

Part 2: Trainable Networks

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Mikhail Romanov

Training Philosophy



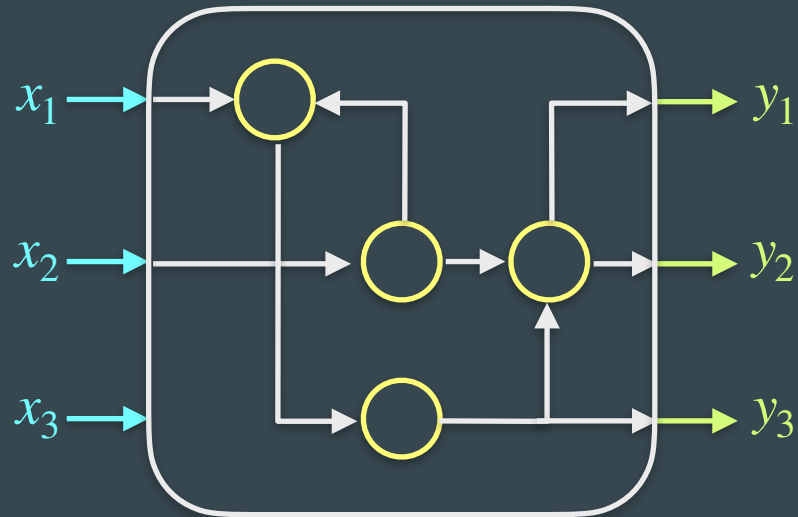
Training Philosophy

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ \dots \\ x_N \end{bmatrix}$$



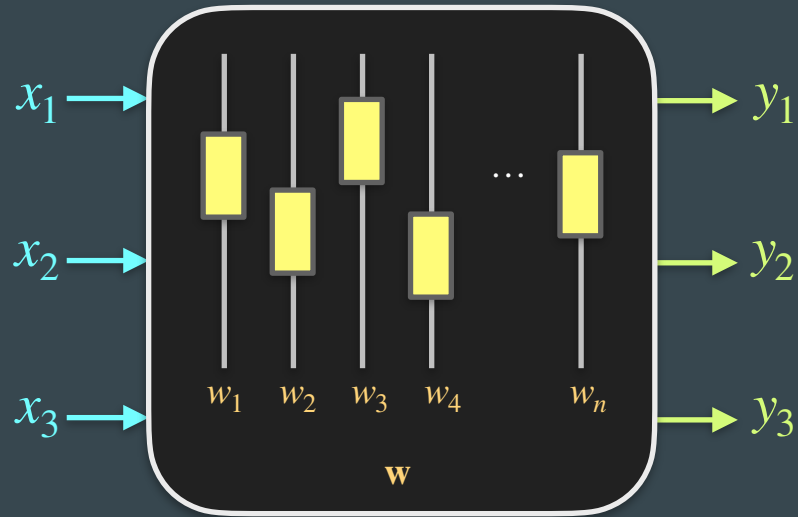
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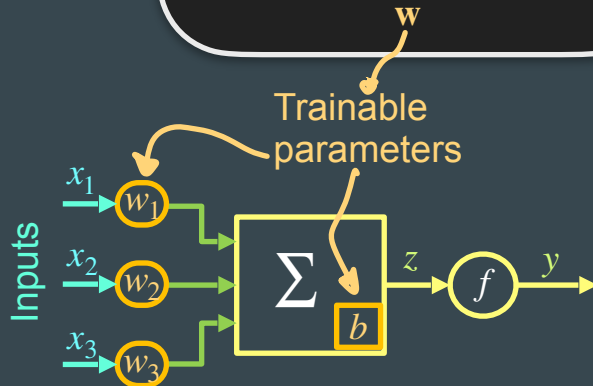
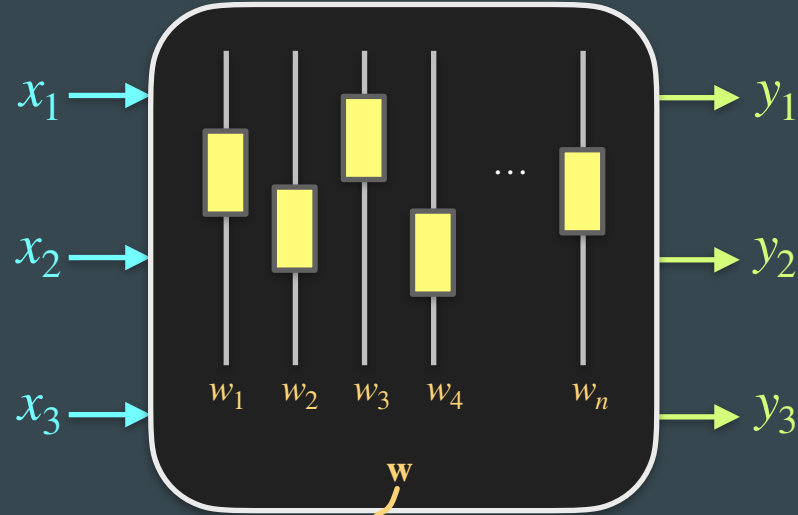
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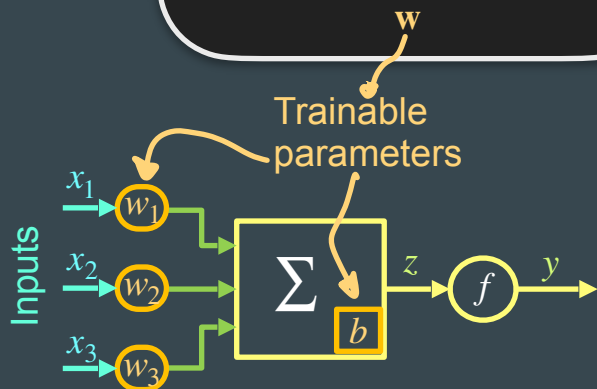
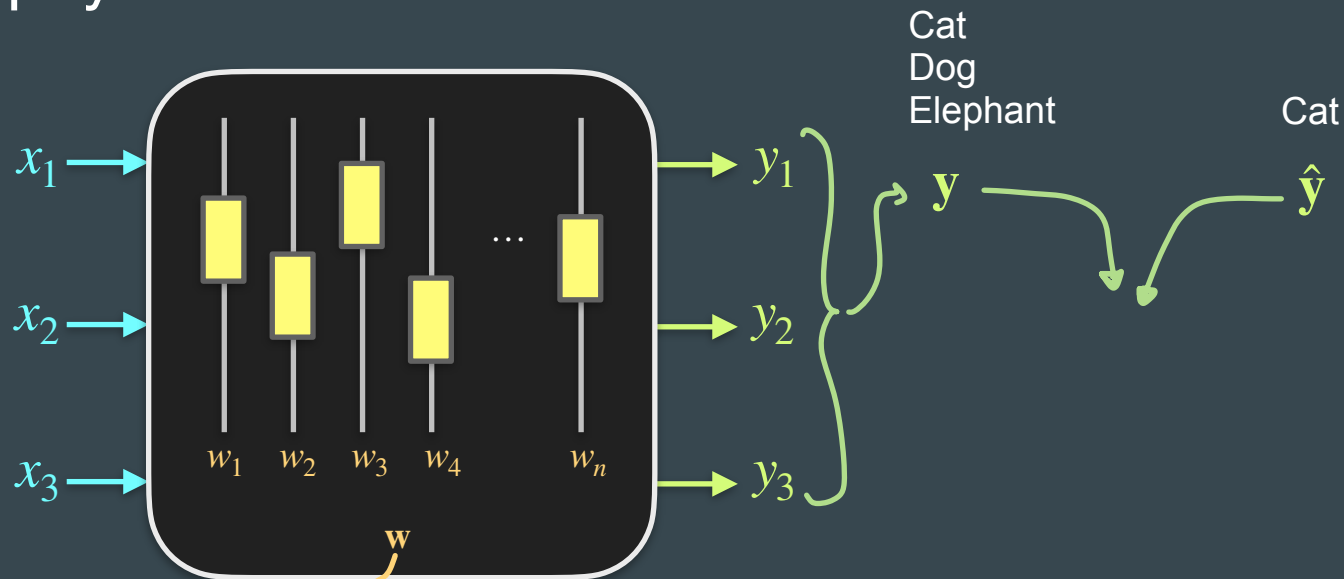
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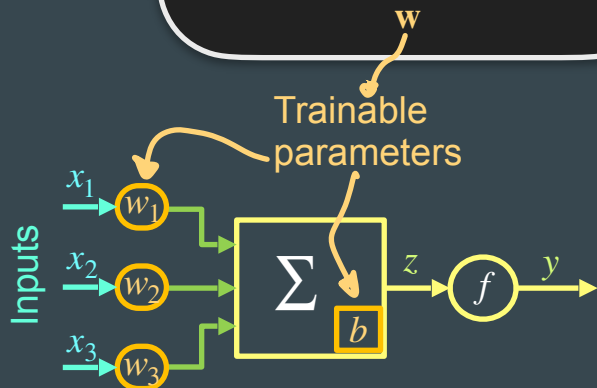
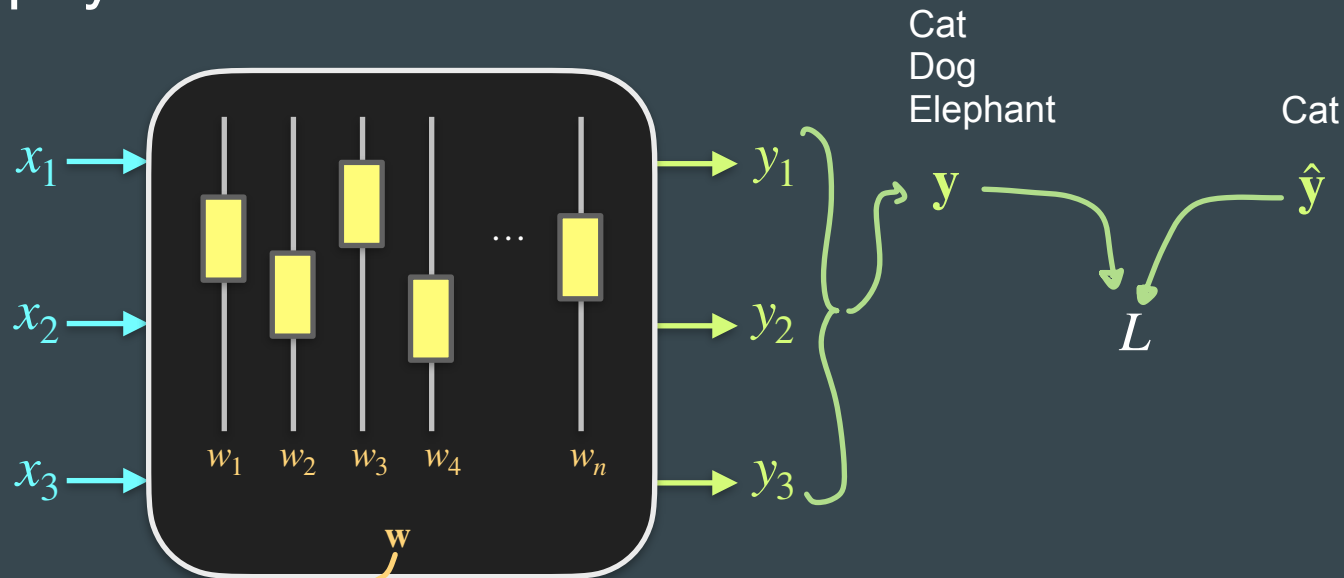
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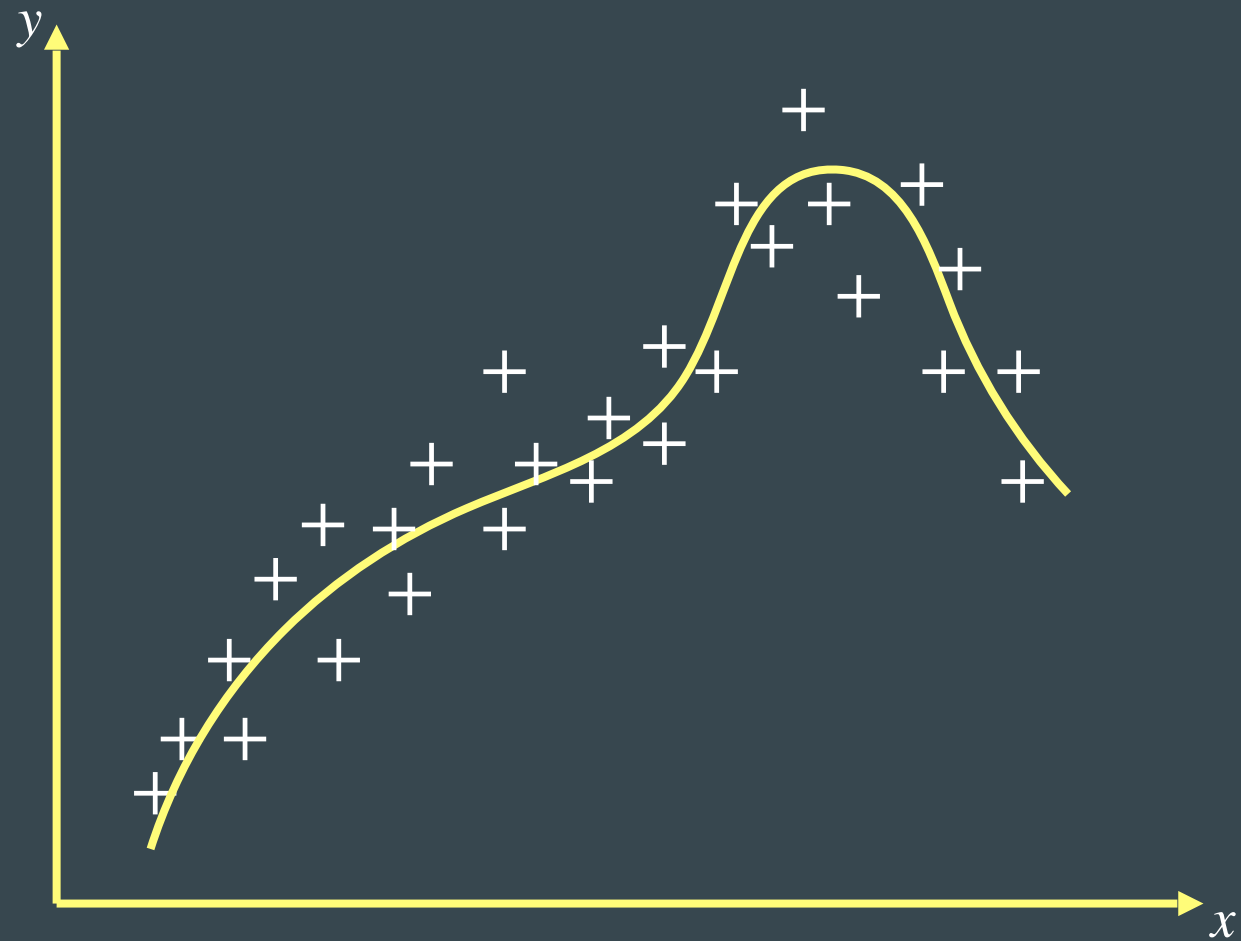
Training Philosophy

