CS7015 (Deep Learning) : Lecture 2

McCulloch Pitts Neuron, Thresholding Logic, Perceptrons, Perceptron Learning Algorithm and Convergence, Multilayer Perceptrons (MLPs), Representation Power of MLPs

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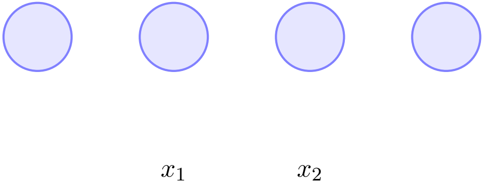
Module 2.8: Representation Power of a Network of Perceptrons

- We will now see how to implement **any** boolean function using a network of perceptrons ...

- For this discussion, we will assume True = +1 and False = -1



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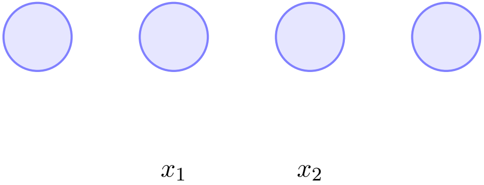
- We consider 2 inputs and 4 perceptrons



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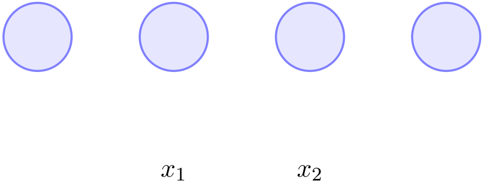

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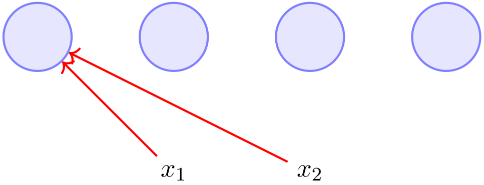

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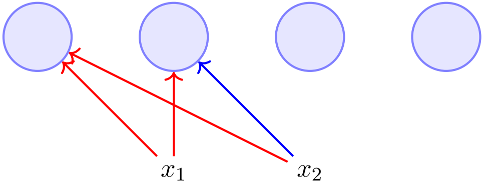

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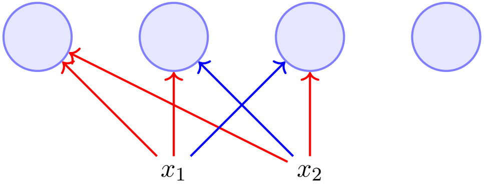

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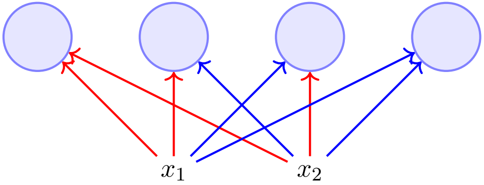

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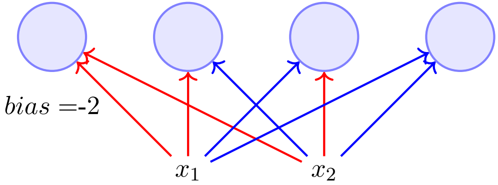

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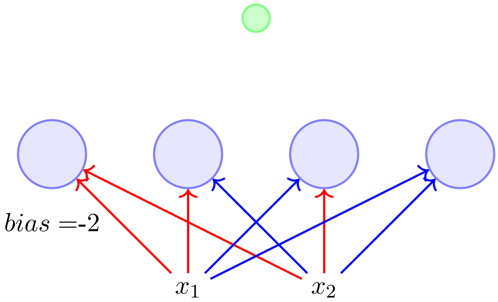

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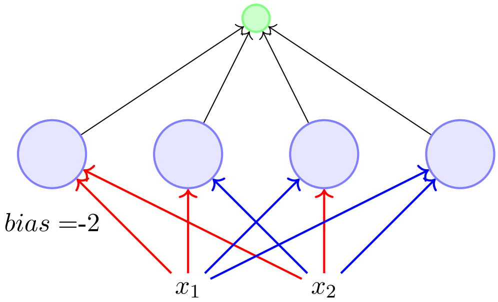

