

Group 3

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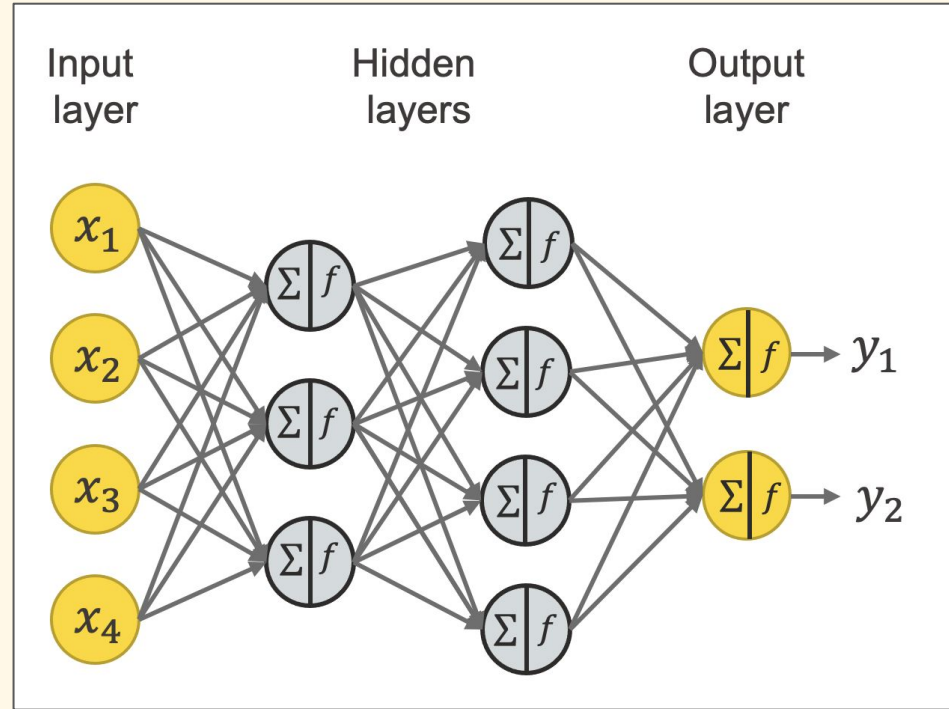
Watching Neural Networks Learn

Left to Right: Kyle, Dom, George, Joey

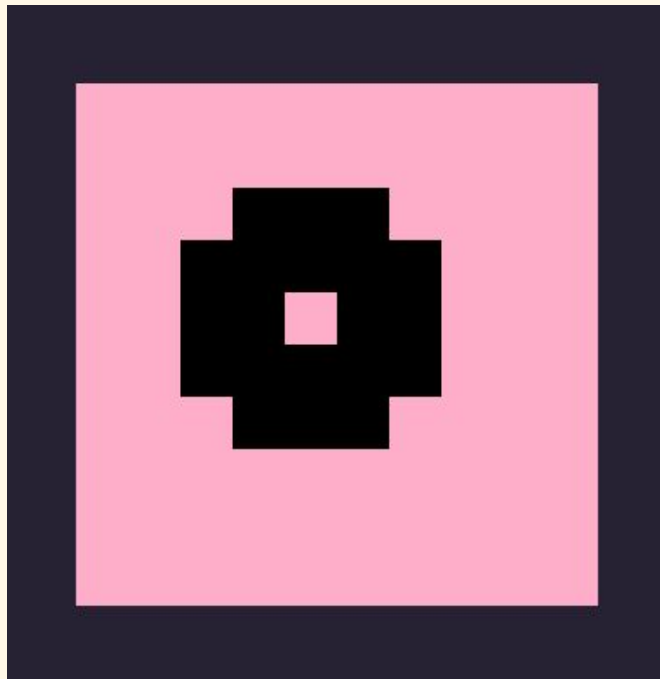


What Are Neural Networks?

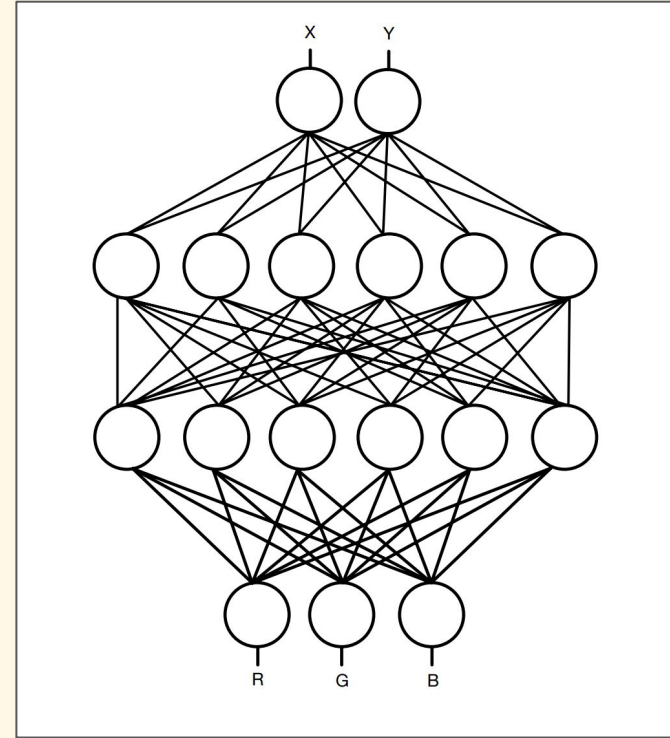
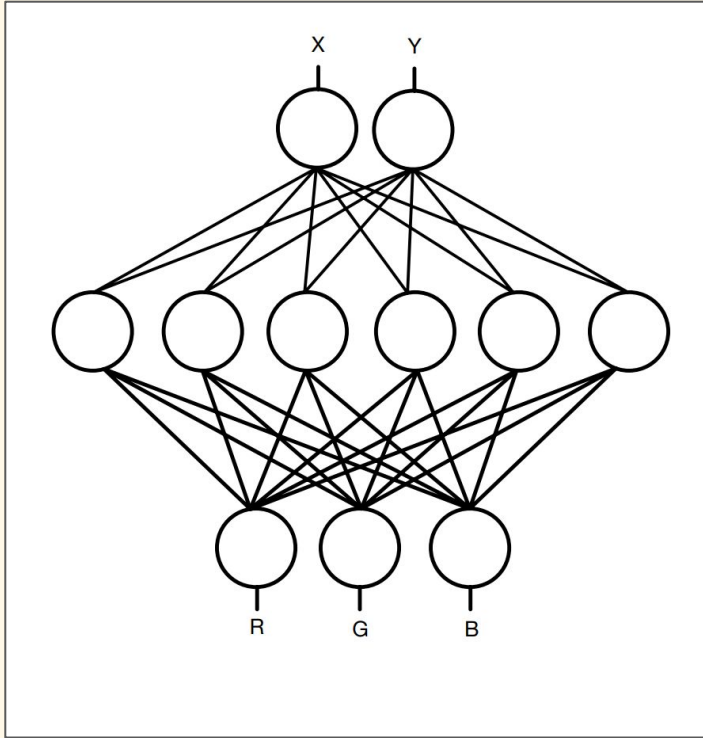
A method in AI that teaches computers to learn in a way similar to a brain. It uses nodes called “neurons” interconnected in a layered structure that resembles a brain. It creates a system that computers use to continuously improve by learning from their mistakes.



