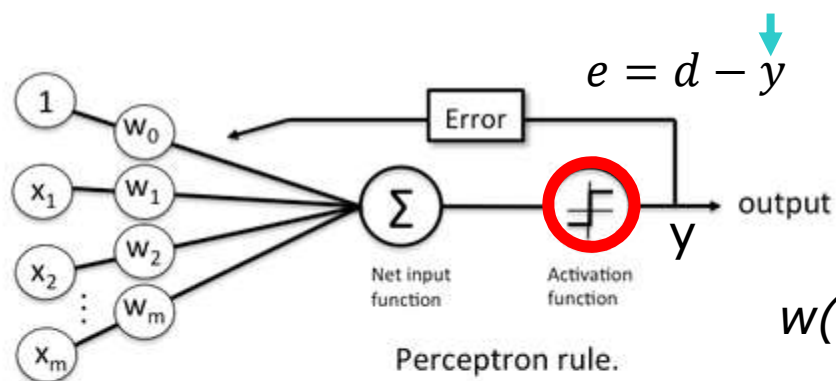


IA- Redes Neurais

Rede Multi-Layer Perceptron (MLP)

RNAs: Arquitetura (revisão)

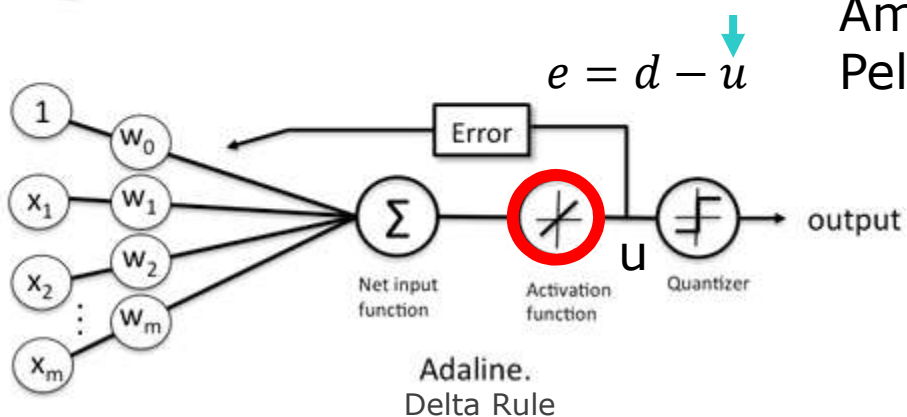
Perceptron e Adaline



Perceptron rule.

$$w(t+1) = w(t) + \eta e x$$

Ambos treinados
Pela regra delta

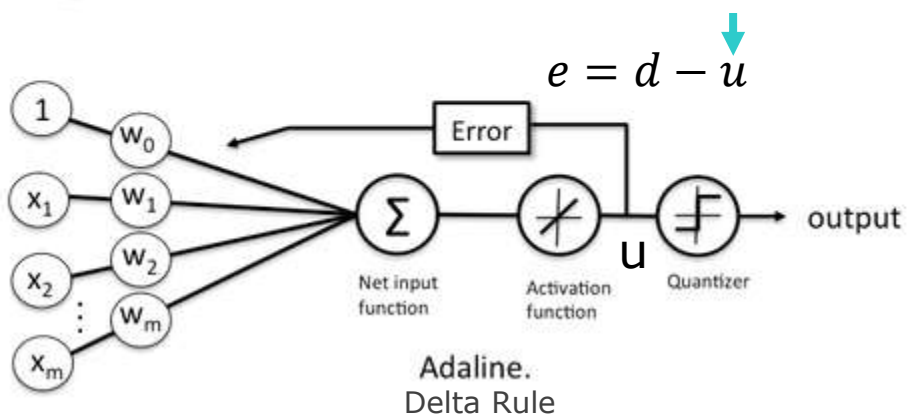
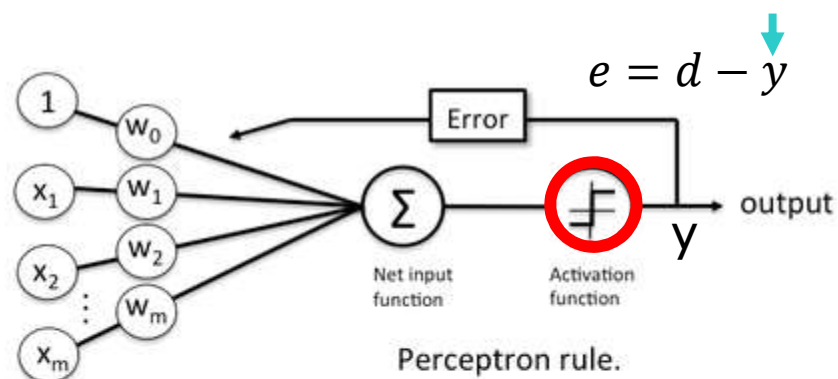


Adaline.
Delta Rule

RNAs: Arquitetura (revisão)

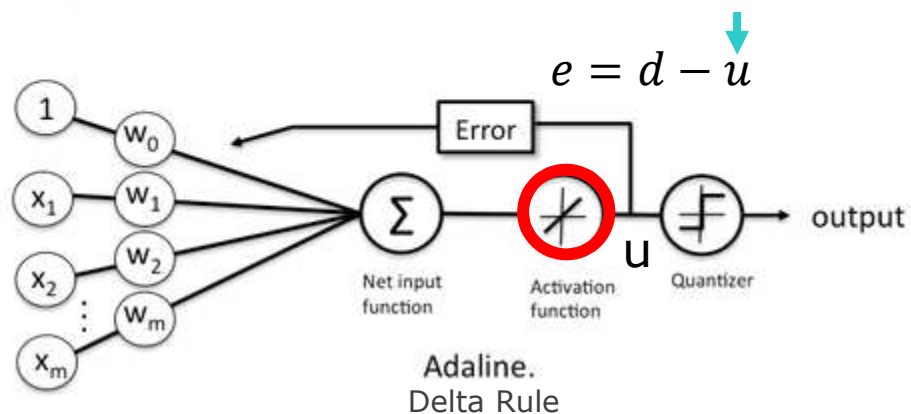
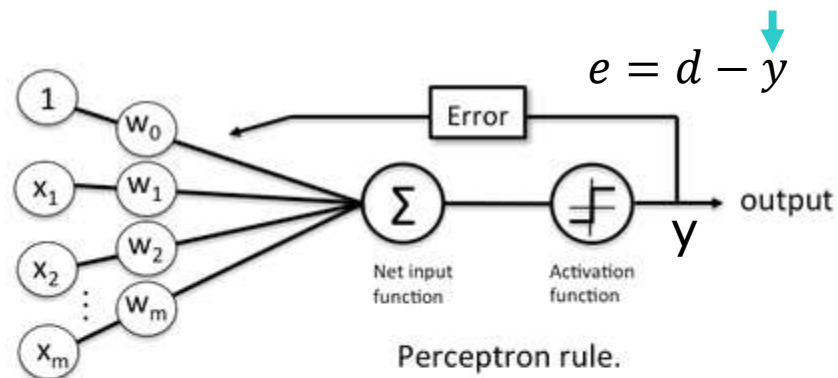
Perceptron e Adaline

$Y \in \{0,1\}$
Aplicação em
Problemas de
Classificação
Linearmente
Separáveis



RNAs: Arquitetura (revisão)

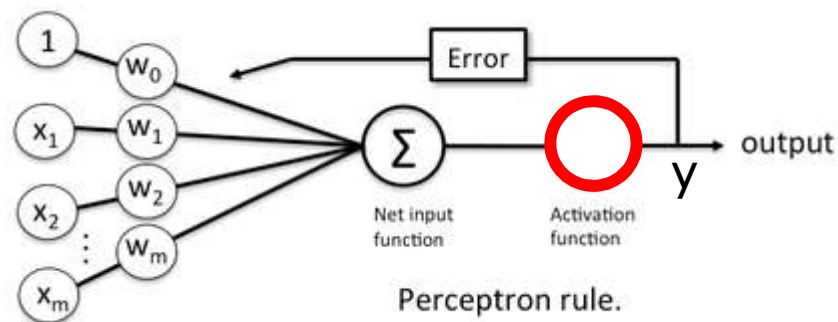
Perceptron e Adaline



$Y \in \{-\alpha, +\alpha\}$
Aplicação em
Aproximação
De Funções
(combinação
Linear de
Funções não
Lineares)

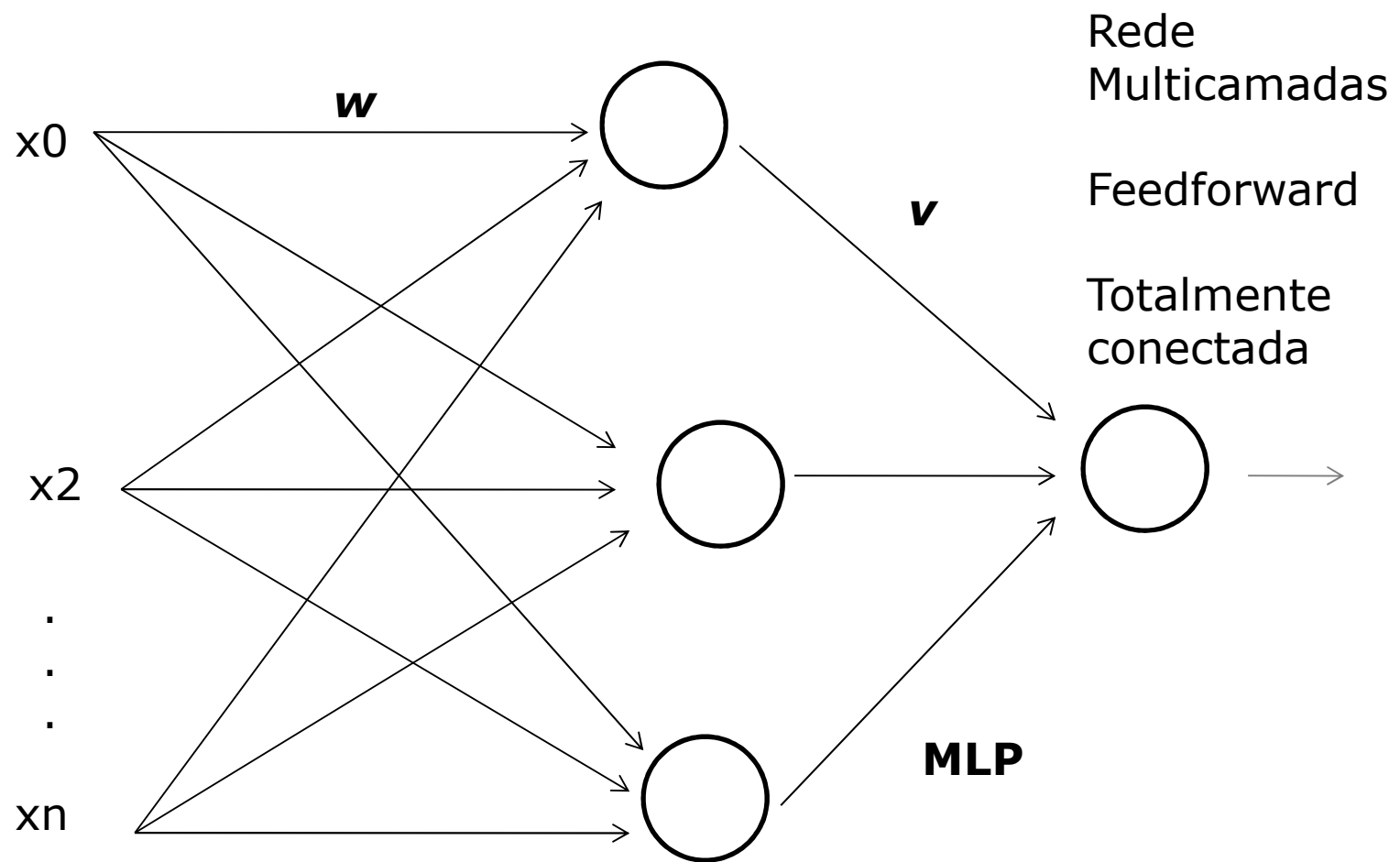
RNAs: Arquitetura (revisão)

Perceptron' e Adaline

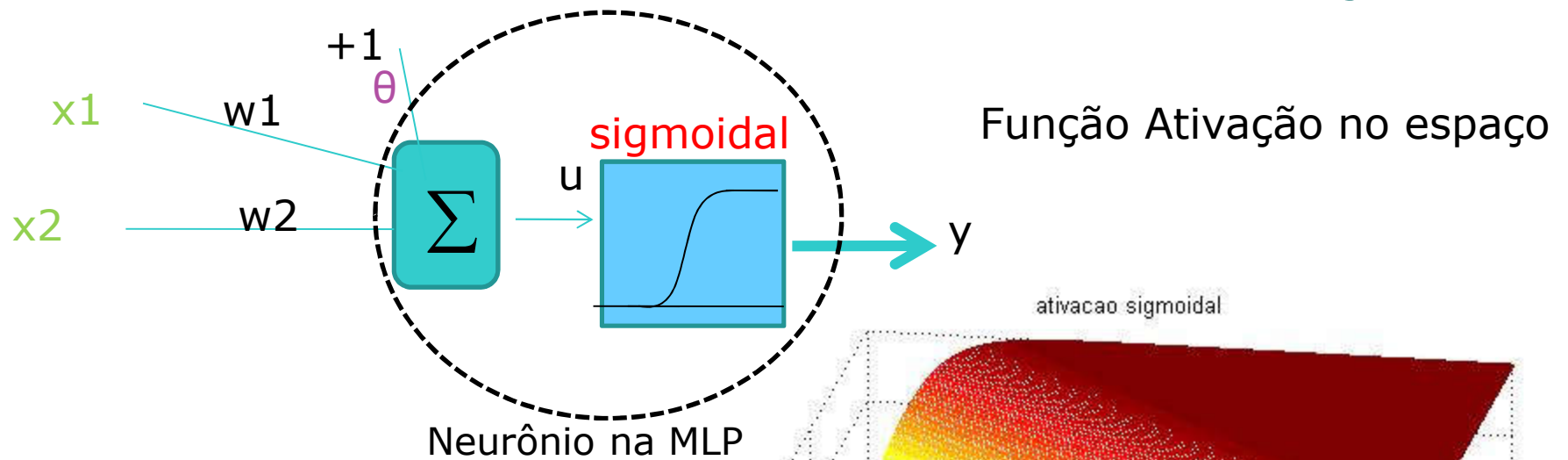


Perceptron': MLP de camada única
(**aceita diferentes funções de ativação**)

