

# R Markdown\_Neural Networks (Intro) Part 1

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Background:

Neural Network Example 1: \* input 2 \* output 7

How to manipulate the input and output: \* Take the weight  $w = 2$  and bias  $b = 3$ : check  $w \cdot \text{Input} + b = \text{Output}$

Neural Network Example 2: \* input1 2 \* output1 7

- input2 3
- output2 21

How to manipulate the input and output: \* Find a weight  $w$  and bias  $b$ , so that  $w \cdot \text{Input1} + b = \text{Output1}$  and  $w \cdot \text{Input2} + b = \text{Output2}$ .

Training Data:

Inputs Outputs Predicted outputs  $I_1 \ O_1 \ P_1 = wI_1 + b \ I_2 \ O_2 \ P_2 = wI_2 + b \ \dots \dots \dots \ I_n \ O_n \ P_n = wI_n + b$

Note: Calculate the Mean Square Error of Prediction =  $\text{MSE} = (1/n) \sum (O_i - P_i)^2$ . \* The MSE will depend on the weight  $w$  and bias  $b$  chosen. You can prescribe what you want MSE to be. \* If not satisfied with the MSE that was received, change the weight and bias. \* Keep experimenting with weight  $w$  and bias  $b$  until you have gotten the MSE below the level you prescribed.

Neural network pursues the following route: \* For abstraction, let  $x = 2$  and  $y = 7$ .

Step 1: Choose weight  $w$  and bias  $b$ . Calculate  $u = w \cdot x + b$ .

Step 2: Apply the activation (logistic) function  $f(u) = 1 / (1 + \exp(-u))$  to what is calculated in Step 1 [i.e.,  $x' = 1 / (1 + \exp(-(w \cdot x + b)))$ ] This is a non-linear transformation of the input  $x$ .

Step 3: Choose another weight  $w'$  and bias  $b'$ . Calculate  $y' = w' \cdot x' + b'$ . Calculate  $y'' = f(y')$ . This is a linear + non-linear transformation of the contrived output  $x'$ .

Step 4: Is  $y''$  close to the output  $y$ ? Spell out how close you want the neural net output to your  $y$ . If it is, it is the end of the pursuit. If not, go back to Steps 1, 2, and 3. Modify the weights and biases. You control four entities. Look at the new  $y''$ . Repeat (if necessary) until satisfied

Note: it is necessary that the inputs are located in the interval  $[0, 1]$ . Likewise, the outputs are adjusted to  $[0, 1]$ . Why? The activation function  $0 < 1 / (1 + \exp(-x)) < 1$ .

- How to modify the weight and bias? There is a mathematical way to do it. The Back propagation method ...
- There are two R packages, `nnet` and `neuralnet`, that can be used to fit a neural network model.

- Download and activate the package 'neuralnet.'

```
library(nnet)
library(neuralnet)

In <- 2
Out <- 7
Data <- data.frame(In, Out)
Data
```

```
##   In Out
## 1  2   7
```