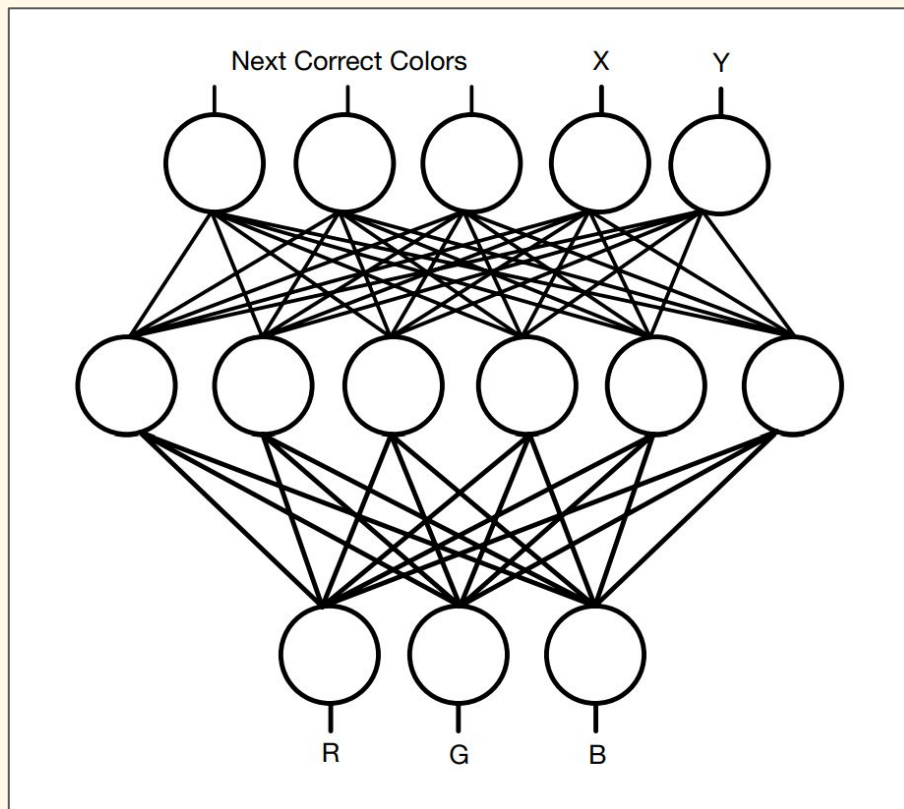
End Goal of Our Network



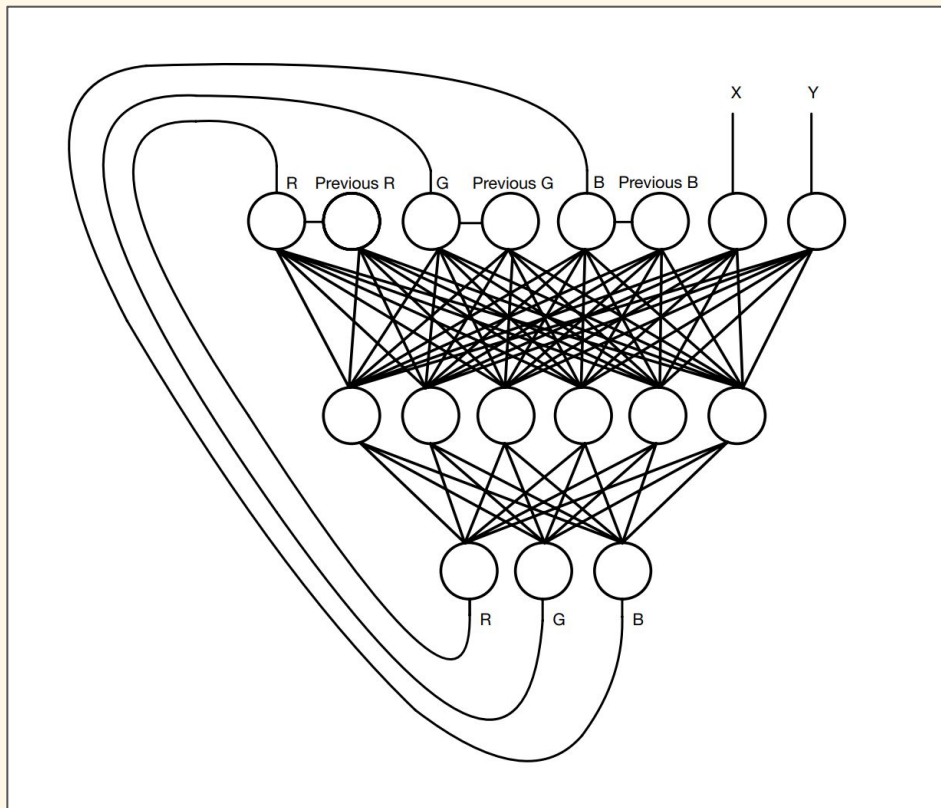
Testing Different Network Structures



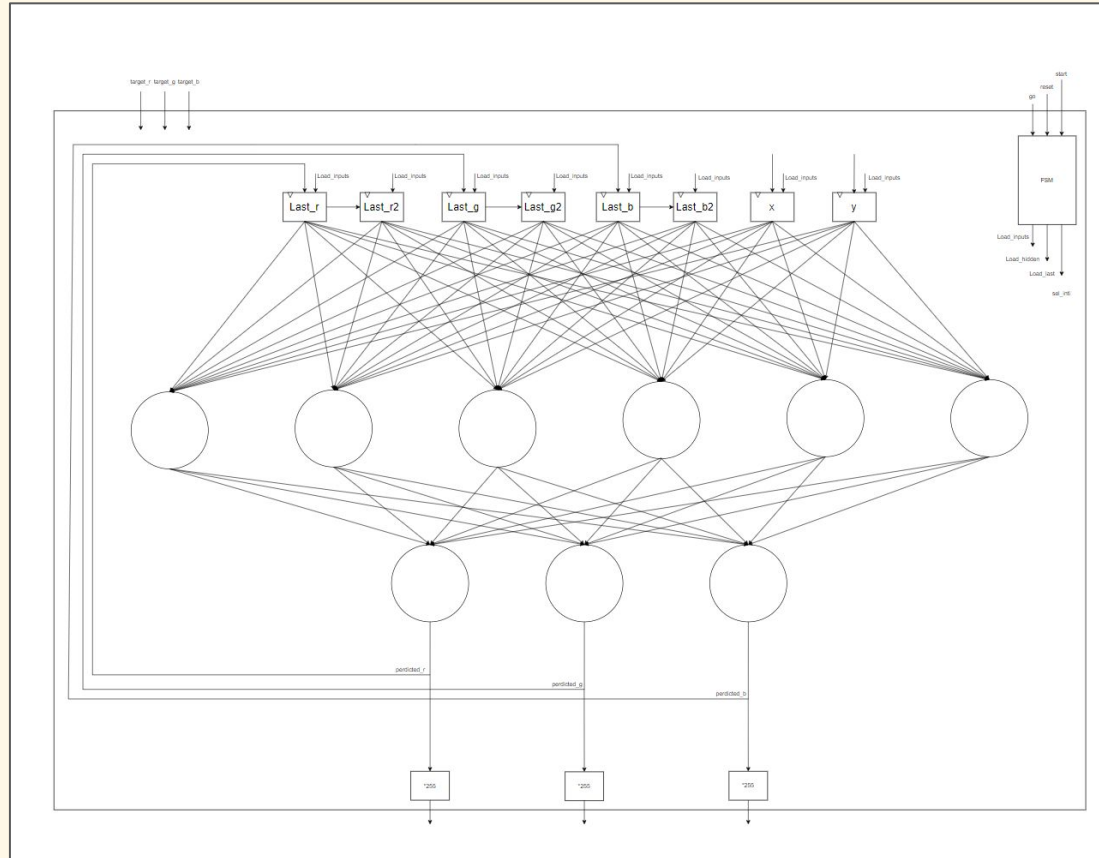
First Successful Network



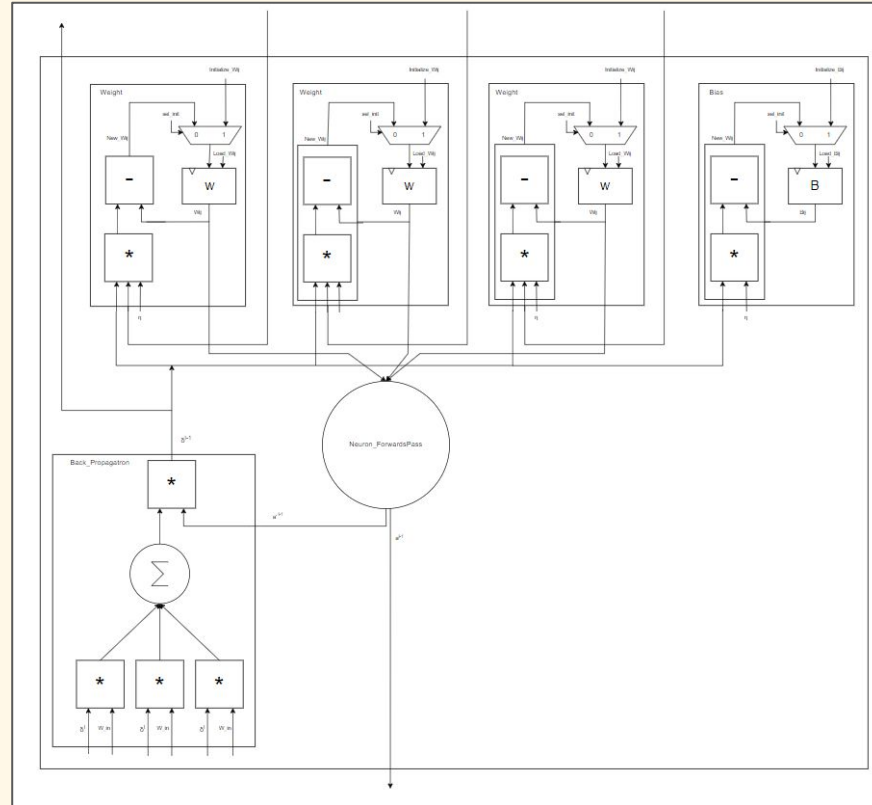
Our Network Structure



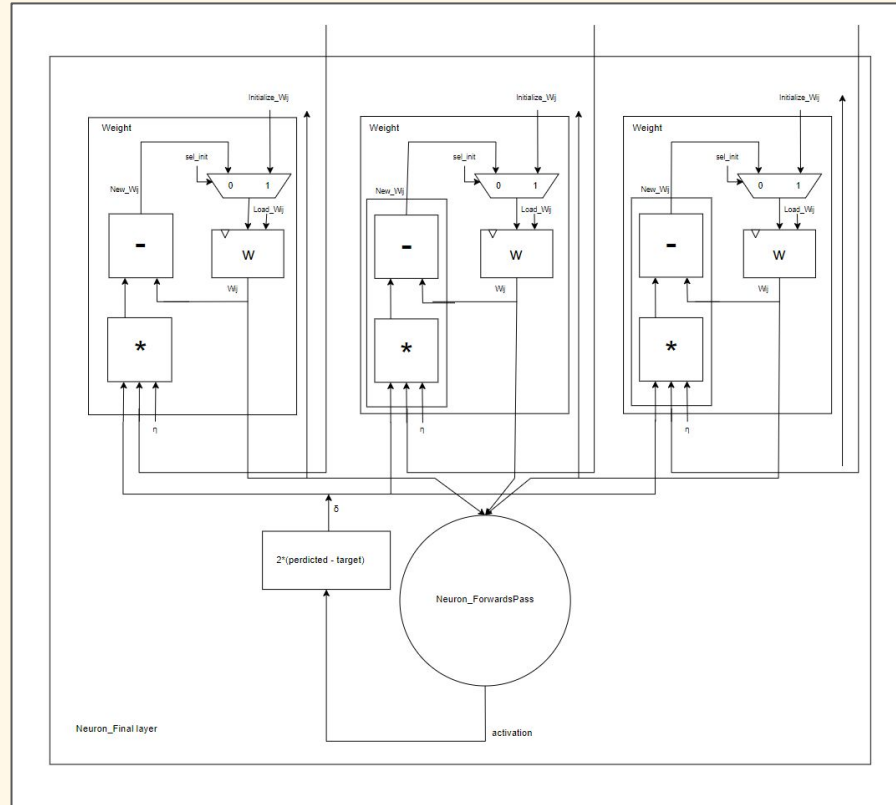
Moving to Hardware



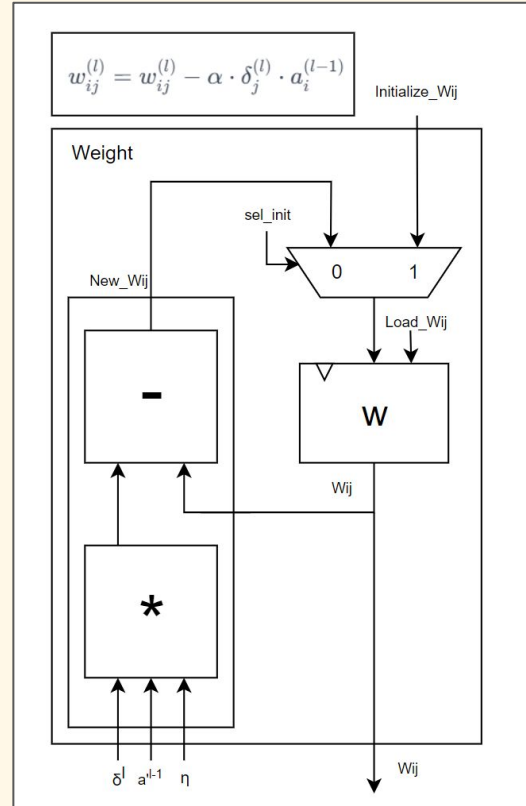
Complete Neuron



