

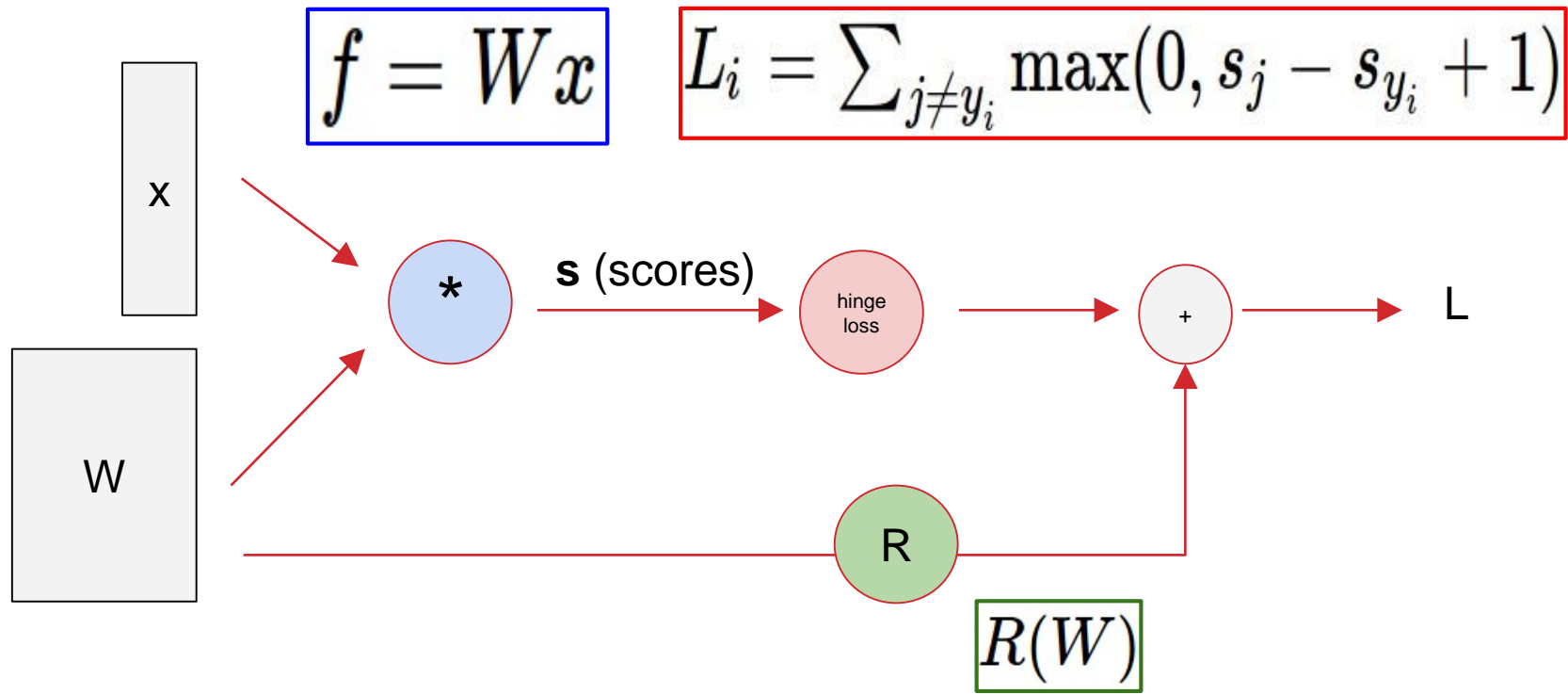
Redes Neurais e Aprendizagem Profunda

REDES NEURAIS ARTIFICIAIS

PROPAGAÇÃO RETRÓGRADA (I)

Zenilton K. G. Patrocínio Jr
zenilton@pucminas.br

Grafo de Computação da Função de Perda

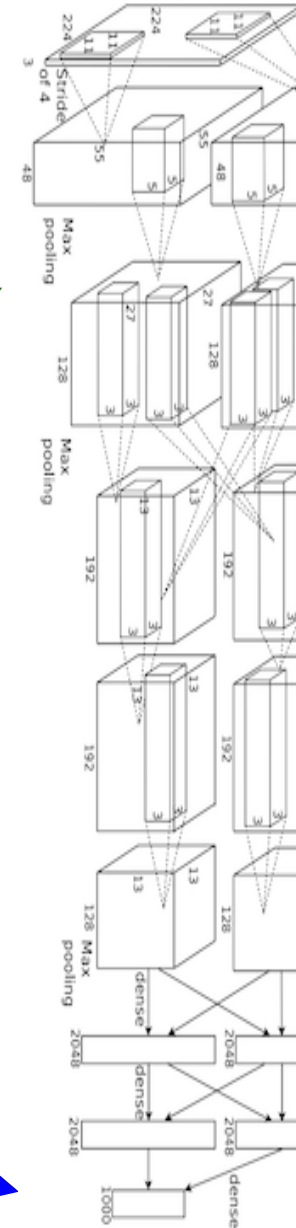


Rede Convolutucional (AlexNet)

