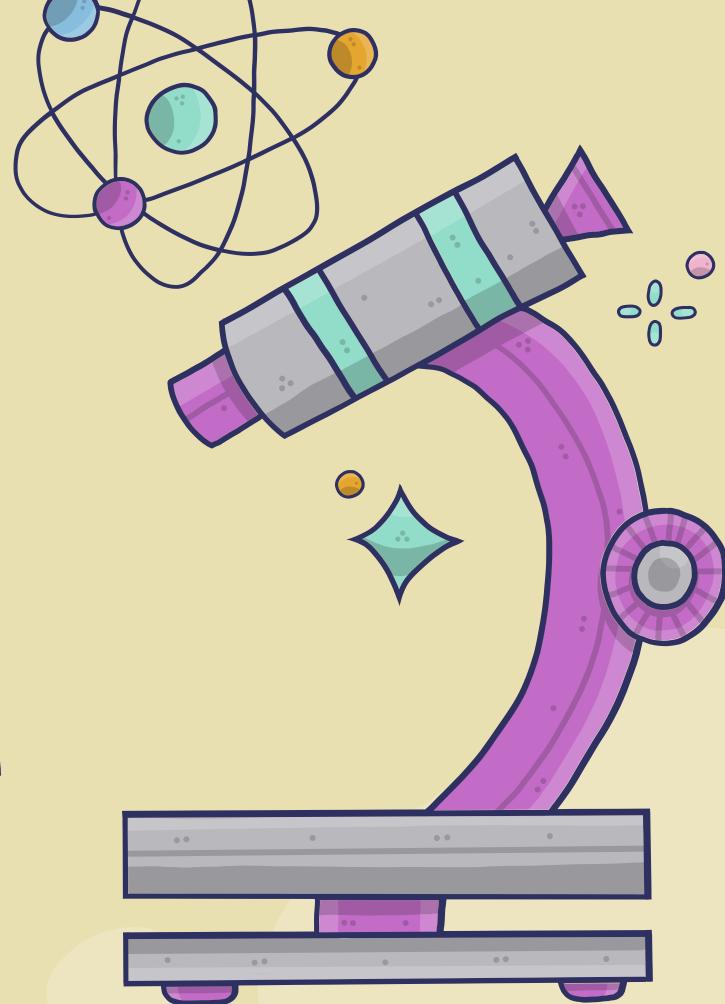
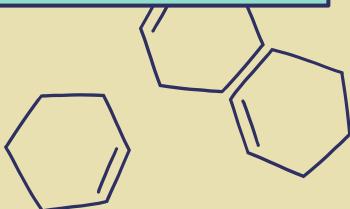
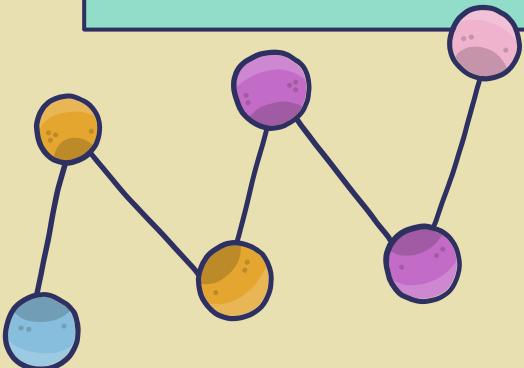


Perceptrones

Grupo 4

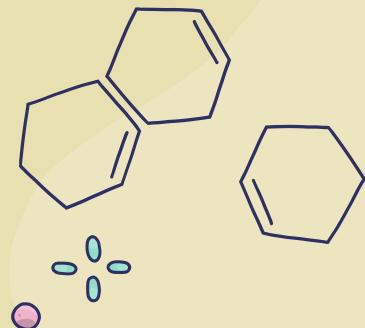
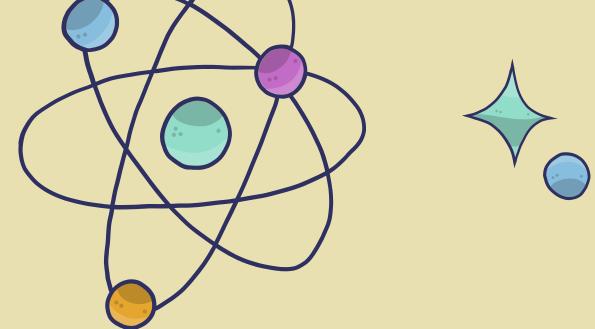
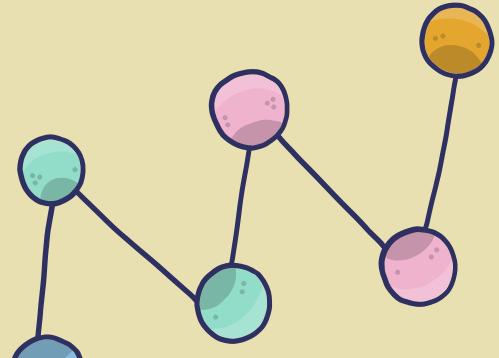
01

Simple

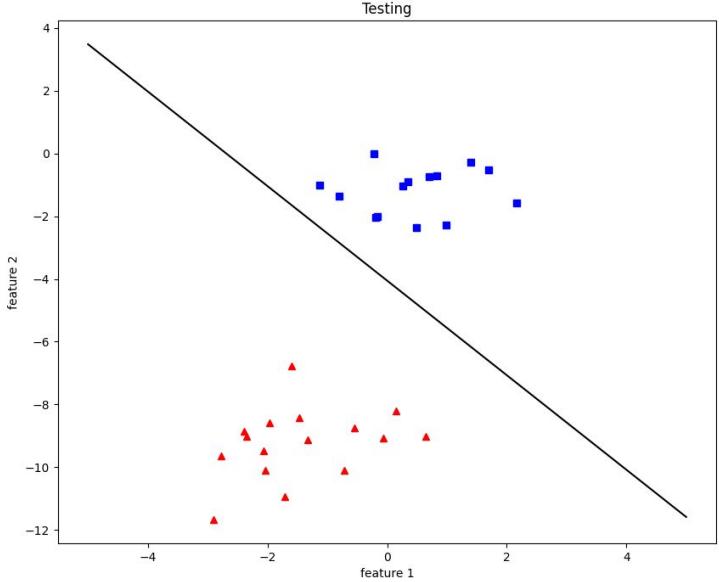
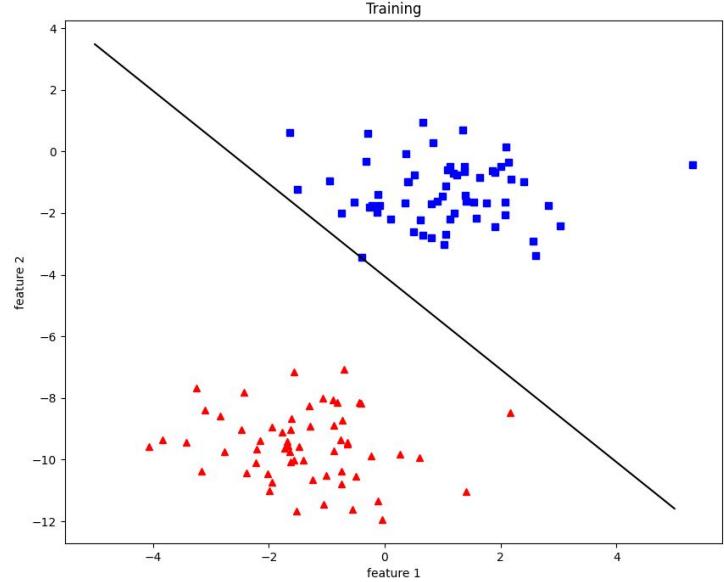


Función de Activación

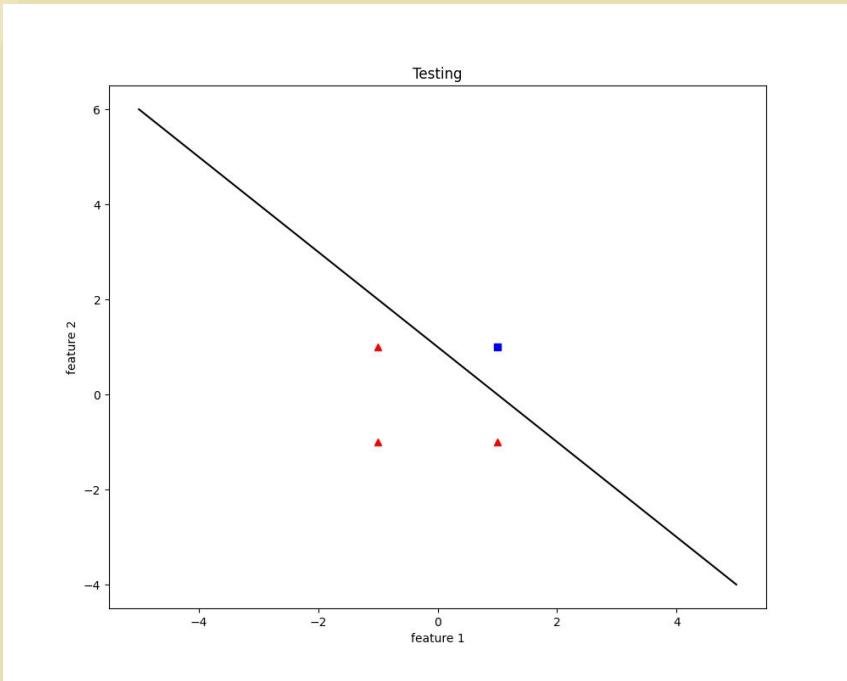
Escalón



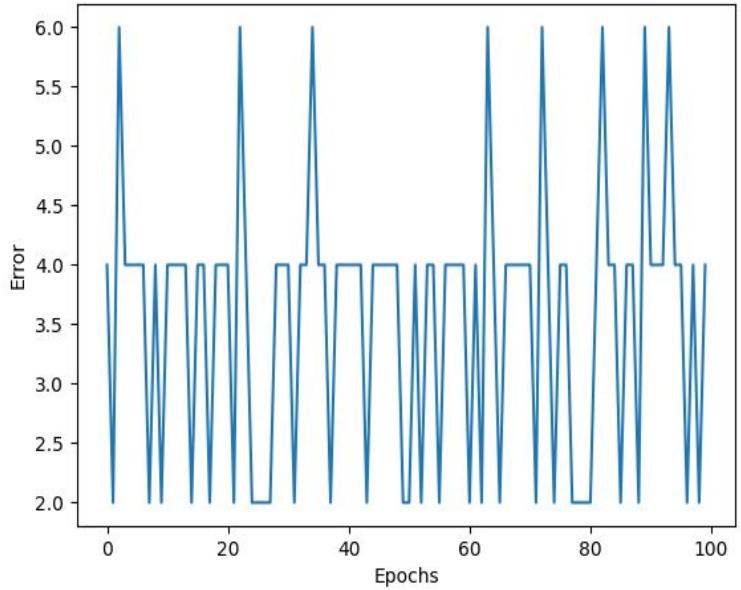
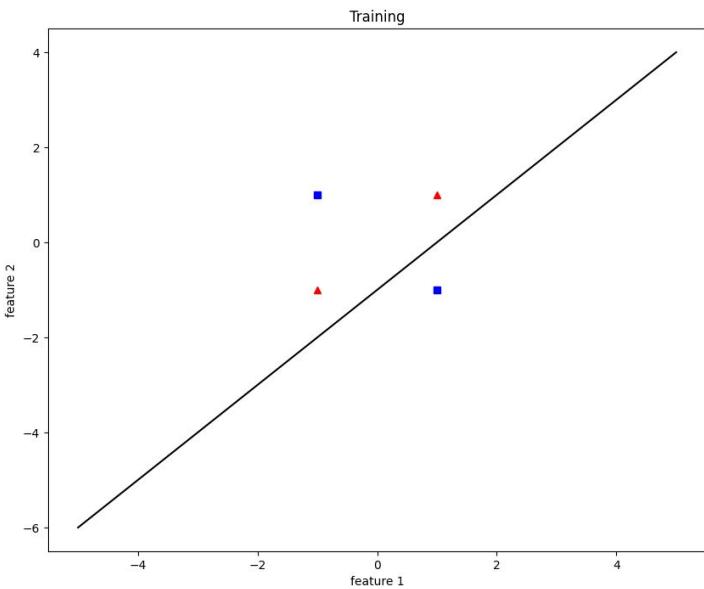
Dataset: Random



