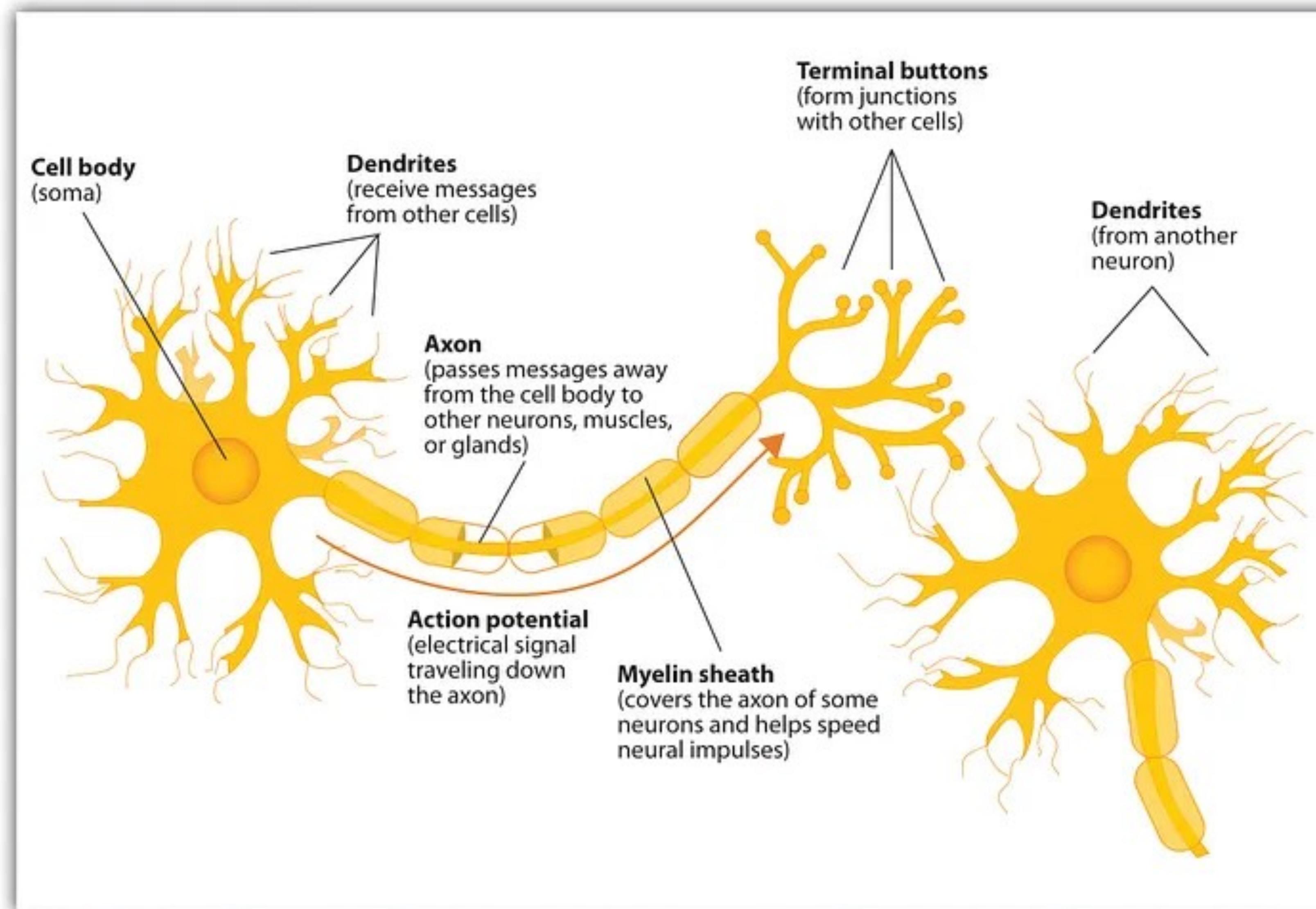
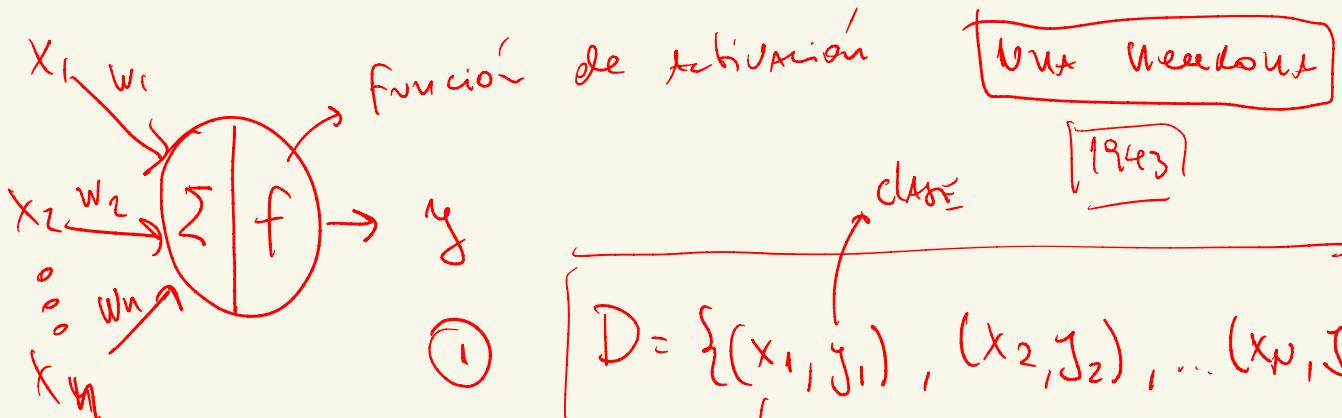


# Redes neuronales artificiales

Dr. Alejandro Veloz

# Comunicación en biología





Entrada

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

Salida

$$y \in \mathbb{R}$$

Imágenes

$$J = \frac{1}{N \cdot 2} \sum_{i=1}^N e_i^2$$

② criterio

$$N(x_i) = \hat{y}_i \rightarrow y_i$$

$$e_i = (y_i - \hat{y}_i)$$

$$J = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$$

$$D = \{ (\underline{x}_1, y_1), \dots, (\underline{x}_N, y_N) \}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - f(\underline{w} \cdot \underline{x}_i))^2$$

$$[\underline{w}_1, \dots, \underline{w}_n] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$w_1 x_1 + \dots + w_n x_n$$

$$\|\underline{Y} - \underline{X} \underline{w}\|_2$$

$$V = \underline{Y} - \underline{X} \underline{w}$$

$$\hat{\underline{w}} = \underset{\underline{w}}{\operatorname{argmin}} \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^N}_{\text{función de costo}} l_2^2(V)$$

- 1) J convexa
- 2) J derivable

$\underline{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  es un vector

$$\underline{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1, y_1 \\ x_2, y_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n, y_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$l_2(V) = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^N V_i}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{l_2^2(V) = \sqrt{V^T V}}$$

norma euclídea

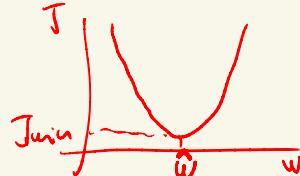
$$l_2^2(V) = \underbrace{(\underline{Y} - \underline{X} \underline{w})^T}_{N \times 1} \underbrace{(\underline{Y} - \underline{X} \underline{w})}_{N \times 1}$$

$$J = \frac{1}{2} (y - f(xw))^2 \xrightarrow{\text{forward activation}}$$

$$= (y - f(xw))' \underbrace{(y - f(xw))}_S$$

$$\hat{w} = \underset{w}{\operatorname{Arg\,min}} J$$

$$= \underset{w}{\operatorname{Arg\,min}} \frac{1}{N^2} \|y - f(xw)\|_2^2$$



$$f(x) = x$$

$$f(xw) = xw$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{\partial J}{\partial w}}_{\text{Gradient of } J} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{N^2} \frac{\partial \|y - xw\|_2^2}{\partial w} = 0$$

w mit  $w$

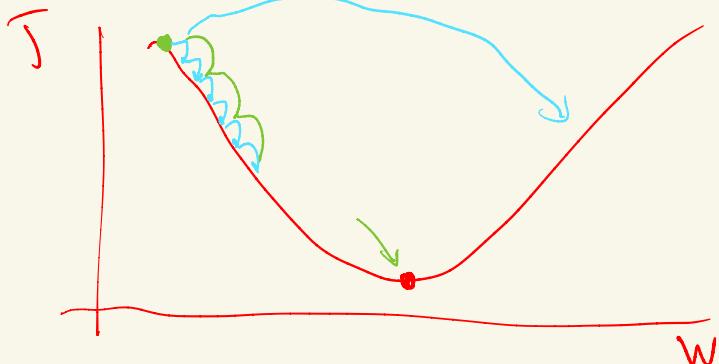
$$\left. \begin{aligned} \underbrace{\frac{2}{2N} x^T (y - xw)}_{\text{gekennzeichnet}} &= 0 \\ M \times 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad \begin{aligned} x^T (y - xw) &= 0 \\ x^T y - x^T x w &= 0 \\ x^T y &= x^T x w \\ w &= (x^T x)^{-1} x^T y \end{aligned}$$

$$J = \frac{1}{2N} \|y - f(xw)\|_2^2$$

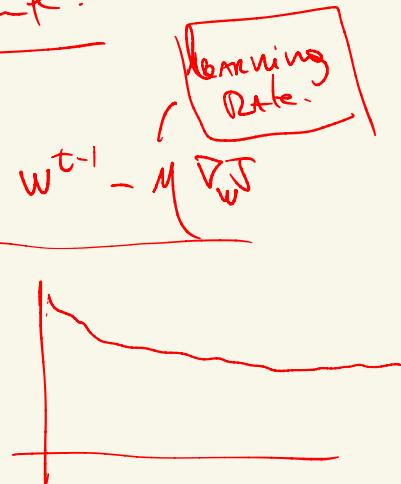
$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial w} = \frac{1}{N} (y - f(xw)) \frac{\partial f}{\partial w} \left[ \frac{\partial xw}{\partial w} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial w} = \frac{1}{N} X(y - f(xw)) \frac{\partial f}{\partial w} \quad (\text{Gradiente de } J \text{ en función de } w)$$

Descenso por el gradiente.



$$w^t = w^{t-1} - \eta \nabla_w J$$



Learning Rate.

$$w^t = w^{t-1} - \eta \nabla_w J = w^{t-1} - \eta x^T (y - f(xw)) f'(xw)$$

⇒ Actualizar para todos los datos de una sola vez.