Imagem de entrada

Pesos

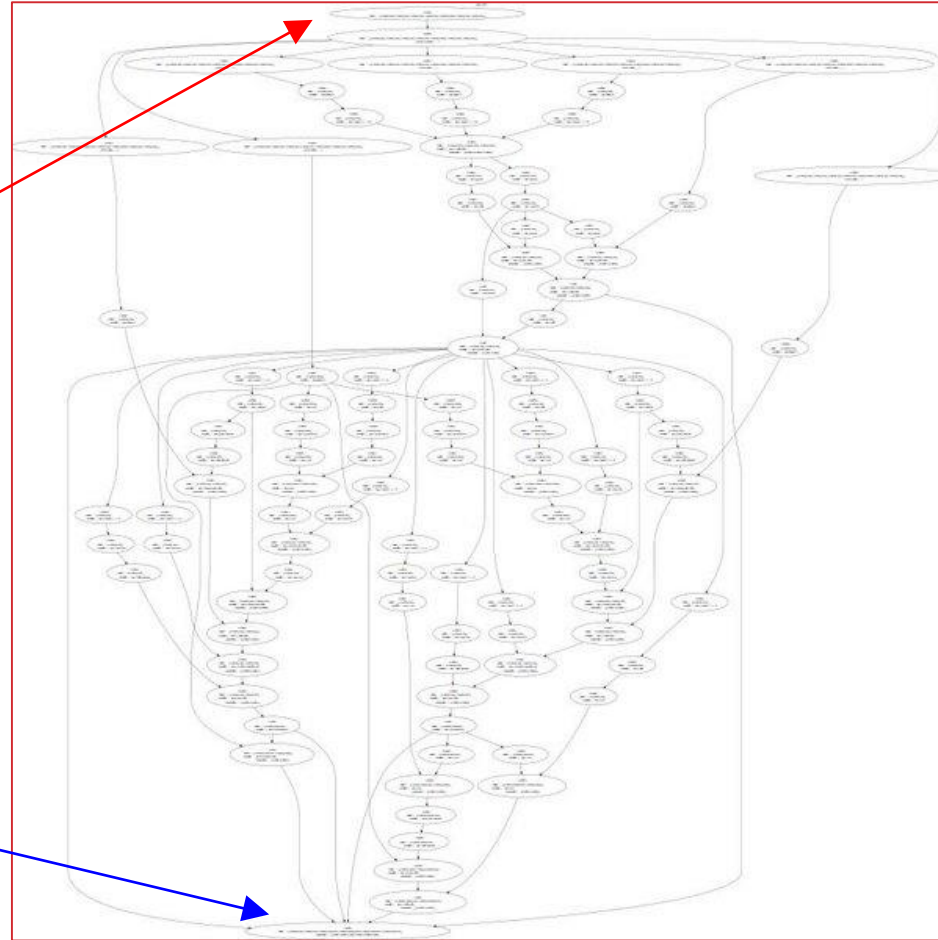
Perda



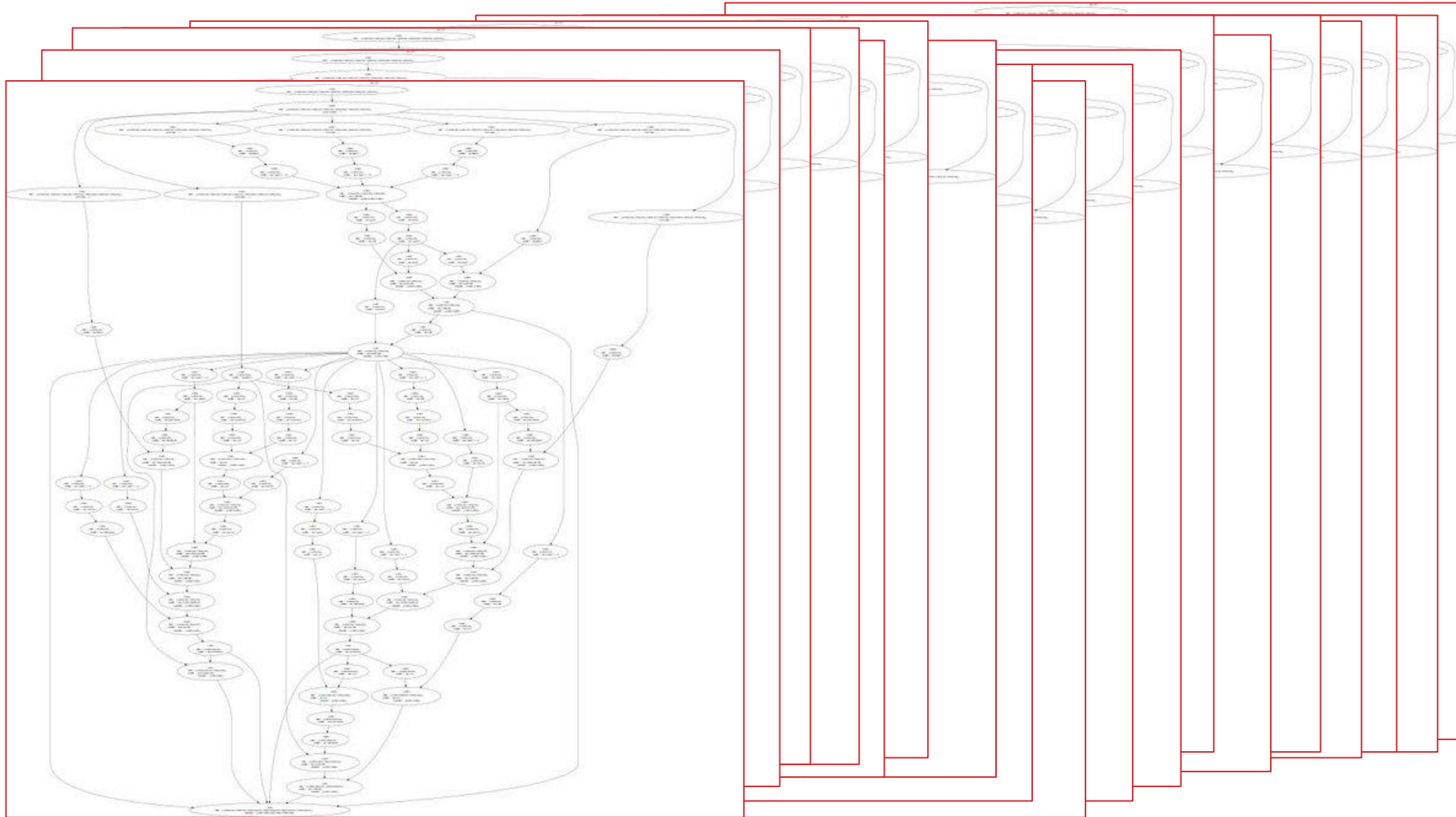
Máquina Neural de Turing

Fita de entrada

Perda

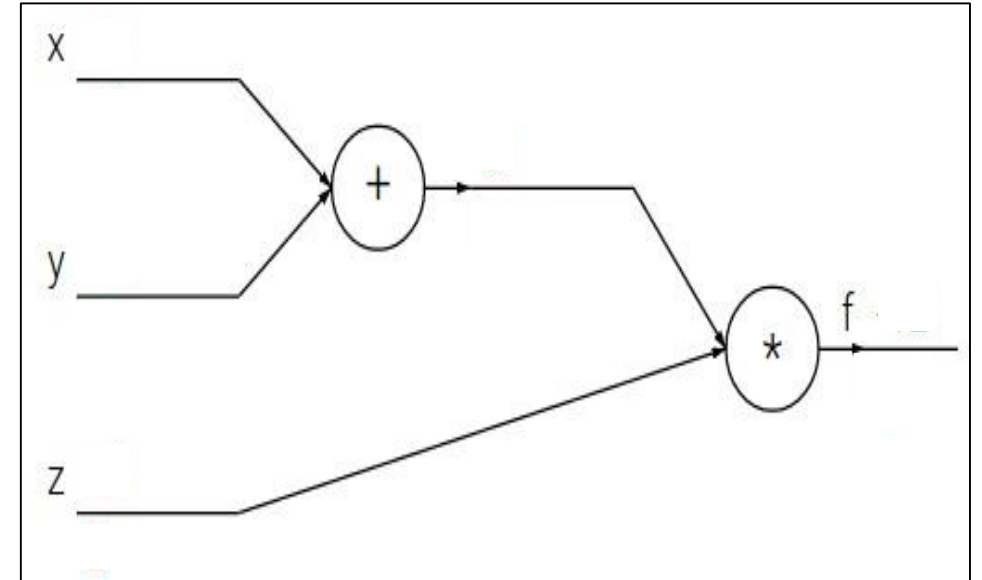


Neural Turing Machine



Diferenciação de um Grafo de Computação

Seja $f(x, y, z) = (x + y) \times z$

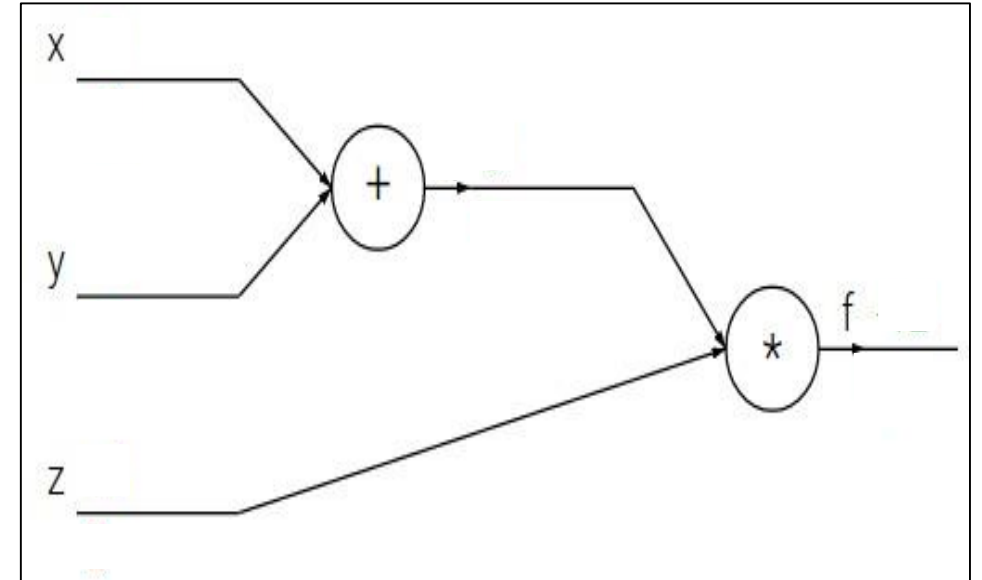


Diferenciação de um Grafo de Computação

Seja $f(x, y, z) = (x + y) \times z$

Então, pode-se dizer que

$$f(x, y, z) = g(h(x, y), z)$$



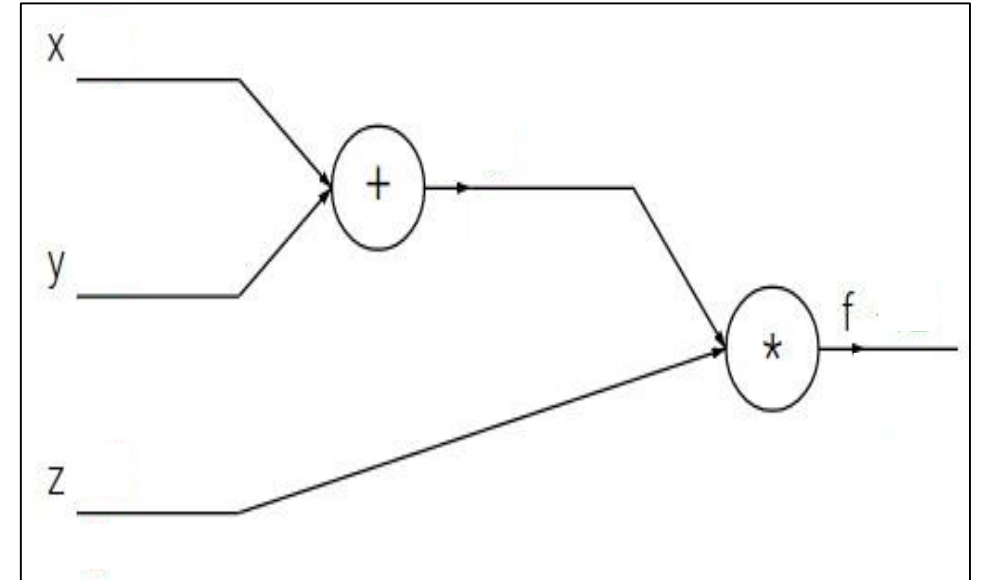
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em $h(x, y) = x + y$



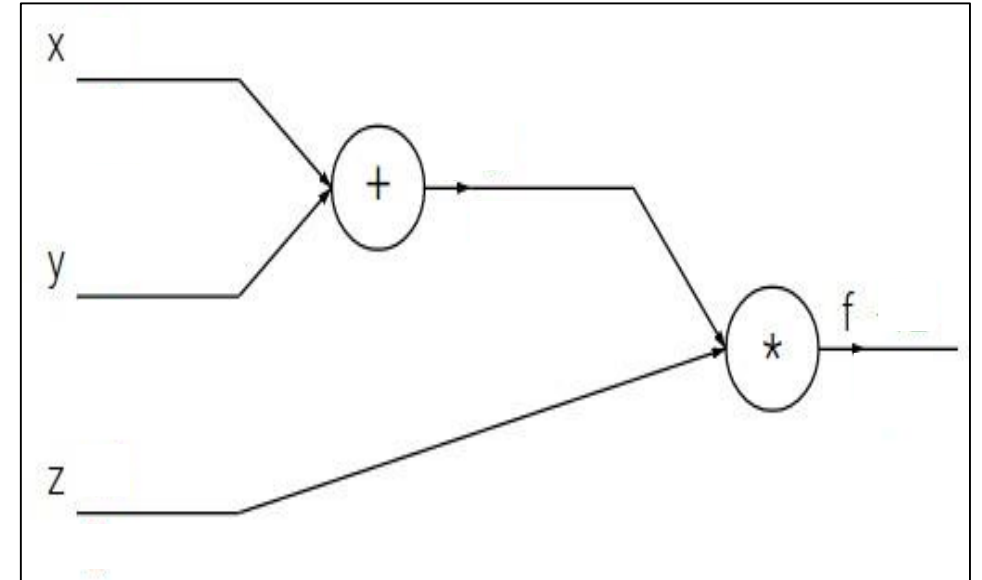
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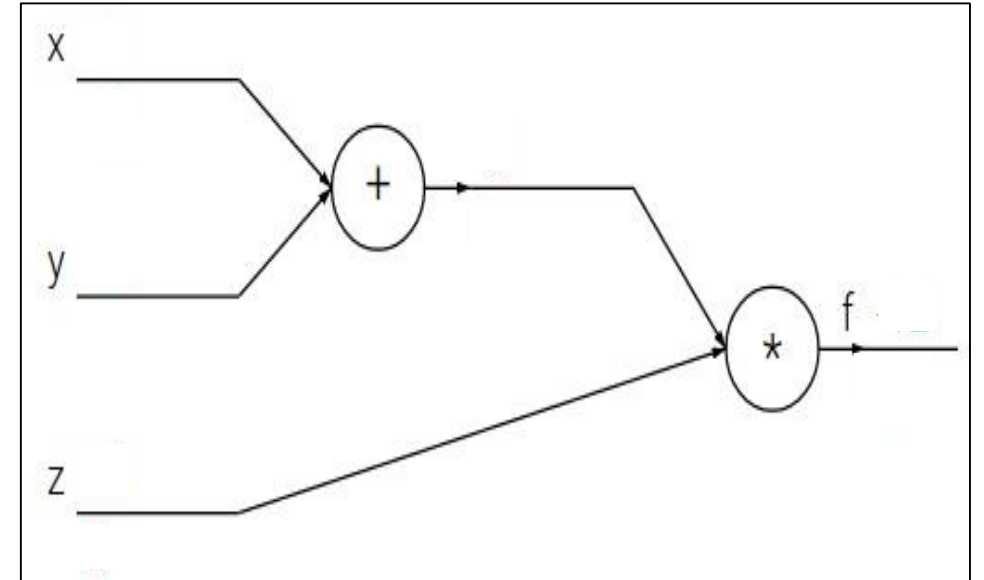
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Pela **regra da cadeia**, sabe-se que

