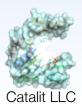


NEURAL NETWORKS



ADVANTAGES OF NEURAL NETWORK

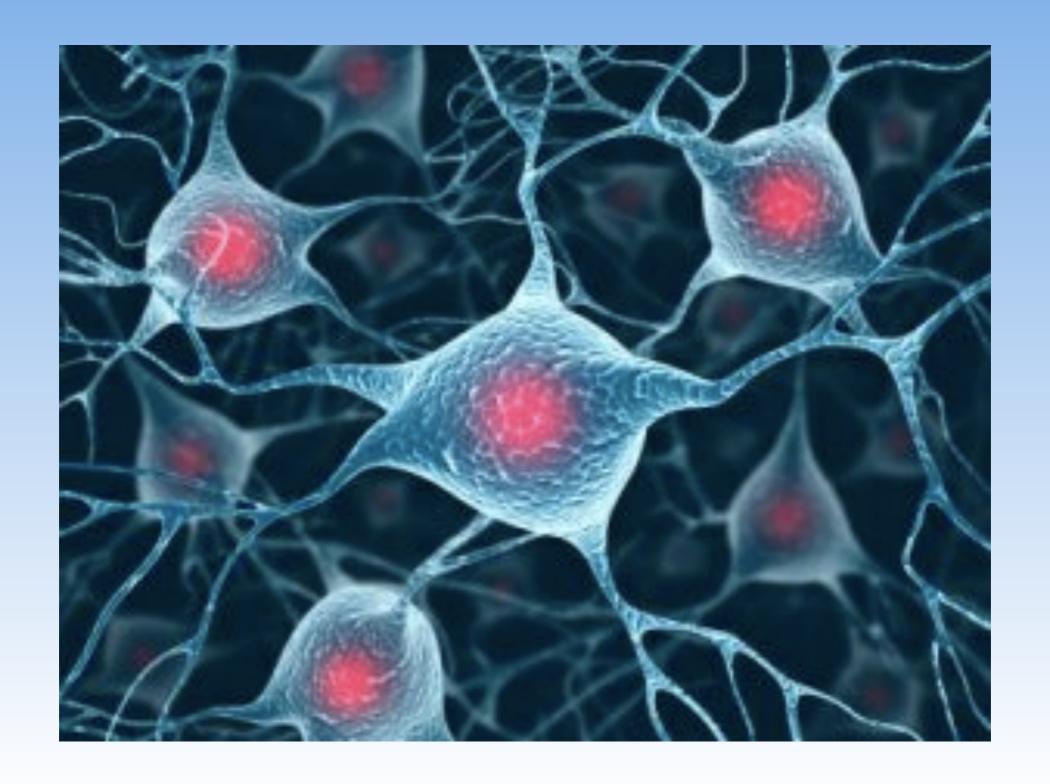


ADVANTAGES OF NEURAL NETWORK

- Classification AND Regression
- Work with unstructured data (images, sound, text)
- Keep improving if we add more data (not bound)

