

# *Artificial Neural Networks in Artificial Intelligence*

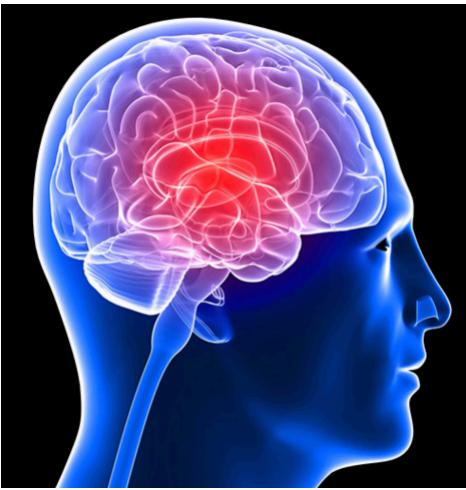
**Artificial Intelligence involves several different approaches, including**

- **Symbolic artificial intelligence** is the collection of all methods in artificial intelligence research that are based on high-level "symbolic" (human-readable) representations of problems, logic and search.
- **Bayesian decision networks** are graphical models that represent a set of variables and their dependencies ... ideal for taking an event that occurred and predicting the likelihood that any one of several possible causes was the contributing factor.
- **Evolutionary algorithms** use mechanisms inspired by biological evolution, such as reproduction, mutation, recombination, and selection. Candidate solutions play the role of individuals in a population, and the fitness function determines the quality of the solutions. Evolution of the candidate population then takes place after the repeated application of the mechanisms.

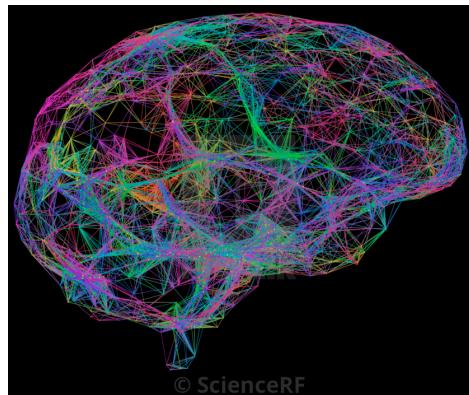
*Wikipedia*

**Here we illustrate a fourth approach**

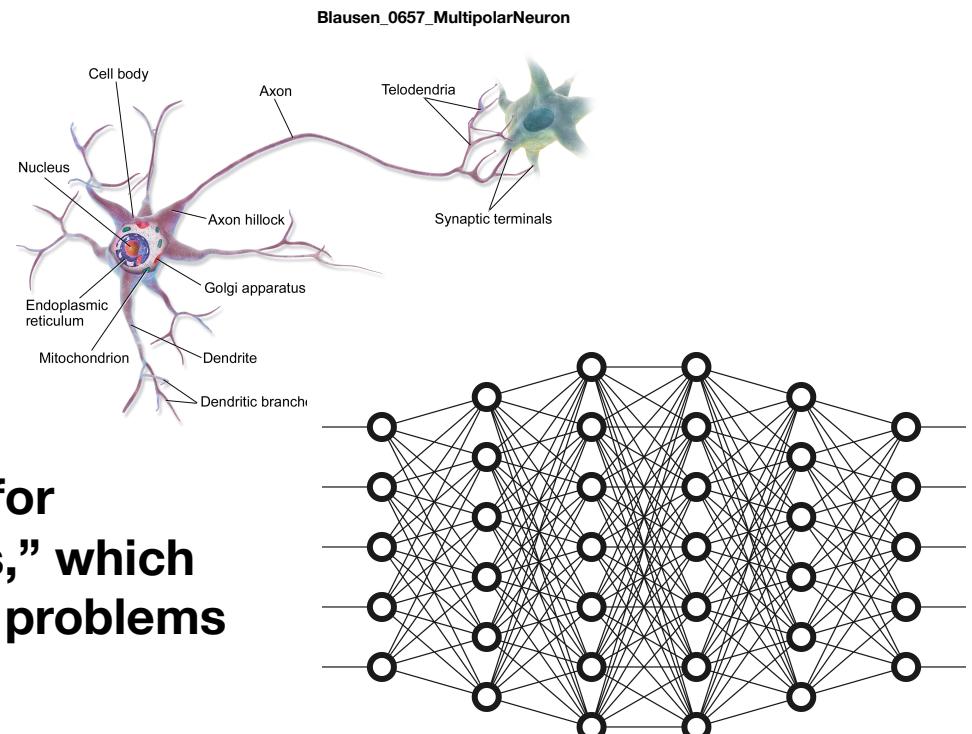
- **Artificial Neural Networks** - with basic introductory examples here



[www.braininjuryaustralia.org.au](http://www.braininjuryaustralia.org.au)



