

Lecture 3

Sigmoid Neurons, Gradient Descent, Feedforward Neural Networks,
Representation Power of Feedforward Neural Networks

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Acknowledgements

- For Module 3.4, I have borrowed ideas from the videos by Ryan Harris on "visualize backpropagation" (available on youtube)
- For Module 3.5, I have borrowed ideas from this excellent book ^a which is available online
- I am sure I would have been influenced and borrowed ideas from other sources and I apologize if I have failed to acknowledge them

^a<http://neuralnetworksanddeeplearning.com/chap4.html>

Module 3.1: Sigmoid Neuron

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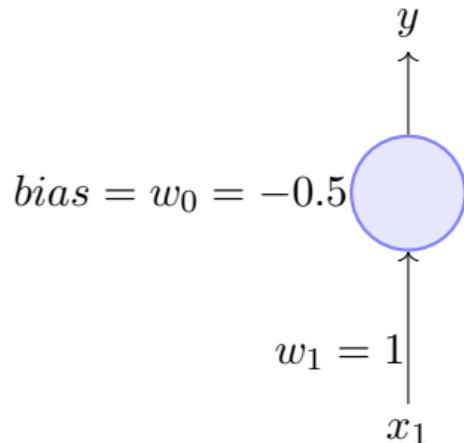
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- Can we have a network which can (approximately) represent such functions ?

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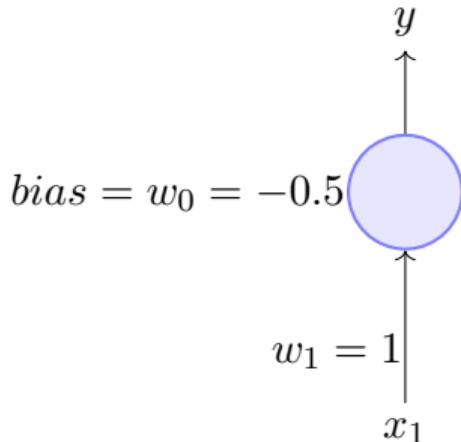
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- Before answering the above question we will have to first graduate from *perceptrons* to *sigmoidal neurons* ...

Recall

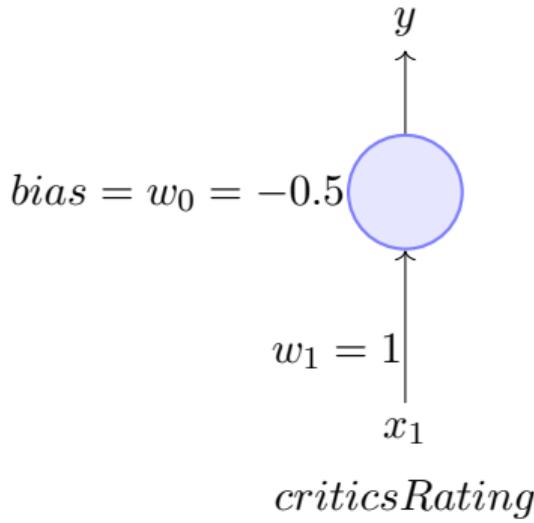
- A perceptron will fire if the weighted sum of its inputs is greater than the threshold ($-w_0$)



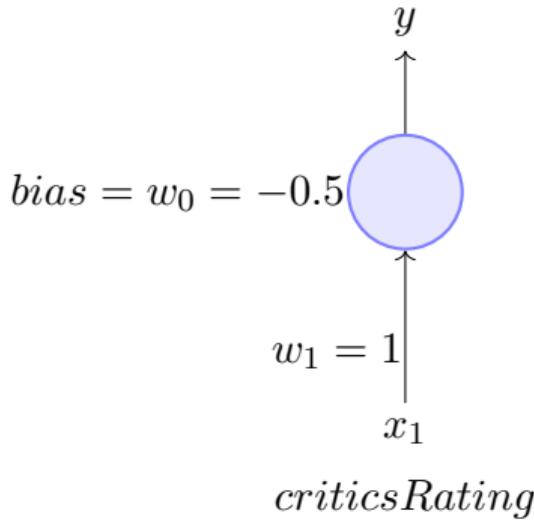
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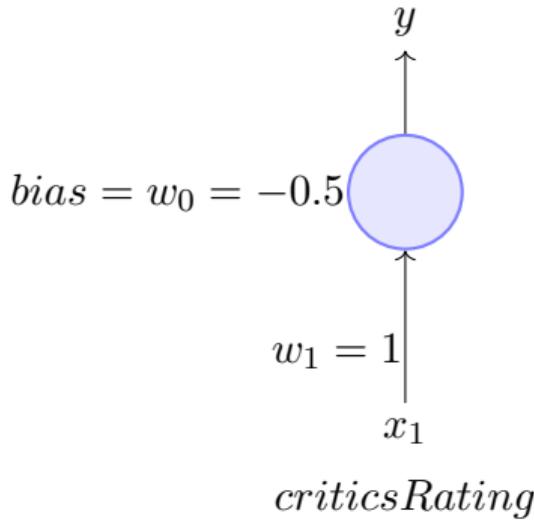
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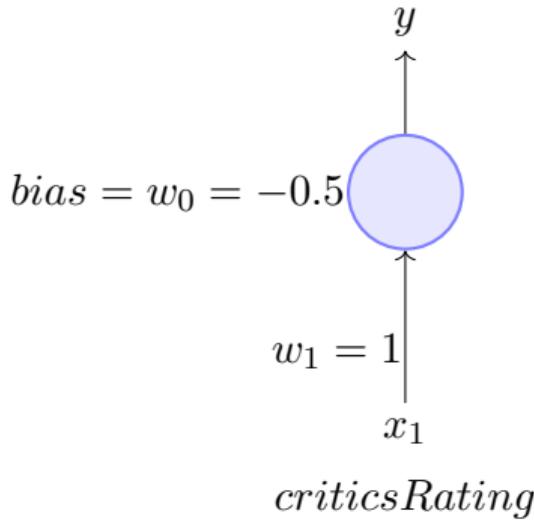
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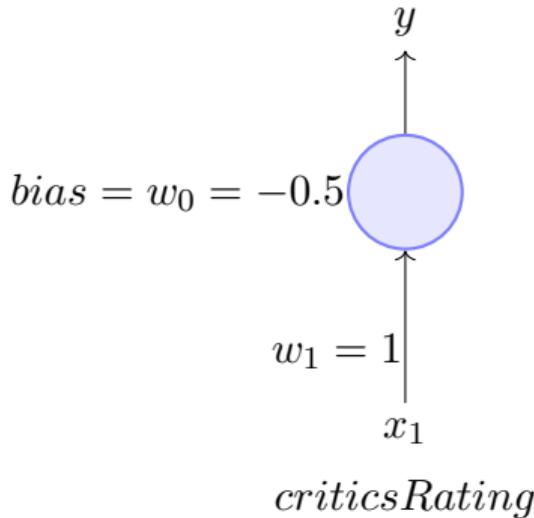
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- If the threshold is 0.5 ($w_0 = -0.5$) and $w_1 = 1$ then what would be the decision for a movie with $criticsRating = 0.51$?



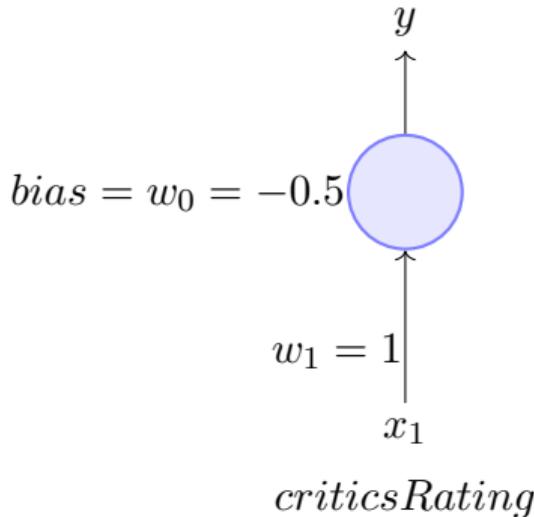
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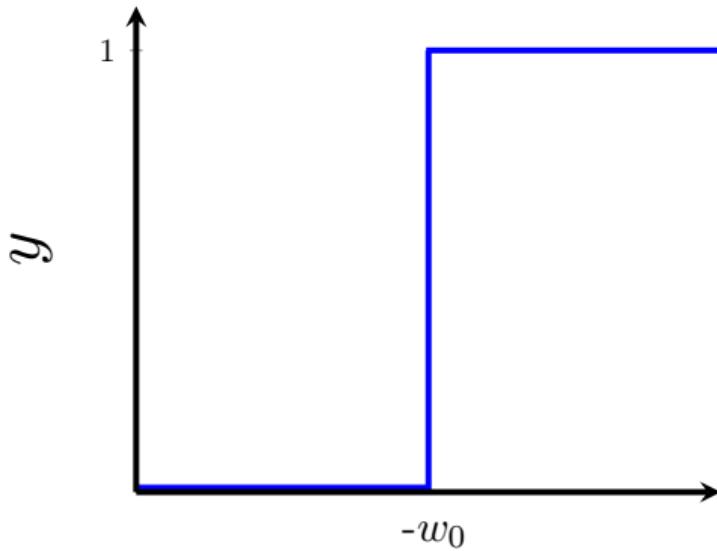


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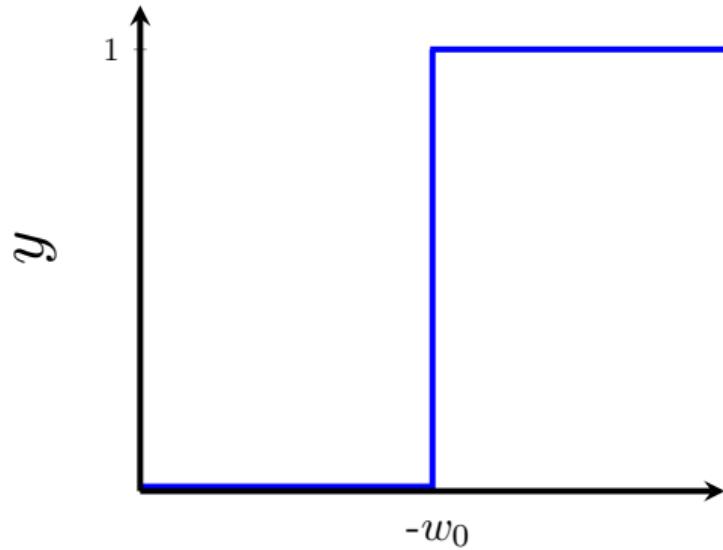


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- What about a movie with $criticsRating = 0.49$? (dislike)
- It seems harsh that we would like a movie with rating 0.51 but not one with a rating of 0.49

- This behavior is not a characteristic of the specific problem we chose or the specific weight and threshold that we chose

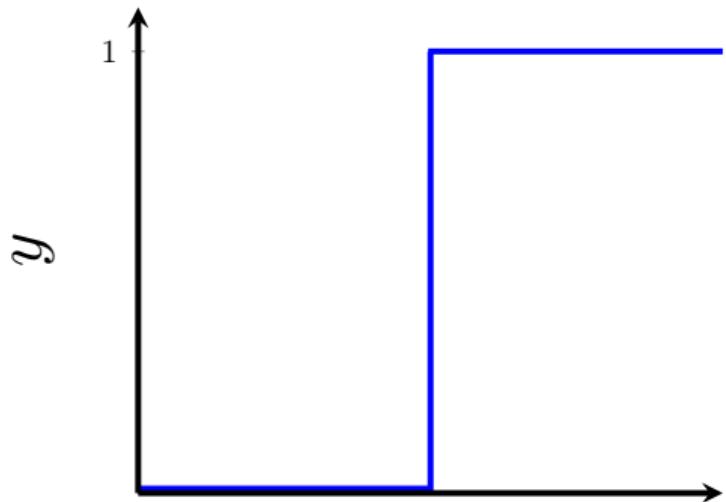


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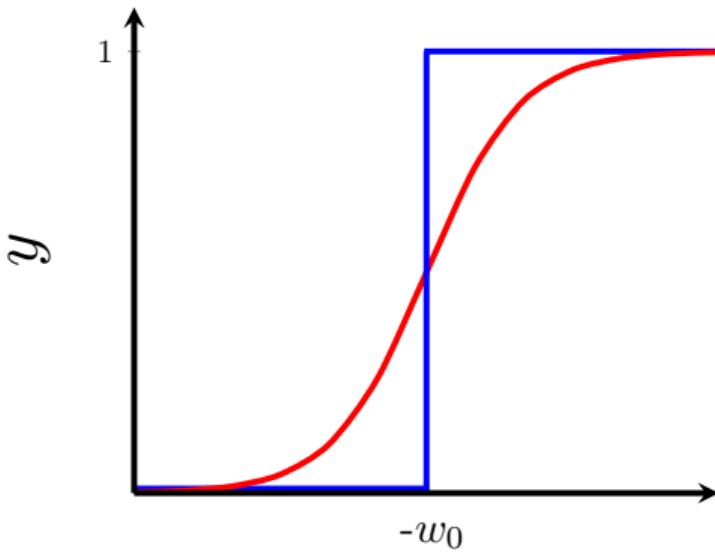


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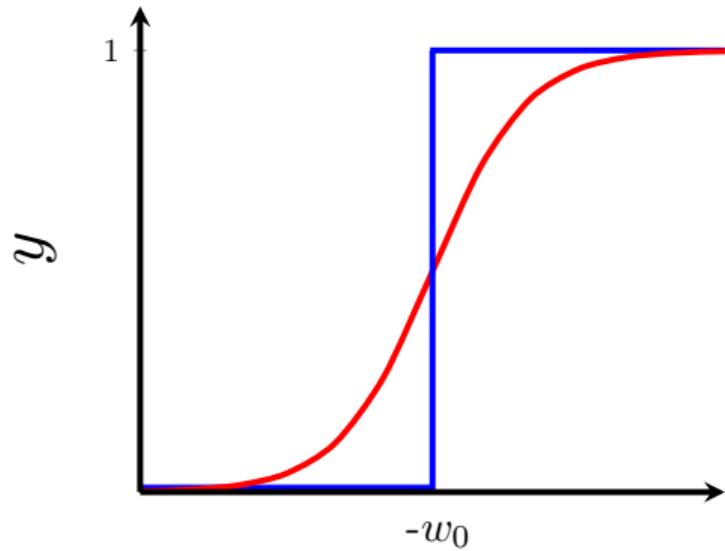


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- There will always be this sudden change in the decision (from 0 to 1) when $\sum_{i=1}^n w_i x_i$ crosses the threshold ($-w_0$)
- For most real world applications we would expect a smoother decision function which gradually changes from 0 to 1



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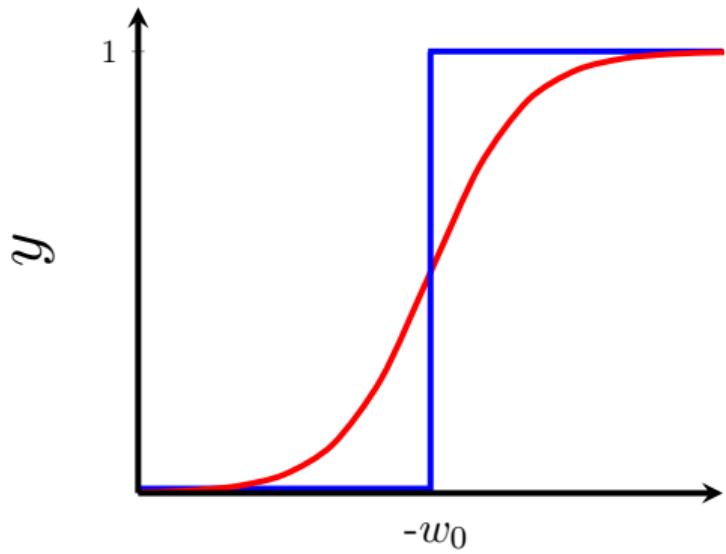
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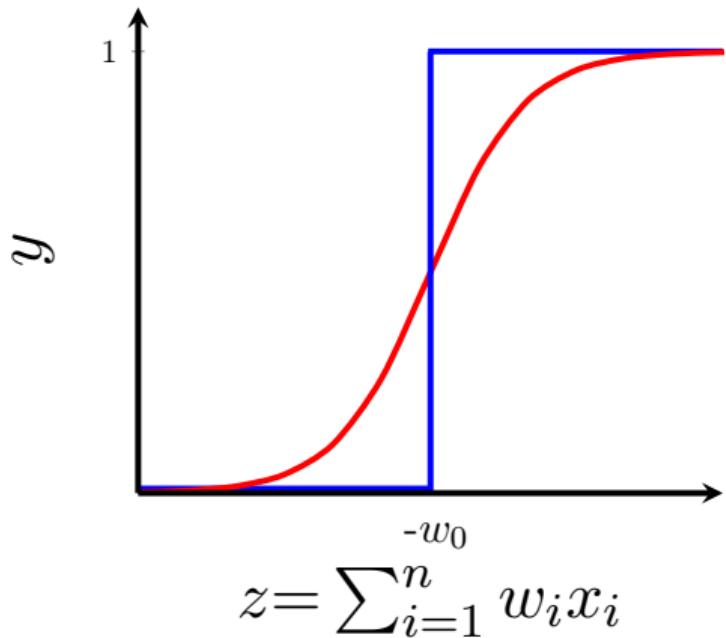
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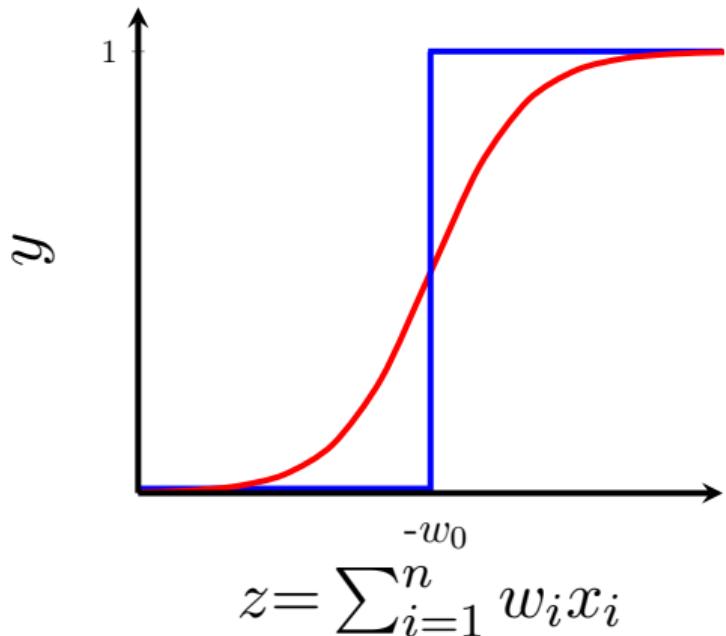
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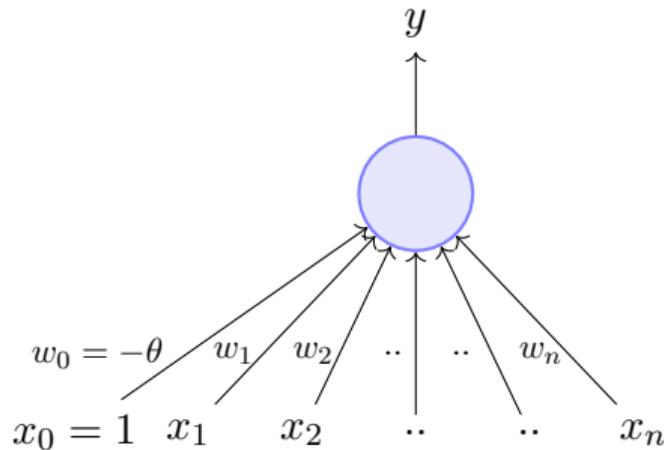


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- Instead of a like/dislike decision we get the probability of liking the movie

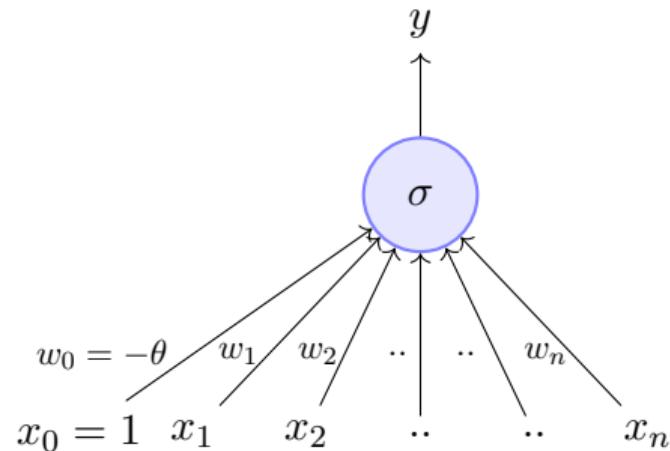
Perceptron



$$y = 1 \quad if \sum_{i=0}^n w_i * x_i \geq 0$$

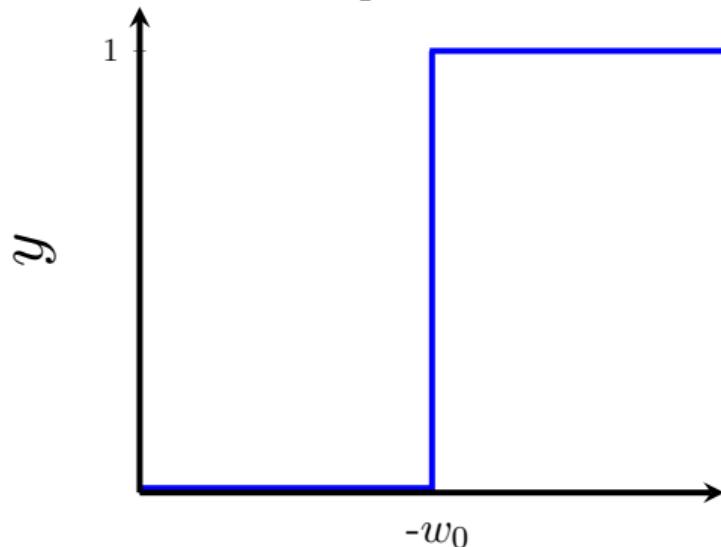
$$= 0 \quad if \sum_{i=0}^n w_i * x_i < 0$$

Sigmoid (logistic) Neuron



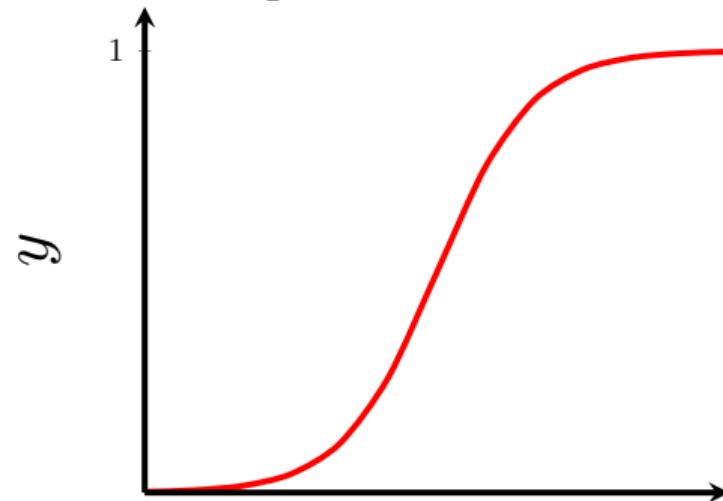
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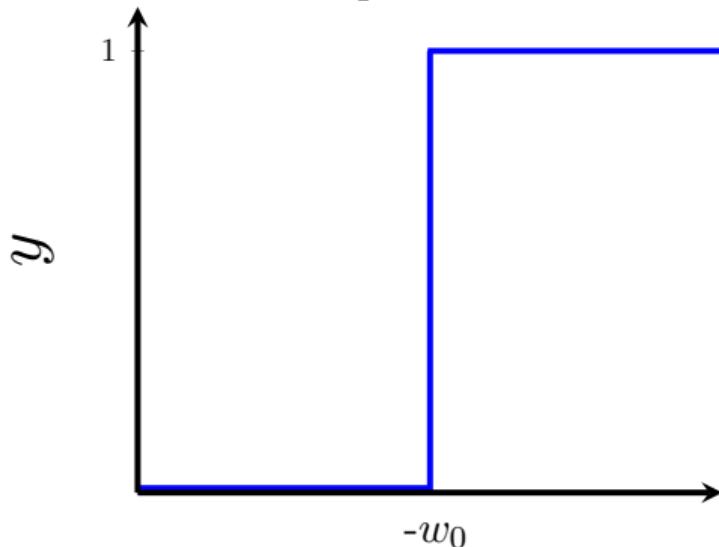
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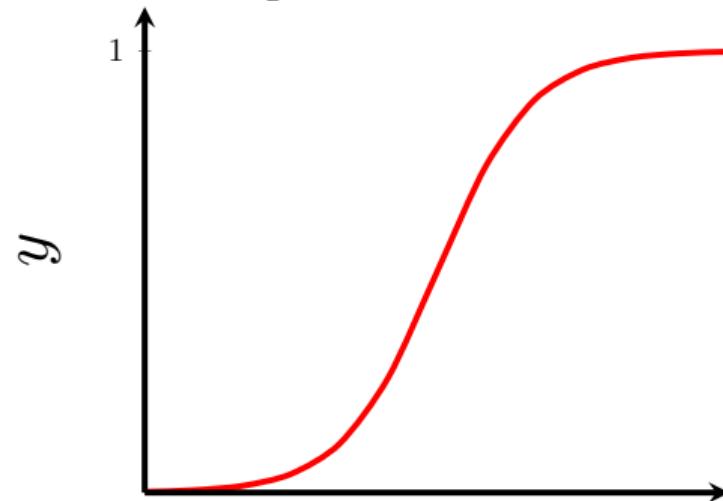
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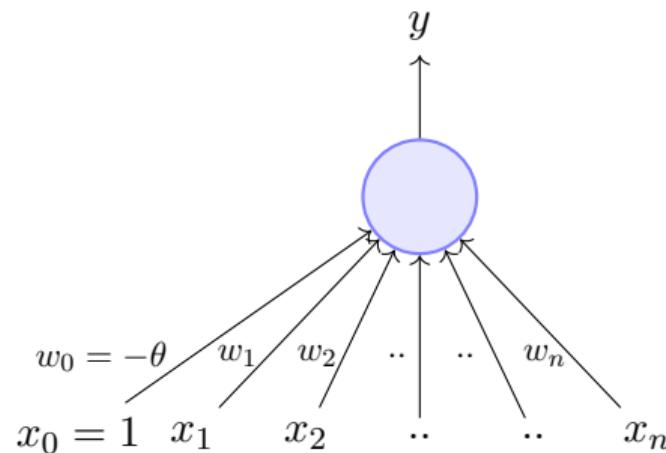
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Smooth, continuous, **differentiable**

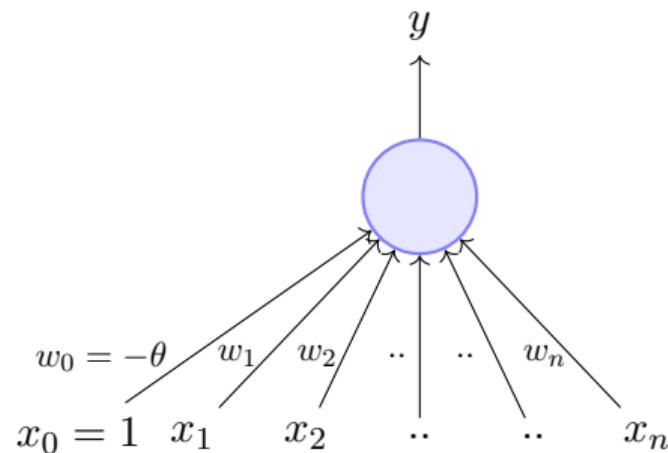
Module 3.2: A typical Supervised Machine Learning Setup

- What next ?

Sigmoid (logistic) Neuron

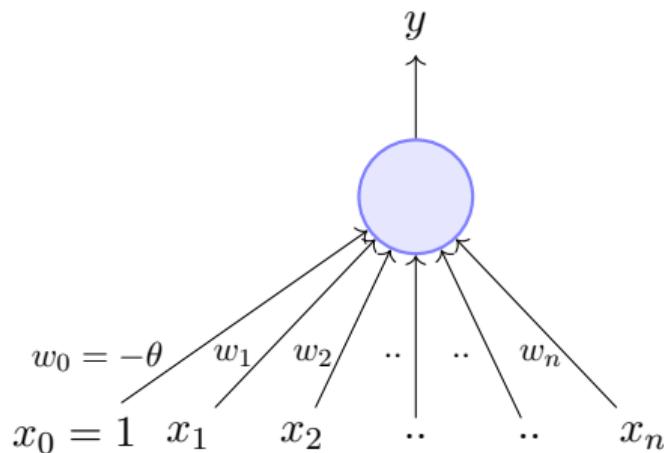


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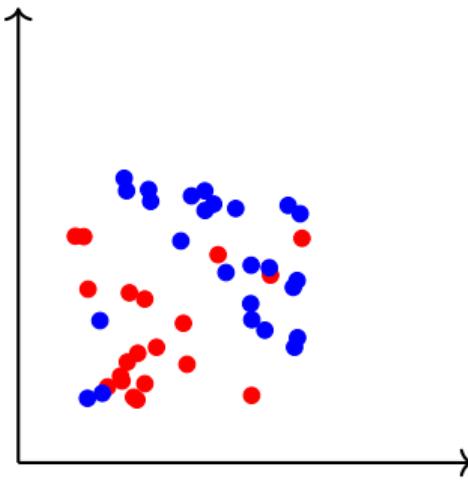


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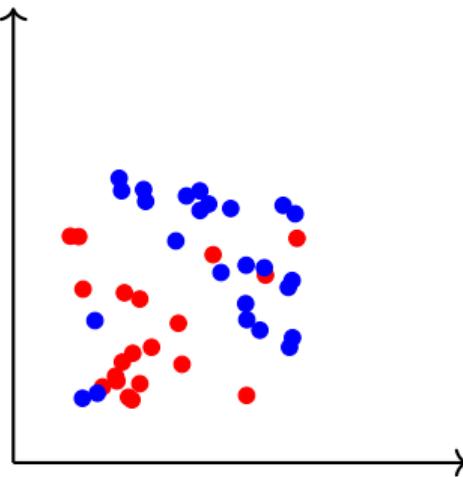
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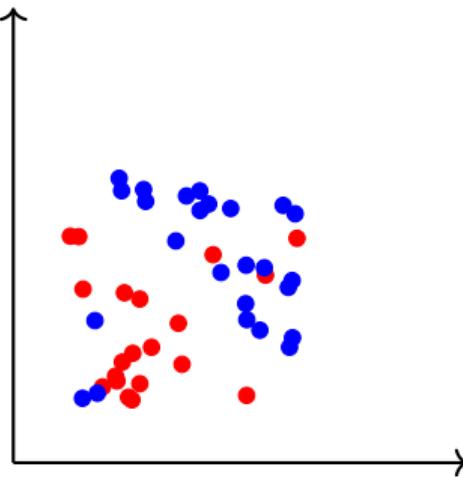
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- Before we see such an algorithm we will revisit the concept of **error**



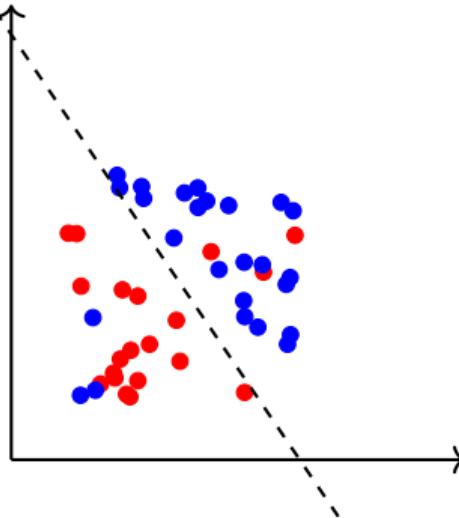
- Earlier we mentioned that a single perceptron cannot deal with this data because it is not linearly separable



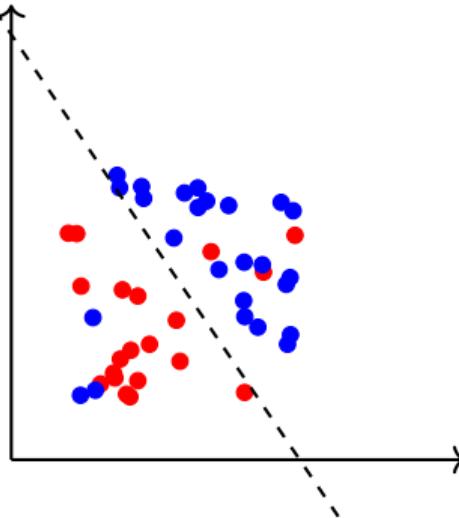
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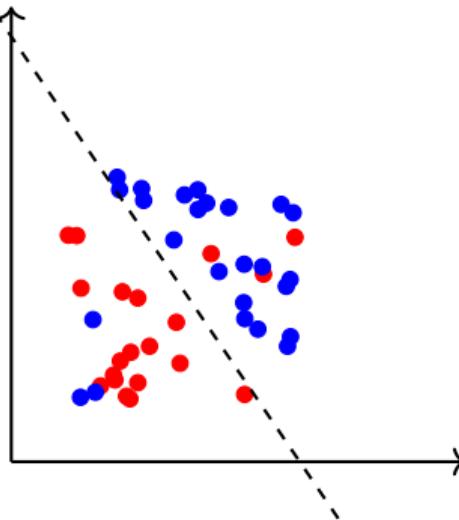
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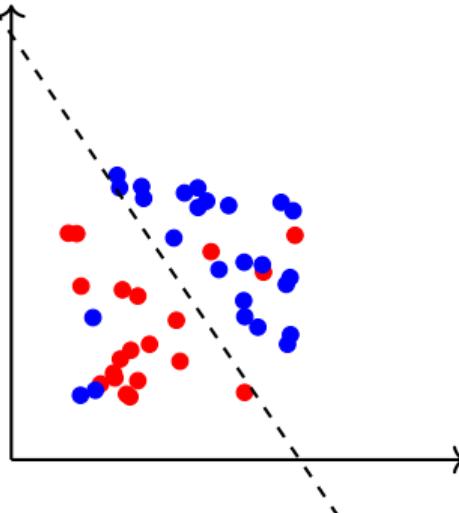
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- From now on, we will accept that it is hard to drive the error to 0 in most cases and will instead aim to reach the minimum possible error

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$$\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{W}) = \sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{y}_i - y_i)^2$$

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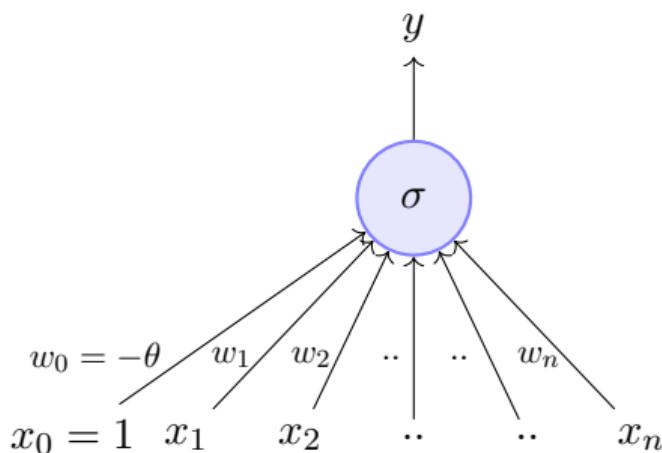
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- **Learning algorithm:** Gradient Descent [we will see soon]
- **Objective/Loss/Error function:** One possibility is

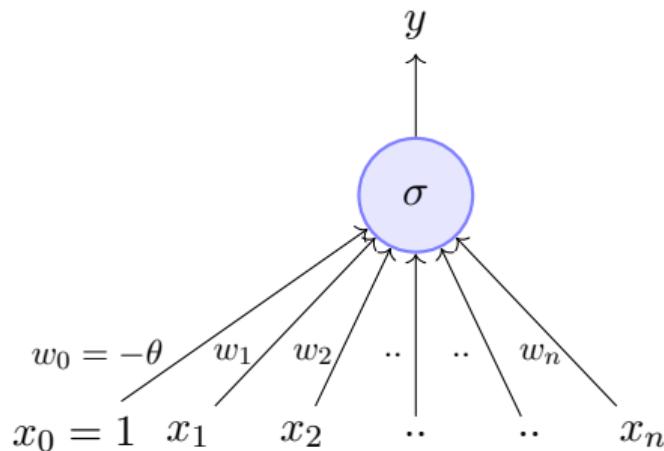
$$\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{W}) = \sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{y}_i - y_i)^2$$

The learning algorithm should aim to find a \mathbf{W} which minimizes the above function (squared error between y and \hat{y})

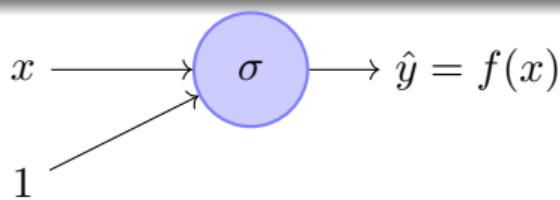
Module 3.3: Learning Parameters: (Infeasible) guess work



- Keeping this supervised ML setup in mind, we will now focus on this **model** and discuss an **algorithm** for learning the **parameters** of this model from some given **data** using an appropriate **objective function**

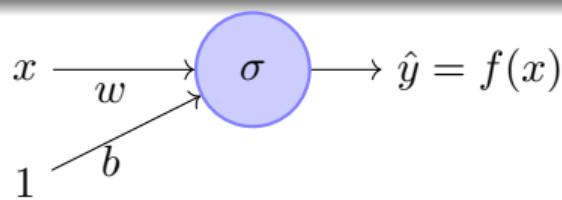


- Keeping this supervised ML setup in mind, we will now focus on this **model** and discuss an **algorithm** for learning the **parameters** of this model from some given **data** using an appropriate **objective function**
- σ stands for the sigmoid function (logistic function in this case)



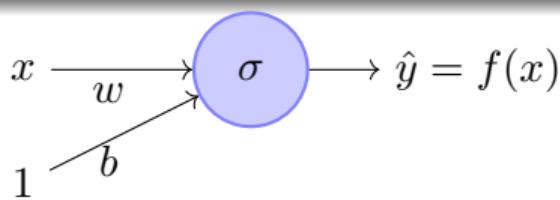
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-(w \cdot x + b)}}$$

- Keeping this supervised ML setup in mind, we will now focus on this **model** and discuss an **algorithm** for learning the **parameters** of this model from some given **data** using an appropriate **objective function**
- σ stands for the sigmoid function (logistic function in this case)
- For ease of explanation, we will consider a very simplified version of the model having just 1 input



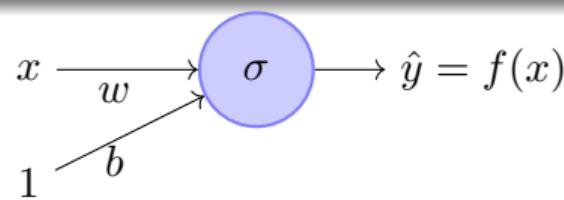
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- σ stands for the sigmoid function (logistic function in this case)
- For ease of explanation, we will consider a very simplified version of the model having just 1 input
- Further to be consistent with the literature, from now on, we will refer to w_0 as b (bias)

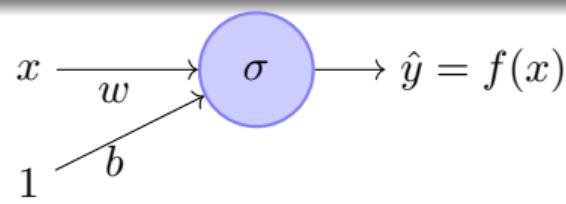


$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-(w \cdot x + b)}}$$

- Keeping this supervised ML setup in mind, we will now focus on this **model** and discuss an **algorithm** for learning the **parameters** of this model from some given **data** using an appropriate **objective function**
- σ stands for the sigmoid function (logistic function in this case)
- For ease of explanation, we will consider a very simplified version of the model having just 1 input
- Further to be consistent with the literature, from now on, we will refer to w_0 as b (bias)
- Lastly, instead of considering the problem of predicting like/dislike, we will assume that we want to predict $\text{criticsRating}(y)$ given $\text{imdbRating}(x)$ (for no particular reason)



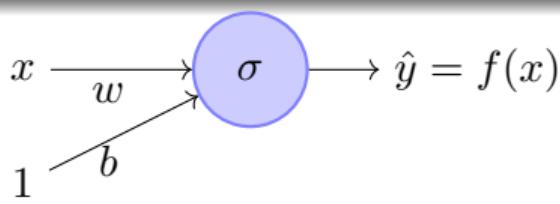
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-(w \cdot x + b)}}$$



Input for training

$\{x_i, y_i\}_{i=1}^N \rightarrow N$ pairs of (x, y)

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-(w \cdot x + b)}}$$



$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-(w \cdot x + b)}}$$

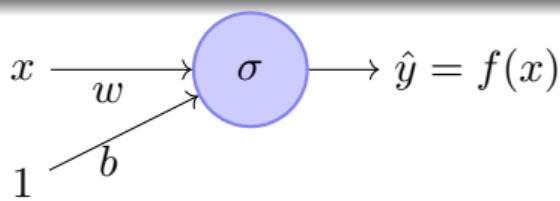
Input for training

$$\{x_i, y_i\}_{i=1}^N \rightarrow N \text{ pairs of } (x, y)$$

Training objective

Find w and b such that:

$$\underset{w,b}{\text{minimize}} \mathcal{L}(w, b) = \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - f(x_i))^2$$



$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-(w \cdot x + b)}}$$

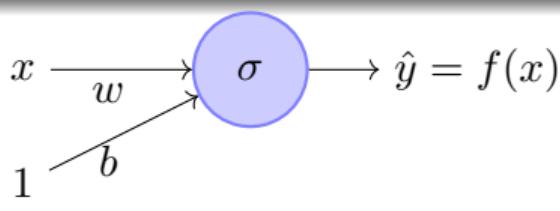
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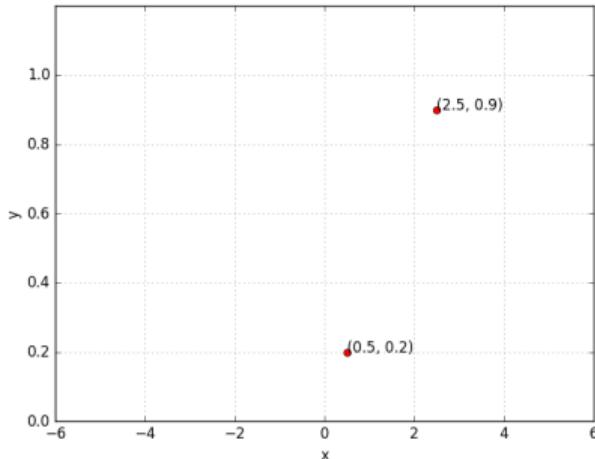
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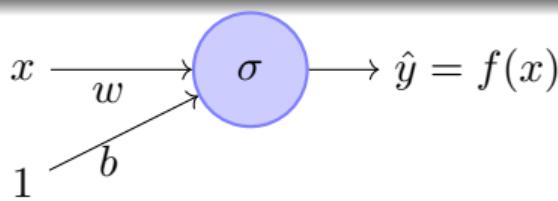


$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-(w \cdot x + b)}}$$

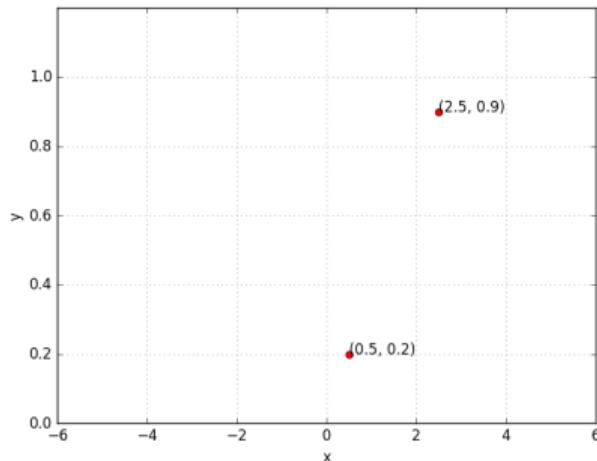


What does it mean to train the network?

- Suppose we train the network with $(x, y) = (0.5, 0.2)$ and $(2.5, 0.9)$

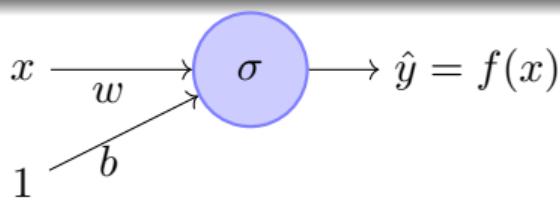


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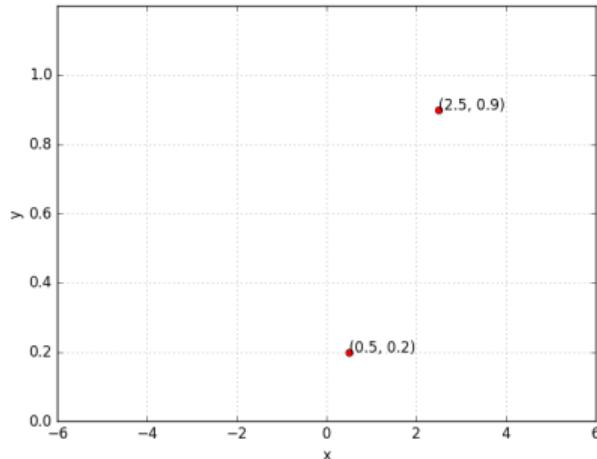


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- Suppose we train the network with $(x, y) = (0.5, 0.2)$ and $(2.5, 0.9)$
- At the end of training we expect to find w^* , b^* such that:

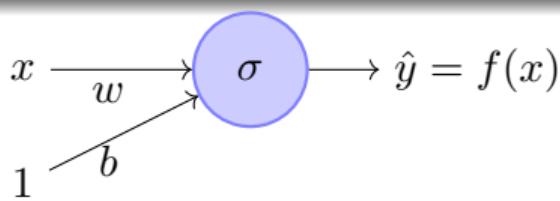


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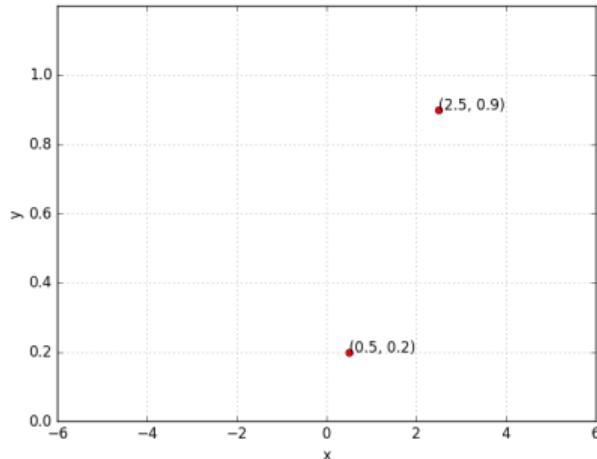


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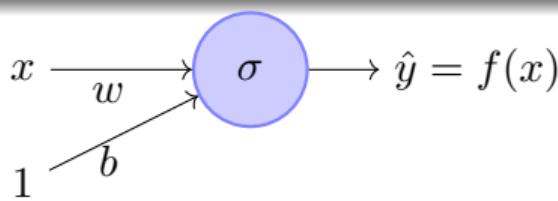


What does it mean to train the network?

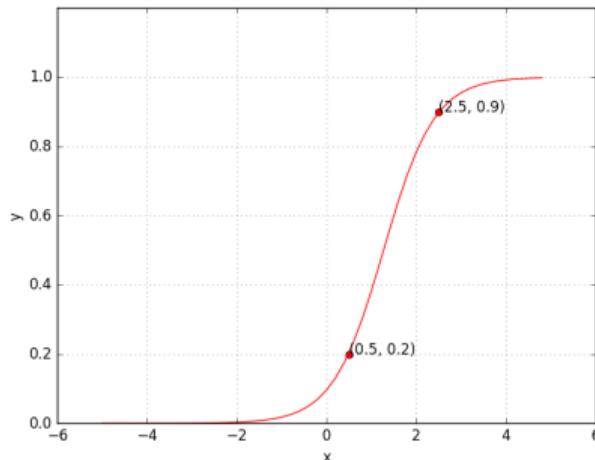
- Suppose we train the network with $(x, y) = (0.5, 0.2)$ and $(2.5, 0.9)$
- At the end of training we expect to find w^* , b^* such that:
- $f(0.5) \rightarrow 0.2$ and $f(2.5) \rightarrow 0.9$

In other words...

- We hope to find a sigmoid function such that $(0.5, 0.2)$ and $(2.5, 0.9)$ lie on this sigmoid



$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-(w \cdot x + b)}}$$



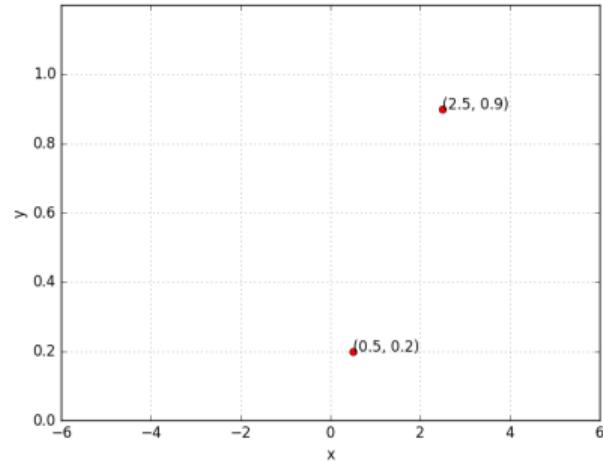
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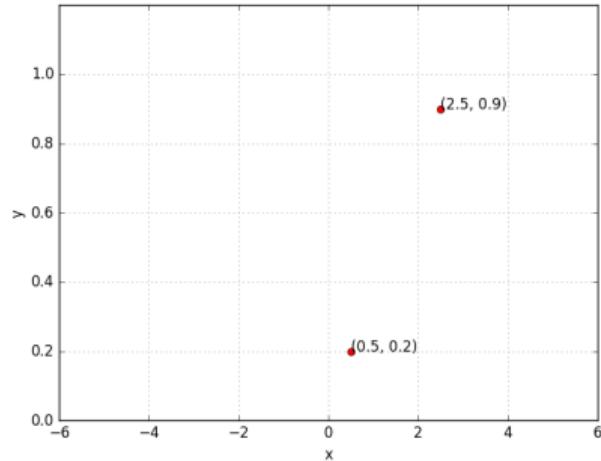
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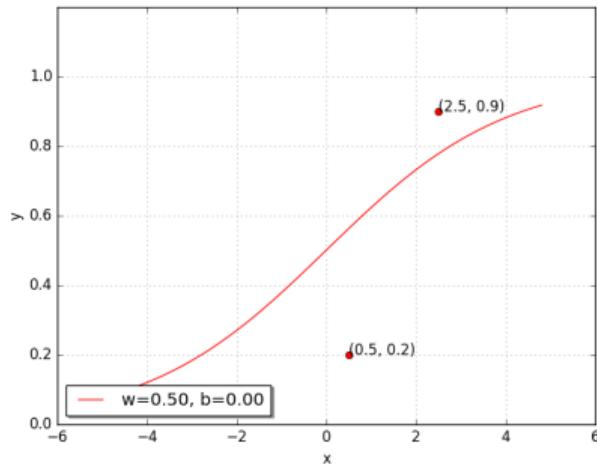
Let us see this in more detail....



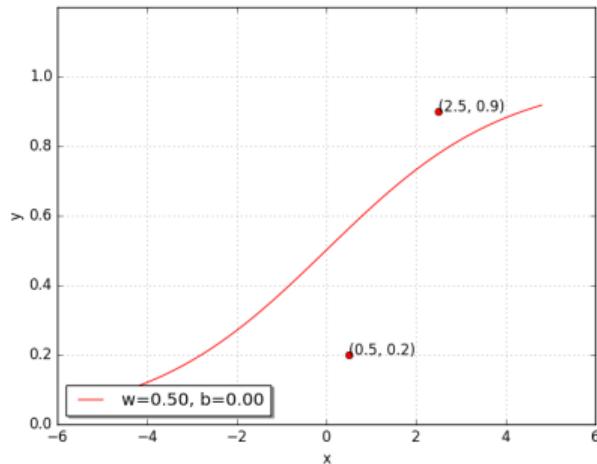
- Can we try to find such a w^*, b^* manually



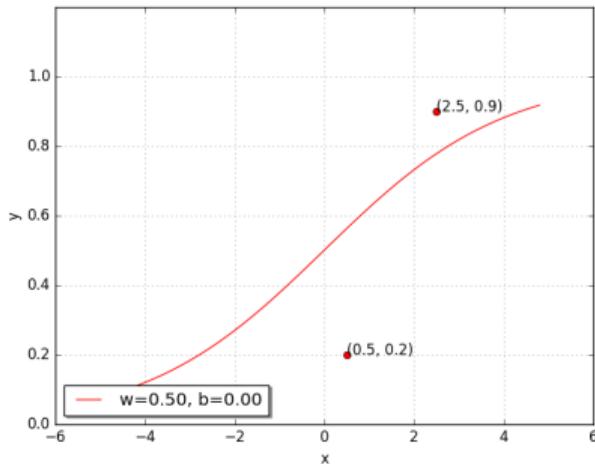
- Can we try to find such a w^*, b^* manually
- Let us try a random guess.. (say, $w = 0.5, b = 0$)

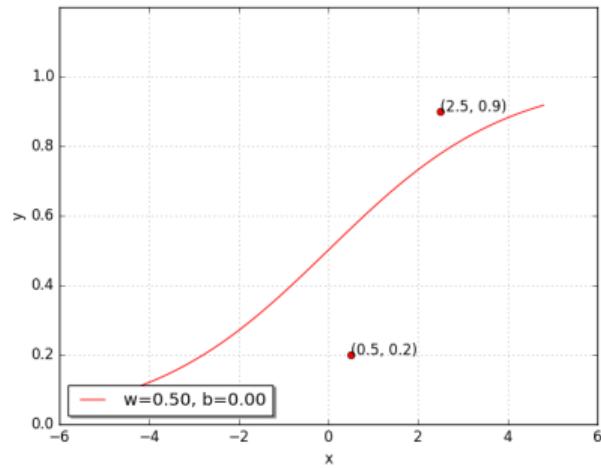


- Can we try to find such a w^*, b^* manually
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- Clearly not good, but how bad is it ?

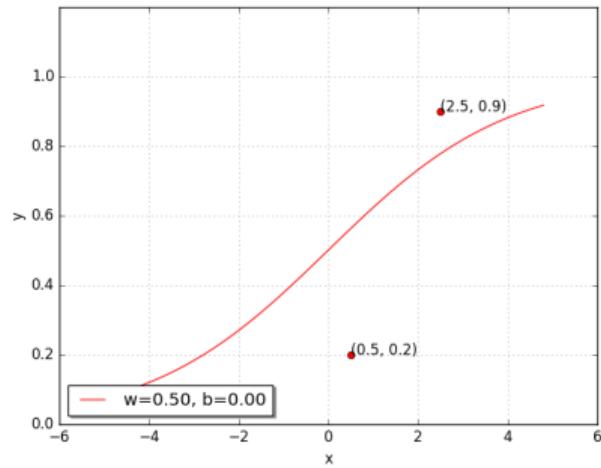


- Can we try to find such a w^*, b^* manually
- Let us try a random guess.. (say, $w = 0.5, b = 0$)
- Clearly not good, but how bad is it ?
- Let us revisit $\mathcal{L}(w, b)$ to see how bad it is ...

