

# Intro to Neural Networks

**Data Science Immersive**

Henry Cham



# Quote:

AI is the new electricity. Just as electricity transformed almost everything 100 years ago, today I actually have a hard time thinking of an industry that I don't think AI will transform in the next several years.

-Andrew Ng

## Question:

What are some current use cases for neural networks?

# Current use cases:

## Supervised Learning

Input(x)	Output (y)	Application
Home features	Price	Real Estate
Ad, user info	Click on ad? (0/1)	Online Advertising
Image	Object (1,...,1000)	Photo tagging
Audio	Text transcript	Speech recognition
English	Chinese	Machine translation
Image, Radar info	Position of other cars	Autonomous driving

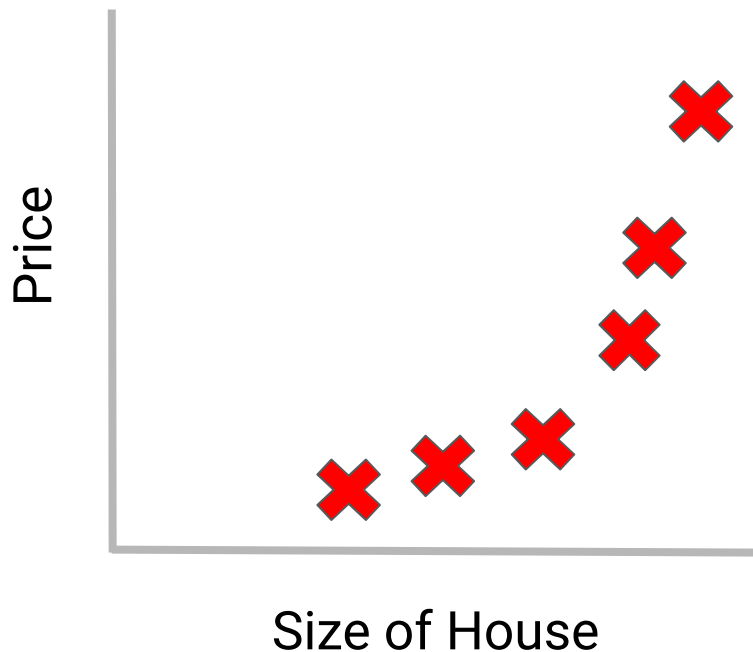
Andrew Ng, Neural Networks  
and Deep Learning, Coursera

# Aims:

- Examine the intuition of why neural networks can solve complex problems
- Explain the mathematics operations underlying how artificial neurons predict and learn

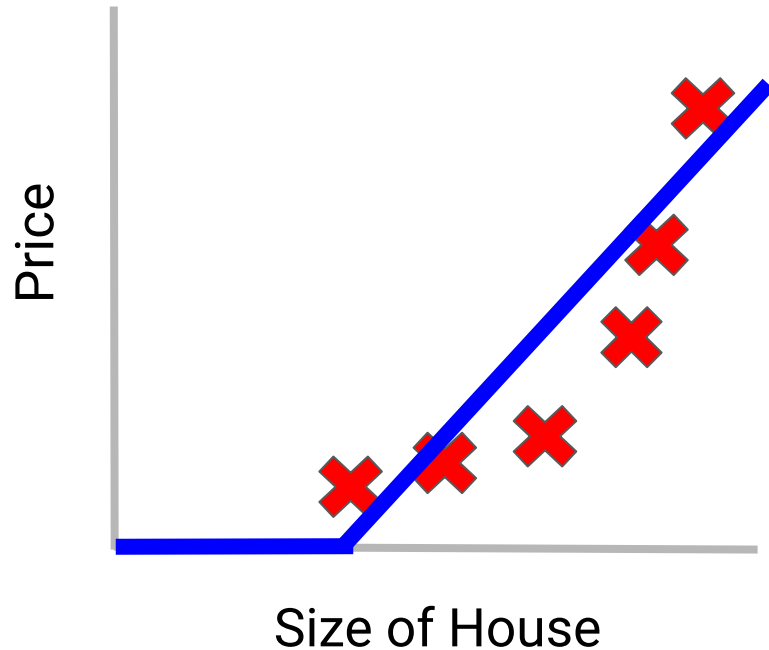
# Why do neural networks work?

Predicting House Price



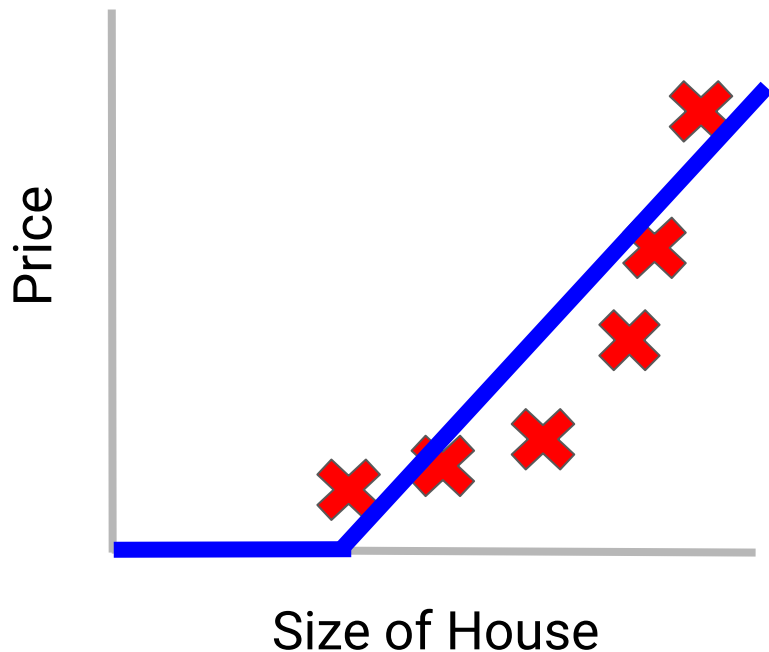
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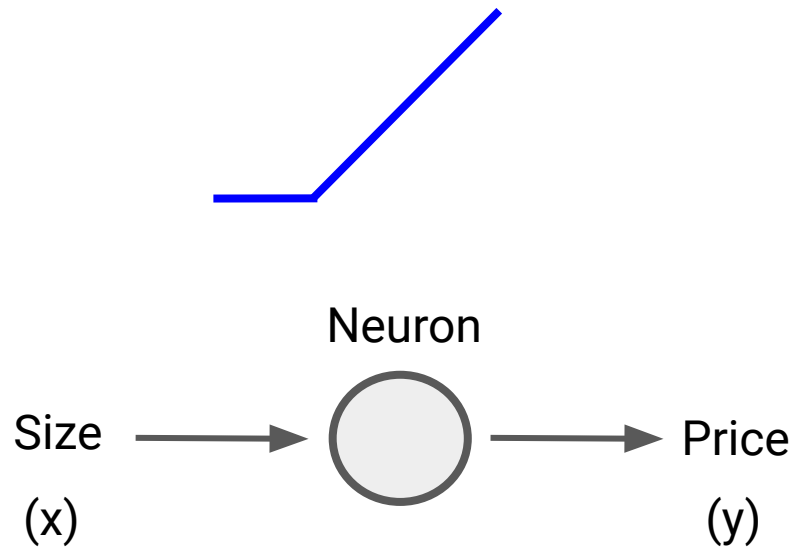


# Why do neural networks work?

Predicting House Price



Rectified Linear (Relu)





# Why do neural networks work?

Predicting House Price

size

# of bedrooms

zip code

wealth

(x)

