

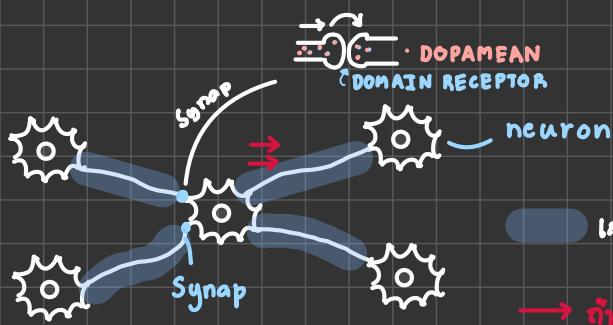


# Artificial Intelligence

## A Modern Approach

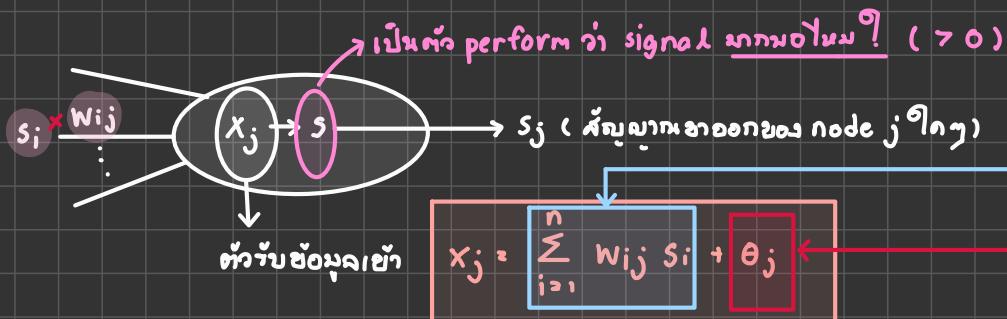


# Artificial Neurons



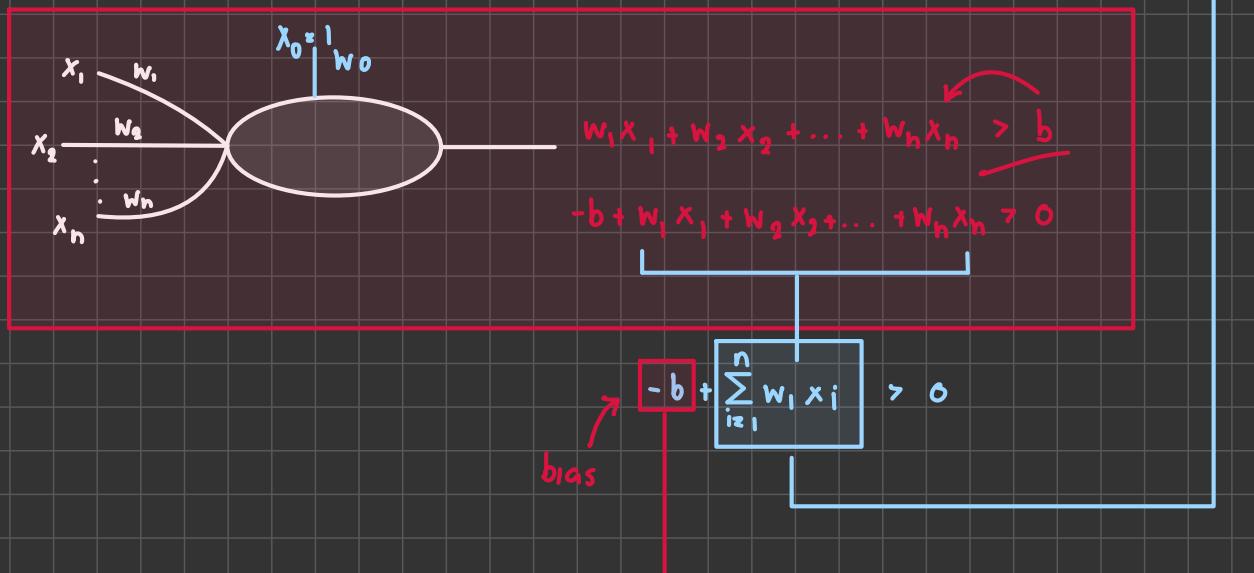
เส้น || ต่อจะสั่นเมื่อความถี่กี่วูบต่อวิน!

→ ถ้าการรับ signal มากพอๆ, activate (fire !)



$w_{ij}$  (Weight  $i$  &  $j$ ): weight ที่เชื่อมโยงระหว่าง neuron  $i$  และ  $j$

● = Input signal



$$\text{สมมติ } w_0 = -b : w_0 \lambda_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n w_i x_i > 0 \\ (\lambda_0 = 1)$$

$$\downarrow \\ \sum_{i=0}^n w_i x_i > 0$$

Signal function: - binary, linear, sigmoidal, Gassion, ReLU

## Neuron Equation

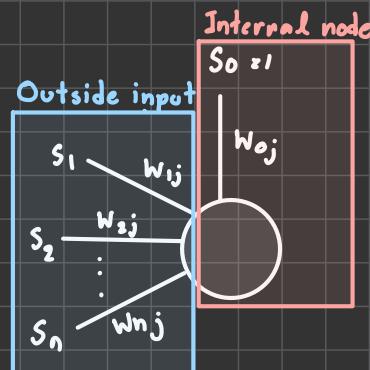
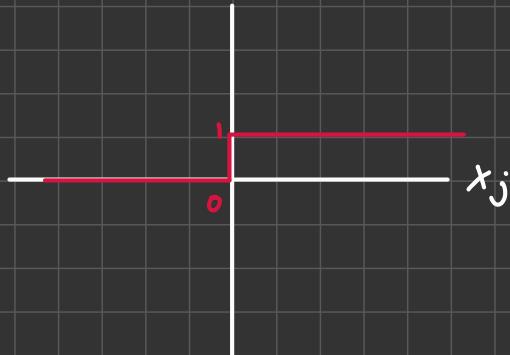
### Binary Threshold Signal Function

$$S(x_j) = \begin{cases} 1 & x_j \geq 0 \\ 0 & x_j < 0 \end{cases}$$

$\sum_{i=0}^n w_{ij} s_i$       **binary**

$$S(x_j) = \begin{cases} 1 & x_j \geq 0 \\ -1 & x_j < 0 \end{cases}$$

**bipolar**



$$q_{bj} = \sum_{i=1}^n w_{ij} s_i$$

$$x_j = q_{bj} + \theta_j$$

+3 នាក់ទីន

$$x_j = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n w_{ij} s_i + \theta_j}{\text{internal node}}$$

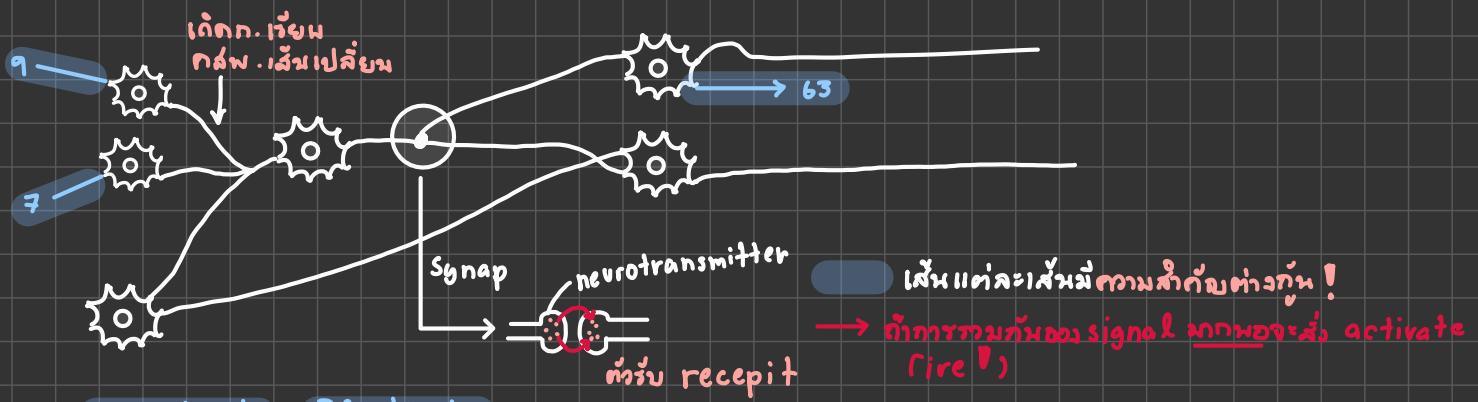
outside input



ទម្រូវការ trian NN បែងចែង (discrete time)  
Threshold Logic Neuron (TLN) in Discrete time

$$S(x_j \text{ vonk+1}) = \begin{cases} 1 & x_{j+k+1} > 0 \\ S(x_j \text{ vonk}) & x_{j+k+1} = 0 \\ 0 & x_{j+k+1} < 0 \end{cases}$$

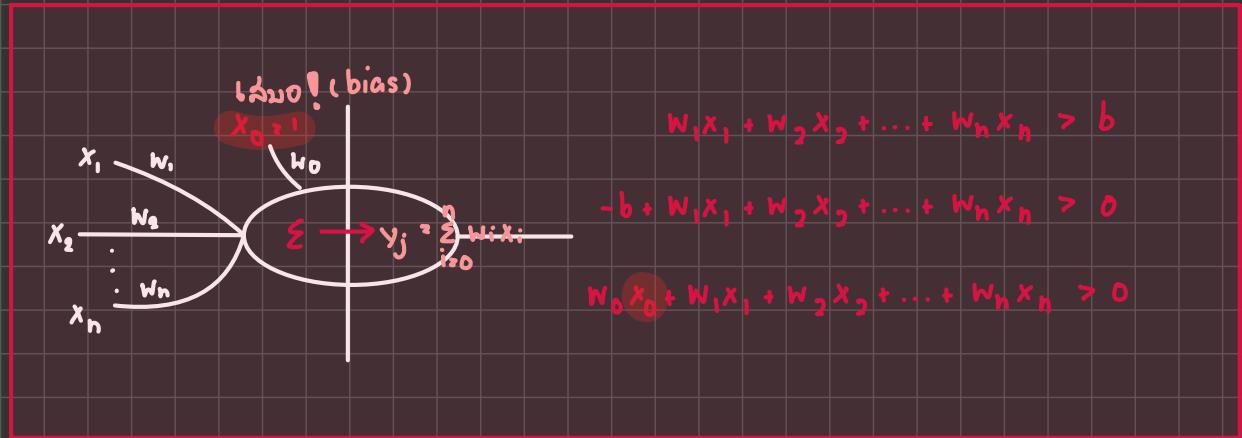
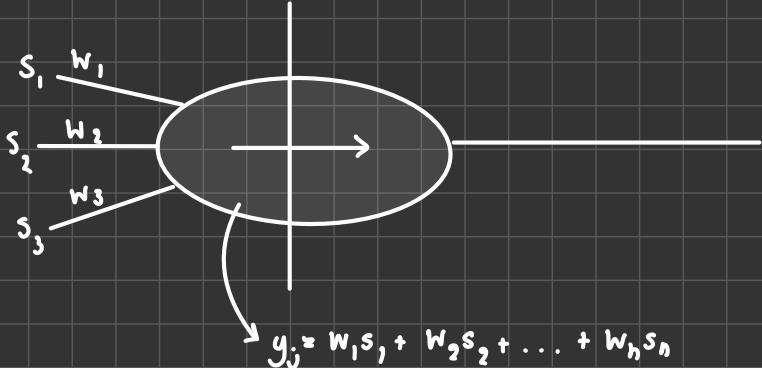
(នៅ signal តិចអាមេរក)



Elasticity , Plasticity

หัวเรียน  
กลัวลืม  
(กลับใจได้)

เก็งกา  
กำช้ำ



$$S(x_j) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \sum_{i=1}^n w_i x_i > b \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Output =  $S(y_j) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \sum_{i=0}^n w_i x_i \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

?

$y_j$  depends on user

## Signal Function

เชิงตัวตัด NN เป็นรอบๆ (discrete time)  
Threshold Logic Neuron (TLN) in Discrete time

$$S(x_j \text{ round } k+1) = \begin{cases} 1 & x_j \text{ round } k+1 > 0 \\ S(x_j \text{ round } k) & x_j \text{ round } k+1 = 0 \\ 0 & x_j \text{ round } k+1 < 0 \end{cases}$$

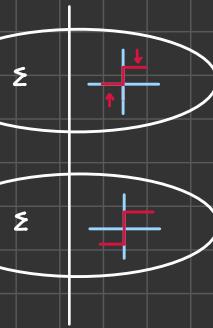
extended  
เป็น bipolar ได้

(หมาย signal เติม回去)

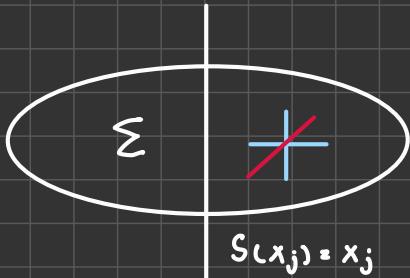
TLN perceptron  $\rightarrow \{0, 1\}$  binary  
(neuron)

$$\begin{cases} 1 \\ -1 \end{cases}$$

$\rightarrow \{1, -1\}$  bipolar



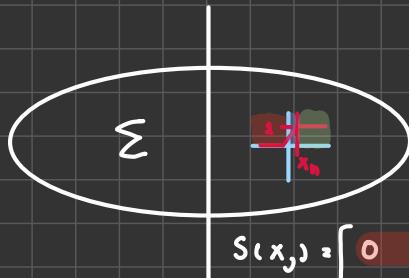
Linear Signal



shift x-axis  
 $a(x - c) + b$   
shift y-axis  
 $ax + b$

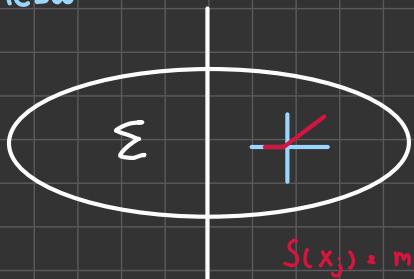
$$S(x_j) = \max(0, \min(a_j x_j, 1))$$

Linear Threshold Signal

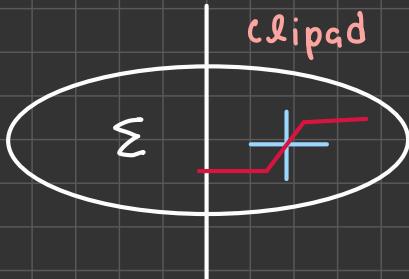


$$S(x_j) = \begin{cases} 0 & x_j \leq 0 \\ a_j x_j & 0 < x_j \leq 1 \\ 1 & x_j > 1 \end{cases}$$

ReLU



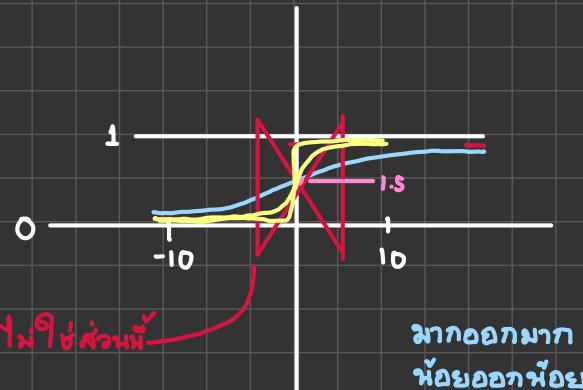
shift x-axis  
 $\max(0 - c)$   
shift y-axis  
 $\max(0 - c) + b$   
 $S(x_j) = \max(0, x_j) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x \leq 0 \\ x & \text{if } x > 0 \end{cases}$



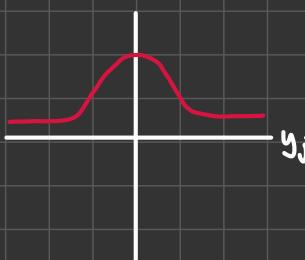
Sigmoid [Perceptron]

$$\Sigma(y_j) \cdot \frac{1}{1 + e^{-y_j}} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\lambda_j y_j}}$$

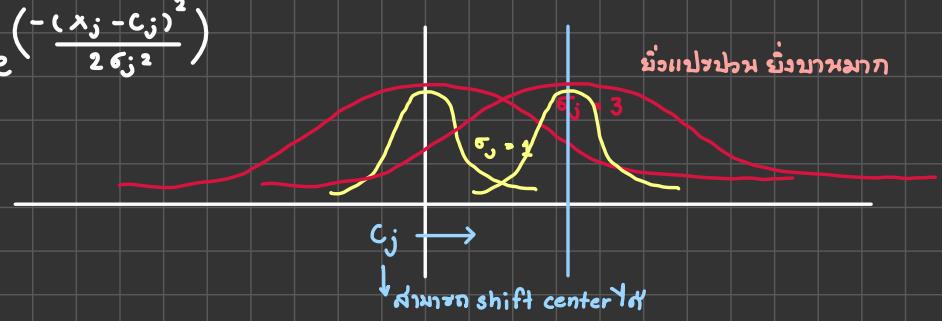
เมื่อ λ มีค่ามากกราฟจะเป็นเส้นเหลี่ยม  
ยิ่ง λ มากยิ่งเข้าใกล้พิกัดศูนย์ binary  
 $\therefore$  monotonic  
continuous  
bounded



