

# Demystifying Artificial Intelligence Sorcery

(Part 1: Fuzzy Logic & Neural Networks)<sup>a</sup>

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Abdelbacet Mhamdi  
abdelbacet.mhamdi@bizerte.r-iset.tn

*Dr.-Ing. in Electrical Engineering*  
*Senior Lecturer at ISET Bizerte*

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<sup>a</sup>Available @ <https://github.com/a-mhamdi/jlai/>



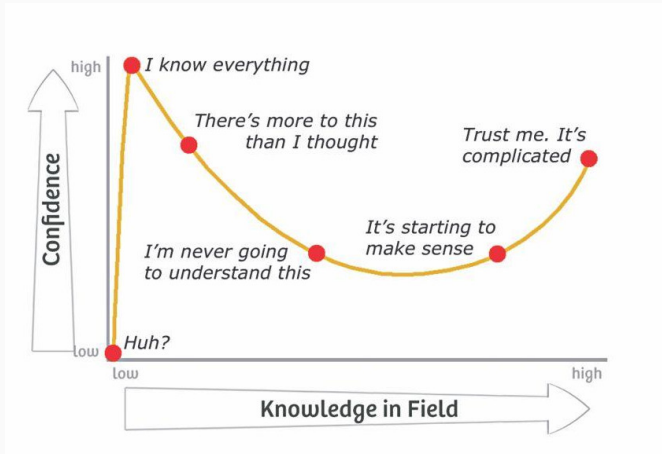
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## DUNNING-KRUGER EFFECT



Kruger, J. and Dunning, D. (1999) *Unskilled and unaware of it: How difficulties in recognizing one's own incompetence lead to inflated self-assessments*. **J Pers Soc Psychol.** 77(6) pp. 1121–1134.

 10.1037/0022-3514.77.6.1121

“Knowledge isn’t free. You have to pay attention.”

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**Richard P. Feynman**



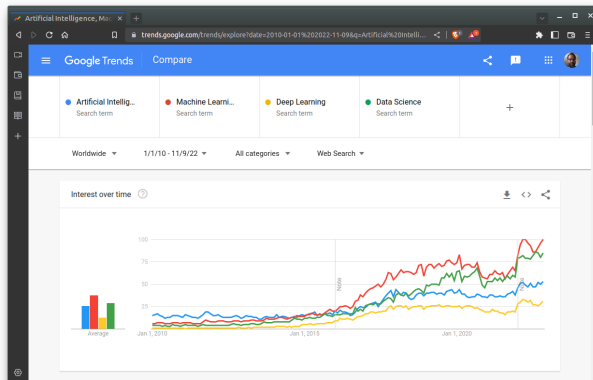
# ROADMAP

1. An overview
2. Fuzzy Logic
3. Neural Networks
4. Quizzes

## **An overview**

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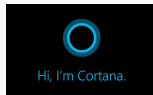
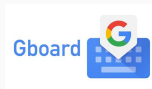
# TRENDS



“Numbers represent search interest relative to the highest point on the chart for the given region and time.

- A value of 100 is the peak popularity for the term;
- A value of 50 means that the term is half as popular;
- A score of 0 means there was not enough data for this term.”

## TOP USES





Artificial intelligence is a branch of computer science which focuses on automation of intelligent behavior.



SOME DEFINITIONS CAN BE CATEGORIZED INTO FOUR FRAMES.

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**SOME DEFINITIONS CAN BE CATEGORIZED INTO FOUR FRAMES.**

## SYSTEMS THAT THINK LIKE HUMANS

[Bel78]

“[The automation of] activities that we associate with human thinking, activities such as decision-making, problem-solving, learning...”

Bellman, R. E. *An Introduction to Artificial Intelligence: Can Computers Think?* **Boyd & Fraser Publishing Company.**

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[Hau89]

“The exciting new effort to make computers think[...] *machines with minds*, in the full and literal sense”

Haugeland, J. (1989). *Artificial Intelligence: The Very Idea.* **A Bradford book. MIT Press.**

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## SYSTEMS THAT THINK RATIONALLY

[CMM85]

“The study of mental faculties through the use of computational models.”

Charniak, E., McDermott, D., and McDermott, D. V. (1985). *Introduction to Artificial Intelligence*. Addison-Wesley series in computer science and information processing. Addison-Wesley.

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[Win92]

“The study of the computations that make it possible to perceive, reason, and act.”

Winston, P. H. (1992). *Artificial Intelligence*. A-W Series in Computer Science. Addison-Wesley Publishing Company.

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## SYSTEMS THAT ACT LIKE HUMANS

[Kur92]

“The art of creating machines that perform functions that require intelligence when performed by people.”

Kurzweil, R. (1992). *The Age of Intelligent Machines*. **Viking**.

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[RK91]

“The study of how to make computers do things at which, at the moment, people are better.”

Rich, E. and Knight, K. (1991). *Artificial Intelligence*. **Artificial Intelligence Series. McGraw-Hill**.

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## SYSTEMS THAT ACT RATIONALLY

[Sch90]

“A field of study that seeks to explain and emulate intelligent behavior in terms of computational processes.”

Schalkoff, R. J. (1990). *Artificial Intelligence: An Engineering Approach*. **McGraw-Hill Computer science series**. McGraw-Hill.

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[LS93]

“The branch of computer science that is concerned with the automation of intelligent behavior.”

Luger, G. F. and Stubblefield, W. A. *Artificial Intelligence: Structures and Strategies for Complex Problem Solving*. **Artificial intelligence**. Benjamin/Cummings Publishing Company.

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# THOUGHT-PROVOKING QUESTIONS



## How to achieve intelligence on a computer system

### What do we mean by “Intelligence”?

- Single faculty or gathering of abilities
- Learned or existing
- What happens when we learn
- Are creativity and intuition measurable
- Does observable behavior infer to intelligence
- How knowledge is routed in the human brain

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# TURING TEST

## Alan Turing (1950)

The ability to achieve human level performance in all cognitive tasks, sufficient to fool an interrogator.

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- ✓ Natural Language Processing (NLP) (*Communicate in human language*)
  - ✓ Knowledge Representation (*Store information*)
  - ✓ Automated Reasoning (*Answer questions & draw conclusions*)
  - ✓ Machine Learning (ML) (*Adapt to new circumstances, detect & extrapolate patterns*)
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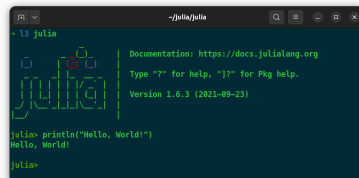
# FORMS OF AI

- ☆ Expert Systems (*Based on knowledge or rule settings*)
- ☆ Fuzzy Systems (*Based on fuzzy set theory*)
- ☆ Artificial Neural Networks
- ☆ Genetic Algorithms
- ☆ Belief Networks
- ☆ Hybrid Systems (*Combine two or more approaches*)

# PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE



[julialang.org/](https://julialang.org/)

A screenshot of a terminal window titled "~julia/julia". The prompt is "+ julia". The output shows a stylized "julia" logo made of green and red characters, followed by the text "Documentation: https://docs.julialang.org", "Type '?' for help, ']' for Pkg help.", and "Version 1.6.3 (2021-09-23)". Below this, the user enters "julia> println(\"Hello, World!\")" and the output is "Hello, World!". The prompt "julia>" is shown again.

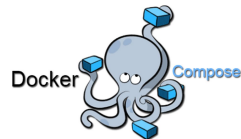
```
+ julia

julia
 |
 | Documentation: https://docs.julialang.org
 | Type '?' for help, ']' for Pkg help.
 | Version 1.6.3 (2021-09-23)
 |
julia> println("Hello, World!")
Hello, World!
julia>
```

## DEVELOPMENT ENVIRONMENTS



**Pluto.jl**



▲ \$ docker compose up

▼ \$ docker compose down

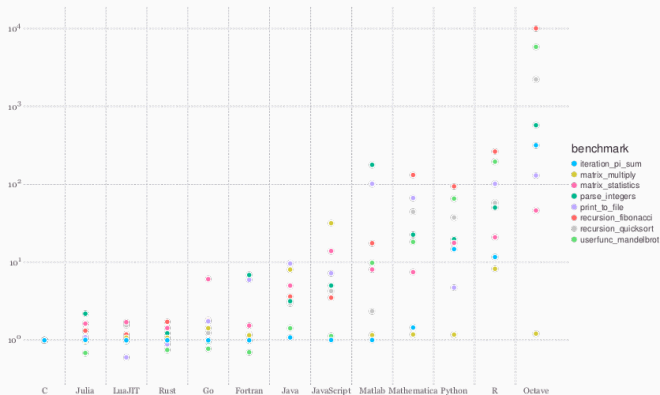


# JULIA IN A NUTSHELL

- ▲ **Fast:** native code for multiple platforms via LLVM;
- ▲ **Dynamic:** good support for interactive use (*like a scripting language*);
- ▲ **Reproducible:** environment recreation across platforms, with pre-built binaries;
- ▲ **Composable:** multiple dispatch as a paradigm (*oop & functional programming*);
- ▲ **General:** asynchronous I/O, metaprogramming, debugging, logging; profiling, pkg, ...
- ▲ **Open Source:** GitHub repository at <https://github.com/JuliaLang/julia>.



# JULIA MICRO-BENCHMARKS (1/2)



<https://julialang.org/benchmarks>



## JULIA MICRO-BENCHMARKS (2/2)

### Geometric Means<sup>1</sup> of Micro-Benchmarks by Language

1	C	1.0
2	Julia	1.17006
3	LuaJIT	1.02931
4	Rust	1.0999
5	Go	1.49917
6	Fortran	1.67022
7	Java	3.46773
8	JavaScript	4.79602
9	Matlab	9.57235
10	Mathematica	14.6387
11	Python	16.9262
12	R	48.5796
13	Octave	338.704



<sup>1</sup>Measure of central tendency expressed as  $(x_1 \times x_2 \times \dots \times x_n)^{1/n}$



# SOURCE CONTROL MANAGEMENT (SCM)

The screenshot shows the GitHub repository page for 'a-mhamdi/jlai'. The repository is public and has 2 unwatchers, 3 forks, and 2 stars. The main branch is 'main' with 1 branch and 0 tags. The repository contains a file tree with the following files and their commit history:

File	Commit Message	Commit Hash	Commit Date
.github/workflows	Update docker-image.yml	fde8fca	yesterday
Codes	vgg and resnet transfer learning		yesterday
Docker	rm Docker cheat sheet		3 days ago
Exams	exam w/ answers		4 days ago
Slides-Labs	change colors		yesterday
.gitignore	change colors		yesterday
LICENSE	Initial commit		4 months ago
README.md	update Docker README file		2 weeks ago

The repository has 87 commits. The README.md file is titled 'Fuzzy Logic, Machine Learning and Deep Learning with Julia'. The repository is tagged with 'flux', 'machine-learning', 'docker-image', 'fuzzy-logic', 'julia', and 'mjl'. The repository is licensed under MIT license and has 2 stars. The repository is watched by 2 people and has 3 forks. The repository is written in Julia (94.3%), Dockerfile (3.4%), Batchfile (2.1%), and TeX (0.2%).