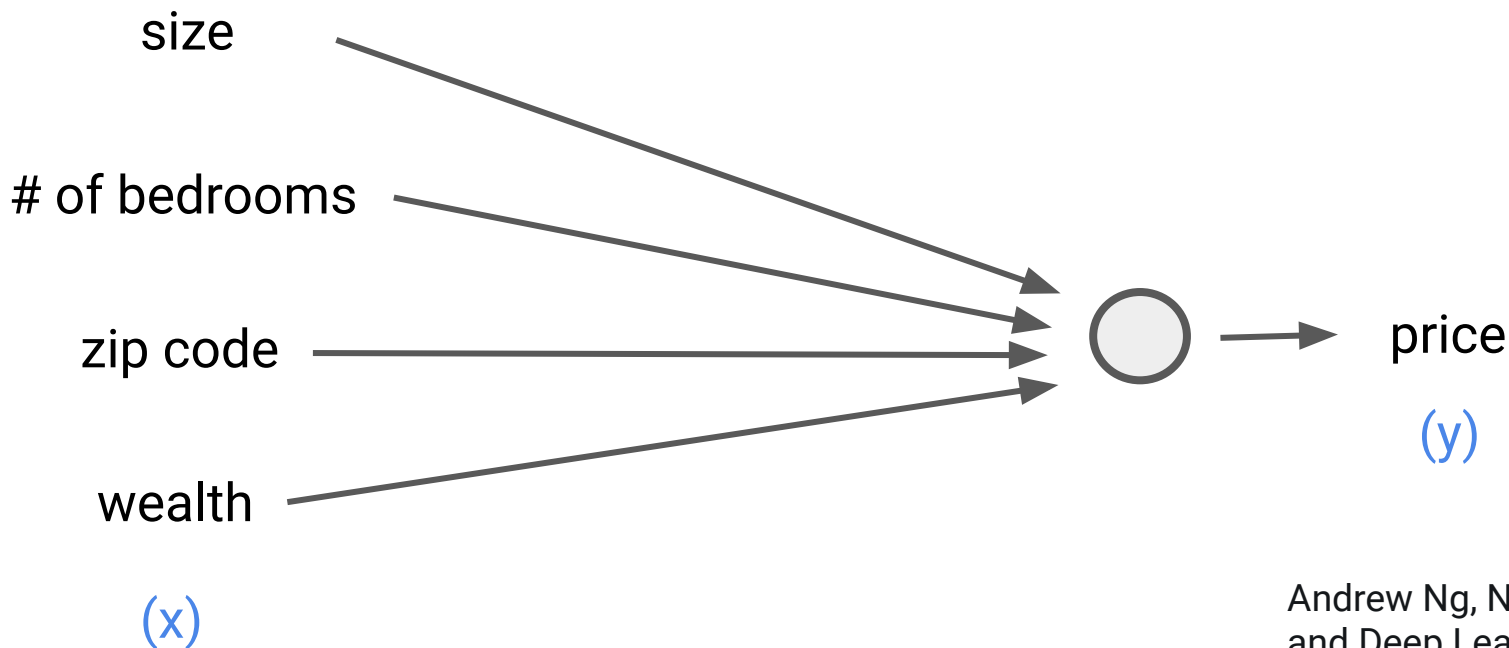
price

(y)

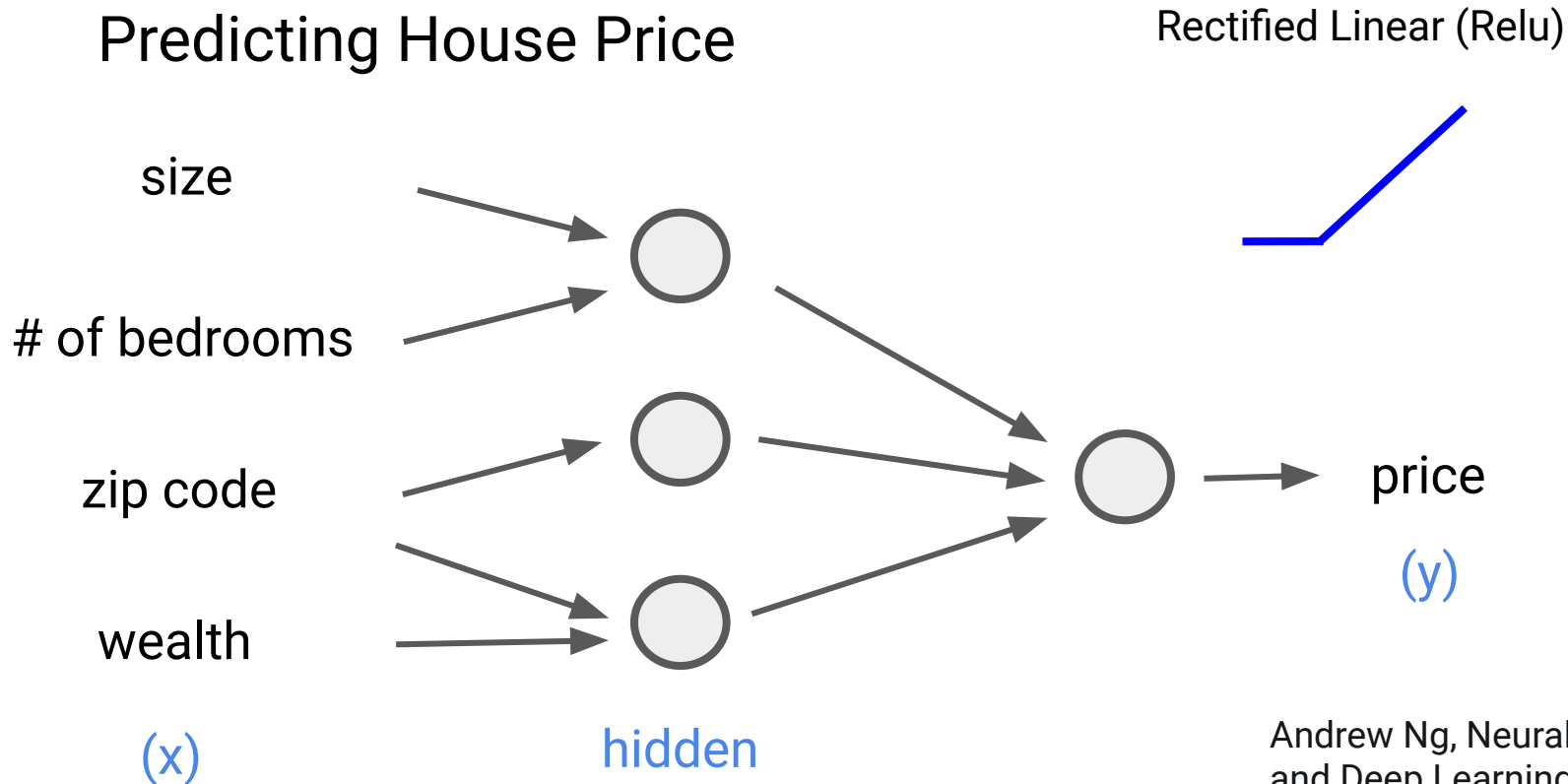
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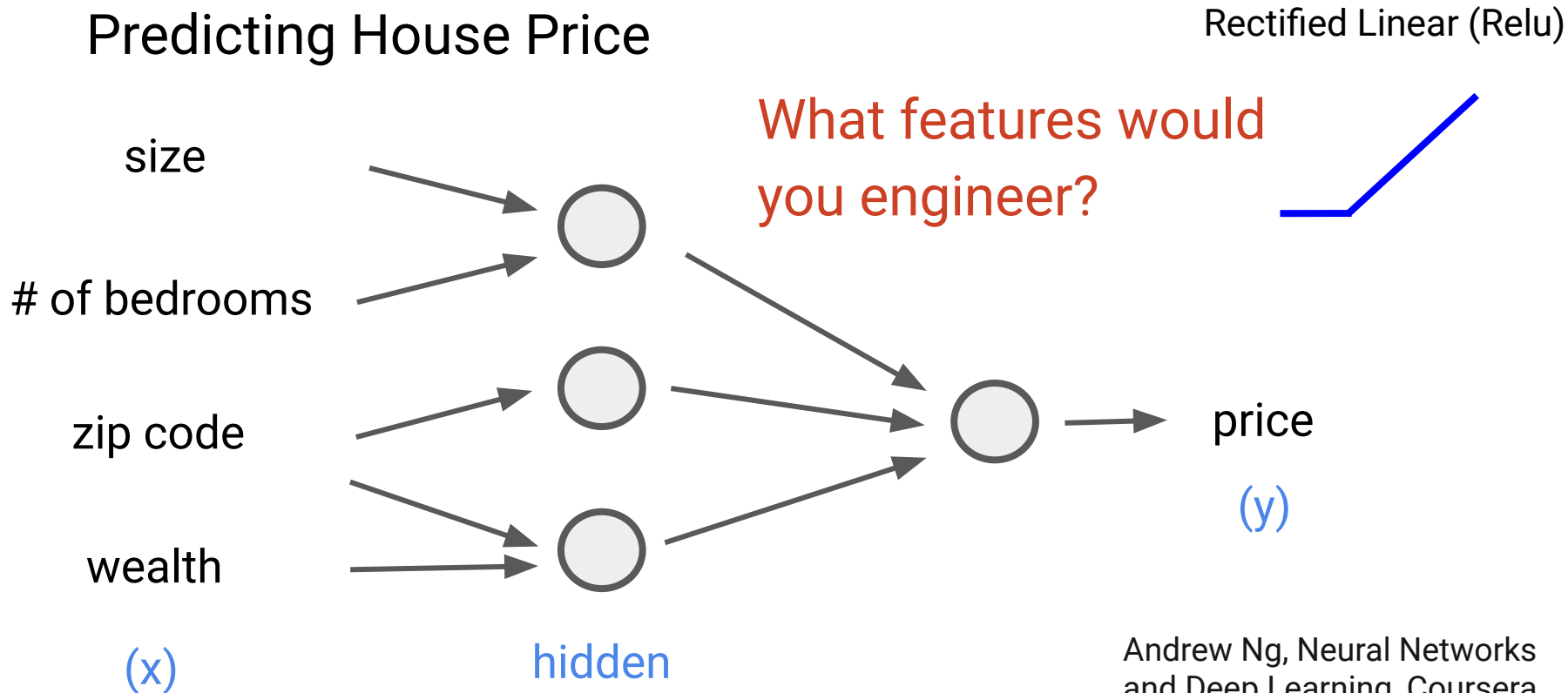
## Predicting House Price