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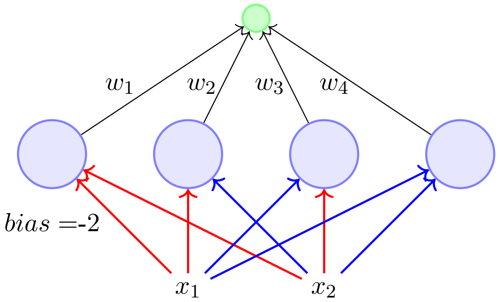

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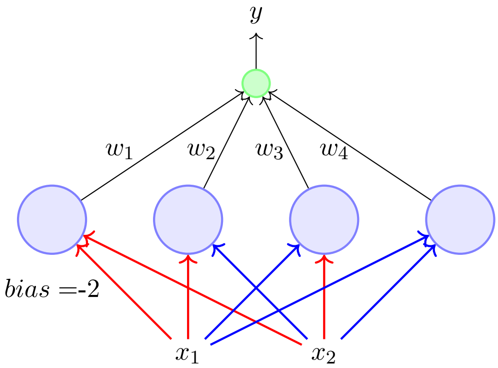

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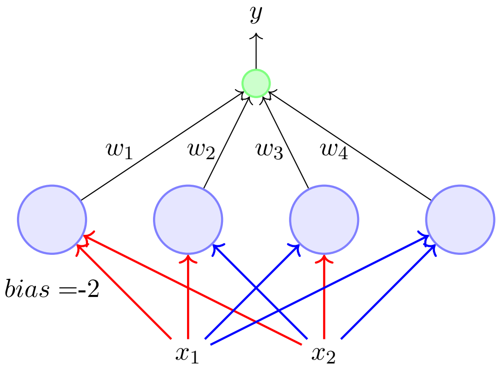
- The output of this perceptron (y) is the output of this network

Terminology:

- This network contains 3 layers



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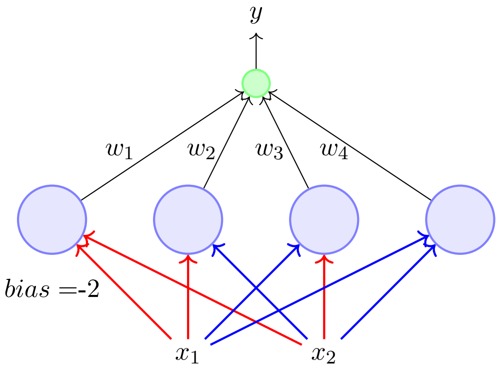

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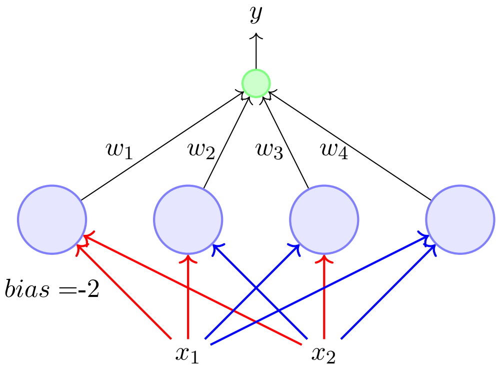

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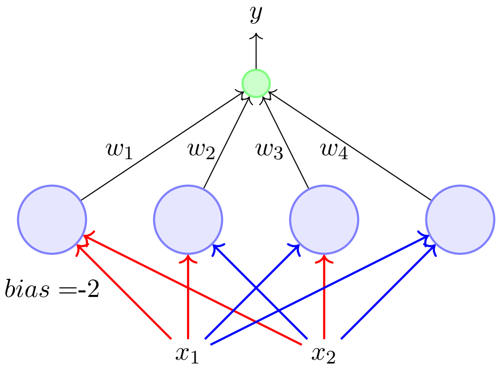

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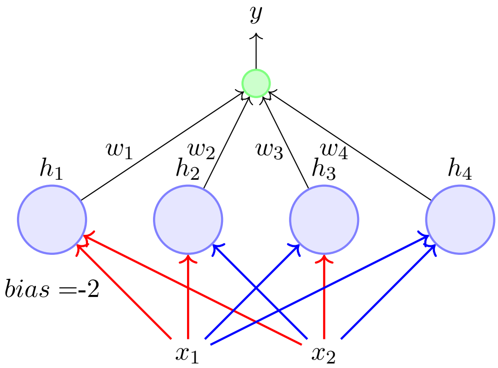