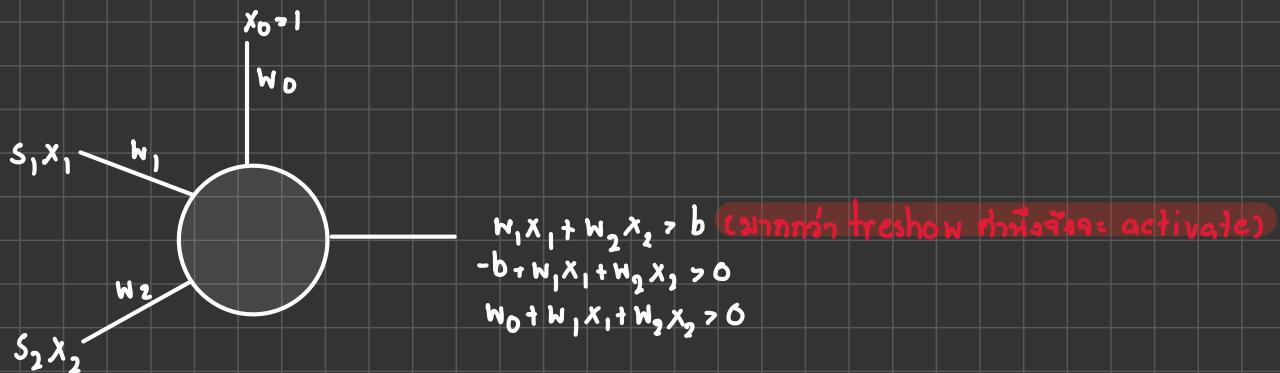
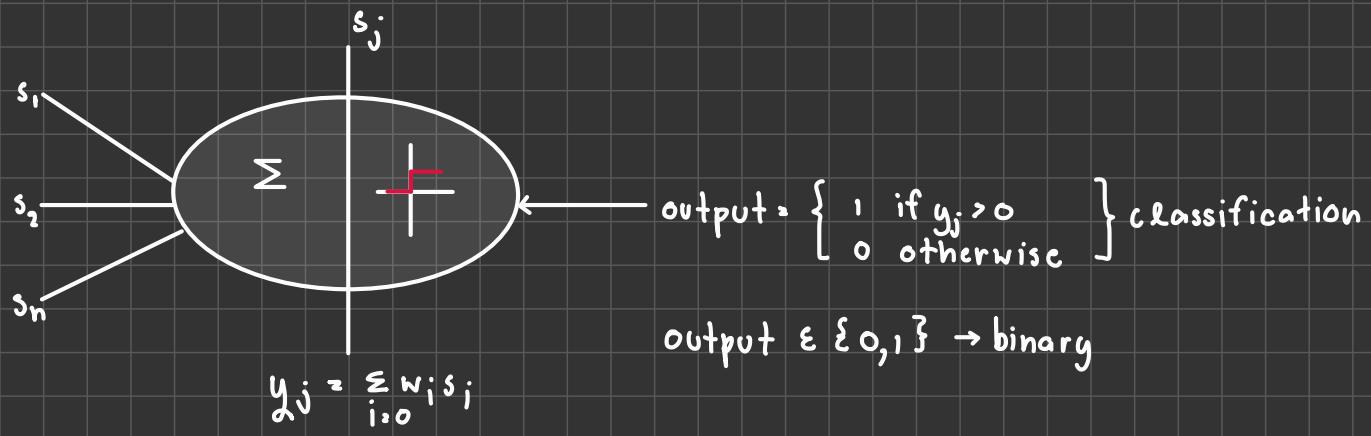
Gaussian Signal Function (non-monotonic) อย่างไรก็ output ก็จะก็ center ของสูตร  
ถ้า center ของ max, 1 (ตรงกับก.ต้องการเพื่อให้มี max)



$$S(x_j) = e^{-\frac{-(x_j - c_j)^2}{2\sigma_j^2}}$$



ยิ่งแปรปรวน ยิ่งนานมาก



เราจะเรียนรู้ neural ก้อนนี้ไป classify logic And

AND TABLE : +, T = 1, -, F = 0

	$x_1$	$x_2$	target (output)	
$\vec{x}_1$	0	0	-	$w_0 + w_1(0) + w_2(0) < 0$
$\vec{x}_2$	0	1	-	$w_0 + w_1(0) + w_2(1) < 0$
$\vec{x}_3$	1	0	-	$w_0 + w_1(1) + w_2(0) < 0$
$\vec{x}_4$	1	1	+	$w_0 + w_1(1) + w_2(1) > 0$

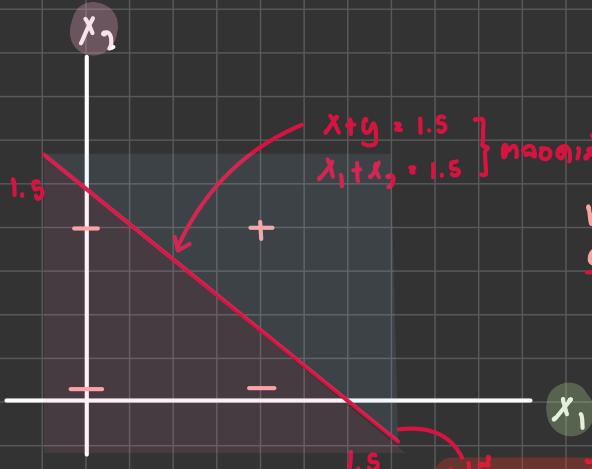
$w_0 < 0$   
 $w_0 + w_2 < 0$   
 $w_0 + w_1 < 0$   
 $w_0 + w_1 + w_2 > 0$

target = - (false)  
target = + (true)

$$\text{ให้ } \vec{w} \text{ ของ } W_0, W_1, W_2 = \vec{w} = \begin{bmatrix} w_0 \\ w_1 \\ w_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \vec{x}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{w} \cdot \vec{x}$$

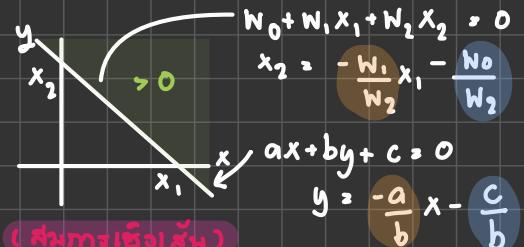
หน้ากิ่งลักษณะการหา/สันนิษฐาน



$$W_0 + W_1 x_1 + W_2 x_2 > 0$$

$$a_x + b_y + c > 0 \quad (\text{สมการเส้น})$$

ต้องหา  $a, b > 0$  ตรงกันก็หาสันนิษฐาน



ความซึ้ง  
จุดตัดแกน.

หากสมการ  $W_0 + W_1 x_1 + W_2 x_2 > 0$  จะได้ว่า

$$x_1 + x_2 > 1.5$$

$$-1.5 + x_1 + x_2 > 0$$

$$-1.5 + (1)x_1 + (1)x_2 > 0$$

$$\vec{w} = \begin{bmatrix} -1.5 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_1 + x_2 < 1.5$$

$$1.5 - x_1 - x_2 > 0$$

$$1.5 + (-1)x_1 + (-1)x_2 > 0$$

$$\vec{w} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.5 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$x_1$	$x_2$	target (output)
$\vec{x}_1$	0	-
$\vec{x}_2$	0	-
$\vec{x}_3$	1	-
$\vec{x}_4$	1	+

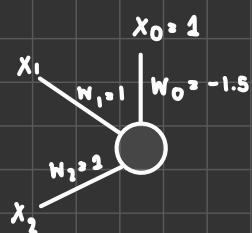
เลือกใช้สมการ  $-1.5 + x_1 + x_2 > 0$

$$-1.5 + 0 + 0 = -1.5 > 0 ; \text{ FALSE } (-)$$

$$-1.5 + 0 + 1 = -0.5 > 0 ; \text{ FALSE } (-)$$

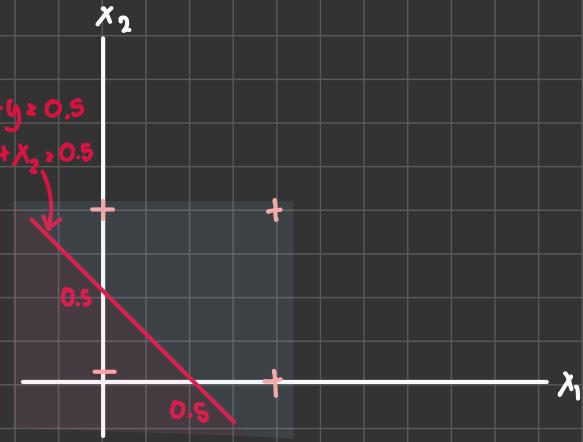
$$-1.5 + 1 + 0 = -0.5 > 0 ; \text{ FALSE } (-)$$

$$-1.5 + 1 + 1 = 0.5 > 0 ; \text{ TRUE } (+)$$



OR TABLE : +, T = 1, | -, F = 0

$x_1$	$x_2$	target (output)
0	0	-
0	1	+
1	0	+
1	1	+



จะได้  $x_1 + x_2 \geq 0.5$

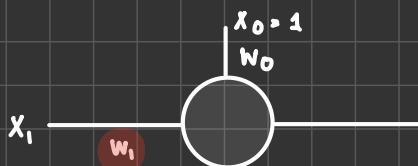
$$-0.5 + x_1 + x_2 \geq 0$$

$$\vec{w} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.5 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$x_1 + x_2 \leq 0.5$

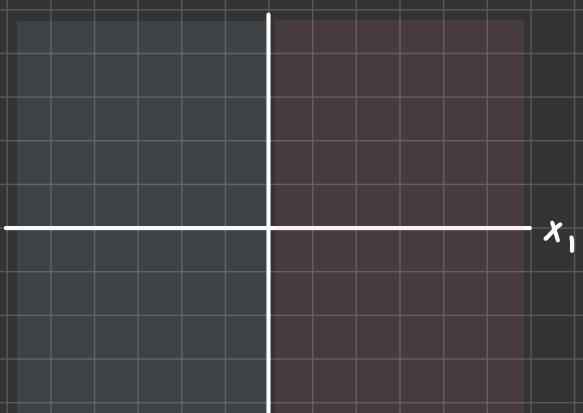
$$0.5 - x_1 - x_2 \geq 0$$

$$\vec{w} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$



เข้า 0 บวกกับหักกันกว่า 1  
เข้า 1 บวกกับหักบันกัน 0

$x_1$	target	หาก
0	+	$w_0 + w_1 x_1 \geq 0$ จะได้ว่า $w_0 + w_1(0) \geq 0$
1	-	$w_0 + w_1(1) \leq 0$ $\rightarrow \leq 0$ ; $w_0 \geq 0$ $w_0 + w_1 \leq 0$



(เข้าคู่บวกกันเท่า)

$x_1 \leq 0$

$$w_0 + w_1 x_1 \leq 0$$

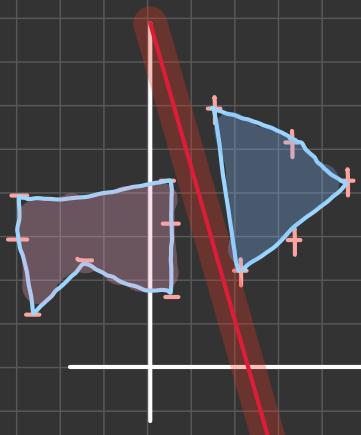
$$-w_0 - w_1 x_1 \geq 0$$

$x_1 \geq 0$

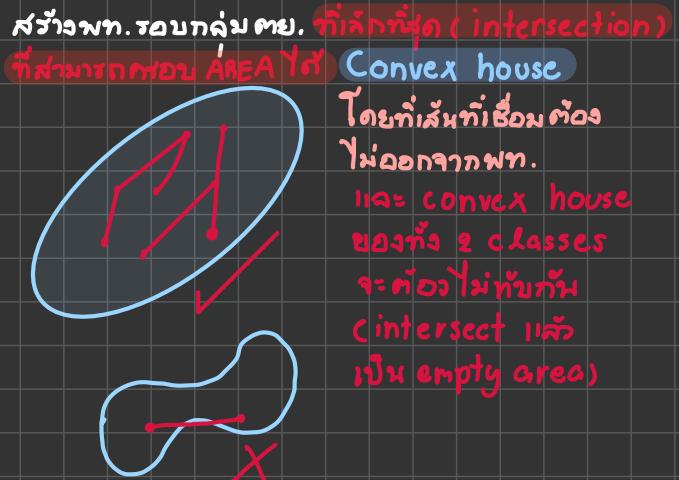
$$w_0 + w_1 x_1 \geq 0$$

$$\vec{w} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Linearly Separable : สามารถ分隔成兩類 (凸包, 檢查) ภายใน 1 直線

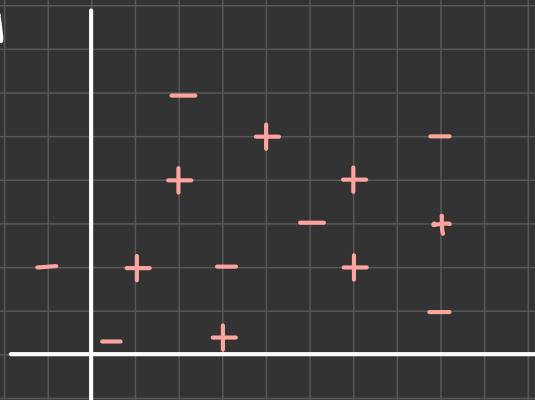


สมมติว่ามี Data  
จะพยายาม split  
(+, -)  
ให้ split 成 2 ชั้น  
data ออกจากกัน



Non-Linearly Separable

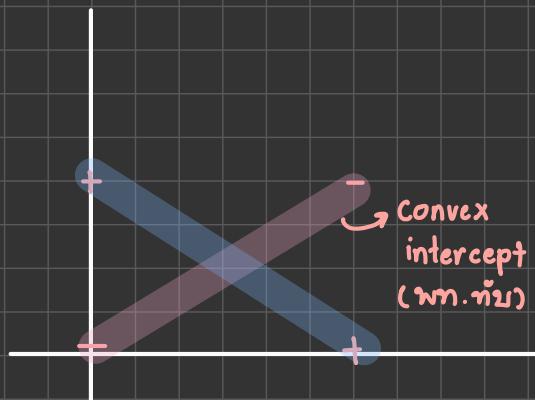
TLN



Linearly Non-Separable  
(แยกไม่ได้)

มีจุดกระจายตัวใน space  
จำนวน P จะ กระจายใน ที่ มีตัว  
Q จะ กระจายใน 2 มิติ  
ดูยากที่จะ ห้ามการเปลี่ยน linearly separable ?

แล้วก็แยกไม่ได้โดยสัมตรอง (Linearly Non-Separable)

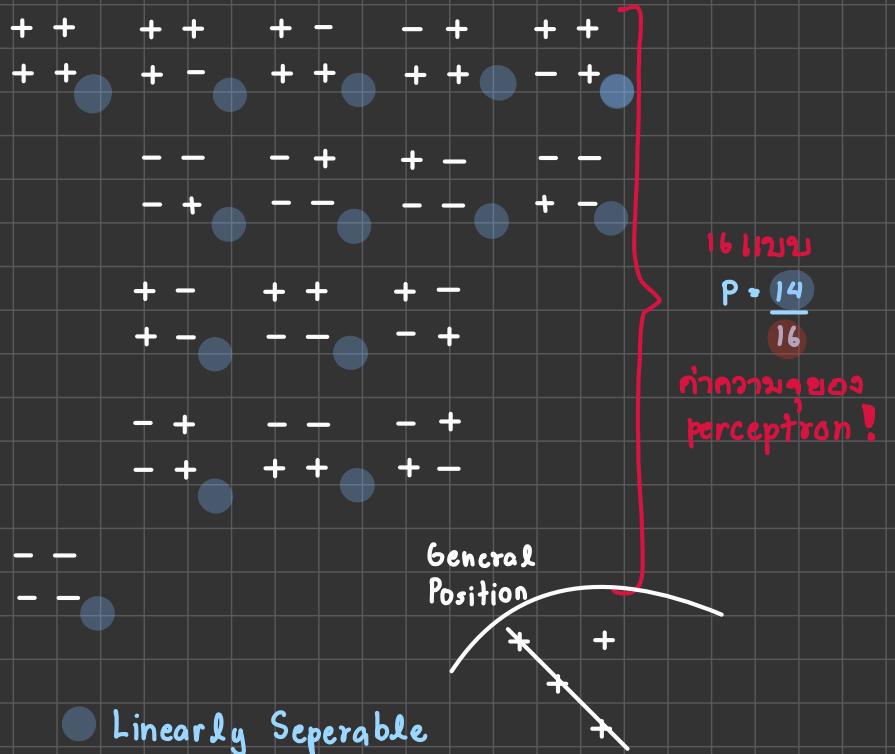


XOR TABLE (แยกไม่ได้โดย linearly)

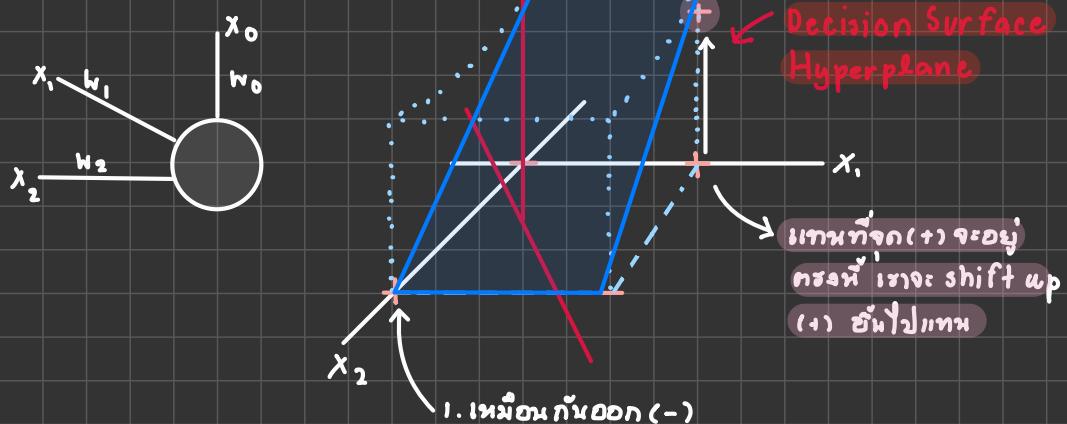
$x_1$	$x_2$	target
0	0	-
0	1	+
1	0	+
1	1	-

(แยกไม่ได้โดย linearly)

มีจุด 4 จุดใน space 2 มิติ  
Assign ค่าให้ 16 แบบ



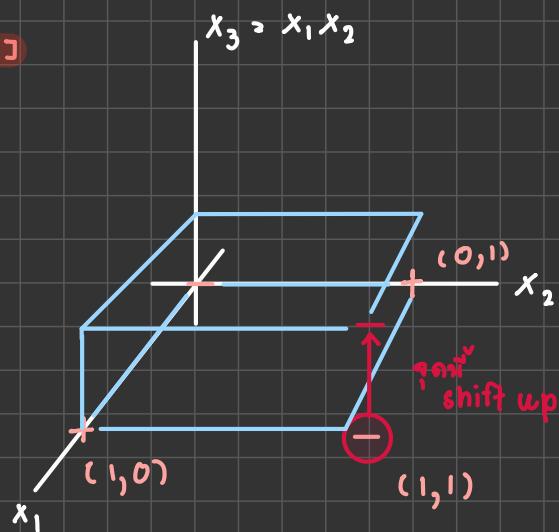
ก้าวย่างไห่ได้ก้าวย่างไร?

