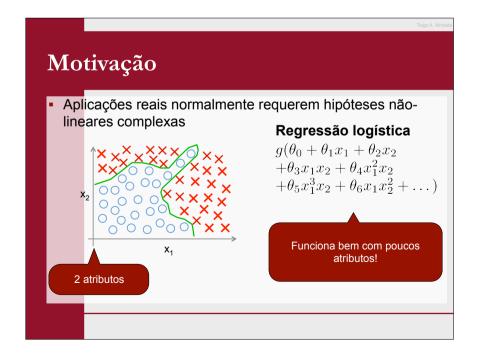
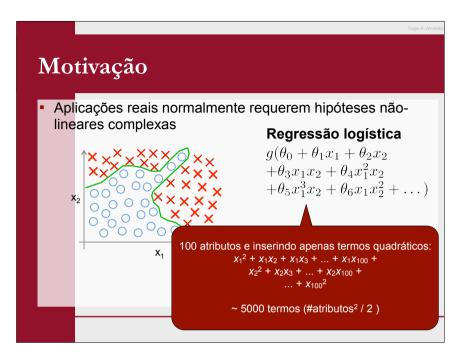
Inteligência Artificial: Uma Abordagem de Aprendizado de Máquina Redes neurais artificiais Prof. Tiago A. Almeida

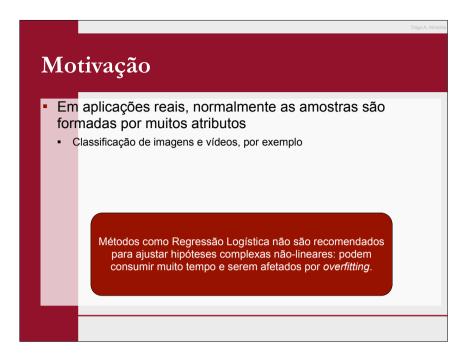


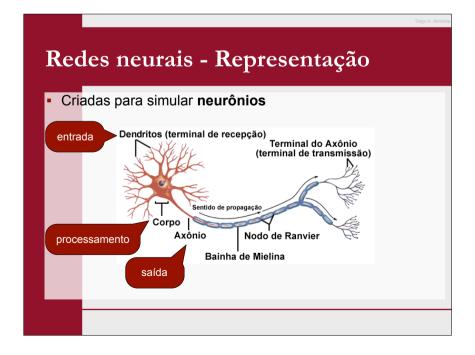


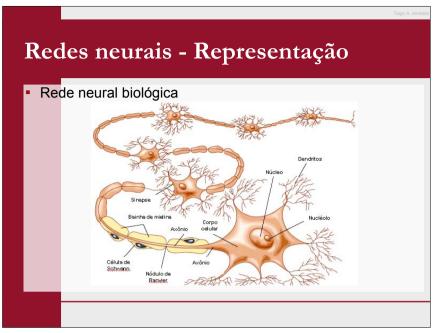


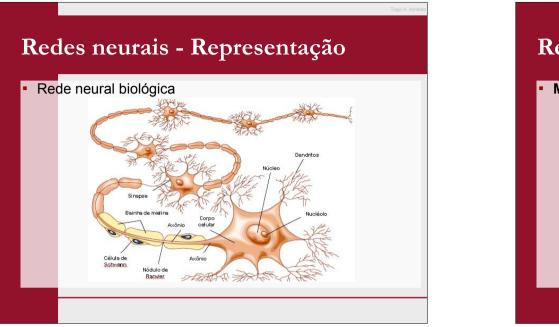
Redes neurais

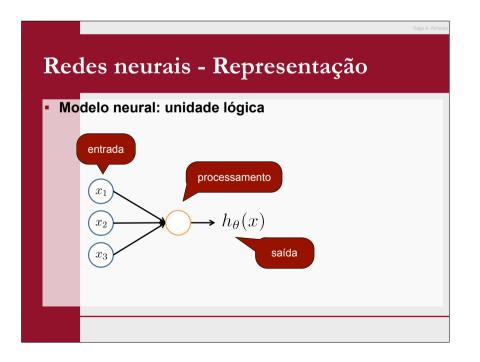
- Criadas com o intuito de imitar o funcionamento do cérebro
- Tornou-se bastante popular entre 1980-1990
- Popularidade reduziu no final da década de 1990 (alto custo computacional)
- Com o aumento do poder computacional, tornou-se popular novamente e atualmente é considerada o estado-da-arte em muitas aplicações

