

# Redes Neurais e Aprendizagem Profunda

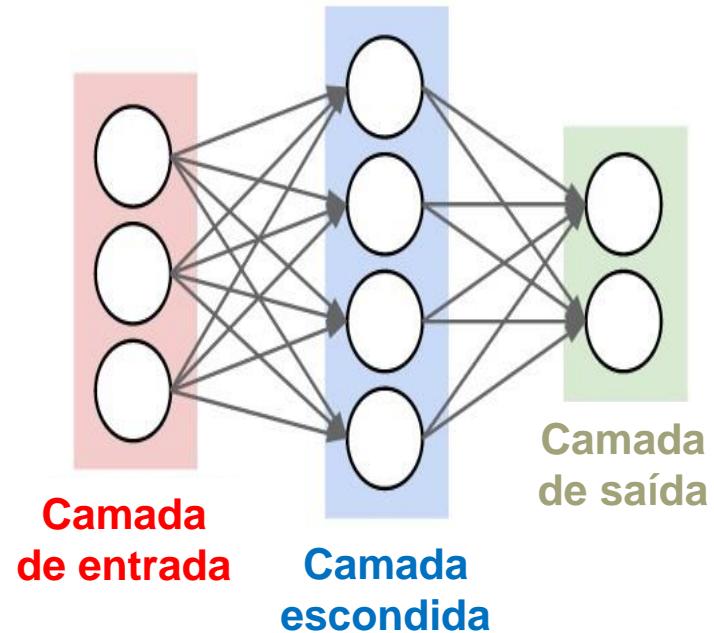
## REDES NEURAIS ARTIFICIAIS DETALHES DE ARQUITETURA / HISTÓRICO

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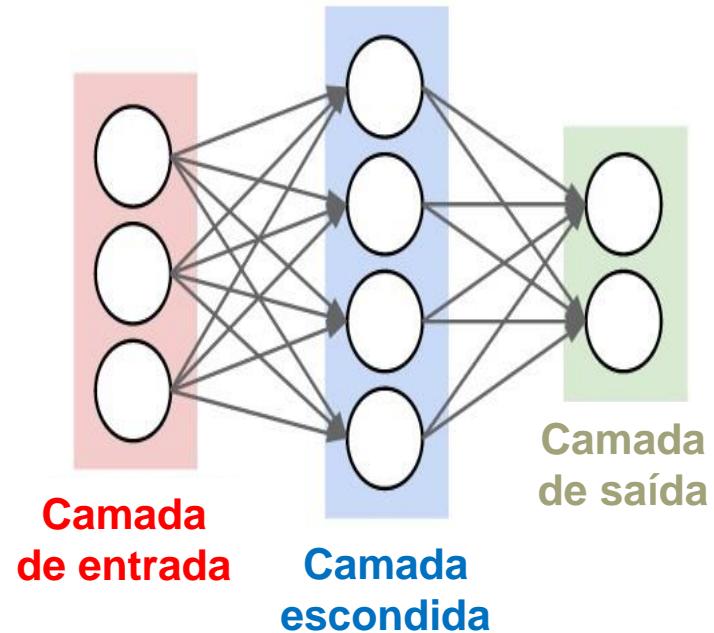
Zenilton K. G. Patrocínio Jr

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# Arquitetura de Rede Neural *Feed-Forward*

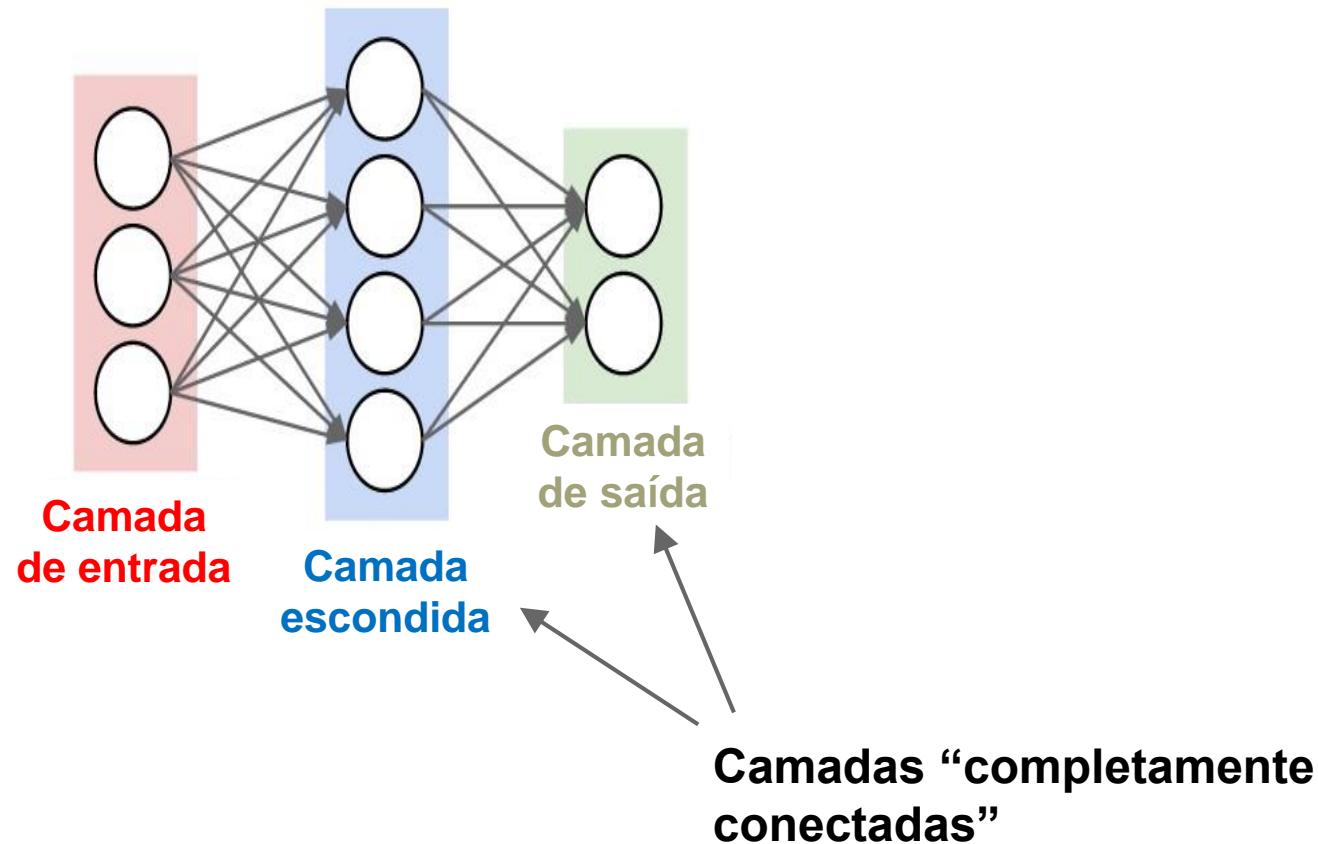


# Arquitetura de Rede Neural *Feed-Forward*



“Rede Neural de 2 camadas” ou  
“Rede Neuras com 1 camada escondida”