<https://github.com/a-mhamdi/jlai>





# DOCKER IMAGE


abmhamdi/jlai-p1 - Docker Image | Docker Hub - Brave

abmhamdi/jlai-p1 - Docker Image

hub.docker.com/r/abmhamdi/jlai-p1

dockerhub Explore Repositories Organizations Usage Search Dock... [ctrl+K]

Explore / abmhamdi/jlai-p1

 **abmhamdi/jlai-p1**

By [abmhamdi](#) · Updated 12 minutes ago

Artificial Intelligence Labs - Part 1 @ ISETBZ

[IMAGE](#)

[DATA SCIENCE](#) [LANGUAGES & FRAMEWORKS](#) [MACHINE LEARNING & AI](#)

☆0 ↓ 119

[Manage Repository](#)

**Overview** Tags

**Fuzzy Logic and Neural Networks with Julia**

This repository contains slides, labs and code examples for using [Julia](#) to implement some [artificial intelligence](#) related algorithms. Codes run on top of a [Docker](#) image, ensuring a consistent and reproducible environment.

**Docker Pull Command**

```
docker pull abmhamdi/jlai-p1
```

[Copy](#)

<https://hub.docker.com/r/abmhamdi/jlai-p1>

## Fuzzy Logic

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## WHAT IS FUZZY LOGIC?

“There are many misconceptions about fuzzy logic. To begin with, fuzzy logic is not fuzzy. Basically, fuzzy logic is a precise logic of imprecision. [...] fuzzy logic is designed to deal with imperfect information. Imperfect information is information which in one or more aspects is imprecise, uncertain, incomplete, unreliable, vague or partially true. In the real world, such information is the norm rather than exception.”

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**Lotfi Zadeh**, WCECS 2014



“ Fuzzy Logic, in computer science, is a form of logic used in some expert systems and other artificial-intelligence applications in which variables can have degrees of truthfulness or falsehood represented by a range of values between 1 (true) and 0 (false). With fuzzy logic, the outcome of an operation can be expressed as a probability rather than as a certainty. For example, in addition to being either true or false, an outcome might have such meanings as probably true, possibly true, possibly false, and probably false.”

Fuzzy Logic, Microsoft® Encarta® Online Encyclopedia 2009

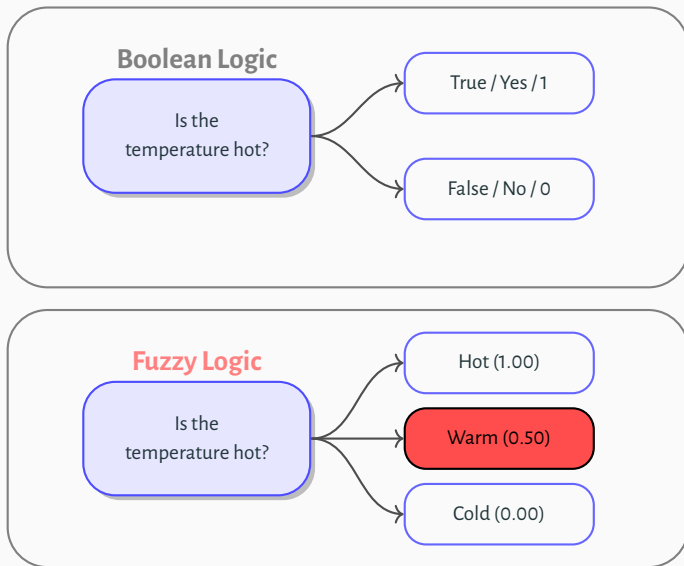
[https://www.refseek.com/data/cache/en/1/Fuzzy\\_Logic.html](https://www.refseek.com/data/cache/en/1/Fuzzy_Logic.html)

## WHAT DOES FUZZY LOGIC HAVE TO OFFER?

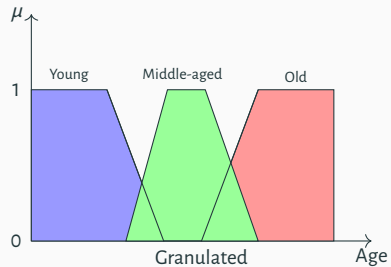
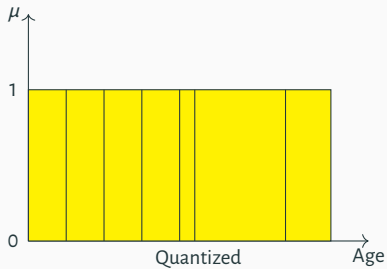
Fuzzy Logic aims at formalizing/mechanizing two noticeable human capabilities:

1. communicating, reasoning and rational decision making  
*(in presence of imprecision, uncertainty & partiality of truth)*
2. performing a wide variety of tasks  
*(w/o measurements or computations)*

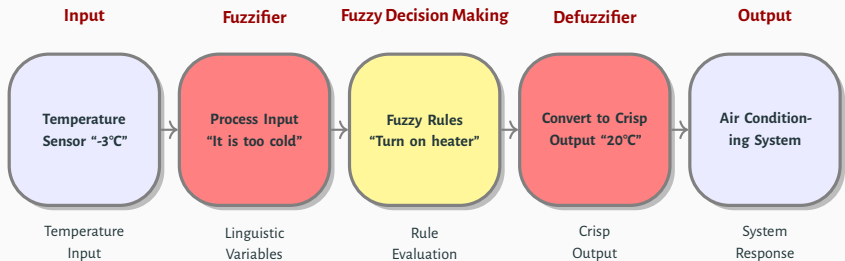
## FUZZY LOGIC AS AN EXTENSION OF THE BOOLEAN LOGIC



Continuous  $\rightarrow$  Quantized  $\rightarrow$  Granulated



## EXAMPLE OF A FUZZY CONTROL SYSTEM





## ARCHITECTURE

**Rule Base** is provided by experts. It contains the set of rules to govern the decision making.

**Fuzzification** converts crisp numbers to fuzzy sets.

**Inference Engine** decides which rules to be fired matching degree of the current fuzzy inputs.

**Defuzzification** converts the fuzzy sets delivered by the inference engine into some crisp value

## DEFUZZIFICATION

A fuzzy value can be defuzzified through multiple ways.

1. Center of Sums
2. Centroid Method
3. Center of Area
4. Weighted Average Method
5. Max-Membership Principal

## LOGICAL SYMBOLS

In formal logic  $\neg$  is NOT,  $\vee$  is **OR** and  $\wedge$  is **AND**

Consider the following propositions  $\mathcal{E}$  and  $\mathcal{S}$

$\mathcal{E}$  "The earth is round"

$\mathcal{S}$  "The sun spins on its axis"

Thus

$\neg \mathcal{E}$  "The earth is not round"

$\neg \mathcal{S}$  "The sun does not spin on its axis"

$\mathcal{E} \vee \mathcal{S}$  "The earth is round **or** the sun spins on its axis"

$\mathcal{E} \wedge \mathcal{S}$  "The earth is round **and** the sun spins on its axis"

$\neg \mathcal{E} \vee \mathcal{S}$  "The earth is not round **or** the sun spins on its axis"

$\mathcal{E} \wedge \neg \mathcal{S}$  "The earth is round **and** the sun does not spin on its axis"

## CRISP VALUE IN FUZZY NOTATION (1/2)

### Boolean Values as Fuzzy Sets

- ▶  $0 \rightarrow \{0\}$  (completely non-membership)
- ▶  $1 \rightarrow \{1\}$  (completely membership)
- ▶ In between 0 and 1, *e.g.*,  $0.5 \rightarrow \{0.5\}$  (partial membership)

### Crisp Set Notation as Fuzzy Set Notation

- ▶ A crisp set  $\mathbf{A} = \{x \mid P(x)\}$  can be represented as a fuzzy set  $\mathcal{A}$  with membership function:

$$\mu_{\mathcal{A}}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \in \mathbf{A} \\ 0 & \text{if } x \notin \mathbf{A} \end{cases}$$

- ▶ Alternatively, a fuzzy set  $\mathcal{A}$  can be defined with a membership function:

$$\mu_{\mathcal{A}}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \text{ is completely in } \mathcal{A} \\ 0.5 & \text{if } x \text{ is partially in } \mathcal{A} \\ 0 & \text{if } x \text{ is completely out of } \mathcal{A} \end{cases}$$

## CRISP VALUE IN FUZZY NOTATION (2/2)

### Fuzzy Notation for Crisp Set Elements

A crisp element  $x \in \mathbf{U}$  can be represented as a fuzzy set  $\{x\}$  with membership function:

$$\mu_{\{x\}}(x') = \delta(x, x')$$

where  $\delta$  is the Dirac delta function.

### Fuzzy Representation of Crisp Set Operations

For fuzzy sets  $\mathcal{A}$  and  $\mathcal{B}$ :

- Union ( $\mathcal{A} \cup \mathcal{B}$ ):

$$\mu_{\mathcal{A} \cup \mathcal{B}}(x) = \max(\mu_{\mathcal{A}}(x), \mu_{\mathcal{B}}(x))$$

- Intersection ( $\mathcal{A} \cap \mathcal{B}$ ):

$$\mu_{\mathcal{A} \cap \mathcal{B}}(x) = \min(\mu_{\mathcal{A}}(x), \mu_{\mathcal{B}}(x))$$

- Complement ( $\neg \mathcal{A}$ ):

$$\mu_{\neg \mathcal{A}}(x) = 1 - \mu_{\mathcal{A}}(x)$$

## Tipping Problem

What should be the TIP at a restaurant, given the quality of FOOD and of SERVICE. These latter are represented by some scores ranging from 0 (*poor*) to 10 (*excellent*).

### Rules Base

1. FOOD is rancid  $\vee$  SERVICE is poor  $\implies$  TIP is cheap;
2. SERVICE is good  $\implies$  TIP is average;
3. FOOD is delicious  $\vee$  SERVICE is excellent  $\implies$  TIP is generous.