Multi-Layer Perceptron

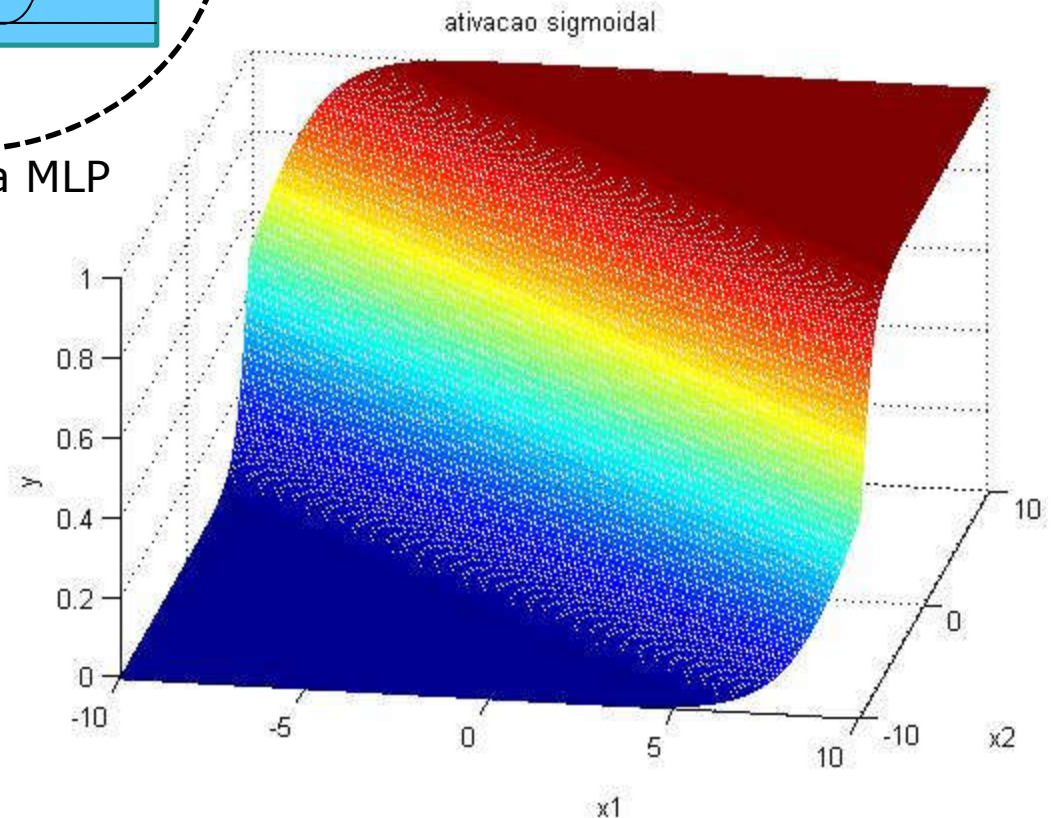


Neurônio na MLP: função de ativação Sigmoide

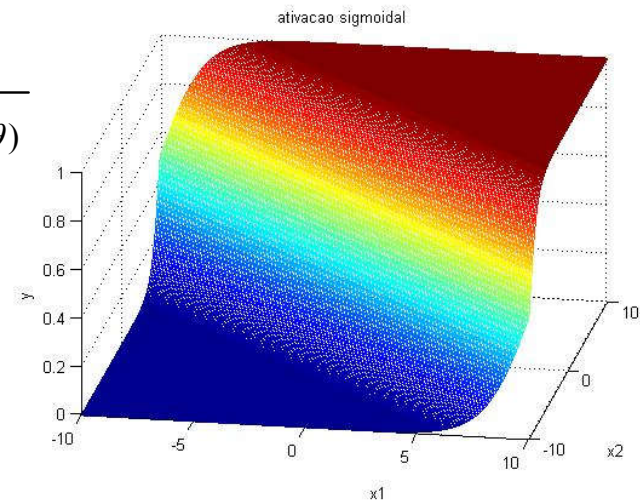
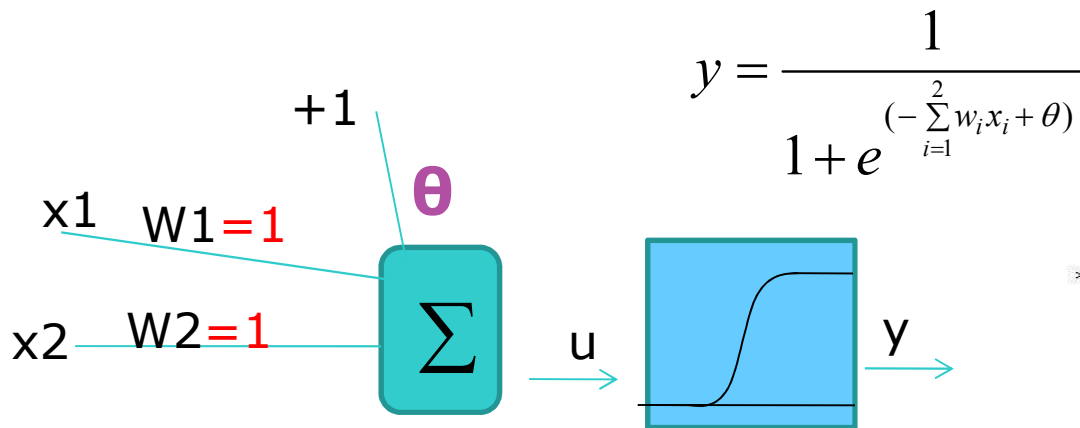


$$y = \frac{1}{1 + e^{(-u)}}$$

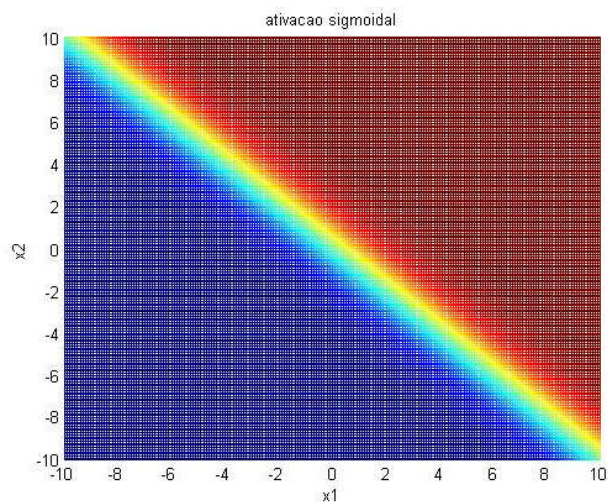
onde $u = \left(\sum_{i=1}^2 w_i x_i + \theta \right)$



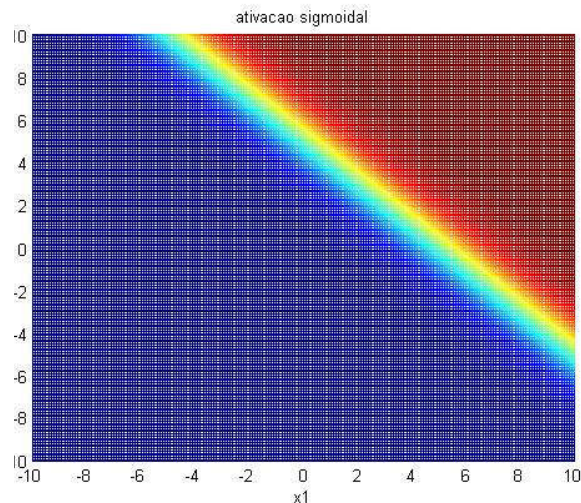
Neurônio na MLP: partição x_1 x x_2



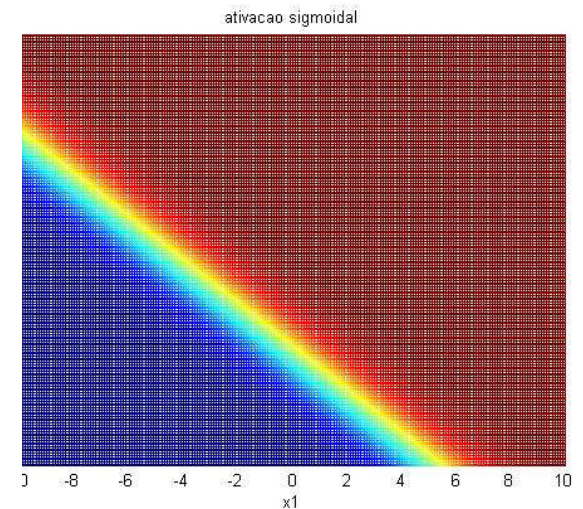
$\Theta = 0$



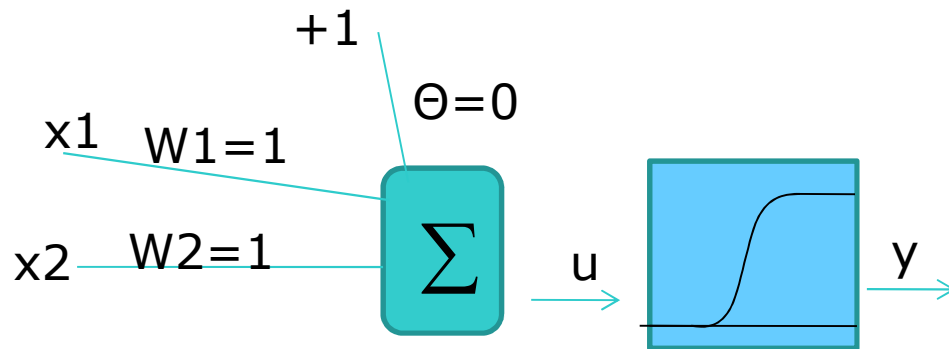
$\Theta = -5$



$\Theta = +5$

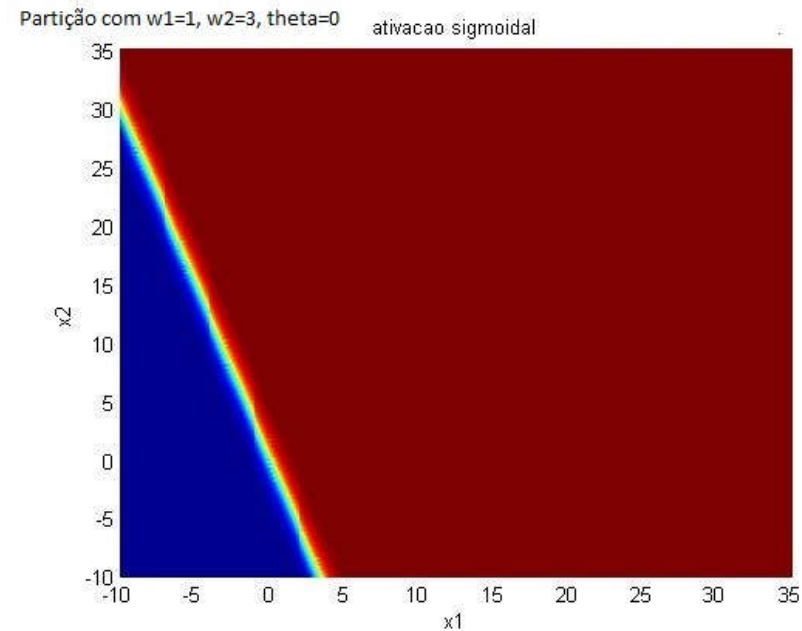
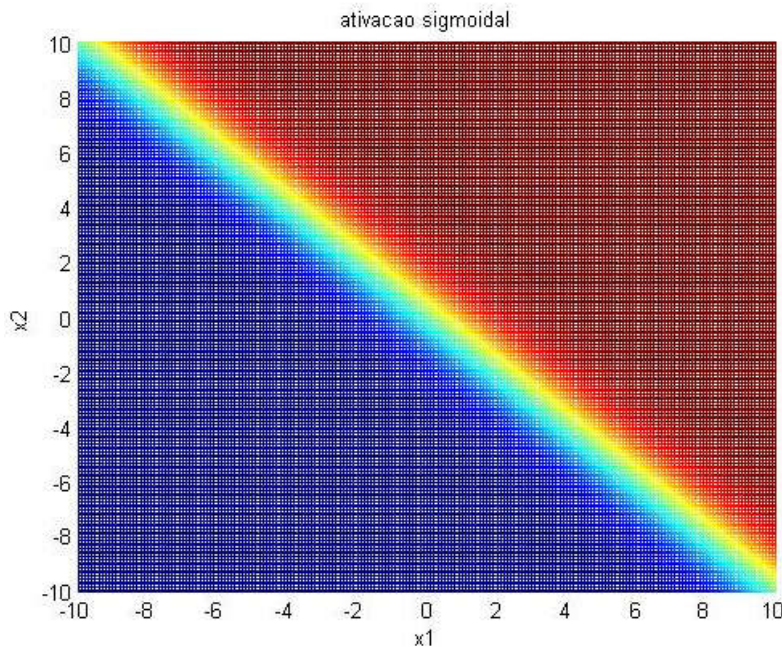


Neurônio na MLP: Abstração na partição

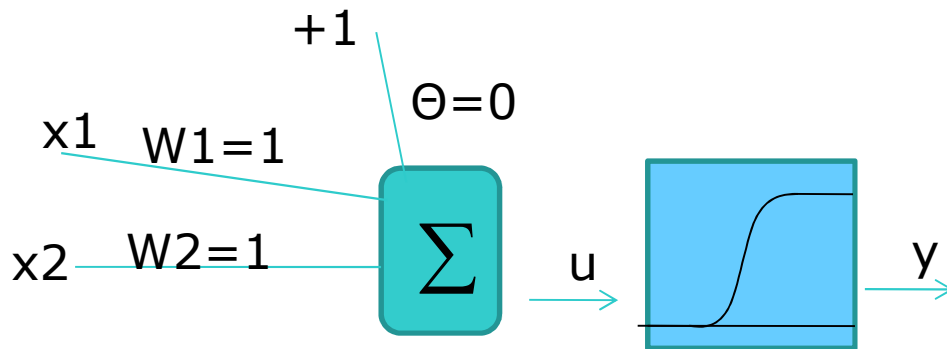


O que acontece se alterarmos os pesos w_1, w_2 ?

