Einführung in die Neuroinformatik

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1 Backpropagation [Pen and Paper]

1.1

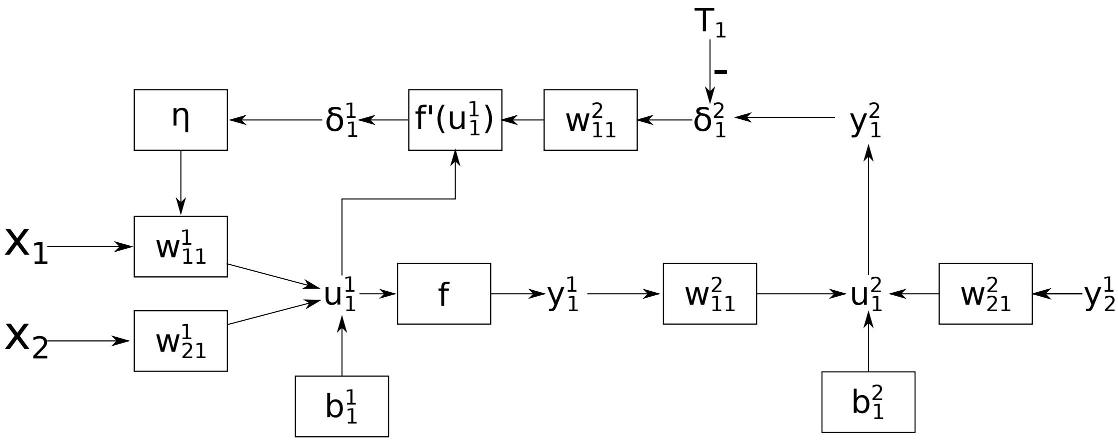

Abbildung 1: Ablauf graphisch dargestellt

1.2

1. Forwärts propagieren:

$$
\begin{aligned}
u_1^{(1)} &= x_1 \cdot w_{11}^{(1)} + x_2 \cdot w_{21}^{(1)} + b_1^{(1)} \\
y_1^{(1)} &= f_1(u_1^{(1)}) \\
u_1^{(2)} &= y_1^{(1)} \cdot w_{11}^{(2)} + y_2^{(1)} \cdot w_{21}^{(2)} + b_1^{(2)} \\
y_1^{(2)} &= f_2(u_1^{(2)})
\end{aligned}
$$

2. Fehler in der Ausgabeschicht bestimmen:

$$\delta_1^{(2)} = y_1^{(2)} - T_1$$

3. Backpropagation

$$\delta_1^{(1)} = \delta_1^{(2)} w_{11}^{(2)} f'\left(u_i^{(1)}\right)$$

4. Gewichte adaptieren

$$\tilde{w_{11}^{(1)}} = w_{11}^{(1)} + \eta x_1 \delta_1^{(1)}$$

2 Backpropagation [Matlab]

2.1

```matlab
function [weights] = initWeights(inputDimensions, hiddenNeurons, outputDimensions)
%initWeights initializes the weights of the network
%   Arguments:
%       - inputDimensions: number of input neurons
%       - hiddenNeurons: number of hidden neurons
%       - outputDimensyions: number of output neurons
%
%   Returns:
%       - weights: struct with the parameters w1, w2, theta1 and theta2
%
    rng(1337, 'combRecursive');
    weights.w1 = rand(hiddenNeurons,inputDimensions) - 0.5;
    weights.w2 = rand(outputDimensions, hiddenNeurons) - 0.5;
    weights.theta1 = rand(hiddenNeurons,1) - 0.5;
    weights.theta2 = rand(outputDimensions,1) - 0.5;
end
```

2.2

```matlab
function [y2, u2, y1, u1] = forward(inputX, weights, trans)
%forward calculates the network output
%   Arguments:
%       - inputX: input data organized as samples x dimensions (each row denotes a point)
```

```
%       - weights: struct with the parameters w1, w2, theta1 and theta2
%       - trans: activation function f(x) of the hidden layer
%
    u1 = weights.w1 * inputX + weights.theta1;
    y1 = trans(u1);
    u2 = weights.w2 * y1 + weights.theta2;
    y2 = u2;
end
```

2.3

```
function [delta1, delta2] = propagateError(T, y2, w2, u1Diff)
%propagateError calculates the error of the network (delta1 and delta2)
%  Arguments:
%       - T: teacher signal
%       - y2: output of the last neuron
%       - w2: weights matrix of the second layer
%       - u1Diff: f'(u1)
%
    delta2 = T-y2;
    delta1 = delta2 * (transpose(w2) .* u1Diff);
end
```

```
function y = transDiff(x)
    y = ones(size(x))./(cosh(x).^2);
end
```