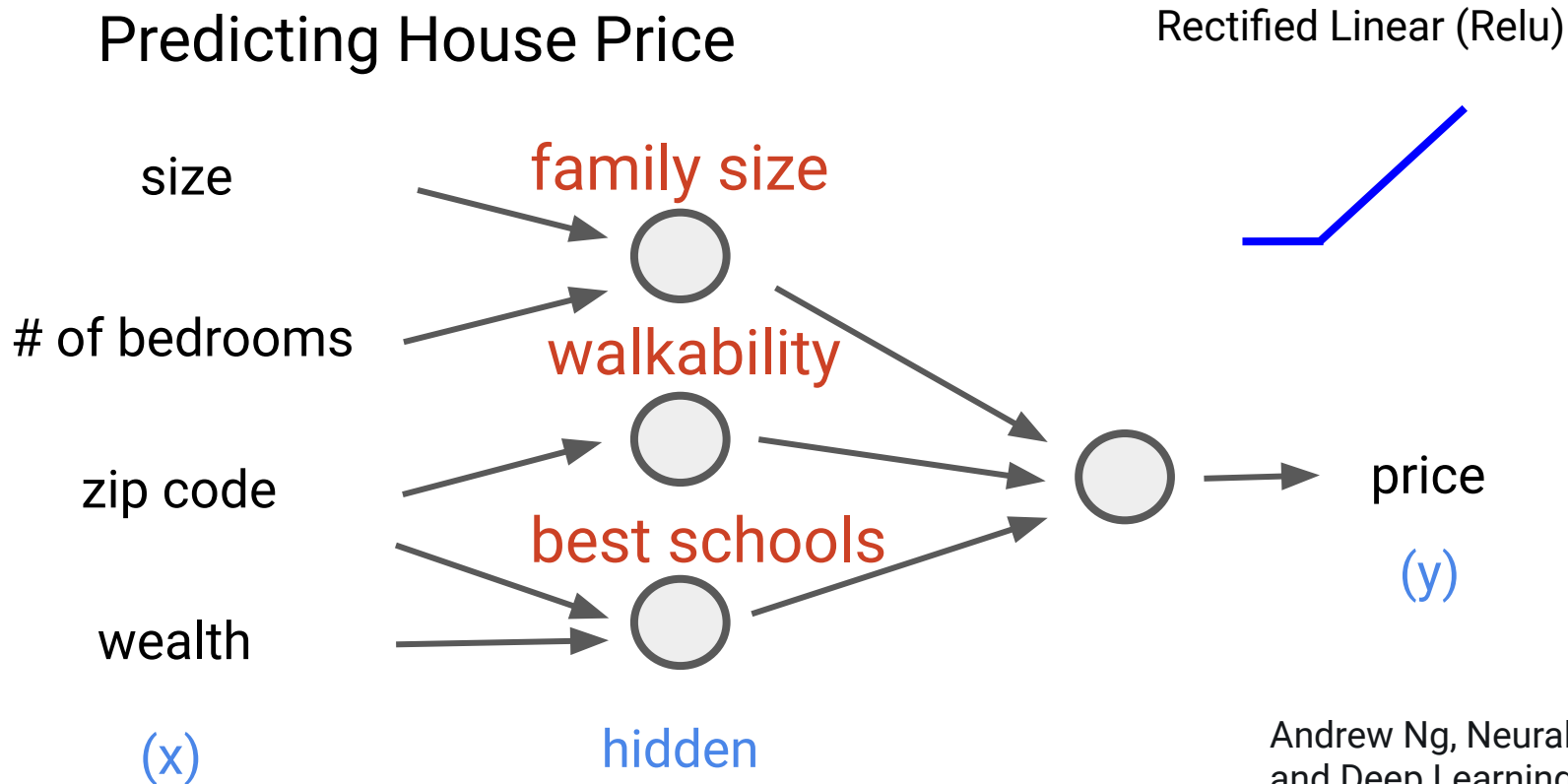
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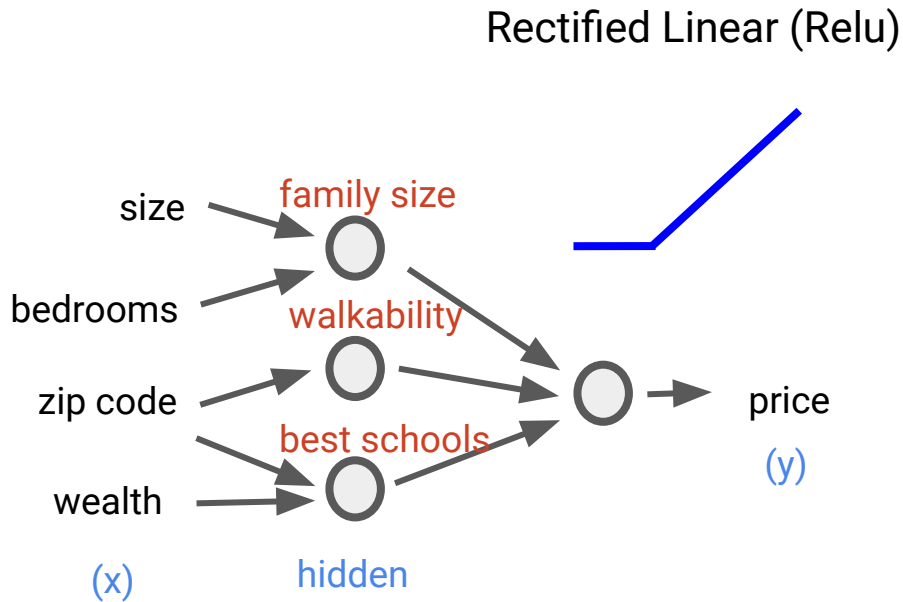
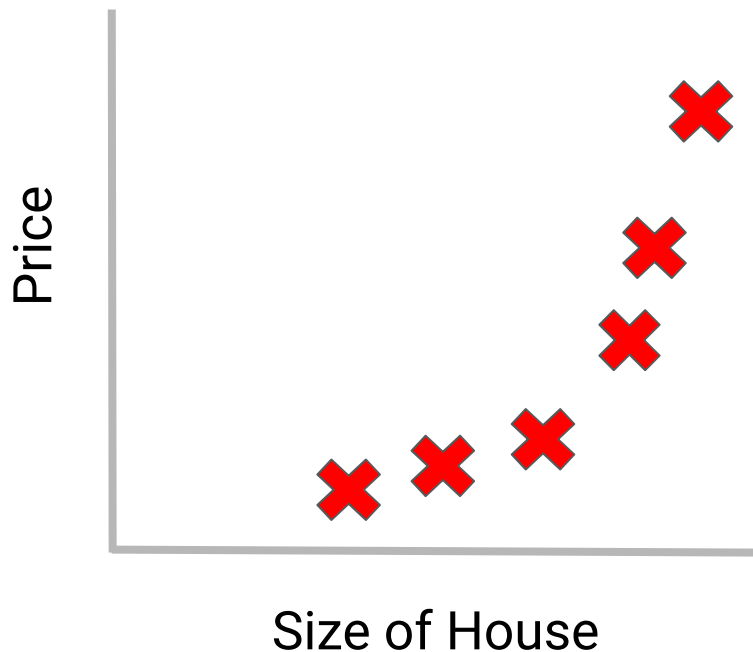