$\Theta=0, w_1=1, w_2=3$

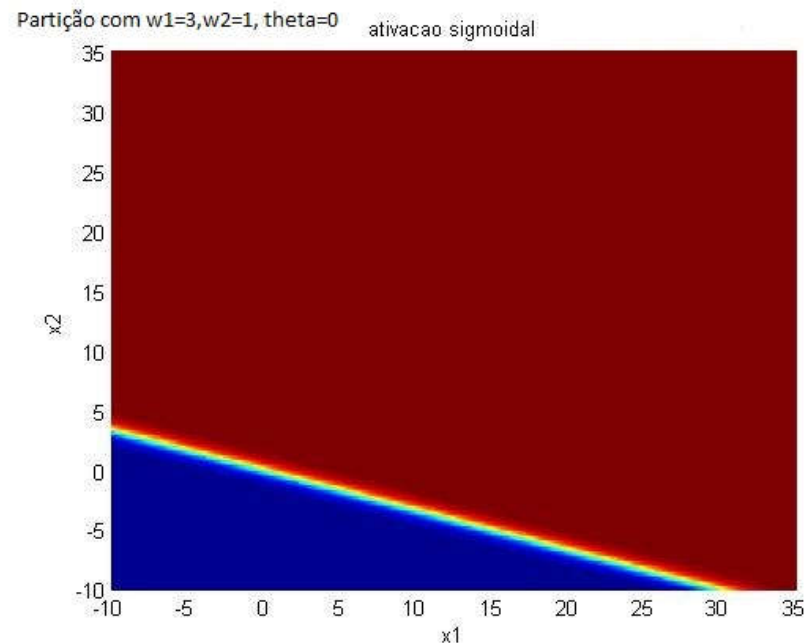
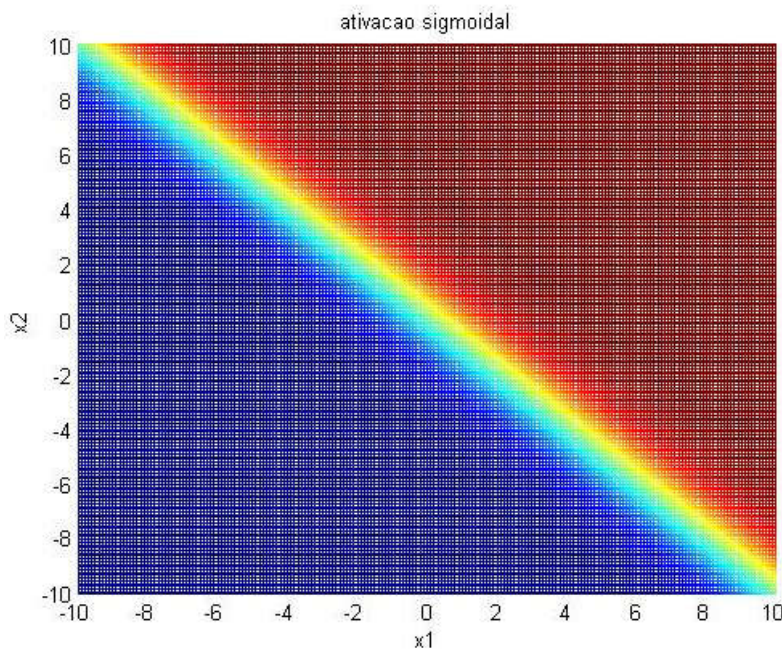


Neurônio na MLP: Abstração na partição

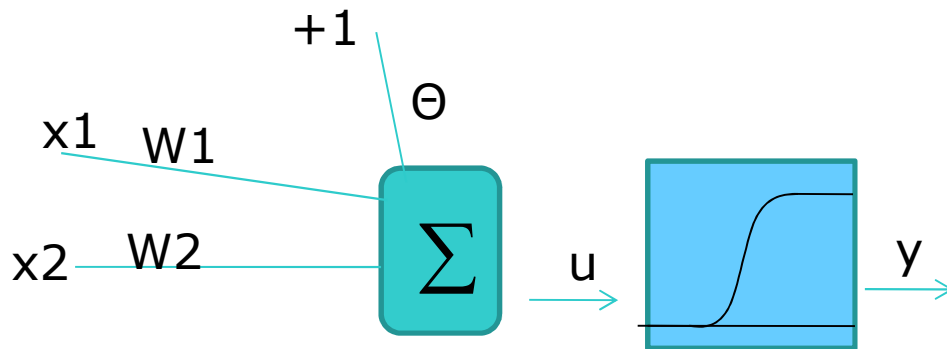


O que acontece se alterarmos os pesos w_1, w_2 ?

$\Theta=0, w_1=3, w_2=1$

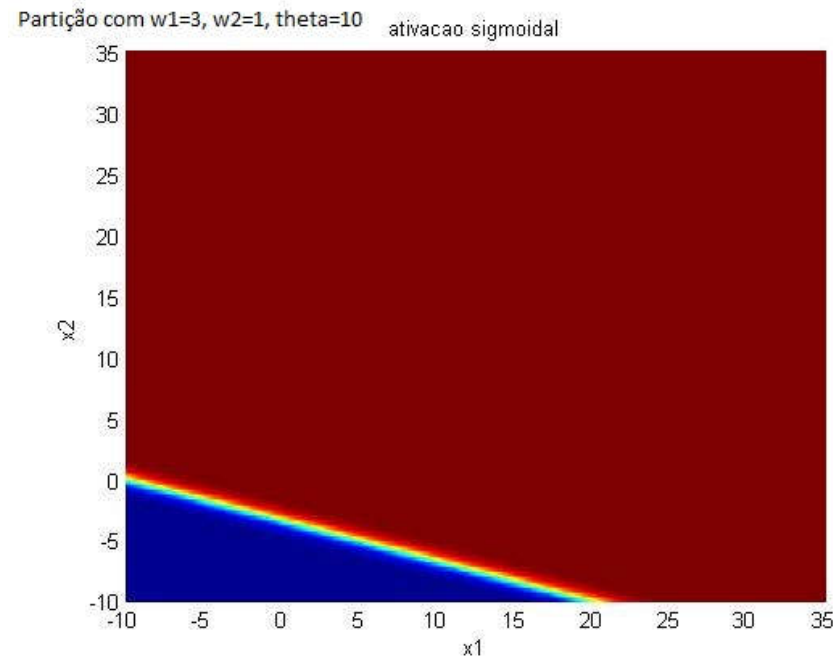
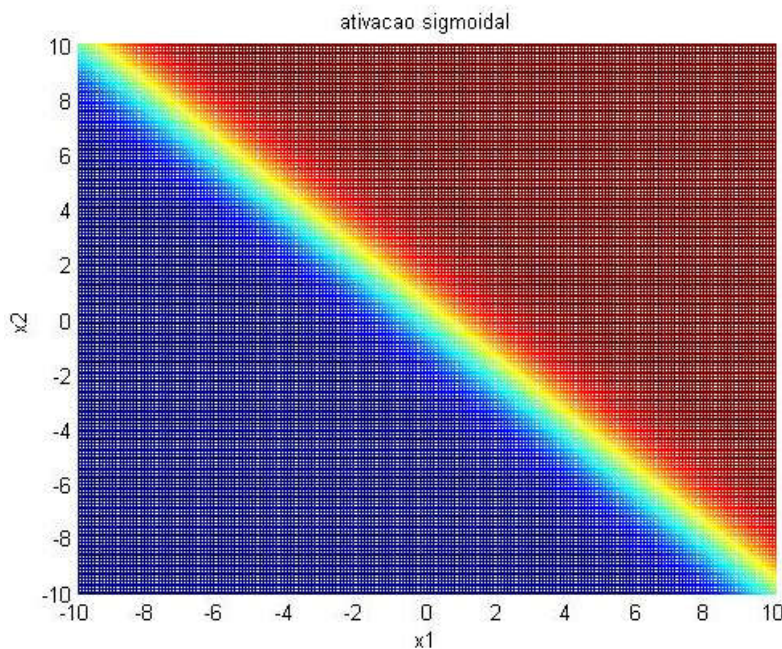


Neurônio na MLP: Abstração na partição

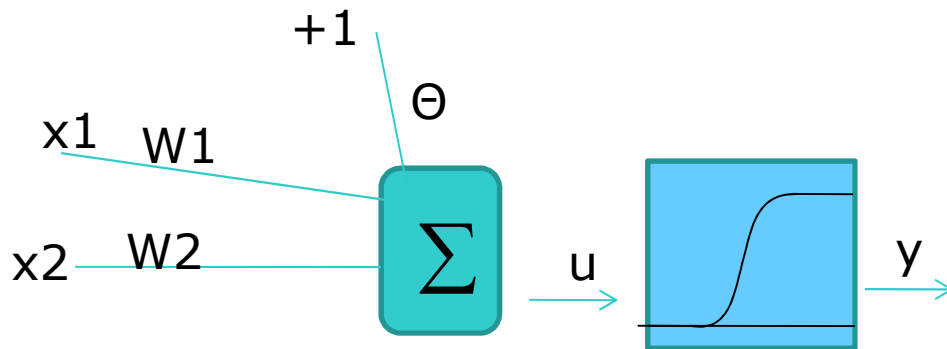


O que acontece se alterarmos o limiar Θ , e os Pesos w_1, w_2 ?

$$\Theta=10, w_1=3, w_2=1$$

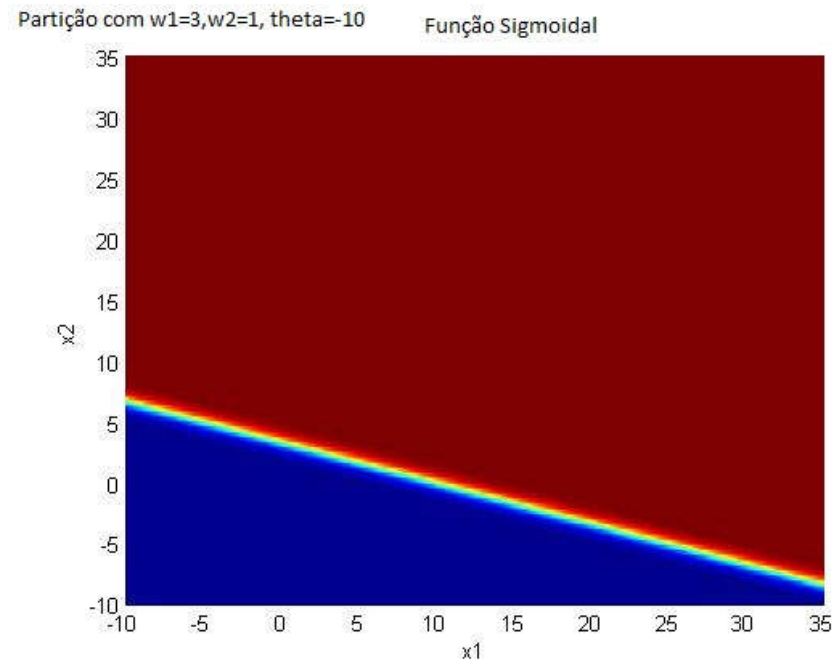
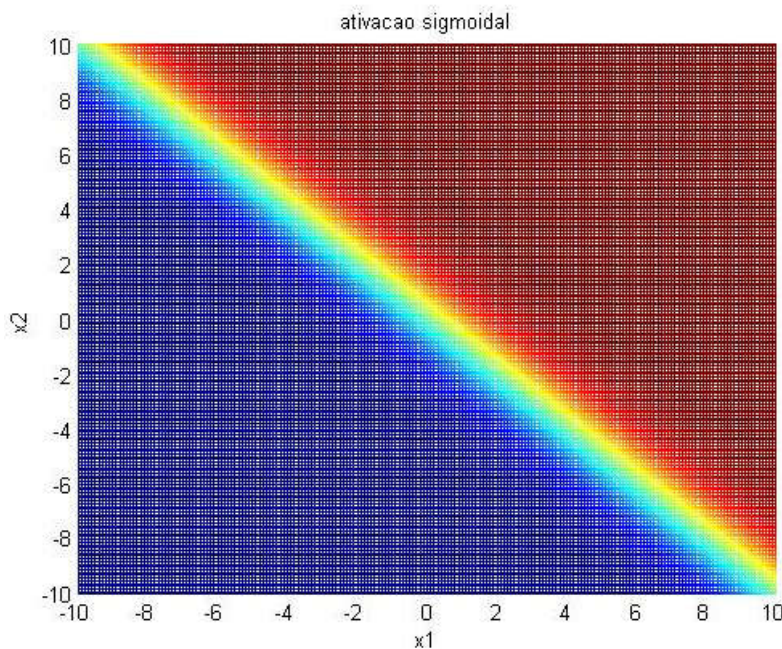


Neurônio na MLP: Abstração na partição



O que acontece se alterarmos o limiar Θ , e os Pesos w_1, w_2 ?