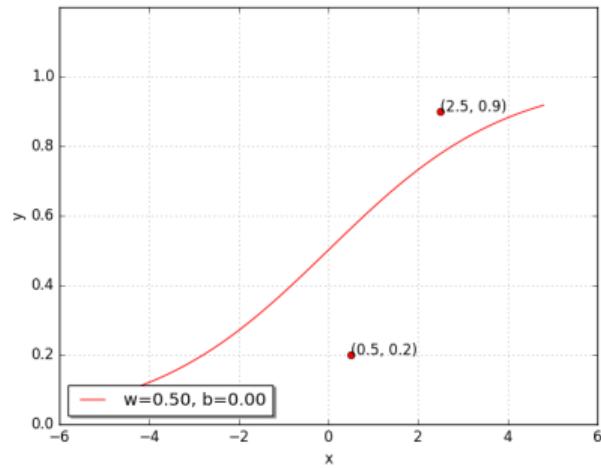




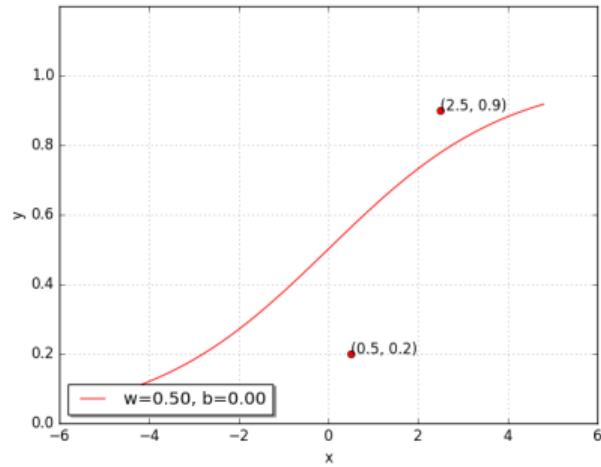
$$\mathcal{L}(w, b) = \frac{1}{2} * \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - f(x_i))^2$$



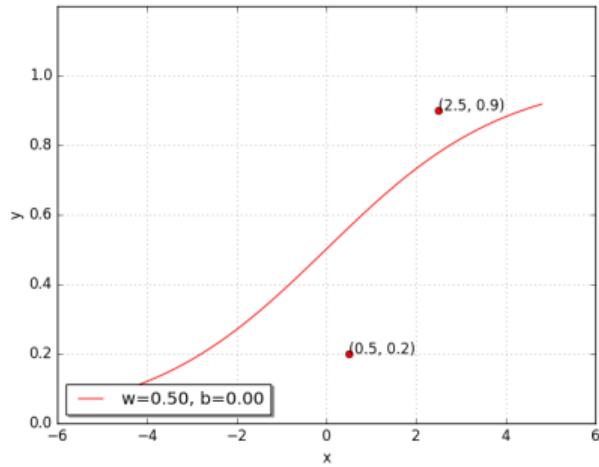
$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}(w, b) &= \frac{1}{2} * \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - f(x_i))^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} * (y_1 - f(x_1))^2 + (y_2 - f(x_2))^2\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{L}(w, b) &= \frac{1}{2} * \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - f(x_i))^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} * (y_1 - f(x_1))^2 + (y_2 - f(x_2))^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} * (0.9 - f(2.5))^2 + (0.2 - f(0.5))^2
 \end{aligned}$$



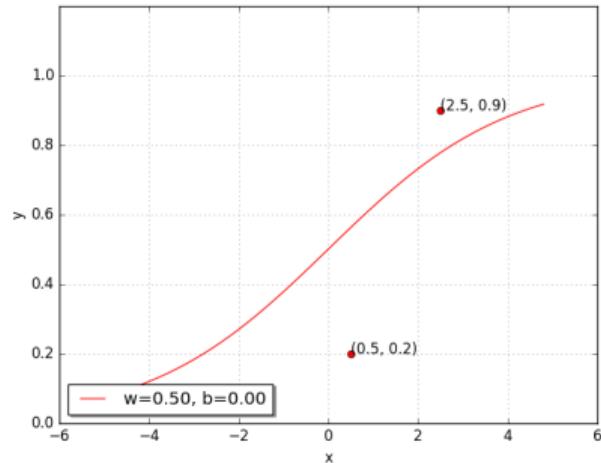
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 &= 0.073
 \end{aligned}$$



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 \mathcal{L}(w, b) &= \frac{1}{2} * \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - f(x_i))^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} * (y_1 - f(x_1))^2 + (y_2 - f(x_2))^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} * (0.9 - f(2.5))^2 + (0.2 - f(0.5))^2 \\
 &= 0.073
 \end{aligned}$$

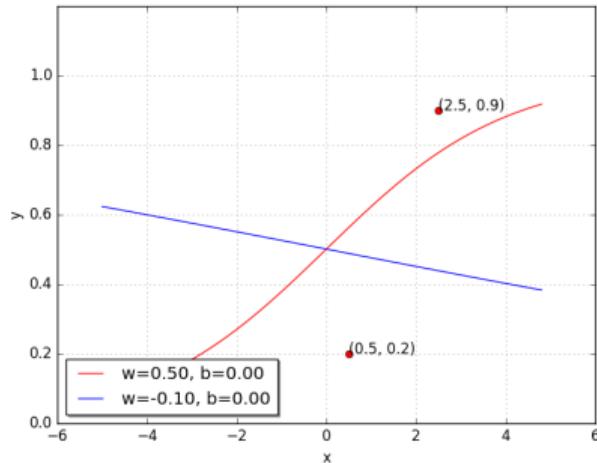
We want $\mathcal{L}(w, b)$ to be as close to 0 as possible

Let us try some other values of w, b



w	b	$\mathcal{L}(w, b)$
0.50	0.00	0.0730

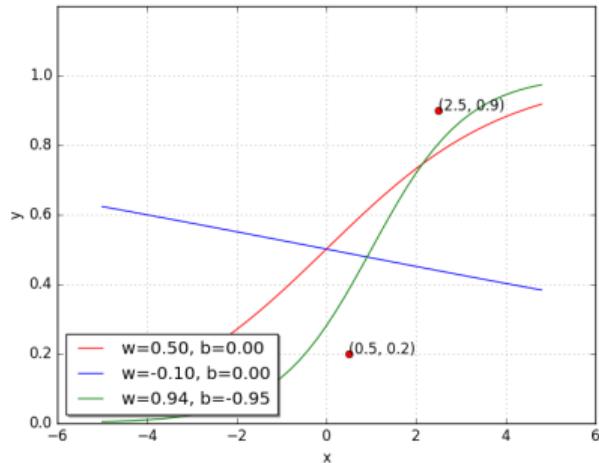
Let us try some other values of w, b



w	b	$\mathcal{L}(w, b)$
0.50	0.00	0.0730
-0.10	0.00	0.1481

Oops!! this made things even worse...

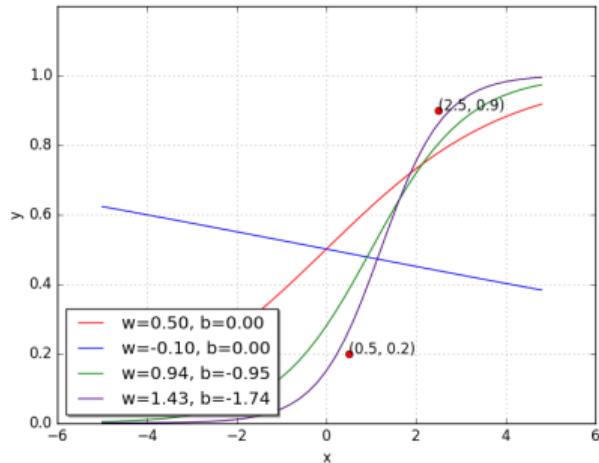
Let us try some other values of w , b



w	b	$\mathcal{L}(w, b)$
0.50	0.00	0.0730
-0.10	0.00	0.1481
0.94	-0.94	0.0214

Perhaps it would help to push w and b in the other direction...

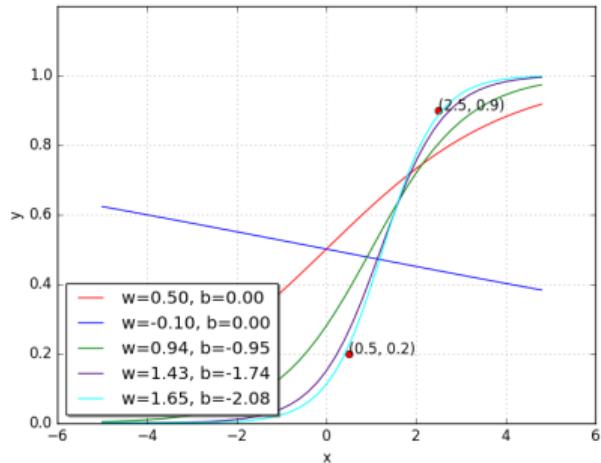
Let us try some other values of w , b



w	b	$\mathcal{L}(w, b)$
0.50	0.00	0.0730
-0.10	0.00	0.1481
0.94	-0.94	0.0214
1.42	-1.73	0.0028

Let us keep going in this direction, *i.e.*, increase w and decrease b

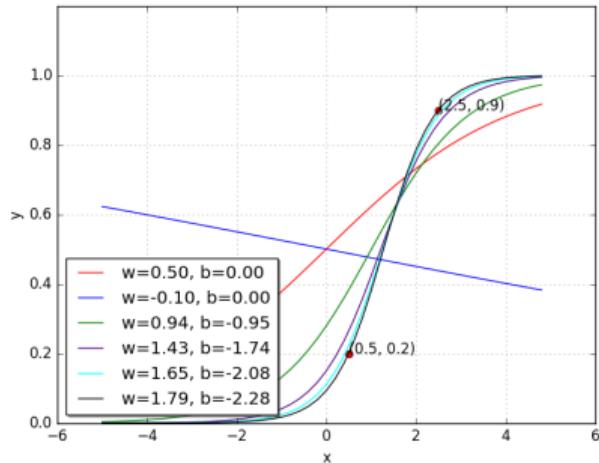
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1.42	-1.73	0.0028
1.65	-2.08	0.0003

Let us keep going in this direction, *i.e.*, increase w and decrease b

Let us try some other values of w , b



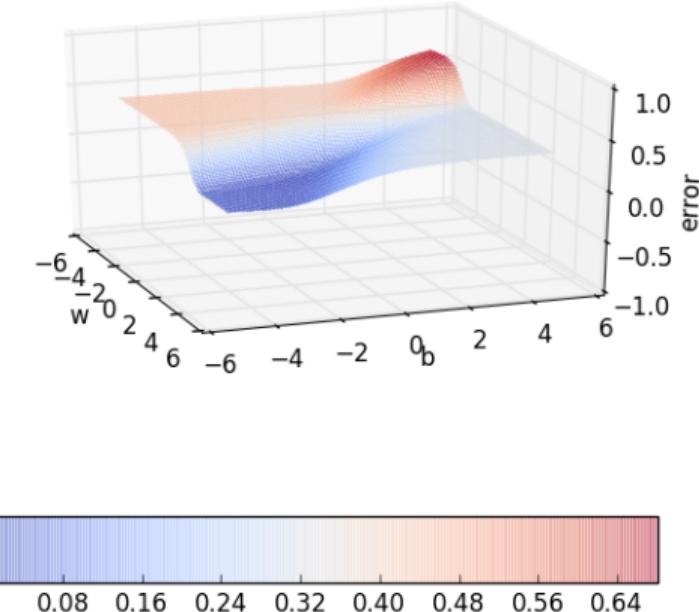
w	b	$\mathcal{L}(w, b)$
0.50	0.00	0.0730
-0.10	0.00	0.1481
0.94	-0.94	0.0214
1.42	-1.73	0.0028
1.65	-2.08	0.0003
1.78	-2.27	0.0000

With some guess work and intuition we were able to find the right values for w and b

Let us look at something better than our “guess work” algorithm....

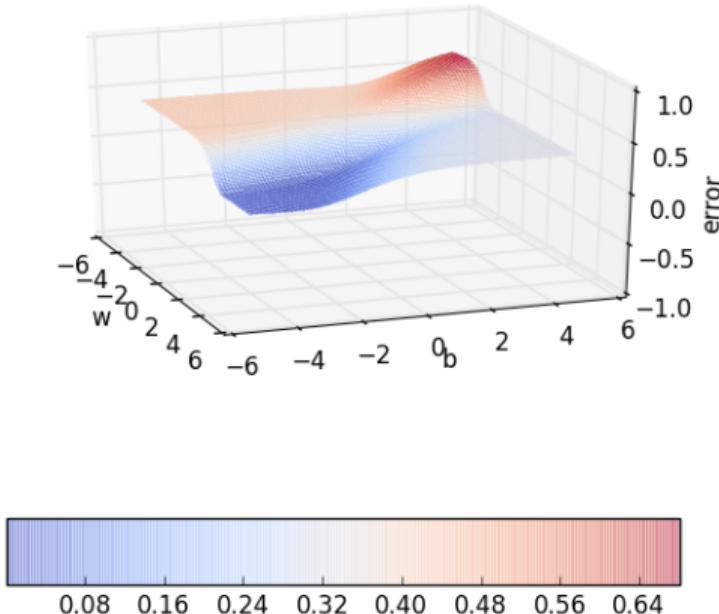
- Since we have only 2 points and 2 parameters (w , b) we can easily plot $\mathcal{L}(w, b)$ for different values of (w, b) and pick the one where $\mathcal{L}(w, b)$ is minimum

Random search on error surface



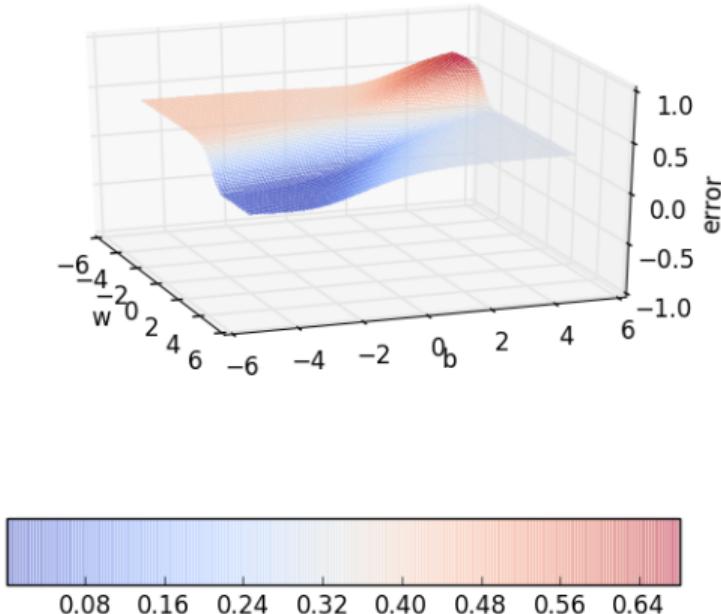
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Random search on error surface



- Since we have only 2 points and 2 parameters (w, b) we can easily plot $\mathcal{L}(w, b)$ for different values of (w, b) and pick the one where $\mathcal{L}(w, b)$ is minimum
- But of course this becomes intractable once you have many more data points and many more parameters !!

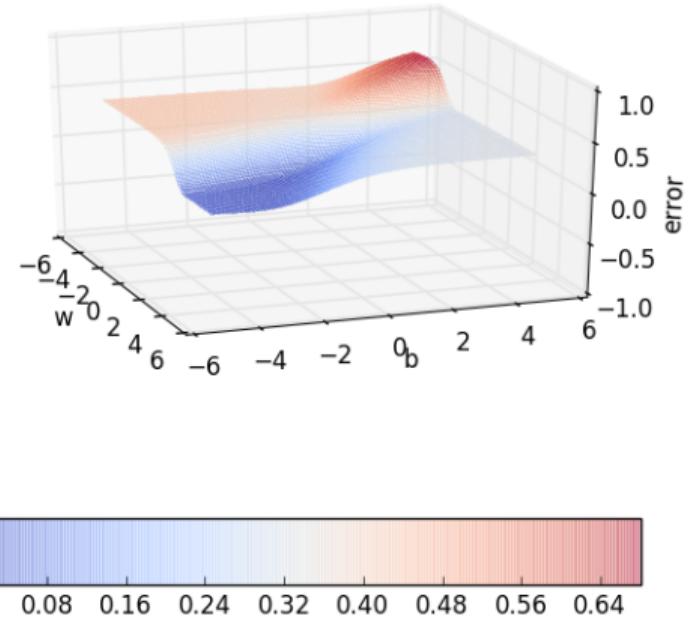
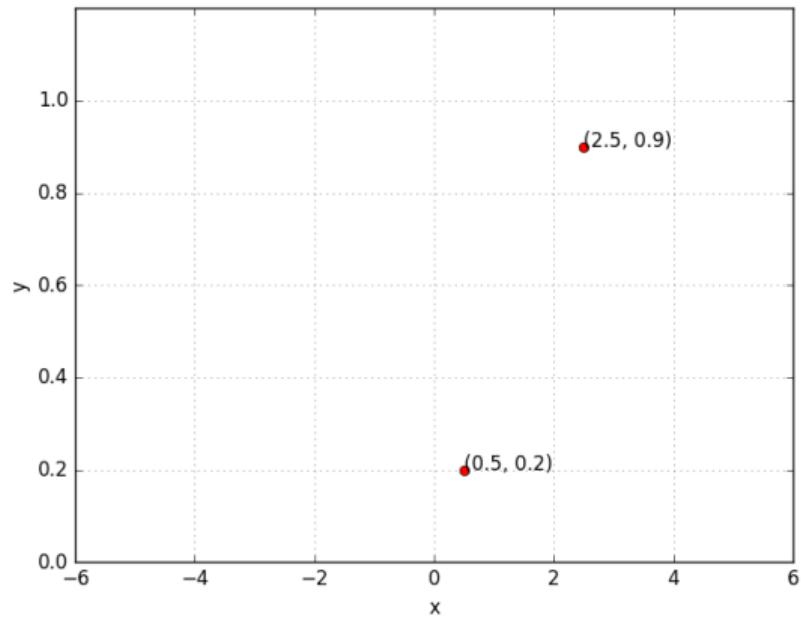
Random search on error surface

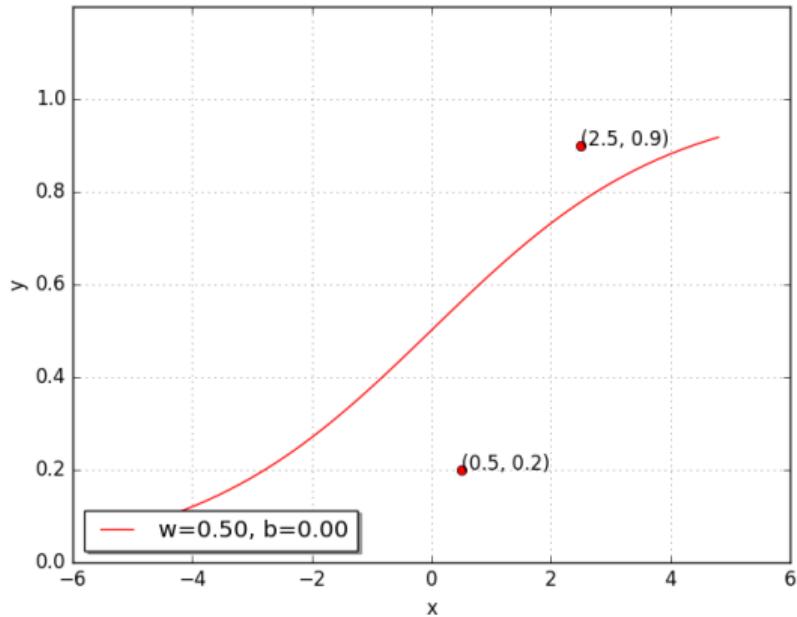


- Since we have only 2 points and 2 parameters (w, b) we can easily plot $\mathcal{L}(w, b)$ for different values of (w, b) and pick the one where $\mathcal{L}(w, b)$ is minimum
- But of course this becomes intractable once you have many more data points and many more parameters !!
- Further, even here we have plotted the error surface only for a small range of (w, b) [from $(-6, 6)$ and not from $(-\infty, \infty)$]

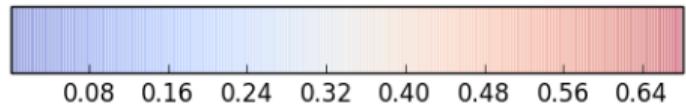
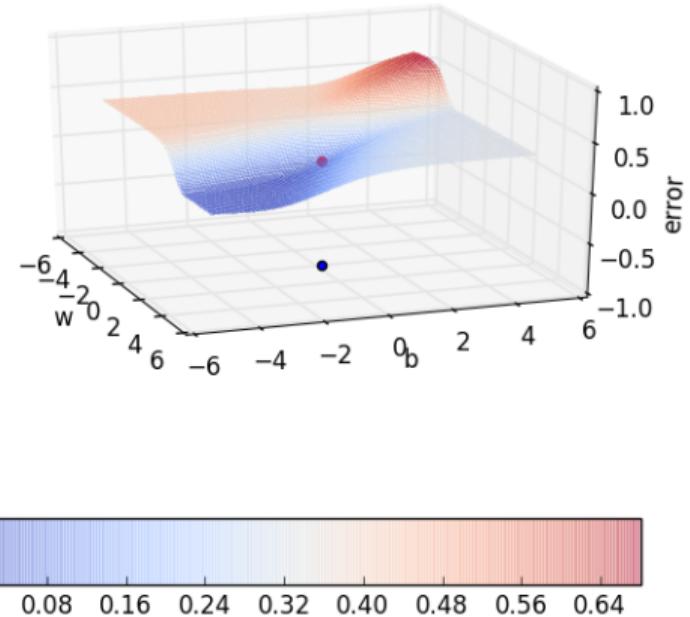
*Let us look at the geometric interpretation of our
“guess work” algorithm in terms of this error surface*

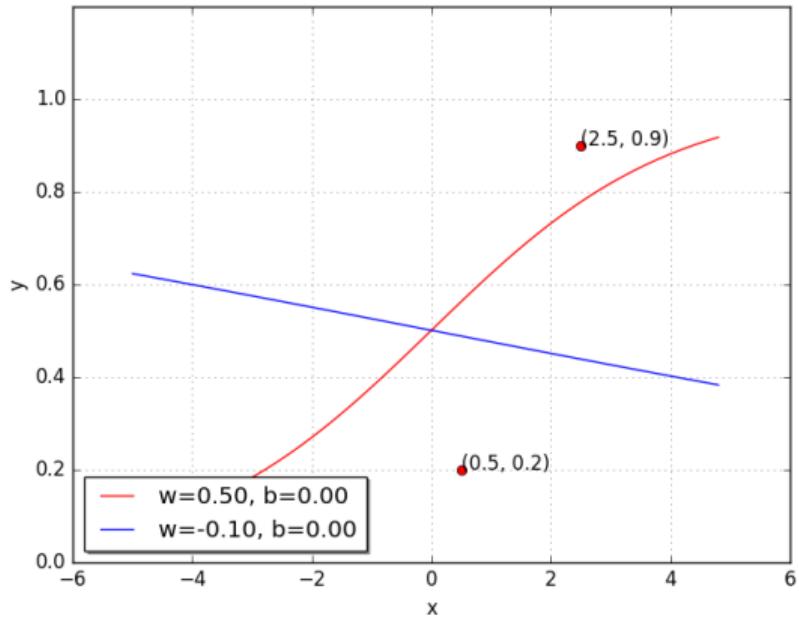
Random search on error surface



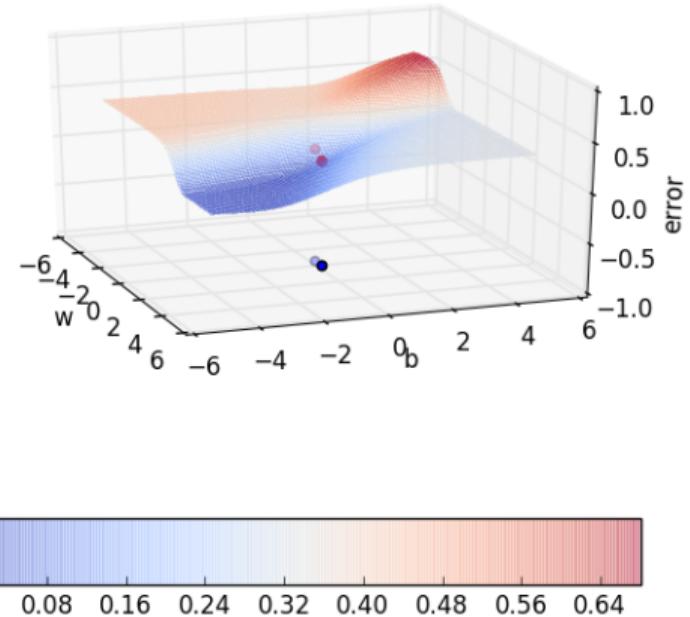


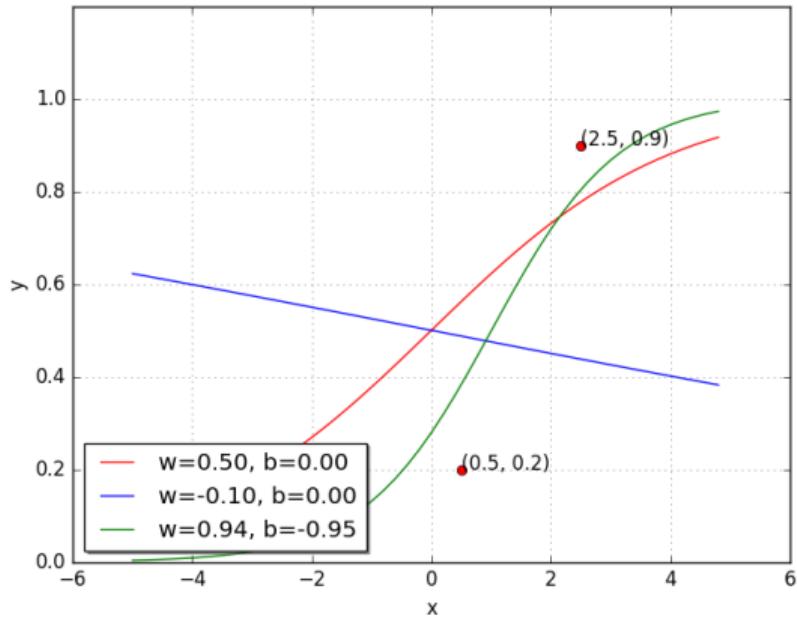
Random search on error surface



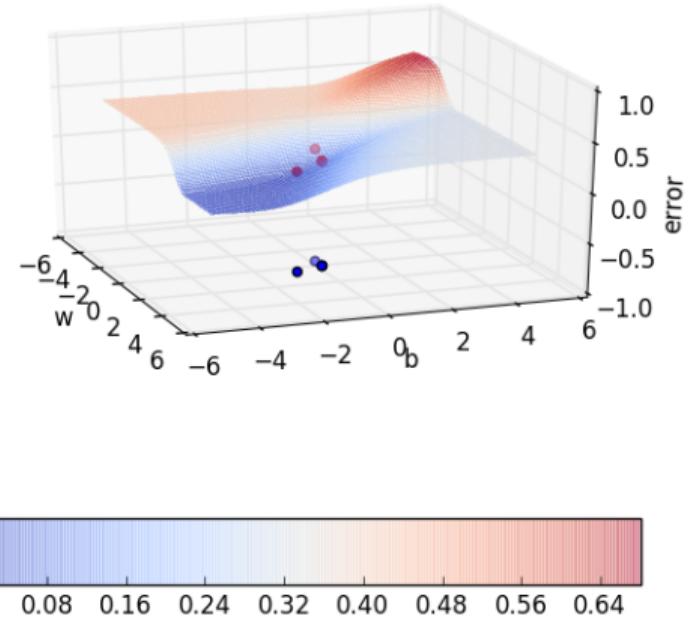


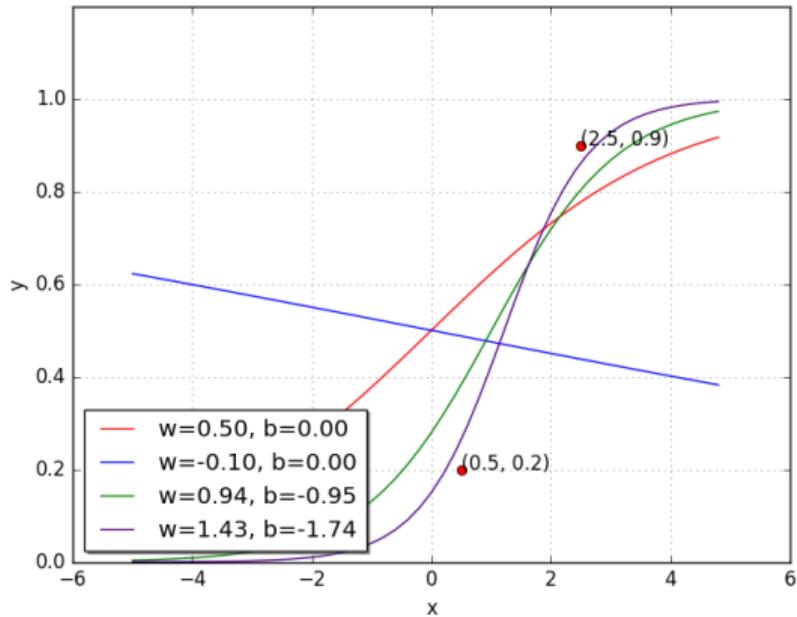
Random search on error surface



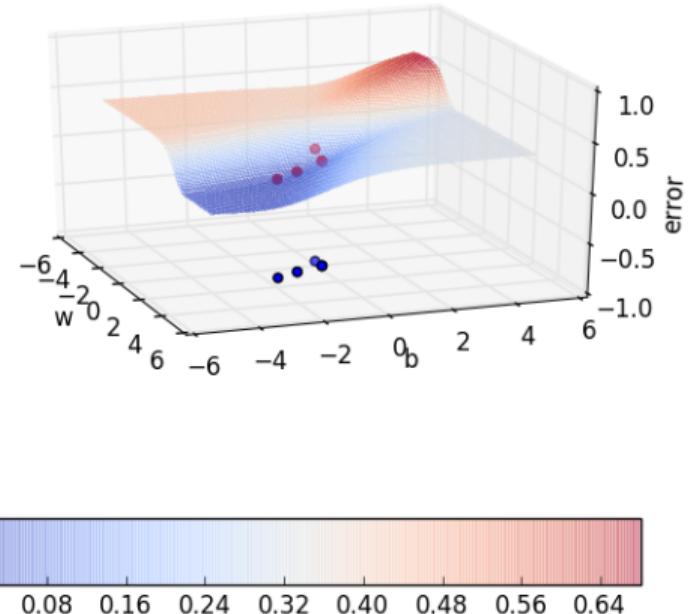


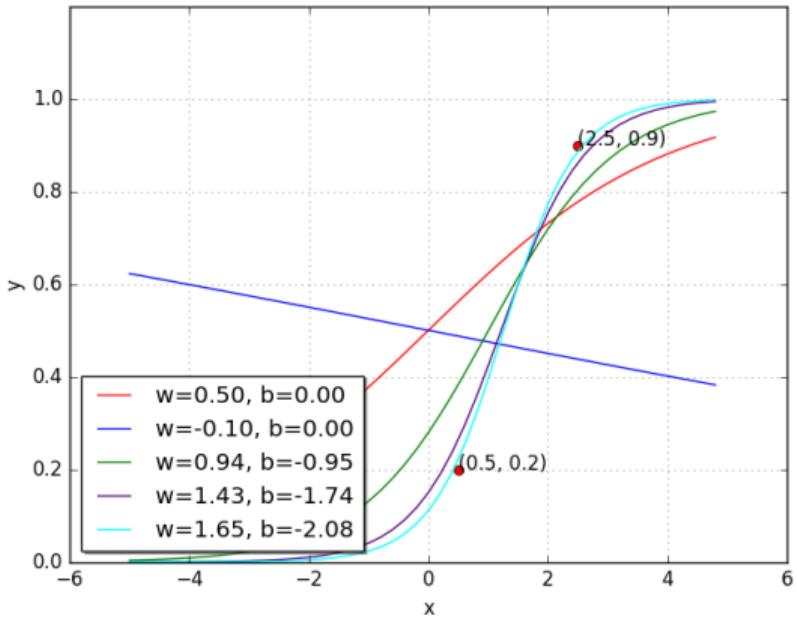
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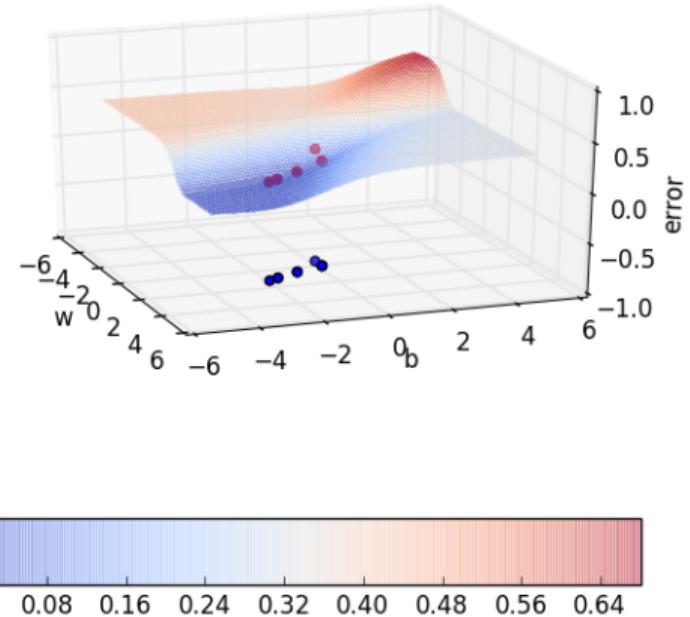


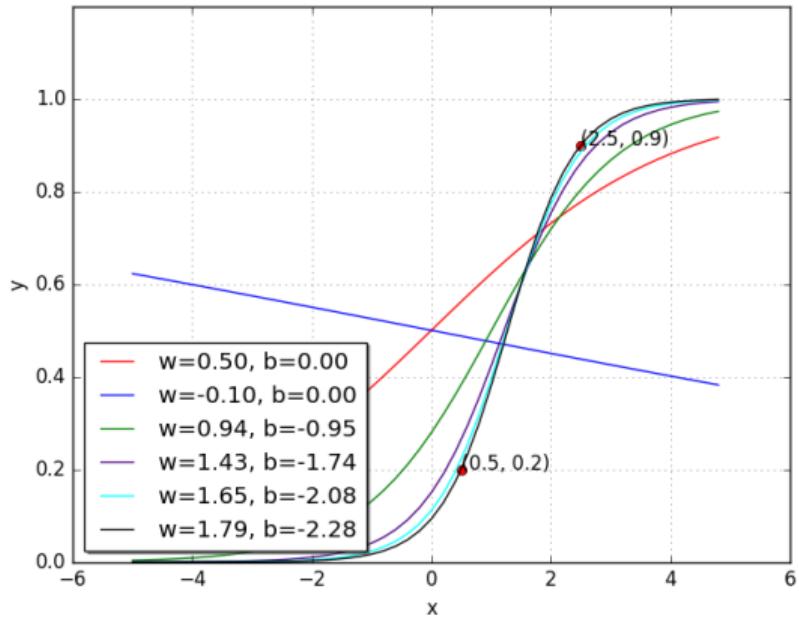
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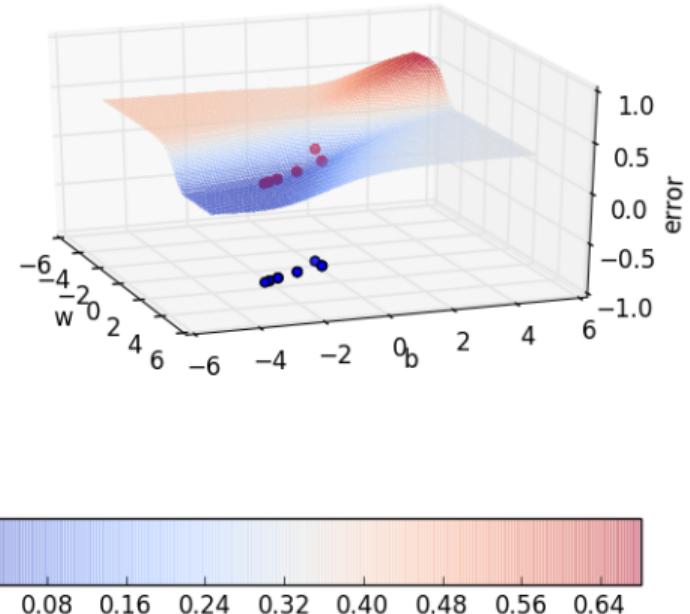


Random search on error surface





Random search on error surface



Module 3.4: Learning Parameters : Gradient Descent

Now let us see if there is a more efficient and principled way of doing this

Goal

Find a better way of traversing the error surface so that we can reach the minimum value quickly without resorting to brute force search!

vector of parameters,
say, randomly initialized

$$\theta = [w, b]$$

vector of parameters,
say, randomly initial-
ized

$$\theta = [w, b]$$

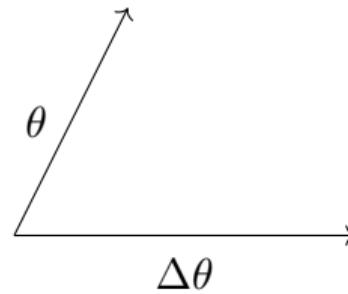
$$\Delta\theta = [\Delta w, \Delta b]$$

change in the
values of w, b

vector of parameters,
say, randomly initial-
ized

→ $\theta = [w, b]$

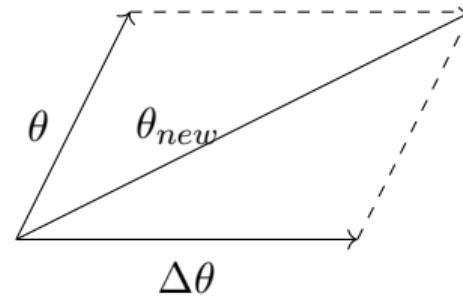
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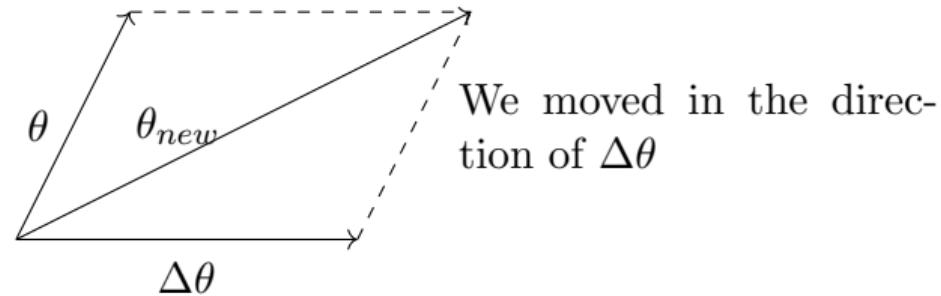
change in the
values of w, b



vector of parameters,
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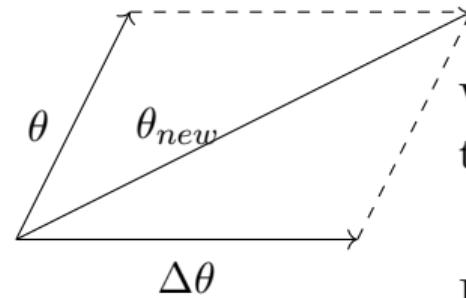
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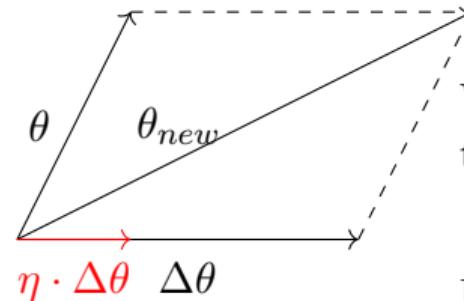
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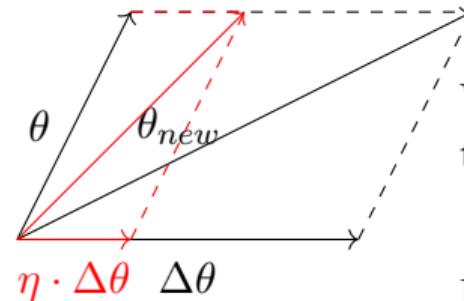
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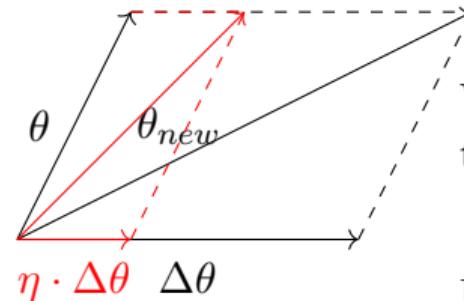
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$$\theta_{new} = \theta + \eta \cdot \Delta\theta$$



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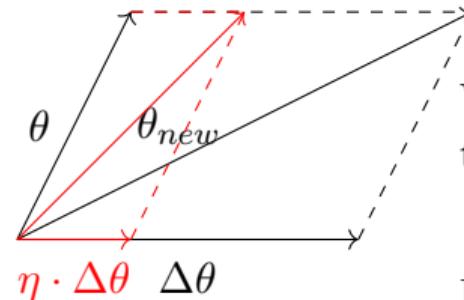
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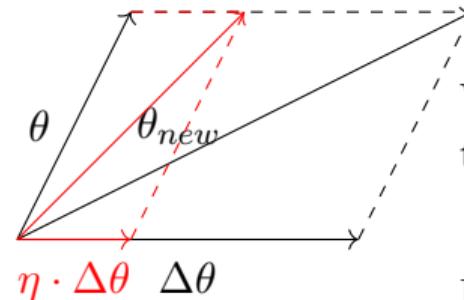
Question: What is the right $\Delta\theta$ to use ?

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The answer comes from Taylor series

For ease of notation, let $\Delta\theta = u$, then from Taylor series, we have,

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Note that the move (ηu) would be favorable only if,

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This implies,

$$u^T \nabla \mathcal{L}(\theta) < 0$$

Okay, so we have,

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But, what is the range of $u^T \nabla \mathcal{L}(\theta)$?

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$$-1 \leq \cos(\beta) = \frac{u^T \nabla \mathcal{L}(\theta)}{\|u\| * \|\nabla \mathcal{L}(\theta)\|} \leq 1$$

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multiply throughout by $k = \|u\| * \|\nabla \mathcal{L}(\theta)\|$

$$-k \leq k * \cos(\beta) = u^T \nabla \mathcal{L}(\theta) \leq k$$

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Thus, $\mathcal{L}(\theta + \eta u) - \mathcal{L}(\theta) = u^T \nabla \mathcal{L}(\theta) = k * \cos(\beta)$ will be most negative when $\cos(\beta) = -1$ i.e., when β is 180°

Gradient Descent Rule

- The direction u that we intend to move in should be at 180° w.r.t. the gradient

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Parameter Update Equations

$$w_{t+1} = w_t - \eta \nabla w_t$$

$$b_{t+1} = b_t - \eta \nabla b_t$$

where, $\nabla w_t = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(w, b)}{\partial w}$ at $w = w_t, b = b_t$, $\nabla b = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(w, b)}{\partial b}$ at $w = w_t, b = b_t$

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So we now have a more principled way of moving in the w - b plane than our “guess work” algorithm

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Algorithm: gradient_descent()

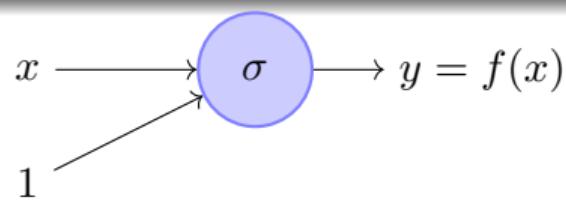
```
t ← 0;  
max_iterations ← 1000;  
while  $t < max\_iterations$  do  
    |  $w_{t+1} \leftarrow w_t - \eta \nabla w_t;$   
    |  $b_{t+1} \leftarrow b_t - \eta \nabla b_t;$   
end
```

- Let us create an algorithm from this rule ...

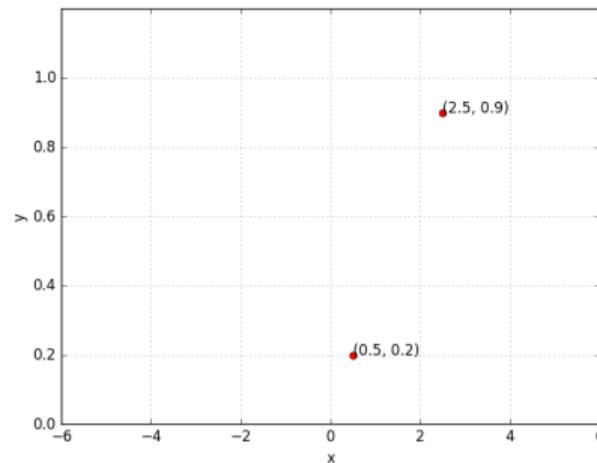
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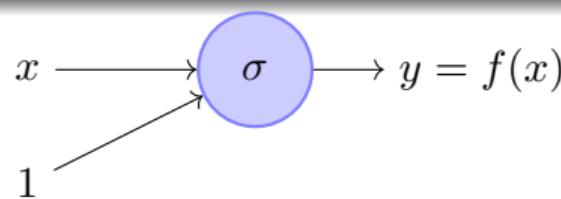
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- To see this algorithm in practice let us first derive ∇w and ∇b for our toy neural network



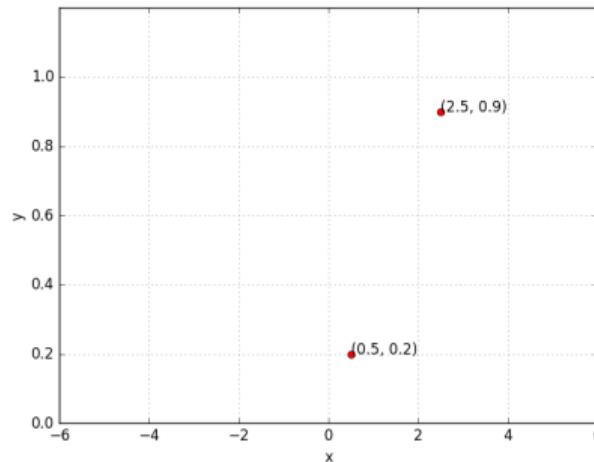
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-(w \cdot x + b)}}$$

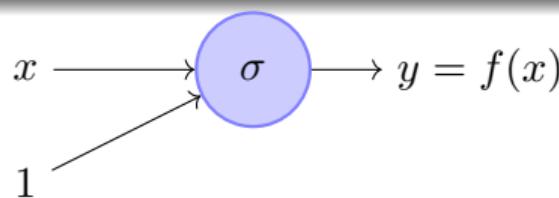




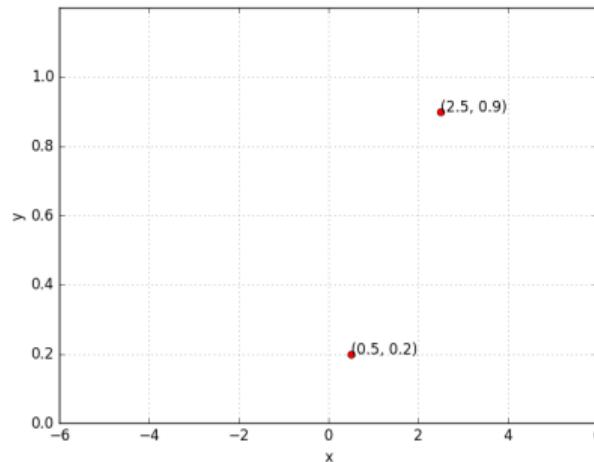
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Let's assume there is only 1 point to fit
 (x, y)



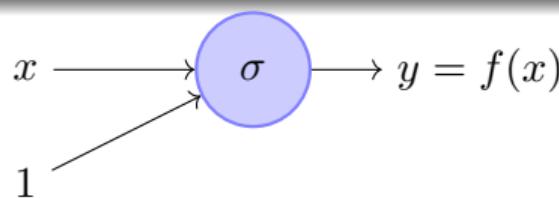


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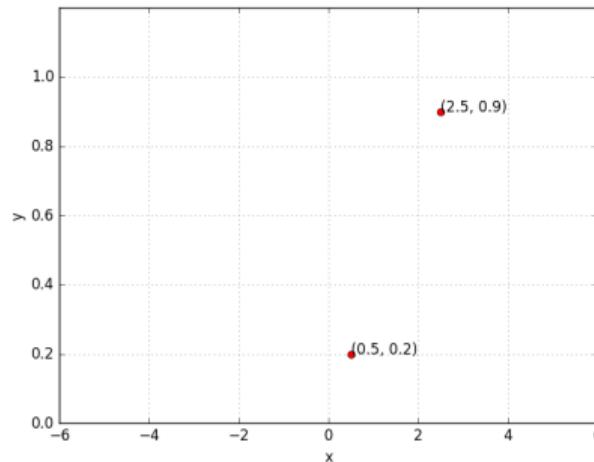


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$$\mathcal{L}(w, b) = \frac{1}{2} * (f(x) - y)^2$$



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$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}(w, b) &= \frac{1}{2} * (f(x) - y)^2 \\ \nabla w &= \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(w, b)}{\partial w} = \frac{\partial}{\partial w} \left[\frac{1}{2} * (f(x) - y)^2 \right]\end{aligned}$$

$$\nabla w = \frac{\partial}{\partial w} \left[\frac{1}{2} * (f(x) - y)^2 \right]$$

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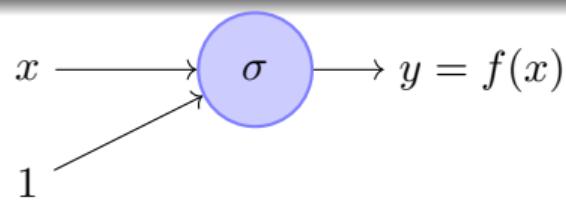
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 &= f(x) * (1 - f(x)) * x
 \end{aligned}$$

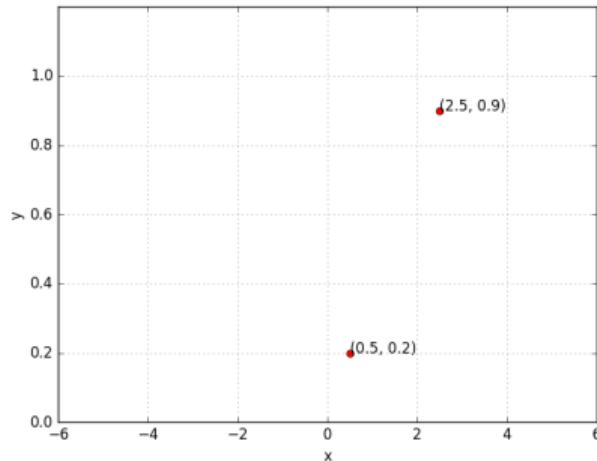
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 &= \color{red}{(f(x) - y) * f(x) * (1 - f(x)) * x}
 \end{aligned}$$

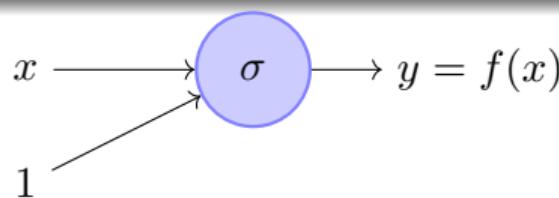
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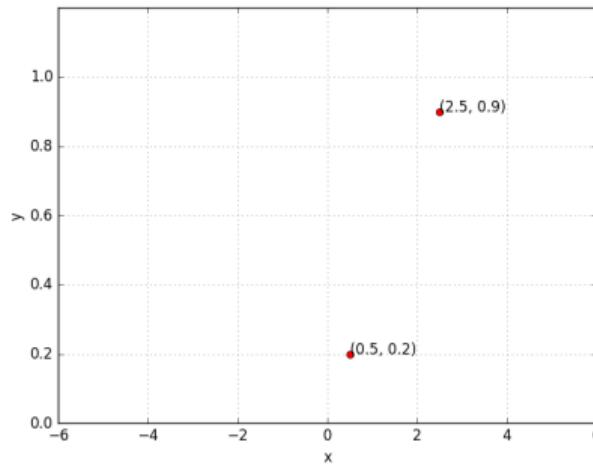
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-(w \cdot x + b)}}$$

So if there is only 1 point (x, y) , we have,



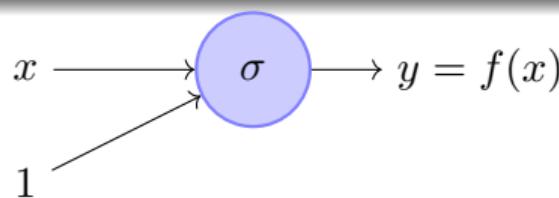


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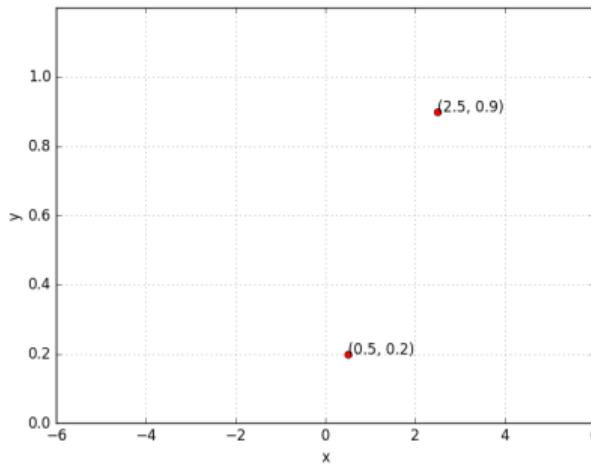


So if there is only 1 point (x, y) , we have,

$$\nabla w = (f(x) - y) * f(x) * (1 - f(x)) * x$$



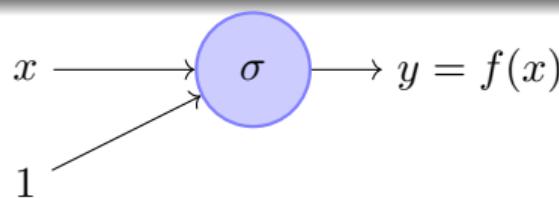
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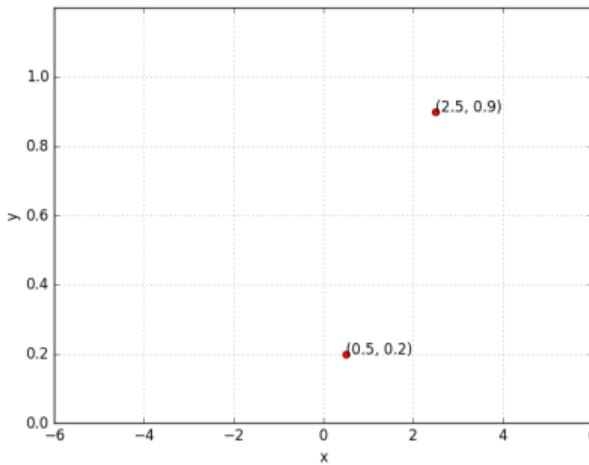
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For two points,



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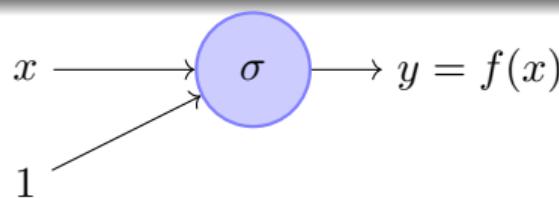


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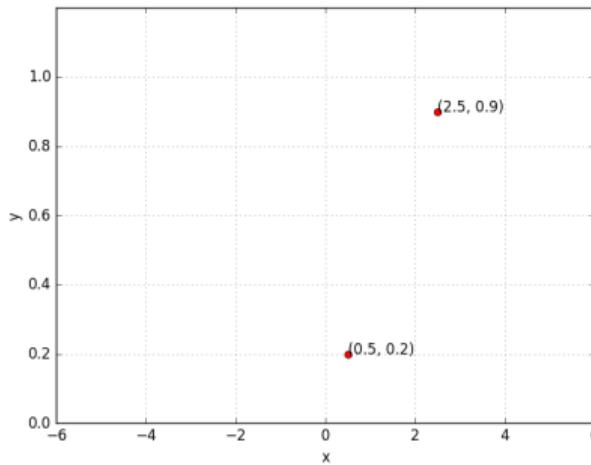
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$$\nabla w = \sum_{i=1}^2 (f(x_i) - y_i) * f(x_i) * (1 - f(x_i)) * x_i$$



$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-(w \cdot x + b)}}$$



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For two points,

$$\nabla w = \sum_{i=1}^2 (f(x_i) - y_i) * f(x_i) * (1 - f(x_i)) * x_i$$

$$\nabla b = \sum_{i=1}^2 (f(x_i) - y_i) * f(x_i) * (1 - f(x_i))$$

```
X = [0.5, 2.5]  
Y = [0.2, 0.9]
```

```
X = [0.5, 2.5]
Y = [0.2, 0.9]

def f(w,b,x) : #sigmoid with parameters w,b
    return 1.0 / (1.0 + np.exp(-(w*x + b)))
```

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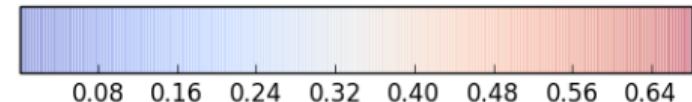
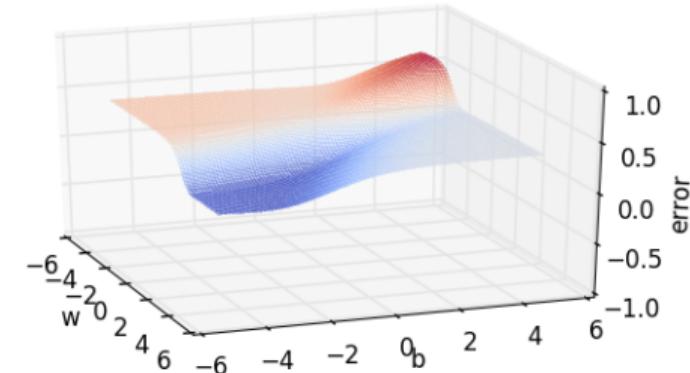
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Random search on error surface



