

# Introduction

11–785 Introduction to Deep Learning

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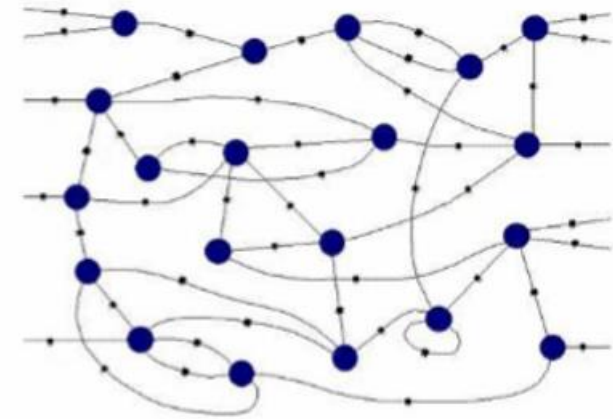
# 01. Connectionism

- The Earliest model of cognition was **associationism**
  - > But how to store them?

=> The answer was **Connectionism!**

- Neurons connect to neurons
- The workings of the brain are encoded in these connections

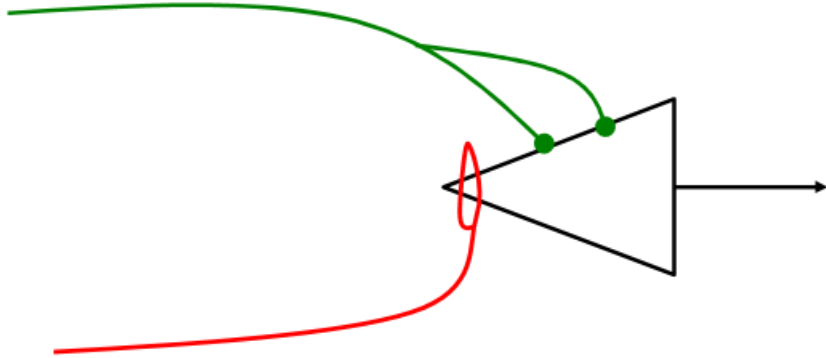
✓ Neural network models are connectionist machines!



Connectionist Machine

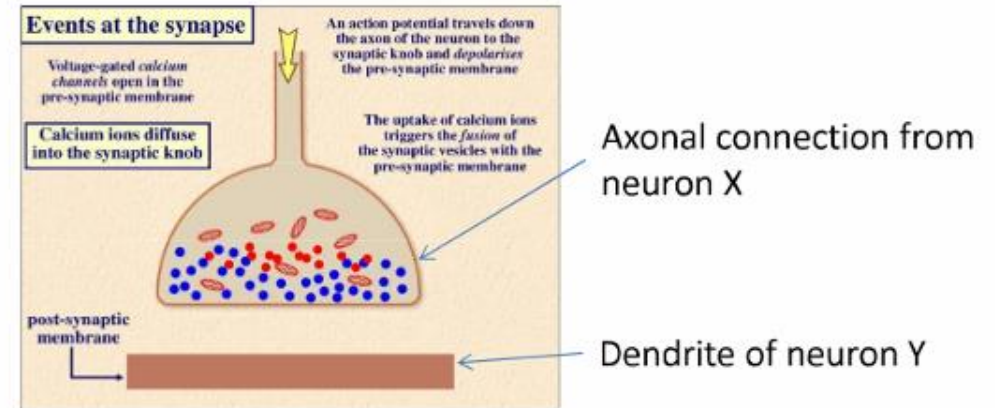
# 02. pre-Perceptron Models

> The McCulloch and Pitts model



- **Excitatory synapse** : Transmits weighted input to the neuron
- **Inhibitory synapse** : Any signal from an inhibitory synapse prevents neuron from firing
- The activity of any inhibitory synapse absolutely prevents excitation of the neuron at that time.