**Our brains sense and think using connected networks of cells called neurons**



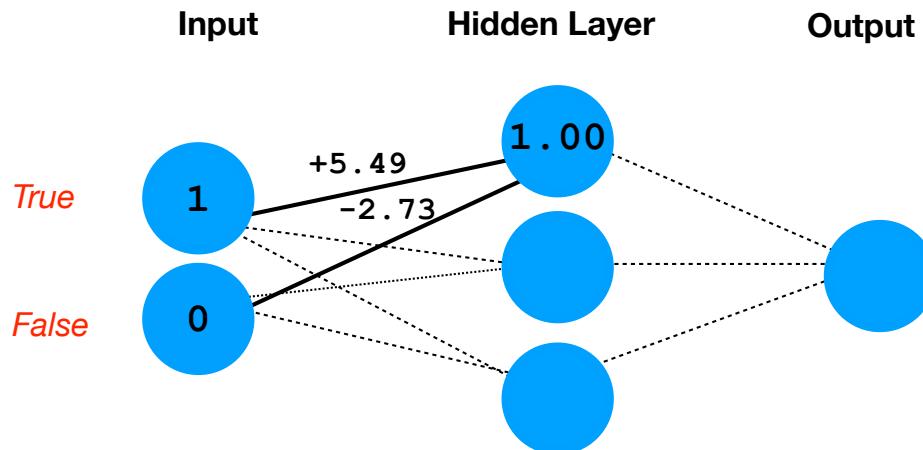
**These networks are the inspiration for computer simulations of “neural networks,” which can be trained to sense and solve complex problems**

# Neural Network

Simulates XOR logic - exclusive or

Output is TRUE when one input is TRUE but not both

**2 inputs, 1 output,  
1 hidden layer  
with 3 neurons &  
9 synapses**



EXAMPLE for input of  
1  
0

These sums over all nodes in a layer are the product of matrix multiplication. Matrix multiplication is well suited to being accelerated in hardware Graphical Processing Units, since graphic transformations also involve matrix multiplication.

node value = sigmaFunc( sum of (node activation \* connection weight) )

where  $\text{sigmaFunc}(x) = \exp(x) / (1 + \exp(x))$  >> converts all input x values into range 0 to 1

INPUT > HIDDEN LAYER

$\text{sigmaFunc}(1 * 5.4868 + 0 * (-2.7276)) = 0.9959$  = hidden node 1 activation

Every node - neuron - has a connection - synapse - to every neuron in neighboring layers of neurons.

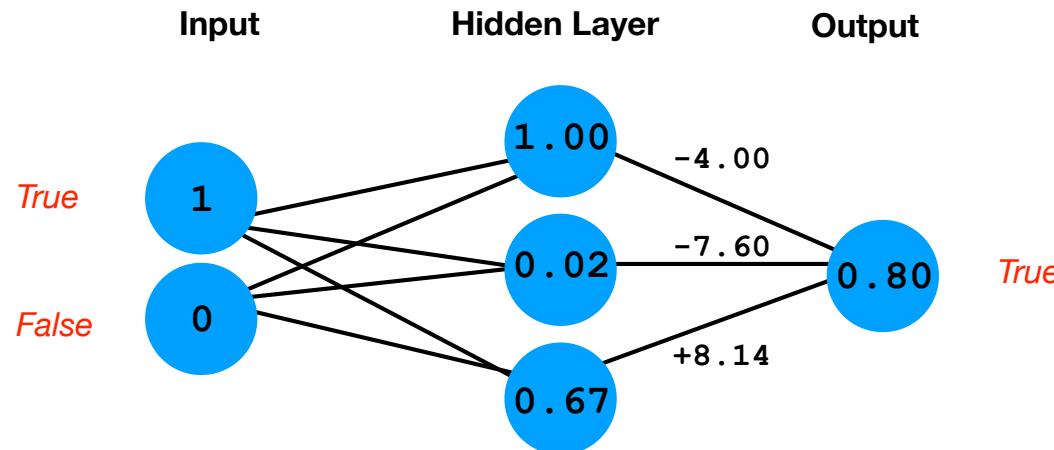
The values are held in memory locations and the CPU executes the math - there are no physical, hardware neurons and synapses.

# Neural Network

Simulates XOR logic - exclusive or

Output is TRUE when one input is TRUE but not both

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HIDDEN LAYER > OUTPUT

$$\text{sigmaFunc}( 0.9959 * (-4.0030) + 0.0153 * (-7.5988) + 0.6719 * 8.1402 ) = 0.7969 = \text{output node}$$