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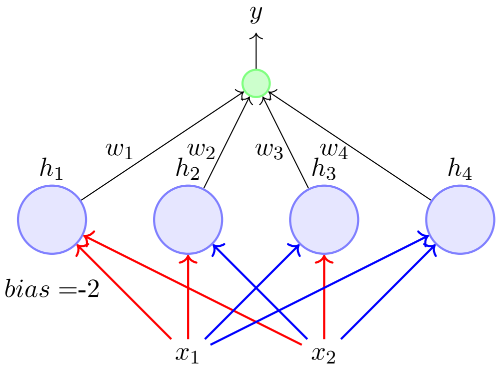

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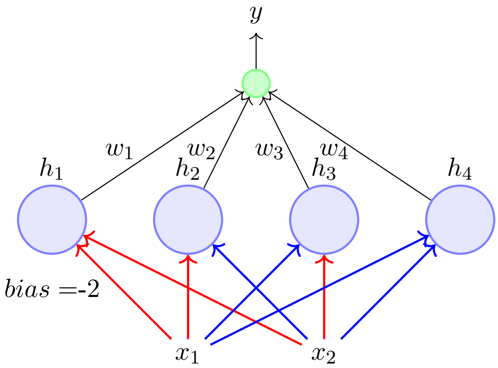

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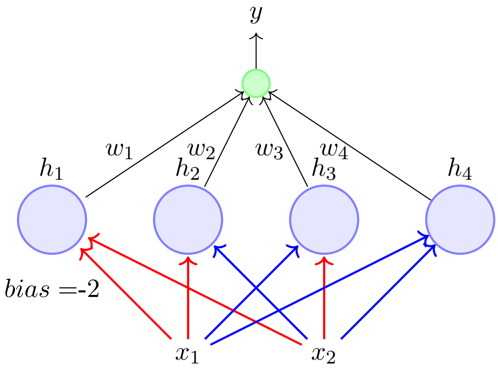
- w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4 are called layer 2 weights



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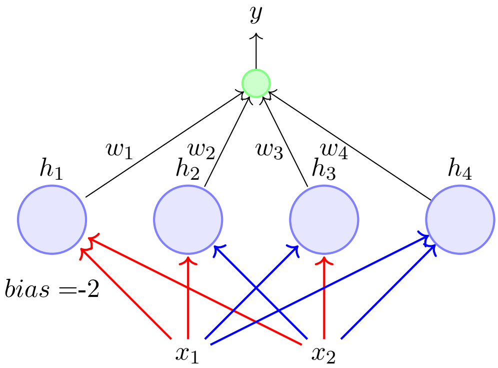
- We claim that this network can be used to implement **any** boolean function (linearly separable or not) !



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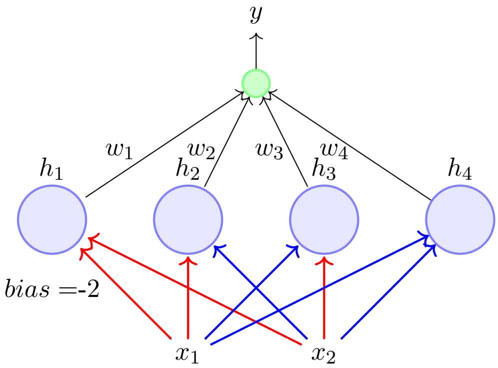

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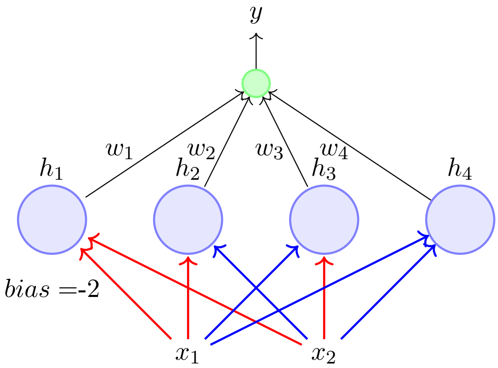

