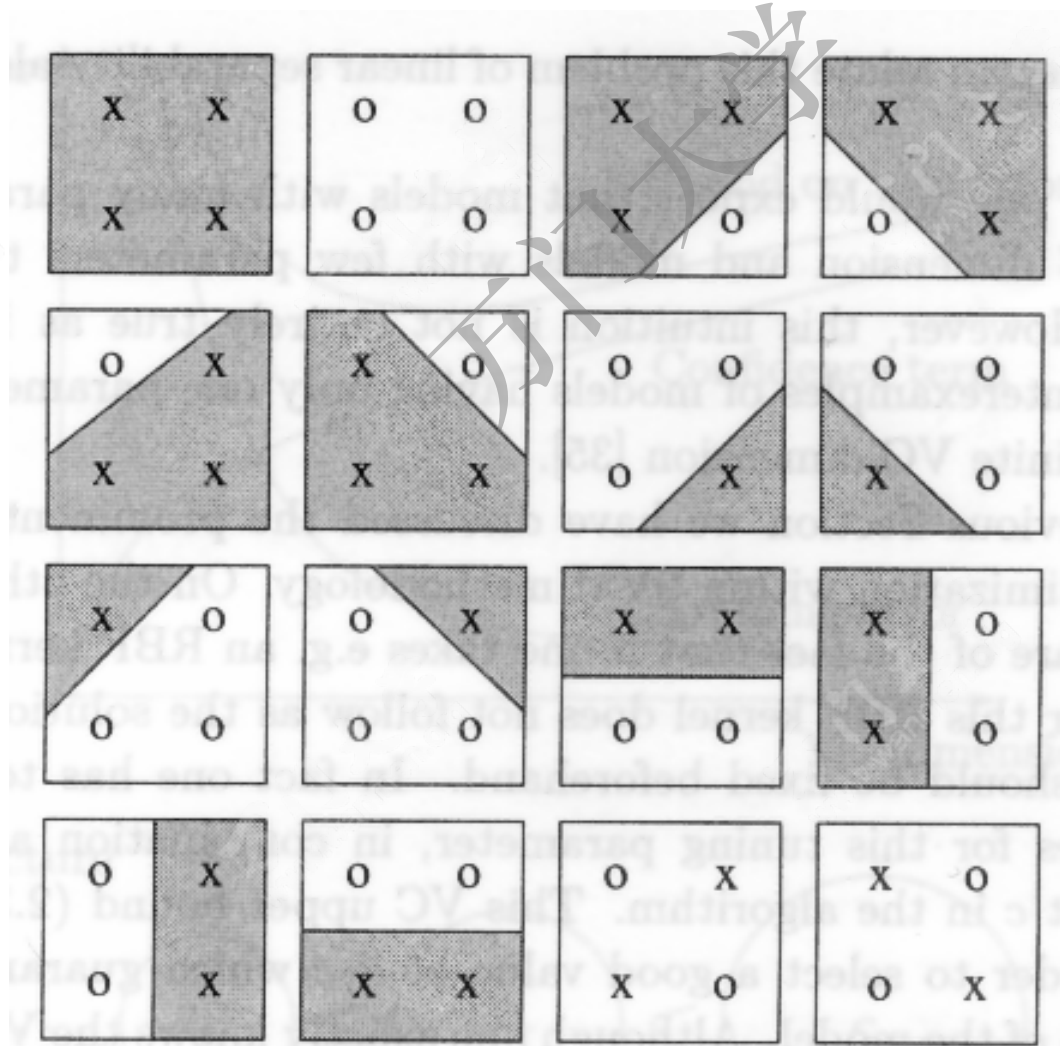


# 神经网络

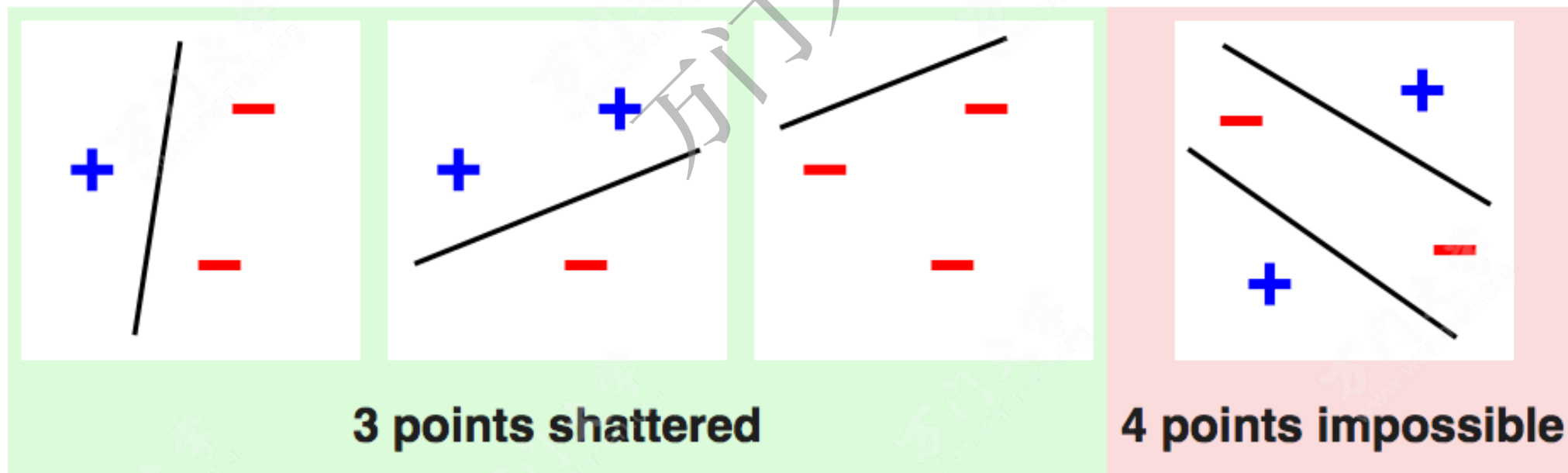


# 线性分类器极限

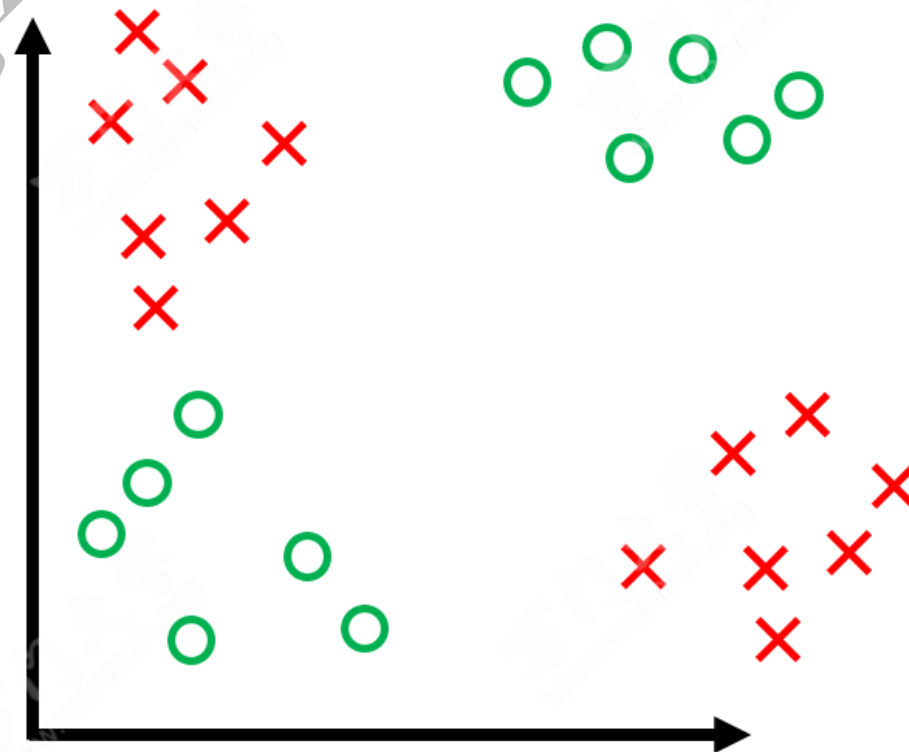
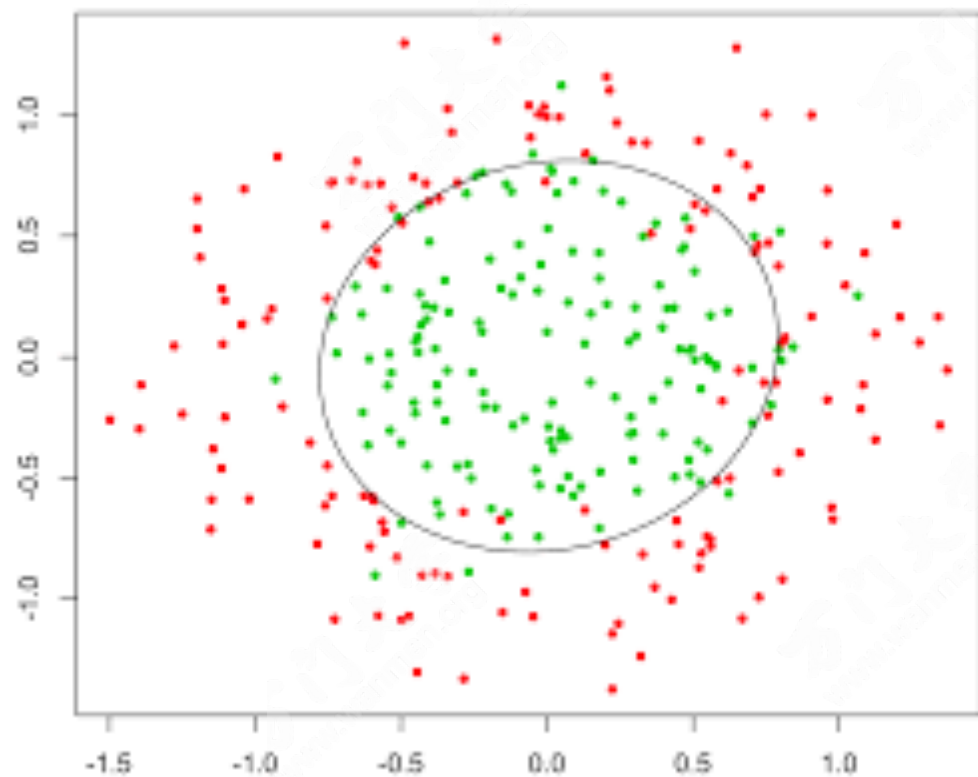