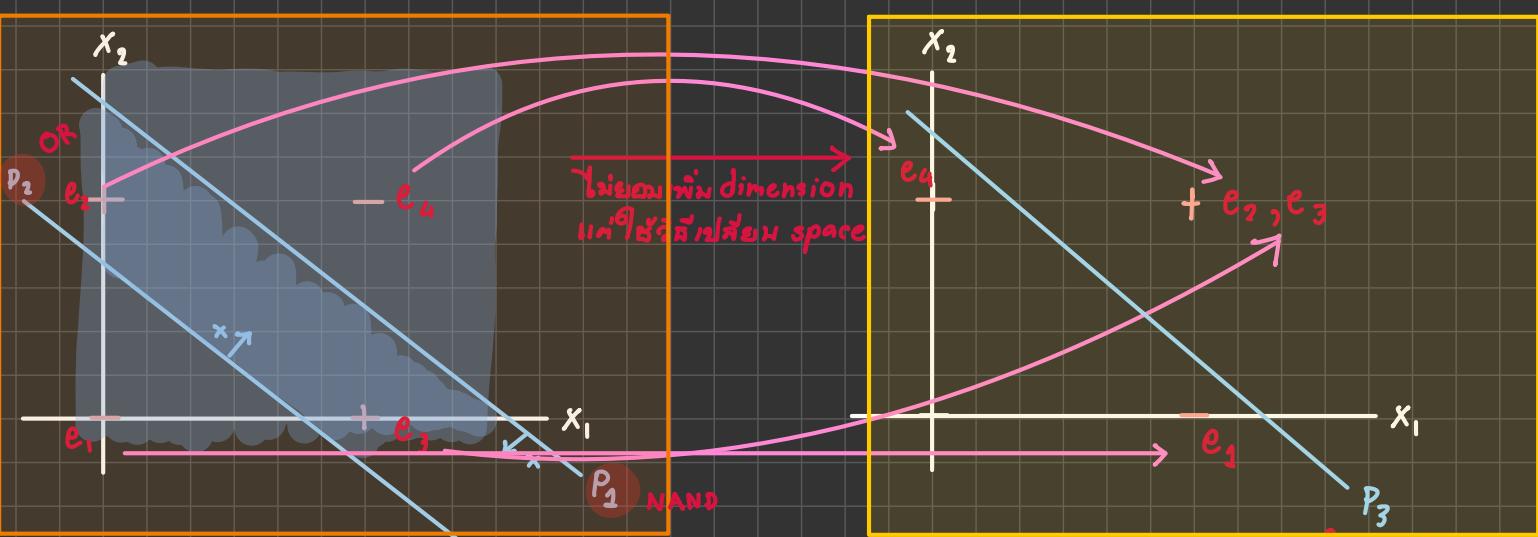


เพิ่ม Dimension โดยการจับ  $x_1 \cdot x_2$  [ $+ = 1, - = 0$ ]

		$(z)$	target
$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_1 \cdot x_2$	
0	0	0	0 -
0	1	0	1 +
1	0	0	1 +
1	1	1	0 -

$w_0 + w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + w_3(x_1 \cdot x_2) > 0$   
( ตะแหน่ง decision surface )



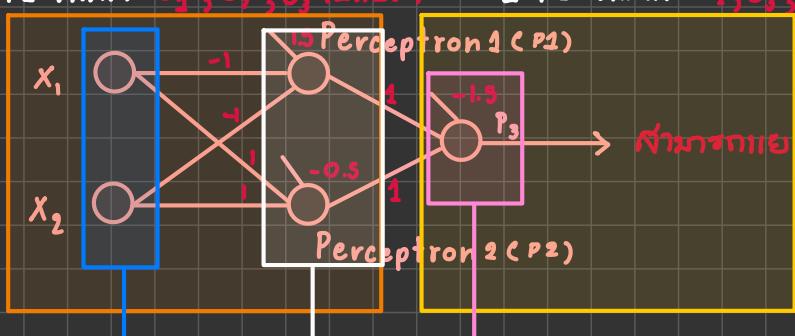


	$x_1$	$x_2$
$e_1$	0	0
$e_2$	0	1
$e_3$	1	0
$e_4$	1	1

	$p_1$	$p_2$
$p_1$	1	0
$p_2$	1	1
$p_3$	1	1
$p_4$	0	1

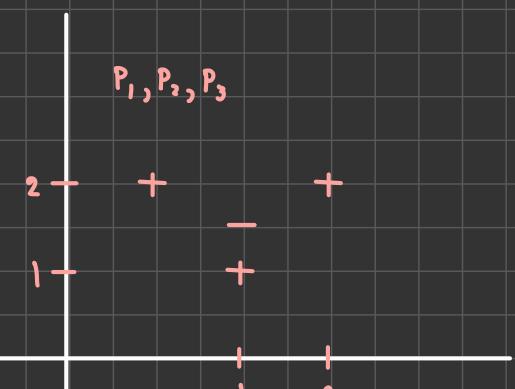
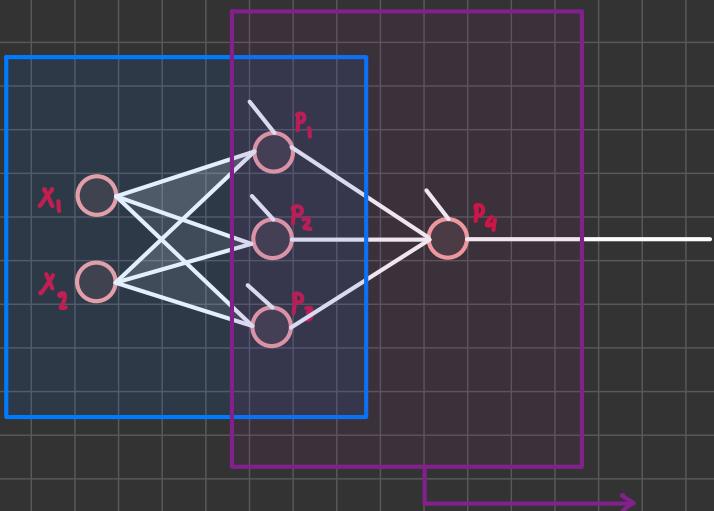
target
0
1
1
0

กรณี  $p_1$  จำแนก  $e_1, e_2, e_3$  เป็น群



กรณี  $p_2$  จำแนก  $e_2, e_3, e_4$  เป็น群

สำหรับการแยก XOR ดังนี้



$- : (1,1)$

$+ : (0,0), (1,0.5), (2,2)$

# 27 Jan: Dichotomise and Capacity of a Perceptron & Number of Regions Separated by Perceptrons

ឧបករណ៍ទីតាំង រូបរាង និង (gen position)  
ແយកវិធីប្រើប្រាស់នគរបាលសំខាន់

## Session overview (គត់ប្រចាំថ្ងៃ)

+ + Defination និង  
General Position

+ - ex. កម្រាមការបង្ហាញ 20 (ទីតាំង 3 ទីតាំង និង បន្ទាន់សំខាន់សំខាន់) 30 (ទីតាំង 4 ទីតាំង និង បន្ទាន់សំខាន់សំខាន់)

ទីតាំង 4 ទីតាំង 2 និង

ជិករបៀប (Dichotomies)  $2^4 = 16$  បញ្ហា

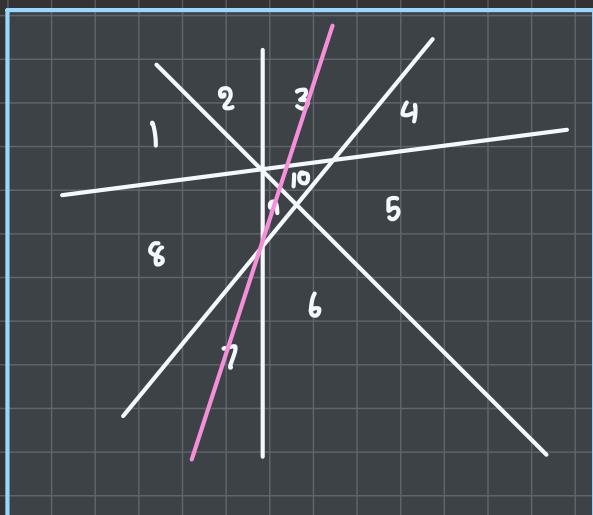
14 បញ្ហា (linearly separable)

$$\therefore \text{capacity} = \frac{14}{16}$$

ទីតាំង 4 ទីតាំង 3 និង

$$\therefore \text{capacity} = \frac{16}{16}$$

## Session overview (គត់ប្រចាំសប្តា)

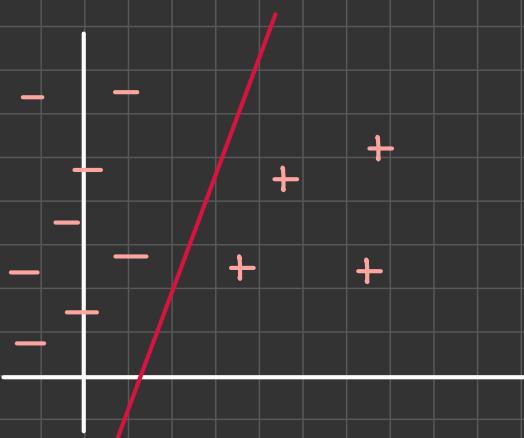
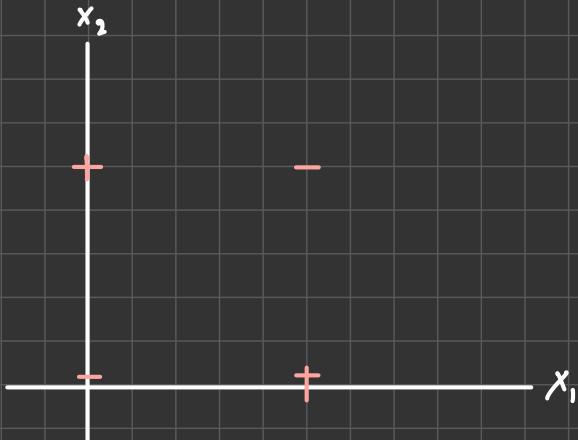


ដើម្បី Region ផ្តល់ជូននឹងនា ឈាមការទាំង ២ នៅក្នុង Region យុង។  
(ដែលមិនមែន formula ទីមេហកិនឱ្យបាន )

## XOR (ไม่สามารถ分แบ่งได้ด้วย linearly Separable)

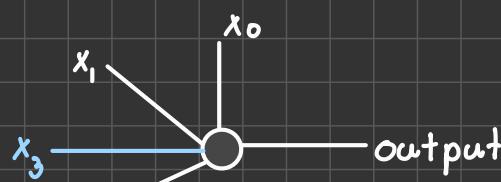
$x_0$	$x_1$	$x_2$	target (output)
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	0

● = เห็นอ่อนกันของ 0



แล้วจะมีกี่ case ที่ยัง sample ไม่ได้

3D

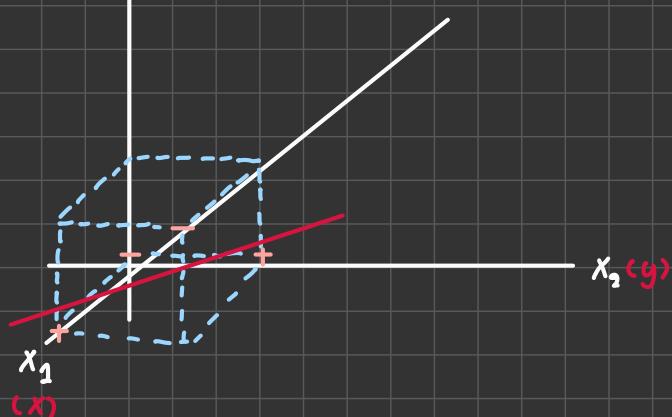


$$w_0x_0 + w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + w_3x_3 > 0$$

$x \quad y \quad z \quad$  (มองเป็น  $x - y - z$ )

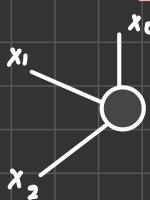
สมการ  $x_3$  ก็ต้องการให้  $x_1, x_2$  จะได้

$x$	$y$	$z$ .	target (output)
$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	
0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1
1	0	0	1
1	1	1	0



∴ การเพิ่มตัวบ่งชี้ให้เราแยกตัวอย่างไว้ได้ดีขึ้น

โดยมี concept ว่า perceptron มี potential ที่ในการแยก sample ไว้ได้มากกว่านั้น

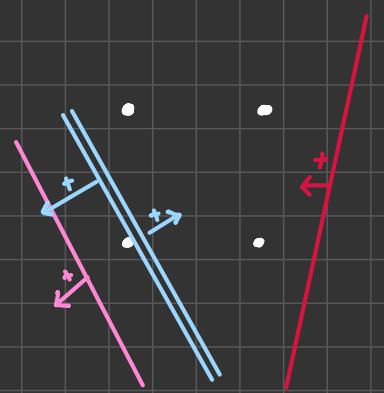


$t_1^-$        $t_2^-$   
 $c_1$        $c_2$   
 $t_3^-$        $t_4^-$   
 $c_3$        $c_4$

2<sup>4</sup> แบบ  
16 dichotomies

เมื่อกำรจำแนกใน  
general position.

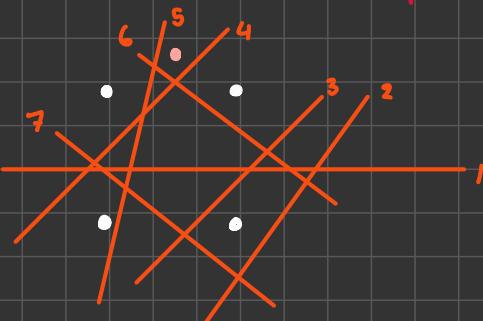
ถ้า  $p$  คือ  $n$  มิติ จะมี  $2^n$  จำนวนที่  $\neq$  0 อย่างไรก็ตาม  
ก็ต่อเมื่อไม่มีจุดซึ่งอยู่ใน  $\{+1, -1\}$   
จะเป็น hyperplane :  $n-1$  มิติ



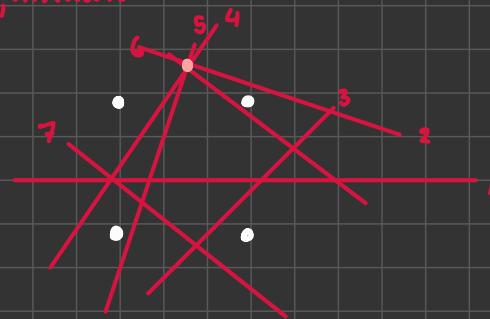
เราพยายามหาน้ำหนักที่ทำให้ได้ผลลัพธ์ที่ดีที่สุด  
ให้ในช่องปั๊มน้ำ  $n$ -space ที่ตัดกระดาษตัว  
ที่ 1 ล้าน ( $10^6$  แบบจาก 16 แบบที่สามารถ  
แบ่งได้ด้วยเส้นตรงนี้)

Suppose : determine  $L(p, n)$  • = จุดที่เพิ่มขึ้น

↳  $p+1$  (เพิ่มตัวบ่งชี้ 1 ตัวเพิ่มขึ้น)



Before



After.

$$L_p = \text{จำนวนการเปลี่ยนลักษณะของข้อมูลที่ไม่ถูกต้อง}$$

$$L(p+1, n) = L(p, n) - L_p + 2L_p \quad (\text{ถ้า } L_p > 0)$$

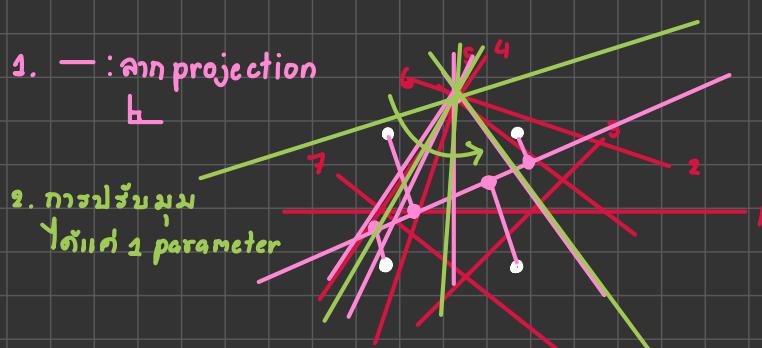
↓

$$L(p+1, n) = L(p, n) + L_p \quad (\text{ถ้า } L_p \leq 0)$$

1. — : ลาก projection



2. การปรับมุม  
ไตรแองกูล่า parameter



$$L_p = L(p, n-1)$$

$$L(p+1, n) \geq L(p, n) + L(p, n-1)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} L(1, 0) = 2 \\ L(1, 1) = 2 \\ L(1, 2) = 2 \end{array} \right\} \therefore L(1, n) = 2 \quad \forall n \geq 0$$

$$L(4,3) = L(3,3) + L(3,2)$$

ទី 4 នៃការបង្ហាញ 3 ដុល្លារ  $p = p+1 ; p = 3$

$$L(3,3) = L(2,3) + L(2,2)$$

$$L(3,2) = L(2,2) + L(2,1)$$

$$L(4,3) = L(2,3) + L(2,2) + L(2,2) + L(2,1)$$

$$= L(2,3) + 2L(2,2) + L(2,1)$$

$$L(2,3) = L(1,3) + L(1,2)$$

$$L(2,2) = L(1,2) + L(1,1)$$

$$L(2,1) = L(1,1) + L(1,0)$$

$$L(4,3) = L(1,3) + L(1,2) + 2L(1,2) + 2L(1,1) + L(1,1) + L(1,0)$$

$$= L(1,3) + 3L(1,2) + 3L(1,2) + L(1,0) ] \quad [ \text{សម្រាប់គិតថា } p=2 \text{ ការ theory} \\ = 16 \text{ របៀប}$$

$$\binom{3}{3} \quad \binom{3}{2} \quad \binom{3}{1} \quad \binom{3}{0} \\ 1 \quad 3 \quad 3 \quad 3$$

$$\binom{n}{r} = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$$

$$L(p,n) = \sum_{i=0}^{p-1} \binom{p-1}{i} L(1, n-i) \quad [ \text{combinatorial theory} ]$$

$$L(p,n) = 2 \sum_{i=0}^{p-1} \binom{p-1}{i} ; \text{ បានកើតឡើងជាអាយកកំណើន}$$

$$X = 2 \sum_{i=0}^{\min(n,p-1)} \binom{p-1}{i}$$

យើងត្រូវបានកំណើន 2 ដុល្លារ ការ  $L(p+1,n) = L(p,n) + L(p,n-1)$

$$L(4,2) = 2 \sum_{i=0}^{\min(2,3)} \binom{3}{i}$$

$$= 2 \left[ \binom{3}{0} + \binom{3}{1} + \binom{3}{2} \right]$$

$$= 2[1 + 3 + 3]$$

$$= 2(7) = 14 \text{ របៀប}$$

យើងត្រូវបានកំណើន 2 ដុល្លារ ការ  $L(p+1,n) = L(p,n) + L(p,n-1)$

$$L(5,2) = 2 \sum_{i=0}^{\min(2,4)} \binom{4}{i}$$

$$= 2 \left[ \binom{4}{0} + \binom{4}{1} + \binom{4}{2} \right]$$

$$= 2[1 + 4 + 6] = 2(11)$$

$$= 22 \text{ របៀប}$$

$$\text{ໄຕຍ່າມາດກວ້າ prob ປົກກອງ } P(p,n) = \frac{L(p,n)}{2^P} = \begin{cases} 2^{1-P} \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{P-1}{i} & ; n \leq P-1 \\ 1 & ; p \leq n+1 \end{cases} \quad (\text{ແບກໄດ້ນຳ})$$

$$\frac{2 \sum_{i=0}^{P-1} \binom{P-1}{i}}{2^P}$$



①

$$\frac{2 \left[ \binom{P-1}{0} + \binom{P-1}{1} + \binom{P-1}{2} + \dots + \binom{P-1}{P-1} \right]}{2^P}$$