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ \dots \\ x_N \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\mathbf{w} = \underset{\mathbf{w}}{\operatorname{argmin}} L(\operatorname{Net}_{\mathbf{w}}(x), t)$$

Dependency Reconstruction



$$y_i = f(x_i) + \epsilon_i$$

ϵ_i Noise

$f(x_i)$ Hidden Dependency

x_i Circumstances of
Measurement

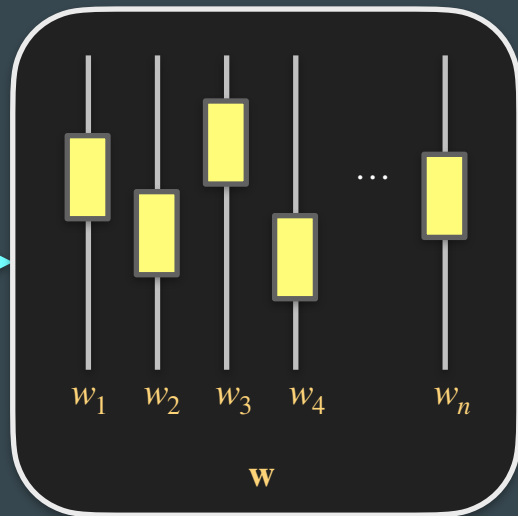
y_i Result of measurement

Tuning the network

Features	Labels
\mathbf{x}_1	\mathbf{y}_1
\mathbf{x}_2	\mathbf{y}_2
\mathbf{x}_3	\mathbf{y}_3
\mathbf{x}_4	\mathbf{y}_4
\mathbf{x}_5	\mathbf{y}_5
\mathbf{x}_6	\mathbf{y}_6
...	...
\mathbf{x}_S	\mathbf{y}_S

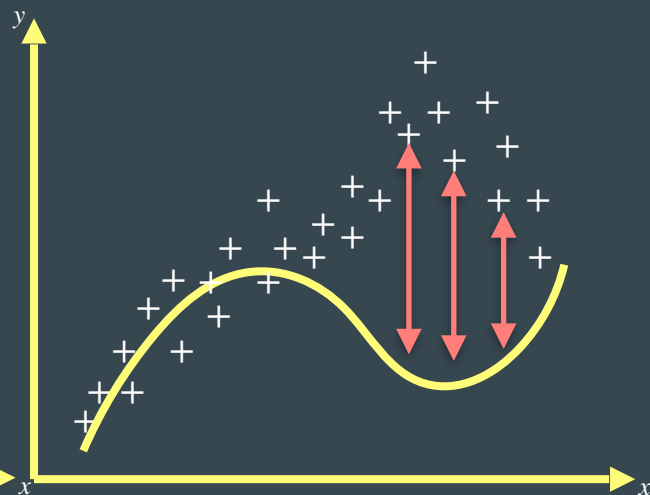
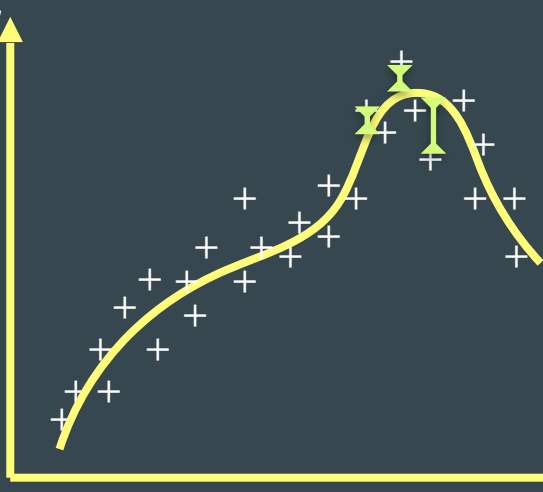
$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \dots \\ x_N \end{bmatrix}$$

\mathbf{x}



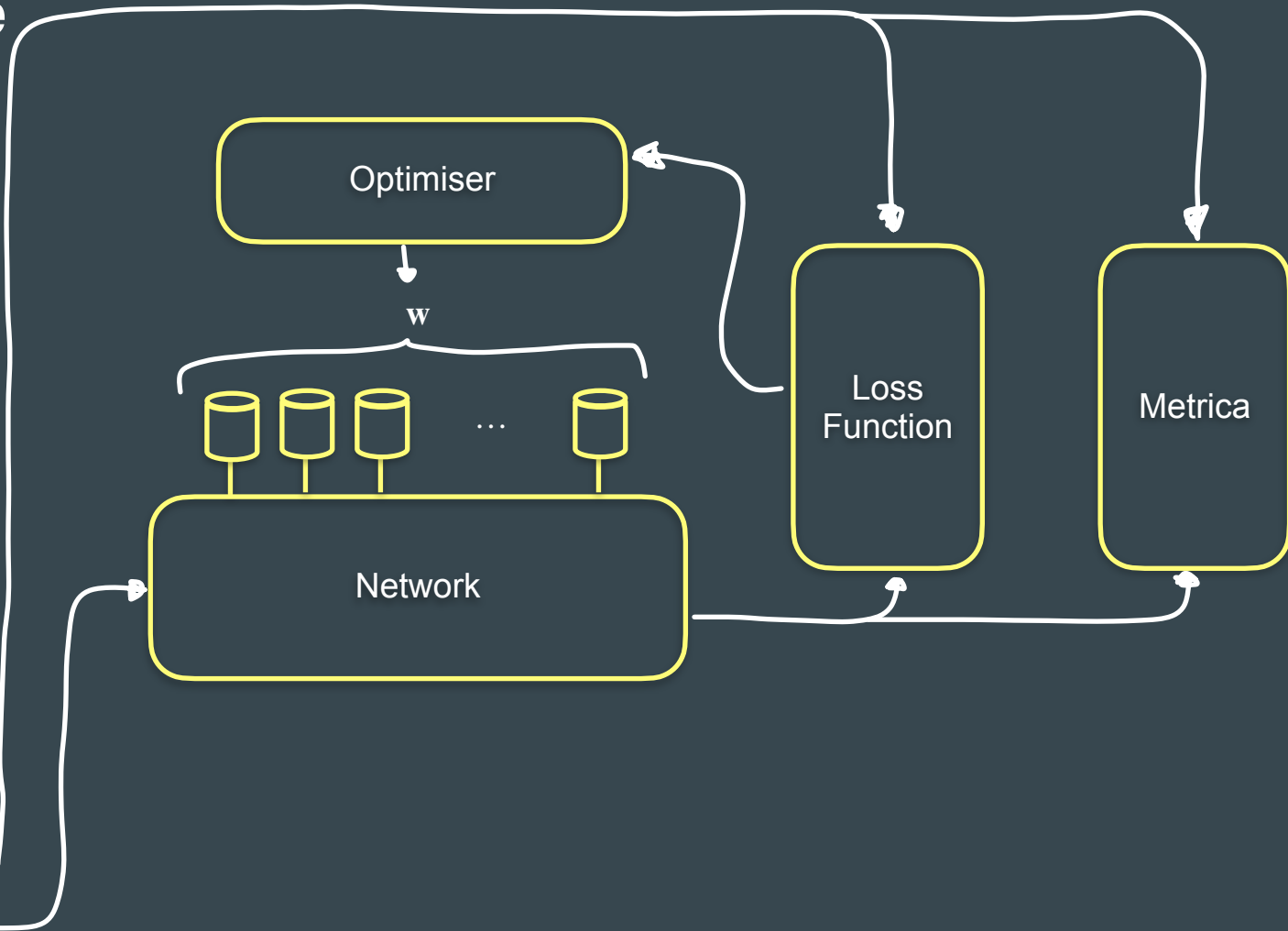
$$L_{total} = \sum_{s=1}^S L(Net_{\mathbf{w}}(x_s), y_s)$$

$$\mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} y_0 \\ y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \dots \\ y_N \end{bmatrix}$$