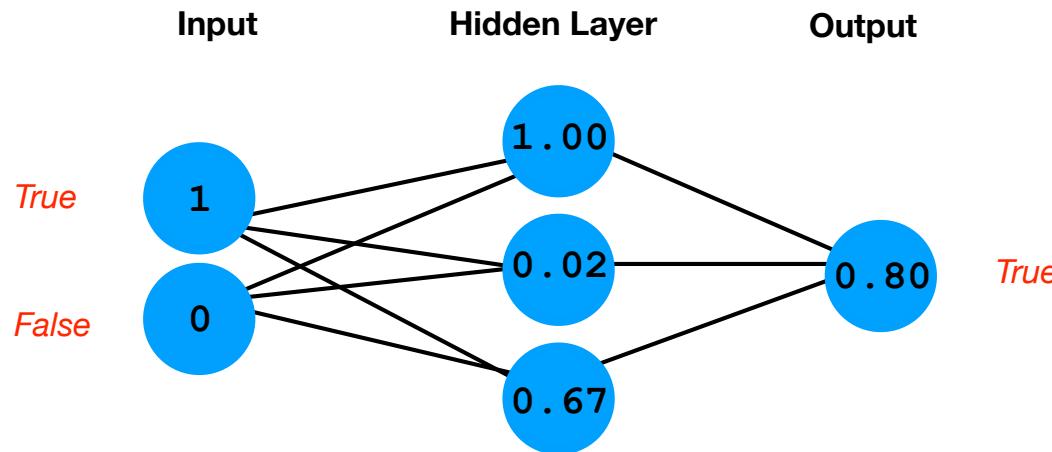
**Output is TRUE (> 0.5) when one input is TRUE but not both**