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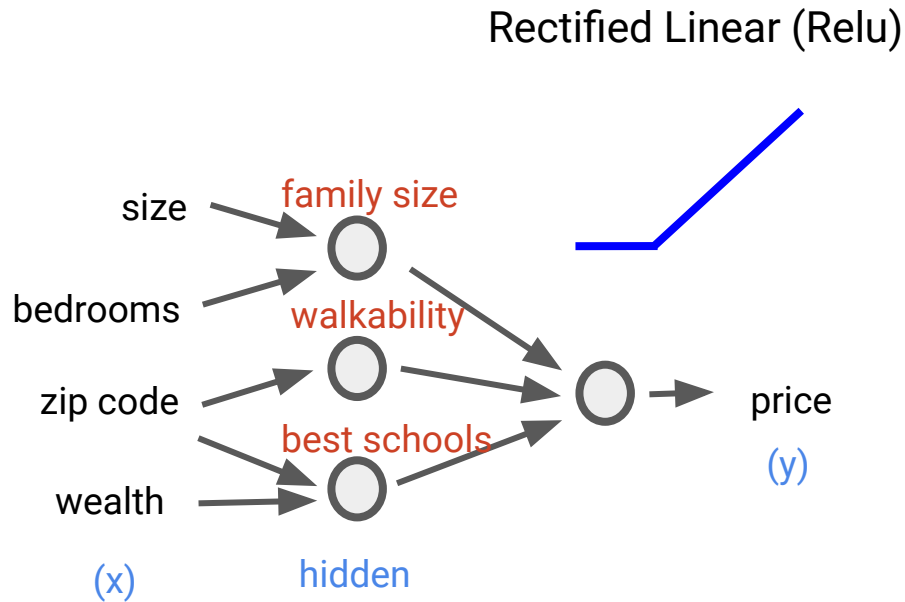
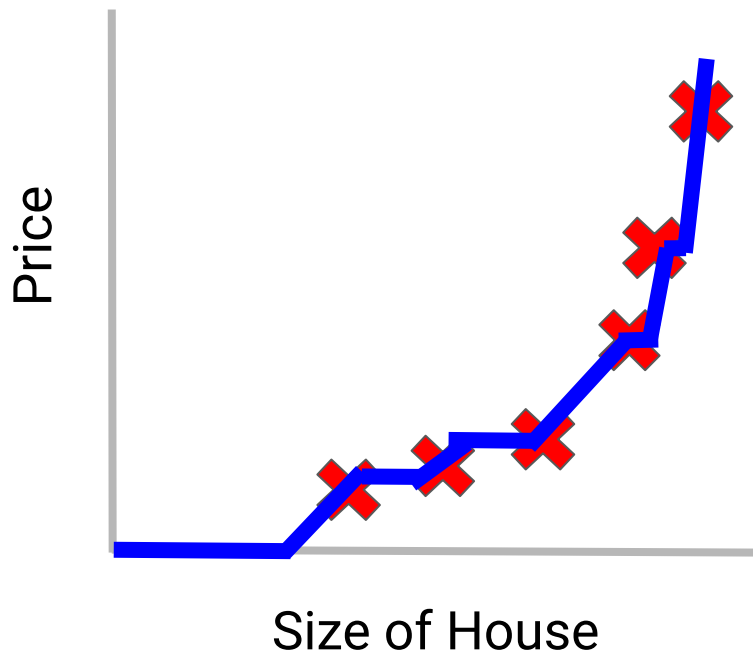
# Why do neural networks work?

## Predicting House Price



# Why do neural networks work?

## Predicting House Price



# What do hidden layers capture?

MNIST



Input





# What do hidden layers capture?

MNIST



Input



What do the hidden layers  
of a network train on  
MNIST data capture?

