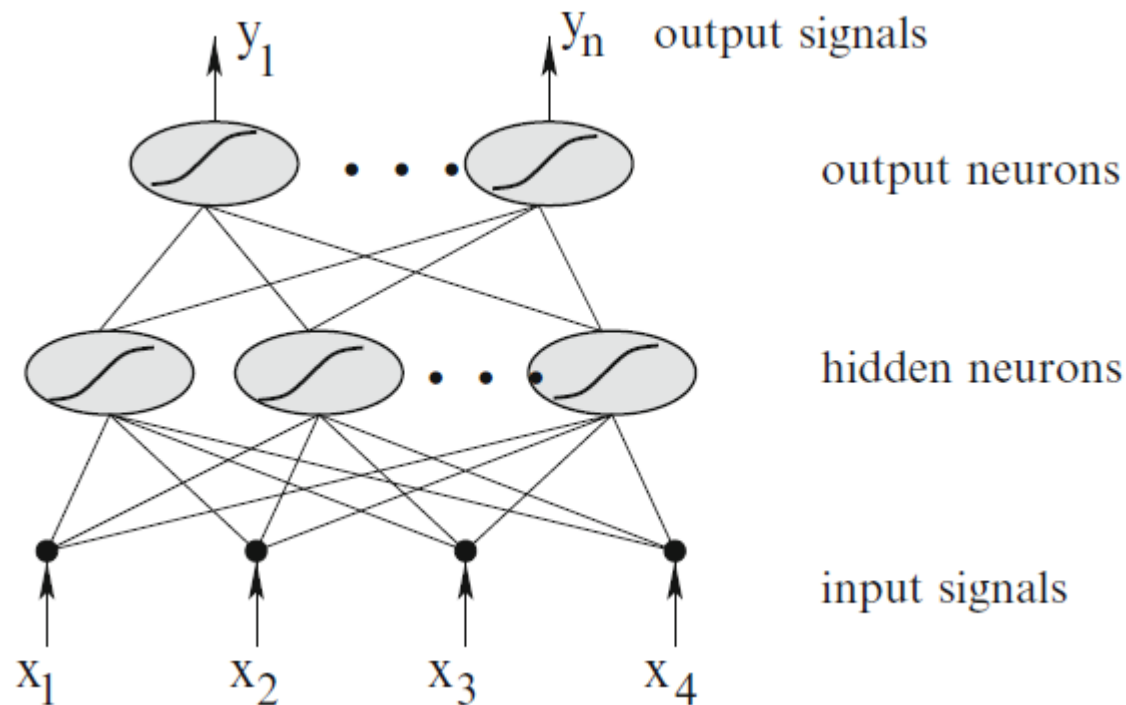


Programming Study Artificial Neural Network

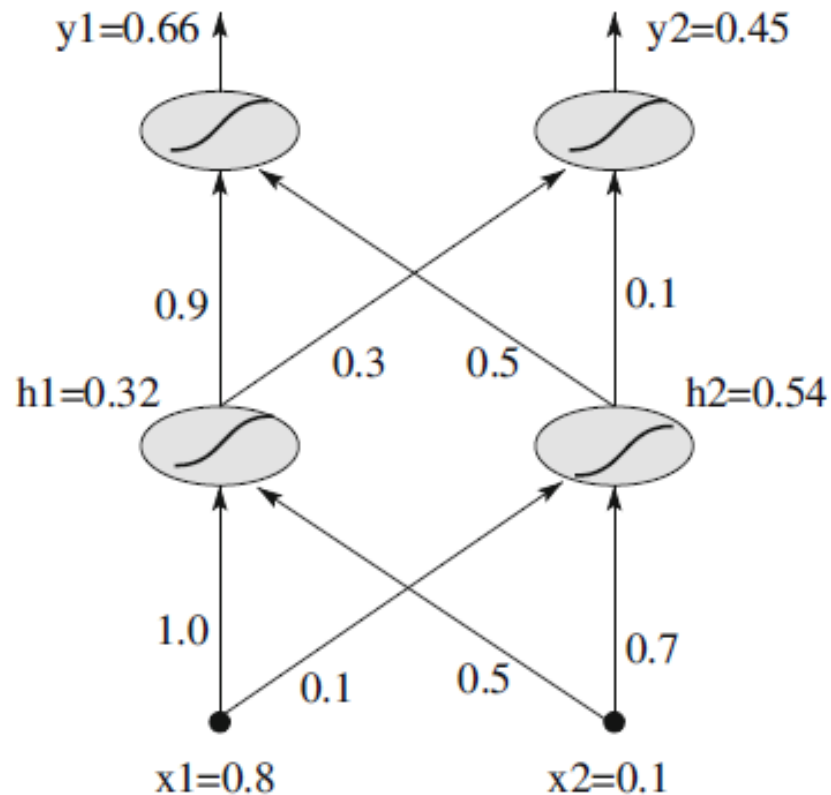
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2018.1.9