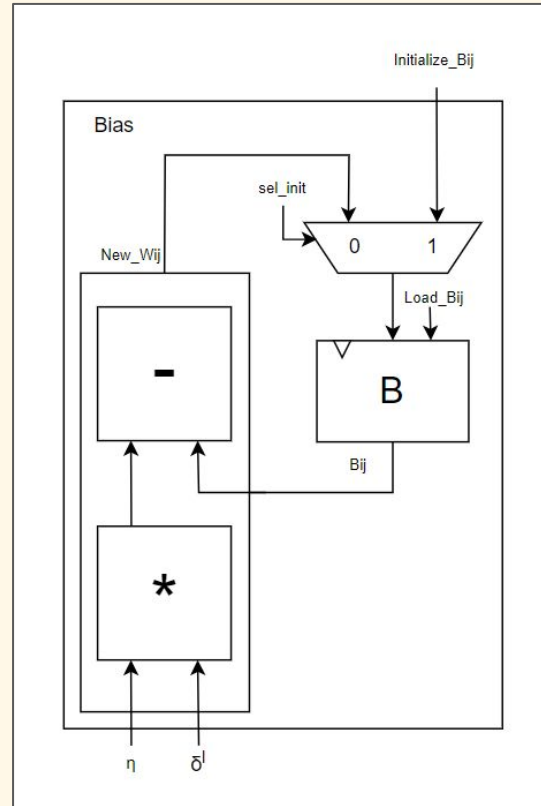
Output Layer Neuron



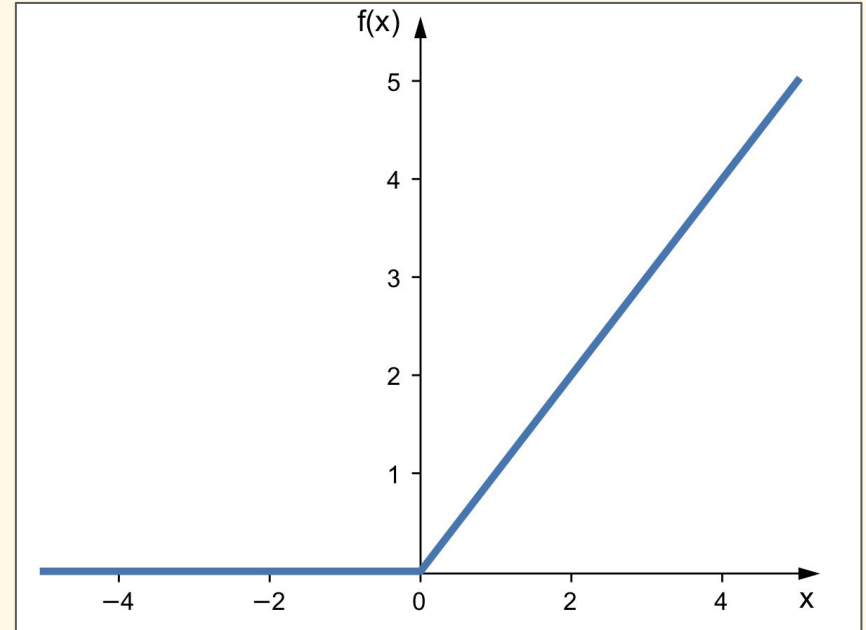
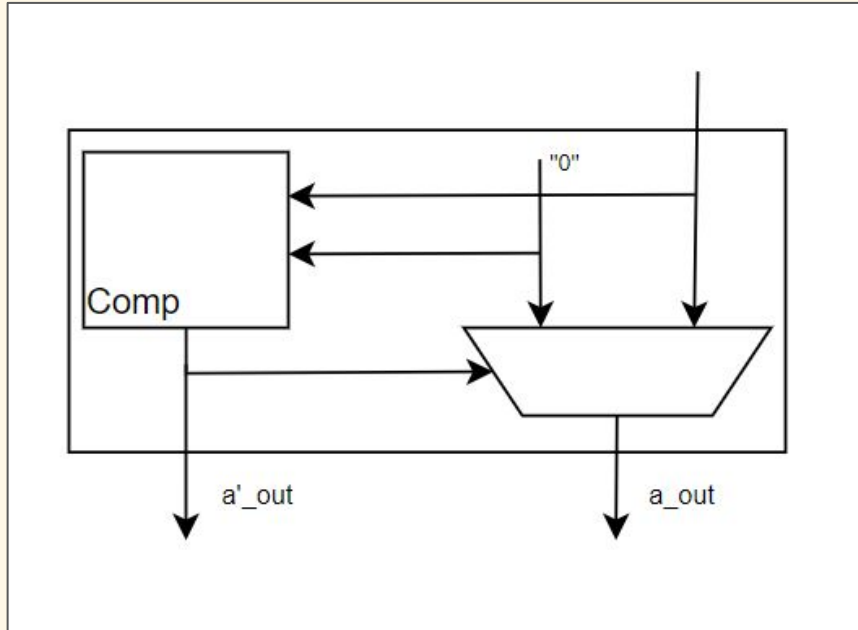
Neuron Weight



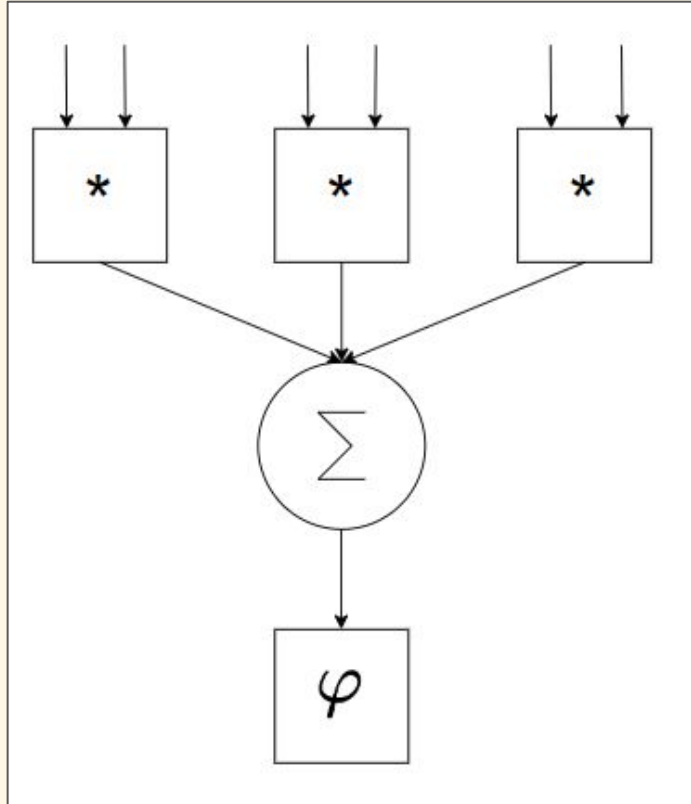
Neuron Bias:



Neuron Activation Function



Neuron Weighted Summer



The forward propagation process is completed when the input data has passed through each layer and the final output is obtained.

