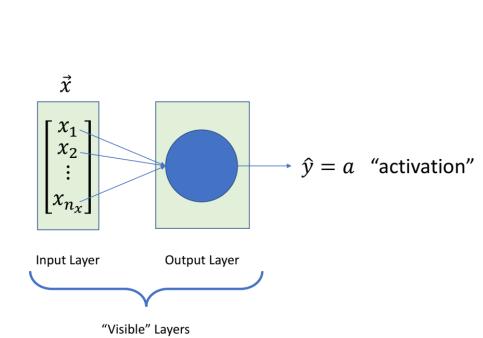
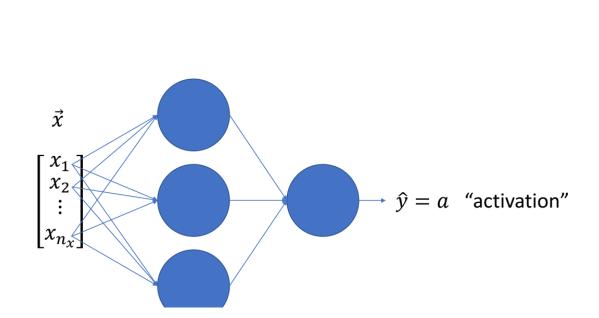


Neural Networks



One hidden layer



Algoritmo eus os quadrente esta en eus os diminuis es acu eus da rode round.

todalla nun mundo de neuer de multiplos comocios, logo,

os Audig) $\begin{bmatrix}
E(\overline{u}) = \frac{1}{2} & \sum_{k=1}^{n} (+_{kd} - o_{kp})^2 \\
& \text{otobos or portreis subjuts}
\end{bmatrix}$

a Busea dudigos e encontros os peros idesis pora todos da rede neurol

- Mulhiloyon

Revisión X Neural Natural (2) 7 Stanford
Comb Compute de unidades de computação que receben, vitoros e ratoriores
volvos poro a- provinse comado.

Deep Jevning sen de rideie de voiss comados

Uma emit ou horses na soma pondonala. Le inputs funto com um bios de moder que [Z = W.x +b] im int retorner pours

Apos im, ophisms uma funços de stuveau reso linear, poros evistos. que tudo fique linear. Três 150 formosos: Sigmoid; tont; Re (V

1. É importante que ens funções rejon denivoveis

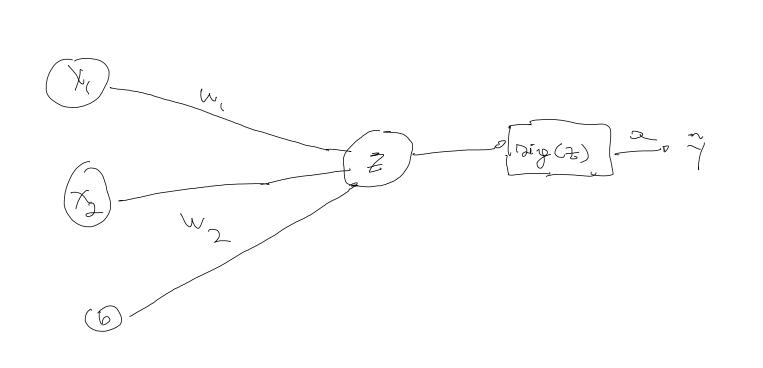
le Sigmeil inot mapeur or resultails entre [0,4]

