

Deep Learning

Neural Network

- 1) ANN: Artificial Neural Network
- 2) DNN : Deep Neural Network
 - All types of ML model classification or Regression or Cluster
- 3) CNN: Convolution Neural Network
 - Image object detection or Video annotation
 - RCNN
 - Fast RCNN
 - MASK RNN
 - Yolo
- 4) RNN: Recurrent Neural Network
 - NLP process
 - Next word prediction

ANN:

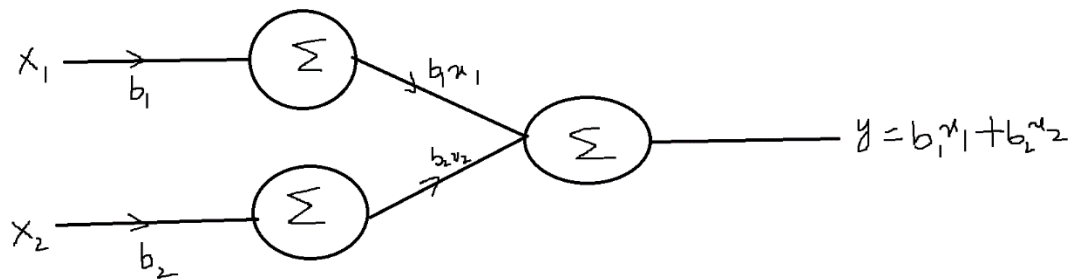
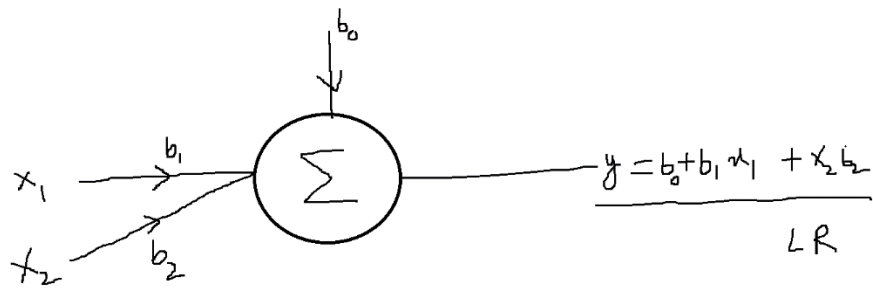
Neuron

Human brain with Machine Brain

Nerves axon synapse

How we are analyse a problem, what are the pattern we are generating for a solution

- 1) Linear regression
- 2) Logistic regression



Linear regression equation:

$$y = b_o + b_1 * x_1 + b_2 * x_2 + + b_n * x_n$$

Linear combination,

If you see above neuron diagram it is just pass the information

understand the patterns: non linearity

Logistic regression:

$$p(y) = \text{sigmoid}(\text{Linear regression})$$

$$\text{sigmoid} = \sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$$

$$p(y) = \sigma(b_o + b_1 * x_1)$$

$$p(y) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-(b_o+b_1*x_1)}}$$

$$y = b_o + b_1 * x_1 + b_2 * x_2 + \dots + b_n * x_n$$

$$b_o = w_o$$

$$b_1 = w_1, b_2 = w_2, \dots b_n = w_n$$

$$w_1, w_2, w_3, \dots w_n = \text{weights}$$

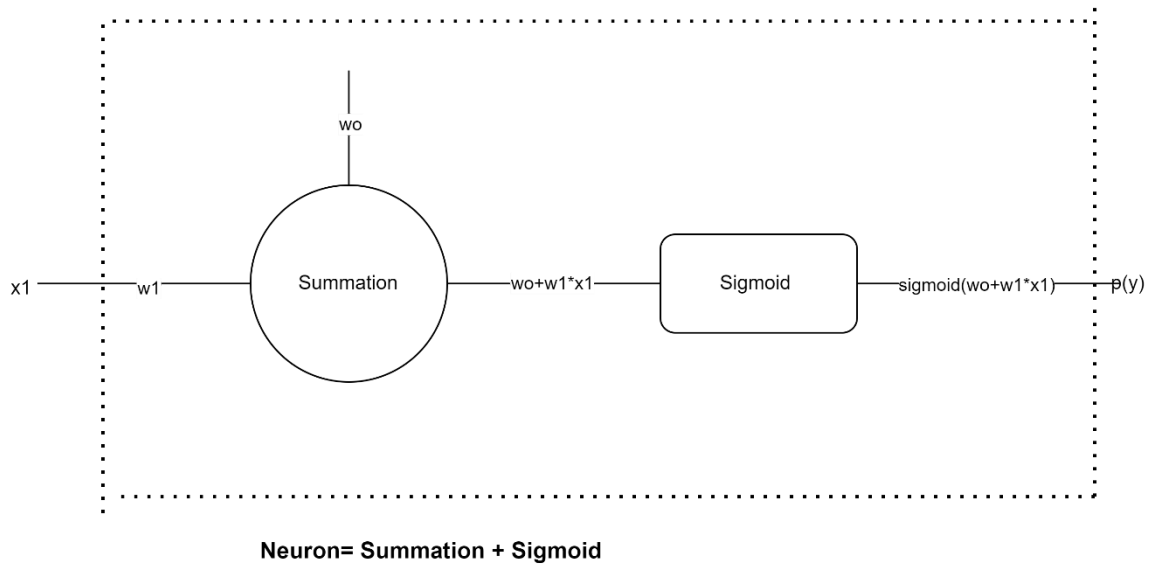
step – 1: take the input x_1

step – 2: take the weight w_1

step – 3: take the bias w_o

*step – 4: apply the Linear combination $= w_o + w_1 * x_1$*

*step – 5: apply the sigmoid on step – 4 $= \sigma(w_o + w_1 * x_1)$*



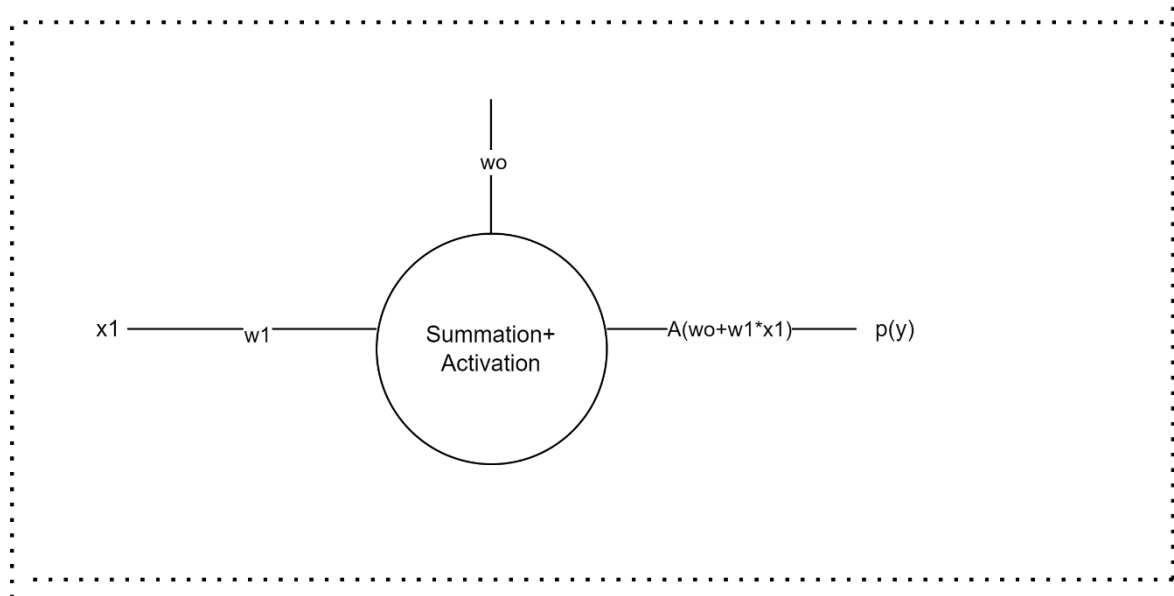
sigmoid is a function provides Non linearity

sigmoid curve looks like Non linear

sigmoid, softmax, tanh, relu ===== > Non linearity

all these functions called Activation Functions:

- *sigmoid ===== Binary classification*
- *softmax ===== Multi classification*
- *tanh tanh ===== Classsification*
- *ReLU: Rectified Linear Unit : Regression problem*



Neuron= Summation + Activation

In any Neural network there 3 layers available

- 1) *Input layer*
- 2) *Hidden layer*
- 3) *Output layer*

Input layer vs Output layer

Age(x_1) Gender (x_2) Income (x_3) Loan_status(y)

Input layer:

Number of inputs = Number of neurons in the Input layers

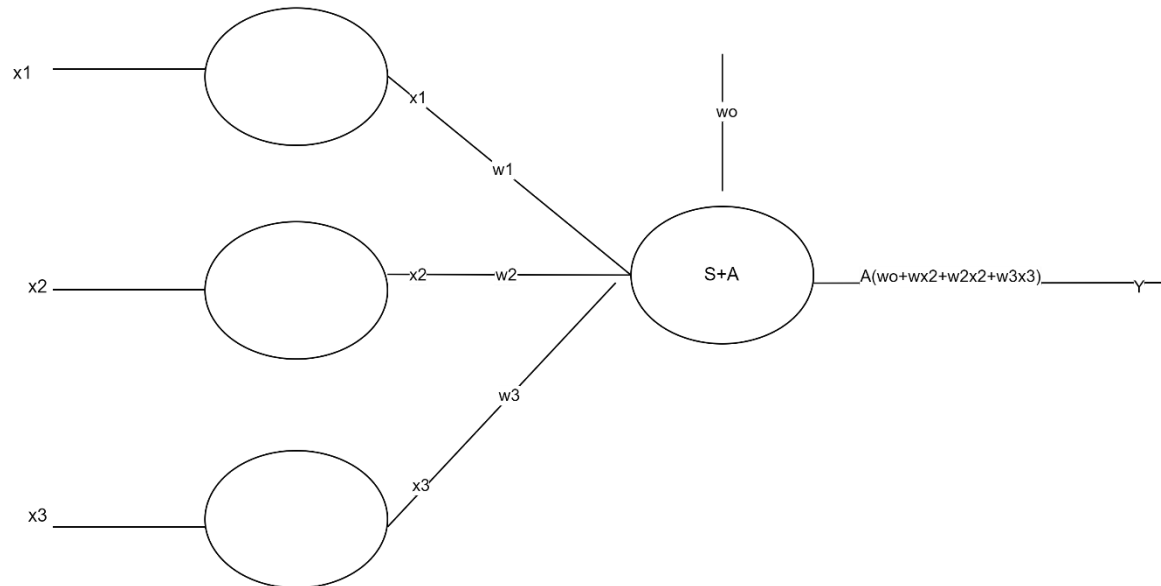
Ex: Number of inputs = 3; Number of neurons = 3

Output layers:

If it is binary classification: 1 Neuron is enough

If it is Multi classification:

Number of Neurons = Number of lables



Hidden layer : Model complexity

Input layer

Hidden layer – 1 : How to choose neurons ?