> The McCulloch and Pitts model

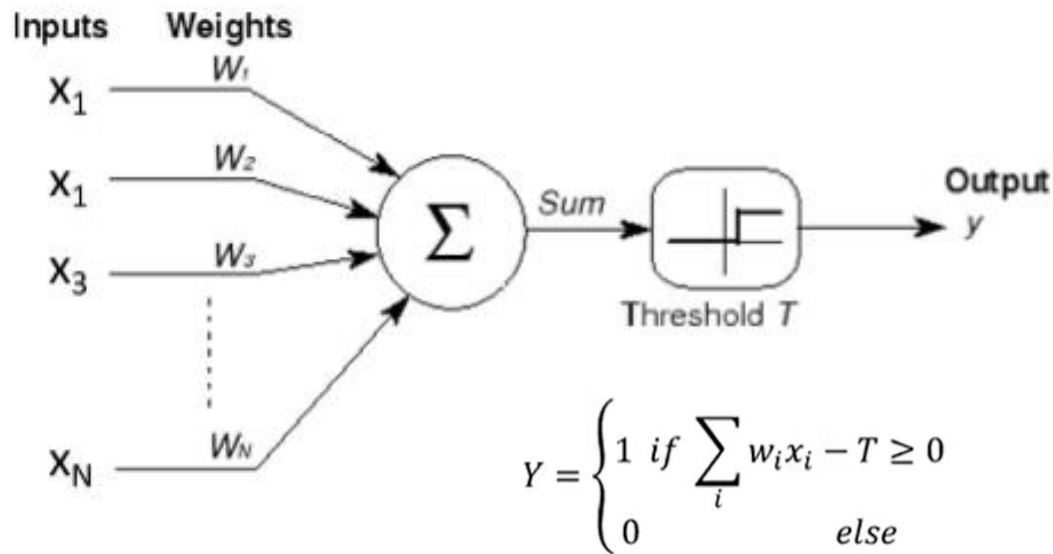


- If neuron repeatedly triggers neuron , the synaptic knob connecting(weight of the connection) to gets larger

$$w_{xy} = w_{xy} + \eta xy$$

✓ Unstable weights (only increase)

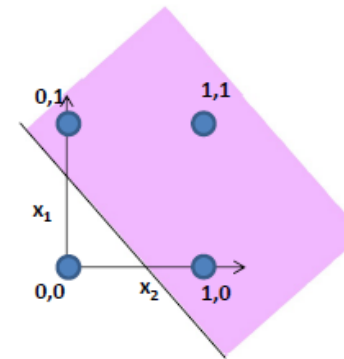
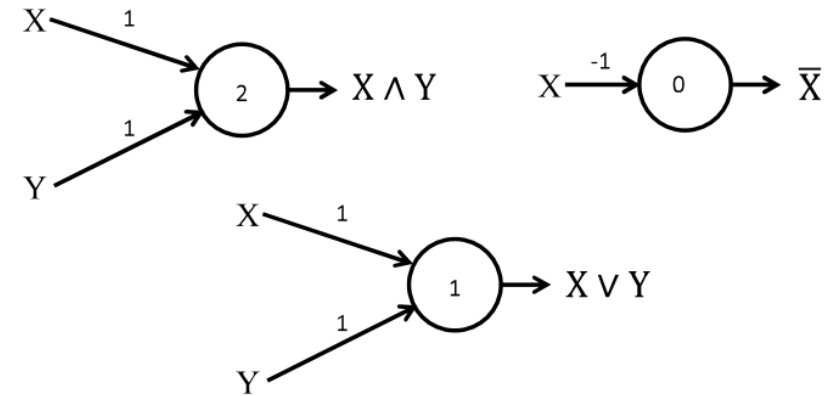
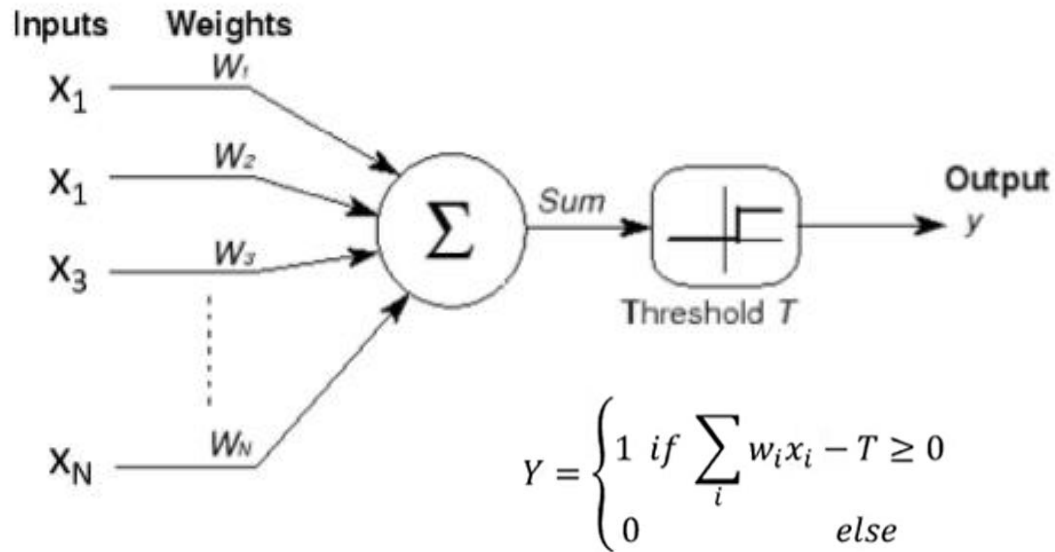
# 03. Perceptron