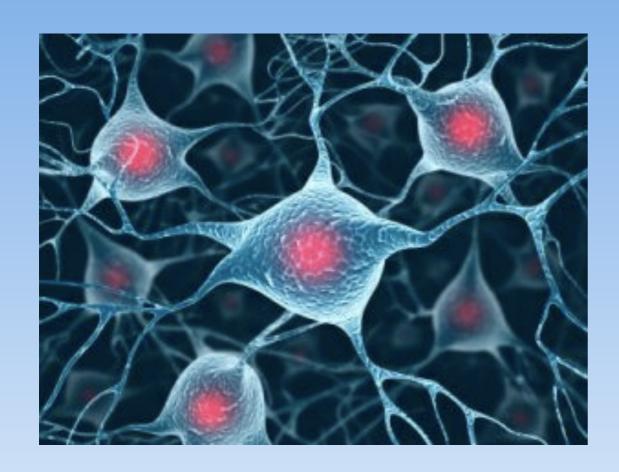


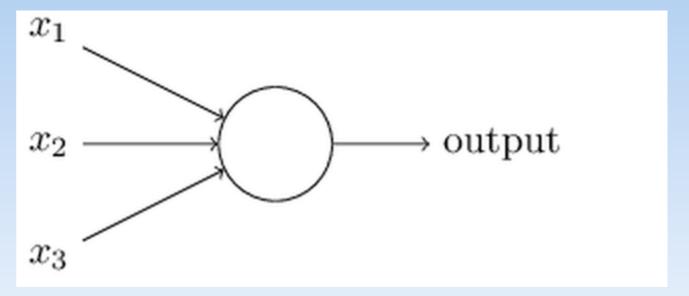
HOW

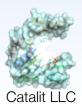




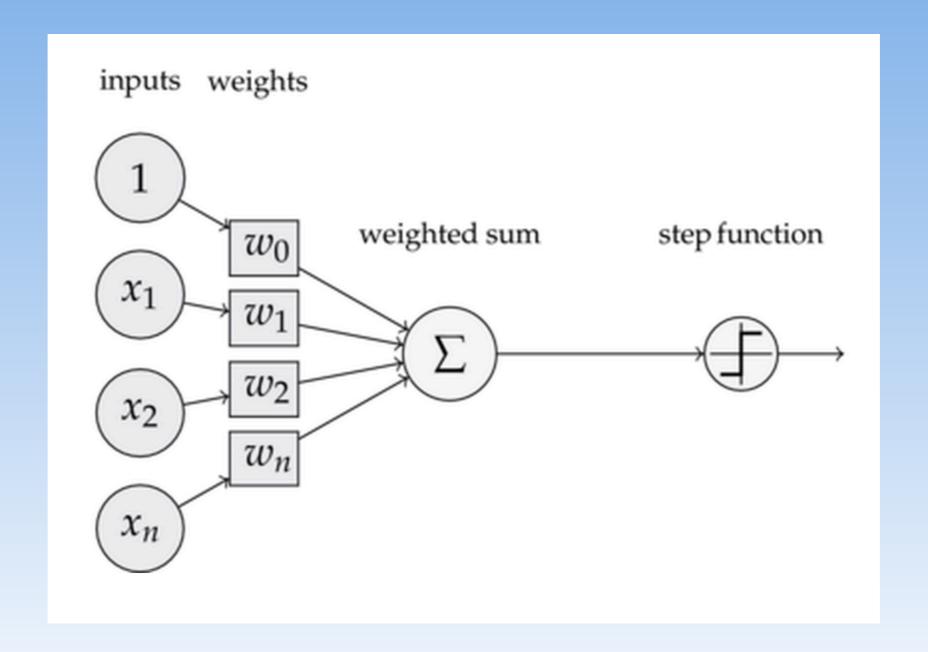
HOW





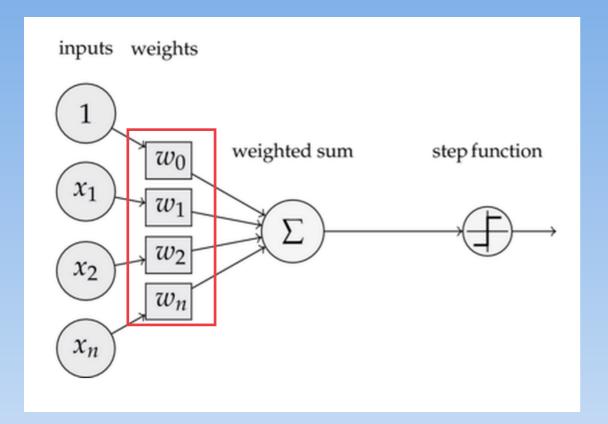


PERCEPTRON





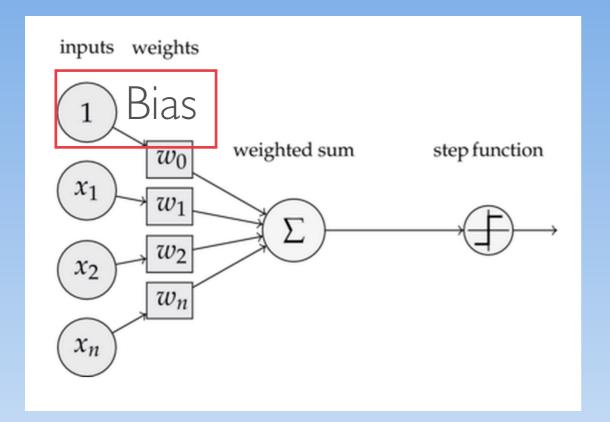
WEIGHTS



$$z = \sum_{i=0}^{n} w_i * x_i$$



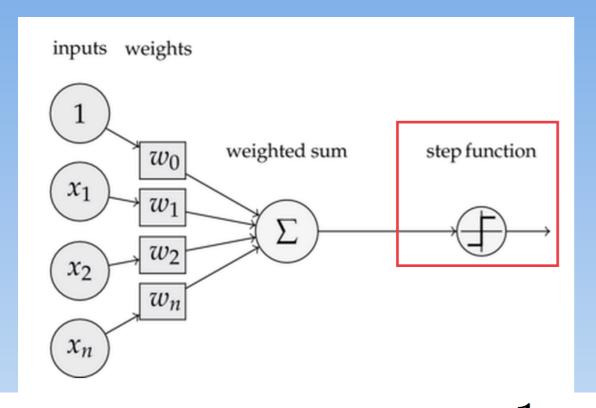
WEIGHTS



$$z = \sum_{i=0}^{n} w_i * x_i$$

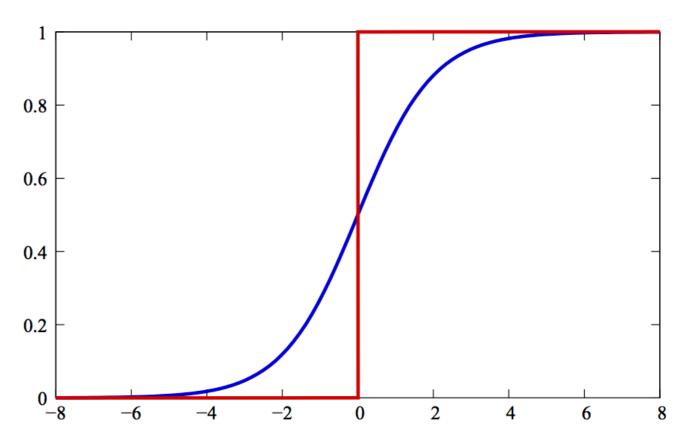


ACTIVATION FUNCTION



