

## Module 3.5: Representation Power of 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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**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  $|g(x) - f(x)| < \epsilon$  !!

## Representation power of a multilayer network of perceptrons

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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

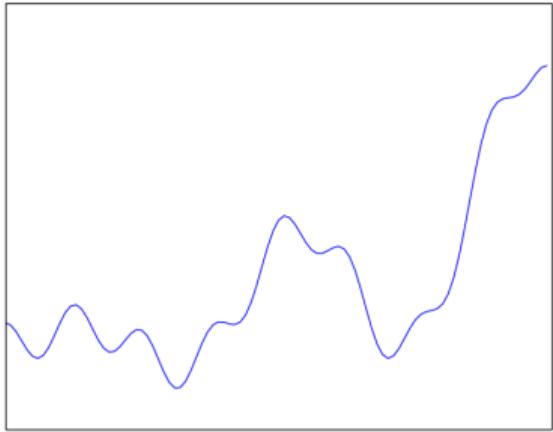
words, there is a guarantee that for any function  $f(x) : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ , we can always find a neural network (with 1 hidden layer containing enough neurons) whose output  $g(x)$  satisfies  $|g(x) - f(x)| < \epsilon$  !!

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

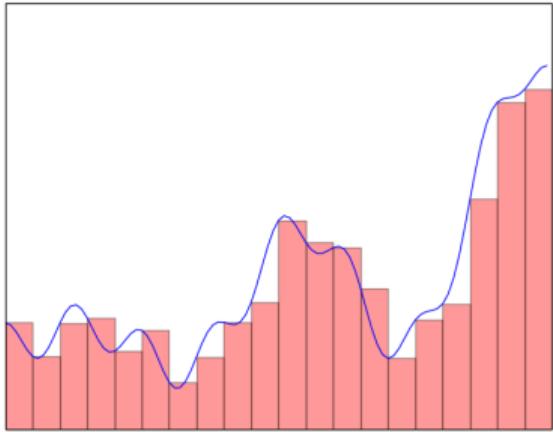
- See this link\* for an excellent illustration of this proof
- The discussion in the next few slides is based on the ideas presented at the above link

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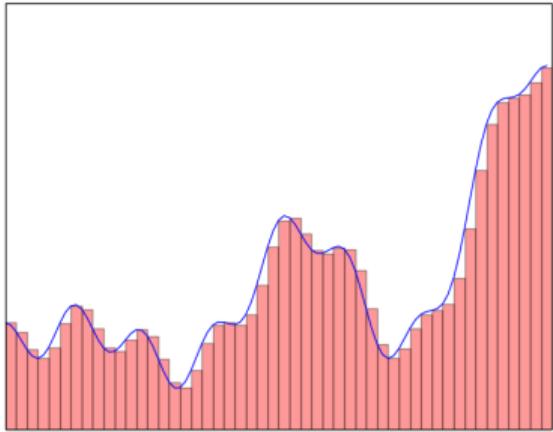
\*<http://neuralnetworksanddeeplearning.com/chap4.html>



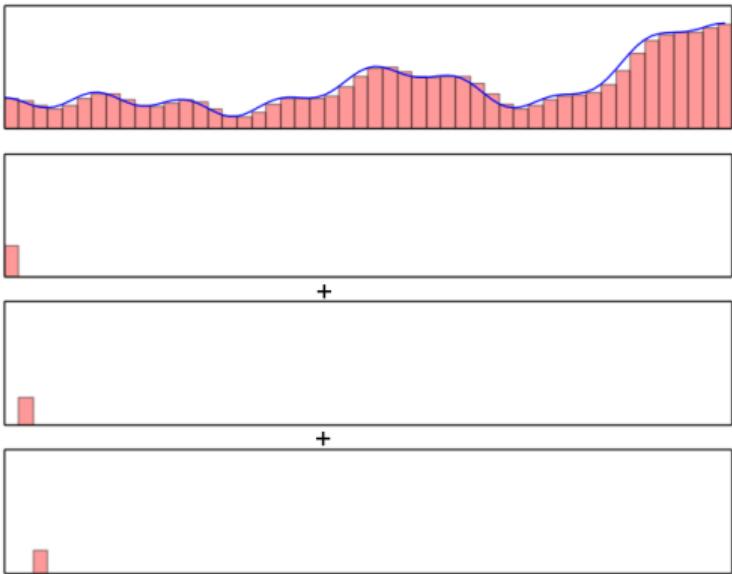
- We are interested in knowing whether a network of neurons can be used to represent an arbitrary function (like the one shown in the figure)