Training Cycle

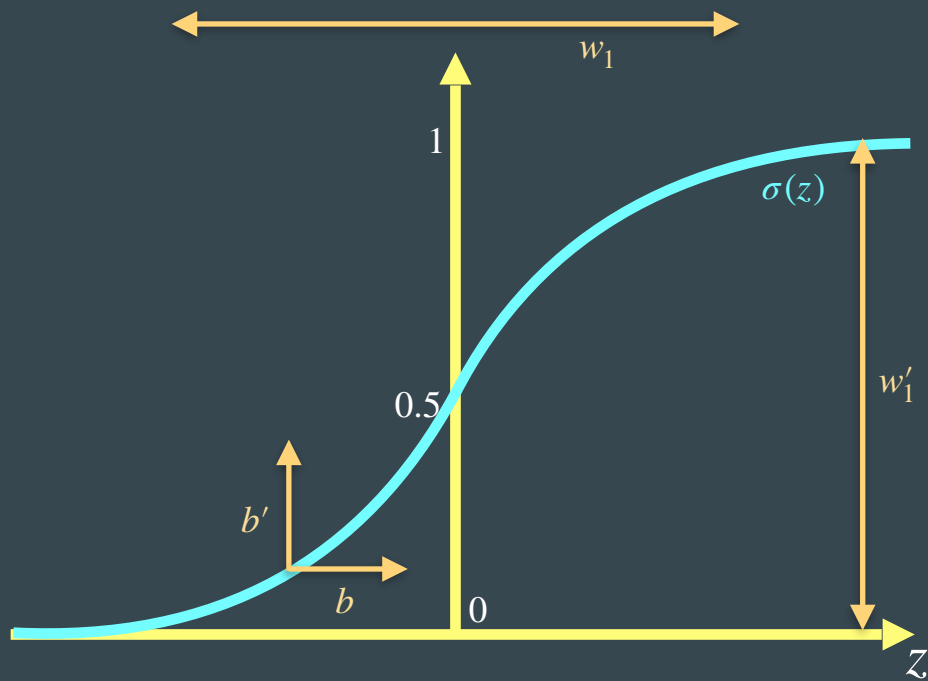
Features	Labels
\mathbf{x}_1	\mathbf{y}_1
\mathbf{x}_2	\mathbf{y}_2
\mathbf{x}_3	\mathbf{y}_3
\mathbf{x}_4	\mathbf{y}_4
\mathbf{x}_5	\mathbf{y}_5
\mathbf{x}_6	\mathbf{y}_6
...	...
\mathbf{x}_S	\mathbf{y}_S



Shaping the sigmoid

Sigmoid

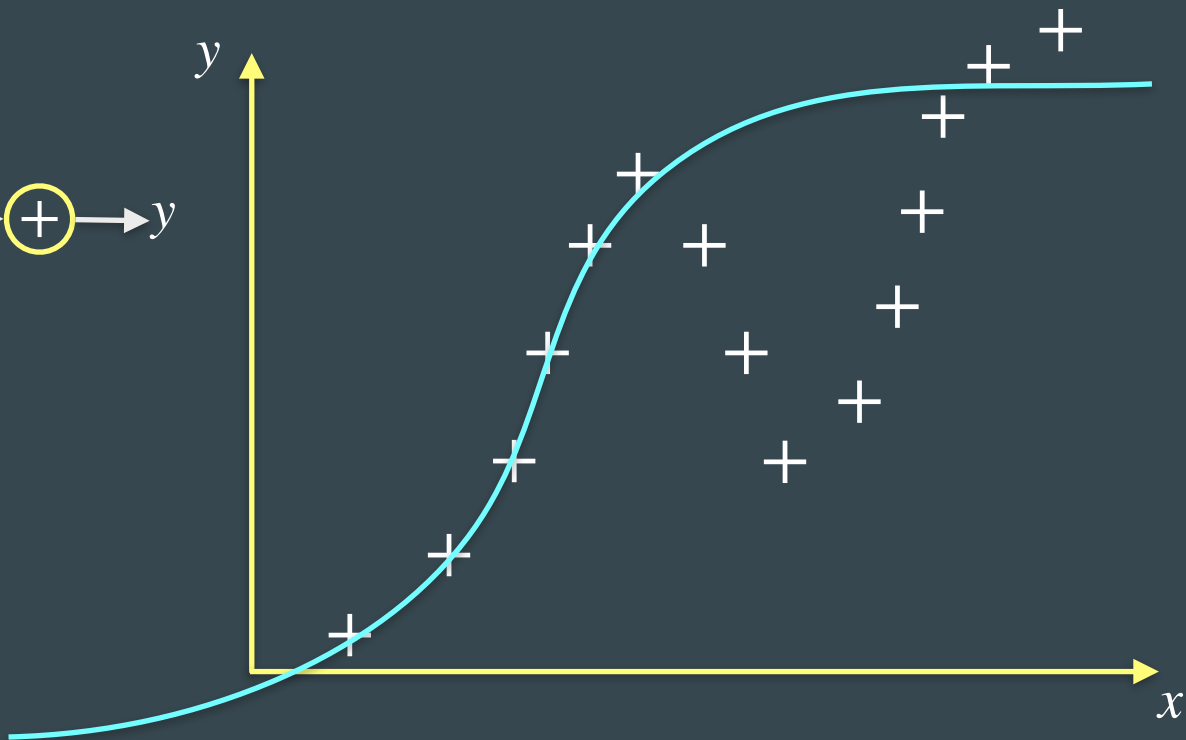
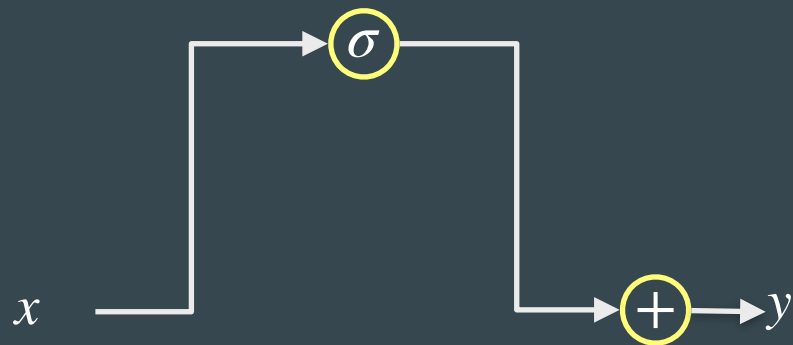
$$\sigma(z) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-z)} \quad y = w'\sigma(wx+b)+b'$$



Two Layer Neural Net

$$y = w'_1 \sigma(w_1 x + b_1) + b'_1$$

$$\hat{y} = b^{out} + \sum_{i=1}^N w_i^{out} \sigma(w^i x + b^i)$$

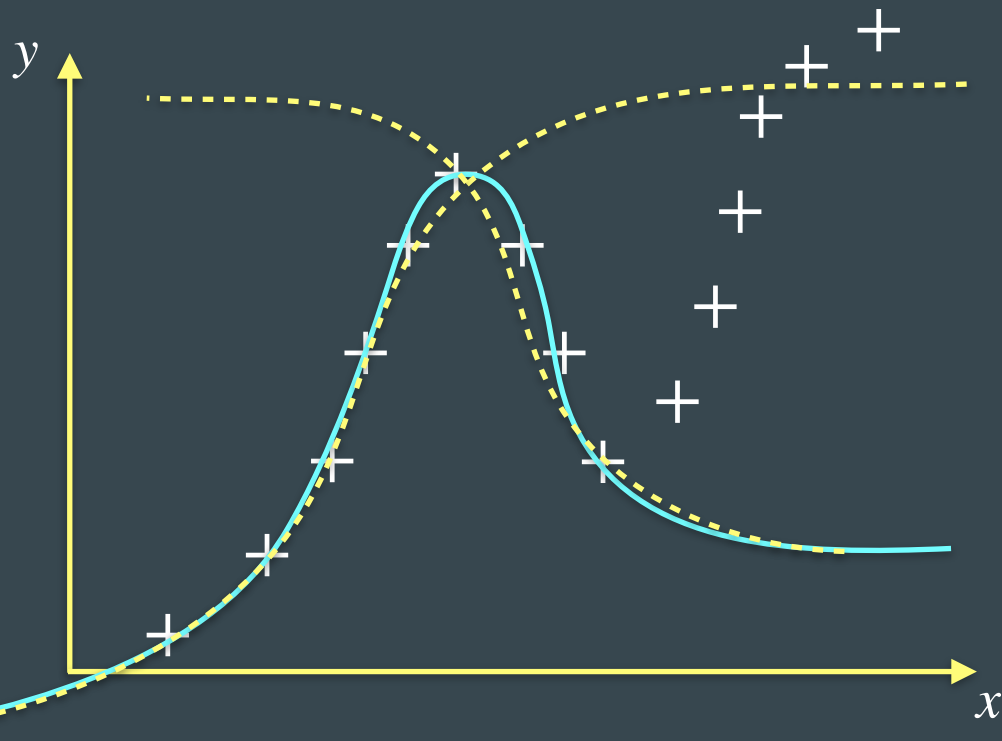
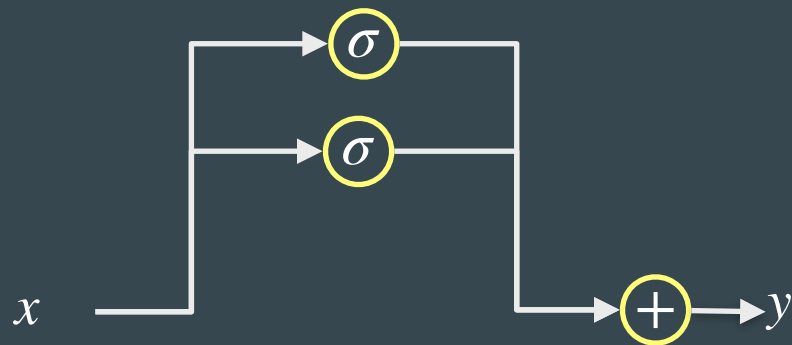


Two Layer Neural Net

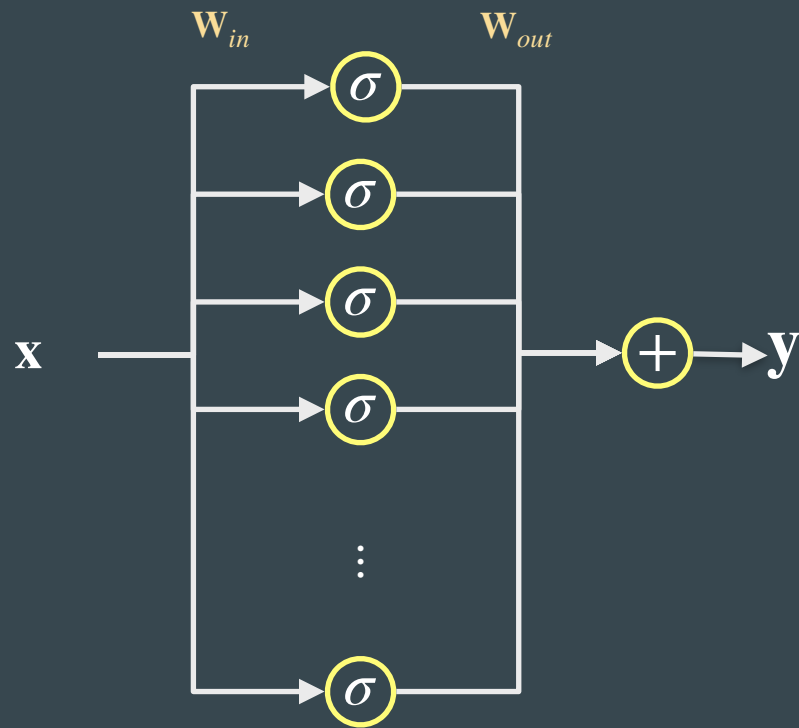
$$y = w'_1 \sigma(w_1 x + b_1) + b'_1$$

$$+ w'_2 \sigma(w_2 x + b_2) + b'_2$$

$$\hat{y} = b^{out} + \sum_{i=1}^N w_i^{out} \sigma(w^i x + b^i)$$



Two Layer Neural Net



Linear Combination of Sigmoids is Full System!