$$f_{log}(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}} \int_{0.2}^{0.4} z^{-1} dz$$

 f_{log} is called logistic function



If f(z) if above a threshold the neuron "fires"



FORWARD PROPAGATION EXAMPLE





FORWARD PROPAGATION EXAMPLE







FORWARD PROPAGATION EXAMPLE



Should I go out surfing?







FORWARD PROPAGATION

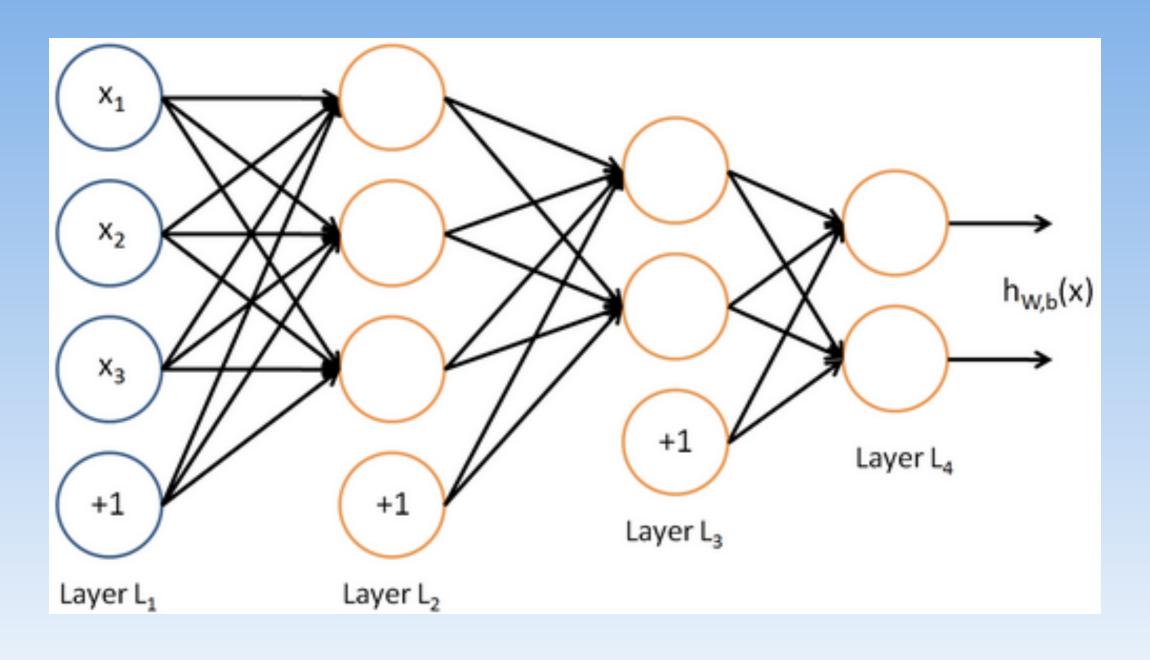
Sun	Т	Surf
Yes	72	Yes
No	78	Yes
No	65	No
Yes	59	No

DEFINETHE NETWORK

- How many input units?
- How many output units?
- How many weights?
- How many biases?
- Which activation function?