# Neural Network

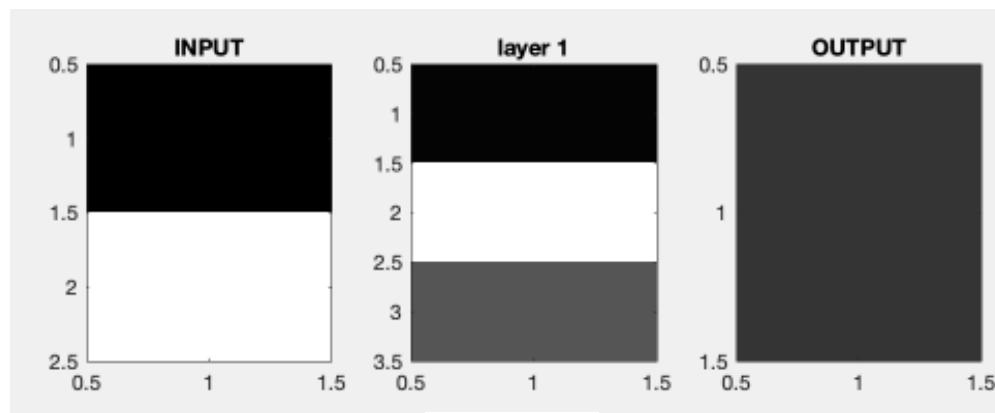
Simulates XOR logic - exclusive or

Output is TRUE when one input is TRUE but not both

**2 inputs, 1 output,  
1 hidden layer  
with 3 neurons &  
9 synapses**



**Visualization of neuron values - “activations” - for this input**



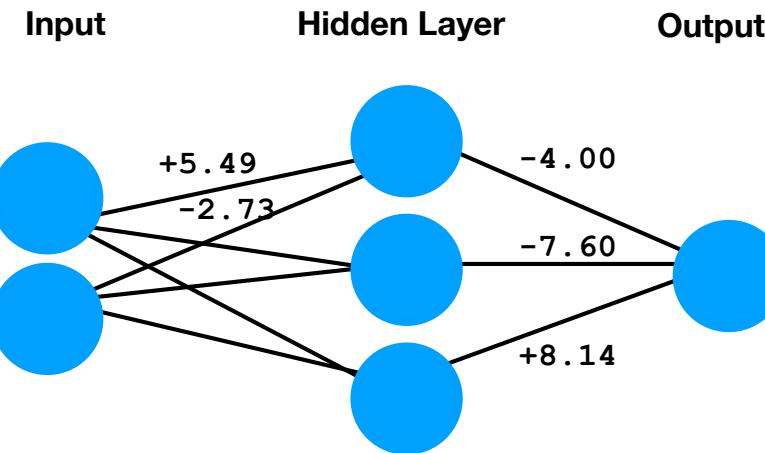
1	0.9959	
0	0.0153	0.7969
	0.6719	True

# Neural Network

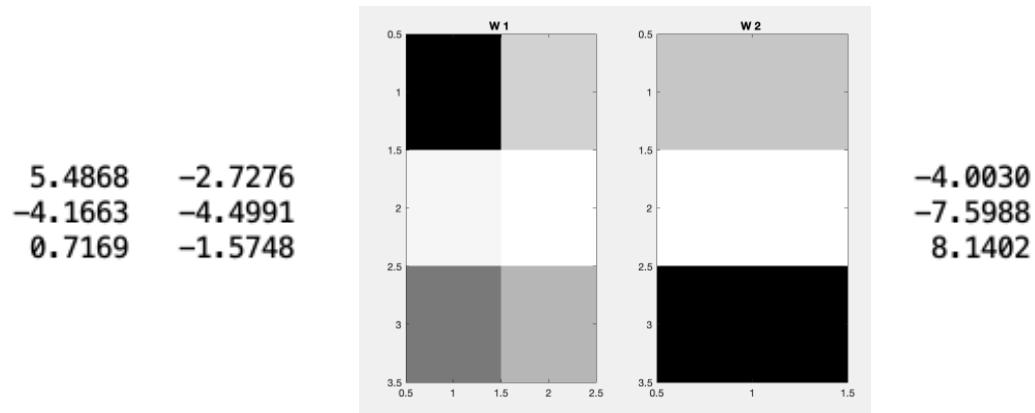
Simulates XOR logic - exclusive or

Output is TRUE when one input is TRUE but not both

**2 inputs, 1 output,  
1 hidden layer  
with 3 neurons &  
9 synapses**

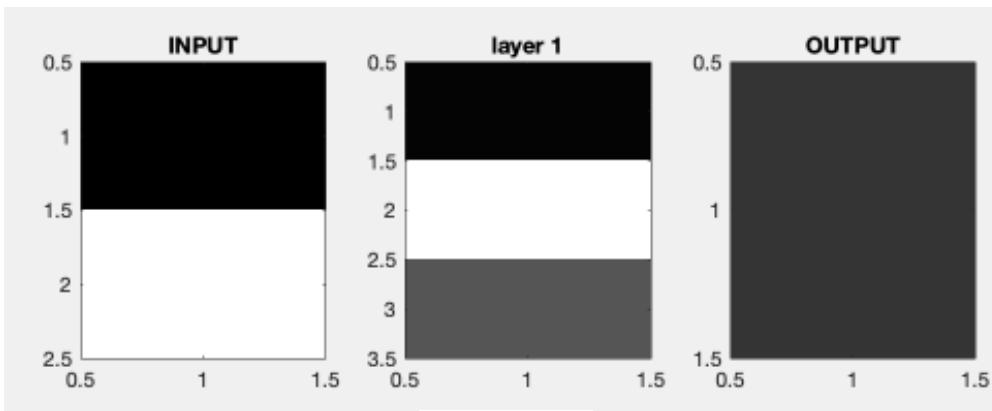


**Visualization of synapse connection “weights” to hidden layer and to output  
min = -7.60 (white), max = +8.14 (black)**



*The synapse connection weights were determined when the network was “trained”  
using combinations of known inputs and outputs.*

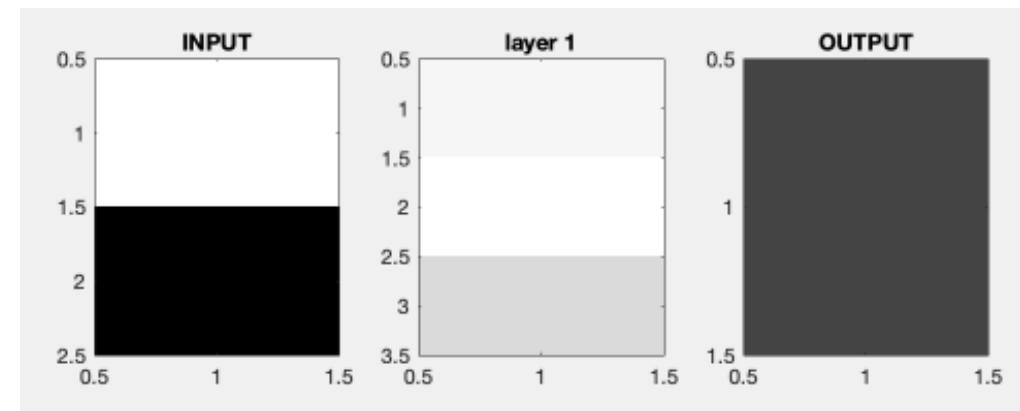
## Visualizations of node activations: input > hidden layer > output