# VC维概念：模型太简单-现实太复杂

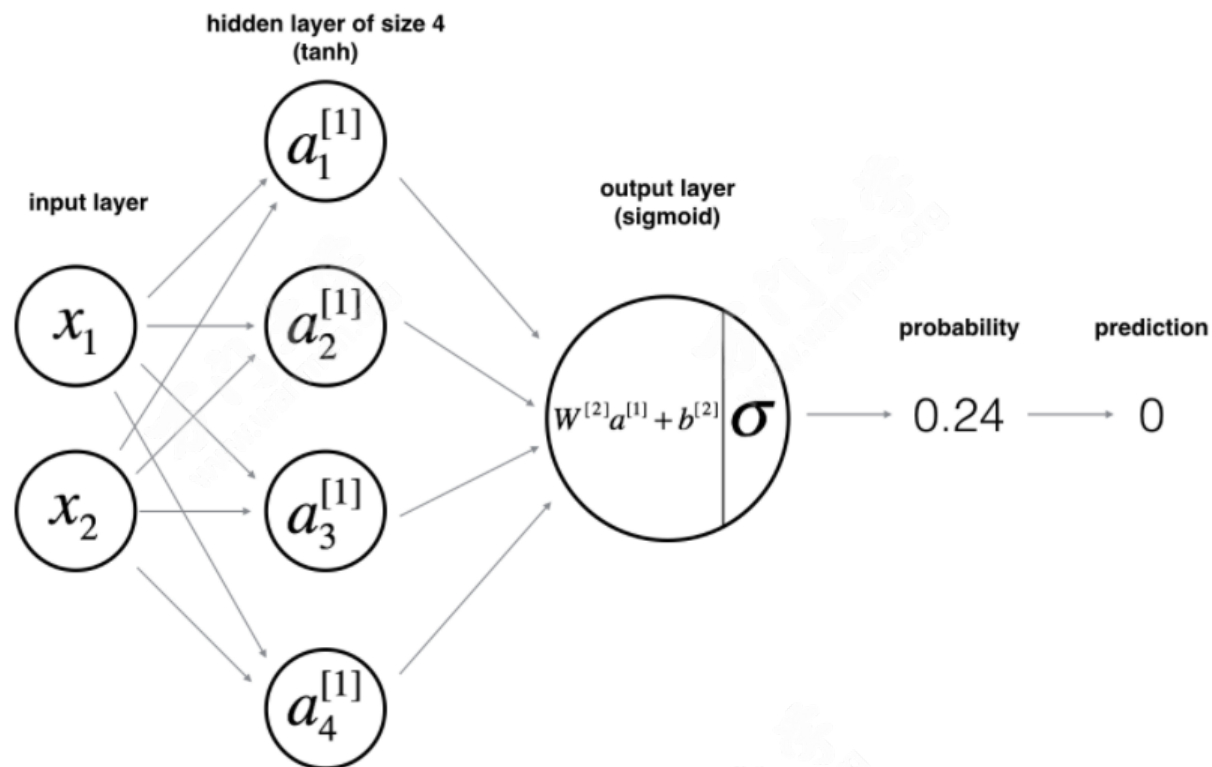
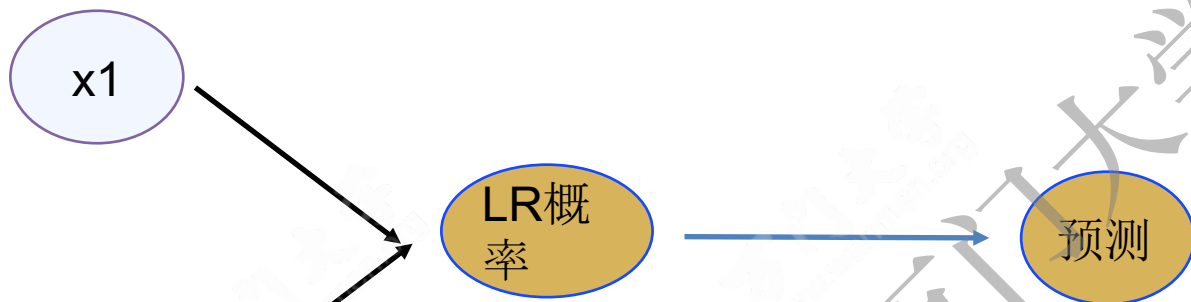
可怜的线性分类器