$$y = w'_1\sigma(w_1x+b_1)+b'_1$$

$$+w'_2\sigma(w_2x+b_2)+b'_2$$

$$+w'_3\sigma(w_3x+b_3)+b'_3$$

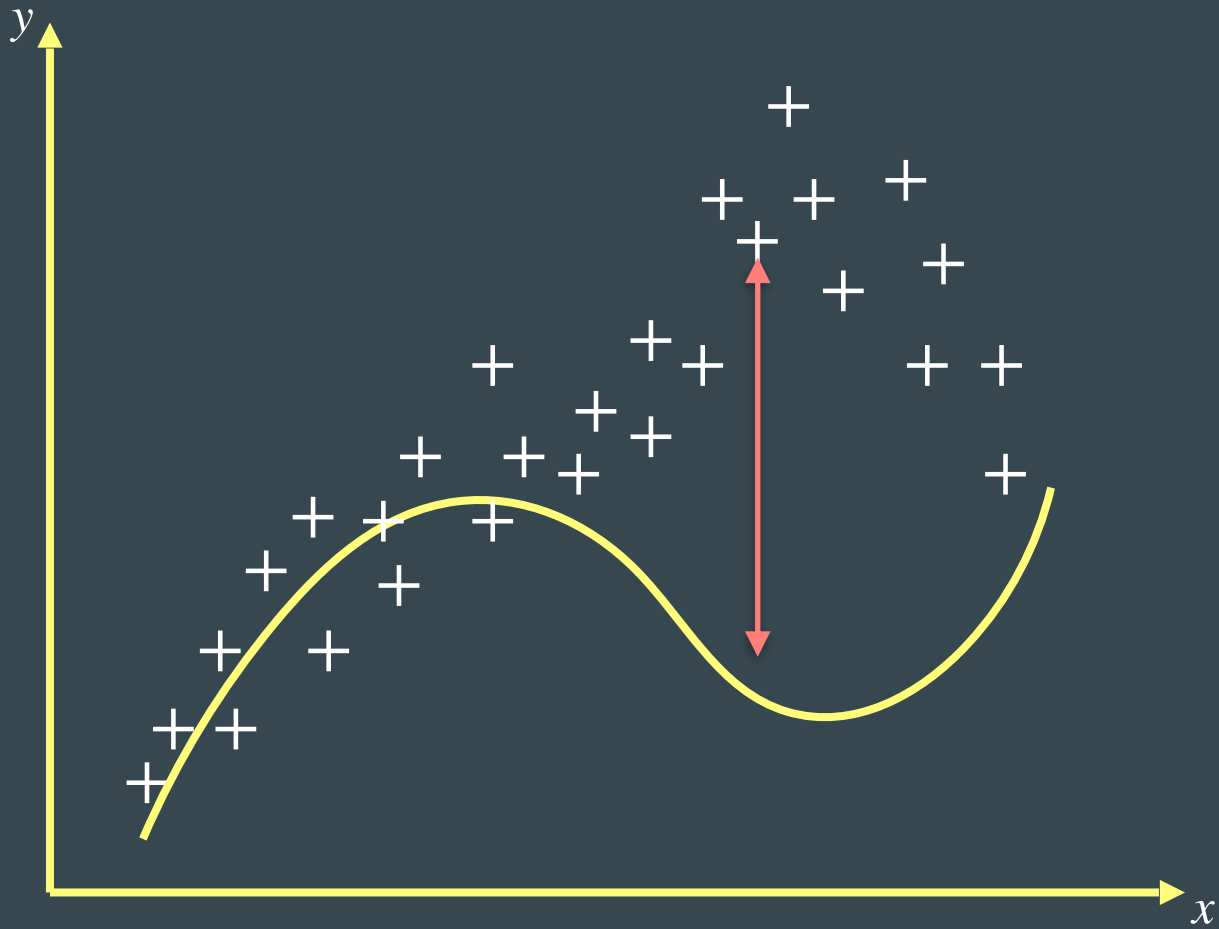
$$\hat{y} = b^{out} + \sum_{i=1}^N w_i^{out}\sigma(w^i x + b^i)$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{y}} = \mathbf{b}_{out} + \sum_{i=1}^N \mathbf{W}_{out}\sigma(\mathbf{W}_{in}\mathbf{X} + \mathbf{b}_{in})$$

Loss function

The simplest loss function is
Mean Squared Error
(MSE)

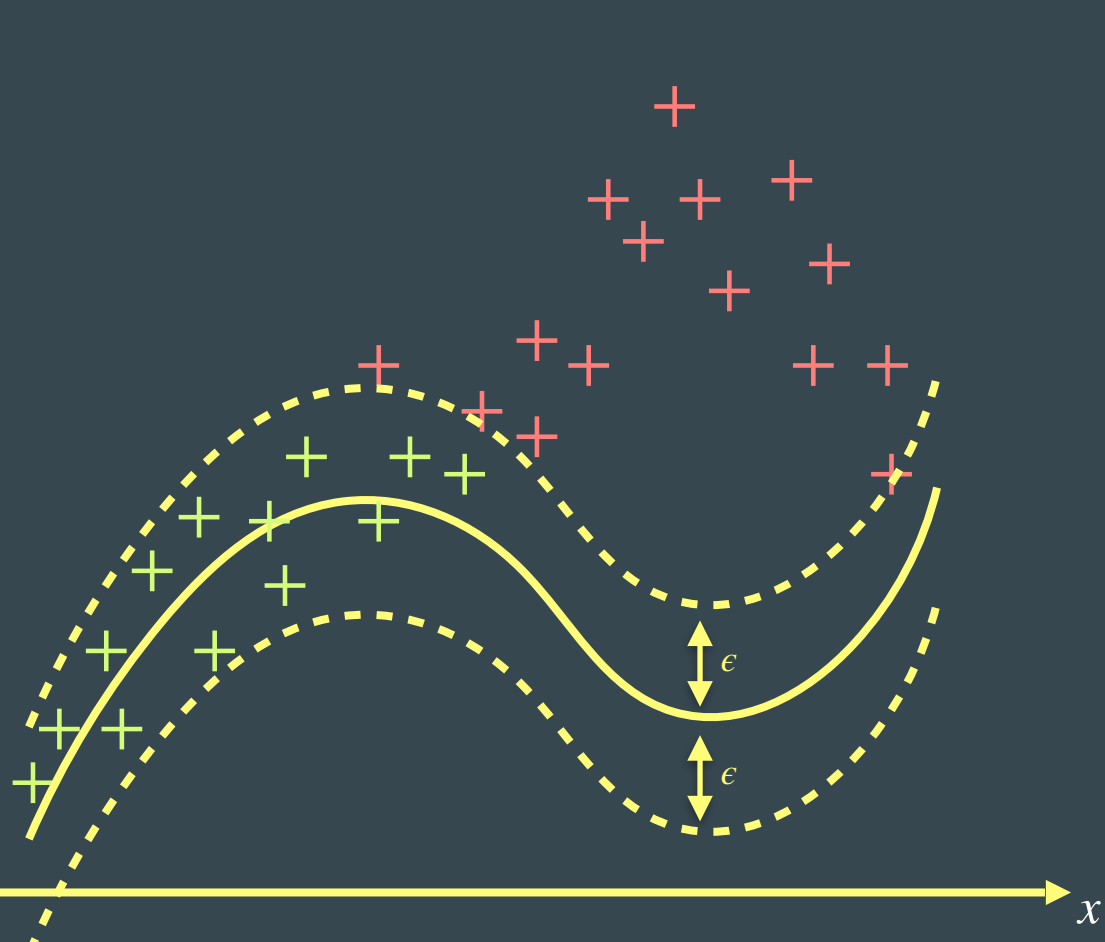
$$MSE(y, \hat{y}) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{s=1}^S (y_s - \hat{y}_s)^2$$



Metrica

Example:
Epsilon-precision

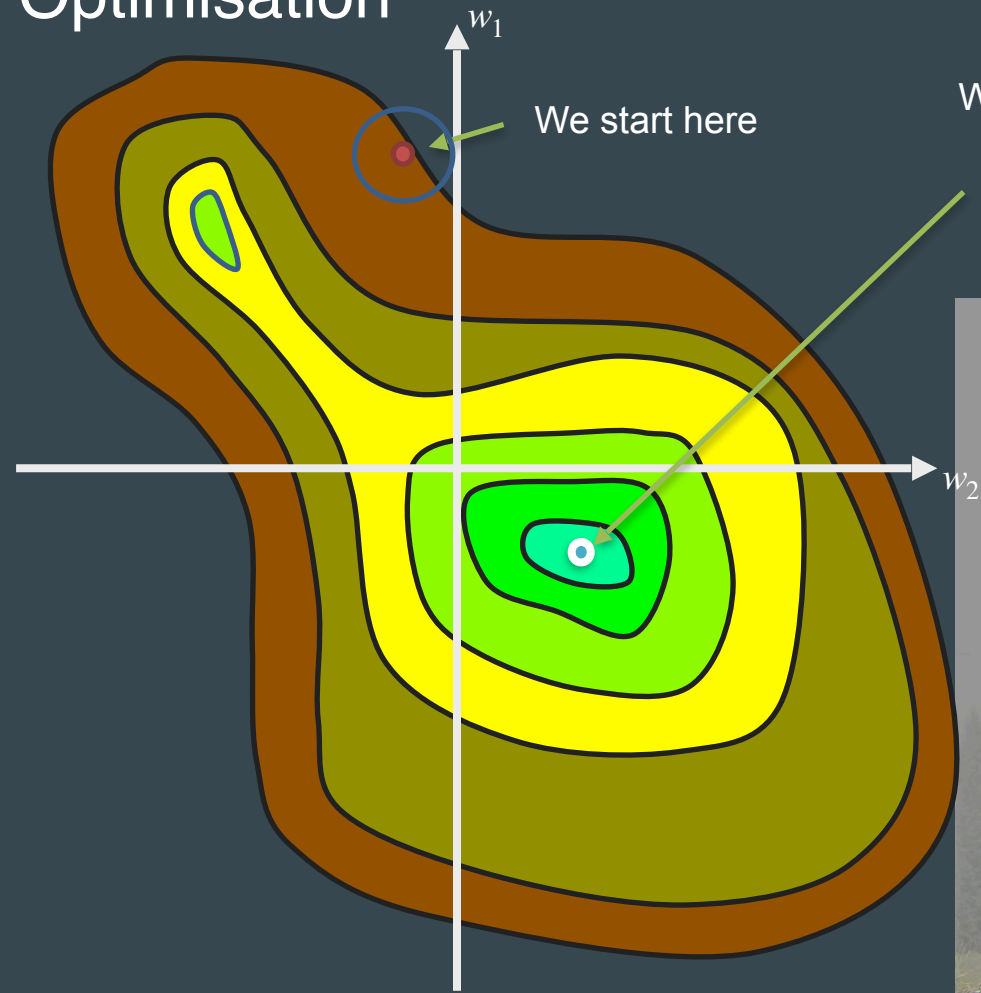
$$Acc_{\epsilon} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N [y_i - \hat{y}_i < \epsilon]$$