# What do hidden layers capture?

MNIST



Hidden Neuron

A

Input

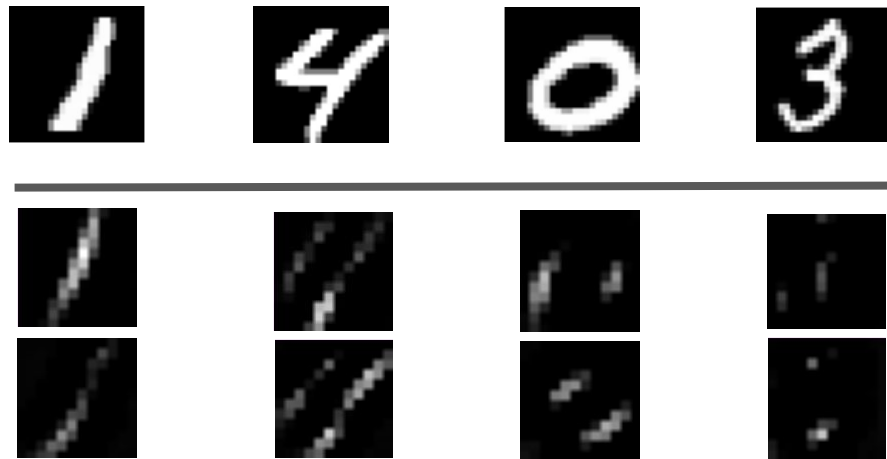


# What do hidden layers capture?

MNIST



Input



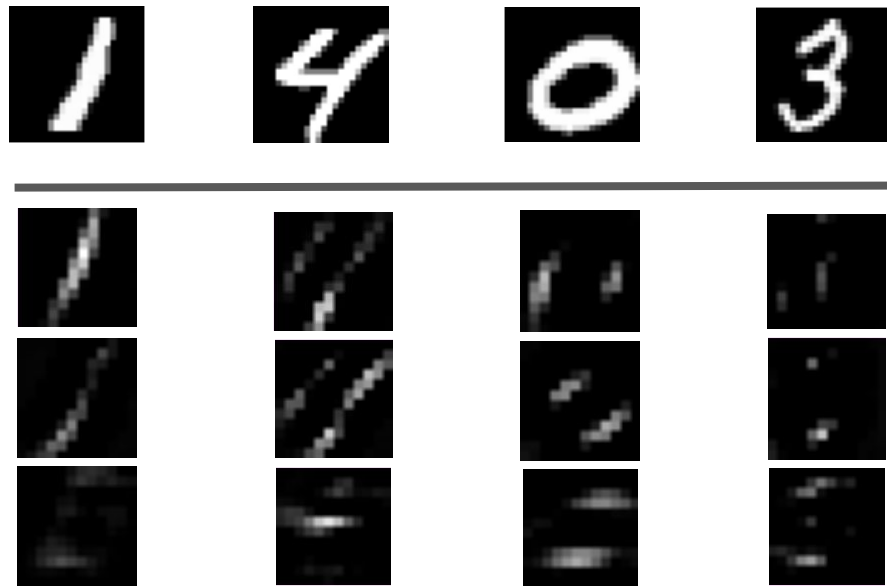
Hidden Neuron

# What do hidden layers capture?

MNIST



Input



Hidden Neuron

# What do hidden layers capture?

MNIST

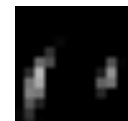


Input



Hidden Neuron

A



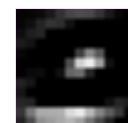
B



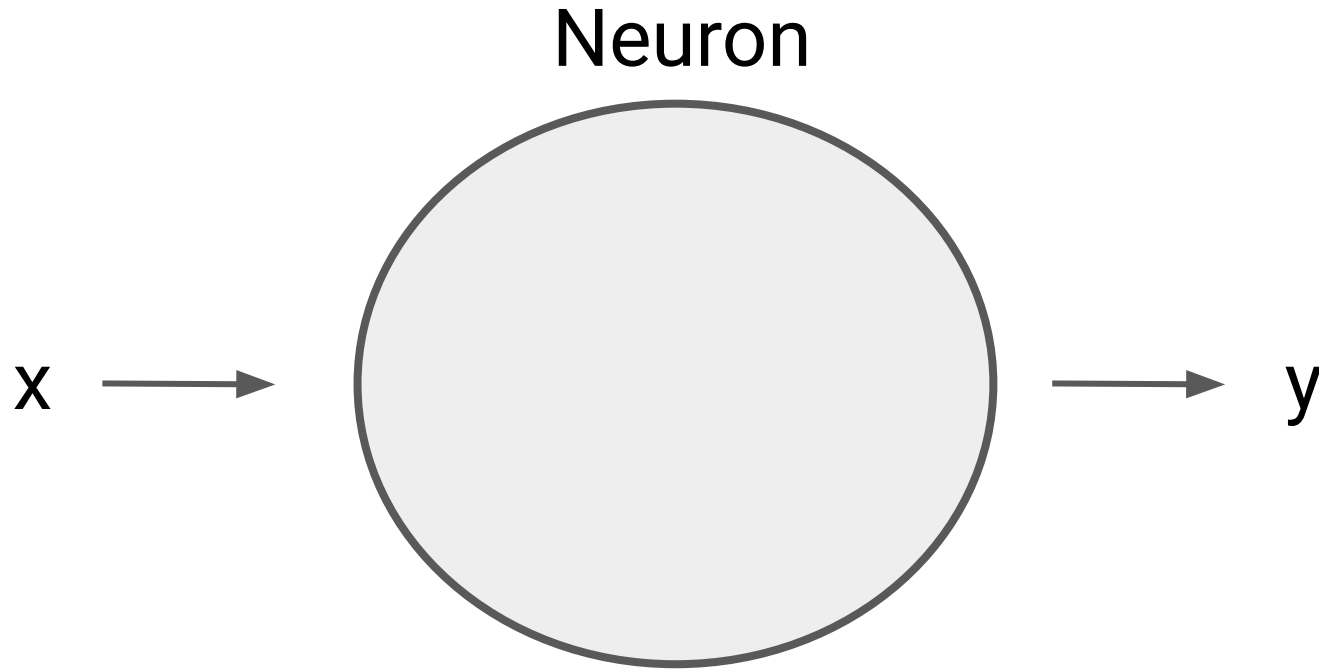
C



D

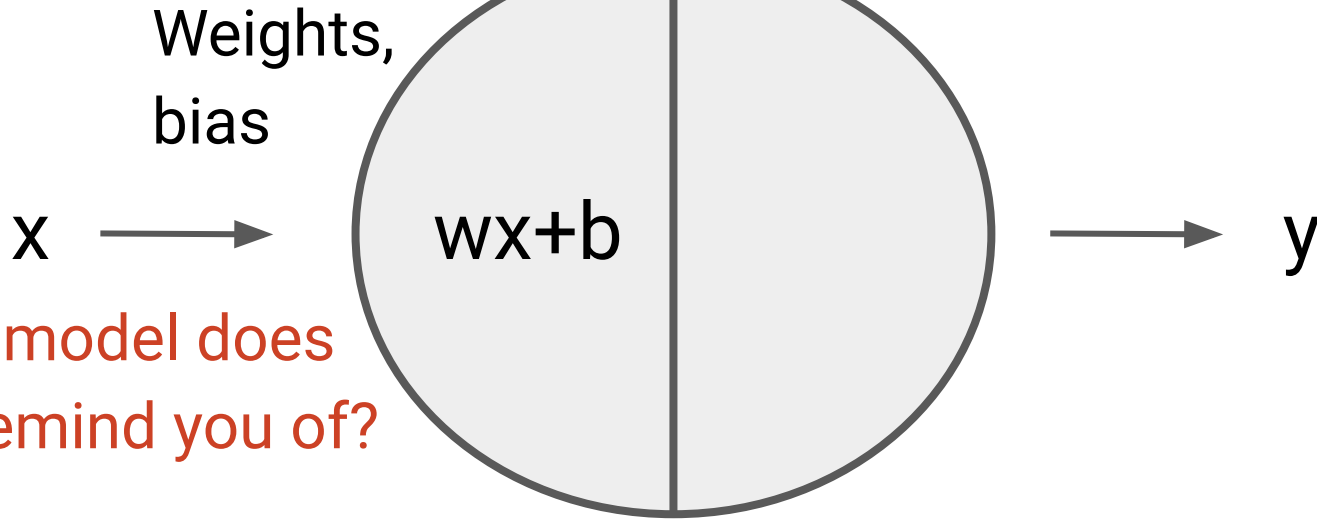


# Simple Neural Network



# Simple Neural Network

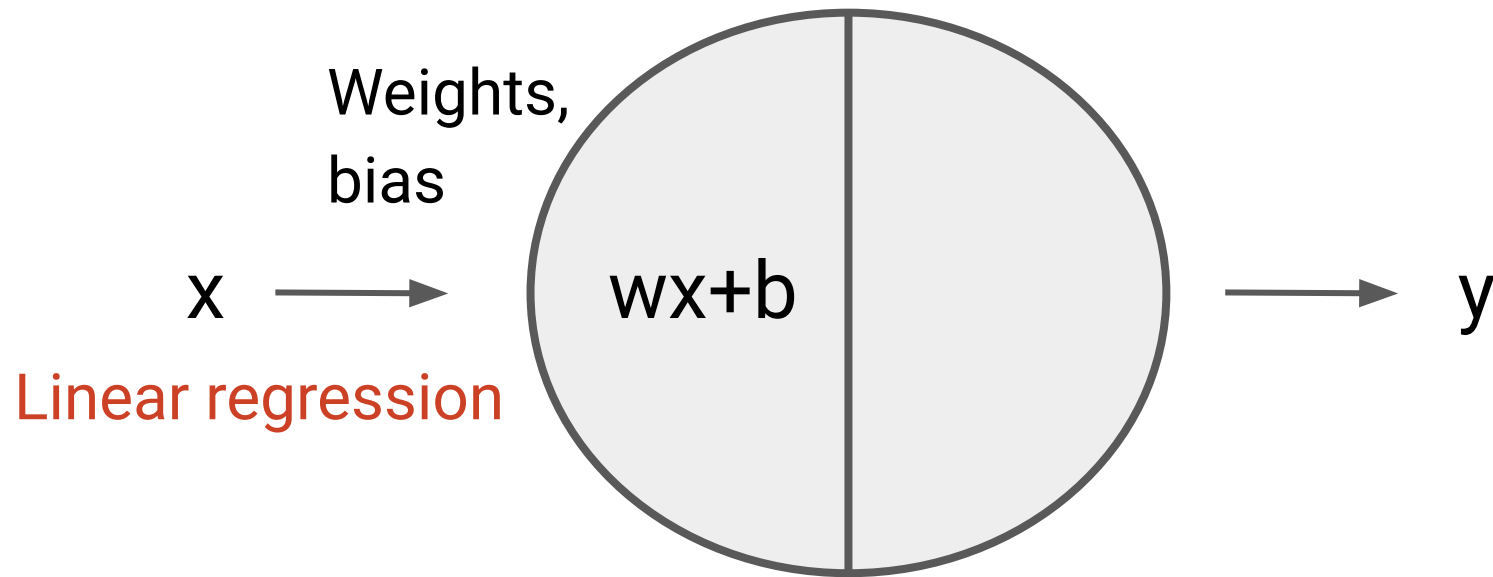
Neuron



What model does  
this remind you of?