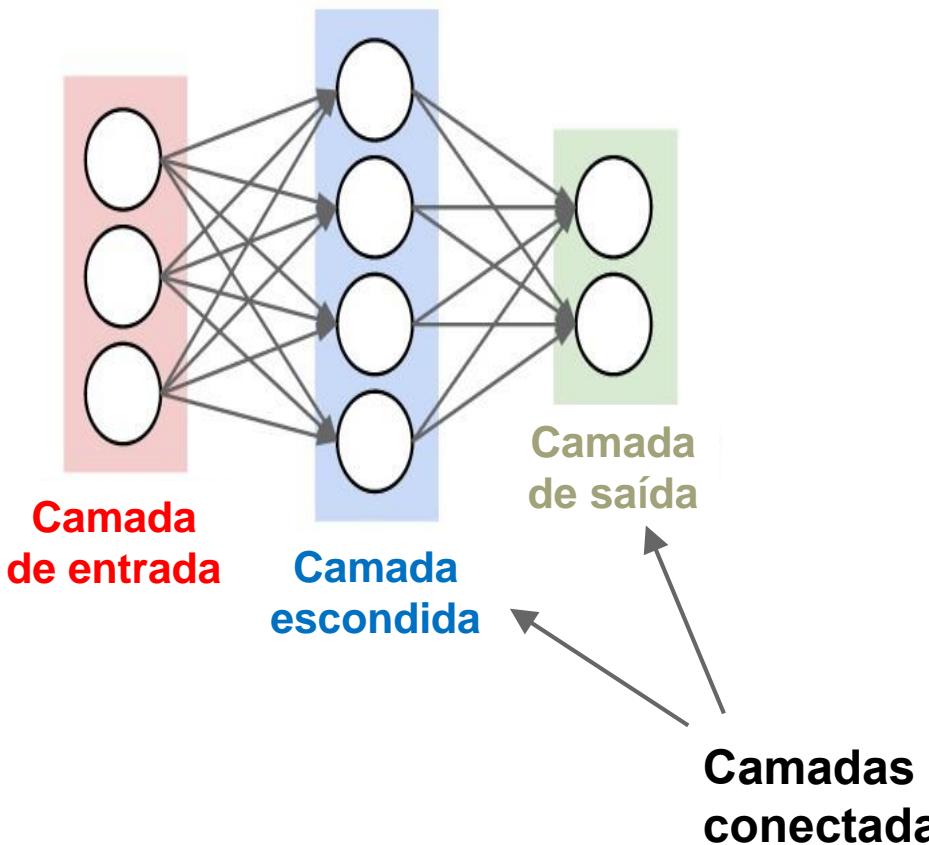
# Arquitetura de Rede Neural *Feed-Forward*



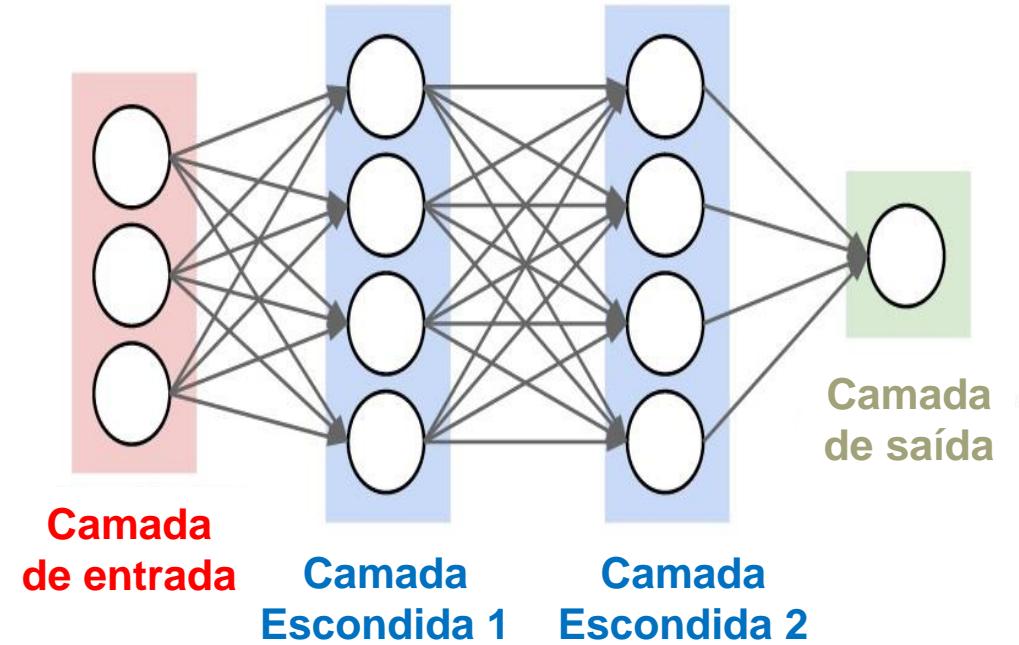
“Rede Neural de 2 camadas” ou

“Rede Neuras com 1 camada escondida”

# Arquitetura de Rede Neural *Feed-Forward*

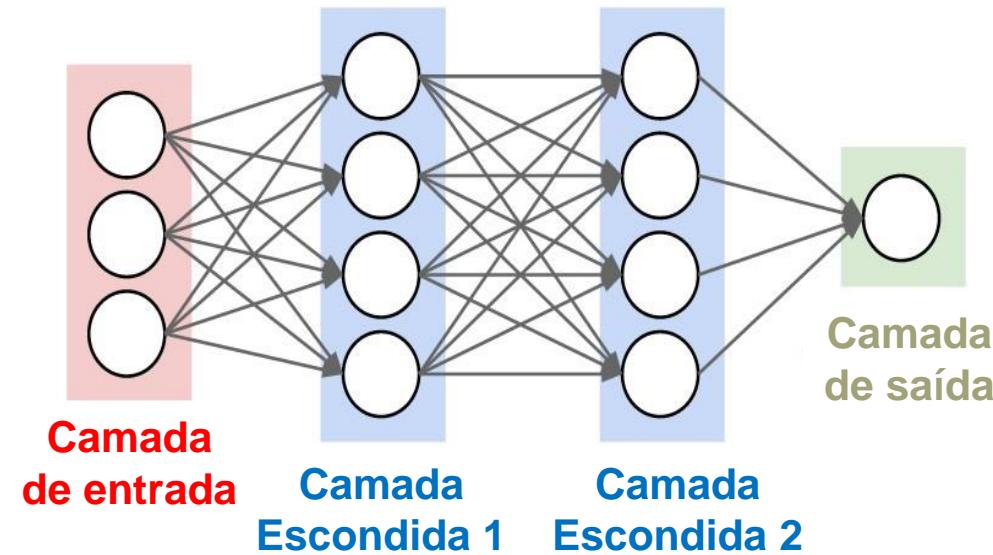


“Rede Neural de 2 camadas” ou  
“Rede Neuras com 1 camada escondida”

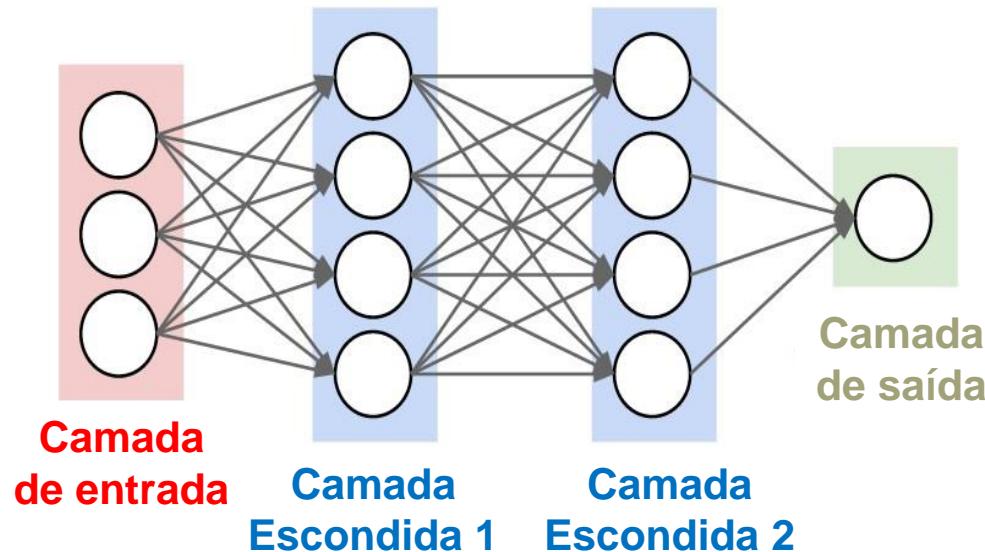


“Rede Neural de 3 camadas” ou  
“Rede Neuras com 2 camadas escondidas”