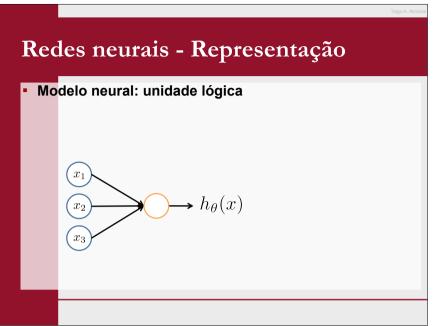


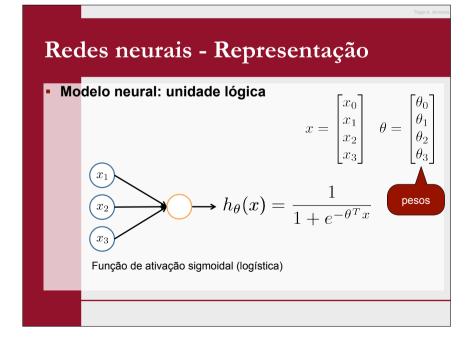


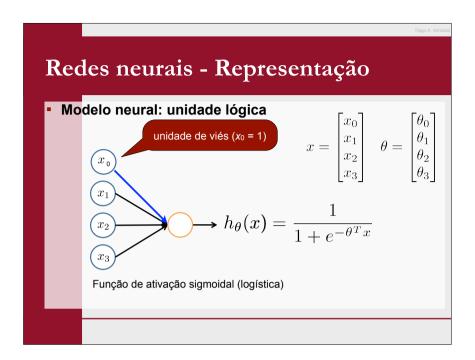


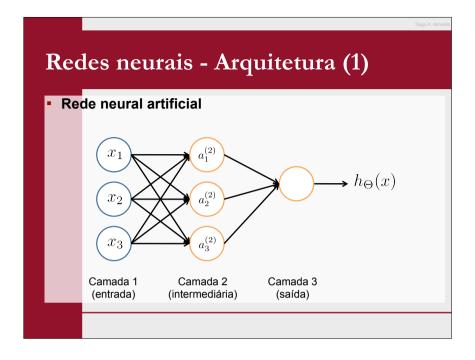


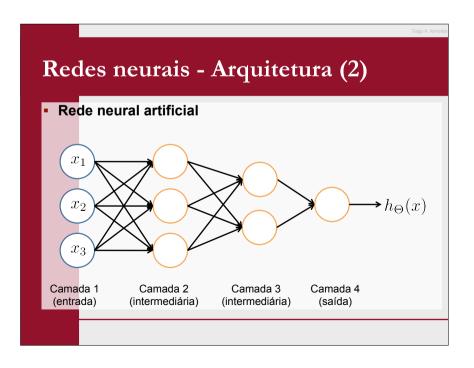


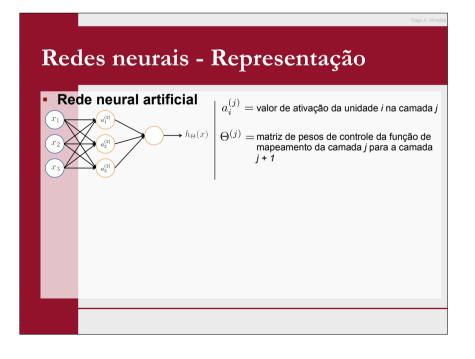












Redes neurais - Representação

Rede neural artificial



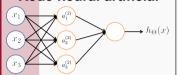
$$a_i^{(j)} = {\it valor}$$
 de ativação da unidade i na camada j

