

# MATH 392: Intro to Neural Networks

Arvind Suresh

Dec 11, 2024

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# What is AI, anyway?

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- Modern AI's like ChatGPT are based on so called **Large Language Models** (LLMs).

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- These are very sophisticated programs– given an input (“prompt”), they generate an output (a textual response, image, and so on).

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- These are very sophisticated programs– given an input (“prompt”), they generate an output (a textual response, image, and so on).
- For text, output is generated word-by-word:  
The model is trained to generate the *most likely* word next, given the words that have come before.

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The model is trained to generate the *most likely* word next, given the words that have come before.
- Thus, LLM's are in the business of making *predictions*.

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- For text, output is generated word-by-word:  
The model is trained to generate the *most likely* word next, given the words that have come before.
- Thus, LLM's are in the business of making *predictions*.
- So, at its core, modern AI falls within the framework of **machine learning** (ML).

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- **Given:** a *dataset* (matrix):



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- **Given:** a *dataset* (matrix):
  - Some columns  $X_1, \dots, X_m$  are *features/predictors*.

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- **Believe:** the target can be predicted from the features, i.e. there is a “one true function”  $F$  such that

$$Y = F(X_1, \dots, X_m) + (\text{noise}).$$

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- **Goal:** *Learn  $F \dots$*

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- **Goal:** *Learn  $F$* ... i.e. find a *good approximation* to  $F$ .
- **Model:** A class of functions that we believe might approximate  $F$  (e.g. linear, polynomial, logistic).
- **Training:** *Fit the model* to the given data to get the best approximation to  $F$  within our class.



# The simplest example of a ML model

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Choosing a model amounts to choosing a type of “formula” for our approximation of  $F$ .

## Example (Linear models)

- **Goal:** Predict house prices ( $Y$ ) from square footage ( $X$ ).

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## Example (Linear models)

- **Goal:** Predict house prices ( $Y$ ) from square footage ( $X$ ).
- **Belief:**  $Y = mX + b + (\text{noise})$ .

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- **Model parameters:**  $m$  and  $b$ .
- **Training:** Find the values of  $m$  and  $b$  that best fit the data. Get the best approximation to  $F$  among all linear functions:

$$f(X) = \hat{m}X + \hat{b}.$$

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$$f(X) = \hat{m}X + \hat{b}.$$

- **Prediction:** Given a house with a certain square footage  $x$ , predict the house price to be  $y = f(x) = \hat{m}x + \hat{b}$ .

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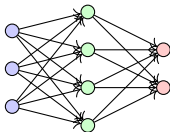
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- A flexible class of ML models that combine linear and non-linear functions in *layers*:

*Input layer*  $\longrightarrow$  *Hidden layers*  $\longrightarrow$  *Output layer*

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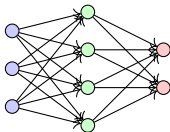
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- Inspired by biology– the data flow in a NN is similar to how neurons transmit info by electric impulses.



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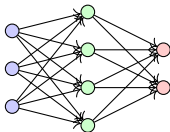
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- Inspired by biology– the data flow in a NN is similar to how neurons transmit info by electric impulses.
- The model parameters are called *weights*; they are trained using a process called *backpropagation*.

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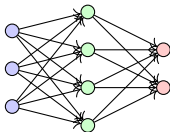
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- Inspired by biology– the data flow in a NN is similar to how neurons transmit info by electric impulses.
- The model parameters are called *weights*; they are trained using a process called *backpropagation*.
- LLMs like ChatGPT are based on neural networks with billions of weights!

# Why are neural networks so useful?

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There are two reasons, one theoretical, one computational.

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- (Theoretical): They are *universal approximators*, which means that *any* real-world function  $F$  can (in principle) be closely approximated by a NN.

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- (Theoretical): They are *universal approximators*, which means that *any* real-world function  $F$  can (in principle) be closely approximated by a NN.
- (Computational): They are *scalable*, which means that they can be trained on large datasets with many features.

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- (Computational): They are *scalable*, which means that they can be trained on large datasets with many features.

Highly optimized hardware (GPUs) and software (e.g. PyTorch) allow for large-scale parallel computations.

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- Gain experience in the research method (asking questions and hunting for answers).

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- Develop a solid mathematical foundation to approach problems related to NNs: linear algebra, probability and statistics, gradient descent (vector calculus).



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- Learn to build and implement simple NNs using libraries like PyTorch.

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- Learn how to evaluate NN's (model optimization, regularization, and hyperparameter tuning).

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- Learn to build and implement simple NNs using libraries like PyTorch.
- Learn how to evaluate NN's (model optimization, regularization, and hyperparameter tuning).
- Demonstrate your learning by completing a final project.

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- **Assignments:** 4-5 Mini-projects implemented in Python using industry-standard packages, and one final project.
- **GitHub:** Maintain a repository containing mini-projects and final project.
- **Research-spirit:** Heavy emphasis on asking interesting questions and collaborating with peers on projects.

# MATH 392: Reasons why you might like to enroll

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- You enjoy seeing math concepts from different courses come together in a single course.

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anyway?

What is ML?

What is a  
NN?

Learning  
objectives

Course  
structure

Why enroll?

Conclusion

- You are interested in AI and would like a self-contained introduction covering the basics.
- You enjoy seeing math concepts from different courses come together in a single course.
- You are considering internships/jobs in the field of ML/AI and would like to get started building a portfolio with projects to showcase to potential employers.

# MATH 392: Reasons why you might like to enroll

## MATH 392: Intro to Neural Networks

Arvind  
Suresh

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- You are a math major looking to fill the “Application Course” credit.

# Closing remarks

MATH 392:  
Intro to  
Neural  
Networks

Arvind  
Suresh

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I hope you will consider enrolling in MATH 392!

Please feel free to reach out to me at [arvindsuresh@arizona.edu](mailto:arvindsuresh@arizona.edu) if you have any questions about the course, or simply want to chat about neural networks (or anything else mathematical, for that matter).

Thank you for your time!!