6 tout ino- mopes entre -2 e2

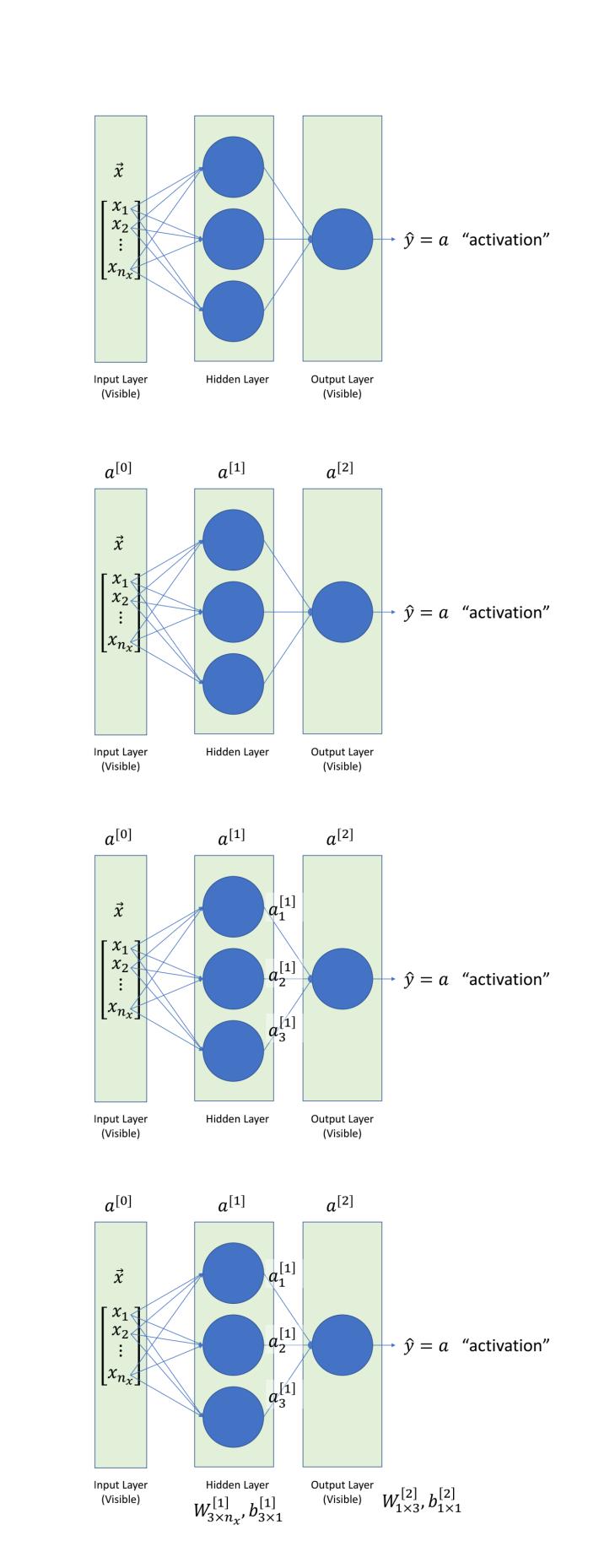
6 Returbe 10 more (Z, S), oursejon, Z se positivo, zero se registivo

r Costo punção de strucção tom construtues proprios que porton. ojuder en cortes contester. Por ins ter comorder com diferentes funções de Alguno nos pailment Syereneroveis, e etc

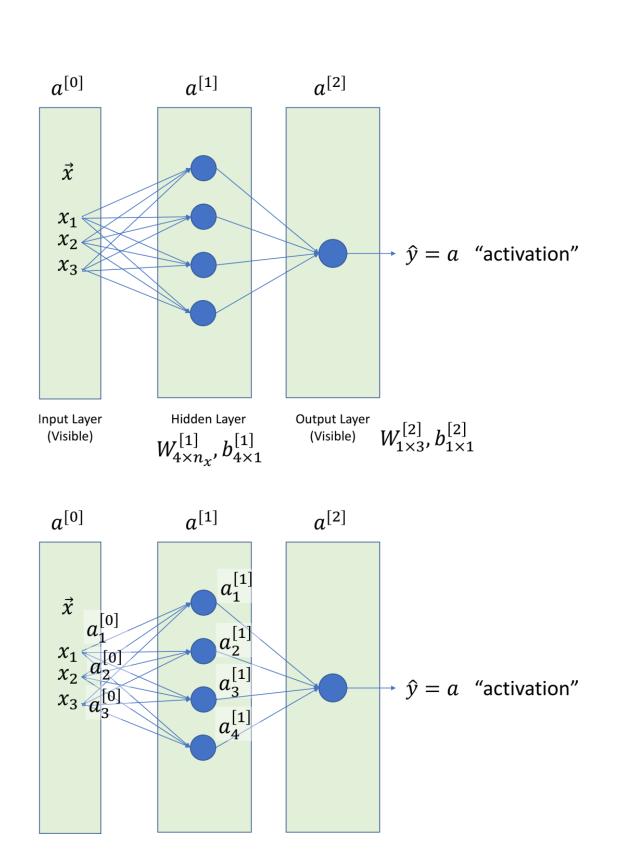
- o Compritations Graph



 $Se^{\alpha} \otimes mo^{\alpha} = \frac{L}{L+e^{-2}}$



Computing an NN's output



Lew format Propagation VV

Mutiloyer Perception

6 Posicomente societam hás porto

· Hidden Loyen = Poston ser disserves

. Quedput loyen

color als relicables a regli in repul relation also e oplier una função de straces nos lives

