Introducción

Redes Neuronales

Orlando Belli

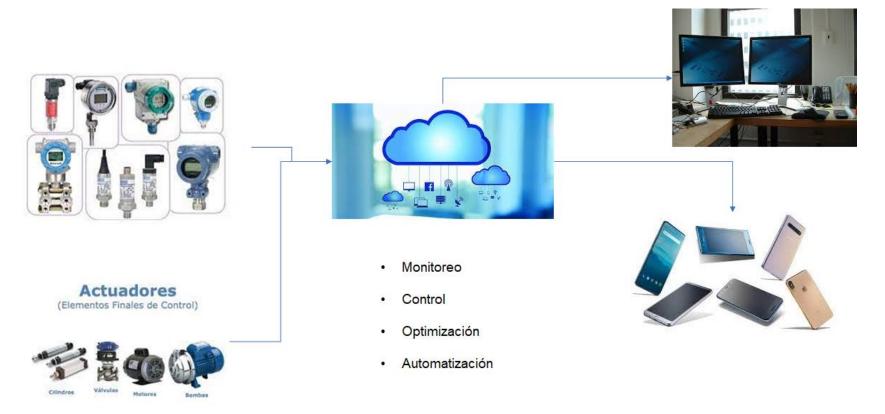
Agenda

- 1. ¿Qué es IA, Big Data, ML, Deep Learning?
- 2. ¿Por qué deep learning? Aplicaciones y usos en la industria
- 3. La neurona Artificial
- 4. Función de Activación.
- 5. Función de coste
- **6.** Aprendizaje en arquitecturas de redes neuronales