②

③

④

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(2^{P-1})(2)}{2^P} = 1$$

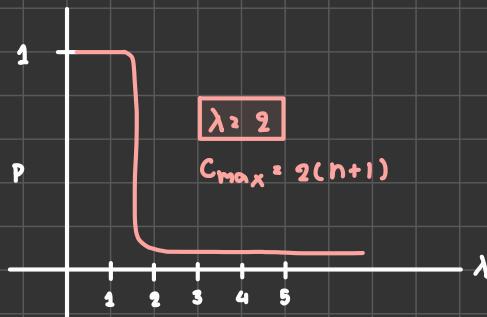
For instance

$$\binom{4}{0} + \binom{4}{1} + \binom{4}{2} + \binom{4}{3} + \binom{4}{4} \\ 1 + 4 + 6 + 4 + 1 = 16 \rightarrow 2^4$$

$$\binom{3}{0} + \binom{3}{1} + \binom{3}{2} + \binom{3}{3} \\ 1 + 3 + 3 + 1 = 8 \rightarrow 2^3$$

X

ເນັ້ນດີໂຈງ  $P = \lambda(n+1)$



កំណើន Hidden Layer ដែល node ខាងអម្ចាត់ ទៅ region ដែលបានចែងចាំឡើងពីរទី  
(Induction proof)

(1) សំណែនជាការផ្តល់ព័ត៌មាន

វិធាននាយករាជ្យ 1 និង

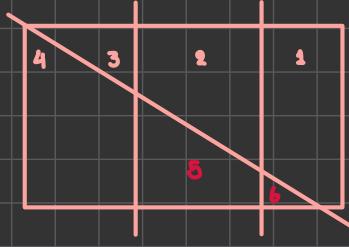
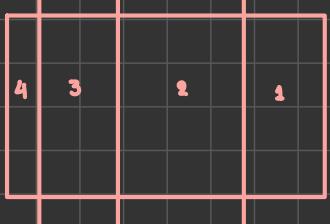


$\therefore h+1$

$3+1$

$$\binom{3}{1} + \binom{3}{0}$$

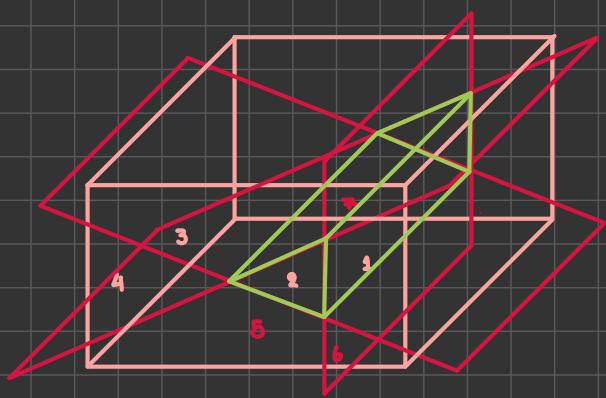
Suppose ចំណែកអកមាបែង 2 និង សំណែនជាការផ្តល់ព័ត៌មាន  
ដូចដែលកើត region ទីនេះ



$$3 + 3 + 1 = 7$$

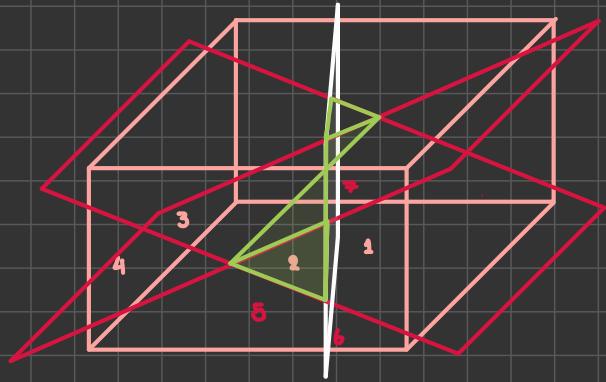
$$\binom{3}{2} + \binom{3}{1} + \binom{3}{0}$$

Suppose បែងអកទី 1 និង

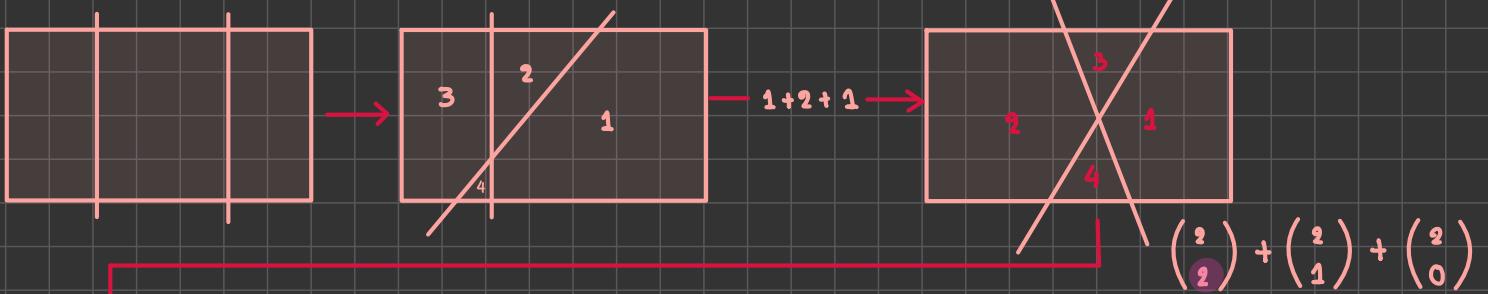


$$1 + 3 + 3 + 1 = 8$$

$$\binom{3}{3} + \binom{3}{2} + \binom{3}{1} + \binom{3}{0}$$



$$2+1 \quad \binom{2}{1} + \binom{2}{0}$$



$$5 \quad 4 \quad 3 \quad 2 \quad 1 \quad 4+1=5$$

$$6+4+1 \quad \binom{4}{2} + \binom{4}{1} + \binom{4}{0}$$

# region =  $\sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i}$  เมื่อ n คือจำนวนมิติ

20

# 3 Feb: TLN Training

กูกูน!

General Position: จุด  $g+1$  จุดจะต้องไม่ทางตรงใน space ( $n-1$ ) มิคิ

$$\min(n, p-1)$$

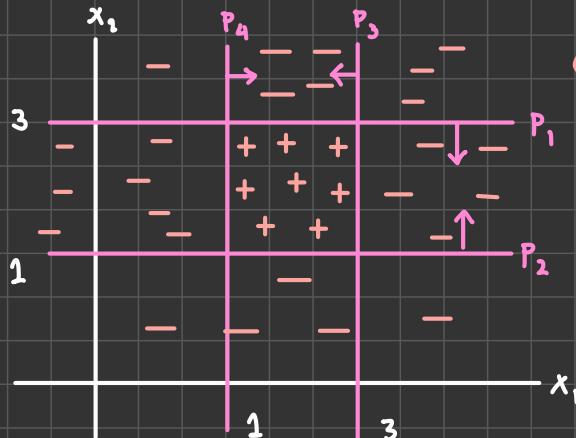
$$L(p, g) = 2 \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (P_i^T)^2 : \text{จำนวน Dichotomies ที่แบ่งไปโดยเส้นตรงทั้งหมด } \rightarrow$$

จุดทุกจุดใน กมิคิ

ex. นาครุก รุก 9 ใน space 2 มิติ

Region =  $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (h_i)$  : เนื้อที่ของจำนวนมิติ  $= h$  คือจัมพ์ hyperplane

MLP: ถ้าเกิดกว่า มี + กลาง - สัญลักษณ์อย่างนี้ๆ โครงสร้างของ network ที่จำแนกชุดนี้ ออกมานี่ต้องเป็นอะไร?



Q: ให้เขียน perceptron structure  
weight ที่ classifier  
sample (+, -) โดยใช้ TLN  
(ในกลุ่ม MLP Specific Area)

; ต้องการสัมภักดี 4 เส้น ( $P_1 - P_4$ )  
และสัมภักดี NN  
 $W_0 + W_1 x_1 + W_2 x_2 > 0$

$P_1$   $x_2 < 3$

$$-x_2 + 3 > 0 \quad (\text{ข่าย } x_2 \text{ ให้ในกรอบงานสมการ กก}) ; W_1 = -1 \quad (\text{คงที่สัมประสิทธิ์ } x_2) \\ \text{ส่วน } W_0 = 0 \quad (\text{เพื่อให้ } x_0 = 1)$$

$P_2$   $x_2 > 1$

$$-1 + x_2 > 0$$

$P_3$   $x_1 < 3$

$$-x_1 + 3 > 0$$

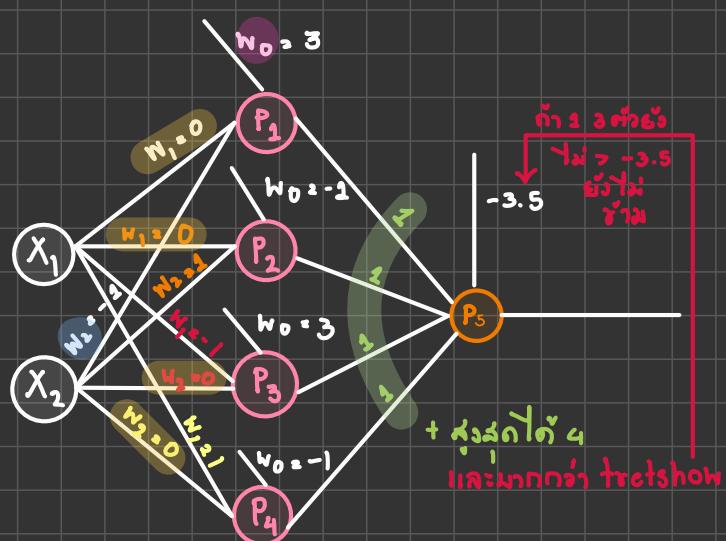
$P_4$   $x_1 > 1$

$$-1 + x_1 > 0$$

ทั้ง weight ละ

$P_1$	$P_2$	$P_3$	$P_4$
T	T	T	T
1	1	1	1

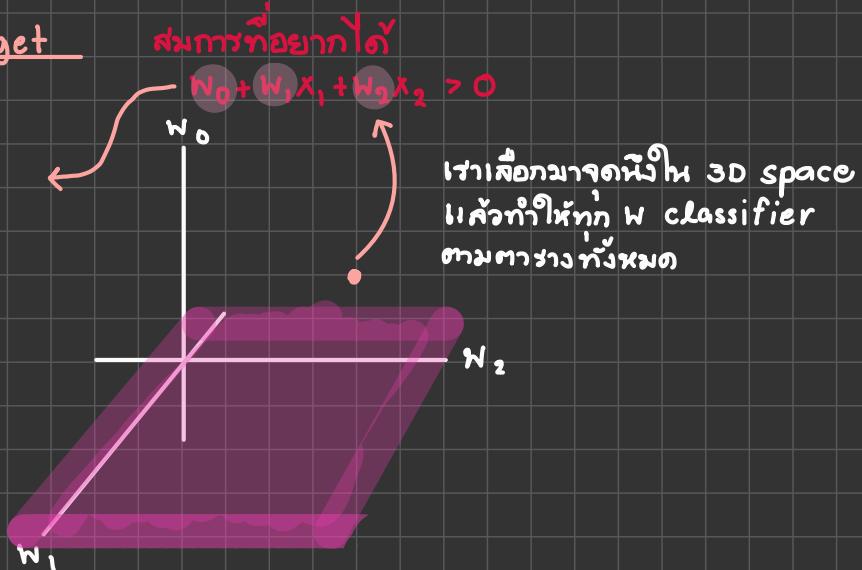
AND 4 INPUT



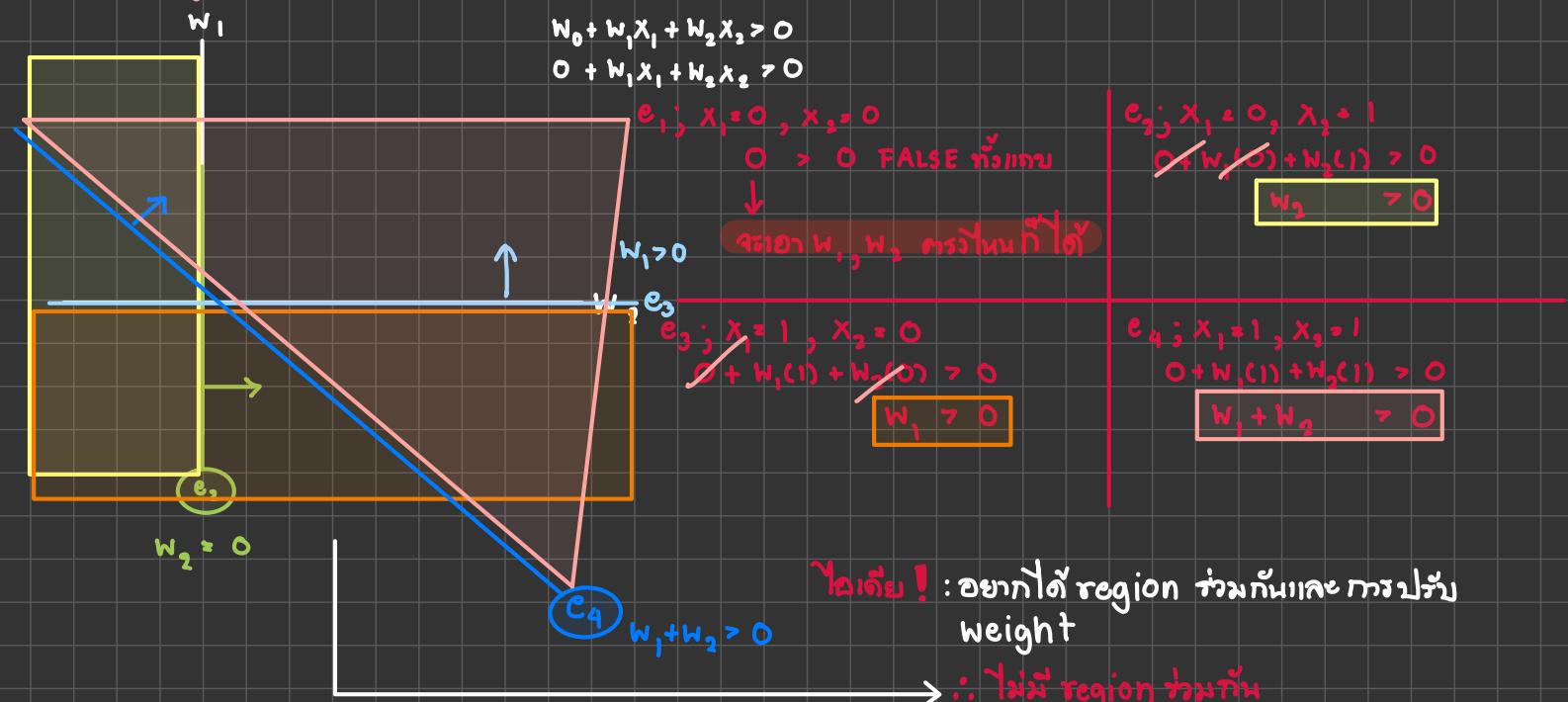
# Train TLN

AND TABLE

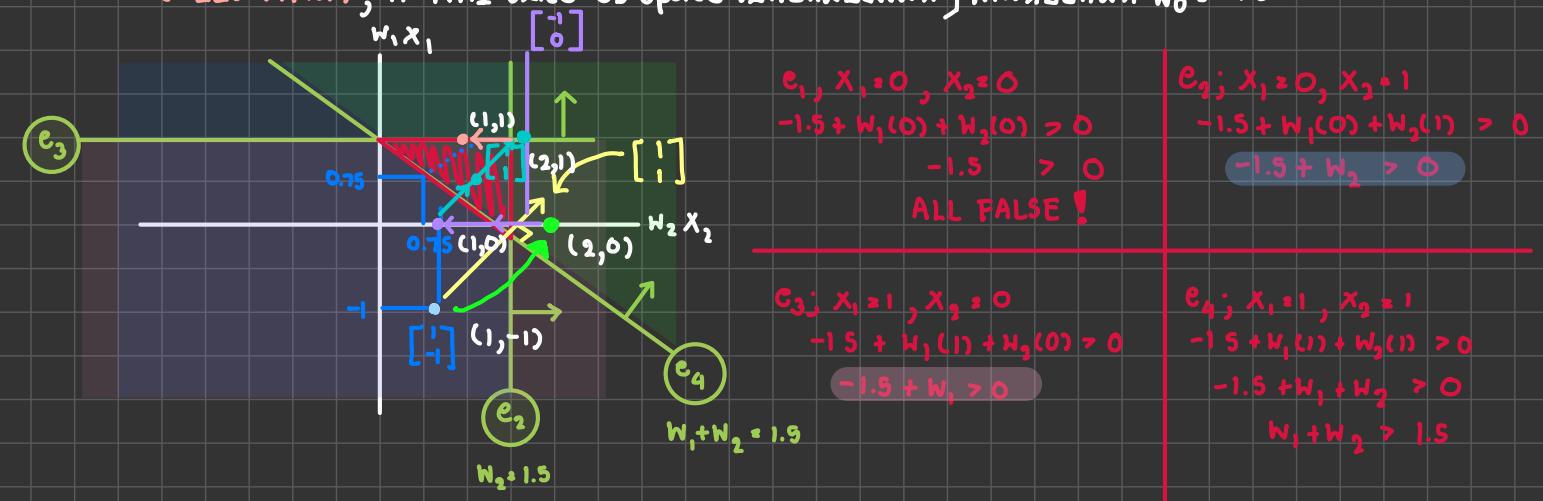
$\lambda_1$	$x_2$	target
0	0	-
0	1	-
1	0	-
1	1	+



ตัวใน  $w_0 = 0$



(ลองไปถ้า); ทำ MRI slice 3D space ที่น้ำนมปูดแล้ว แก้ไขบ้าง  $w_0 = -1.5$



$\therefore$  หยิบจดคู่ใน  $\square$  จะต้องจำแนก sample ไปลักษณะ  
ทั้งหมด !