 $\Theta^{(j)} = \text{matriz de pesos de controle da função de } \\ \text{mapeamento da camada } j \text{ para a camada } \\ j + 1$

$$\begin{split} a_1^{(2)} &= g(\Theta_{10}^{(1)}x_0 + \Theta_{11}^{(1)}x_1 + \Theta_{12}^{(1)}x_2 + \Theta_{13}^{(1)}x_3) \\ a_2^{(2)} &= g(\Theta_{20}^{(1)}x_0 + \Theta_{21}^{(1)}x_1 + \Theta_{22}^{(1)}x_2 + \Theta_{23}^{(1)}x_3) \\ a_3^{(2)} &= g(\Theta_{30}^{(1)}x_0 + \Theta_{31}^{(1)}x_1 + \Theta_{32}^{(1)}x_2 + \Theta_{33}^{(1)}x_3) \\ h_{\Theta}(x) &= a_1^{(3)} &= g(\Theta_{10}^{(2)}a_0^{(2)} + \Theta_{11}^{(2)}a_1^{(2)} + \Theta_{12}^{(2)}a_2^{(2)} + \Theta_{13}^{(2)}a_3^{(2)}) \end{split}$$

Redes neurais - Representação

Rede neural artificial



$$a_i^{(j)} = \text{valor de ativação da unidade } i \text{ na camada } j$$

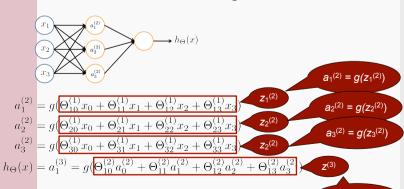
 $\Theta^{(j)} =$ matriz de pesos de controle da função de mapeamento da camada j para a camada j+1

$$\begin{aligned} a_1^{(2)} &= g(\Theta_{10}^{(1)}x_0 + \Theta_{11}^{(1)}x_1 + \Theta_{12}^{(1)}x_2 + \Theta_{13}^{(1)}x_3) \\ a_2^{(2)} &= g(\Theta_{20}^{(1)}x_0 + \Theta_{21}^{(1)}x_1 + \Theta_{22}^{(1)}x_2 + \Theta_{23}^{(1)}x_3) \\ a_3^{(2)} &= g(\Theta_{30}^{(1)}x_0 + \Theta_{31}^{(1)}x_1 + \Theta_{32}^{(1)}x_2 + \Theta_{33}^{(1)}x_3) \\ h_{\Theta}(x) &= a_1^{(3)} &= g(\Theta_{10}^{(2)}a_0^{(2)} + \Theta_{11}^{(2)}a_1^{(2)} + \Theta_{12}^{(2)}a_2^{(2)} + \Theta_{13}^{(2)}a_3^{(2)}) \end{aligned}$$

Se a rede contém t_j unidades na camada j, t_{j+1} unidades na camada j+1, então $\Theta^{(j)}$ terá dimensão $t_{j+1} \times (t_j+1)$

Redes neurais - Representação

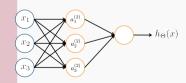
Rede neural artificial: terminologia



 $a^{(3)} = g(z^{(3)})$

Redes neural: Forward Propagation

Rede neural artificial: cálculo

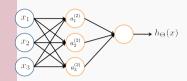


$$\begin{split} a_1^{(2)} &= g(\Theta_{10}^{(1)}x_0 + \Theta_{11}^{(1)}x_1 + \Theta_{12}^{(1)}x_2 + \Theta_{13}^{(1)}x_3) \\ a_2^{(2)} &= g(\Theta_{20}^{(1)}x_0 + \Theta_{21}^{(1)}x_1 + \Theta_{22}^{(1)}x_2 + \Theta_{23}^{(1)}x_3) \\ a_3^{(2)} &= g(\Theta_{30}^{(1)}x_0 + \Theta_{31}^{(1)}x_1 + \Theta_{32}^{(1)}x_2 + \Theta_{33}^{(1)}x_3) \\ h_{\Theta}(x) &= a_1^{(3)} &= g(\Theta_{10}^{(2)}a_0^{(2)} + \Theta_{11}^{(2)}a_1^{(2)} + \Theta_{12}^{(2)}a_2^{(2)} + \Theta_{13}^{(2)}a_3^{(2)}. \end{split}$$