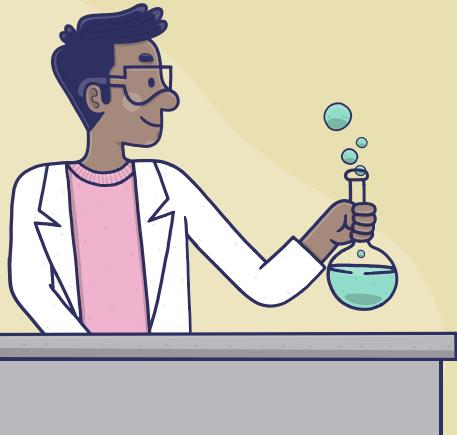
Dataset: AND



Dataset: XOR



CONCLUSIONES

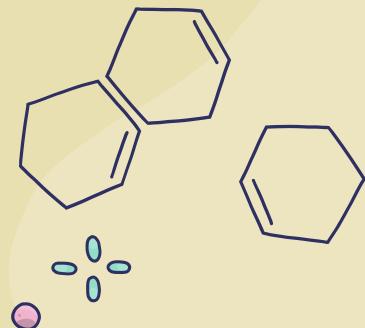
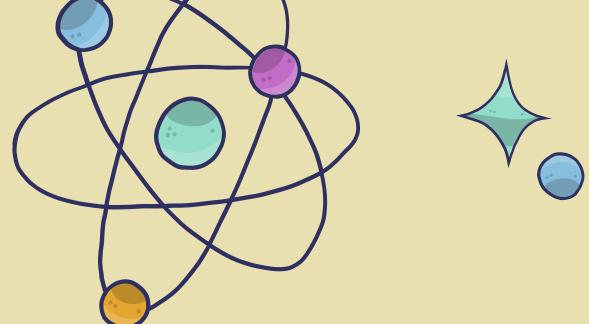
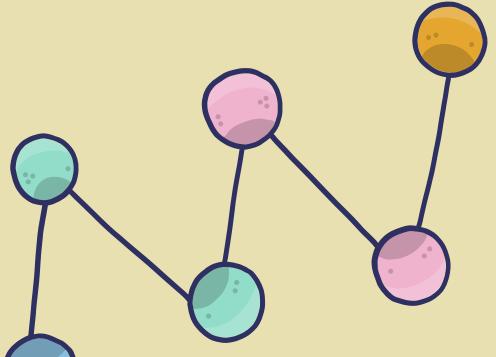


El perceptrón simple solo puede aprender problemas que son linealmente separables

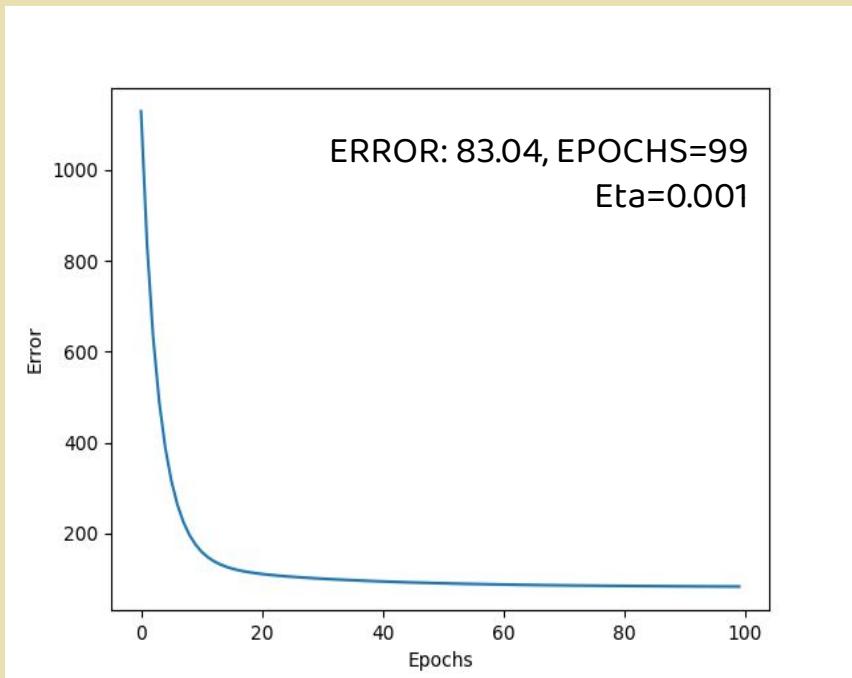
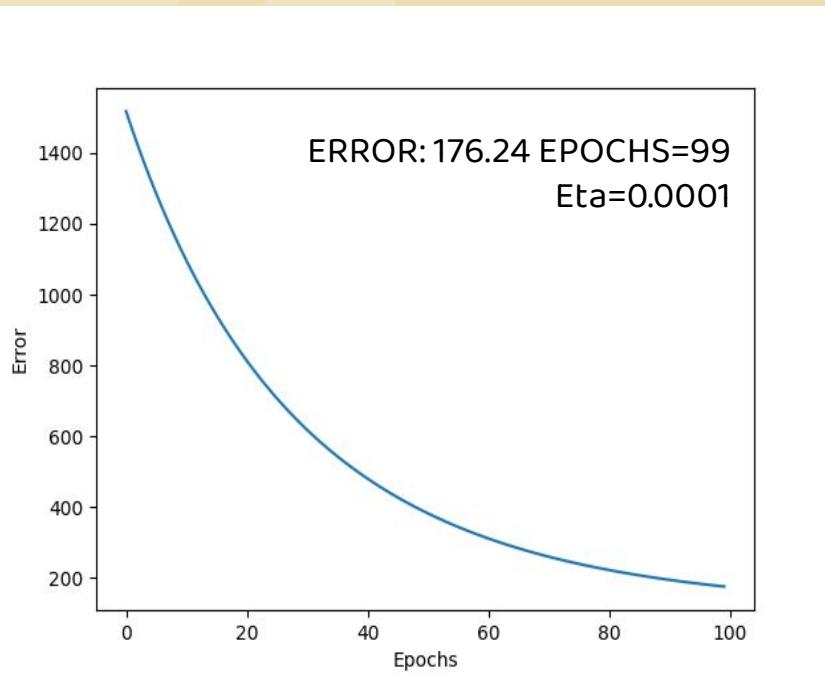
AND es linealmente separable así que lo aprende bien, con el XOR sucede lo opuesto.

Para resolver el XOR se necesitan dos rectas, no existe un hiperplano

Lineal

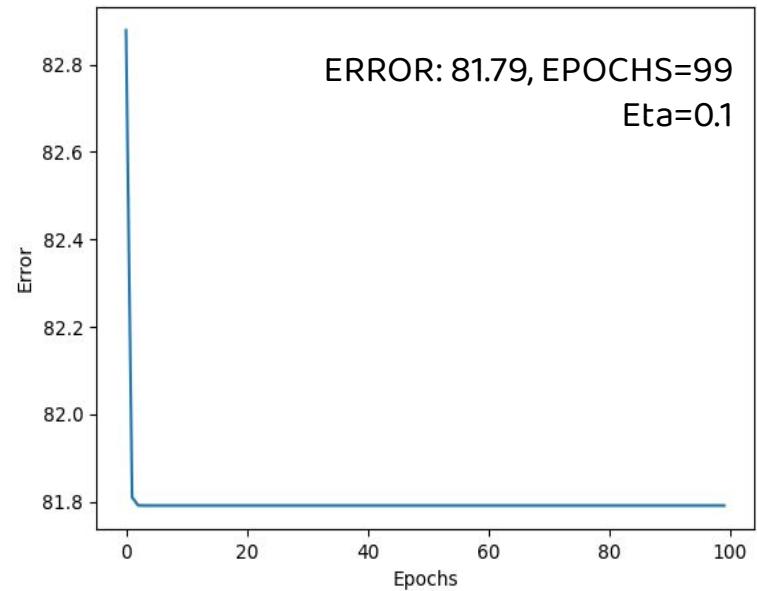
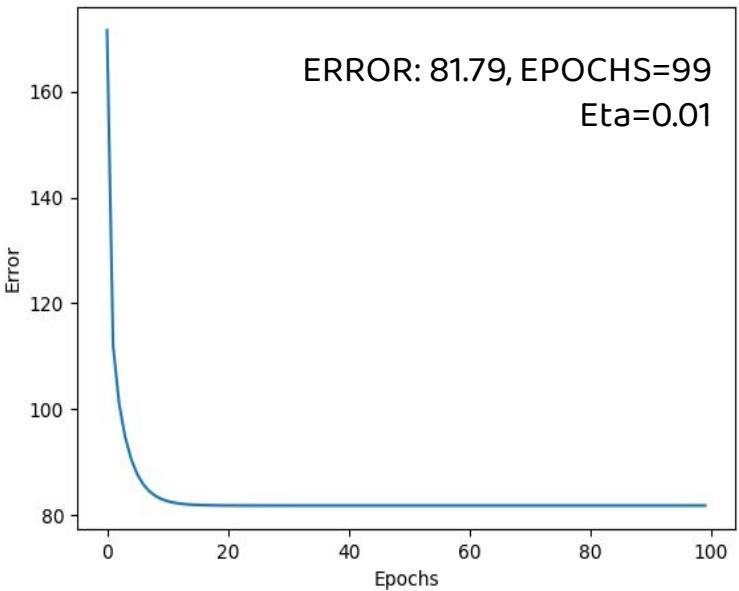


Variación de Eta (1/4)