សមតិកខាងក្រោមត្រូវដំឡើងទៅលើ  $e_1, e_2, e_3$  នូវ



How to ខ្សោយ ទីតាំងសៀវភៅ  $e_1, e_2, e_3$  នាយកដែលបានផ្តល់ជាផ្លូវការ

$$\text{ANS} + \text{vector} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ ចាប់ពី } \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



ពក  $e_1, e_3, e_4$

ឯកចាប់ពី  $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$   $\rightarrow + \text{vector} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

ពក  $e_1, e_2, e_3$

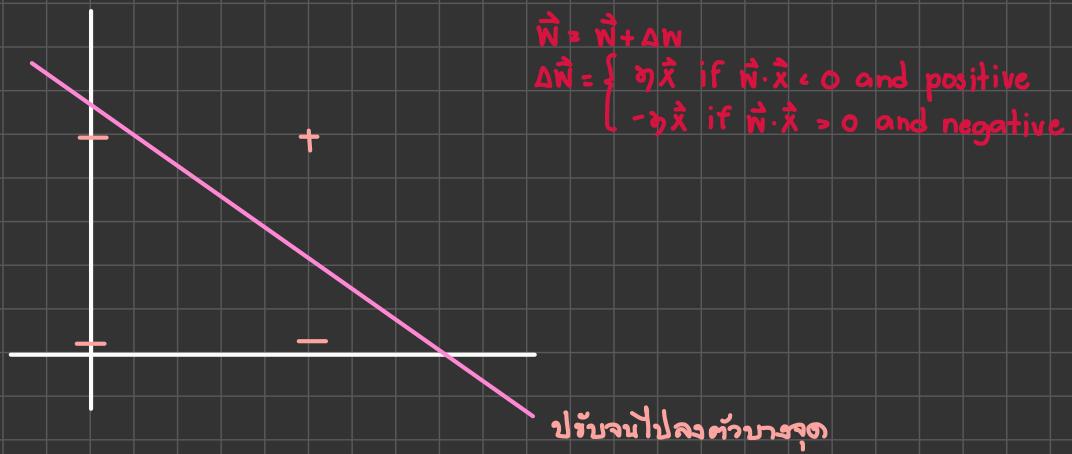
ទៅរួមគោលគោល  $\text{vector}$  ចាប់ពី  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$  :

$$\vec{w} = \vec{w} + \Delta \vec{w}$$

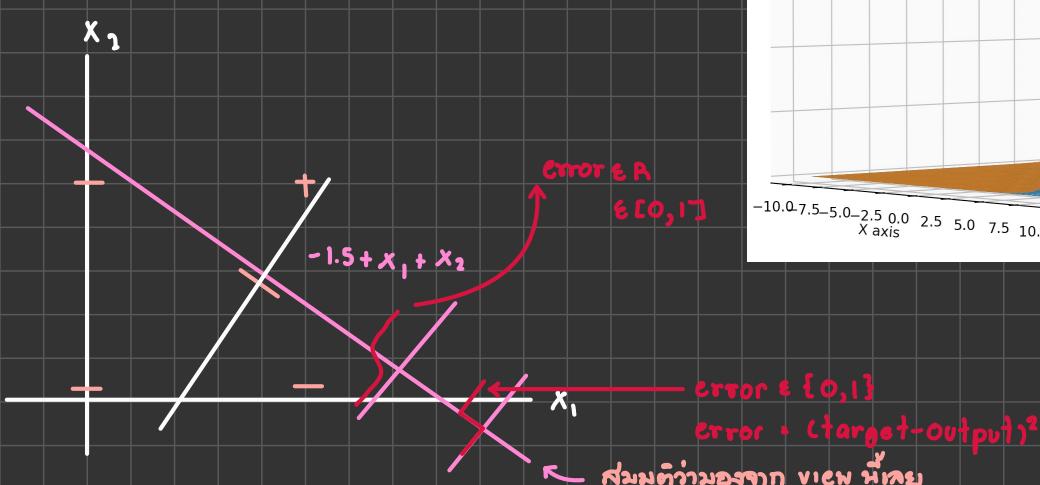
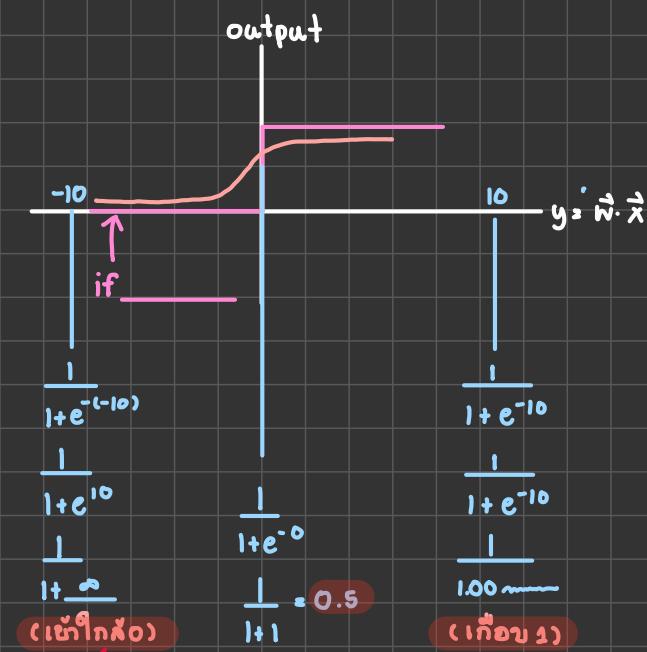
$$\Delta \vec{w} = \begin{cases} \text{ឯកចាប់ពី } \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} & \text{បើ } \vec{w} \cdot \vec{x} < 0 \\ \text{ឯកចាប់ពី } \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} & \text{បើ } \vec{w} \cdot \vec{x} > 0 \end{cases}$$

- ក្នុងរយៈ Learning rate ដើម្បីអាចរួមចាប់ពី  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$  ដោយការបញ្ចូលរាយ។

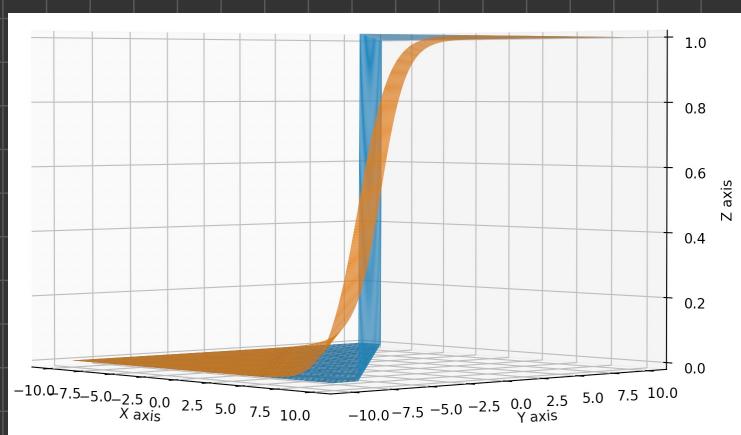
# 10 Feb: Signal Function



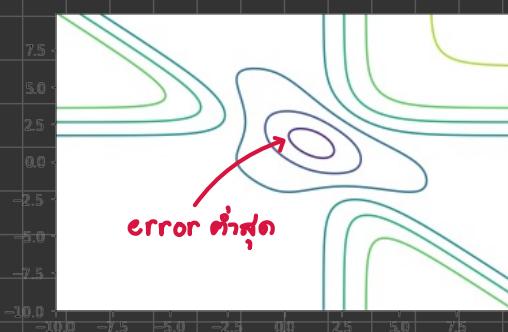
## Signal Function TLN



มากກວ່າ 0 ອະກ 1  
ນີ້ຍັງກວ່າ 0 ອະກ 0  
↓  
ດ້າວັນກວດເພື່ອຈະເນັ້ນອີຍ/ລົບຮູບ  
ຢີ່ Sigmoid  $\sigma(y) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-y}}$   
 $\sigma(\vec{p} \cdot \vec{x}) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-\vec{p} \cdot \vec{x}}}$   
↓  
ກຳນົດໜ້າທີ່ແບນເລີຍກັນ ແຕ່ sigmoid  
ໄຟສົນໃຟ !



## ถ้าเกิดมี sigmoid error surface จะเป็นยังไง



$$e = \frac{1}{2} (\text{target} - \text{output})^2$$

ถ้า error อยู่ใน form นี้  
ข้อมูล 1/2 ใกล้เคียง

$$\nabla e = \frac{\partial}{\partial w} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (\text{target} - \text{output})^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial w} (\text{target} - \text{output})^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\text{target} - \text{output}) (\text{target} - \text{output}) \frac{\partial}{\partial w}$$

target = constant

$$= (\text{target} - \text{output}) \frac{\partial}{\partial w} (\text{target} - \text{output})$$

$$= (\text{target} - \text{output}) \frac{\partial}{\partial w} (-\text{output})$$

output = sigmoid

$$= (\text{target} - \text{output}) \frac{\partial}{\partial w} \left( \frac{1}{1 + e^{-w \cdot x}} \right)$$

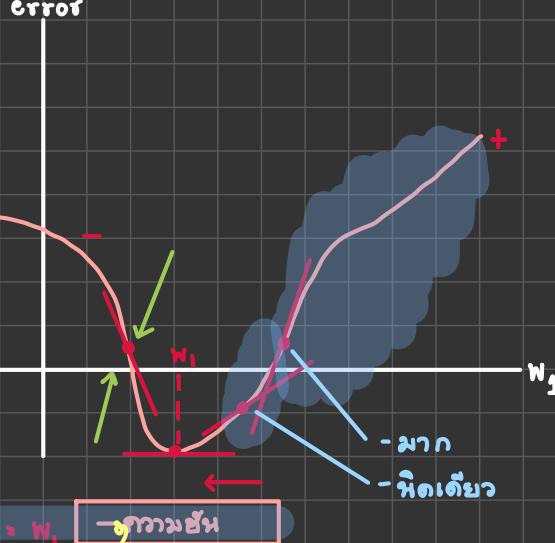
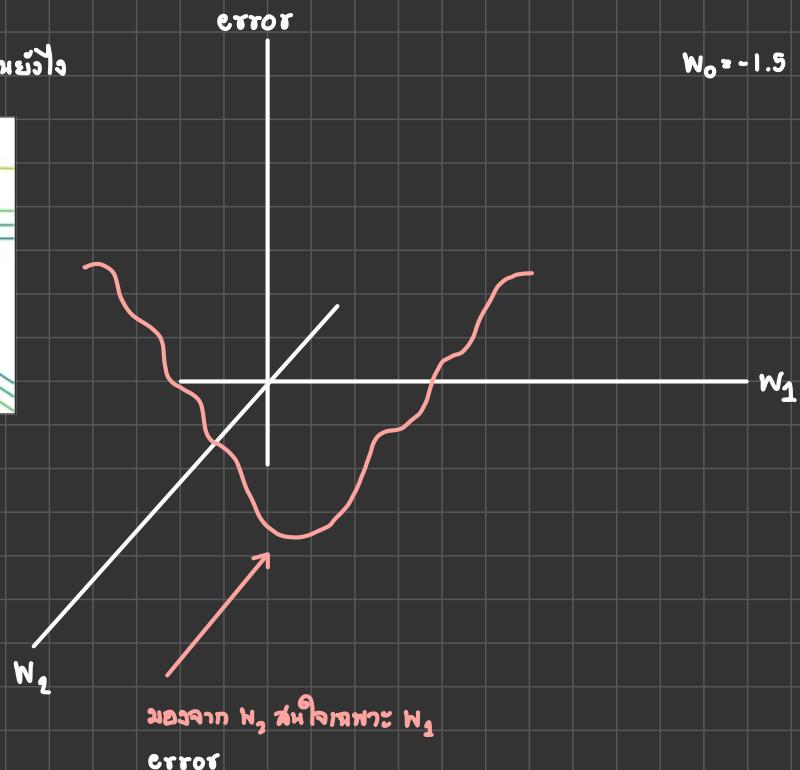
$\delta(\text{พิ.ส.)}$  คือถ้า diff เกี่ยวกับตัวมัน  
เอากลับไป

$$\frac{\partial \sigma(\text{พิ.ส.)}}{\partial \text{พิ.ส.)}} = \frac{\sigma(\text{พิ.ส.)}(1 - \sigma(\text{พิ.ส.)}))}{\text{chaining}}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial u} \frac{1}{1 + e^{-u}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial u} (1 + e^{-u})^{-1}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{(1 + e^{-u})^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial u} e^{-u}$$

$$= \left[ + \frac{e^{-u}}{(1 + e^{-u})^2} \right]$$



กระบวนการป้อน (+) มาก ๆ  
ลง พ. น้อย

$$w_1 = w_1 - \text{ความชัน} \quad ( \text{ความชันติดลบ} ; \text{สน.ความชัน} ) \rightarrow \text{หัก} \rightarrow \text{หัก} \rightarrow \text{หัก} \rightarrow \dots$$

- 1. ความชันลดลงไปเรื่อยๆ ได้ชัยชนะ

∴ ไม่ว่าจะลงจาก พ. มาก ก็ เป็นแบบนี้และตาม กระบวนการป้อนไปเรื่อยๆ ปรับปรุง  
weight ลง vector ได้เลย !

$\hat{p} = \hat{p} - \eta \nabla e \quad ( \text{ความชัน}, \text{gradient} \text{ ของ error surface})$

$$\hat{p} = \hat{p} - \eta (\text{target} - \text{output})(1 - \text{output}) \hat{x} \rightarrow \hat{p} = \hat{p} + \eta (\text{target} - \text{output})(1 - \text{output}) \hat{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial \sigma(\text{พิ.ส.)}}{\partial w} = \frac{\partial \sigma(\text{พิ.ส.)}}{\partial \text{พิ.ส.)}} \cdot \frac{\partial \text{พิ.ส.)}}{\partial w}$$

$$= \sigma(\text{พิ.ส.)}(1 - \sigma(\text{พิ.ส.)}) \cdot \hat{x}$$

$$= -0(1 - 0) \hat{x} \quad (\text{เป็นความชัน})$$

เปลี่ยนเป็น output

$$\left( \frac{1}{1 + e^{-u}} \right) \left( 1 - \frac{1}{1 + e^{-u}} \right)$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{1 + e^{-u}} \right) \left( \frac{1 + e^{-u} - 1}{1 + e^{-u}} \right) = \frac{e^{-u}}{(1 + e^{-u})^2}$$

## ການຮັບຂອງ Sigmoid Function ຂາກກລົມ

$$\sigma(y) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-y}} \quad y = w_i x_i = \vec{w} \cdot \vec{x}$$

ເຮັດວຽກ diff sigmoid ເກີຍນກັບ y

$$\frac{d}{dy} \sigma(y) = \sigma(y)(1 - \sigma(y)) ; \text{ການຍື່ນເກີຍນ y}$$

ໜາ error

$$\text{error} = \frac{1}{2} (t - o)^2$$

diff error , ເກີຍນ n

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{de}{dw} &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} (t - o)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} 2(t - o) \frac{d}{dt} (t - o) \end{aligned}$$

● ຄໍາກວ່າ

$$= (t - o) \left( -\frac{do}{dt} \right)$$

$$= -(t - o) \frac{d}{dt} \sigma(\vec{w} \cdot \vec{x})$$

$$= -(t - o) \sigma(\vec{w} \cdot \vec{x})(1 - \sigma(\vec{w} \cdot \vec{x})) \frac{d}{dw} \vec{w} \cdot \vec{x}$$

$$= -(t - o) \sigma(\vec{w} \cdot \vec{x})(1 - \sigma(\vec{w} \cdot \vec{x})) \vec{x}$$

$$= -(t - o)(o)(1 - o) \vec{x}$$

$$\vec{w} \leftarrow \vec{w} + \Delta \vec{w}$$

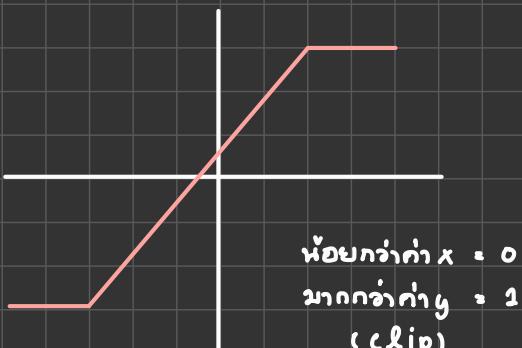
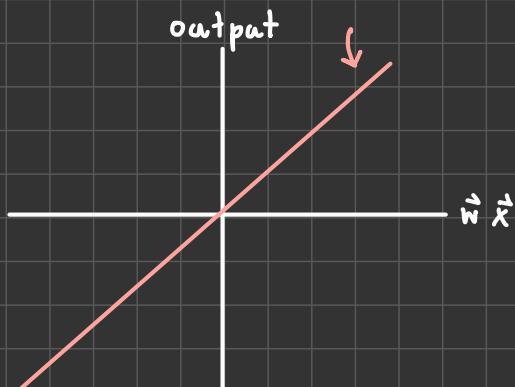
$$\Delta \vec{w} = \eta (t - o)(o)(1 - o) \vec{x}$$