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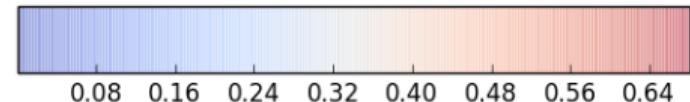
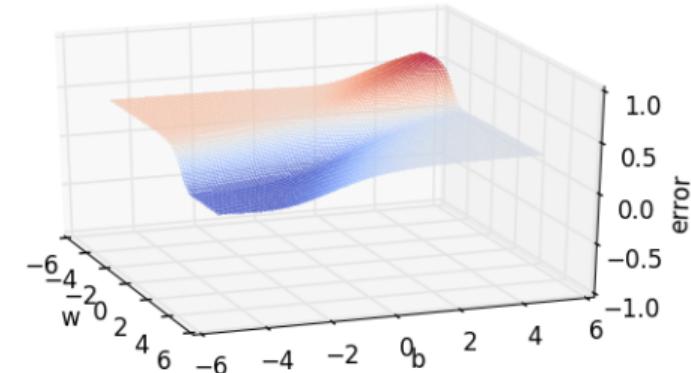
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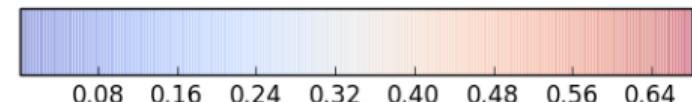
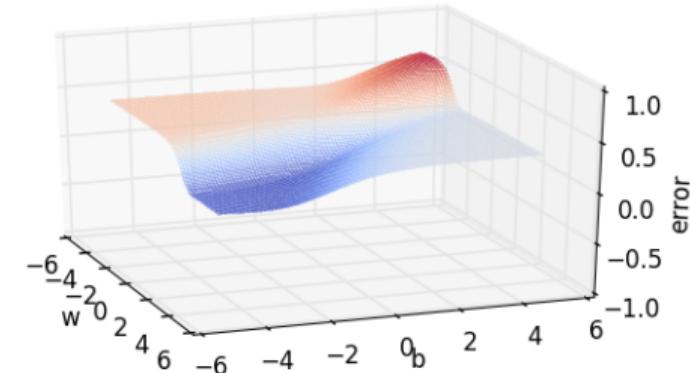
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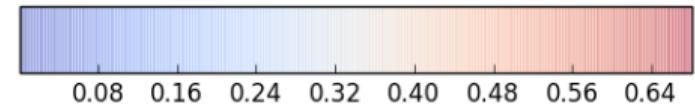
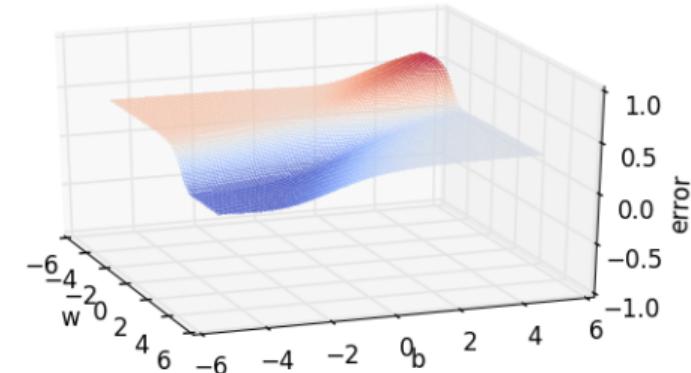
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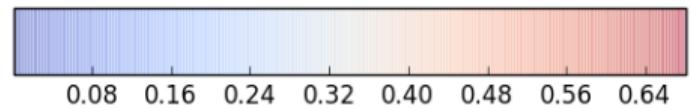
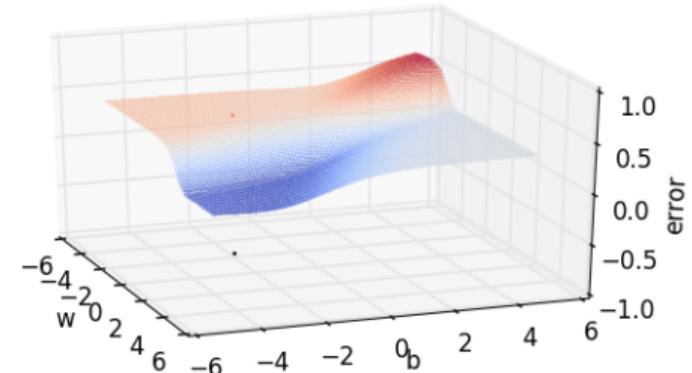
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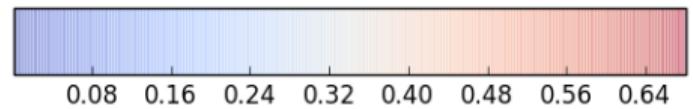
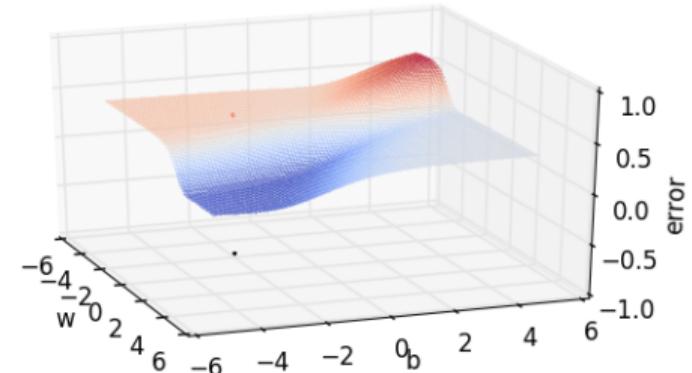
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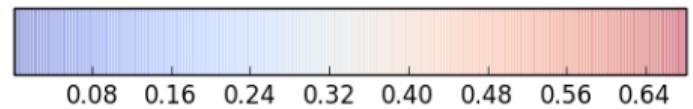
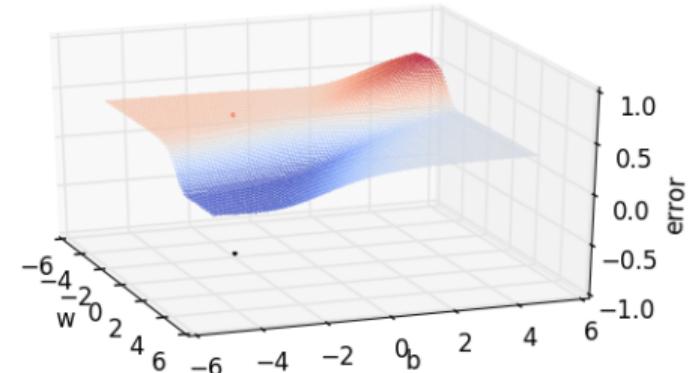
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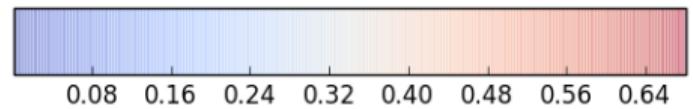
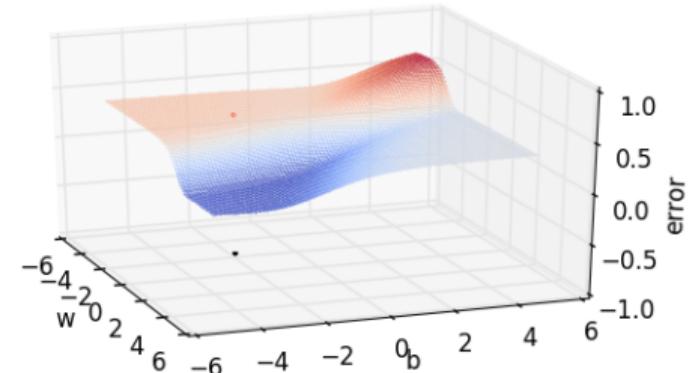
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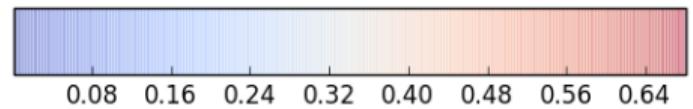
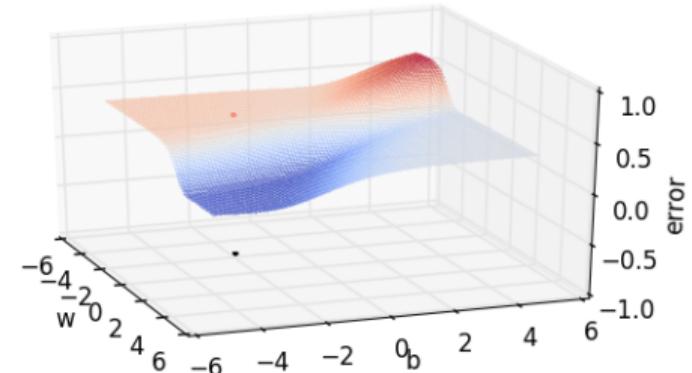
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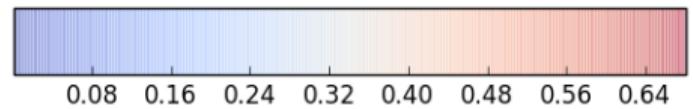
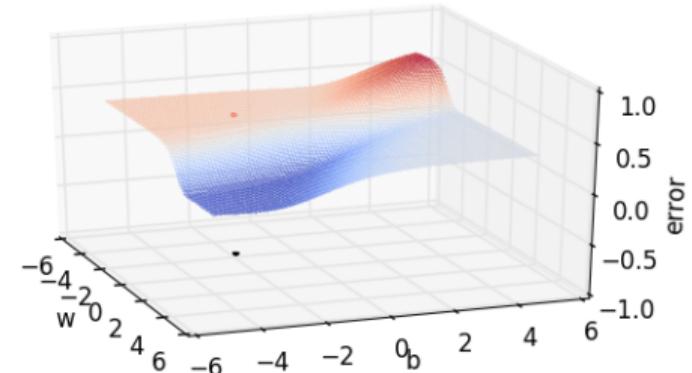
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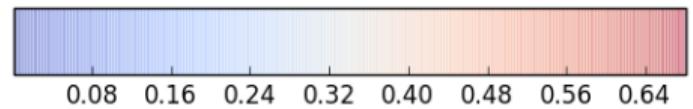
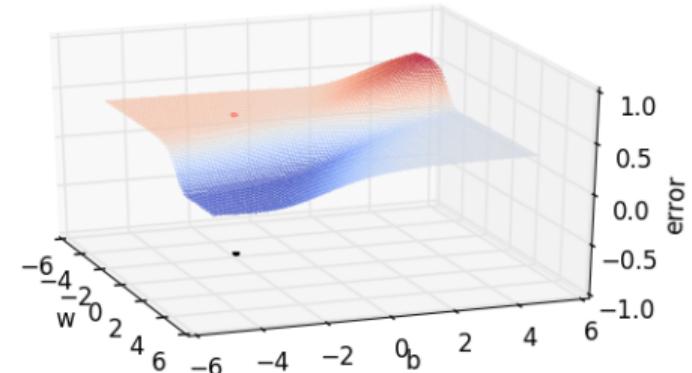
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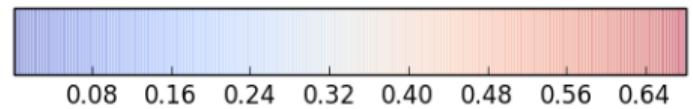
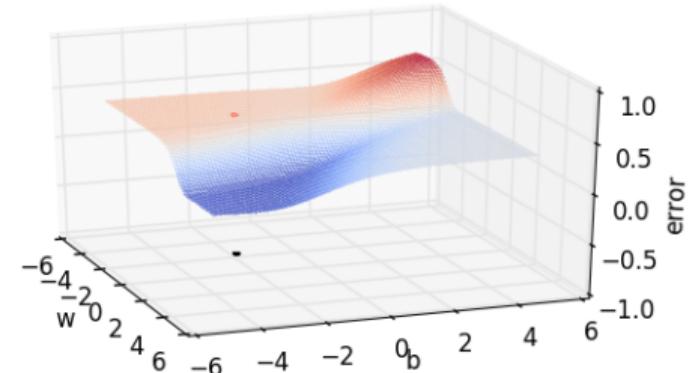
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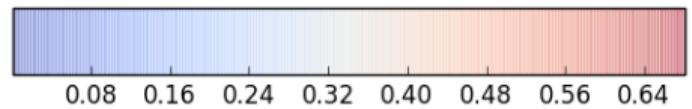
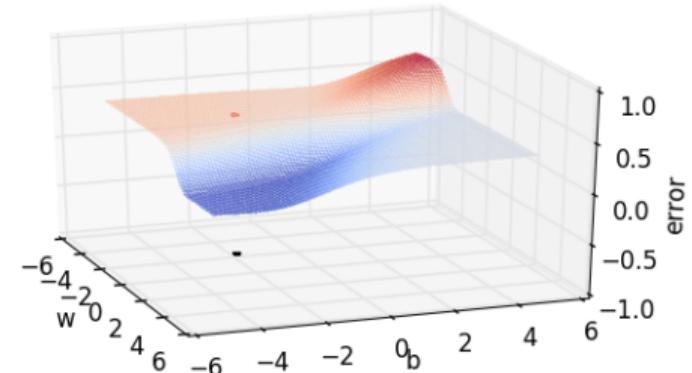
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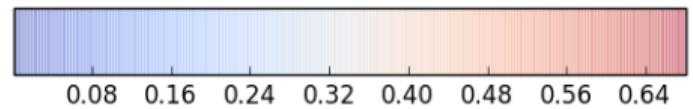
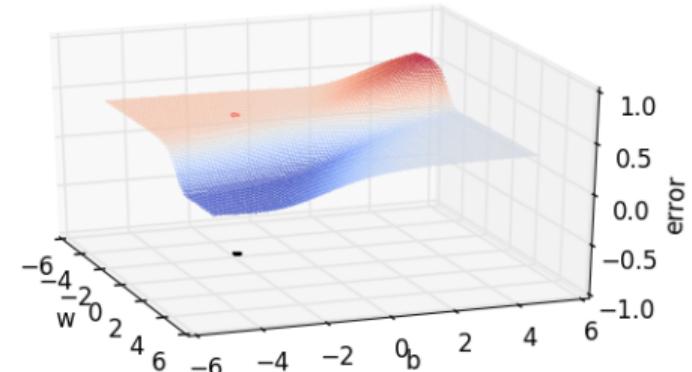
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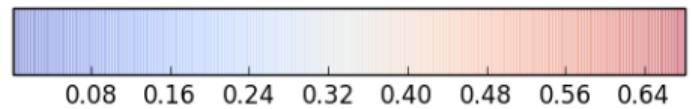
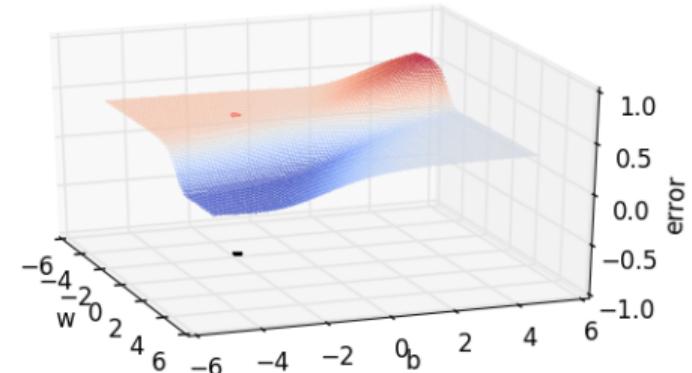
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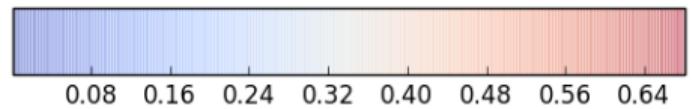
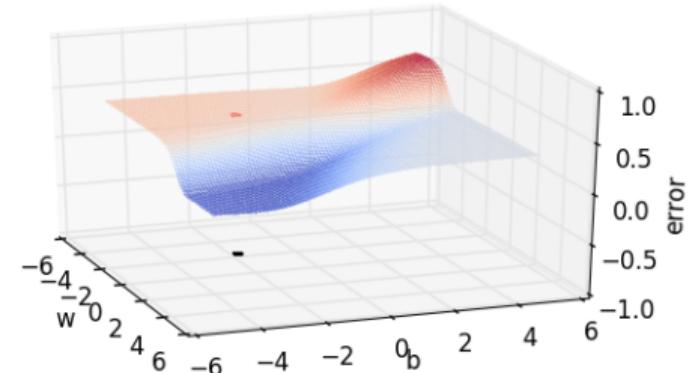
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Gradient descent on the error surface



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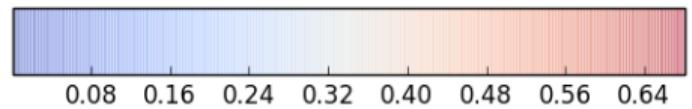
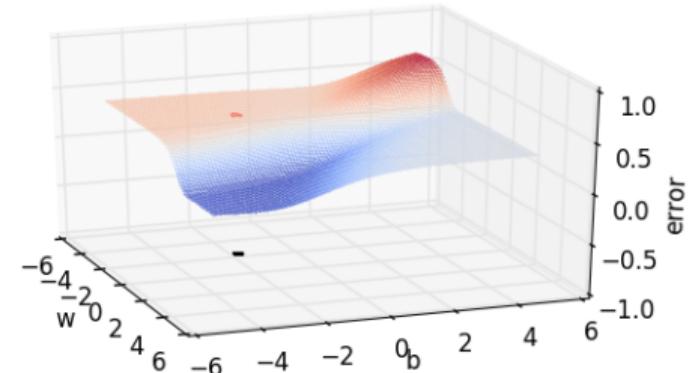
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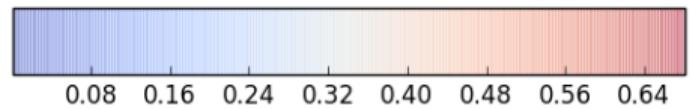
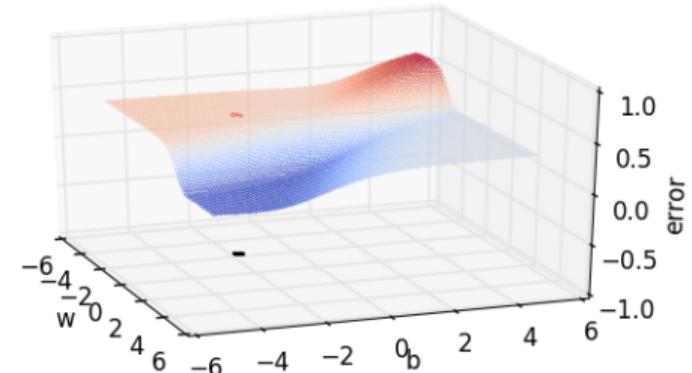
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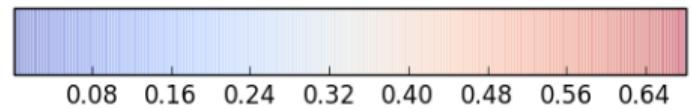
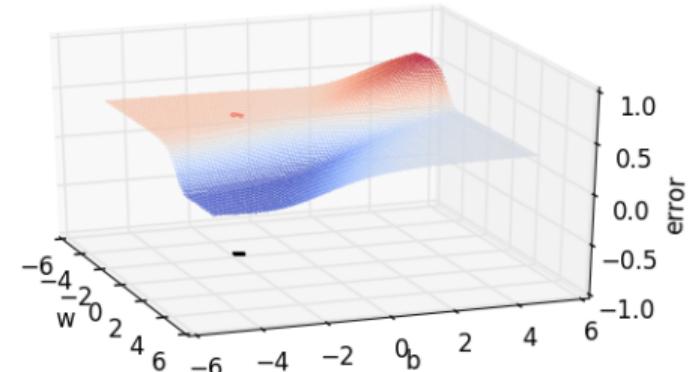
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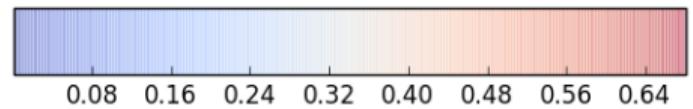
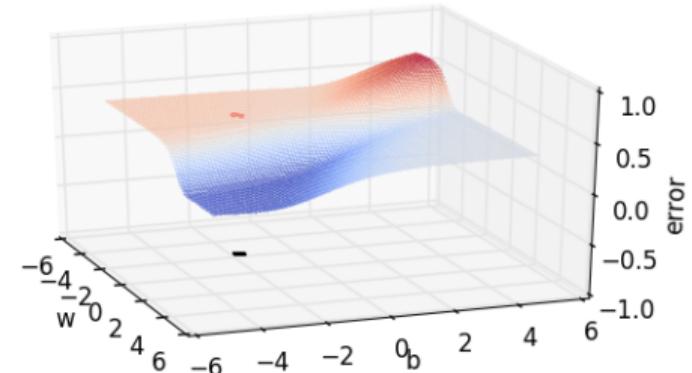
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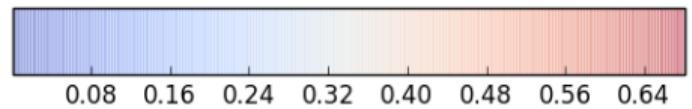
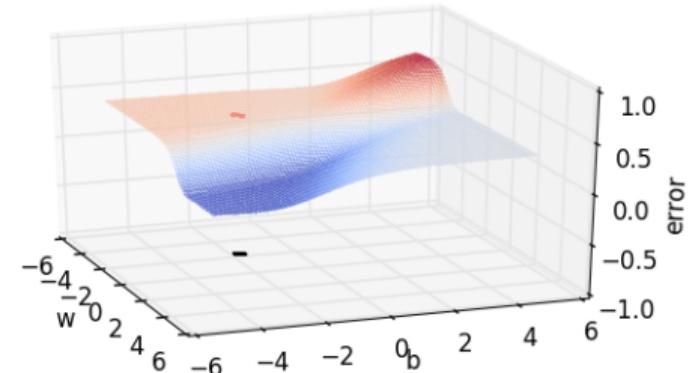
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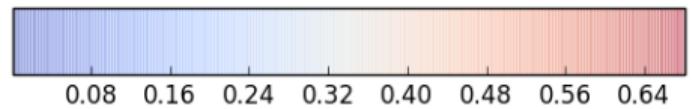
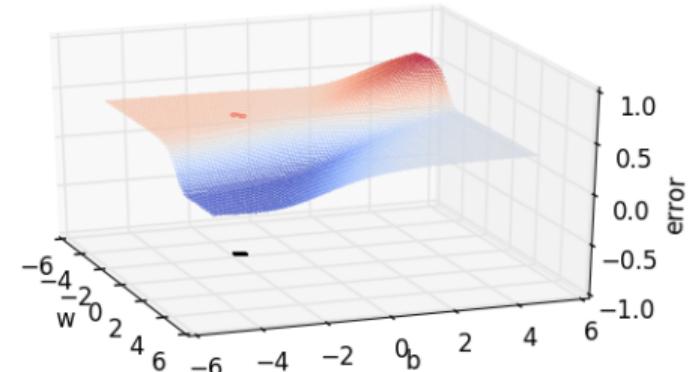
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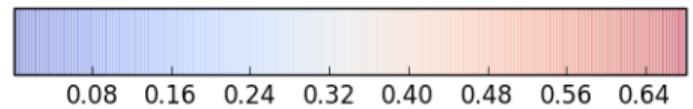
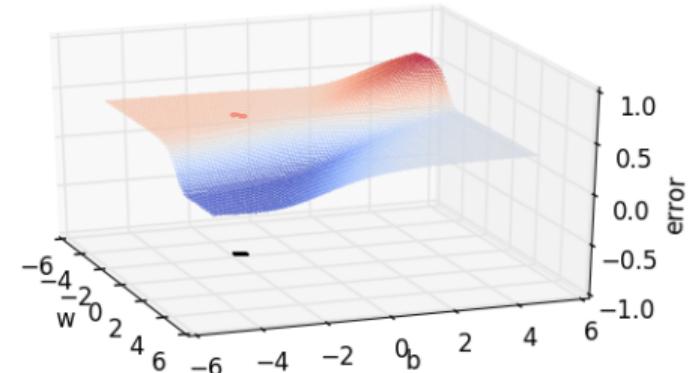
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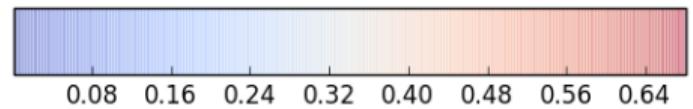
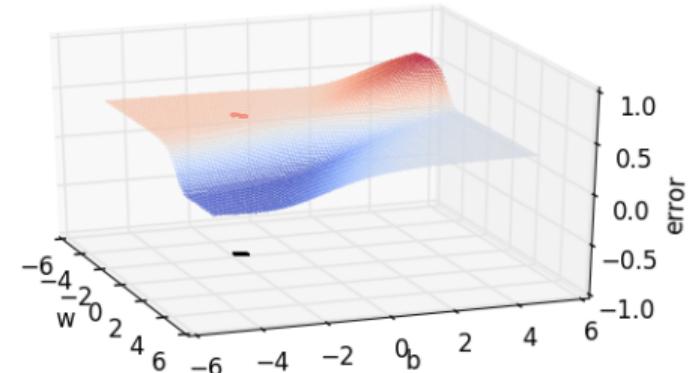
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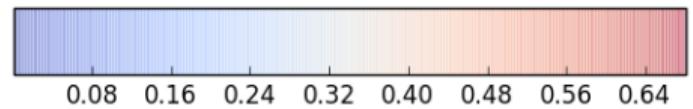
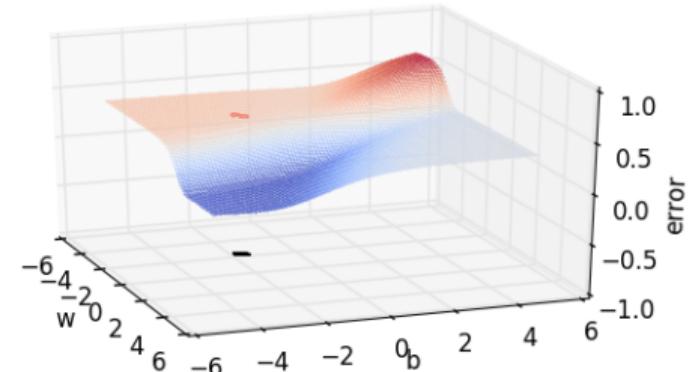
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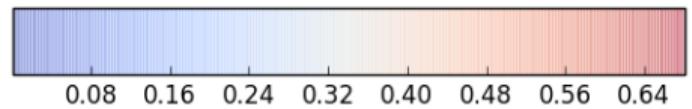
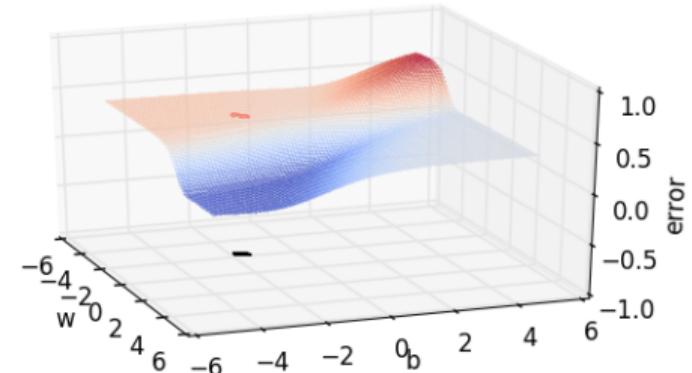
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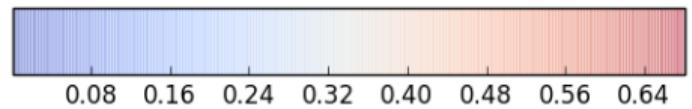
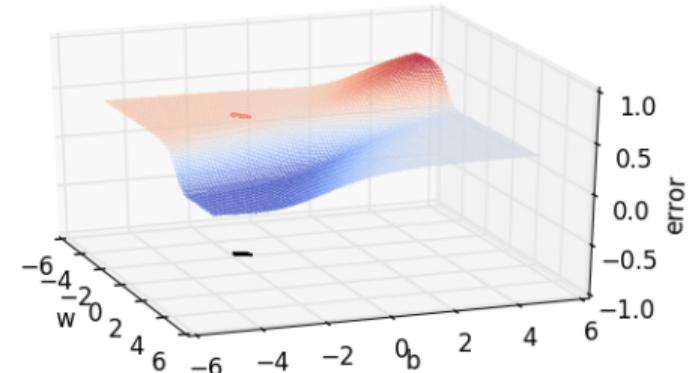
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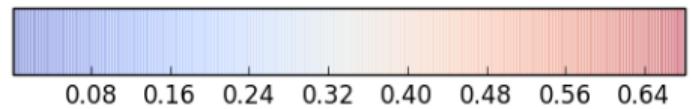
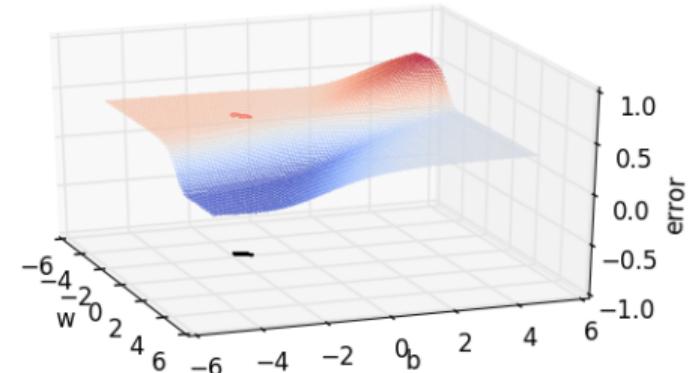
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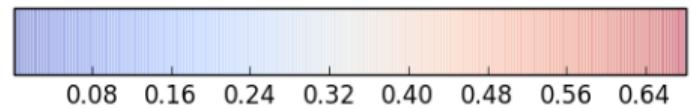
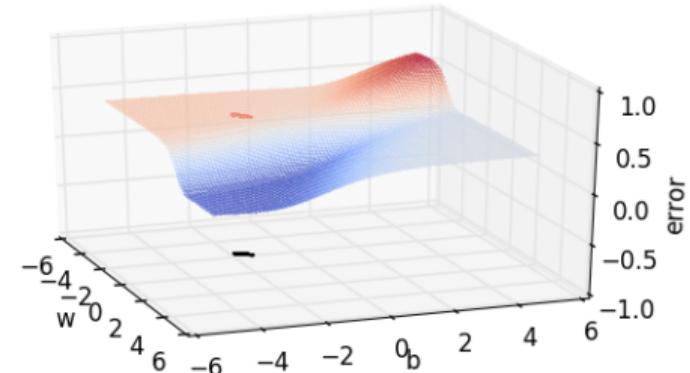
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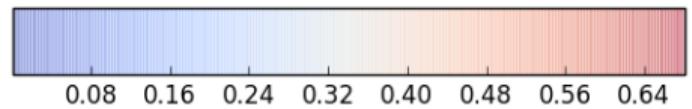
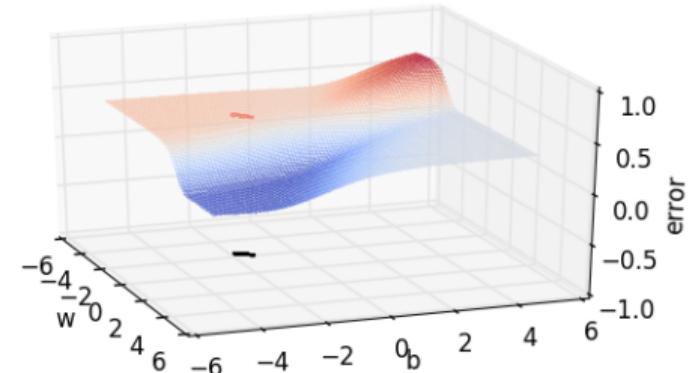
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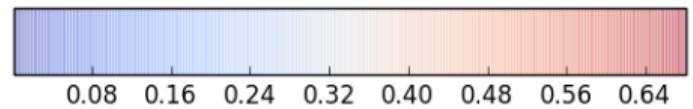
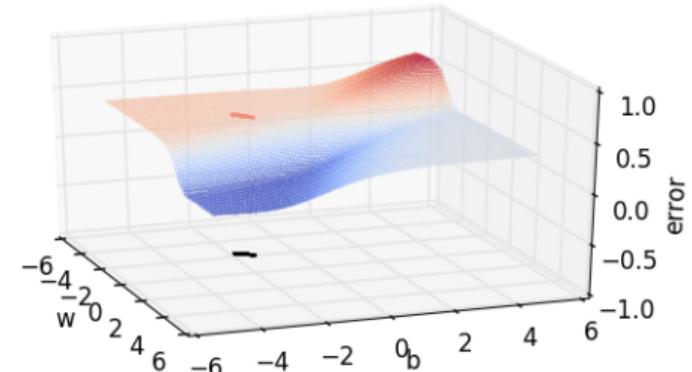
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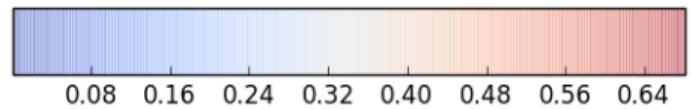
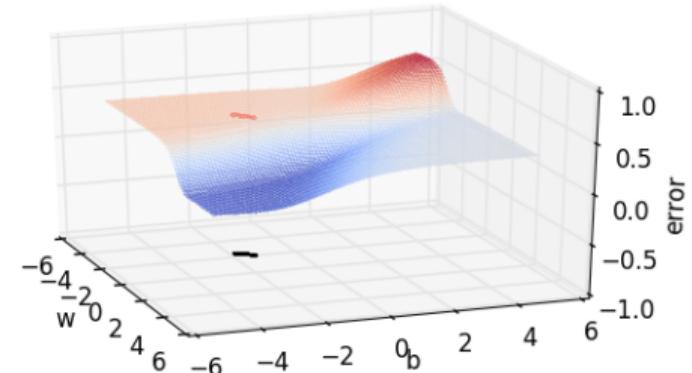
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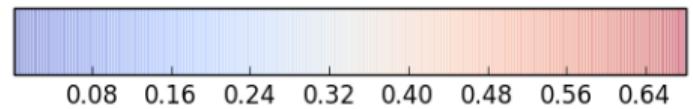
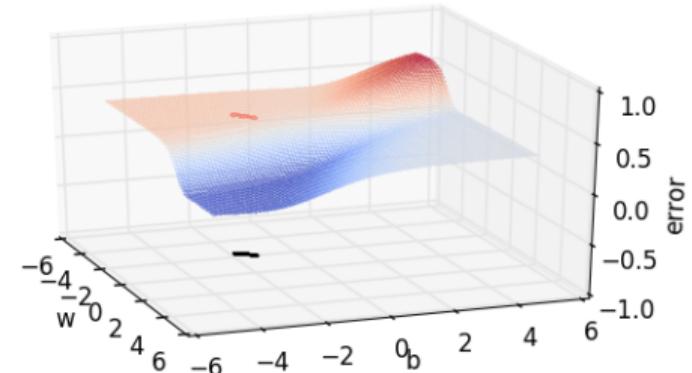
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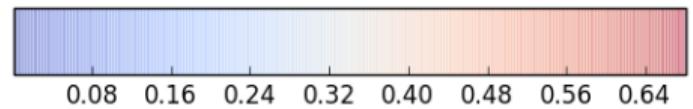
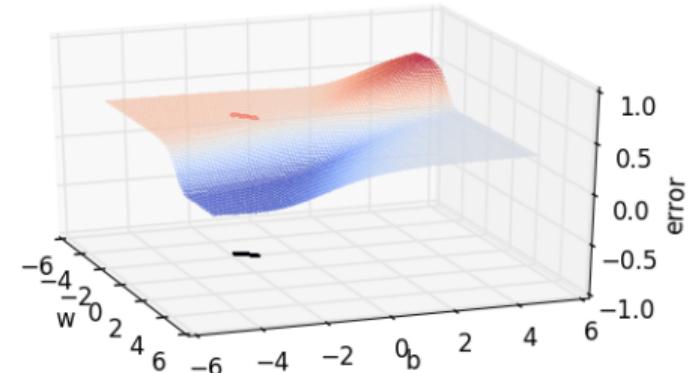
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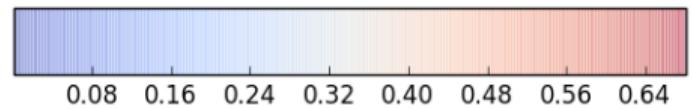
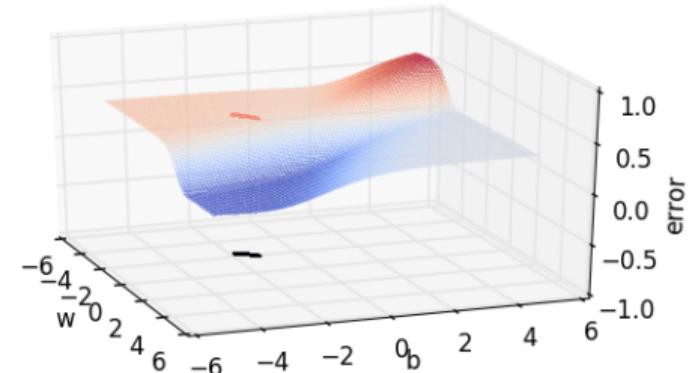
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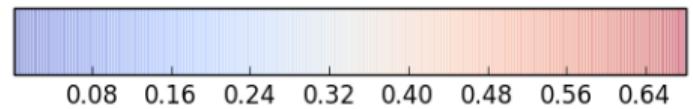
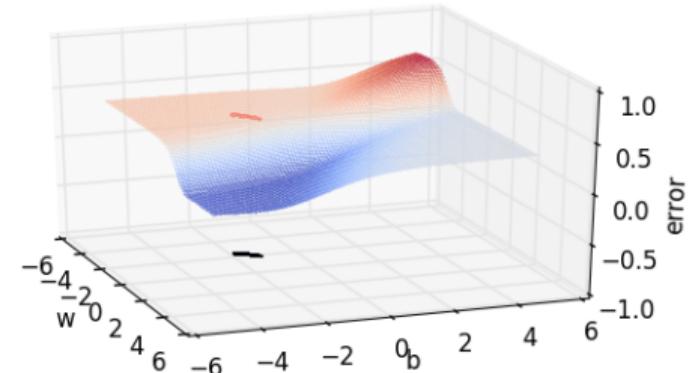
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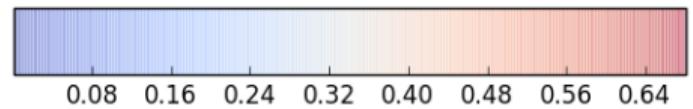
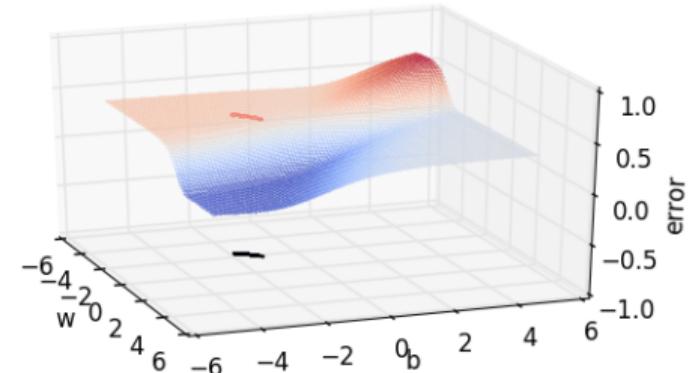
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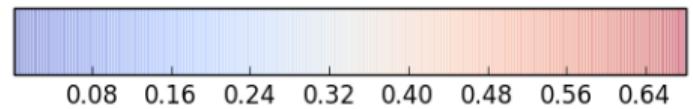
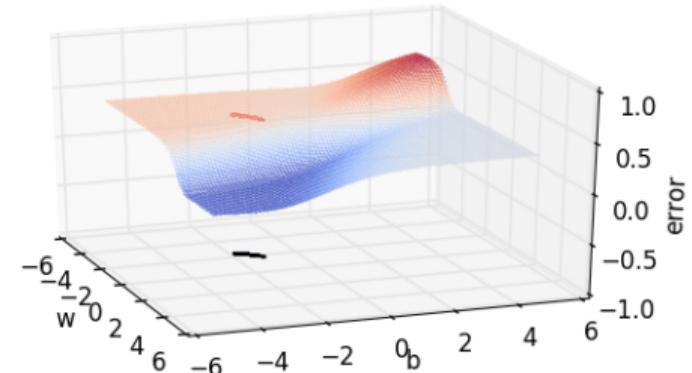
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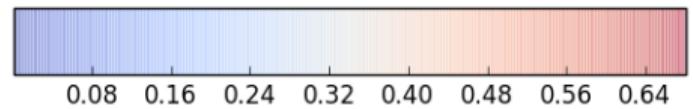
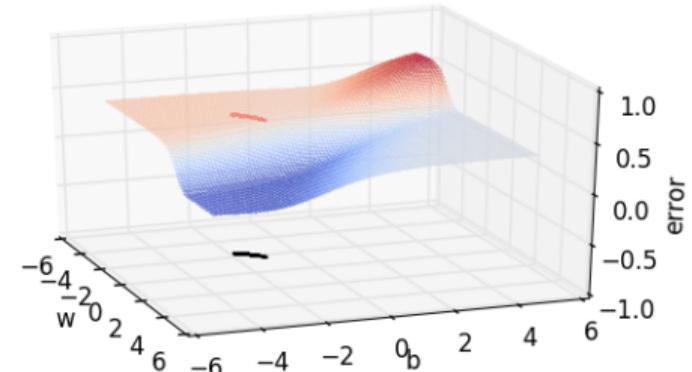
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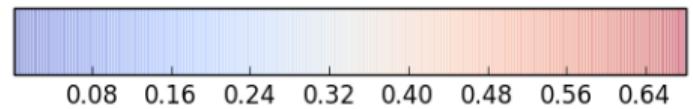
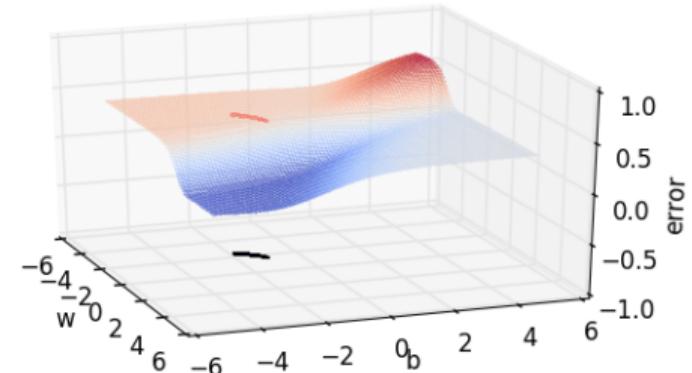
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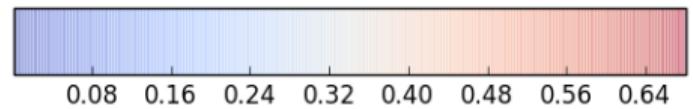
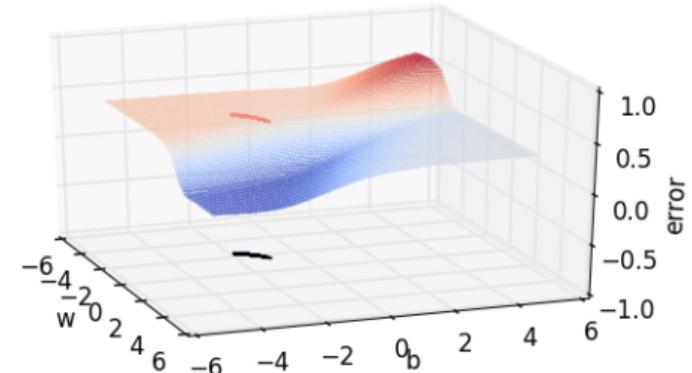
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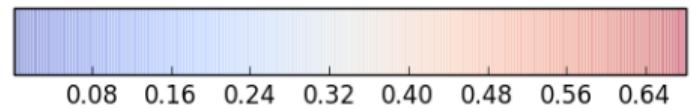
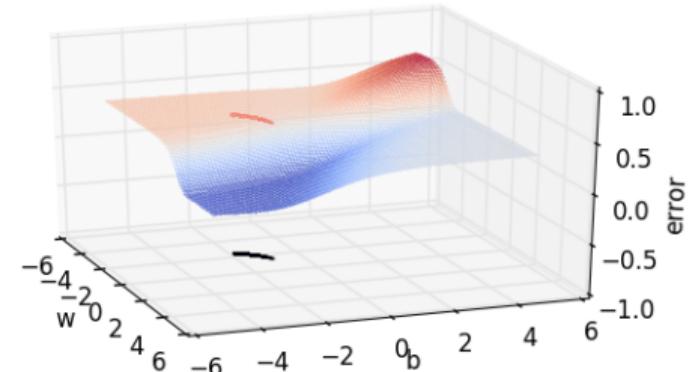
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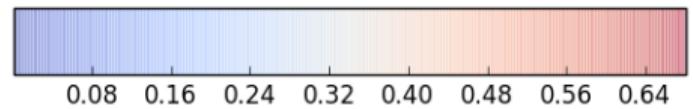
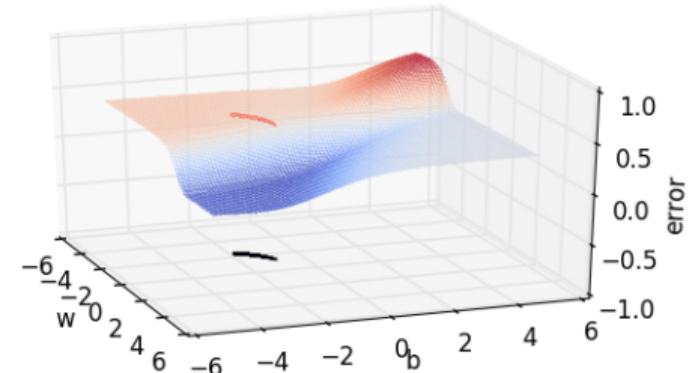
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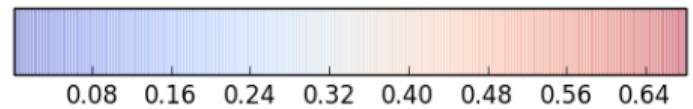
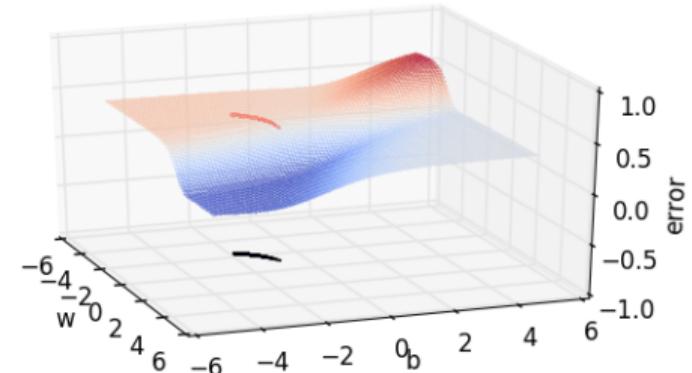
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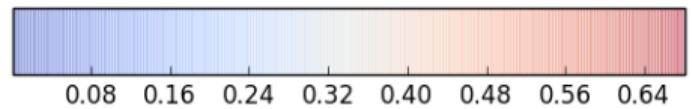
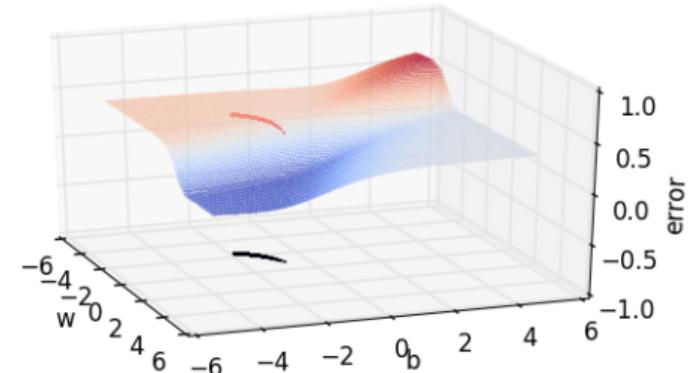
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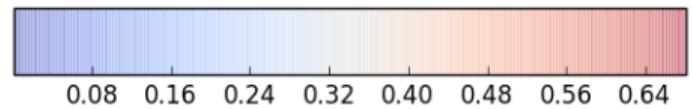
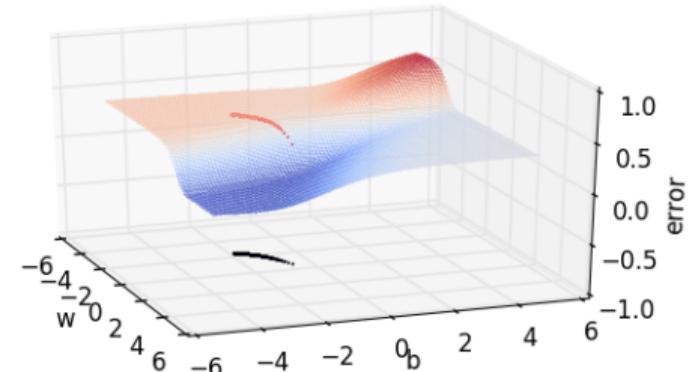
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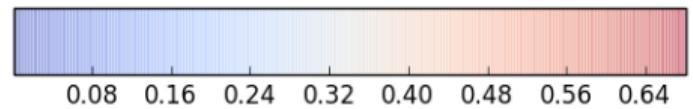
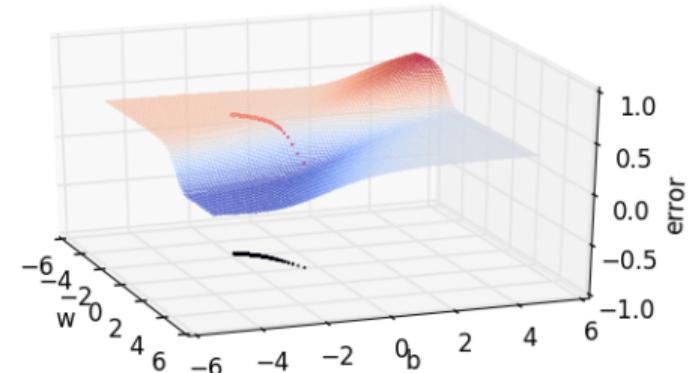
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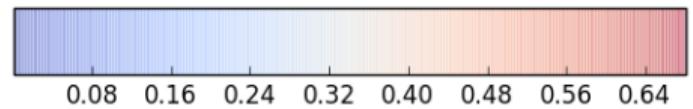
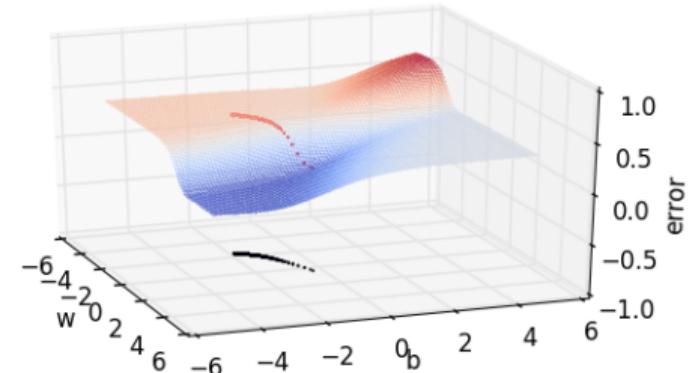
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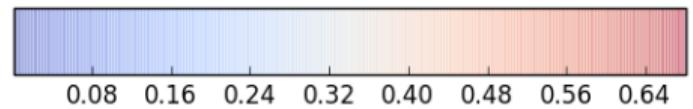
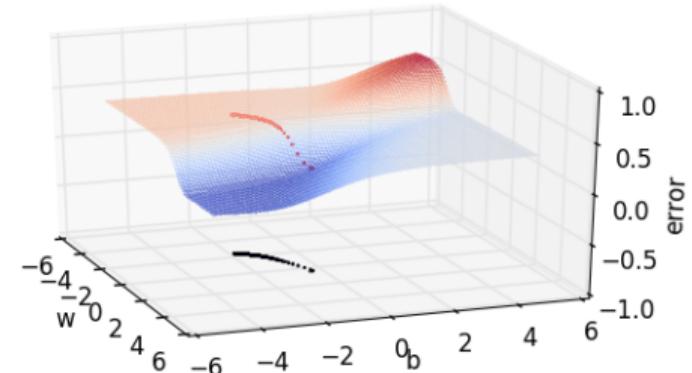
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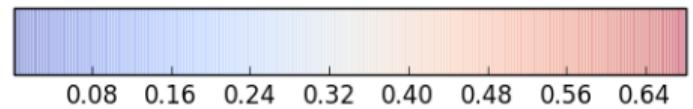
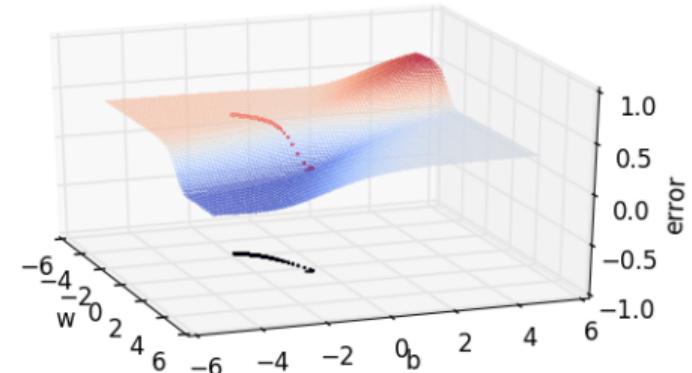
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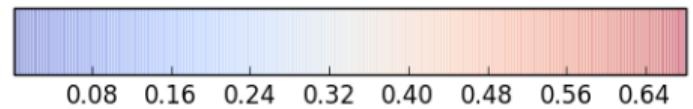
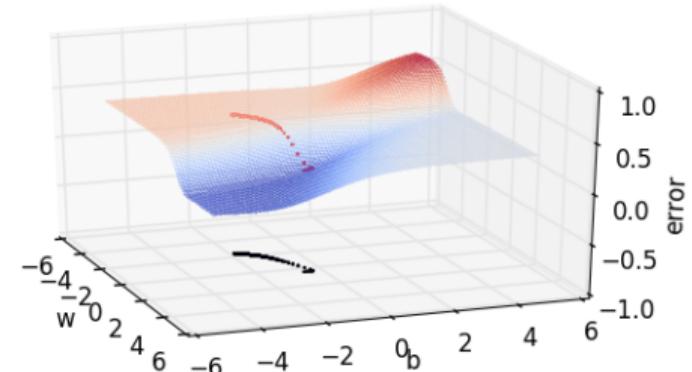
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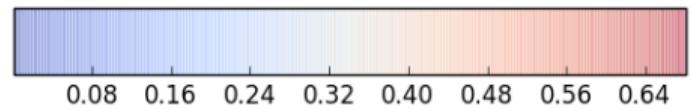
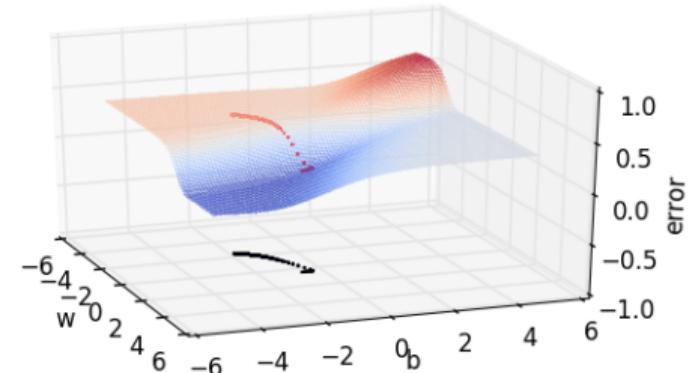
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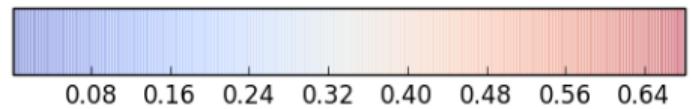
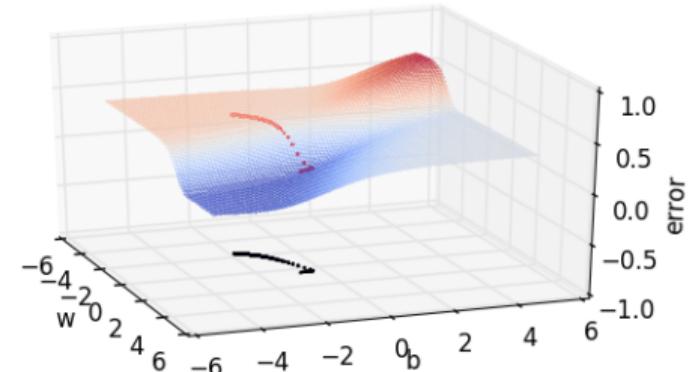
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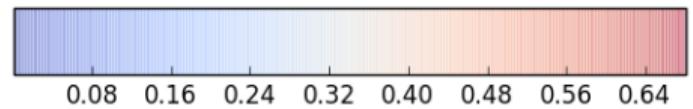
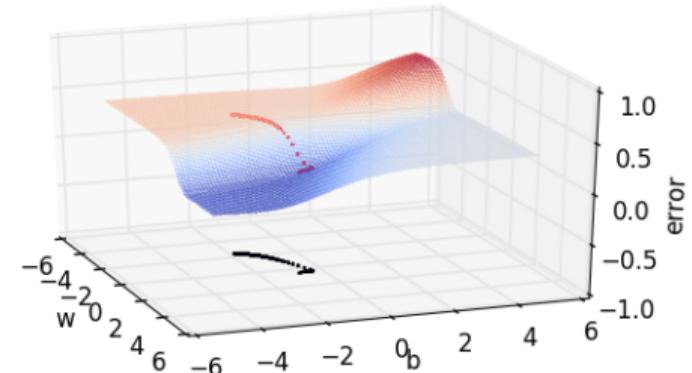
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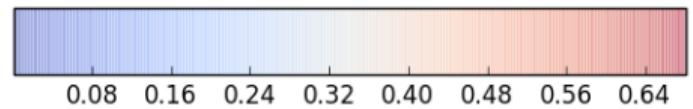
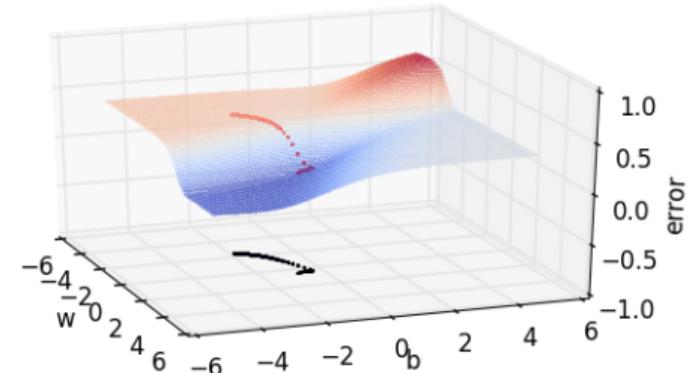
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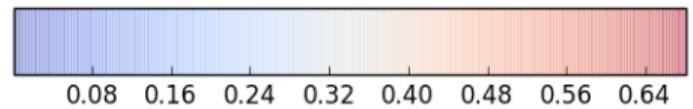
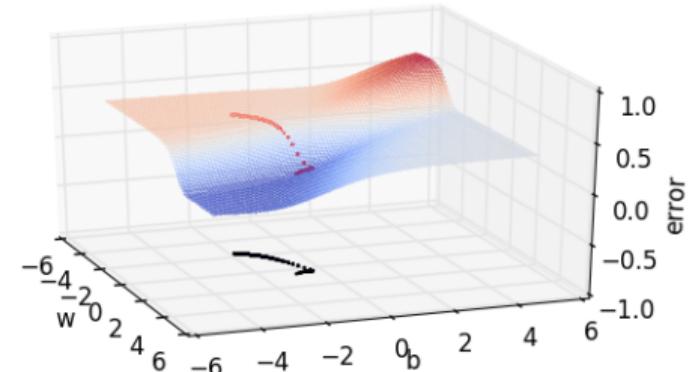
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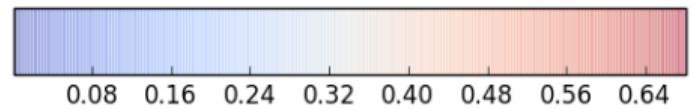
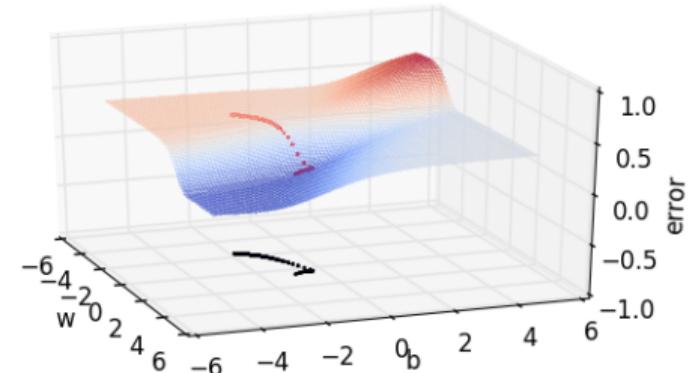
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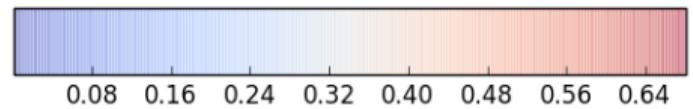
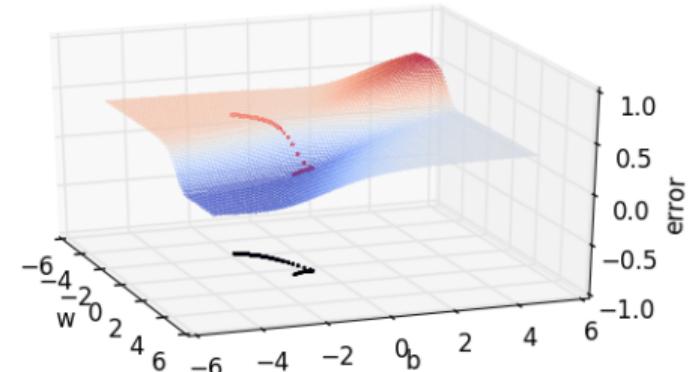
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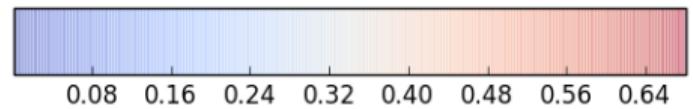
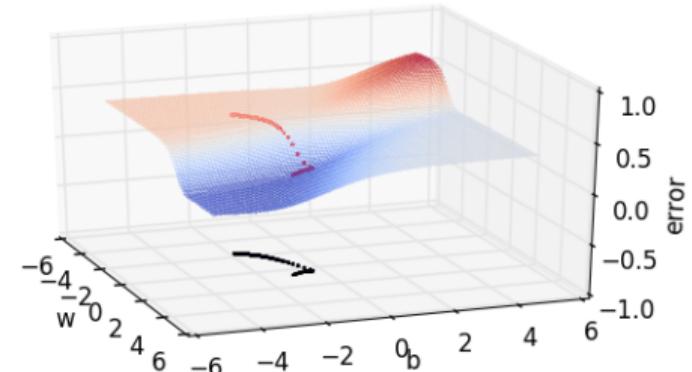
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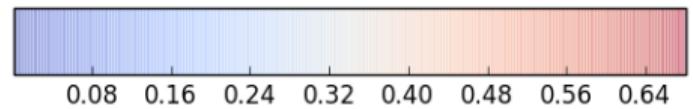
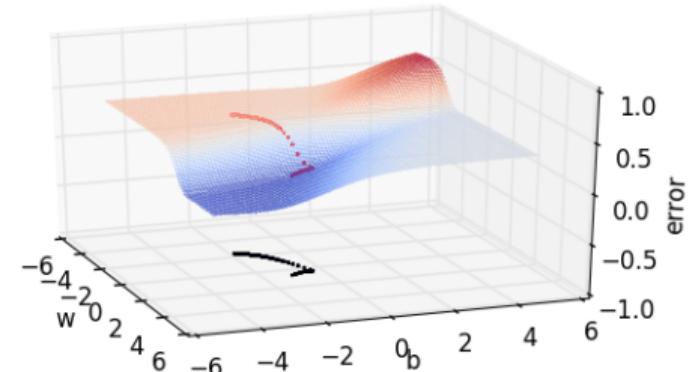
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Gradient descent on the error surface