Descenso de gradiente batch.

$$w^t = w^{t-1} - \eta x^T (y - f(xw)) f'(xw)$$

Una iteración de esto se llama época (Epoch)

⇒ Actualizar para un dato:

$$w^t = w^{t-1} - \underbrace{\eta x_i^T (y_i - f(x_i w)) f'(x_i w)}_{\nabla_w J_i}$$

for  $t = 1 \dots T$  — <sup>no de</sup> <sub>épocas</sub>

for  $i = 1 \dots N$

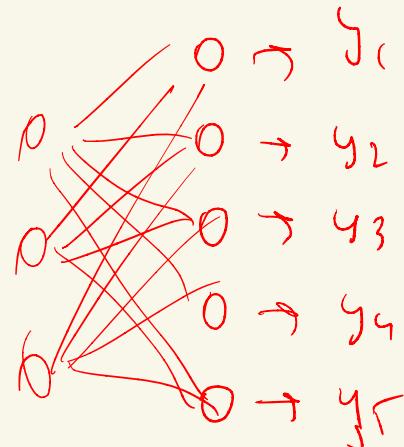
$$w^t = w^{t-1} - \eta \nabla_w J_i$$

batch size



0 0  
0 0  
0 ...  
0 0  
0

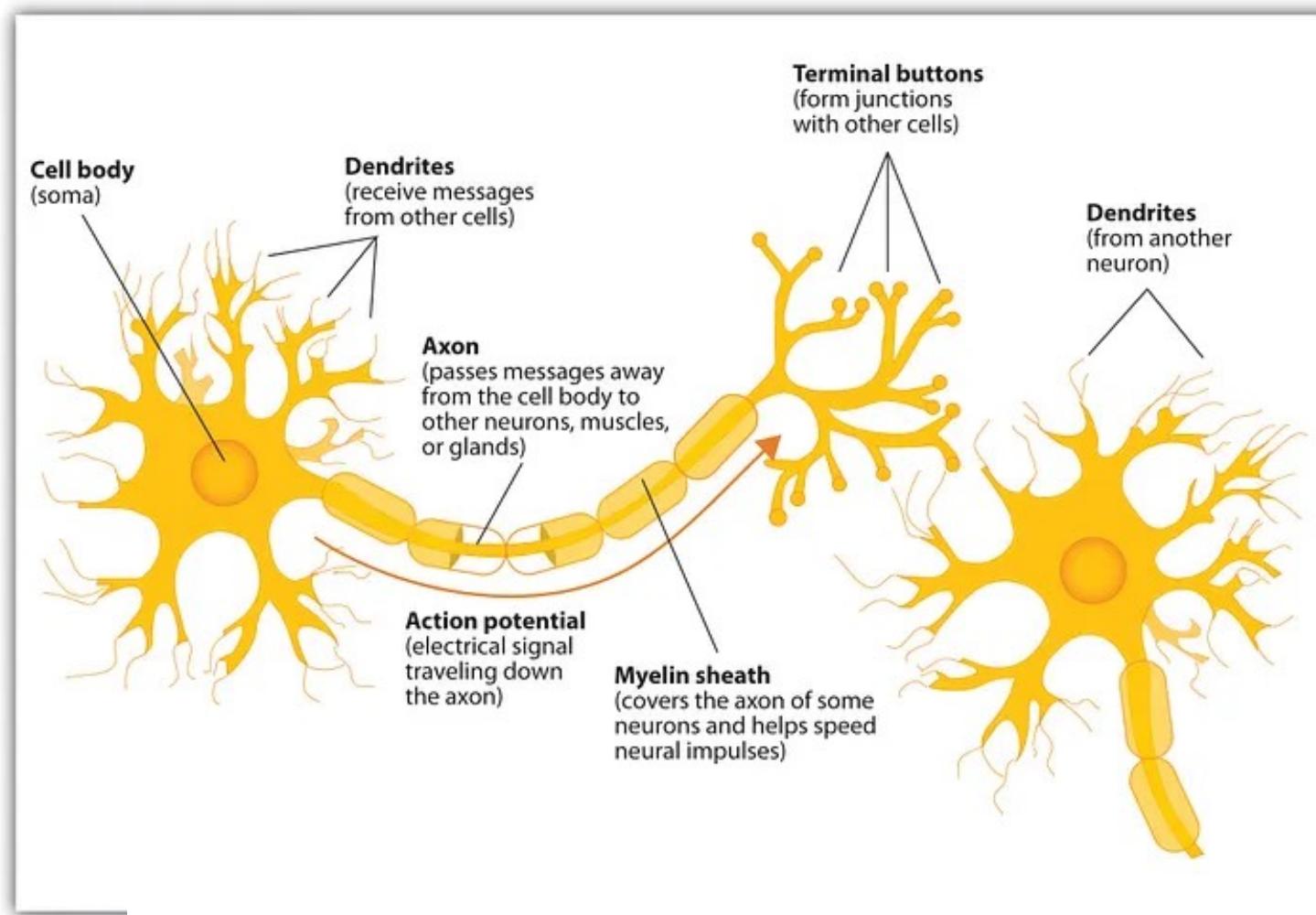
0 0  
0 0  
0 ...  
0 0  
0



$$\frac{e^{z_j}}{\sum_i e^{z_i}} = P(c_j)$$

$$\sum_j y_j = 1$$

# El perceptrón (1940)



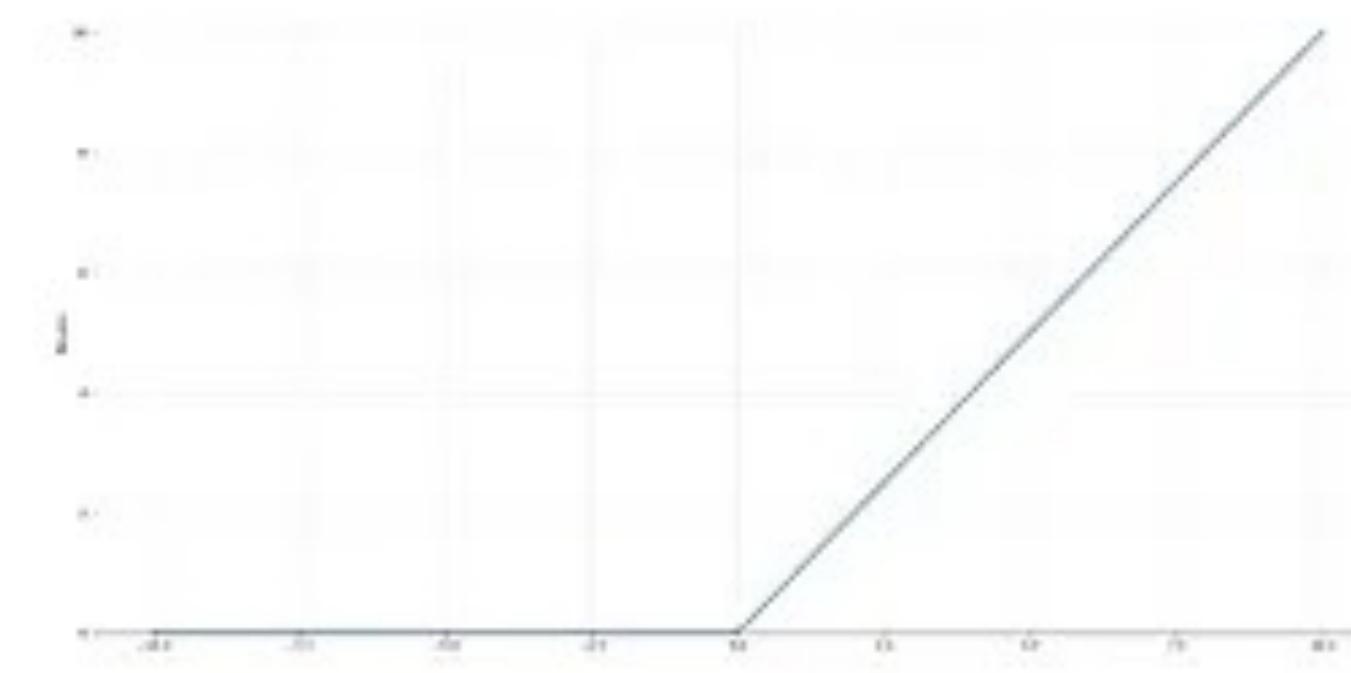
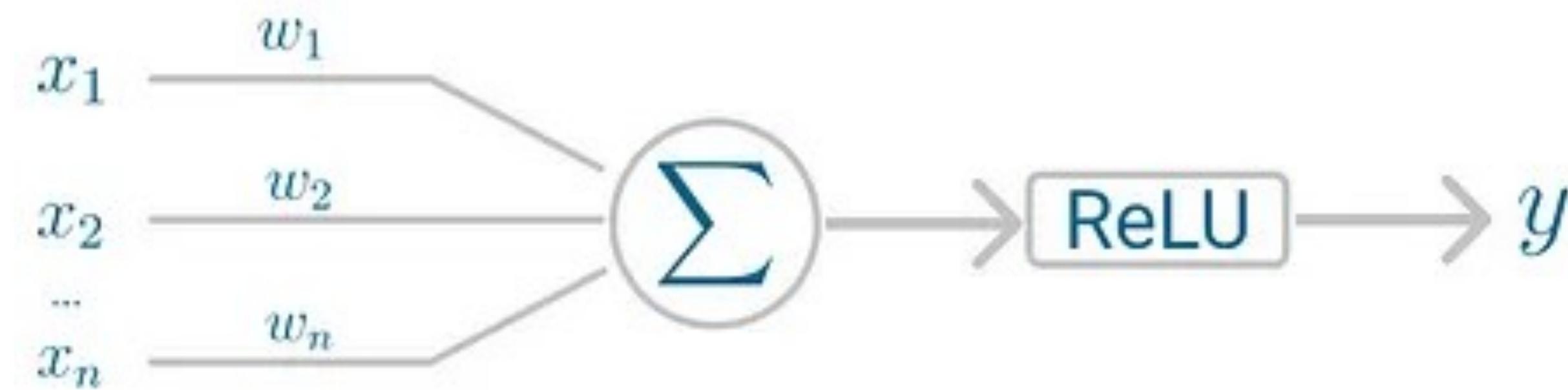
$$f(x, w) = \underbrace{x_1 w_1 + \cdots + x_n w_n}_{\text{inputs}} \quad \underbrace{\text{output}}_{\text{weights}}$$