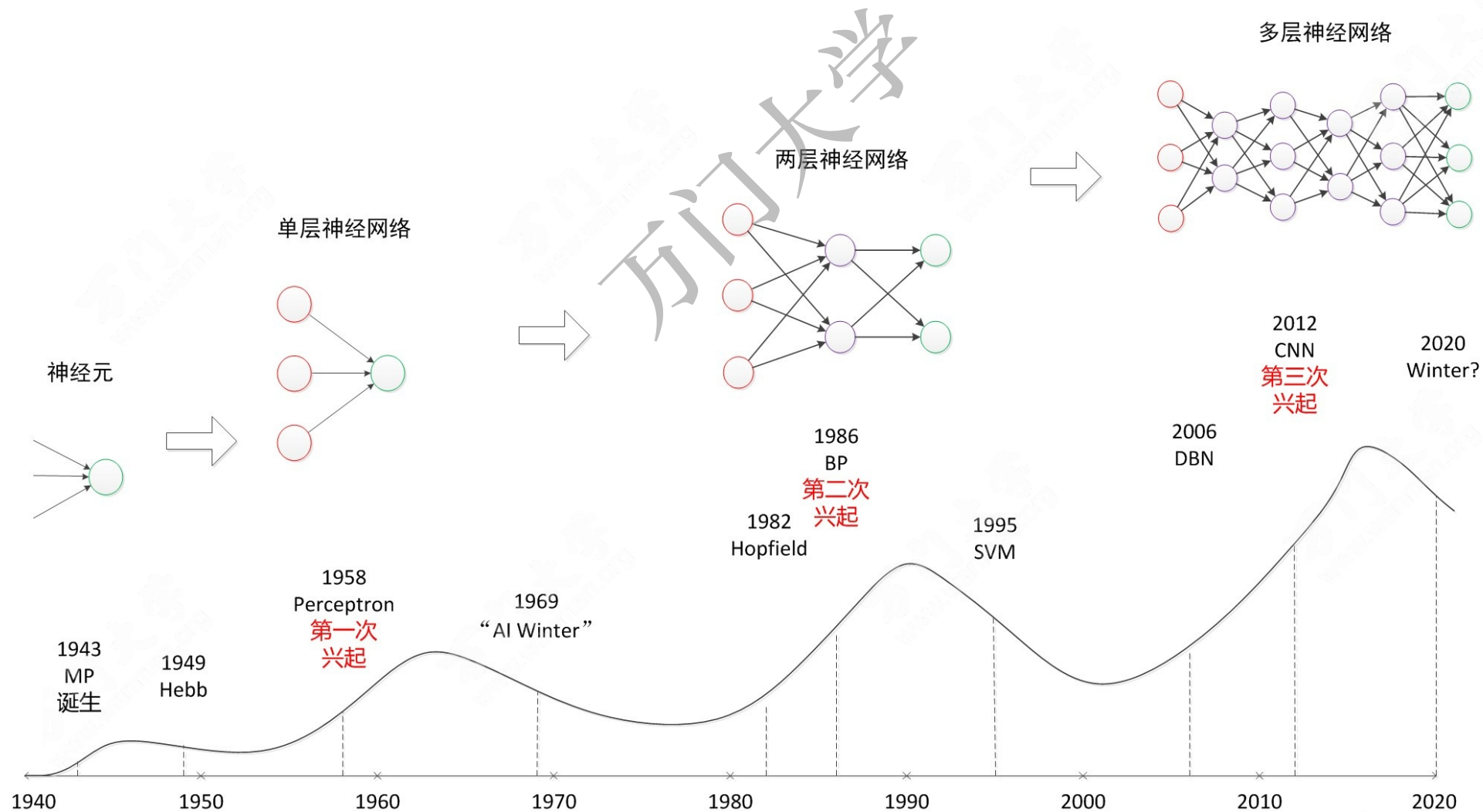
# 非线性突围



# 从逻辑斯蒂回归到神经网络

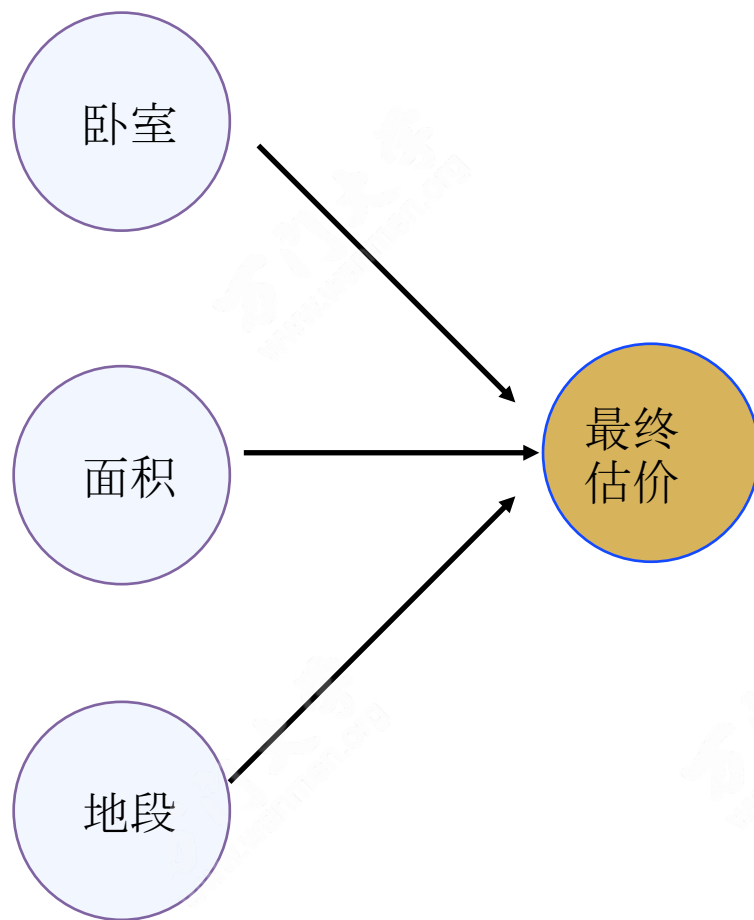


# 神经网络革命

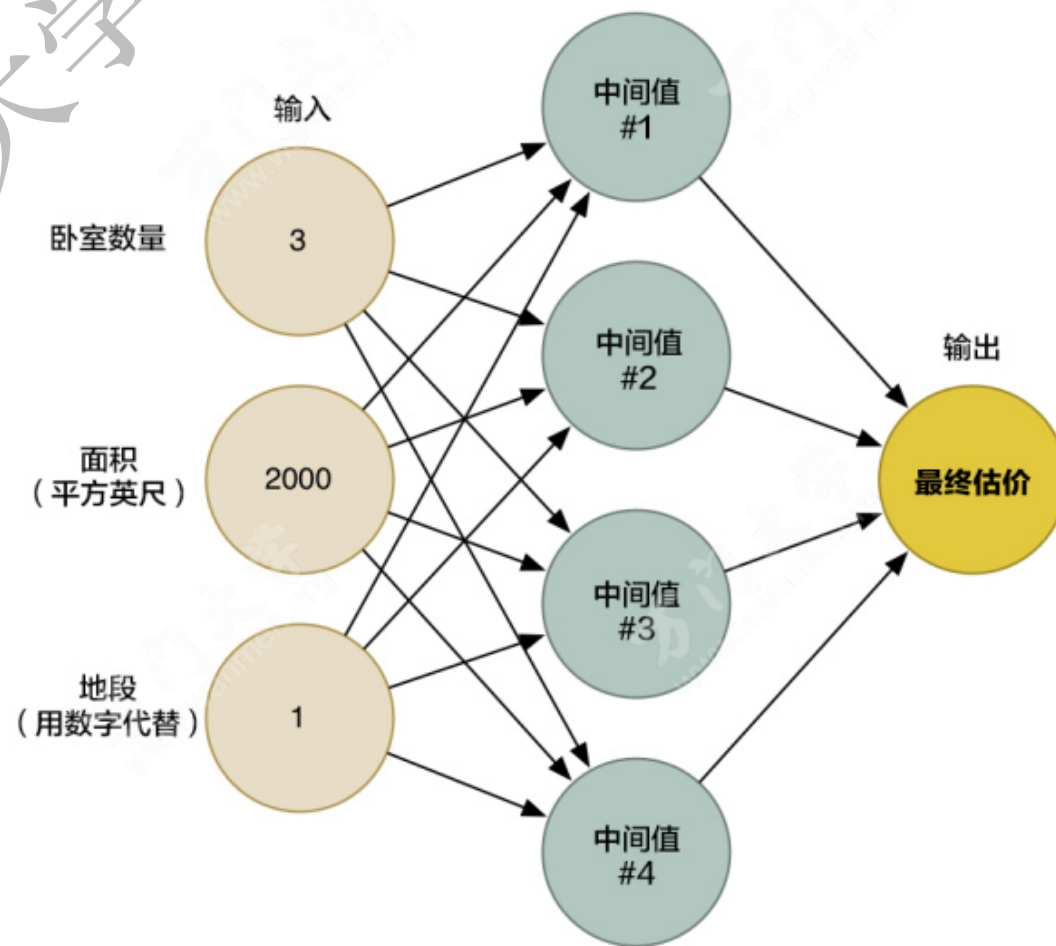
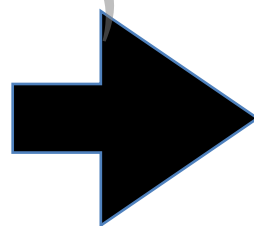