Back Propagation

- Backwards Propagation is the process of adjusting the neural network weights to predict the output better

$$\begin{aligned}\delta_{\text{red}}^{(L)} &= \frac{\partial J}{\partial R_{\text{pred}}} = R_{\text{pred}} - R_{\text{target}} \\ \delta_{\text{green}}^{(L)} &= \frac{\partial J}{\partial G_{\text{pred}}} = G_{\text{pred}} - G_{\text{target}} \\ \delta_{\text{blue}}^{(L)} &= \frac{\partial J}{\partial B_{\text{pred}}} = B_{\text{pred}} - B_{\text{target}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\delta_i^{(L)} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_i^{(L)}}$$

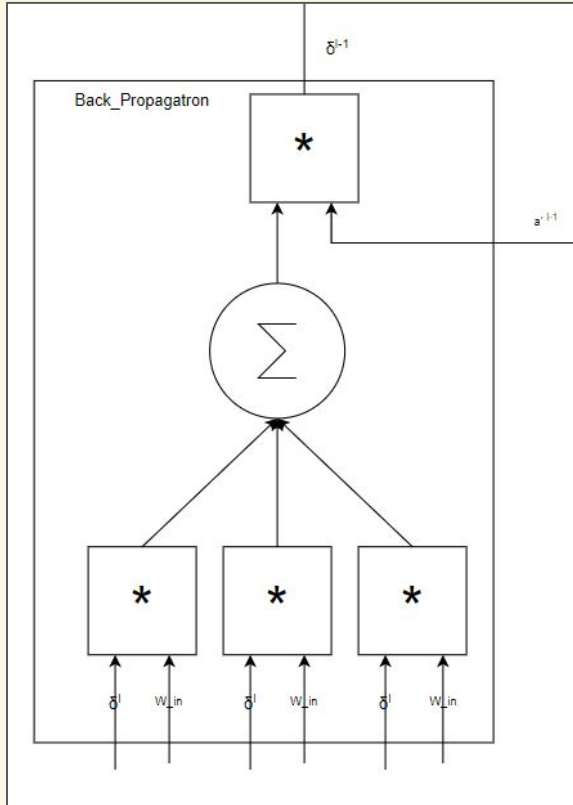
Assuming a squared error loss function:

$$J = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n^{(L)}} (a_i^{(L)} - y_i)^2$$

The sensitivity is then:

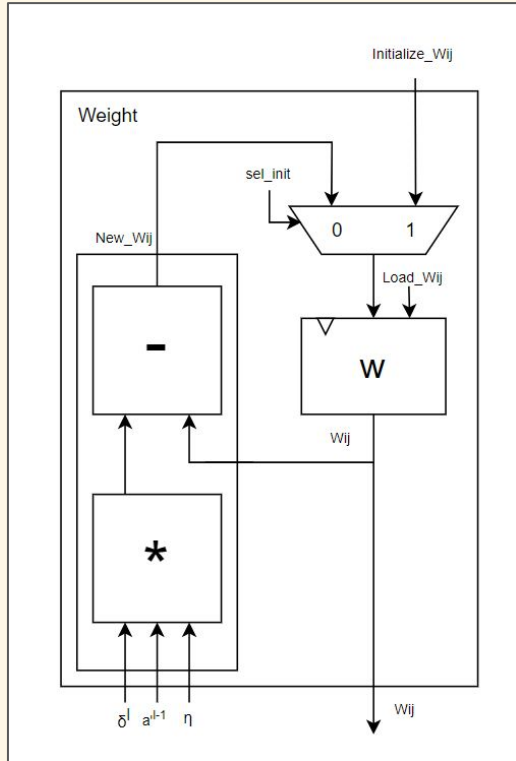
$$\delta_i^{(L)} = (a_i^{(L)} - y_i) \cdot g'(z_i^{(L)})$$

Backwards Propagating Sensitivity



$$\delta_j^{(l+1)} = g'^{(l+1)}(z_j^{(l+1)}) \sum_k w_{jk}^{(l+1)} \delta_k^{(l+2)}$$

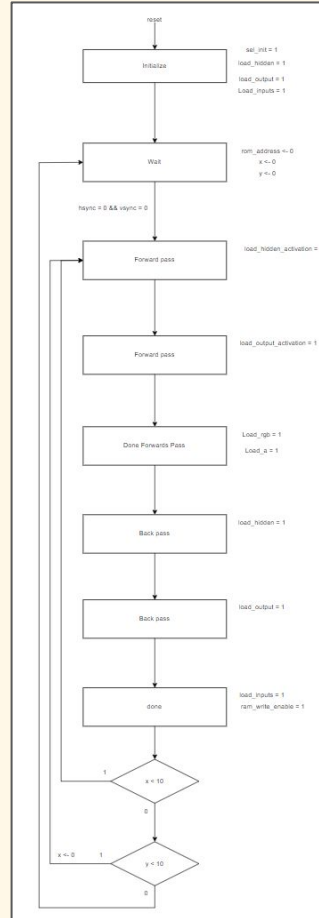
Adjusting the Weights and Bias



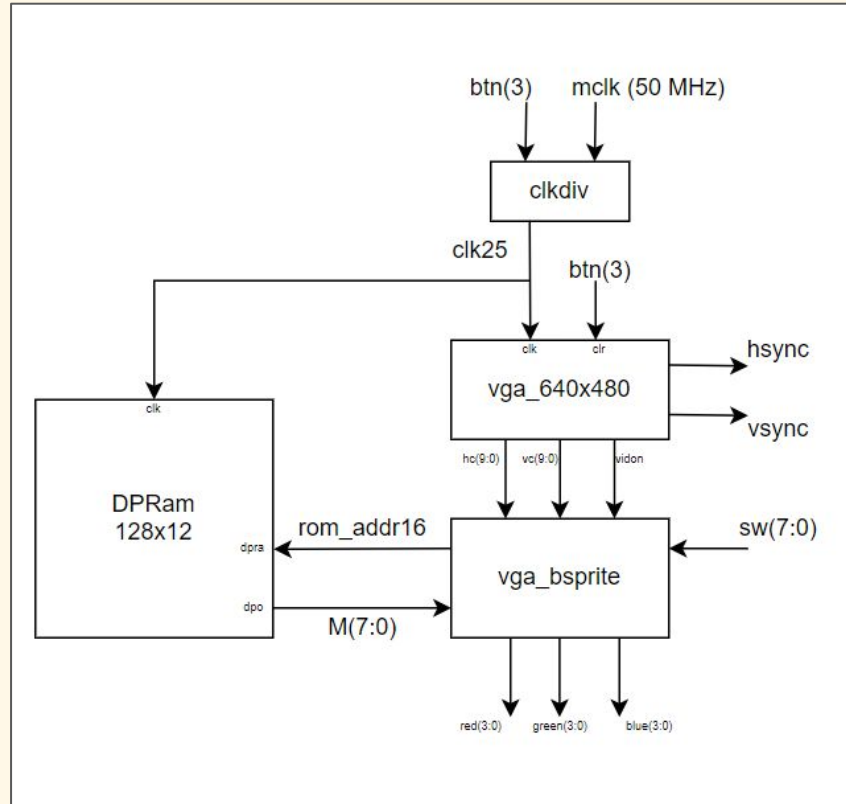
$$w_{ij}^{(l)} = w_{ij}^{(l)} - \alpha \cdot \delta_j^{(l)} \cdot a_i^{(l-1)}$$