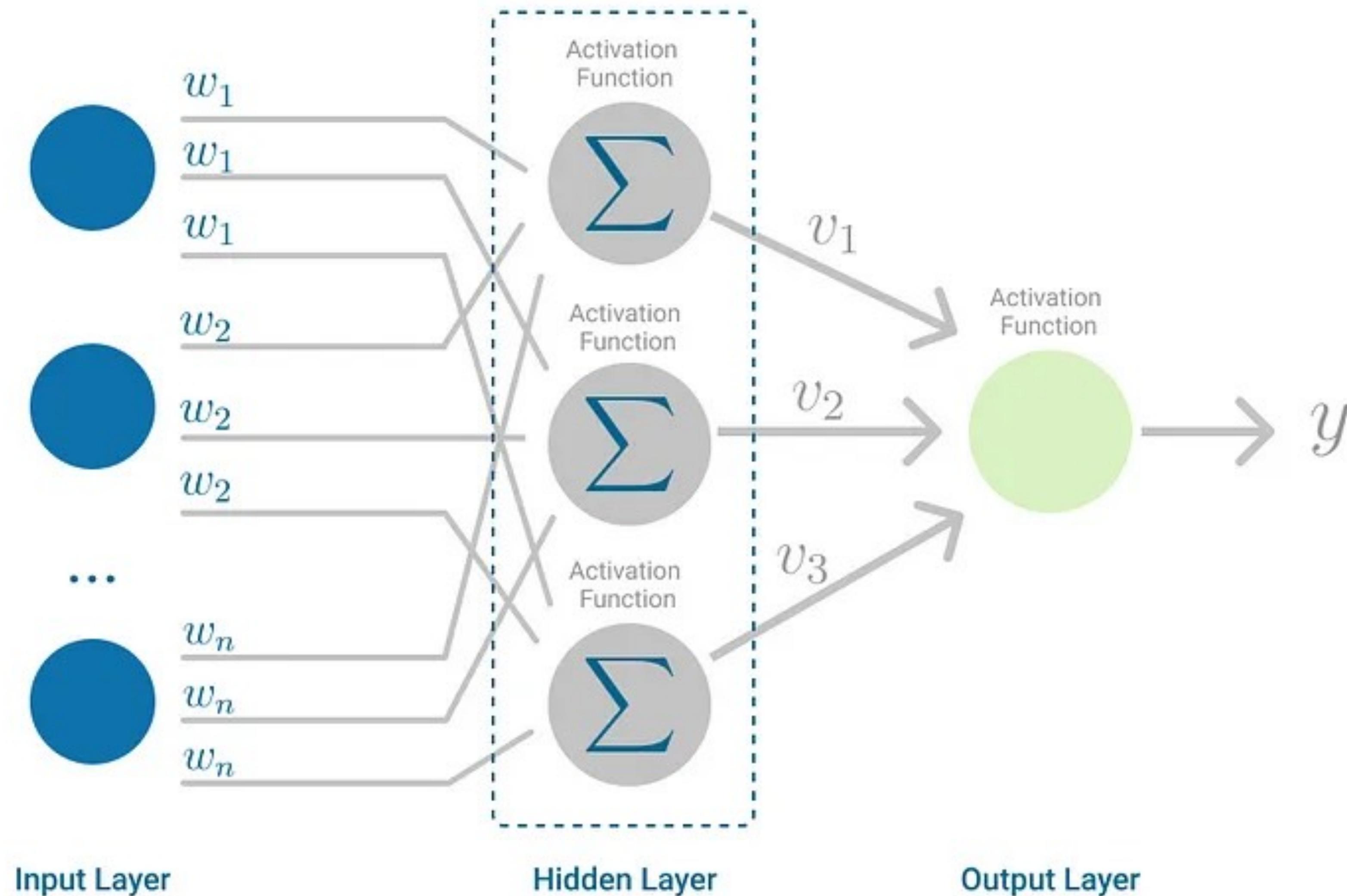
$$y = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } \overbrace{\sum_i w_i x_i - T}^{\text{weighted sum}} > 0 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

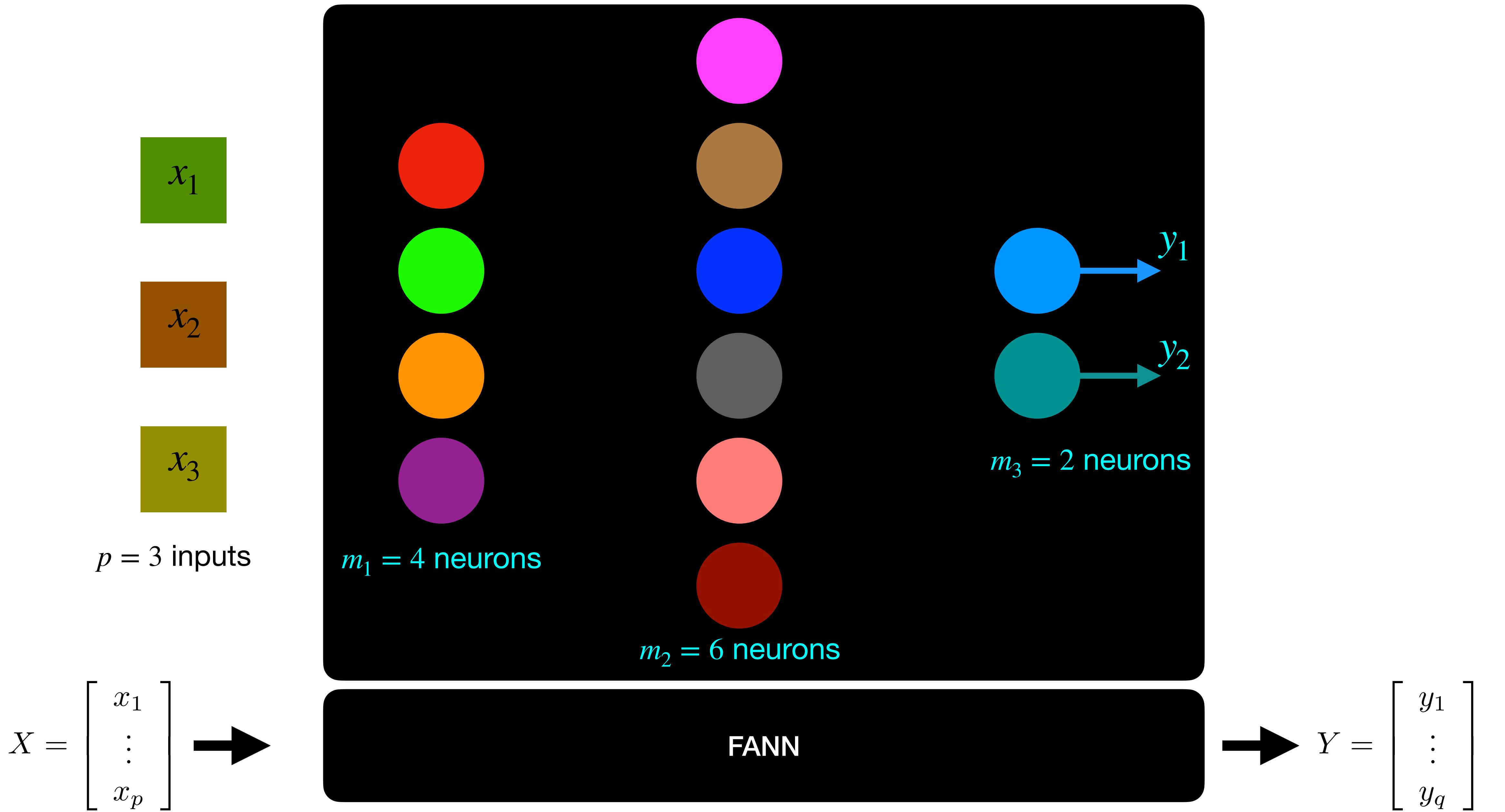
$$\underbrace{D(w, c)}_{\text{distance}} = - \sum_{i \in M} \underbrace{y_i}_{\text{output}} (x_i w_i + c) \underbrace{\quad}_{\text{misclassified observations}}$$