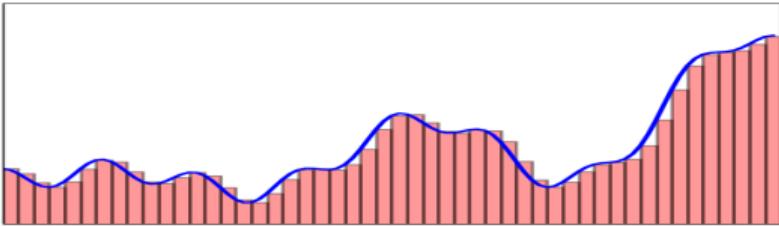
- We are interested in knowing whether a network of neurons can be used to represent an arbitrary function (like the one shown in the figure)
- We observe that such an arbitrary function can be approximated by several “tower” functions



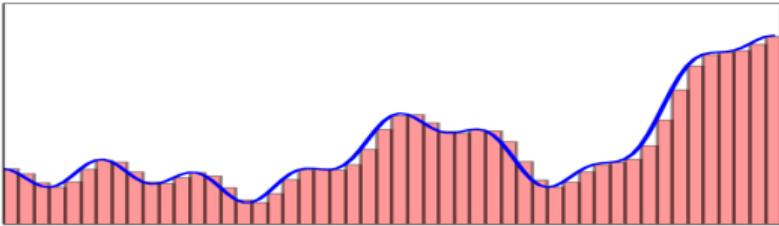
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- More the number of such “tower” functions, better the approximation



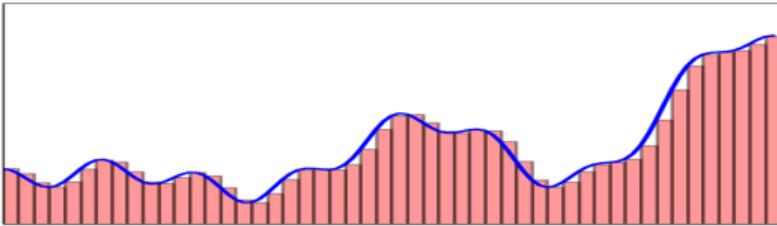
- We are interested in knowing whether a network of neurons can be used to represent an arbitrary function (like the one shown in the figure)
- We observe that such an arbitrary function can be approximated by several “tower” functions
- More the number of such “tower” functions, better the approximation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



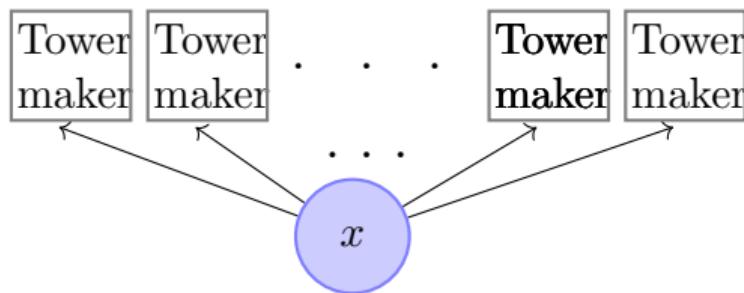
- We make a few observations

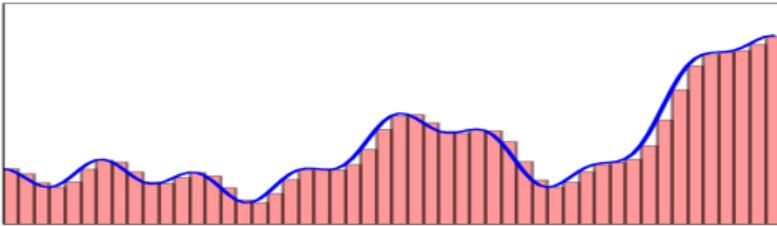


- We make a few observations
- All these “tower” functions are similar and only differ in their heights and positions on the x-axis