Hidden layer – 2

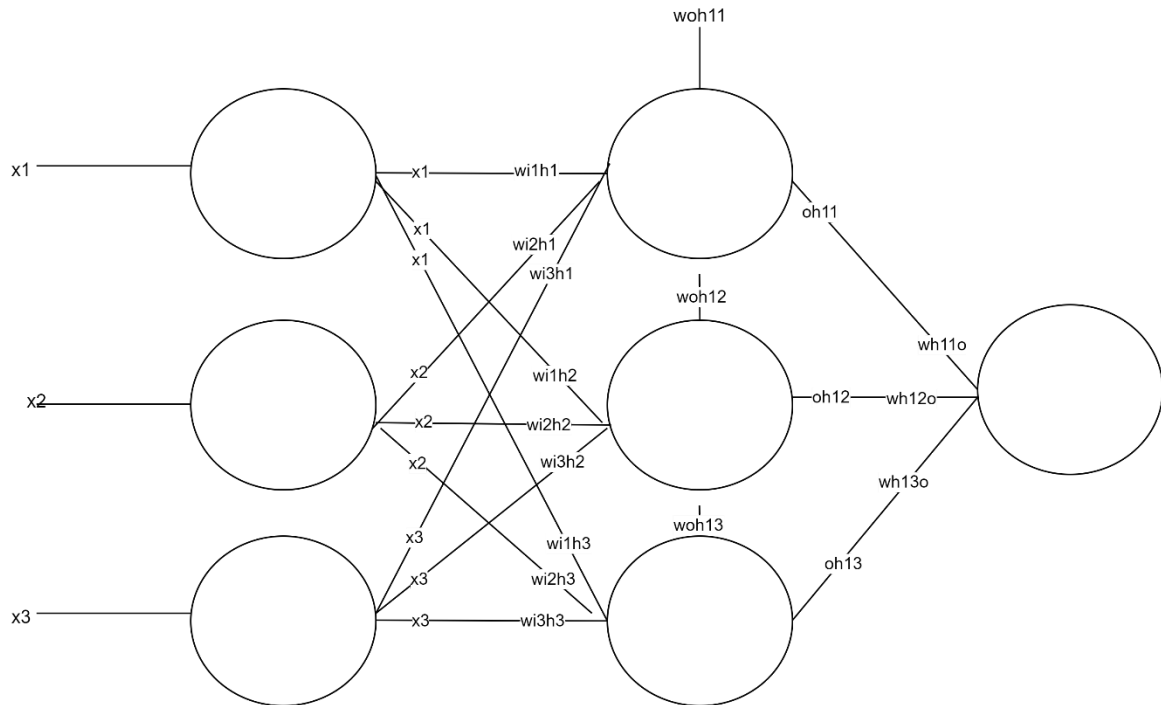
Hidden layer – 3

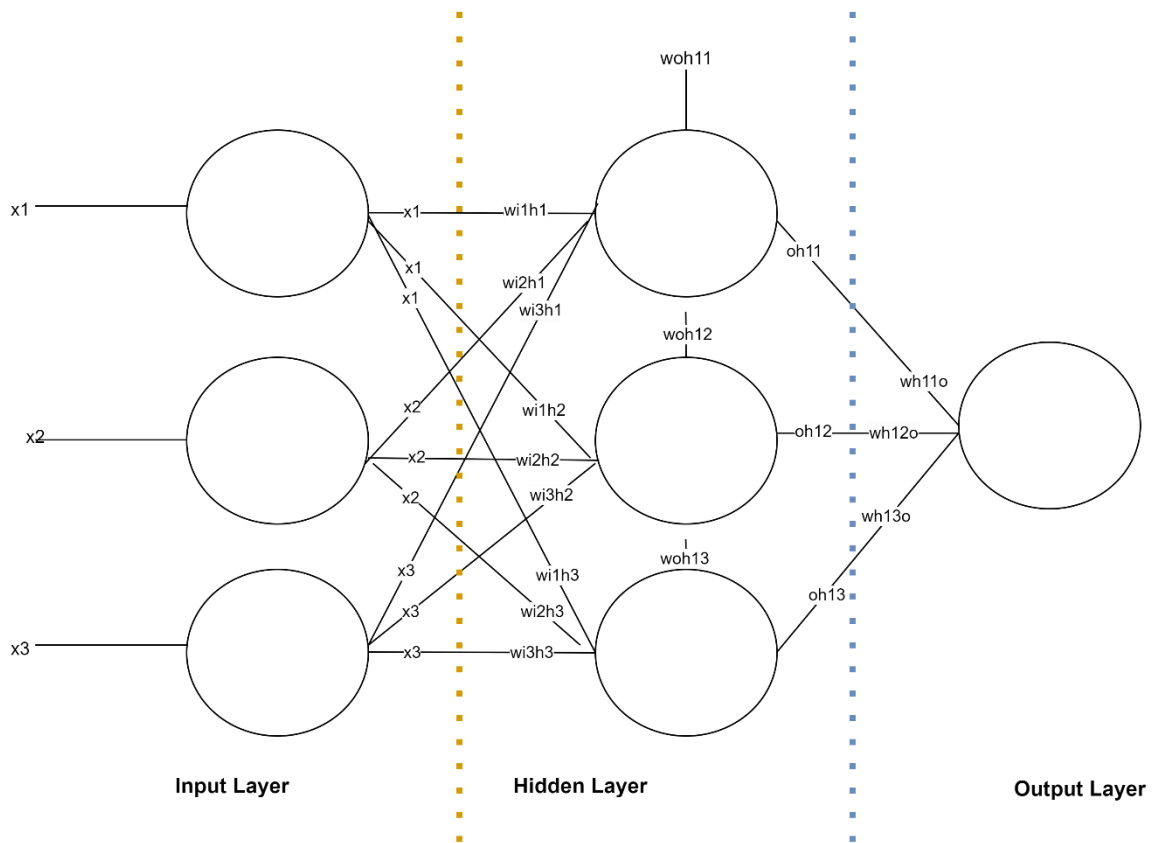
Output layer

Input layer : $3N$

Hidden layer – 1: 3 Neurons

Output layer: 1N





Input layer : Just Pass the Inputs

Hidden layer weights

w_{i1h1} = Input layer Neuron – 1 to Hidden layer of Neuron – 1

w_{i1h2} = Input layer Neuron – 1 to Hidden layer of Neuron – 2

w_{i1h3} = Input layer Neuron – 1 to Hidden layer of Neuron – 3

w_{i2h1} = Input layer Neuron – 2 to Hidden layer of Neuron – 1

w_{i2h2} = Input layer Neuron – 2 to Hidden layer of Neuron – 2

w_{i2h3} = Input layer Neuron – 2 to Hidden layer of Neuron – 3

w_{i3h1} = Input layer Neuron – 3 to Hidden layer of Neuron – 1

w_{i3h2} = Input layer Neuron – 3 to Hidden layer of Neuron – 2

w_{i3h3} = Input layer Neuron – 3 to Hidden layer of Neuron – 3

w_{oh11} = Bias of Hidden layer – 1 of Neuron – 1

w_{oh12} = Bias of Hidden layer – 1 of Neuron – 2

w_{oh13} = Bias of Hidden layer – 1 of Neuron – 3

Number of parameters to Train at Hidden layer – 1:

weights + Bias = 9 + 3 = 12params

*Input layer neurons * Hidden layer Neurons + Total Number of Hidden layer Neurons*

Hidden layer outputs:

o_{h11} = output of Hiddenlayer – 1 of Nueron – 1

o_{h12} = output of Hiddenlayer – 1 of Nueron – 2

o_{h13} = output of Hiddenlayer – 1 of Nueron – 3

$o_{h11} = \text{Activation}(w_{oh11} + w_{i1h1} * x_1 + w_{i2h1} * x_2 + w_{i3h1} * x_3)$

$o_{h12} = \text{Activation}(w_{oh12} + w_{i1h2} * x_1 + w_{i2h2} * x_2 + w_{i3h2} * x_3)$

$o_{h13} = \text{Activation}(w_{oh13} + w_{i1h3} * x_1 + w_{i2h3} * x_2 + w_{i3h3} * x_3)$

