

2024 鐵人賽 – 我數學就爛要怎麼來  
學 DNN 模型安全  
Day 05 – DNN 模型基本概念

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# 大綱

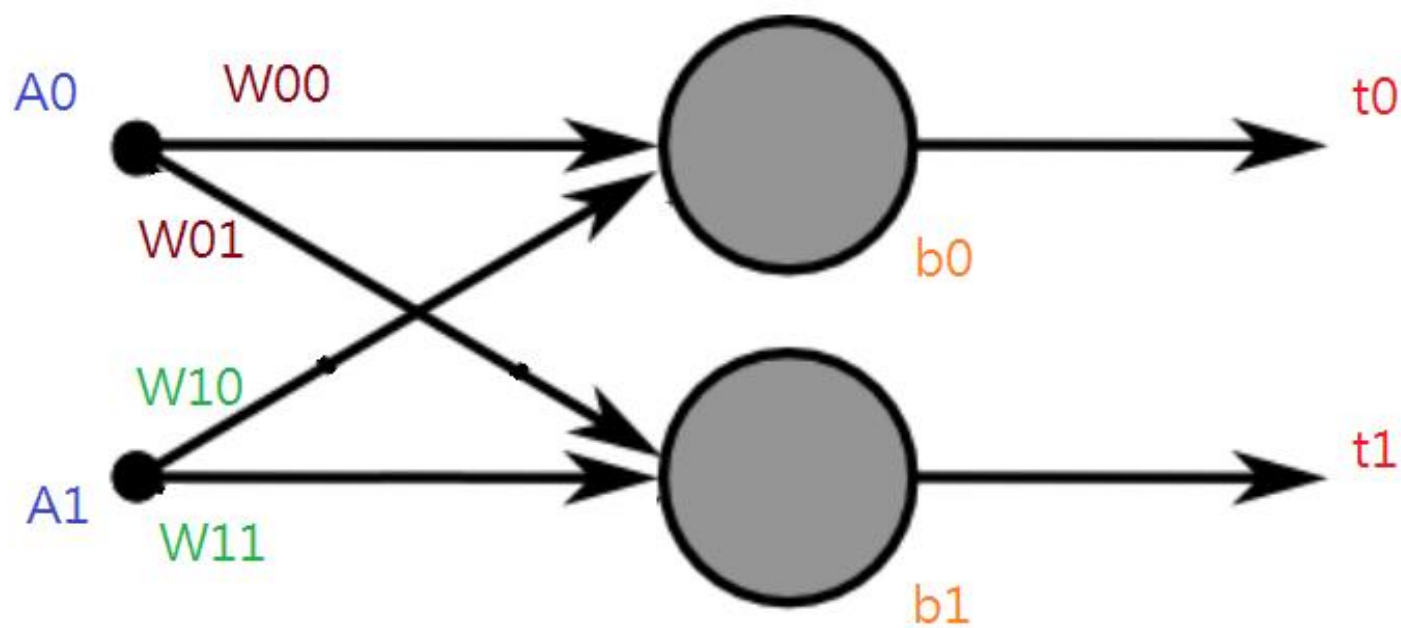
- 類神經網路
  - 激勵函數
  - 損失函數
  - 最佳化計算
- 結論