$$b_j^{(l)} = b_j^{(l)} - \alpha \cdot \delta_j^{(l)}$$

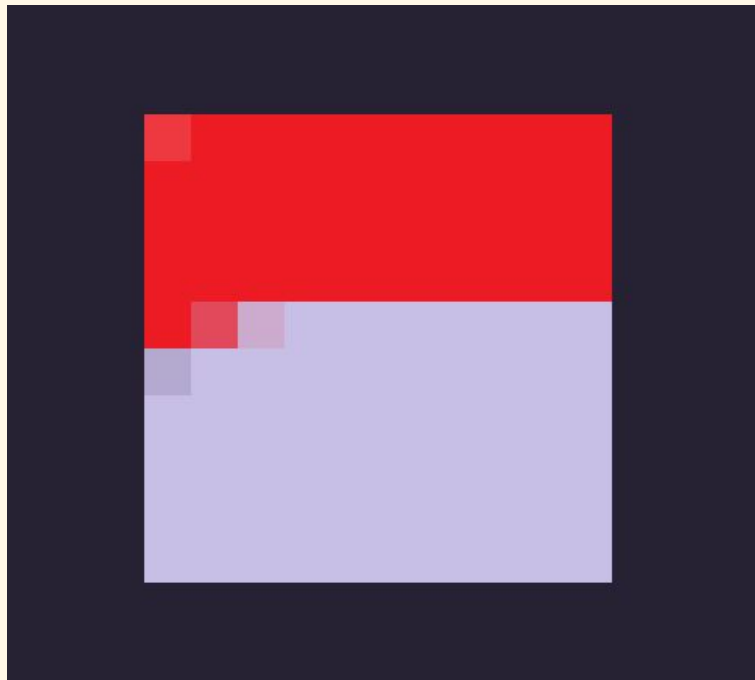
State Machine:



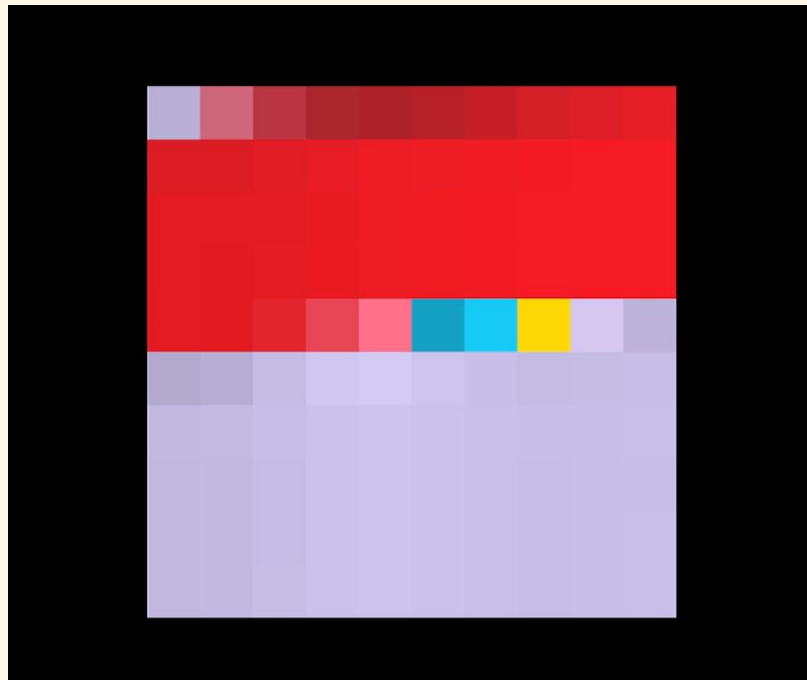
VGA Component:



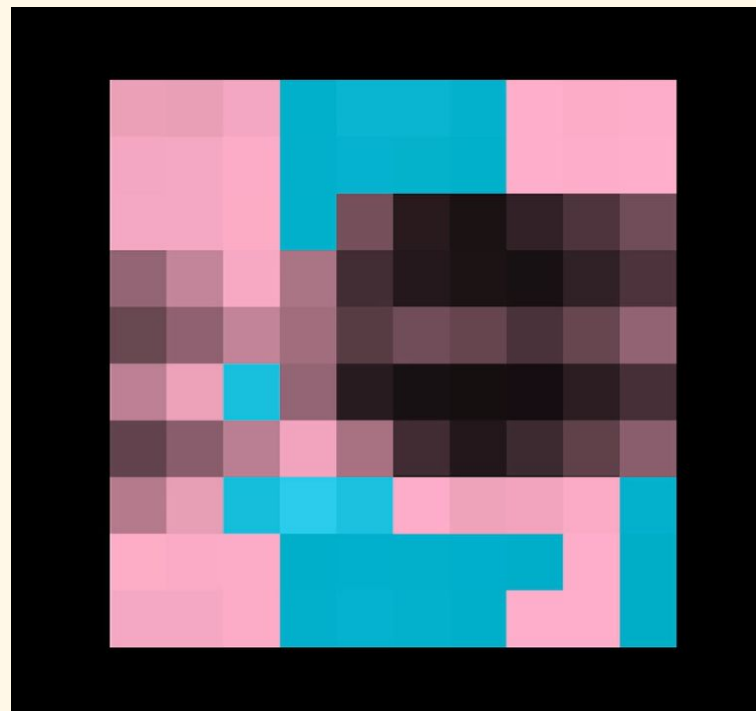
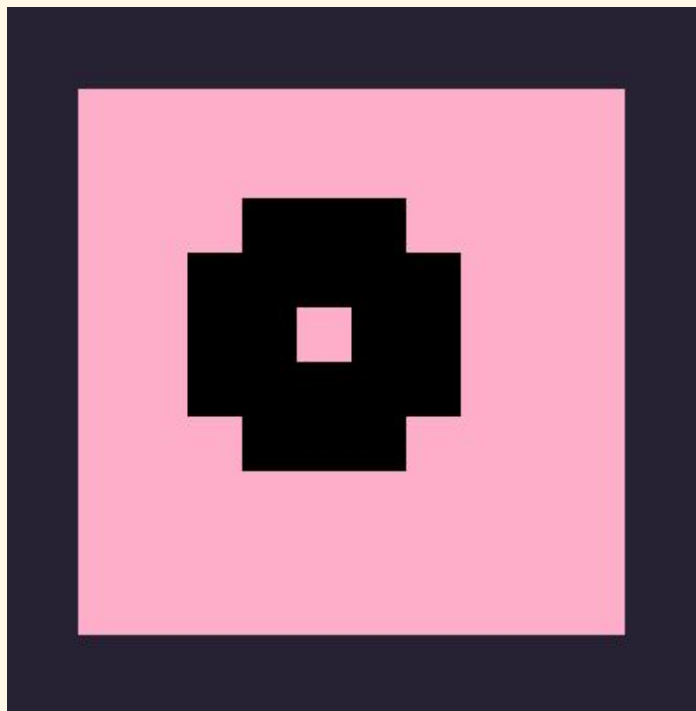
Results