## Tipping Problem

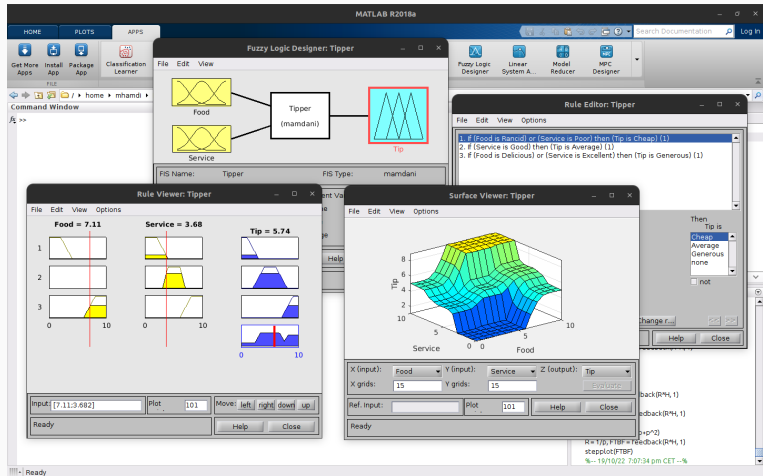
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# USING FUZZY LOGIC TOOLBOX



Code is available at <https://github.com/a-mhamdi/cosnip/>  
 → Matlab → Fuzzy → Tipper.fis



## USING FUZZY.JL PACKAGE



The code is available @ [github.com/a-mhamdi/jlai](https://github.com/a-mhamdi/jlai) → *Codes* → *Julia* → *Part-1*

→ *Pluto* → *tipper.jl*

**Pluto.jl** 

→ *Jupyter* → *tipper.ipynb*



## FUZZY NUMBERS (1/6)

★ Represent imprecise numbers: number & linguistic modifier (*e.g., nearly, around, etc.*)

- ▶ approximately five kilos
- ▶ about 12 pm

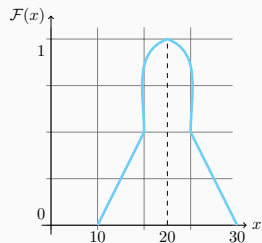
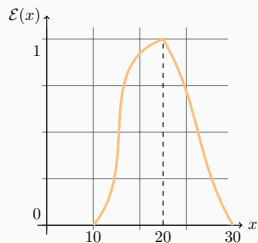
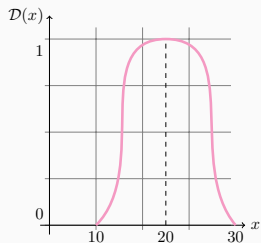
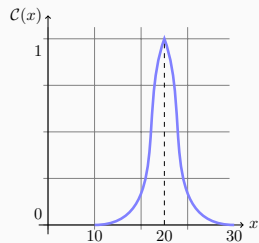
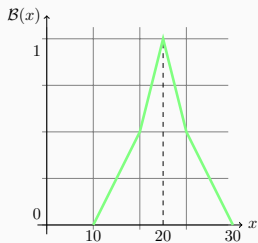
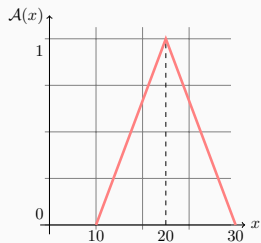
★ Play an important role in decision making, approximate reasoning, statistics with imprecise probabilities and fuzzy control.

We need to perform arithmetic operations on fuzzy numbers (*e.g., calculate a ratio of some fuzzy output over some fuzzy input*)

“around 20”

- ▶ includes some number values on either side of the central value of 20
- ▶ Central value is fully compatible with concept
- ▶ Number around central value are compatible with it to lesser degrees
- ▶ Degree of compatibility represented by fuzzy set; Membership value decreases from 1.0 to 0.0 on both sides of central value = fuzzy number.

## FUZZY NUMBERS (2/6)



## FUZZY NUMBERS (3/6)

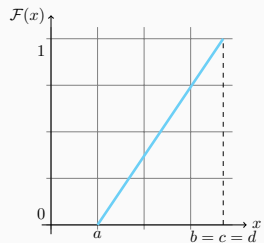
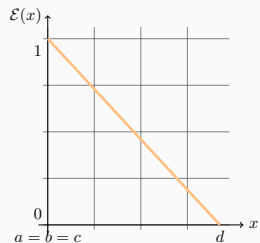
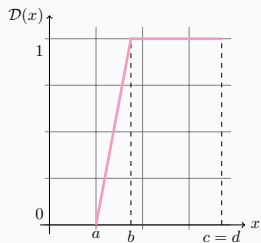
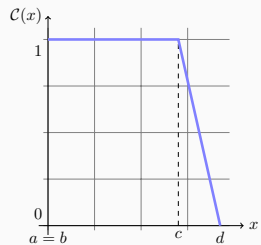
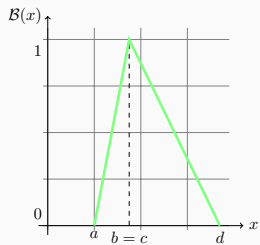
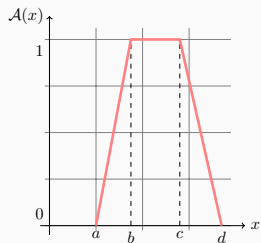
For a fuzzy membership function to qualify as a fuzzy number, it must capture our intuitive concept of a set of numbers around a given real number or interval of real numbers

$$\mathcal{A}(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & \text{for } x \in [a, b] \\ 1 & \text{for } x \in [b, c] \\ g(x) & \text{for } x \in [c, d] \\ 0 & \text{for } x < a \text{ or } x > d \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

### Common shapes of Fuzzy Numbers

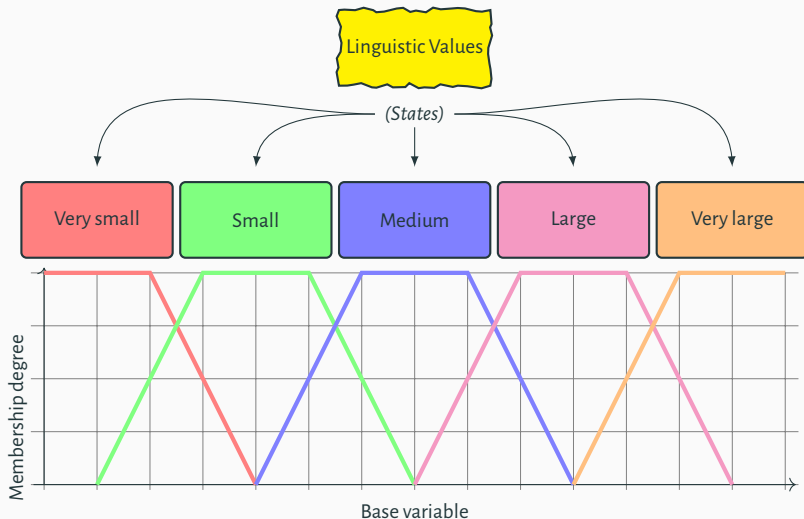
- ▶ Most common membership functions are trapezoidal and triangular (*easy to construct and manipulate*)
- ▶ Choice of a, b, c and d is important and is highly context-dependant
- ▶ Most applications not significantly affected by shapes of functions (*i.e., use linear shapes*)
- ▶ When some of real numbers (a, b, c, d) are equal, get degenerated forms of fuzzy numbers

# FUZZY NUMBERS (4/6)



## FUZZY NUMBERS (5/6)

States are fuzzy numbers which represent linguistic concepts



## FUZZY NUMBERS (6/6)

1. Fuzzy numbers are normal fuzzy sets (height=1)
2. Fuzzy numbers are convex fuzzy sets
3. Support of every fuzzy number is open interval  $(a, d)$  of real numbers (support must be bounded)
4. Interval analysis can be used to define arithmetic operations on fuzzy numbers

Basic arithmetic operations:

- ▶ addition  $[a, b] + [c, d] = [a + c, b + d]$
- ▶ Subtraction  $[a, b] - [c, d] = [a - d, b - c]$
- ▶ Multiplication  $[a, b] \times [c, d] = [\min(ac, ad, bc, bd), \max(ac, ad, bc, bd)]$
- ▶ Division<sup>2</sup>  $[a, b] \div [c, d] = [a, b] \times [1/d, 1/c]$

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<sup>2</sup>Interval division assumes that the number 0 is not one of the elements in the divisor interval  $[c, d]$ .

## CONSTRUCTING FUZZY SETS (1/5)



**HOW WOULD YOU ASSESS TODAY'S TEMPERATURE?**

We can describe a parameter describing a phenomena (*e.g., Temperature for environment or Error for distance measurement*) using a finite, small number of descriptors, referred to as linguistic variables of parameter.

**Temperature (T)** {Cold, Average, Warm}

**Error (E)** {Small, Medium, Large}



The number of linguistic variables should be kept small ( $7 \pm 2$ ) due to our limited capacity to distinguish more. Commonly 3 to 5 linguistics variables are used in describing parameters.



## CONSTRUCTING FUZZY SETS (2/5)

### FUZZY SETS → MEMBERSHIP FUNCTIONS

- ▶ Fuzzy sets offer an important and unique approach to describe linguistic variables
- ▶ Membership functions

$$\mathcal{A}(x) = \mathcal{X} \rightarrow [0, 1]$$

are mathematical functions that are used to describe fuzzy sets

- ▶ Choosing membership functions require understanding of:
  - nature of the problem and parameter at hand
  - Level of details to be captured
  - Context of application

### Prerequisites

- ▶ Concepts and linguistic values (*e.g., cold temperature*)
- ▶ Numerical measurements and/or linguistic assessments (*e.g., degrees Celsius*)
- ▶ Given context
- ▶ Data or Expert

## CONSTRUCTING FUZZY SETS (3/5)

To construct fuzzy sets:

**Expert-Driven** Using developer, user, decision-maker, etc.

1. Direct methods

- Answers to questions that explicitly pertain to the constructed membership function
- Single or multiple experts

2. indirect methods

- Simpler questions, easier to answer, less sensitive to subjective biases, pertain to membership function only implicitly
- Single or multiple experts

**Data-Driven** Form data to fuzzy sets

## CONSTRUCTING FUZZY SETS (4/5)

### Direct Methods with Multiple Experts

#### Example

$n$  experts were asked to validate the proposition “ $x$  belongs to  $A$ ” as either true or false

**True**  $a_i(x) = 1$

**False**  $a_i(x) = 0$

where  $i \in \{1 \cdots n\}$  denotes the  $i^{\text{th}}$  expert.

$$A(x) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i(x)$$



Can also distinguish degrees of competence  $c_i$  of individual experts:

$$A(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i a_i(x), \quad \text{where} \quad \sum_{i=1}^n c_i = 1$$

## CONSTRUCTING FUZZY SETS (5/5)

- Given 5 labourers {Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4, Q5}
- Need to determine membership function "A" that captures linguistic term "Excellent Labourer"
- Ask 10 superintendents if particular person is excellent labourer (*answer either yes (1) or no (0)*)
- For each labourer, calculate membership grade of belonging to fuzzy set "A" by taking ratio of total number of yes (1) to total number of responses.

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
E#1	1	1	1	1	1
E#2	0	0	1	1	1
E#3	0	1	0	1	0
E#4	1	0	1	1	1
E#5	0	0	1	1	1
E#6	0	1	1	1	1
E#7	0	0	0	0	0
E#8	1	1	1	1	1
E#9	0	0	0	1	0
E#10	0	0	0	1	0

⇒ Opinions of individual experts must be aggregated

The resulting set would be:  $A = 0.3/Q1 + 0.4/Q2 + 0.6/Q3 + 0.9/Q4 + 0.6/Q5$

# FUZZY INFERENCE SYSTEMS (FIS)

## MAMDANI ALGORITHM

A fuzzy logic controller that uses linguistic rules to map input values to output values.

- ▶ was introduced by Ebrahim (Abe) H. Mamdani in 1975
- ▶ works using rules of linguistics, style like human concepts  
(*more intuitive and easier to understand*)
- ▶ well suited to applications where rules are inspired from human expert knowledge.

### EXAMPLE

We want to control the temperature of a living room using a thermostat.