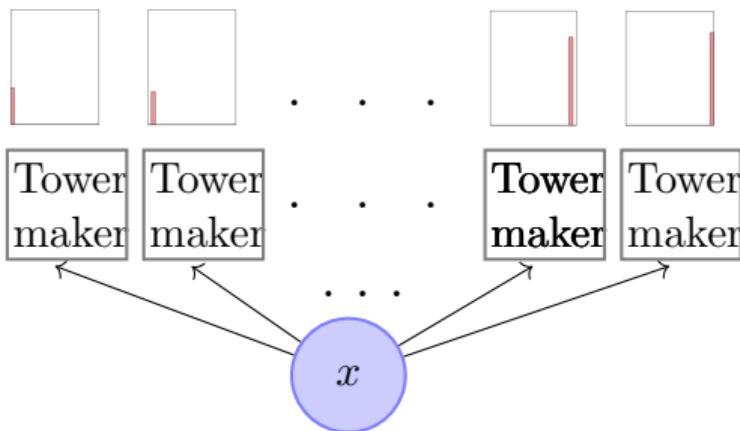


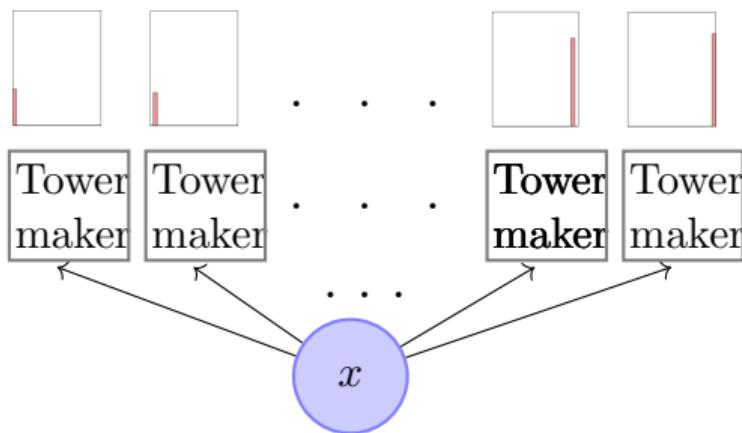
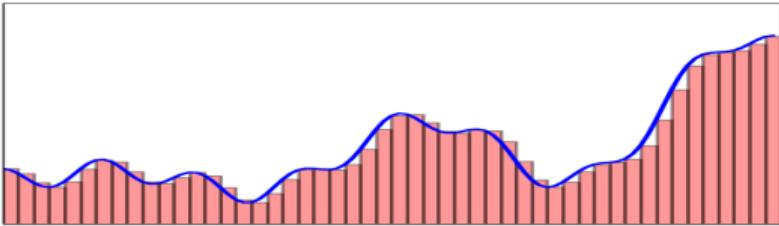
- We make a few observations
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- Suppose there is a black box which takes the original input ( $x$ ) and constructs these tower functions