回憶一下之前的鸚鵡模型

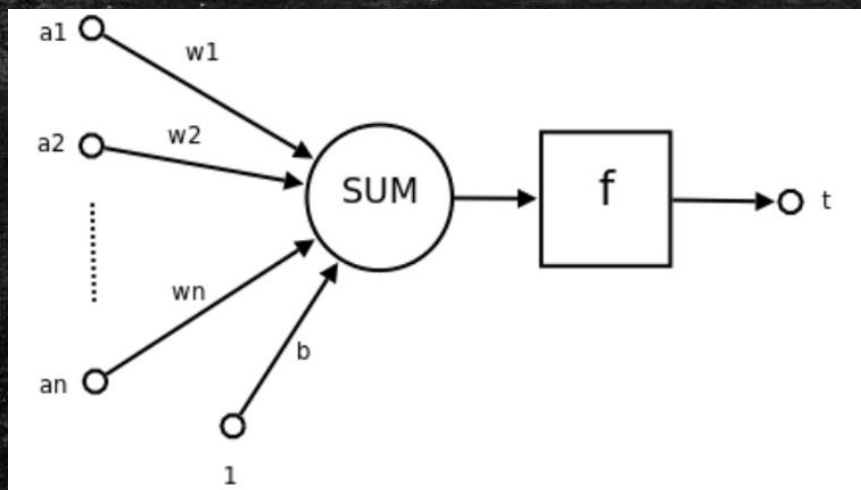
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} A_0 \\ A_1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_0 \\ A_1 \end{bmatrix}$$



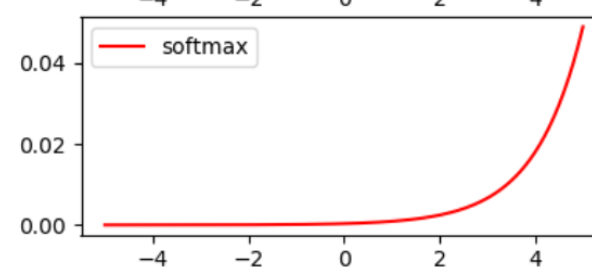
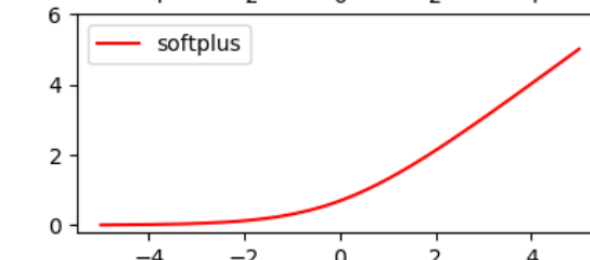
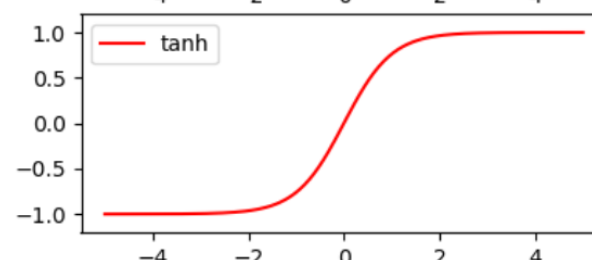
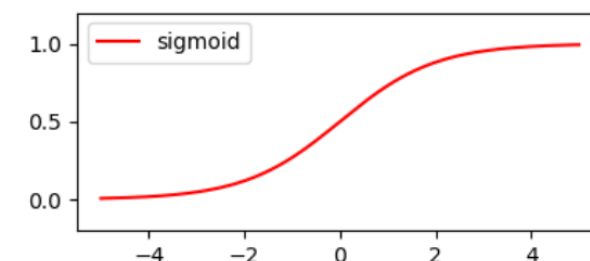
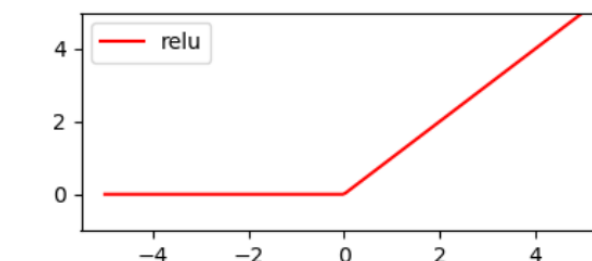
接著要讓機器用數據去學習  $w, b$  這兩種參數