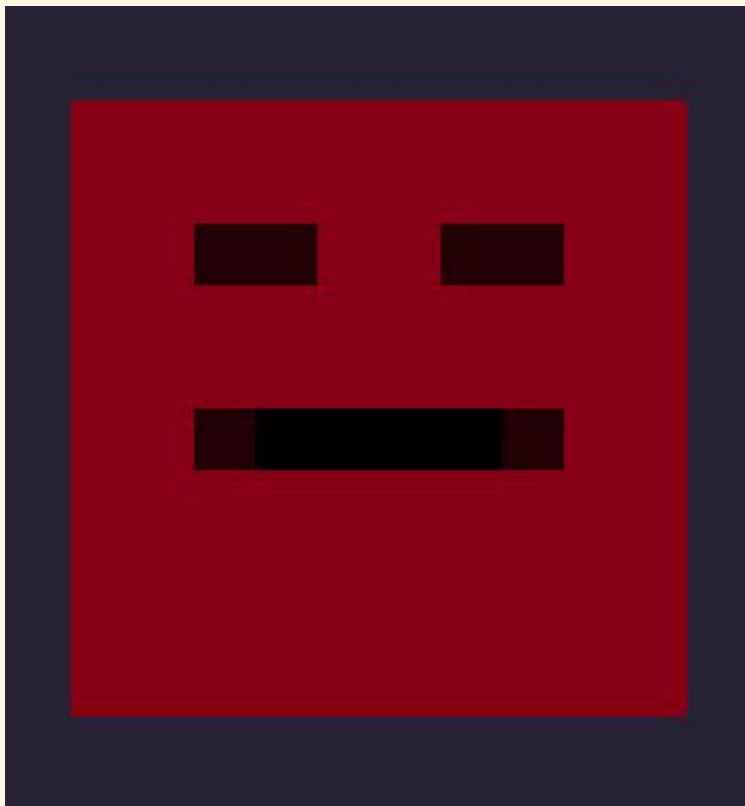


Target

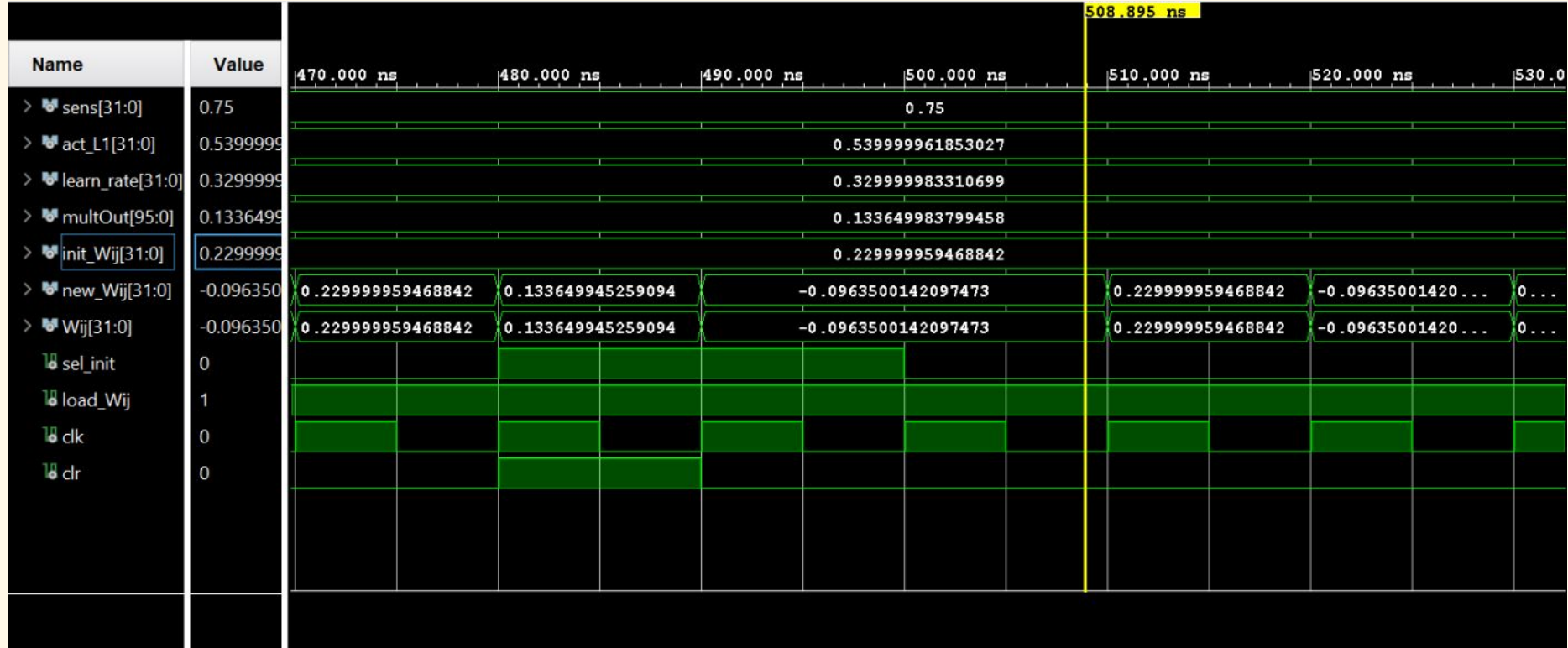


Predicted

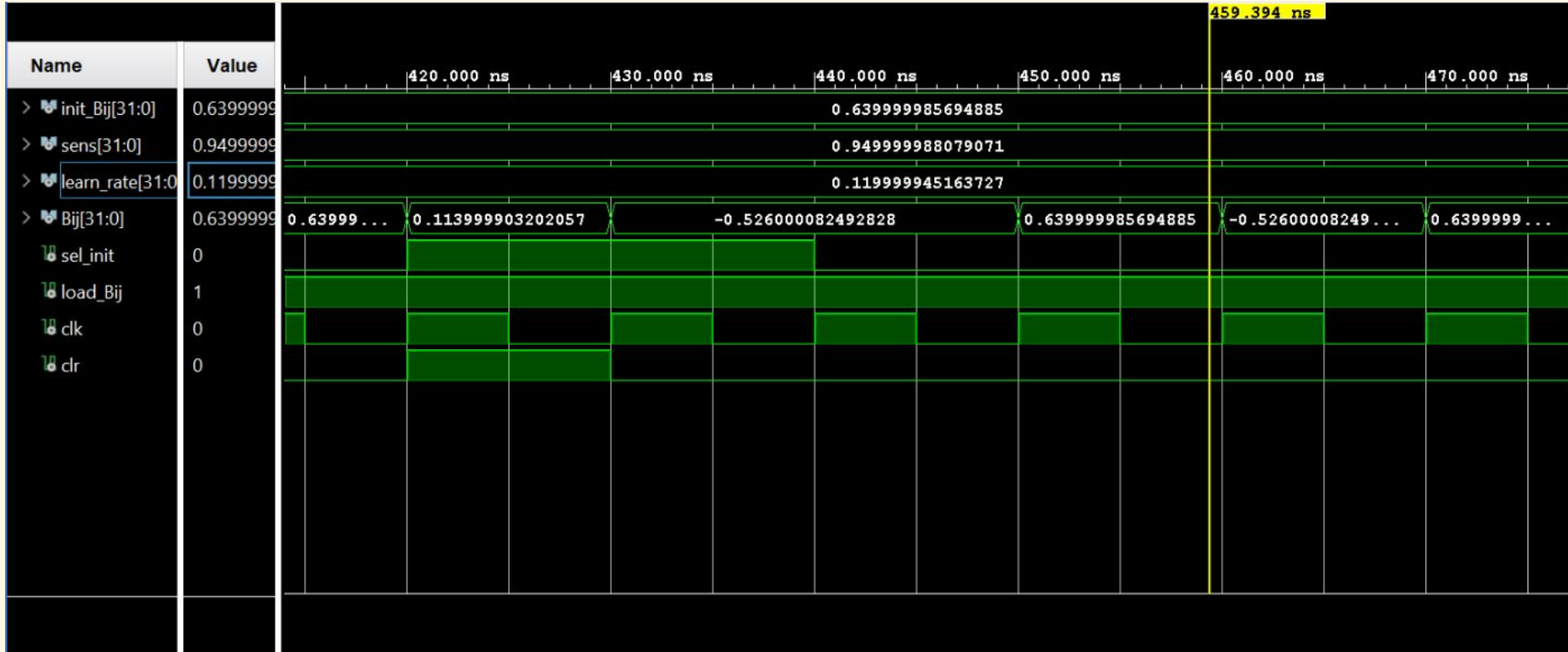




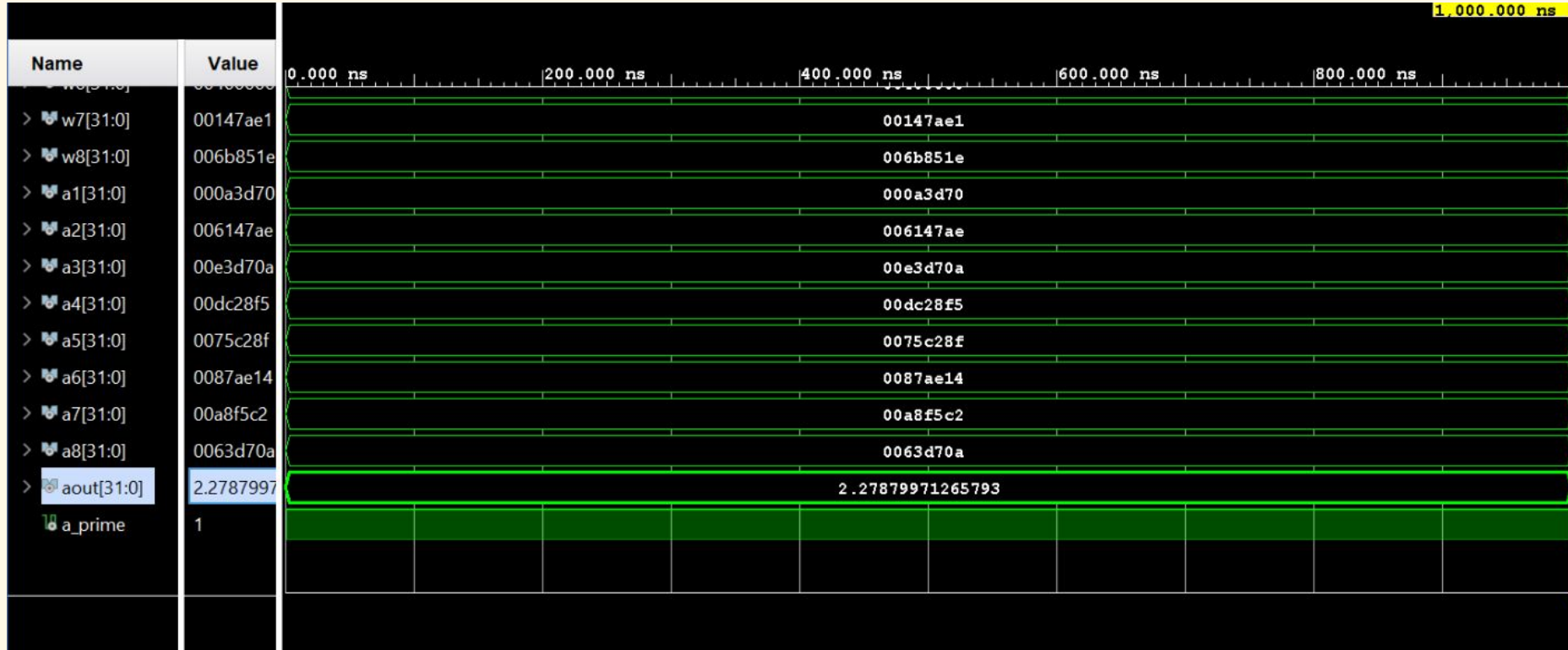
Simulation (Weight):



