\perp}}$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial z^{\perp}} \cdot \frac{\partial C}{\partial z^{\perp}}$$





Como varía el error del costo de acuerdo al cambio en la suma de la neurona

Esta derivada nos dice cuanto responsabilidad tiene la neurona en el resultado final

 $\frac{\partial C}{\partial z^L}$ Error atribuido a la neurona δ^L

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial w} = \delta^{L} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial w}$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial b} = \delta^{L} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial b}$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial w^{\perp}} = \delta^{L} \cdot \frac{\partial z^{\perp}}{\partial w^{\perp}} = a_{i}^{L-1}$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial b^{\perp}} = \delta^{L} \cdot \frac{\partial z^{\perp}}{\partial b^{\perp}} = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial w} = \delta^{L} a_{i}^{L-1}$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial b} = \delta^{L}$$

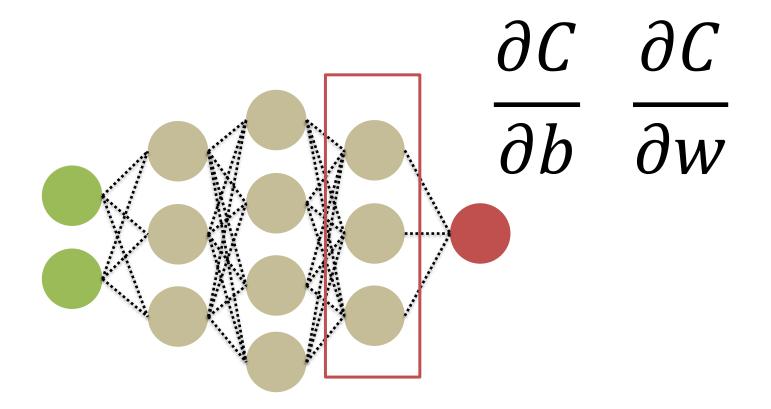
$$\delta^{L} = \frac{\partial C}{\partial a} \quad \frac{\partial a}{\partial z}$$
 Error de las neuronas

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial w} = \delta^L a_i^{L-1}$$

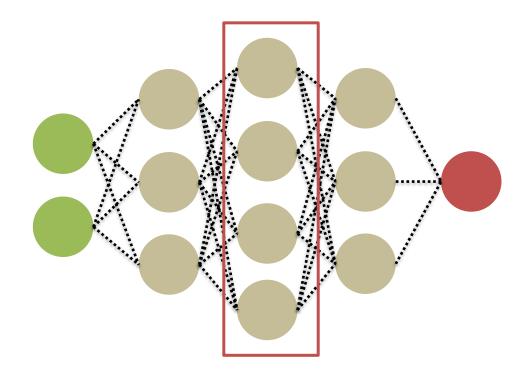
———— Derivadas parciales

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial b^{L}} = \delta^{L}$$











$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial w^{\text{l-1}}} = \frac{\partial C}{\partial a^{\text{l}}} \cdot \frac{\partial a^{\text{l}}}{\partial z^{\text{l}}} \cdot \frac{\partial z^{\text{l-1}}}{\partial a^{\text{l-1}}} \frac{\partial z^{\text{l-1}}}{\partial z^{\text{l-1}}} \frac{\partial z^{\text{l-1}}}{\partial w^{\text{l-1}}}$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial b^{\text{l-1}}} = \frac{\partial C}{\partial a^{\text{l}}} \cdot \frac{\partial a^{\text{l}}}{\partial z^{\text{l}}} \cdot \frac{\partial z^{\text{l-1}}}{\partial a^{\text{l-1}}} \frac{\partial z^{\text{l-1}}}{\partial z^{\text{l-1}}} \frac{\partial z^{\text{l-1}}}{\partial b^{\text{l-1}}}$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial w^{\text{L-1}}} = \begin{bmatrix}
\frac{\partial C}{\partial a^{\text{L}}} & \frac{\partial a^{\text{L}}}{\partial z^{\text{L}}} & \frac{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}}{\partial a^{\text{L-1}}} & \frac{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}}{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}} \\
\frac{\partial C}{\partial b^{\text{L-1}}} = \begin{bmatrix}
\frac{\partial C}{\partial a^{\text{L}}} & \frac{\partial a^{\text{L}}}{\partial z^{\text{L}}} & \frac{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}}{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}} & \frac{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}}{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}} \\
\frac{\partial C}{\partial a^{\text{L}}} & \frac{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}}{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}} & \frac{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}}{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}} & \frac{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}}{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}} \\
\frac{\partial C}{\partial b^{\text{L-1}}} = \begin{bmatrix}
\frac{\partial C}{\partial a^{\text{L}}} & \frac{\partial a^{\text{L}}}{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}} & \frac{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}}{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}} & \frac{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}}{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}} \\
\frac{\partial C}{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}} & \frac{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}}{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}} & \frac{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}}{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}} & \frac{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}}{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}} \\
\frac{\partial C}{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}} & \frac{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}}{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}} & \frac{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}}{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}} & \frac{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}}{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}} \\
\frac{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}}{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}} & \frac{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}}{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}} & \frac{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}}{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}} & \frac{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}}{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}} \\
\frac{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}}{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}} & \frac{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}}{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}} & \frac{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}}{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}} & \frac{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}}{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}} \\
\frac{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}}{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}} & \frac{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}}{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}} & \frac{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}}{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}} & \frac{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}}{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}} \\
\frac{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}}{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}} & \frac{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}}{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}} & \frac{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}}{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}} & \frac{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}}{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}} & \frac{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}}{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}} \\
\frac{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}}{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}} & \frac{\partial z^{\text{L-1}}}{\partial z^{\text{L$$