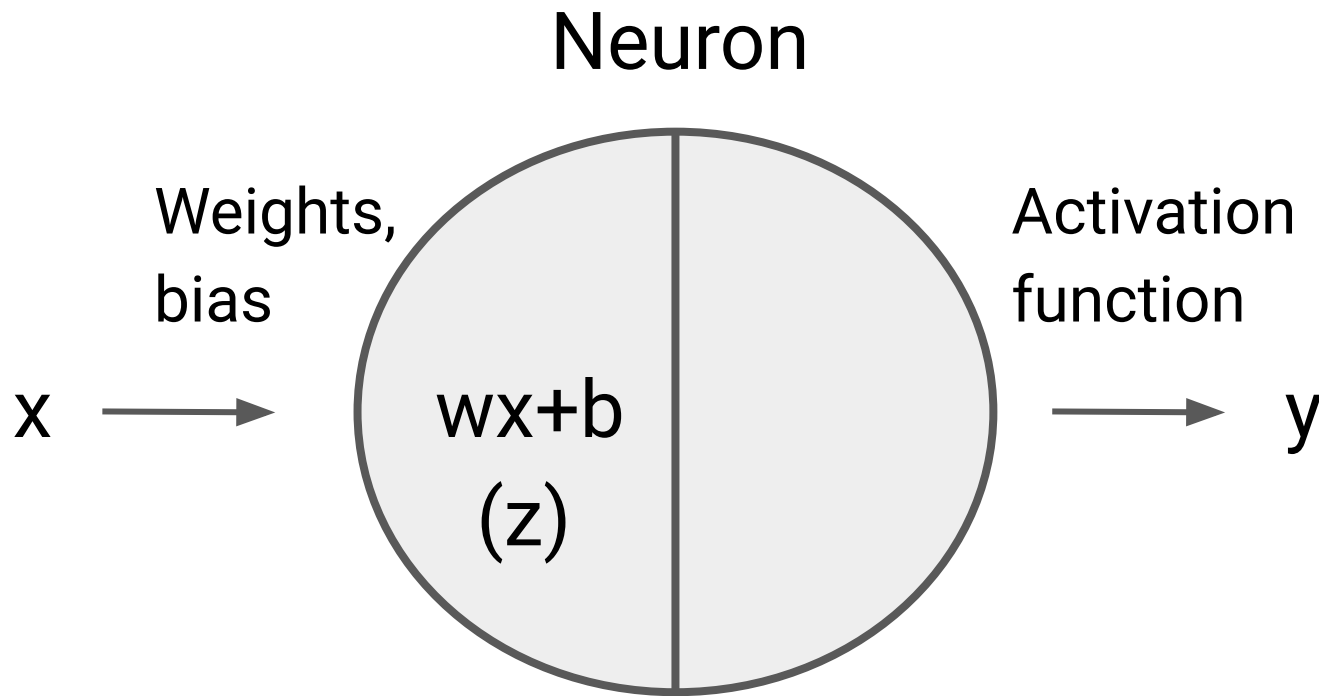
# Simple Neural Network

Neuron

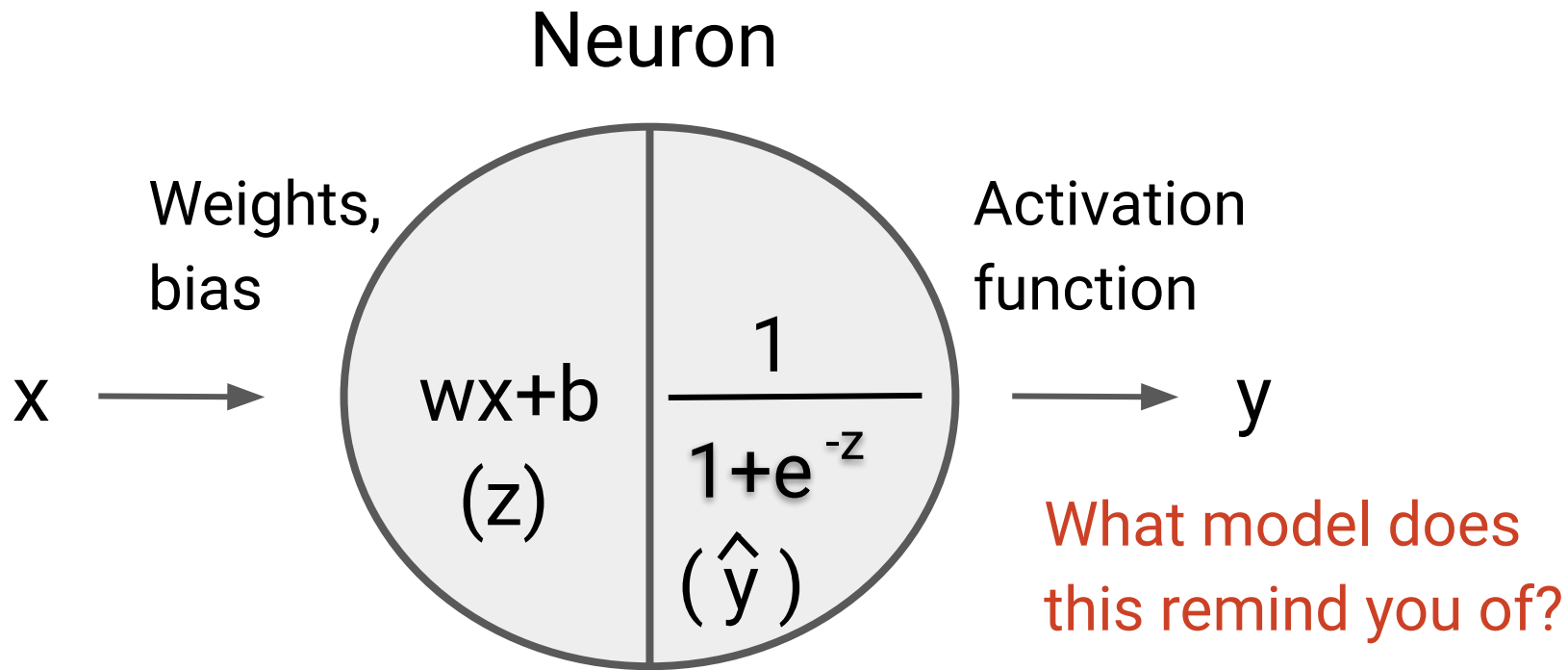




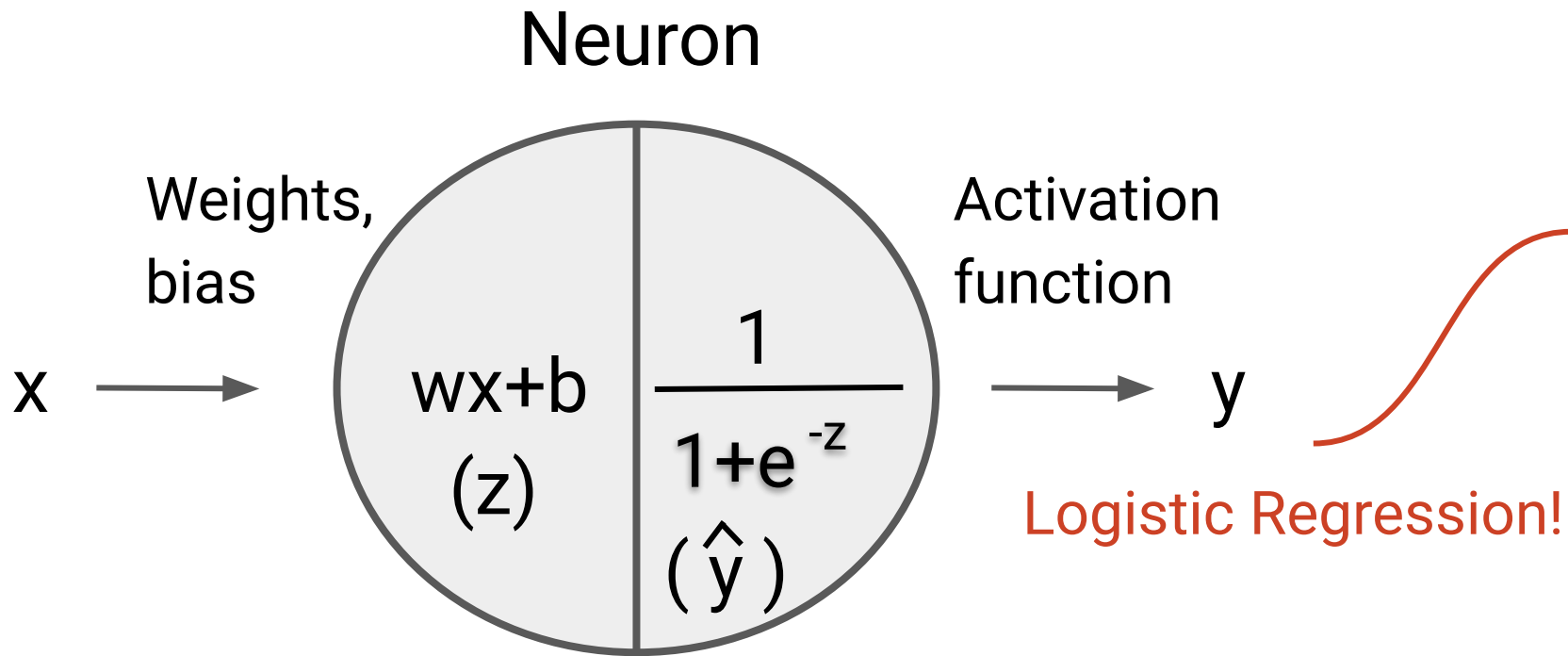
# Simple Neural Network



# Simple Neural Network



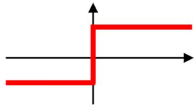
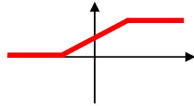
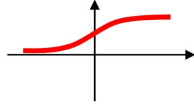
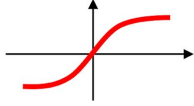
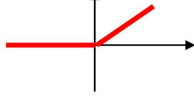
# Simple Neural Network



# Neural Network Activation Functions

What are some good activation functions for neural networks?

# Neural Network Activation Functions

Activation function	Equation	Example	1D Graph
Sign (Signum)	$\phi(z) = \begin{cases} -1, & z < 0, \\ 0, & z = 0, \\ 1, & z > 0, \end{cases}$	Perceptron variant	
Piece-wise linear	$\phi(z) = \begin{cases} 1, & z \geq \frac{1}{2}, \\ z + \frac{1}{2}, & -\frac{1}{2} < z < \frac{1}{2}, \\ 0, & z \leq -\frac{1}{2}, \end{cases}$	Support vector machine	
Logistic (sigmoid)	$\phi(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$	Logistic regression, Multi-layer NN	
Hyperbolic tangent	$\phi(z) = \frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{e^z + e^{-z}}$	Multi-layer Neural Networks	
Rectifier, ReLU (Rectified Linear Unit)	$\phi(z) = \max(0, z)$	Multi-layer Neural Networks	

# Neural Network Forward Pass

Simple logistic network to predict the quality of wine

alcohol	weight bias	activation	Good wine
$x$	$z=wx+b$	$\hat{y} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-z}}$	$y$

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$x$	$z=wx+b$	$\hat{y} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-z}}$	$y$