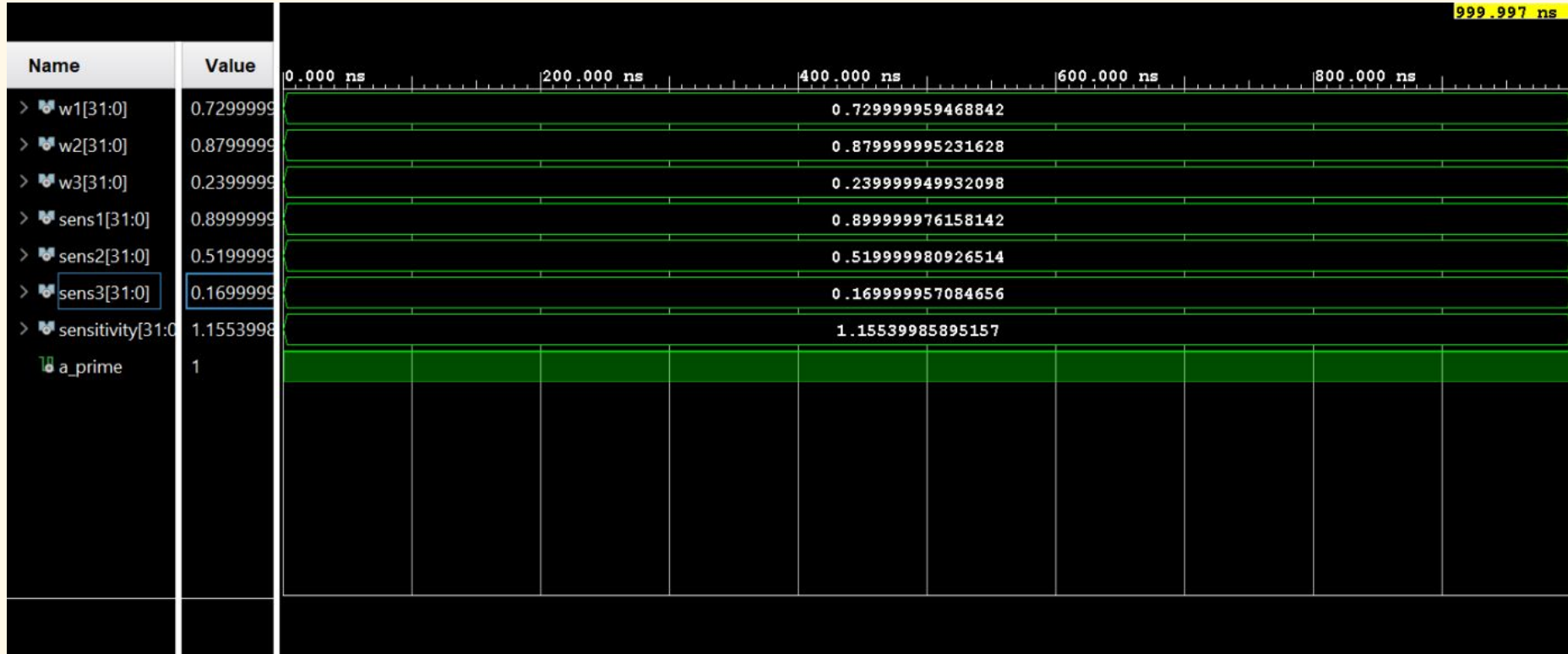
Simulation (Neuron Bias):



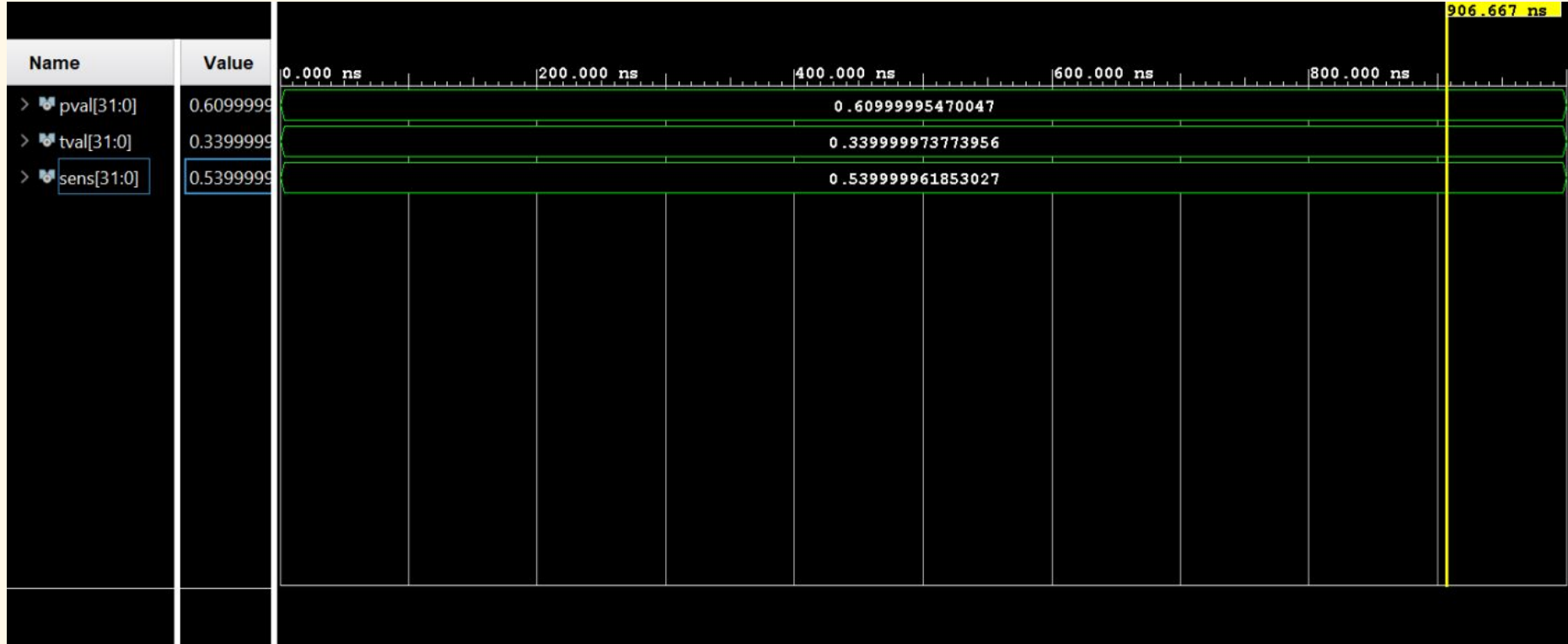
Simulation (Forward Pass Neuron):



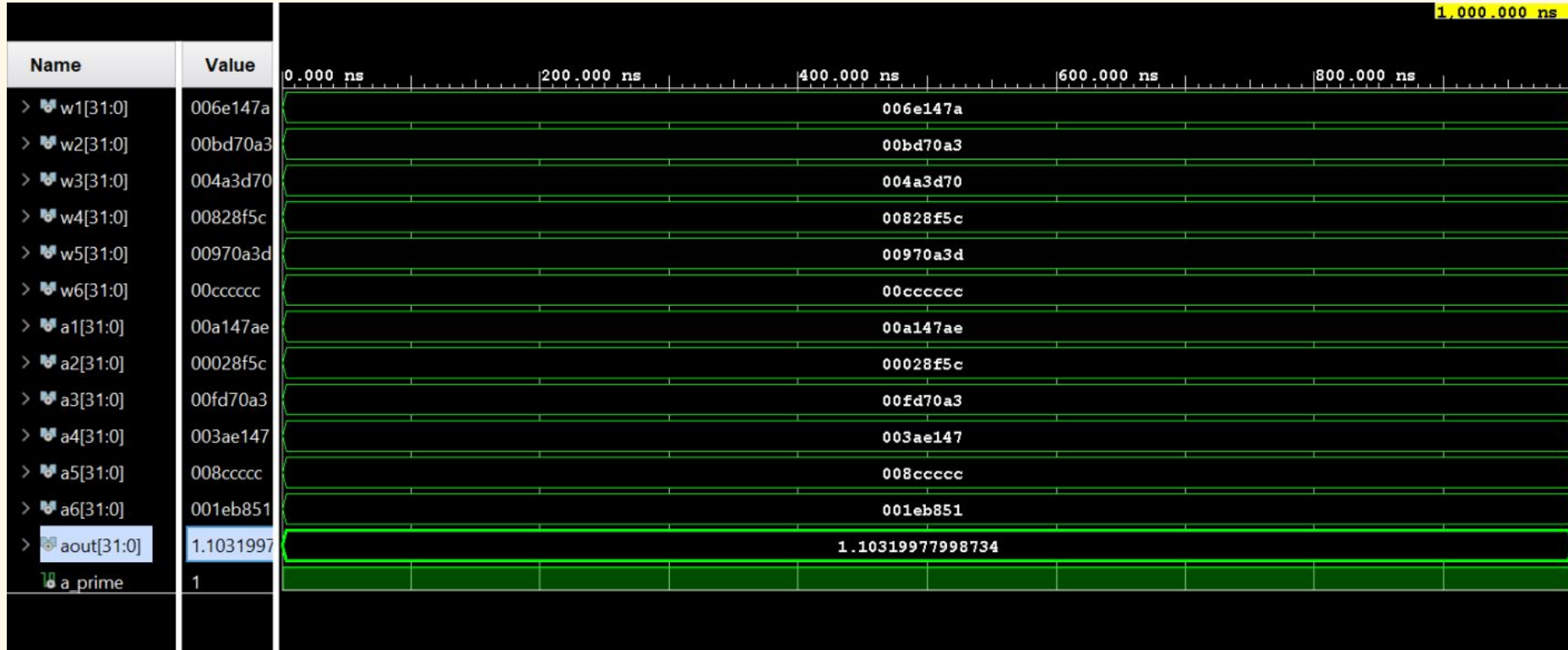
Simulation (Back Propagation Neuron):