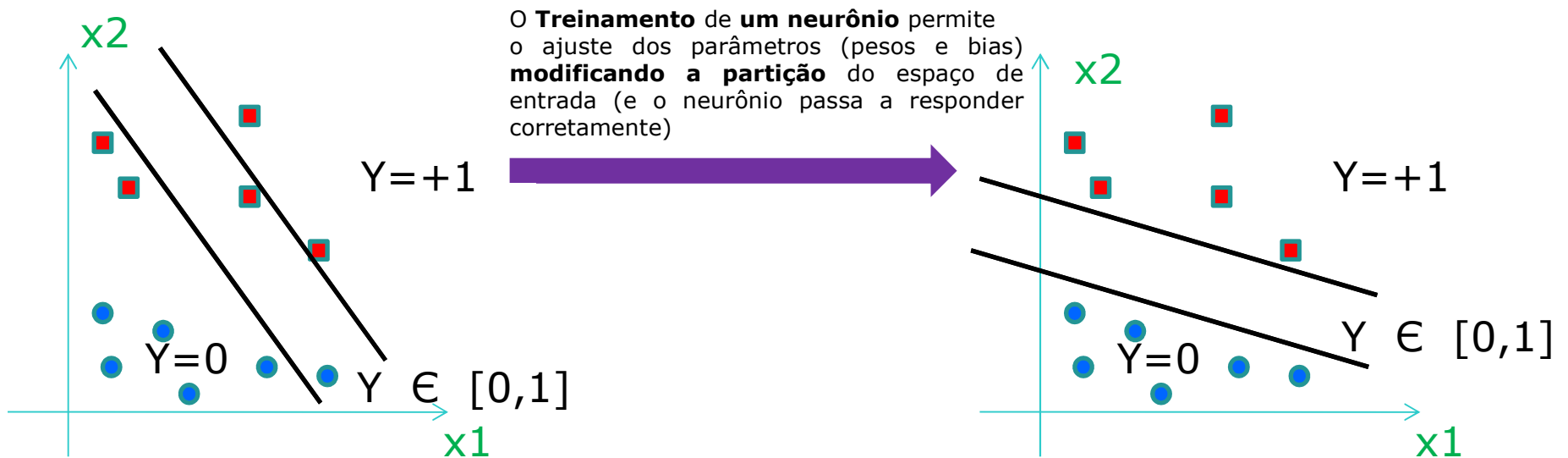
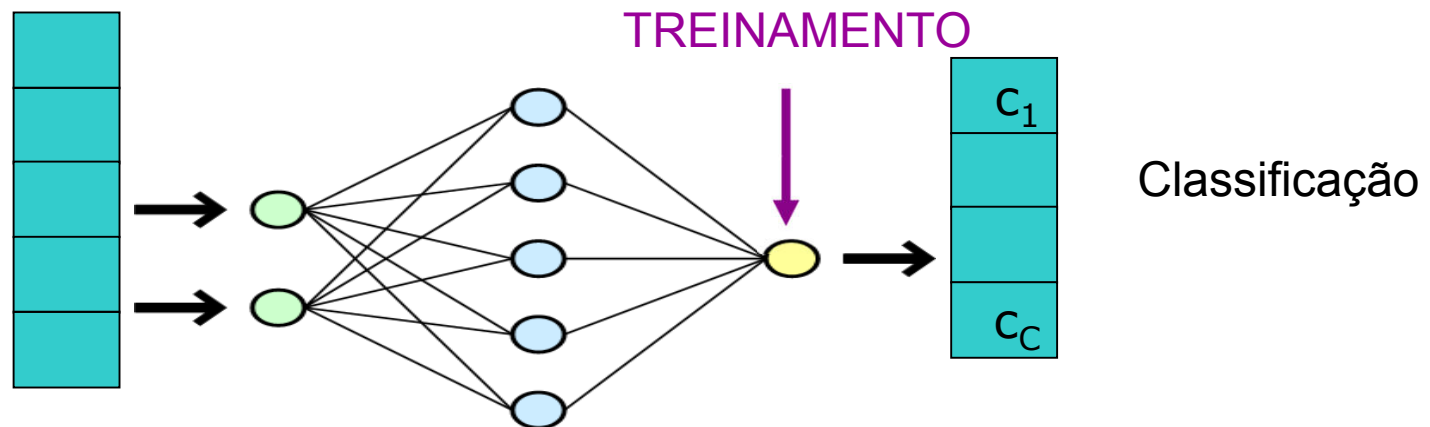
$\Theta = -10$, $w_1 = 3$, $w_2 = 1$



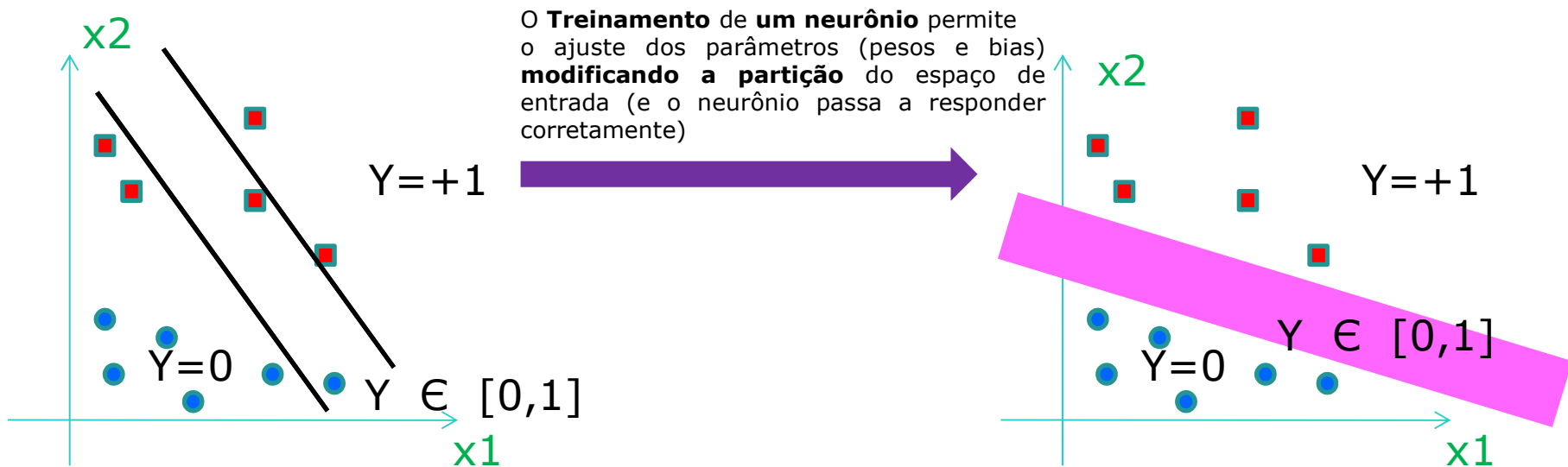
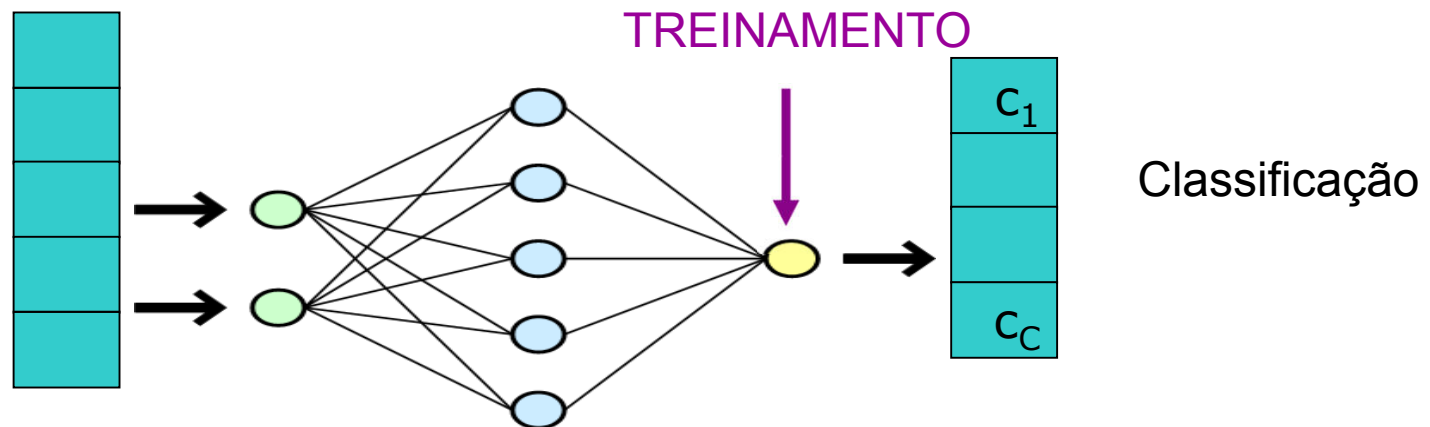
Multi-Layer Perceptron

- Arquitetura da rede
- Modelo do neurônio: função de ativação
- **Treinamento**
- **Aplicação**