**1**  
**0**

**0.9959**  
**0.0153**  
**0.6719**

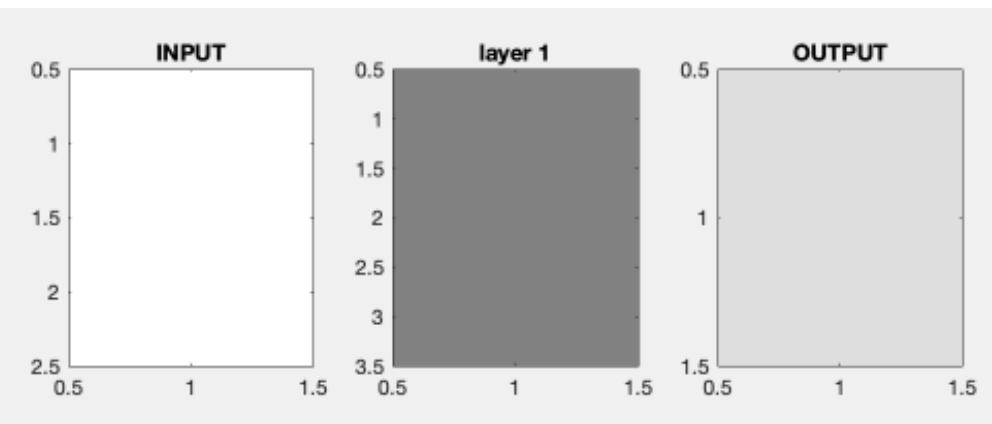
**0.7969**  
**True**



**0**  
**1**

**0.0614**  
**0.0110**  
**0.1715**

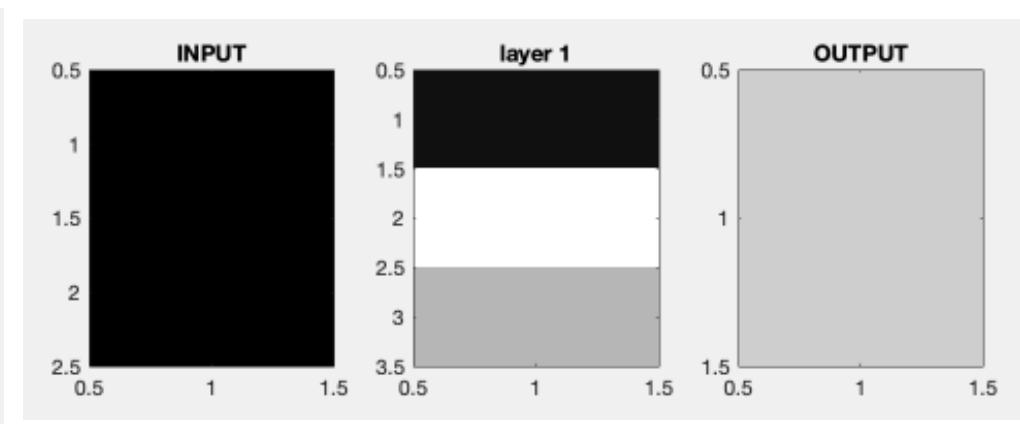
**0.7440**  
**True**



**0**  
**0**

**0.5000**  
**0.5000**  
**0.5000**

**0.1505**  
**False**



**1**  
**1**

**0.9404**  
**0.0002**  
**0.2978**