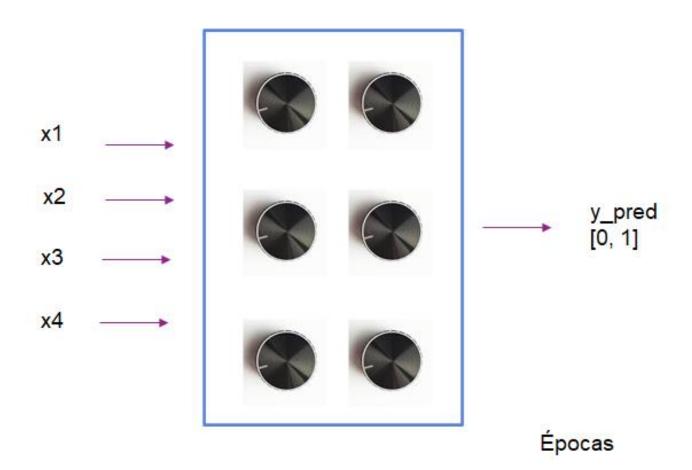
Qué es IA, Big Data, ML y Deep Learning

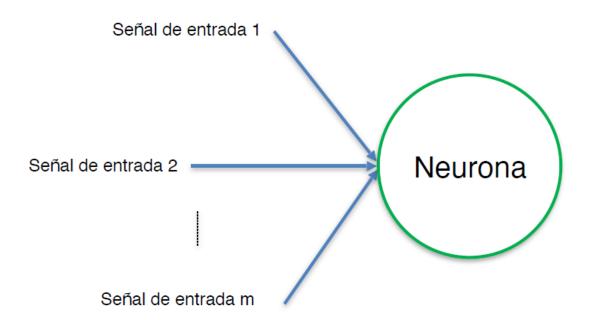


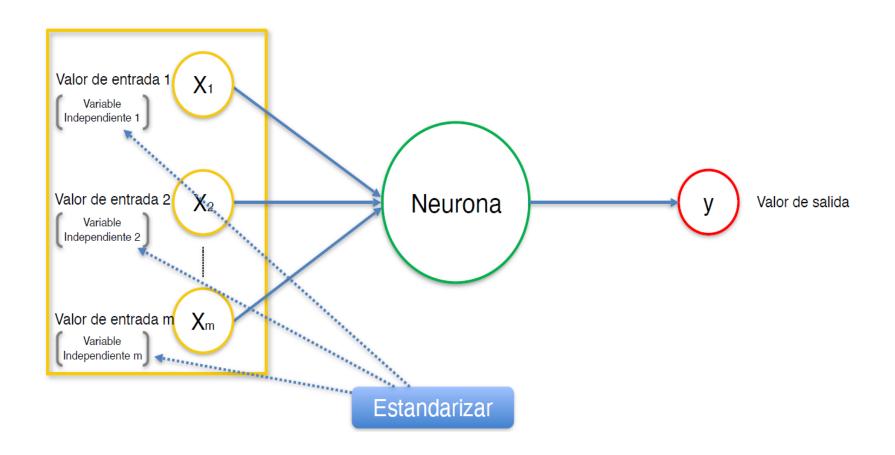
Aplicaciones del Deep Learning en la

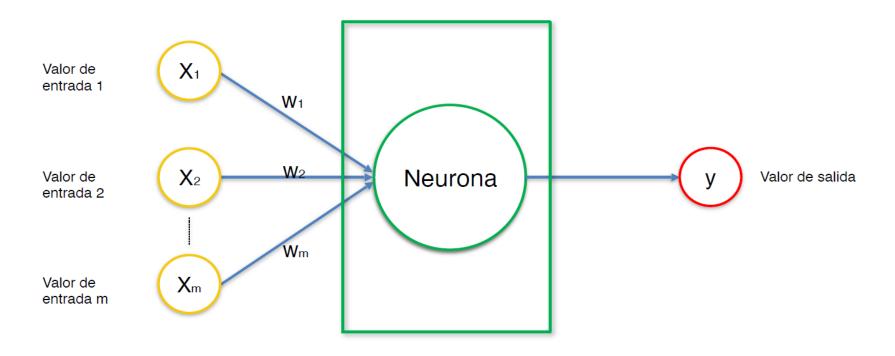