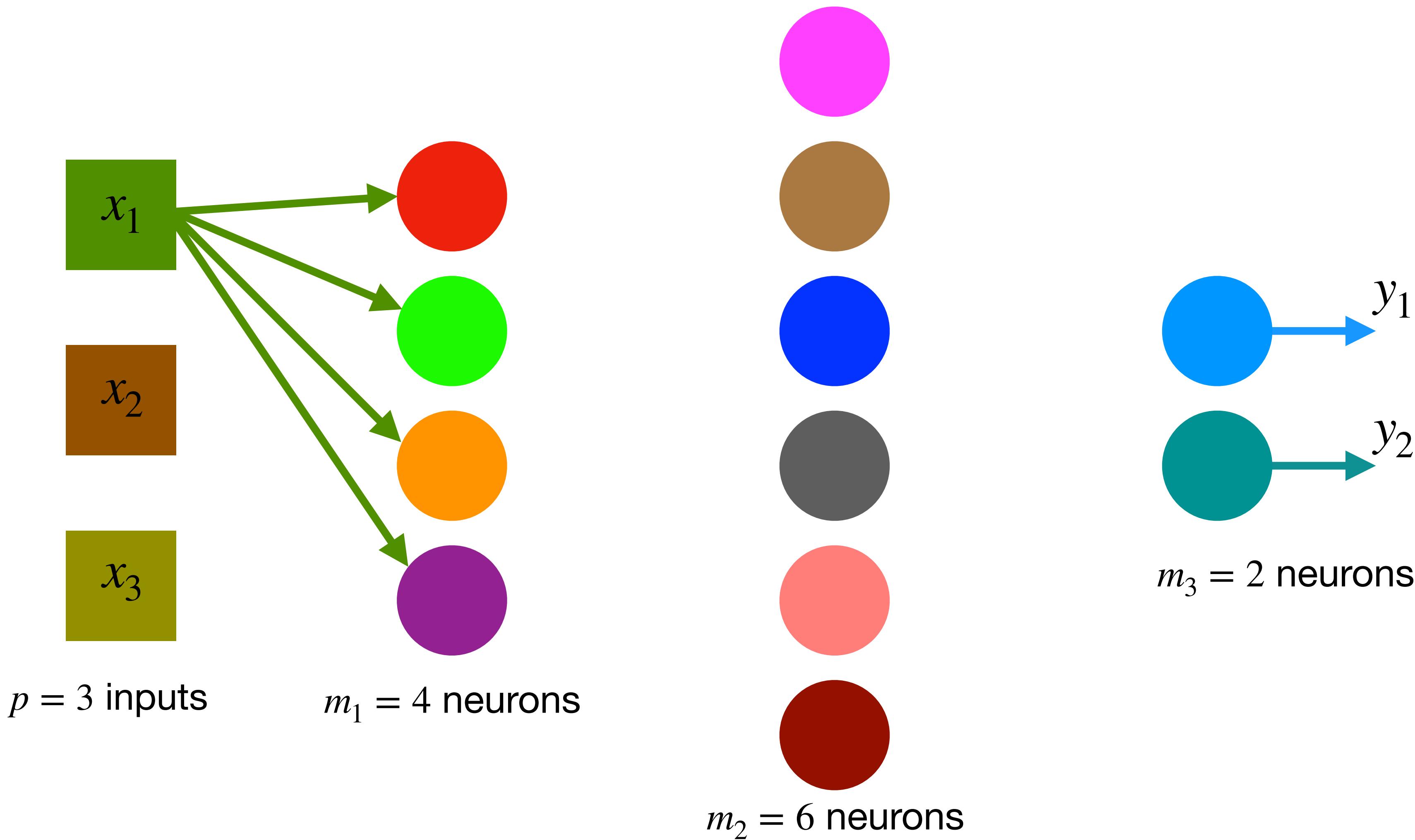
# El perceptrón (1940)