- Inputs**
1.  $\varepsilon$  difference between the desired and measured temperatures
  2.  $\delta\varepsilon$  rate of change of the temperature error

**Output** heating/cooling command(H/C) is the recommended action to take (*e.g., heat, cool or no action*)

### FUZZY RULE BASE:

$\mathfrak{R}_1$ : IF  $\varepsilon$  is “cold” AND  $\delta\varepsilon$  is “rapidly decreasing” THEN H/C is “heat”

$\mathfrak{R}_2$ : IF  $\varepsilon$  is “hot” AND  $\delta\varepsilon$  is “rapidly increasing” THEN H/C is “cool”

$\mathfrak{R}_3$ : IF  $\varepsilon$  is “near target” AND  $\delta\varepsilon$  is “slow” THEN H/C is “no action”

**Task #1**

Consider a fuzzy logic system with two inputs  $u$ ,  $v$  and an output  $w$ . We suppose that each variable ranges from  $0 \rightarrow 10$ .  $w$  changes by a unit step. The membership functions of the fuzzy variables are described below.

►  $u$  can be:

**Negative (N)**  $\mathcal{L}(2, 4)$

**Zero (Z)**  $\Delta(3, 6, 9)$

**Positive (P)**  $\Gamma(6, 8)$ .

►  $v$  can be:

**Negative (N)**  $\mathcal{L}(2, 5)$

**Zero (Z)**  $\Pi(2, 4, 6, 8)$

**Positive (P)**  $\Gamma(6, 8)$ .

►  $w$  can be:

**Small (S)**  $\mathcal{L}(2, 4)$

**Medium (M)**  $\Delta(3, 5, 7)$

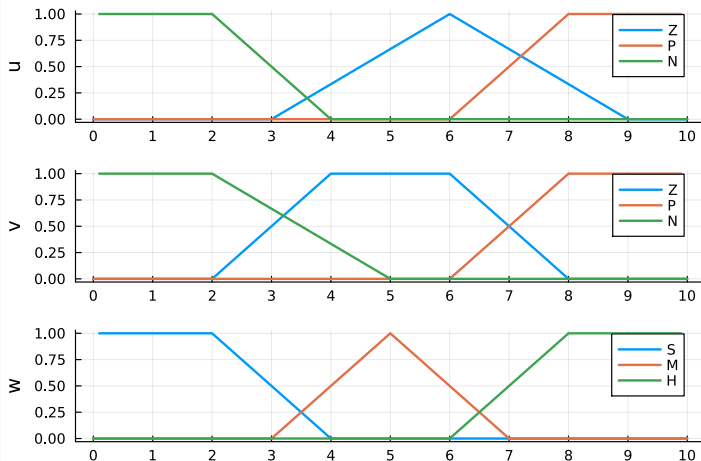
**High (H)**  $\Gamma(6, 8)$ .

Rule Base - case of  $\wedge$

		$u$		
		N	Z	P
$v$	N	S	S	M
	Z	S	M	H
	P	M	H	H



Evaluate  
 $w$  if  $u = 4$  &  $v = 6$ .



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4 = \{(\mathbf{N}, 0), (\mathbf{Z}, \frac{1}{3}), (\mathbf{P}, 0)\} \\ 6 = \{(\mathbf{N}, 0), (\mathbf{Z}, 1), (\mathbf{P}, 0)\} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow w^* = \frac{3 \times 0 + 4 \times \frac{1}{3} + 5 \times \frac{1}{3} + 6 \times \frac{1}{3} + 7 \times 0}{0 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + 0} = 5$$

**Task #2<sup>3</sup>**

Design a fuzzy lighting controller system, in which the control system dims the bulb light automatically according to the environmental light. Assume that the inputs to the system are the environmental light  $x_1$  and the changing rate of the environmental light  $x_2$ . The output  $y$  represents the control value of the dimmer.

- ▶  $x_1$  ranges between 120 and 220 lumens.  $x_1$  can be:

**Dark (D)**  $\mathcal{L}(130, 150)$

**Ambient (A)**  $\Pi(130, 150, 190, 210)$

**Light (L)**  $\Gamma(190, 210)$ .

- ▶  $x_2$  ranges between  $-10$  and  $+10$ .  $x_2$  can be:

**Negative-Small (NS)**  $\mathcal{L}(-10, 0)$

**Zero (Z)**  $\Delta(-10, 0, 10)$

**Positive-Small (PS)**  $\Gamma(0, 10)$ .

- ▶  $y$  ranges between 0 and  $+10$ .  $y$  can be:

**Very-Small (VS)**  $\mathcal{L}(2, 4)$

**Small (S)**  $\Delta(2, 4, 6)$

**Big (B)**  $\Delta(4, 6, 8)$

**Very-Big (VB)**  $\Gamma(6, 8)$ .

Rule Base - case of  $\wedge$

$x_2 \backslash x_1$	D	A	L
NS	VB	B	B
Z	B	B	S
PS	B	S	VS

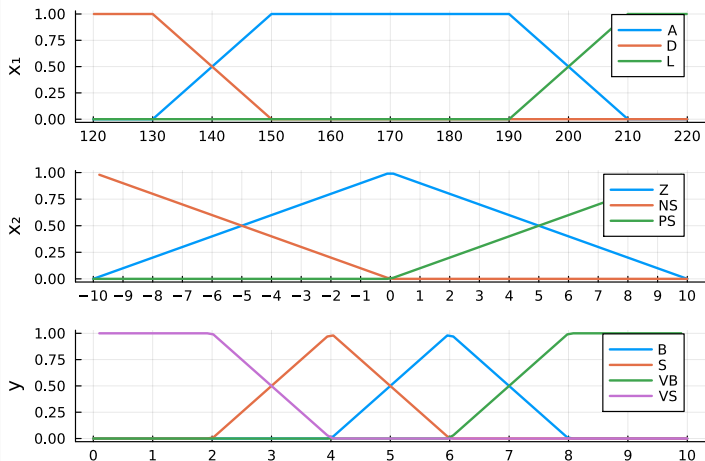


Evaluate

$y$  if  $x_1 = 125$  &  $x_2 = -6$ .

<sup>3</sup>Credit: Dr. Mohammed A. T.





$$125 = \{(D, 1), (A, 0), (L, 0)\} \quad \text{and} \quad -6 = \{(NS, \frac{3}{5}), (Z, \frac{2}{5}), (PS, 0)\}$$

$$\Rightarrow y^* = \frac{5 \times \frac{2}{5} + 6 \times \frac{2}{5} + 7 \times \frac{1}{2} + 8 \times \frac{3}{5} + 9 \times \frac{3}{5} + 10 \times \frac{3}{5}}{\frac{2}{5} + \frac{2}{5} + \frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{5} + \frac{3}{5} + \frac{3}{5}} \approx 7.775$$

## TAKAGI-SUGENO-KANG (TSK)

Each fuzzy rule has the following structure: “IF (antecedent or premise) THEN (consequent)”

**Antecedent** composed by fuzzy sets defined by MF

**Consequent** represented by a polynomial function of the fuzzy inputs

### EXAMPLE

We want to design a TSK FIS to control the temperature of a room. Our system accepts two inputs: room temperature ( $T$ ) and outdoor temperature ( $T_o$ ). The output is the heating or cooling action ( $H/C$ ).

$\mathfrak{R}_1$ : IF  $T$  is “cold” AND  $T_o$  is “cold” THEN  $H/C = 1/2T + 1/3T_o$

$\mathfrak{R}_2$ : IF  $T$  is “cold” AND  $T_o$  is “hot” THEN  $H/C = 1/5T + 3/5T_o$

$\mathfrak{R}_3$ : IF  $T$  is “hot” AND  $T_o$  is “cold” THEN  $H/C = -4/5T + 1/4T_o$

- 
- ▲ Simple and efficient defuzzification
  - ▲ Interpolation (*incomplete or sparse rule bases*)
  - ▲ Smooth and continuous output
  - ▼ Limited rule complexity
  - ▼ Tuning (*careful tuning of the fuzzy rule base*)

### Task #3

Suppose we have three fuzzy predicates:  $\mathcal{A}$ ,  $\mathcal{B}$  and  $\mathcal{C}$  described by these trapezoidal fuzzy sets:

$$\mathcal{A} \sqcap (0, 2, 5, 9)$$

$$\mathcal{B} \sqcap (2, 8, 13, 16)$$

$$\mathcal{C} \sqcap (11, 16, 19, 19)$$

$x$  and  $y$  are fuzzy variables, each one ranges between 0 and 19. Given the following three rules:

$$\mathfrak{R}_1 \quad (x \text{ is } \mathcal{A}) \wedge (y \text{ is } \mathcal{C}) \rightarrow u = 10$$

$$\mathfrak{R}_2 \quad \neg(x \text{ is } \mathcal{A}) \vee (y \text{ is } \mathcal{B}) \rightarrow u = 2$$

$$\mathfrak{R}_3 \quad (x \text{ is } \mathcal{B}) \wedge \neg(y \text{ is } \mathcal{C}) \rightarrow u = 5$$

Compute the degree of satisfaction for each case:

$$\textcircled{1} \quad x_1 = 5 \ \& \ y_1 = 12 \qquad \textcircled{2} \quad x_2 = 0 \ \& \ y_2 = 15 \qquad \textcircled{3} \quad x_3 = 7 \ \& \ y_3 = 13$$