## 神经网络解回归



单打独斗

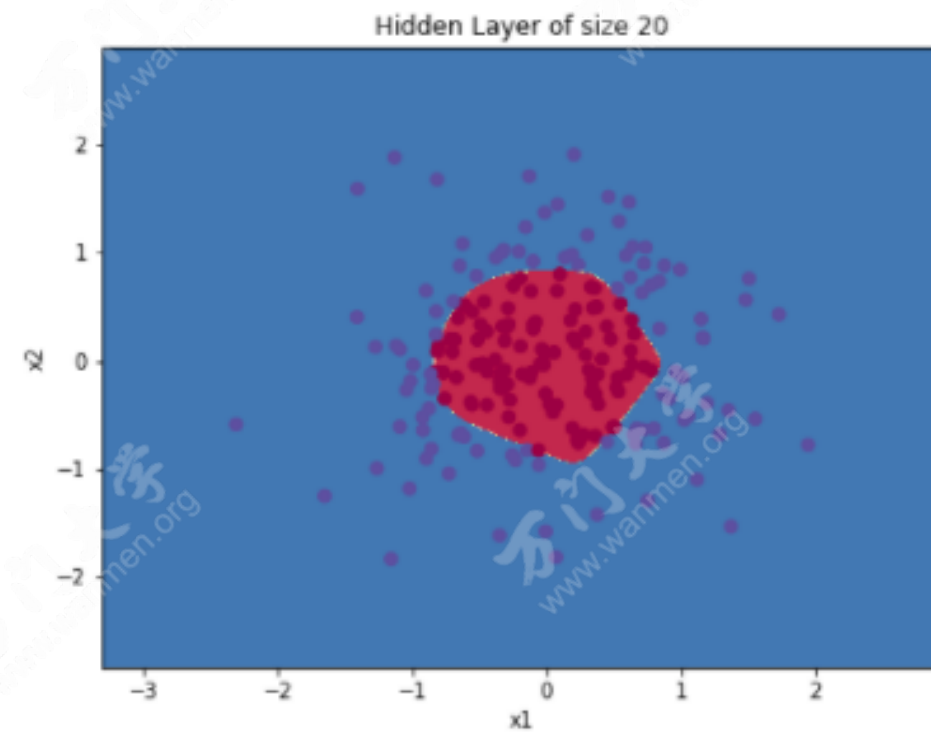
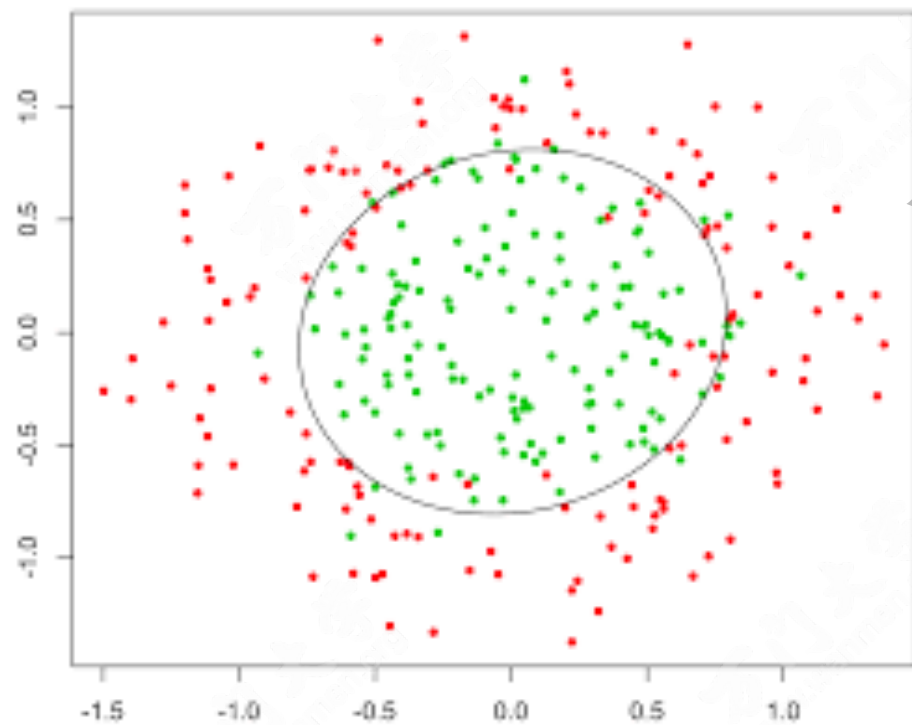


陪审团

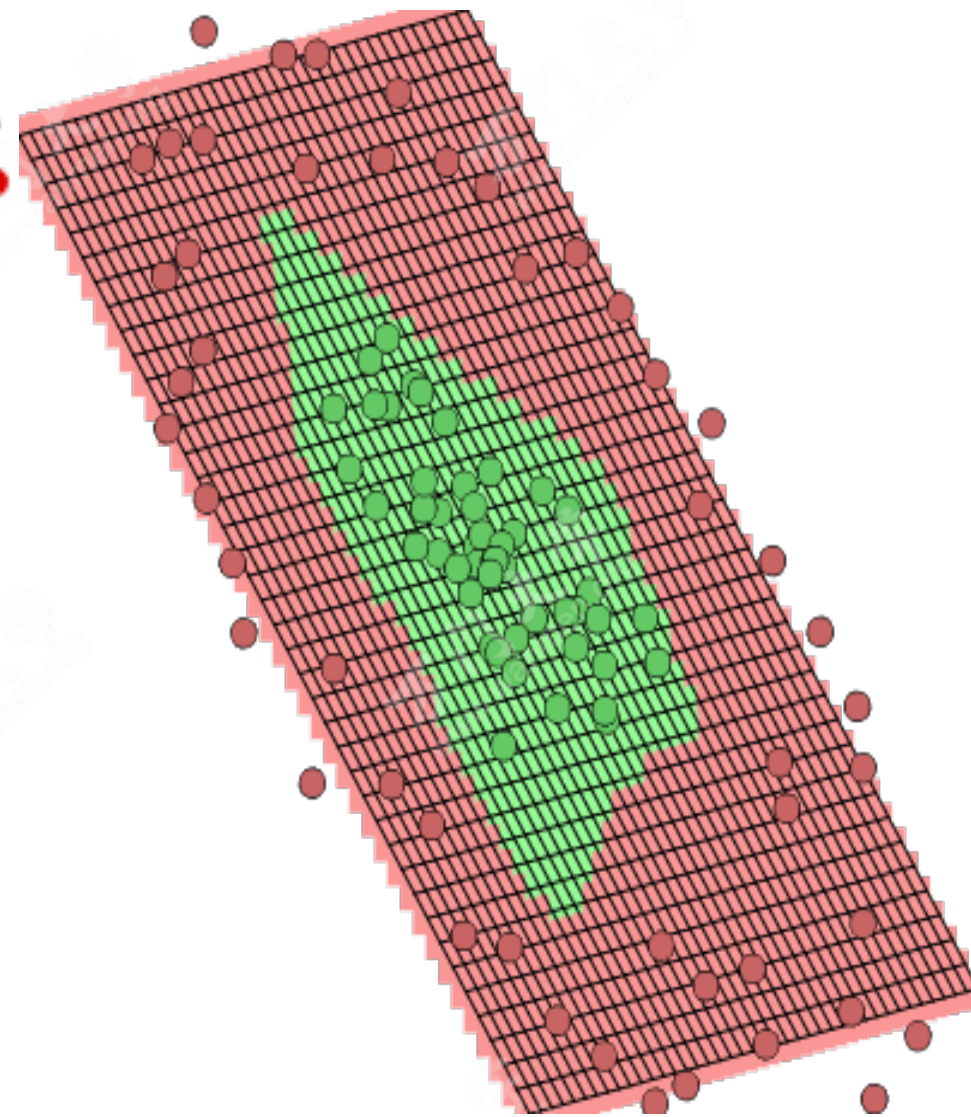
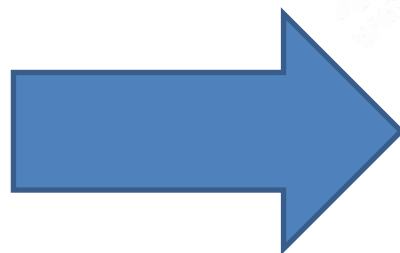
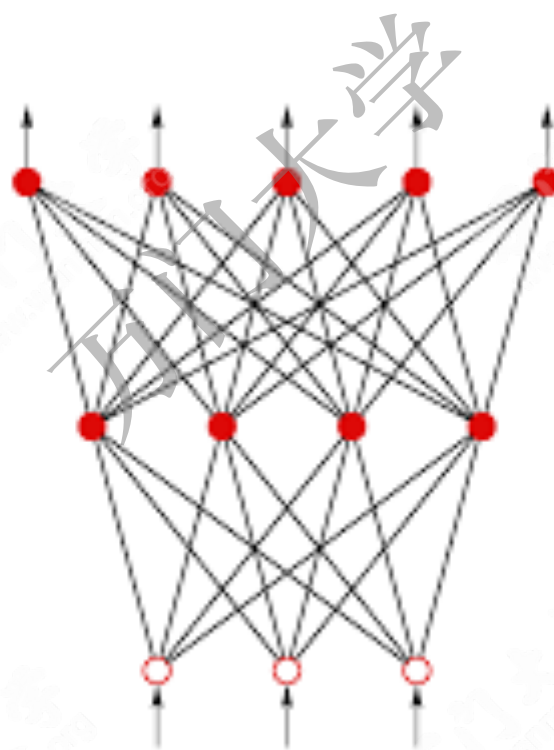
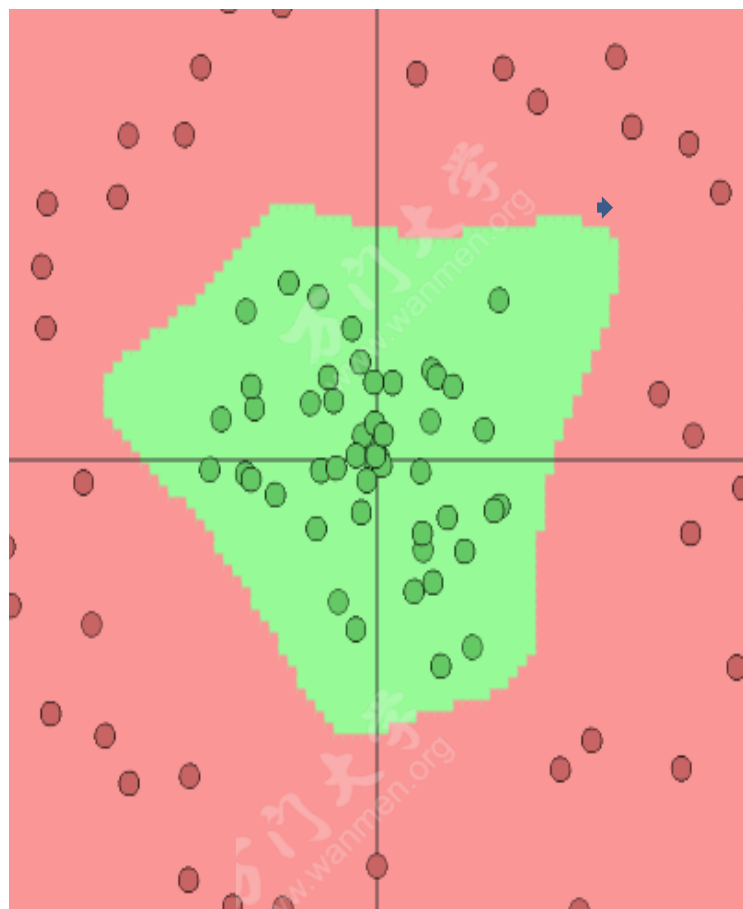
How it works:

神经网络三要素  
讲个故事给你听

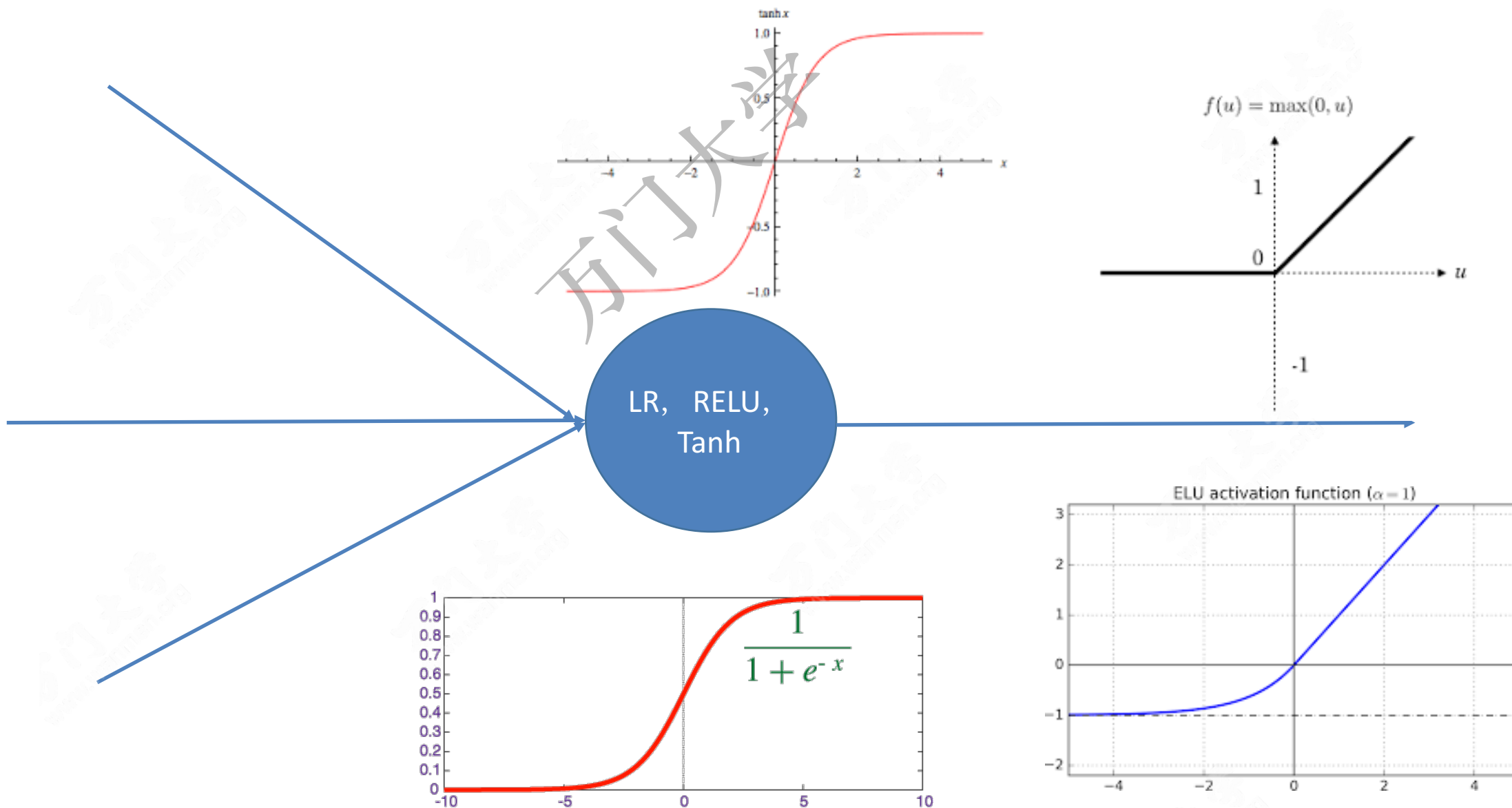




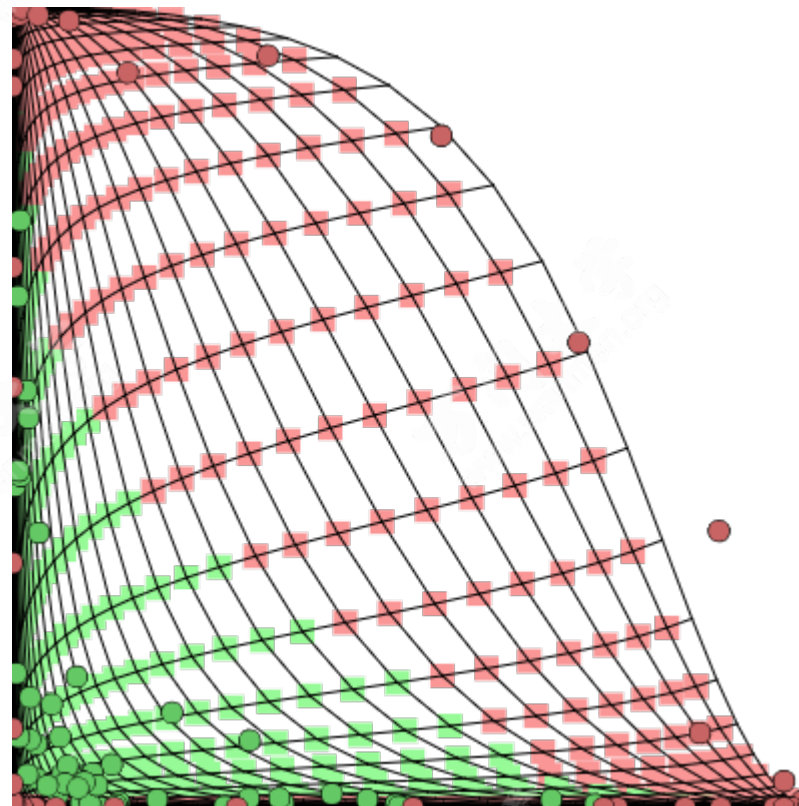
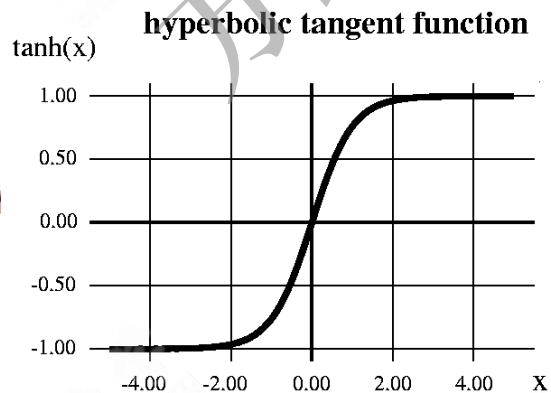
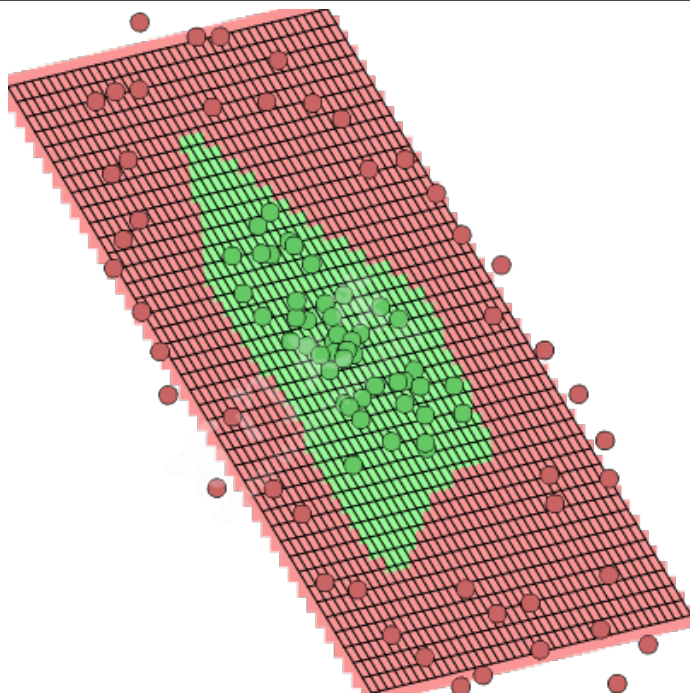
# I 权重矩阵 $W$ — 空间投影, 缩放和旋转