$$z = \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$
 $z^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} z_1^{(2)^{-1}} \\ z_2^{(2)} \\ z_2^{(2)} \end{bmatrix}$

Redes neural: Forward Propagation

Rede neural artificial: cálculo



$$\begin{aligned} a_1^{(2)} &= g(\Theta_{10}^{(1)}x_0 + \Theta_{11}^{(1)}x_1 + \Theta_{12}^{(1)}x_2 + \Theta_{13}^{(1)}x_3) \\ a_2^{(2)} &= g(\Theta_{20}^{(1)}x_0 + \Theta_{21}^{(1)}x_1 + \Theta_{22}^{(1)}x_2 + \Theta_{23}^{(1)}x_3) \\ a_3^{(2)} &= g(\Theta_{30}^{(1)}x_0 + \Theta_{31}^{(1)}x_1 + \Theta_{32}^{(1)}x_2 + \Theta_{31}^{(3)}x_3) \end{aligned}$$

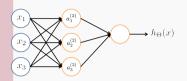
$$h_{\Theta}(x) = a_1^{(3)} = g(\Theta_{10}^{(2)} a_0^{(2)} + \Theta_{11}^{(2)} a_1^{(2)} + \Theta_{12}^{(2)} a_2^{(2)} + \Theta_{13}^{(2)} a_3^{(2)})$$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} \qquad z^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} z_1^{(2)} \\ z_2^{(2)} \\ z_3^{(2)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$z^{(2)} = \Theta^{(1)}x$$
$$a^{(2)} = g(z^{(2)})$$

Redes neural: Forward Propagation

Rede neural artificial: cálculo



$$a_1^{(2)} = g(\Theta_{10}^{(1)} x_0 + \Theta_{11}^{(1)} x_1 + \Theta_{12}^{(1)} x_2 + \Theta_{13}^{(1)} x_3)$$

$$a_2^{(2)} = g(\Theta_{20}^{(1)} x_0 + \Theta_{21}^{(1)} x_1 + \Theta_{22}^{(1)} x_2 + \Theta_{23}^{(1)} x_3)$$

$$a_3^{(2)} = g(\Theta_{30}^{(1)}x_0 + \Theta_{21}^{(1)}x_1 + \Theta_{22}^{(2)}x_2 + \Theta_{23}^{(2)}x_3)$$
$$a_3^{(2)} = g(\Theta_{30}^{(1)}x_0 + \Theta_{31}^{(1)}x_1 + \Theta_{32}^{(1)}x_2 + \Theta_{33}^{(1)}x_3)$$

$$h_{\Theta}(x) = a_1^{(3)} = g(\Theta_{10}^{(2)} a_0^{(2)} + \Theta_{11}^{(2)} a_1^{(2)} + \Theta_{12}^{(2)} a_2^{(2)} + \Theta_{13}^{(2)} a_3^{(2)})$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \qquad z^{(2)} =$$

$$z^{(2)} = \Theta^{(1)} x$$

$$a^{(2)} = g(z^{(2)})$$

$$\operatorname{adicionar} a_0^{(2)} = 1$$

$$z^{(3)} = \Theta^{(2)}a^{(2)}$$

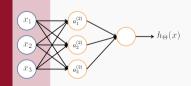
$$h_{\Theta}(x) = a^{(3)} = g(z^{(3)})$$