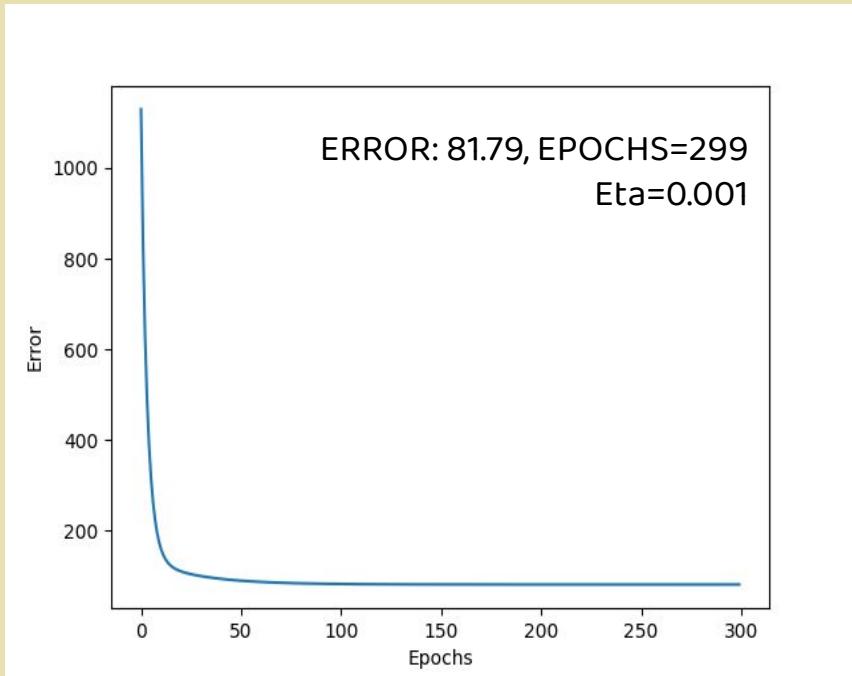
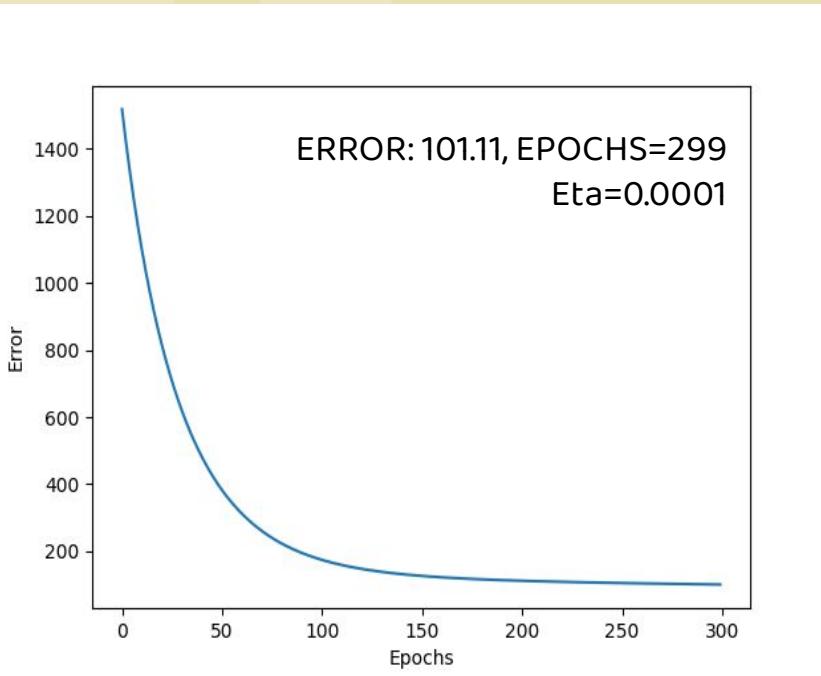
MAX EPOCHS = 100

Variación de Eta (2/4)



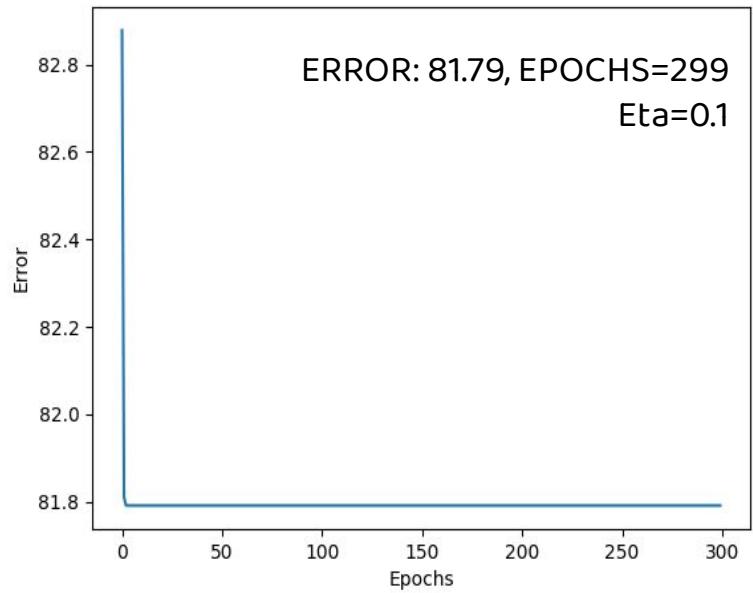
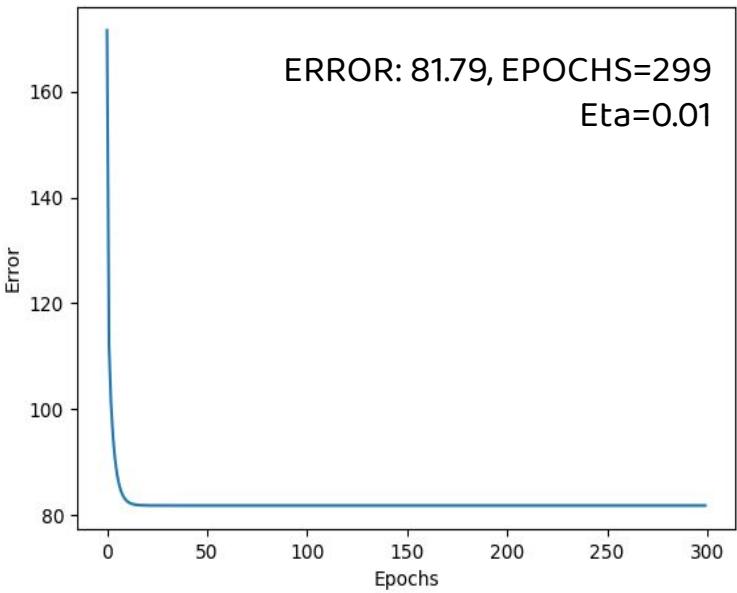
MAX EPOCHS = 100

Variación de Eta (3/4)



MAX EPOCHS = 300

Variación de Eta (4/4)



MAX EPOCHS = 300

RESUMEN DE DATOS

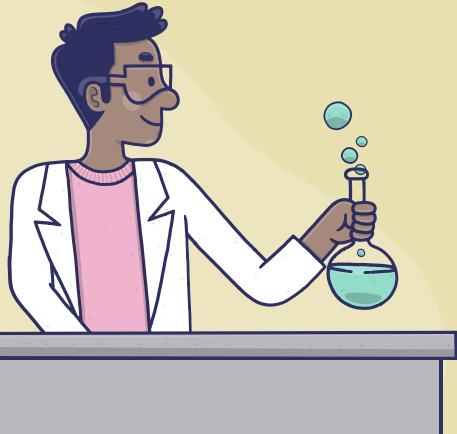
MAX EPOCHS = 100	ETA			
	0.0001	0.001	0.01	0.1
Error	176.24	83.04	81.79	81.79

AVG ERROR = 105.72

MAX EPOCHS = 300	ETA			
	0.0001	0.001	0.01	0.1
Error	101.11	81.79	81.79	81.79

AVG ERROR = 86.62

CONCLUSIONES

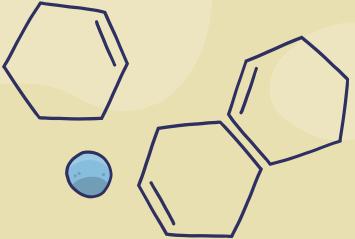
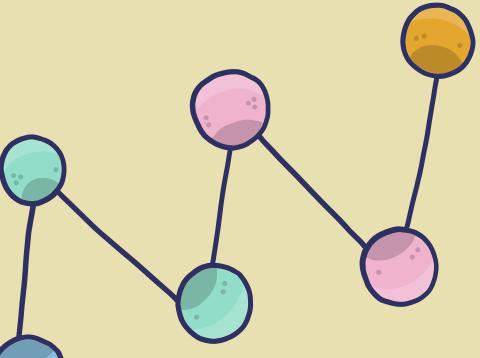


El perceptrón lineal no llega a aprender lo suficiente con un eta pequeño en pocas épocas

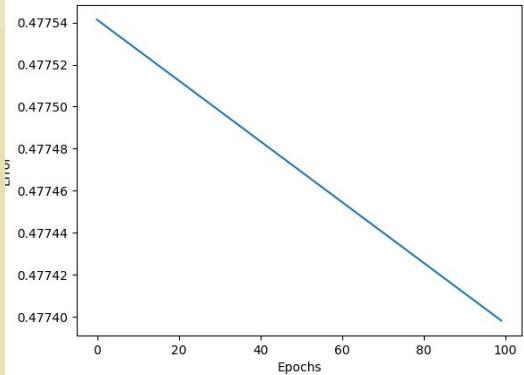
Cuanto mayor sea el eta, más rápido se llega a estancar en el error mínimo

El dataset no es un problema linealmente independiente

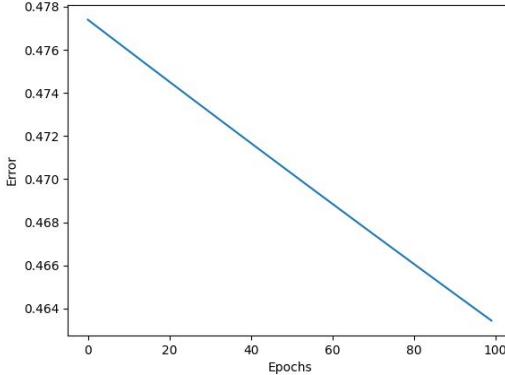
No Lineal



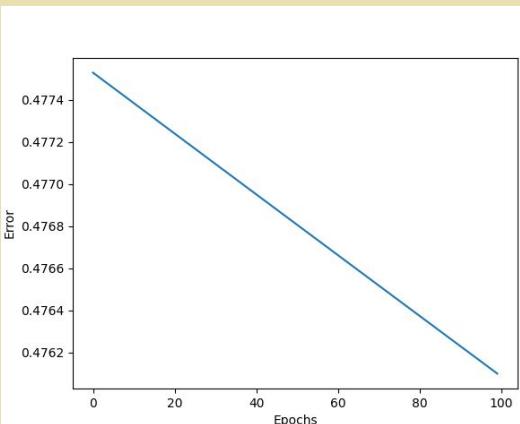
Variación de Eta (beta = 0.01)