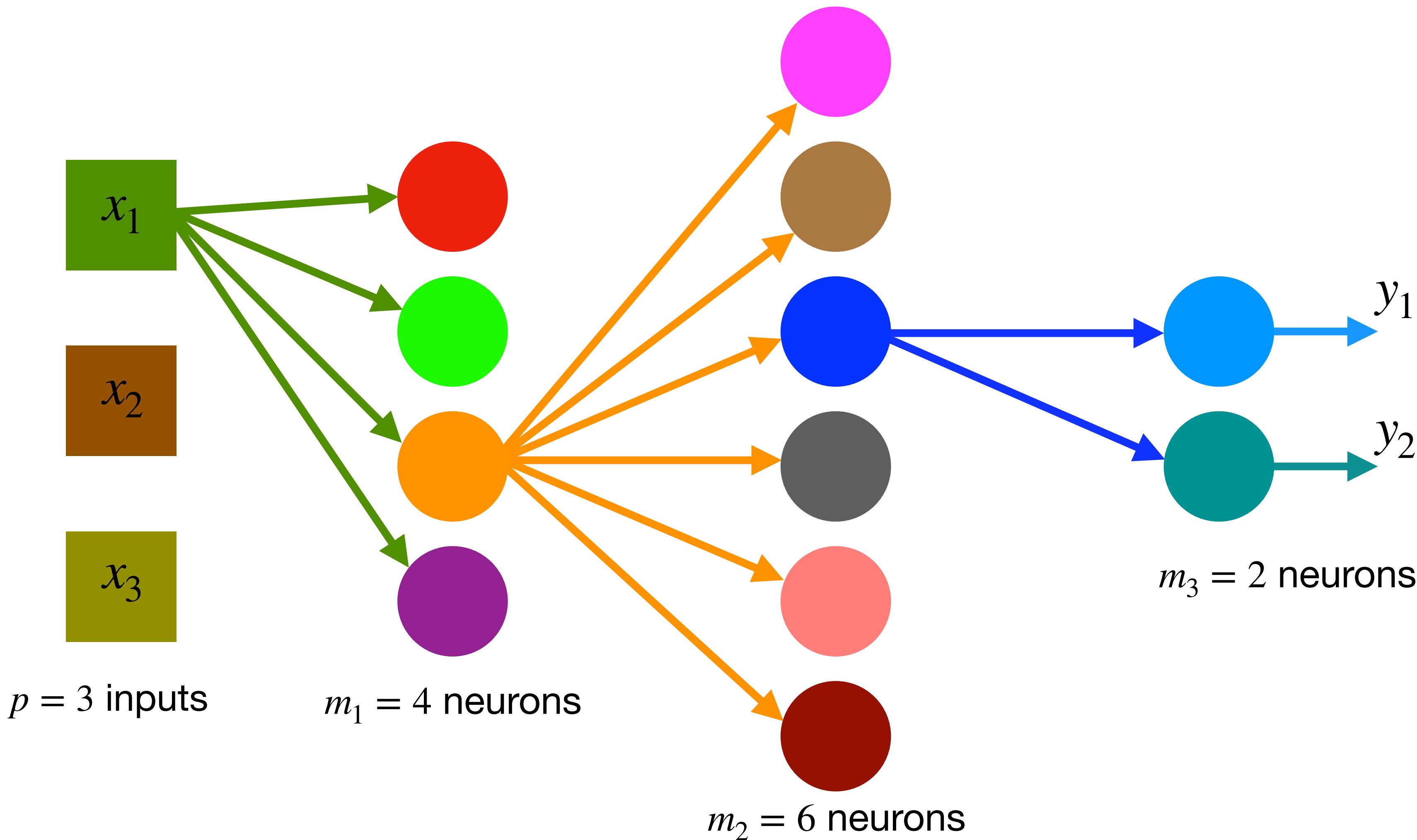


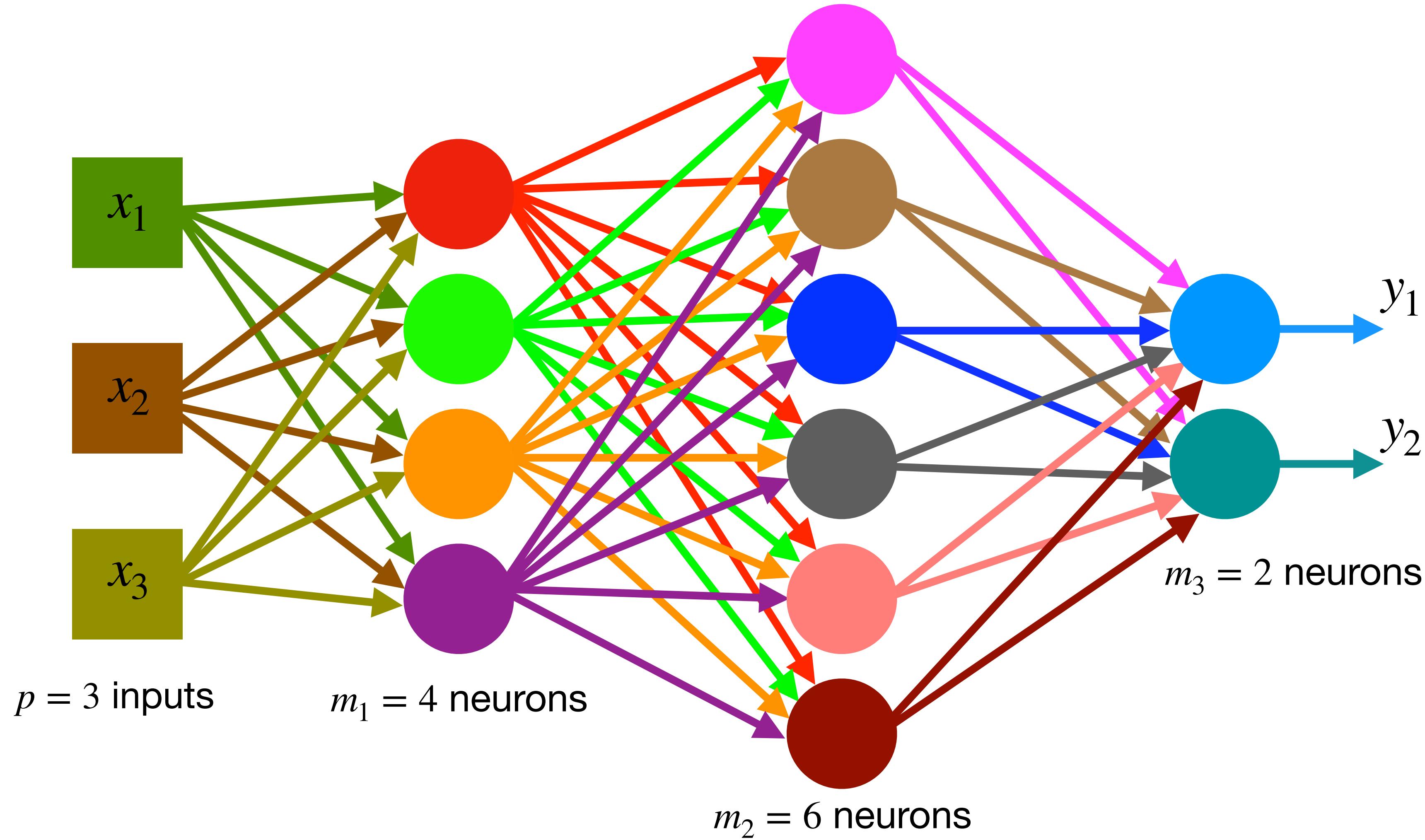
# EL perceptrón multicapa

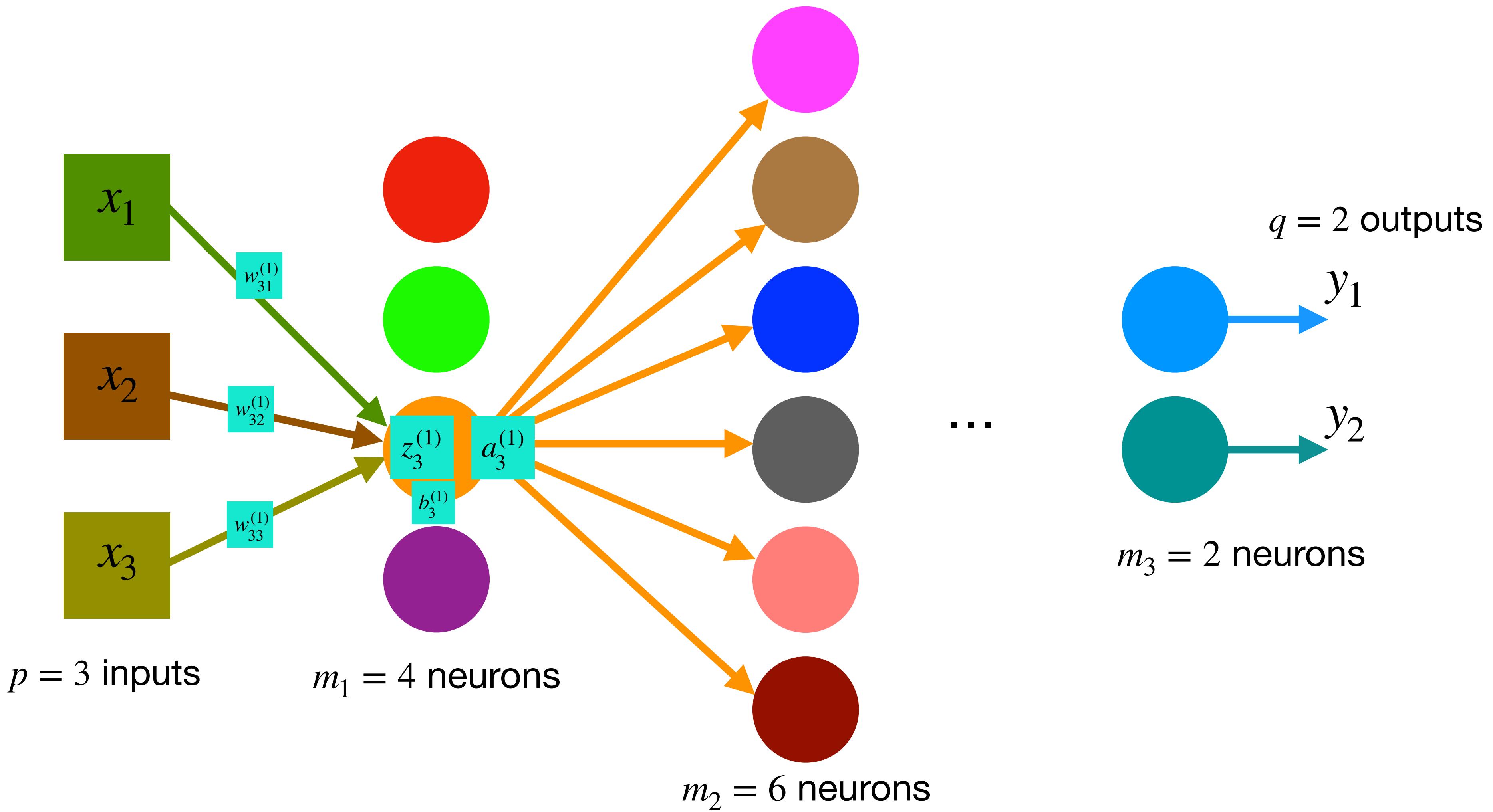


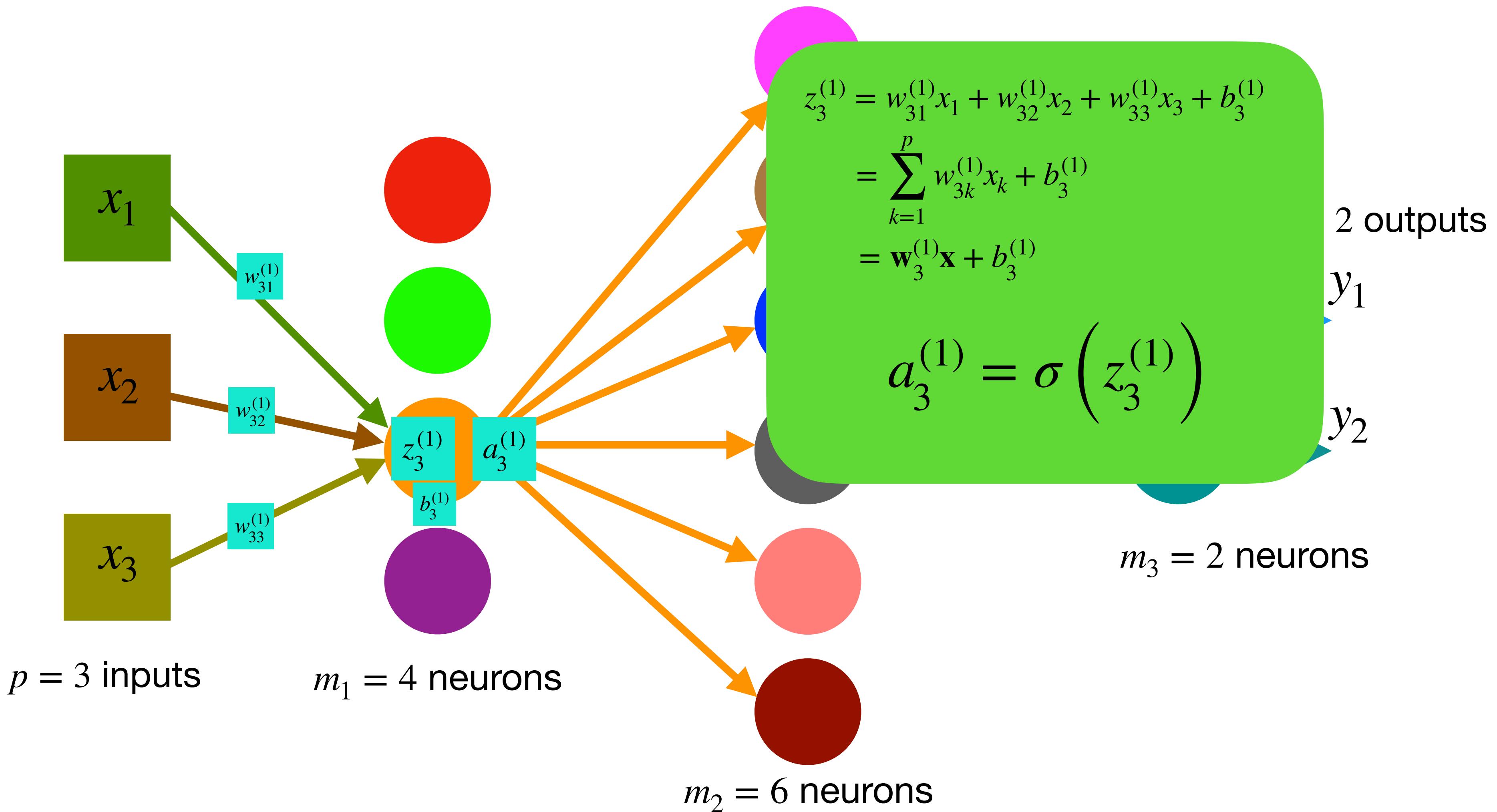


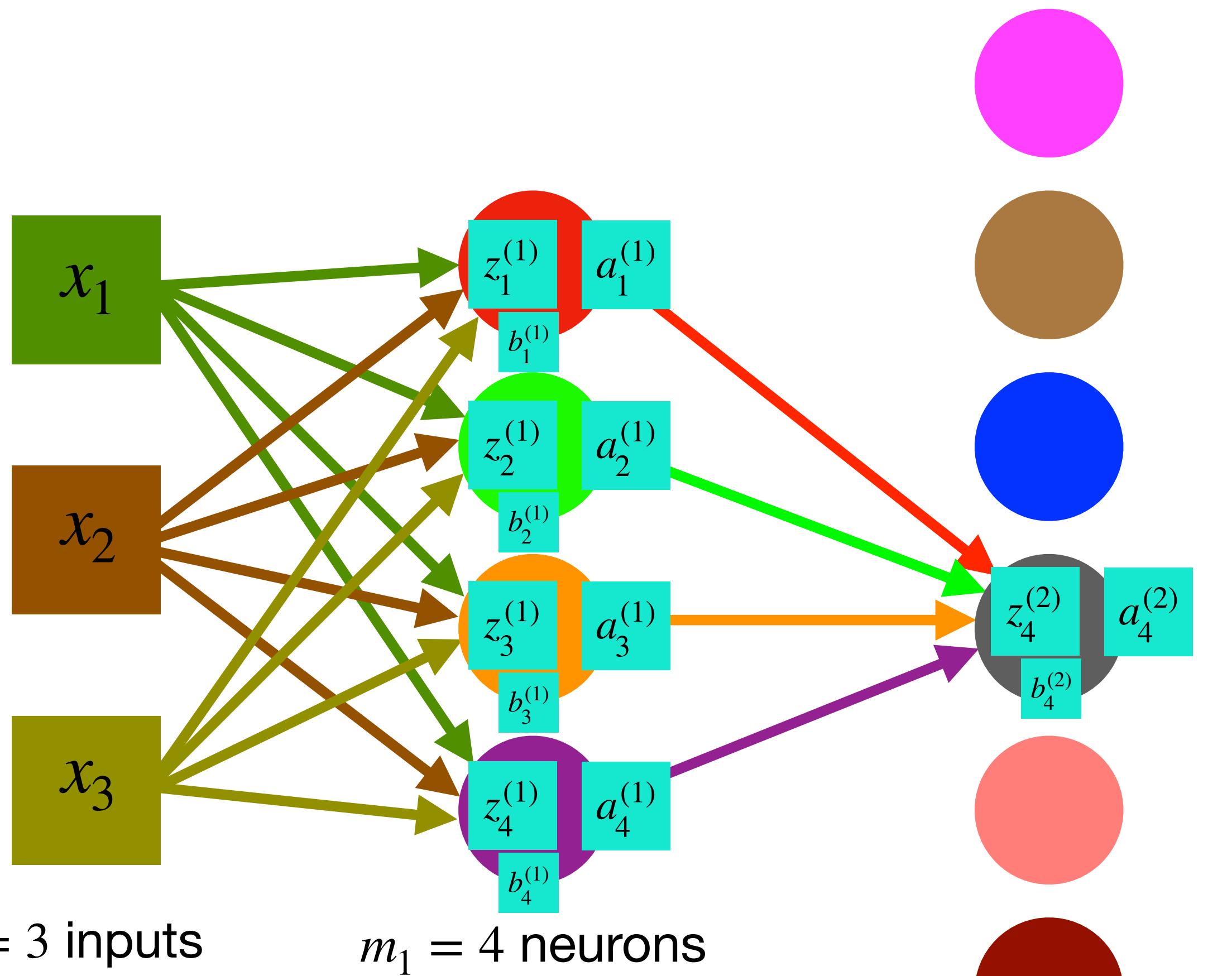










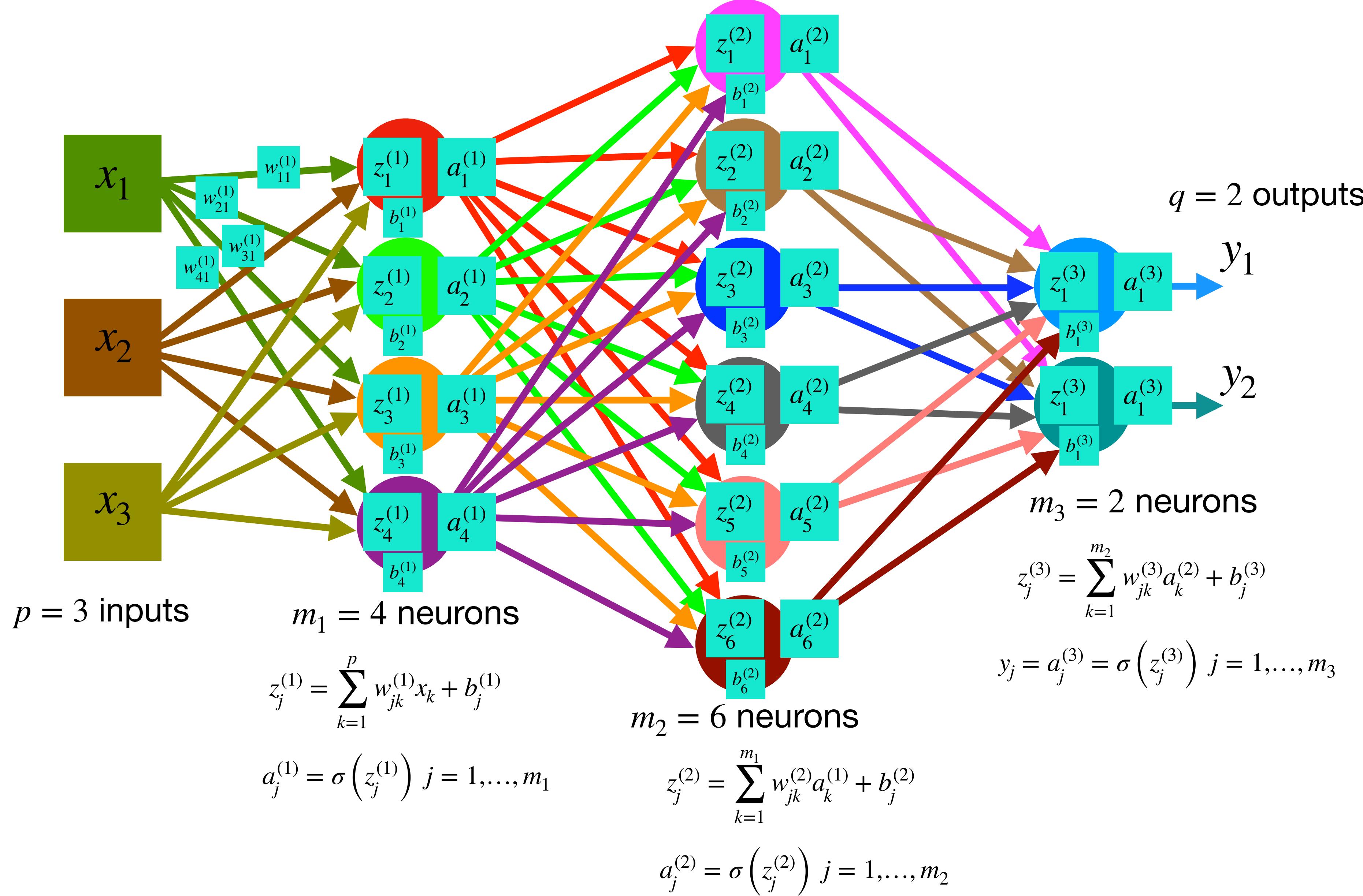