## II. 隐层激活函数-非线性



# 非线性的作用 – 信息升维



<http://playground.tensorflow.org/>

如果隐层神经元是线性的，神经网络（假设两层）有意义吗？

- A. 有，能够表达比线性模型更多的特征组合
- B. 没有，等价于线性模型
- C. 有，等价于PCA
- D. 有，但是只是相当于矩阵分解简化了运算



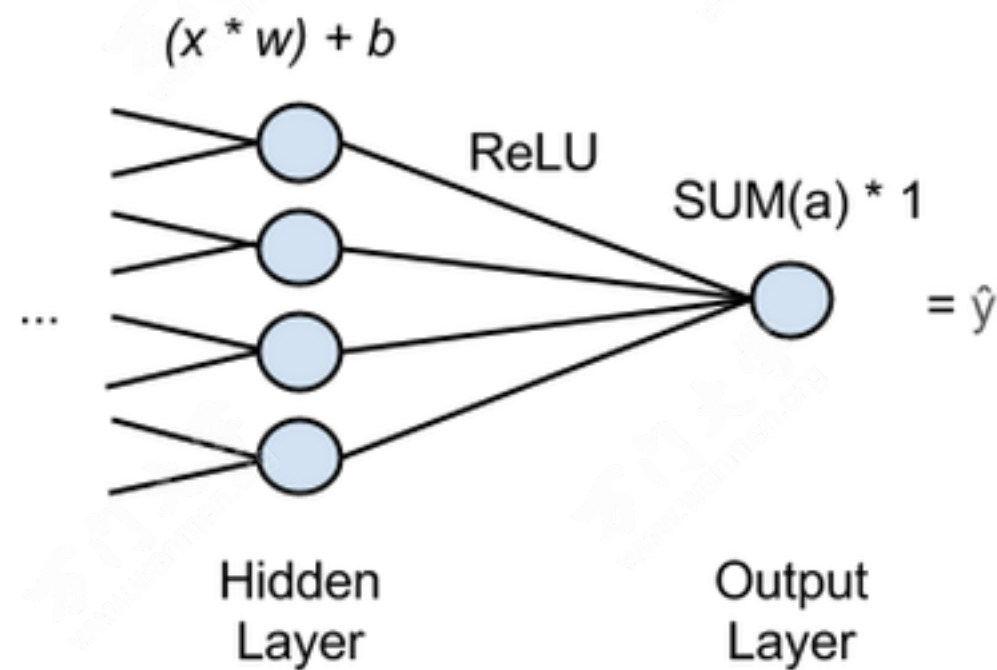
# III 决策层 - 常见cost function

Multi-Class Classification with NN and SoftMax Function



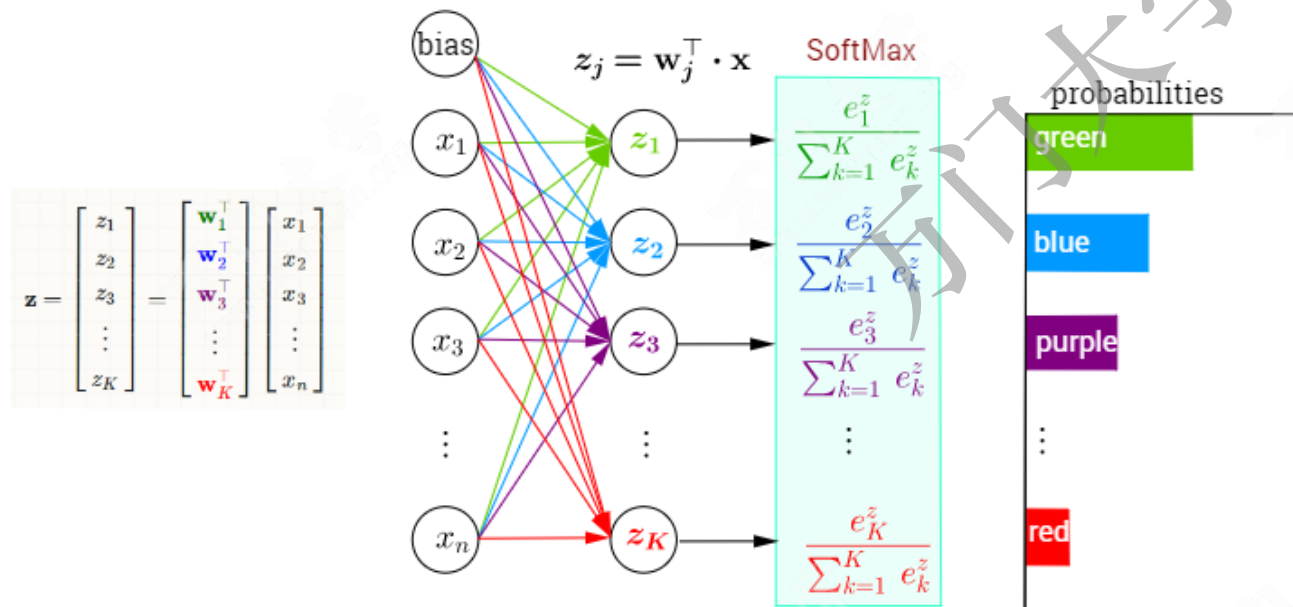
Using Neural Networks With Regression

deeplearning4j



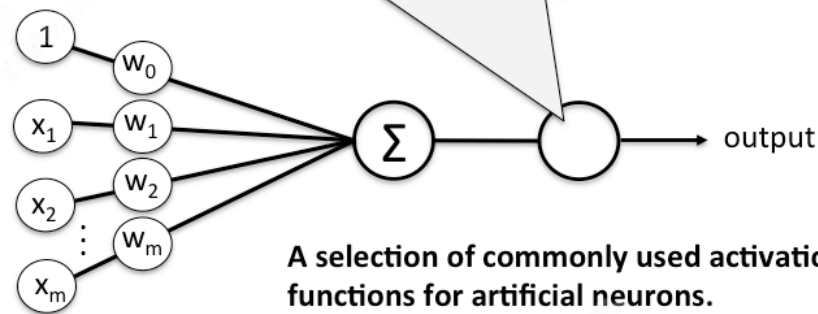
+SVM.....

