

圖 3-1 神經網路的範例

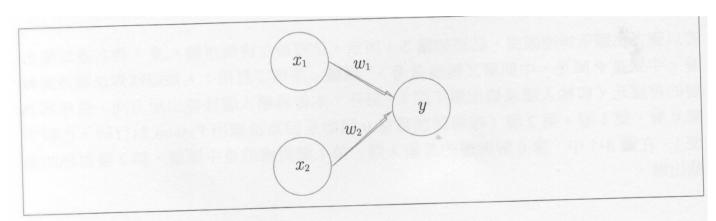


圖 3-2 複習感知器

$$y = \begin{cases} 0 & (b + w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 \le 0) \\ 1 & (b + w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 > 0) \end{cases}$$

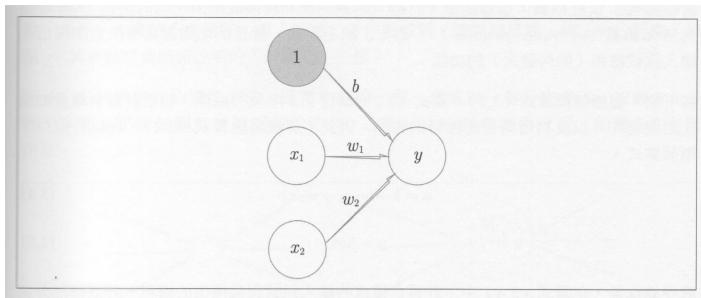


圖 3-3 清楚顯示偏權值

$$y = h(b + w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2)$$

$$h(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & (x \le 0) \\ 1 & (x > 0) \end{cases}$$

$$a = b + w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2$$

$$y = h(a)$$

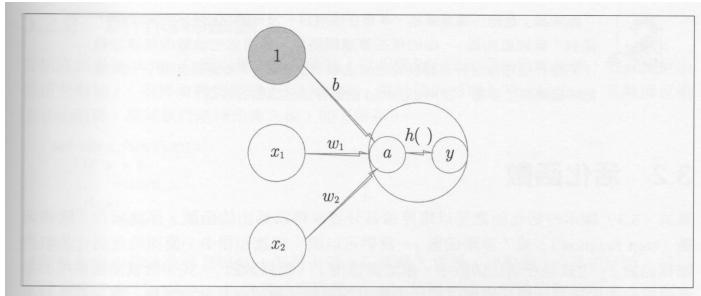


圖 3-4 清楚圖解使用活化函數的流程

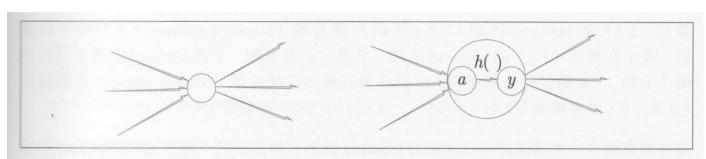
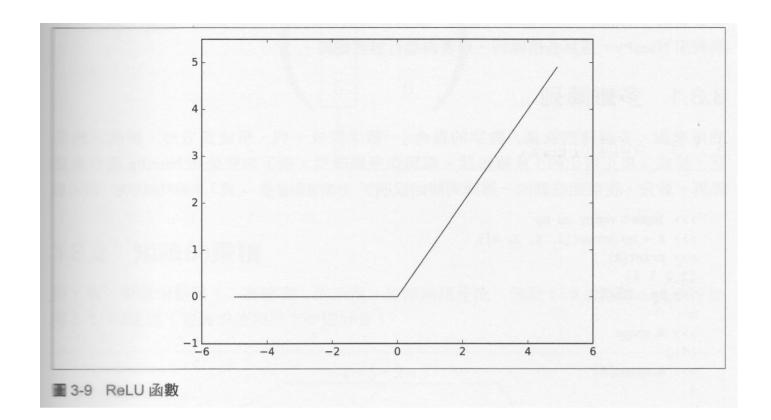
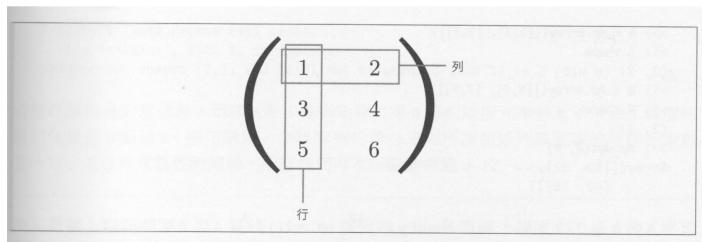


圖 3-5 左圖是一般的神經元圖示,右圖是在神經元內部清楚顯示活化流程的圖示(輸入訊號的總和 為 a,活化函數為 h(),輸出為 y)