Lade unit de cerde layer tou como input touto et este so

-s Casa loyer ten como entrala un retor ux. A motivoz W é o comporição de totos os Wx

xW co celest cos enjaray, v goton c e colos tosos of Mx

. Bis retons un veits.

me forts direct over severe severe to to

- It hidden layer van to genslmente erre output: h= \((Wx-1b), Denels erfu a previos de stissos

la Bonemente vos oplien potato mundo WIXIEDI, WoXIIDZ e ito

Lemes franco of the formand

Roultailes de Standers de stan

Mainoula Kesta Nunionia

Odgeties é ojustos os peros "W" e o bios "b" pour obstornos um y mais prosime de volor reel "y"

Etopos: Jose Eurotion: Colcular es ena entre y e y

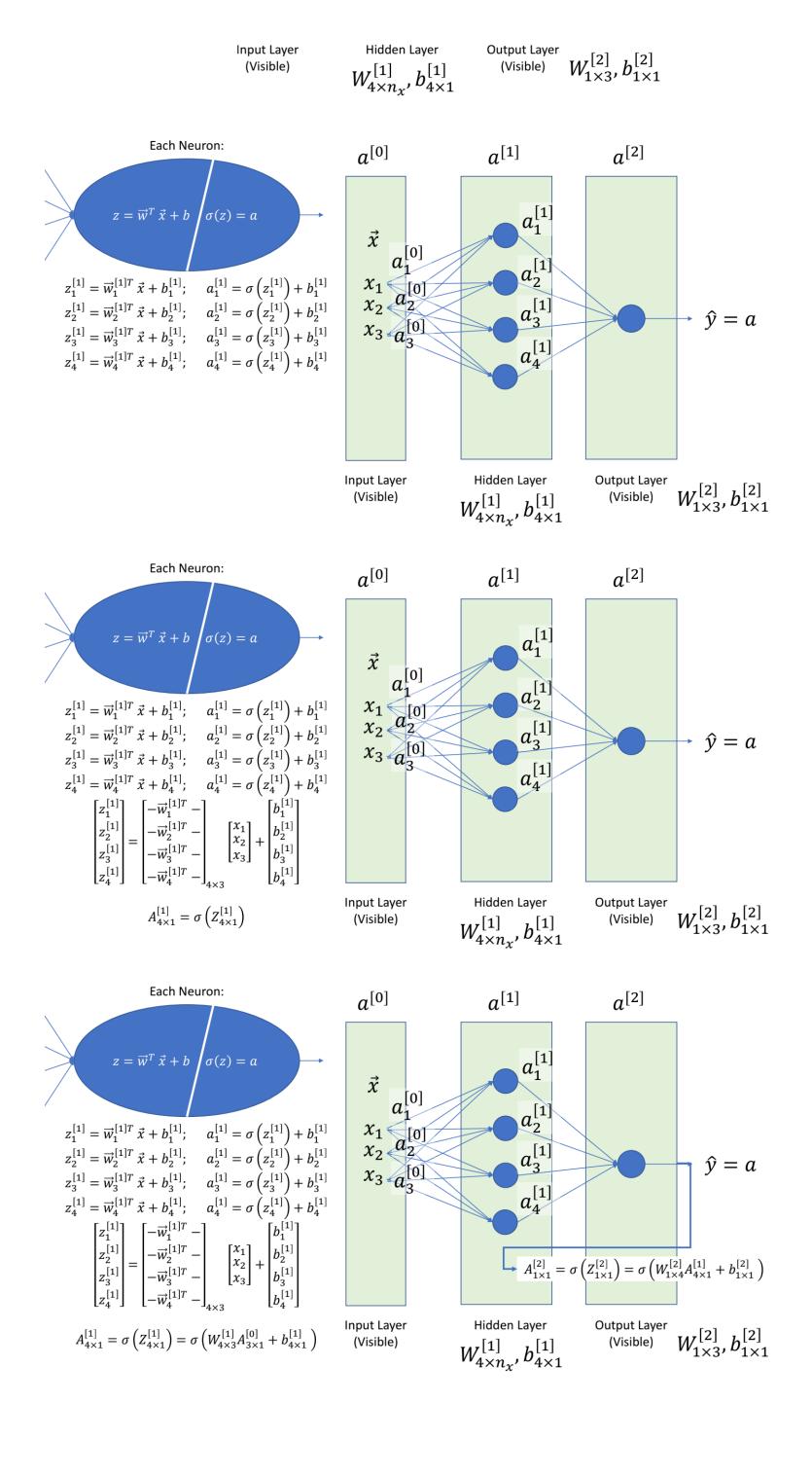
" Gustient Descert: Encortus o porometro que unin'm'zom a los functus