$x=.12$        $w=15, b =-.4$       Find  $\hat{y}$

random  
initial values

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$x$	$z=wx+b$	$\hat{y} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-z}}$	$y$

$x=.12$	$w=15, b =-.4$	$\hat{y}= .80$
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random  
initial values



# Neural Network Forward Pass

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alcohol	weight bias	activation	Good wine
$x$	$z=wx+b$	$\hat{y} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-z}}$	$y$
$x=.12$	$w=15, b =-.4$ random initial values	$\hat{y} = .80$	If $y = 1$ , what was the error in the predict?

# Logistic error function

Predicted ( $\hat{y}$ )	Real (y)	error	Squared error
.01	1	.99	.980
.001	1	.999	.998

# Logistic error function

Predicted ( $\hat{y}$ )	Real (y)	error	Squared error	Negative Log error
.01	1	.99	.980	4.6
.001	1	.99	.998	6.9

$$J = \begin{cases} -\ln(\hat{y}) & \text{if } y = 1 \\ -\ln(1 - \hat{y}) & \text{if } y = 0 \end{cases}$$

J is the logistic regression loss (error)

# Neural Network Loss Minimization

Simple logistic network to predict the quality of wine

alcohol	weight bias	activation	Good wine	Loss
$x$	$z=wx+b$	$\hat{y} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-z}}$	$y$	$J$
$x=.12$	$w=15, b=-.4$	$\hat{y}=.80$	$y=1$	$J=1.6$

# Neural Network Loss Minimization

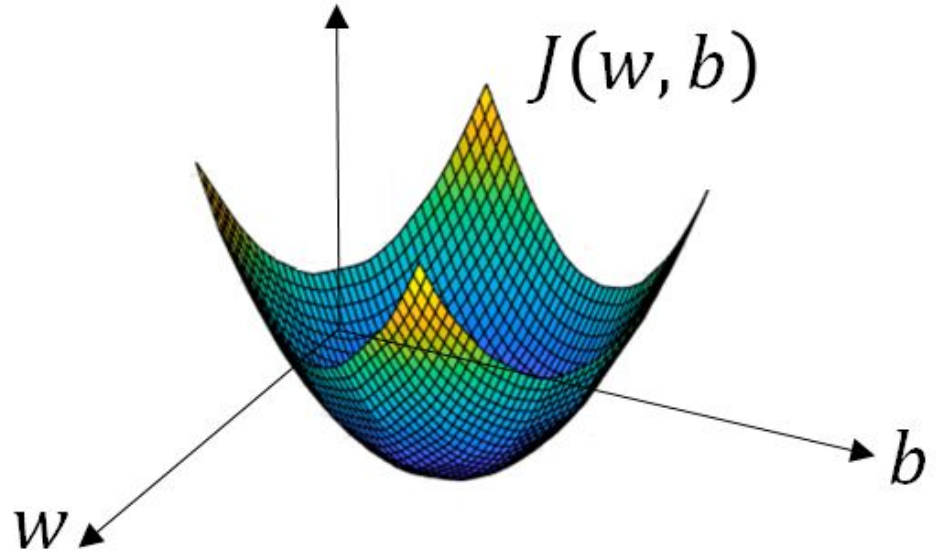
Simple logistic network to predict the quality of wine

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$x=.12$	$w=15, b =-.4$	$\hat{y}= .80$	$y= 1$	$J= 1.6$

How should we change  $w$  and  $b$  to minimize the error?