$$\frac{df}{dx} = \frac{dg}{dh} \times \frac{dh}{dx}$$



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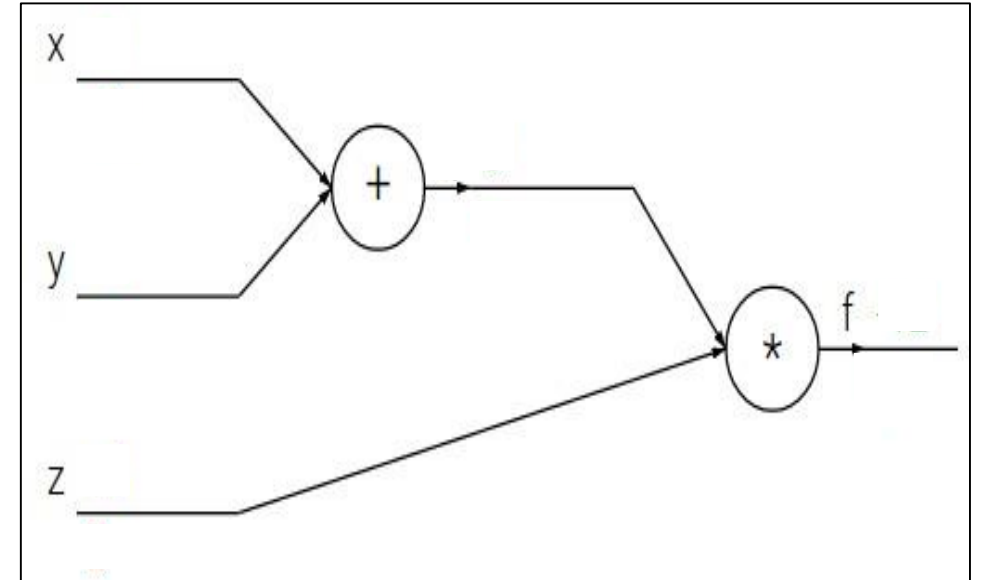
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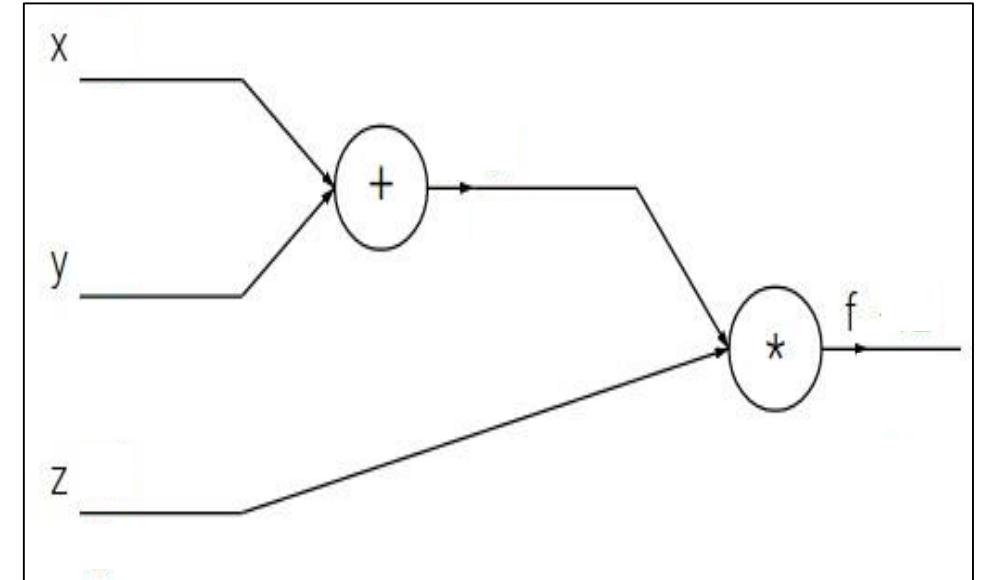
$$\frac{df}{dy} = \frac{dg}{dh} \times \frac{dh}{dy}$$



Diferenciação de um Grafo de Computação

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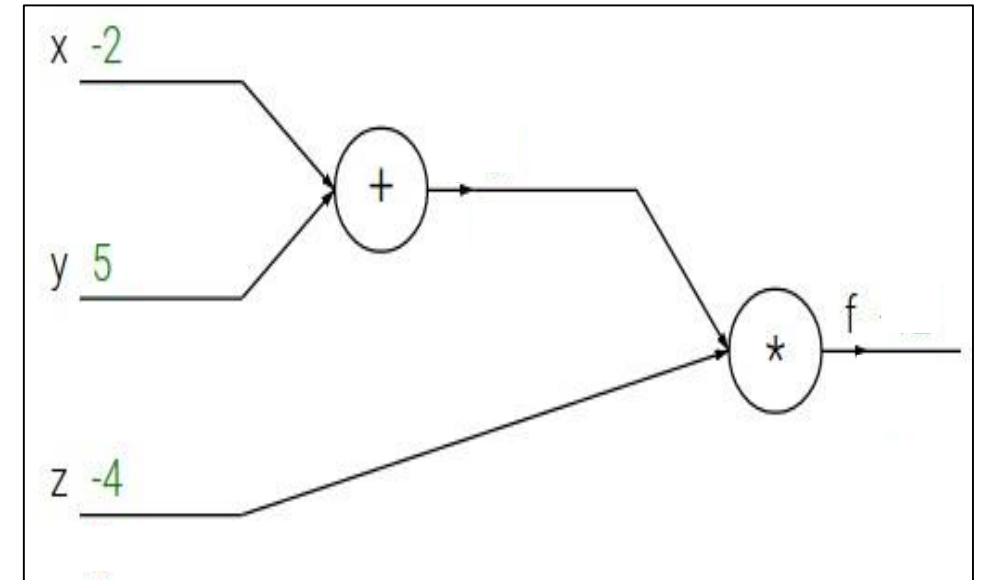
Por exemplo: $x = -2, y = 5, z = -4$



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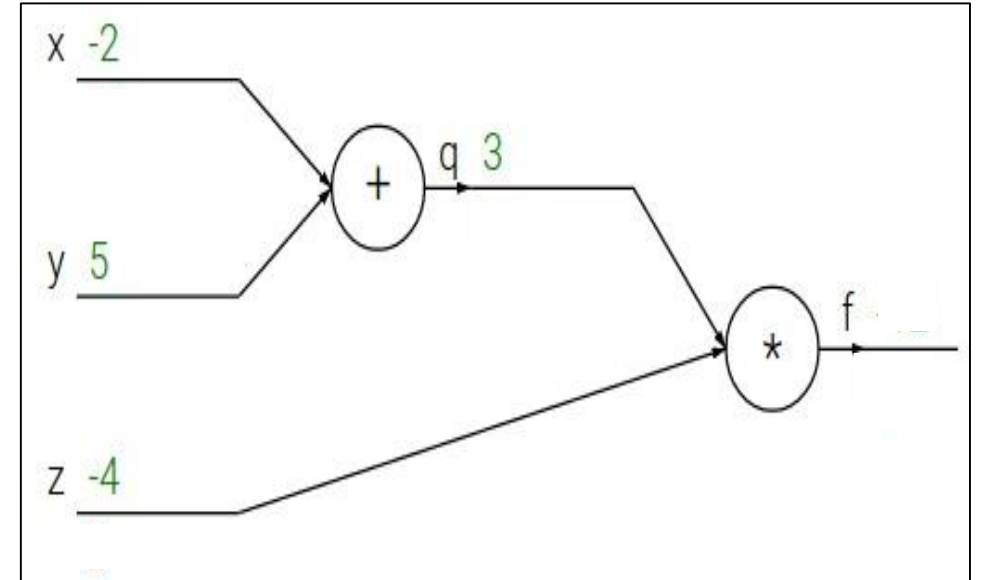


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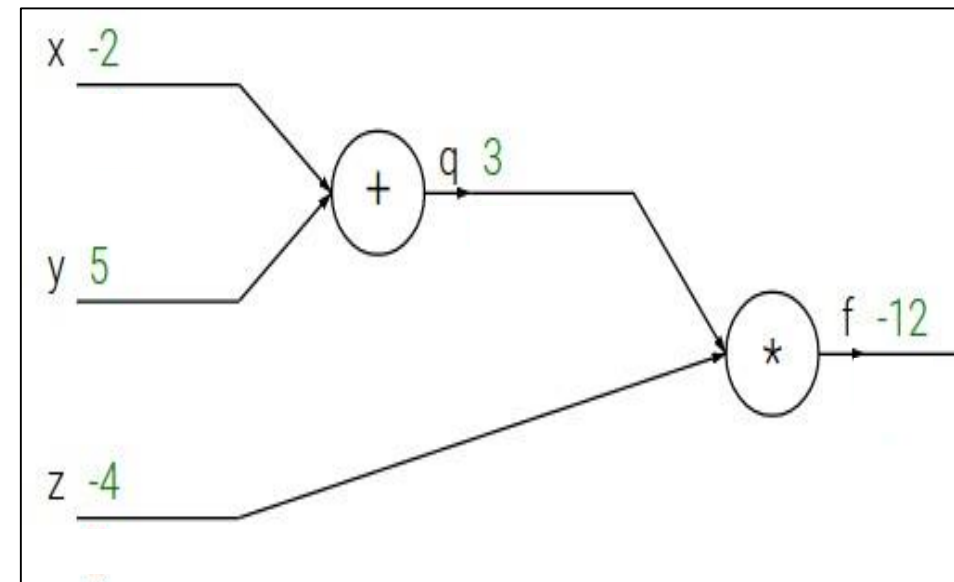
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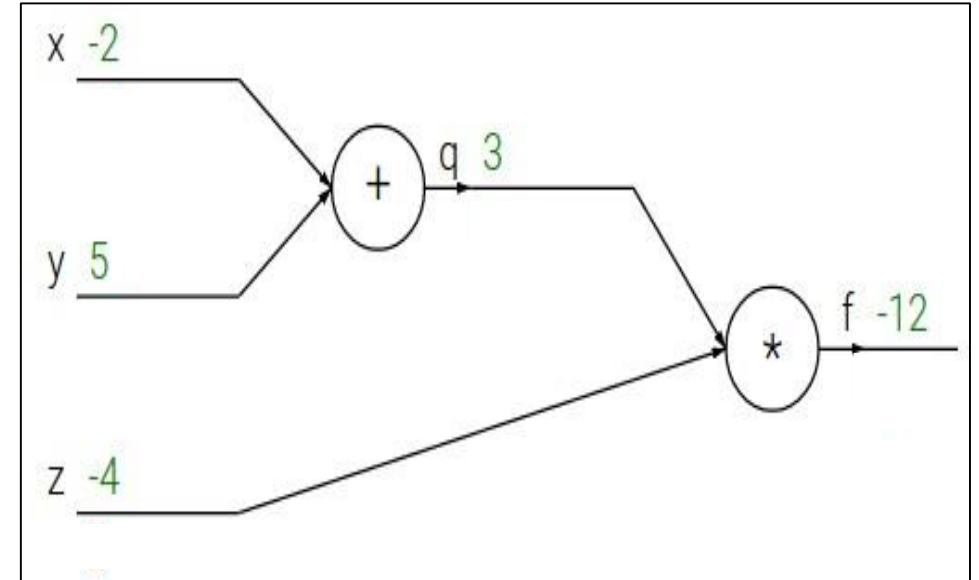
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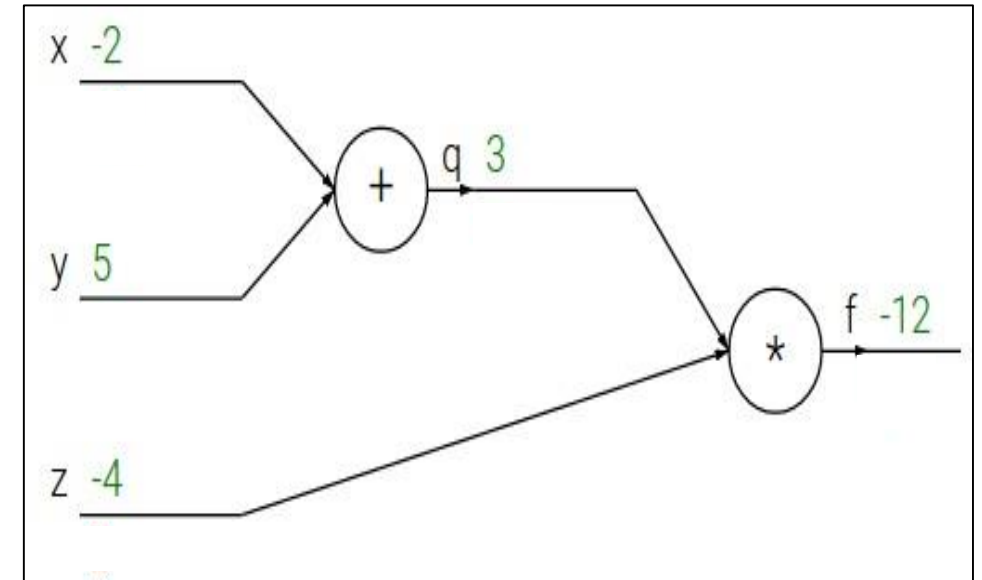
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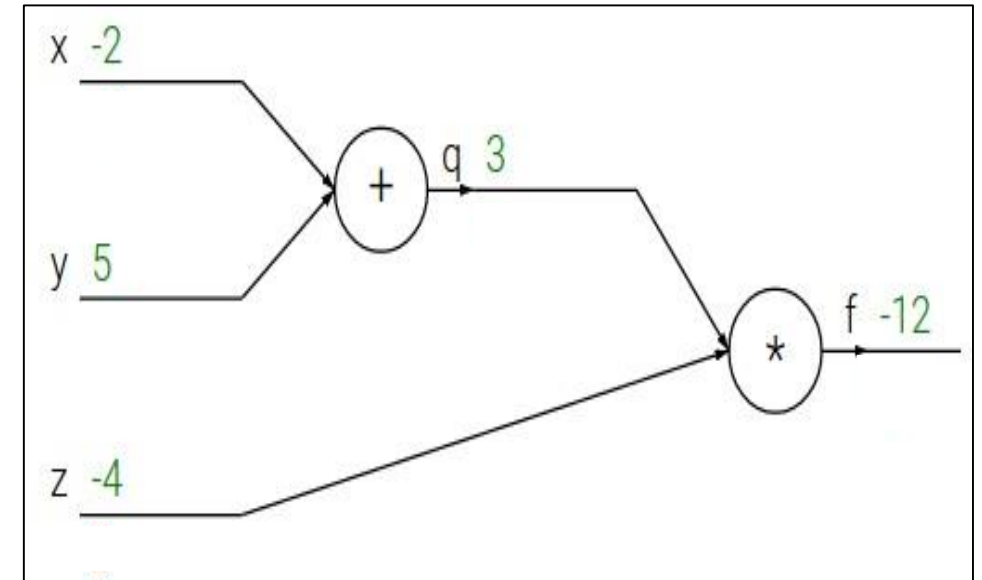
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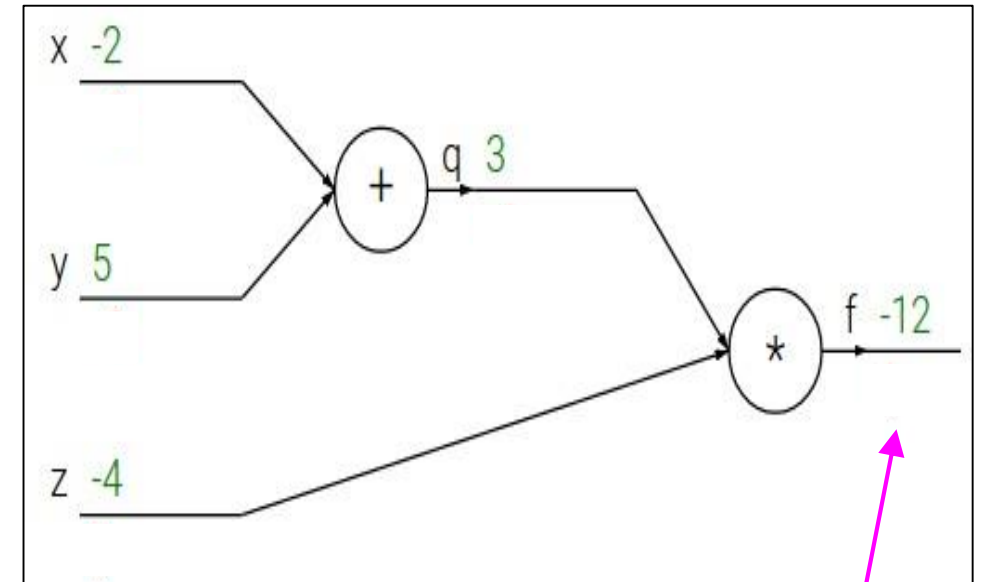
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$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial f}$$