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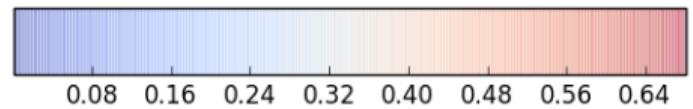
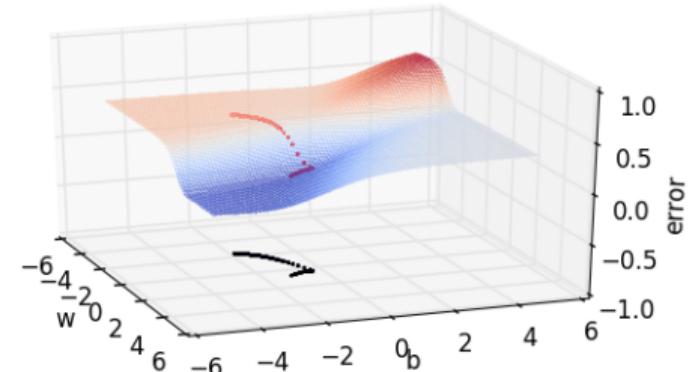
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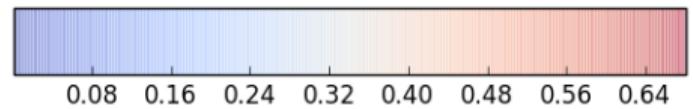
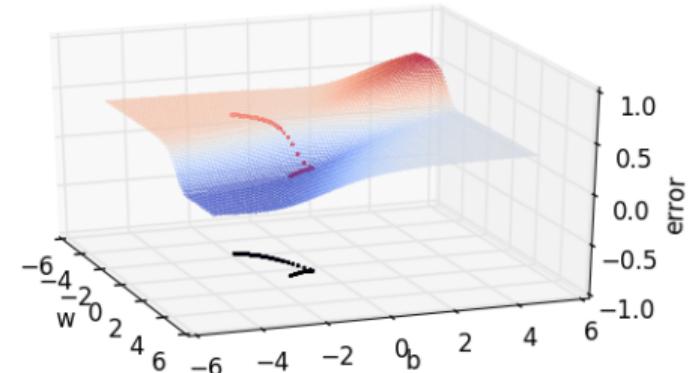
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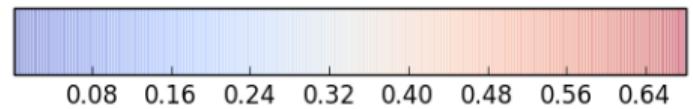
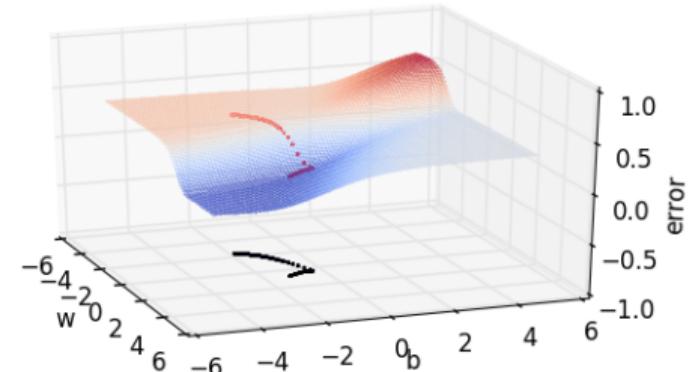
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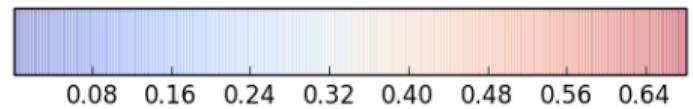
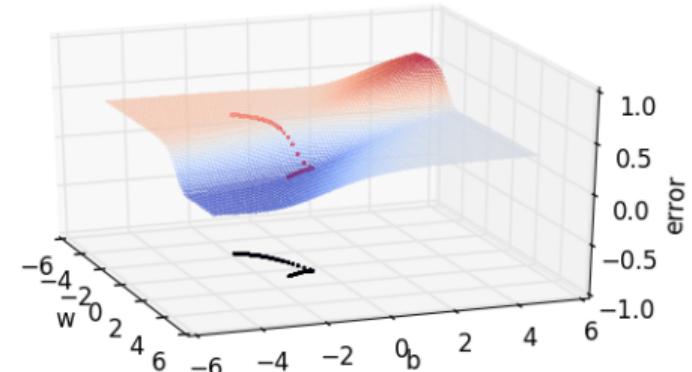
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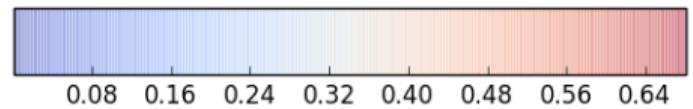
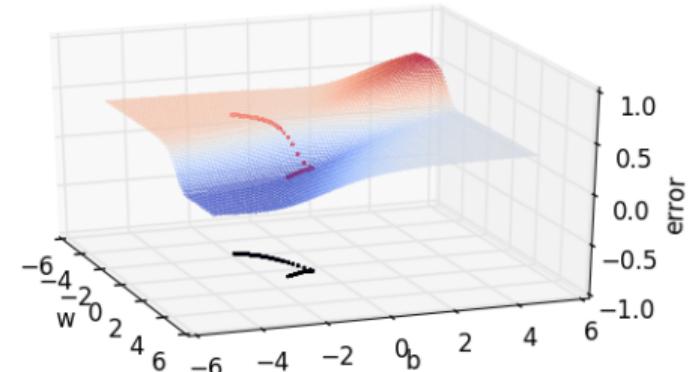
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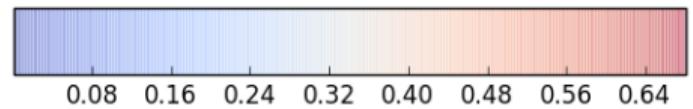
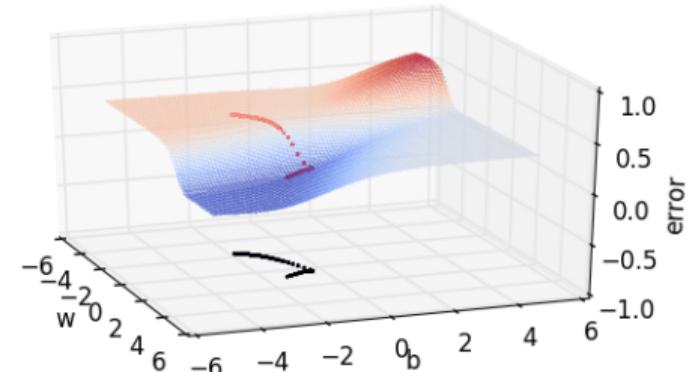
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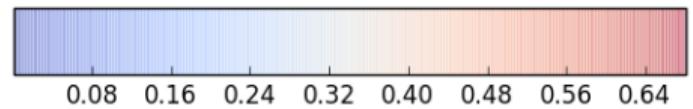
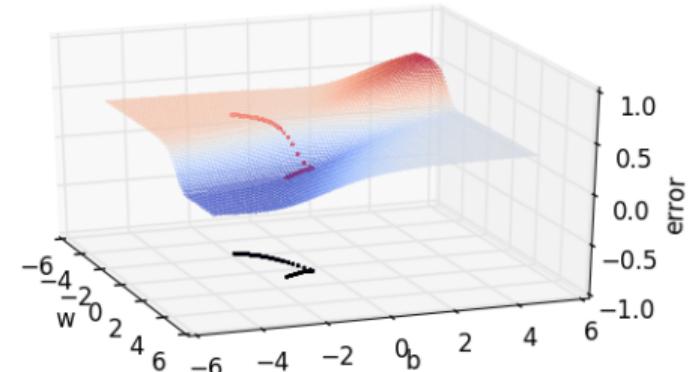
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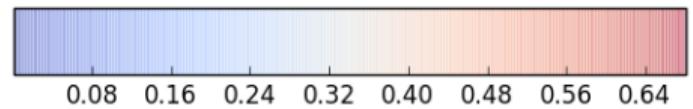
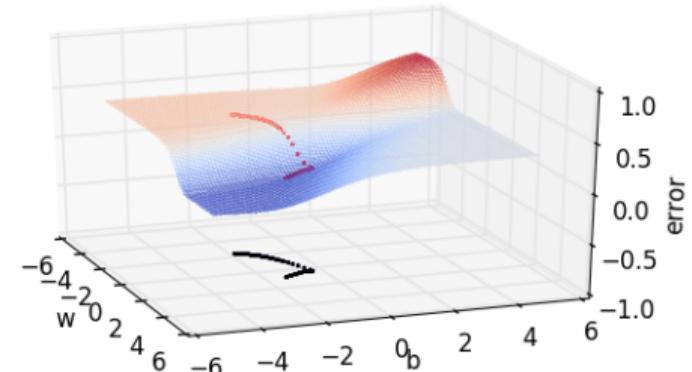
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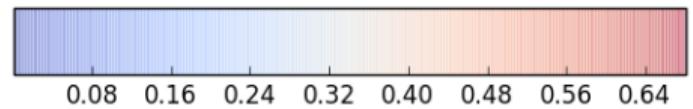
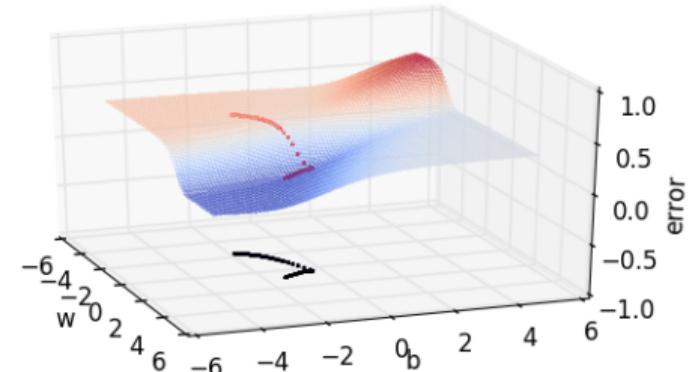
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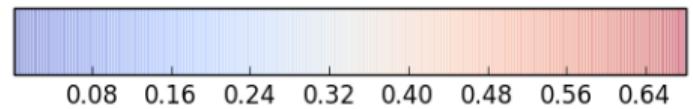
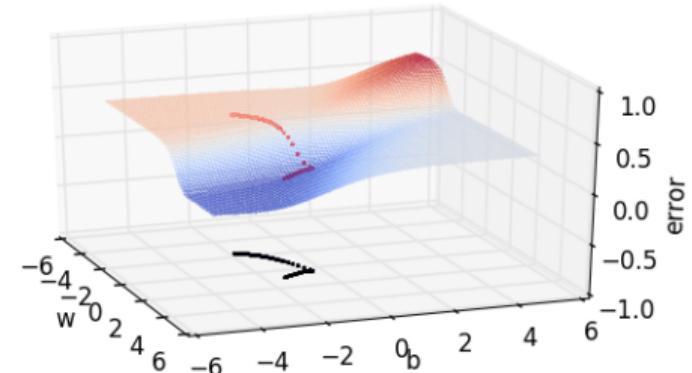
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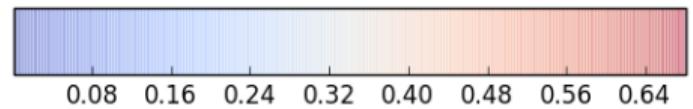
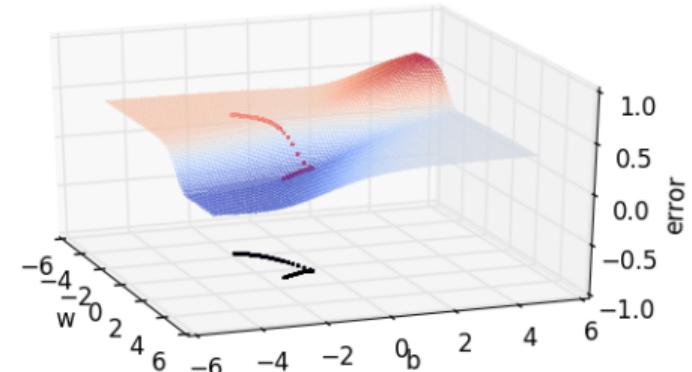
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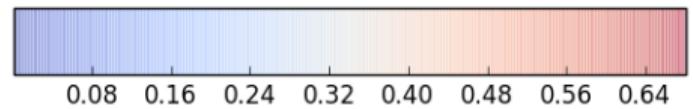
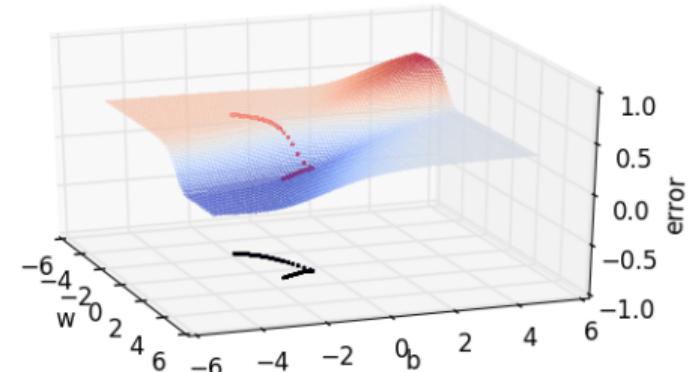
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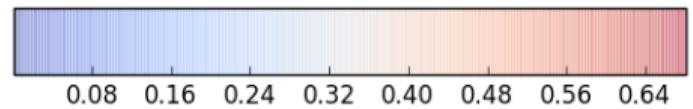
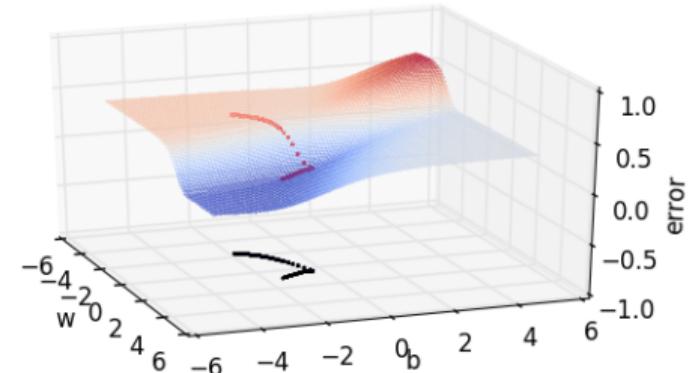
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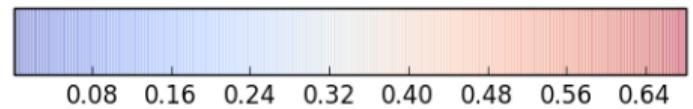
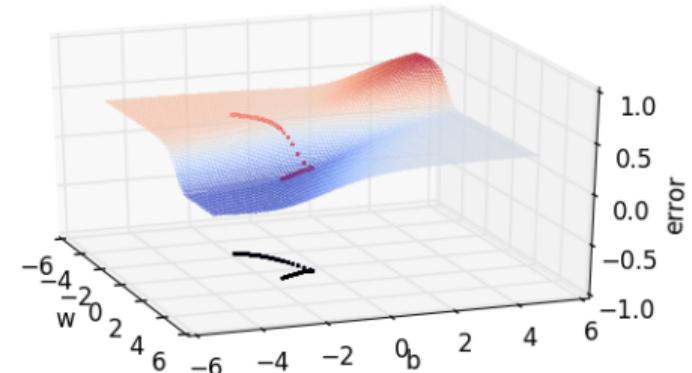
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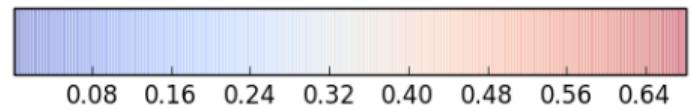
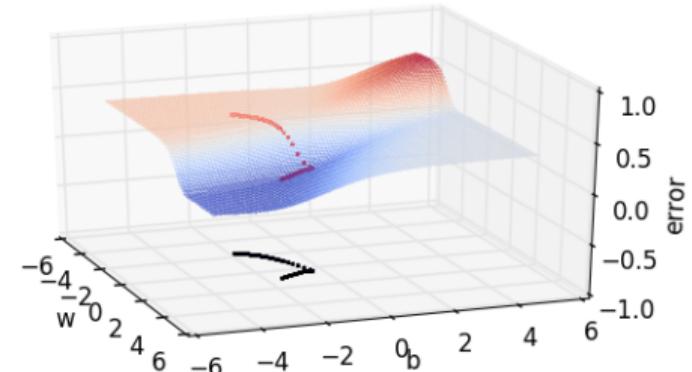
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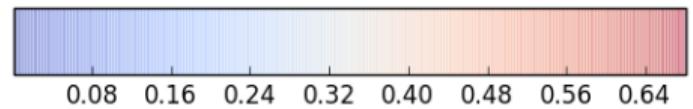
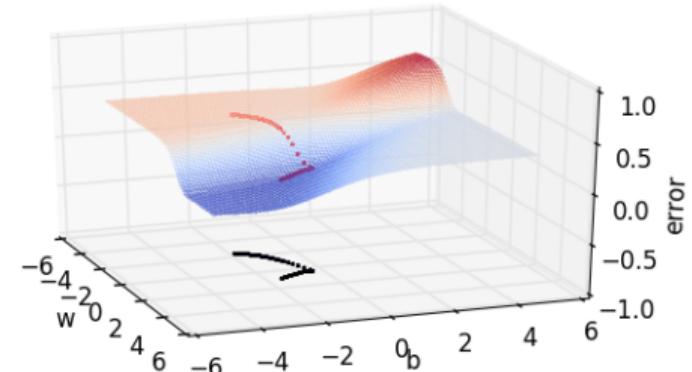
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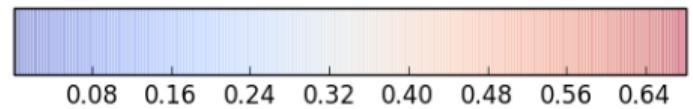
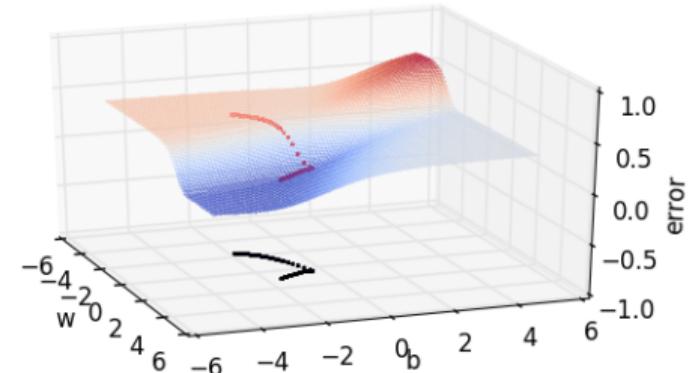
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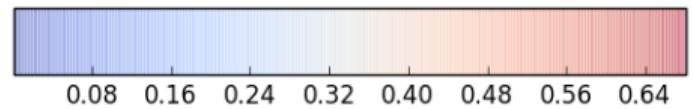
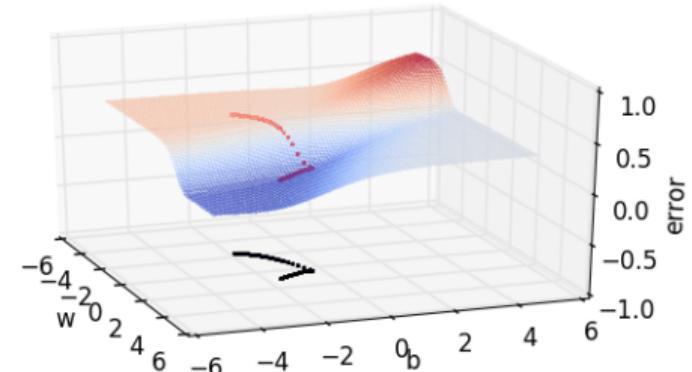
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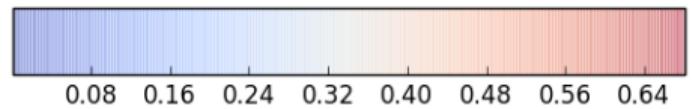
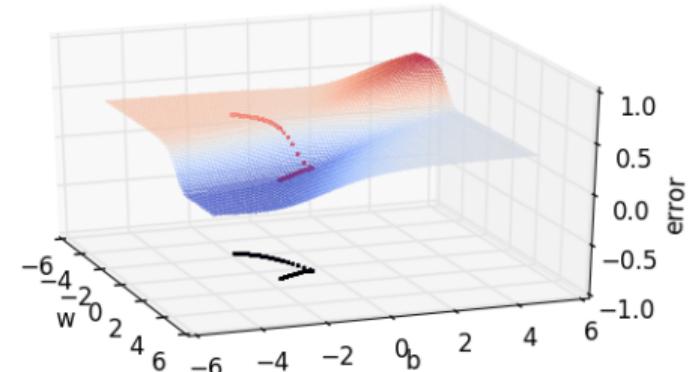
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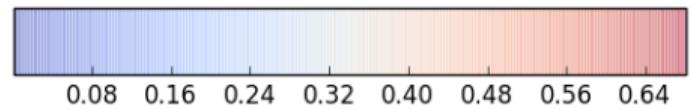
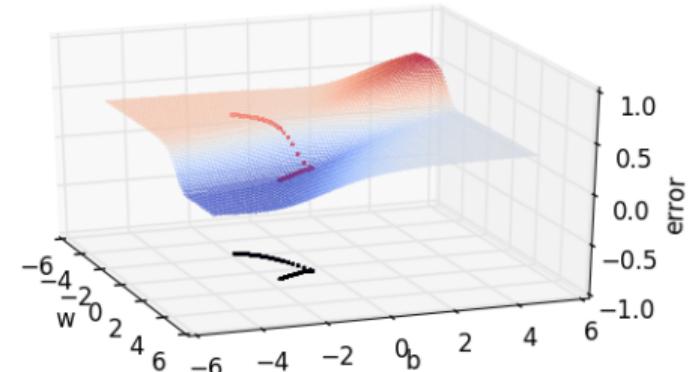
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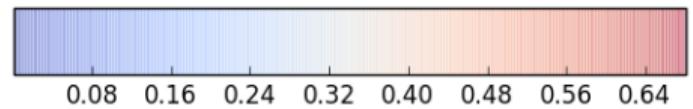
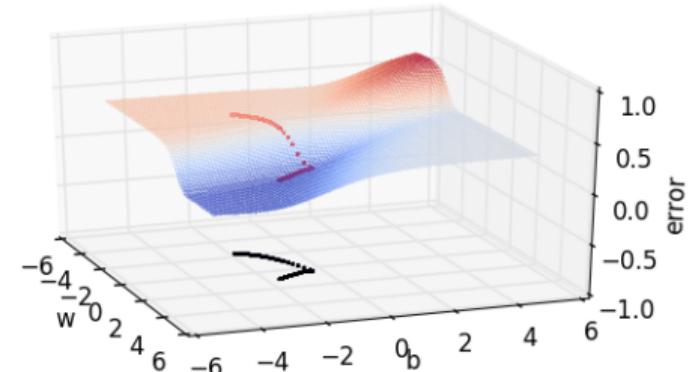
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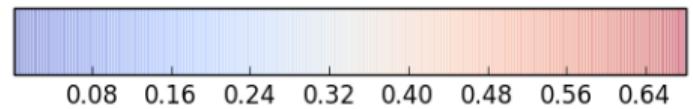
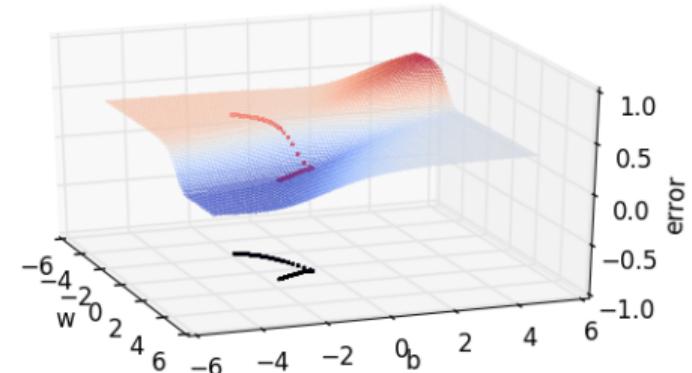
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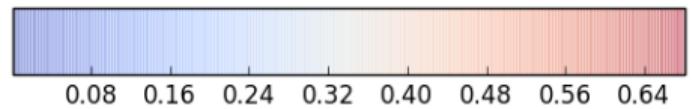
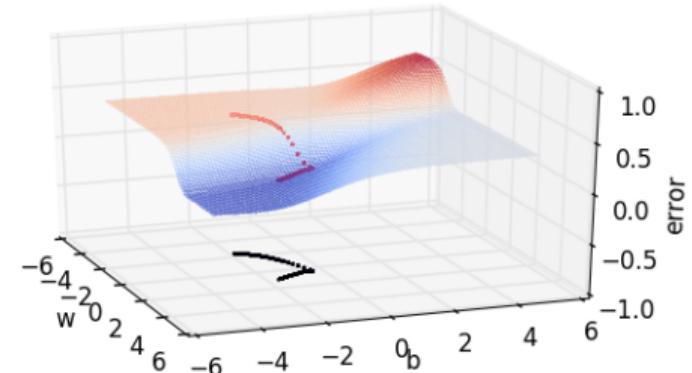
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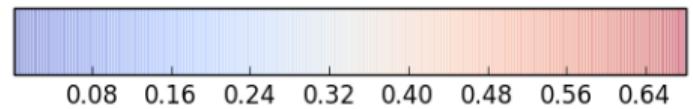
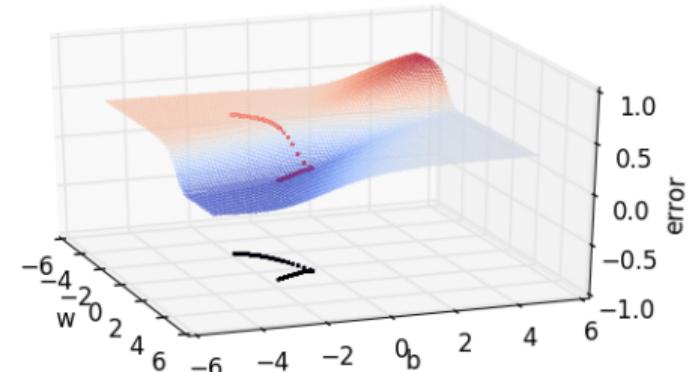
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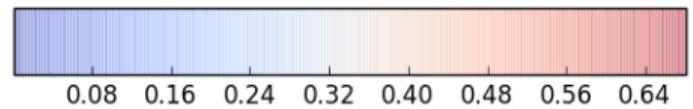
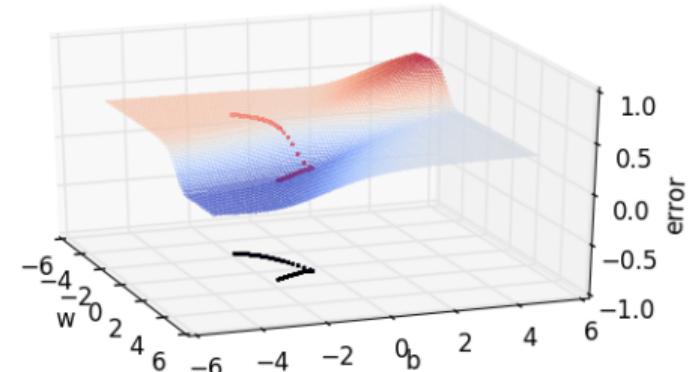
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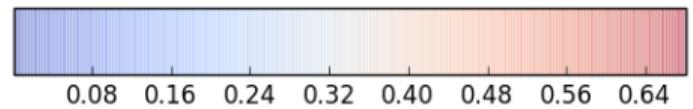
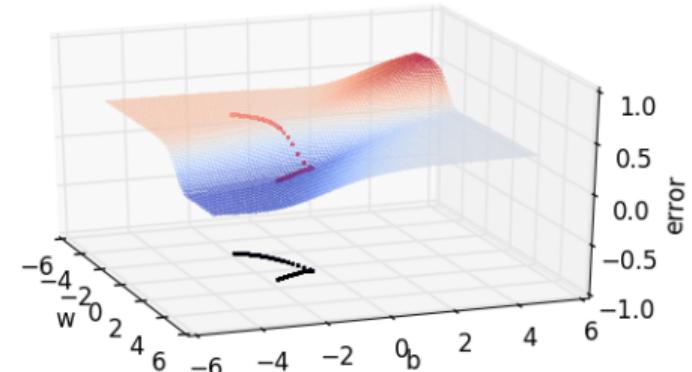
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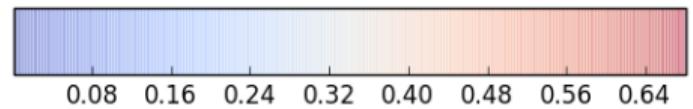
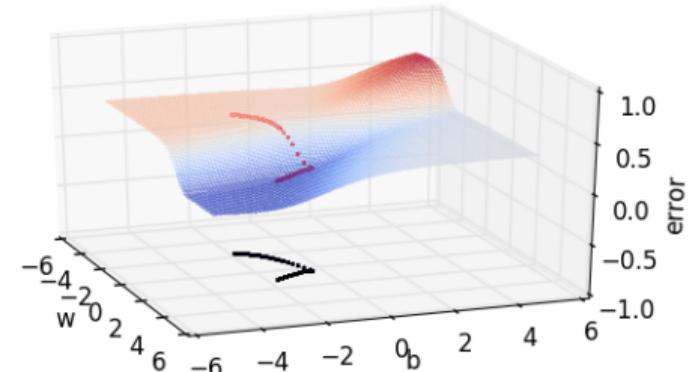
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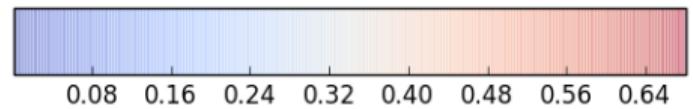
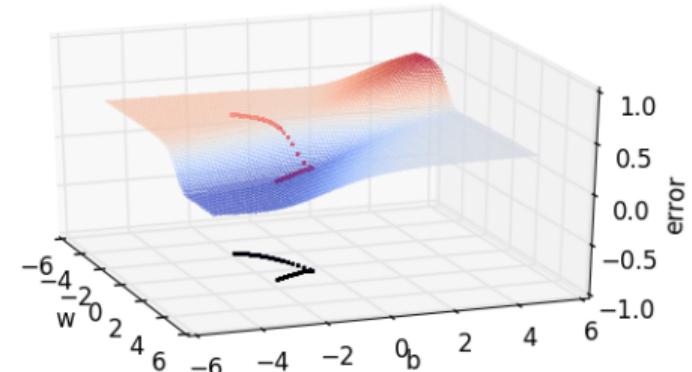
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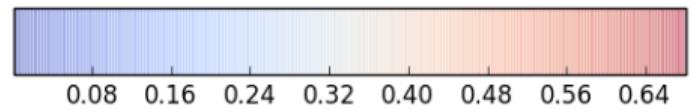
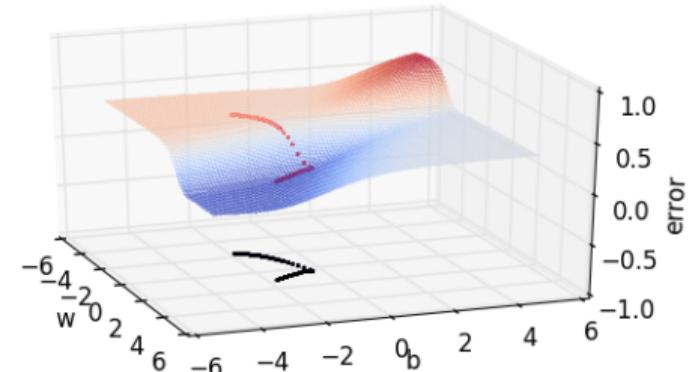
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Gradient descent on the error surface



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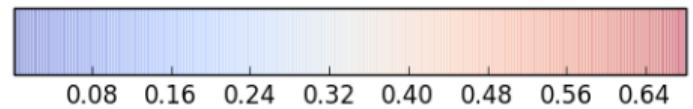
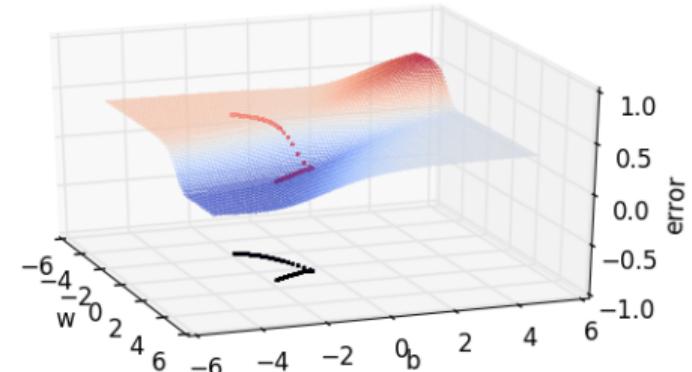
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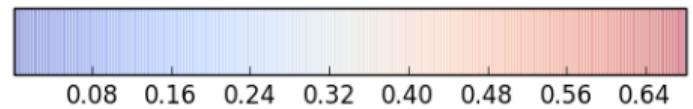
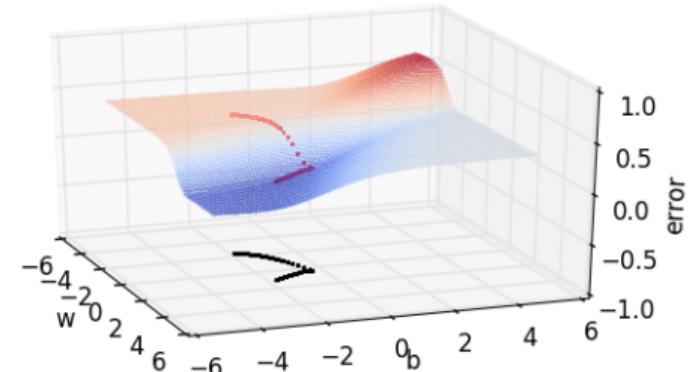
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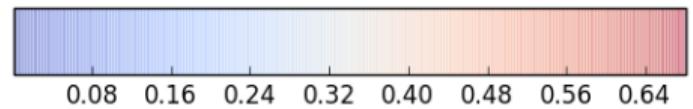
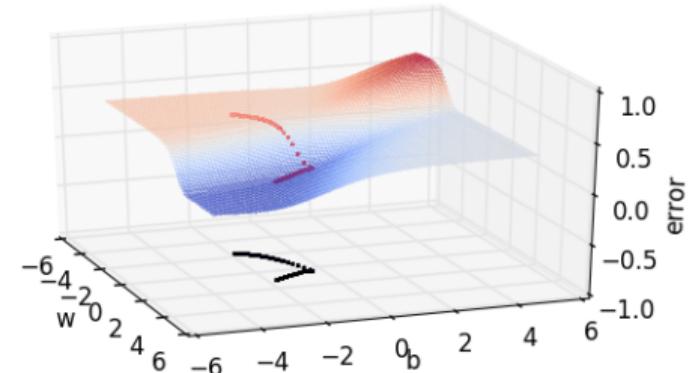
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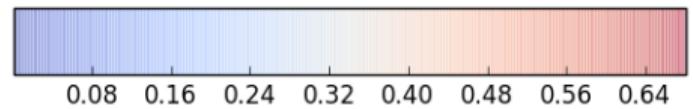
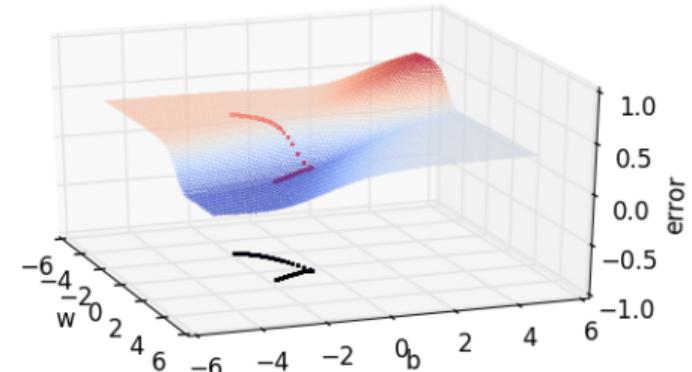
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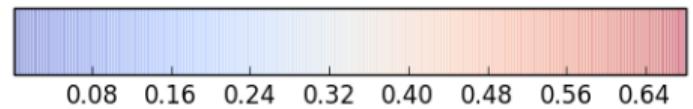
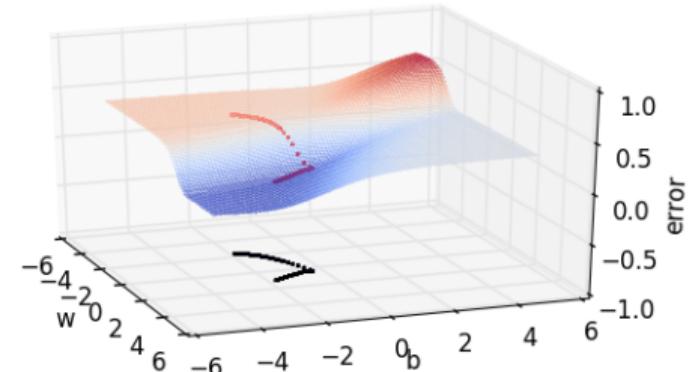
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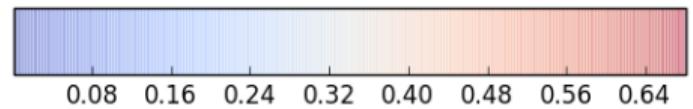
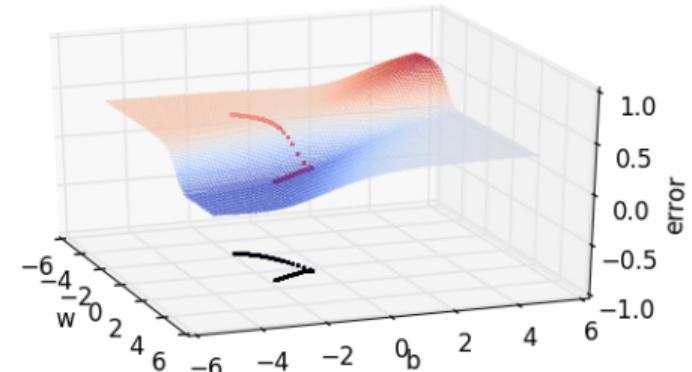
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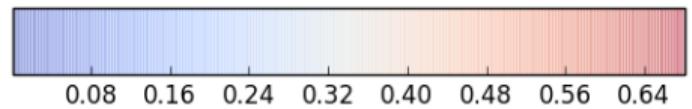
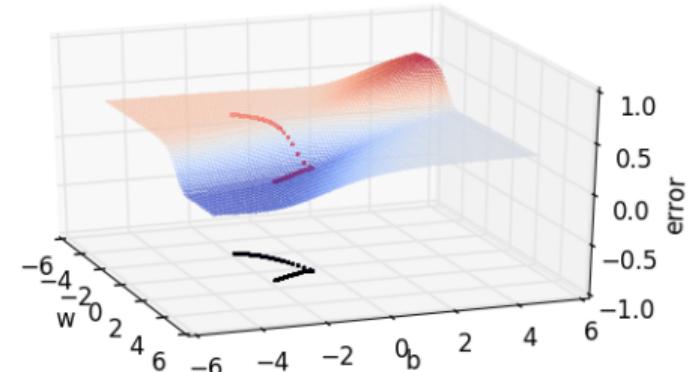
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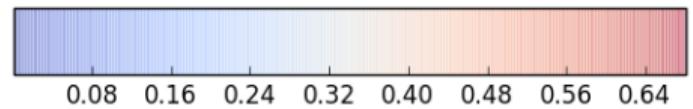
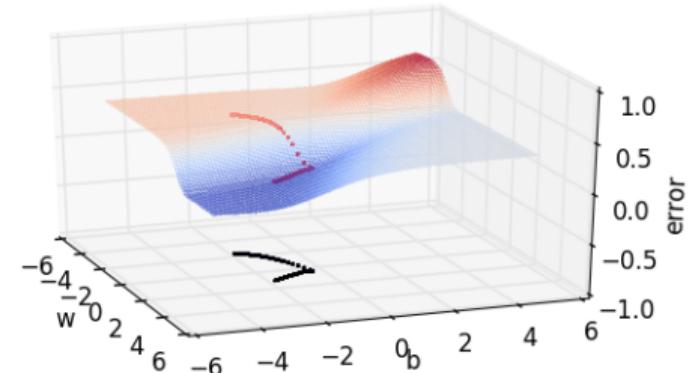
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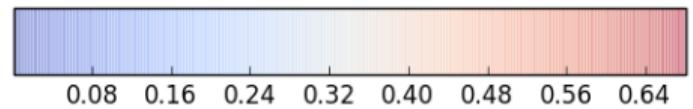
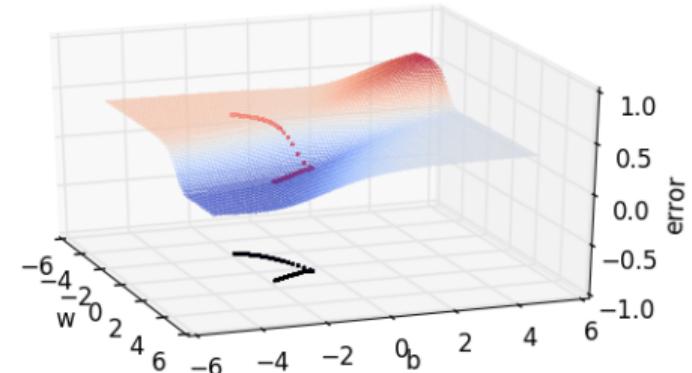
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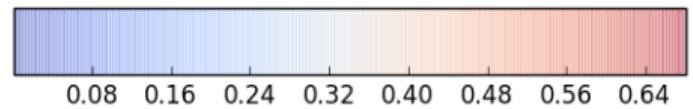
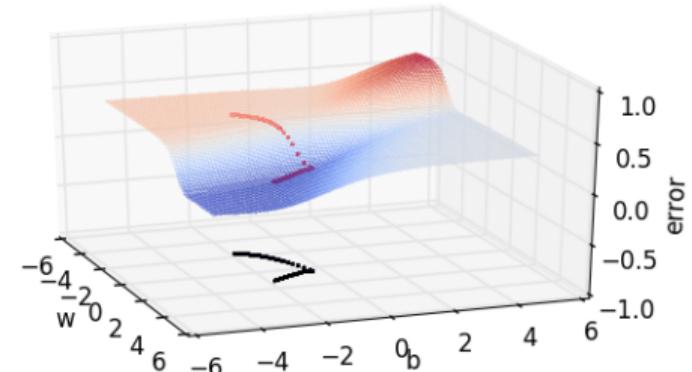
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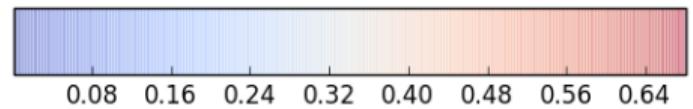
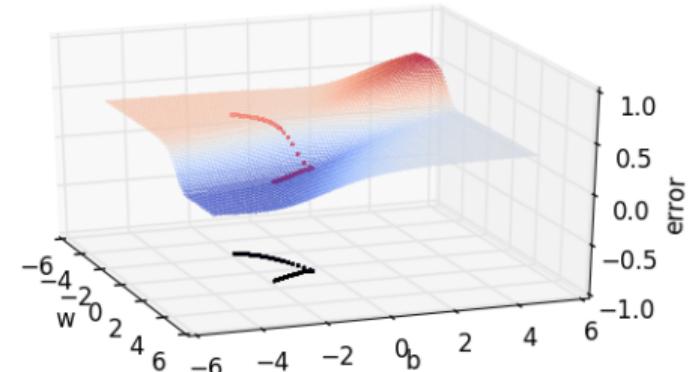
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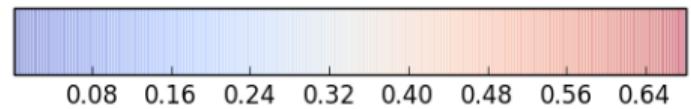
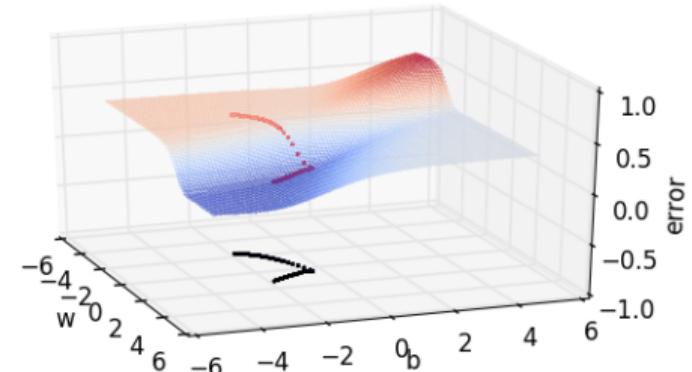
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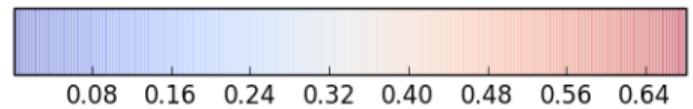
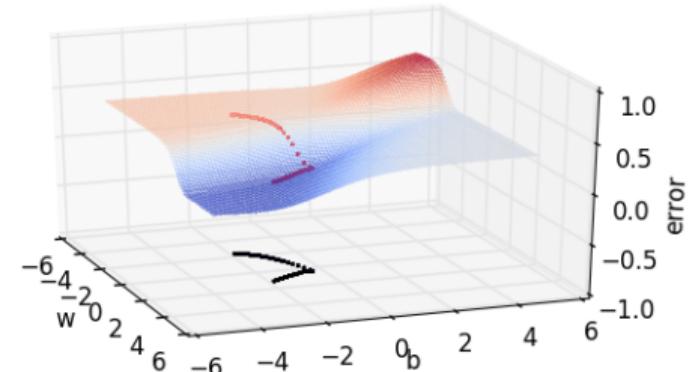
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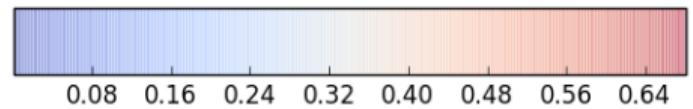
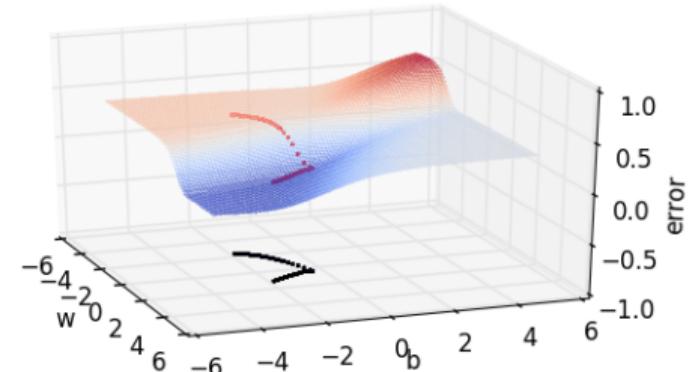
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- For the time being it suffices to know that we have an algorithm for learning the parameters of a sigmoid neuron
- So where do we head from here ?

Module 3.5: Representation Power of a Multilayer Network of Sigmoid Neurons

Representation power of a multilayer network of perceptrons

Representation power of a multilayer network of sigmoid neurons

Representation power of a multilayer network of perceptrons

A multilayer network of perceptrons with a single hidden layer can be used to represent any boolean function precisely (no errors)

Representation power of a multilayer network of sigmoid neurons

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A multilayer network of neurons with a single hidden layer can be used to approximate any continuous function to any desired precision

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A multilayer network of neurons with a single hidden layer can be used to approximate any continuous function to any desired precision

In other words, there is a guarantee that for any function $f(x) : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$, we can always find a neural network (with 1 hidden layer containing enough neurons) whose output $g(x)$ satisfies $|g(x) - f(x)| < \epsilon$!!

Representation power of a multilayer network of perceptrons

A multilayer network of perceptrons with a single hidden layer can be used to represent any boolean function precisely (no errors)

Representation power of a multilayer network of sigmoid neurons

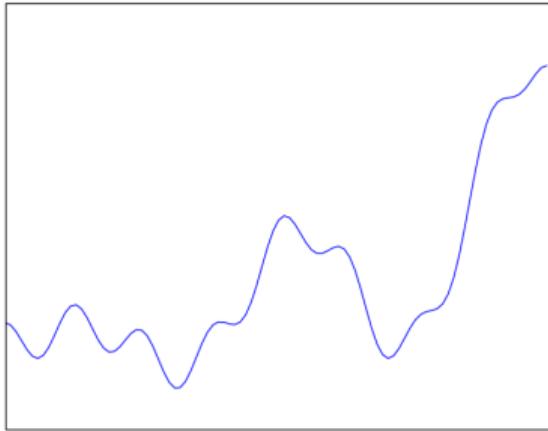
A multilayer network of neurons with a single hidden layer can be used to approximate any continuous function to any desired precision

In other words, there is a guarantee that for any function $f(x) : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$, we can always find a neural network (with 1 hidden layer containing enough neurons) whose output $g(x)$ satisfies $|g(x) - f(x)| < \epsilon$!!