# 激勵函數

- 線性的東西組合出來還是線性，所以需要一些函數產生非線性的結果



[https://joe1in.github.io/dev\\_notes/ml/tensorflow/syntax.html](https://joe1in.github.io/dev_notes/ml/tensorflow/syntax.html)  
#activation





# 損失函數

- 定義預測出來的結果和實際數值差距的函式

$$\text{Loss: } L = \frac{1}{N} \sum_n e_n$$

$e = |y - \hat{y}|$   $L$  is mean absolute error (MAE)

$e = (y - \hat{y})^2$   $L$  is mean square error (MSE)

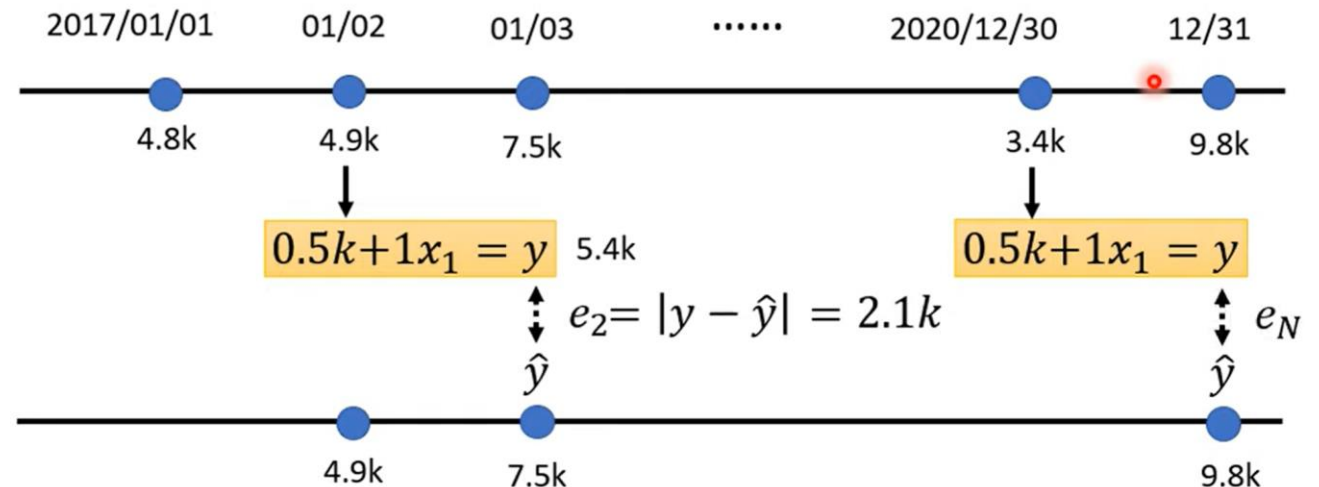
If  $y$  and  $\hat{y}$  are both probability distributions  $\longrightarrow$  Cross-entropy

## 2. Define Loss from Training Data

- Loss is a function of parameters  $L(b, w)$
- Loss: how good a set of values is.

$L(0.5k, 1)$   $y = b + wx_1 \longrightarrow y = 0.5k + 1x_1$  How good it is?