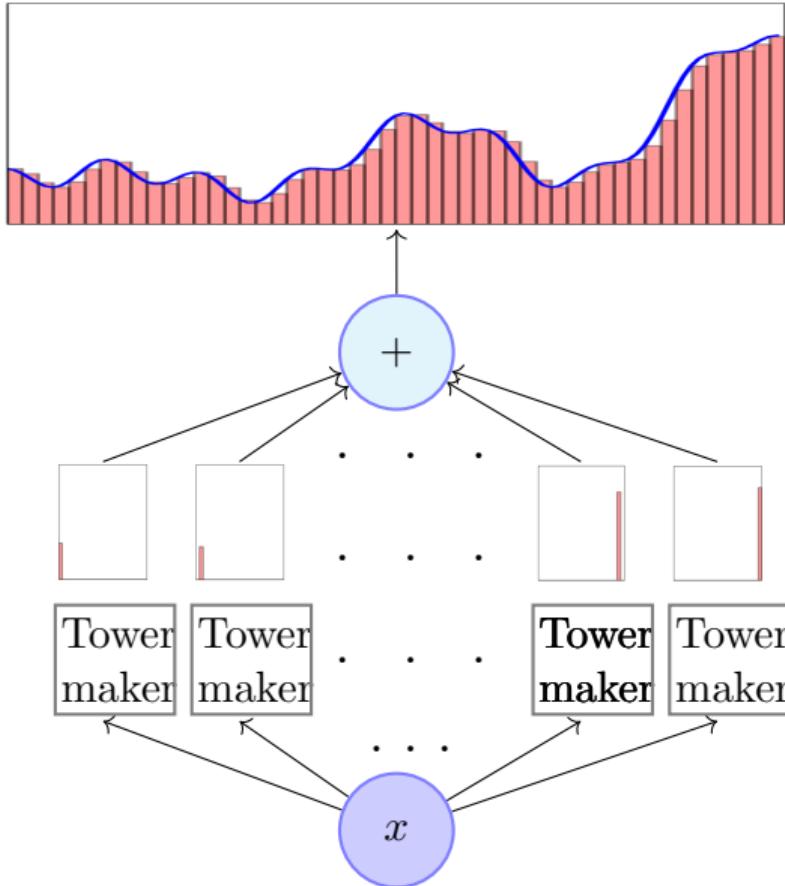


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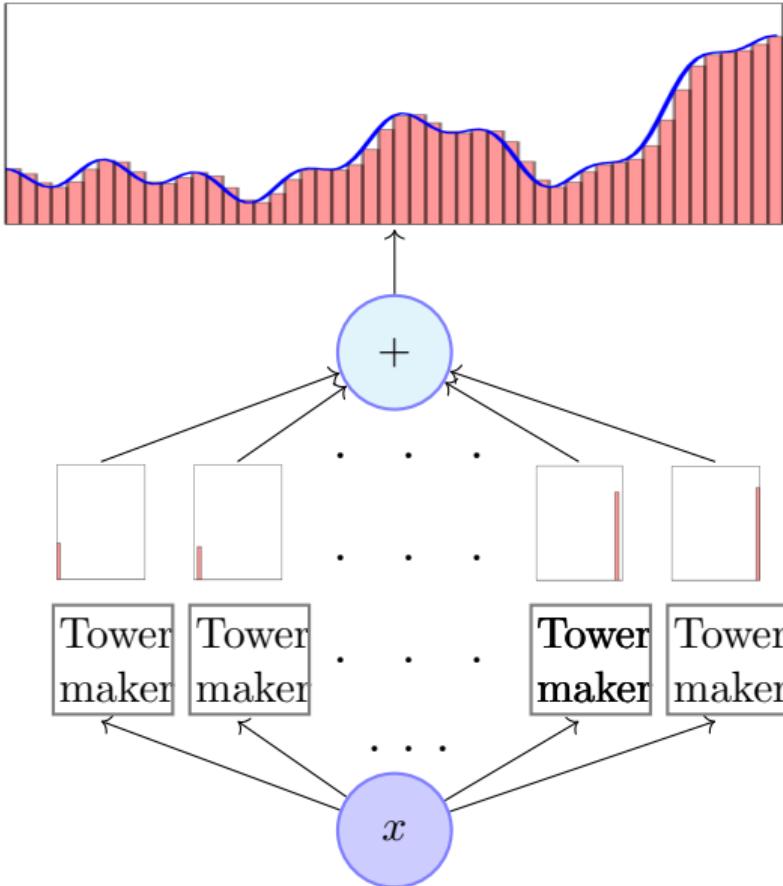




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- Suppose there is a black box which takes the original input ( $x$ ) and constructs these tower functions
- We can then have a simple network which can just add them up to approximate the function