$$z_4^{(2)} = w_{41}^{(2)}a_1^{(1)} + w_{42}^{(2)}a_2^{(1)} + w_{43}^{(2)}a_3^{(1)} + w_{44}^{(2)}a_4^{(1)} + b_4^{(2)}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{m_1} w_{4k}^{(2)}a_k^{(1)} + b_4^{(2)}$$

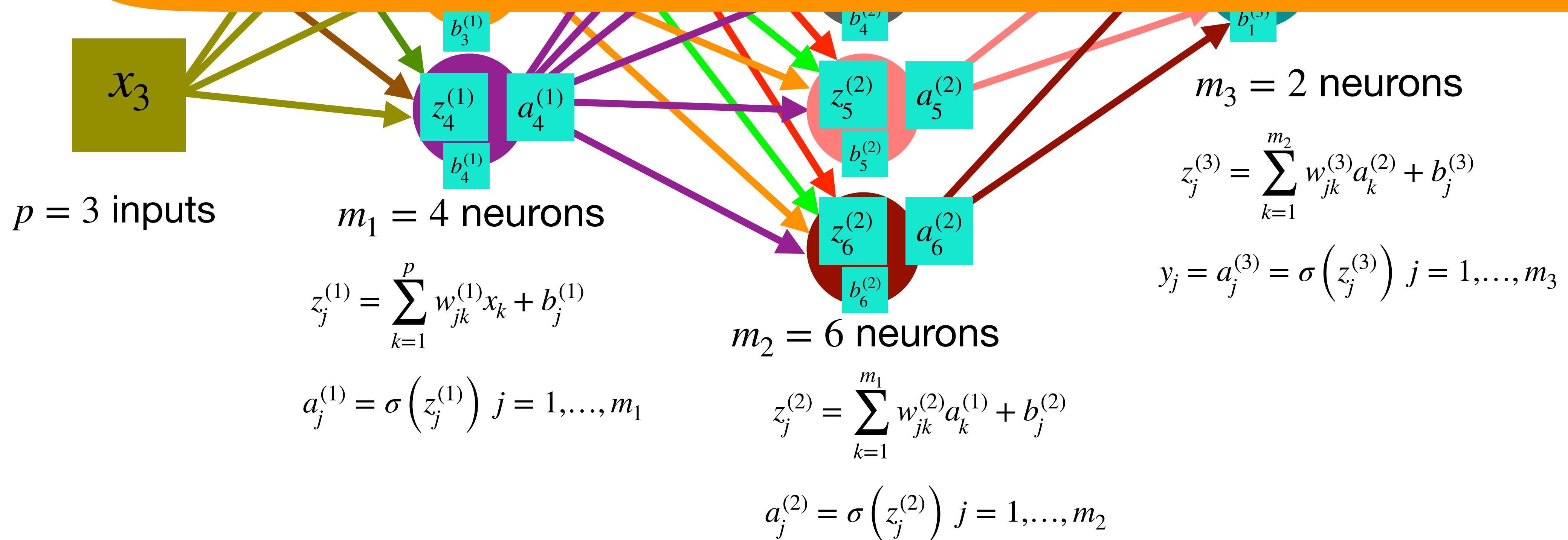
$$= \mathbf{w}_4^{(2)}\mathbf{x} + b_4^{(2)}$$