# Exemplo de Avaliação de Rede *Feed-Forward*



# Exemplo de Avaliação de Rede *Feed-Forward*



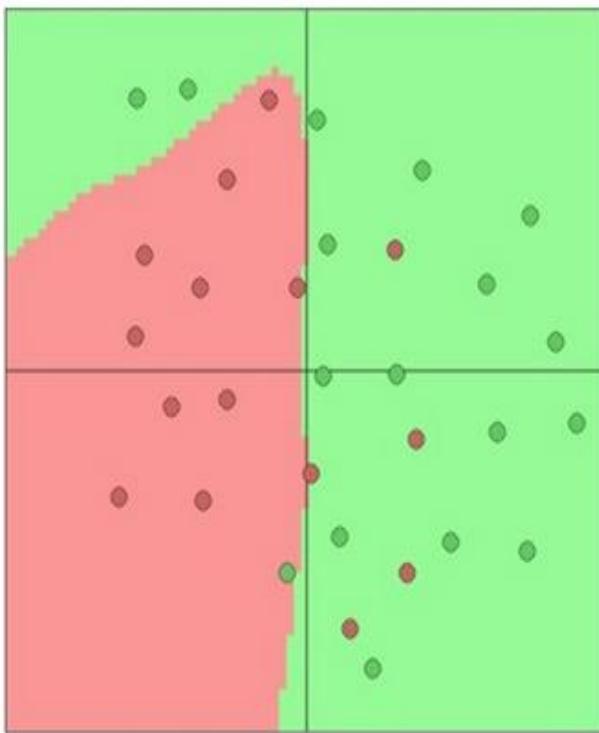
Pode-se avaliar eficientemente uma camada inteira de neurônios

```
f = lambda x: 1.0/(1.0 + np.exp(-x)) # activation function (use sigmoid)
x = np.random.randn(3, 1) # random input vector of three numbers (3x1)
h1 = f(np.dot(W1, x) + b1) # calculate first hidden layer activations (4x1)
h2 = f(np.dot(W2, h1) + b2) # calculate second hidden layer activations (4x1)
out = np.dot(W3, h2) + b3 # output neuron (1x1)
```