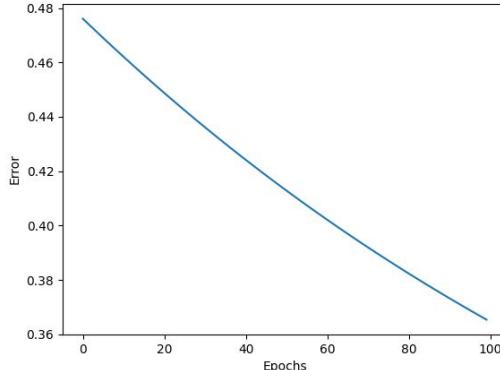
Eta = 0.0001
Error = 0.477



ETA = 0.01
Error = 0.463

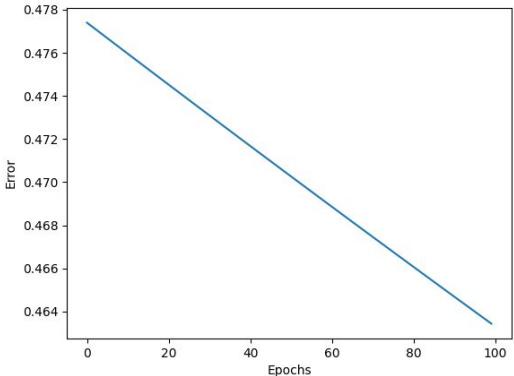


Eta = 0.001
Error: 0.476

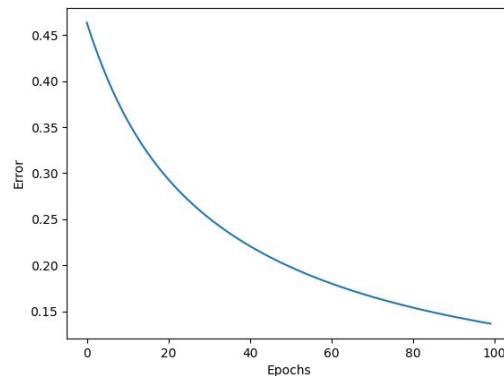


ETA = 0.01
Error = 0.365

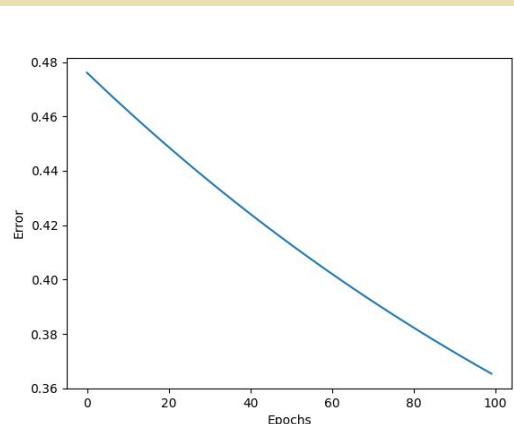
Variación de Eta (beta = 0.1)



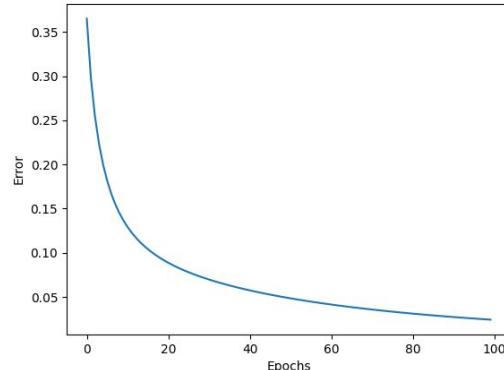
Eta = 0.0001
Error = 0.463



ETA = 0.01
Error = 0.136

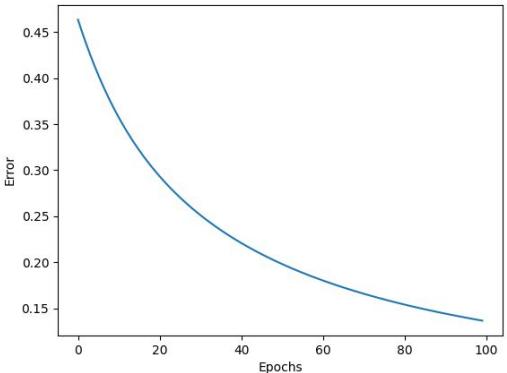


Eta = 0.001
Error: 0.365

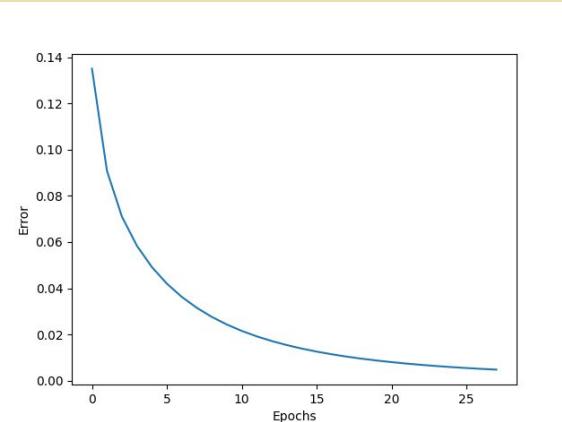


ETA = 0.1
Error = 0.0244

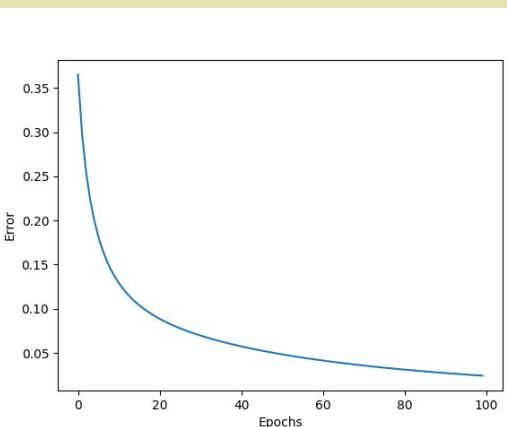
Variación de Eta (beta = 1)



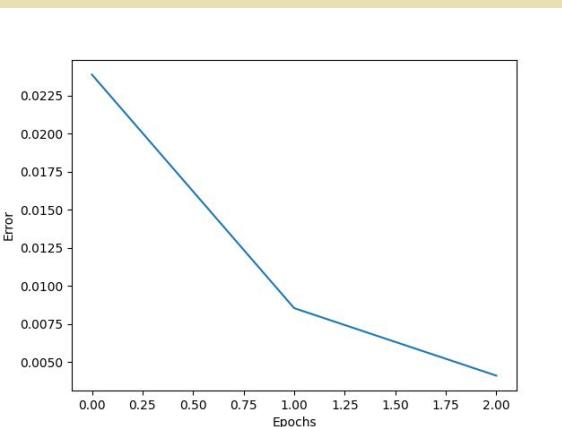
Eta = 0.0001
Error = 0.136



ETA = 0.01
Error = 0.00478

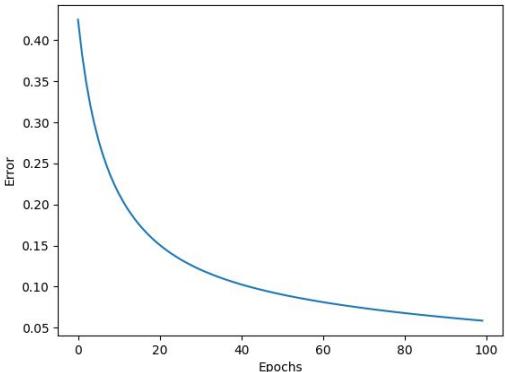


Eta = 0.001
Error: 0.0243

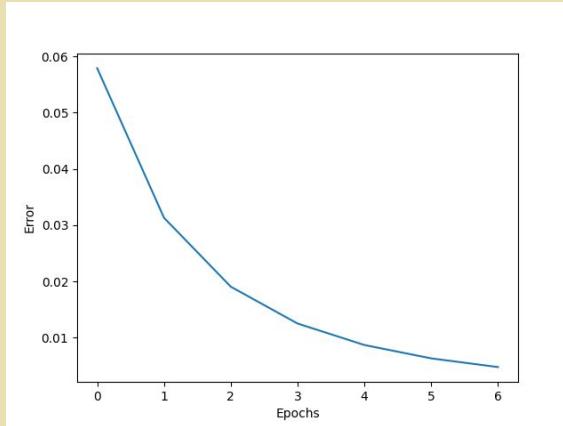


ETA = 0.1
Error = 0.00412

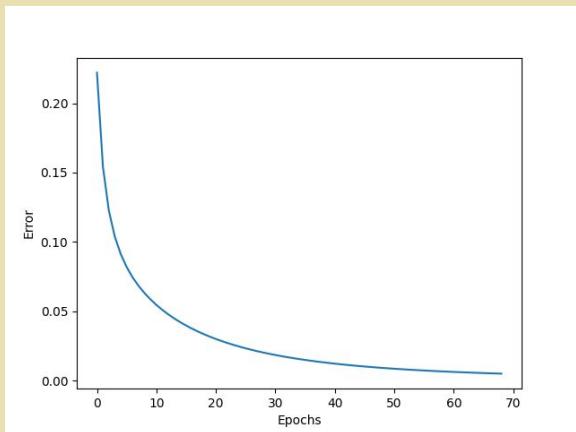
Variación de Eta (beta = 2)



Eta = 0.0001
Error = 0.0585

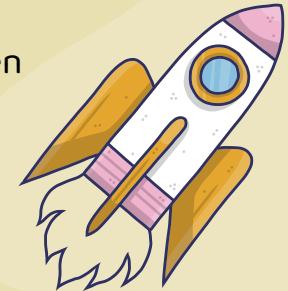


ETA = 0.01
Error = 0.00475



Eta = 0.001
Error: 0.00493

ETA = 0.1
Error = 0.00629 (llega en una sola epoch)



RESUMEN DE DATOS (1/2)

MAX EPOCHS = 100 BETA = 0.01		ETA			
		0.0001	0.001	0.01	0.1
Error	0.477	0.476	0.463	0.365	

AVG ERROR = 0.445

MAX EPOCHS = 100 BETA = 0.1		ETA			
		0.0001	0.001	0.01	0.1
Error	0.463	0.365	0.136	0.0244	

AVG ERROR = 0.247

RESUMEN DE DATOS (2/2)

