



Pattern Recognition (PR)

Prof. Dr.-Ing. Andreas Maier Pattern Recognition Lab (CS 5), Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg Winter Term 2020/21







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Pattern Recognition (PR)

Winter term 2020/21 Friedrich-Alexander University of Erlangen-Nuremberg.

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Erlangen, January 8, 2021 Prof. Dr.-Ing. Andreas Maier





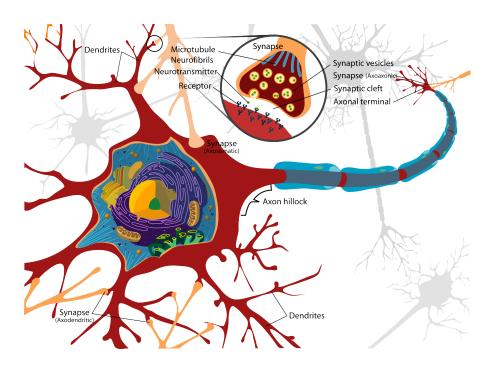
Multi-Layer Perceptrons







Physiological Motivation

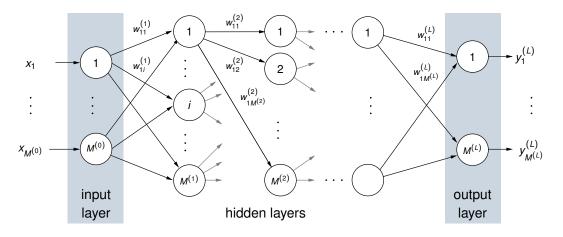






Multi-Layer Perceptrons

Topology



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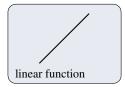
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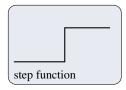




Multi-Layer Perceptrons (cont.)

Activation Functions





$$F(\sigma) = 1/(1 + e^{-\sigma})$$
sigmoid function

$$F(\sigma) = \tanh(\sigma)$$
hyperbolic tangent

$$net_{j}^{(I)} = \sum_{i=1}^{M^{(I-1)}} y_{i}^{(I-1)} w_{ij}^{(I)} - w_{0j}^{(I)}$$
$$y_{j}^{(I)} = f(net_{j}^{(I)})$$





Backpropagation Algorithm

Supervised Learning Algorithm

• Gradient descent to adjust the weights reducing the training error ε :

$$\Delta w_{ij}^{(\prime)} = -\eta \, rac{\partial arepsilon}{\partial w_{ij}^{(\prime)}}$$

Typical error function: mean squared error

$$arepsilon_{MSE}(oldsymbol{w}) = rac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{M^{(L)}} (t_k - y_k^{(L)})^2$$

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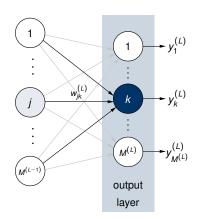
Backpropagation Algorithm (cont.)

Adjusting the weights $w_{jk}^{(L)}$ of the output layer

$$\frac{\partial \varepsilon_{\text{MSE}}}{\partial w_{jk}^{(L)}} = \frac{\partial \varepsilon_{\text{MSE}}}{\partial \text{net}_{k}^{(L)}} \cdot \frac{\partial \text{net}_{k}^{(L)}}{\partial w_{jk}^{(L)}} = -\delta_{k}^{(L)} \cdot y_{j}^{(L-1)}$$

The *sensitivity* $\delta_k^{(L)}$:

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \delta_{k}^{(L)} & = & -\frac{\partial \varepsilon_{\text{MSE}}}{\partial \operatorname{net}_{k}^{(L)}} = -\frac{\partial \varepsilon_{\text{MSE}}}{\partial y_{k}^{(L)}} \cdot \frac{\partial y_{k}^{(L)}}{\partial \operatorname{net}_{k}^{(L)}} \\ & = & (t_{k} - y_{k}^{(L)}) f'(\operatorname{net}_{k}^{(L)}) \end{array}$$







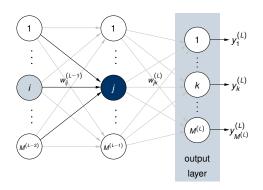
Backpropagation Algorithm (cont.)