- Number of inputs combine linearly
  - Threshold logic: Fire if combined input exceeds threshold
- Also provided a learning algorithm
$$\mathbf{w} = \mathbf{w} + \eta(d(\mathbf{x}) - y(\mathbf{x}))\mathbf{x}$$
  - $d(\mathbf{x})$  is the desired output in response to input  $\mathbf{x}$
  - $y(\mathbf{x})$  is the actual output in response to  $\mathbf{x}$

# 03. Perceptron

- Easy to mimic any Boolean gate

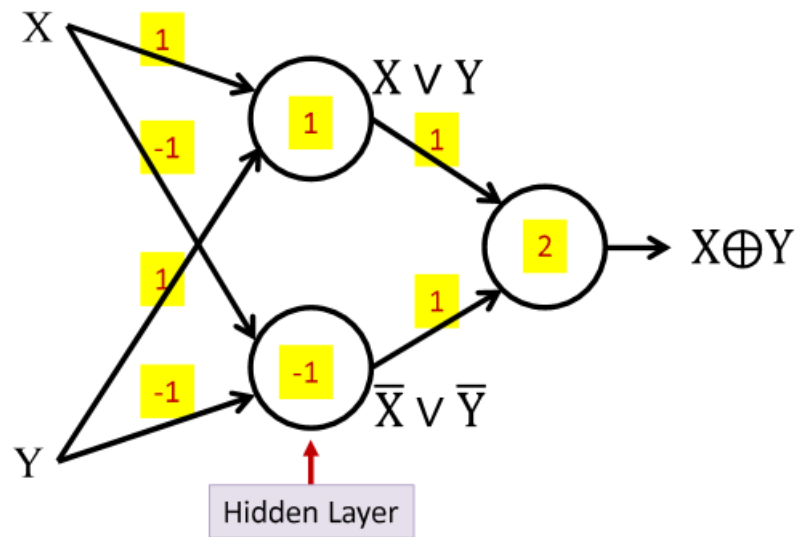


A perceptron can be a linear classifier

✓ But, no solution for XOR

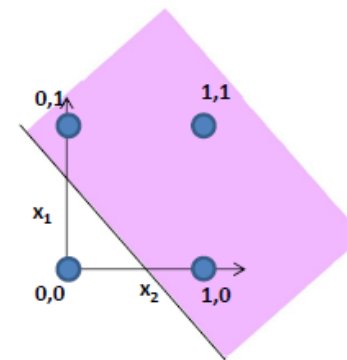
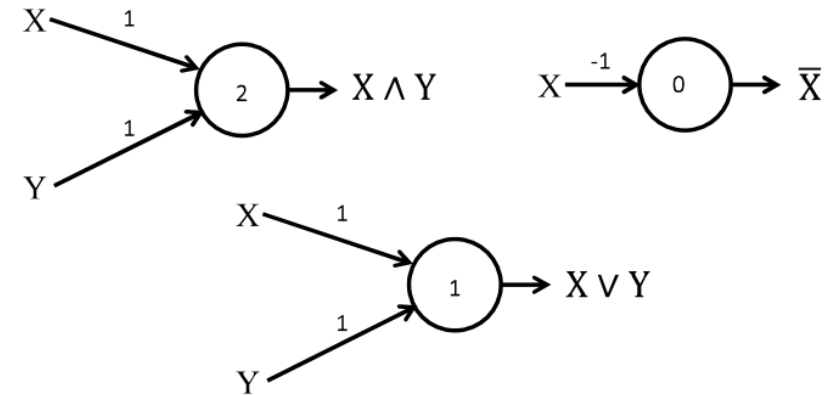
# 03. Perceptron

Multi-layer Perceptron!