HIDDEN LAYERS (DEEP)



Fully connected neural network



ONE HOT ENCODING

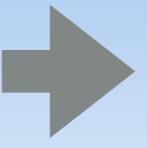
Surf

Yes

Yes

No

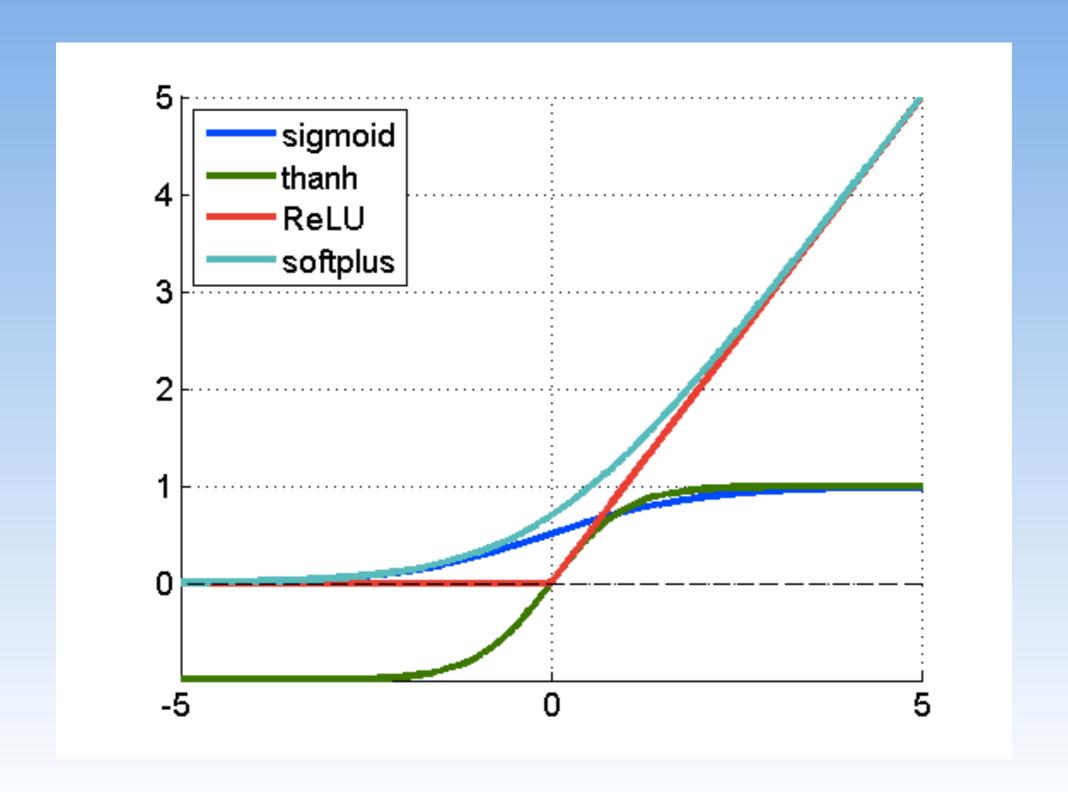
No

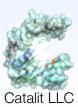


Surf_Yes	Surf_No
	0
	0
0	
0	

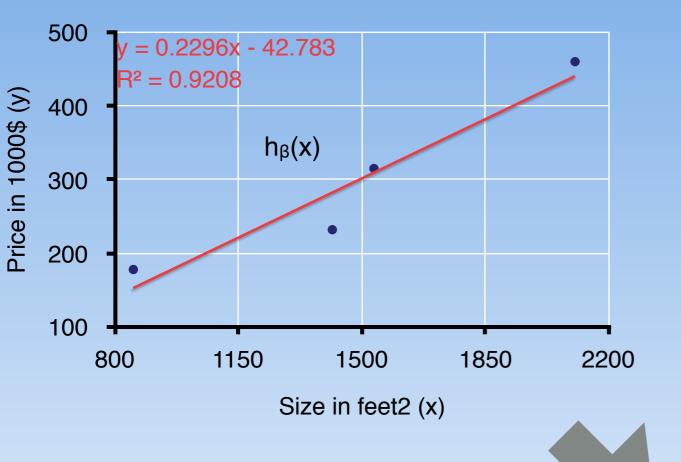