# Definindo Tamanho das Camadas

Número de Neurônios na Camada Escondida

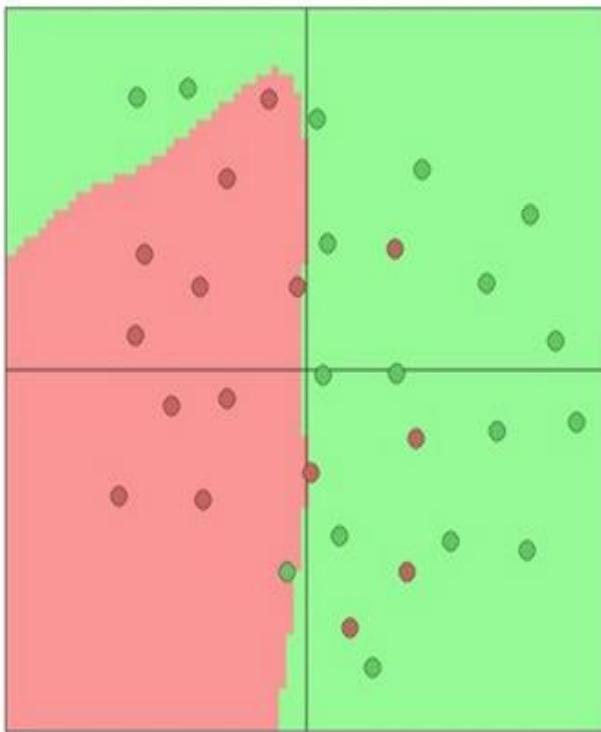
**03 neurônios**



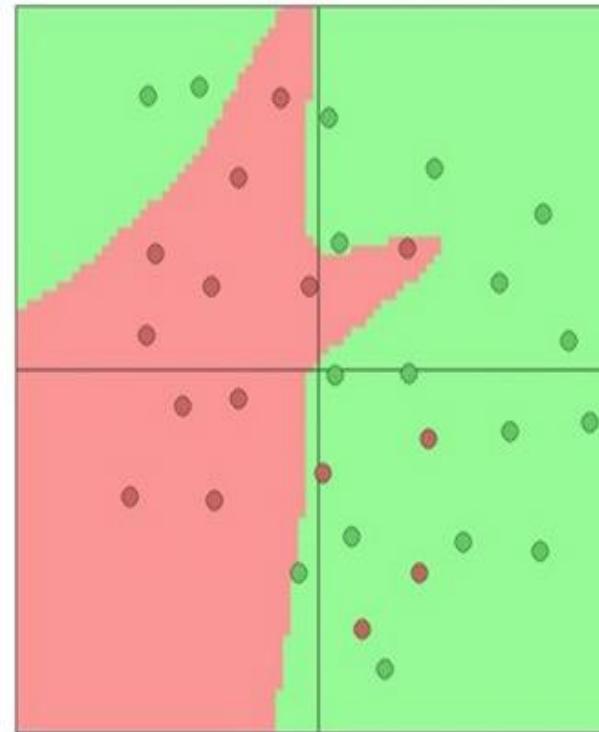
# Definindo Tamanho das Camadas

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**03 neurônios**



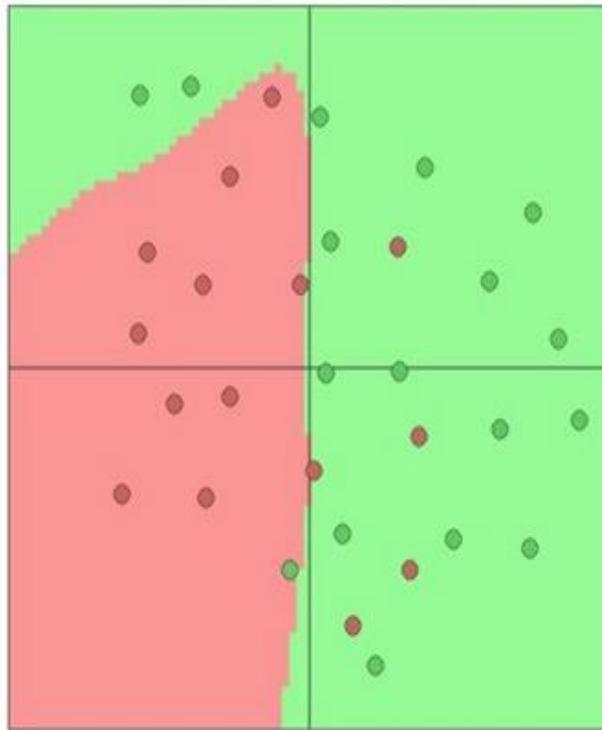
**06 neurônios**



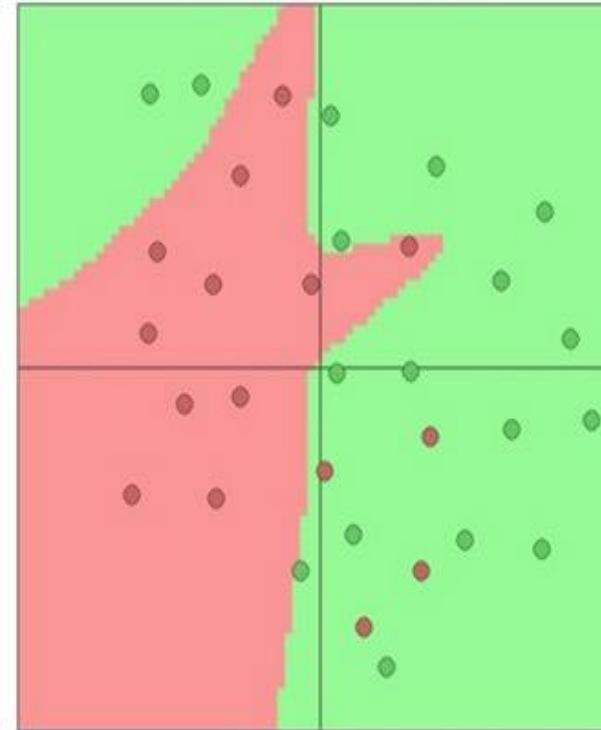
# Definindo Tamanho das Camadas

Número de Neurônios na Camada Escondida

**03 neurônios**



**06 neurônios**



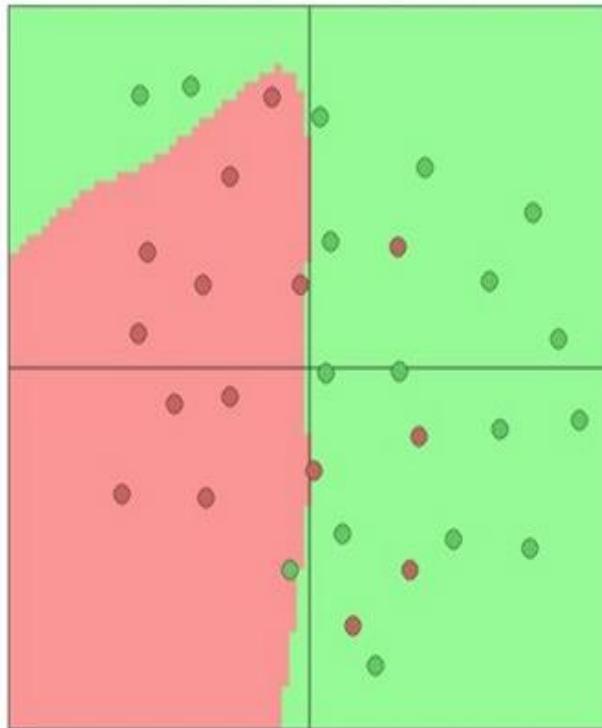
**20 neurônios**



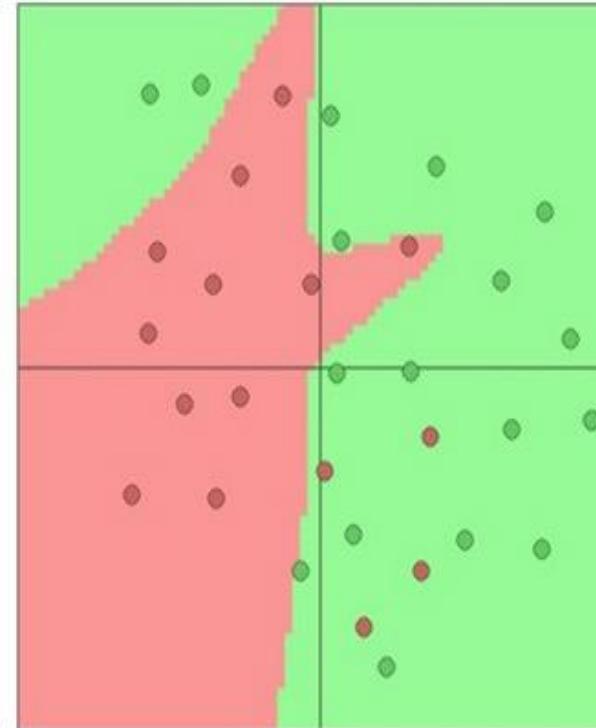
# Definindo Tamanho das Camadas

Número de Neurônios na Camada Escondida

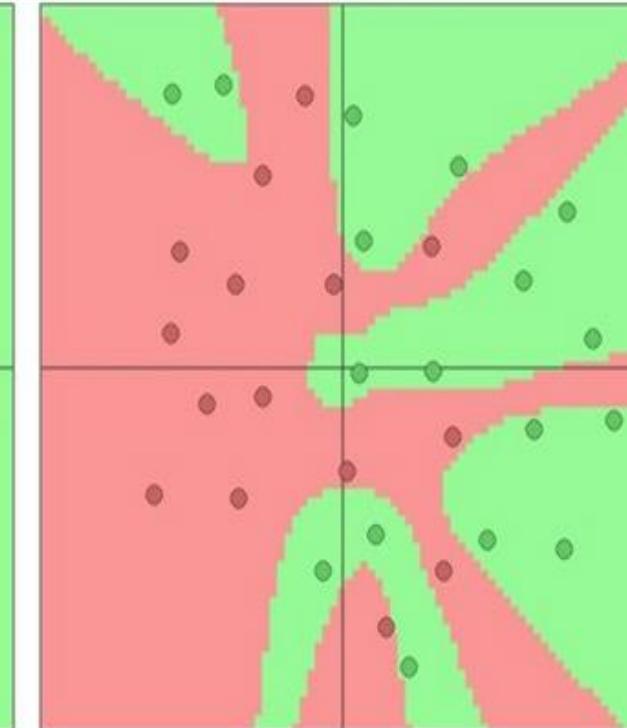
**03 neurônios**



**06 neurônios**



**20 neurônios**

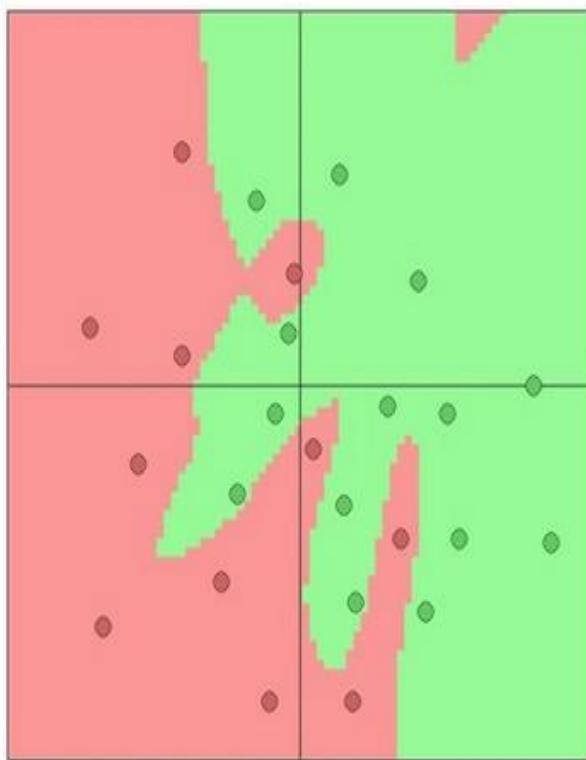


**mais neurônios = maior capacidade**

# Regularização

Não se deve usar o tamanho de uma rede para regularização  
Deve-se aumentar a “força” da regularização