Artificial Neural Network



An Introduction to Machine Learning – Miroslav Kubat, Springer

Forward Propagation



$$y_i = f\left(\sum_j w_{ji}^{(1)} f\left(\sum_k w_{kj}^{(2)} x_k\right)\right)$$

$$f(\Sigma) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\Sigma}}$$

Forward Propagation In Code

```
Mat ForwardPropagation(const Mat& X, const Mat& HN, const Mat& ON, Mat& H)
{
    auto sigmoid = [](double &v, const int* pos) {
        v = 1.0 / (1.0 + exp(-v));
    };

    H = HN * X;
    H.forEach<double>(sigmoid);
    Mat O = ON * H;
    O.forEach<double>(sigmoid);

    return O;
}
```

$$\sum_k w_{kj}^{(2)} x_k$$

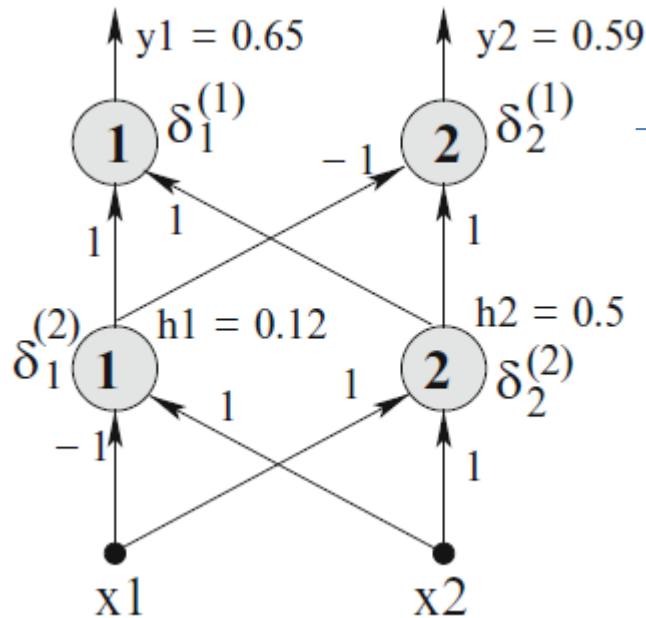
$$f(\Sigma) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\Sigma}}$$

Backward Propagation

Table 5.2 *Backpropagation of error in a neural network with one hidden layer*

1. Present example \mathbf{x} to the input layer and propagate it through the network.
 2. Let $\mathbf{y} = (y_1, \dots, y_m)$ be the output vector, and let $\mathbf{t}(\mathbf{x}) = (t_1, \dots, t_m)$ be the target vector.
 3. For each output neuron, calculate its responsibility, $\delta_i^{(1)}$, for the network's error:
$$\delta_i^{(1)} = y_i(1 - y_i)(t_i - y_i)$$
 4. For each hidden neuron, calculate its responsibility, $\delta_j^{(2)}$, for the network's error. While doing so, use the responsibilities, $\delta_i^{(1)}$, of the output neurons as obtained in the previous step.
$$\delta_j^{(2)} = h_j(1 - h_j) \sum_i \delta_i^{(1)} w_{ji}$$
 5. Update the weights using the following formulas, where η is the learning rate:
output layer: $w_{ji}^{(1)} := w_{ji}^{(1)} + \eta \delta_i^{(1)} h_j$; h_j : the output of the j -th hidden neuron
hidden layer: $w_{kj}^{(2)} := w_{kj}^{(2)} + \eta \delta_j^{(2)} x_k$; x_k : the value of the k -th attribute
 6. Unless a termination criterion has been satisfied, return to step 1.
-

Backward Propagation



$$\delta_i^{(1)} = y_i(1 - y_i)(t_i - y_i)$$

$$\delta_j^{(2)} = h_j(1 - h_j) \sum_i \delta_i^{(1)} w_{ji}$$

$$w_{ji}^{(1)} := w_{ji}^{(1)} + \eta \delta_i^{(1)} h_j;$$

$$w_{kj}^{(2)} := w_{kj}^{(2)} + \eta \delta_j^{(2)} x_k;$$

Backward Propagation In Code

```
void BackwardPropagation(  
    const Mat& X, Mat& HN, Mat& ON, const Mat& H,  
    const Mat& Y, const Mat& T, double nu )  
{  
    Mat D1 = Y.clone();  
    D1.forEach<double>([&](double &yi, const int* i) {  
        double ti = T.at<double>(i);  
        yi = yi * (1 - yi) * (ti - yi);  
    });  
  
    Mat P = ON.t() * D1;  
    Mat D2 = H.clone();  
    D2.forEach<double>([&](double &hi, const int* i) {  
        double pi = P.at<double>(i);  
        hi = hi * (1 - hi) * pi;  
    });  
  
    ON += nu * D1 * H.t();  
    HN += nu * D2 * X.t();  
}
```

$$\delta_i^{(1)} = y_i(1 - y_i)(t_i - y_i)$$
$$\delta_j^{(2)} = h_j(1 - h_j) \sum_i \delta_i^{(1)} w_{ji}$$
$$w_{ji}^{(1)} := w_{ji}^{(1)} + \eta \delta_i^{(1)} h_j;$$
$$w_{kj}^{(2)} := w_{kj}^{(2)} + \eta \delta_j^{(2)} x_k;$$

Training Data

- <http://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/steel+plates+faults>

[illegible]

Training

```
void testSteelPlateDefects0()
{
    Mat D = ReadMat("SteelPlateFaults.txt", " \t");
    D = D.rowRange(0, 340);

    Mat X = D.colRange(4, 6).t();
    Normalize<double>(X);
    Mat T = D.colRange(27, 29).t();

    int M = T.rows, N = X.rows;
    Mat HN(N, N, CV_64FC1, Scalar(0.01));
    Mat ON(M, N, CV_64FC1, Scalar(0.01));

    Mat H, Y;
    for (int i = 0; i < 1000; ++i)
    {
        Y = ForwardPropagation(X, HN, ON, H );
        BackwardPropagation(X, HN, ON, H, Y, T, 0.1);

        printf("iteration %d, Error %.3f\n", i, AverageDistance(T-Y));
    }

    printf( "Trained Error %.3f\n", AverageDistance(T - Y));
}
```