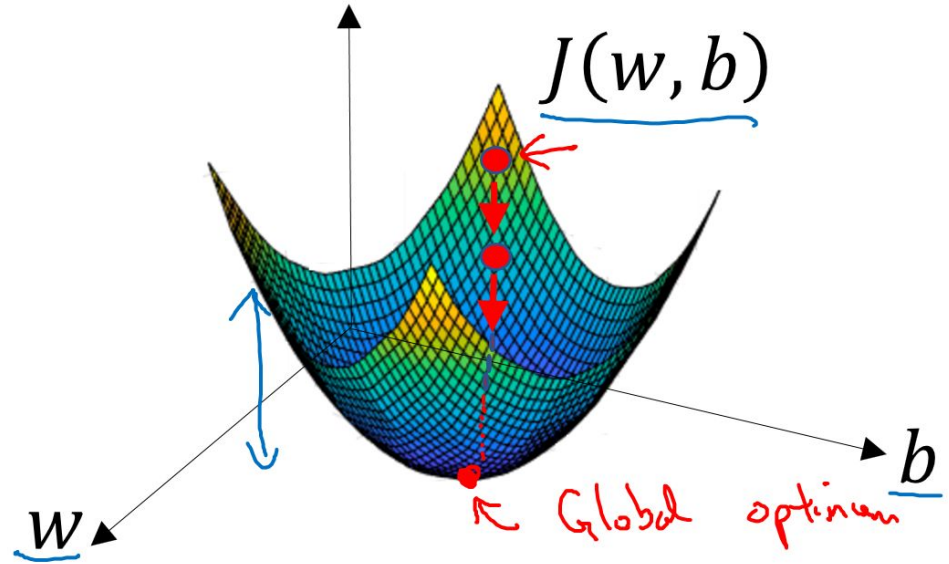
# Neural Network Gradient Descent

We can find the  $w$  and  $b$  that minimizes the error using gradient descent.



# Neural Network Gradient Descent

We can find the  $w$  and  $b$  that minimizes the error using gradient descent.



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How do we calculate how changing  $w$  and  $b$  affects the error?



# Neural Network Gradient Descent

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$x$	$z=wx+b$	$\hat{y} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-z}}$	$y$	$J$
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$$\frac{dJ}{d\hat{y}} = -\frac{1}{\hat{y}}$$

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$x=.12$	$w=15, b =-.4$	$\hat{y} = .80$	$y= 1$	$J= 1.6$

$$\frac{dJ}{dz} = \frac{dJ}{d\hat{y}} \frac{d\hat{y}}{dz}$$

$$\frac{dJ}{d\hat{y}} = - \frac{1}{\hat{y}}$$

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Simple logistic network to predict the quality of wine

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$x=.12$	$w=15, b =-.4$	$\hat{y} = .80$	$y= 1$	$J= 1.6$

$$\frac{dJ}{dz} = \frac{dJ}{d\hat{y}} \hat{y} (1 - \hat{y}) \quad \frac{dJ}{d\hat{y}} = - \frac{1}{\hat{y}}$$

# Neural Network Gradient Descent

Simple logistic network to predict the quality of wine

alcohol	weight bias	activation	Good wine	Loss
$x$	$z=wx+b$	$\hat{y} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-z}}$	$y$	$J$
$x=.12$	$w=15, b=-.4$	$\hat{y}=.80$	$y=1$	$J=1.6$

$$\frac{dJ}{dw} = \frac{dJ}{d\hat{y}} \frac{d\hat{y}}{dz} \frac{dz}{dw}$$

$$\frac{dJ}{dz} = \frac{dJ}{d\hat{y}} \hat{y} (1 - \hat{y})$$

$$\frac{dJ}{d\hat{y}} = -\frac{1}{\hat{y}}$$

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$$\frac{dJ}{dw} = \frac{dJ}{d\hat{y}} \frac{d\hat{y}}{dz} x$$

$$\frac{dJ}{dz} = \frac{dJ}{d\hat{y}} \hat{y} (1 - \hat{y})$$

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# Neural Network Gradient Descent

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$x=.12$	$w=15, b =-.4$	$\hat{y} = .80$	$y= 1$	$J= 1.6$

$$\frac{dJ}{db} = \frac{dJ}{d\hat{y}} \frac{d\hat{y}}{dz} \frac{dz}{db}$$

$$\frac{dJ}{dw} = \frac{dJ}{d\hat{y}} \frac{d\hat{y}}{dz} x$$

$$\frac{dJ}{dz} = \frac{dJ}{d\hat{y}} \hat{y} (1 - \hat{y})$$

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# Neural Network Gradient Descent

Simple logistic network to predict the quality of wine

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$x=.12$	$w=15, b=-.4$	$\hat{y}=.80$	$y=1$	$J=1.6$

$$\frac{dJ}{db} = \frac{dJ}{d\hat{y}} \frac{d\hat{y}}{dz} \cdot 1$$

$$\frac{dJ}{dw} = \frac{dJ}{d\hat{y}} \frac{d\hat{y}}{dz} \cdot x$$

$$\frac{dJ}{dz} = \frac{dJ}{d\hat{y}} \hat{y} (1 - \hat{y})$$

$$\frac{dJ}{d\hat{y}} = - \frac{1}{\hat{y}}$$

# Neural Network Gradient Descent

Simple logistic network to predict the quality of wine

alcohol	weight bias	activation	Good wine	Loss
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$x=.12$	$w=15, b =-.4$	$\hat{y} = .80$	$y= 1$	$J= 1.6$
$\frac{dJ}{db} = -.2$	$\frac{dJ}{dw} = -.024$	$\frac{dJ}{dz} = -.2$	$\frac{dJ}{d\hat{y}} = -1.25$	



# Neural Network Gradient Descent

old weight bias

$$w=15, b =-.4$$

gradients

$$\frac{dJ}{db} = -.2 \quad \frac{dJ}{dw} = -.024$$

update rule

$$w := w - \alpha \frac{dJ}{dw} \quad b := b - \alpha \frac{dJ}{db}$$

$\alpha$  is the learning rate

# Neural Network Gradient Descent

old weight bias

$$w=15, b =-.4$$

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$$\frac{dJ}{db} = -.2 \quad \frac{dJ}{dw} = -.024$$

update rule

$$w := w - \alpha \frac{dJ}{dw} \quad b := b - \alpha \frac{dJ}{db}$$

$\alpha$  is the learning rate

If  $\alpha = .1$ , what is the new  $w$  and  $b$ ?

# Neural Network Gradient Descent

old weight bias

$$w=15, b =-.4$$

gradients

$$\frac{dJ}{db} = -.2 \quad \frac{dJ}{dw} = -.024$$

update rule

$$w := w - \alpha \frac{dJ}{dw} \quad b := b - \alpha \frac{dJ}{db}$$

$\alpha$  is the learning rate

new weight bias

$$w=14.9976, b =-.38$$

# Summary

- Neural networks create advanced features to make predictions
- A forward pass of a neural network require weight, bias, and an activation function
- Neural networks minimizes the error in the prediction by using gradient descent to change the weights and biases