Step 1: Invoke the 'neuralnet' function.

```
Net1 <- neuralnet(Out ~ In, data = Data, hidden = 1)
Net1
```

```
## $call
## neuralnet(formula = Out ~ In, data = Data, hidden = 1)
##
## $response
## Out
## 1 7
##
## $covariate
##
## [1,] 2
##
## $model.list
## $model.list$response
## [1] "Out"
##
## $model.list$variables
## [1] "In"
##
##
## $err.fct
## function (x, y)
## {
##     1/2 * (y - x)^2
## }
## <bytecode: 0x00000000150e6200>
## <environment: 0x00000000150e48a0>
## attr("type")
## [1] "sse"
##
## $act.fct
## function (x)
## {
##     1/(1 + exp(-x))
## }
## <bytecode: 0x00000000150e22e0>
## <environment: 0x00000000150e1630>
## attr("type")
## [1] "logistic"
##
```

```
## $linear.output
## [1] TRUE
##
## $data
##   In Out
## 1  2   7
##
## $exclude
## NULL
##
## $net.result
## $net.result[[1]]
##           [,1]
## [1,] 6.991231
##
##
## $weights
## $weights[[1]]
## $weights[[1]][[1]]
##           [,1]
## [1,] 2.320889
## [2,] 2.085726
##
## $weights[[1]][[2]]
##           [,1]
## [1,] 3.858378
## [2,] 3.137599
##
##
## $generalized.weights
## $generalized.weights[[1]]
##           [,1]
## [1,] -0.0002359839
##
##
## $startweights
## $startweights[[1]]
## $startweights[[1]][[1]]
```

```
##           [,1]
## [1,] -0.3291111
## [2,] -0.5642741
##
## $startweights[[1]][[2]]
##           [,1]
## [1,] 1.2083783
## [2,] 0.4875987
##
##
##
## $result.matrix
##                                     [,1]
## error                             3.845042e-05
## reached.threshold                 8.769312e-03
## steps                             3.000000e+01
## Intercept.to.1layhid1             2.320889e+00
## In.to.1layhid1                     2.085726e+00
## Intercept.to.Out                   3.858378e+00
## 1layhid1.to.Out                    3.137599e+00
##
## attr(,"class")
## [1] "nn"
```

```
plot(Net1)
```

- It means the hidden layer has only one node.
- Look at the output.
- error function =  $\sum(0.5(\text{Observed} - \text{Predicted})^2)$ . This is usually the set number
- Will need to keep working until the error is less than what was set. Or, one can set an upper limit of the number of iterations.
- need to display the network graphically
- Let us be more ambitious.
- We want to reproduce the square function by a neural network.
- The square function is not linear.

```
input <- 0:10
output <- input^2
Squares <- data.frame(input, output)
Squares
```

```
##      input output
## 1         0      0
## 2         1      1
## 3         2      4
## 4         3      9
## 5         4     16
## 6         5     25
## 7         6     36
## 8         7     49
## 9         8     64
## 10        9     81
## 11       10    100
```

- The goal is to reproduce the 'square' operation by a neural network.
- Let's try three nodes in the hidden layer.

```
Net <- neuralnet(output ~ input, data = Squares, hidden = 2)
```

```
## Warning: Algorithm did not converge in 1 of 1 repetition(s) within the stepmax.
```

```
Net <- neuralnet(output ~ input, data = Squares, hidden = 3)
Net
```

```
## $call
## neuralnet(formula = output ~ input, data = Squares, hidden = 3)
##
## $response
##      output
## 1         0
## 2         1
## 3         4
## 4         9
## 5        16
## 6        25
## 7        36
## 8        49
## 9        64
## 10       81
## 11      100
##
## $covariate
##
## [1,] 0
## [2,] 1
## [3,] 2
## [4,] 3
## [5,] 4
## [6,] 5
## [7,] 6
## [8,] 7
## [9,] 8
## [10,] 9
## [11,] 10
##
## $model.list
## $model.list$response
## [1] "output"
##
## $model.list$variables
## [1] "input"
##
##
```

```
## $err.fct
## function (x, y)
## {
##     1/2 * (y - x)^2
## }
## <bytecode: 0x00000000150e6200>
## <environment: 0x0000000021e353d8>
## attr(,"type")
## [1] "sse"
##
## $act.fct
## function (x)
## {
##     1/(1 + exp(-x))
## }
## <bytecode: 0x00000000150e22e0>
## <environment: 0x0000000021e35870>
## attr(,"type")
## [1] "logistic"
##
## $linear.output
## [1] TRUE
##
## $data
##      input output
## 1      0      0
## 2      1      1
## 3      2      4
## 4      3      9
## 5      4     16
## 6      5     25
## 7      6     36
## 8      7     49
## 9      8     64
## 10     9     81
## 11    10    100
##
## $exclude
## NULL
```