ACTIVATION FUNCTIONS





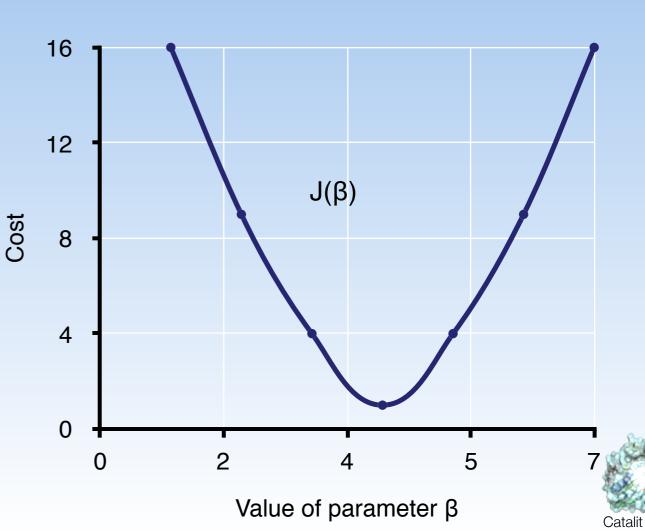
LOSS FUNCTION



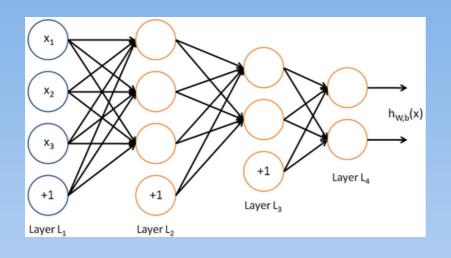
Minimize Loss

Define Hypothesis

Define Loss Function



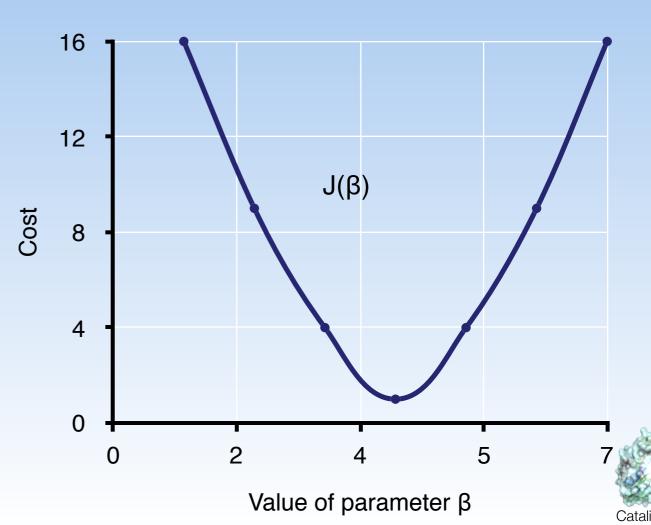
LOSS FUNCTION



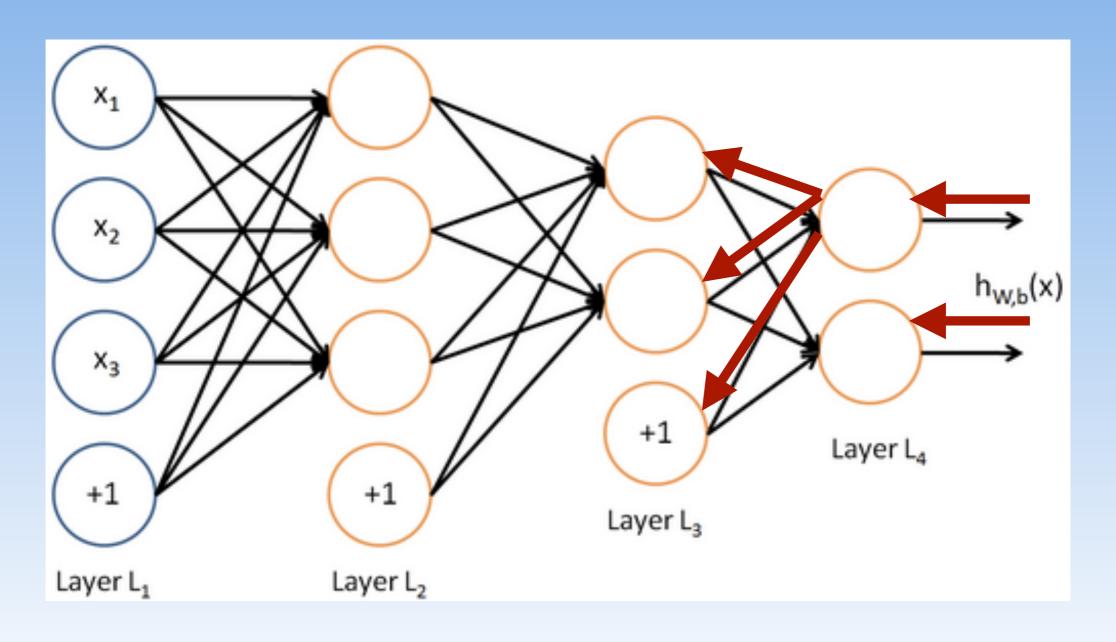