· Bock propogetion: Achours or Servolos porcios p(o gradiente

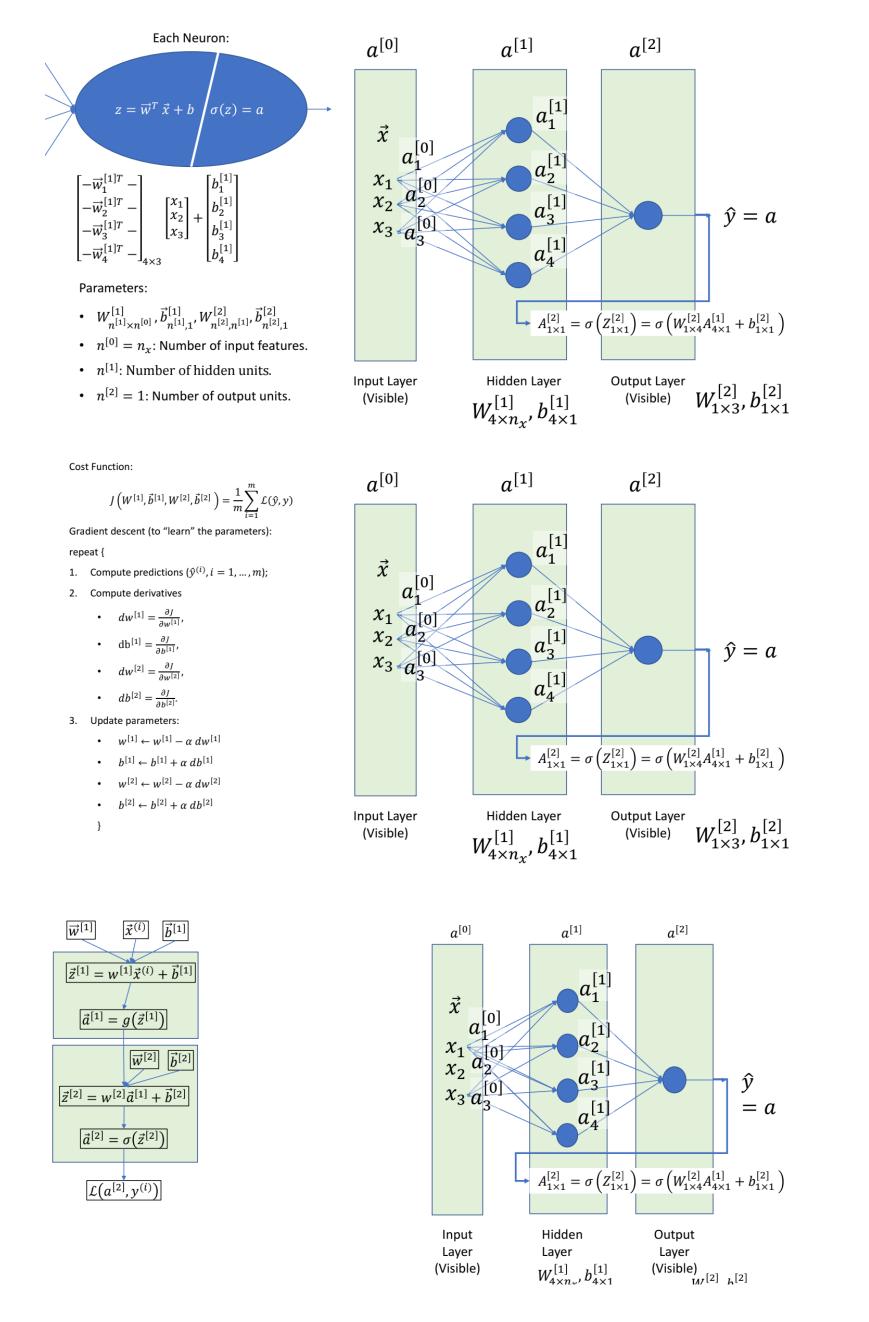
Torme de tirs es for loops de cédage, spedende a rent en gronds.