MAX EPOCHS = 100 BETA=1	ETA			
	0.0001	0.001	0.01	0.1
Error	0.136	0.0243	0.00478	0.00412

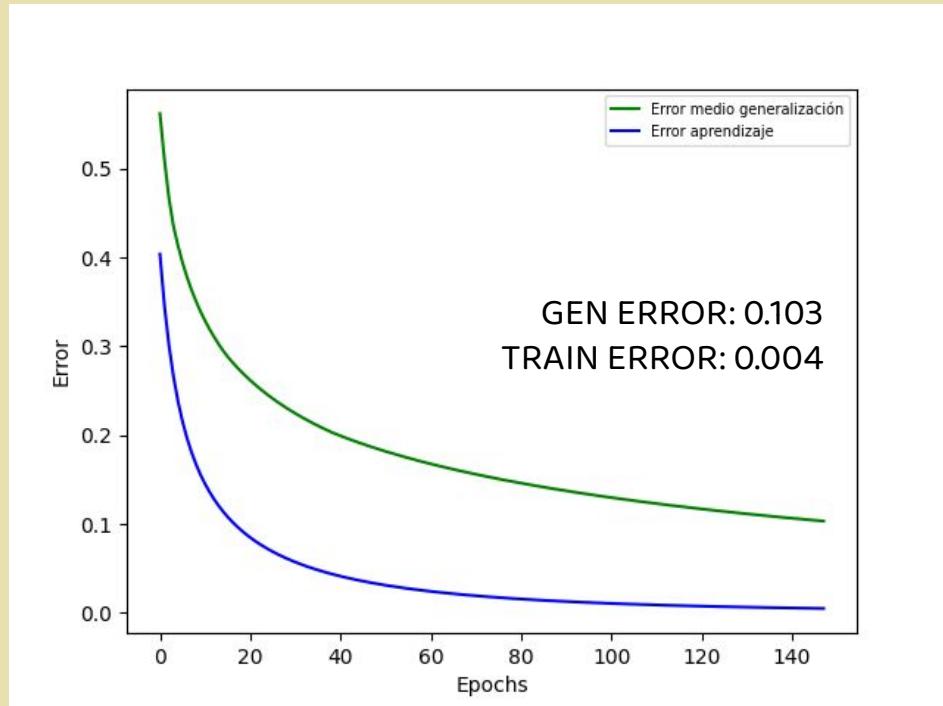
AVG ERROR = 0.169

MAX EPOCHS = 100 BETA=2	ETA			
	0.0001	0.001	0.01	0.1
Error	0.0585	0.00493	0.00475	0.00629

AVG ERROR = 0.0227

Capacidad de Generalización (1/3)

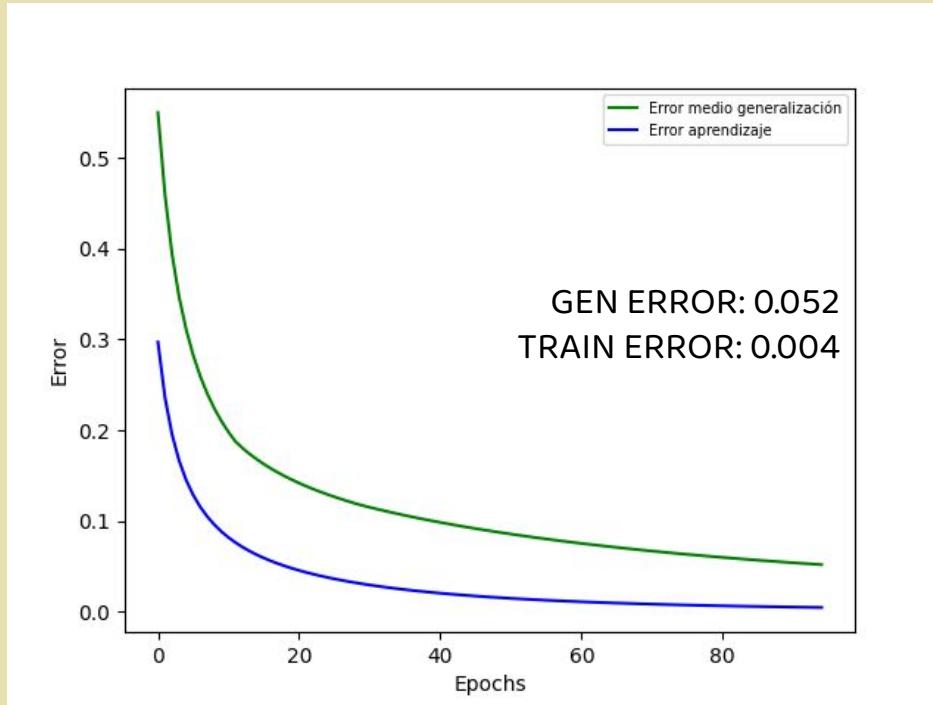
25% aprendizaje, 75% testeo



MAX EPOCHS = 1000
Beta = 1
Eta = 0.005
Error min = 0.005

Capacidad de Generalización (2/3)

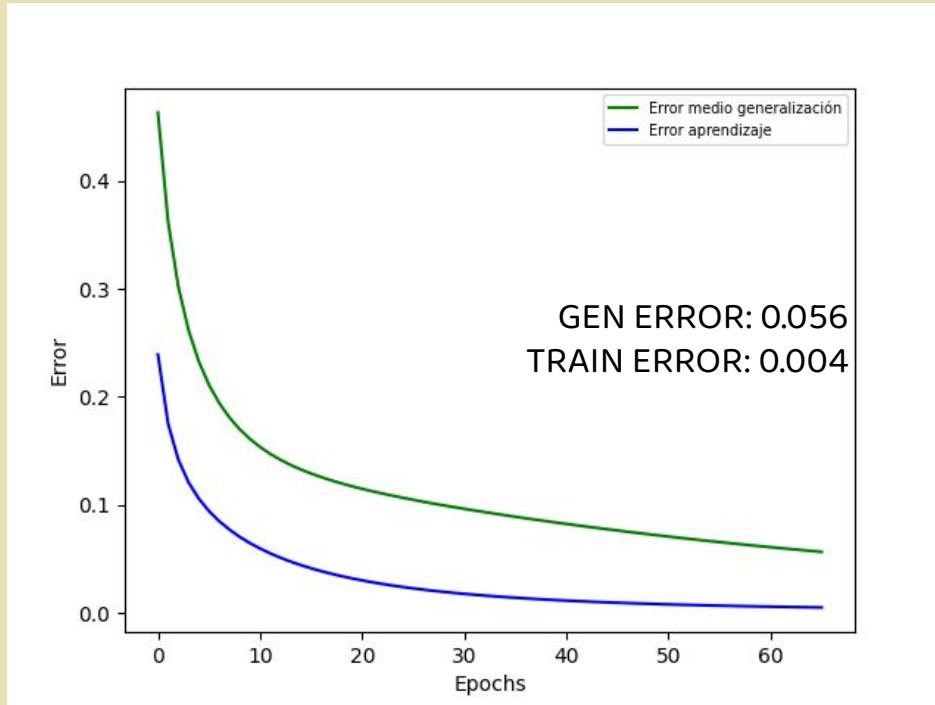
50% aprendizaje, 50% testeo



MAX EPOCHS = 1000
Beta = 1
Eta = 0.005
Error min = 0.005

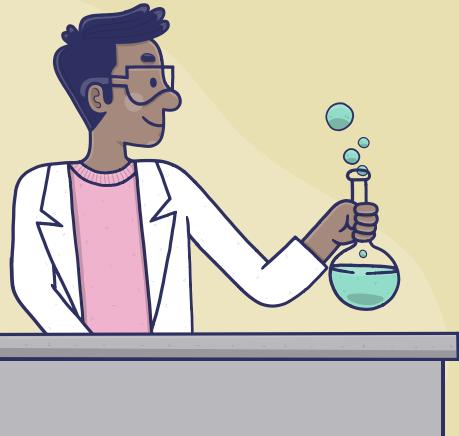
Capacidad de Generalización (3/3)

75% aprendizaje, 25% testeo



MAX EPOCHS = 1000
Beta = 1
Eta = 0.005
Error min = 0.005

CONCLUSIONES



Con pocos datos de aprendizaje le cuesta generalizar

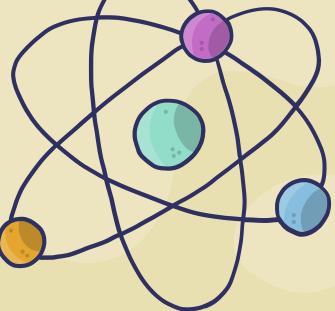
Con el 50% de datos utilizados para aprender, la generalización mejora

Con un exceso de datos para aprender, se pierde un poco esa capacidad para generalizar

Selección de datos para entrenar

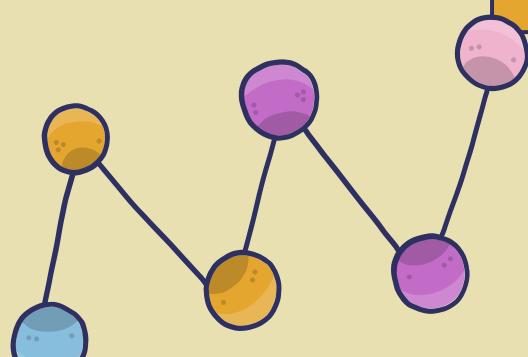
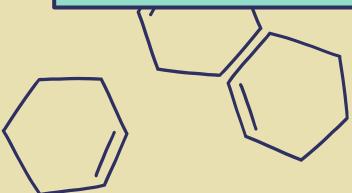
Siempre el objetivo es que el training set sea un subset representativo de la problemática que se está trabajando. Formarlo azarosamente puede causar que el modelo no aprenda.

- Problemas de Clasificación: se busca que en el training set estén presentes todas las clases del conjunto de salidas. (Ej. imágenes de perros y gatos)
- Problemas Lineales: de la misma manera, las etiquetas del training set deberían ser lo más diversas posibles para que el modelo gane capacidad de generalización.



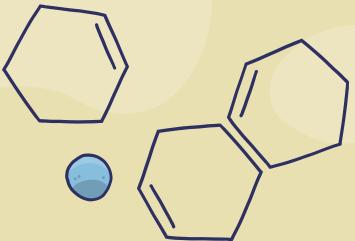
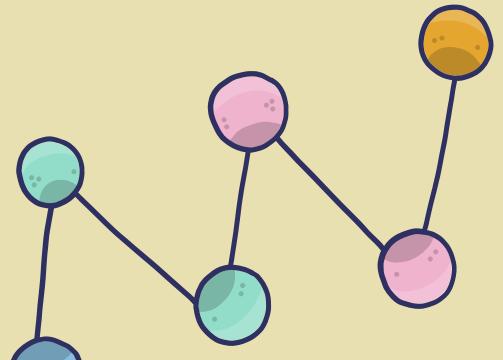
02