Optimisation



Optimisation



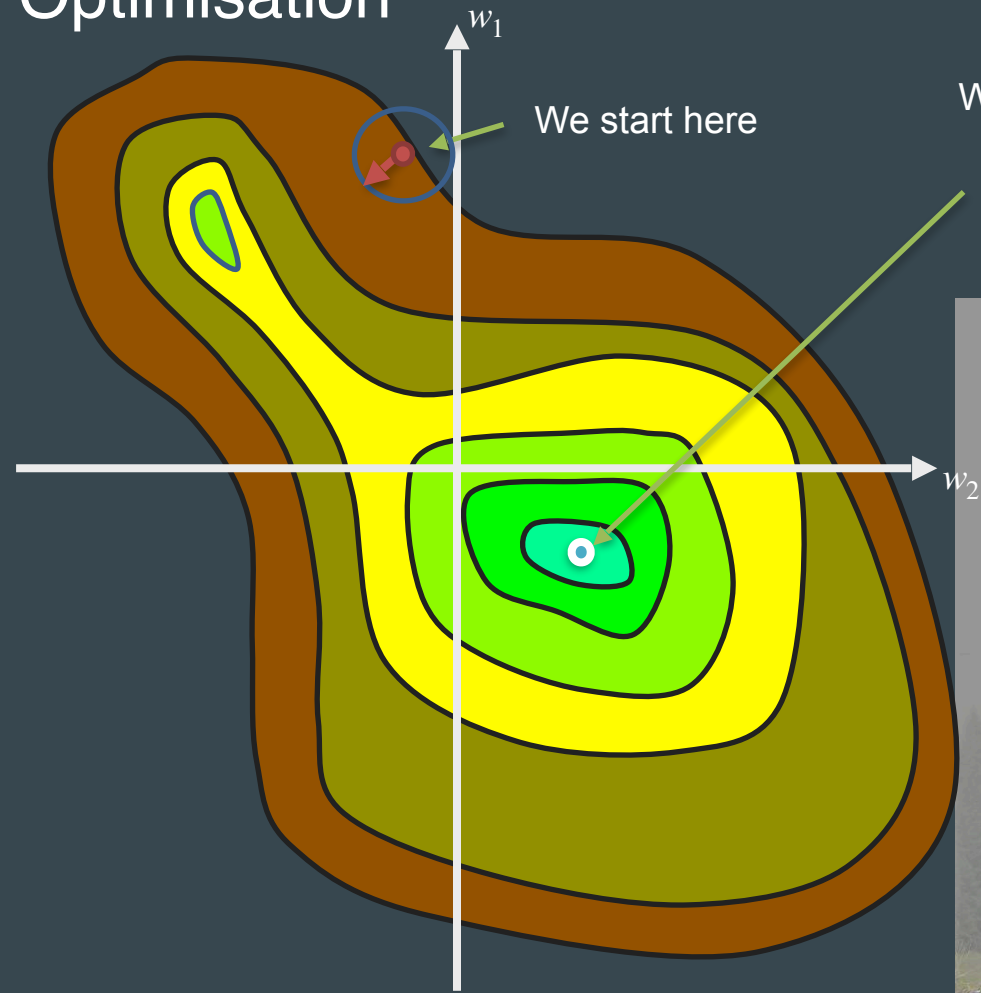
We start here

We want to arrive here

We are in "Switzerland"
In the mist
What would you do?



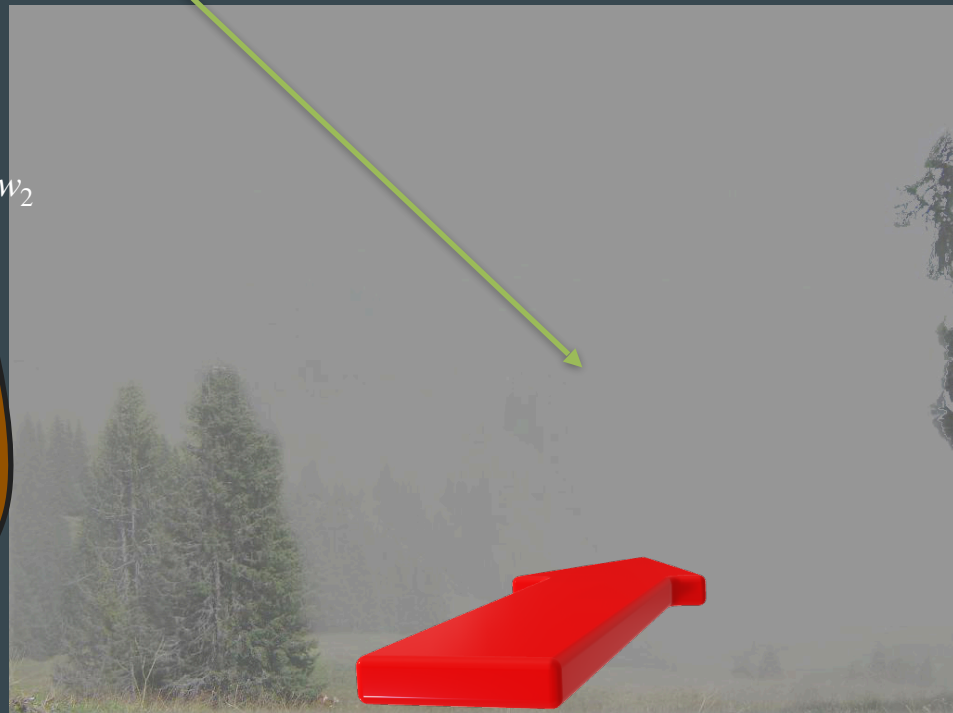
Optimisation



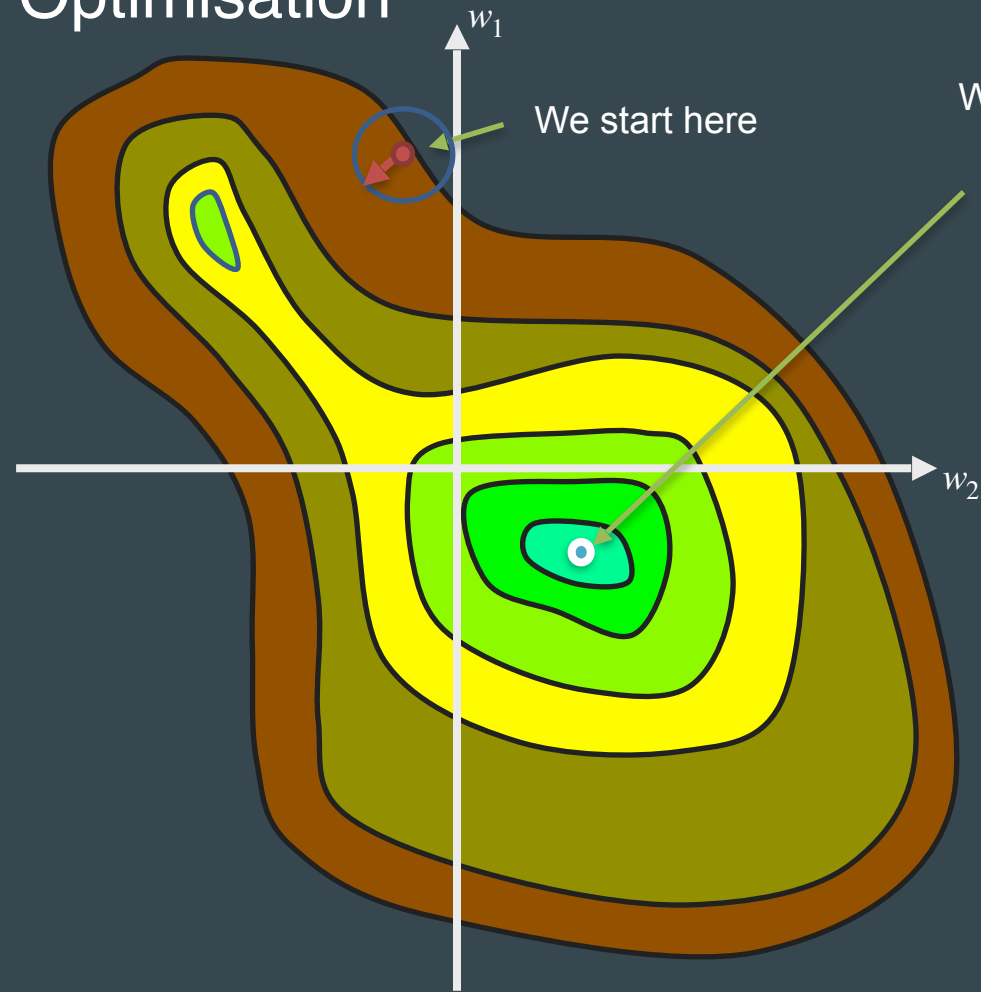
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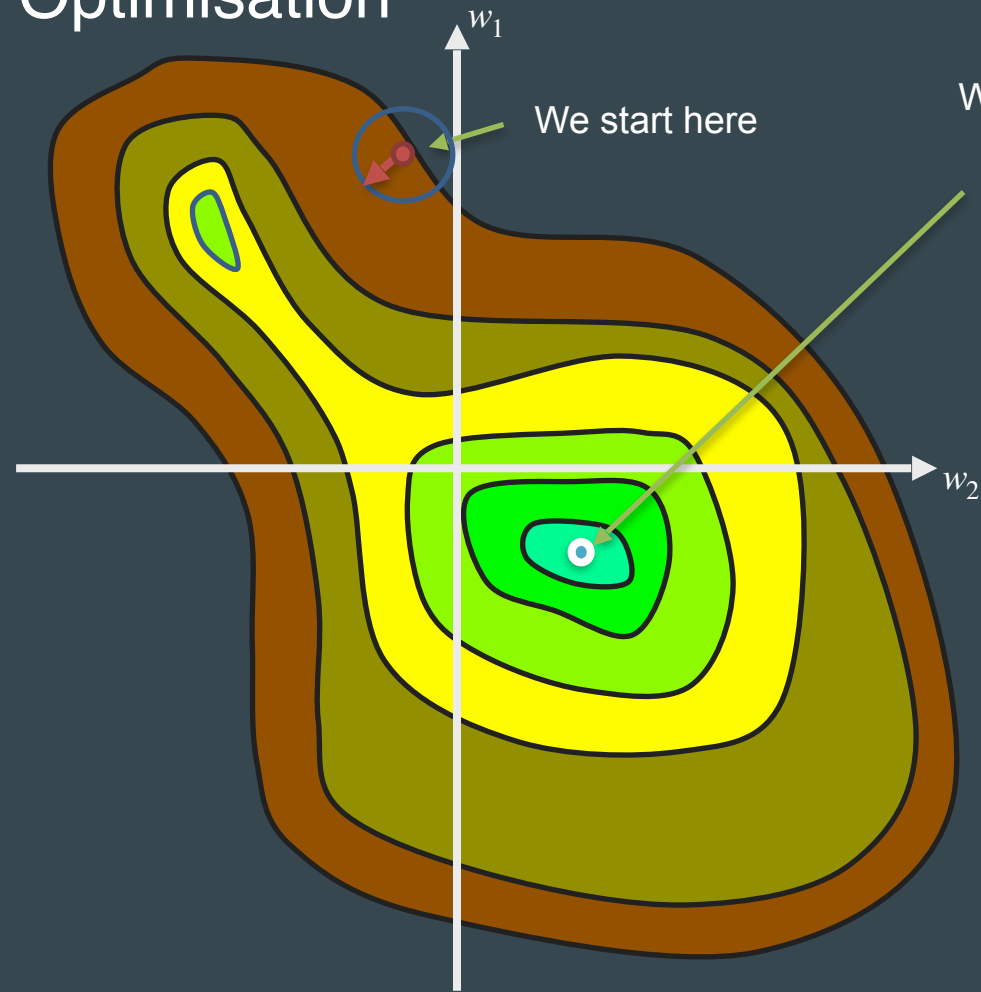