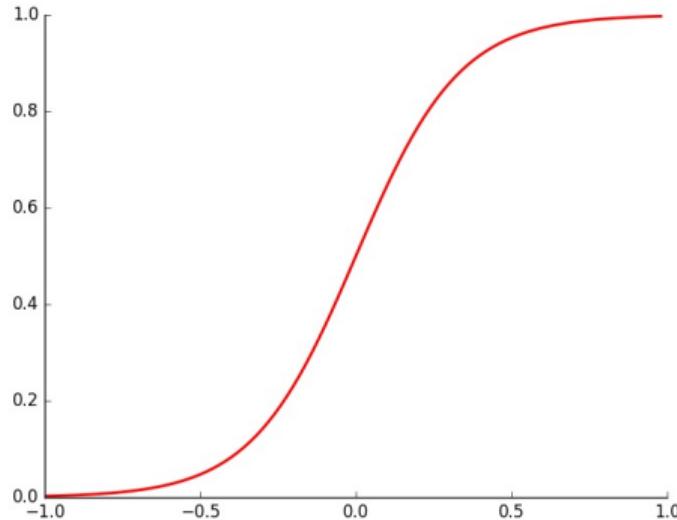


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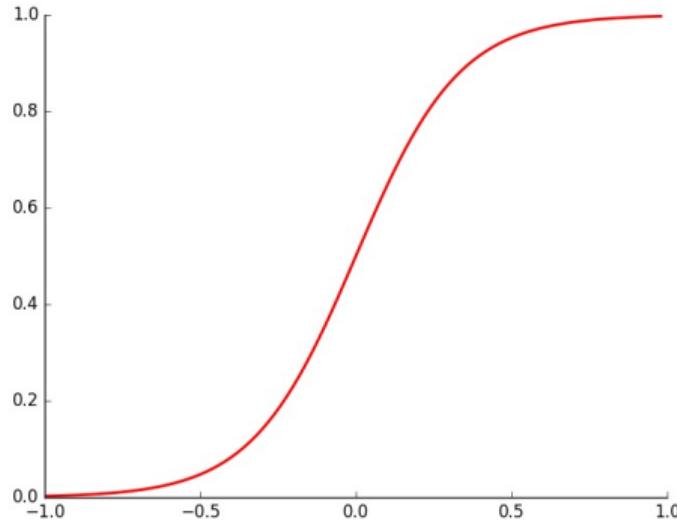


- We make a few observations
- All these “tower” functions are similar and only differ in their heights and positions on the x-axis
- Suppose there is a black box which takes the original input ( $x$ ) and constructs these tower functions
- We can then have a simple network which can just add them up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

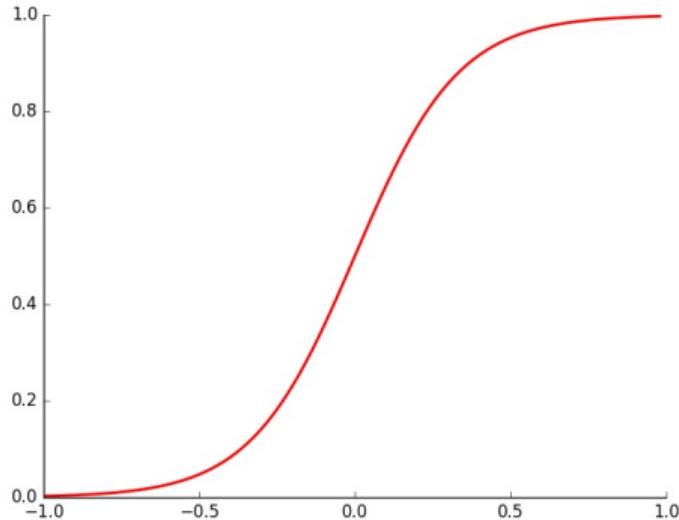
We will figure this out over the next few slides ...



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

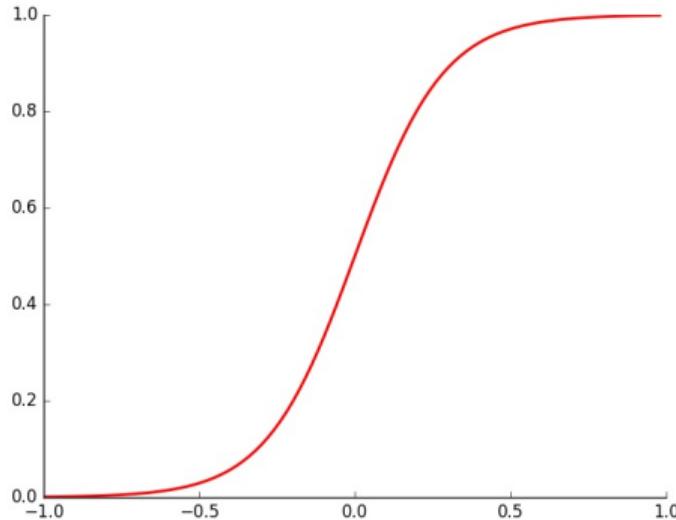


- If we take the logistic function and set  $w$  to a very high value we will recover the step function
- Let us see what happens as we change the value of  $w$