Define Hypothesis
Define Loss Function

Hypothesis is more complicated

Minimize Loss Function



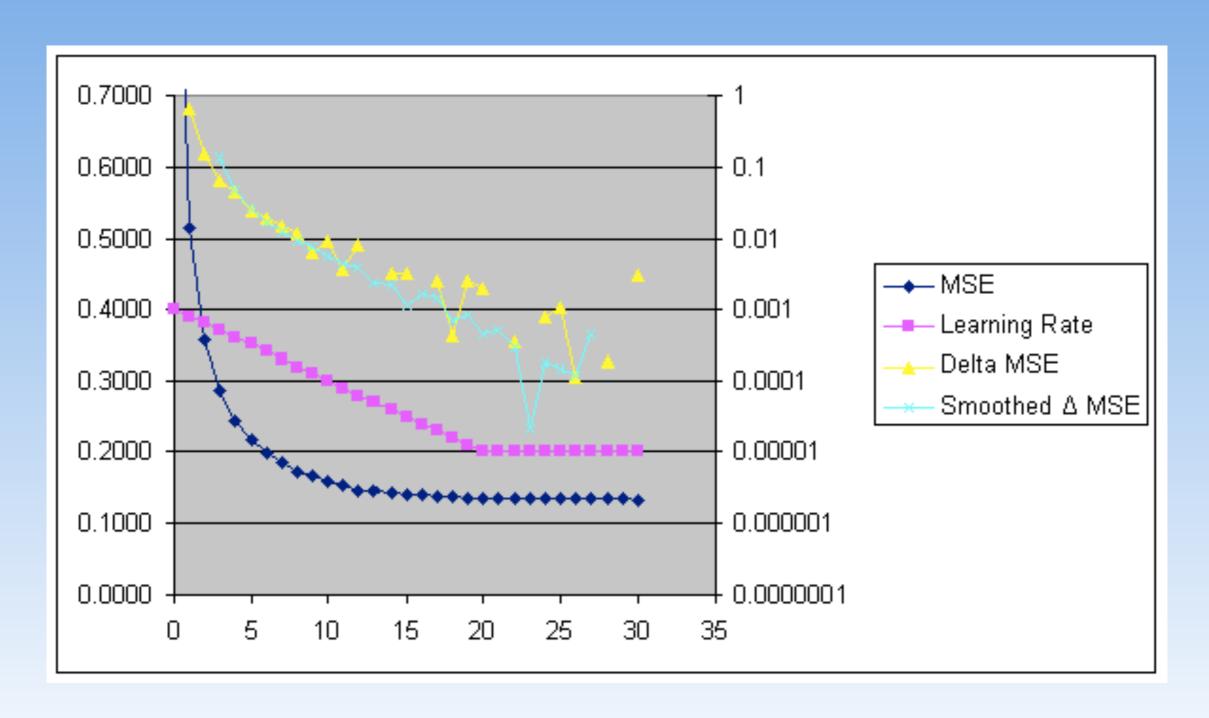
BACKPROPAGATION



Compare expected output with actual output



EPOCHS





MASTER FORMULA

model = data + structure + loss + optimizer



LAB