Adjusting the weights $w_{ik}^{(I)}$ of the hidden layers

- Desired output values for the hidden layers are not known.
- For the weights $w_{ij}^{(L-1)}$ of the last hidden layer:

$$\frac{\partial \varepsilon_{\text{MSE}}}{\partial w_{ij}^{(L-1)}} = \frac{\partial \varepsilon_{\text{MSE}}}{\partial y_{j}^{(L-1)}} \cdot \frac{\partial y_{j}^{(L-1)}}{\partial \text{net}_{j}^{(L-1)}} \cdot \frac{\partial \text{net}_{j}^{(L-1)}}{\partial w_{ij}^{(L-1)}}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \varepsilon_{\text{MSE}}}{\partial y_{j}^{(L-1)}} \cdot f'(\text{net}_{j}^{(L-1)}) \cdot y_{i}^{(L-2)}$$



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Backpropagation Algorithm (cont.)
• The differentiation of $\partial \varepsilon_{\text{MSE}}$ w. r. t. $y_j^{(L-1)}$ can be computed as the sum of the sensitivity values $\delta_k^{(L)}$ of the layer above weighted by the weights $w_{jk}^{(L)}$:

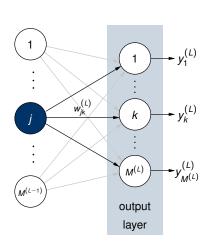
$$\frac{\partial \varepsilon_{\text{MSE}}}{\partial y_j^{(L-1)}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y_j^{(L-1)}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{M^{(L)}} (t_k - y_k^{(L)})^2 \right]$$

$$= -\sum_{k=1}^{M^{(L)}} (t_k - y_k^{(L)}) \frac{\partial y_k^{(L)}}{\partial y_j^{(L-1)}}$$

$$= -\sum_{k=1}^{M^{(L)}} (t_k - y_k^{(L)}) \frac{\partial y_k^{(L)}}{\partial \text{net}_k^{(L)}} \cdot \frac{\partial \text{net}_k^{(L)}}{\partial y_j^{(L-1)}}$$

$$= -\sum_{k=1}^{M^{(L)}} (t_k - y_k^{(L)}) f'(\text{net}_k^{(L)}) w_{jk}^{(L)}$$

$$= -\sum_{k=1}^{M^{(L)}} \delta_k^{(L)} w_{jk}^{(L)}$$







Backpropagation Algorithm (cont.)

Sensivity $\delta_i^{(I)}$ for any hidden layer $I, \, 0 < I < L$

$$\delta_j^{(l)} = f'(\mathsf{net}_j^{(l)}) \sum_{k=1}^{M^{(l+1)}} w_{jk}^{(l+1)} \, \delta_k^{(l+1)}$$

Update rule

$$\Delta w_{ij}^{(I)} = \eta \, \delta_j^{(I)} \, y_i^{(I-1)}$$

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Linear Network in Matrix Notation

Fully connected layers can be expressed as matrix multiplications.

$$\hat{y} = \hat{f}_3(\hat{f}_2(\hat{f}_1(x))) = W_3 W_2 W_1 x$$

Associated loss function:

$$L(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} || \mathbf{W}_3 \mathbf{W}_2 \mathbf{W}_1 \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y} ||_2^2$$

Gradients?





Linear Network in Matrix notation

 \boldsymbol{x}

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12





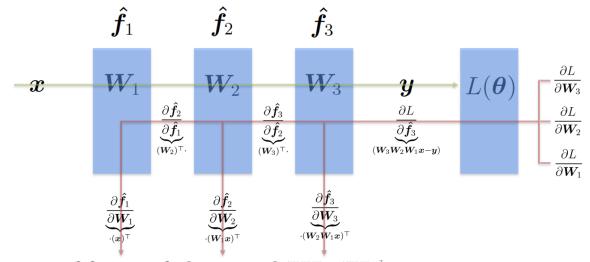
Linear Network in Matrix notation

 \boldsymbol{x}





Linear Network in Matrix notation



 $\boldsymbol{W}_2^{\top}\boldsymbol{W}_3^{\top}(\boldsymbol{W}_3\boldsymbol{W}_2\boldsymbol{W}_1\boldsymbol{x}-\boldsymbol{y})(\boldsymbol{x})^{\top} \quad \boldsymbol{W}_3^{\top}(\boldsymbol{W}_3\boldsymbol{W}_2\boldsymbol{W}_1\boldsymbol{x}-\boldsymbol{y})(\boldsymbol{W}_1\boldsymbol{x})^{\top} \quad (\boldsymbol{W}_3\boldsymbol{W}_2\boldsymbol{W}_1\boldsymbol{x}-\boldsymbol{y})(\boldsymbol{W}_2\boldsymbol{W}_1\boldsymbol{x})^{\top}$

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14





Lessons Learned

- Physiological background: neurons, synapses, action potentials,
- Topology of multi-layer perceptrons
- **Activation functions**
- Backpropagation algorithm: gradient descent method





Next Time in Pattern Recognit











Further Readings

- ... from physiology:
 - Robert F. Schmidt (Hrsg.): Neuro- und Sinnesphysiologie, 3., korrigierte Auflage, Springer, Berlin, 1998
 - Robert F. Schmidt, Florian Lang, Martin Heckmann (Hrsg.): Physiologie des Menschen mit Pathophysiologie, 31., neu bearb. u. aktual. Auflage, Springer, Berlin, 2010