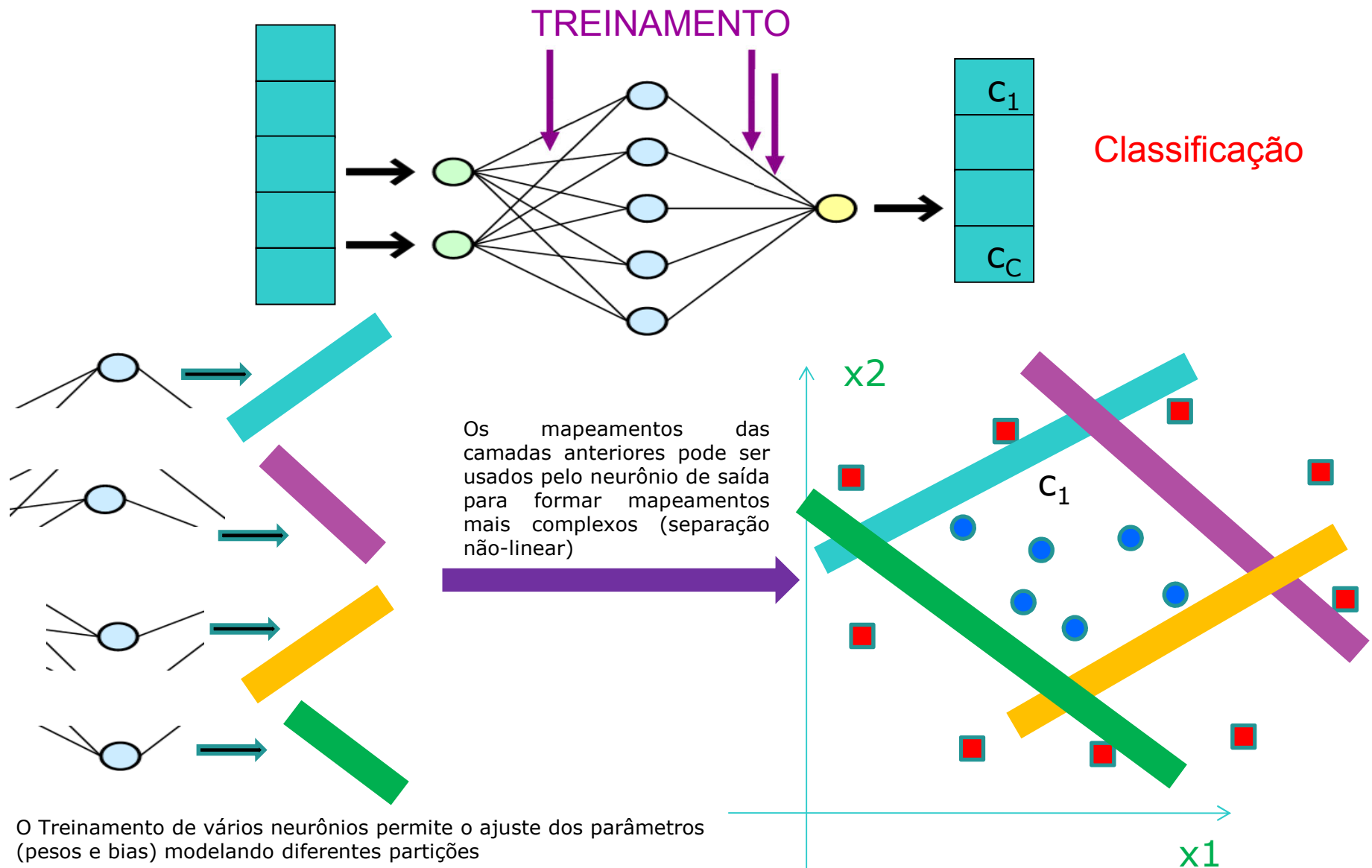
MLP: Treinamento e Aplicação



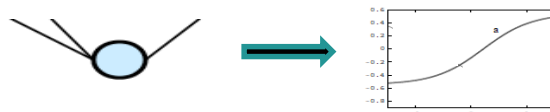
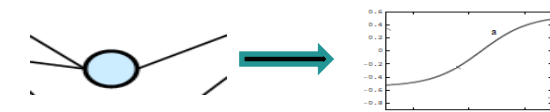
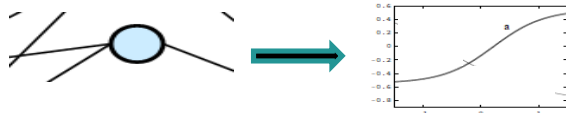
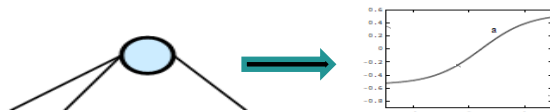
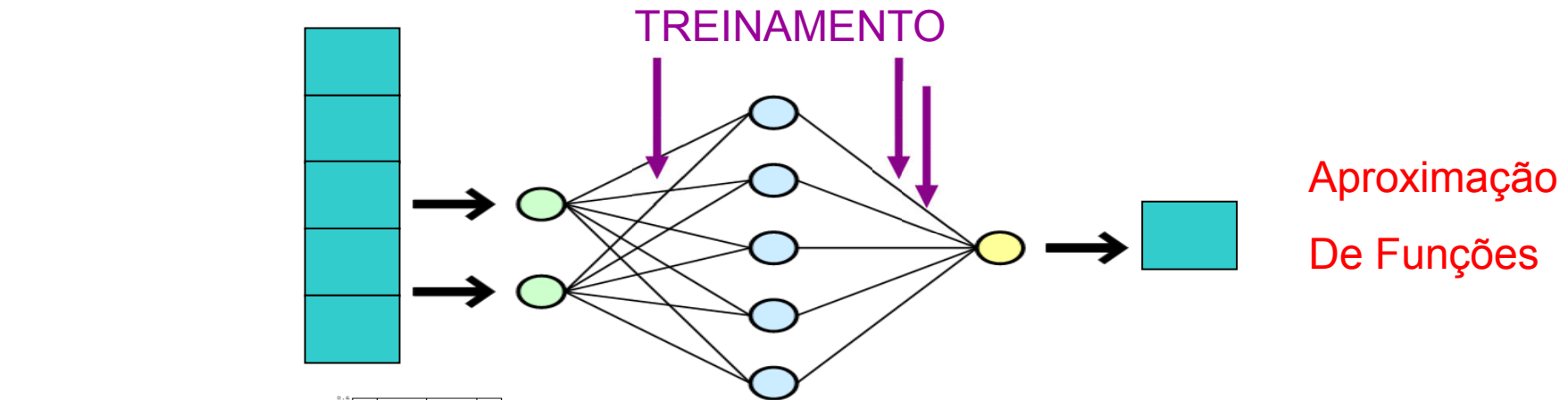
MLP: Treinamento e Aplicação



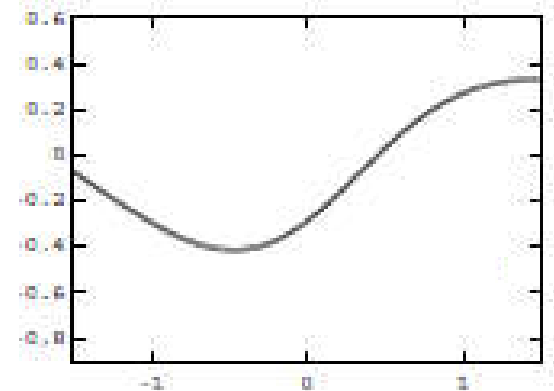
MLP: Treinamento e Aplicação



MLP: Treinamento e Aplicação

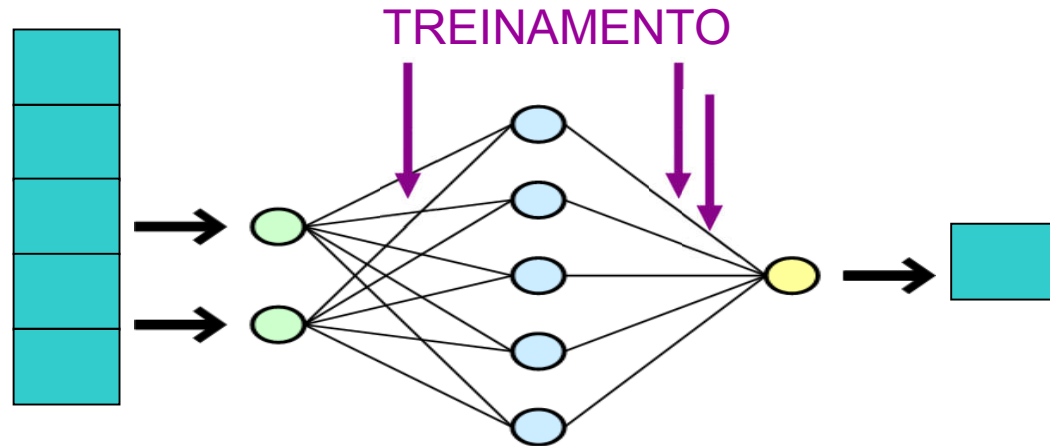


Os mapeamentos das camadas anteriores podem ser usados pelo neurônio de saída para formar mapeamentos mais complexos (funções aproximadas complexas)

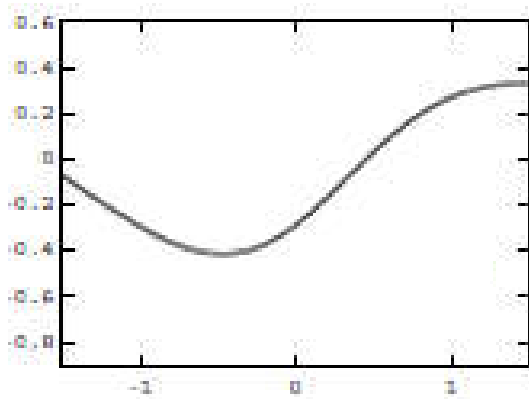


O Treinamento de vários neurônios permite o ajuste dos parâmetros (pesos e bias) modelando diferentes saídas no nível hidden

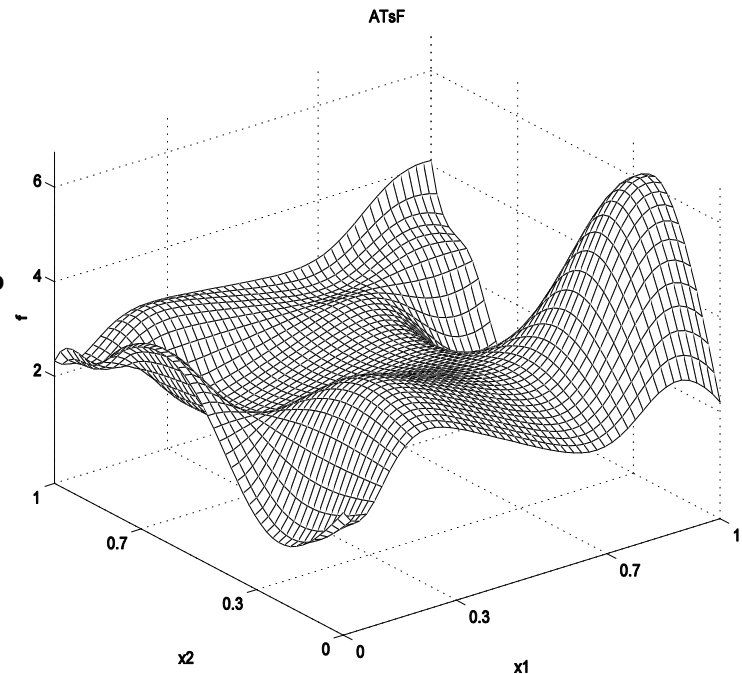
MLP: Treinamento e Aplicação



Aproximação
de Funções

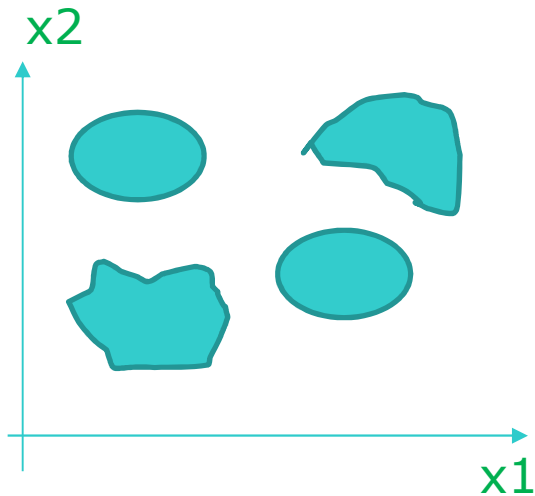
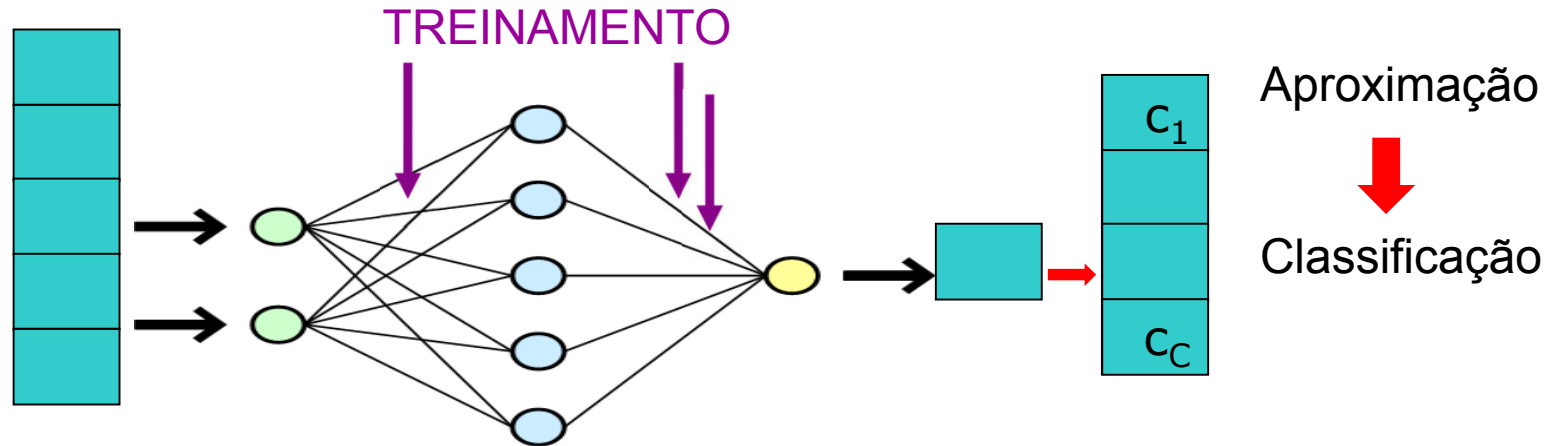


Mas esta ideia pode ser
estendida para modelos
multidimensionais
**(2 entradas 1 saída como
no exemplo ao lado)**

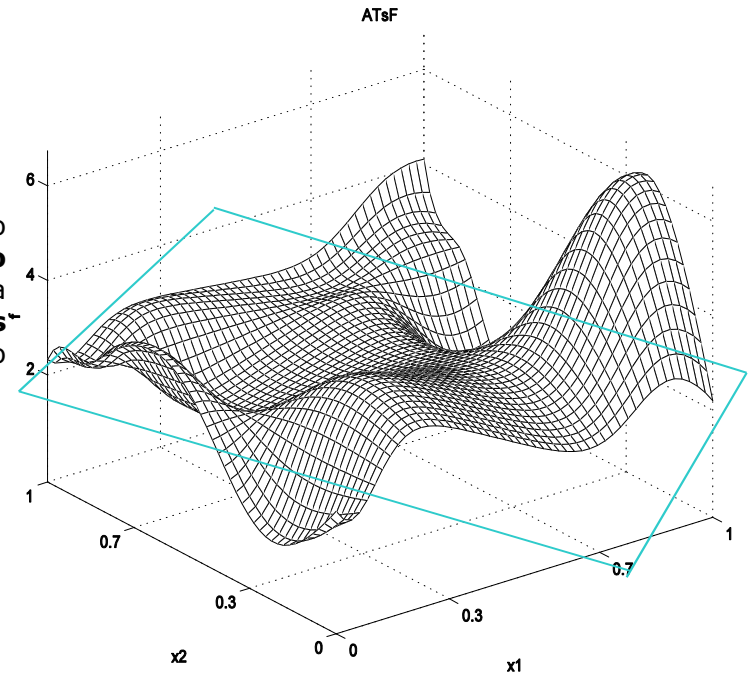


O treinamento permite o ajuste dos parâmetros
(pesos e bias) modelando a
curva do mapeamento entrada – saída
(1 entrada e 1 saída no exemplo acima)