$$a_4^{(2)} = \sigma(z_4^{(2)})$$



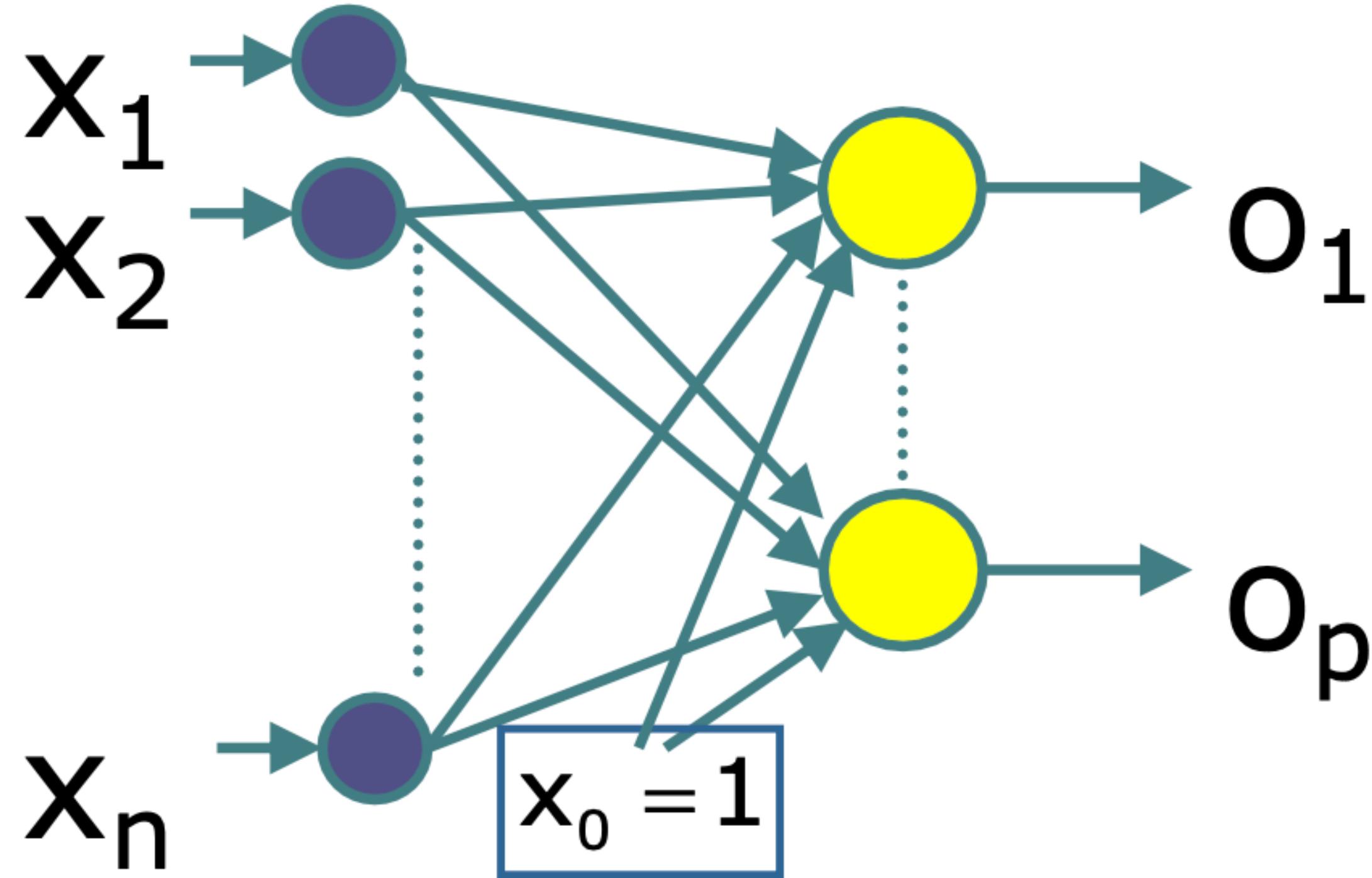
A diagram showing a single neuron layer. The neurons are represented by circles containing two teal boxes:  $z_j^{(\ell)}$  at the top and  $a_j^{(\ell)}$  at the bottom. A pink circle surrounds the top two boxes. Four arrows point from the bottom of the diagram to the top of this circle, each with a different color: red, green, orange, and purple. The background is orange.

$$z_j^{(\ell)} = \sum_{k=1}^{m_{\ell-1}} w_{jk}^{(\ell-1)} a_k^{(\ell-1)} + b_j^{(\ell)} = \mathbf{w}_j^{(\ell-1)\top} \mathbf{a}^{(\ell-1)} + b_j^{(\ell)}$$

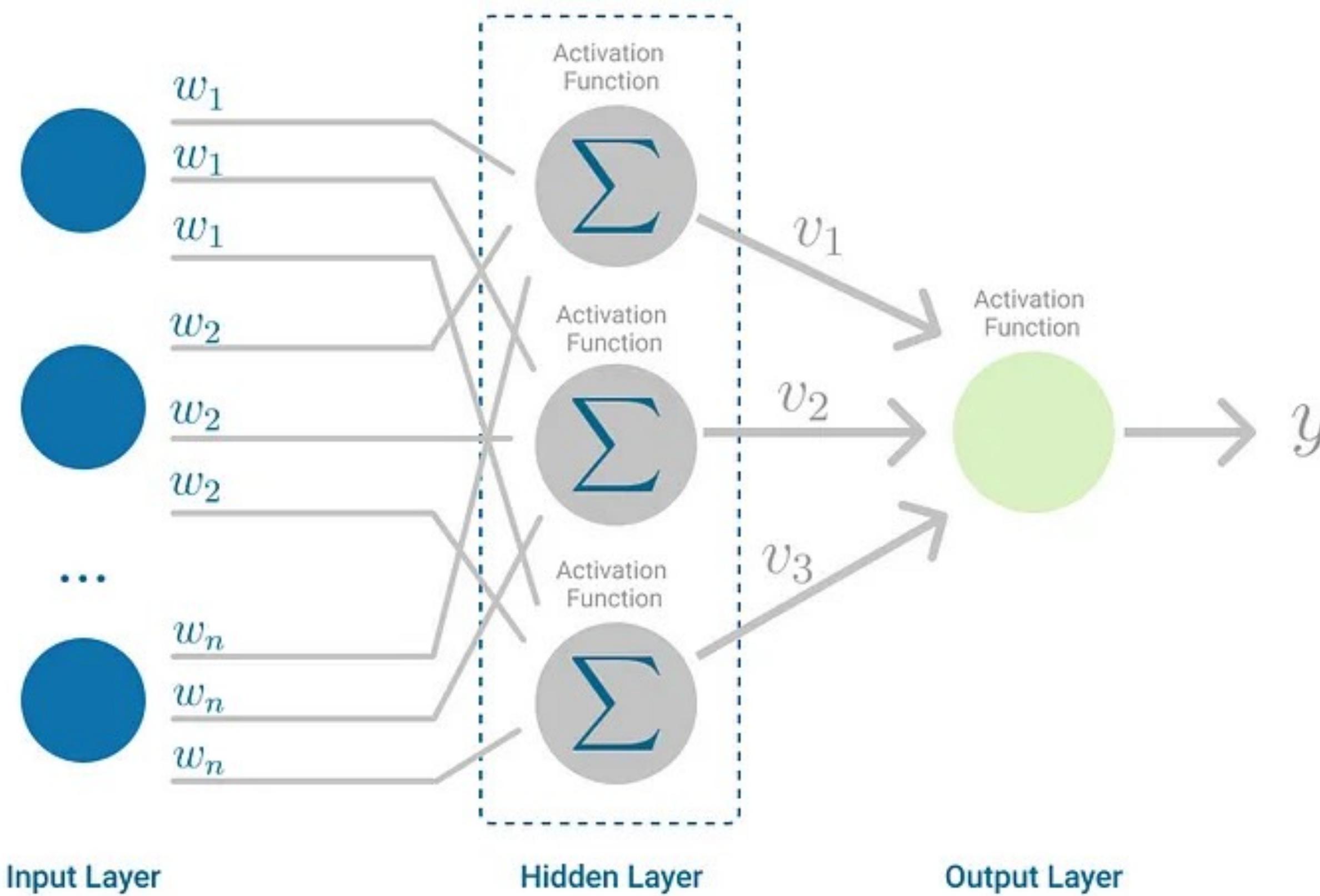


# Entrenamiento

$$o_i = f \left( \sum_{k=0}^n w_{ik} x_k \right) i = 1, \dots, p$$



# Retroprogación (backpropagation)



## Algoritmo 1 Forward Propagation

**Requerir:** Profundidad de la red,  $l$

**Requerir:**  $\mathbf{W}^{(i)}, i \in \{1, \dots, l\}$ , pesos de la red

**Requerir:**  $\mathbf{b}^{(i)}, i \in \{1, \dots, l\}$ , parámetros bias de la red

**Requerir:**  $\mathbf{x}$ , el input

**Requerir:**  $\mathbf{y}$ , el output target

$$\mathbf{h}^{(0)} = \mathbf{x}$$

for  $k = 1, \dots, l$ :

$$\mathbf{a}^{(k)} = \mathbf{b}^{(k)} + \mathbf{W}^{(k)} \mathbf{h}^{(k-1)}$$

$$\mathbf{h}^{(k)} = f(\mathbf{a}^{(k)})$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{y}} = \mathbf{h}^{(l)}$$

$$J = L(\hat{\mathbf{y}}, \mathbf{y})$$

## Algoritmo 2 Back-Propagation

Luego de completar forward propagation:

$$\mathbf{g} \leftarrow \nabla_{\hat{\mathbf{y}}} J = \nabla_{\hat{\mathbf{y}}} L(\hat{\mathbf{y}}, \mathbf{y})$$

for  $k = l, l-1, \dots, 1$ :