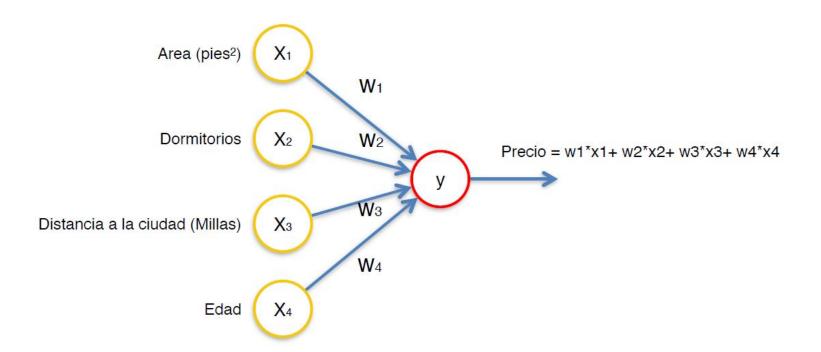
Keras y Tensorflow

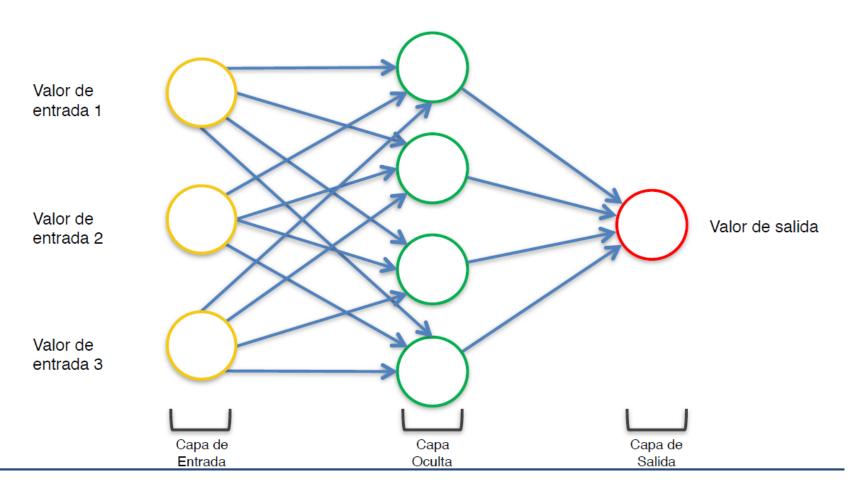


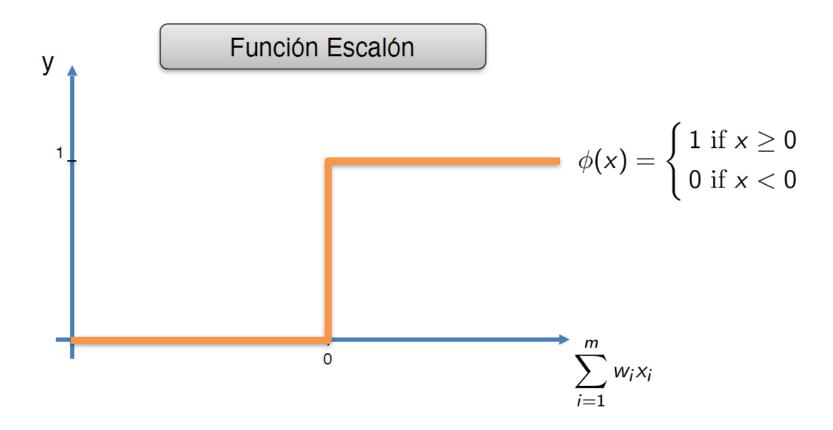


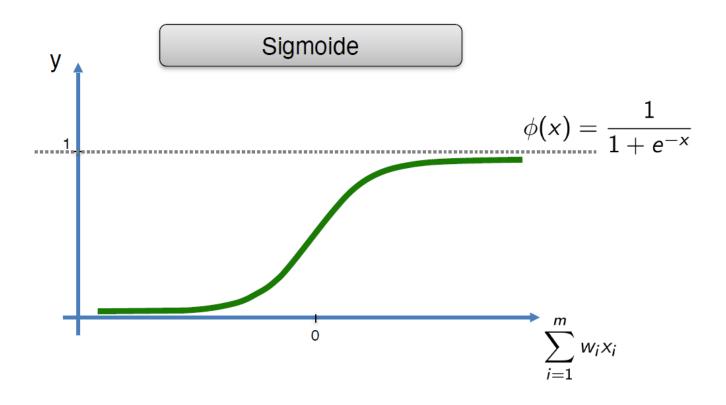


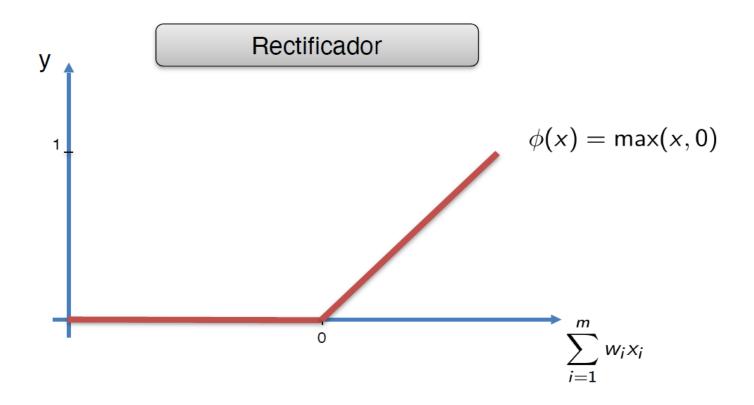