We want to arrive here

$$\mathbf{w} = \begin{bmatrix} w_0 \\ w_1 \\ \vdots \\ w_p \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{w}} L = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial L}{\partial w_0} \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial w_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial w_p} \end{bmatrix}$$

Optimisation



We want to arrive here

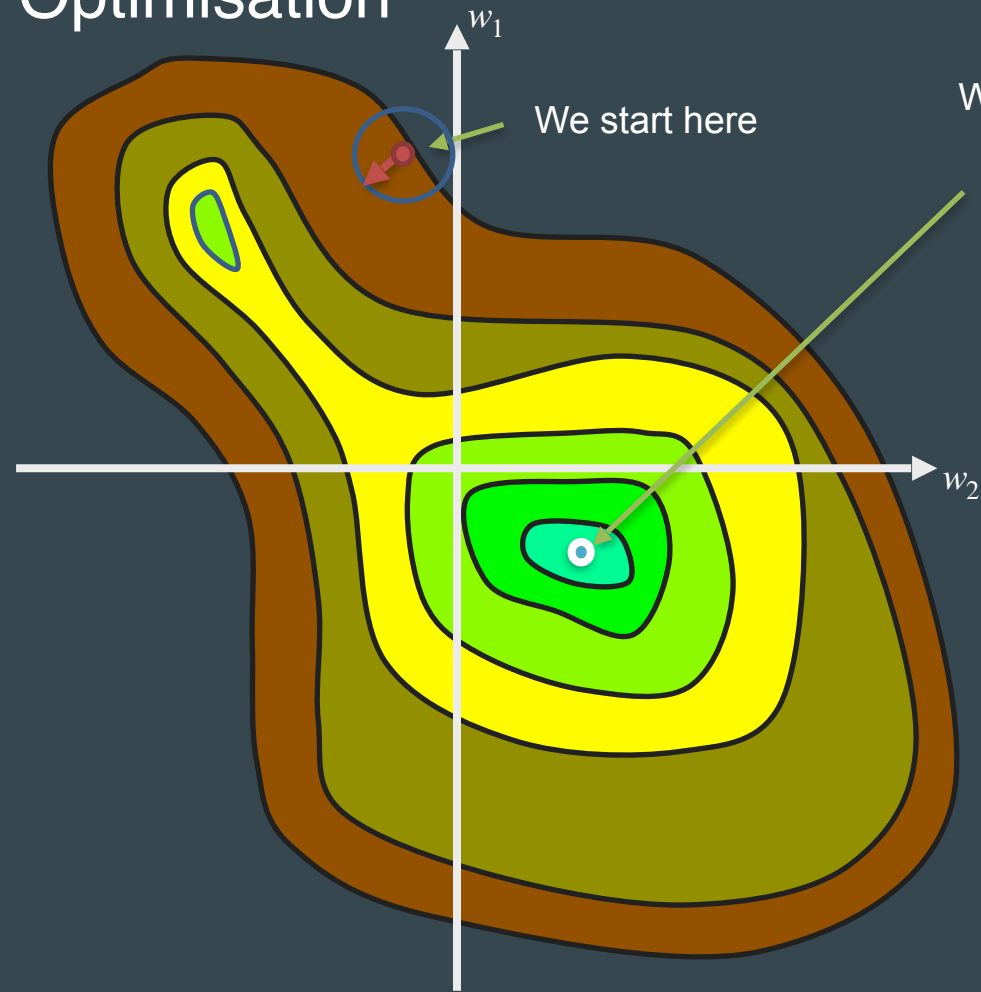
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$$\mathbf{w}^{t=1} = \mathbf{w}^{t=0} - \alpha \nabla_{\mathbf{w}} L_{total}^{t=0}$$

$$L_{total}^{t=0} = \frac{1}{S} \sum_{s=1}^S L(Net_{\mathbf{w}^t=0}(x_s), y_s)$$

Optimisation



We want to arrive here

$$\mathbf{w} = \begin{bmatrix} w_0 \\ w_1 \\ \vdots \\ w_p \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{w}} L = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial L}{\partial w_0} \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial w_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial w_p} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{w}^{t=1} = \mathbf{w}^{t=0} - \alpha \nabla_{\mathbf{w}} L_{total}^{t=0}$$

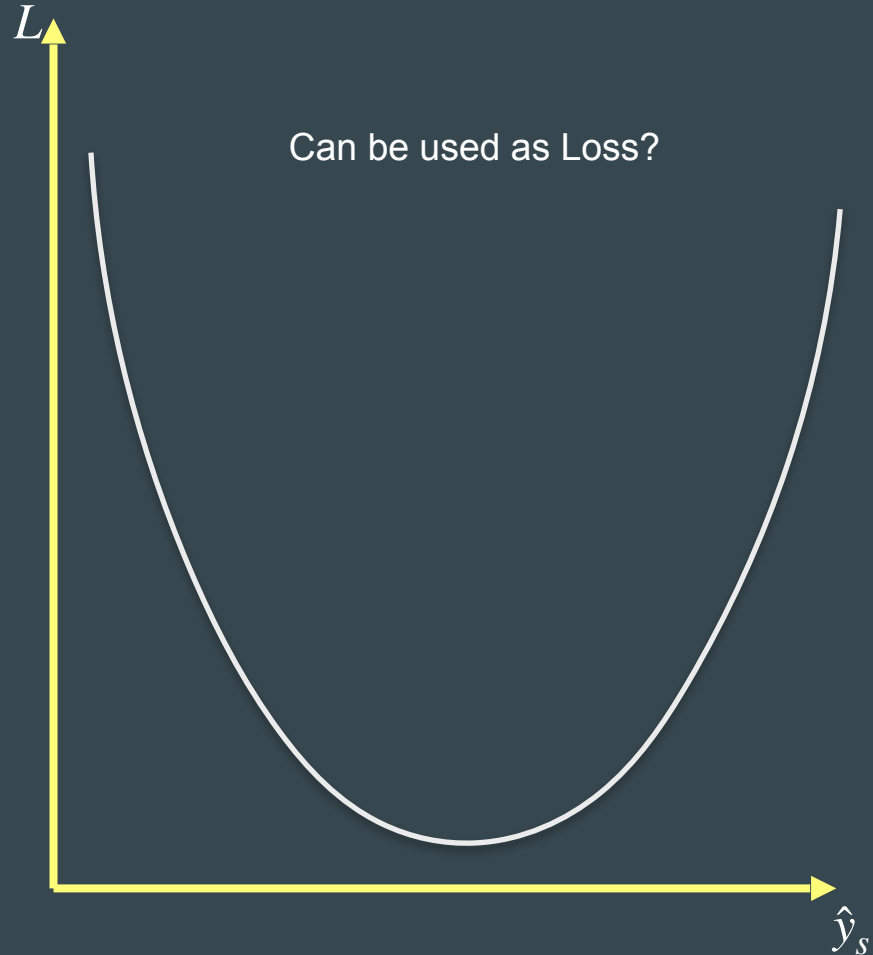
$$\mathbf{w}^{t=2} = \mathbf{w}^{t=1} - \alpha \nabla_{\mathbf{w}} L_{total}^{t=1}$$

...

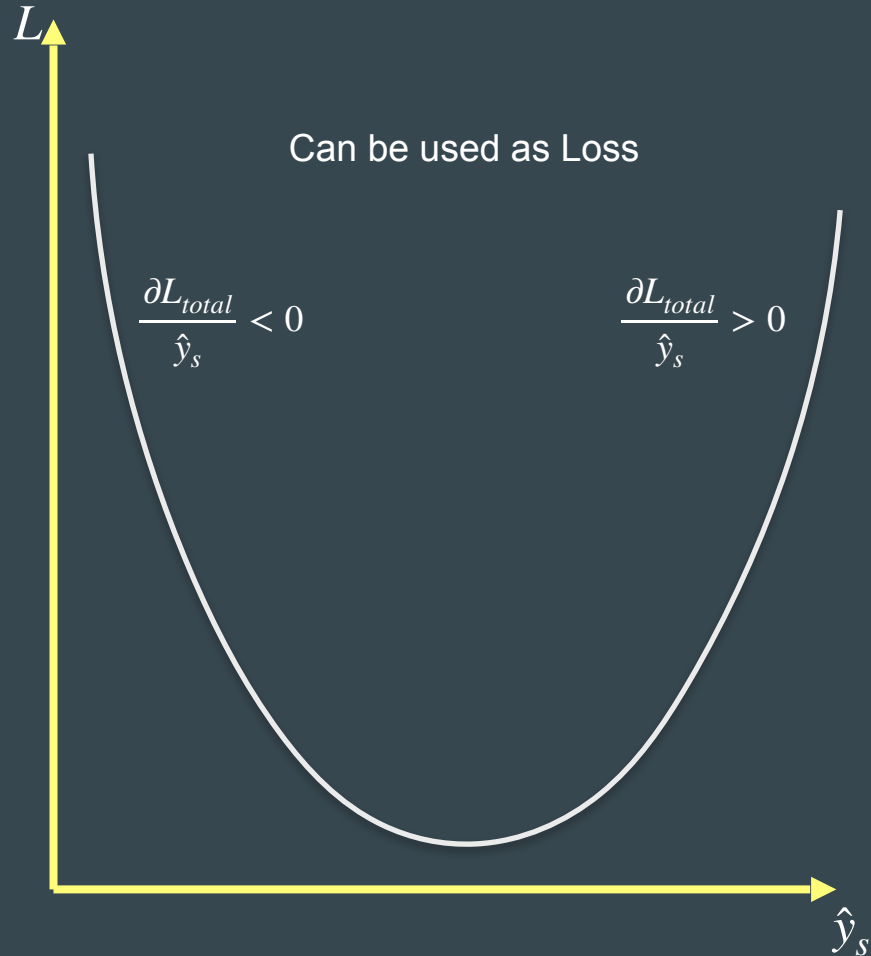
$$\mathbf{w}^{t+1} = \mathbf{w}^t - \alpha \nabla_{\mathbf{w}} L_{total}^t$$

$$L_{total}^{t=0} = \frac{1}{S} \sum_{s=1}^S L(\text{Net}_{\mathbf{w}^t=0}(x_s), y_s)$$

