Práctica 2: Introducción a las redes neuronales

Evelyn G. Coronel Aprendizaje Profundo y Redes Neuronales Artificiales Instituto Balseiro

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EJERCICIO 1

Debido a la utilización de bias, definimos $\tilde{x} = \{x, 1\}$ y $\tilde{w} = \{w, b\}$ a partir de esto:

Entrada: x = (2.8, -1.8)

Pesos: w = (1.45, -0.35)

Bias: b = -4

Pasamos a esto:

Entrada Modificada: $\tilde{x} = (2.8, -1.8, 1)$

Pesos Modificada: $\tilde{w} = (1.45, -0.35, -4)$ Con una salida $y = \sum_{i} \tilde{x}_{i} \tilde{w}_{i} = 0.69$ La arquitectura simplificada de la red es de esta manera:

Grafico feo con el detalle del bias y la entrada extra

(a) Sigmoid Function:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$$

Derivada:

$$f'(x) = \frac{e^{-x}}{(1 + e^{-x})^2} = e^{-x} \times f(x)$$

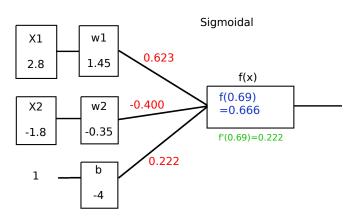


Fig. 1: 1a

(b) Hyperbolic tangent:

Derivada:

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\cosh x^2} = 1 - \tanh^2 x = 1 - f(x)^2$$

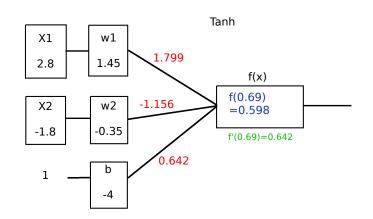


Fig. 2: 1b

(c) ELU:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & x \ge 0\\ \alpha(e^x - 1) & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

Derivada:

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \ge 0\\ \alpha e^x & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

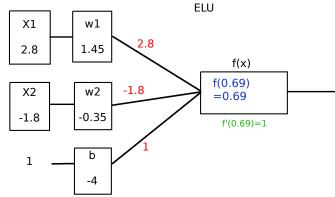


Fig. 3: 1c

(d) Leaky Relu:

$$f(x) = max(0.1x, x) =$$

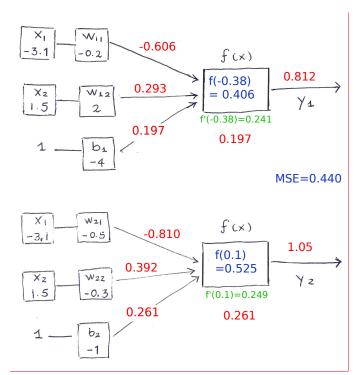


Fig. 5

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 0.1 & x < 0 \\ 1 & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

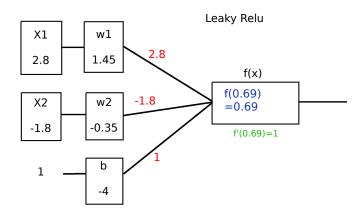


Fig. 4: 1d

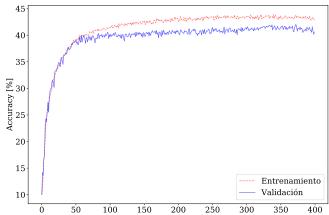


Fig. 6

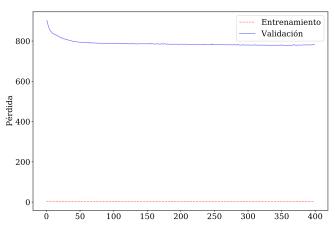


Fig. 7

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EJERCICIO 3

EJERCICIO 4

EJERCICIO 5

EJERCICIO 6

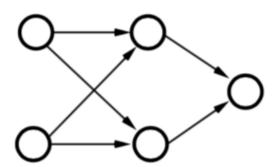


Fig. 8: Arquitectura 221.

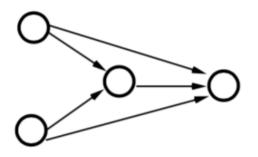


Fig. 9: Arquitectura 211. **EJERCICIO 7**

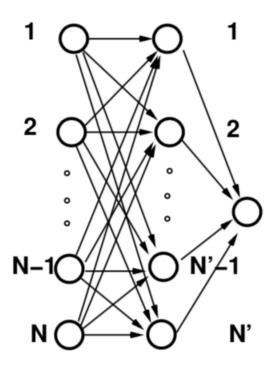


Fig. 10: Arquitectura 211.

EJERCICIO 8