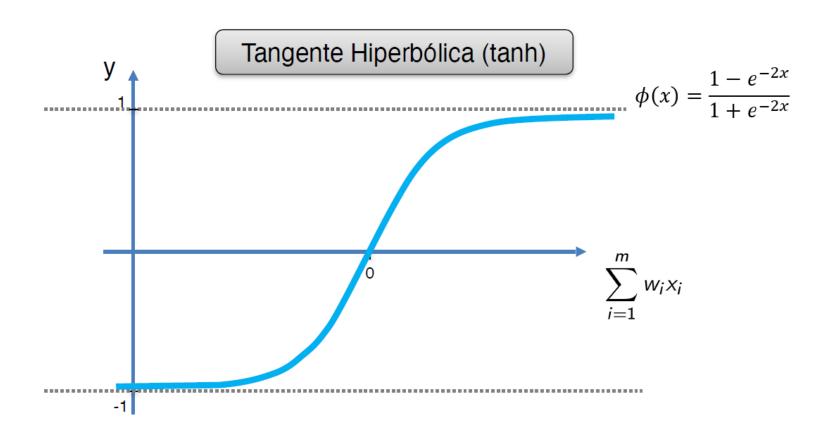




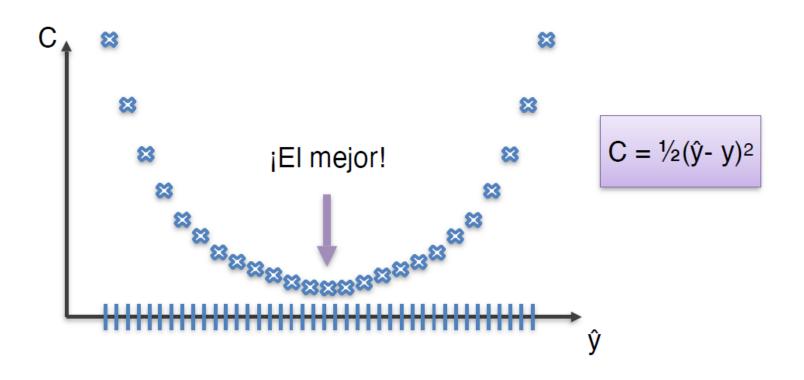




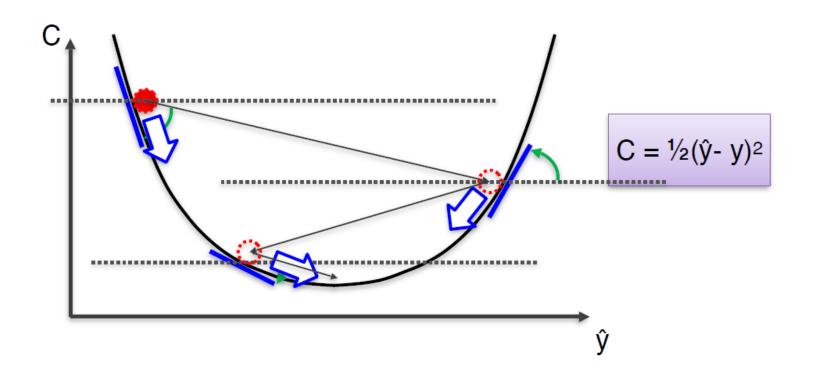




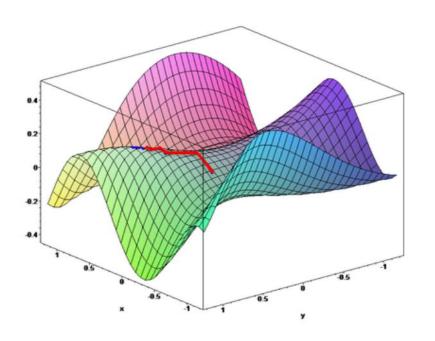
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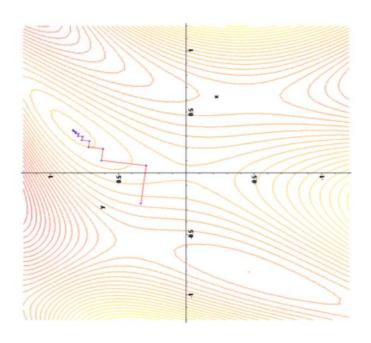