Multicapa

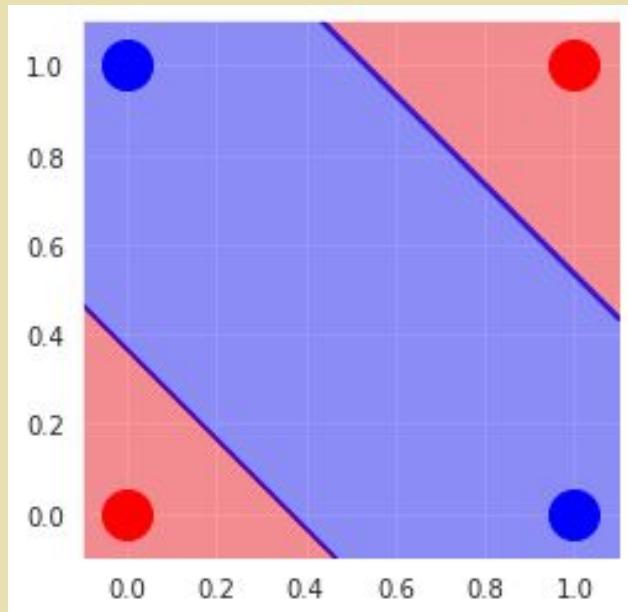


Gradiente Descendiente

XOR

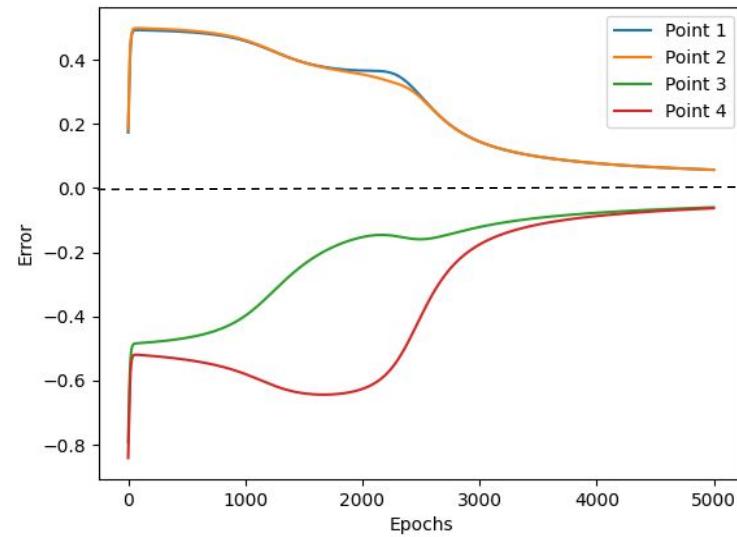
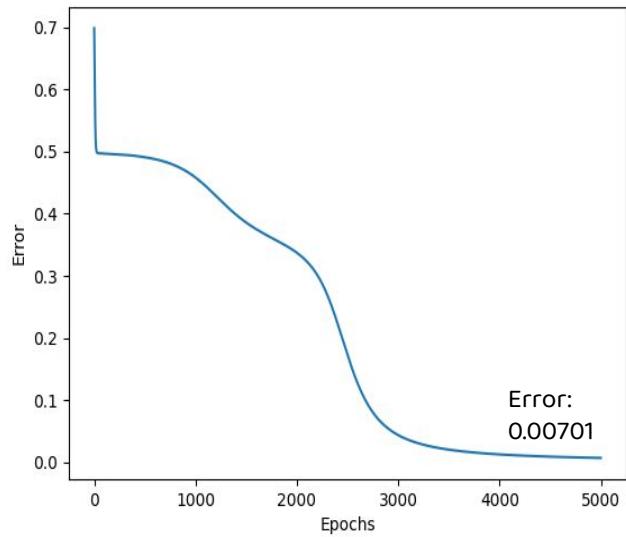


Sigmoide (1/2)

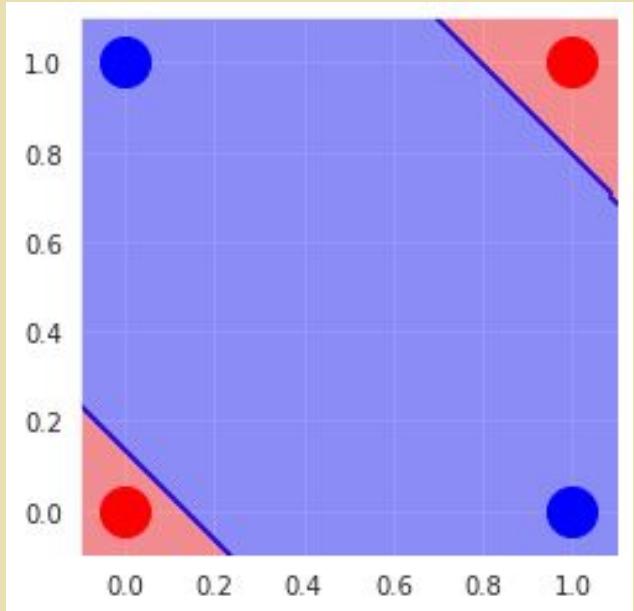


1 capa oculta con 5 nodos

Sigmoide (2/2)

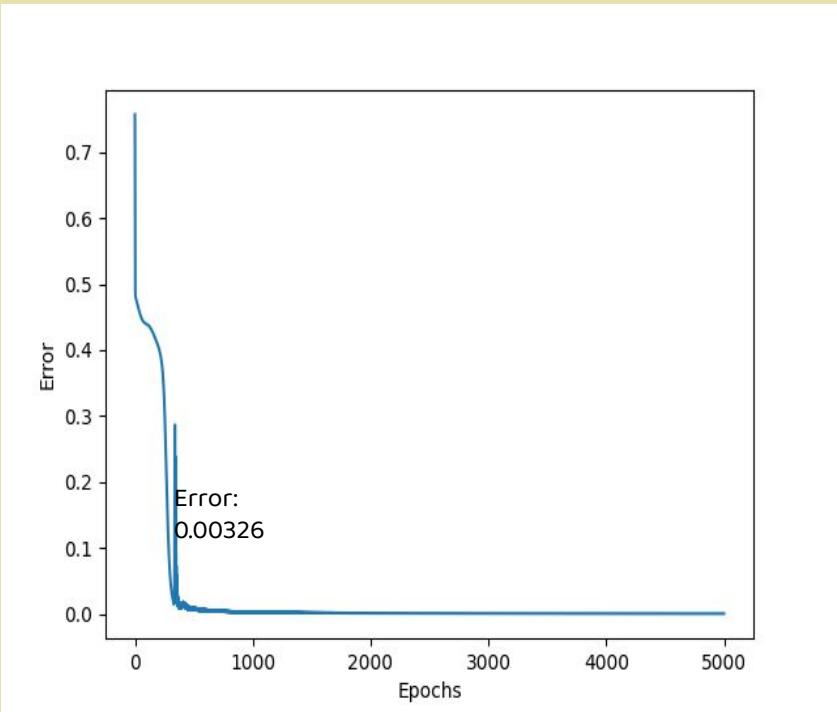


Tanh (1/2)



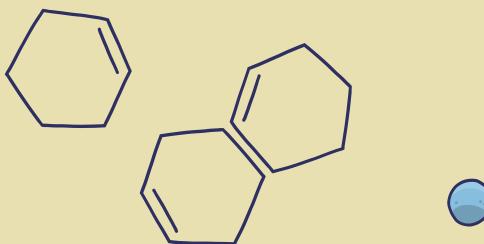
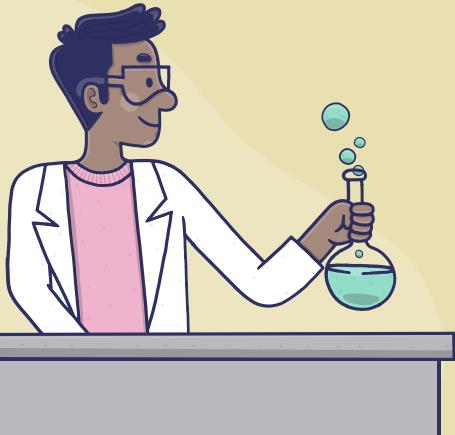
1 capa oculta con 5 nodos

Tanh (2/2)

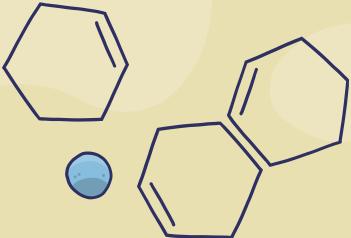
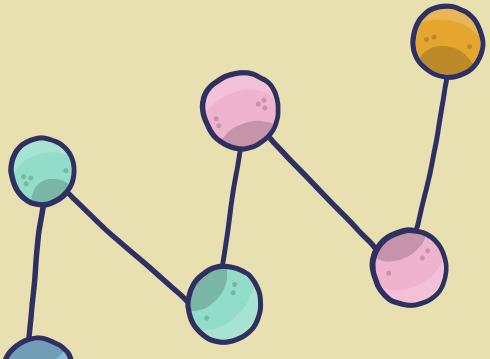


CONCLUSIONES

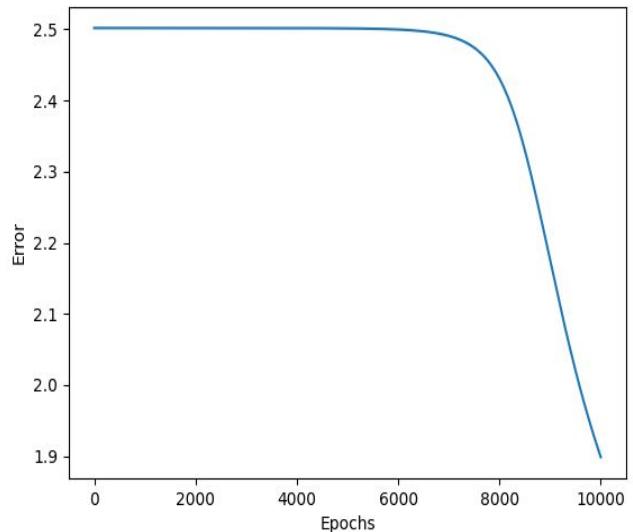
Se puede resolver el XOR ya que el perceptrón multicapa permite representar dos rectas de separación.



Paridad



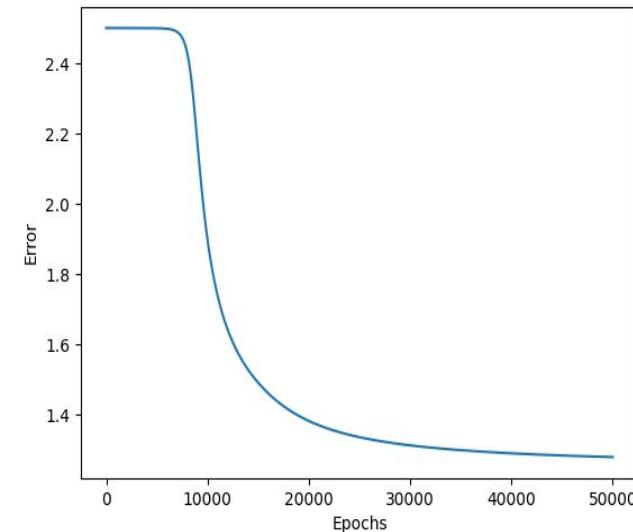
Variación de Arquitectura (1/4)