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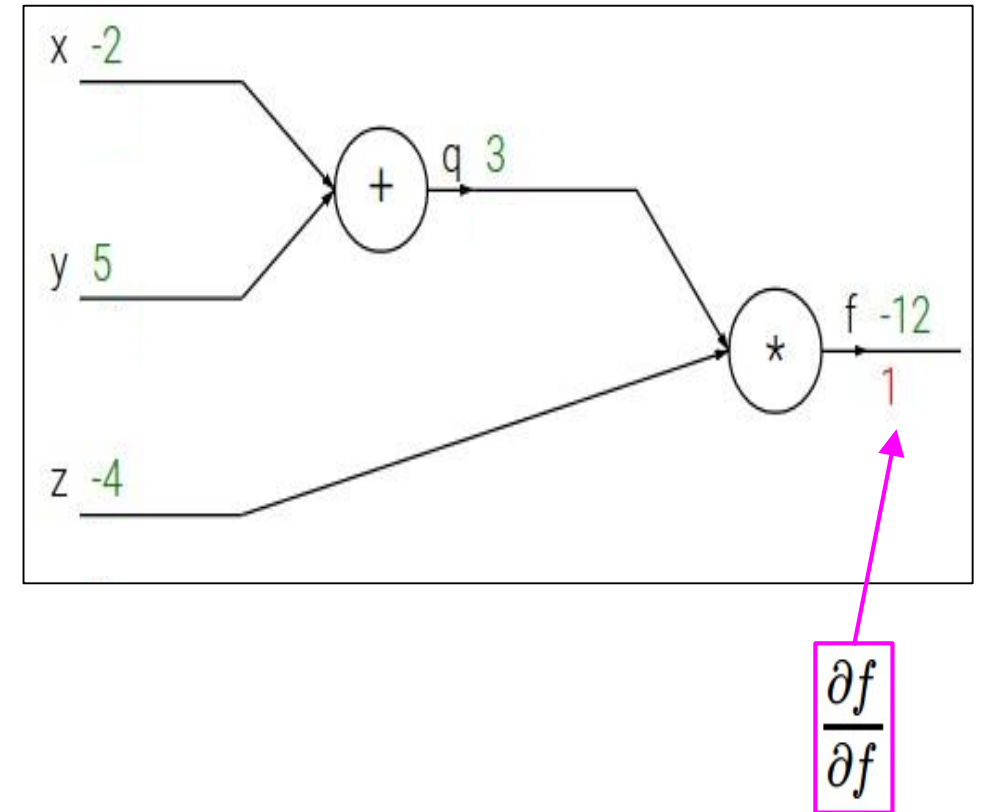
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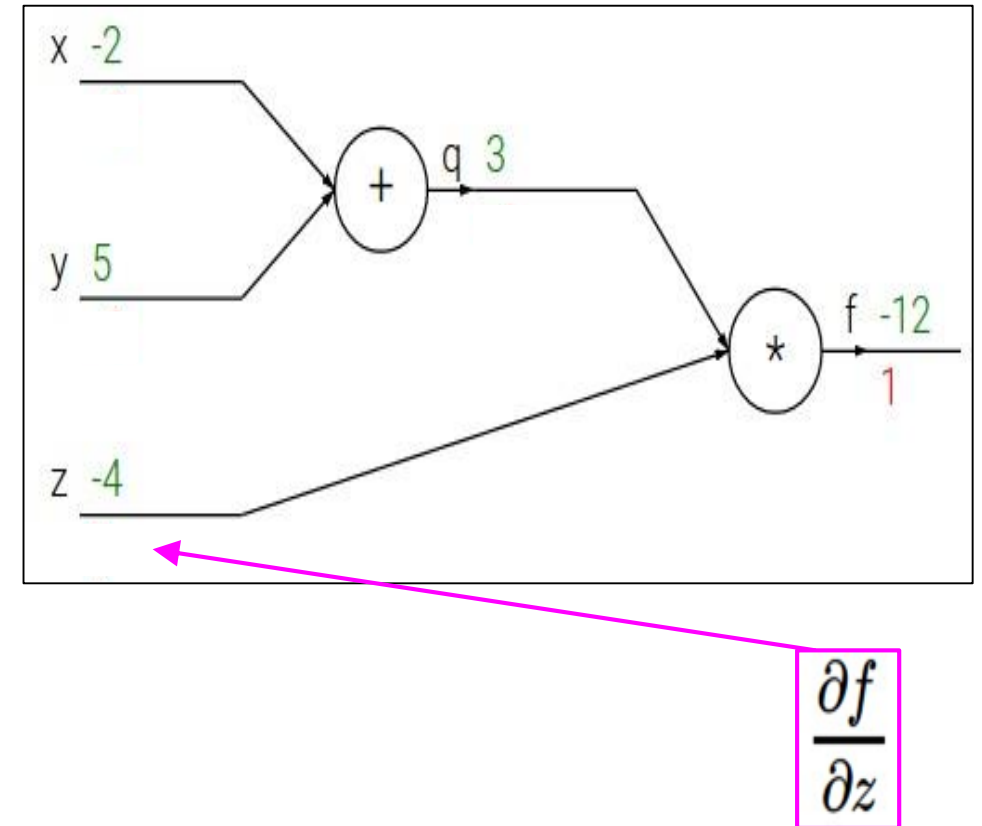
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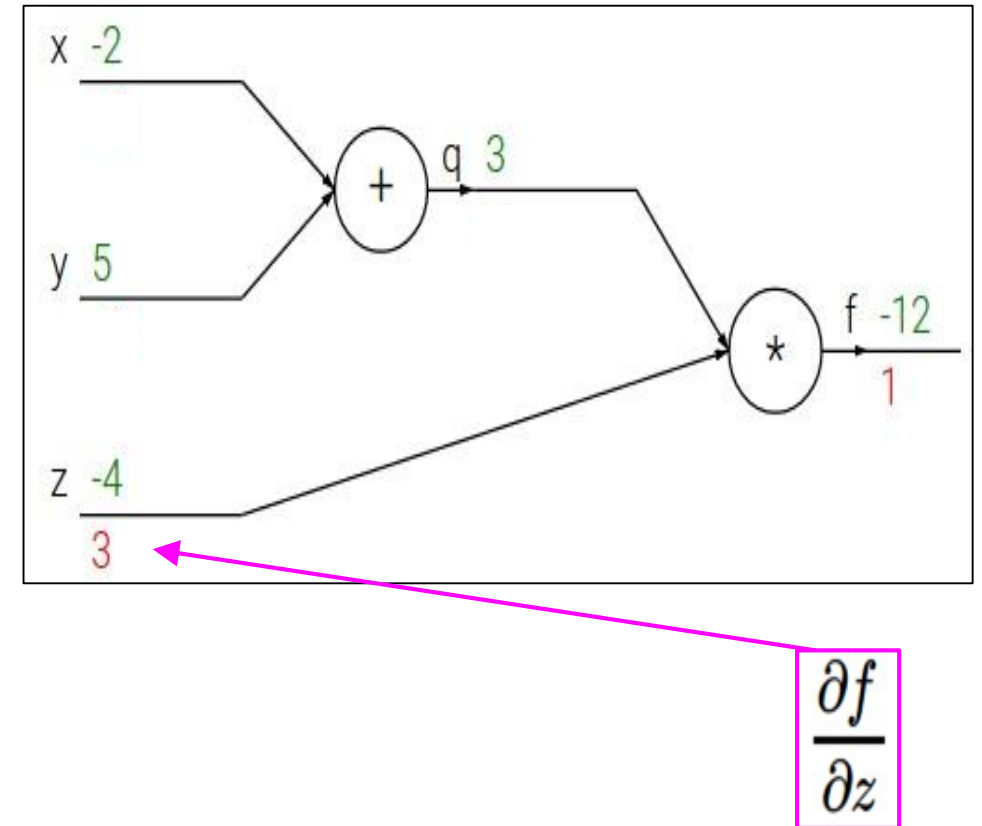
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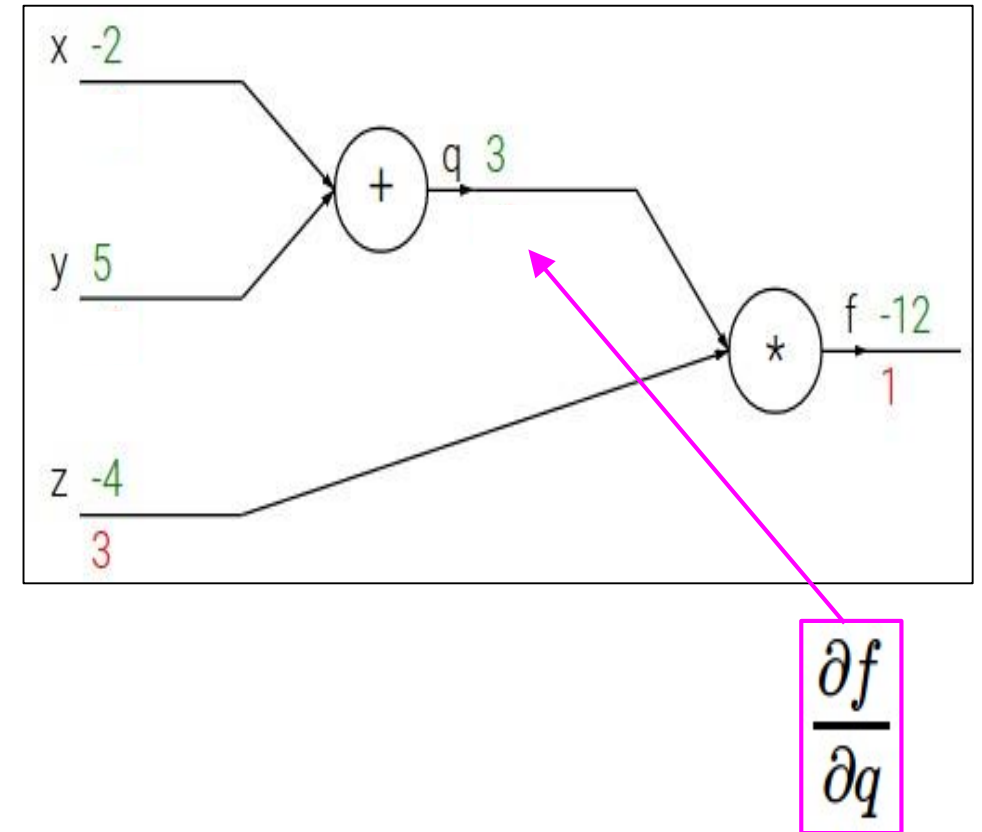
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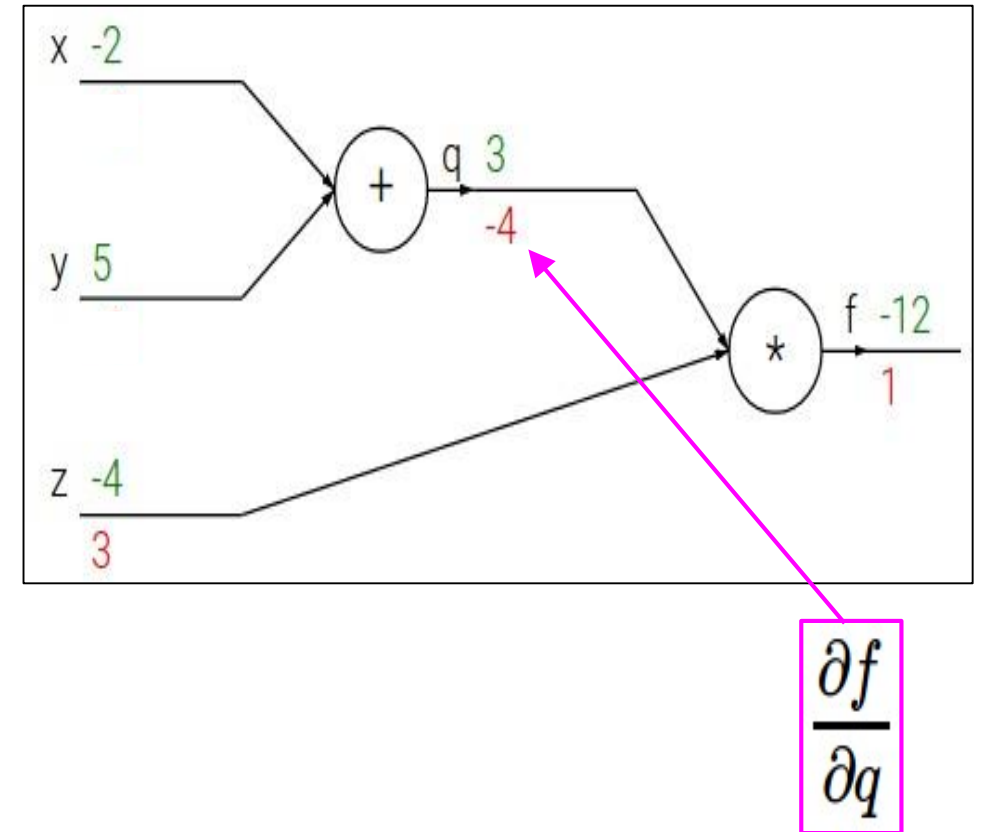
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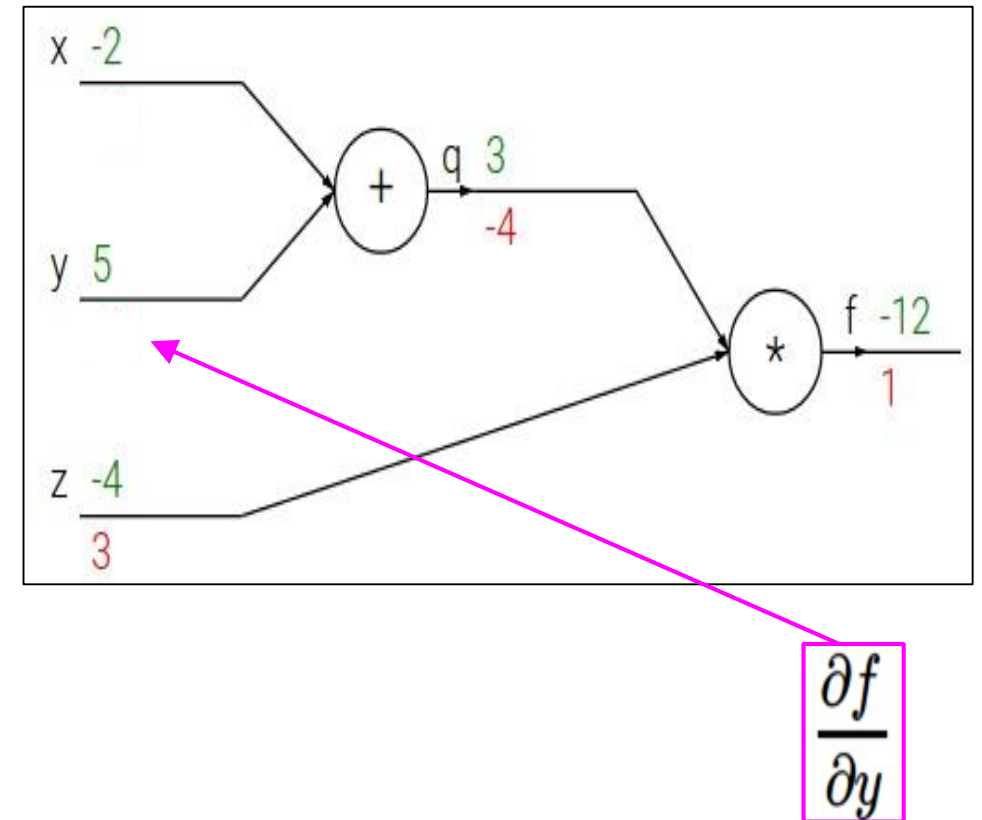
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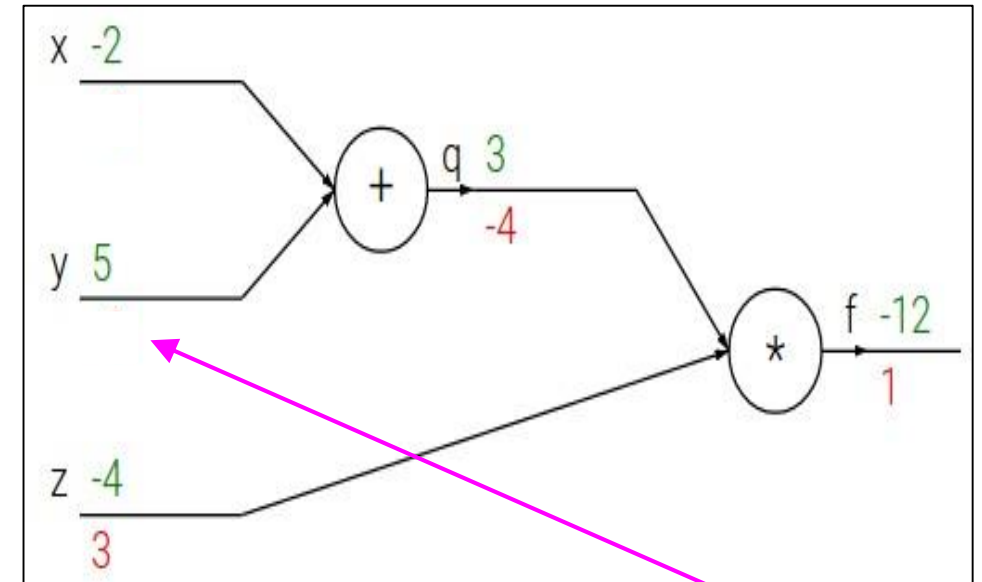
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Regra da Cadeia:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial q} \frac{\partial q}{\partial y}$$