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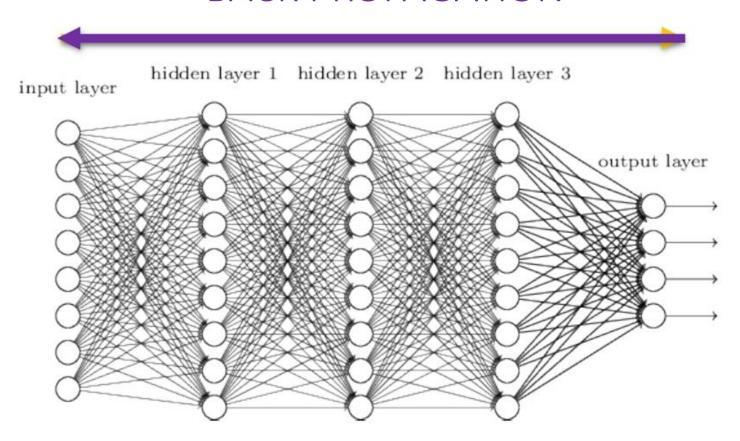


GRADIENTE DESCENDENTE





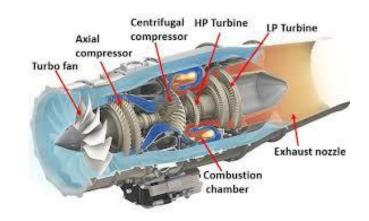
BACK PROPAGATION



100 Activos

Cada dataset contiene campos de seteos intrínsecos y data de 21 sensores de diferentes variables en el compresor, turbinado, sistema de lubricación. Etc

Existe un campo llamado ciclo indica el número de veces Que el activo estaba utilizándose y las mediciones de los sensores registradas por cada vez que se utilizó el activo



https://www.kaggle.com/behrad3d/nasa-cmaps

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Escenario experimental

Training_set:

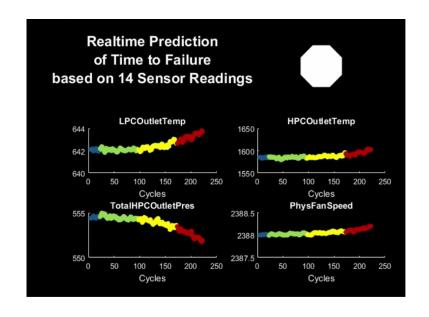
Data desde ciclo 1 hasta que falla

Dataset_test

Data de activos hasta un punto previo a la falla

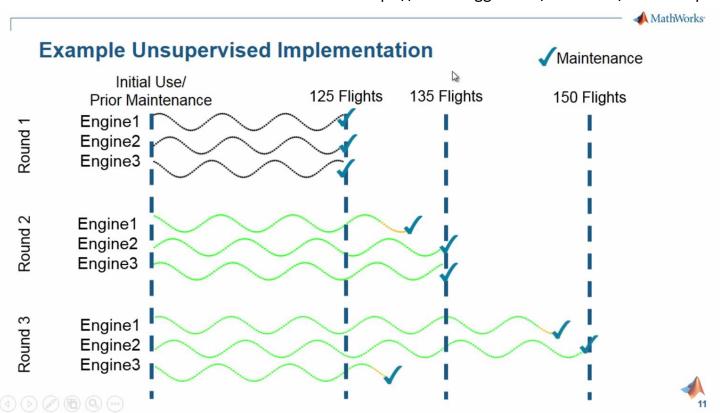
Pm_truth

Tiempo adicional hasta que falla de dataset_ test





https://www.kaggle.com/behrad3d/nasa-cmaps



Enlaces de Interés

https://www.kaggle.com/behrad3d/nasa-cmaps

http://yann.lecun.com/exdb/publis/pdf/lecun-98b.pdf

http://neuralnetworksanddeeplearning.com/chap2.html