A vileie é transformer or voisos em operações de mitiz, que nos purpy vonou mais impidemente até em plus 2. Todos os aperações tom que ser feitos em pumpy vonou mais impidemente até em plus 2. Todos os aperações radmente vectors/onsys/matrizes

LI- o' leite en GPV, o CPV tombén ton



Gradient descent for NNs (one hidden layer)



la CPV y GPV ~ Nom tendo » 1° · vumpy una de paro bolimo que o numpy una

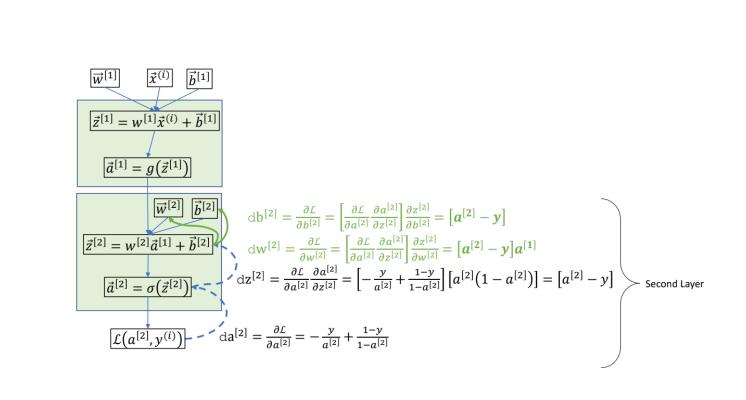
Jé é o que forgens na munpy, evitande de un for loops « sim reolegande operator votangeres mois performations

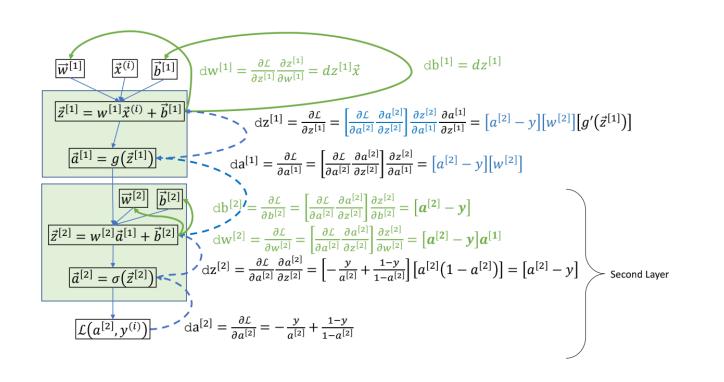
X De Computing

```
\vec{x}^{[1]} = w^{[1]} \vec{x}^{(i)} + \vec{b}^{[1]}
\vec{a}^{[1]} = g(\vec{z}^{[1]})
\vec{w}^{[2]} \quad \vec{b}^{[2]}
\vec{a}^{[2]} = w^{[2]} \vec{a}^{[1]} + \vec{b}^{[2]}
\vec{a}^{[2]} = \sigma(\vec{z}^{[2]})
\mathcal{L}(a^{[2]}, y^{(i)})
\vec{x}^{[1]} = w^{[1]} \vec{x}^{(i)} + \vec{b}^{[1]}
\vec{a}^{[1]} = g(\vec{z}^{[1]})
\vec{w}^{[2]} \quad \vec{b}^{[2]}
\vec{z}^{[2]} = w^{[2]} \vec{a}^{[1]} + \vec{b}^{[2]}
\vec{a}^{[2]} = \sigma(\vec{z}^{[2]})
```

 $\mathcal{L}(a^{[2]}, y^{(i)}) - da^{[2]} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial a^{[2]}} = -\frac{y}{a^{[2]}} + \frac{1-y}{1-a^{[2]}}$

