

# Neural networks and languages

**Cary's Neural Net:**

Iteration #1

Input word: HORMONAL

Expected output: English

Step size: 0.0100

Possible Languages: English, Mandarin

**Actual prediction:** German (wrong)

Confidence: 87.75%

% of last 200 correct: 100.00%

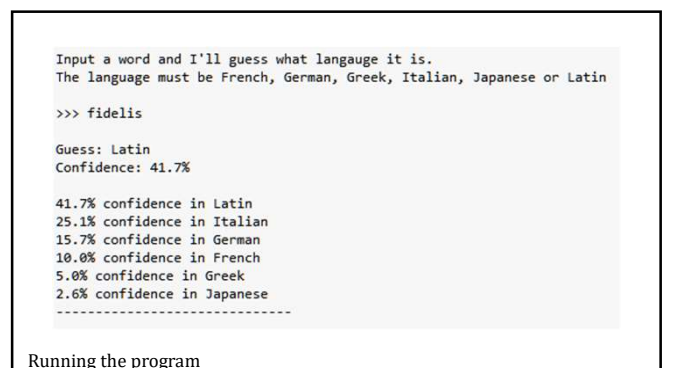
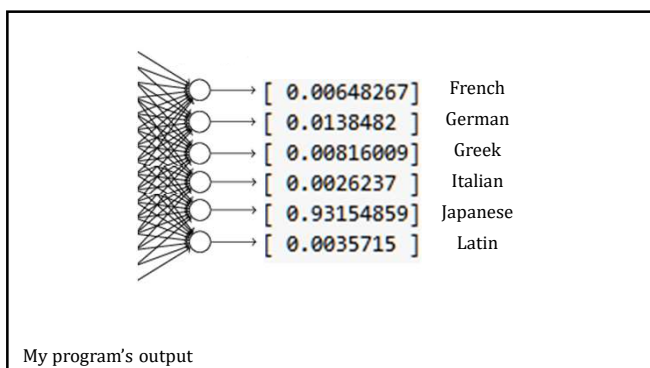
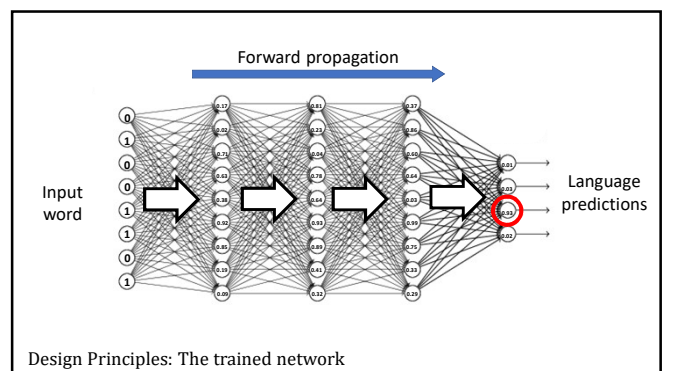
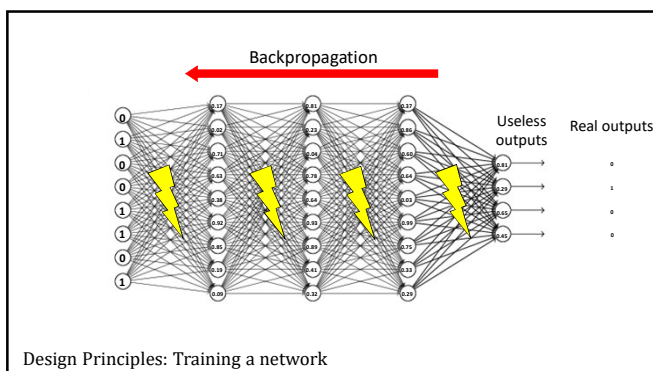
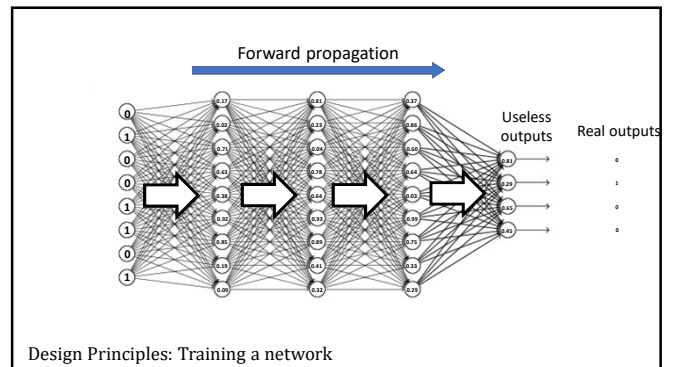
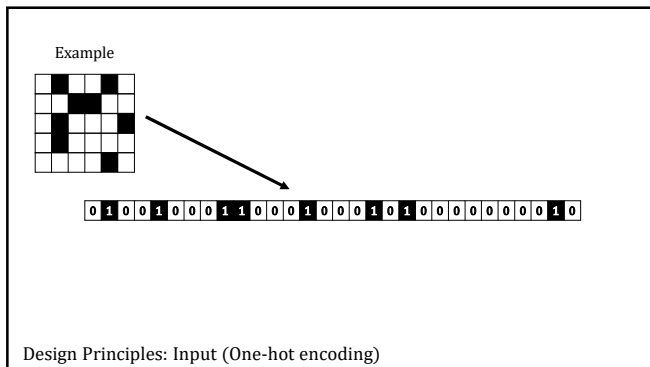
1 to toggle training.  
2 to do one training.  
3 to decrease step size.  
4 to increase step size.

"Predicting Languages with Racist Neural Networks"  
- Cary K. Huang, November 2016

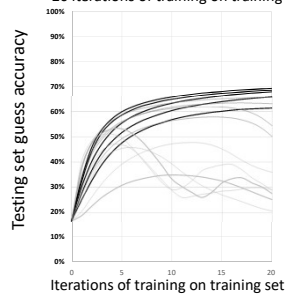
**The four fundamental equations behind backpropagation**

Backpropagation is about understanding how changing the weights and biases in a network changes the cost function. Ultimately, this means computing the partial derivatives  $\partial C / \partial w_{ij}$  and  $\partial C / \partial b_j$ . But to compute those, we first introduce an intermediate quantity,  $\delta_j^l$ , which we call the error in the  $j^{\text{th}}$  neuron in the  $l^{\text{th}}$  layer. Backpropagation will give us a procedure to compute the error  $\delta_j^l$ , and then will relate  $\delta_j^l$  to  $\partial C / \partial w_{ij}$  and  $\partial C / \partial b_j$ .

To understand how the error is defined, imagine there is a neuron in our neural network:



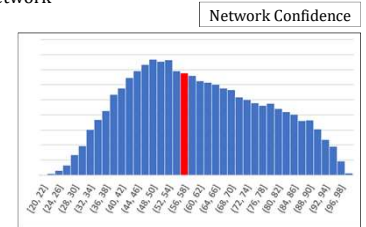
Accuracy on testing data of networks with 1 hidden layer over 20 iterations of training on training data



Results

## Evaluation

- 69% accuracy out of these 6 languages
- Tried different styles of network
- Analysed confidences



## What I learnt

- Programming
- Matrix Calculus
- Collecting data
- Conclusions on data

## What I could do better

- A different network model
- Activation functions
- More iterations