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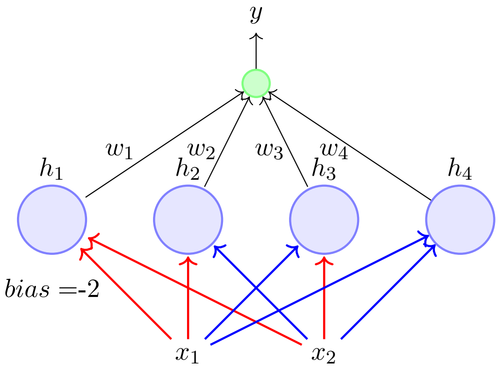

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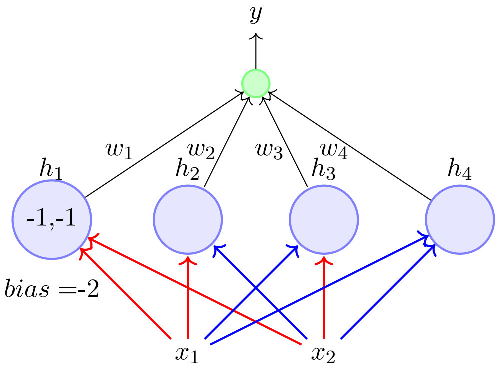

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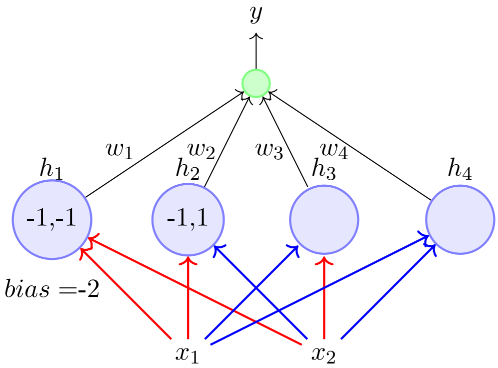

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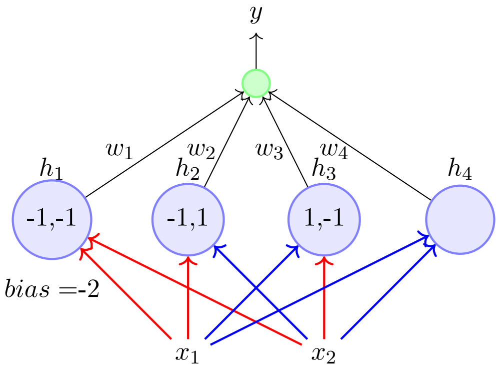

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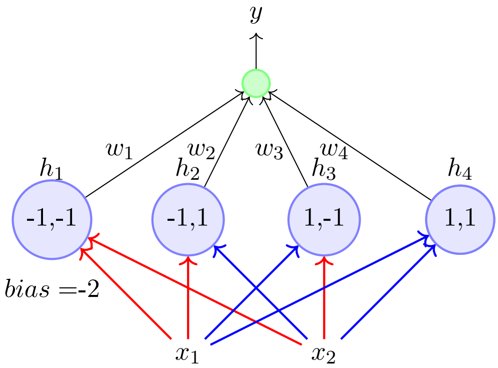

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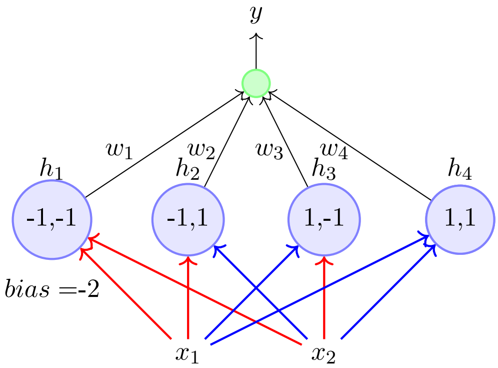

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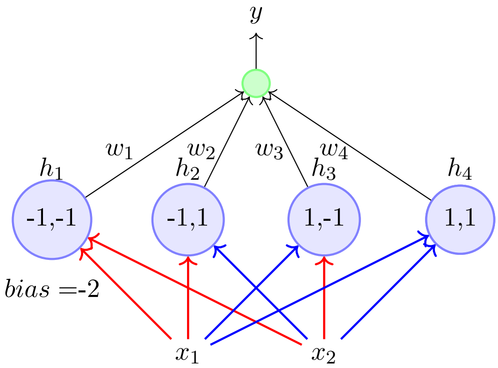
- Let us see why this network works by taking an example of the XOR function