Error = 1.90



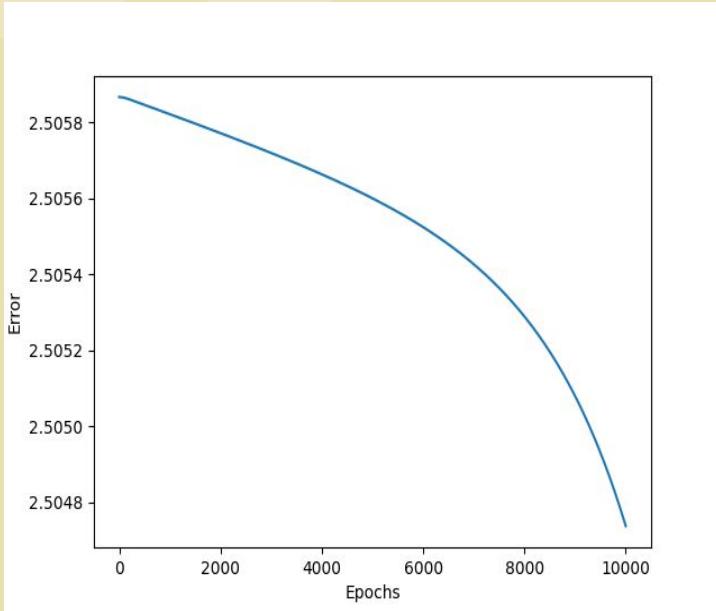
1 capa oculta con 5 neuronas
eta = 0.01



Error = 1.28

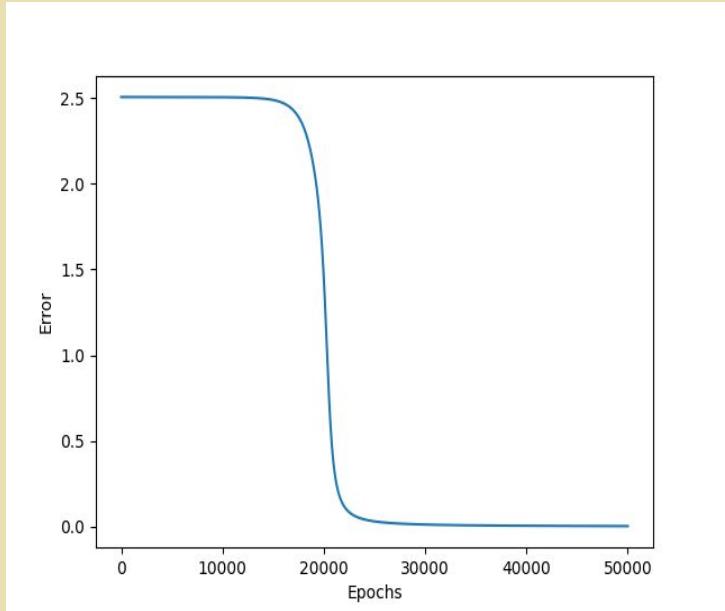


Variación de Arquitectura (2/4)



Error = 2.504

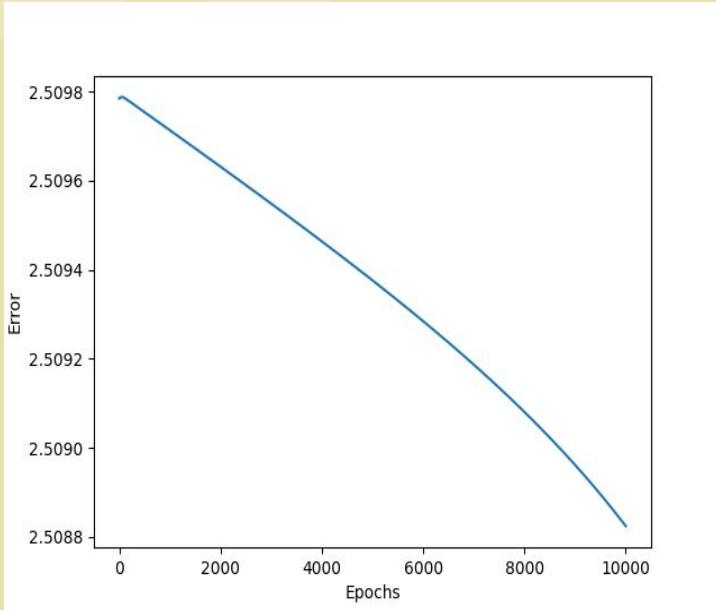
1 capa oculta con 15 neuronas
eta = 0.01



Error = 0.00319

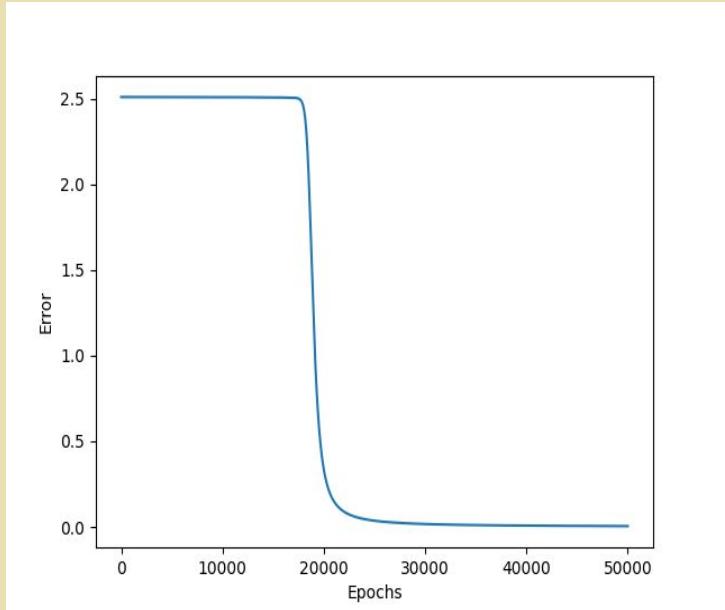


Variación de Arquitectura (3/4)



Error = 2.51

1 capa oculta con 25 neuronas
eta = 0.01



Error = 0.00493

RESUMEN DE DATOS

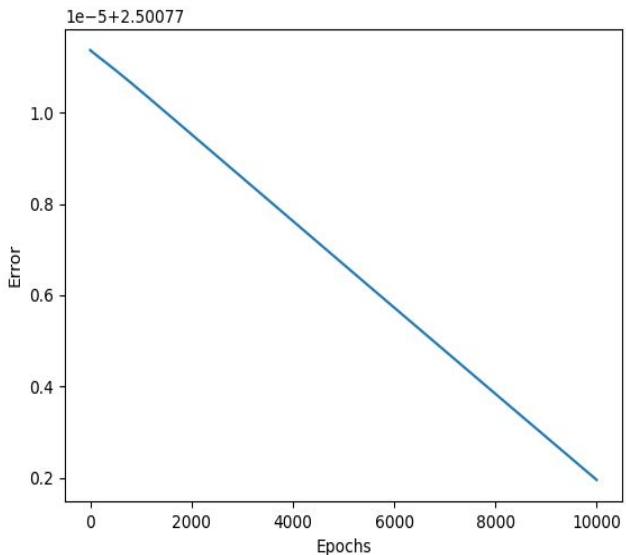
MAX EPOCHS = 10000 ETA = 0.01	Cantidad de Neuronas (En capa oculta)		
	5	15	25
Error	1.90	2.504	2.51

AVG ERROR = 0.445

MAX EPOCHS = 50000 ETA = 0.01	Cantidad de Neuronas (En capa oculta)		
	5	15	25
Error	1.28	0.00319	0.00493

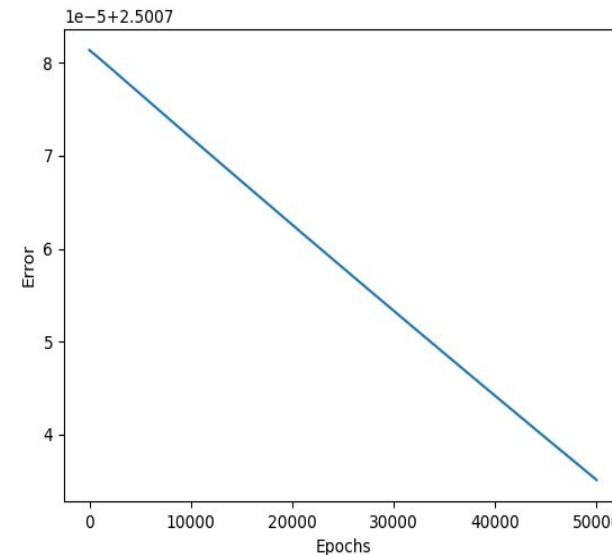
AVG ERROR = 0.247

Variación de Arquitectura (4/4)



Error = 0.25008

2 capas oculta con 5 neuronas
eta = 0.01

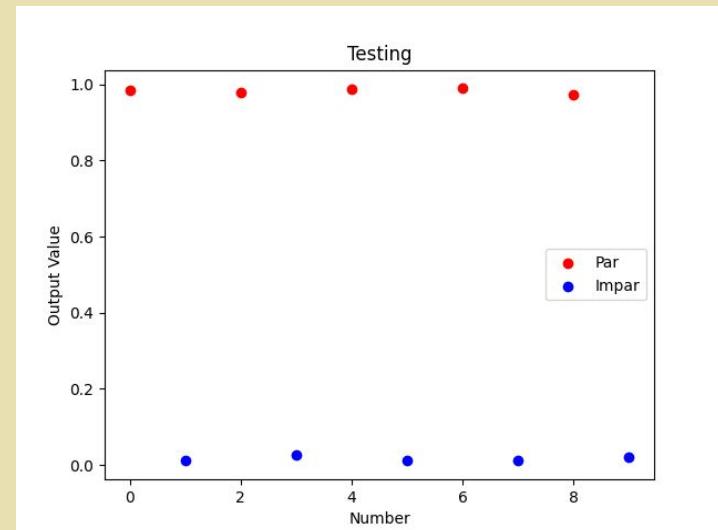
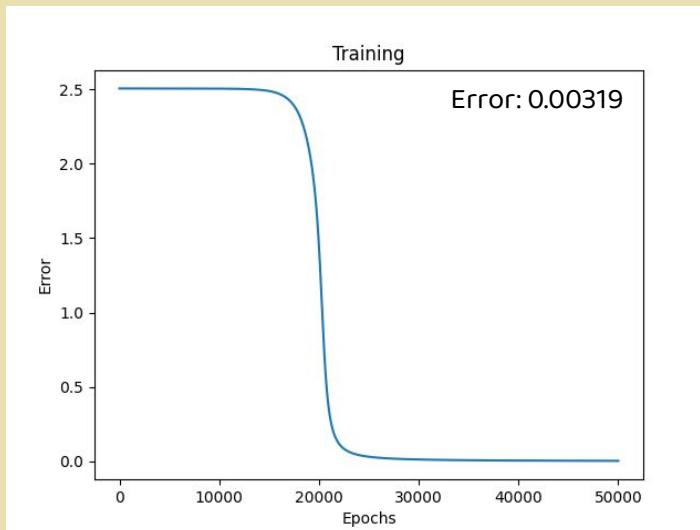


Error = 0.25008

Capacidad de Generalización (1/4)