$$x_1 = 5 \text{ \& } y_1 = 12$$

 $\mathcal{R}_1$ 

$$\mu_{\mathcal{A}}(x_1) \min \mu_{\mathcal{C}}(y_1)$$

$$1 \min 1/5 = 1/5$$

 $\mathcal{R}_2$ 

$$\mu_{\mathcal{A}}(x_1) \max \mu_{\mathcal{B}}(y_1)$$

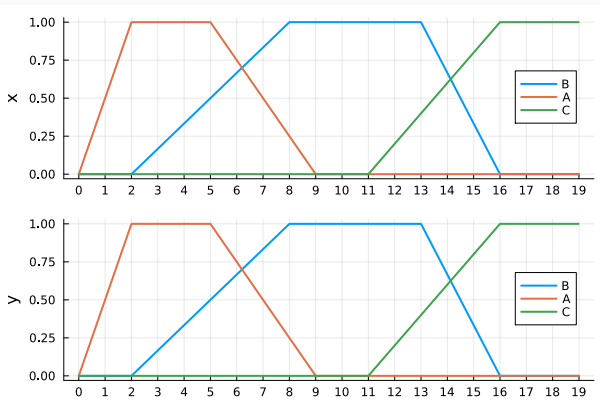
$$0 \max 1 = 1$$

 $\mathcal{R}_3$ 

$$\mu_{\mathcal{B}}(x_1) \min \mu_{\mathcal{C}}(y_1)$$

$$1/2 \min 4/5 = 1/2$$

$$u_1 = 3.82$$



$$x_2 = 0 \ \& \ y_2 = 15$$

 $\mathfrak{R}_1$ 

$$\mu_{\mathcal{A}}(x_2) \min \mu_{\mathcal{C}}(y_2)$$

$$0 \min \_ = 0$$

 $\mathfrak{R}_2$ 

$$\mu_{\mathcal{A}}(x_2) \max \mu_{\mathcal{B}}(y_2)$$

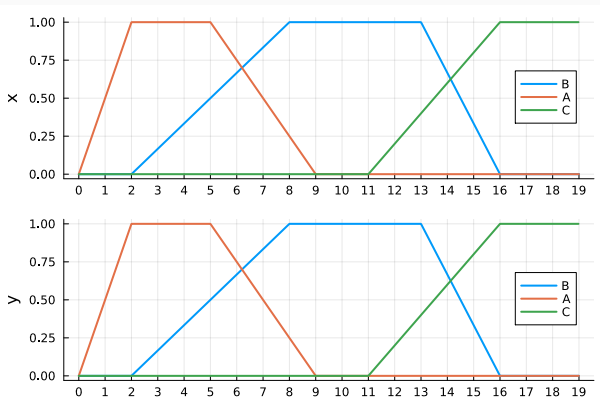
$$1 \max 1/3 = 1$$

 $\mathfrak{R}_3$ 

$$\mu_{\mathcal{B}}(x_2) \min \mu_{\mathcal{C}}(y_2)$$

$$0 \min \_ = 0$$

$$u_2 = 2$$



$$x_3 = 7 \text{ \& } y_3 = 13$$

 $\mathcal{R}_1$ 

$$\mu_{\mathcal{A}}(x_3) \min \mu_{\mathcal{C}}(y_3)$$

$$1/2 \min 2/5 = 2/5$$

 $\mathcal{R}_2$ 

$$\mu_{\mathcal{A}}(x_3) \max \mu_{\mathcal{B}}(y_3)$$

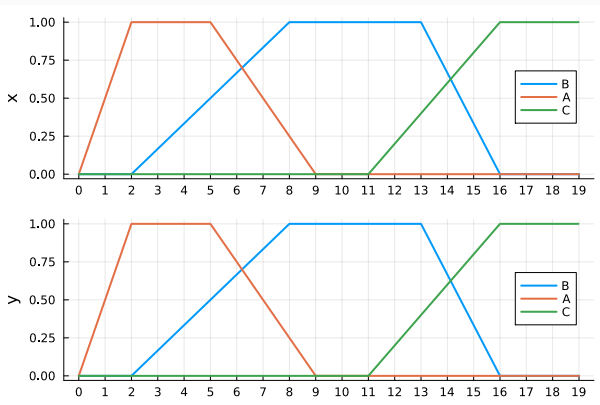
$$1/2 \max 1 = 1$$

 $\mathcal{R}_3$ 

$$\mu_{\mathcal{B}}(x_3) \min \mu_{\mathcal{C}}(y_3)$$

$$5/6 \min 3/5 = 3/5$$

$$u_3 = 4.5$$



### Task #4<sup>4</sup>

Let us consider a TSK fuzzy model with the input  $(x_1, x_2)$  and a single output  $y$ . Evaluate  $y^*$  for  $(x_1, x_2) = (1.5, 0.5)$ . The rules are:

1. IF  $x_1$  is  $\mathcal{S}$  AND  $x_2$  is  $\mathcal{S}$  THEN  $y = -x_1 + x_2 + 1$
2. IF  $x_1$  is  $\mathcal{S}$  AND  $x_2$  is  $\mathcal{L}$  THEN  $y = -x_2 + 3$
3. IF  $x_1$  is  $\mathcal{L}$  AND  $x_2$  is  $\mathcal{S}$  THEN  $y = -x_1 + 3$
4. IF  $x_1$  is  $\mathcal{L}$  AND  $x_2$  is  $\mathcal{L}$  THEN  $y = -x_1 + x_2 + 2$

The fuzzy predicates  $\mathcal{S}$  and  $\mathcal{L}$  are described by these membership functions:

$$\mathcal{S} \quad \mathcal{L}(-2, 2)$$

$$\mathcal{L} \quad \Gamma(-2, 2)$$

---

<sup>4</sup>Credit: Dr. Hashim A. H.

$$x_1 = 1.5 \text{ \& } x_2 = 0.5$$

 $\mathfrak{R}_1$ 

$$\begin{aligned} &\mu_S(x_1) \min \mu_S(x_2) \\ &0.125 \min 0.375 = 0.125 \\ &(y = 0) \end{aligned}$$

 $\mathfrak{R}_2$ 

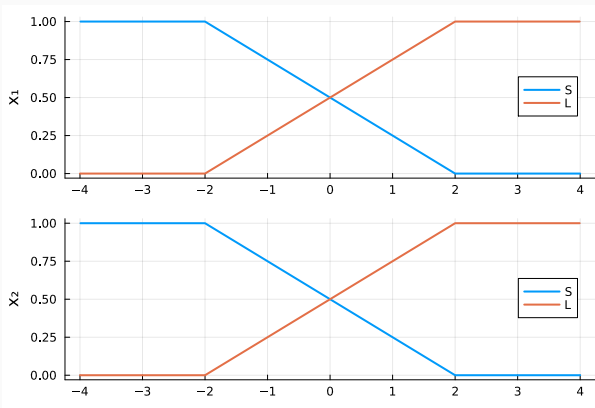
$$\begin{aligned} &\mu_S(x_1) \min \mu_L(x_2) \\ &0.125 \min 0.625 = 0.125 \\ &(y = 2.5) \end{aligned}$$

 $\mathfrak{R}_3$ 

$$\begin{aligned} &\mu_L(x_1) \min \mu_S(x_2) \\ &0.875 \min 0.375 = 0.375 \\ &(y = 1.5) \end{aligned}$$

 $\mathfrak{R}_4$ 

$$\begin{aligned} &\mu_L(x_1) \min \mu_L(x_2) \\ &0.875 \min 0.625 = 0.625 \\ &(y = 1) \end{aligned}$$



$$y^* = \frac{0 \times 0.125 + 2.5 \times 0.125 + 1.5 \times 0.375 + 1 \times 0.625}{0.125 + 0.125 + 0.375 + 0.625} = 1.2$$



## TSUKAMOTO

A type of fuzzy logic-based system developed by Tsukamoto in the 1970s. The system would compute the crisp output for each rule based on the firing strength and then take the weighted average to produce the final performance evaluation.

### EXAMPLE

We want to evaluate employee performance based on two criteria:

① job satisfaction and ② productivity

We can define three fuzzy sets for each criterion: “low” (**L**), “medium” (**M**), and “high” (**H**)

#### FUZZY RULE BASE:

$\mathfrak{R}_1$ : IF job satisfaction is **L** AND productivity is **L**, THEN performance is **L**.

$\mathfrak{R}_2$ : IF job satisfaction is **M** AND productivity is **M**, THEN performance is **M**.

$\mathfrak{R}_3$ : IF job satisfaction is **H** AND productivity is **H**, THEN performance is **H**.



Simplified Rule Base



Limited Transparency



Faster Computation



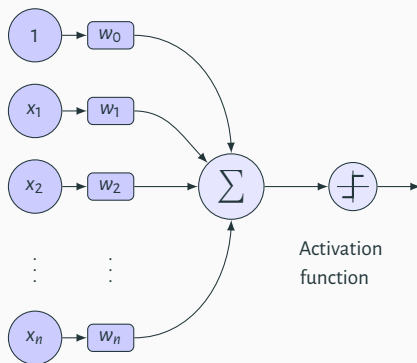
Limited Flexibility

## Neural Networks

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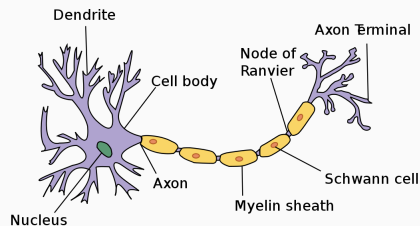
# FUNDAMENTAL UNIT OF A NEURAL NETWORK (1/4)

Artificial neuron



Inputs    Weights

Biological neuron



[https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sel\\_saraf](https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sel_saraf)

## FUNDAMENTAL UNIT OF A NEURAL NETWORK (2/4)

### Origin

- Proposed by **Warren McCulloch** (neuroscientist) and **Walter Pitts** (logician) in 1943;
- Published in the paper "*A Logical Calculus of the Ideas Immanent in Nervous Activity*";
- Marked the beginning of computational neuroscience.

### Mechanism

$$y = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \sum_i w_i x_i \geq \theta \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

### Properties

- ★ A simple mathematical model of a neuron;
- ★ Processes binary inputs (0 or 1) to produce a binary output;
- ★ Uses weighted summation of inputs;
- ★ Activates (outputs 1) if the sum meets or exceeds a threshold ( $\theta$ ).

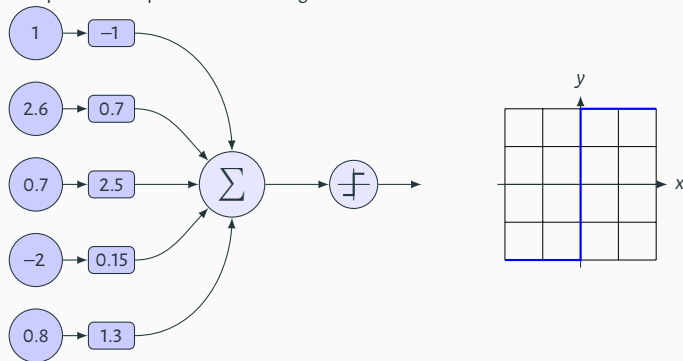
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McCulloch, W. S. and Pitts, W. (1943) *A logical calculus of the ideas immanent in nervous activity*. **The bulletin of mathematical biophysics**. 5 pp. 115–133.

## FUNDAMENTAL UNIT OF A NEURAL NETWORK (3/4)

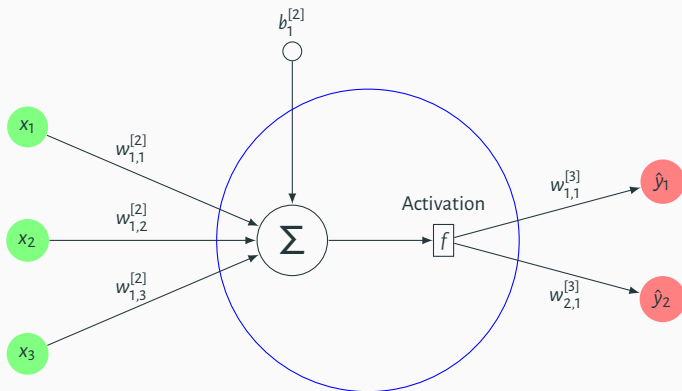
### Task #5

Compute the output of the following neuron.