Inteligência Artificial: Uma Abordagem de Aprendizado de Máquina

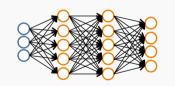
Redes neurais artificiais: aprendizado

Prof. Tiago A. Almeida

Redes neurais - Classificação

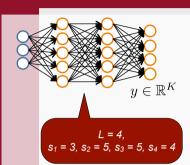


Classificação binária (y = 0 ou 1)



$$y \in \mathbb{R}^K \quad \text{Ex.} \begin{bmatrix} 1\\0\\0\\0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0\\1\\0\\0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0\\0\\1\\0 \end{bmatrix} \\ \text{Classe} \quad \text{Classe} \quad \text{Classe} \quad \text{Classe}$$

Redes neurais - Notação



 $L={\sf quantidade}$ de camadas

 $s_l =$ n. de unidades (excluindo bias) na camada l

Tiago A. Almei

Redes neurais - Backpropagation

Rede Neural

$$J(\Theta) = -\frac{1}{m} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{k=1}^{K} y_k^{(i)} \log(h_{\Theta}(x^{(i)}))_k + (1 - y_k^{(i)}) \log(1 - (h_{\Theta}(x^{(i)}))_k) \right]$$
$$+ \frac{\lambda}{2m} \sum_{l=1}^{L-1} \sum_{i=1}^{s_l} \sum_{j=1}^{s_{l+1}} (\Theta_{ji}^{(l)})^2$$

$$\min_{\Theta} J(\Theta)$$

Computar:

$$\frac{J(\Theta)}{\partial \Theta_{ij}^{(l)}} J(\Theta)$$

Redes neurais - Função Custo

Regressão Logística

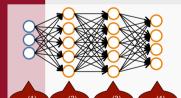
$$J(\theta) = -\frac{1}{m} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{m} y^{(i)} \log h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \log(1 - h_{\theta}(x^{(i)})) \right] + \frac{\lambda}{2m} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \theta_{j}^{2}$$

Rede Neural

$$h_{\Theta}(x) \in \mathbb{R}^{K} \quad (h_{\Theta}(x))_{i} = i$$
 -ésima saída

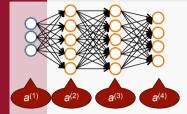
$$J(\Theta) = -\frac{1}{m} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{k=1}^{K} y_k^{(i)} \log(h_{\Theta}(x^{(i)}))_k + (1 - y_k^{(i)}) \log(1 - (h_{\Theta}(x^{(i)}))_k) \right]$$
$$+ \frac{\lambda}{2m} \sum_{l=1}^{L-1} \sum_{i=1}^{s_l} \sum_{j=1}^{s_{l+1}} (\Theta_{ji}^{(l)})^2$$

Redes neurais - Gradiente



Seja um único exemplo (x, y)

Redes neurais - Gradiente

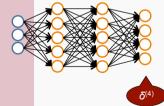


Seja um único exemplo (x, y)

Forward propagation:

$$\begin{array}{l} a^{(1)} = x \\ z^{(2)} = \Theta^{(1)}a^{(1)} \\ a^{(2)} = g(z^{(2)}) \quad \text{(adicionar } a_0^{(2)}) \\ z^{(3)} = \Theta^{(2)}a^{(2)} \\ a^{(3)} = g(z^{(3)}) \\ z^{(4)} = \Theta^{(3)}a^{(3)} \quad \text{(adicionar } a_0^{(3)}) \\ a^{(4)} = h_{\Theta}(x) = g(z^{(4)}) \end{array}$$

Redes neurais - Gradiente



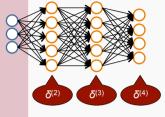
Backpropagation:

Para cada unidade de saída (L = 4) $\delta_j^{(4)} = a_j^{(4)} - y_j$

<u>ldeia</u>:

Calcular
$$\delta_j^{(l)}=$$
 "erro" produzido por cada nó j da camada l .