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Diferenciação de um Grafo de Computação

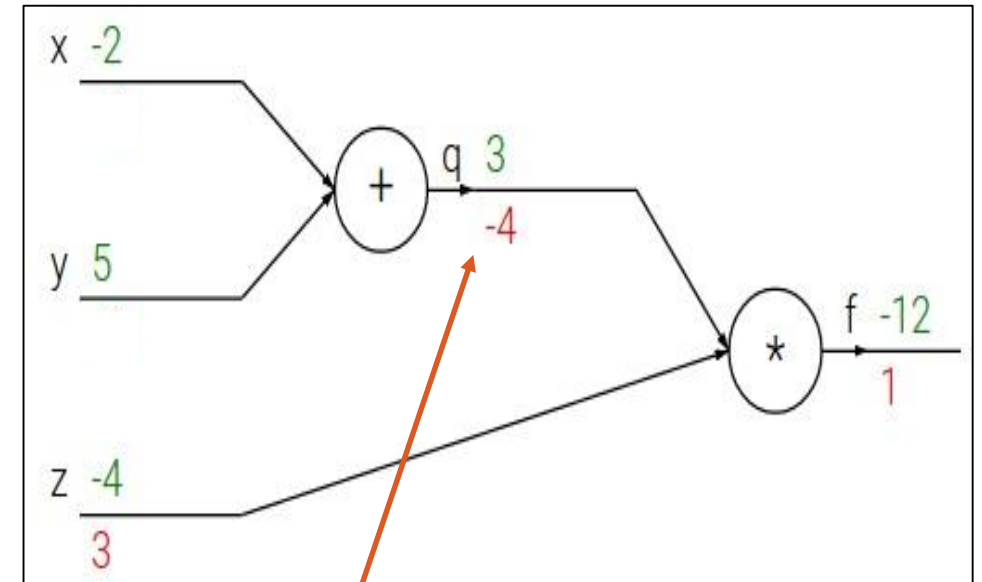
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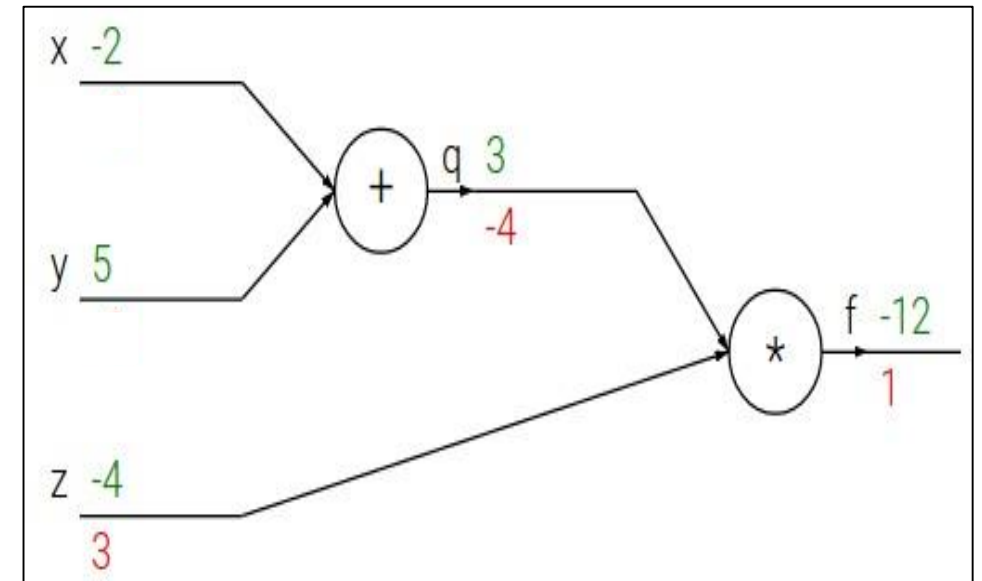
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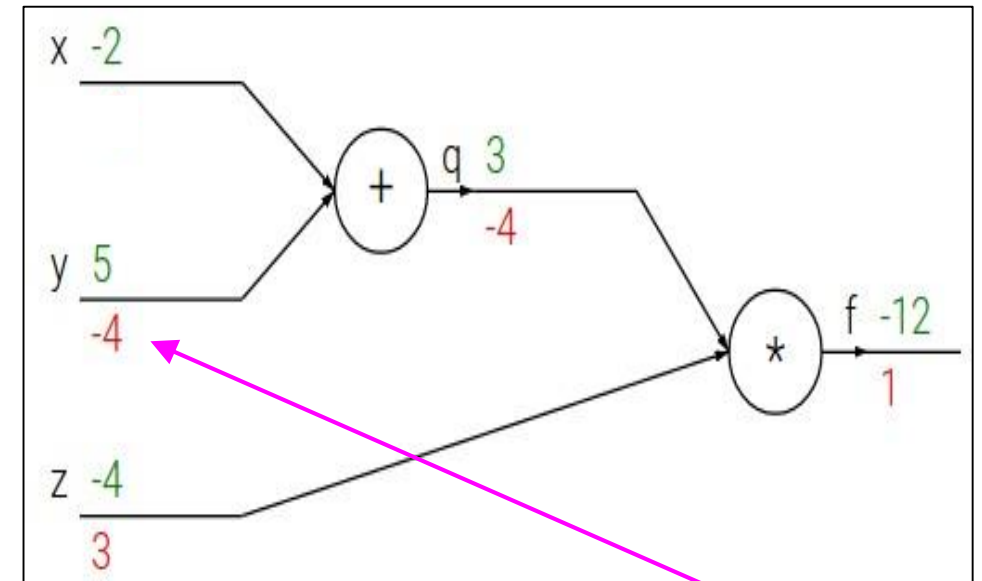
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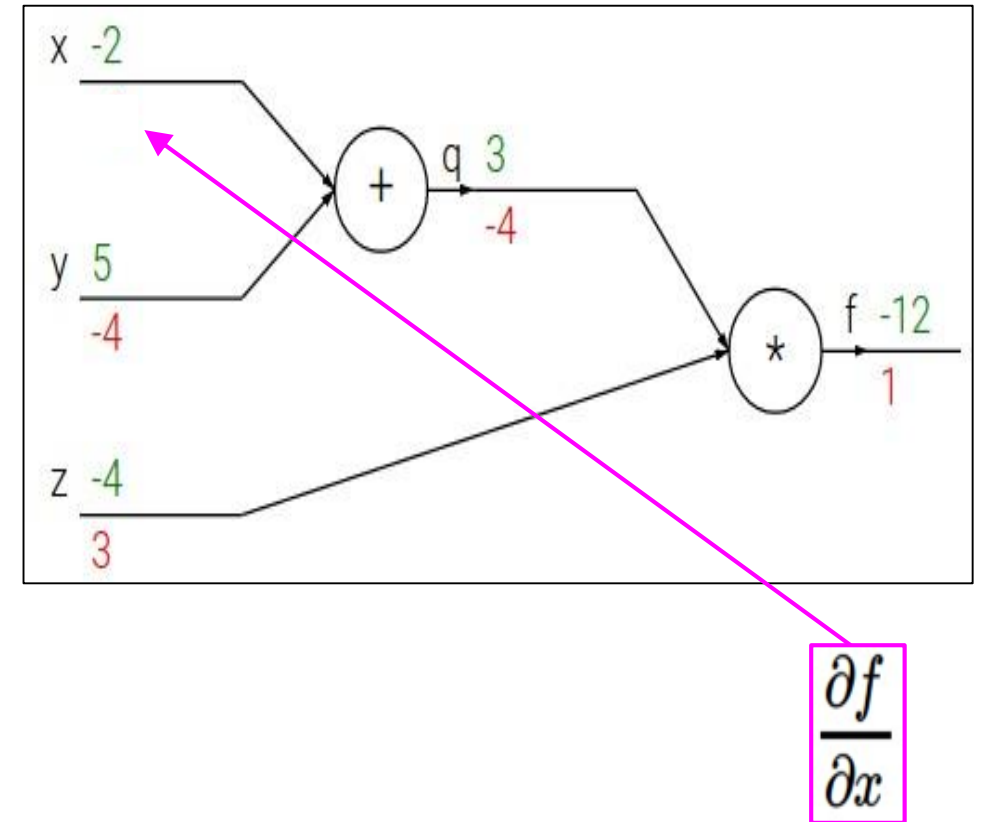