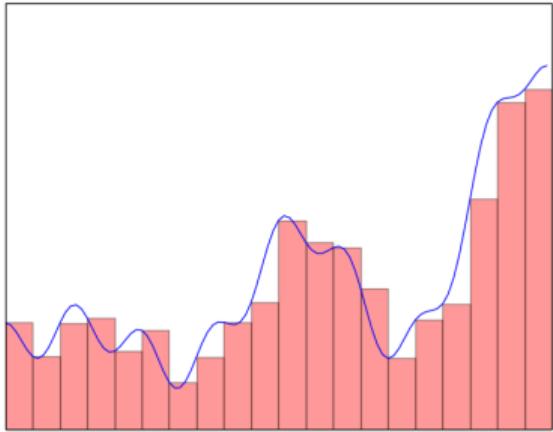
Proof: We will see an illustrative proof of this... [Cybenko, 1989], [Hornik, 1991]

- See this link* for an excellent illustration of this proof
- The discussion in the next few slides is based on the ideas presented at the above link

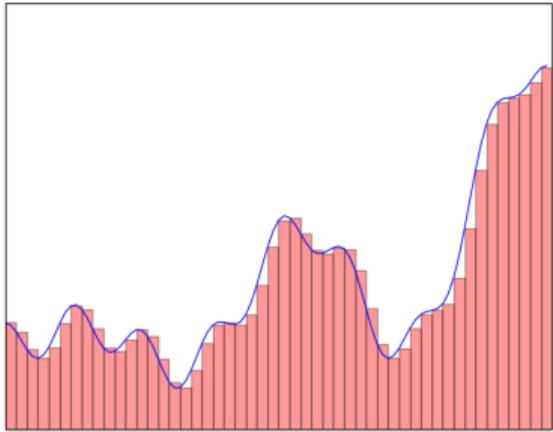
*<http://neuralnetworksanddeeplearning.com/chap4.html>



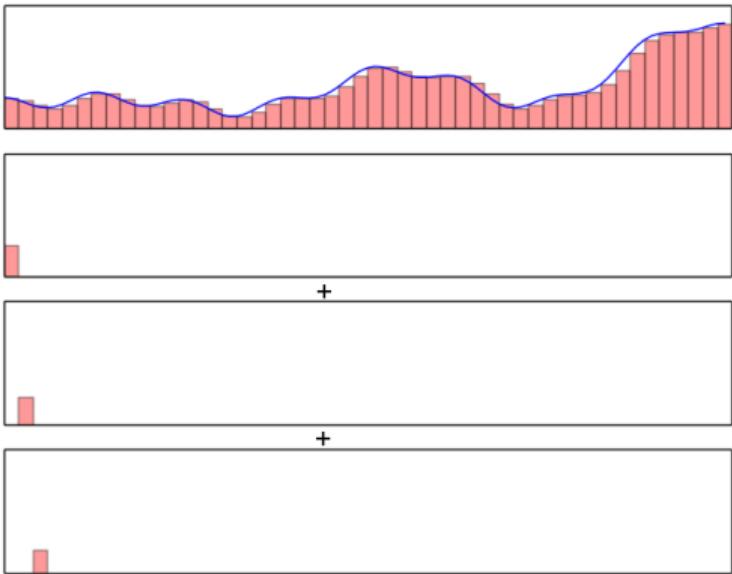
- We are interested in knowing whether a network of neurons can be used to represent an arbitrary function (like the one shown in the figure)



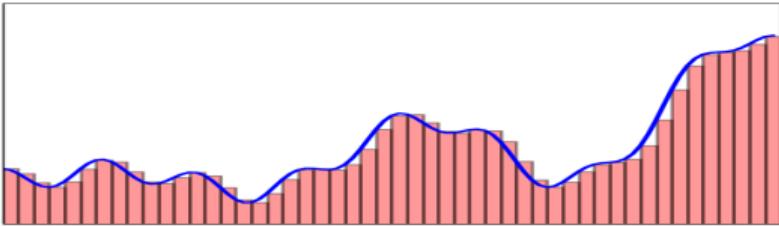
- We are interested in knowing whether a network of neurons can be used to represent an arbitrary function (like the one shown in the figure)
- We observe that such an arbitrary function can be approximated by several “tower” functions



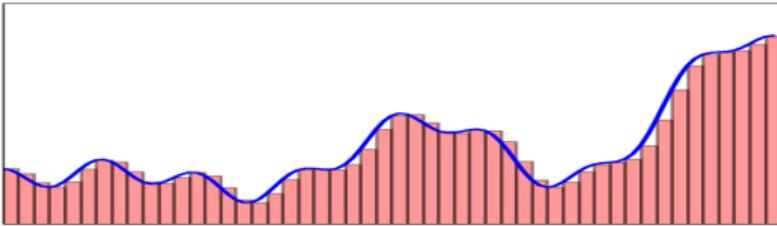
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- More the number of such “tower” functions, better the approximation



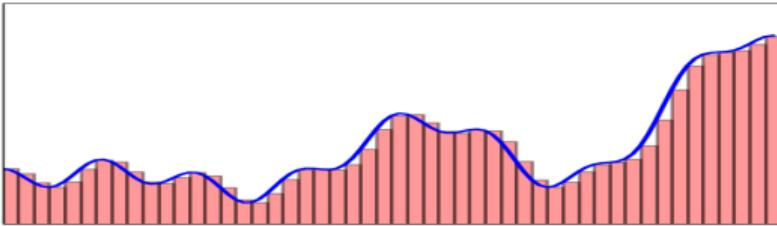
- We are interested in knowing whether a network of neurons can be used to represent an arbitrary function (like the one shown in the figure)
- We observe that such an arbitrary function can be approximated by several “tower” functions
- More the number of such “tower” functions, better the approximation
- To be more precise, we can approximate any arbitrary function by a sum of such “tower” functions



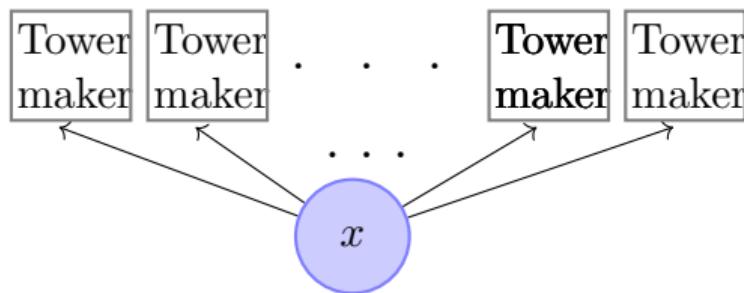
- We make a few observations

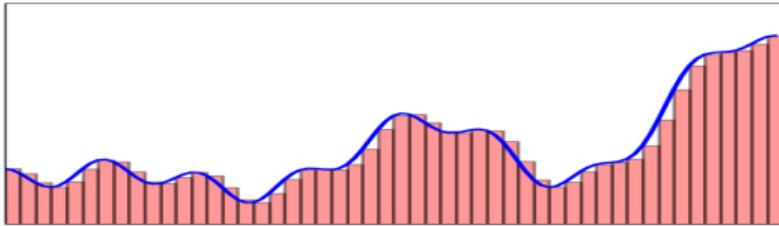


- We make a few observations
- All these “tower” functions are similar and only differ in their heights and positions on the x-axis

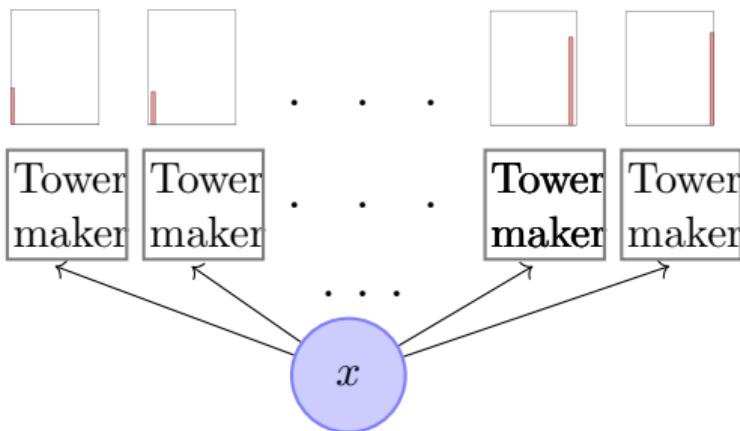


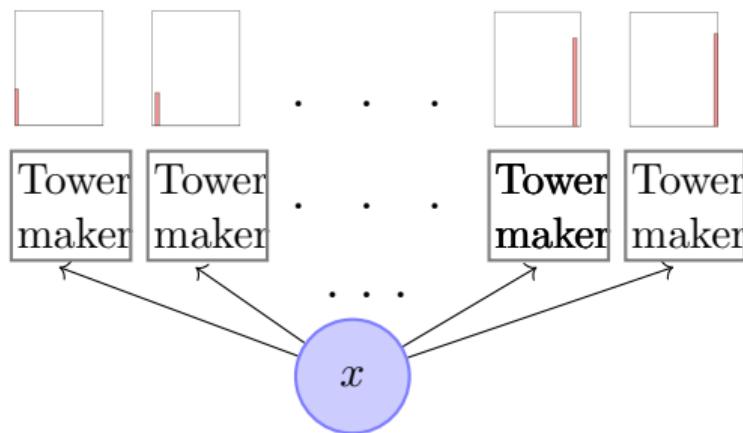
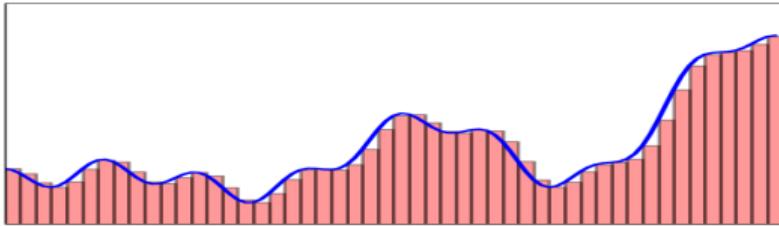
- We make a few observations
- All these “tower” functions are similar and only differ in their heights and positions on the x-axis
- Suppose there is a black box which takes the original input (x) and constructs these tower functions



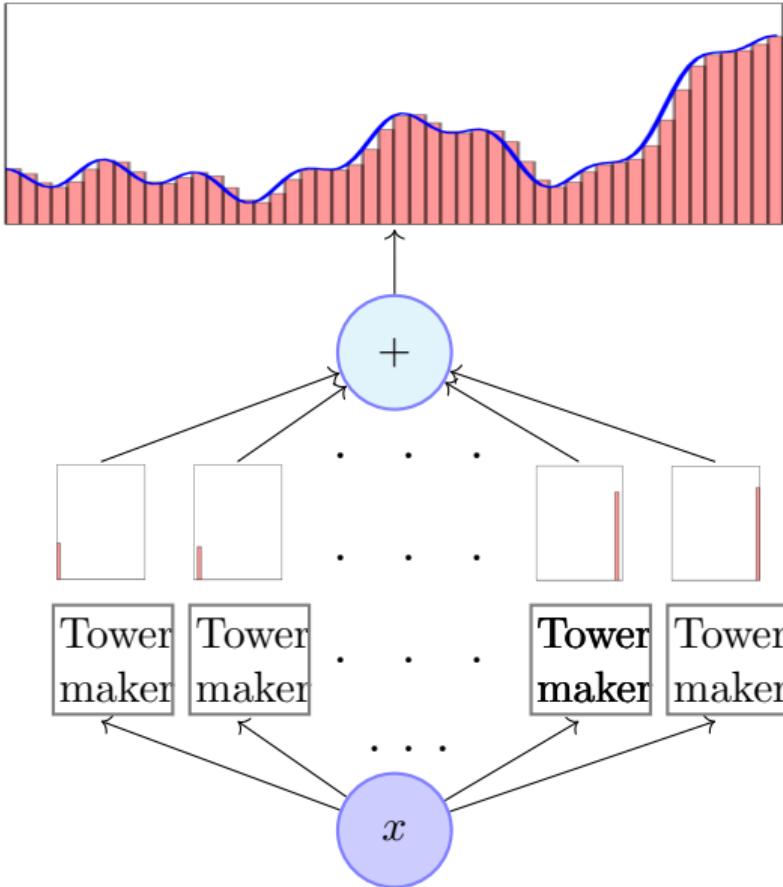


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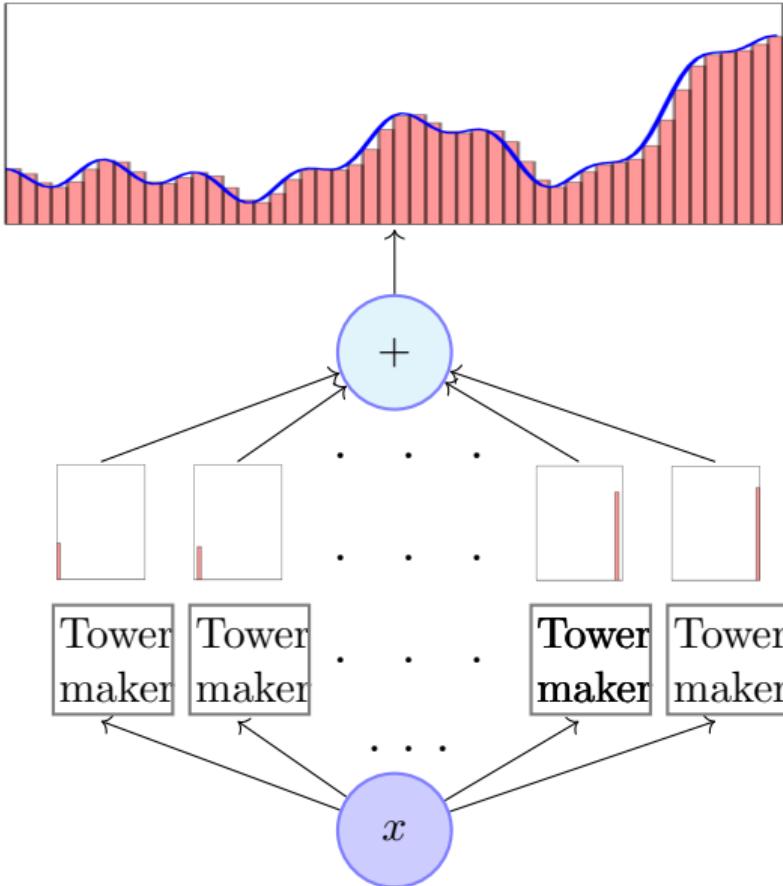




- We make a few observations
- All these “tower” functions are similar and only differ in their heights and positions on the x-axis
- Suppose there is a black box which takes the original input (x) and constructs these tower functions
- We can then have a simple network which can just add them up to approximate the function

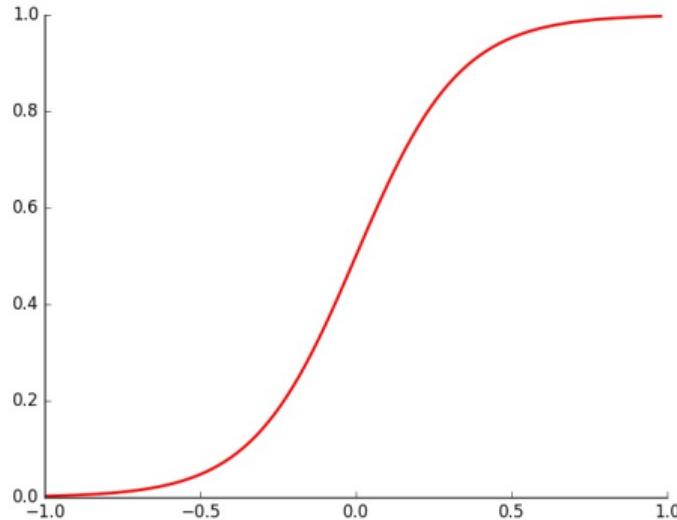


- We make a few observations
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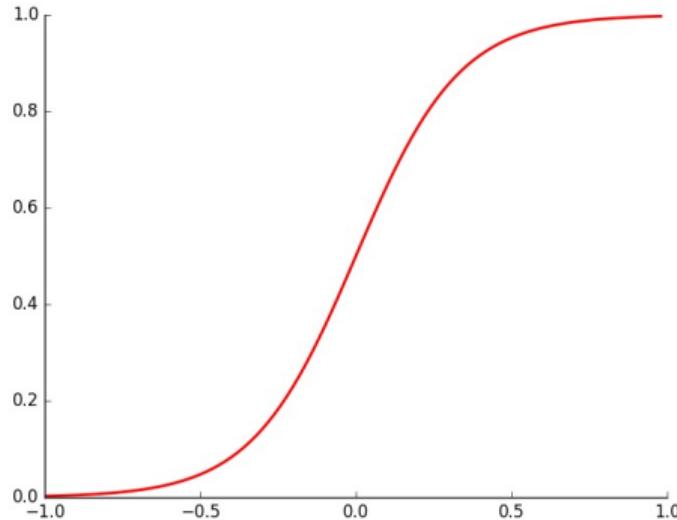


- We make a few observations
- All these “tower” functions are similar and only differ in their heights and positions on the x-axis
- Suppose there is a black box which takes the original input (x) and constructs these tower functions
- We can then have a simple network which can just add them up to approximate the function
- Our job now is to figure out what is inside this blackbox

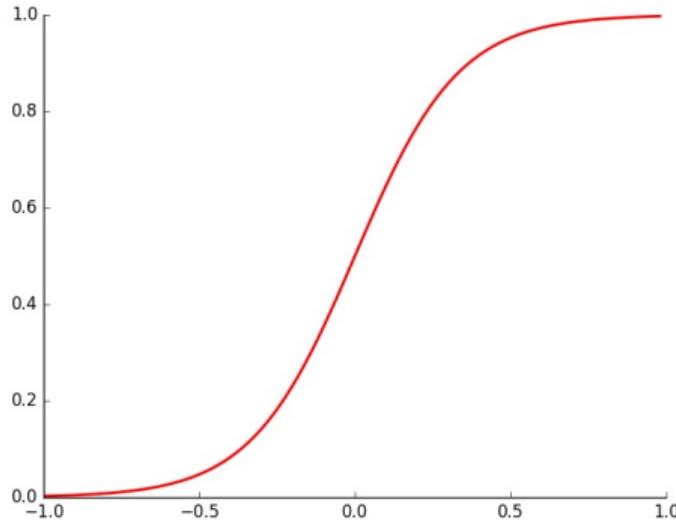
We will figure this out over the next few slides ...



- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function

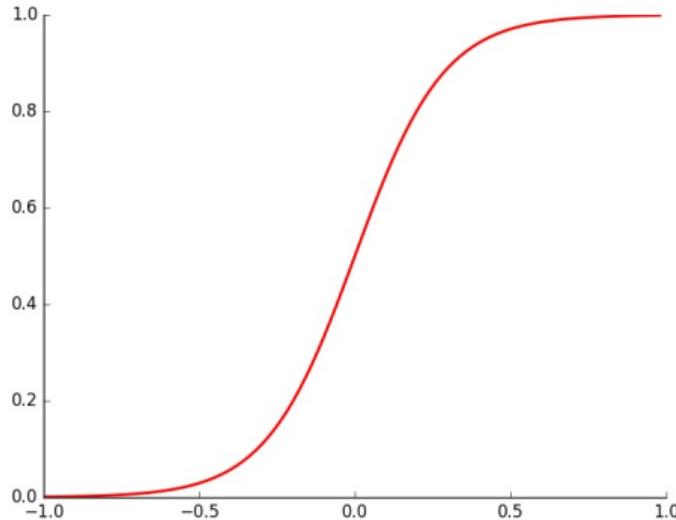


- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
- Let us see what happens as we change the value of w



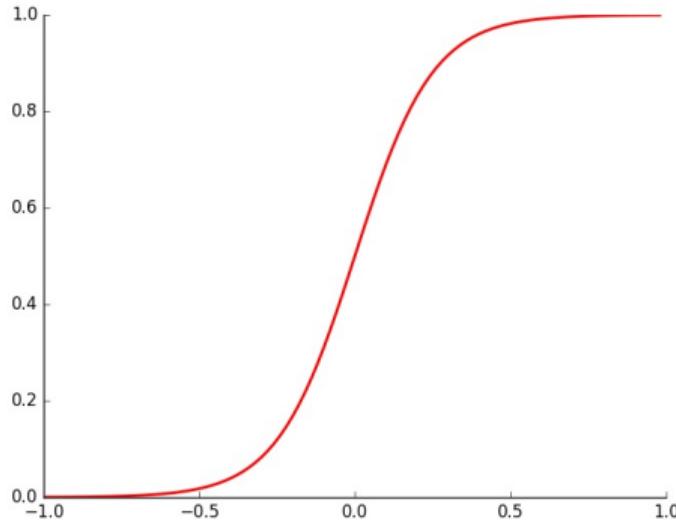
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
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$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 - \exp(-wx - b)} \quad w = 50, b = 0$$



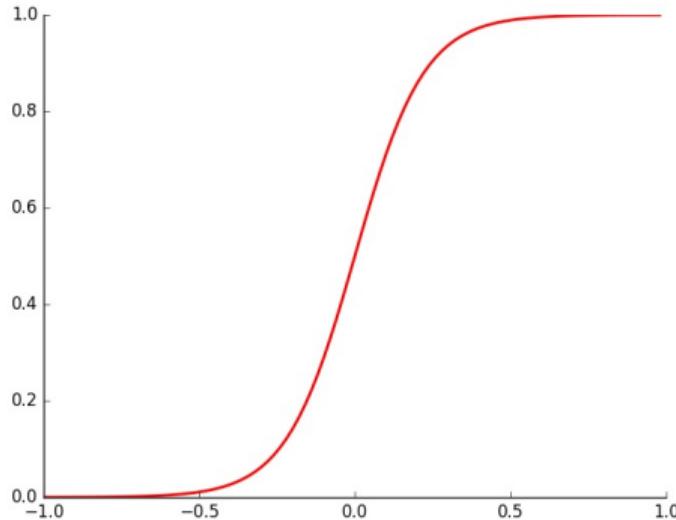
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
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$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1-\exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 1$$



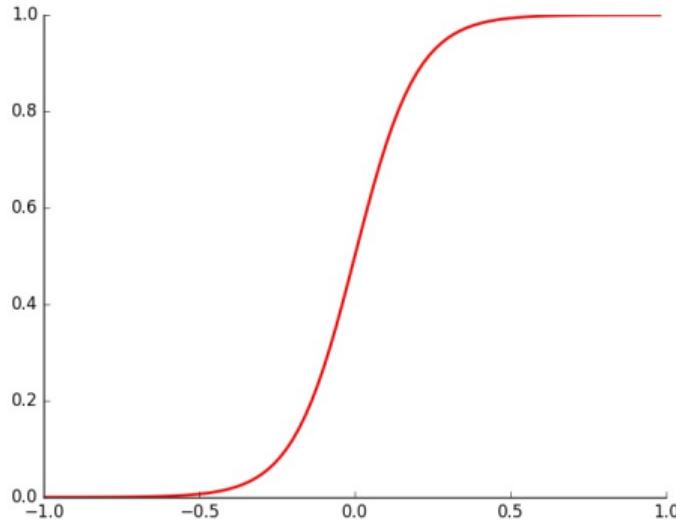
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
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$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1-\exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 2$$



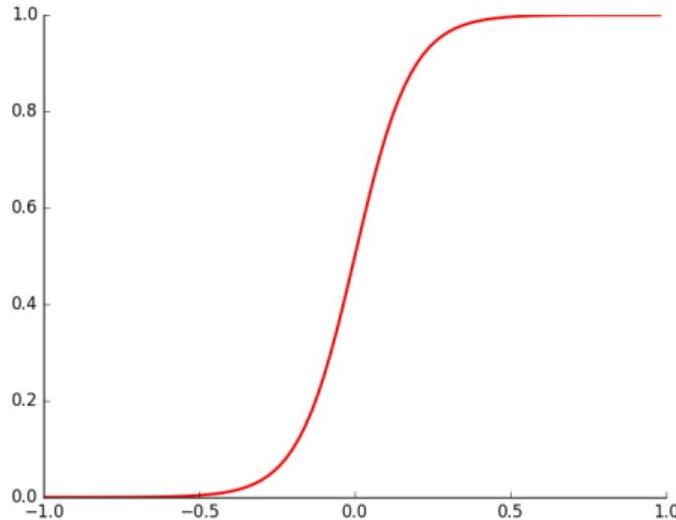
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
- Let us see what happens as we change the value of w

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1-\exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 3$$



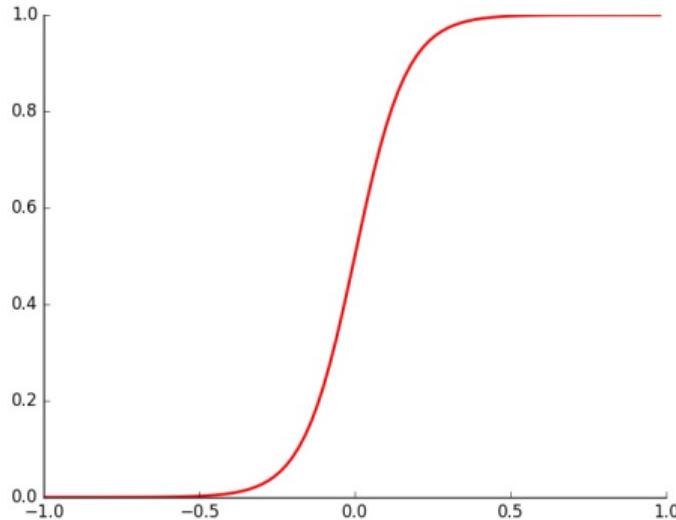
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
- Let us see what happens as we change the value of w

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1-\exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 4$$



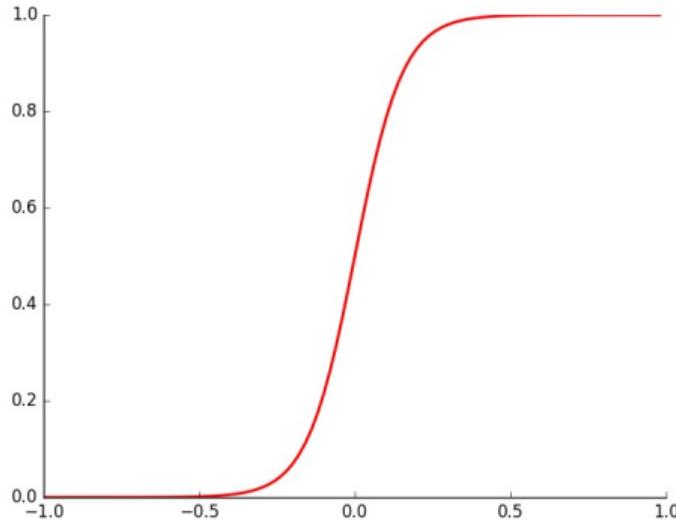
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
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$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1-\exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 5$$



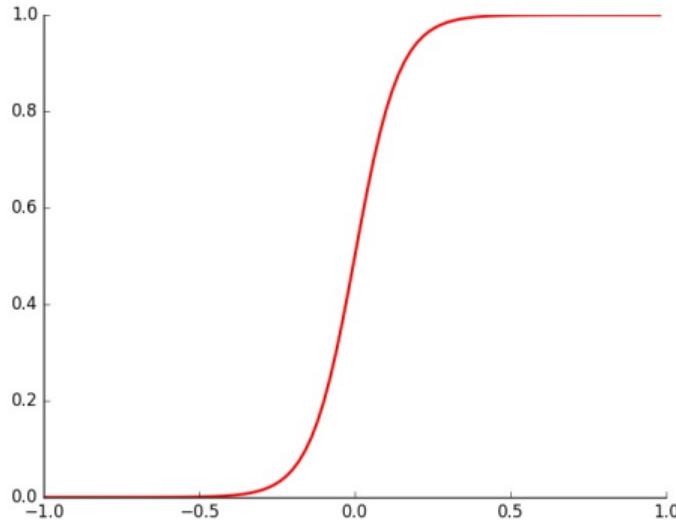
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
- Let us see what happens as we change the value of w

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1-\exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 6$$



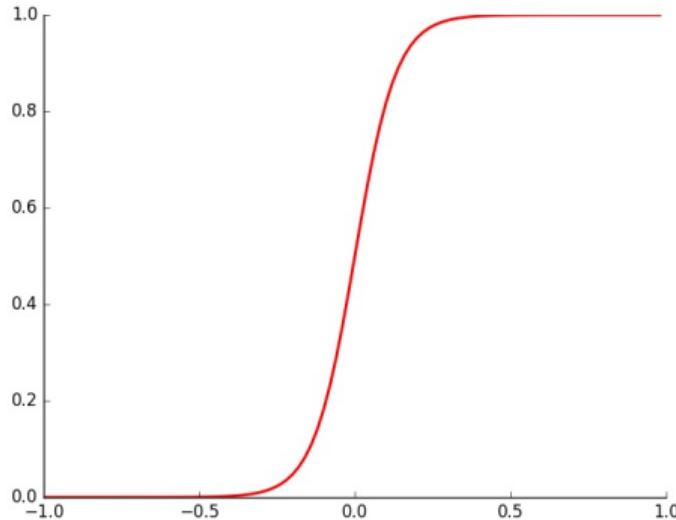
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
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$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1-\exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 7$$



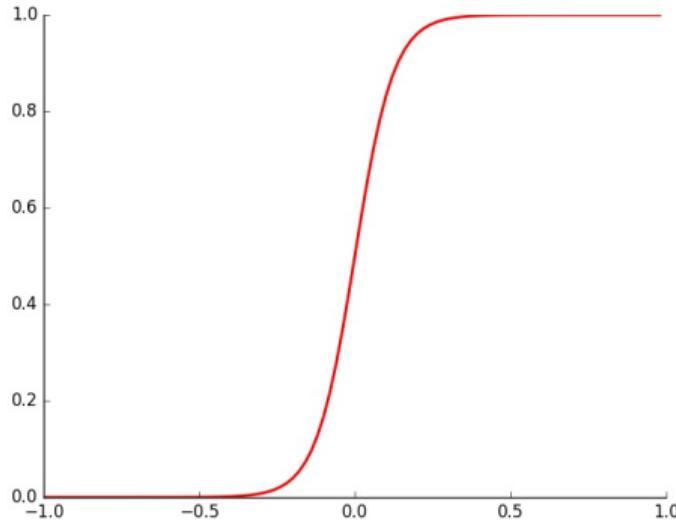
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
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$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1-\exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 8$$



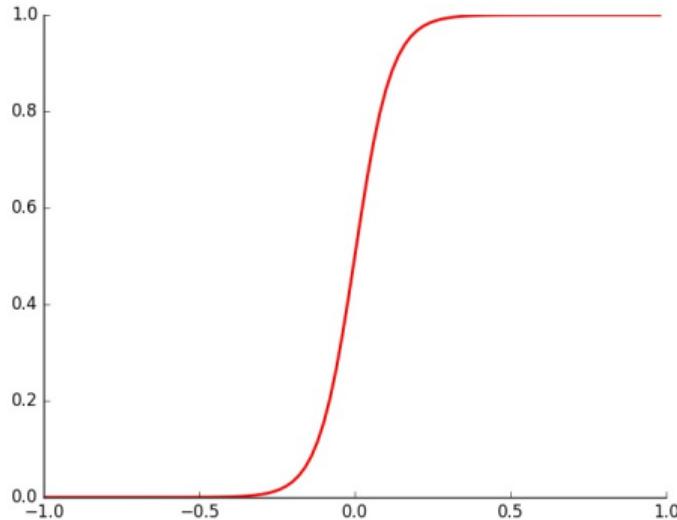
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
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$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1-\exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 9$$



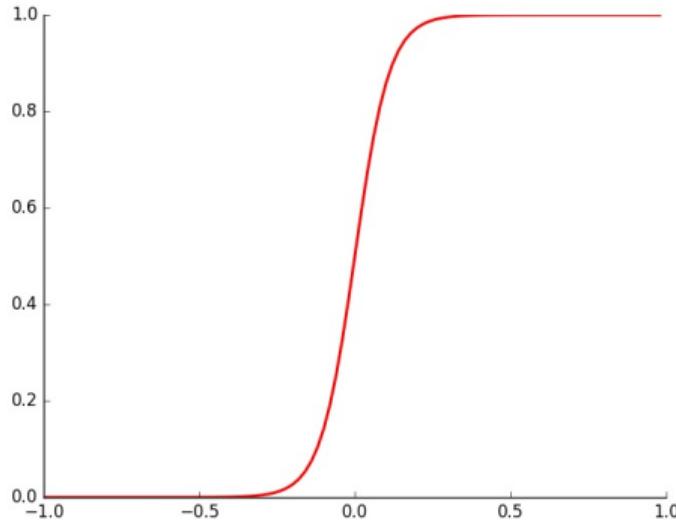
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
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$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1-\exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 10$$



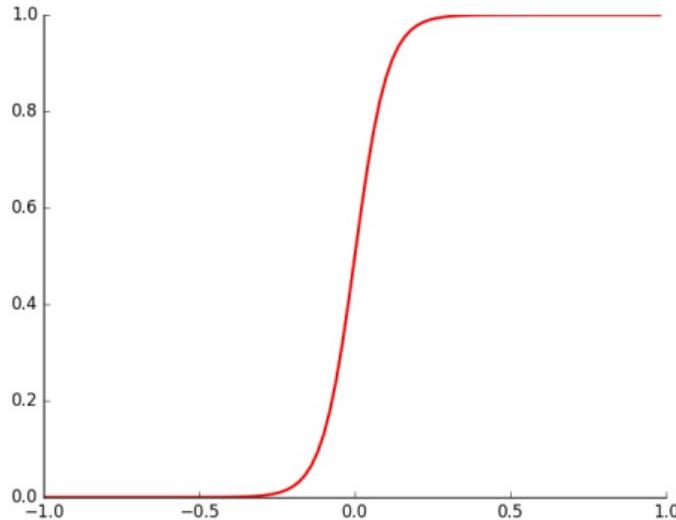
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$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1-\exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 11$$



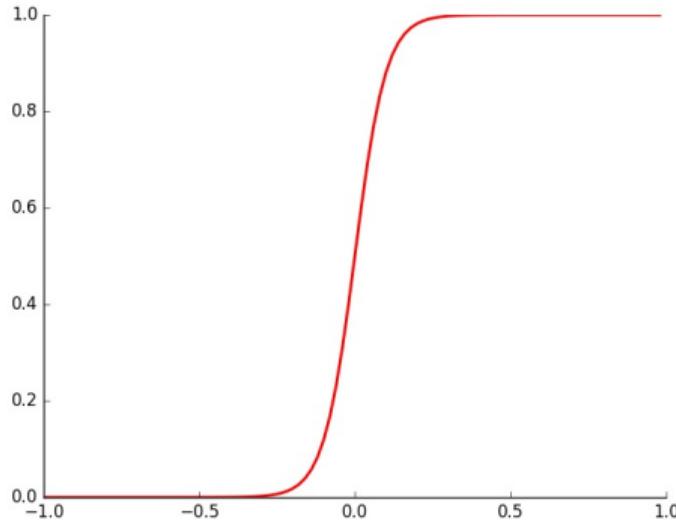
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
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$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1-\exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 12$$



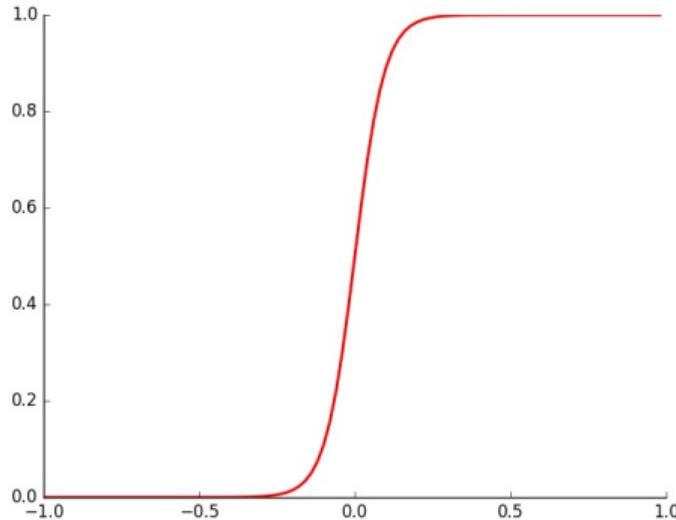
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
- Let us see what happens as we change the value of w

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1-\exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 13$$



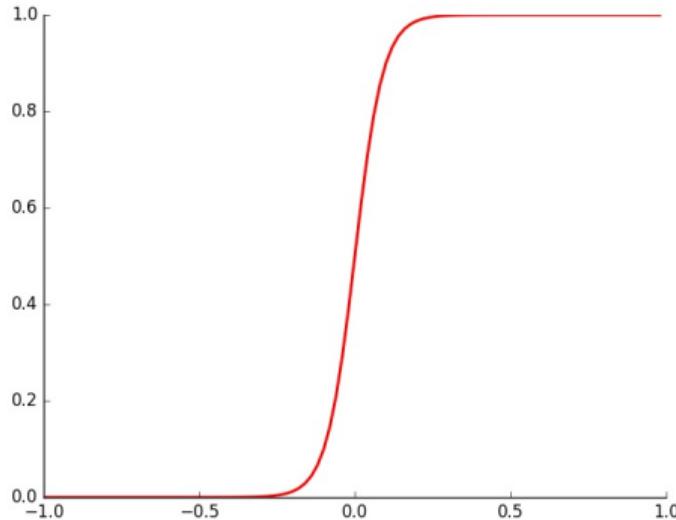
$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1-\exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 14$$

- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
- Let us see what happens as we change the value of w



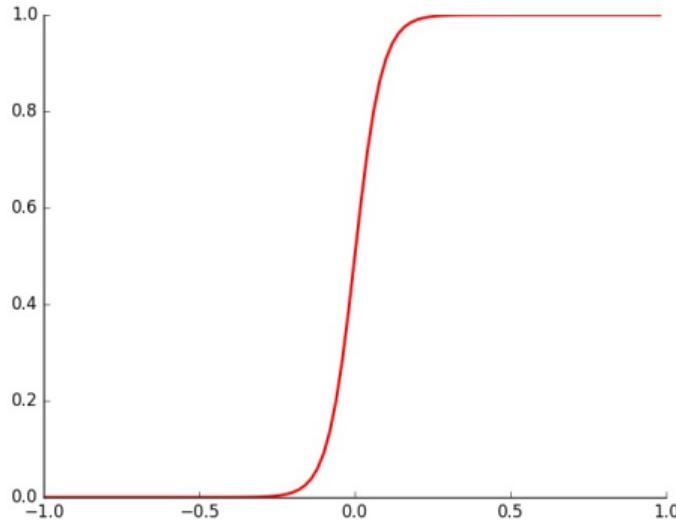
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
- Let us see what happens as we change the value of w

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 - \exp(-wx - b)} \quad w = 50, b = 15$$



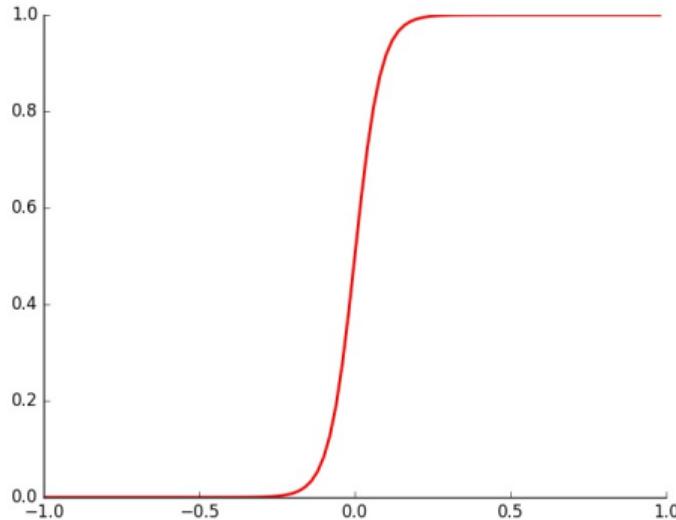
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$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 - \exp(-wx - b)} \quad w = 50, b = 16$$



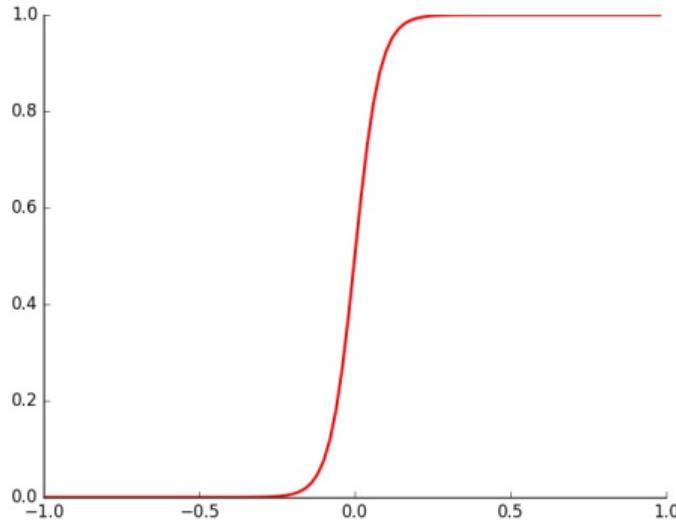
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$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 - \exp(-wx - b)} \quad w = 50, b = 17$$



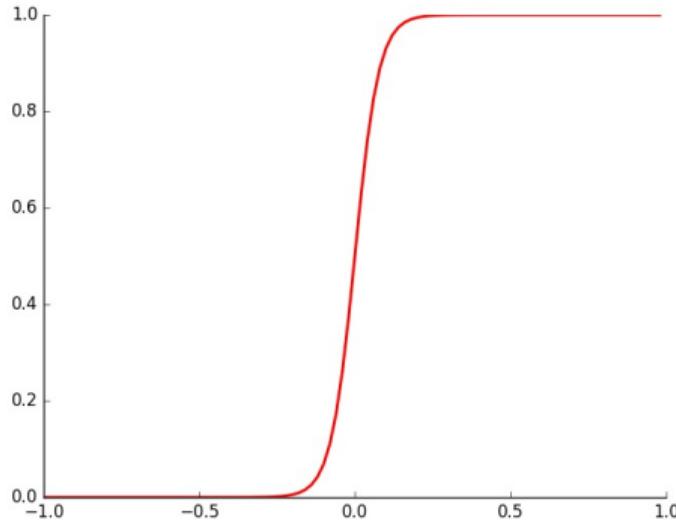
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$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 - \exp(-wx - b)} \quad w = 50, b = 18$$



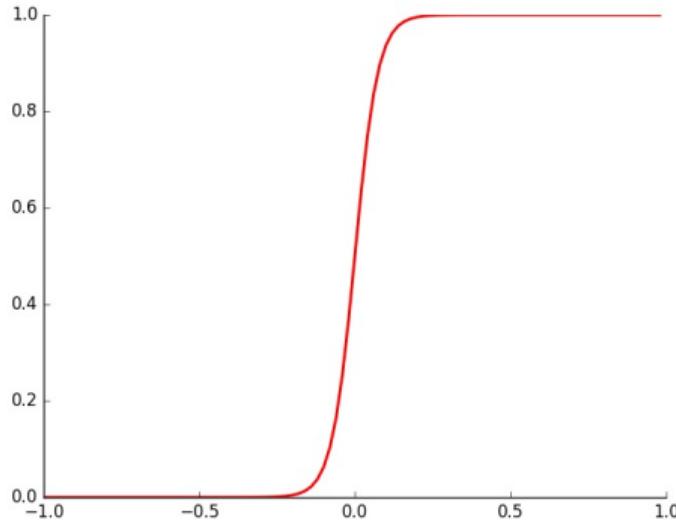
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$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1-\exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 19$$



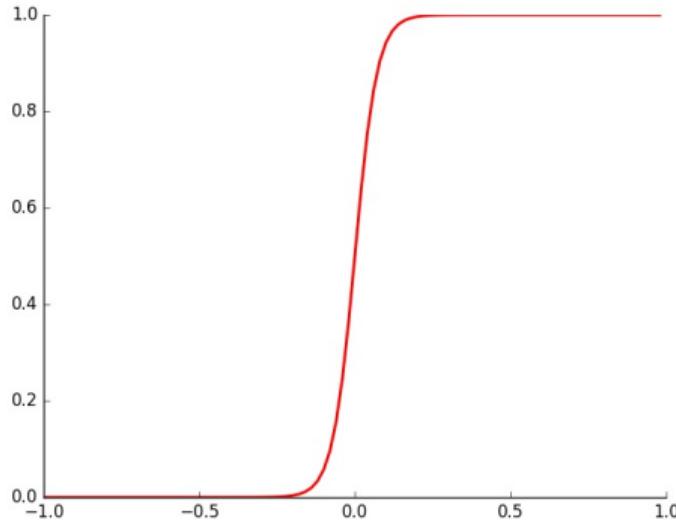
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
- Let us see what happens as we change the value of w

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1-\exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 20$$



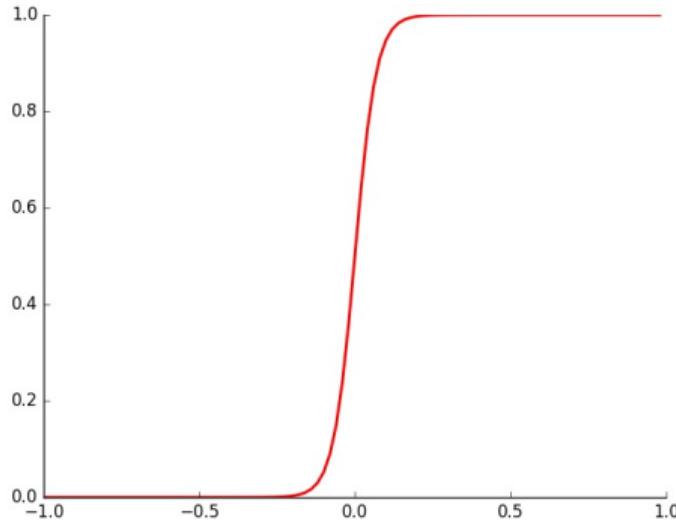
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
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$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1-\exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 21$$



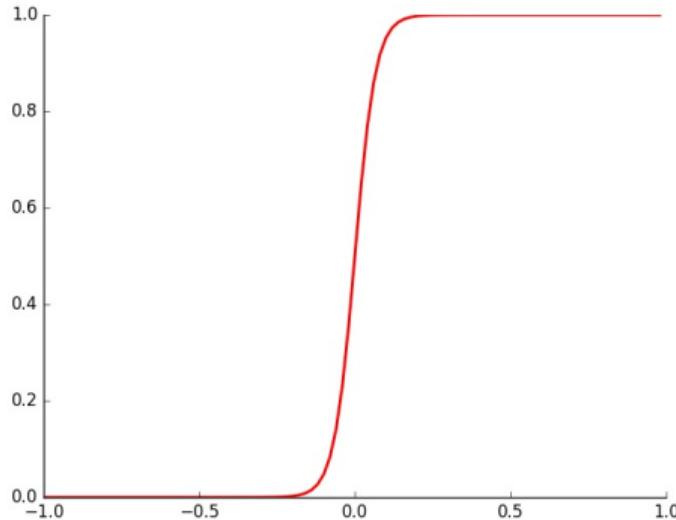
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
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$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1-\exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 22$$



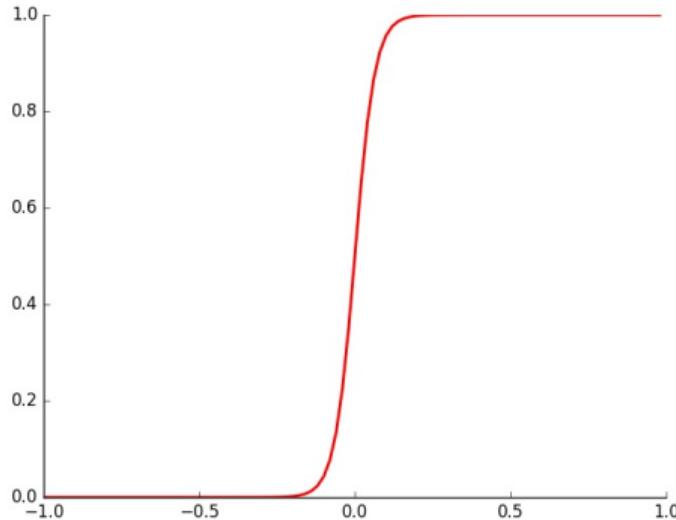
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
- Let us see what happens as we change the value of w

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1-\exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 23$$



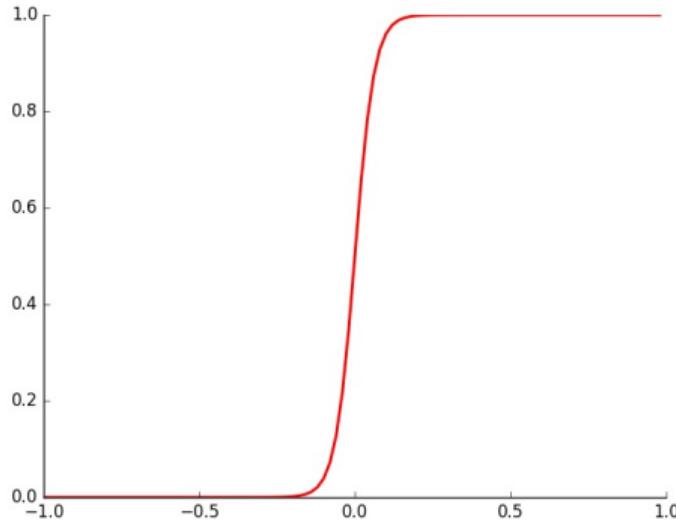
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
- Let us see what happens as we change the value of w

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1-\exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 24$$



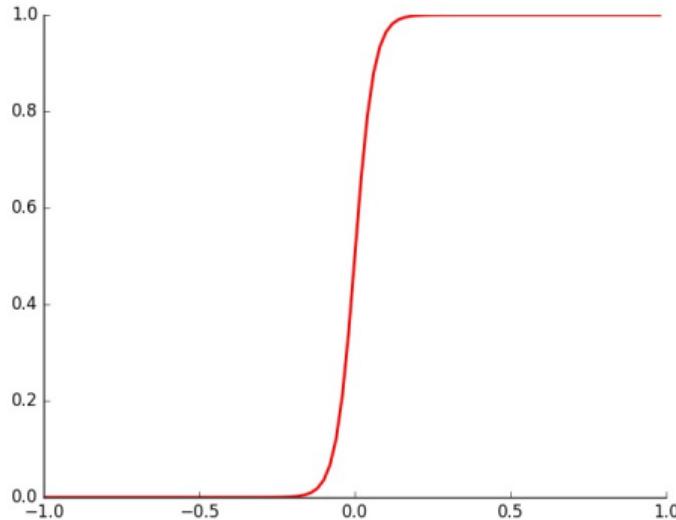
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
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$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1-\exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 25$$



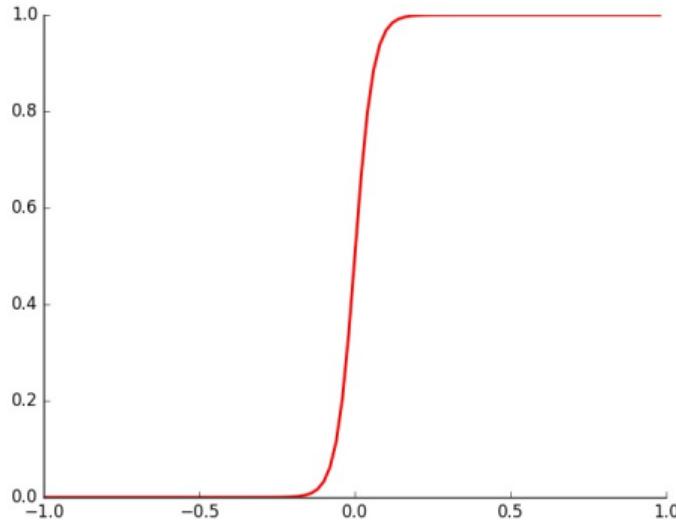
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
- Let us see what happens as we change the value of w

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 - \exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 26$$



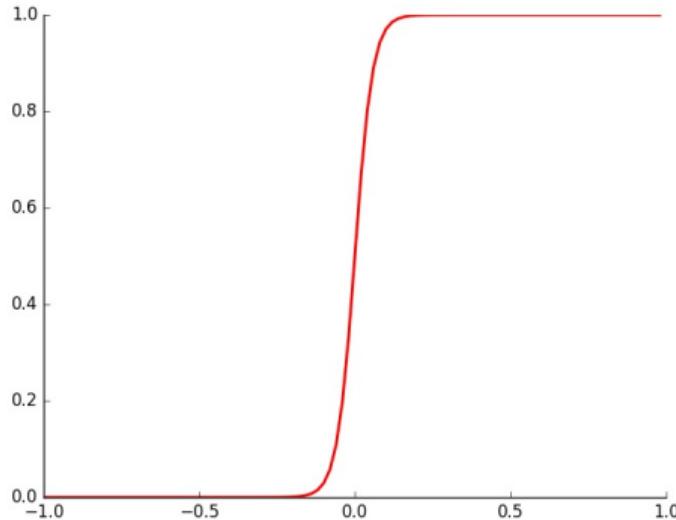
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
- Let us see what happens as we change the value of w

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1-\exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 27$$



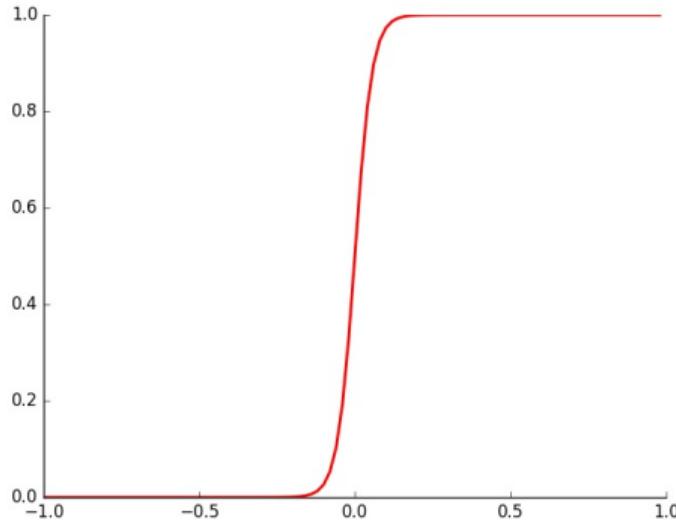
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
- Let us see what happens as we change the value of w

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1-\exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 28$$



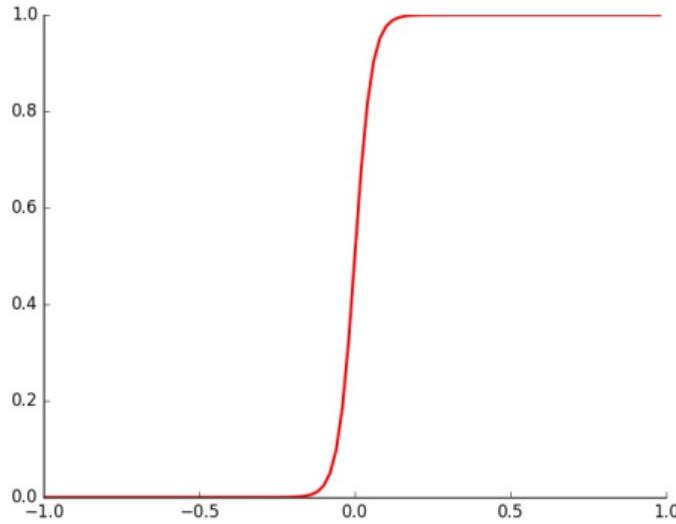
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
- Let us see what happens as we change the value of w

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1-\exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 29$$



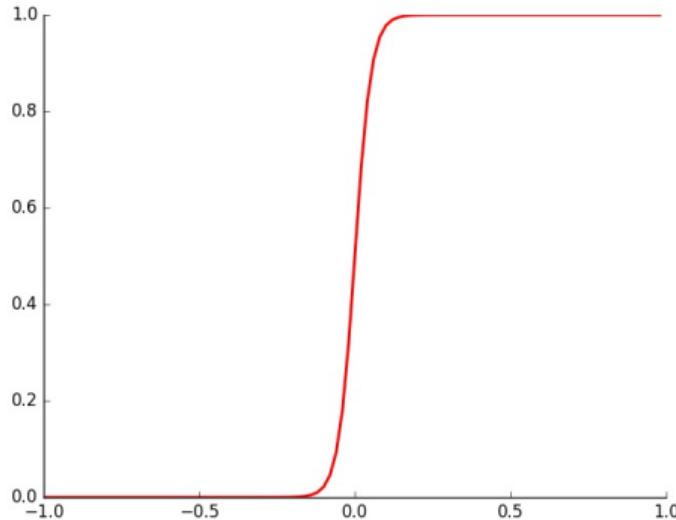
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
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$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 - \exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 30$$