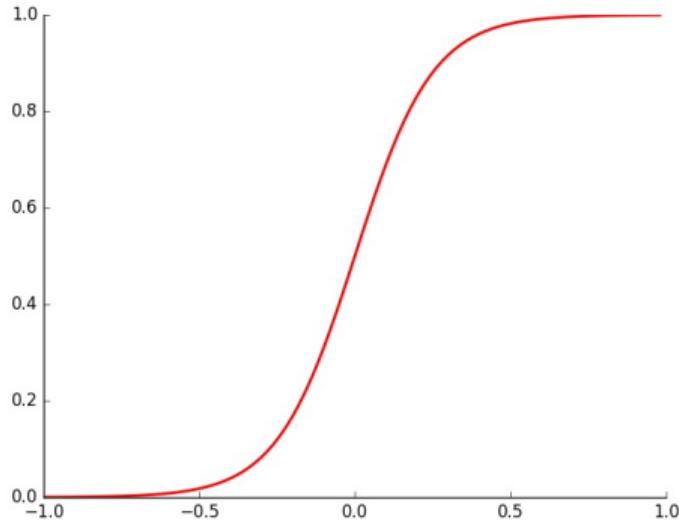
$$w = 6, b = 0$$

- 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  $w$



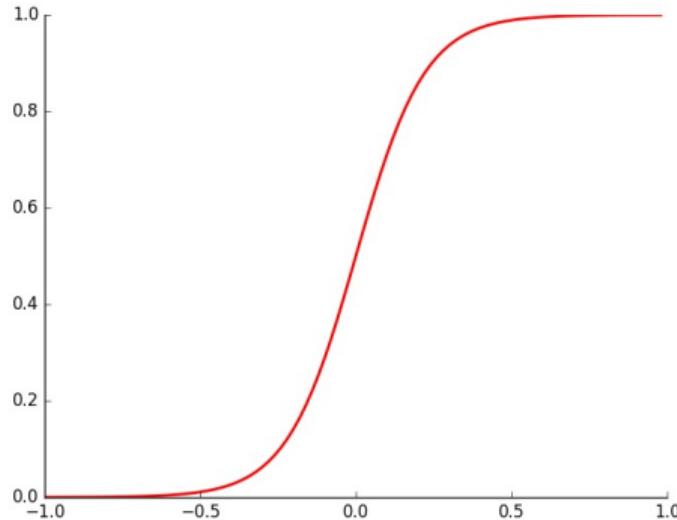
$$w = 7, b = 0$$

- If we take the logistic function and set  $w$  to a very high value we will recover the step function
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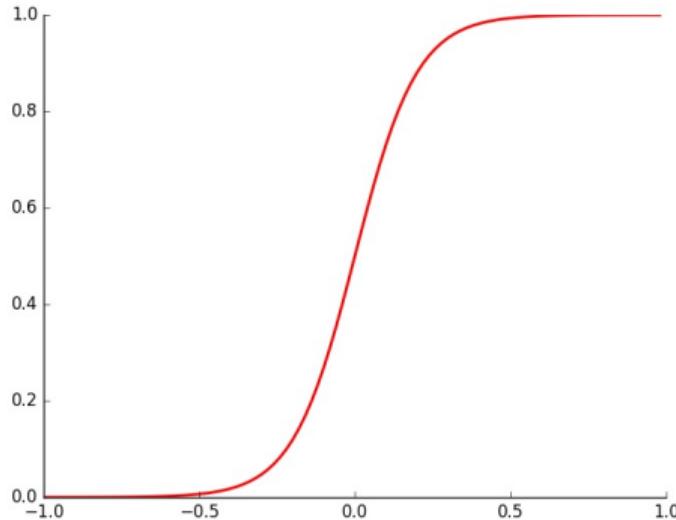
$$w = 8, b = 0$$

- If we take the logistic function and set  $w$  to a very high value we will recover the step function
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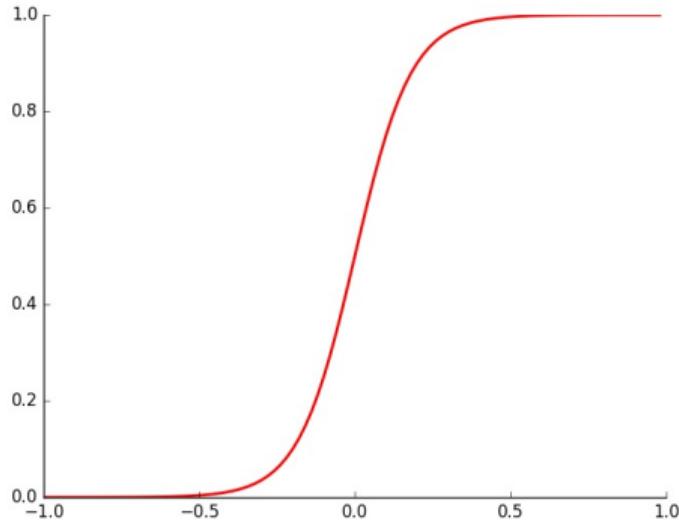
$$w = 9, b = 0$$