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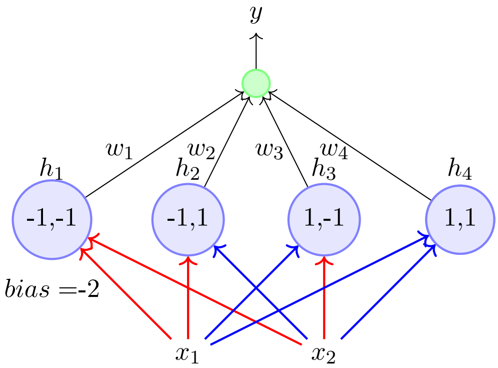

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x_1	x_2	XOR	h_1	h_2	h_3	h_4	$\sum_{i=1}^{4} w_i h_i$
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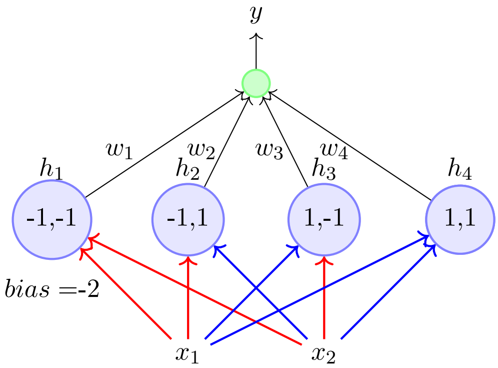

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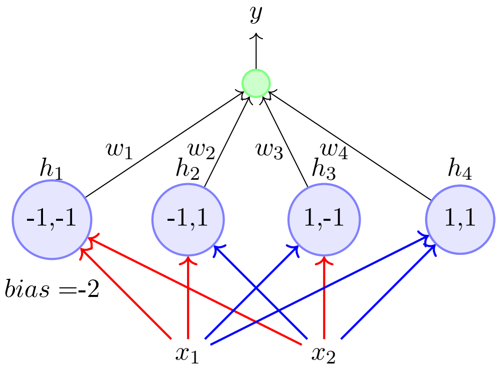

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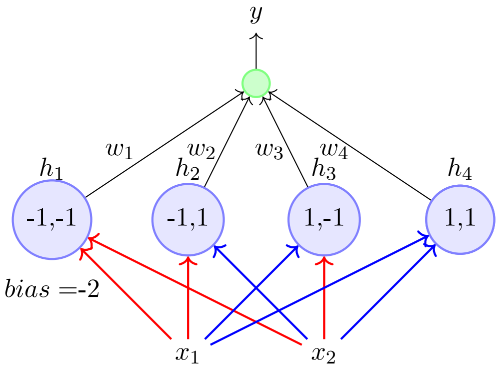

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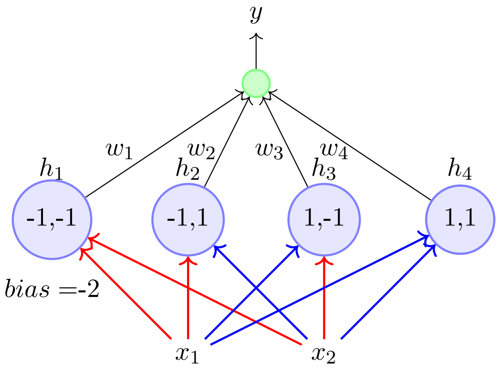

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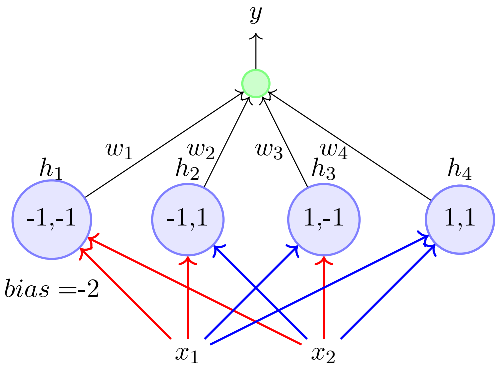
- This results in the following four conditions to implement XOR: $w_1 < w_0, w_2 \geq w_0, w_3 \geq w_0, w_4 < w_0$