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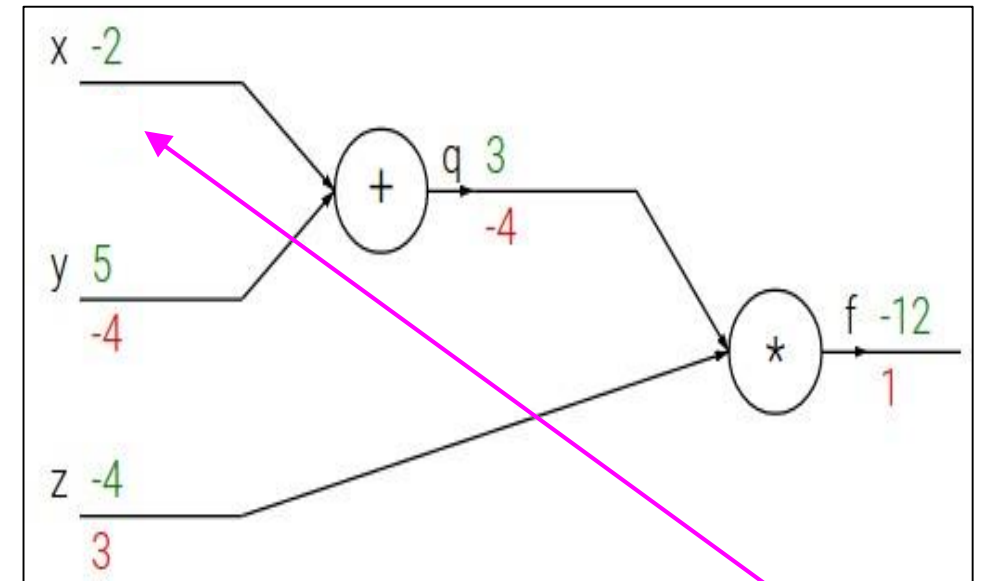
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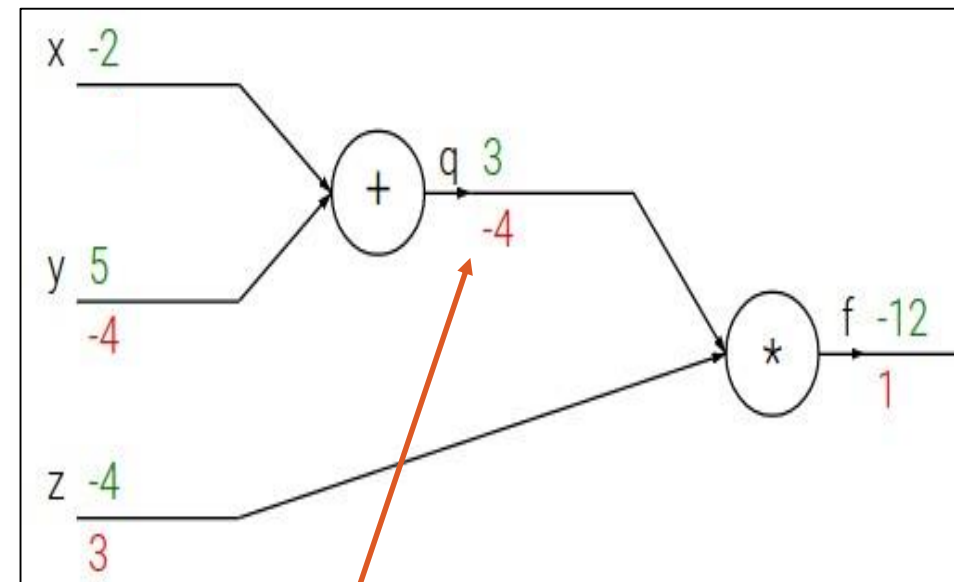
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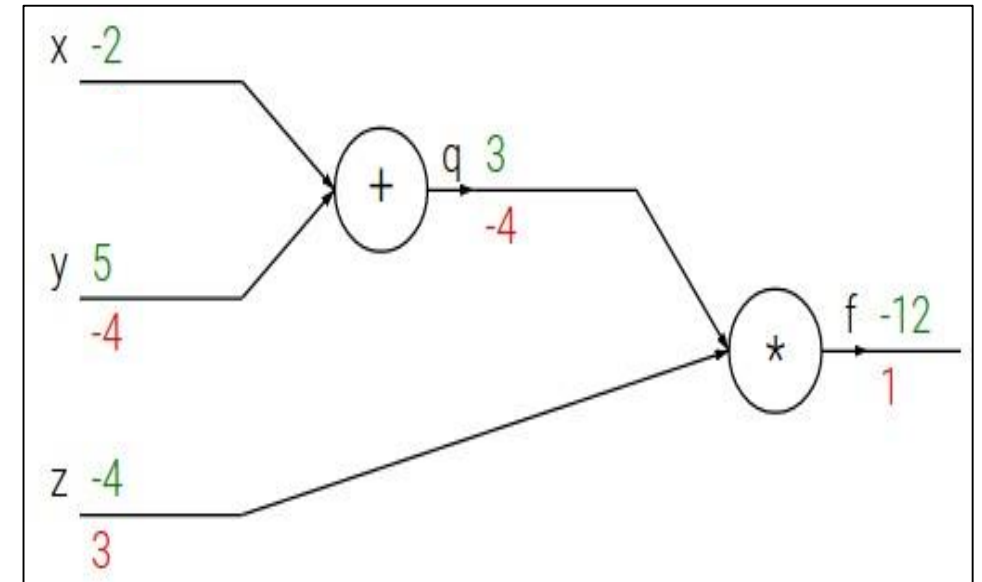
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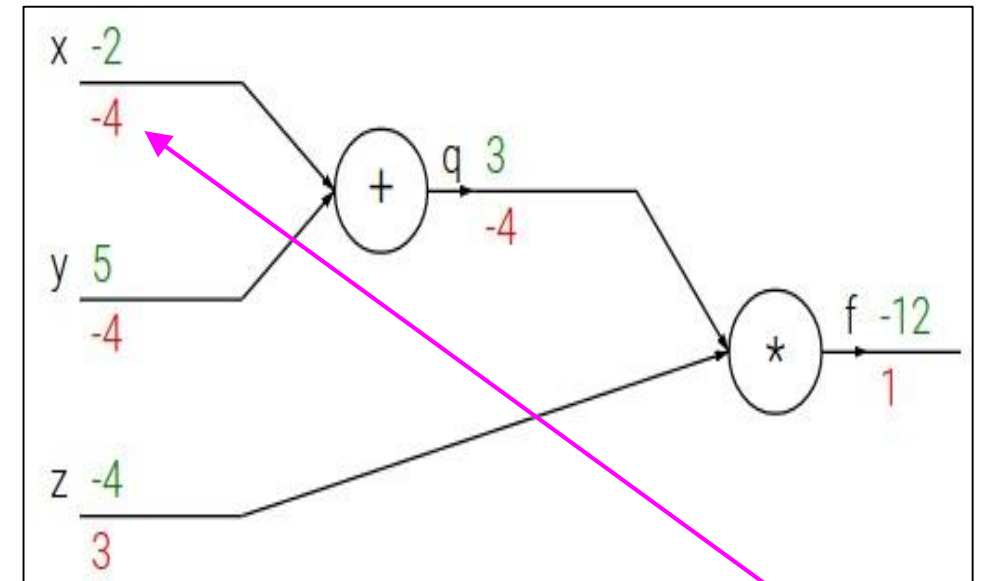
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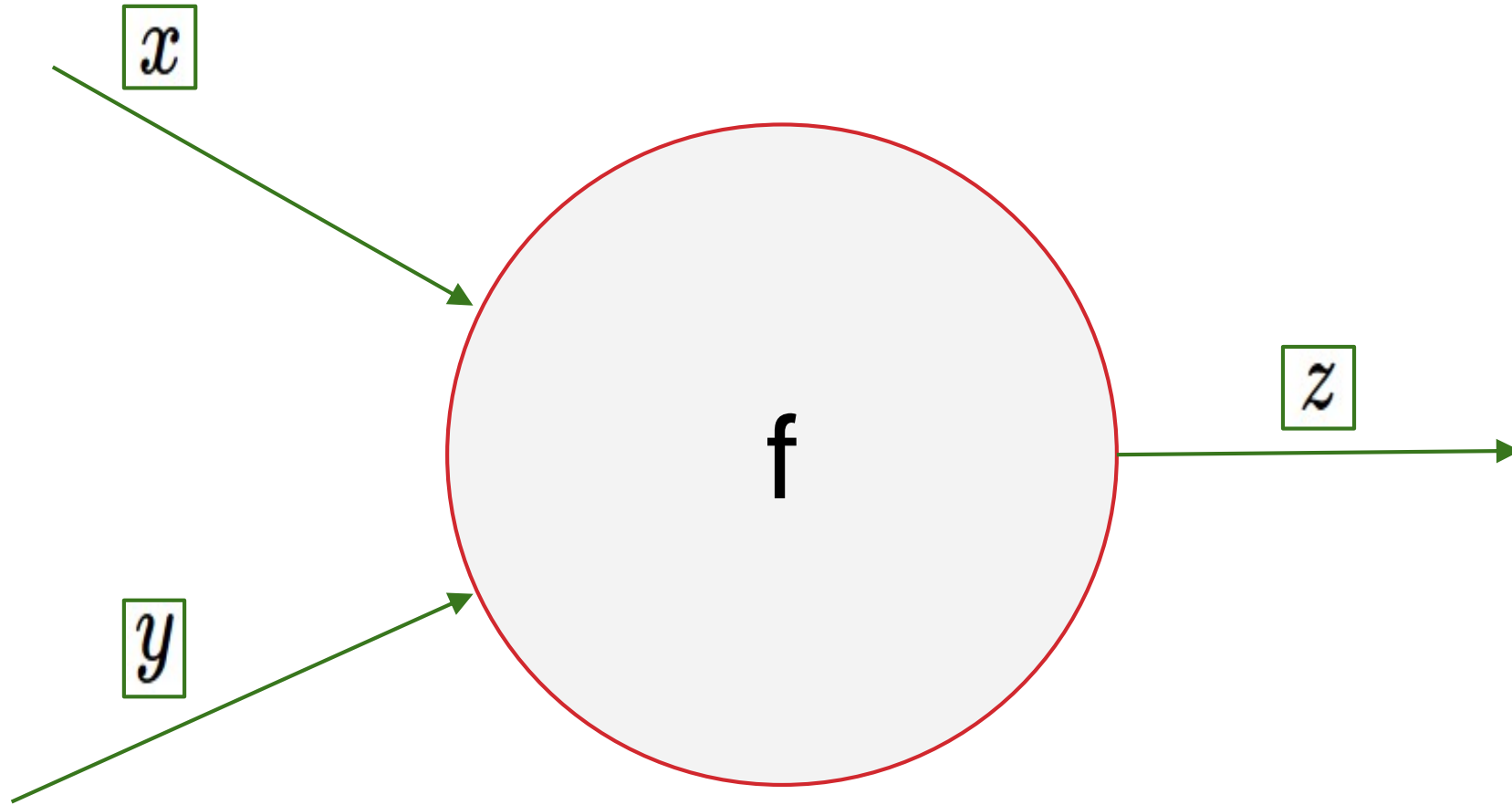