$$\lambda = 0.001$$



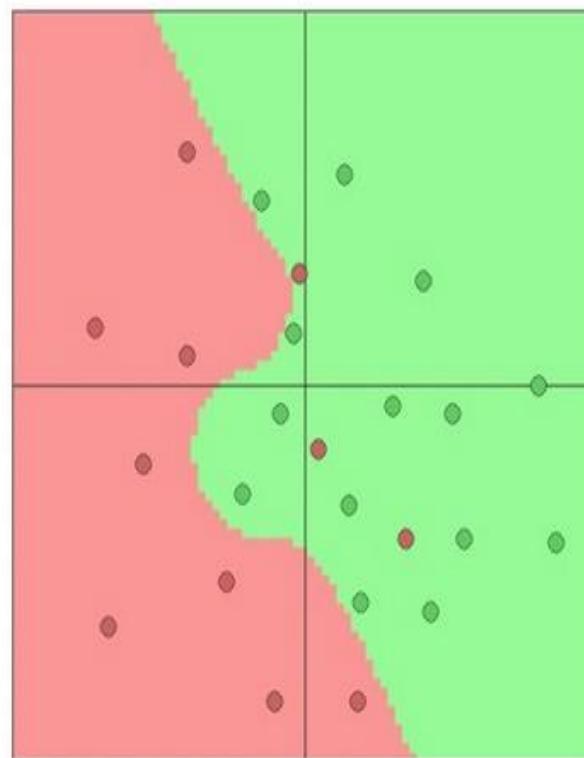
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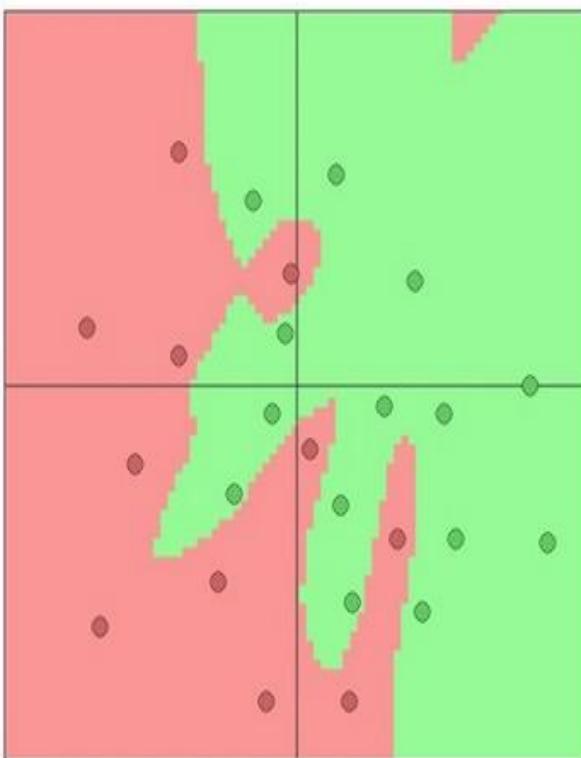
$$\lambda = 0.01$$



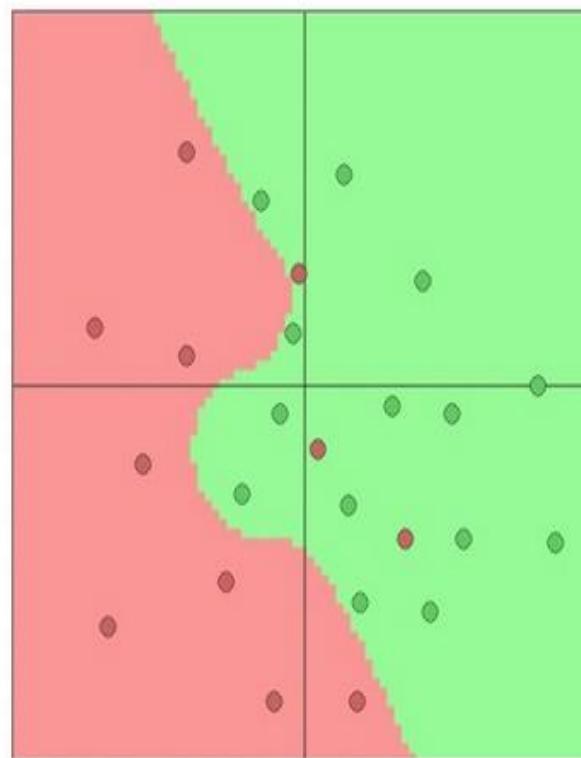
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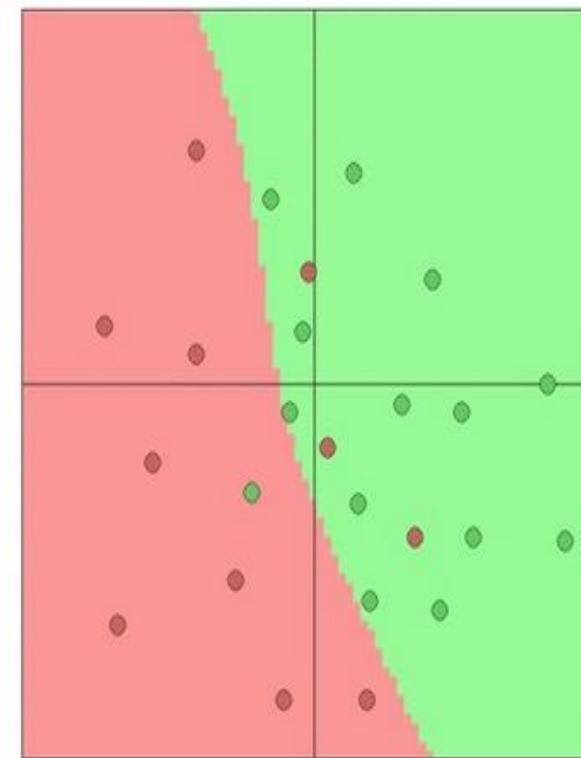
$$\lambda = 0.001$$



$$\lambda = 0.01$$



$$\lambda = 0.1$$



# Um Pouco de História

A máquina **Mark I Perceptron** foi a primeira implementação do algoritmo perceptron

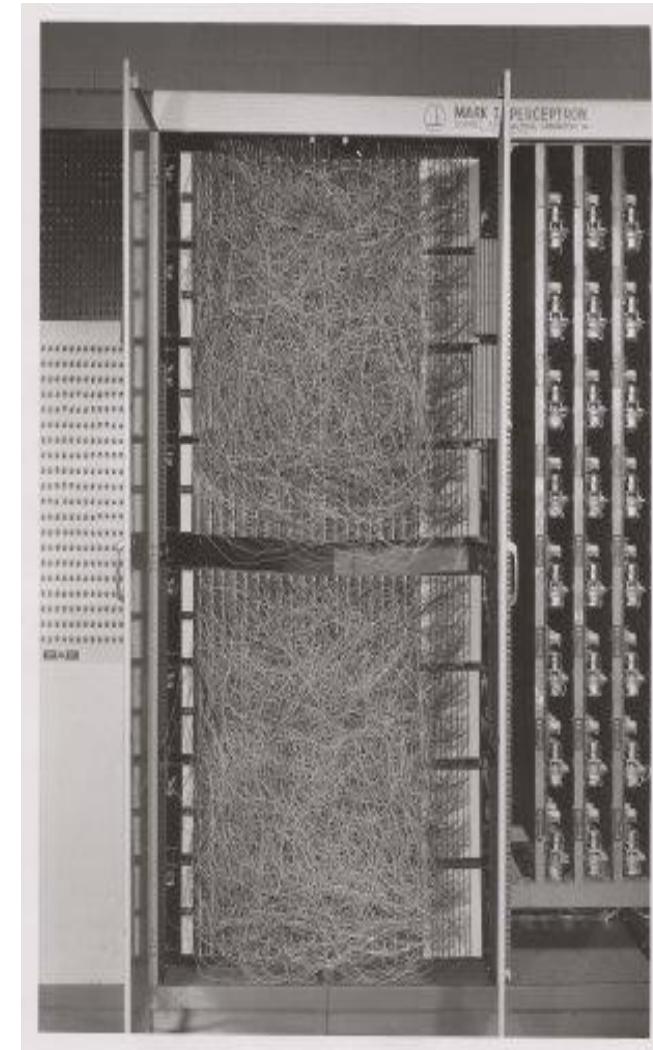
Essa máquina foi conectada a uma câmera capaz de produzir uma imagem de 400 pixels