**0.2072**  
**False**

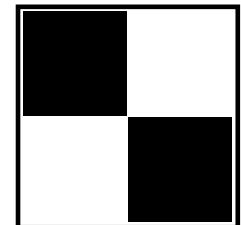
Output is **TRUE** when one input is **TRUE** but not both

## Neural Network

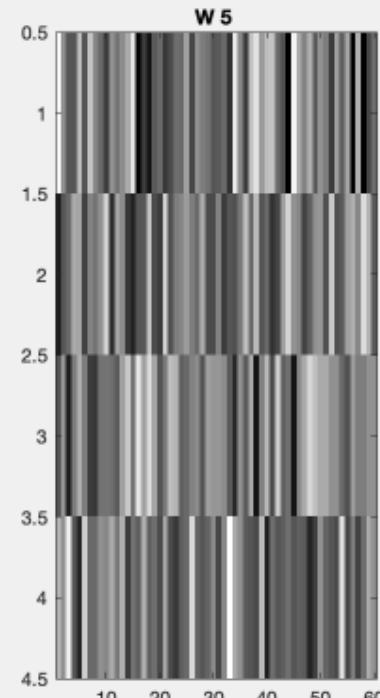
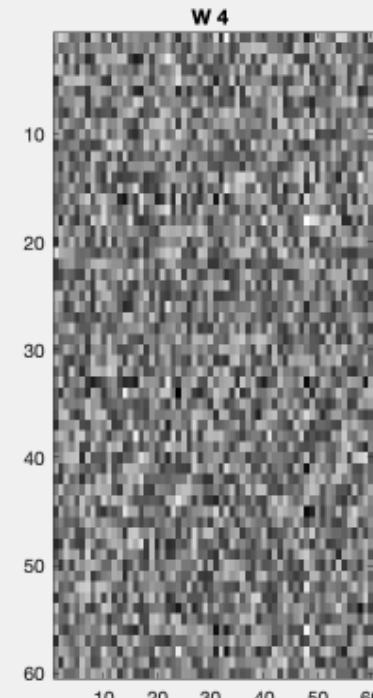
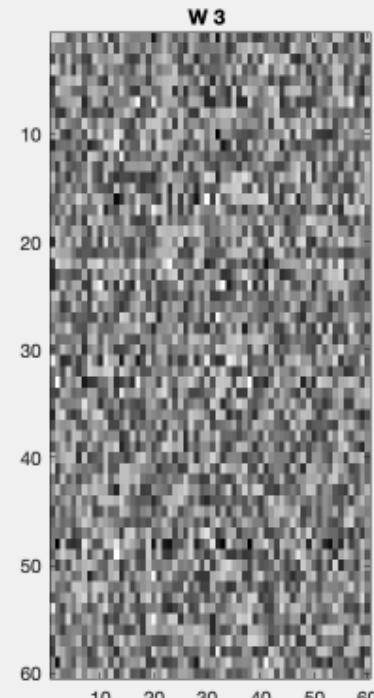
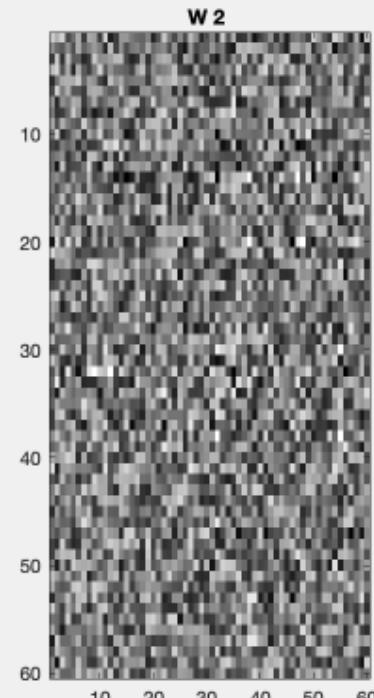
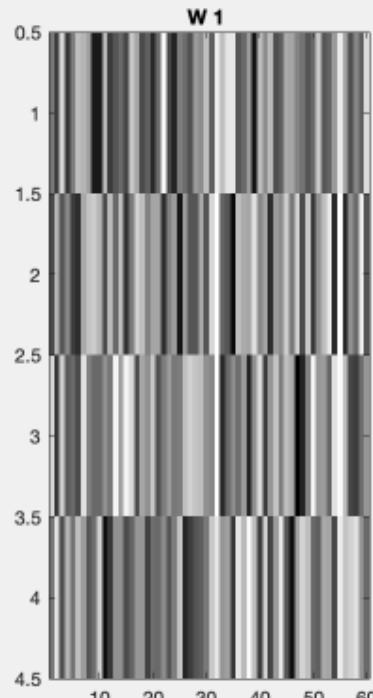
**4 inputs, 4 outputs**