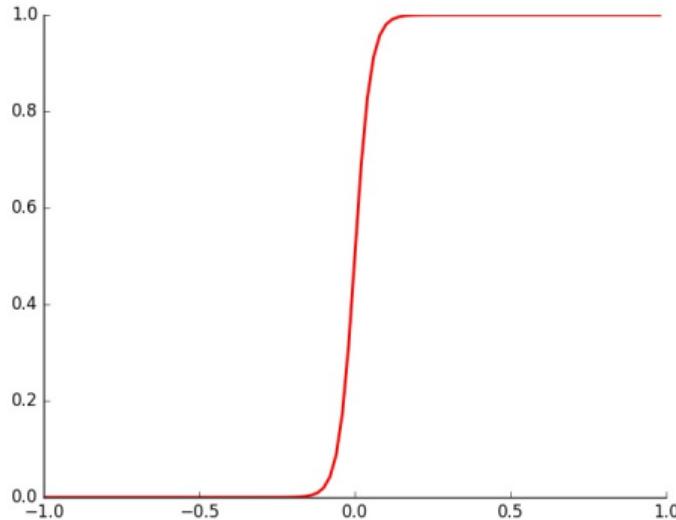
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$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1-\exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 31$$



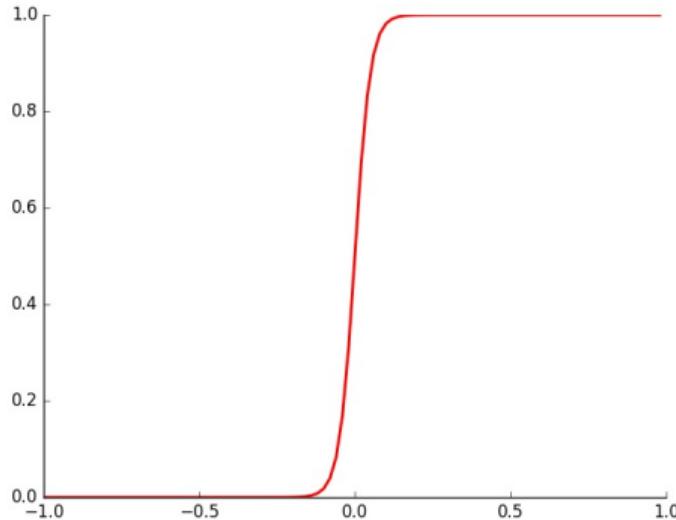
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
- Let us see what happens as we change the value of w

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1-\exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 32$$



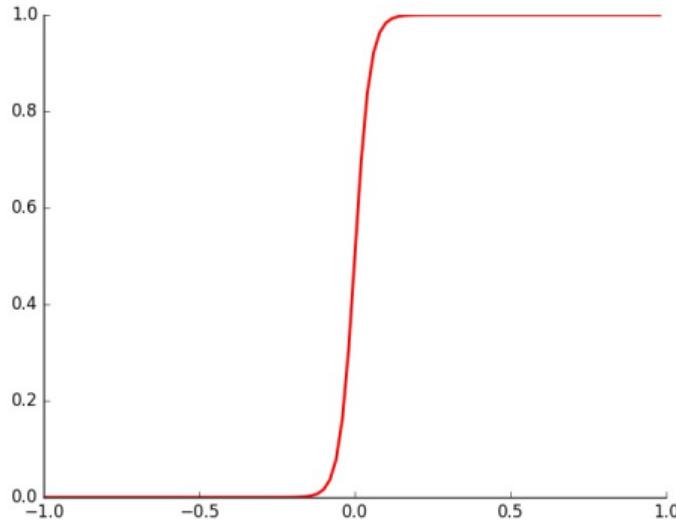
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
- Let us see what happens as we change the value of w

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1-\exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 33$$



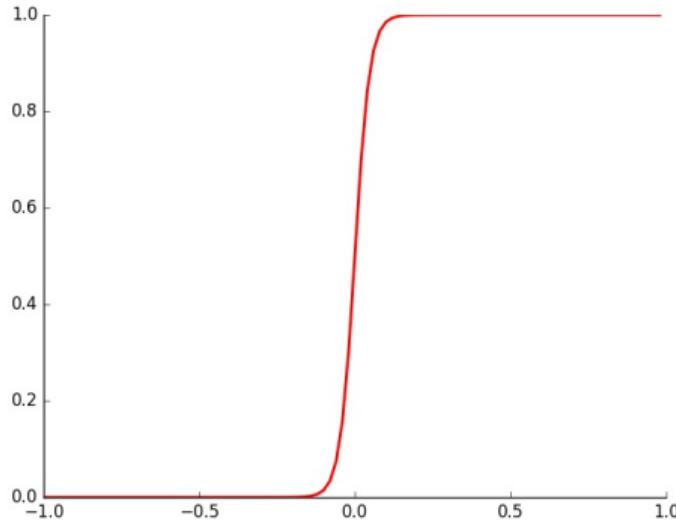
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
- Let us see what happens as we change the value of w

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1-\exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 34$$



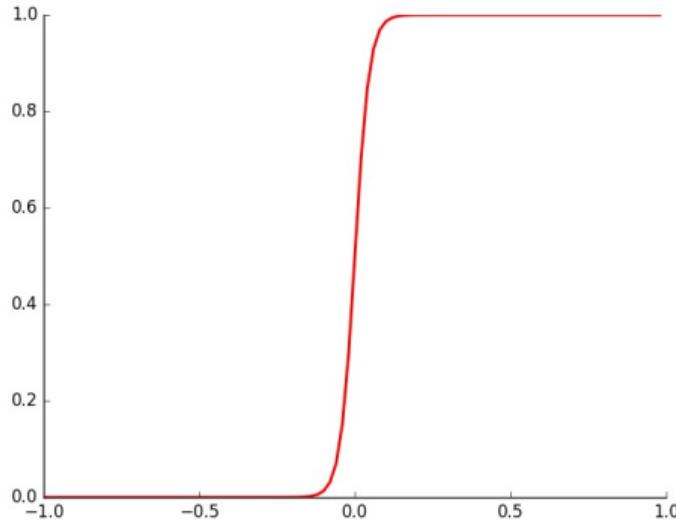
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
- Let us see what happens as we change the value of w

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1-\exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 35$$



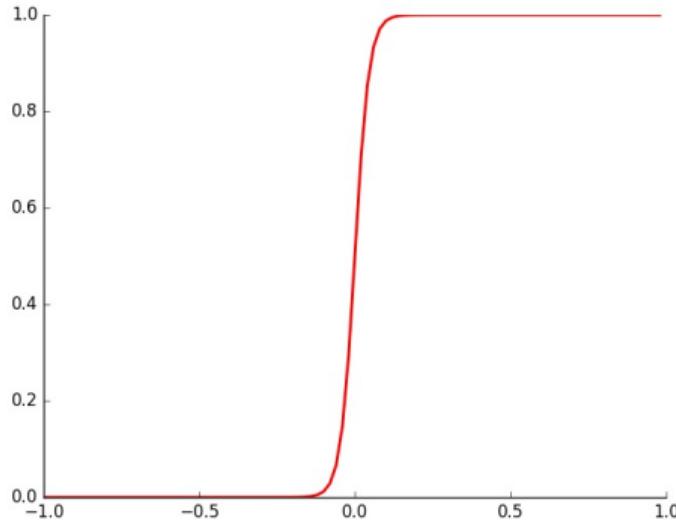
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
- Let us see what happens as we change the value of w

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 - \exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 36$$



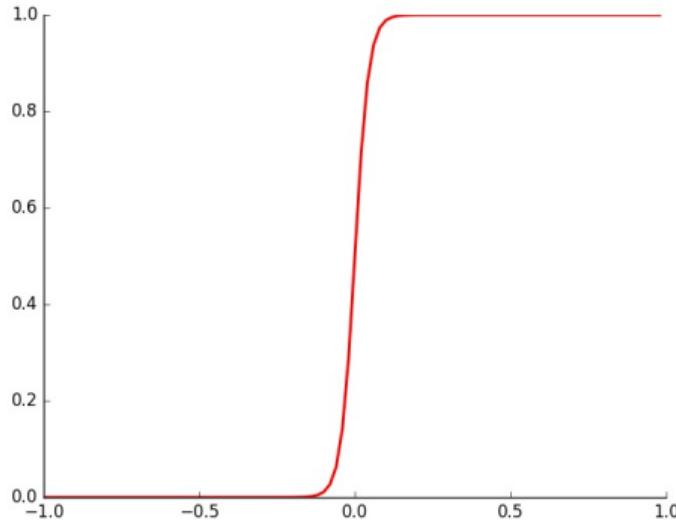
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
- Let us see what happens as we change the value of w

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 - \exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 37$$



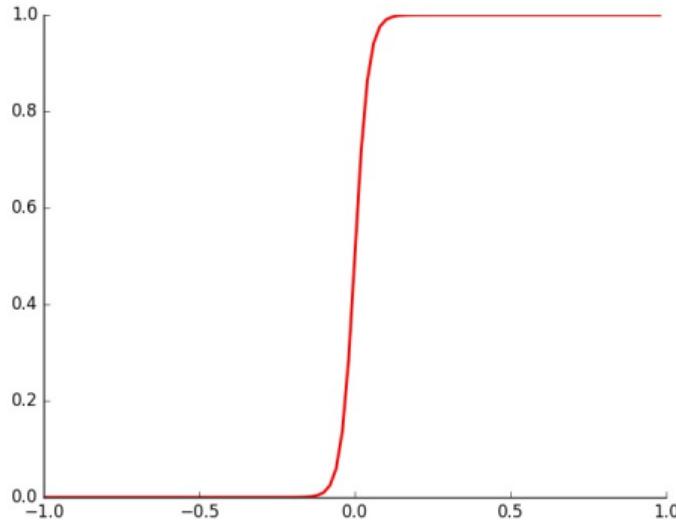
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
- Let us see what happens as we change the value of w

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1-\exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 38$$



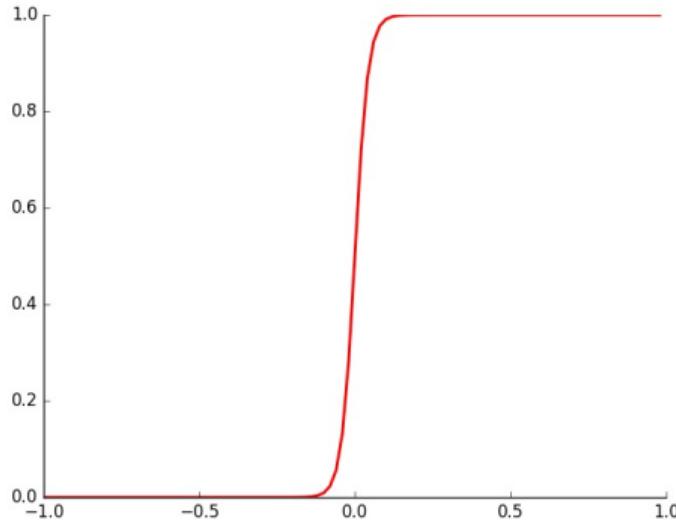
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
- Let us see what happens as we change the value of w

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1-\exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 39$$



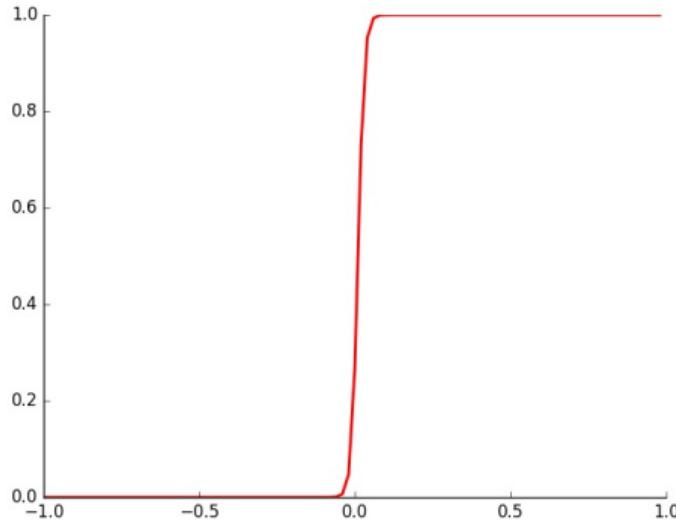
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
- Let us see what happens as we change the value of w

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 - \exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 40$$



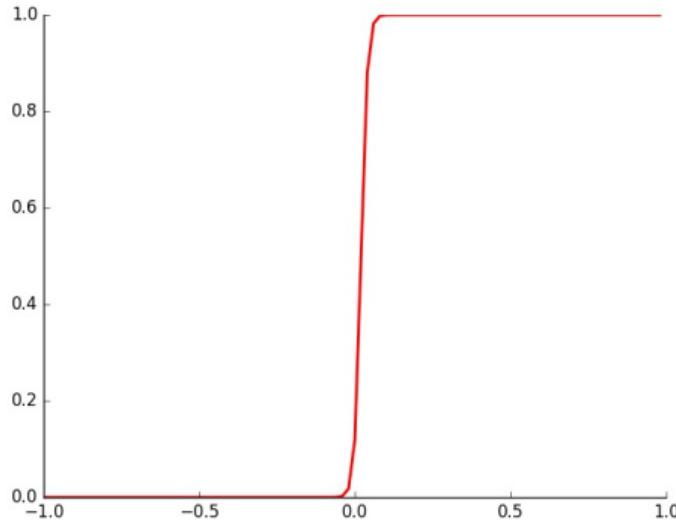
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
- Let us see what happens as we change the value of w

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 - \exp(-wx - b)} \quad w = 50, b = 41$$



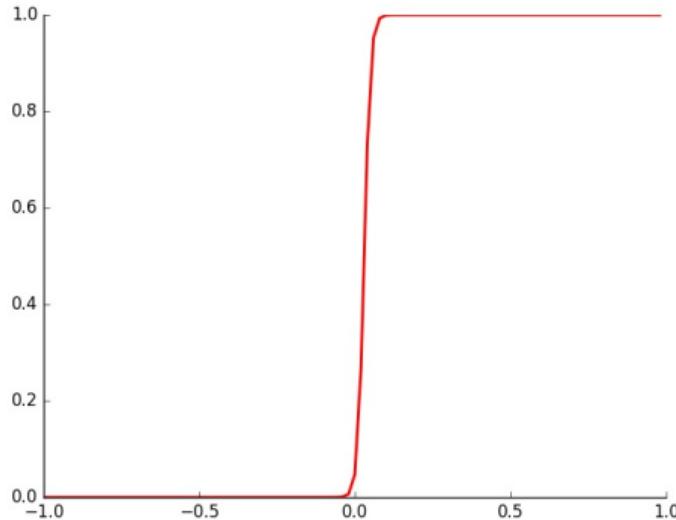
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
- Let us see what happens as we change the value of w
- Further we can adjust the value of b to control the position on the x-axis at which the function transitions from 0 to 1

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 - \exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 1$$



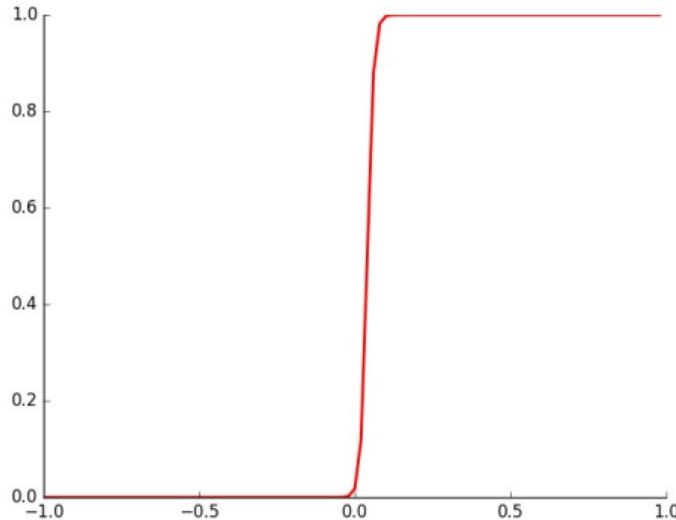
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
- Let us see what happens as we change the value of w
- Further we can adjust the value of b to control the position on the x-axis at which the function transitions from 0 to 1

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 - \exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 2$$



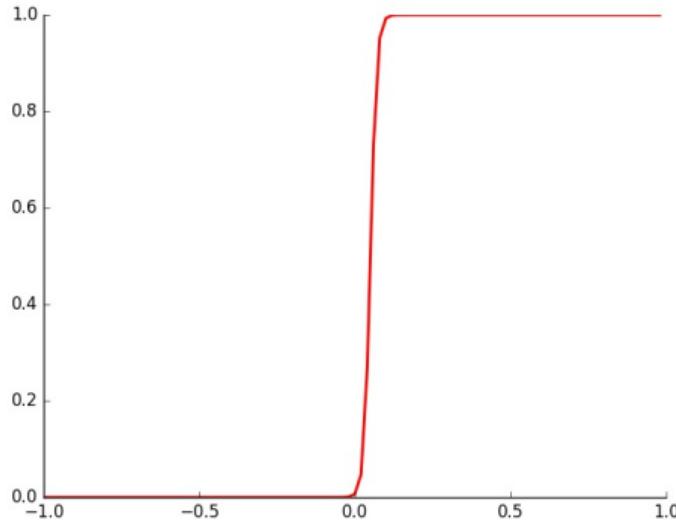
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
- Let us see what happens as we change the value of w
- Further we can adjust the value of b to control the position on the x-axis at which the function transitions from 0 to 1

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 - \exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 3$$



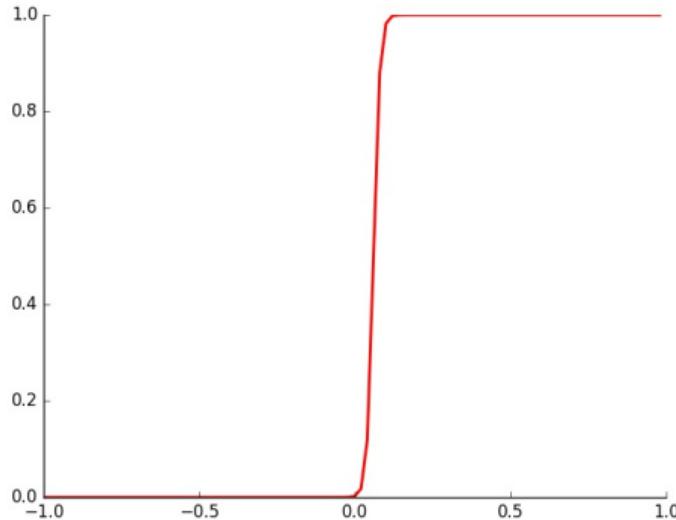
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
- Let us see what happens as we change the value of w
- Further we can adjust the value of b to control the position on the x-axis at which the function transitions from 0 to 1

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 - \exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 4$$



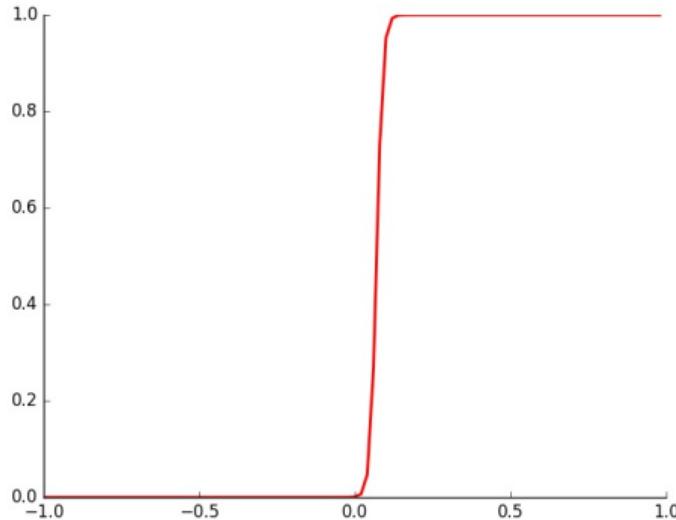
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
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$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 - \exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 5$$



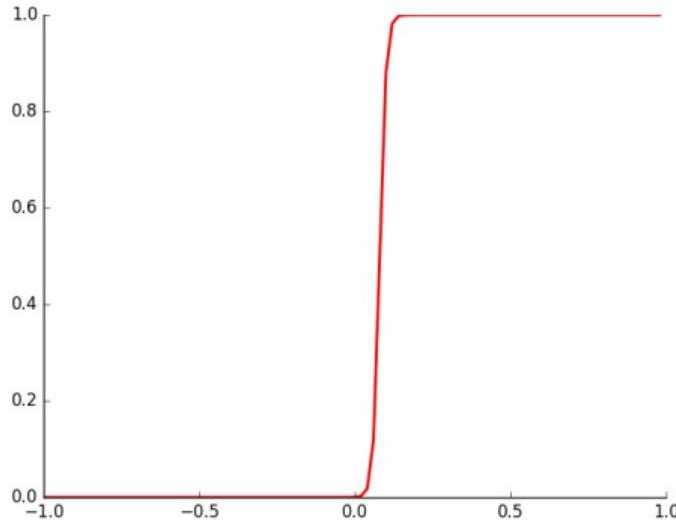
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
- Let us see what happens as we change the value of w
- Further we can adjust the value of b to control the position on the x-axis at which the function transitions from 0 to 1

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 - \exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 6$$



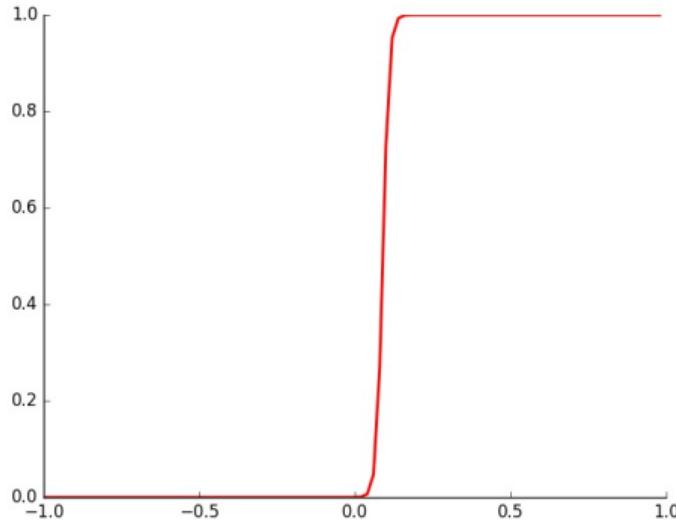
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
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$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 - \exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 7$$



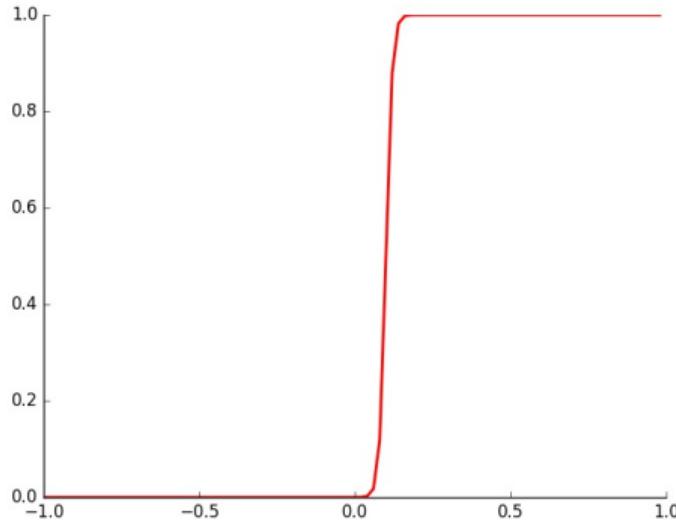
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
- Let us see what happens as we change the value of w
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$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 - \exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 8$$



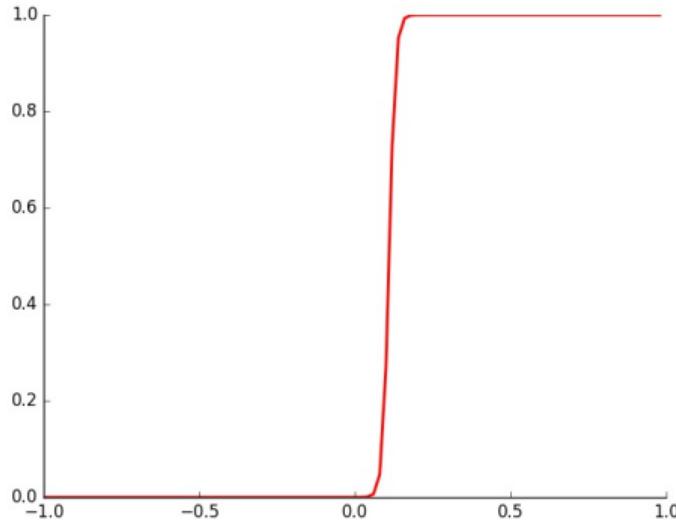
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
- Let us see what happens as we change the value of w
- Further we can adjust the value of b to control the position on the x-axis at which the function transitions from 0 to 1

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 - \exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 9$$



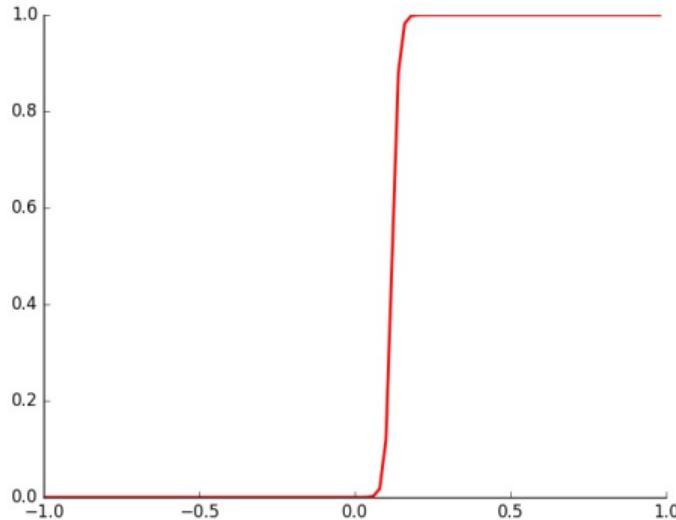
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
- Let us see what happens as we change the value of w
- Further we can adjust the value of b to control the position on the x-axis at which the function transitions from 0 to 1

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 - \exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 10$$



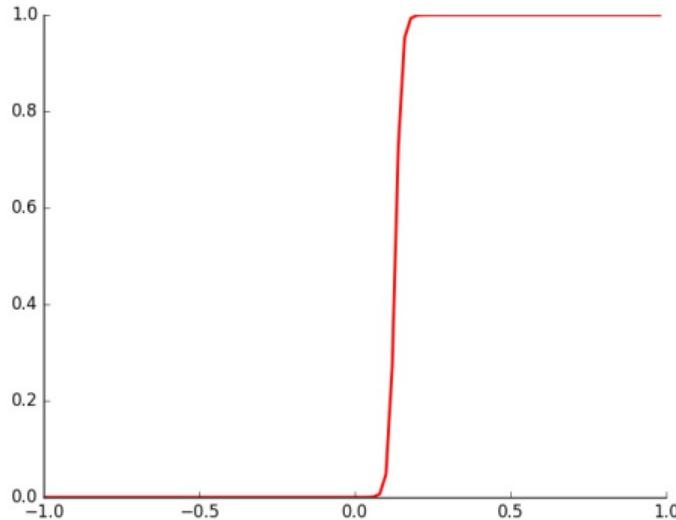
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
- Let us see what happens as we change the value of w
- Further we can adjust the value of b to control the position on the x-axis at which the function transitions from 0 to 1

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 - \exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 11$$



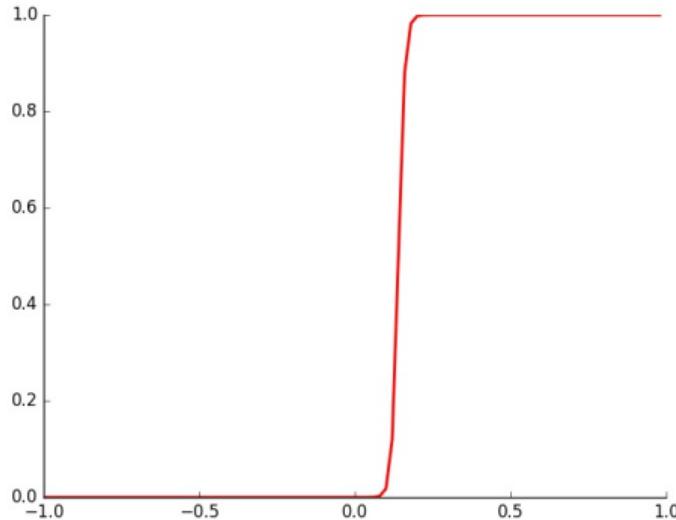
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
- Let us see what happens as we change the value of w
- Further we can adjust the value of b to control the position on the x-axis at which the function transitions from 0 to 1

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 - \exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 12$$



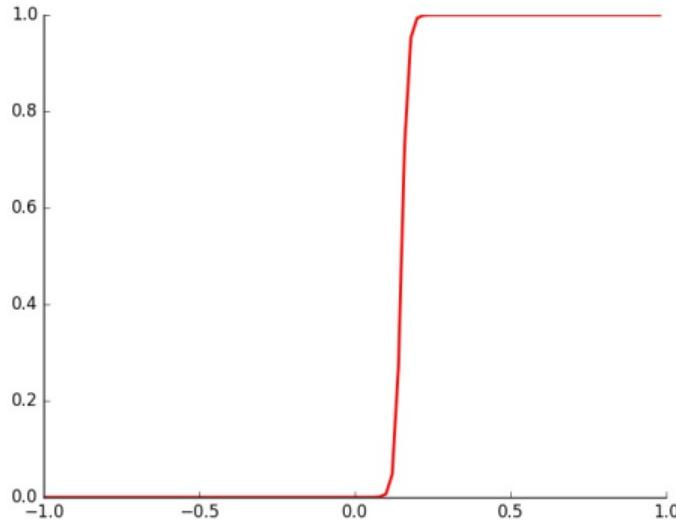
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
- Let us see what happens as we change the value of w
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$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 - \exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 13$$



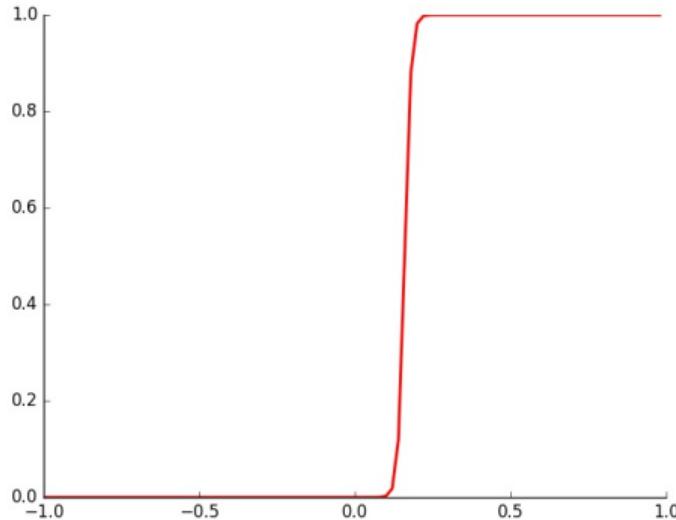
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- Further we can adjust the value of b to control the position on the x-axis at which the function transitions from 0 to 1

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 - \exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 14$$



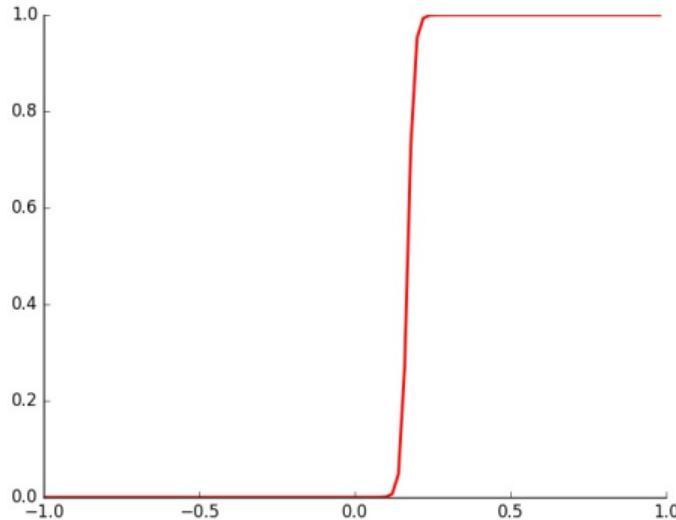
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
- Let us see what happens as we change the value of w
- Further we can adjust the value of b to control the position on the x-axis at which the function transitions from 0 to 1

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 - \exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 15$$



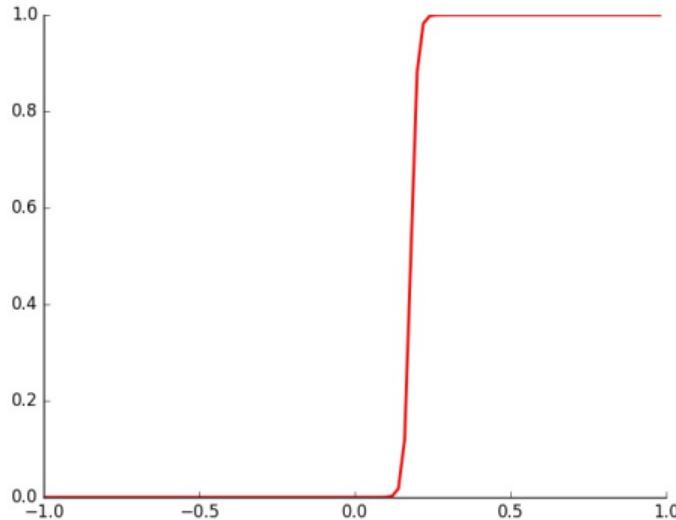
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
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- Further we can adjust the value of b to control the position on the x-axis at which the function transitions from 0 to 1

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 - \exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 16$$



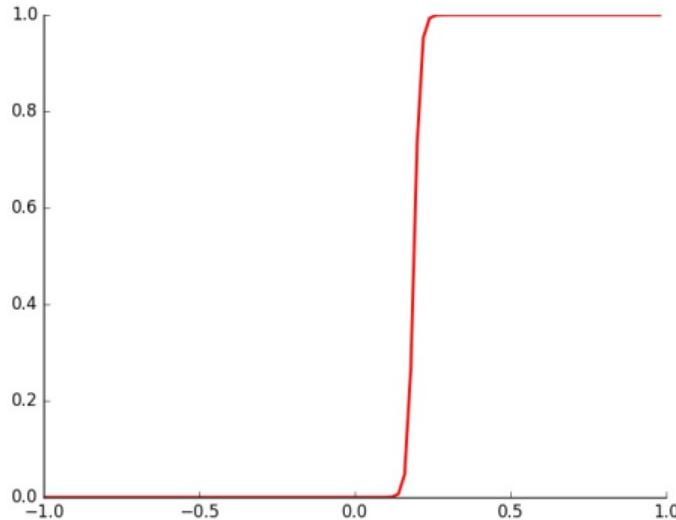
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
- Let us see what happens as we change the value of w
- Further we can adjust the value of b to control the position on the x-axis at which the function transitions from 0 to 1

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1-\exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 17$$



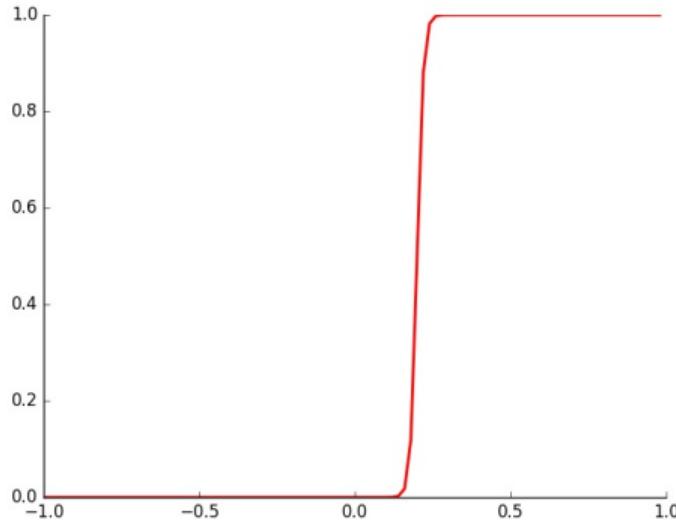
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
- Let us see what happens as we change the value of w
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$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 - \exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 18$$



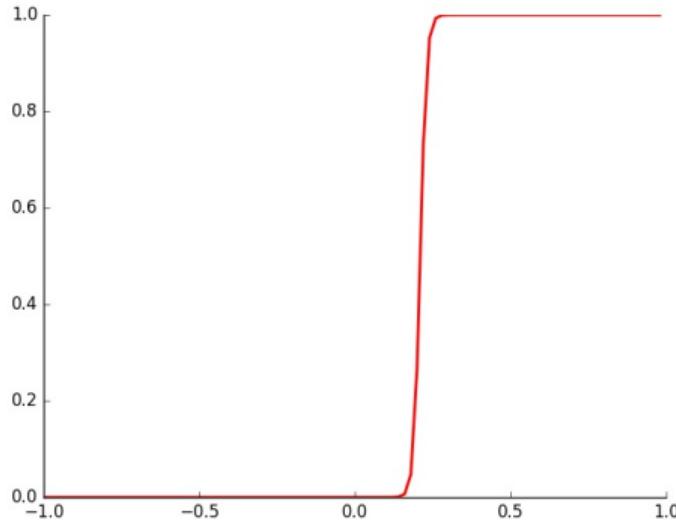
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
- Let us see what happens as we change the value of w
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$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1-\exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 19$$



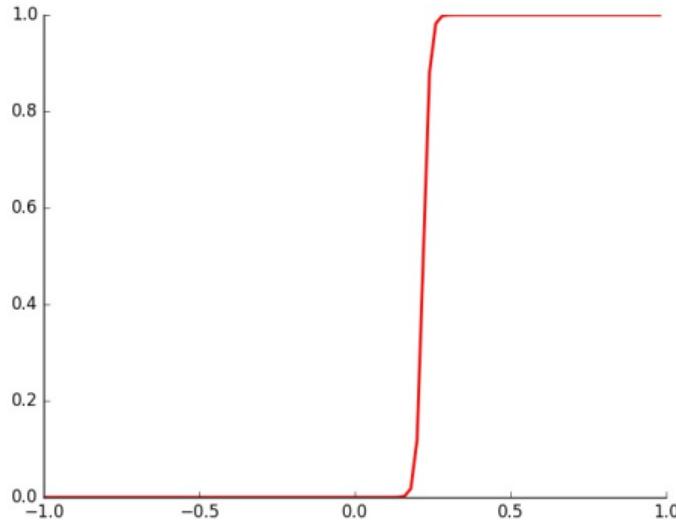
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
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$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 - \exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 20$$



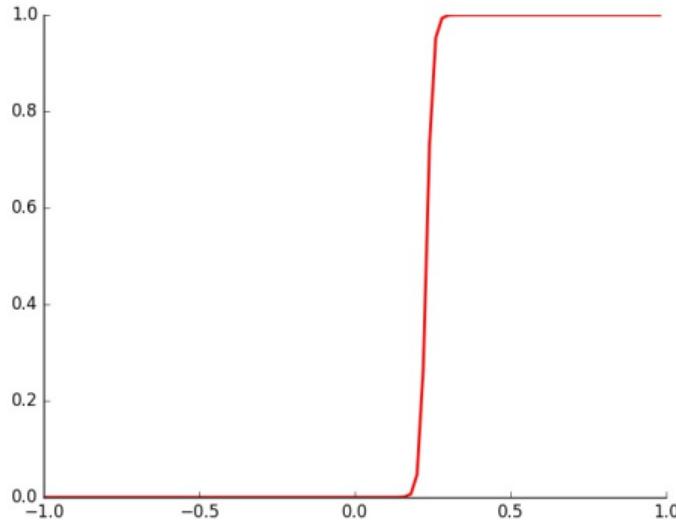
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
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$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 - \exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 21$$



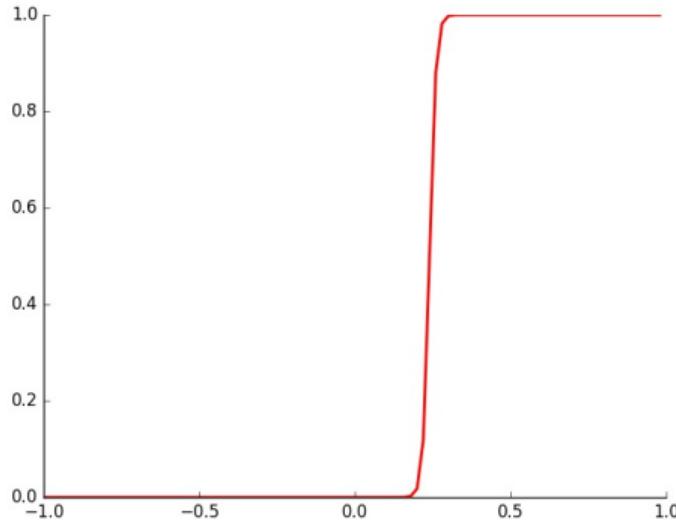
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
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$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1-\exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 22$$



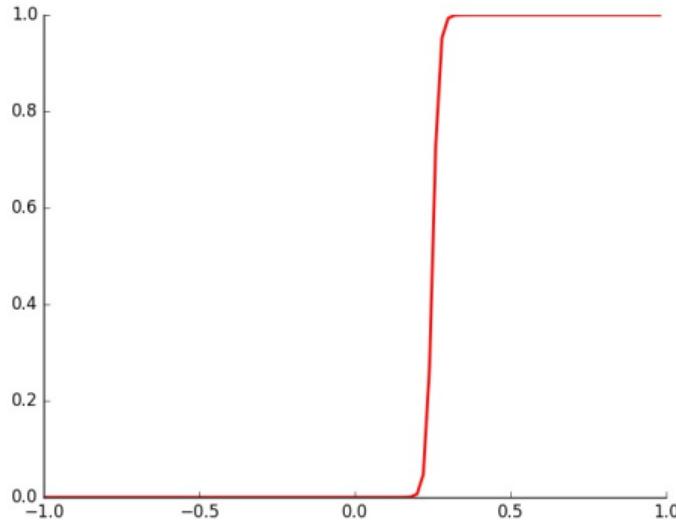
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$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 - \exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 23$$



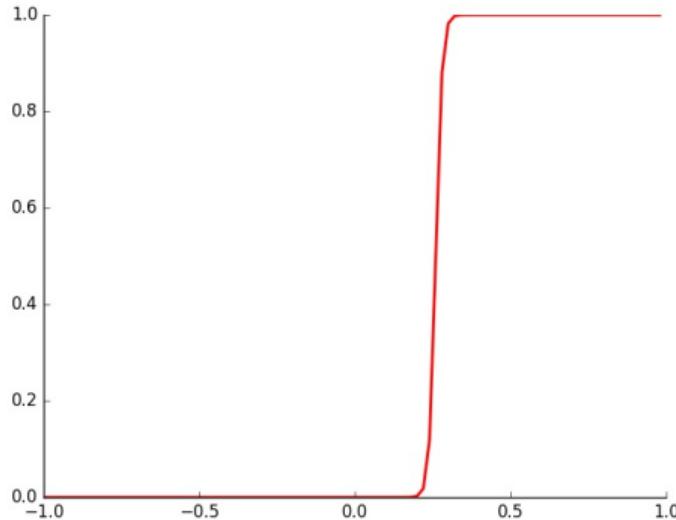
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
- Let us see what happens as we change the value of w
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$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 - \exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 24$$



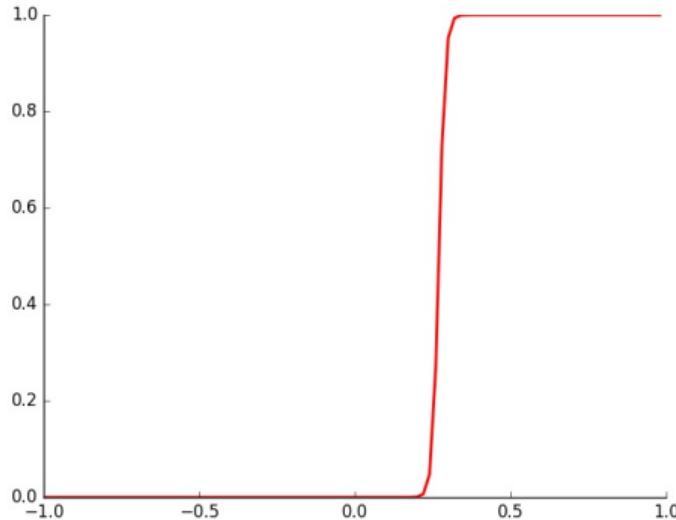
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
- Let us see what happens as we change the value of w
- Further we can adjust the value of b to control the position on the x-axis at which the function transitions from 0 to 1

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 - \exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 25$$



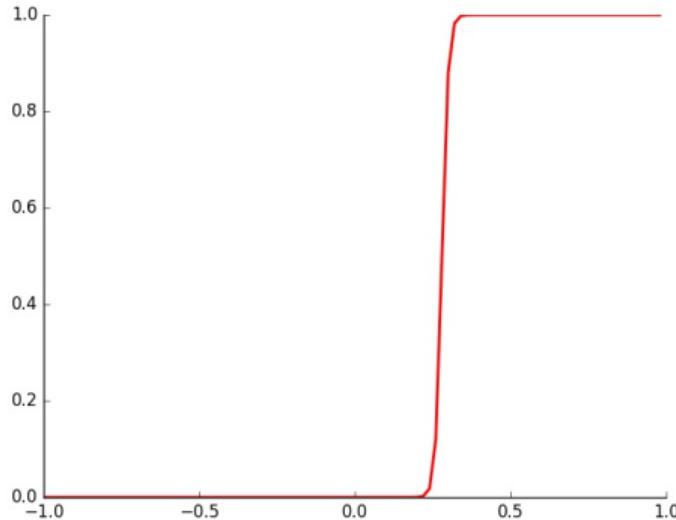
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$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1-\exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 26$$



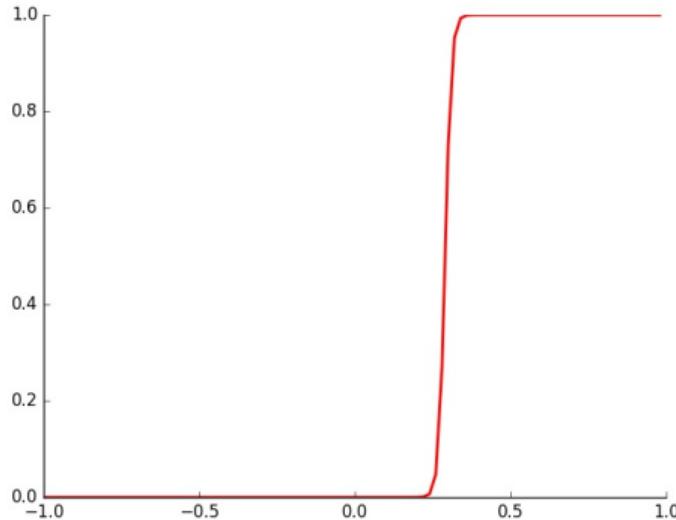
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$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 - \exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 27$$



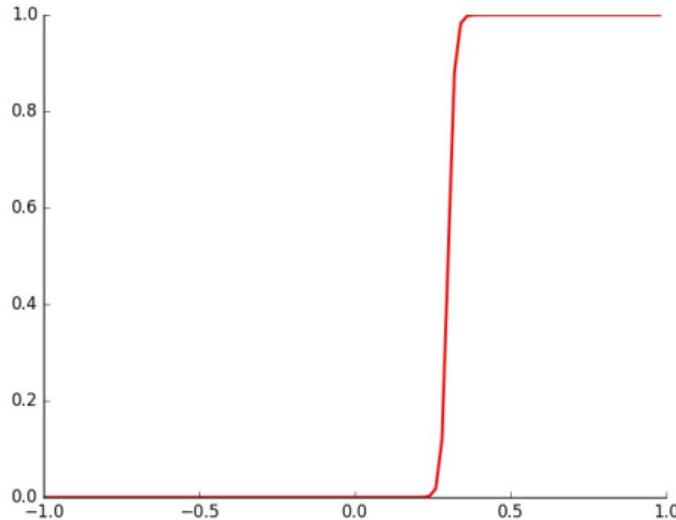
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
- Let us see what happens as we change the value of w
- Further we can adjust the value of b to control the position on the x-axis at which the function transitions from 0 to 1

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 - \exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 28$$



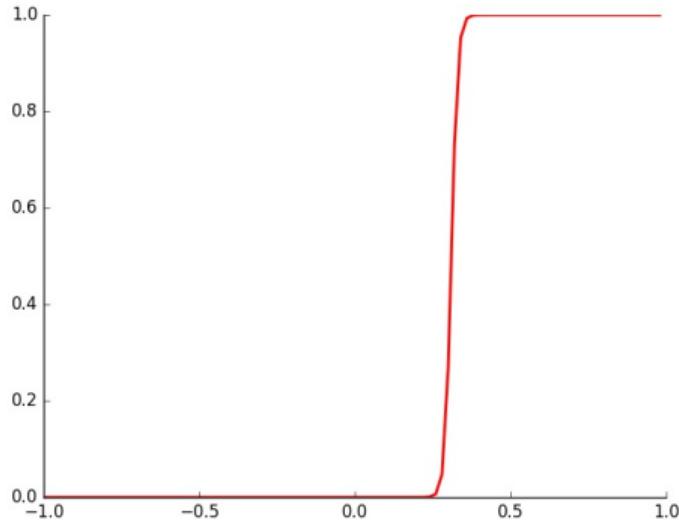
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$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 - \exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 29$$



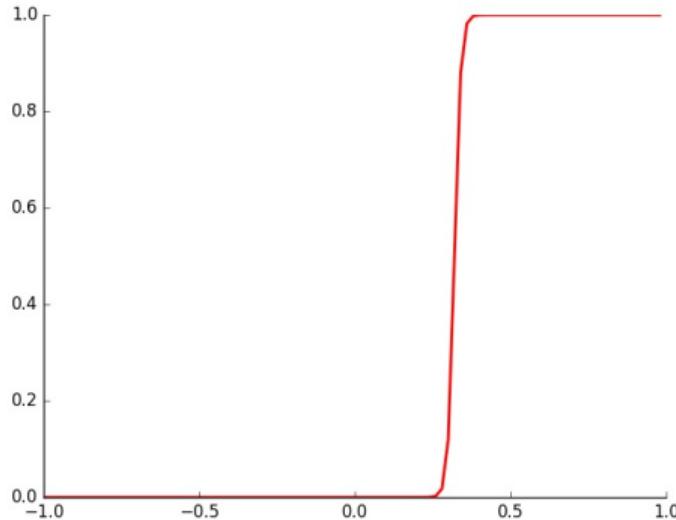
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
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$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 - \exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 30$$



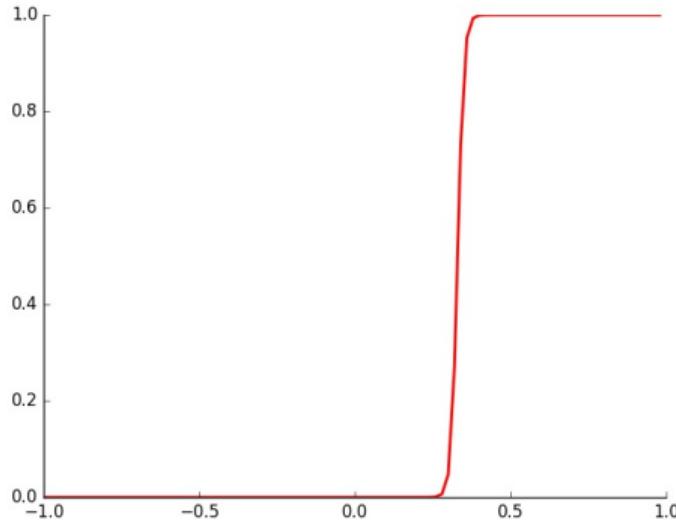
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$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 - \exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 31$$



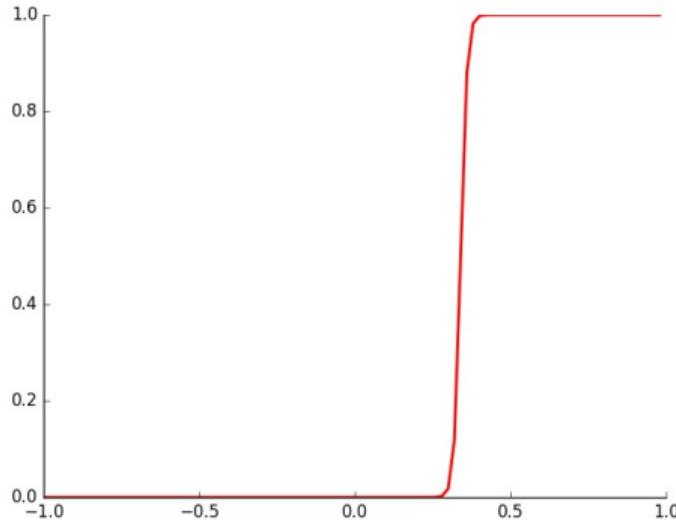
- If we take the logistic function and set w to a very high value we will recover the step function
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$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1-\exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 32$$



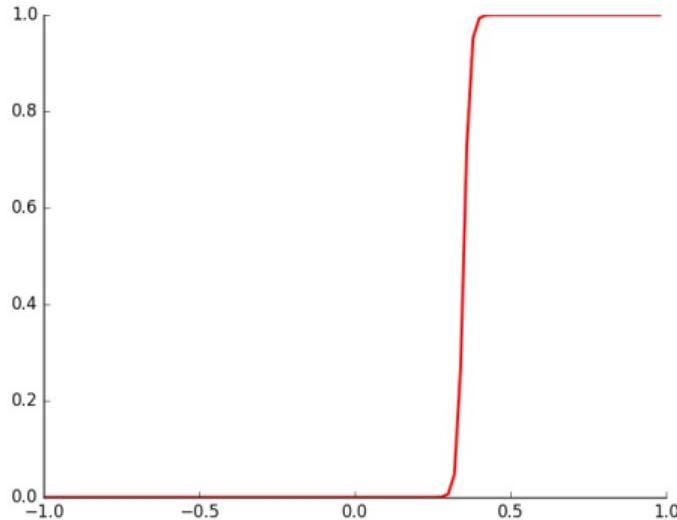
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$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 - \exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 33$$



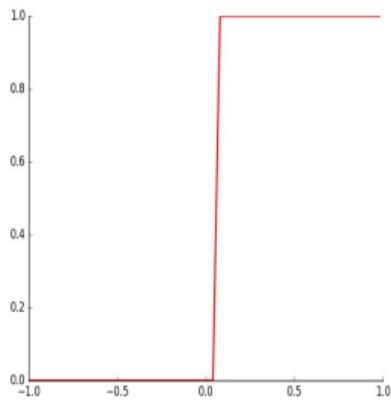
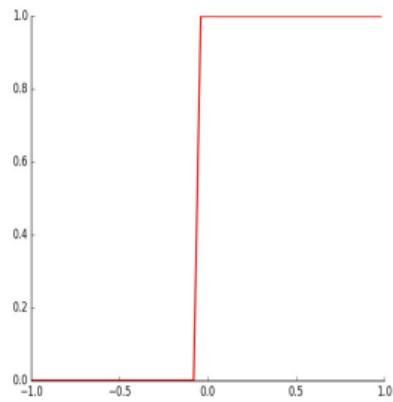
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$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 - \exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 34$$

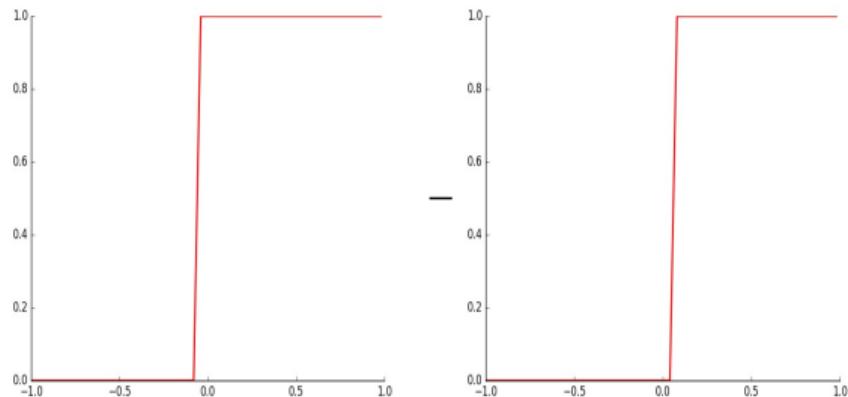


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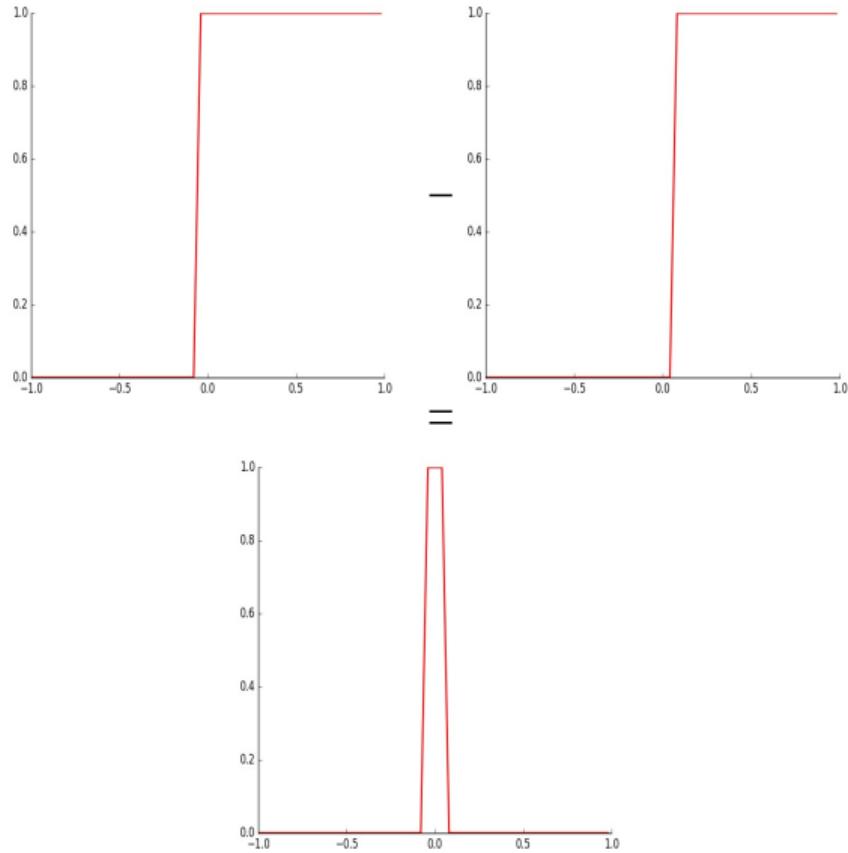
$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 - \exp^{(wx+b)}} \quad w = 50, b = 35$$



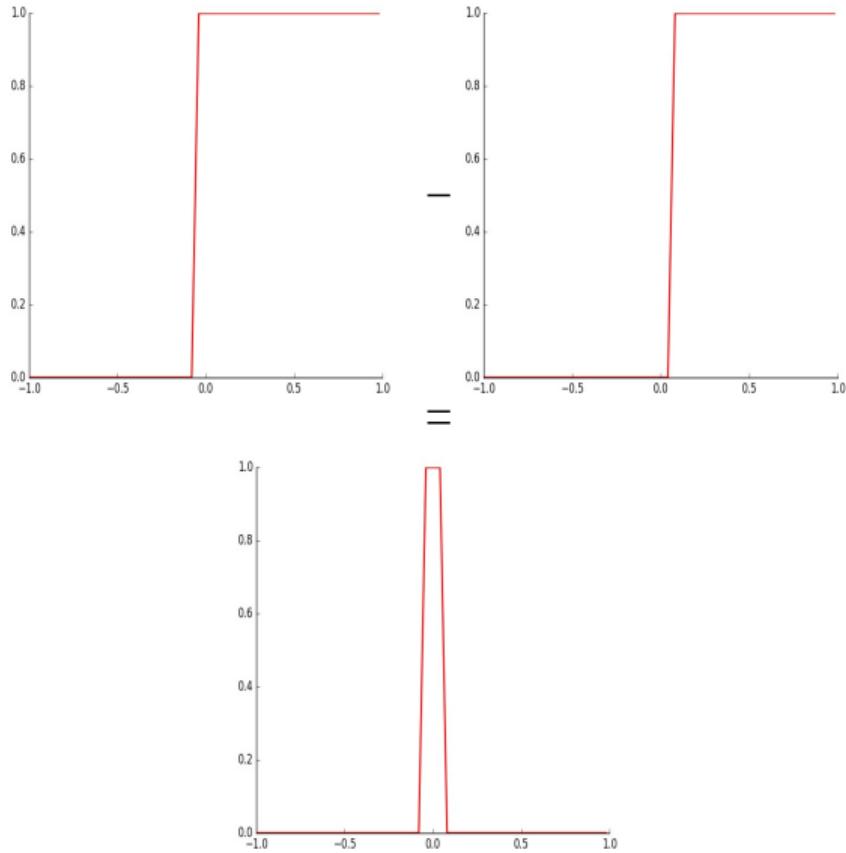
- Now let us see what we get by taking two such sigmoid functions (with different b 's) and subtracting one from the other



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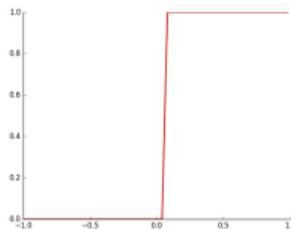
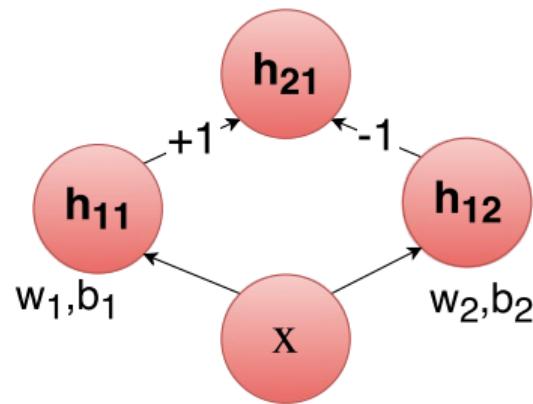
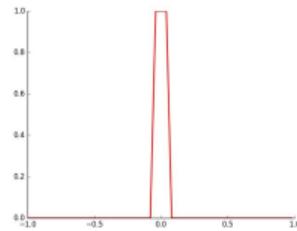
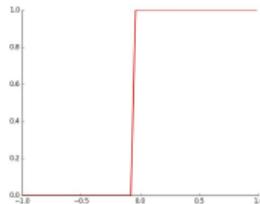


- Now let us see what we get by taking two such sigmoid functions (with different b 's) and subtracting one from the other

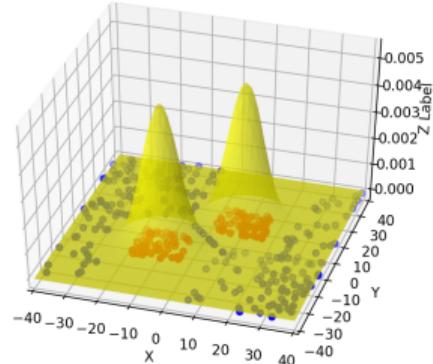


- Now let us see what we get by taking two such sigmoid functions (with different b 's) and subtracting one from the other
- Voila! We have our tower function !!