Sigmoid node .  $\hat{p} = p + \Delta p$

$$\Delta p \rightarrow \eta(t-o)(o)(1-o) \hat{x}$$

|  
เกณฑ์การคำนวณ  
ต่อจาก การคำนวณ error

Linear node



$$Output = \hat{p} \cdot \hat{x}$$

$$error \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times (t - o)^2$$

$$\hat{p} = \hat{p} \cdot \eta \Delta e$$

$$\Delta e = \frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{p}} \left( \frac{1}{2} (t - o)^2 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (2)(t - o) \frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{p}} (t - o)$$

$$= -(t - o) \frac{\partial o}{\partial \hat{p}}$$

$$= -(t - o) \frac{\partial o}{\partial \hat{p}} \cdot \hat{x}$$

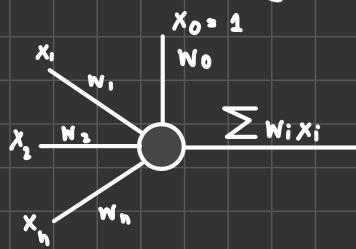
$$= -(t - o) \hat{x}$$

$$\hat{p} = \hat{p} + \Delta \hat{p}$$

$$\Delta \hat{p} = \eta(t - o)\hat{x}$$

ข้อสังเกต: กรณี activation func นั้น  
มีหากตุ่นการคำนวณการปรับ weight

Linear node :  $S(y) = y$



$$\vec{p} \leftarrow \vec{p} + \Delta \vec{w}$$

$$\Delta \vec{w} = \eta (\vec{t} - \vec{p}) X$$

train ห้ามตัว  $\vec{t}_k$  ให้  $\vec{p}_k$  ตาม  $\vec{t}_k$  (target ต่อไป)

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_k &= \frac{1}{2} (\vec{t}_k - \vec{p}_k^T \vec{w}_k)^2 = \frac{1}{2} e_k^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\vec{t}_k^2 - 2\vec{t}_k^T \vec{p}_k + \vec{p}_k^T \vec{p}_k) \end{aligned}$$

expected val

matrix  $\Sigma$

$$\Sigma = E[\varepsilon_k] = \frac{1}{2} E[\vec{t}_k^2] - E[\vec{t}_k \vec{p}_k^T] \vec{p}_k + \frac{1}{2} \vec{p}_k^T E[\vec{p}_k \vec{p}_k^T] \vec{p}_k$$

ส่วนล่าง

แทนด้วย  $P$

แทนด้วย  $R$

column vector  
 $x_1, x_2 = 2 \times 1$

$$\Sigma = \frac{1}{2} E[\vec{t}_k^2] - P \vec{p}_k + \frac{1}{2} \vec{p}_k^T R \vec{p}_k$$

error surface diff เทียบ  $\vec{w}$  (หา gradient)

$$\frac{\partial \Sigma}{\partial \vec{w}} = -P + R \vec{p}_k = 0$$

$$\vec{w} = P R^{-1}$$

## 24 Mar: Backpropagation Neural Network

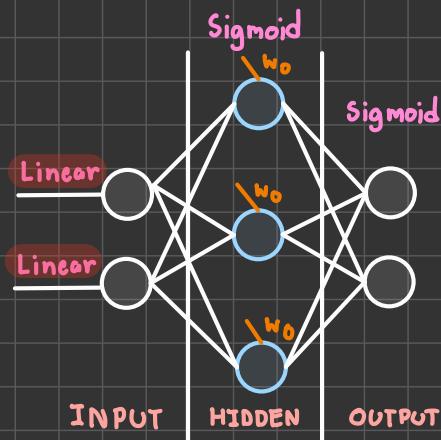
ช่วงนี้จะ train network/neural (TLN) เวลาประชัน ห ต้อง if ไม่ใช่ TLN ทำ BNN



if  $x$  positive  $\vec{w} \cdot \vec{x} < 0$   
if  $x$  negative

$\therefore$  Main node = Sigmoid ก็เรียกบล็อกว่าเป็น

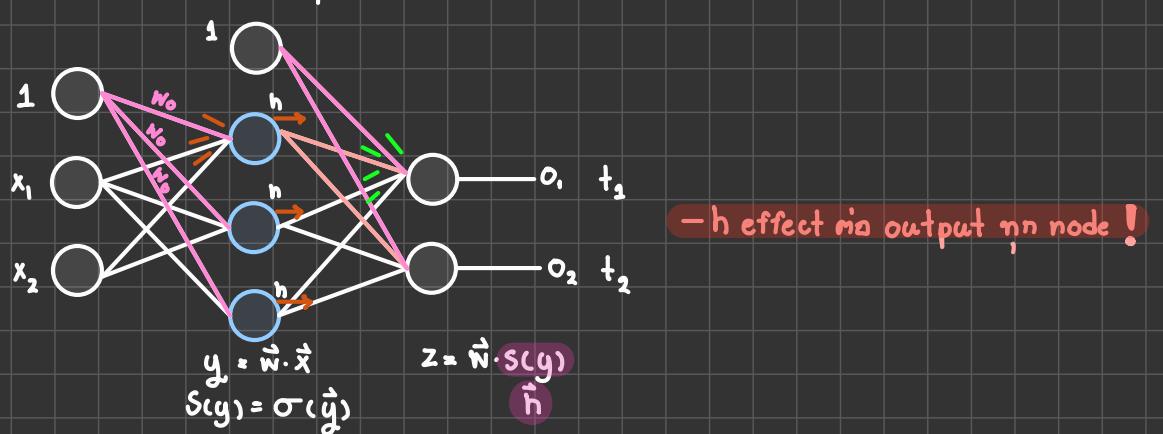
พกติกะรรมแบบเดียวกับ TLN



เข้าจะได้มาแบบนั้น  
เป็น signal input แบบนั้น

แนว QUIZ BNN !!

1 กรณี . เข้าที่ใน การประชัน ห



error ให้แต่ node สามารถปรับ weight independently

$$e = \frac{1}{2} (t - o)^2$$

$o$ : output ห้องของ output layer

$h$ : output ห้องของ hidden layer

$$\frac{\partial e}{\partial w_{ho}} = \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) (t - o) \frac{\partial}{\partial w_{ho}} (t - o)$$

Constant  $w$  จาก  $h \rightarrow o$

$$= -(t - o) \frac{\partial}{\partial w} \sigma(w_{ho} \cdot h)$$

$$= -(t - o) \frac{\partial \sigma(w_{ho} \cdot h)}{\partial w_{ho} \cdot h} \frac{\partial w_{ho} \cdot h}{\partial w_{ho}}$$

Chaining Diff  
 $\sigma(y)(1 - \sigma(y))$

$$= -(t - o)(o)(1 - o) h$$

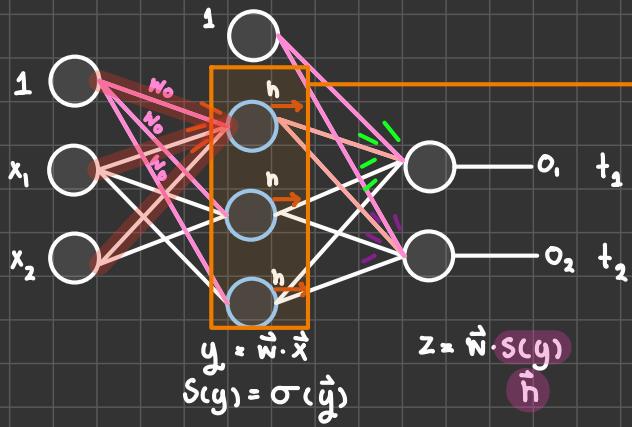
$$\hat{w}_{ho} = \hat{w}_{ho} - \eta (- (t - o)(o)(1 - o) h)$$

$$= \hat{w}_{ho} + \eta (t - o)(o)(1 - o) h$$

↓  
 $\delta_o$  → delta output

$$= \hat{w}_{ho} + \eta \delta_o h$$

INPUT HIDDEN OUTPUT



ผลผลิตในชั้น hidden นำไป target !

- hidden effect โน่ output nn node !

การเปลี่ยนแปลง weight ก่อให้เกิดผล

ต่อ output ( $O_1, O_2$ )

$\therefore$  error จะเป็น summation ของ output  
ทุก node

$$\text{error} = \sum_o \text{error}_o$$

ที่เกิดจาก

$$w_{ih} = \sum_o \frac{1}{2} (t - o)^2$$

$$\frac{\partial \text{error}}{\partial w_{ih}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial w_{ih}} \sum_o \frac{1}{2} (t - o)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_o \frac{\partial}{\partial w_{ih}} (t - o)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (2) \sum_o (t - o) \frac{\partial}{\partial w_{ih}} (t - o)$$

constant

$$= \sum_o (t - o) \frac{\partial o}{\partial w_{ih}}$$

$$= - \sum_o (t - o) \frac{\partial}{\partial w_{ih}} \sigma(w_{ho} \cdot \vec{h})$$

$$\sigma(w_{ho} \cdot \vec{h})(1 - \sigma(w_{ho} \cdot \vec{h}))$$

● output

$$= - \sum_o (t - o) \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial w_{ho}} \sigma(w_{ho} \cdot \vec{h}) \right] \frac{\partial w_{ho}}{\partial w_{ih}}$$

$$= - \sum_o (t - o) (o)(1 - o) \frac{\partial}{\partial w_{ih}} \sigma(w_{ih} \cdot \vec{x})$$

Constant

$$= - \sum_o \delta_o \frac{\partial}{\partial w_{ih}} \sigma(w_{ih} \cdot \vec{x})$$

$$= - \sum_o \delta_o \frac{\partial}{\partial w_{ih}} \sigma(w_{ih} \cdot \vec{x}) \frac{\partial w_{ih}}{\partial w_{ih}}$$

output ก่อผลจาก h

$$= - \sum_o \delta_o \vec{w}_{ih} [h(1-h)\vec{x}] \rightarrow \text{Sum กับ output node}$$

แต่เกิดจาก hidden  $\therefore$  ไม่จำเป็นจะต้องบัญญัติ

$$= - h(1-h)\vec{x} \sum_o \delta_o \vec{w}_{ih}$$

$$\vec{w}_{ih} = \vec{w}_{ih} + \eta [h(a-h) \sum_o \delta_o \vec{w}_{ho}] \vec{x}$$

•  $\delta_h$  (delta ຂອງ node ໃນชັ້ນ h)

$$\vec{w}_{ih} = \vec{w}_{ih} + \eta \delta_h \vec{x} \quad (\text{input} \rightarrow \text{hidden})$$

$$\vec{w}_{ho} = \vec{w}_{ho} + \eta \delta_o \vec{h} \quad (\text{input} \rightarrow \text{output})$$

$$\vec{w}_i = \vec{w}_i + \eta \delta_i \vec{x}_i \quad (\text{input} \rightarrow \text{node } i)$$

## Backpropagation Algorithm

---

Initialize all weights to small random numbers.  
Until satisfied, Do

- For each training example, Do
  1. Input the training example to the network and compute the network outputs
  2. For each output unit  $k$

$$\delta_k \leftarrow o_k(1 - o_k)(t_k - o_k)$$

3. For each hidden unit  $h$

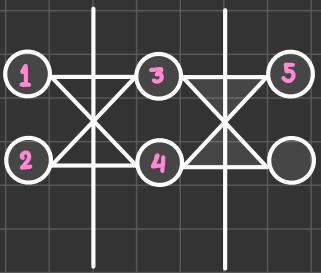
$$\delta_h \leftarrow o_h(1 - o_h) \sum_{k \in \text{outputs}} w_{h,k} \delta_k$$

4. Update each network weight  $w_{i,j}$

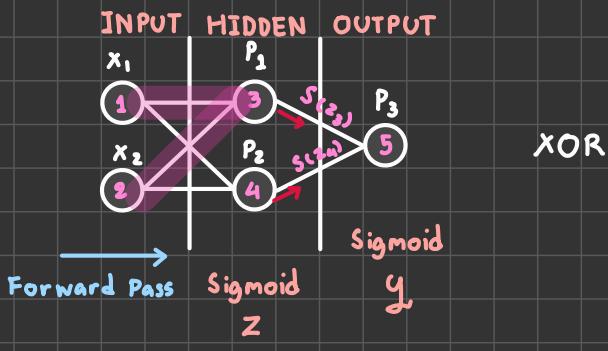
$$w_{i,j} \leftarrow w_{i,j} + \Delta w_{i,j}$$

where

$$\Delta w_{i,j} = \eta \delta_j x_{i,j}$$



## Backpropagation Neural Network (from clip)



Forward Pass  
Hidden Layer

$$z_h = \sum_{i=0}^n w_{ih} S(x_i)$$

With (weight จาก input  $\rightarrow$  hidden)  
 $n$  : จำนวน node ในชั้น input

$$z_3 = \sum_{i=0}^2 w_{i3} S(x_i)$$

$$= w_{03}(1) + w_{13} S(x_1) + w_{23} S(x_2) \quad [\vec{w} \cdot \vec{x}]$$

$$S(z_h) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-z_h}}$$

Output Layer

q: จำนวน node ที่นับใน hidden

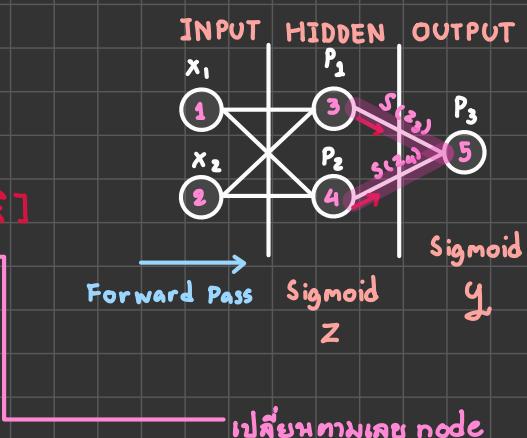
$$y_j = \sum_{h=0}^q w_{hj} S(z_h)$$

$$y_5 = \sum_{h=0}^2 w_{h5} S(z_h)$$

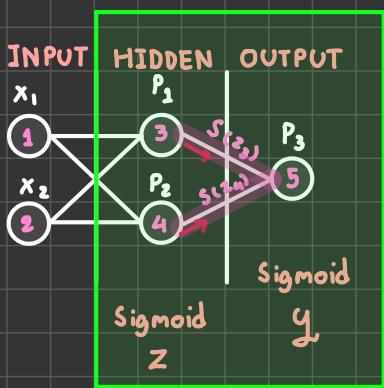
$$y_5 = w_{05}(1) + w_{15} S(z_1) + w_{25} S(z_2) \quad [\vec{w} \cdot \vec{x}]$$

$(N_{05}) \quad (N_{15})$

$$S(y_j) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-y_j}}$$



## Backward Pass



$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{hj}} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial s(y_j)} \frac{\partial s(y_j)}{\partial y_j} \frac{\partial y_j}{\partial w_{hj}}$$

$E = \frac{1}{2}(t - s(y_j))^2$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial s(y_j)} = \frac{\partial}{\partial s(y_j)} \frac{1}{2}(t - s(y_j))^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(t - s(y_j)) \frac{\partial(t - s(y_j))}{\partial s(y_j)}$$

Constant

$$= (t - s(y_j))(-1)$$

$$= -(t - s(y_j))$$

$$\frac{\partial s(y_j)}{\partial y_j} = s(y_j)(1 - s(y_j)) \quad \frac{d(\sigma(y))}{dy} = \sigma(y)(1 - \sigma(y))$$

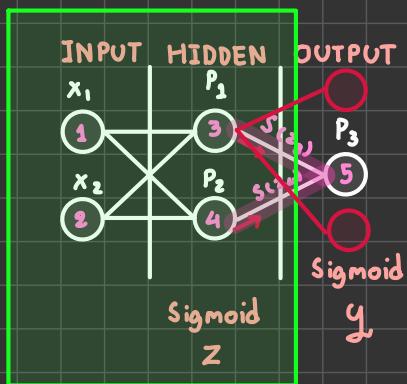
$$\frac{\partial y_j}{\partial w_{hj}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial w_{hj}} \sum w_{hj} s(z_h) = s(z_h)$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{ho}} = - \underbrace{(t - s(y_j))}_{c} \underbrace{s(y_j)(1 - s(y_j))}_{\delta_j} s(z_h)$$

$\delta_j$  (delta node  $\rightarrow$   $\text{In } \text{output}/\text{node}_j$ )

$$= -\delta_j s(z_h)$$

# Input Layer ( ផ្លូវមិន error កំចែកលាងទៅនៃ output )



$z_h$  តាមសំណងការការពារកីឡា node កំងអនុញ្ញាតនៃ output layer

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{ih}} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial \delta(z_h)} \frac{\partial \delta(z_h)}{\partial z_h} \frac{\partial z_h}{\partial w_{ih}}$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial \delta(z_h)} = \sum_{j=1}^p \left( \frac{\partial E}{\partial y_j} \frac{\partial y_j}{\partial \delta(z_h)} \right) \quad p: រំលែកចាប់នៃ node នៃ output កំងអនុញ្ញាត$$

$$\frac{\partial \delta(z_h)}{\partial z_h} = \delta(z_h)(1 - \delta(z_h))$$

$$\frac{\partial z_h}{\partial w_{ih}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial w_{ih}} S(x_i) = \delta(x_i)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{ih}} &= \sum_{j=1}^p \left( \frac{\partial E}{\partial y_j} \frac{\partial y_j}{\partial \delta(z_h)} \right) \delta(z_h)(1 - \delta(z_h)) \delta(x_i) \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^p \left( \frac{\partial E}{\partial \delta(y_j)} \frac{\partial \delta(y_j)}{\partial \delta(z_h)} \right) \delta(z_h)(1 - \delta(z_h)) \delta(x_i) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial \delta(y_j)} = -e_j \quad \frac{\partial \delta(y_j)}{\partial \delta(z_h)} = S(y_j)(1 - S(y_j)) \quad \frac{\partial y_j}{\partial \delta(z_h)} = \partial w_{hj} \delta(z_h) + w_{hj}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\approx \sum_{j=1}^p (-e_j S(y_j)(1 - S(y_j)) w_{hj}) \delta(z_h)(1 - \delta(z_h)) \delta(x_i) \\ &\qquad\qquad\qquad \underbrace{\delta_j}_{\delta_j} \end{aligned}$$