Seu objetivo básico era o reconhecimento de imagens

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } w \cdot x + b > 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

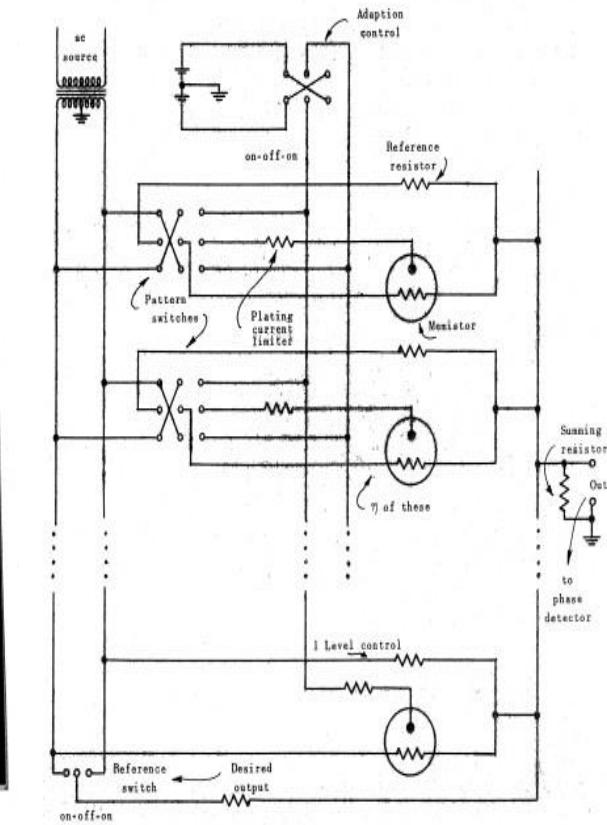
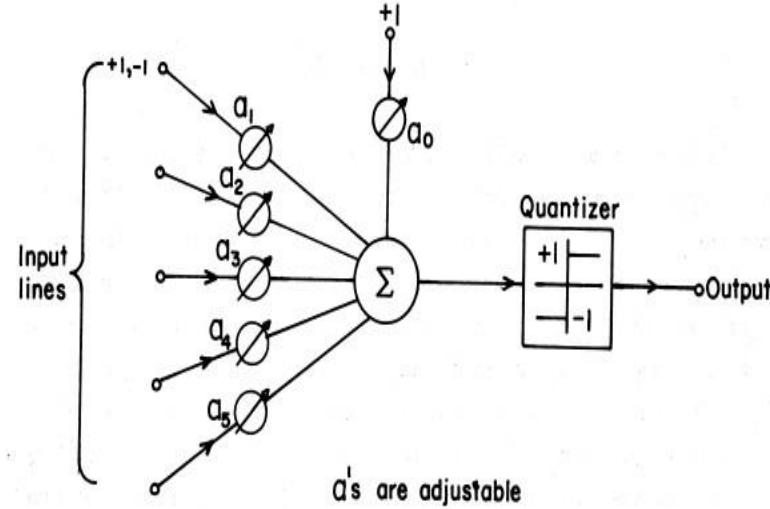
Regra de atualização :

$$w_i(t+1) = w_i(t) + \alpha(d_j - y_j(t))x_{j,i},$$



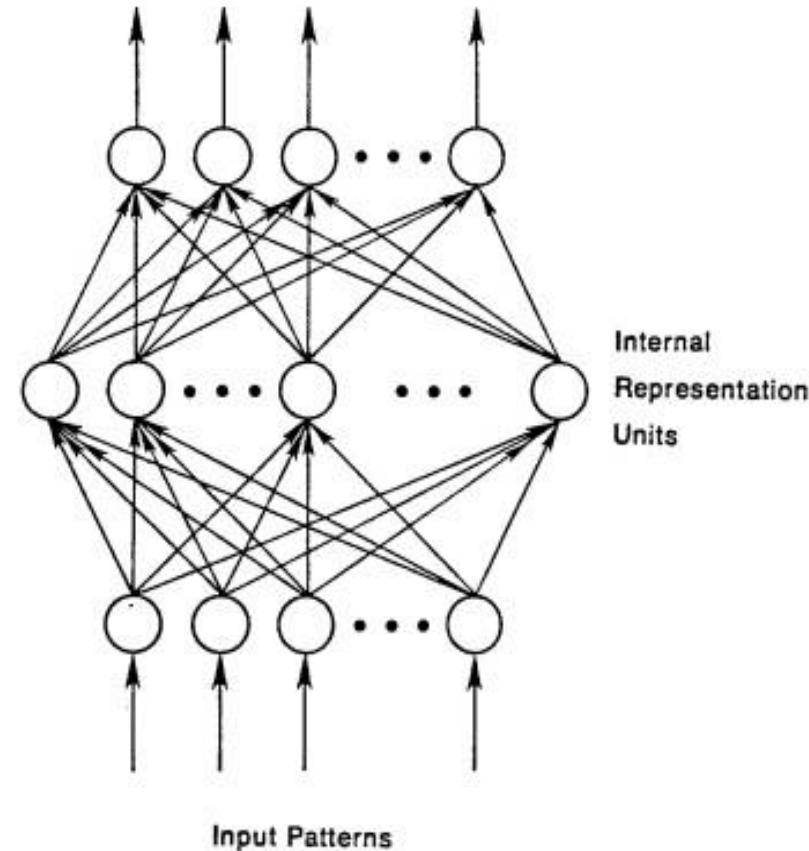
*Frank Rosenblatt, ~1957: Perceptron*

# Um Pouco de História



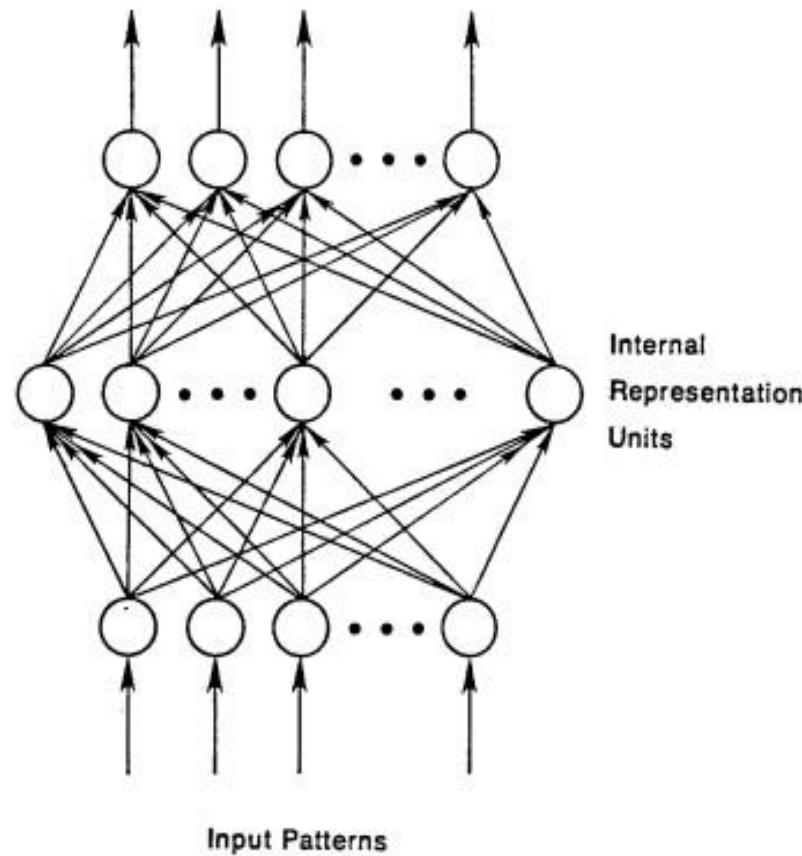
*Widrow and Hoff, ~1960: Adaline/Madaline*