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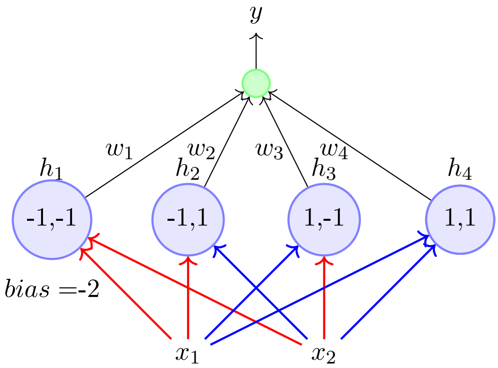
- This results in the following four conditions to implement XOR: $w_1 < w_0, w_2 \geq w_0, w_3 \geq w_0, w_4 < w_0$
- Unlike before, there are no contradictions now and the system of inequalities can be satisfied



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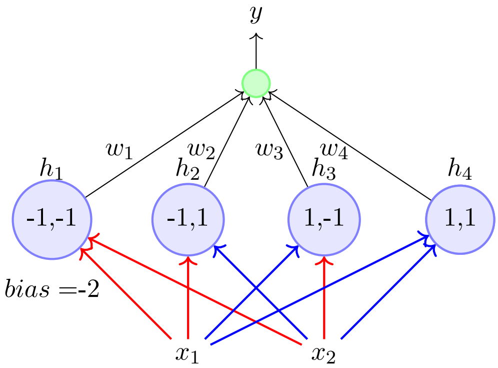
- Let w_0 be the bias output of the neuron (*i.e.*, it will fire if $\sum_{i=1}^{4} w_i h_i \geq w_0$)

x_1	x_2	XOR	h_1	h_2	h_3	h_4	$\sum_{i=1}^{4} w_i h_i$
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	w_1
0	1	1	0	1	0	0	w_2
1	0	1	0	0	1	0	w_3
1	1	0	0	0	0	1	w_4

- This results in the following four conditions to implement XOR: $w_1 < w_0, w_2 \geq w_0, w_3 \geq w_0, w_4 < w_0$
- Unlike before, there are no contradictions now and the system of inequalities can be satisfied
- Essentially each w_i is now responsible for one of the 4 possible inputs and can be adjusted to get the desired output for that input



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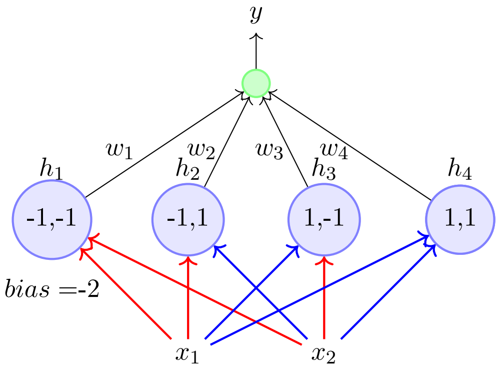

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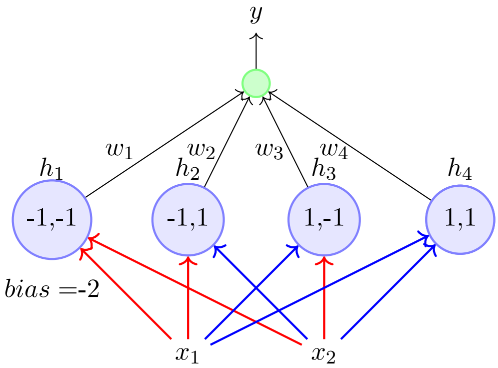