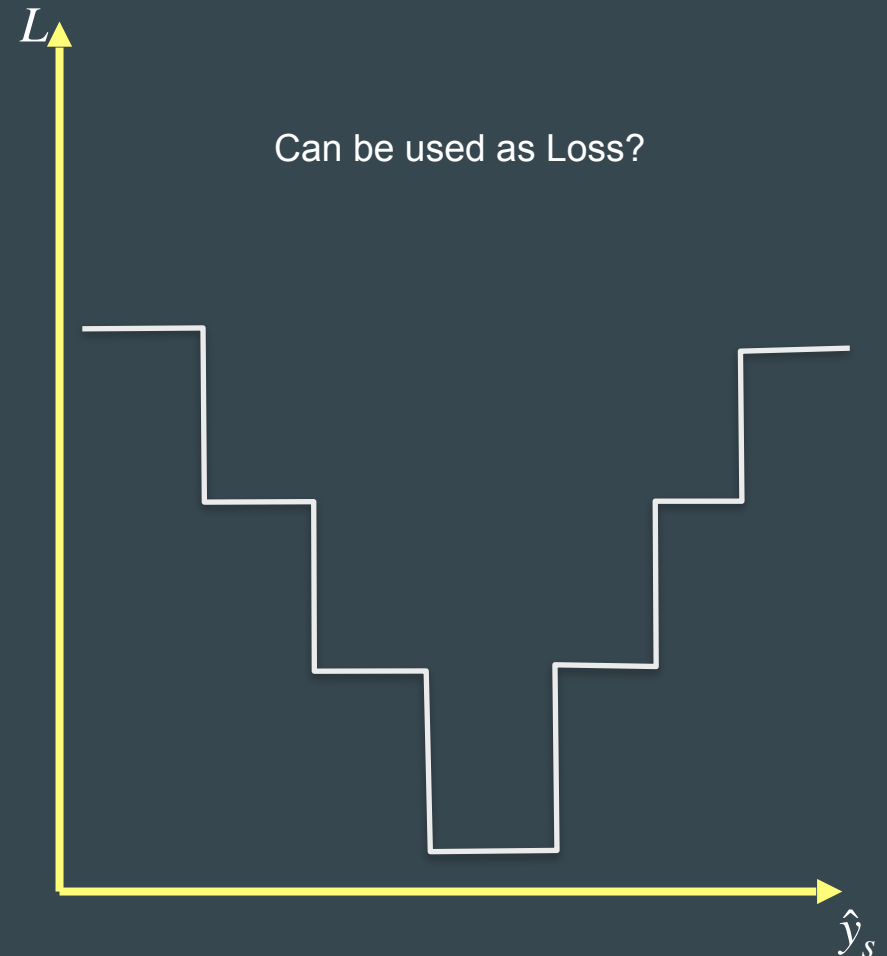
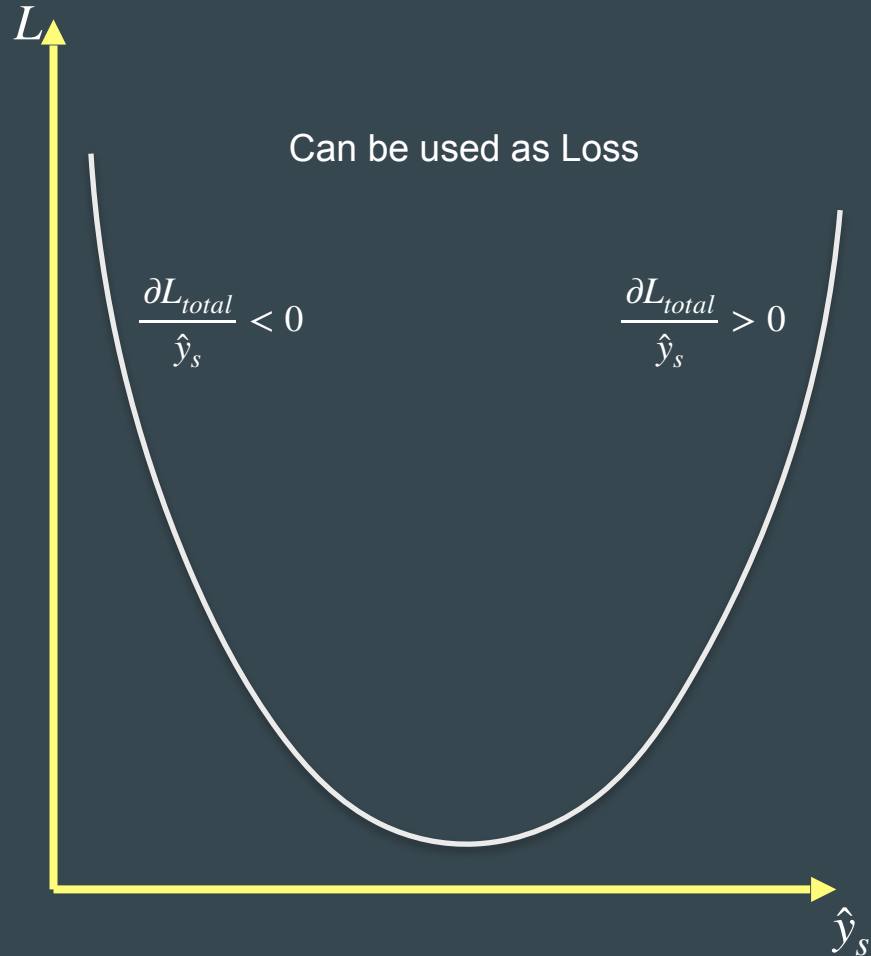
What can be used as Loss Function



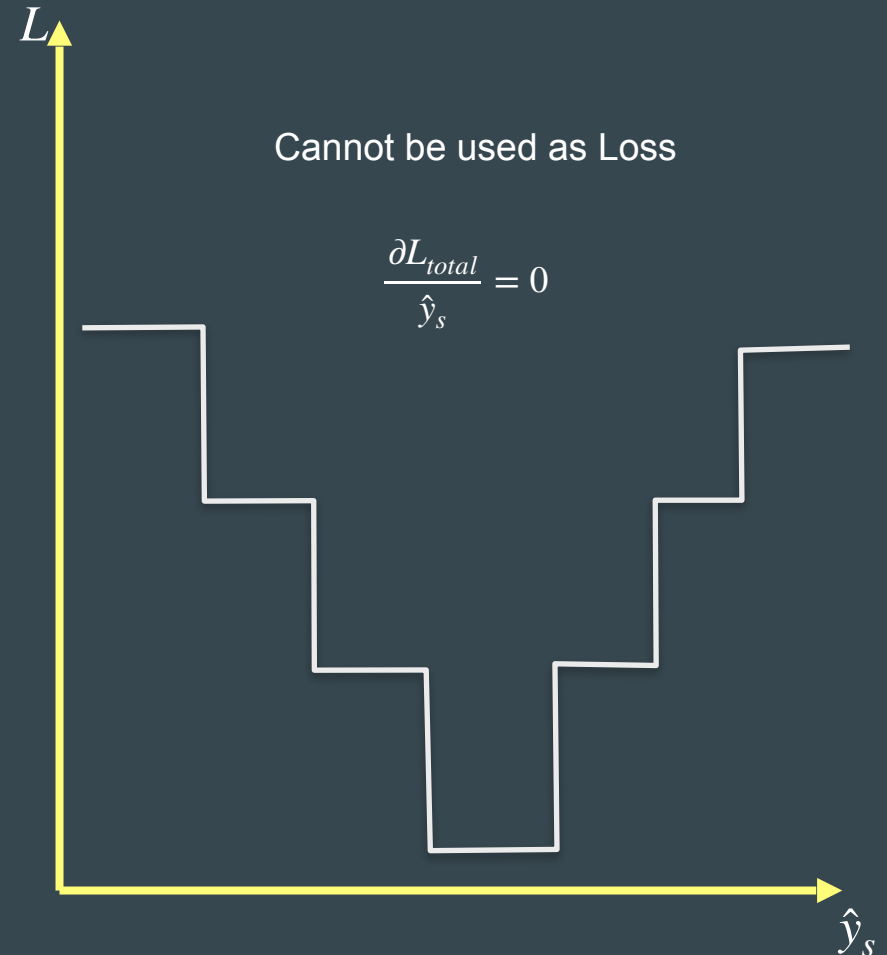
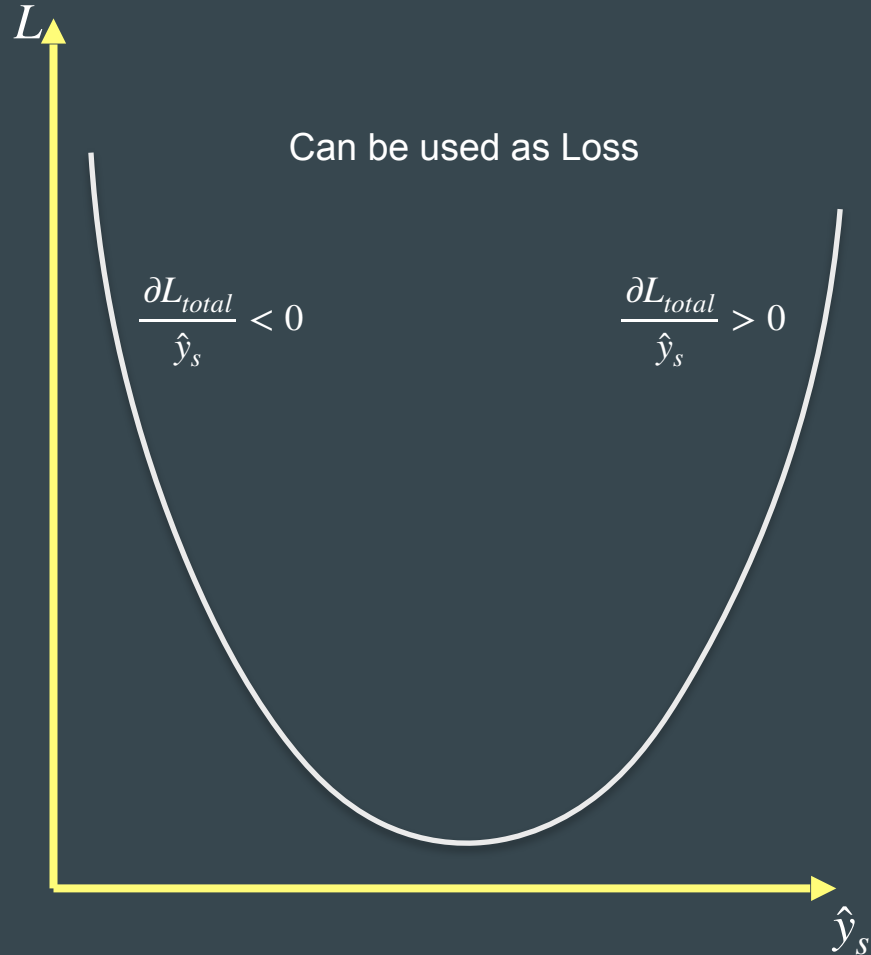
What can be used as Loss Function



What can be used as Loss Function



What can be used as Loss Function



What is missing?

$$\frac{\partial L_{total}}{\hat{y}_s} \neq 0$$

$$\mathbf{w}^{t+1} = \mathbf{w}^t - \alpha \nabla_{\mathbf{w}} L_{total}^t$$

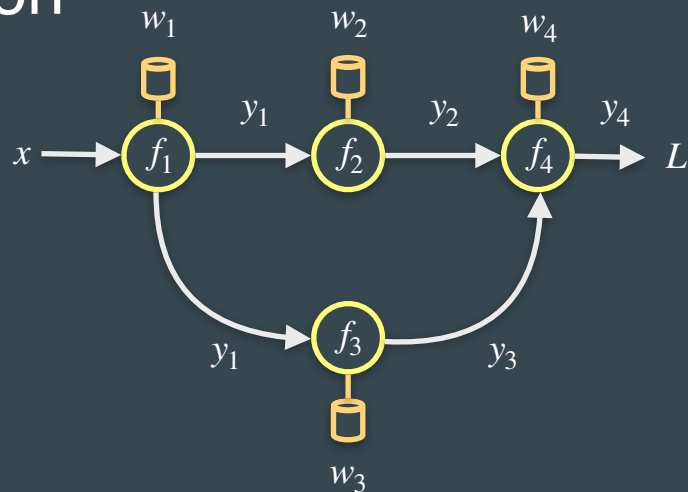
$$\nabla_{\mathbf{w}} L = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial L}{\partial w_1} \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial w_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial w_p} \end{bmatrix}$$