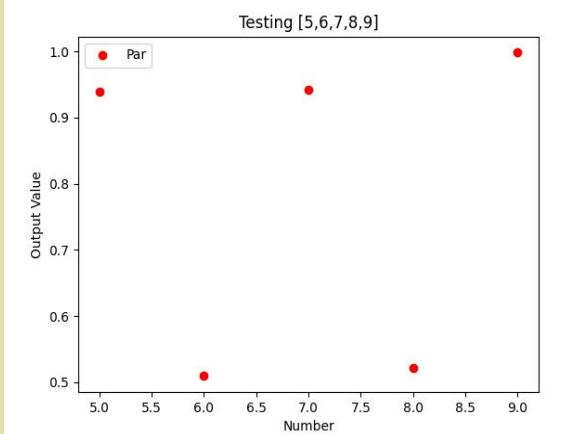
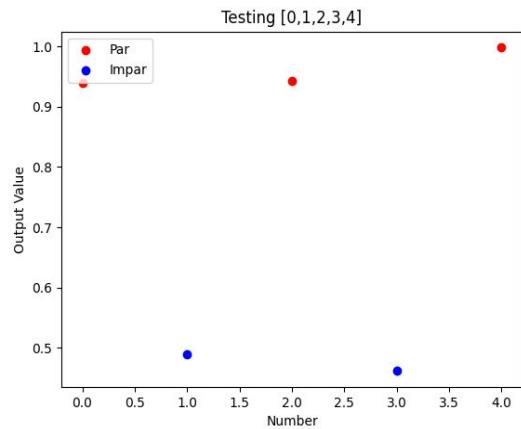
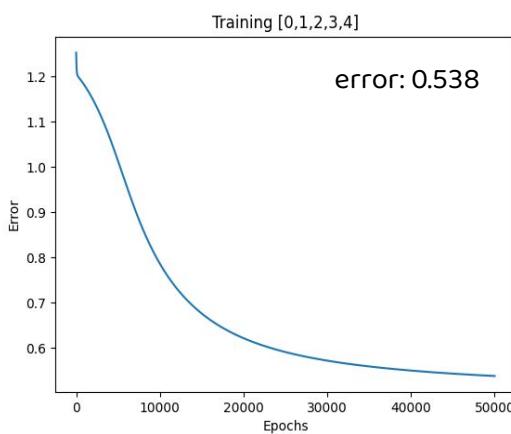
El perceptrón define una función output y a cada clase se le asigna un color:

$$\begin{cases} \text{output}(x) \geq 0.5 & \text{si } x \text{ par} \\ \text{output}(x) < 0.5 & \text{si } x \text{ impar} \end{cases}$$



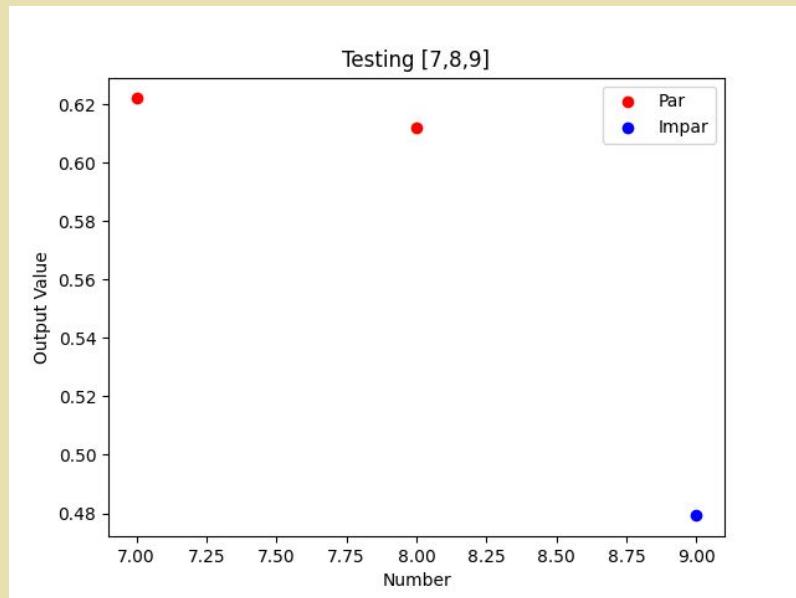
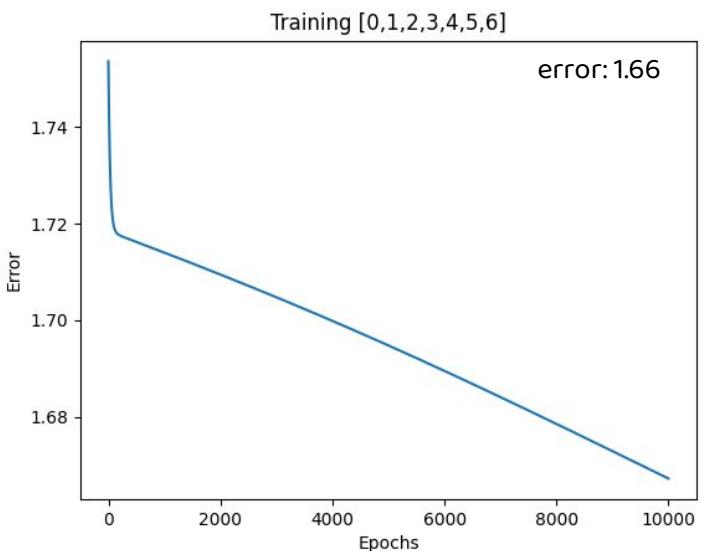
training y testing con el conjunto completo
[0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9]

Capacidad de Generalización (2/4)



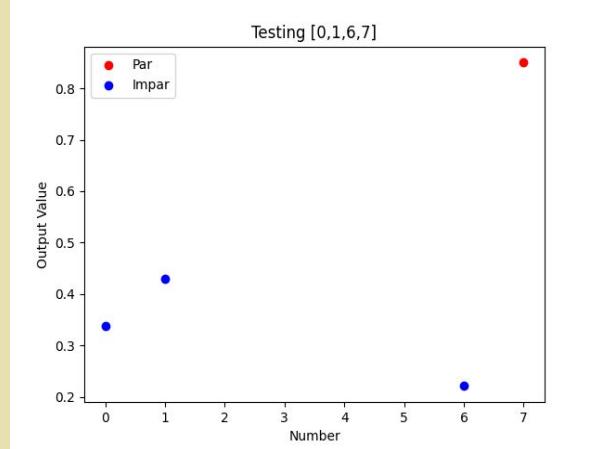
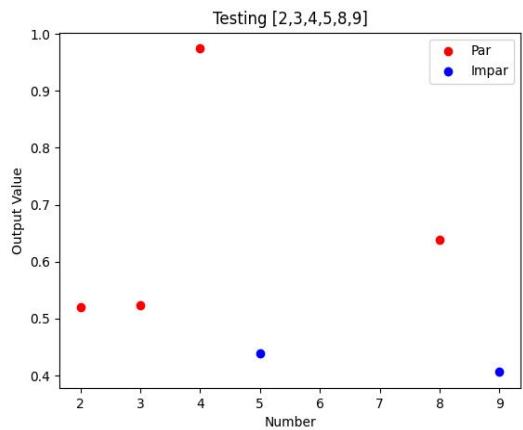
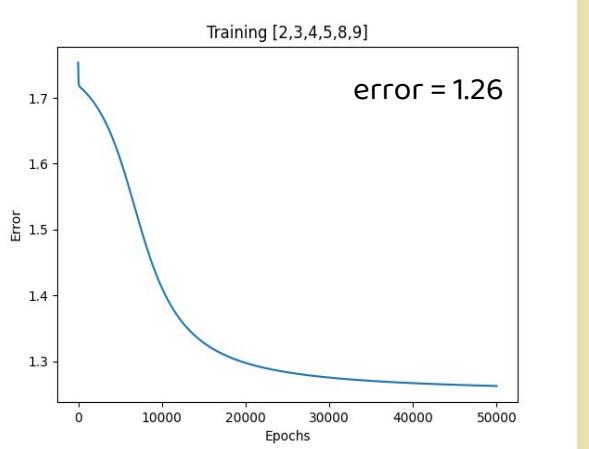
Se dividió el conjunto de inputs en 2: los primeros 5 números fueron usados para entrenamiento.

Capacidad de Generalización (3/4)

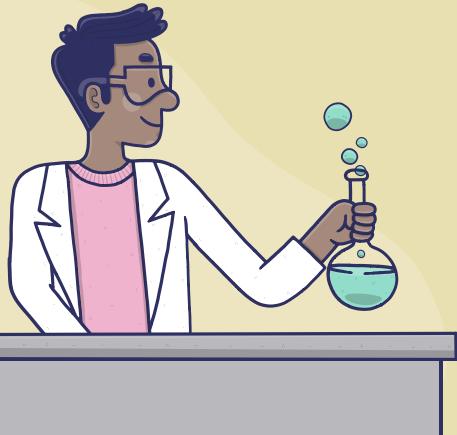


Se probaron diferentes configuraciones y tamaños al azar.

Capacidad de Generalización (4/4)



CONCLUSIONES



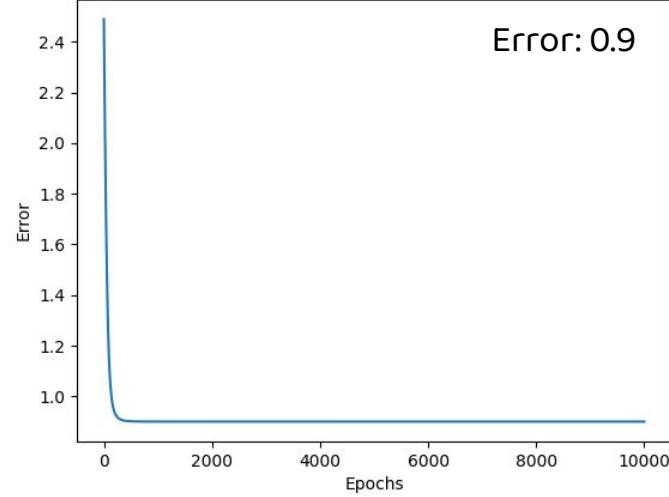
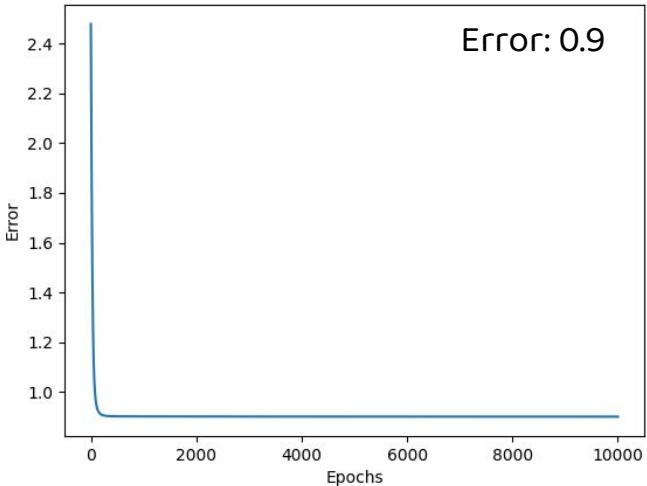
La paridad de los números no es generalizable, al menos no con formato de imagen.

Mayores epochs permiten mejor capacidad de aprendizaje.

Cambiar la arquitectura no parece influir siempre de la misma forma. Agregar capas o neuronas tienen efectos diferentes dependiendo de otros factores

Números

Capacidad de Aprendizaje



Gracias

¿preguntas?

CRÉDITOS: Esta plantilla para presentaciones es una creación de **Slidesgo**, e incluye iconos de **Flaticon**, infografías e imágenes de **Freepik** y contenido de **Eliana Delacour**