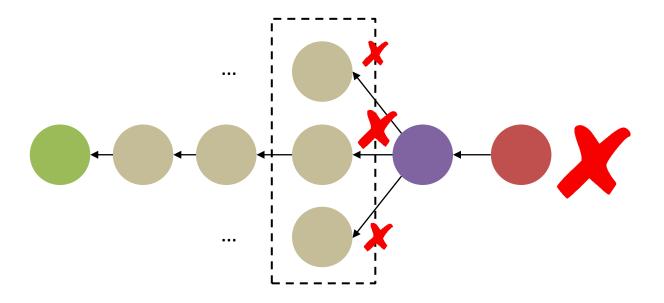
activación

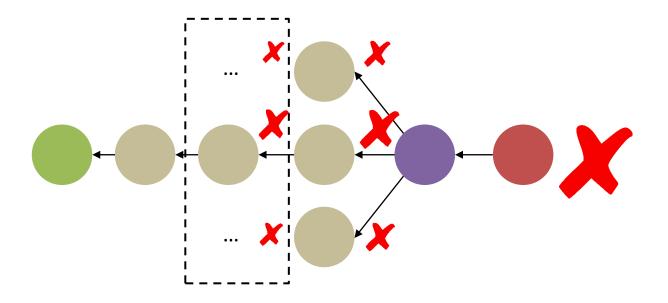
$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial w^{L-1}} = \begin{bmatrix}
\frac{\partial C}{\partial a^{L}} & \frac{\partial a^{L}}{\partial z^{L}} & \frac{\partial z^{L-1}}{\partial a^{L}} & \frac{\partial z^{L-1}}{\partial z^{L}} & \frac{\partial z^{L-1}}{\partial z^{L-1}} \\
\frac{\partial C}{\partial b^{L-1}} = \begin{bmatrix}
\frac{\partial C}{\partial a^{L}} & \frac{\partial a^{L}}{\partial z^{L}} & \frac{\partial z^{L-1}}{\partial z^{L}} & \frac{\partial z^{L-1}}{\partial z^{L}} & \frac{\partial z^{L-1}}{\partial z^{L-1}} \\
\frac{\partial C}{\partial a^{L}} & \frac{\partial Z^{L}}{\partial z^{L}} & \frac{\partial z^{L-1}}{\partial z^{L-1}} & \frac{\partial z^{L-1}}{\partial z^{L-1}} & \frac{\partial z^{L-1}}{\partial z^{L-1}}
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\delta}{\delta} \begin{bmatrix} L & W^{L} & Derivada & 1 \\ Como varía la suma ponderada de una capa & función de \end{bmatrix}$$

Cuando se varía la salida de una neurona anterior activación







$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial w^{l-1}} = \begin{bmatrix}
\frac{\partial C}{\partial a^{l}} & \frac{\partial a^{l}}{\partial z^{l}} & \frac{\partial z^{l-1}}{\partial a^{l-1}} & \frac{\partial z^{l-1}}{\partial z^{l}} & \frac{\partial z^{l-1}}{\partial z^{l-1}} \\
\frac{\partial C}{\partial b^{l-1}} = \begin{bmatrix}
\frac{\partial C}{\partial a^{l}} & \frac{\partial a^{l}}{\partial z^{l}} & \frac{\partial z^{l-1}}{\partial z^{l}} & \frac{\partial z^{l-1}}{\partial z^{l}} & \frac{\partial z^{l-1}}{\partial z^{l}} \\
\frac{\partial C}{\partial z^{l}} = \delta^{L-1}
\end{bmatrix} = \delta^{L-1}$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial z^{l-1}} = \delta^{L-1}$$

1. Computo del error de la ultima capa

$$\delta^{L} = \frac{\partial C}{\partial a^{L}} \cdot \frac{\partial a^{L}}{\partial z^{L}}$$

• 2. Retro propagar el error a la capa anterior

$$\delta^{L-1} = w^l \delta^l \cdot \frac{\partial a^{l-1}}{\partial z^{l-1}}$$

• 3. Calcular las derivadas de la capa usando el error

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial w^{l-1}} = \delta^{L-1} a^{l-2} \qquad \frac{\partial C}{\partial b^{L-1}} = \delta^{L-1}$$

Ejercicio / Ejemplo



Gracias por su atención!

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