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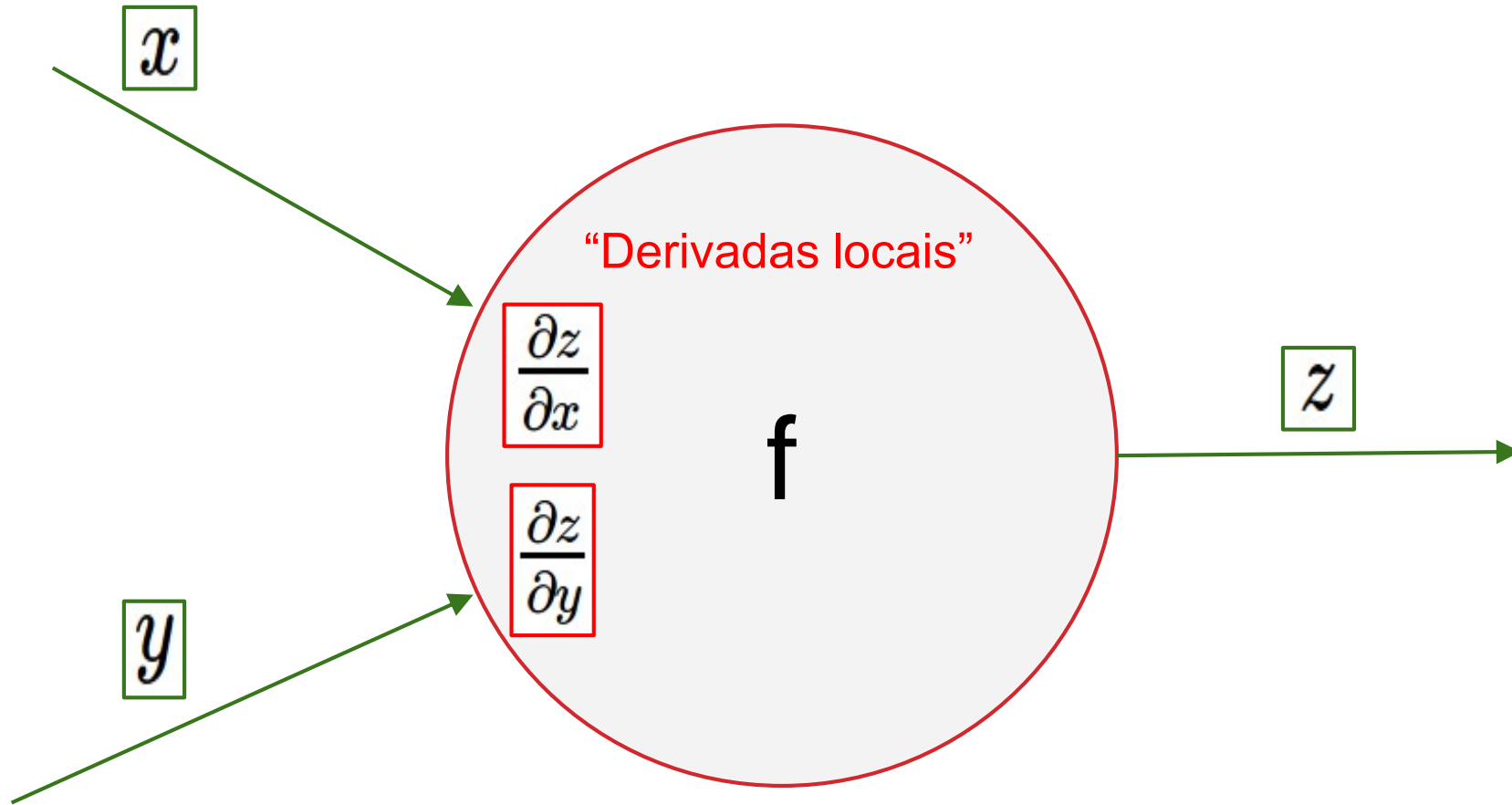
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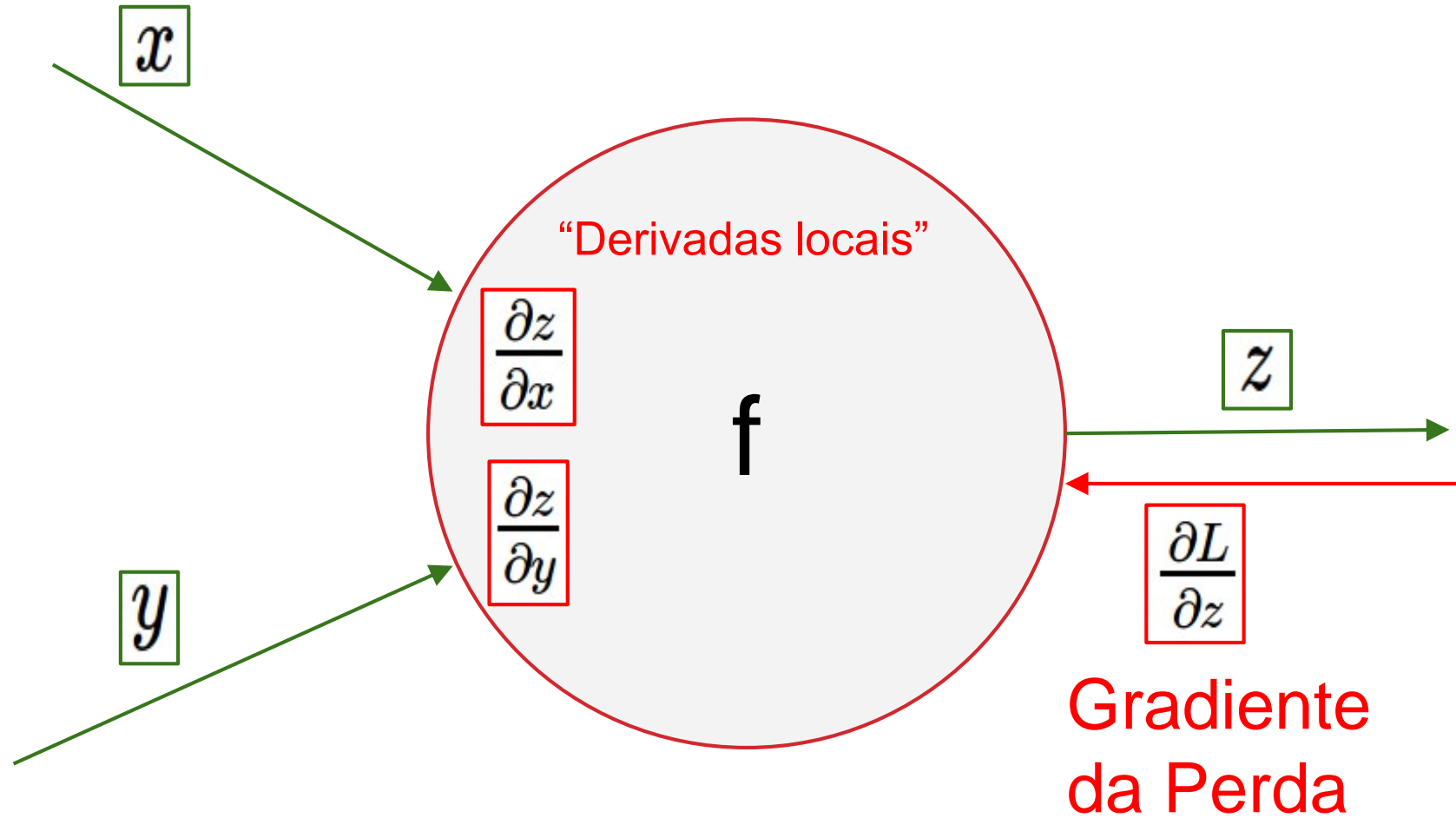
Passo Retrógrado (*Backward Pass*)