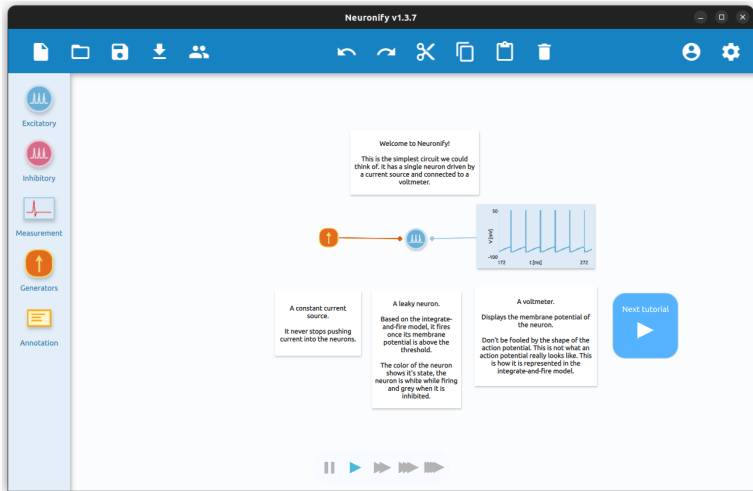


$$y = \text{sign}(1 \times -1 + 2.6 \times 0.7 + 0.7 \times 2.5 - 2 \times 0.15 + 0.8 \times 1.3) = 1$$

## FUNDAMENTAL UNIT OF A NEURAL NETWORK (4/4)

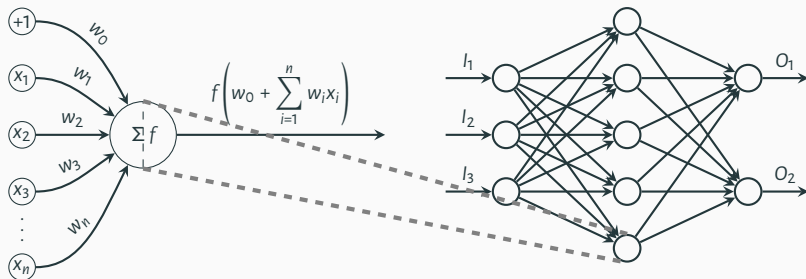


# NEURAL SIMULATION



<http://ovilab.net/neuronify/>

# MULTILAYER PERCEPTRON (MLP)



## Task #6

For the above structure, determine how many parameters are to be adjusted.

$$\# \text{ params} = 5 \times 3 + 5 + 2 \times 5 + 2 = 32$$



# HEBBIAN LEARNING RULE

**Origin** Proposed by **Donald Hebb** (1949), summarized as:

"CELLS THAT FIRE TOGETHER WIRE TOGETHER."

## Mechanism

$$\Delta w_{ij} = \eta \cdot x_i \cdot x_j$$

where:

- $\Delta w_{ij}$ : Change in the weight between neurons  $i$  and  $j$
- $\eta$ : Learning rate
- $x_i, x_j$ : Activations of neurons  $i$  and  $j$

## Properties

- ★ Biologically inspired and unsupervised;
- ★ Encourages associative memory and pattern recognition;
- ★ No normalization mechanism; weights can grow unbounded.

---

Hebb D. (1949). *The organisation of behaviour: A Neuropsychological Theory* **Psychology Press**.

## ROSENBLATT LEARNING RULE (PERCEPTRON LEARNING RULE)

**Origin** Introduced by **Frank Rosenblatt** (1958) with the Perceptron model.

### Mechanism

$$\Delta w_i = \eta \cdot (y - \hat{y}) \cdot x_i$$


where:

- $\Delta w_i$ : Change in the weight for feature  $i$
- $\eta$ : Learning rate
- $y$ : True label (target output)
- $\hat{y}$ : Predicted label
- $x_i$ : Input feature value

### Properties

- ★ Supervised learning rule for binary classification;
- ★ Guarantees convergence if data is linearly separable;
- ★ Limited to linear decision boundaries.

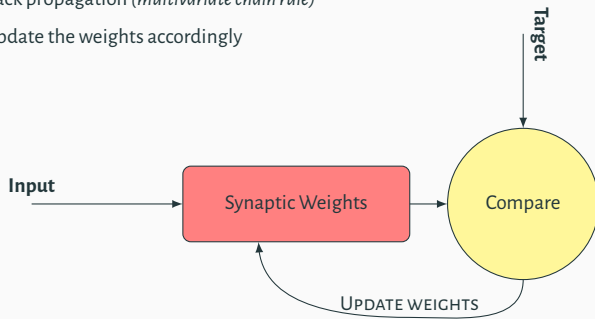
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Rosenblatt, F. (1958). *The perceptron: A probabilistic model for information storage and organization in the brain*. **Psychological Review**. 65(6), 386–408.  10.1037/h0042519

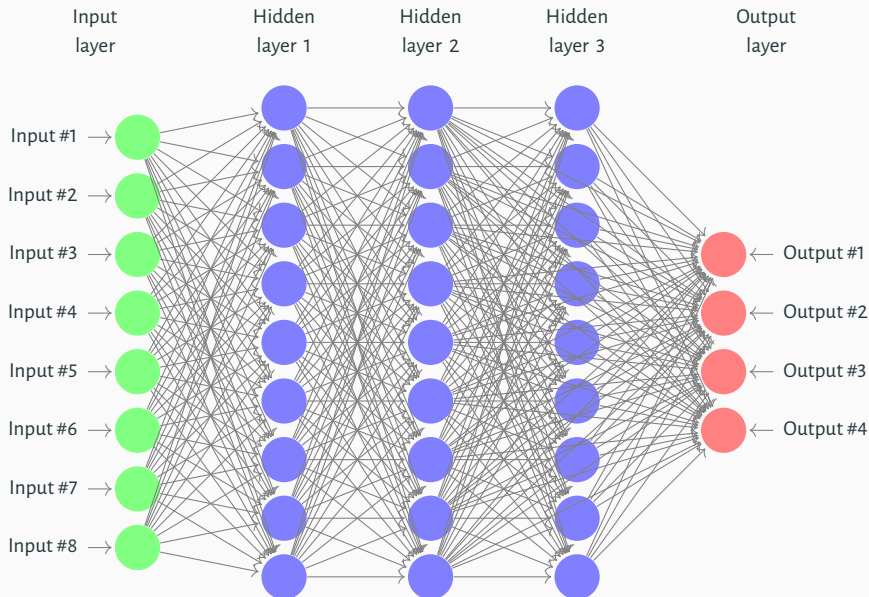
## KEY DIFFERENCES

Aspect	Hebbian Learning Rule	Rosenblatt Learning Rule
Type of Learning	Unsupervised	Supervised
Primary Goal	Strengthen correlated activations	Minimize classification errors
Weight Update	Based on correlation of inputs	Based on prediction errors
Applications	Associative memory and pattern recognition	Training perceptrons and related linear classifiers.
Biological Basis	Inspired by neuroscience	Abstract, focused on AI

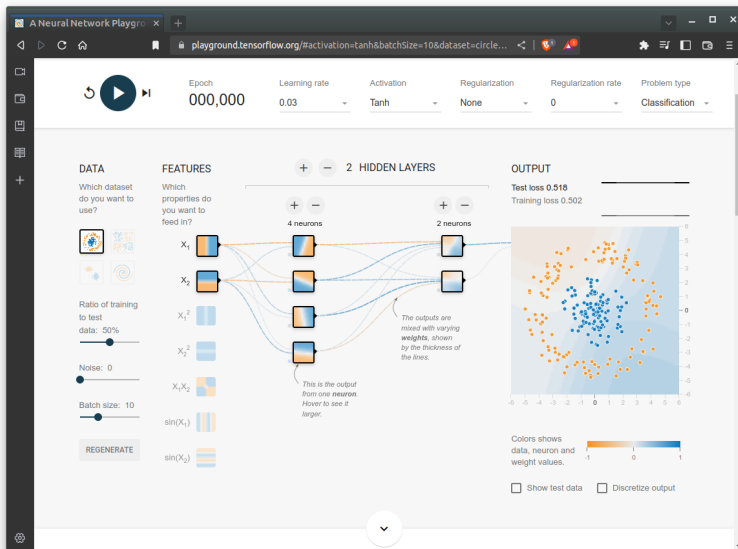
- ✓ Design a structure
- ✓ Specify a loss function to minimize
- ✓ Optimize using gradient descent
  - ① Feedforward propagation (*matrix multiplication and point-wise activation*)
  - ② Back propagation (*multivariate chain rule*)
  - ③ Update the weights accordingly