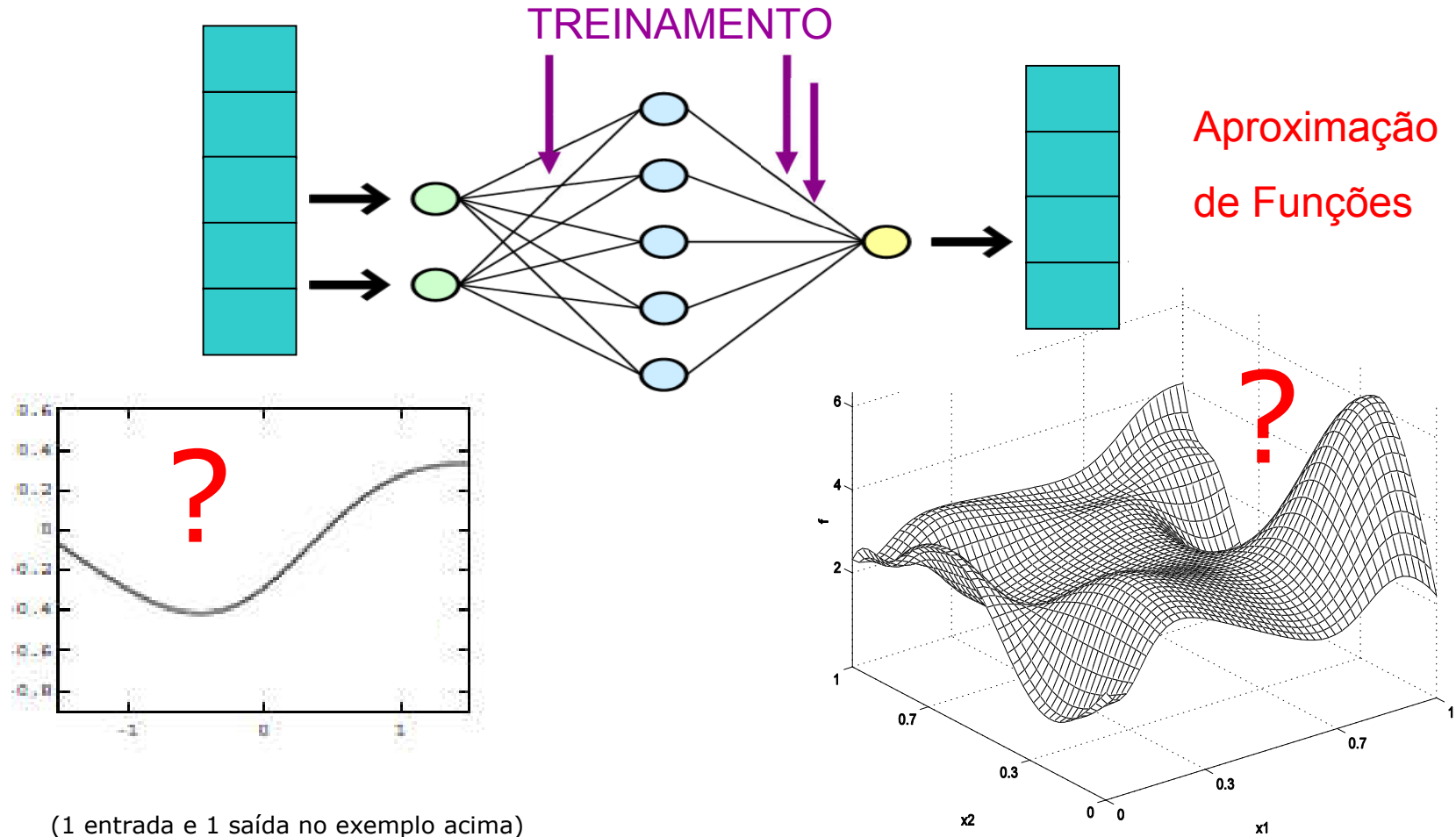
MLP: Treinamento e Aplicação



O mapeamento aproximado pode ser **limiarizado** (corte num nível) de forma a produzir **diferentes grupos** (classes) no espaço de entrada



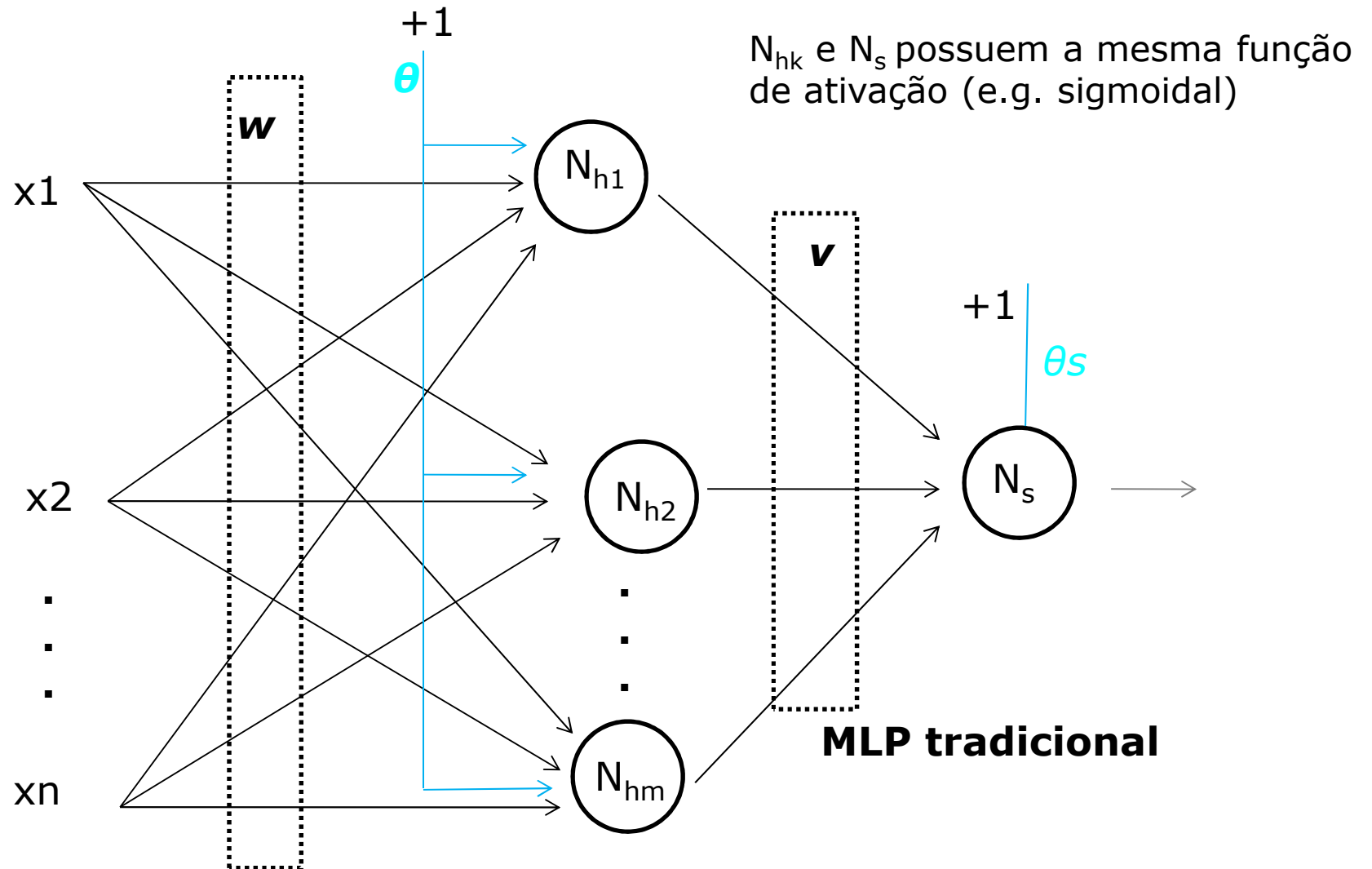
MLP: Treinamento e Aplicação



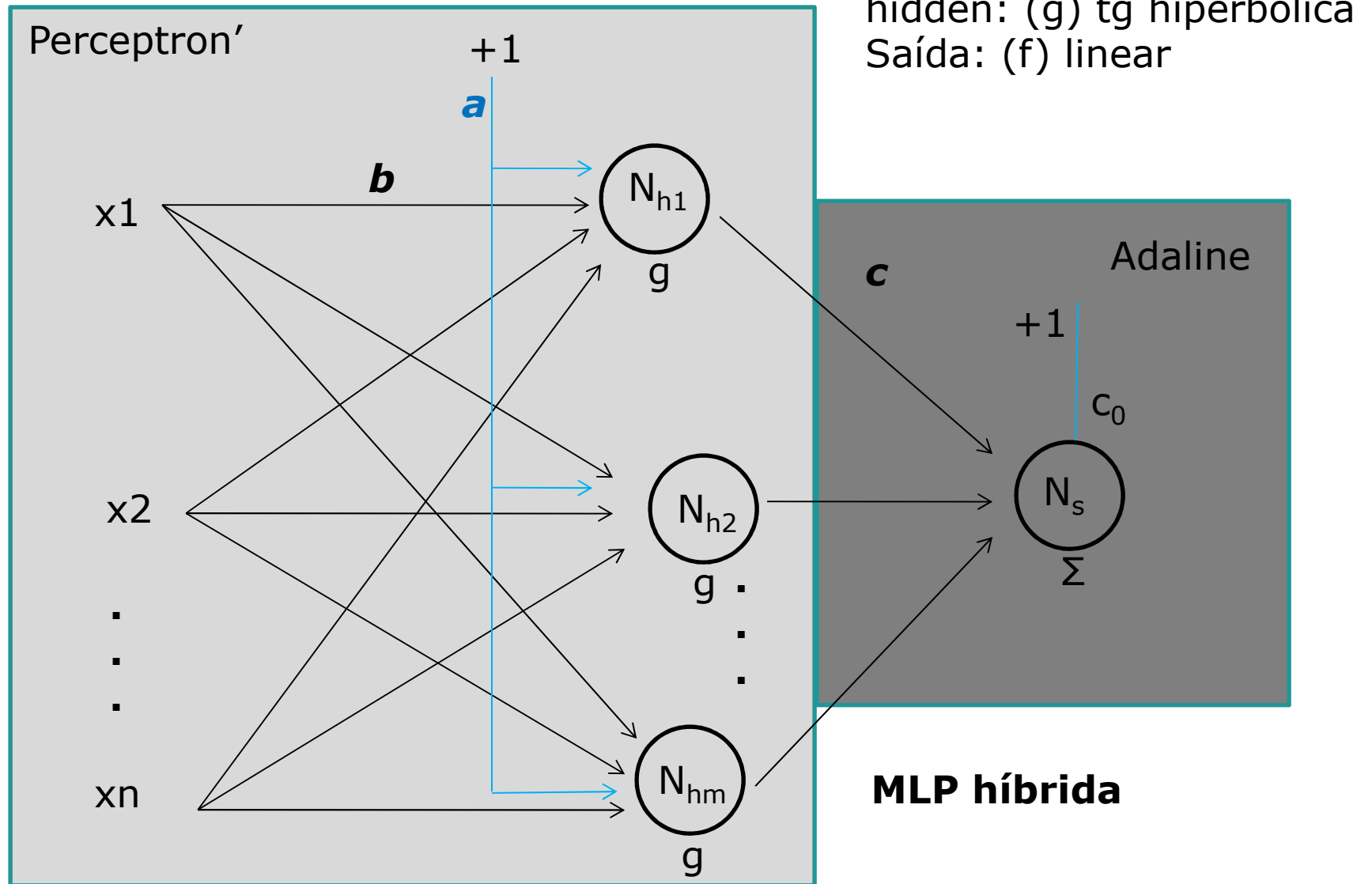
(1 entrada e 1 saída no exemplo acima)

2 entradas 1 saída como no exemplo ao lado

Multi-Layer Perceptron

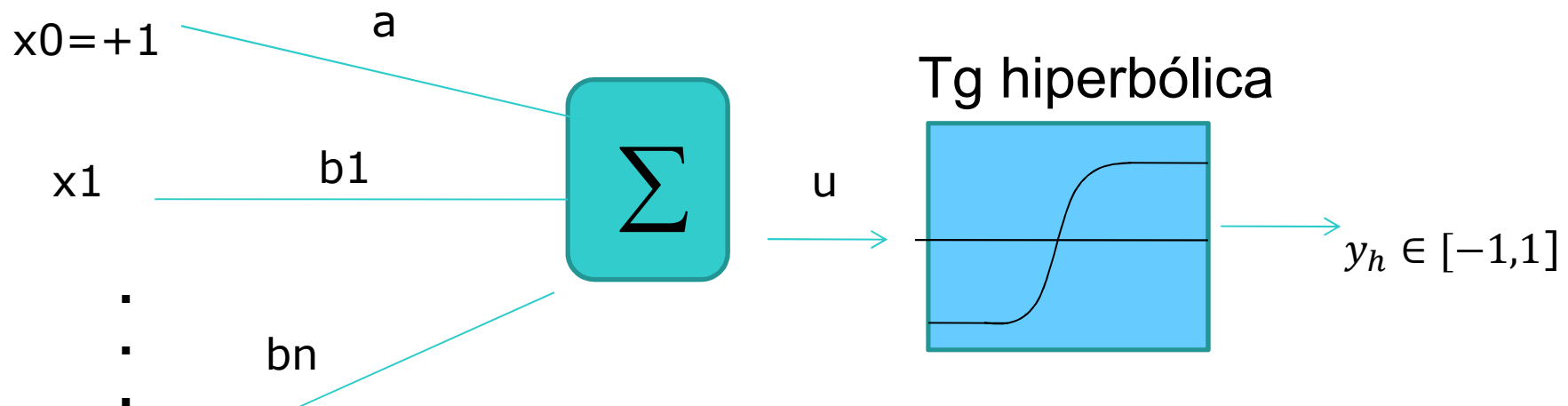


MLP para aproximação de funções



MLP híbrida: cam Tg Hiperbólica (N_h)