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{a}^{(k)}} J = \mathbf{g} \odot f'(\mathbf{a}^{(k)})$$

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{b}^{(k)}} J = \mathbf{g}$$

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{W}^{(k)}} J = \mathbf{g} \mathbf{h}^{(k-1)T}$$

$$\mathbf{g} \leftarrow \nabla_{\mathbf{h}^{(k-1)}} J = \mathbf{W}^{(k)T} \mathbf{g}$$

# Keras

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow import keras
tf.__version__ # '2.9.1'
keras.__version__ # '2.9.0'

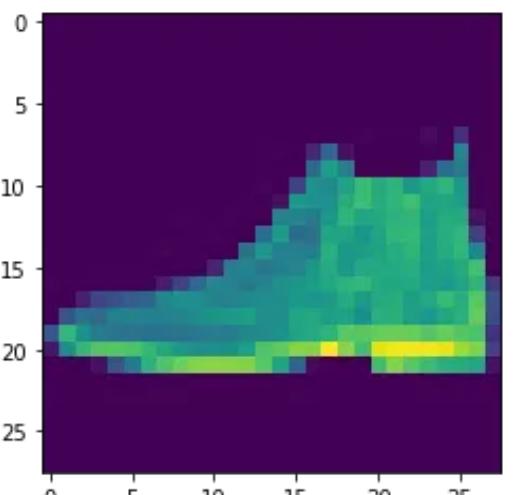
fashion_mnist = keras.datasets.fashion_mnist
(X_train_full, y_train_full), (X_test, y_test) = fashion_mnist.load_data()
print(X_train_full.shape)
print(X_train_full.dtype)

(60000, 28, 28)
uint8

X_valid, X_train = X_train_full[:5000]/255.0, X_train_full[5000:]/255.0
y_valid, y_train = y_train_full[:5000], y_train_full[5000:]

class_names = ['T-shirt/top', 'Trouser', 'Pullover', 'Dress',
'Coat', 'Sandal', 'Shirt', 'Sneaker', 'Bag', 'Ankle boot']
class_names[y_train[0]]

img = X_test[0]
plt.imshow(img)
```



```
model = keras.models.Sequential([
    keras.layers.Flatten(input_shape=[28,28]),
    keras.layers.Dense(300, activation='relu'),
    keras.layers.Dense(100, activation='relu'),
    keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax')
])
```

```
model.summary()
Model: "sequential"
```

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
=====		
=====		
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 784)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 300)	235500
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 100)	30100
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 10)	1010
=====		
=====		

```
Total params: 266,610
Trainable params: 266,610
Non-trainable params: 0
```

# Keras

```
model.layers
[<keras.layers.reshape.Flatten at 0x7fc17f658910>,
 <keras.layers.core.Dense at 0x7fc17f4a9760>,
 <keras.layers.core.Dense at 0x7fc17f579b20>,
 <keras.layers.core.Dense at 0x7fc17f579bb0>]

hidden1 = model.layers[1]
hidden1.name
layer1 = model.get_layer(hidden1.name)
weights, biases = hidden1.get_weights()

weights
array([[ 0.05980267, -0.00851811, -0.03223576, ...,  0.0417341 ,
       -0.05151674,  0.02141821],
       [ 0.02560429,  0.02692608,  0.01197942, ...,  0.00847472,
       -0.01258808,  0.00496984],
       [ 0.0110984 ,  0.03018346, -0.06010713, ..., -0.06778863,
       0.01074214, -0.06266507],
       ...,
       [-0.04093829, -0.05239757,  0.05745775, ...,  0.04037939,
       -0.04425038,  0.0710177 ],
       [ 0.07078798,  0.02598803, -0.025334 , ..., -0.0633328 ,
       -0.04895741, -0.05786116],
       [-0.03853485, -0.00021387, -0.03003352, ...,  0.06768821,
       0.01444261,  0.05353366]], dtype=float32)
```

biases.shape  
(300,)

```
model.compile(loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',
              optimizer = 'sgd',
              metrics=['accuracy'])
```

# Keras

```
history = model.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=30, validation_data=(X_valid, y_valid))
```

Epoch 1/30

```
1719/1719 [=====] - 3s 2ms/step - loss: 0.7158 - accuracy: 0.7652 - val_loss: 0.5024 - val_accuracy: 0.8368
```

Epoch 2/30

```
1719/1719 [=====] - 3s 2ms/step - loss: 0.4862 - accuracy: 0.8314 - val_loss: 0.4475 - val_accuracy: 0.8480
```

Epoch 3/30

```
1719/1719 [=====] - 3s 2ms/step - loss: 0.4408 - accuracy: 0.8455 - val_loss: 0.4246 - val_accuracy: 0.8558
```

Epoch 4/30

```
1719/1719 [=====] - 3s 2ms/step - loss: 0.4142 - accuracy: 0.8555 - val_loss: 0.3906 - val_accuracy: 0.8666
```

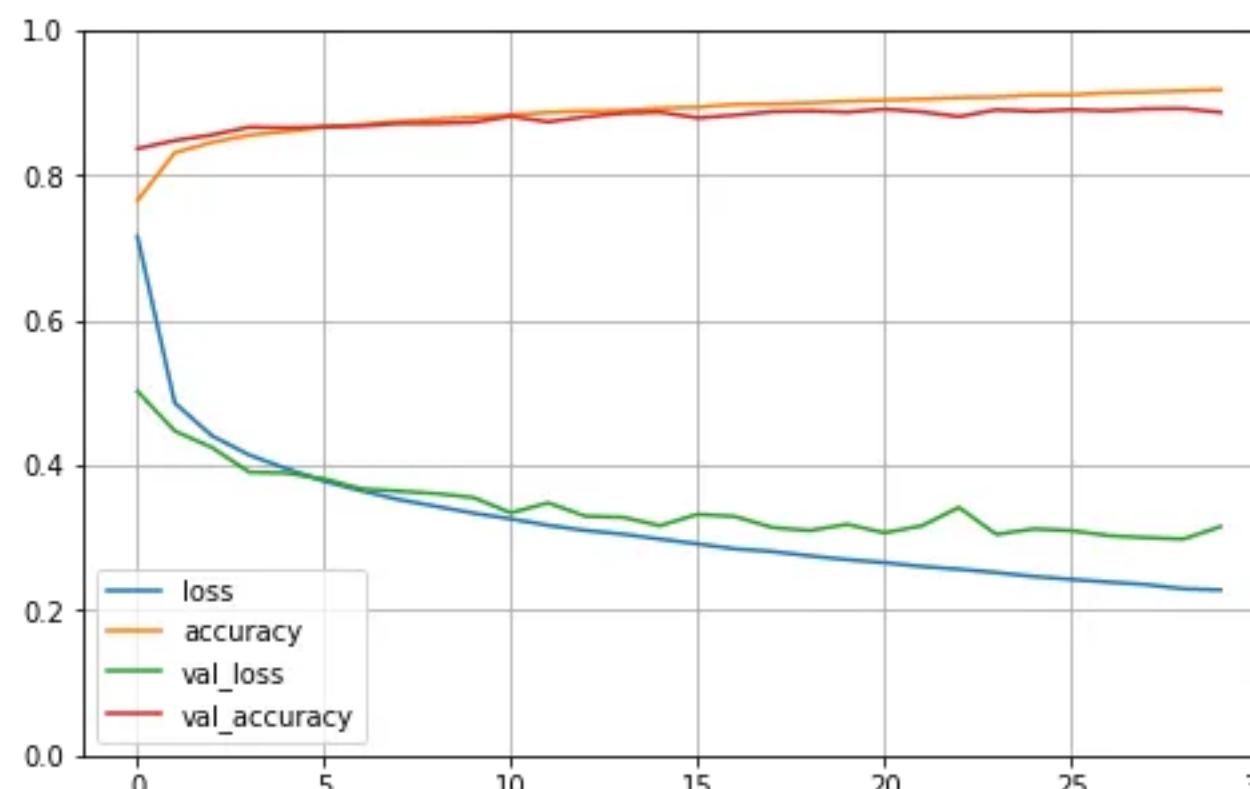
...

Epoch 29/30

```
1719/1719 [=====] - 3s 2ms/step - loss: 0.2299 - accuracy: 0.9164 - val_loss: 0.2983 - val_accuracy: 0.8922
```

Epoch 30/30

```
1719/1719 [=====] - 3s 2ms/step - loss: 0.2281 - accuracy: 0.9180 - val_loss: 0.3155 - val_accuracy: 0.8868
```



# Keras

```
X_new = X_test[:5]
y_preds = model.predict(X_new)

array([[0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 1.],
       [0., 0., 1., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.],
       [0., 1., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.],
       [0., 1., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.],
       [1., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.]], dtype=float32)
```