**4 hidden layers, each  
with 60 neurons =  
240 neurons &  
11,280 synapses**

*A more complex network which  
detects diagonal, horizontal and vertical  
inputs to a 2 x 2 “touch screen”*

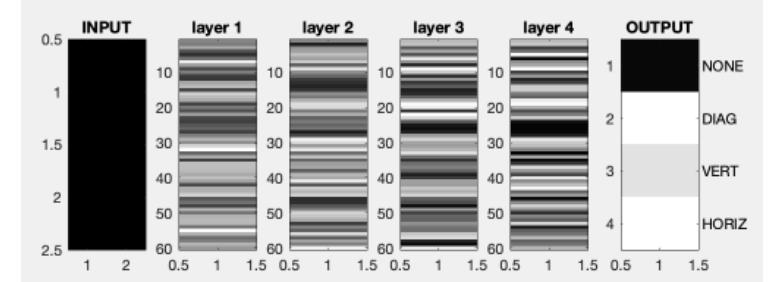
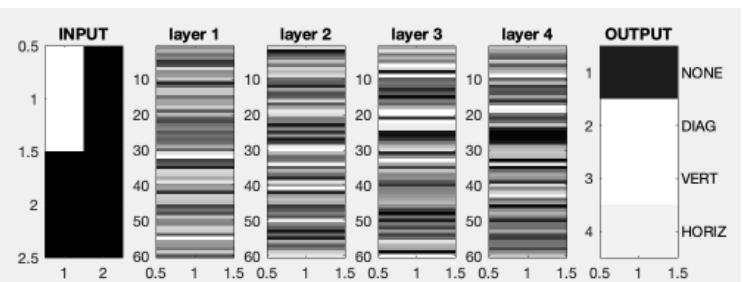
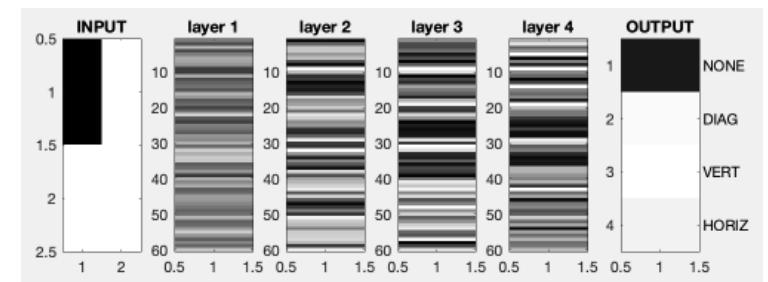
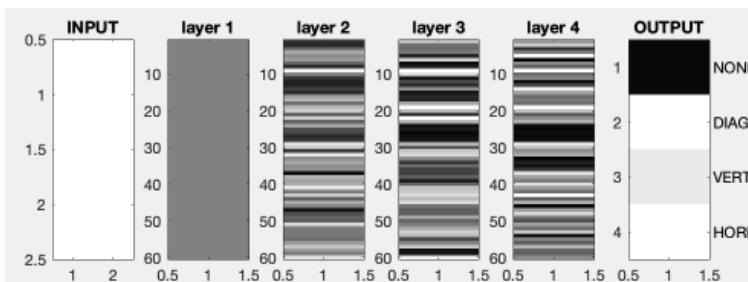
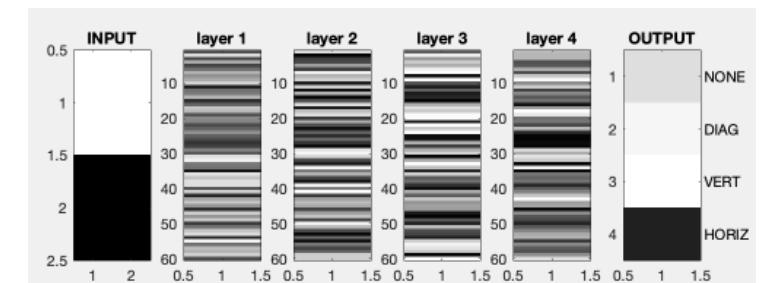
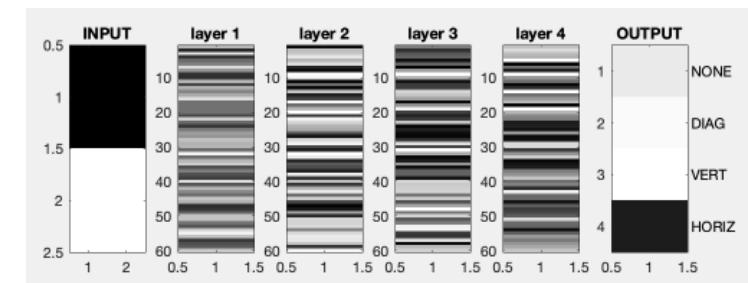
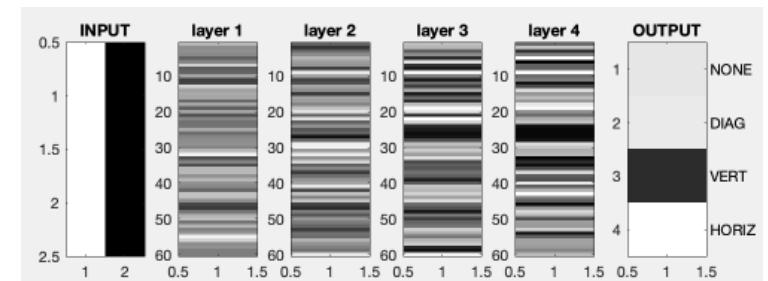
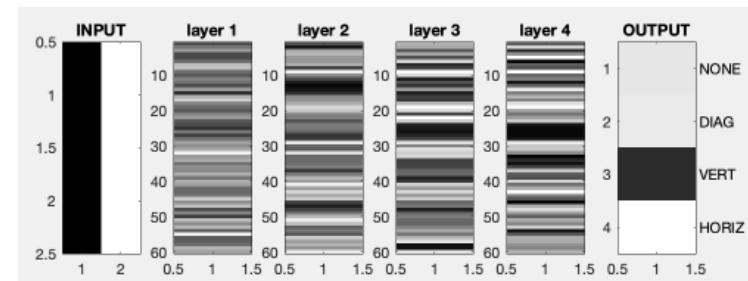
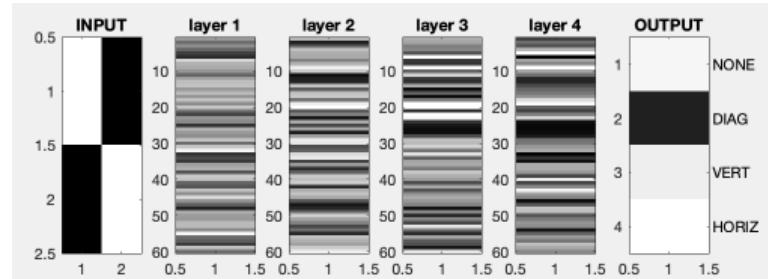
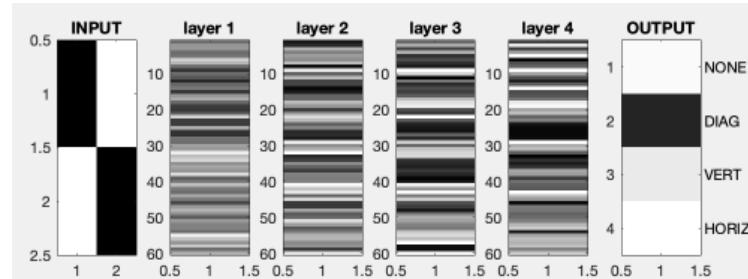
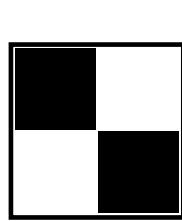