Redes neurais - Gradiente

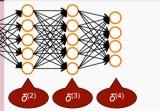


Ideia:

Calcular $\delta_j^{(l)}=$ "erro" produzido

por cada nó j da camada l.

Redes neurais - Gradiente



Backpropagation:

Para cada unidade de saída (L = 4)

$$\delta_j^{(4)} = a_j^{(4)} - y_j$$

$$\delta^{(3)} = (\Theta^{(3)})^T \delta^{(4)} \cdot *g'(z^{(3)})$$

$$\delta^{(2)} = (\Theta^{(2)})^T \delta^{(3)} \cdot *g'(z^{(2)})$$

derivada parcial de $g(z^{(l)}) \Rightarrow a^{(l)} \cdot (1 - a^{(l)})$

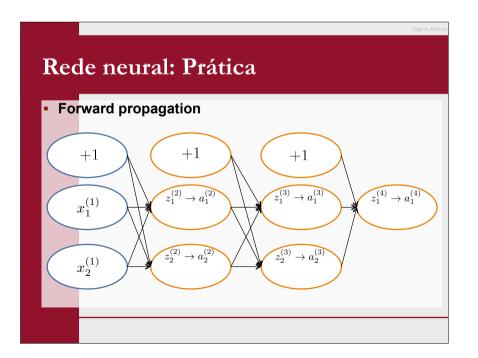
Redes neurais - Backpropagation

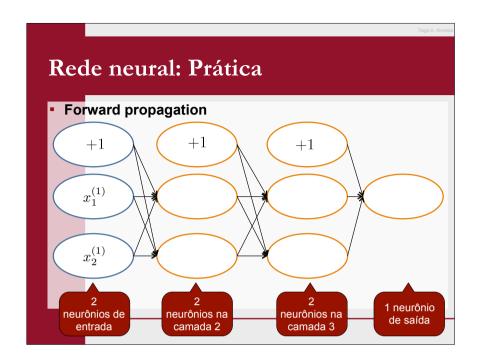
- Base de treinamento: $\{(x^{(1)}, y^{(1)}), \dots, (x^{(m)}, y^{(m)})\}$
- Inicializar $\triangle_{ij}^{(l)}=0$ (para todo l,i,j)
- Para i=1 : m
 - $a^{(1)} = x^{(i)}$
 - Aplicar Forward propagation para calcular $a^{(l)}$ para $l=2,3,\ldots,L$
 - Calcular $\delta^{(L)} = a^{(L)} u^{(i)}$
 - Calcular $\delta^{(L-1)}, \delta^{(L-2)}, \dots, \delta^{(2)}$
 - Acumular as derivadas parciais de cada exemplo: $\triangle_{ij}^{(l)} := \triangle_{ij}^{(l)} + a_j^{(l)} \delta_i^{(l+1)}$
- Calcular a derivada da função custo:

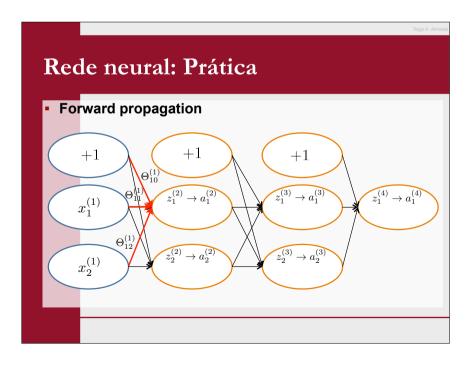
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta_{ij}^{(l)}} J(\Theta) = D_{ij}^{(l)}$$