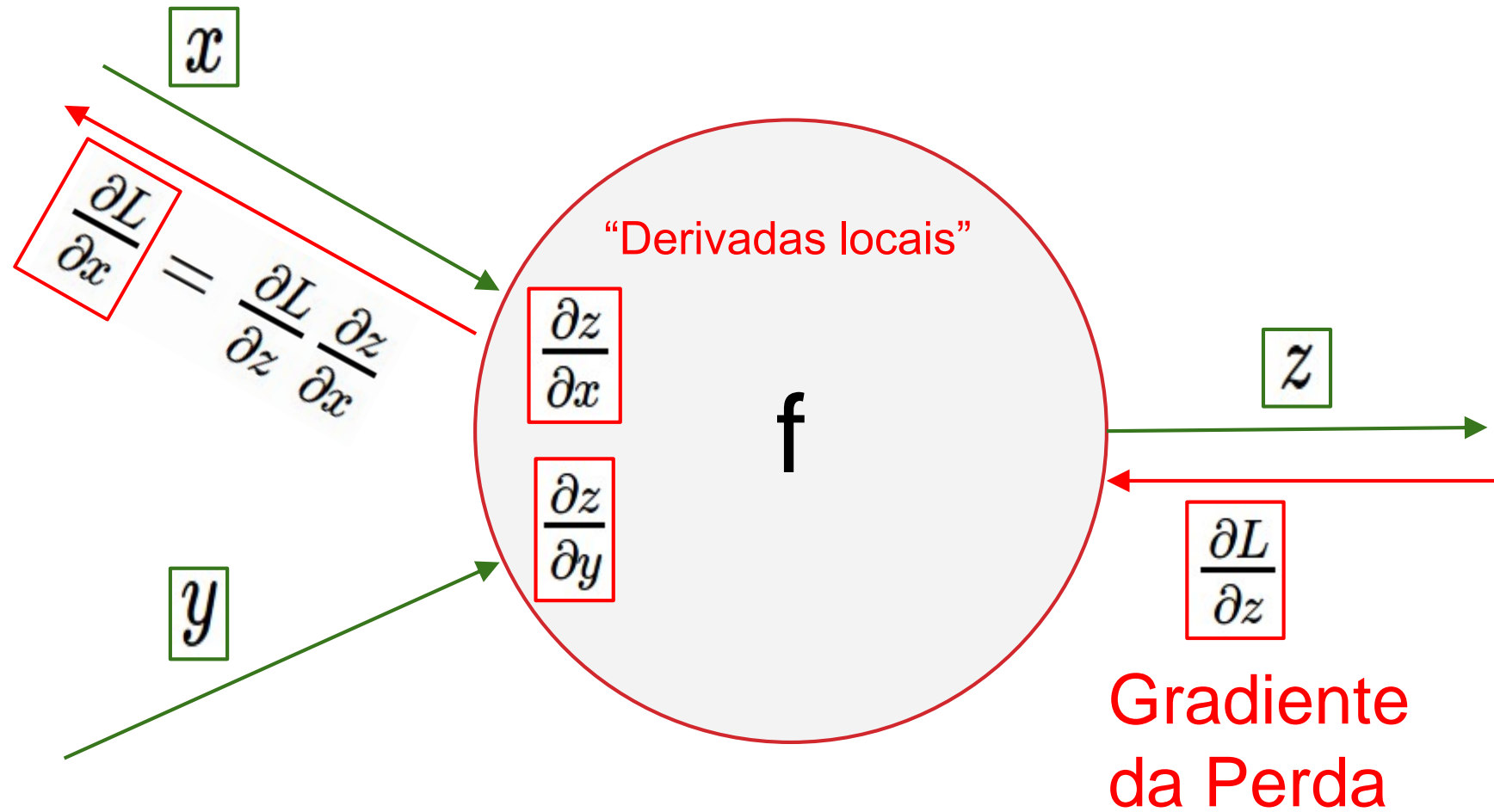
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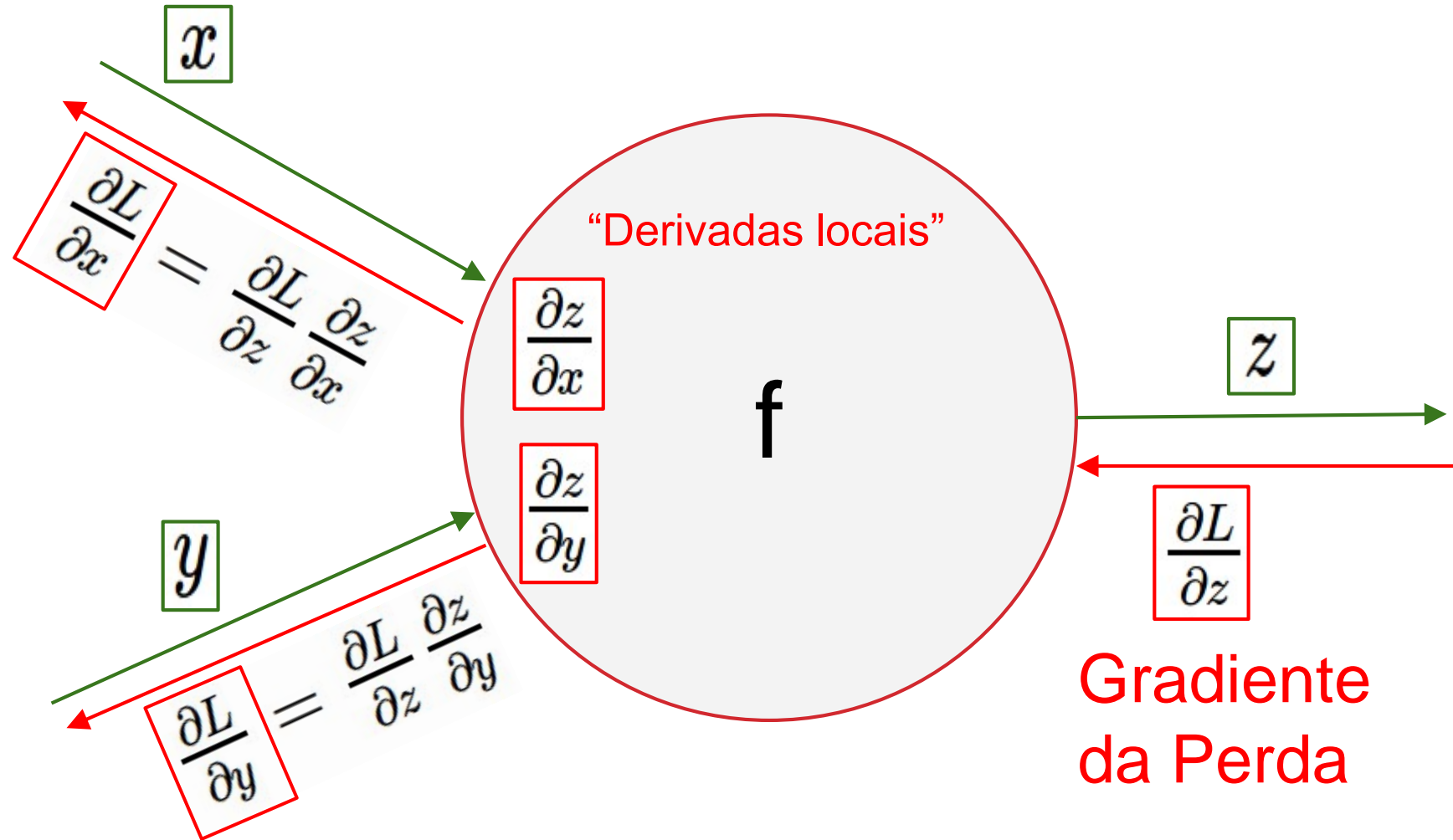
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