## Multi-Class Classification with NN and SoftMax Function



$$\sigma(x_j) = \frac{e^{x_j}}{\sum_i e^{x_i}}$$

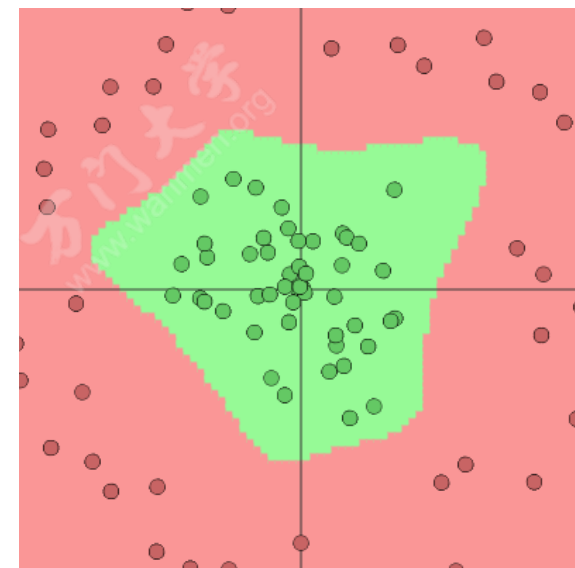
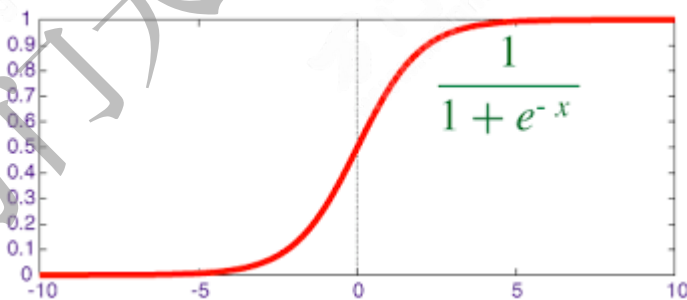
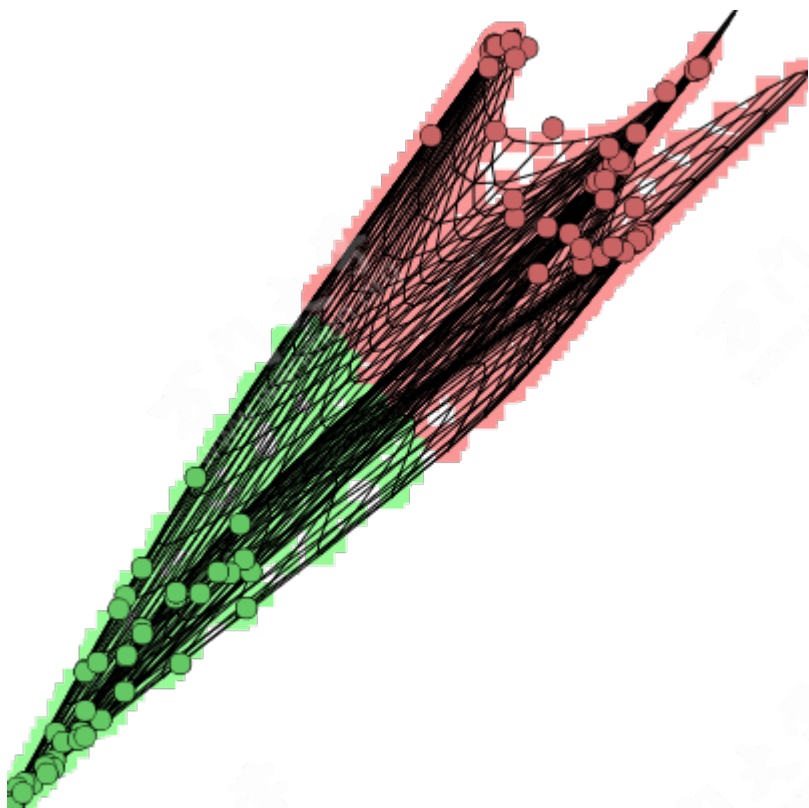
	Unit step	$g(z) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } z \geq 0 \\ -1 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$
	Logistic (sigmoid)	$g(z) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } z \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$
	Linear	$g(z) = z$
	Logistic (sigmoid)	$g(z) = 1 / (1 + \exp(-z))$
	Hyperbolic tangent (sigmoid)	$g(z) = \frac{\exp(2z) - 1}{\exp(2z) + 1}$
	...	



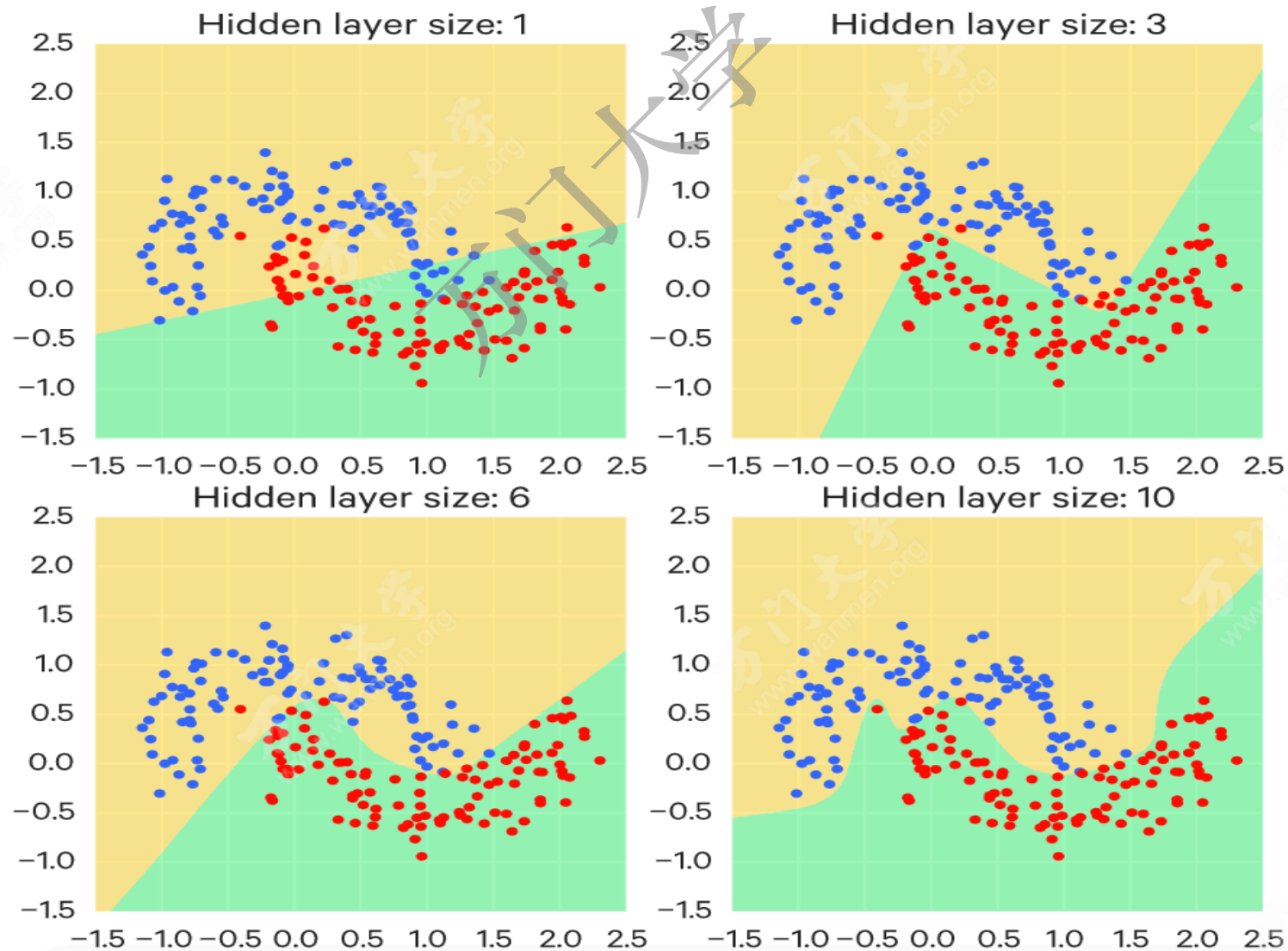
A selection of commonly used activation functions for artificial neurons.