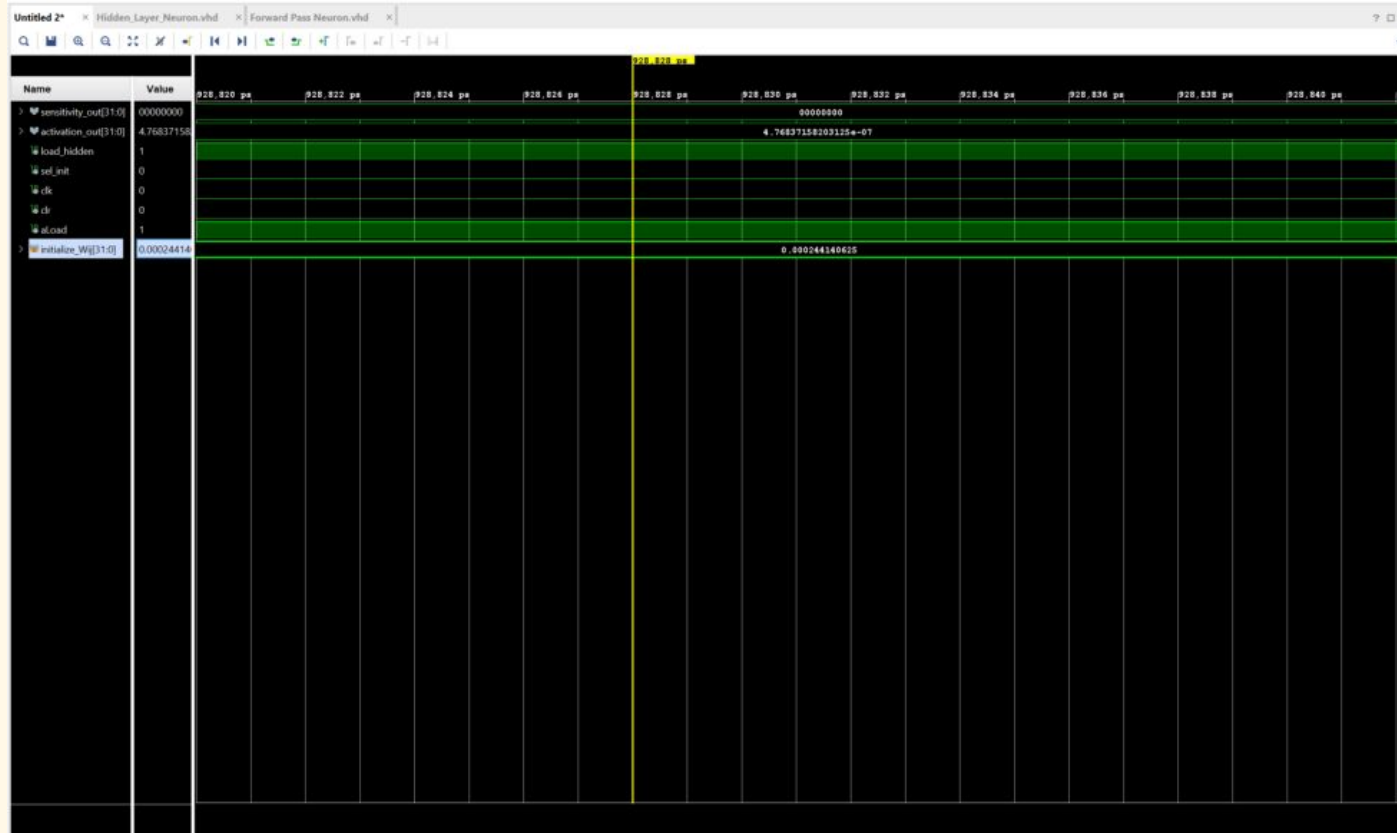
Simulation (Final Layer Sensitivity):



Simulation (Output Layer Forward Pass Neuron):

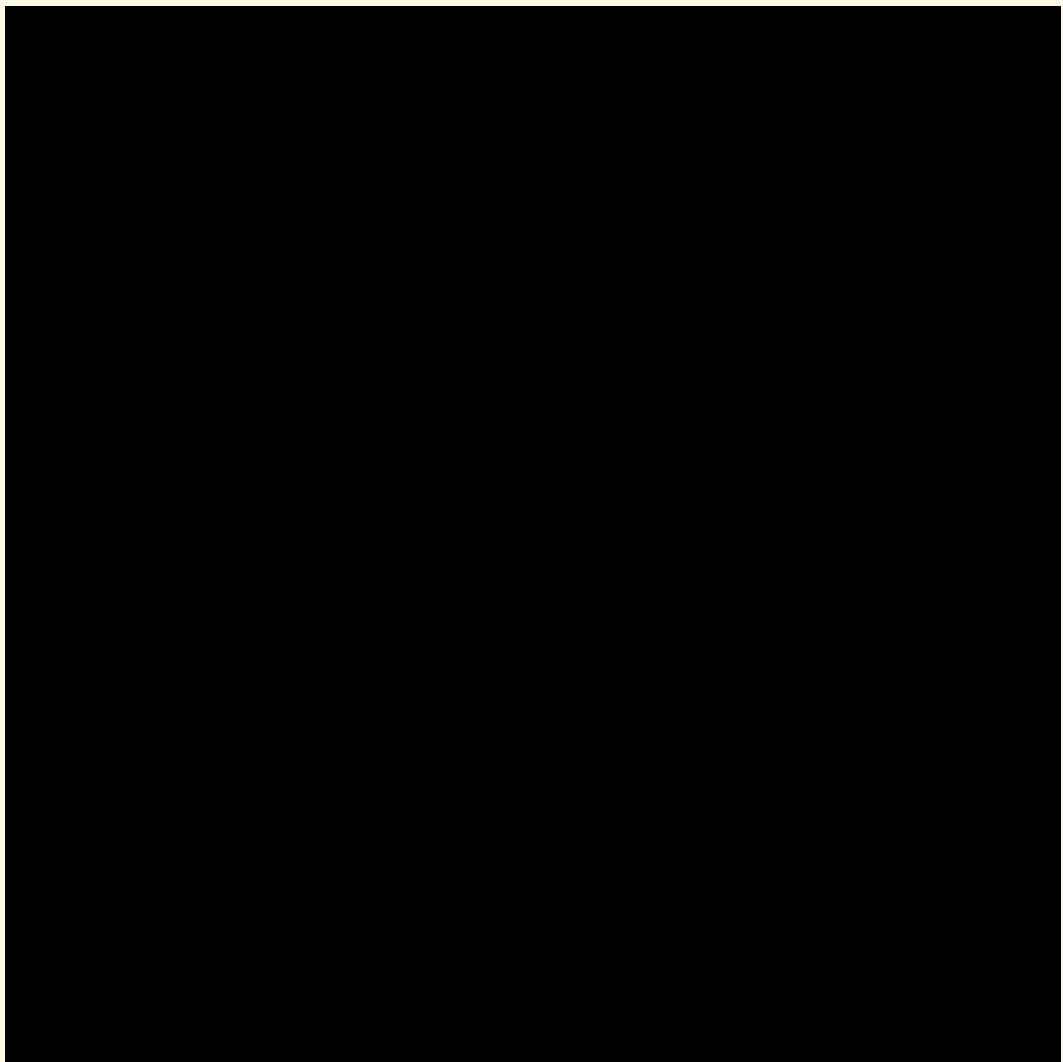


Simulation (Hidden Layer Neuron):



Some Problems Encountered:

- Utilizing Fixed Point Math
- Understanding Back and Forward Propagation Equations
- Exploding Gradients during back Propagation
- Predicted Picture Shifted to the Right



Questions