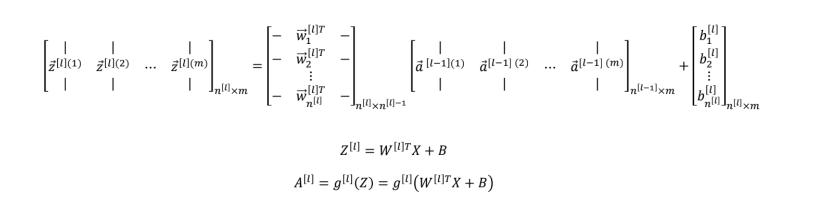
 $\vec{x}^{[1]} = w^{[1]}\vec{x}^{(i)} + \vec{b}^{[1]}$ $\vec{a}^{[1]} = g(\vec{z}^{[1]})$ $\vec{z}^{[2]} = w^{[2]}\vec{a}^{[1]} + \vec{b}^{[2]}$ $\vec{a}^{[2]} = \sigma(\vec{z}^{[2]})$ $dz^{[2]} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial a^{[2]}} \frac{\partial a^{[2]}}{\partial z^{[2]}} = \left[-\frac{y}{a^{[2]}} + \frac{1-y}{1-a^{[2]}} \right] \left[a^{[2]}(1-a^{[2]}) \right] = \left[a^{[2]} - y \right]$ $\mathcal{L}(a^{[2]}, y^{(i)}) - da^{[2]} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial a^{[2]}} = -\frac{y}{a^{[2]}} + \frac{1-y}{1-a^{[2]}}$





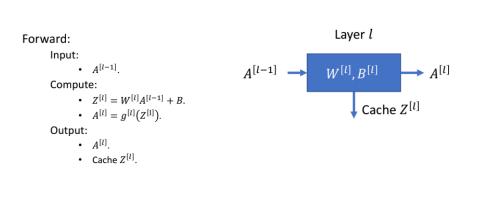
Six key equations

- 1. $dz^{[2]} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial a^{[2]}} \frac{\partial a^{[2]}}{\partial z^{[2]}} = \left[-\frac{y}{a^{[2]}} + \frac{1-y}{1-a^{[2]}} \right] \left[a^{[2]} (1-a^{[2]}) \right] = \left[a^{[2]} y \right]$
- 2. $dw^{[2]} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial w^{[2]}} = \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial a^{[2]}} \frac{\partial a^{[2]}}{\partial z^{[2]}}\right] \frac{\partial z^{[2]}}{\partial w^{[2]}} = \left[a^{[2]} y\right] a^{[1]}$
- 3. $db^{[2]} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial b^{[2]}} = \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial a^{[2]}} \frac{\partial a^{[2]}}{\partial z^{[2]}}\right] \frac{\partial z^{[2]}}{\partial b^{[2]}} = \left[\boldsymbol{a^{[2]}} \boldsymbol{y}\right]$
- 4. $dz^{[1]} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial z^{[1]}} = \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial a^{[2]}} \frac{\partial a^{[2]}}{\partial z^{[2]}}\right] \frac{\partial z^{[2]}}{\partial a^{[1]}} \frac{\partial a^{[1]}}{\partial z^{[1]}} = \left[a^{[2]} y\right] \left[w^{[2]}\right] \left[g'(\vec{z}^{[1]})\right]$
- 5. $dw^{[1]} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial z^{[1]}} \frac{\partial z^{[1]}}{\partial w^{[1]}} = dz^{[1]} \vec{x} = [a^{[2]} y][w^{[2]}][g'(\vec{z}^{[1]})] \vec{x}$
- 6. $db^{[1]} = dz^{[1]} = [a^{[2]} y][w^{[2]}][g'(\vec{z}^{[1]})]$

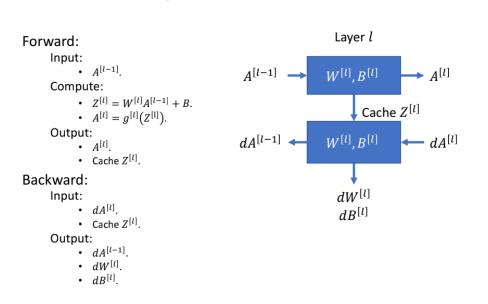


Deep Neural Networks

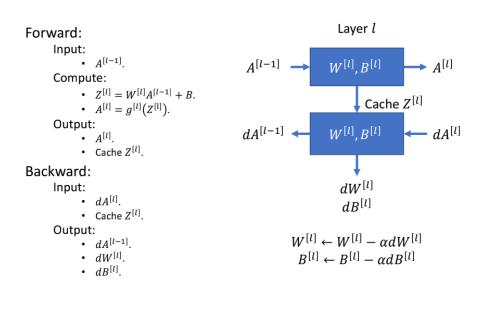
DL Building Blocks



DL Building Blocks



DL Building Blocks



Training adjustment

- Parameters: $W^{[l]}$, $B^{[l]}$.
- Learning rate lpha.
- Number of iterations.
- Number of hidden units $n^{[1]}$, $n^{[2]}$, • Choice of activation function.

Thank you