The first layer is a "hidden" layer

- Easy to mimic any Boolean gate

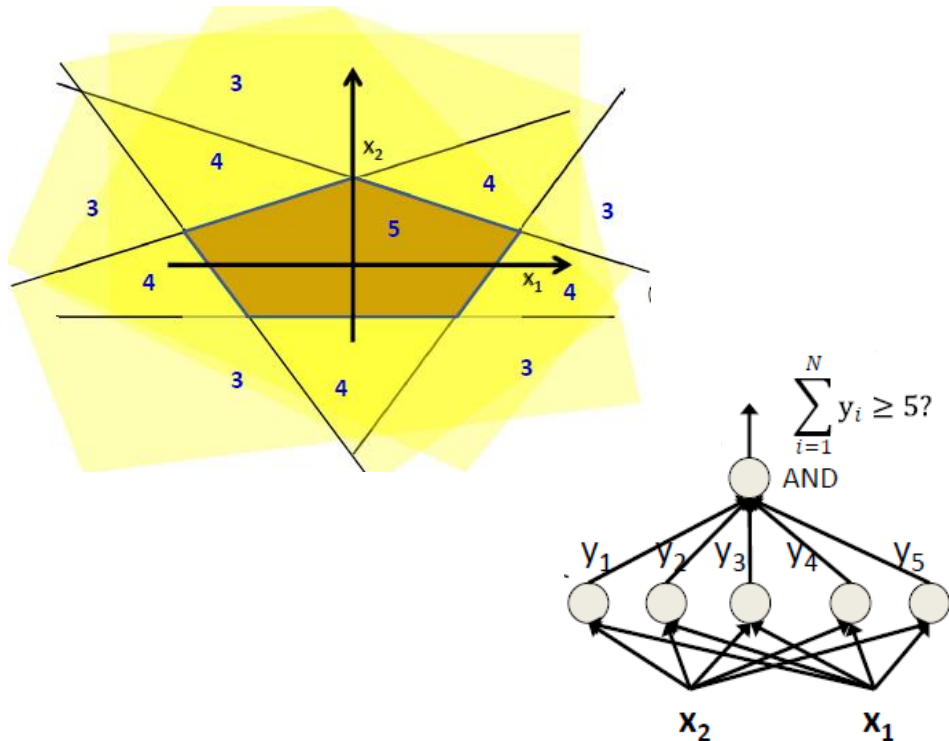


A perceptron can be a linear classifier

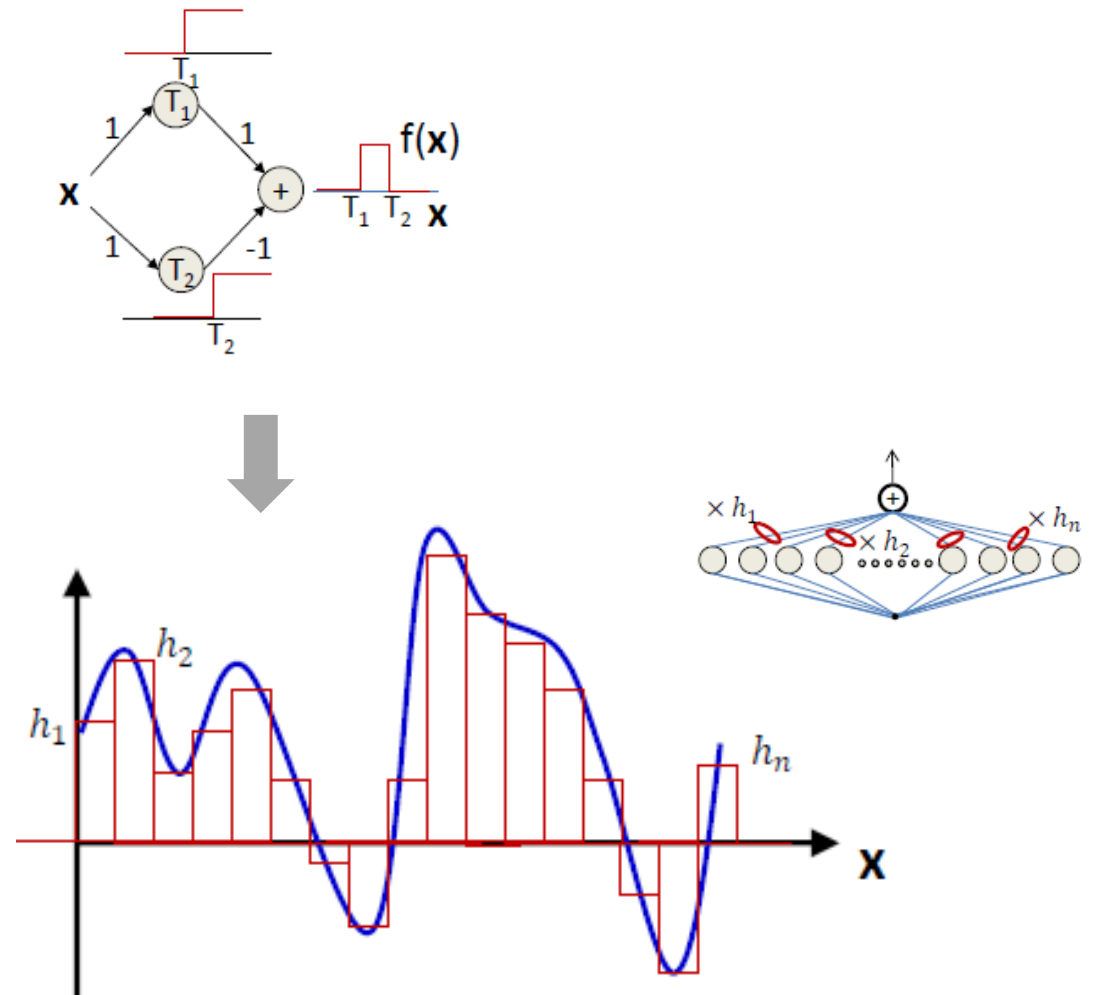
✓ But, no solution for XOR

# 03. Perceptron

- A perceptron can ...
- composing complicated "decision" boundaries



- modeling an arbitrary function





Thank you