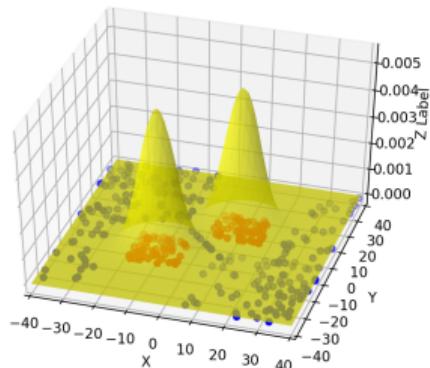
- Can we come up with a neural network to represent this operation of subtracting one sigmoid function from another ?

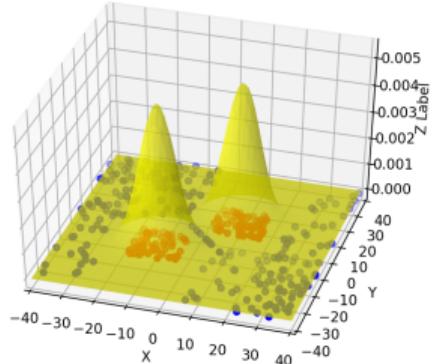


- What if we have more than one input?

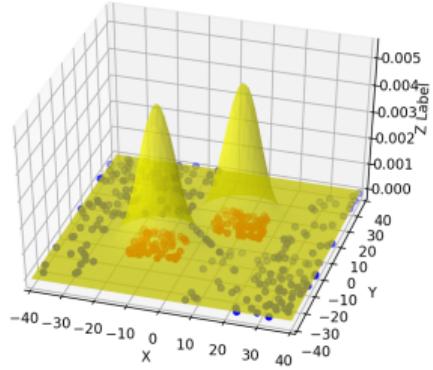


- What if we have more than one input?
- Suppose we are trying to take a decision about whether we will find oil at a particular location on the ocean bed(Yes/No)

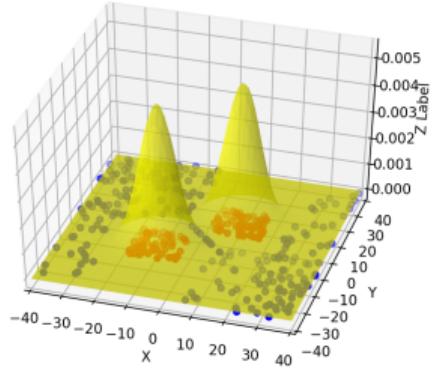




- What if we have more than one input?
- Suppose we are trying to take a decision about whether we will find oil at a particular location on the ocean bed(Yes/No)
- Further, suppose we base our decision on two factors: Salinity (x_1) and Pressure (x_2)



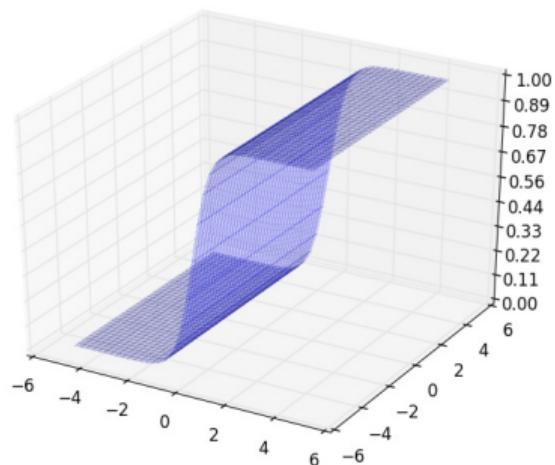
- What if we have more than one input?
- Suppose we are trying to take a decision about whether we will find oil at a particular location on the ocean bed(Yes/No)
- Further, suppose we base our decision on two factors: Salinity (x_1) and Pressure (x_2)
- We are given some data and it seems that $y(\text{oil}|\text{no-oil})$ is a complex function of x_1 and x_2



- What if we have more than one input?
- Suppose we are trying to take a decision about whether we will find oil at a particular location on the ocean bed(Yes/No)
- Further, suppose we base our decision on two factors: Salinity (x_1) and Pressure (x_2)
- We are given some data and it seems that $y(\text{oil}|\text{no-oil})$ is a complex function of x_1 and x_2
- We want a neural network to approximate this function

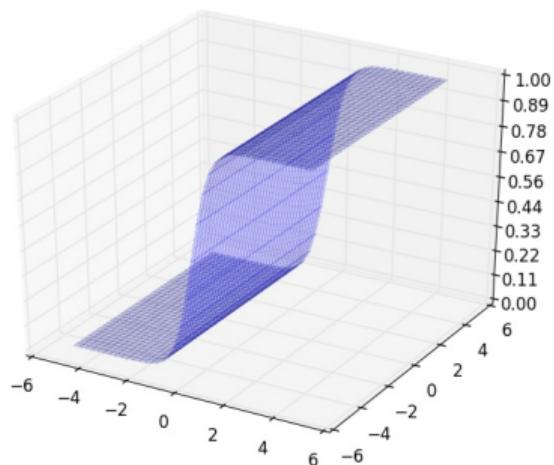
- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like

$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$

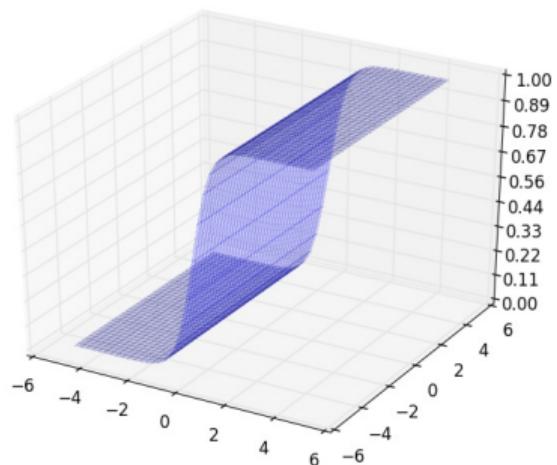


$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$

- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a tower in this case



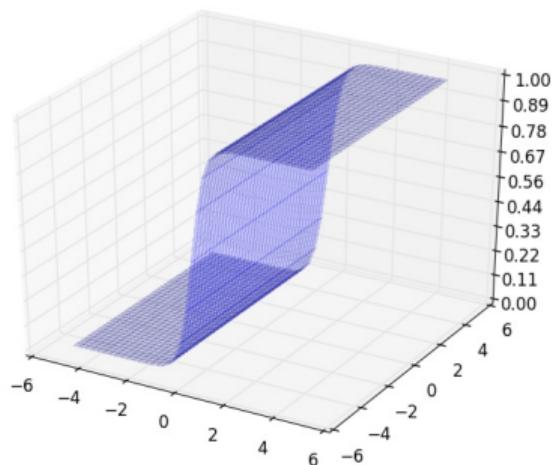
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a tower in this case
- First, let us set w_2 to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function

$$w_1 = 2, w_2 = 0, b = 0$$

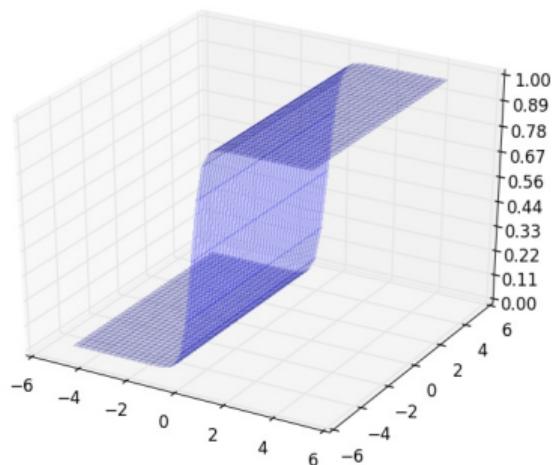
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a tower in this case
- First, let us set w_2 to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function

$$w_1 = 3, w_2 = 0, b = 0$$

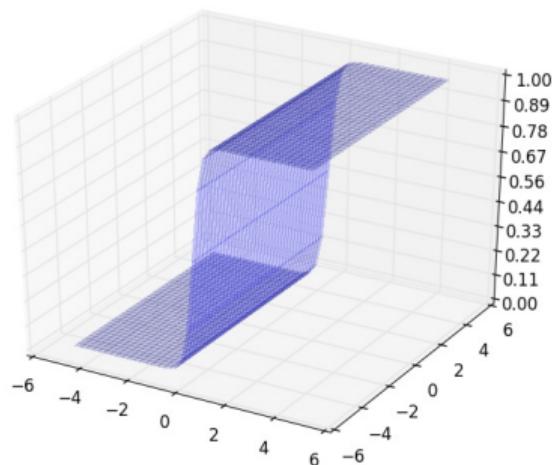
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a tower in this case
- First, let us set w_2 to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function

$$w_1 = 4, w_2 = 0, b = 0$$

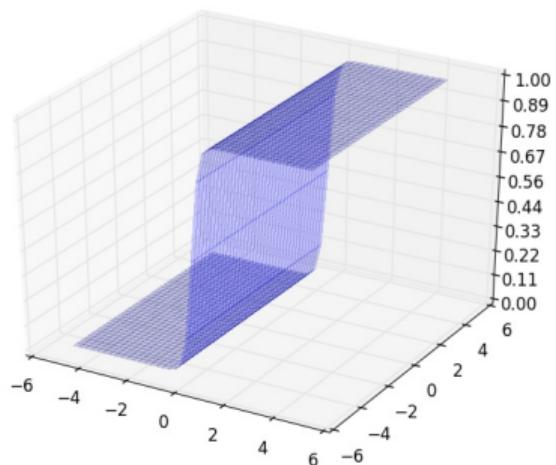
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a tower in this case
- First, let us set w_2 to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function

$$w_1 = 5, w_2 = 0, b = 0$$

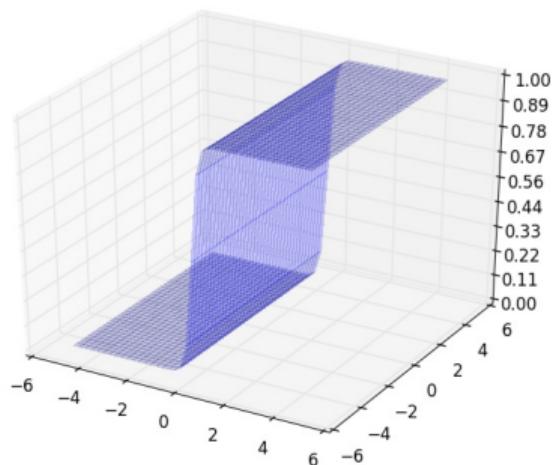
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a tower in this case
- First, let us set w_2 to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function

$$w_1 = 6, w_2 = 0, b = 0$$

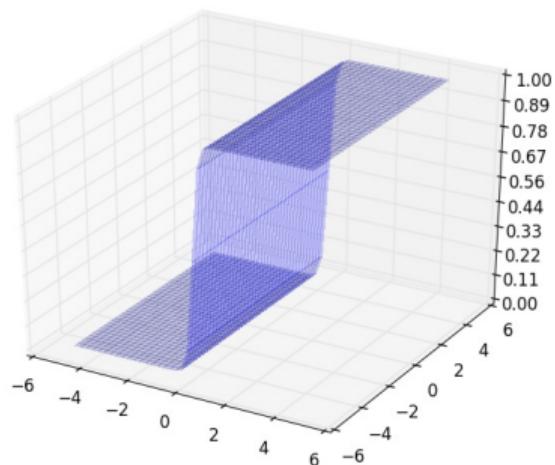
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a tower in this case
- First, let us set w_2 to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function

$$w_1 = 7, w_2 = 0, b = 0$$

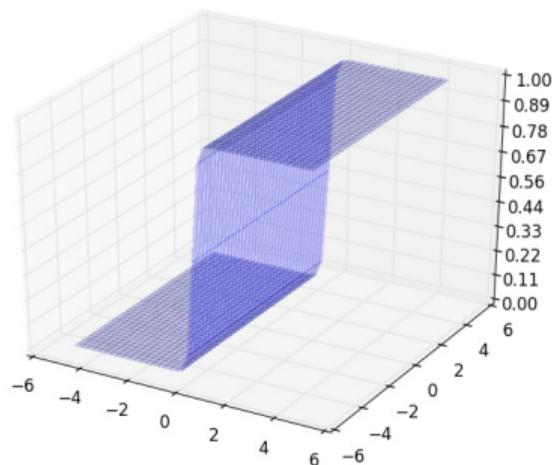
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a tower in this case
- First, let us set w_2 to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function

$$w_1 = 8, w_2 = 0, b = 0$$

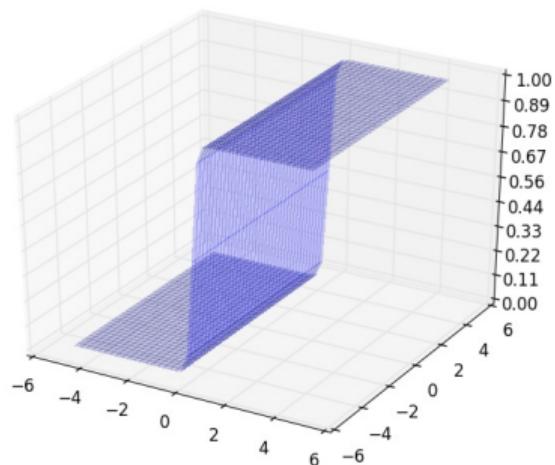
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a tower in this case
- First, let us set w_2 to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function

$$w_1 = 9, w_2 = 0, b = 0$$

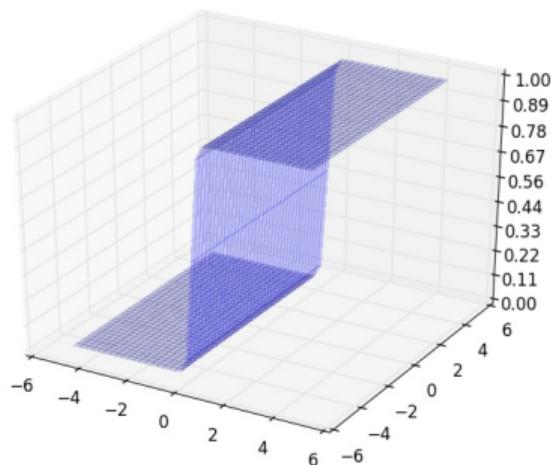
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



$$w_1 = 10, w_2 = 0, b = 0$$

- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a tower in this case
- First, let us set w_2 to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function

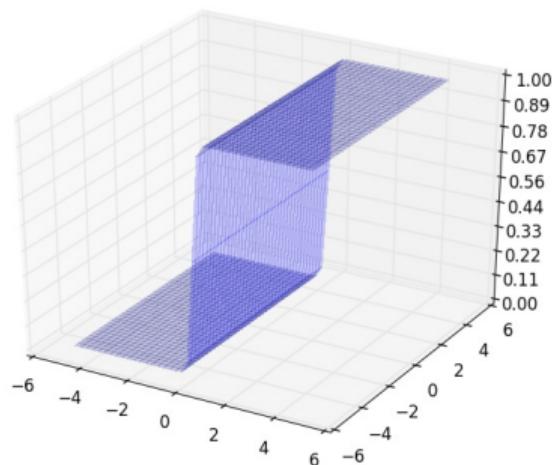
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a tower in this case
- First, let us set w_2 to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function

$$w_1 = 11, w_2 = 0, b = 0$$

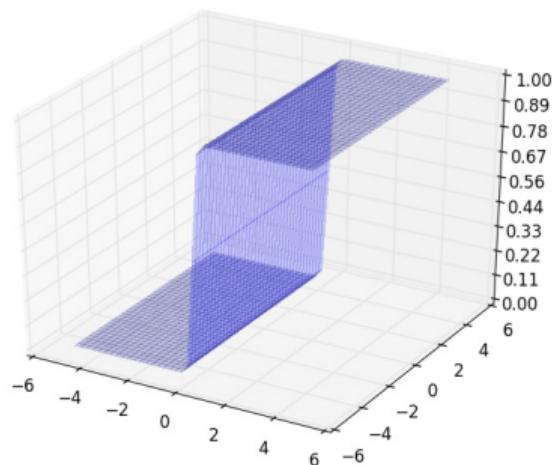
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a tower in this case
- First, let us set w_2 to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function

$$w_1 = 12, w_2 = 0, b = 0$$

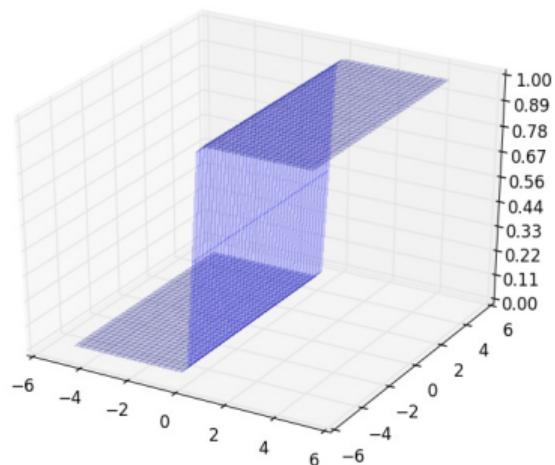
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a tower in this case
- First, let us set w_2 to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function

$$w_1 = 13, w_2 = 0, b = 0$$

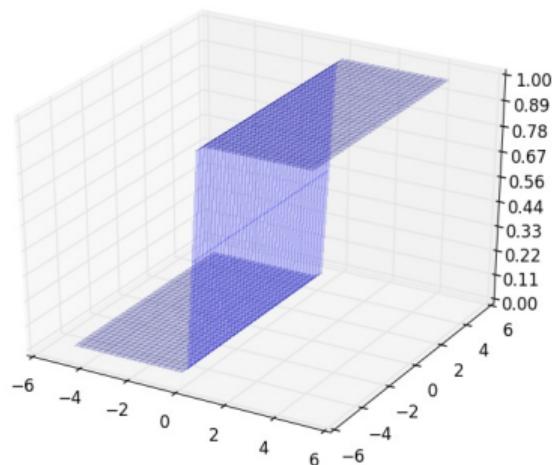
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a tower in this case
- First, let us set w_2 to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function

$$w_1 = 14, w_2 = 0, b = 0$$

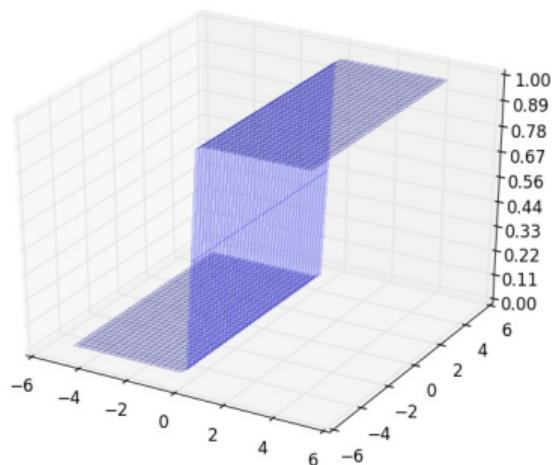
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a tower in this case
- First, let us set w_2 to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function

$$w_1 = 15, w_2 = 0, b = 0$$

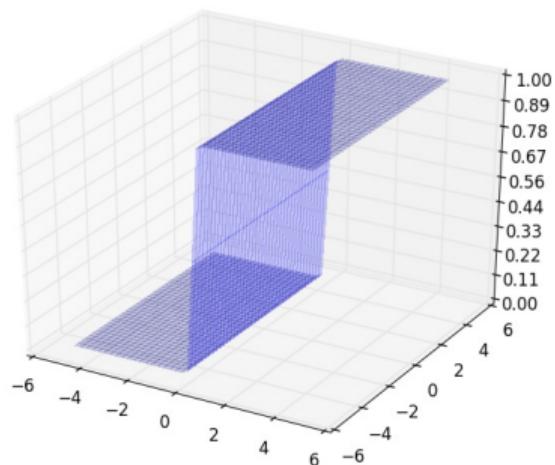
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a tower in this case
- First, let us set w_2 to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function

$$w_1 = 16, w_2 = 0, b = 0$$

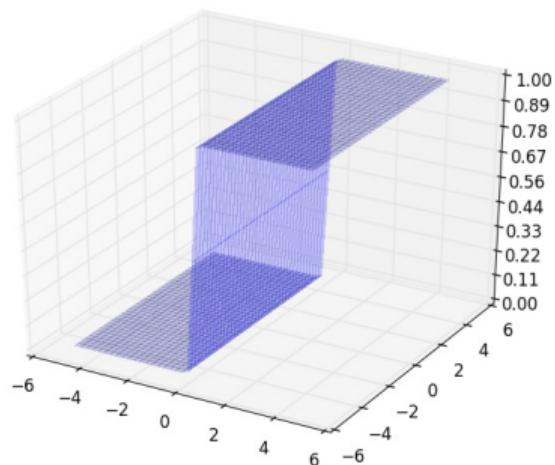
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a tower in this case
- First, let us set w_2 to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function

$$w_1 = 17, w_2 = 0, b = 0$$

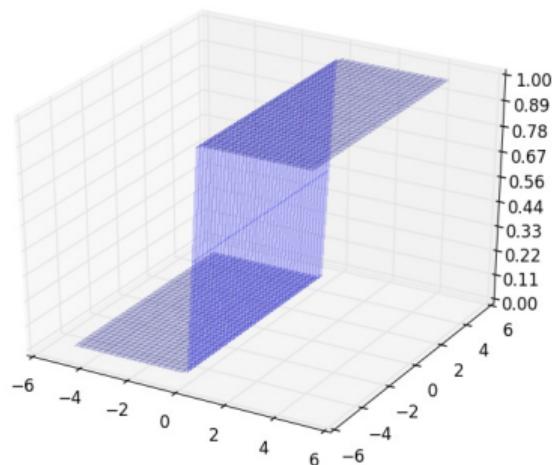
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a tower in this case
- First, let us set w_2 to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function

$$w_1 = 18, w_2 = 0, b = 0$$

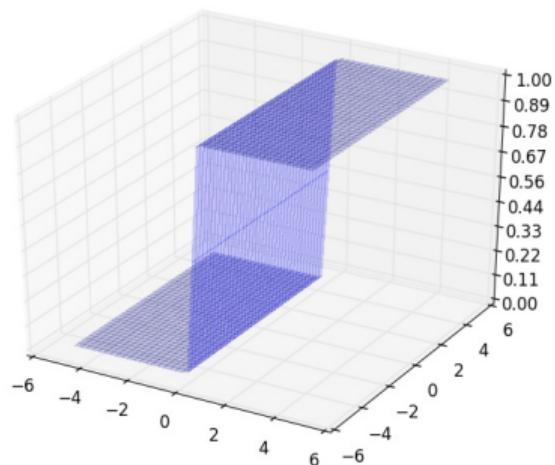
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a tower in this case
- First, let us set w_2 to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function

$$w_1 = 19, w_2 = 0, b = 0$$

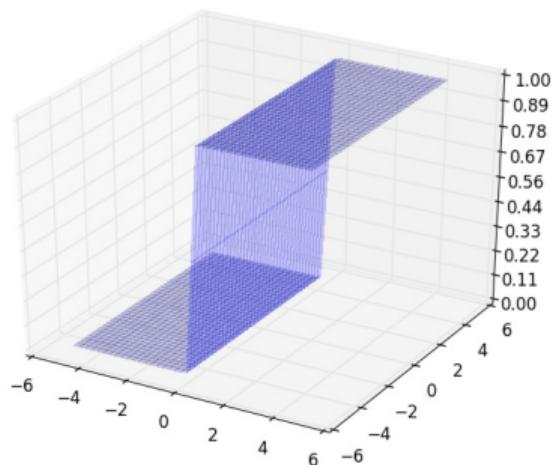
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a tower in this case
- First, let us set w_2 to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function

$$w_1 = 20, w_2 = 0, b = 0$$

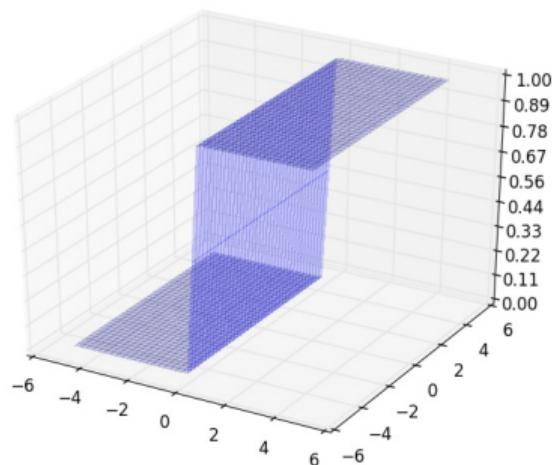
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a tower in this case
- First, let us set w_2 to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function

$$w_1 = 21, w_2 = 0, b = 0$$

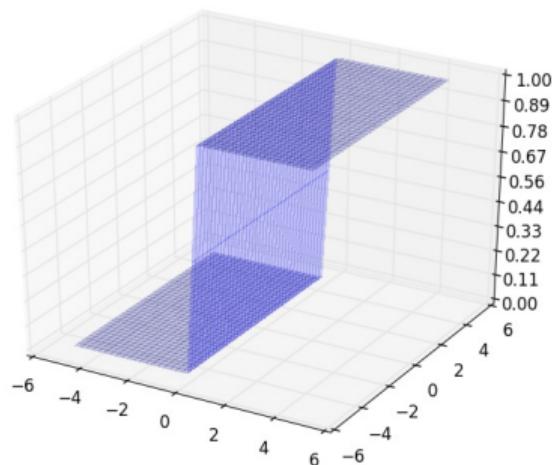
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a tower in this case
- First, let us set w_2 to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function

$$w_1 = 22, w_2 = 0, b = 0$$

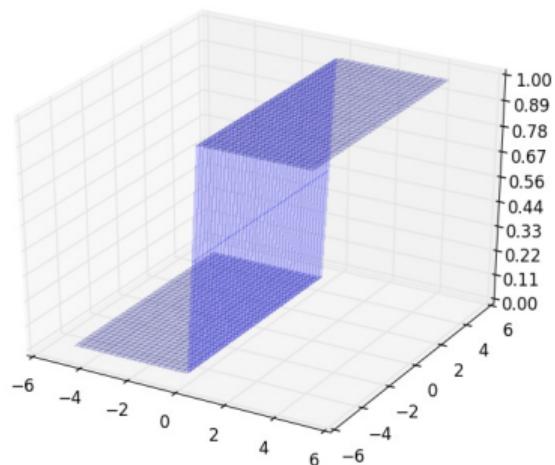
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a tower in this case
- First, let us set w_2 to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function

$$w_1 = 23, w_2 = 0, b = 0$$

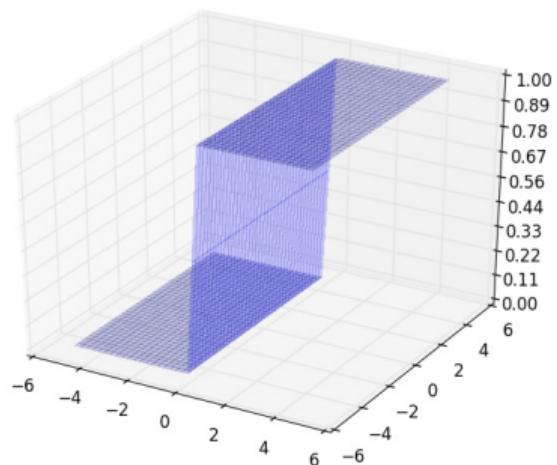
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a tower in this case
- First, let us set w_2 to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function

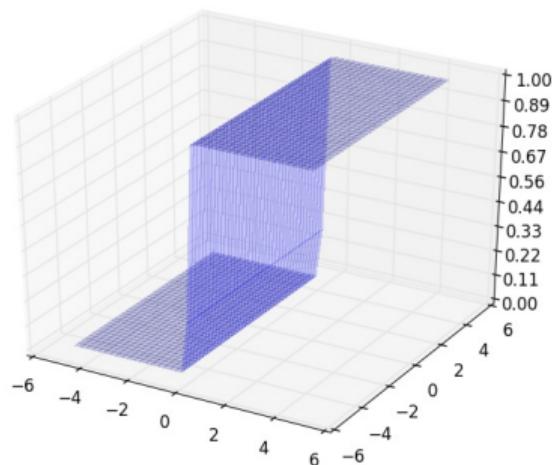
$$w_1 = 24, w_2 = 0, b = 0$$

$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a tower in this case
- First, let us set w_2 to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function
- What would happen if we change b ?

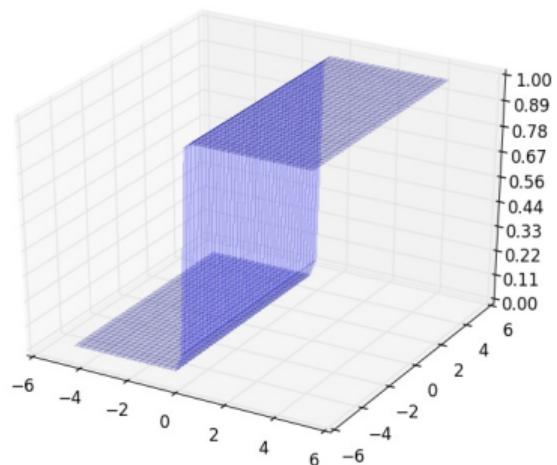
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



$$w_1 = 25, w_2 = 0, b = 5$$

- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a tower in this case
- First, let us set w_2 to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function
- What would happen if we change b ?

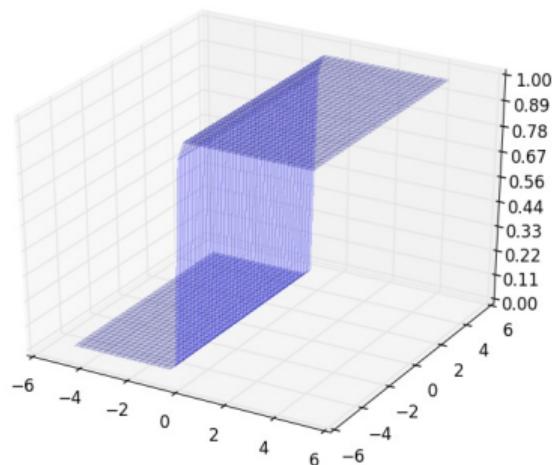
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



$$w_1 = 25, w_2 = 0, b = 10$$

- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a tower in this case
- First, let us set w_2 to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function
- What would happen if we change b ?

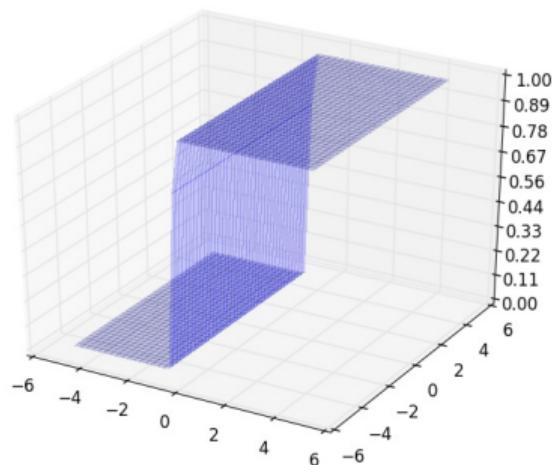
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



$$w_1 = 25, w_2 = 0, b = 15$$

- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a tower in this case
- First, let us set w_2 to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function
- What would happen if we change b ?

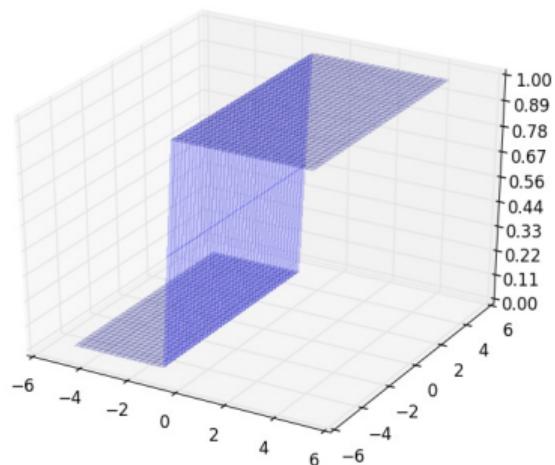
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



$$w_1 = 25, w_2 = 0, b = 20$$

- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a tower in this case
- First, let us set w_2 to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function
- What would happen if we change b ?

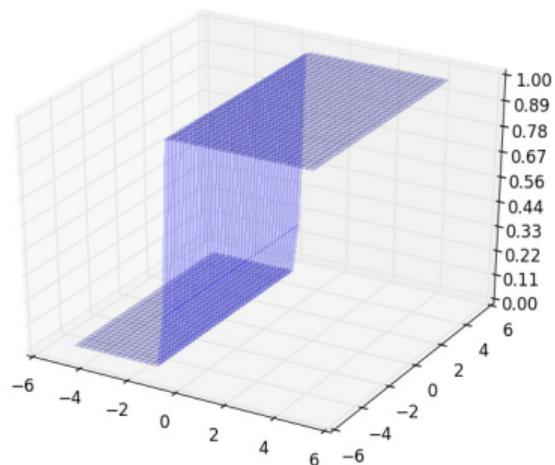
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



$$w_1 = 25, w_2 = 0, b = 25$$

- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a tower in this case
- First, let us set w_2 to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function
- What would happen if we change b ?

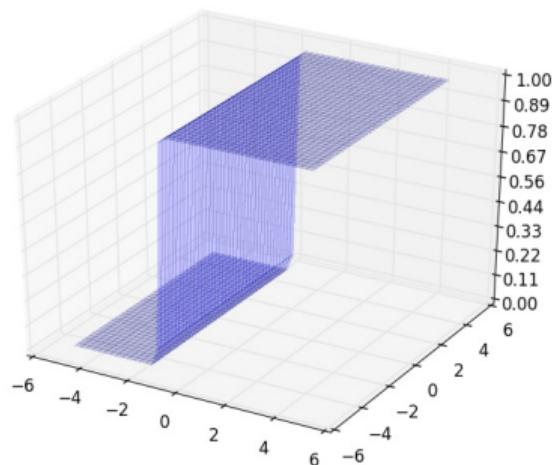
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



$$w_1 = 25, w_2 = 0, b = 30$$

- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a tower in this case
- First, let us set w_2 to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function
- What would happen if we change b ?

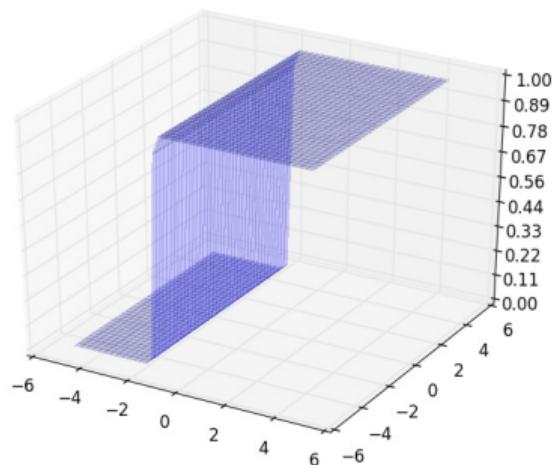
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



$$w_1 = 25, w_2 = 0, b = 35$$

- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a tower in this case
- First, let us set w_2 to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function
- What would happen if we change b ?

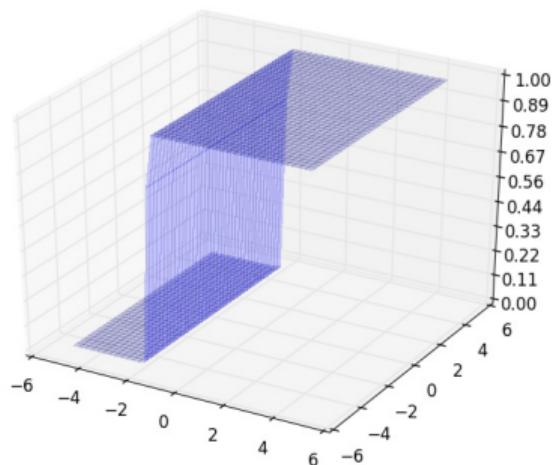
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a tower in this case
- First, let us set w_2 to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function
- What would happen if we change b ?

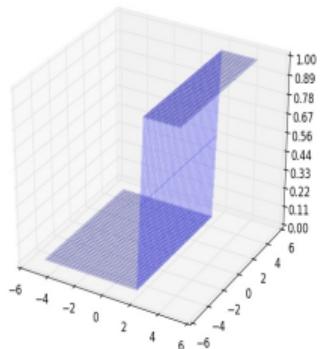
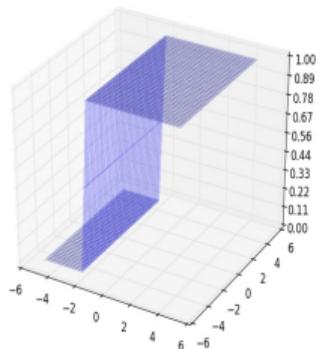
$$w_1 = 25, w_2 = 0, b = 40$$

$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$

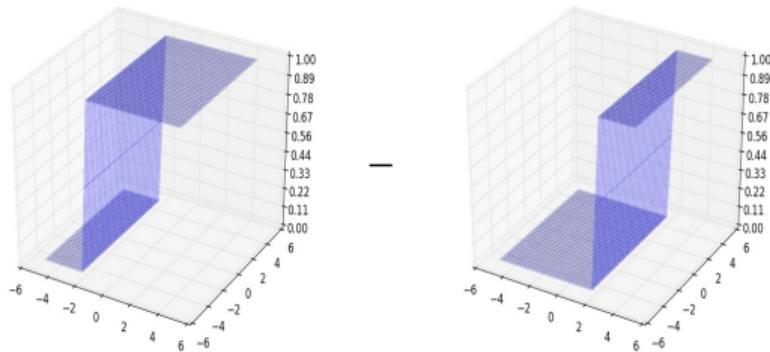


$$w_1 = 25, w_2 = 0, b = 45$$

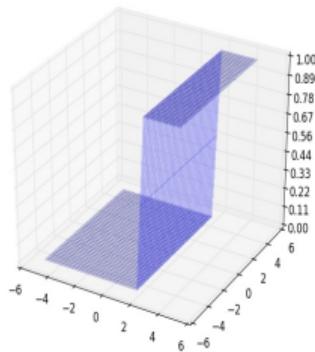
- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a tower in this case
- First, let us set w_2 to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function
- What would happen if we change b ?



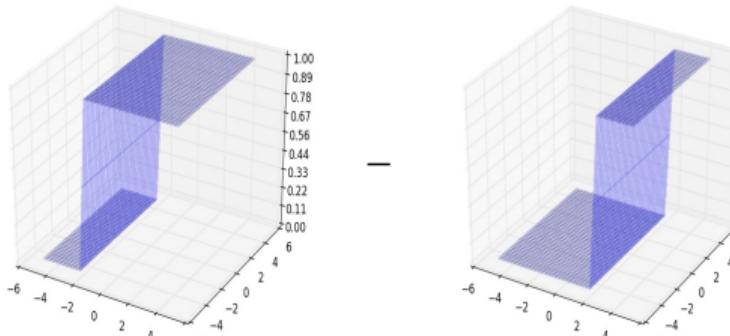
- What if we take two such step functions (with different b values) and subtract one from the other



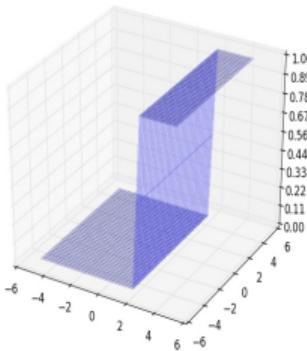
- What if we take two such step functions (with different b values) and subtract one from the other



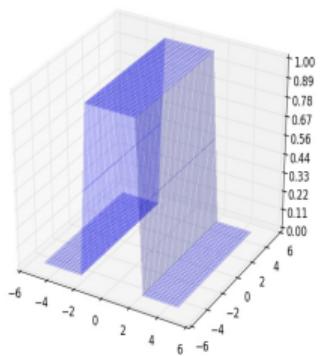
- What if we take two such step functions (with different b values) and subtract one from the other

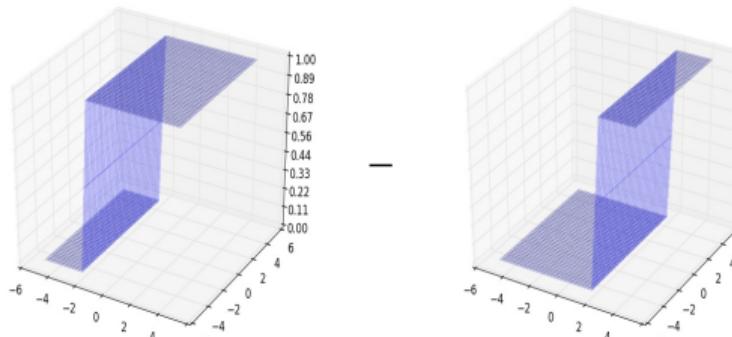


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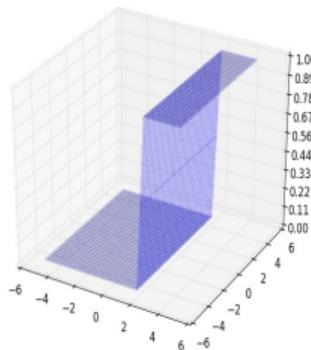


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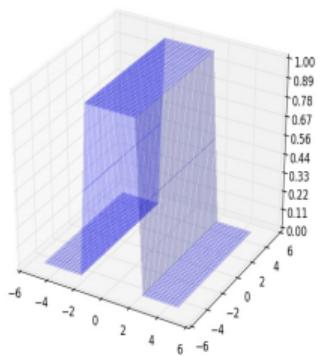


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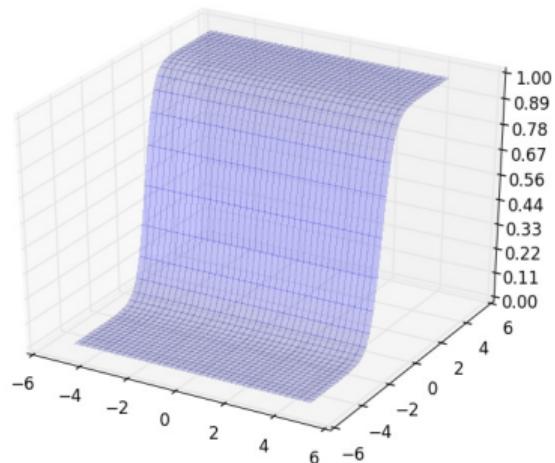
- What if we take two such step functions (with different b values) and subtract one from the other
- We still don't get a tower (or we get a tower which is open from two sides)

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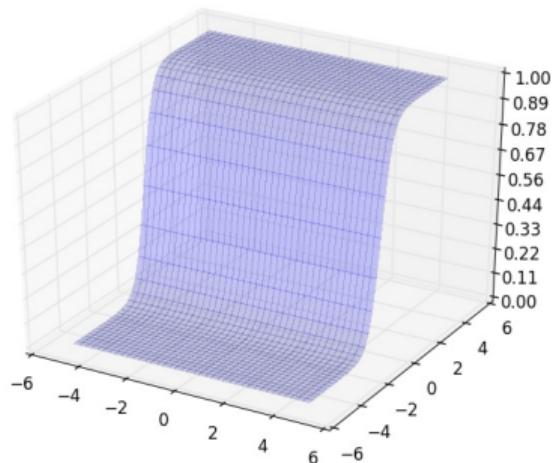
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$

- Now let us set w_1 to 0 and adjust w_2 to get a 2-dimensional step function with a different orientation



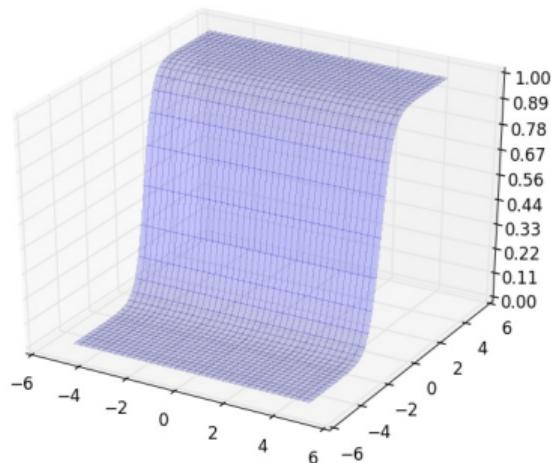
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$

- Now let us set w_1 to 0 and adjust w_2 to get a 2-dimensional step function with a different orientation