Backpropagation

$$\frac{\partial L_{total}}{\partial \hat{y}_s} \neq 0$$

$$\mathbf{w}^{t+1} = \mathbf{w}^t - \alpha \nabla_{\mathbf{w}} L_{total}^t$$

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{w}} L = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial L}{\partial w_1} \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial w_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial w_p} \end{bmatrix}$$

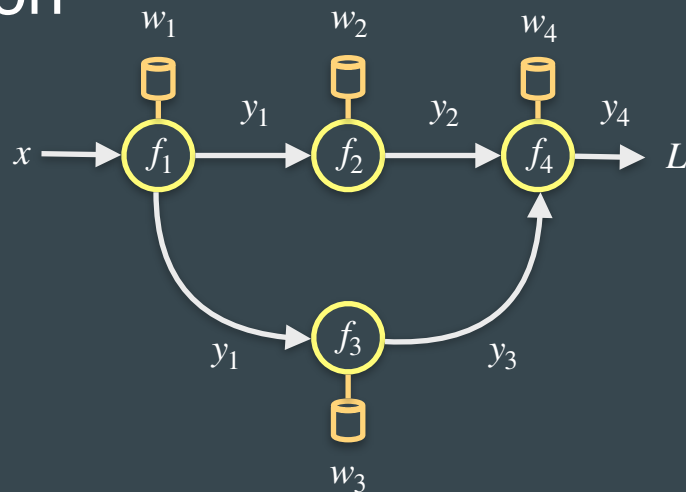


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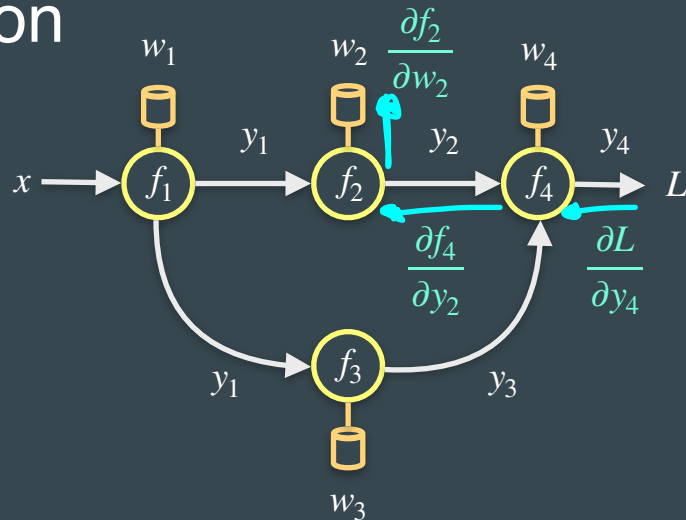
$$L \left(f_4 \left(f_3 \left(f_1(x) \right), f_2 \left(f_1(x) \right) \right) \right)$$

Backpropagation

$$\frac{\partial L_{total}}{\partial \hat{y}_s} \neq 0$$

$$\mathbf{w}^{t+1} = \mathbf{w}^t - \alpha \nabla_{\mathbf{w}} L_{total}^t$$

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{w}} L = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial L}{\partial w_1} \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial w_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial w_p} \end{bmatrix}$$



$$L \left(f_4 \left(f_3 \left(f_1(x) \right), f_2 \left(f_1(x) \right) \right) \right)$$

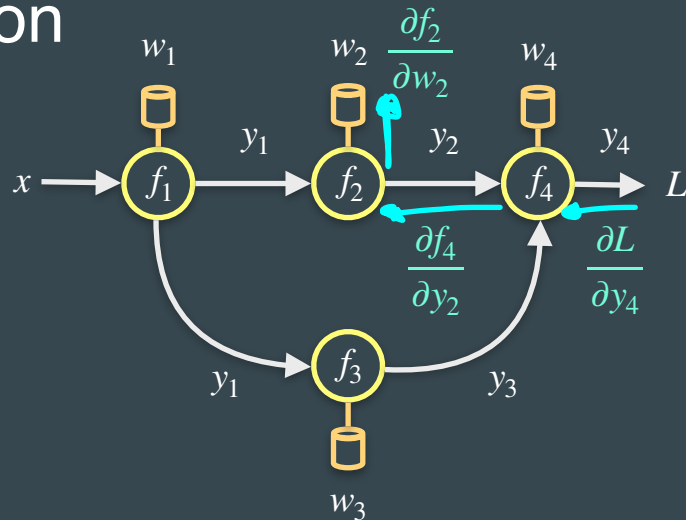
$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_2}$$

Backpropagation

$$\frac{\partial L_{total}}{\partial \hat{y}_s} \neq 0$$

$$\mathbf{w}^{t+1} = \mathbf{w}^t - \alpha \nabla_{\mathbf{w}} L_{total}^t$$

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{w}} L = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial L}{\partial w_1} \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial w_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial w_p} \end{bmatrix}$$



$$L \left(f_4 \left(f_3 \left(f_1(x) \right), f_2 \left(f_1(x) \right) \right) \right)$$

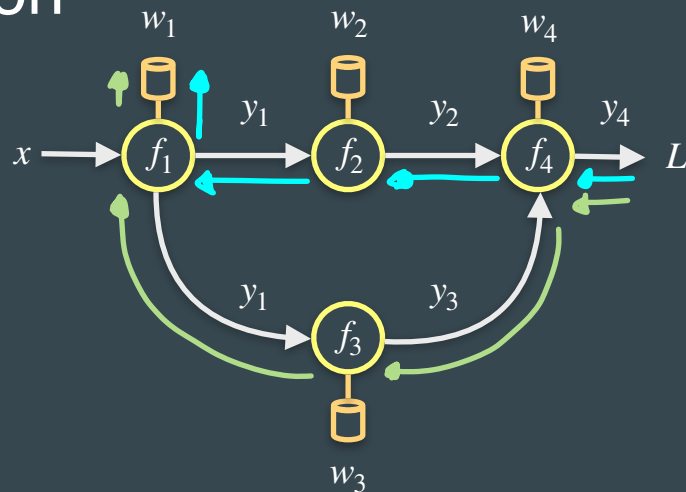
$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_2} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial y_4} \frac{\partial f_4}{\partial y_2} \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial w_2}$$

Backpropagation

$$\frac{\partial L_{total}}{\partial \hat{y}_s} \neq 0$$

$$\mathbf{w}^{t+1} = \mathbf{w}^t - \alpha \nabla_{\mathbf{w}} L_{total}^t$$

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$$L \left(f_4 \left(f_3 \left(f_1(x) \right), f_2 \left(f_1(x) \right) \right) \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_1}$$

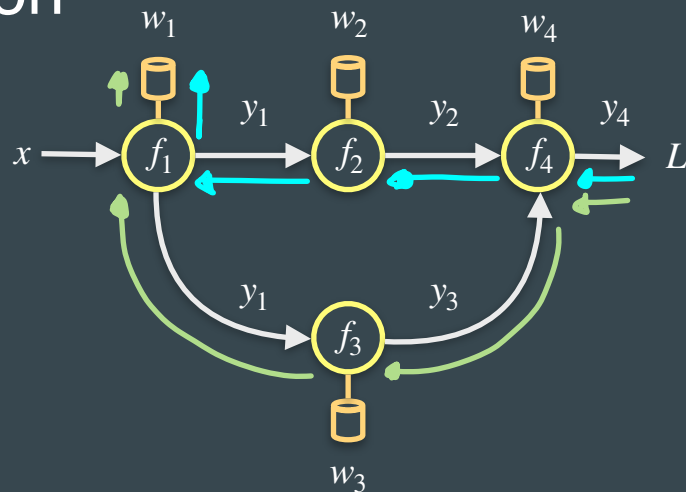


Backpropagation

$$\frac{\partial L_{total}}{\partial \hat{y}_s} \neq 0$$

$$\mathbf{w}^{t+1} = \mathbf{w}^t - \alpha \nabla_{\mathbf{w}} L_{total}^t$$

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{w}} L = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial L}{\partial w_1} \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial w_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial w_p} \end{bmatrix}$$



$$L \left(f_4 \left(f_3 \left(f_1(x) \right), f_2 \left(f_1(x) \right) \right) \right)$$

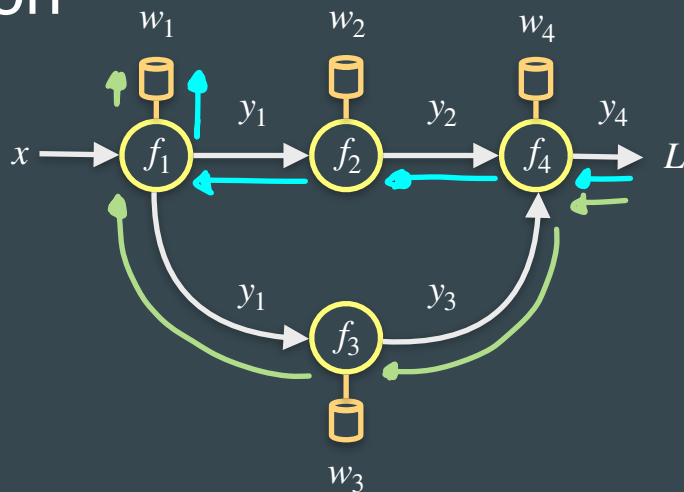
$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_1} = \underbrace{\frac{\partial L}{\partial y_4} \frac{\partial f_4}{\partial y_2} \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y_1} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial w_1}}_{\text{cyan}} + \underbrace{\frac{\partial L}{\partial y_4} \frac{\partial f_4}{\partial y_3} \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial y_1} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial w_1}}_{\text{green}}$$

Backpropagation

$$\frac{\partial L_{total}}{\partial \hat{y}_s} \neq 0$$

$$\mathbf{w}^{t+1} = \mathbf{w}^t - \alpha \nabla_{\mathbf{w}} L_{total}^t$$

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{w}} L = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial L}{\partial w_1} \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial w_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial w_p} \end{bmatrix}$$



$$L \left(f_4 \left(f_3 \left(f_1(x) \right), f_2 \left(f_1(x) \right) \right) \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_1} = \underbrace{\frac{\partial L}{\partial y_4} \frac{\partial f_4}{\partial y_2} \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y_1} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial w_1}}_{\text{red path}} + \underbrace{\frac{\partial L}{\partial y_4} \frac{\partial f_4}{\partial y_3} \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial y_1} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial w_1}}_{\text{green path}}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_1} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial y_4} \left(\frac{\partial f_4}{\partial y_2} \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y_1} + \frac{\partial f_4}{\partial y_3} \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial y_1} \right) \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial w_1}$$

Summary

- Example: dependency reconstruction
- Training philosophy
- Training cycle
- Two-layer FCNN and its awesomeness! — ARCHITECTURE
- MSE — LOSS
- Accuracy — METRICS
- Gradient Descent — OPTIMISER
- Backpropagation — Gradient calculation method