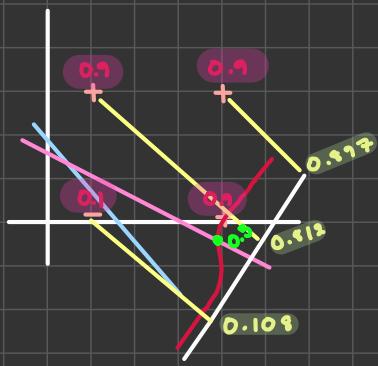
$$\begin{aligned} &\approx \sum_{j=1}^p (\underbrace{e_j w_{hj}}_{c_h}) \delta(z_h)(1 - \delta(z_h)) \delta(x_i) \\ &\qquad\qquad\qquad \underbrace{\delta_h}_{\delta_h} \end{aligned}$$

$$\delta_h = c_h \delta(z_h)(1 - \delta(z_h))$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{ih}} = -\delta_h x_i$$

# 31 Mar: Support Vector Machine (SVM)

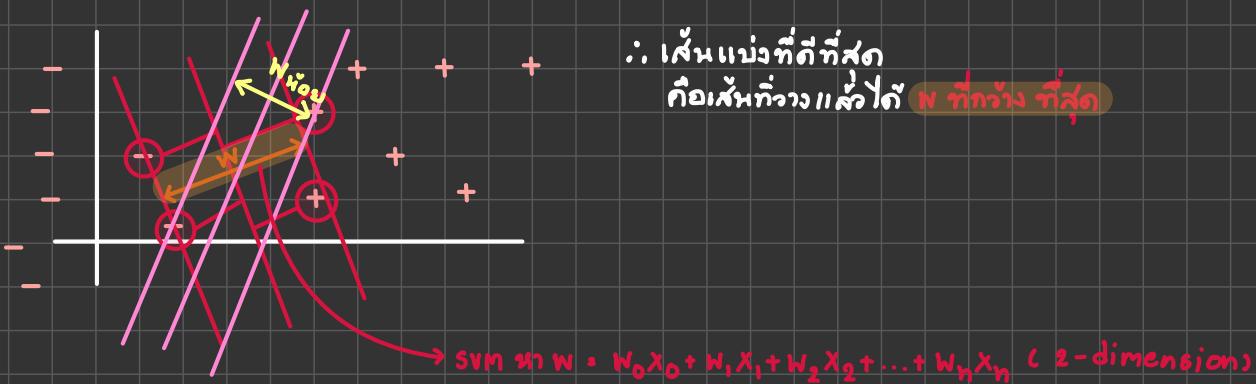
## Brief concept



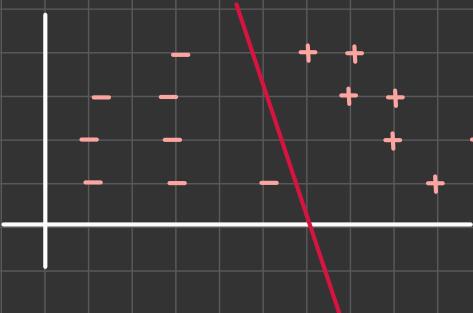
TLN  
เบนง sample ໄດ້ປັບໜູກ  
(ໄຟປັນ weight)

ໃນບາງທີ່ອາລໄຟໄລວາງຕ້າຫາມ  $0.1(+), 0.1(-)$   
ເປົ່າ (ນີ້ error ຂູ່)  
 $\therefore$  ຈະມີການຍັ້ນເສັ້ນສິນພິທີ່ນີ້ error ຕໍ່ສົດ  
ເປົ່າເທົ່ານີ້ sigmoid ມີໃນກຳແນ່ນວ່າເຕີມທຸກຮັ້ງ  
ໂຄງປະນາກ

ສົມຜົວໜີ sample (+,-) ວາງກະຈາຍຕົວ



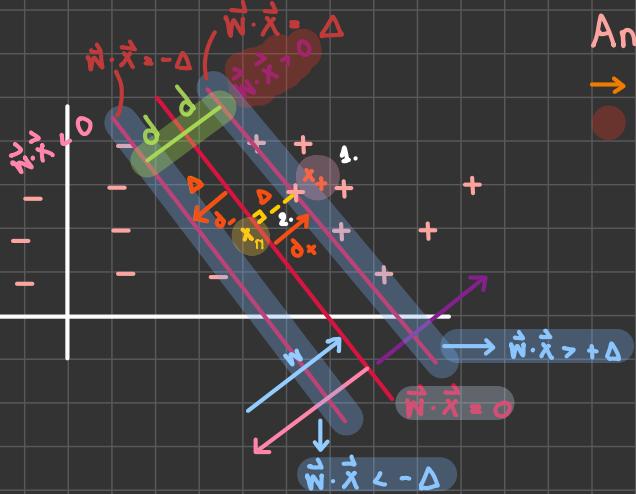
From clip



ກຳກັນ: ເສັ້ນຕຽງໃຈກວຈະແຍກຕ້າວຍໆໄດ້ກີ່ສຸດ ດີ

## Answer

- ถ้า  $\text{sample}(+, -)$  ตัวมากที่สุด เส้นกลางระหว่างตัวกรองกลางพอดี อย่างไรให้แบ่งกลุ่มแต่ละอย่าง ให้เน้นกลุ่มเส้น
- 1.  $\text{sample}(+)$  ที่คะแนนพื้นที่  $\vec{w} \cdot \vec{x} > \Delta$  แทนตัวย  $\vec{x}_+$
- 2. ลาก projection ไปที่  $\vec{x}_\pm$



$$d_+ = \|\vec{w} \cdot \vec{x}_+ - \vec{w} \cdot \vec{x}_\pm\|$$

$$\vec{w} \cdot \vec{x}_+ = \Delta$$

$$\vec{w} \cdot \vec{x}_\pm = 1$$

$$\vec{w} \cdot \vec{x}_\pm = 0$$

①-② :  $\vec{w} \cdot (\vec{x}_+ - \vec{x}_\pm) = 1 - 0$  — ③

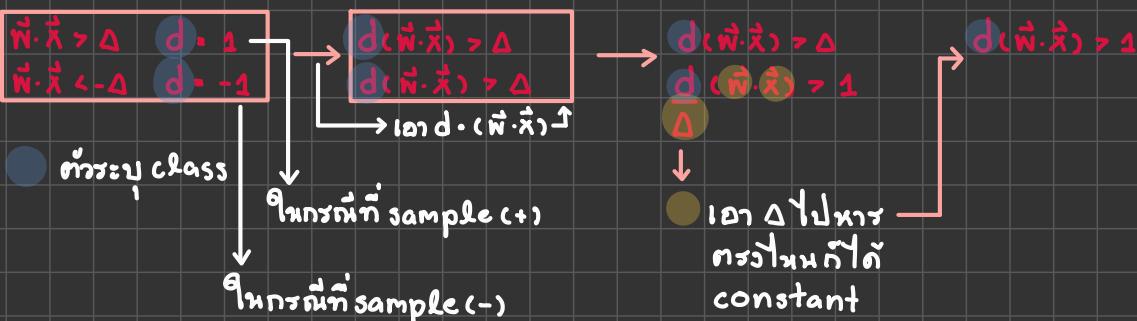
vector 2 ตัว dot กันได้

$$\|\vec{w}\| \|\vec{x}_+ - \vec{x}_\pm\| = 1$$

$$\|\vec{x}_+ - \vec{x}_\pm\| = \frac{1}{\|\vec{w}\|}$$

$$\text{Margin } (d) = \frac{2}{\|\vec{w}\|}$$

อย่างไรให้สมการ  $\vec{w} \cdot \vec{x} = \Delta$  ง่ายขึ้น !



maximize margin (ทำให้มีหักห้าม [margin] มี size มากกว่า)

maximize  $\frac{2}{\|\vec{w}\|} \Rightarrow \text{minimize } \|\vec{w}\|$  !! ตัวย่อชื่อ Lagrange

optional

$$\text{minimize } \frac{1}{2} \|\vec{w}\|^2, \text{ constraint } d_i(\vec{w} \cdot \vec{x}_i) \geq 1$$

$$d_i(\vec{w} \cdot \vec{x}_i) \geq 0$$

$$L_p(w, \lambda) = \frac{1}{2} \|\vec{w}\|^2 - \sum_{i=1}^{\alpha} \lambda_i [d_i(\vec{w} \cdot \vec{x}_i) - 1]$$

$$\frac{\partial L_p(w, \lambda)}{\partial w} = \vec{w} - \sum_{i=1}^{\alpha} \lambda_i (d_i \cdot \vec{x}_i)$$

$$= \vec{w} - \sum_{i=1}^{\alpha} \lambda_i (d_i \cdot \vec{x}_i) = 0 \quad (\text{ความเท่ากัน})$$

$$\vec{w} = \sum_{i=1}^{\alpha} \lambda_i d_i \cdot \vec{x}_i$$

$$\vec{w} = \sum_{i=1}^{\alpha} \lambda_i d_i \cdot \vec{x}_i$$

$$\vec{w} \cdot \vec{x}$$

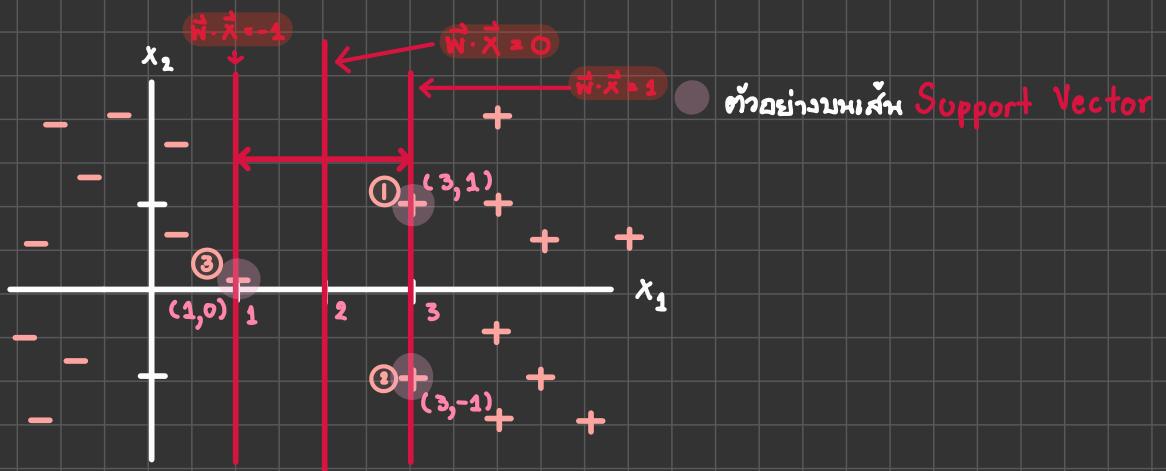
$$\vec{w} \cdot \vec{x} + w_0$$

$$d_i(\vec{w} \cdot \vec{x} + w_0) - 1$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial w_0}$$

$$\frac{\partial L_p(w, w_0, \lambda)}{\partial w_0} = \sum_{i=1}^{\alpha} \lambda_i d_i = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\alpha} \lambda_i d_i = 0$$



$$\text{ตัวอย่างบวก} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\text{ตัวอย่างลบ} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

จุด x<sub>0</sub>

$$\vec{w} = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i d_i \vec{x}_i$$

$$\vec{w} = \lambda_1(1) \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \lambda_2(1) \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + \lambda_3(-1) \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

1 สำหรับทช.บวก  
-1 สำหรับทช.ลบ

$$\vec{w} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ 3\lambda_1 \\ \lambda_1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_2 \\ 3\lambda_2 \\ -\lambda_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -\lambda_3 \\ -\lambda_3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{w} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 - \lambda_3 \\ 3\lambda_1 + 3\lambda_2 - \lambda_3 \\ \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{w} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 1 \quad | \quad \vec{w} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = 1 \quad | \quad \vec{w} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = -1$$

$$① \quad \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 - \lambda_3 \\ 3\lambda_1 + 3\lambda_2 - \lambda_3 \\ \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 - \lambda_3 \\ 3\lambda_1 + 3\lambda_2 - \lambda_3 \\ \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = 1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 - \lambda_3 \\ 3\lambda_1 + 3\lambda_2 - \lambda_3 \\ \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = -1$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 + 9\lambda_1 + 9\lambda_3 - 3\lambda_3 + \lambda_2 - \lambda_1 = 1 \rightarrow 11\lambda_1 + 9\lambda_2 - 4\lambda_3 = 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 - \lambda_3 + 9\lambda_1 + 9\lambda_2 - 3\lambda_3 - \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 1 \rightarrow 9\lambda_1 + 11\lambda_2 - 4\lambda_3 = 1$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 - \lambda_3 + 3\lambda_1 + 3\lambda_2 - \lambda_3 = -1 \rightarrow 4\lambda_1 + 4\lambda_2 - 2\lambda_3 = -1$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad -2 \times \textcircled{3} \quad 3\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 3 \xrightarrow{\text{---}} \textcircled{4}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad -2 \times \textcircled{3} \quad \lambda_1 + 3\lambda_2 = 3 \xrightarrow{\text{---}} \textcircled{5}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad -3 \times \textcircled{5} \quad -8\lambda_2 = -6$$

$$\lambda_2 = \frac{3}{4} = 0.75$$

ເທິງລວມ \textcircled{4} ຈະໄດ້

$$3\lambda_1 + \frac{3}{4} = 3$$

$$3\lambda_1 = 2.25$$

$$\lambda_1 = 0.75$$

ເທິງລວມ \textcircled{1} ຈະໄດ້

$$11(0.75) + 9(0.75) - 4\lambda_3 = 1$$

$$15 - 4\lambda_3 = 1$$

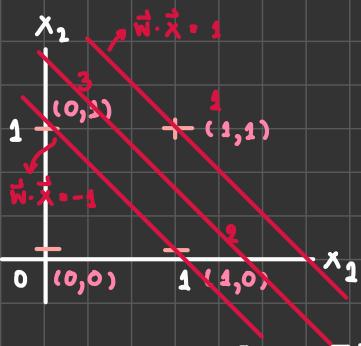
$$4\lambda_3 = -14$$

$$\lambda_3 = 3.5$$

$$\vec{w} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 - \lambda_3 \\ -3\lambda_1 + 3\lambda_2 - \lambda_3 \\ \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.75 + 0.75 - 3.5 \\ 3(0.75) + 3(0.75) - 3.5 \\ 0.75 - 0.75 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} w_0 \\ w_1 \\ w_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$w_0 + w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} -2 + x_1 = 0 \\ x_1 = 2 \end{cases}$$

ສ່ວນຍຳງາ



AND TABLE ဒີເຊີ SVM ສັບພ. ၅

$$\text{ຕົວອິນຍຳນຳບວກ} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \quad \text{ຕົວອິນຍຳນຳ} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\text{ຄົກພີ} = \sum_{i=1}^3 \lambda_i d_i \vec{x}_i$$

$$\vec{p} = \lambda_1(1) \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \lambda_2(-1) \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \lambda_3(-1) \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{p} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \\ \lambda_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -\lambda_2 \\ -\lambda_2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -\lambda_3 \\ 0 \\ -\lambda_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{w} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 - \lambda_3 \\ \lambda_2 - \lambda_2 \\ \lambda_1 - \lambda_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{w} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 1 \quad \vec{w} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = -1 \quad \vec{w} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = -1 \quad \vec{w} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = -1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 - \lambda_3 \\ \lambda_2 - \lambda_2 \\ \lambda_1 - \lambda_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 - \lambda_3 + \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 + \lambda_1 - \lambda_3 \\ = 3\lambda_1 - 2\lambda_2 - 2\lambda_3 = 1 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 - \lambda_3 \\ \lambda_2 - \lambda_2 \\ \lambda_1 - \lambda_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 - \lambda_3 + \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 \\ = 2\lambda_1 - 2\lambda_2 - \lambda_3 = -1 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 - \lambda_3 \\ \lambda_2 - \lambda_2 \\ \lambda_1 - \lambda_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 - \lambda_3 + \lambda_1 - \lambda_3 \\ = 2\lambda_1 - 2\lambda_2 - 2\lambda_3 = -1 \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

$$(2) - (3) \quad -\lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = 0$$

$$\lambda_2 = \lambda_3$$

ແກ່ທີ່ນ (1) ຈະໄດ້

$$3\lambda_3 - 4\lambda_2 = 1 \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

ແກ່ທີ່ນ (2) ຈະໄດ້

$$2\lambda_1 - 3\lambda_2 = -1 \quad \text{--- (5)}$$

$$④ \times 2 \quad 6\lambda_1 - 8\lambda_2 = 2 \longrightarrow ⑥$$

$$⑤ \times 3 \quad 6\lambda_1 - 9\lambda_2 = 3 \longrightarrow ⑦$$

$$⑥ - ⑦ \quad \begin{aligned} \lambda_2 &= 5 \\ \lambda_3 &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

แทนใน ④ ได้  $\lambda_1 = 7$

$$\vec{w} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 - \lambda_3 \\ \lambda_2 - \lambda_3 \\ \lambda_1 - \lambda_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7-5-5 \\ 5-5 \\ 7-5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} w_0 \\ w_1 \\ w_2 \end{array}$$

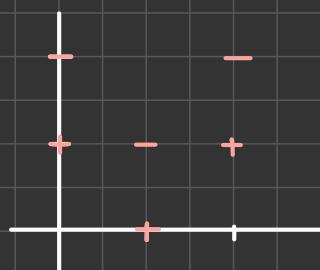
$$\therefore -3 + 2x_1 + 2x_2 = 0$$

$$\boxed{-1.5 + x_1 + x_2 = 0}$$

$$\vec{w} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1.5 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

## Kernal

บุคคลที่เรามีส่วนร่วมและ sample ได้ เราจะใช้ idea ของการแปลงในอพลูป space นั้น



$\Phi(x)$  map( $x$ )

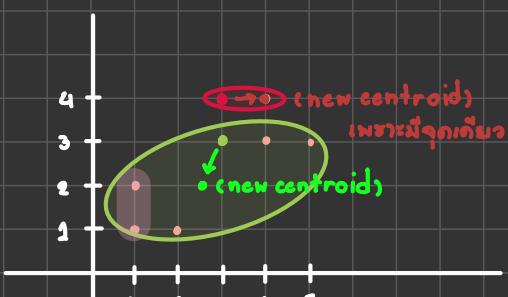
$$\Phi\left(\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1^2 \\ x_1 x_2 \\ x_2^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$+ = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

$$- = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

plot ทำให้ดูกระบวนการตัว ทำให้เห็นตัวได้ !