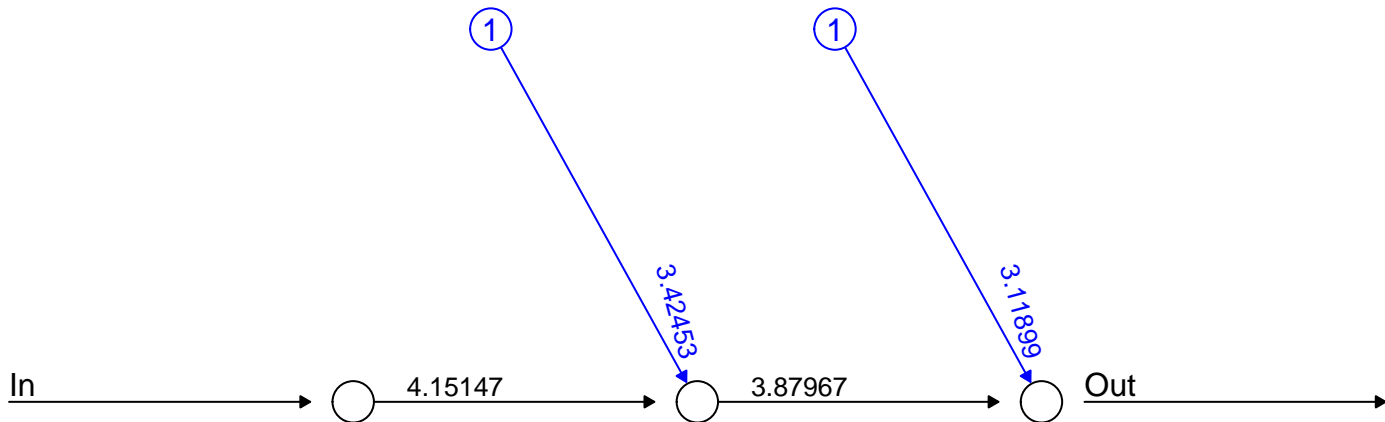


```
##
## $net.result
## $net.result[[1]]
##      [,1]
## [1,] -0.190604
## [2,]  1.272455
## [3,]  4.036176
## [4,]  8.815340
## [5,] 16.003092
## [6,] 25.156029
## [7,] 35.857024
## [8,] 49.067465
## [9,] 63.976821
## [10,] 81.004158
## [11,] 99.999795
##
##
## $weights
## $weights[[1]]
## $weights[[1]][[1]]
##      [,1]      [,2]      [,3]
## [1,]  3.4060658 -17.70588 -9.476564
## [2,] -0.7338856  1.88462  1.291891
##
## $weights[[1]][[2]]
##      [,1]
## [1,]  43.15293
## [2,] -44.78377
## [3,]  36.30255
## [4,]  31.16548
##
##
##
## $generalized.weights
## $generalized.weights[[1]]
##      [,1]
## [1,] -4.514186090
## [2,] -5.763797231
## [3,] -0.298350715
```