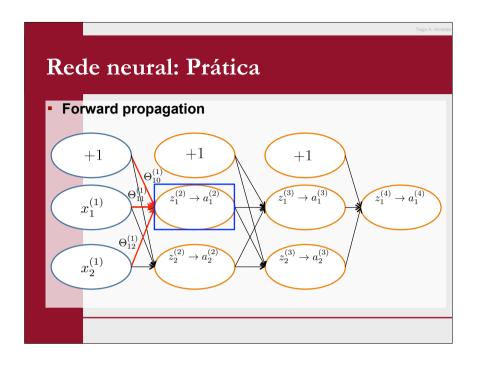
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta_{ij}^{(l)}} J(\Theta) = D_{ij}^{(l)} \qquad \qquad D_{ij}^{(l)} := \frac{1}{m} \triangle_{ij}^{(l)} + \lambda \Theta_{ij}^{(l)} \text{ se } j \neq 0$$

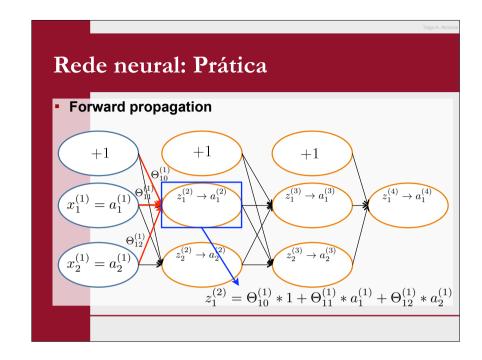
$$D_{ij}^{(l)} := \frac{1}{m} \triangle_{ij}^{(l)} \text{ se } \text{if } j = 0$$