Data from 2017/01/01 – 2020/12/31



# 最佳化計算

- 對損失函數針對模型參數做偏微分求出梯度，在依照梯度的反方向做調整

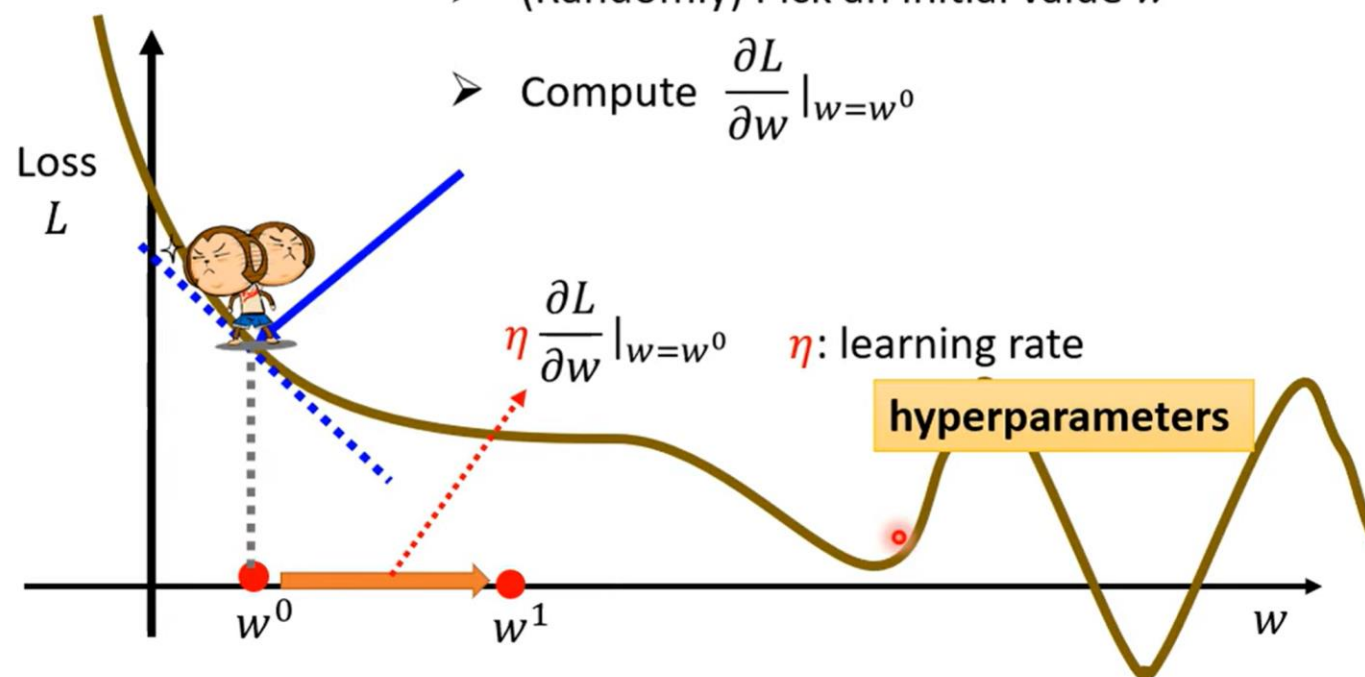
Source of image: <http://chico386.pixnet.net/album/photo/171572850>

## 3. Optimization

$$w^* = \arg \min_w L$$

### Gradient Descent

- (Randomly) Pick an initial value  $w^0$
- Compute  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial w} \big|_{w=w^0}$





# 來用類神經網路算數學

- 來寫個程式預設  $y = 2x + 1$  看看

```
In [ ]: # 建立屬於自己的 model
model = Sequential()
model.add(Dense(1, input_dim=1, activation='linear'))
```

```
In [ ]: # 設定一些 function 後進行 compile
model.compile(optimizer = tf.optimizers.Adam(),
              loss='mean_squared_error')
model.summary()
```

```
In [ ]: # 顯示模型的參數來看看
old_parameter = model.get_weights()
print(model.get_weights())
```

```
In [ ]: # 開始傳入資料做訓練, epochs 代表要訓練幾回, batch_size 代表一次要讀取的資料作訓練的數量
model.fit(x, y, epochs=15, batch_size=50)
```

```
In [ ]: # 顯示訓練後模型的參數來看看
print(old_parameter)
print(model.get_weights())
print(model.predict([10, 5, 200, 13]))
```

<https://github.com/christianverslout/machine-learning-articles/blob/main/can-neural-networks-approximate-mathematical-functions.md>



# 結論

- 類神經網路 Deep Neural Network (深度神經網路) 算是最基本的應用類型，針對不同應用情境還有 CNN、RNN