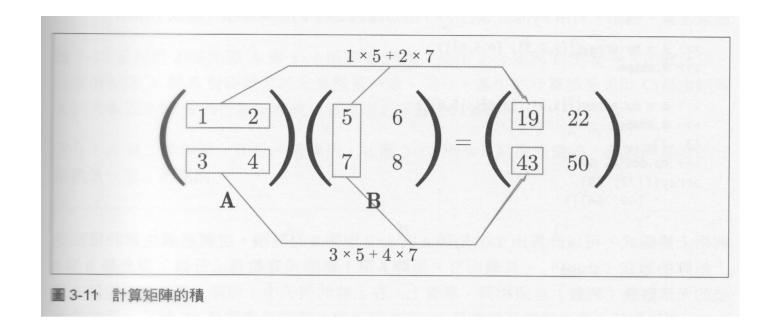
$$h(x) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-x)}$$

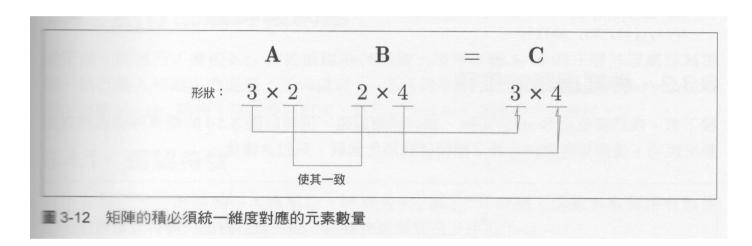


$$h(x) = \begin{cases} x & (x > 0) \\ 0 & (x \le 0) \end{cases}$$



3-10 水平排列稱作「列」,垂直排列稱作「行」





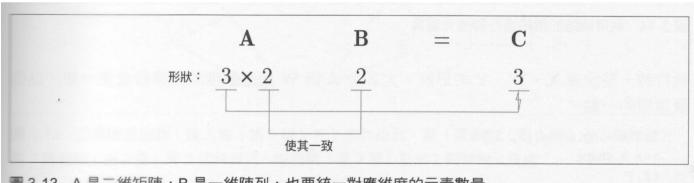


圖 3-13 A 是二維矩陣, B 是一維陣列, 也要統一對應維度的元素數量

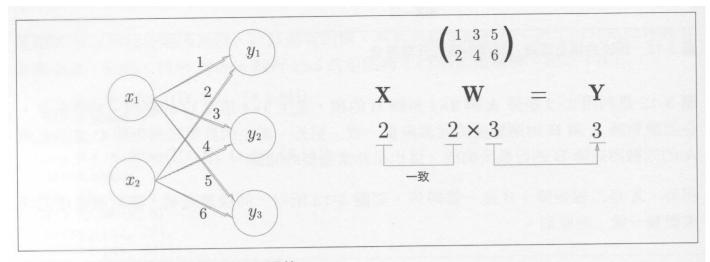
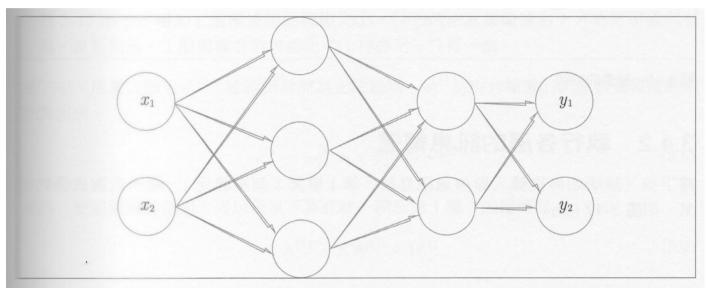


圖 3-14 利用矩陣的乘積進行神經元運算



■ 3-15 三層神經網路:輸入層(第0層)有2個神經元,第1隱藏層(第1層)有3個神經元, ■ 2隱藏層(第2層)有2個神經元,輸出層(第3層)是由2個神經元構成

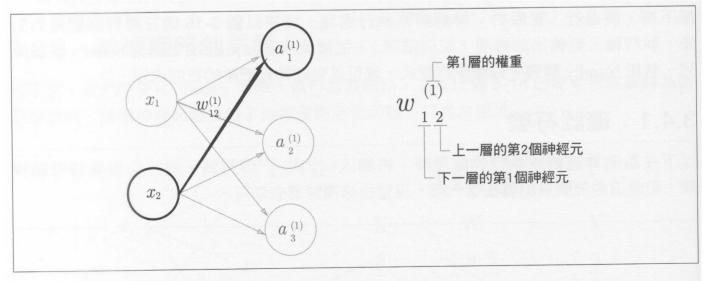
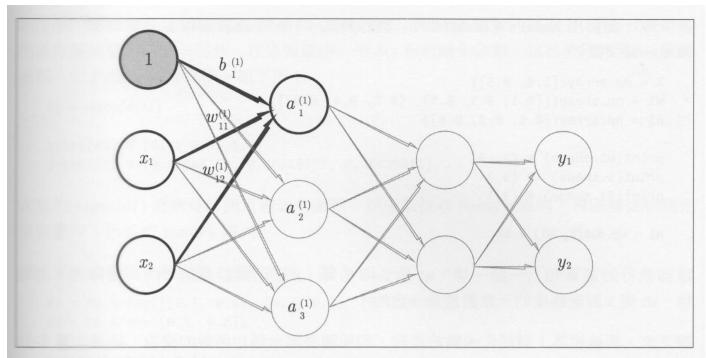