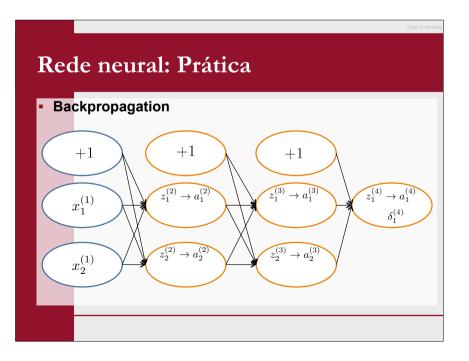


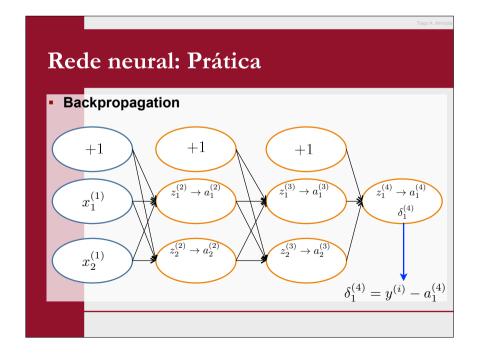


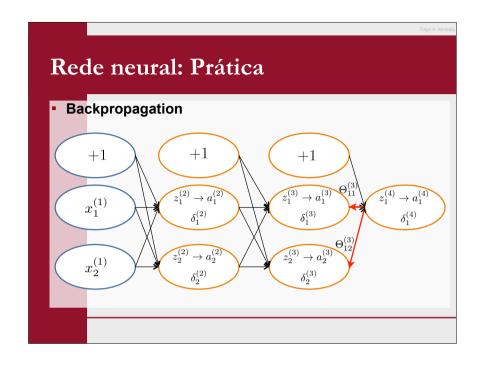


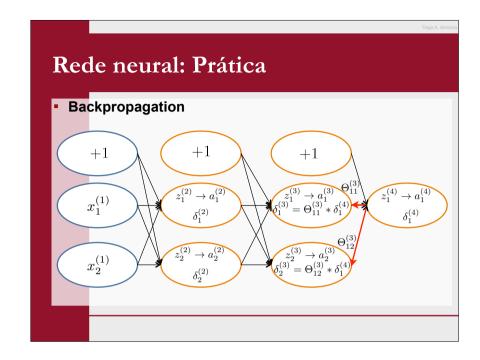


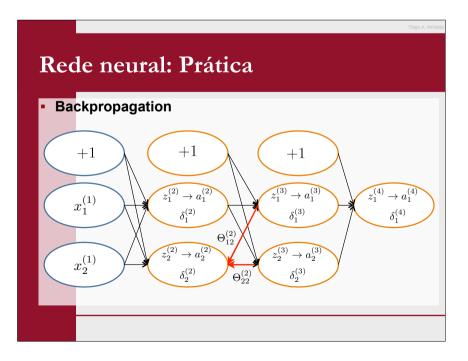


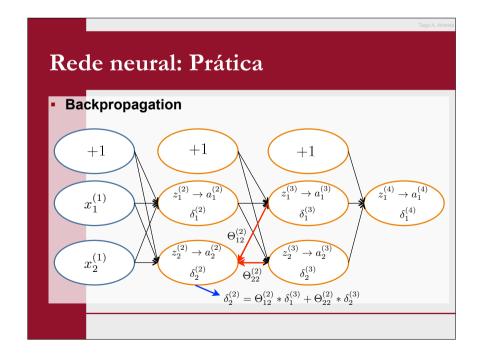












Redes neurais: resumo e conselhos

1. Definir a arquitetura da rede

- No. de neurônios na entrada: quantidade de atributos por amostra
- No. de neurônios na saída: quantidade de classes
- No. de camadas intermediárias: normalmente 1 camada intermediária
- No. de neurônios nas camadas intermediárias: quantidade igual em todas as camadas intermediárias (no. de neurônios maior que camadas de E/S). Obs: quanto mais neurônios e/ou camadas, maior será o esforço computacional.

Redes neurais: resumo e conselhos

2. Treinamento da rede

- Inicializar pesos com valores aleatórios próximos de zero
- Implementar forward propagation para obter $h_{\Theta}(x^{(i)})$ para cada $x^{(i)}$
- Implementar função custo $J(\Theta)$
- Implementar $\emph{backpropagation}$ para obter as derivadas parciais $\frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta^{(l)}} J(\Theta)$
 - Para cada amostra da base i = 1 : m
 - Executar forward propagation e backpropagation usando $(x^{(i)},y^{(i)})$ para obter os valores de ativação $a^{(l)}$ e os erros $\delta^{(l)}$ para $l=2,\ldots,L$ Acumular os erros: $\Delta^{(l)}_{ij}:=\Delta^{(l)}_{ij}+a^{(l)}_{j}\delta^{(l+1)}_{i}$ Computar $\frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta^{(l)}_{jk}}J(\Theta)$

Redes neurais: resumo e conselhos

2. Treinamento da rede

- Inicializar pesos com valores aleatórios próximos de zero
- Implementar forward propagation para obter $h_{\Theta}(x^{(i)})$ para cada $x^{(i)}$
- Implementar função custo $J(\Theta)$
- Implementar backpropagation para obter as derivadas parciais $rac{\partial}{\partial \Theta^{(l)}}J(\Theta)$

Redes neurais: resumo e conselhos

2. Treinamento da rede

- Inicializar pesos com valores aleatórios próximos de zero
- Implementar forward propagation para obter $h_{\Theta}(x^{(i)})$ para cada $x^{(i)}$
- Implementar função custo $J(\Theta)$
- Implementar $\mathit{backpropagation}$ para obter as derivadas parciais $\frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta^{(1)}} J(\Theta)$
 - Para cada amostra da base i = 1 : m
 - Executar forward propagation e backpropagation usando $(x^{(i)},y^{(i)})$ para obter os valores de ativação $a^{(l)}$ e os erros $\delta^{(l)}$ para $l=2,\ldots,L$
 - Acumular os erros: $\triangle_{ij}^{(l)}:=\triangle_{ij}^{(l)}+a_j^{(l)}\delta_i^{(l+1)}$ Computar $\frac{\partial}{\partial\Theta_{ij}^{(l)}}J(\Theta)$
- Empregar método de otimização para setar parâmetros ⊝ que minimizem $J(\Theta)$

Objetos de pesquisa

- Deep Learning
- Extreme Learning Machines