**Visualization of synapse weights to hidden  
layers 1-4 and to output,  
min = -1.23 (white), max = +1.25 (black)**



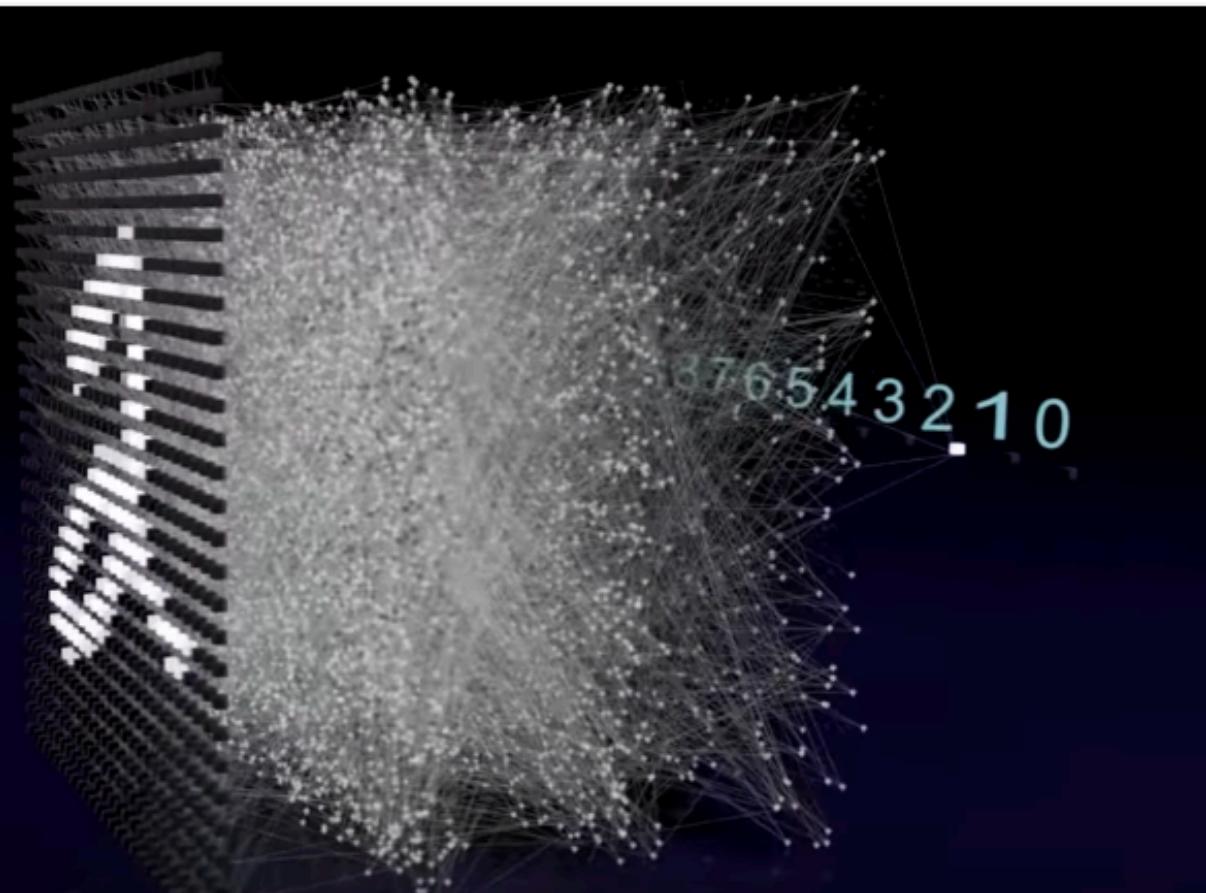
*Prior to training the network with known input and output cases, the connection weights were assigned random values in the range -1 to +1. Then the weights were adjusted during training in order to match input cases with their corresponding outputs. The resulting weights are not random. Different sets of weights will be obtained with different random initializations*

# Visualization of node activations: input > 4 hidden layers > output



**A neural network for a 28 x 28 “touch screen”  
note that only 2% of the 24+ million “synapses” are shown**

Type: ML Perceptron  
Data Set: MNIST  
Hidden Layers: 3  
Hidden Neurons: 10000  
Synapses: 24864180  
Synapses shown: 2%  
Learning: BP



Denis Dmitriev <https://youtu.be/3JQ3hYko51Y>

A neural network represents a large number of coupled equations which, when given a set of input values, can produce a set of desired output values.

The more neurons and synapses - the more equations - and the greater complexity of inputs and outputs which can be "fit" by the system of equations. Note the significant increase in complexity going from the above XOR example to the 2 x 2 “touch screen” example to the 28 x 28 touch screen in the figure above.

"Deep learning" refers to solving complex problems using many hidden layers of neurons and, thus, many equations.