2.4

```
function [weights, errors] = train(hiddenNeurons, learnRate, inputX, outputT, epochs, trans, transDiff)
%train trains the neural network
%  Arguments:
%       - hiddenNeurons: number of hidden neurons
%       - learnRate: learning rate \eta
%       - inputX: input data organized as samples x dimensions (each row denotes a point)
%       - outputT: teacher signal as column vector
%       - epochs: number of epochs to train the network
%       - trans: transfer function to use in the hidden layer (activation function)
%       - transDiff: derivative of the transfer function
```

```
%
    assert(iscolumn(outputT), 'T must be a column vector');
    assert(size(inputX, 1) == size(outputT, 1), 'Each data point must have an associated label');
    rng(1337, 'combRecursive'); % For reproducibility (does also work with parfor: http://de.mathworks.com/help/distcomp/control-random-number-streams.html#btms9o_)
    weights = initWeights(size(inputX,2),hiddenNeurons,size(outputT,2));
    errors = zeros(epochs,1);

    for e=1:epochs
        indexSet = randperm(size(inputX,1));
        for c=indexSet
            currentInput = transpose(inputX(c,:));
            trainerOutput = transpose(outputT(c,:));
            [mlpOutput,u2,hiddenOutput,u1] = forward(currentInput, weights,trans);
            [delta1,delta2] = propagateError(trainerOutput, mlpOutput,weights.w2,transDiff(u1));

            weights.w1 = weights.w1 + learnRate * (delta1 * transpose(currentInput));
            weights.w2 = weights.w2 + learnRate * delta2 * transpose(hiddenOutput);
            weights.theta1 = weights.theta1 + learnRate * delta1;
            weights.theta2 = weights.theta2 + learnRate * delta2;
        end;

        [mlpOutput,u2,hiddenOutput,u1] = forward(transpose(inputX),weights, trans);
        diff = norm(mlpOutput-transpose(outputT))^2;
        errors(c) = diff;
    end;
end
```

2.5

```
%% Initialization
% Generate data
s = 31;
[x, y, z] = peaks(s);
```

```
data = [x(:) y(:) z(:)];
X = data(:, 1:2);
T = data(:, 3);
eta = 0.01;

[weights, E] = train(100,eta,X,T,1000,@tanh,@transDiff);

figure();
subplot(2,2,1);
surf(x,y,z);
xlabel("x_1");
ylabel("x_2");
zlabel("peaks(x_1, x_2)");
title("Peaks-Funktion");

subplot(2,2,2);
output = forward(transpose(X),weights,@tanh);
output = reshape(output,size(z));
surf(x,y,output);
xlabel("x_1");
ylabel("x_2");
zlabel("f(x_1, x_2)");
title("Netz-Ausgabe");


subplot(2,2,3);
surf(x,y,abs(output-z));
xlabel("x_1");
ylabel("x_2");
zlabel("|peaks(x_1, x_2) - f(x_1,x_2)|");
title("Differenz der beiden Funktionen");


subplot(2,2,4);
plot(E);
xlabel("i");
ylabel("E(i)");
title("Fehlerverlauf");

print("Plot.eps", "-depsc");
```

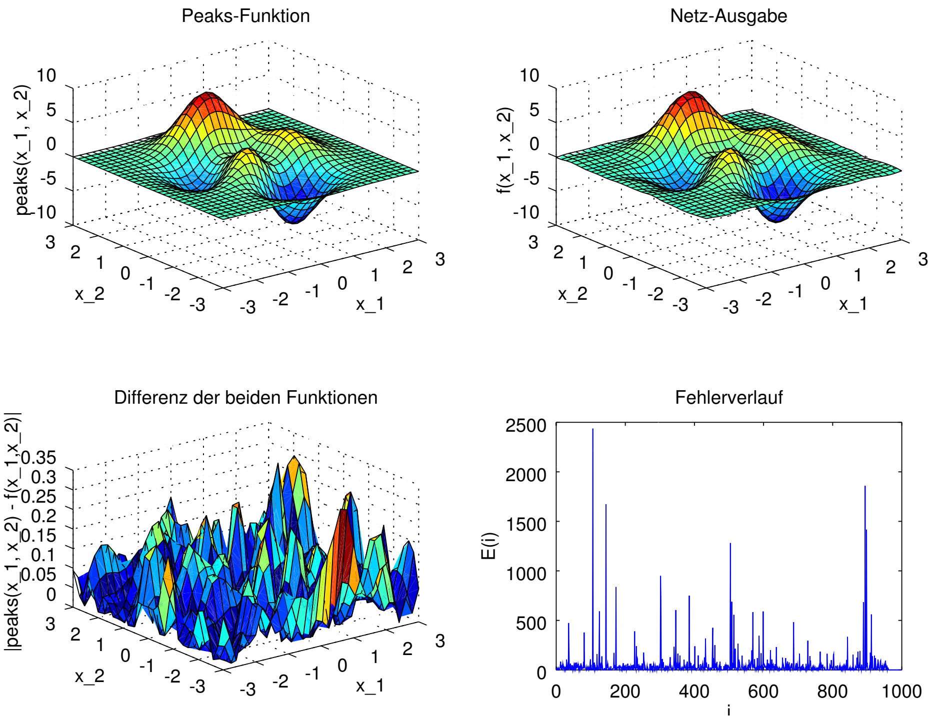

Abbildung 2: Ausgabe des Matlab-Skripts