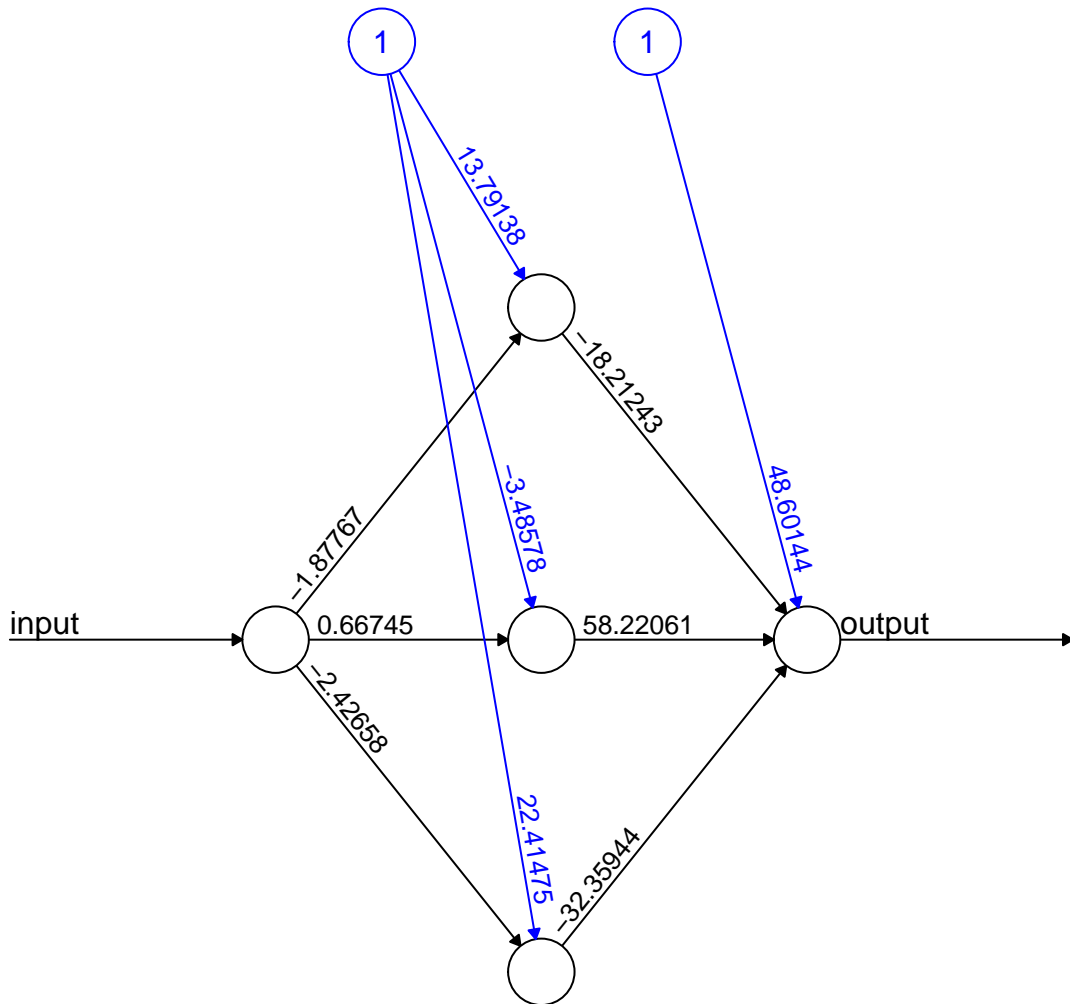
```
## [4,] -0.086812233
## [5,] -0.034602022
## [6,] -0.016265300
## [7,] -0.009401644
## [8,] -0.006165552
## [9,] -0.003743972
## [10,] -0.003076394
## [11,] -0.001453333
##
##
## $startweights
## $startweights[[1]]
## $startweights[[1]][[1]]
##           [,1]      [,2]      [,3]
## [1,] -1.056504  0.06167203  1.706800
## [2,]  1.251366  0.36630514  1.201194
##
## $startweights[[1]][[2]]
##           [,1]
## [1,]  1.065220
## [2,] -1.829726
## [3,]  1.171569
## [4,] -1.190415
##
##
##
## $result.matrix
##           [,1]
## error          9.793636e-02
## reached.threshold 9.785311e-03
## steps          2.734200e+04
## Intercept.to.1layhid1 3.406066e+00
## input.to.1layhid1    -7.338856e-01
## Intercept.to.1layhid2 -1.770588e+01
## input.to.1layhid2     1.884620e+00
## Intercept.to.1layhid3 -9.476564e+00
## input.to.1layhid3     1.291891e+00
## Intercept.to.output   4.315293e+01
## 1layhid1.to.output    -4.478377e+01
```

```
## 1layhid2.to.output      3.630255e+01
## 1layhid3.to.output      3.116548e+01
##
## attr(,"class")
## [1] "nn"
```

```
plot(Net)
```



Error: 1e-06 Steps: 46



Error: 0.132579 Steps: 40552