# Um Pouco de História



*Rumelhart et al. 1986: Primeira vez em que a propagação retrógrada se torna popular*

# Um Pouco de História



To be more specific, then, let

$$E_p = \frac{1}{2} \sum_j (t_{pj} - o_{pj})^2$$

be our measure of the error on input/output pattern  $p$  overall measure of the error. We wish to show that the gradient descent in  $E$  when the units are linear. We will that

$$-\frac{\partial E_p}{\partial w_{ji}} = \delta_{pj} i_{pi},$$

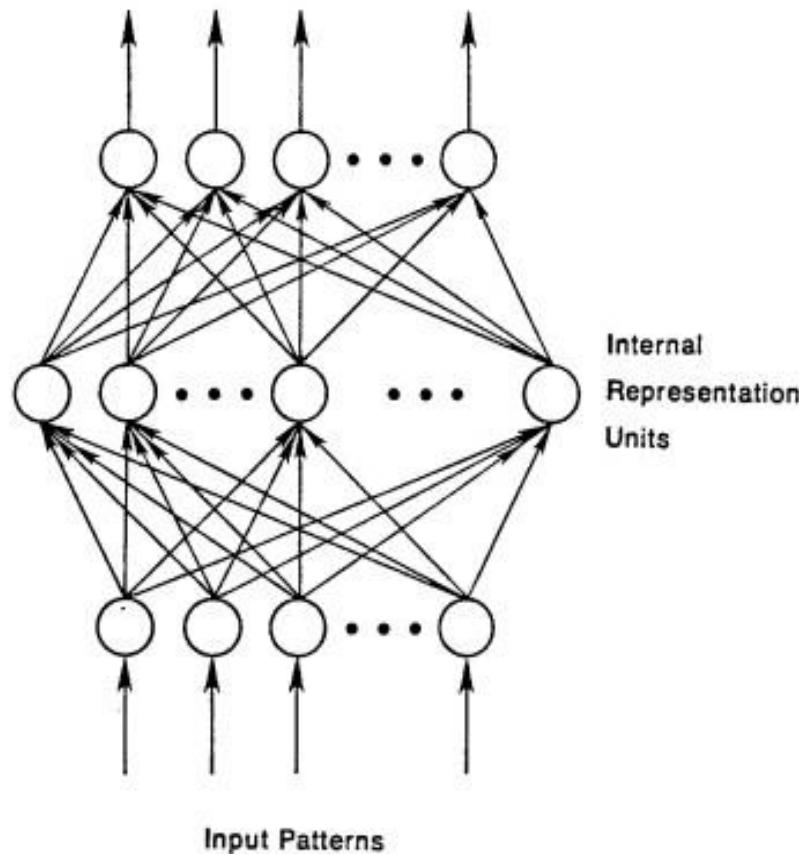
which is proportional to  $\Delta_p w_{ji}$  as prescribed by the delta rule. Since we have linear units and since all hidden units it is straightforward to compute the relevant gradients. If we use the chain rule to write the derivative as the product of the error with respect to the output of the unit times the derivative of the output with respect to the weight.

$$\frac{\partial E_p}{\partial w_{ji}} = \frac{\partial E_p}{\partial o_{pj}} \frac{\partial o_{pj}}{\partial w_{ji}}.$$

The first part tells how the error changes with the output of the unit. The second part tells how much changing  $w_{ji}$  changes that error.

Rumelhart et al. 1986: Primeira vez em que a propagação retrógrada se torna popular

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which is proportional to  $\Delta_p w_{ji}$  as prescribed by the delta rule. Since we have only one hidden unit it is straightforward to compute the relevant derivatives. If we use the chain rule to write the derivative as the product of the derivative of the error with respect to the output of the unit times the derivative of the output with respect to the weight.

$$\frac{\partial E_p}{\partial w_{ji}} = \frac{\partial E_p}{\partial o_{pj}} \frac{\partial o_{pj}}{\partial w_{ji}}.$$

Matemática reconhecível

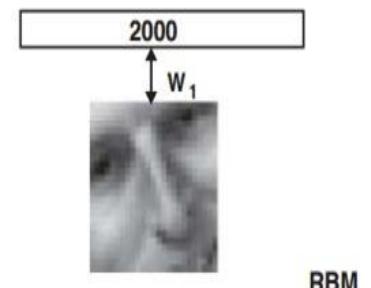
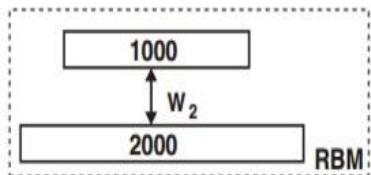
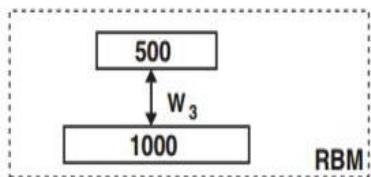
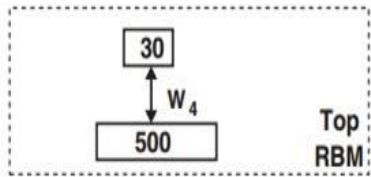
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Rumelhart et al. 1986: Primeira vez em que a propagação retrógrada se torna popular