## MULTILAYER PERCEPTRON (MLP)

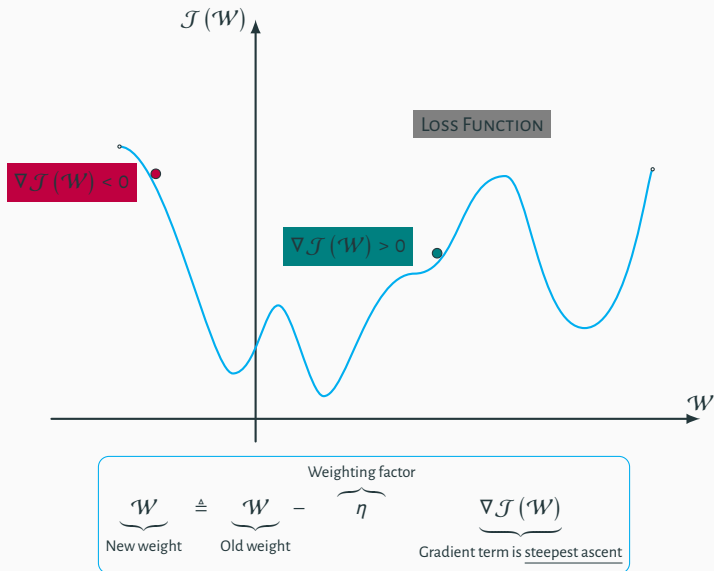


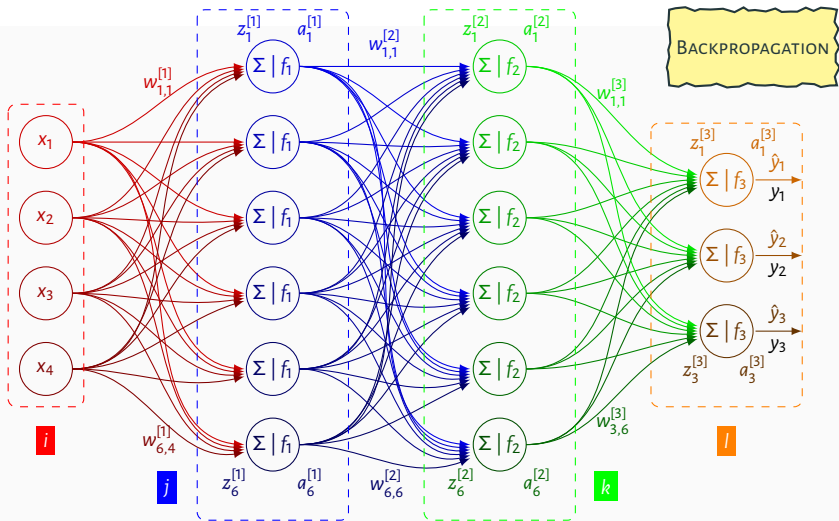
# TINKER WITH A NEURAL NETWORK



<https://playground.tensorflow.org/>

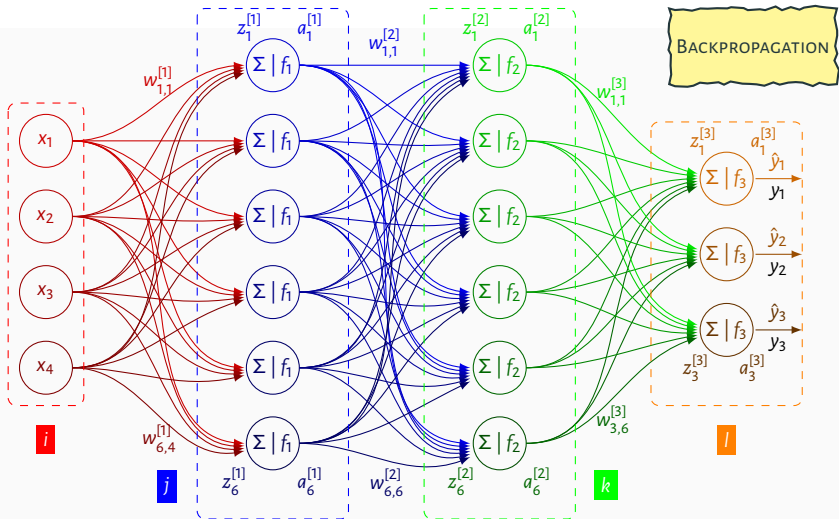
## GRADIENT DESCENT



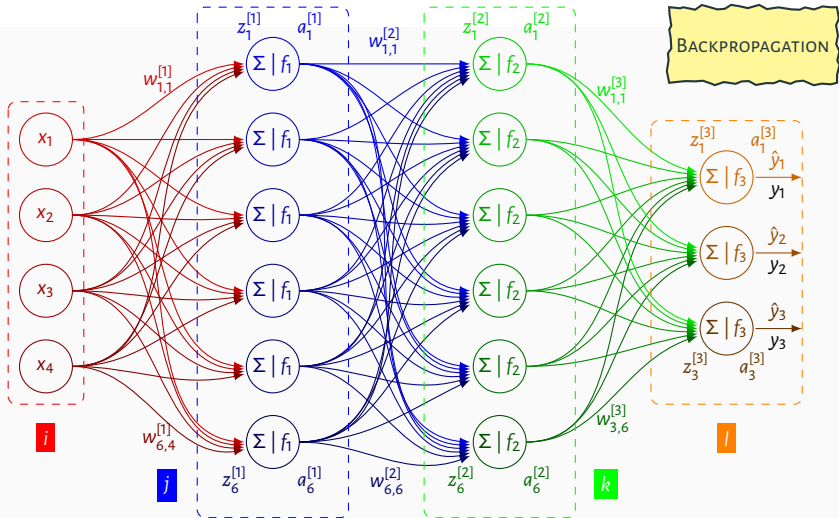


$$\mathcal{J}(\mathcal{W}) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_l (y_l - \hat{y}_l)^2 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \mathcal{J}}{\partial w_{l,k}^{[3]}} = - \underbrace{(y_l - \hat{y}_l) \dot{f}_3(z_l^{[3]})}_{\delta_l^{[3]}} a_k^{[2]}$$

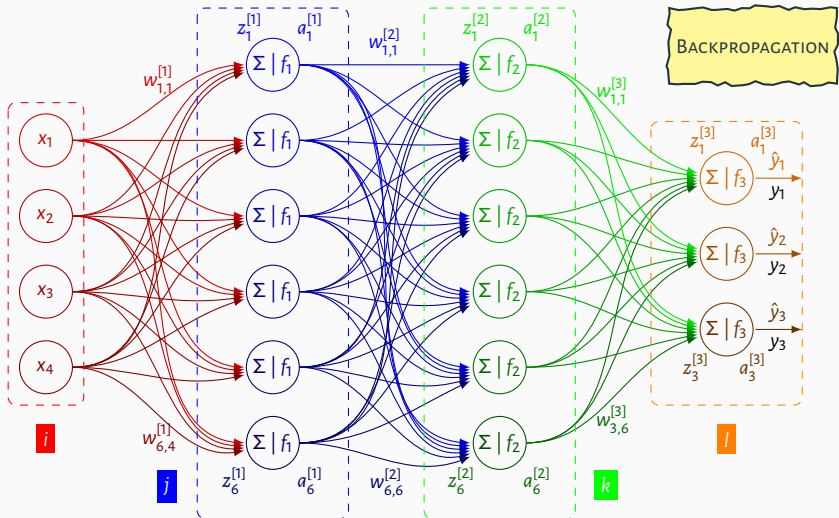




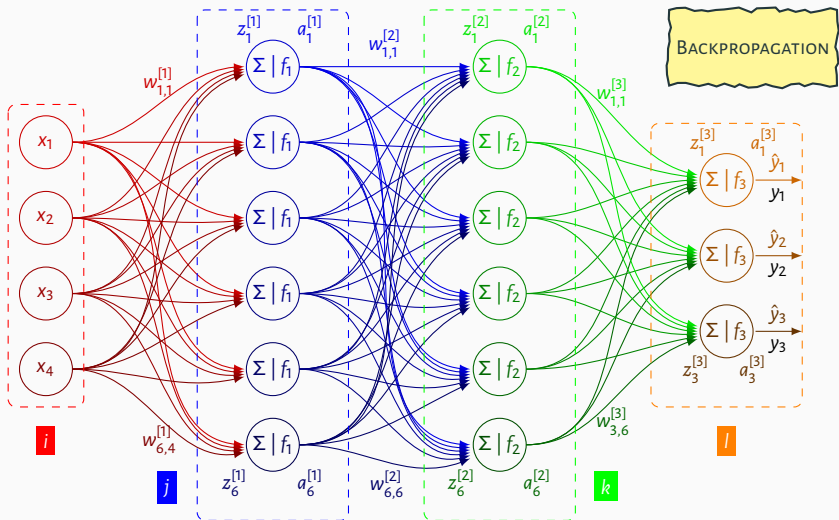
$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{J}}{\partial w_{k,j}^{[2]}} = - \sum_l (y_l - \hat{y}_l) \tilde{f}_3(z_l^{[3]}) w_{l,k}^{[3]} \tilde{f}_2(z_k^{[2]}) a_j^{[1]} = - \underbrace{\sum_l \delta_l^{[3]} w_{l,k}^{[3]} \tilde{f}_2(z_k^{[2]}) a_j^{[1]}}_{\delta_k^{[2]}}$$



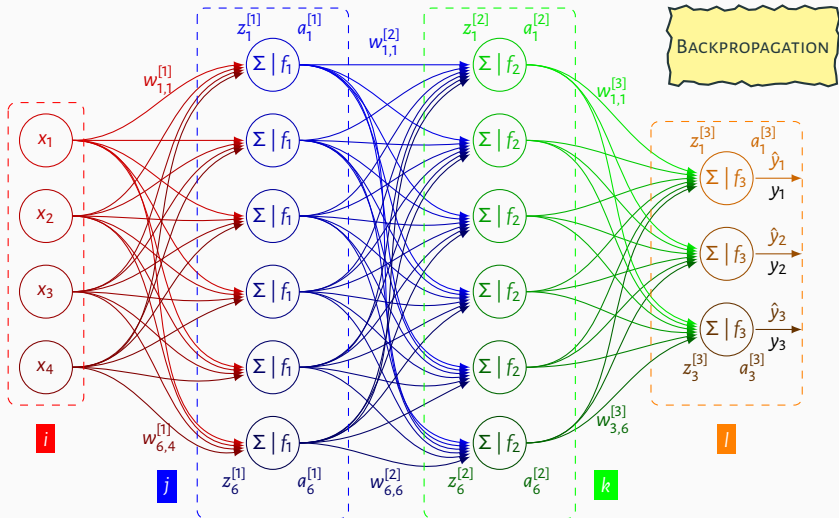
$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{J}}{\partial w_{j,i}^{[1]}} = - \sum_l (y_l - \hat{y}_l) \dot{f}_3(z_l^{[3]}) \sum_k w_{l,k}^{[3]} \dot{f}_2(z_k^{[2]}) w_{k,j}^{[2]} \dot{f}_1(z_j^{[1]}) x_i = - \underbrace{\sum_k \delta_k^{[2]} w_{k,j}^{[2]}}_{\delta_j^{[1]}} x_i$$



$$\delta_l^{[3]} = (y_l - \hat{y}_l) \times \dot{f}_3(z_l^{[3]}) \implies \Delta w_{l,k}^{[3]} = \eta \delta_l^{[3]} \times a_k^{[2]}$$



$$\delta_k^{[2]} = \left( \delta_1^{[3]} w_{1,k}^{[2]} + \delta_2^{[3]} w_{2,k}^{[2]} + \delta_3^{[3]} w_{3,k}^{[2]} \right) \times \dot{f}_2 \left( z_k^{[2]} \right) \implies \Delta w_{k,j}^{[2]} = \eta \delta_k^{[2]} \times a_j^{[1]}$$



$$\delta_j^{[1]} = \left( \delta_1^{[2]} w_{1,j}^{[1]} + \dots + \delta_6^{[2]} w_{6,j}^{[1]} \right) \times \dot{f}_2 \left( z_j^{[2]} \right) \implies \Delta \omega_{j,i}^{[1]} = \eta \delta_j^{[1]} \times x_i$$

# MULTIVARIATE CHAIN RULE

Output layer → hidden layer #2

$$\frac{\partial \hat{y}_l}{\partial w_{l,k}^{[3]}} = \underbrace{\frac{\partial \hat{y}_l}{\partial z_l^{[3]}}}_{\hat{t}_3(z_l^{[3]})} \underbrace{\frac{\partial z_l^{[3]}}{\partial w_{l,k}^{[3]}}}_{a_k^{[2]}}$$

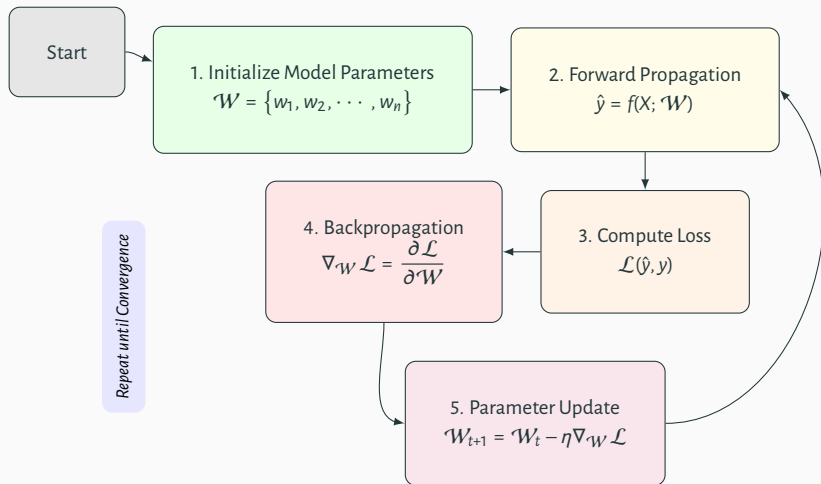
Output layer → hidden layer #1

$$\frac{\partial \hat{y}_l}{\partial w_{k,j}^{[2]}} = \underbrace{\frac{\partial \hat{y}_l}{\partial z_l^{[3]}}}_{\hat{t}_3(z_l^{[3]})} \underbrace{\frac{\partial z_l^{[3]}}{\partial a_k^{[2]}}}_{w_{l,k}^{[3]}} \underbrace{\frac{\partial a_k^{[2]}}{\partial z_k^{[2]}}}_{\hat{t}_2(z_k^{[2]})} \underbrace{\frac{\partial z_k^{[2]}}{\partial w_{k,j}^{[2]}}}_{a_j^{[1]}}$$


Output layer → input layer

$$\frac{\partial \hat{y}_l}{\partial w_{j,i}^{[1]}} = \underbrace{\frac{\partial \hat{y}_l}{\partial z_l^{[3]}}}_{\hat{t}_3(z_l^{[3]})} \underbrace{\frac{\partial z_l^{[3]}}{\partial a_k^{[2]}}}_{w_{l,k}^{[3]}} \underbrace{\frac{\partial a_k^{[2]}}{\partial z_k^{[2]}}}_{\hat{t}_2(z_k^{[2]})} \underbrace{\frac{\partial z_k^{[2]}}{\partial a_j^{[1]}}}_{w_{k,j}^{[2]}} \underbrace{\frac{\partial a_j^{[1]}}{\partial z_j^{[1]}}}_{\hat{t}_1(z_j^{[1]})} \underbrace{\frac{\partial z_j^{[1]}}{\partial w_{j,i}^{[1]}}}_{x_i}$$

# NEURAL NETWORK TRAINING



# BACKPROPAGATION BY HAND



**Matt Mazur**

I'm an indie founder building and writing about **Preceden**, a SaaS timeline maker, and **Emergent Mind**, an AI research assistant for computer scientists.