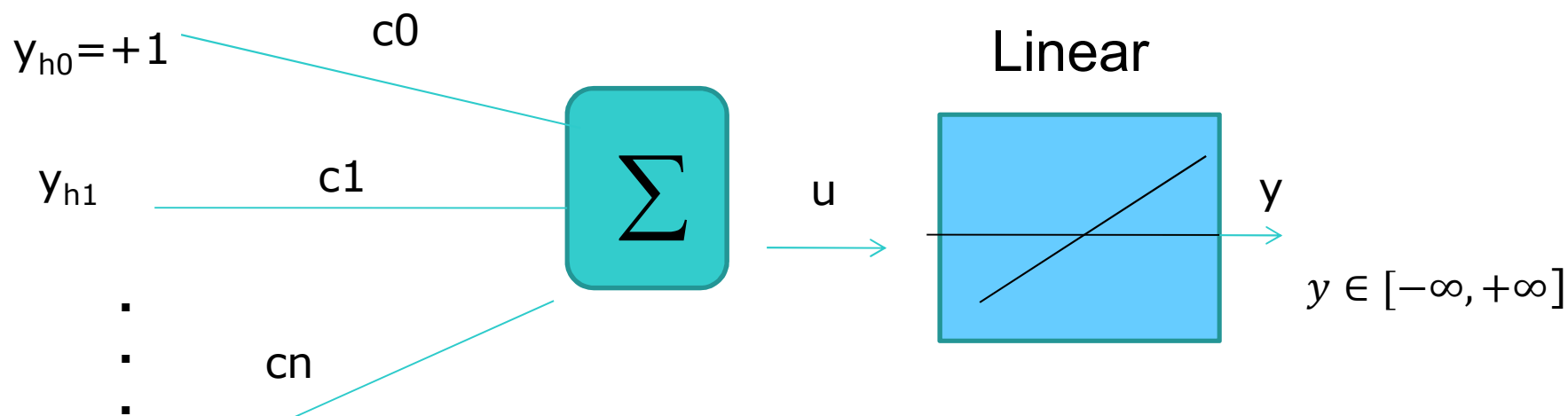
f = Tangente Hiperbólica (hidden)



$$y_h = \frac{e^{(u)} - e^{(-u)}}{e^{(u)} + e^{(-u)}}, \quad \text{onde } u = a + \left(\sum_{i=1}^n b_i x_i \right)$$

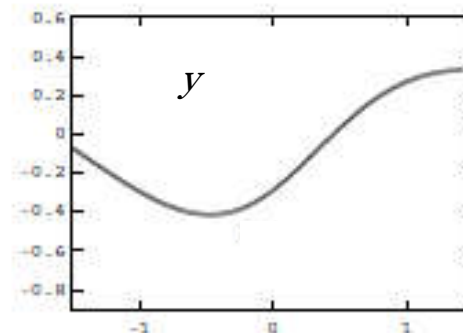
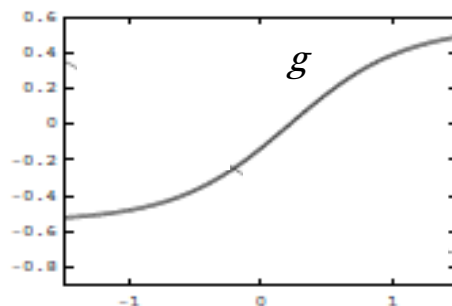
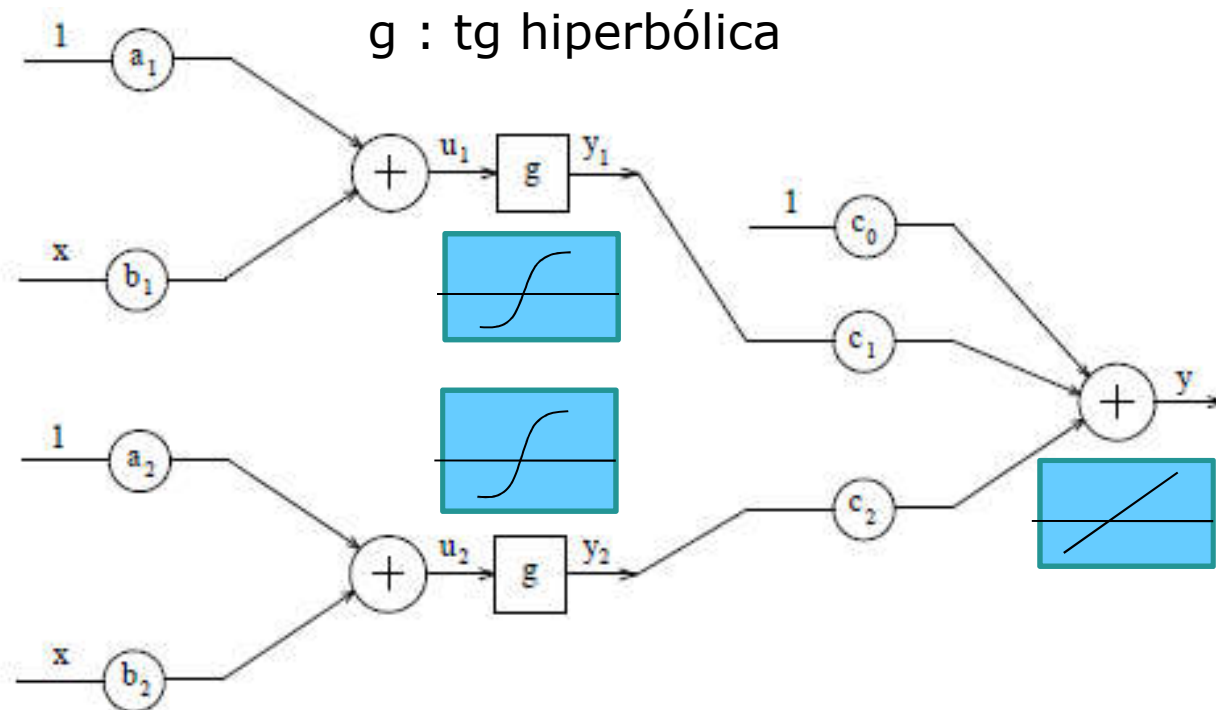
MLP híbrida: cam Linear(N_s)

f = função Linear (saída)



$$y = \left(\sum_{i=0}^n c_i y_{hi} \right) = u$$

MLP Híbrida (Perceptron' + Adaline)



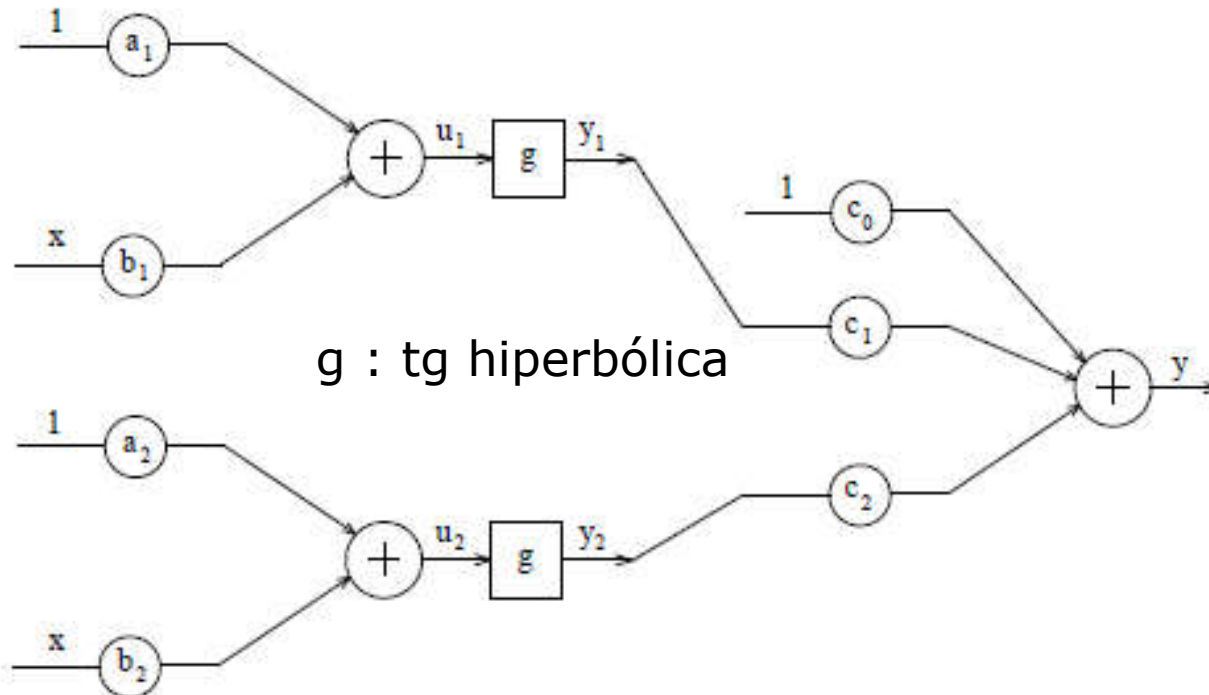
Aprendizado Conexionista (MLP híbrida)

O papel dos pesos

Aprendizado Conexionista (MLP híbrida)

O papel dos pesos

$$y = c_0 + \sum_{n=1}^p c_n g(b_n x + a_n)$$



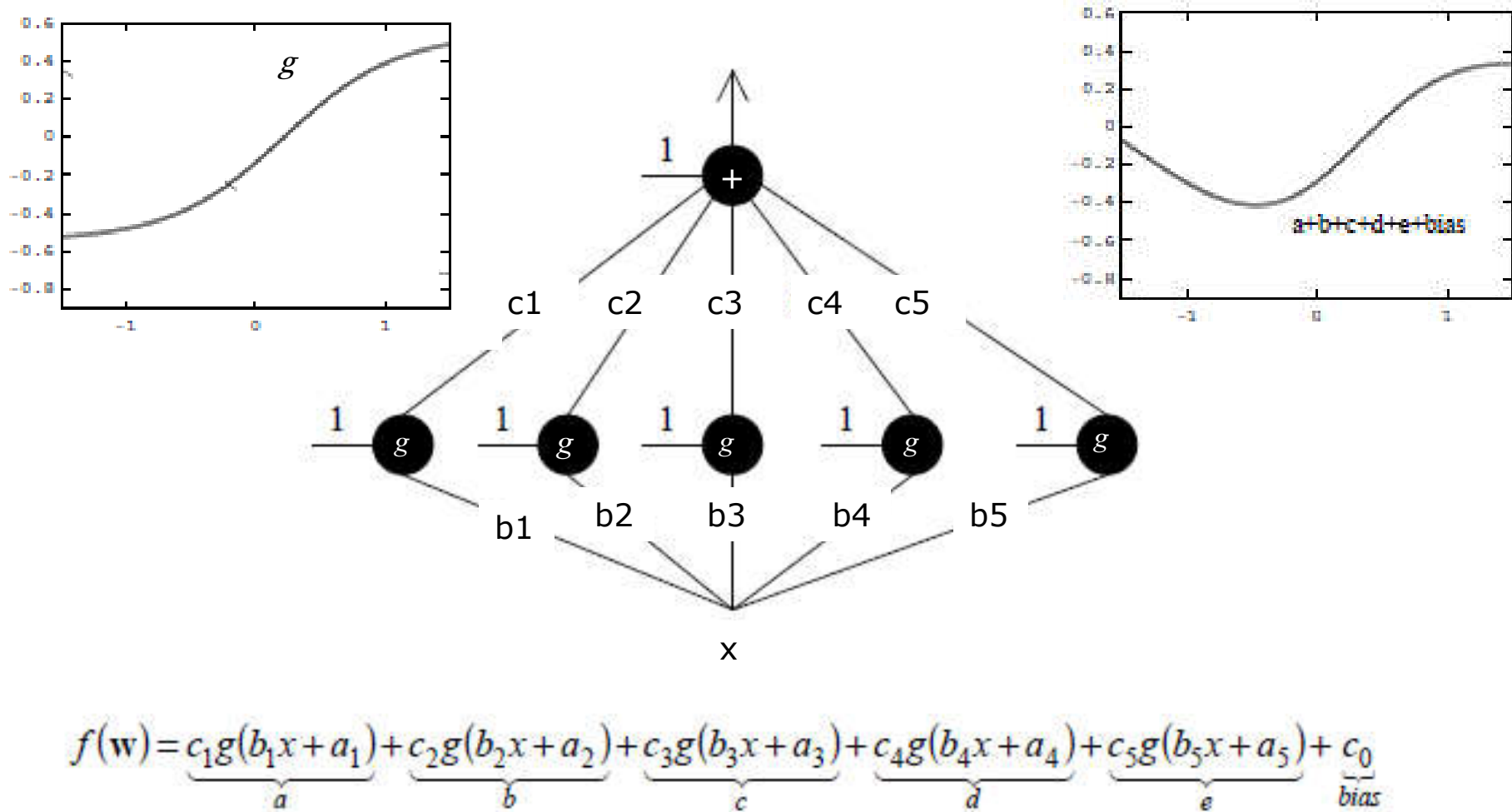
$$y = c_0 + c_1 g(b_1 x + a_1) + c_2 g(b_2 x + a_2)$$