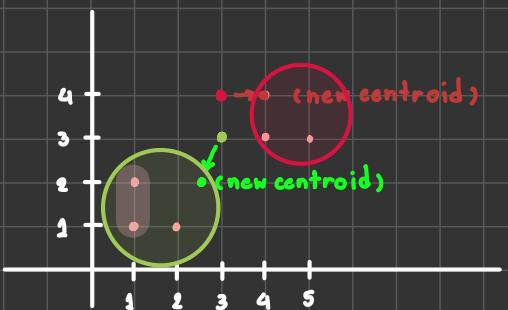
# 7 Apr: Self Organizing Feature Map (SOM), K-Means Part



$$\left( \frac{1+1+2+4+5}{5}, \frac{1+1+2+3+3}{5} \right)$$

● 1; 2 គោរ

(2.6, 2)



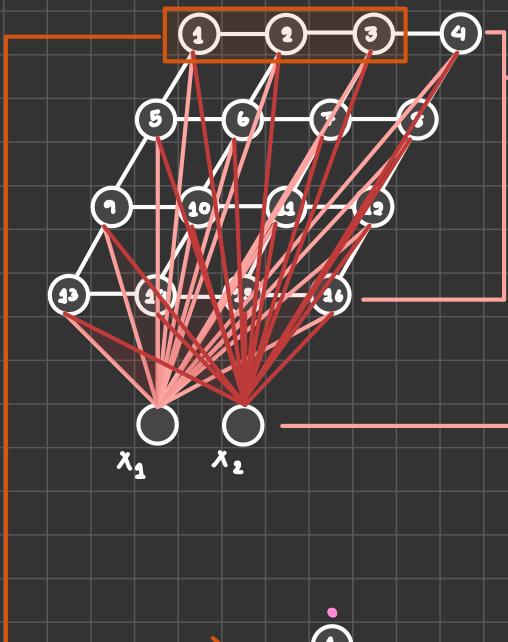
centroid ឱ្យលាងបែន

$$\left( \frac{1+1+2}{3}, \frac{1+1+2}{3} \right) = (1.33, 1.33)$$

$$\left( \frac{4+4+5}{3}, \frac{3+3+4}{3} \right) = (4.33, 3.33)$$

∴ សមារិកវិធីផ្លូវយោង, centroid វិធីផ្លូវយោង ដើរការ K-Mean!

## Structure of SOM



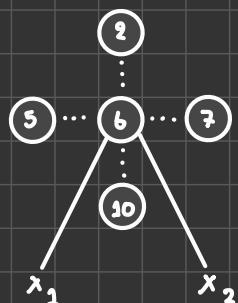
Kohonen Layer

16 nodes មีការសំណងចំណាំ neighbourhood  
( 1 ដែលជានាមក្នុង 2, 5 )

neighbourhood ទៅអ្នកតិចរបស់នឹង weight ហើយ

Input Layer ( ឈើមិន  $x_0$  ! )

$x_1, x_2$  ចេញពី Kohonen ក្នុង



● Weight

នៅក្នុងការសរោប់ខ្លះហេតុវិថី ?

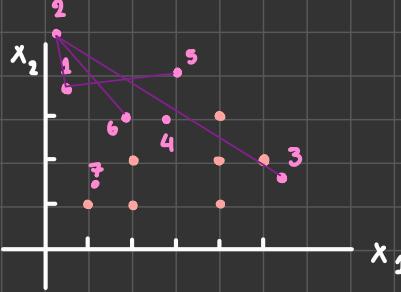
K-Mean : mean ឬចង់  $k$  គោរពឯកតែកង់បានវាមីក់ cluster  
( ខ្លះក្នុង  $k$  កំណើន ) សម្រាប់  $k=2$  មែនតួន្យេ **centroid** ( ទុកការឃាត់ )  
cluster ( រឿងព័ន្ធ )  $\Rightarrow (3,4), (3,3)$

1. cluster គួរការវត្ថបាប

ទុក (4,4) ឱ្យកាល់តាម (1) មាត្រាក្នុង  $\sqrt{2}$   
 $\therefore$  ឱ្យតាម (4,4) ឱ្យក្នុងសេដែន .

2. វិធីសរោប់ centroid ដែលឱ្យក្នុងគីឡូនាទី mean  $\times$  ឱ្យតាមសេដែន

ส่วนต้นนี้ sample กระจายใน space



จะมี node (•) 16 points และมี neighbourhood (-)

## SOM Training Concept

โครงสร้างจะ classify sample โดยการยิ่ง sample มาก็จะก้าว (•) และดูว่า node ไหนใกล้สุด (winner node)

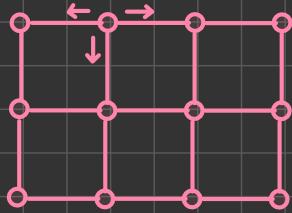


- ใกล้ node ที่สุด โดยที่การปรับ weight หนึ่ง  
∴ ปรับ winner node ให้ใกล้ input node (•)  
และปรับ neighbourhood ที่ใกล้ input node ด้วย

$$\vec{w}_n = \vec{w} + \eta (\vec{x} - \vec{w}_n) \quad | \quad \vec{w}_n = \vec{w}_n + 0.7 \eta (\vec{x} - \vec{w}_n)$$

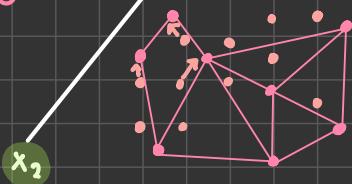
(ปรับแบบไม่เก่ากัน)

## SOM

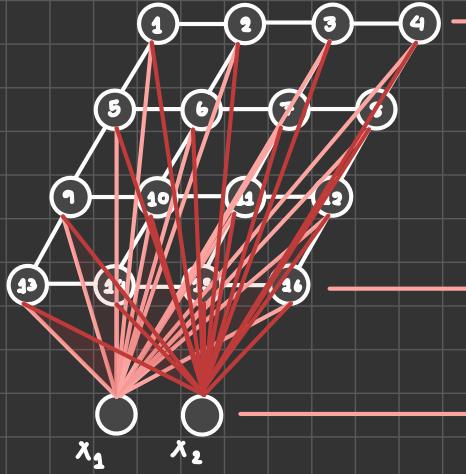


Kohonen Layer: ការអនុវត្តន៍យករាយពីការគុណភាព Sample  
នៅលើ: ព័ត៌មានទាល់បានក្នុងបញ្ហាយ (ការអនុវត្តន៍)

Data នៃជាមួយការគុណភាពនៃពិសេស K-Mean



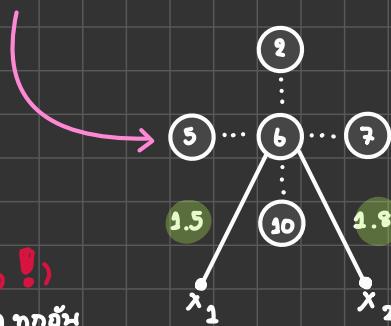
$\therefore$  Sample (...) មួយឯកតាំង (...) ។  
ក្នុងសម្រាប់ cluster ក្នុងម៉ោង  
(បានចូលក្នុងនៃសម្រាប់)



Kohonen Layer  
មีការសំដែនលើបែន neighbourhood ម៉ោង

Input Layer (តើមី x₀ !)

$x_1, x_2$  ចេញពី Kohonen ក្នុង



$\therefore$  សម្រាប់ node (6) និង  
Weight ( $x_1, x_2$ ) នឹង  
position យួង node នៃលើ  
space ខាង x, y ។  
(ហើយនៅក្នុង centroid)

នៅលើការវិនិច្ឆ័យ SOM ចាកចំ

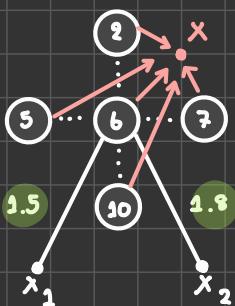
1. Random pick a data point
2. find the winning node in Kohonen Layer
3. adjust weight of the winning node towards the datapoint in ①

$$\hat{w} = \hat{w} + \eta (\hat{x} - \hat{w}) \quad \text{—> ប្រើប្រាស់ weight ដូចម៉ោង } X$$

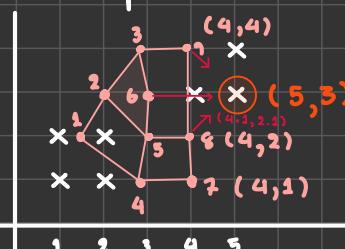
4. adjust weight of neighbours of the winner node

$$\hat{w}_n = \hat{w}_n + \alpha \eta (\hat{x} - \hat{w}) \quad \text{—> adjust តម្លៃ co-efficiency (នៃ alpha)}$$

សម្រាប់ node 6 មាន៖ !



សម្រាប់ Sample

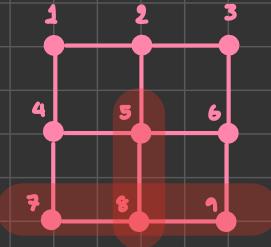


សំណើត (5,3) និង winning node គឺជា node 8 ។ ប្រើប្រាស់ weight (5,7,9)

node 8  $\rightarrow 0.1$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + 0.1 \left( \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + 0.1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4.1 \\ 2.1 \end{bmatrix}$$

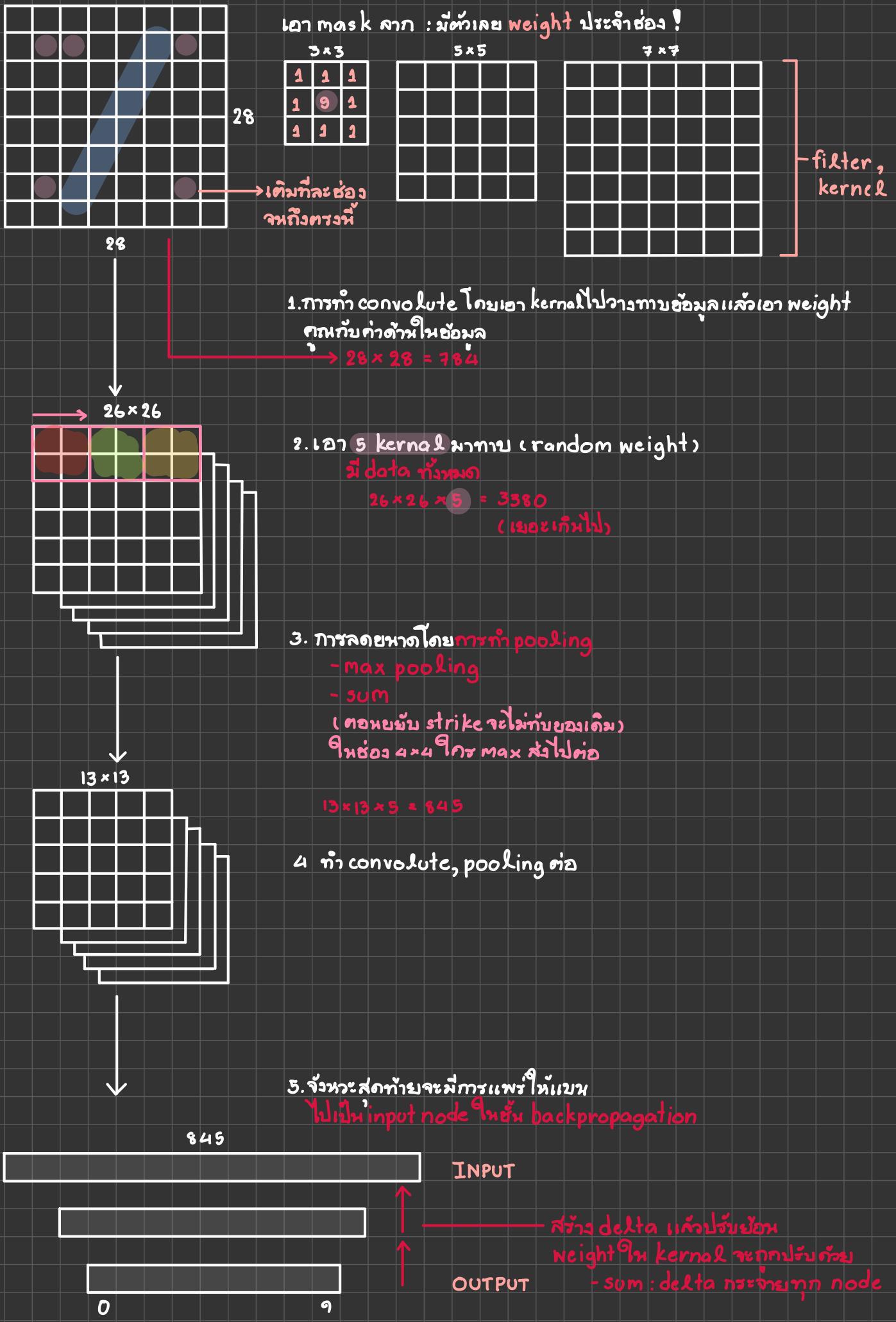


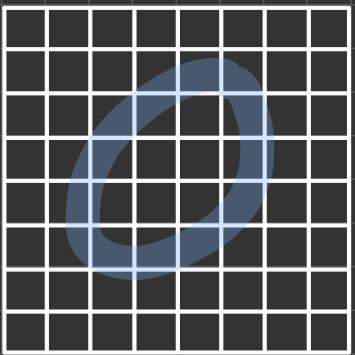
node 8

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} + 0.1 \left( \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

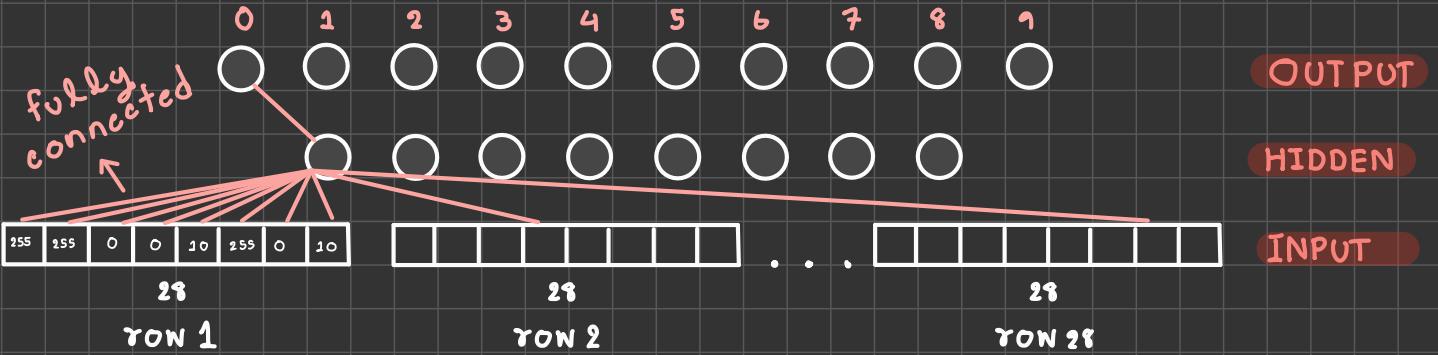
$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} + 0.1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4.1 \\ 3.9 \end{bmatrix}$$

# CNN : Feed forward



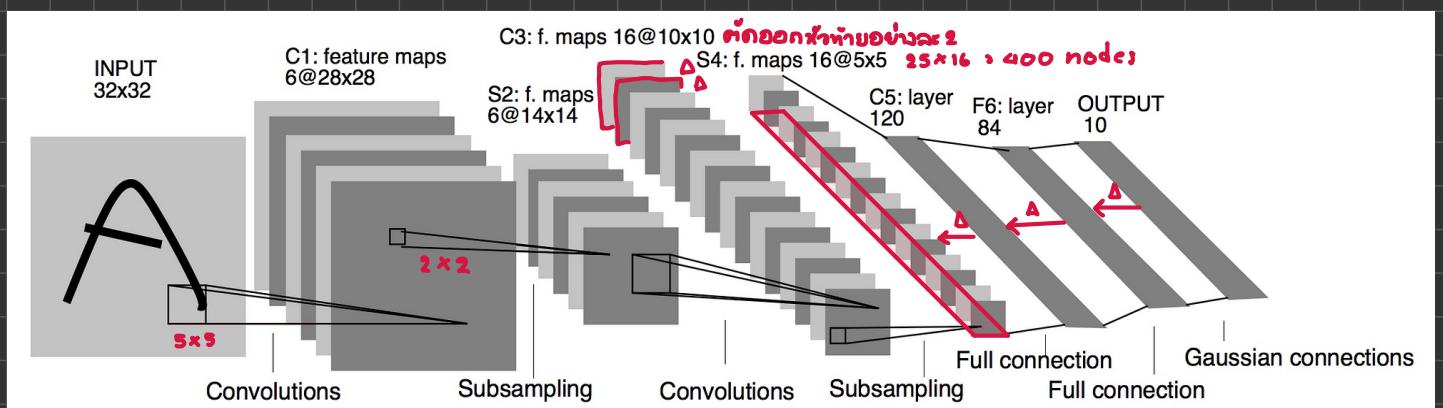


MNIST



LENET

if 255 = black and 0 = white



# Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM)