# Um Pouco de História

*Hinton and Salakhutdinov 2006*

Pesquisa revigorada em  
*Deep Learning*

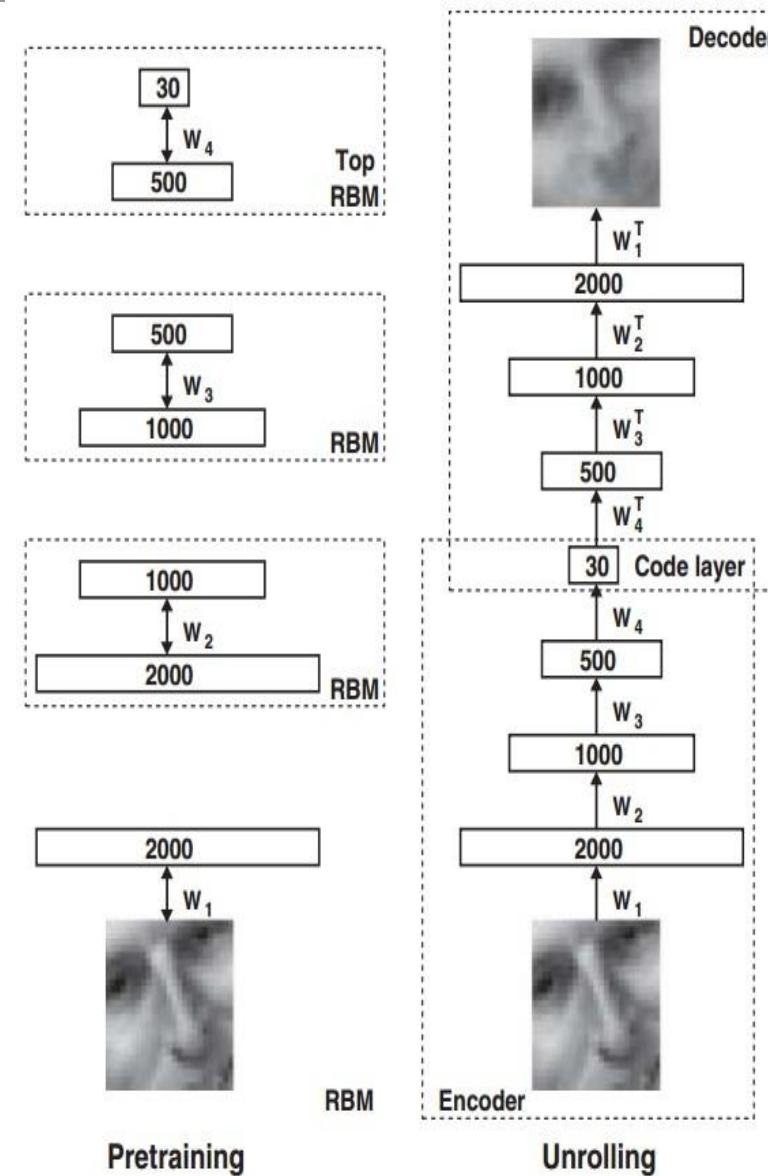


Pretraining

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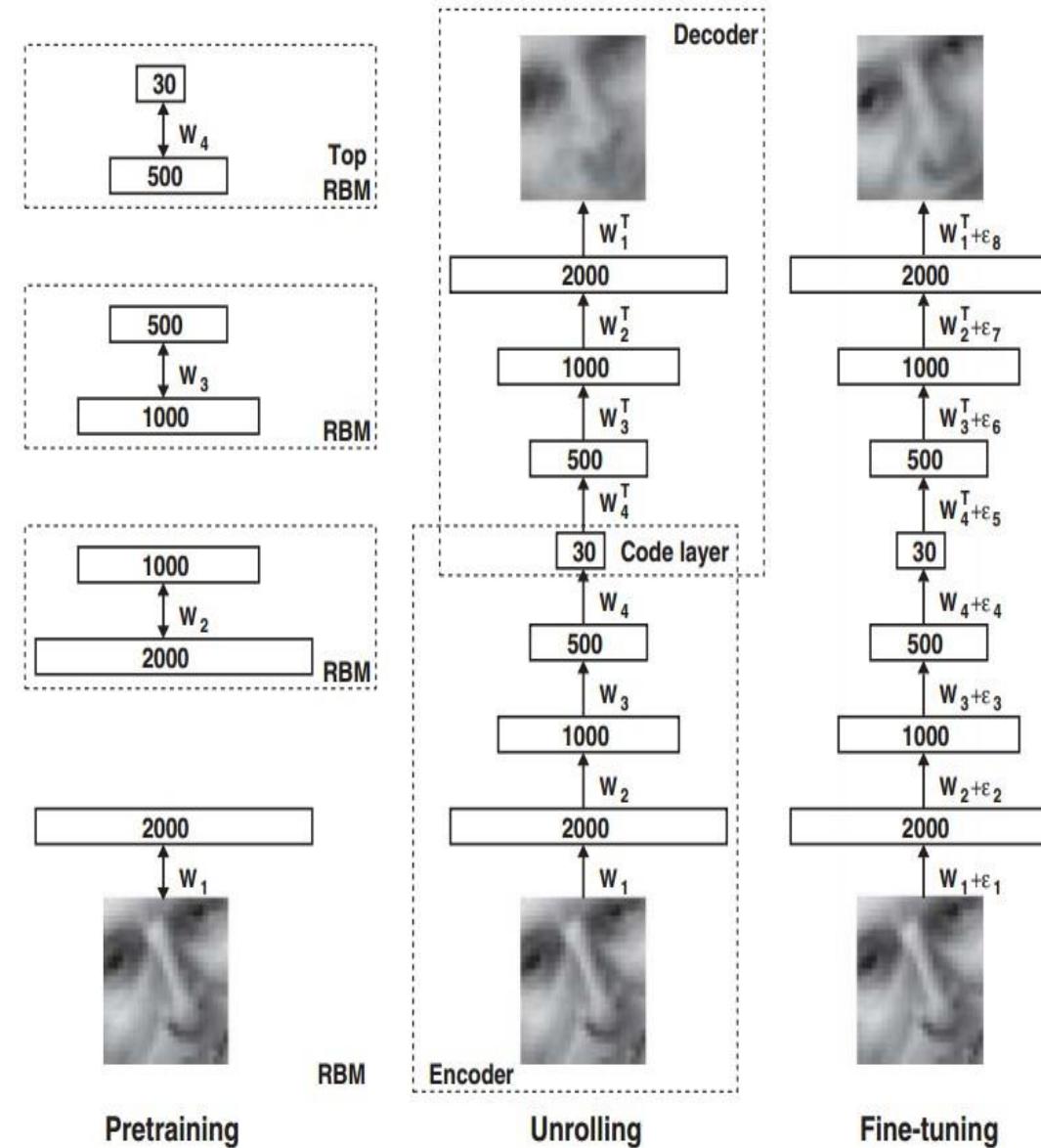
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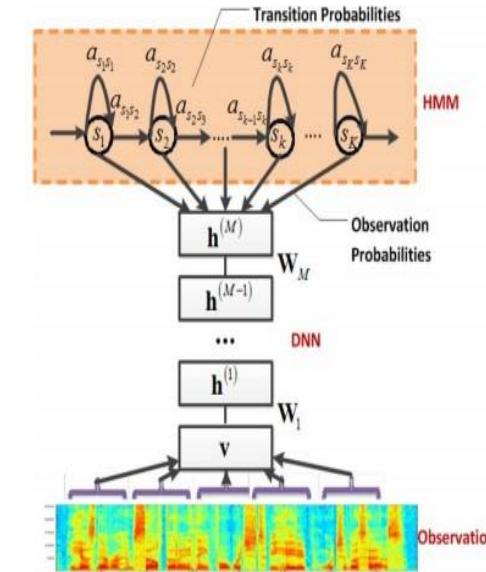
Pesquisa revigorada em  
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# Um Pouco de História – 1<sup>os</sup> Resultados “Fortes”

***Context-Dependent Pre-trained Deep Neural Networks  
for Large Vocabulary Speech Recognition***

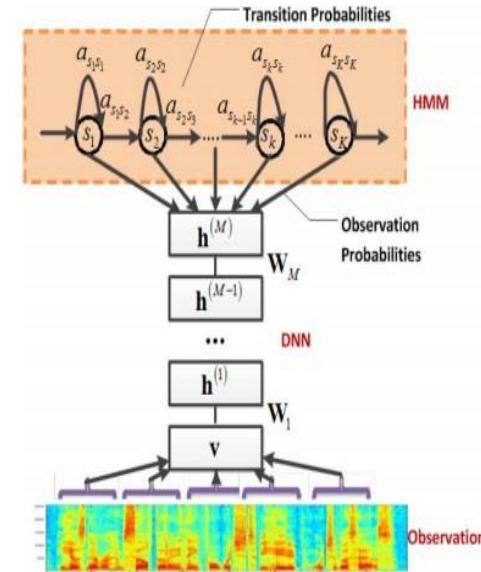
George Dahl, Dong Yu, Li Deng, Alex Acero, 2010



# Um Pouco de História – 1<sup>os</sup> Resultados “Fortes”

## ***Context-Dependent Pre-trained Deep Neural Networks for Large Vocabulary Speech Recognition***

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## ***Imagenet classification with deep convolutional neural networks***

Alex Krizhevsky, Ilya Sutskever, Geoffrey E Hinton, 2012