Aprendizado Conexionista: pesos

Exemplo: Forma “construtiva” de aproximação de um mapeamento não-linear

Aprendizado Conexionista: pesos

Exemplo: Forma “construtiva” de aproximação de um mapeamento não-linear

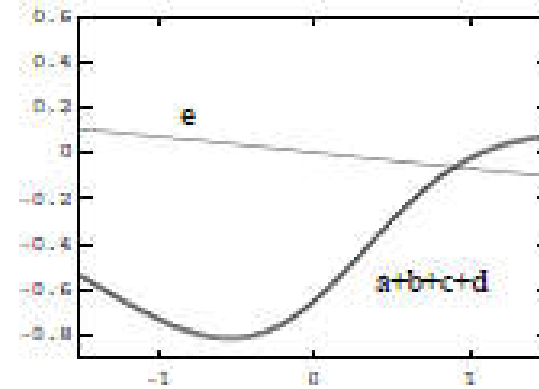
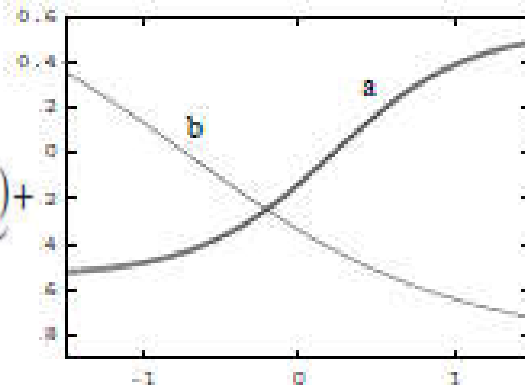


Aprendizado Conexionista: pesos

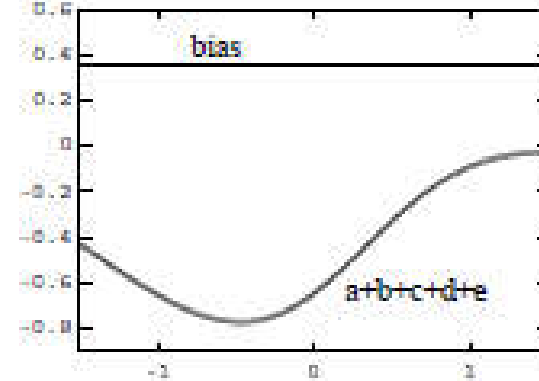
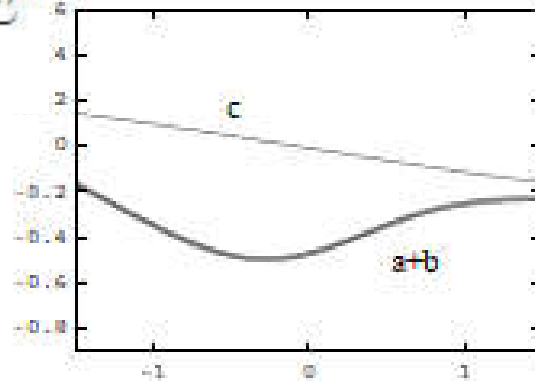
$$\begin{aligned} f(w) = & \underbrace{c_1 g(b_1 x + a_1)}_a + \underbrace{c_2 g(b_2 x + a_2)}_b + \\ & + \underbrace{c_3 g(b_3 x + a_3)}_c + \underbrace{c_4 g(b_4 x + a_4)}_d + \\ & + \underbrace{c_5 g(b_5 x + a_5)}_e + \underbrace{c_0}_{\text{bias}} \end{aligned}$$

Aprendizado Conexionista: pesos

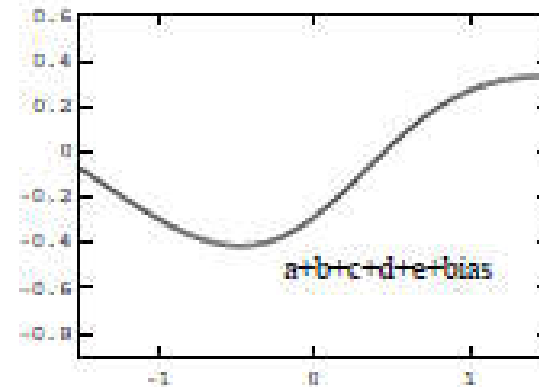
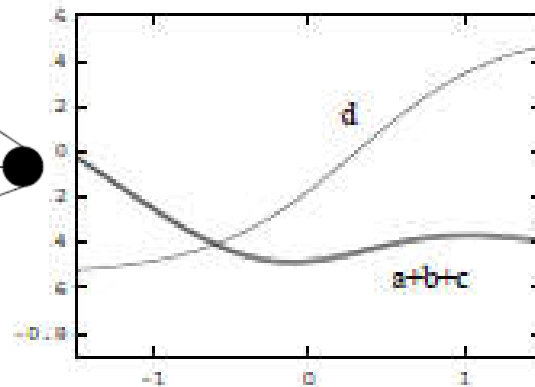
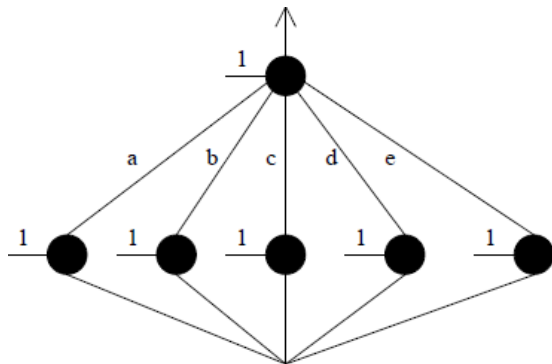
$$f(w) = \underbrace{c_1 g(b_1 x + a_1)}_a + \underbrace{c_2 g(b_2 x + a_2)}_b +$$



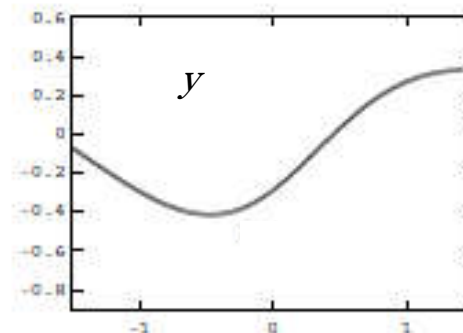
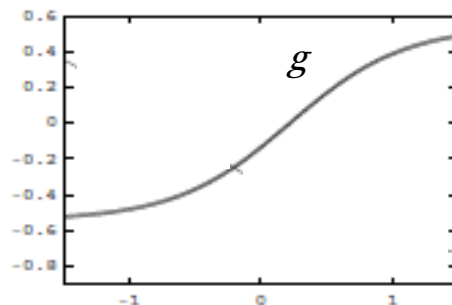
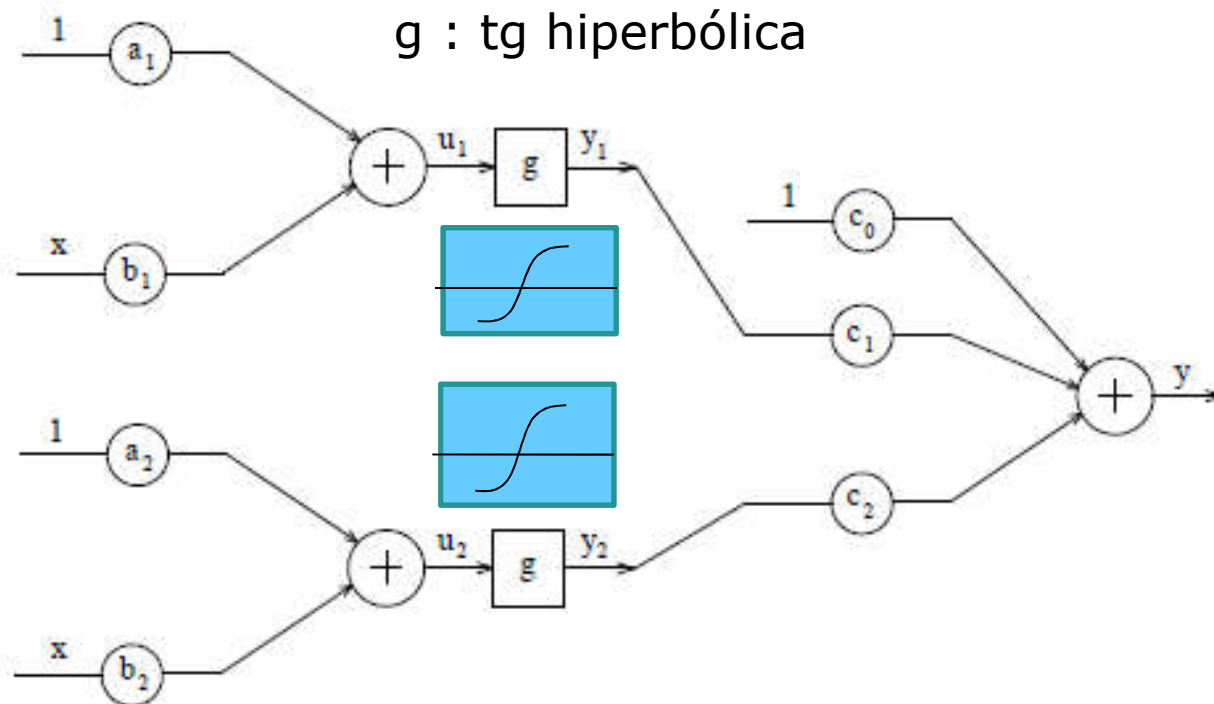
$$+ \underbrace{c_3 g(b_3 x + a_3)}_c + \underbrace{c_4 g(b_4 x + a_4)}_d +$$



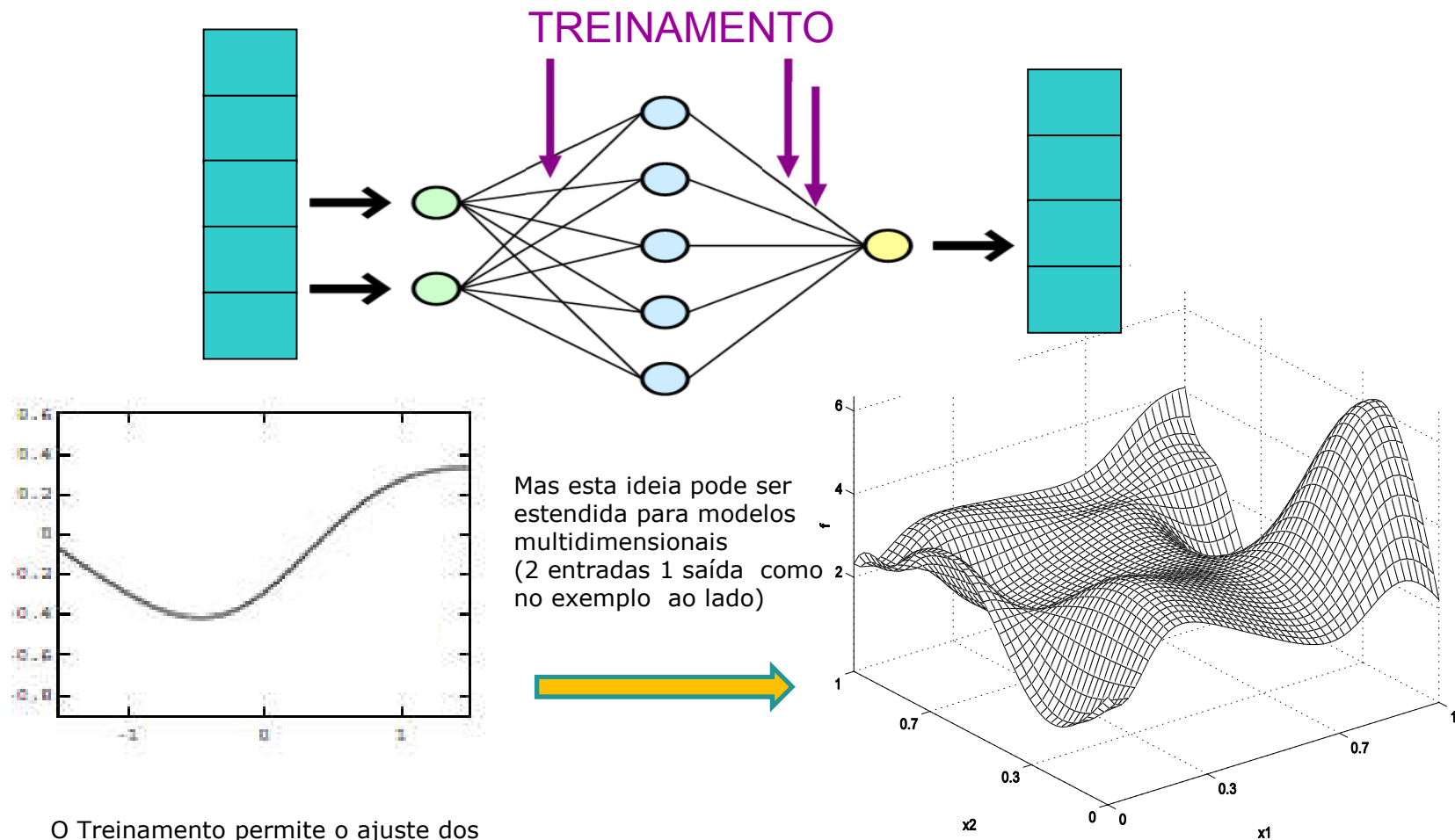
$$+ \underbrace{c_5 g(b_5 x + a_5)}_e + \underbrace{c_0}_{\text{bias}}$$



MLP Híbrida (Perceptron' + Adaline)



MLP Híbrida (Perceptron' + Adaline)



O Treinamento permite o ajuste dos parâmetros (pesos e bias) o qual modela a curva do mapeamento entrada – saída (1 entrada e 1 saída no exemplo acima)

Aproximação de Funções