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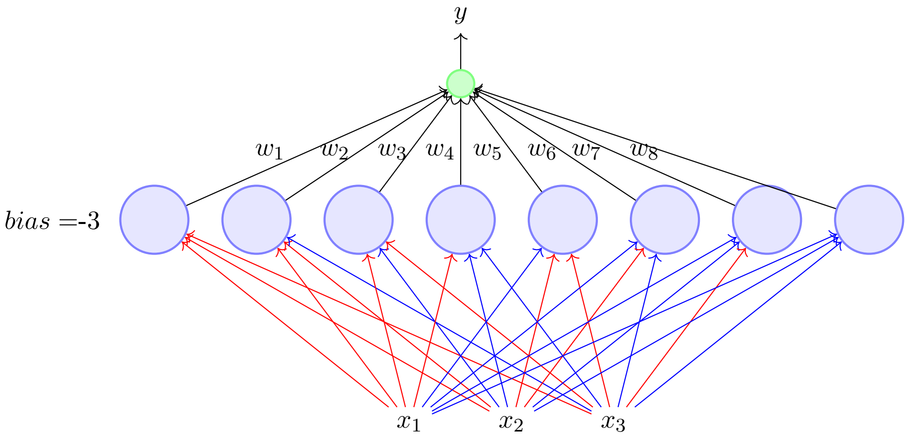
- Each boolean function will result in a different set of non-contradicting inequalities which can be satisfied by appropriately setting w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4
- Try it!

- What if we have more than 3 inputs ?

- Again each of the 8 perceptorns will fire only for one of the 8 inputs
- Each of the 8 weights in the second layer is responsible for one of the 8 inputs and can be adjusted to produce the desired output for that input



- What if we have n inputs ?

Theorem

Any boolean function of n inputs can be represented exactly by a network of perceptrons containing 1 hidden layer with 2^n perceptrons and one output layer containing 1 perceptron

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Catch: As n increases the number of perceptrons in the hidden layers obviously increases exponentially

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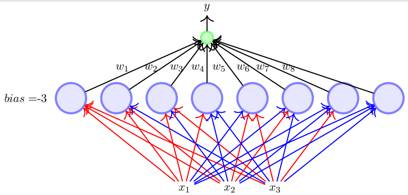
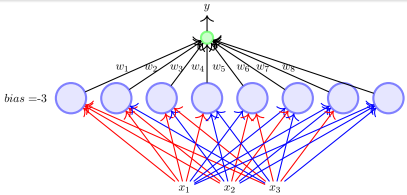


- We are given this data about our past movie experience

$$\begin{array}{c} p_1 \\ p_2 \\ \vdots \\ n_1 \\ n_2 \\ \vdots \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & \dots & x_{1n} & y_1 = 1 \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & \dots & x_{2n} & y_2 = 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ x_{k1} & x_{k2} & \dots & x_{kn} & y_i = 0 \\ x_{j1} & x_{j2} & \dots & x_{jn} & y_j = 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$



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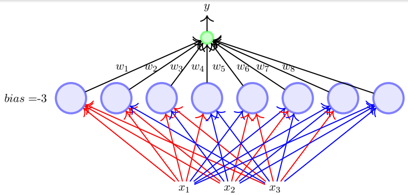
- We are given this data about our past movie experience
- For each movie, we are given the values of the various factors $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ that we base our decision on and we are also also given the value of y (like/dislike)



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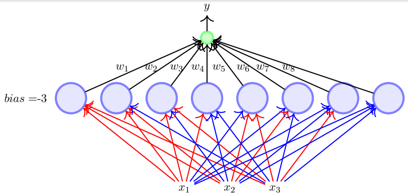

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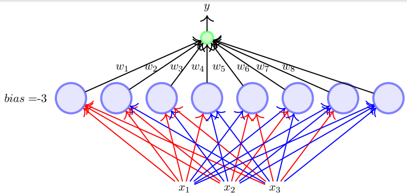

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- p_i's are the points for which the output was 1 and n_i's are the points for which the output was 0
- The data may or may not be linearly separable
- The proof that we just saw tells us that it is possible to have a network of perceptrons and learn the weights in this network such that for any given p_i or n_j the output of the network will be the same as y_i or y_j

The story so far ...

- Networks of the form that we just saw (containing, an input, output and one or more hidden layers) are called Multilayer Perceptrons (MLP, in short)

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- More appropriate terminology would be“Multilayered Network of Perceptrons” but MLP is the more commonly used name
- The theorem that we just saw gives us the representation power of a MLP with a single hidden layer
- Specifically, it tells us that a MLP with a single hidden layer can represent **any** boolean function