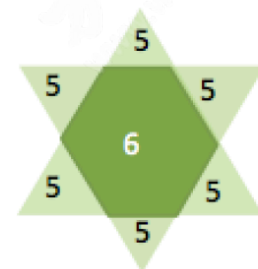
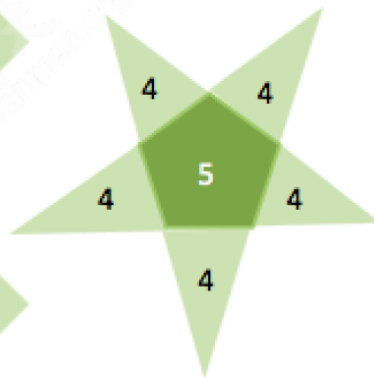
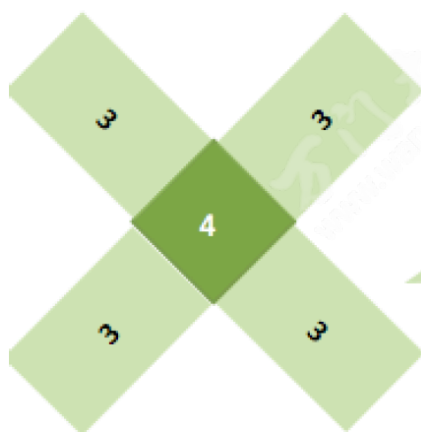
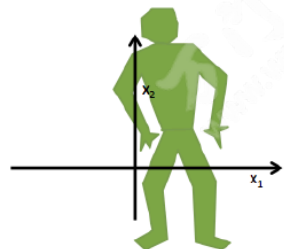
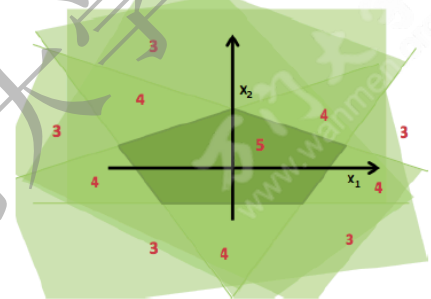
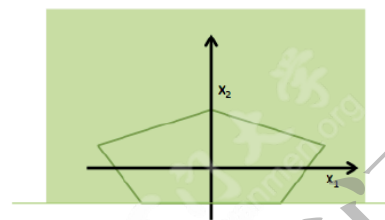
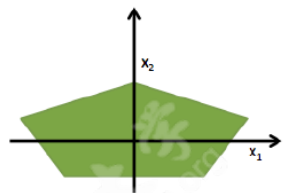
# 决策层的作用： 线性分类器or回归

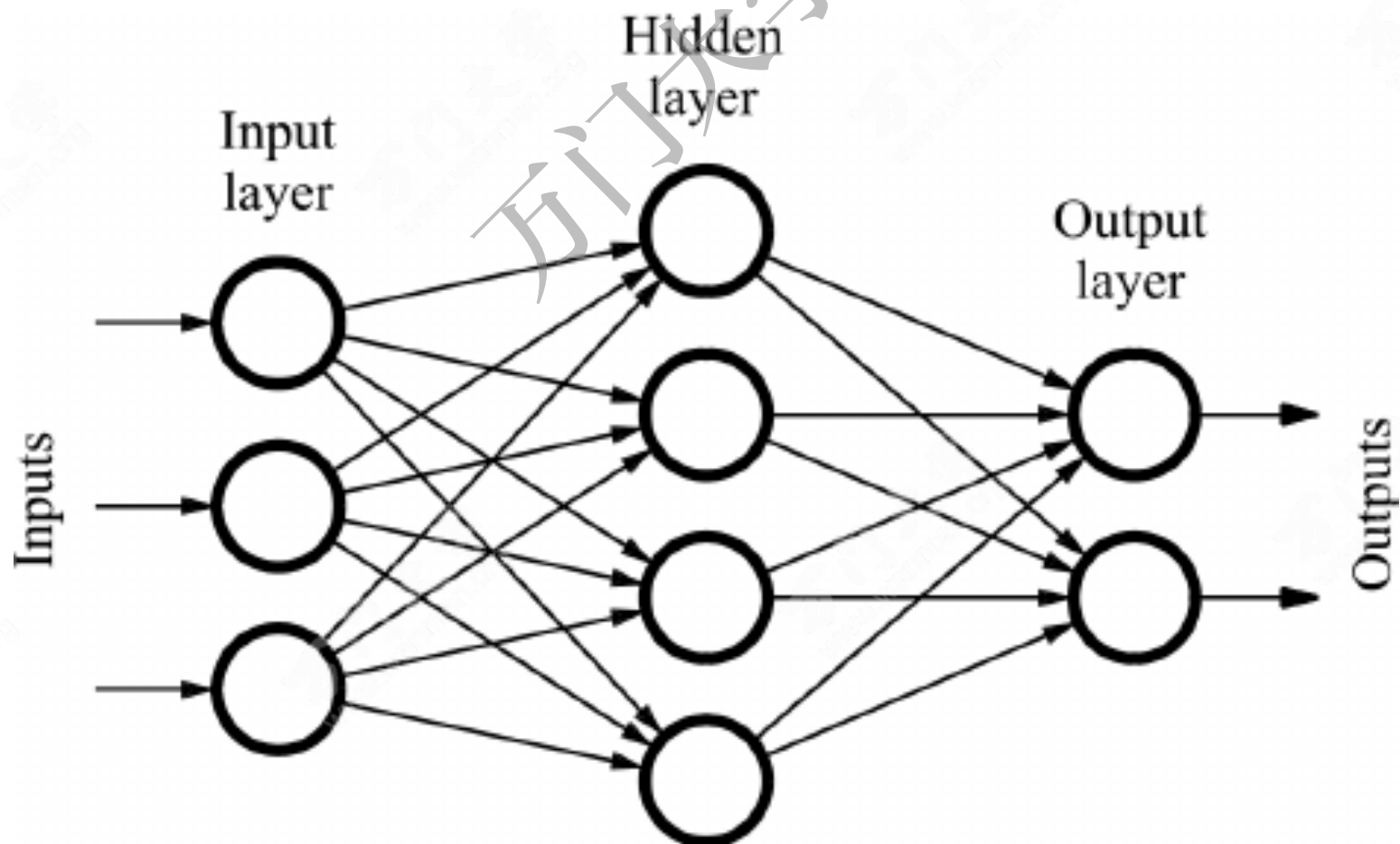


# 如果边界更复杂

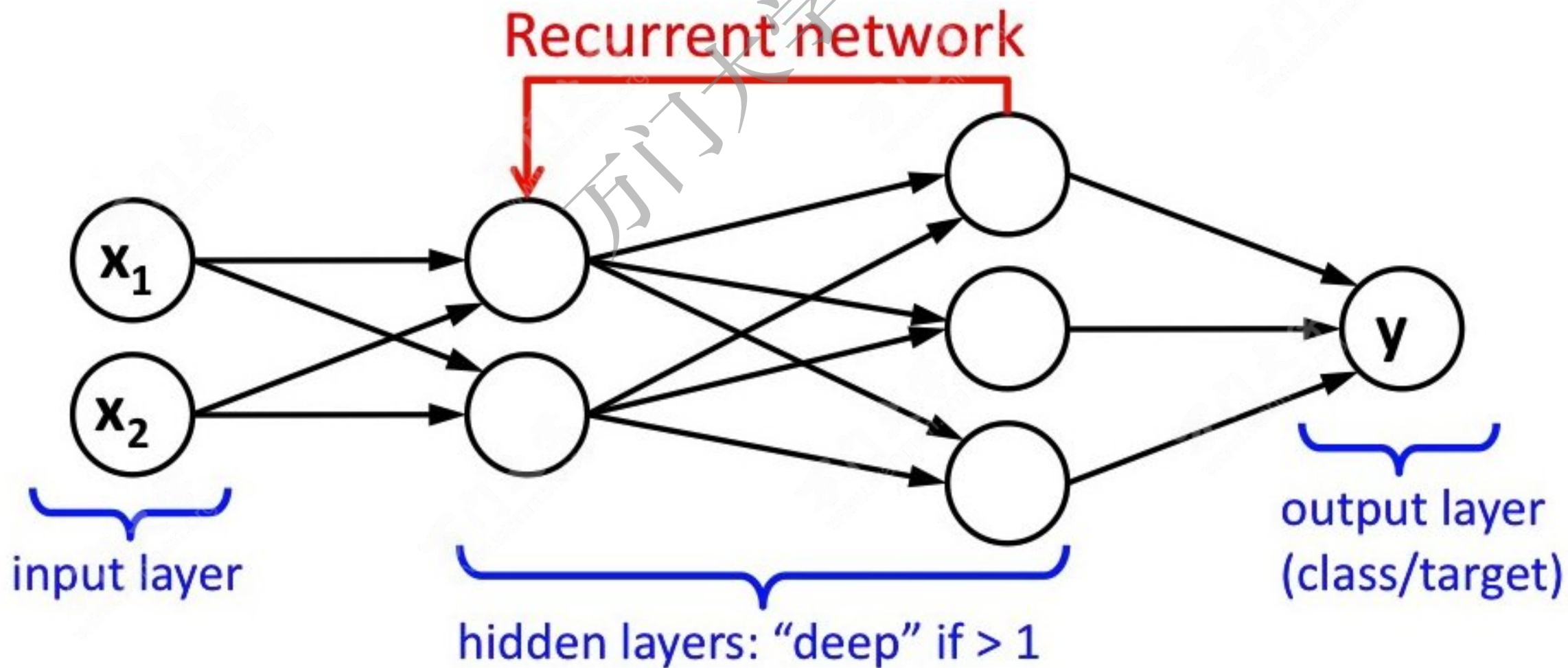


## 再加一层





# Recurrent Neural Network



# CNN