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## A Step by Step Backpropagation Example

March 17, 2015





### Background

Backpropagation is a common method for training a neural network. There is **no shortage of papers** online that attempt to explain how backpropagation works, but few that include an example with actual numbers. This post is my attempt to explain how it works with a concrete example that folks can compare their own calculations to in order to ensure they understand backpropagation correctly.

### Backpropagation in Python

You can play around with a Python script that I wrote that implements the backpropagation algorithm in **this Github repo**.

**Continue learning with Emergent Mind**

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<https://mattmazur.com/2015/03/17/a-step-by-step-backpropagation-example/>



## LIST OF AVAILABLE OPTIMIZERS (1/2)

These are a few typical optimizers for artificial neural networks:

$$\Delta \hat{\mathcal{W}} \triangleq \mathcal{F} \left( \underbrace{\nabla \mathcal{J}(\hat{\mathcal{W}})}_{\text{Loss Function}} \right) \equiv \hat{\mathcal{W}} \triangleq \hat{\mathcal{W}} + \mathcal{F}(\nabla \mathcal{J}(\hat{\mathcal{W}})) \quad \nabla \mathcal{J}(\hat{\mathcal{W}}) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \mathcal{J}}{\partial \hat{w}_0} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial \mathcal{J}}{\partial \hat{w}_n} \end{bmatrix}$$

### Stochastic Gradient Descent (SGD)

$$\hat{\mathcal{W}} \triangleq \hat{\mathcal{W}} - \eta \nabla \mathcal{J}(\hat{\mathcal{W}})$$

### Mini-batch Gradient Descent

$$\hat{\mathcal{W}} \triangleq \hat{\mathcal{W}} - \frac{\eta}{m} \nabla \sum_{i=1}^m \mathcal{J}(\hat{\mathcal{W}}) \quad \leftarrow m \text{ denotes the size of the mini-batch}$$

### Momentum

$$\hat{\mathcal{W}} \triangleq \hat{\mathcal{W}} - \mathcal{V}, \quad \text{where} \quad \mathcal{V} \triangleq \alpha \mathcal{V} + \eta \nabla \mathcal{J}(\hat{\mathcal{W}})$$

### Nesterov Accelerated Gradient (NAG)

$$\hat{\mathcal{W}} \triangleq \hat{\mathcal{W}} - \mathcal{V} \quad \text{where} \quad \mathcal{V} \triangleq \alpha \mathcal{V} + \eta \nabla \mathcal{J}(\hat{\mathcal{W}} - \alpha \mathcal{V})$$

## LIST OF AVAILABLE OPTIMIZERS (2/2)

### AdaGrad

$$\hat{\mathcal{W}} \triangleq \mathcal{W} - \frac{\eta}{\sqrt{\mathcal{G} + \epsilon}} \nabla \mathcal{J}(\hat{\mathcal{W}}) \quad \text{where} \quad \mathcal{G} \triangleq \mathcal{G} + \left( \nabla \mathcal{J}(\hat{\mathcal{W}}) \right)^2$$

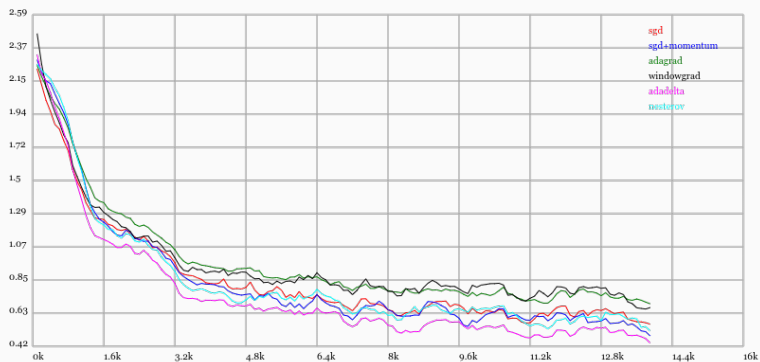
### RMSProp

$$\hat{\mathcal{W}} \triangleq \mathcal{W} - \frac{\eta}{\sqrt{\mathcal{G} + \epsilon}} \nabla \mathcal{J}(\hat{\mathcal{W}}) \quad \text{where} \quad \mathcal{G} \triangleq \mathcal{G} + (1 - \beta) \left( \nabla \mathcal{J}(\hat{\mathcal{W}}) \right)^2$$

### Adam

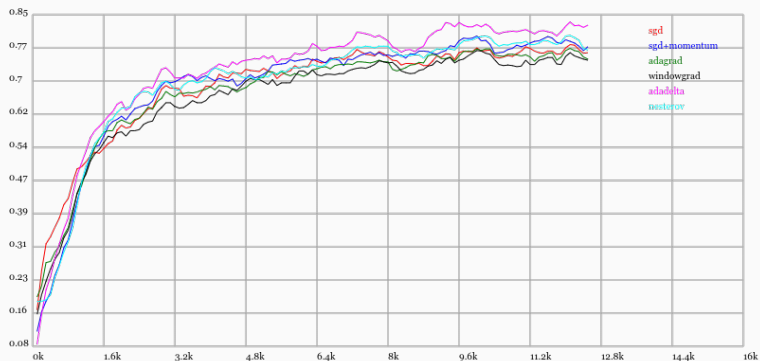
$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M} &\triangleq \beta_1 \mathcal{M} + (1 - \beta_1) \nabla \mathcal{J}(\hat{\mathcal{W}}) && \longleftarrow \text{Estimate of first moment} \\ \mathcal{V} &\triangleq \beta_2 \mathcal{V} + (1 - \beta_2) \left( \nabla \mathcal{J}(\hat{\mathcal{W}}) \right)^2 && \longleftarrow \text{Estimate of second moment} \\ \hat{\mathcal{M}} &= \frac{\mathcal{M}}{1 - \beta_1^k} && \longleftarrow \text{@ every } k^{\text{th}} \text{ iteration} \\ \hat{\mathcal{V}} &= \frac{\mathcal{V}}{1 - \beta_2^k} && \longleftarrow \text{@ every } k^{\text{th}} \text{ iteration} \\ \hat{\mathcal{W}} &\triangleq \mathcal{W} - \frac{\eta}{\sqrt{\hat{\mathcal{V}} + \epsilon}} \hat{\mathcal{M}} \end{aligned}$$

## EFFECT OF OPTIMIZER ON LOSS VALUES



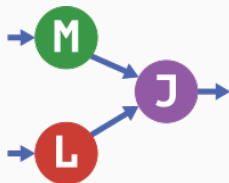
<https://cs.stanford.edu/people/karpathy/convnetjs/demo/trainers.html>

## EFFECT OF OPTIMIZER ON TESTING ACCURACY VALUES



<https://cs.stanford.edu/people/karpathy/convnetjs/demo/trainers.html>

## FRAMEWORKS TO BE USED



<https://juliapackages.com/p/mlj>



<https://juliapackages.com/p/flux>



The code is available @ [github.com/a-mhamdi/jlai](https://github.com/a-mhamdi/jlai) → *Codes* → *Julia* → *Part-1*

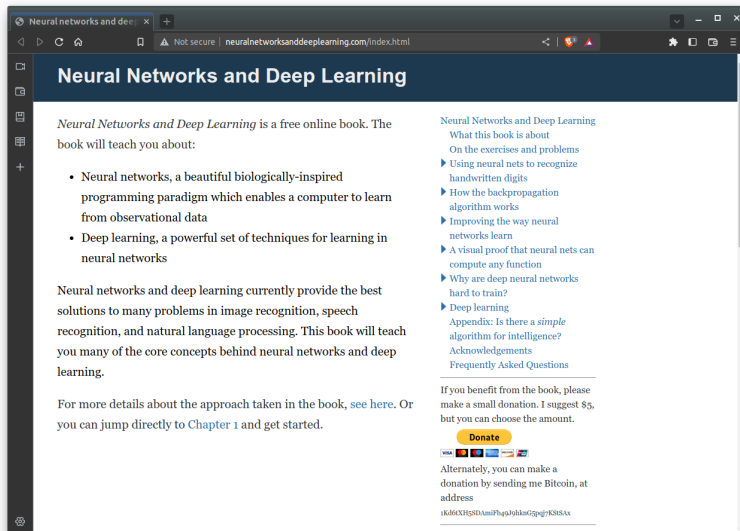
→ *Pluto* → *xor-gate.jl*

**Pluto.jl** 

→ *Jupyter* → *xor-gate.ipynb*



- This will be continued in the following e-book.



<http://neuralnetworksanddeeplearning.com/>



# NEURAL NETWORK FROM SCRATCH

The screenshot shows the GitHub repository page for 'a-mhamdi/neural-network-from-scratch-in-Julia'. The repository is public and has 1 star, 0 forks, and 1 unwatch. The description states: 'Without using any deep learning frameworks, we construct and train a neural network architecture in Julia from the ground up.' The repository includes tags for 'neural-networks', 'backpropagation', and 'julia-lang'. The file list shows the following files and their commit history:

File	Commit Message	Commit Date
Images	add versioninfo and pkgs st to README file	3 months ago
src	fix Random.seed value and update struct	3 months ago
.gitignore	ignore folder 'SITE-CONF'	4 months ago
LICENSE	Initial commit	last year
Project.toml	RDatasets	4 months ago
README.md	fix typos and minor updates	3 months ago
main.jl	fix Random.seed value and update struct	3 months ago

<https://github.com/a-mhamdi/neural-network-from-scratch-in-Julia>



## Quizzes

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## KNOWLEDGE CHECK



1

Go to [wooclap.com](https://wooclap.com)

2

Enter the event code in the top banner

Event code  
**JLAI1**<https://app.wooclap.com/JLAI1>

## FURTHER READING (1/3)

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