圖 3-16 權重的符號



■ 3-17 輸入層到第 1層的訊息傳遞過程

$$a_1^{(1)} = w_{11}^{(1)} x_1 + w_{12}^{(1)} x_2 + b_1^{(1)}$$

$$\mathbf{A}^{(1)} = \mathbf{X}\mathbf{W}^{(1)} + \mathbf{B}^{(1)}$$

$$\mathbf{A}^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1^{(1)} & a_2^{(1)} & a_3^{(1)} \end{pmatrix}, \ \mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \end{pmatrix}, \ \mathbf{B}^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1^{(1)} & b_2^{(1)} & b_3^{(1)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{W}^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} w_{11}^{(1)} & w_{21}^{(1)} & w_{31}^{(1)} \\ w_{12}^{(1)} & w_{22}^{(1)} & w_{32}^{(1)} \end{pmatrix}$$

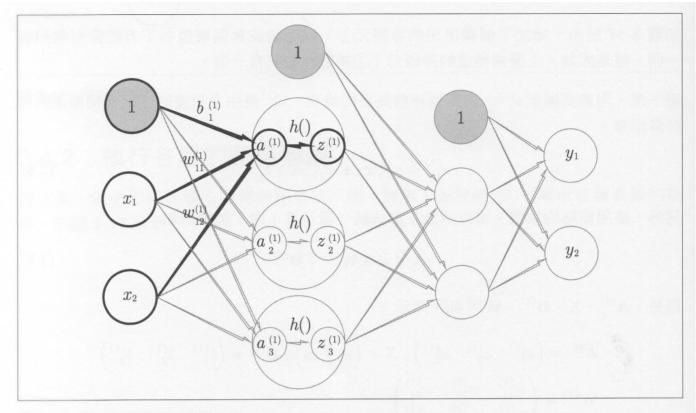
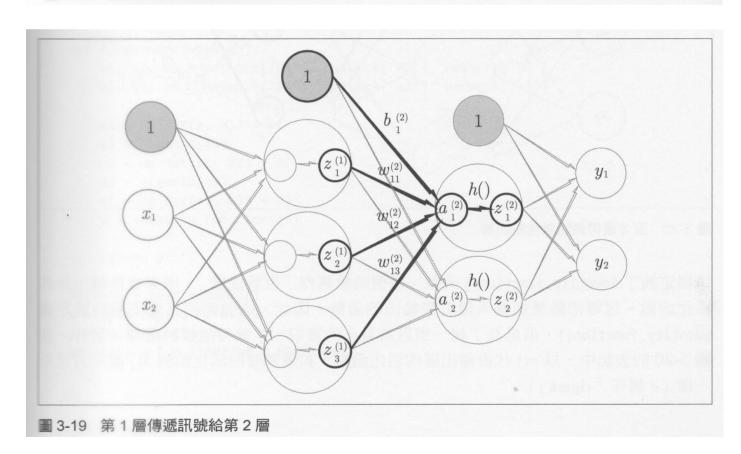


圖 3-18 輸入層傳遞訊號給第1層



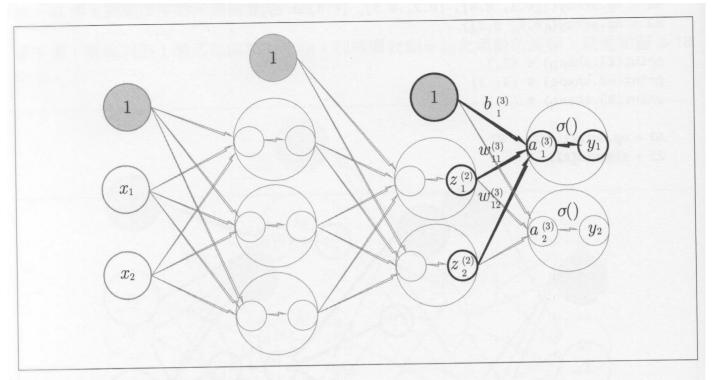


圖 3-20 第 2 層傳遞訊號給輸出層