$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$

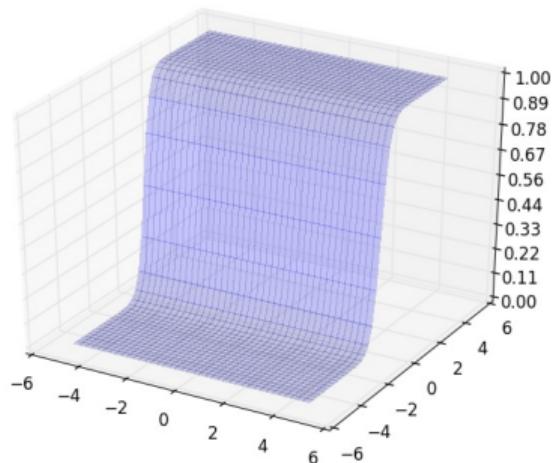
- Now let us set w_1 to 0 and adjust w_2 to get a 2-dimensional step function with a different orientation



$$w_1 = 0, w_2 = 2, b = 0$$

$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$

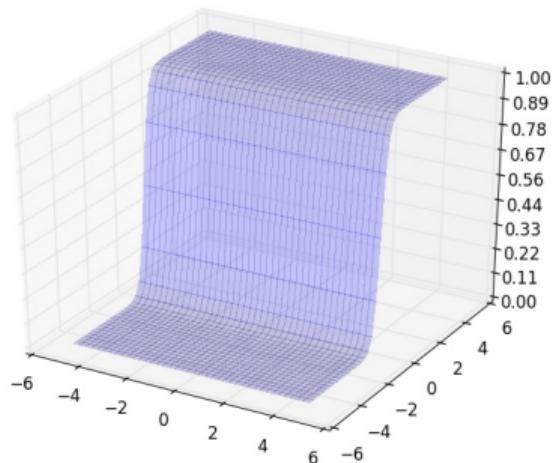
- Now let us set w_1 to 0 and adjust w_2 to get a 2-dimensional step function with a different orientation



$$w_1 = 0, w_2 = 3, b = 0$$

$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$

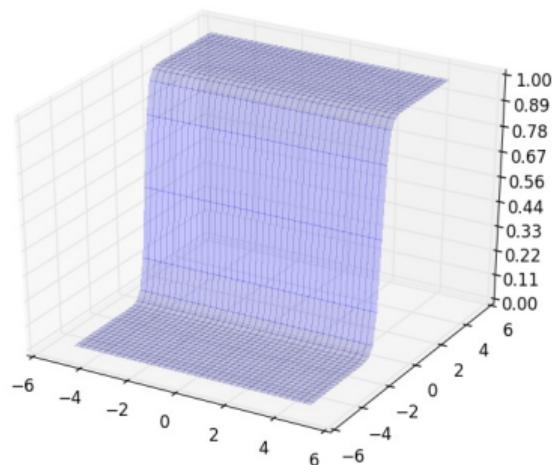
- Now let us set w_1 to 0 and adjust w_2 to get a 2-dimensional step function with a different orientation



$$w_1 = 0, w_2 = 4, b = 0$$

$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$

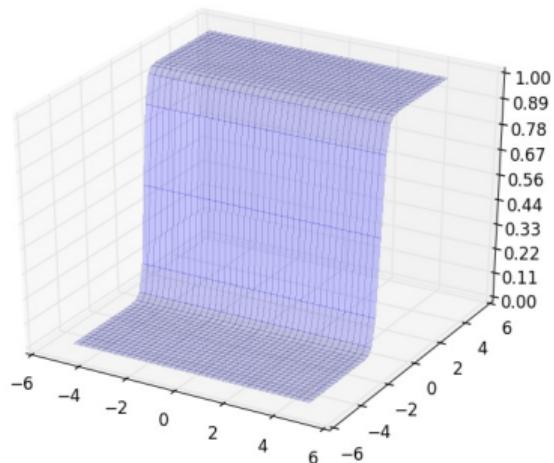
- Now let us set w_1 to 0 and adjust w_2 to get a 2-dimensional step function with a different orientation



$$w_1 = 0, w_2 = 5, b = 0$$

$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$

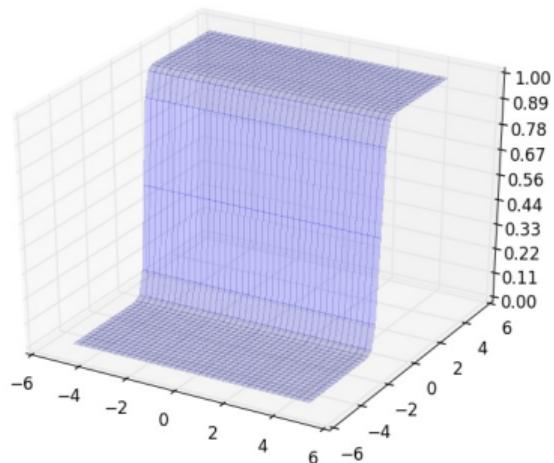
- Now let us set w_1 to 0 and adjust w_2 to get a 2-dimensional step function with a different orientation



$$w_1 = 0, w_2 = 6, b = 0$$

$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$

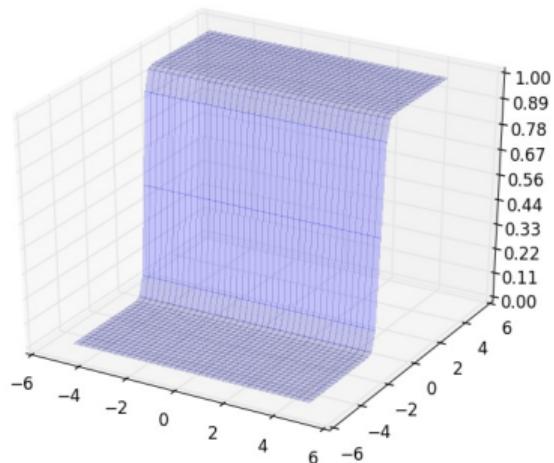
- Now let us set w_1 to 0 and adjust w_2 to get a 2-dimensional step function with a different orientation



$$w_1 = 0, w_2 = 7, b = 0$$

$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$

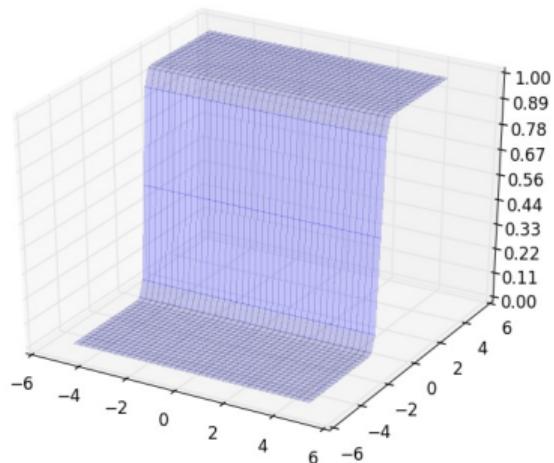
- Now let us set w_1 to 0 and adjust w_2 to get a 2-dimensional step function with a different orientation



$$w_1 = 0, w_2 = 8, b = 0$$

$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$

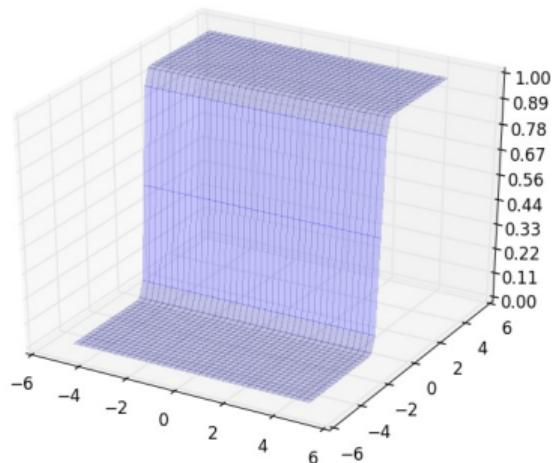
- Now let us set w_1 to 0 and adjust w_2 to get a 2-dimensional step function with a different orientation



$$w_1 = 0, w_2 = 9, b = 0$$

$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$

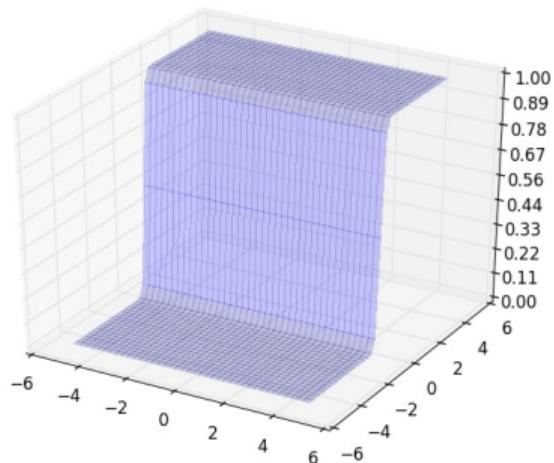
- Now let us set w_1 to 0 and adjust w_2 to get a 2-dimensional step function with a different orientation



$$w_1 = 0, w_2 = 10, b = 0$$

$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$

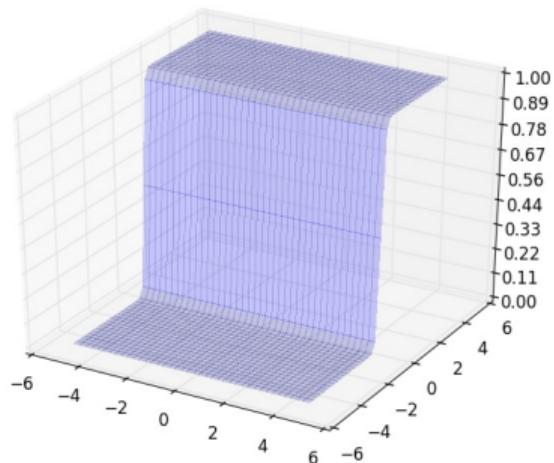
- Now let us set w_1 to 0 and adjust w_2 to get a 2-dimensional step function with a different orientation



$$w_1 = 0, w_2 = 11, b = 0$$

$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$

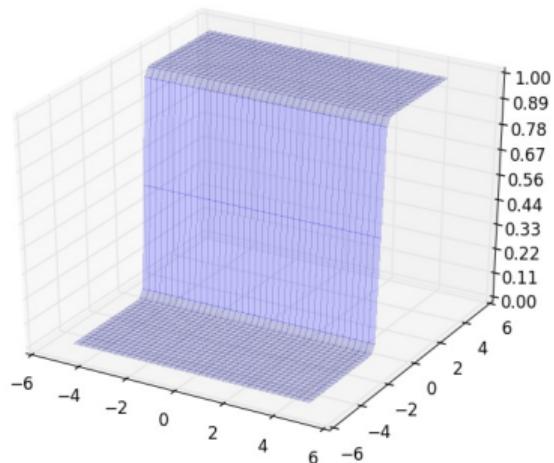
- Now let us set w_1 to 0 and adjust w_2 to get a 2-dimensional step function with a different orientation



$$w_1 = 0, w_2 = 12, b = 0$$

$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$

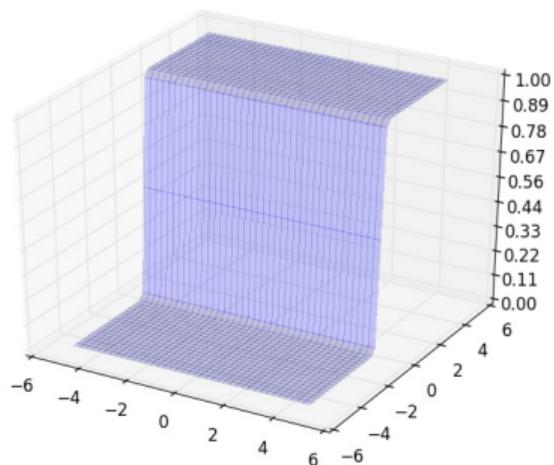
- Now let us set w_1 to 0 and adjust w_2 to get a 2-dimensional step function with a different orientation



$$w_1 = 0, w_2 = 13, b = 0$$

$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$

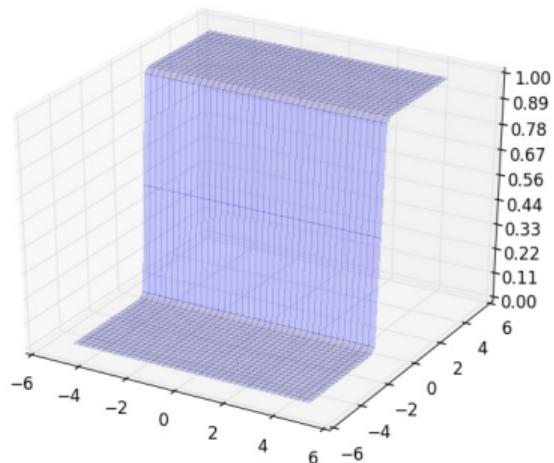
- Now let us set w_1 to 0 and adjust w_2 to get a 2-dimensional step function with a different orientation



$$w_1 = 0, w_2 = 14, b = 0$$

$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$

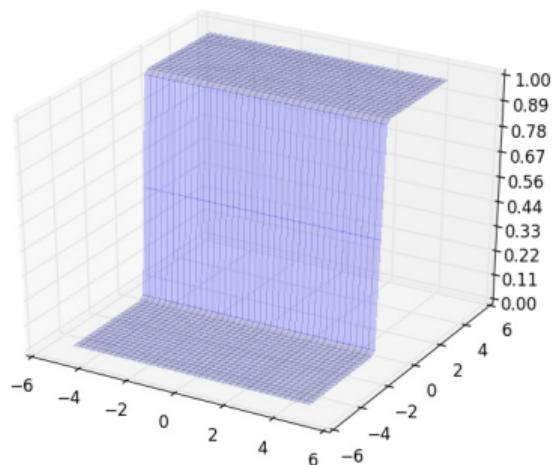
- Now let us set w_1 to 0 and adjust w_2 to get a 2-dimensional step function with a different orientation



$$w_1 = 0, w_2 = 15, b = 0$$

$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$

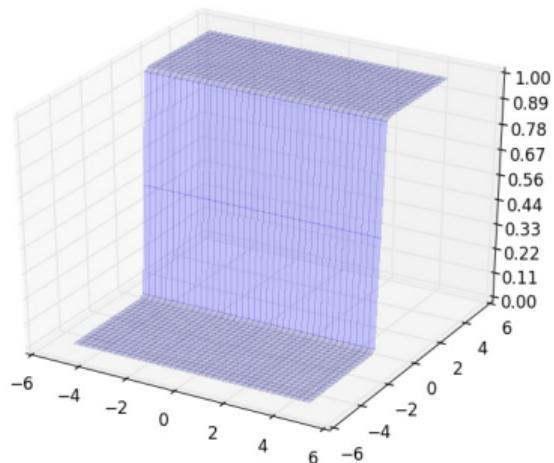
- Now let us set w_1 to 0 and adjust w_2 to get a 2-dimensional step function with a different orientation



$$w_1 = 0, w_2 = 16, b = 0$$

$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$

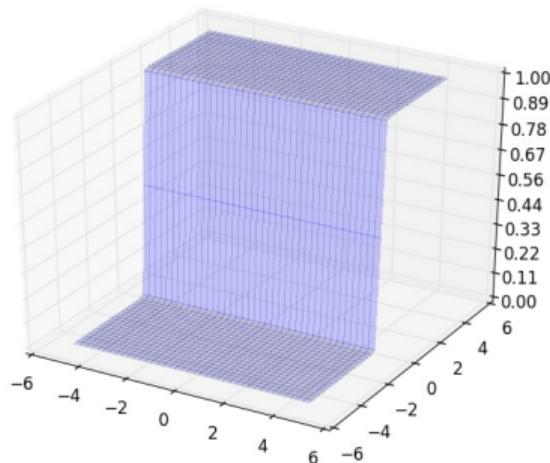
- Now let us set w_1 to 0 and adjust w_2 to get a 2-dimensional step function with a different orientation



$$w_1 = 0, w_2 = 17, b = 0$$

$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$

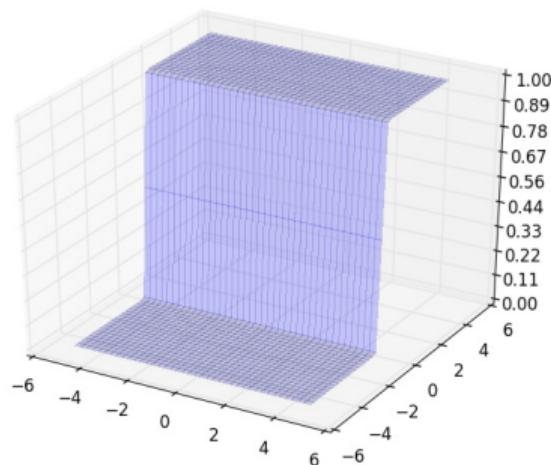
- Now let us set w_1 to 0 and adjust w_2 to get a 2-dimensional step function with a different orientation



$$w_1 = 0, w_2 = 18, b = 0$$

$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$

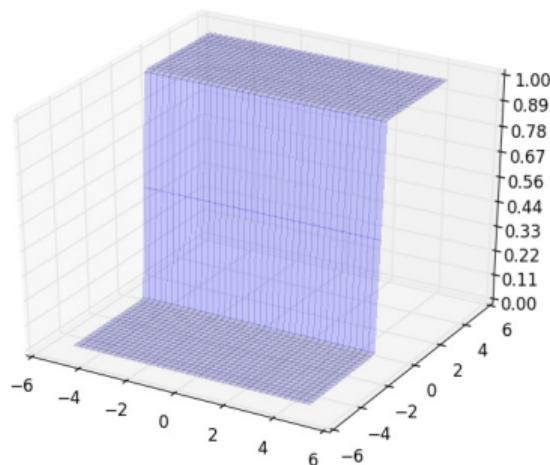
- Now let us set w_1 to 0 and adjust w_2 to get a 2-dimensional step function with a different orientation



$$w_1 = 0, w_2 = 19, b = 0$$

$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$

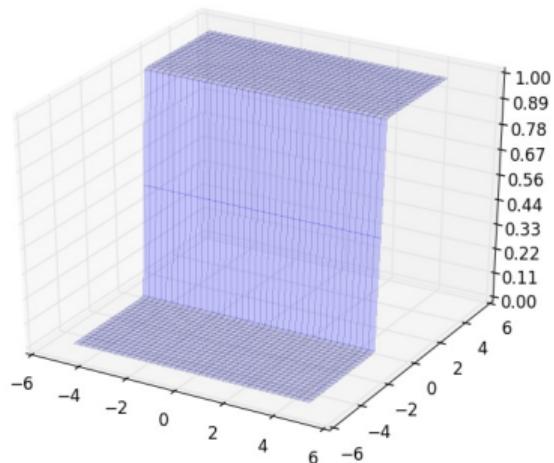
- Now let us set w_1 to 0 and adjust w_2 to get a 2-dimensional step function with a different orientation



$$w_1 = 0, w_2 = 20, b = 0$$

$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$

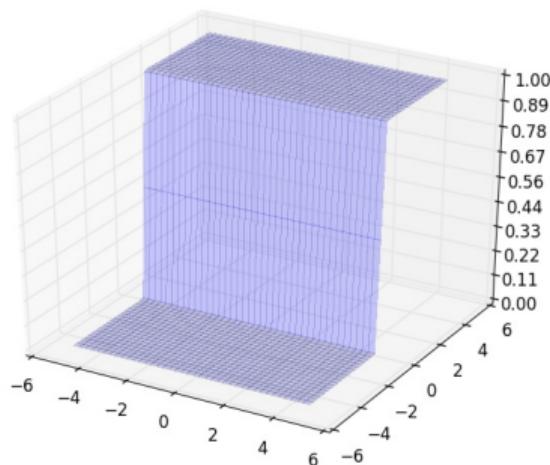
- Now let us set w_1 to 0 and adjust w_2 to get a 2-dimensional step function with a different orientation



$$w_1 = 0, w_2 = 21, b = 0$$

$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$

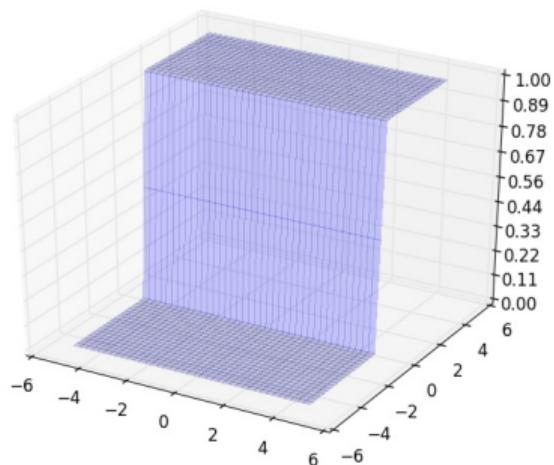
- Now let us set w_1 to 0 and adjust w_2 to get a 2-dimensional step function with a different orientation



$$w_1 = 0, w_2 = 22, b = 0$$

$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$

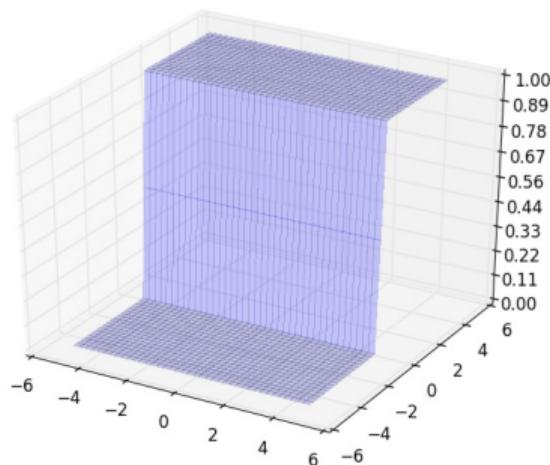
- Now let us set w_1 to 0 and adjust w_2 to get a 2-dimensional step function with a different orientation



$$w_1 = 0, w_2 = 23, b = 0$$

$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$

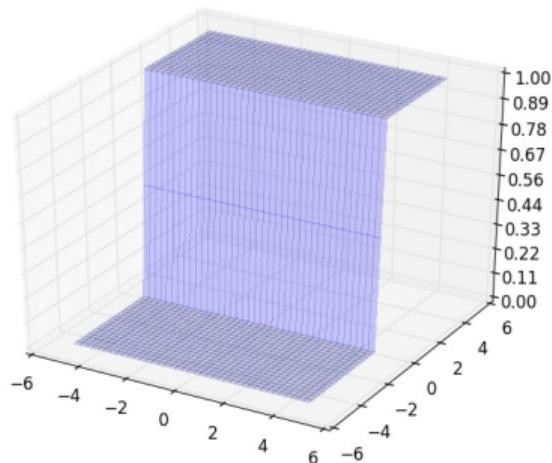
- Now let us set w_1 to 0 and adjust w_2 to get a 2-dimensional step function with a different orientation



$$w_1 = 0, w_2 = 24, b = 0$$

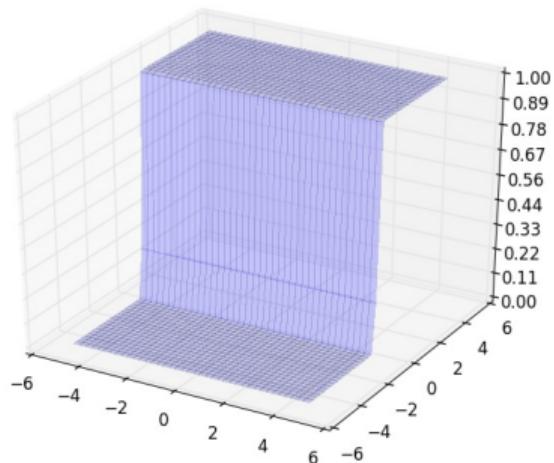
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$

- Now let us set w_1 to 0 and adjust w_2 to get a 2-dimensional step function with a different orientation
- And now we change b



$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$

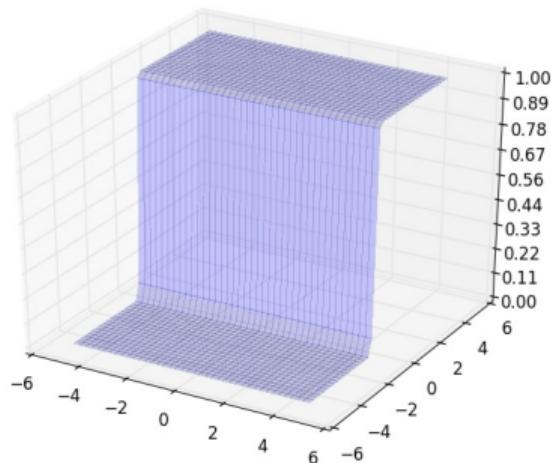
- Now let us set w_1 to 0 and adjust w_2 to get a 2-dimensional step function with a different orientation
- And now we change b



$$w_1 = 0, w_2 = 25, b = 5$$

$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$

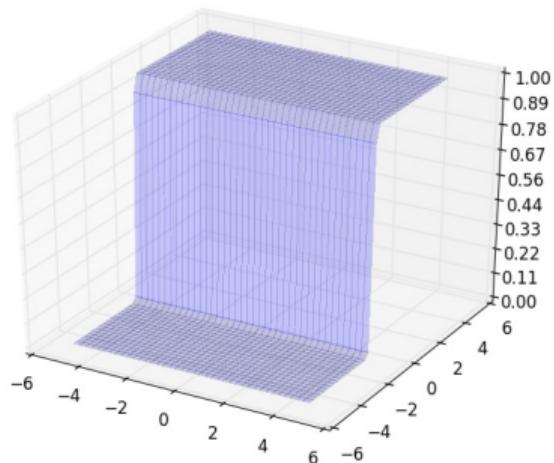
- Now let us set w_1 to 0 and adjust w_2 to get a 2-dimensional step function with a different orientation
- And now we change b



$$w_1 = 0, w_2 = 25, b = 10$$

$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$

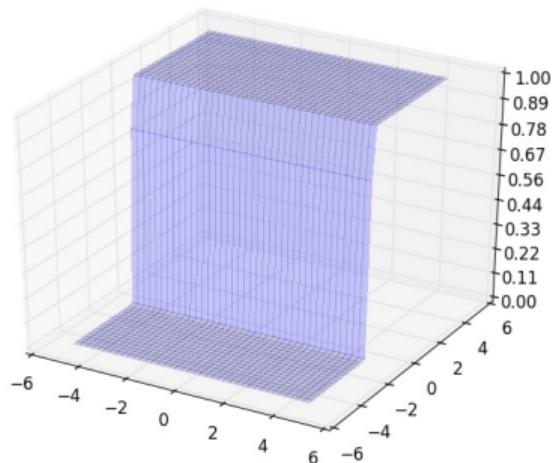
- Now let us set w_1 to 0 and adjust w_2 to get a 2-dimensional step function with a different orientation
- And now we change b



$$w_1 = 0, w_2 = 25, b = 15$$

$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$

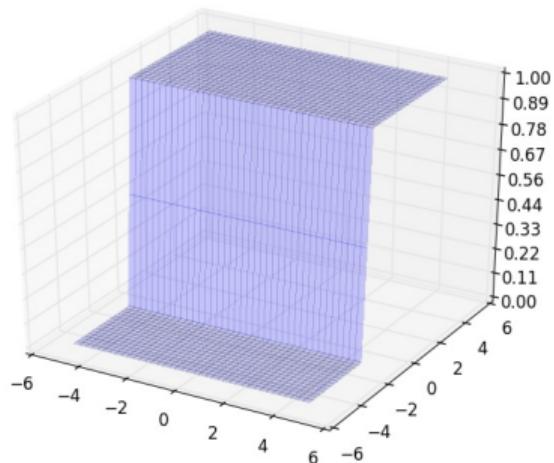
- Now let us set w_1 to 0 and adjust w_2 to get a 2-dimensional step function with a different orientation
- And now we change b



$$w_1 = 0, w_2 = 25, b = 20$$

$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$

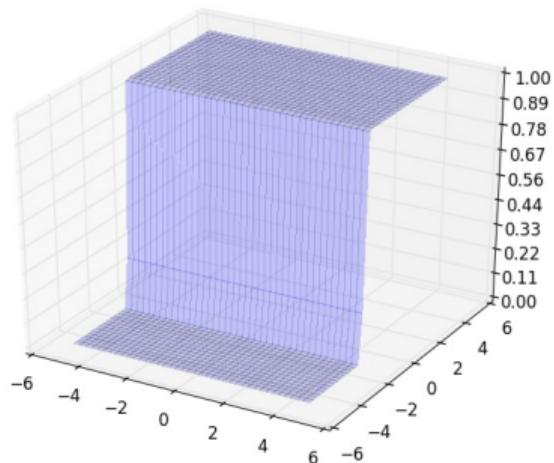
- Now let us set w_1 to 0 and adjust w_2 to get a 2-dimensional step function with a different orientation
- And now we change b



$$w_1 = 0, w_2 = 25, b = 25$$

$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$

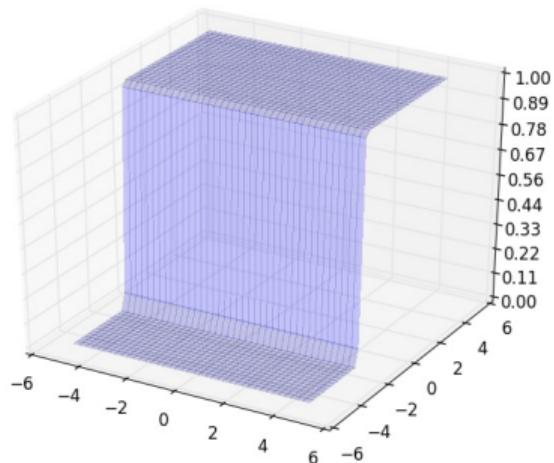
- Now let us set w_1 to 0 and adjust w_2 to get a 2-dimensional step function with a different orientation
- And now we change b



$$w_1 = 0, w_2 = 25, b = 30$$

$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$

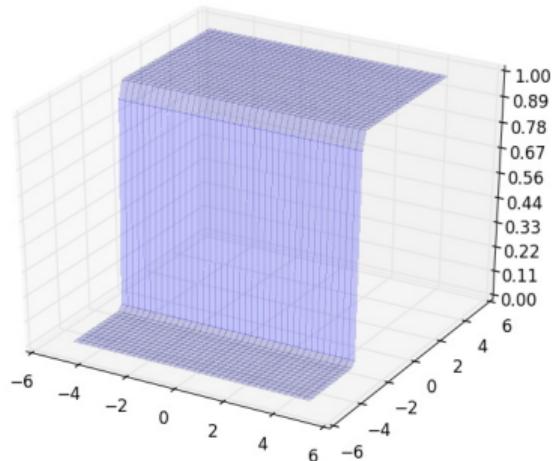
- Now let us set w_1 to 0 and adjust w_2 to get a 2-dimensional step function with a different orientation
- And now we change b



$$w_1 = 0, w_2 = 25, b = 35$$

$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$

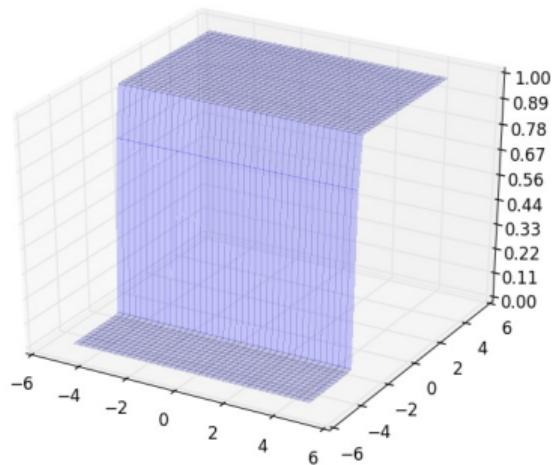
- Now let us set w_1 to 0 and adjust w_2 to get a 2-dimensional step function with a different orientation
- And now we change b



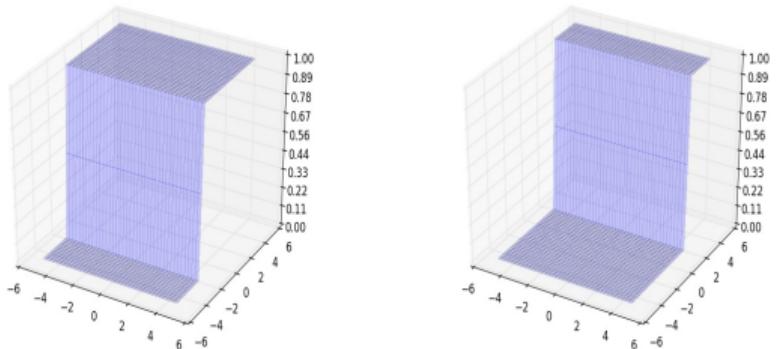
$$w_1 = 0, w_2 = 25, b = 40$$

$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$

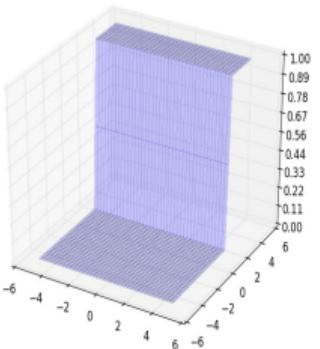
- Now let us set w_1 to 0 and adjust w_2 to get a 2-dimensional step function with a different orientation
- And now we change b

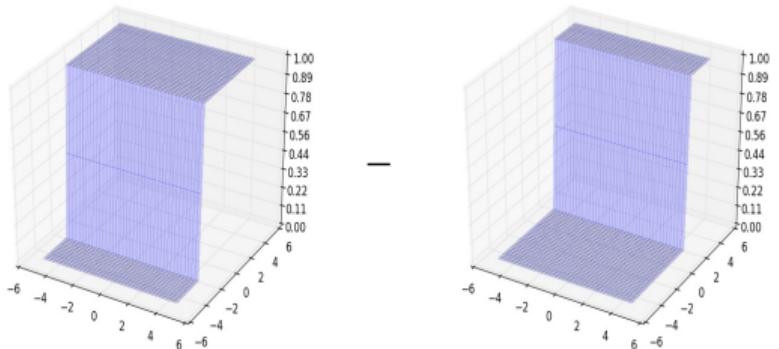


$$w_1 = 0, w_2 = 25, b = 45$$

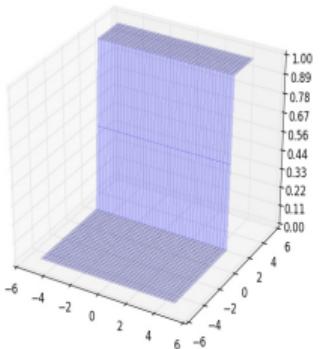


- Again, what if we take two such step functions (with different b values) and subtract one from the other

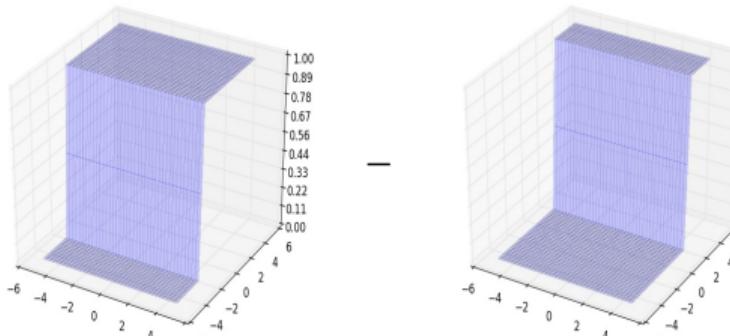




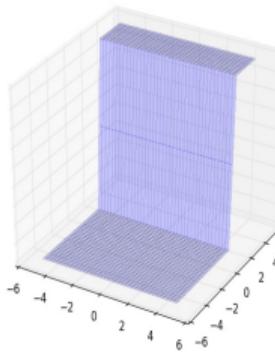
- Again, what if we take two such step functions (with different b values) and subtract one from the other



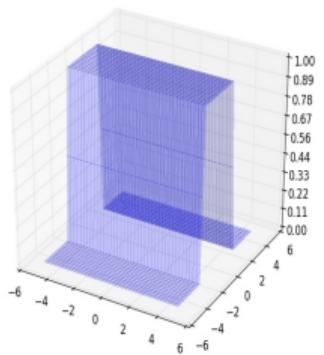
- Again, what if we take two such step functions (with different b values) and subtract one from the other

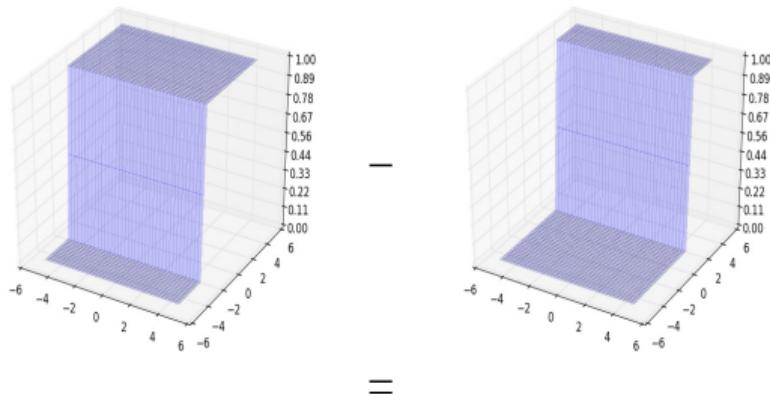


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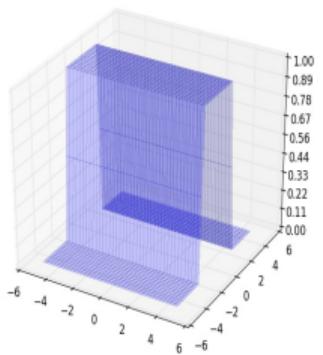


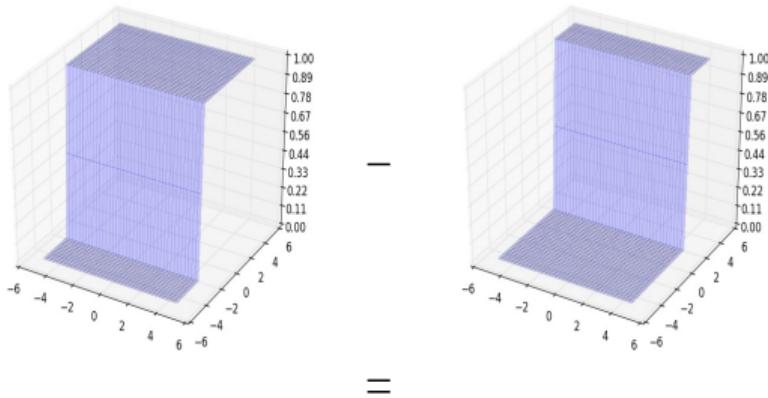
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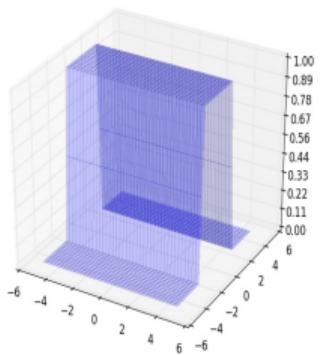


- Again, what if we take two such step functions (with different b values) and subtract one from the other
- We still don't get a tower (or we get a tower which is open from two sides)

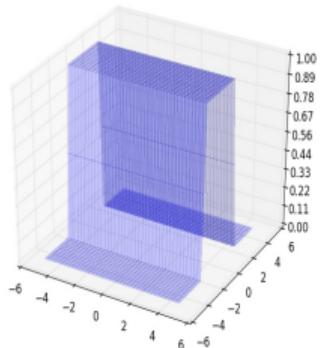
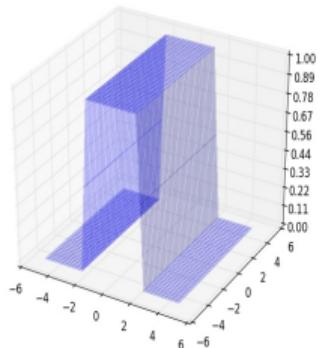


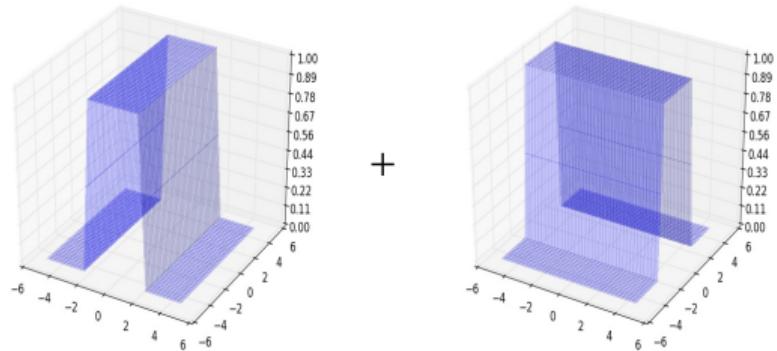


- Again, what if we take two such step functions (with different b values) and subtract one from the other
- We still don't get a tower (or we get a tower which is open from two sides)
- Notice that this open tower has a different orientation from the previous one



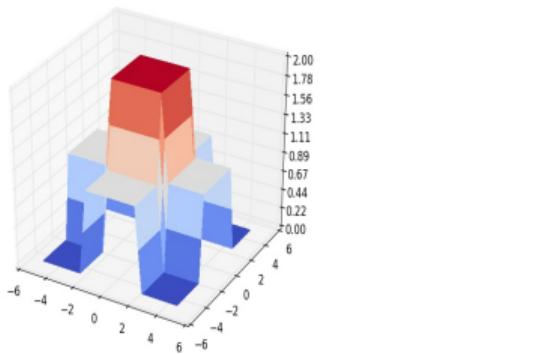
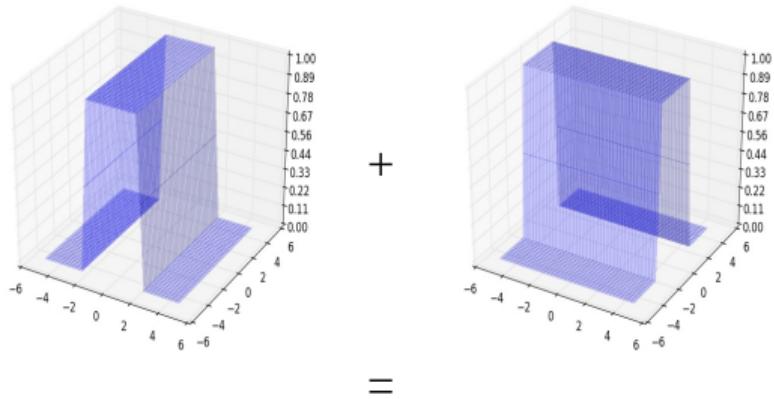
- Now what will we get by adding two such open towers ?

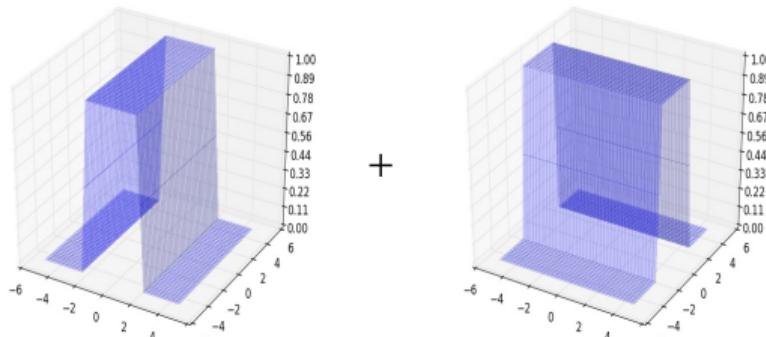




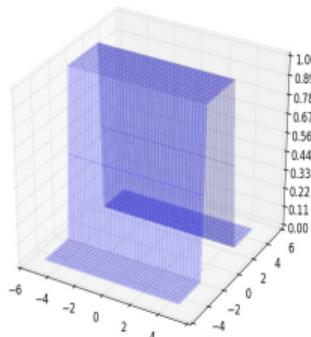
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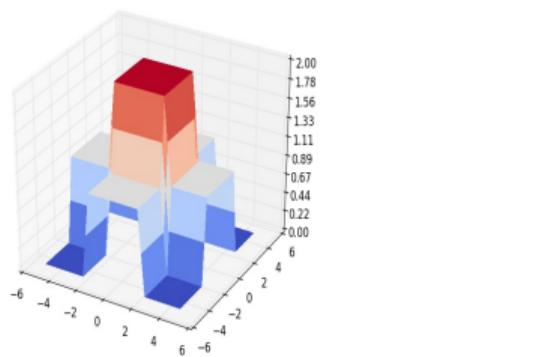


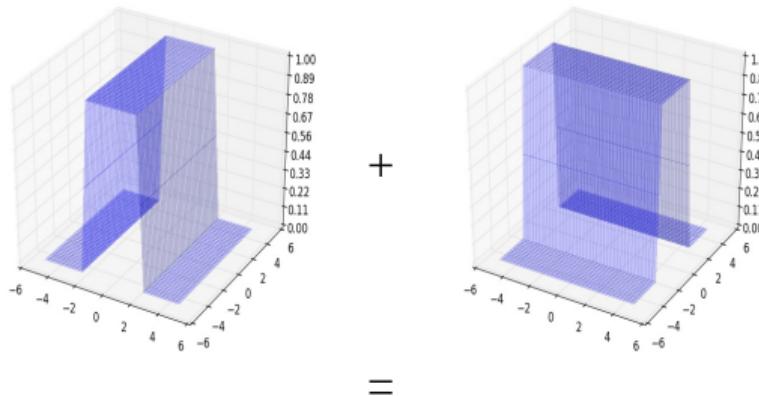
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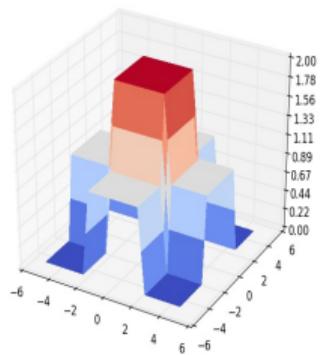
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=

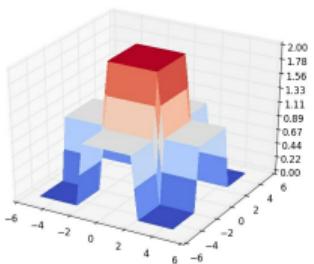
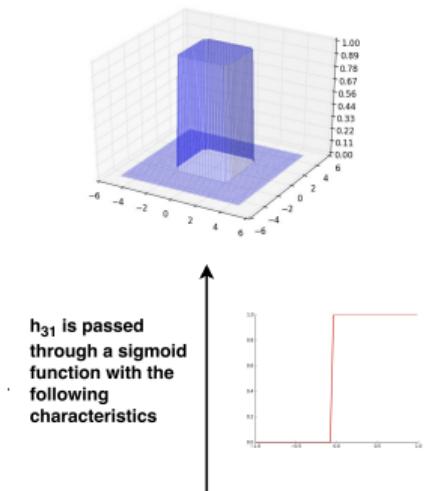


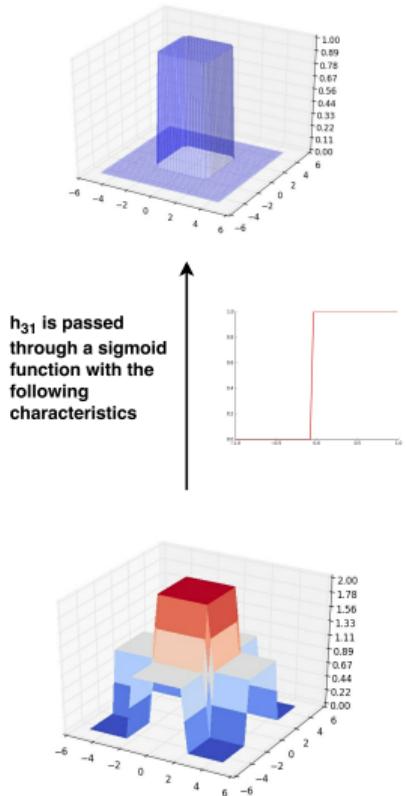


- Now what will we get by adding two such open towers ?
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- We can now pass this output through another sigmoid neuron to get the desired tower !



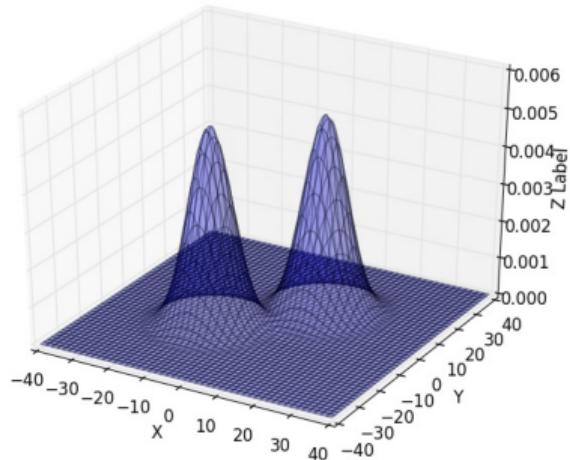
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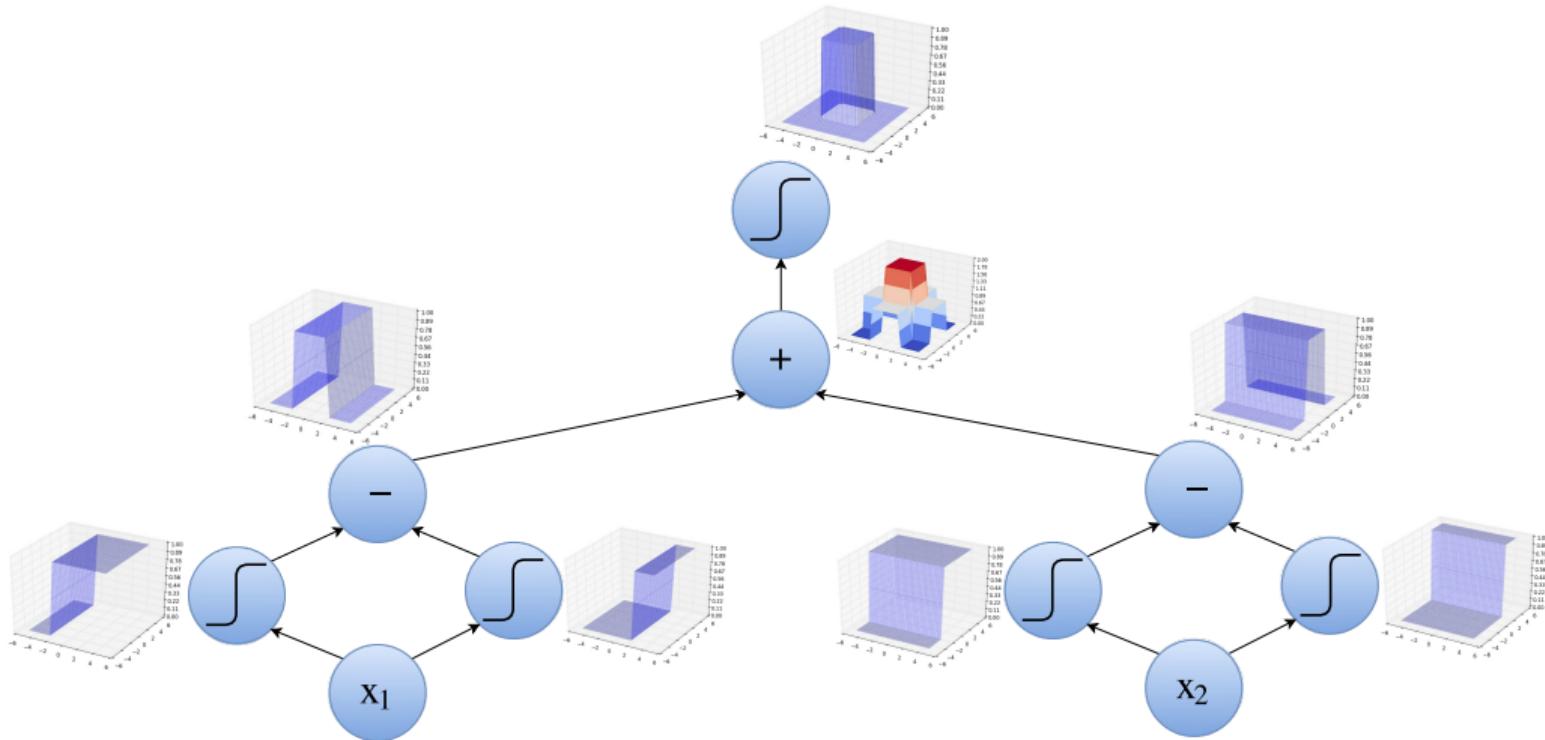


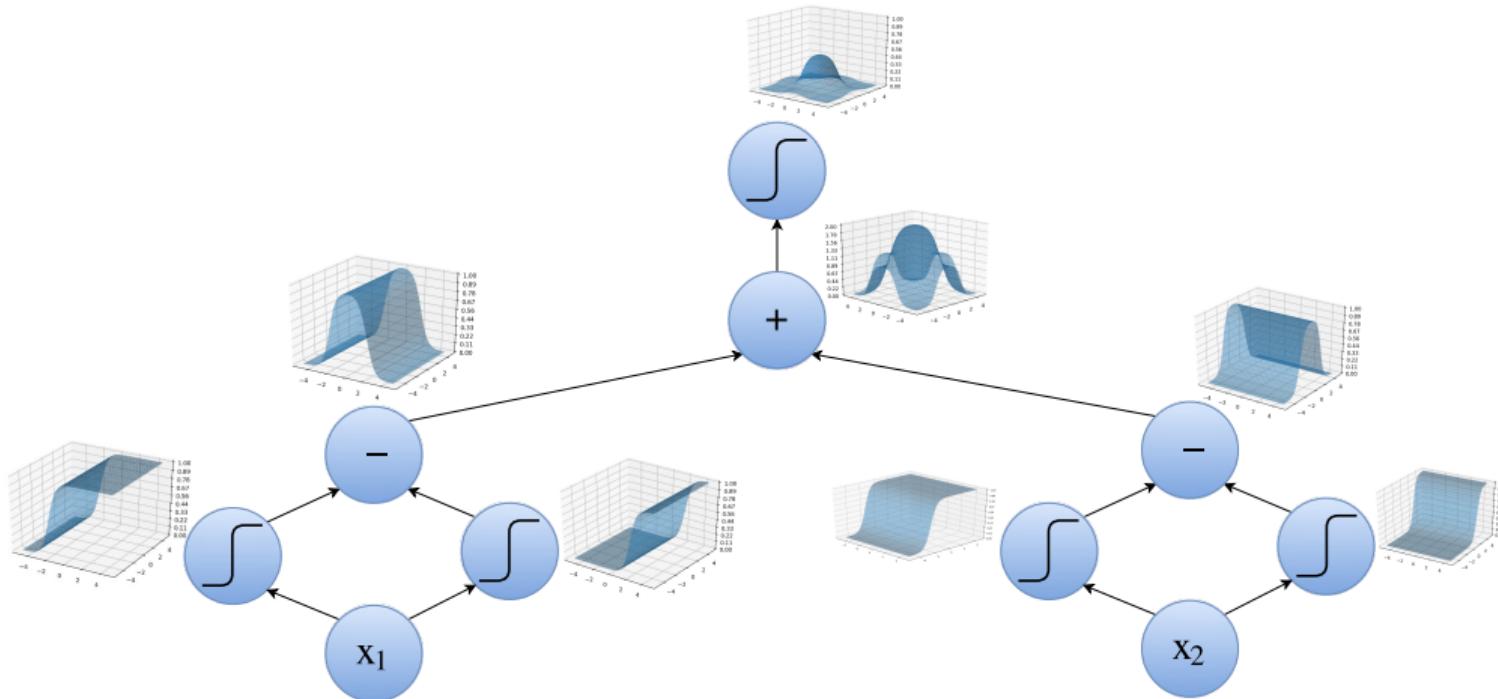
- Now what will we get by adding two such open towers ?
- We get a tower standing on an elevated base
- We can now pass this output through another sigmoid neuron to get the desired tower !
- We can now approximate any function by summing up many such towers

- For example, we could approximate the following function using a sum of several towers



- Can we come up with a neural network to represent this entire procedure of constructing a 3 dimensional tower ?



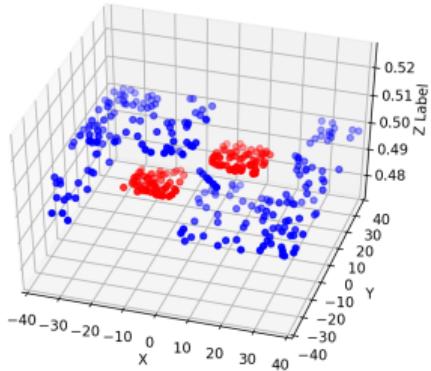


Think

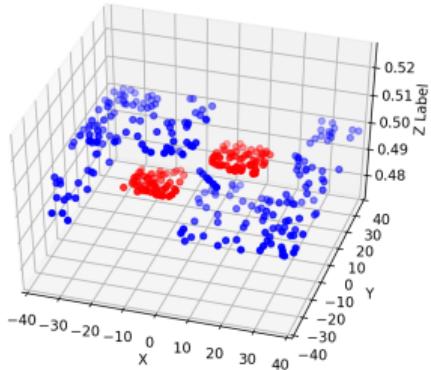
- For 1 dimensional input we needed 2 neurons to construct a tower
- For 2 dimensional input we needed 4 neurons to construct a tower
- How many neurons will you need to construct a tower in n dimensions ?

Time to retrospect

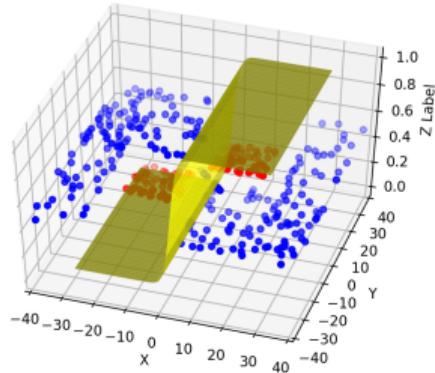
- Why do we care about approximating any arbitrary function ?
- Can we tie all this back to the classification problem that we have been dealing with ?



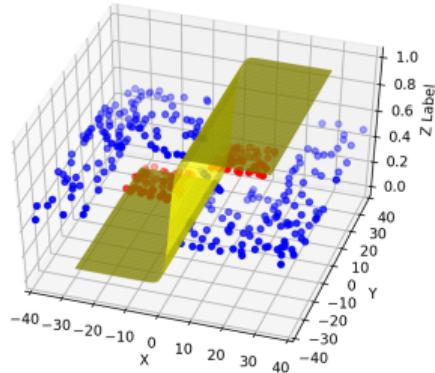
- We are interested in separating the blue points from the red points



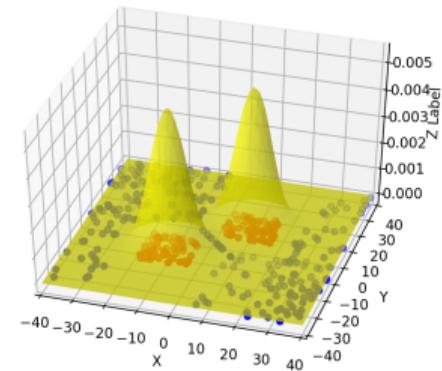
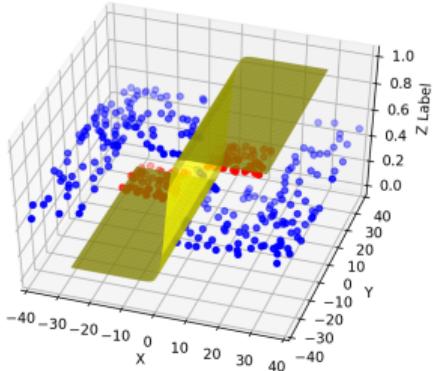
- We are interested in separating the blue points from the red points
- Suppose we use a single sigmoidal neuron to approximate the relation between $x = [x_1, x_2]$ and y



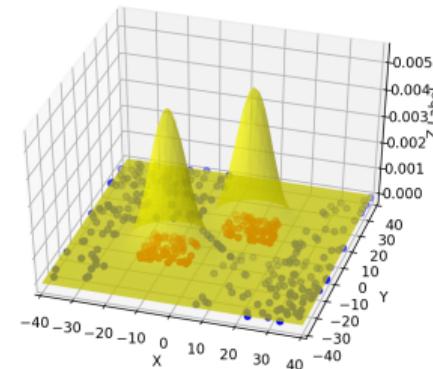
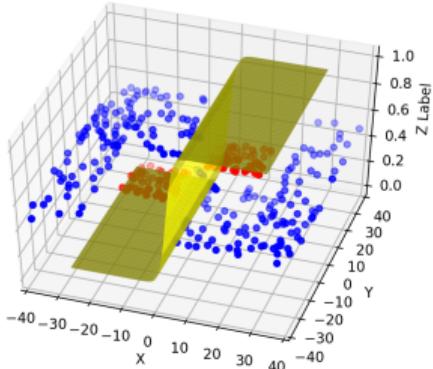
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- Obviously, there will be errors (some blue points get classified as 1 and some red points get classified as 0)

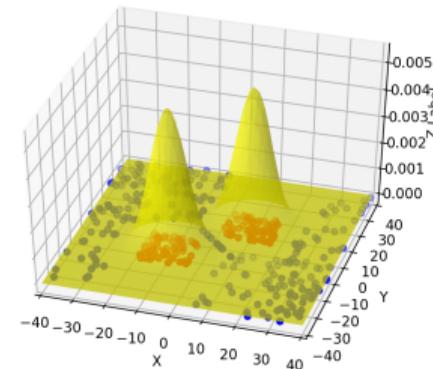
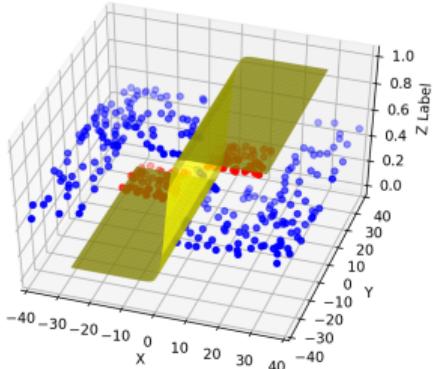


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- This is what we actually want
- The illustrative proof that we just saw tells us that we can have a neural network with two hidden layers which can approximate the above function by a sum of towers
- Which means we can have a neural network which can exactly separate the blue points from the red points !!