- 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  $w$



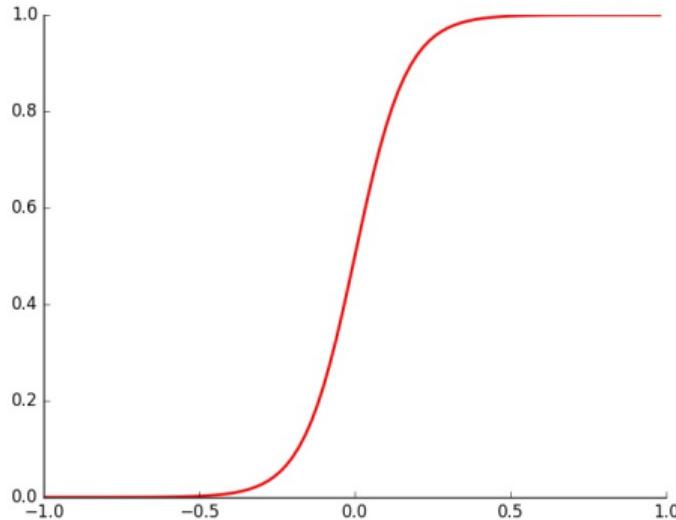
$$w = 10, b = 0$$

- 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  $w$



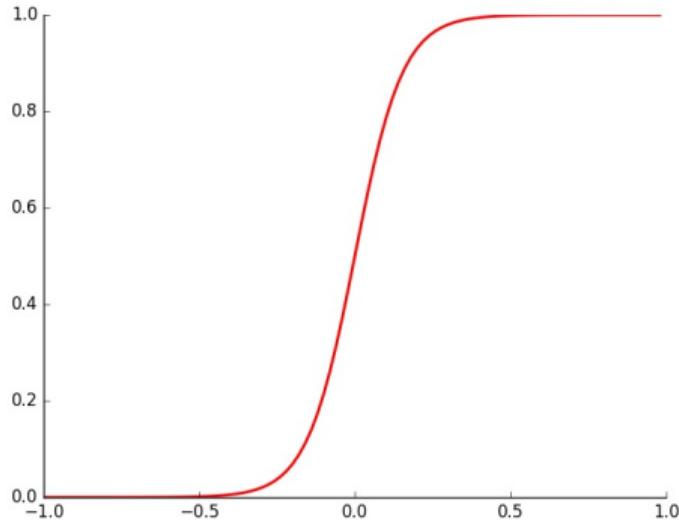
$$w = 11, b = 0$$

- 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  $w$



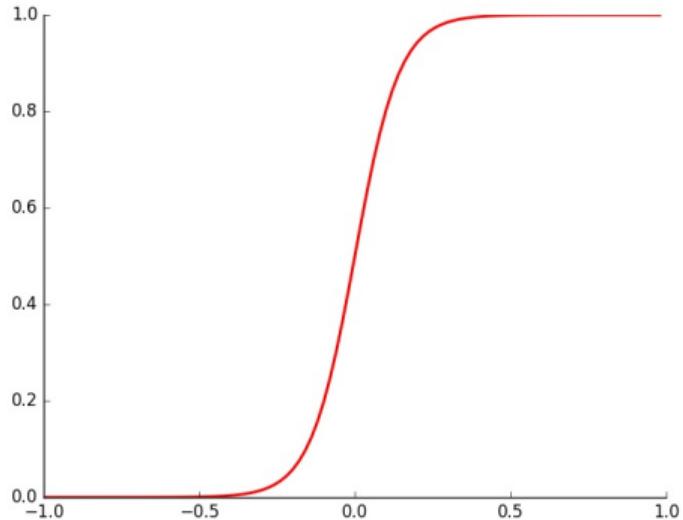
$$w = 12, b = 0$$

- 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  $w$



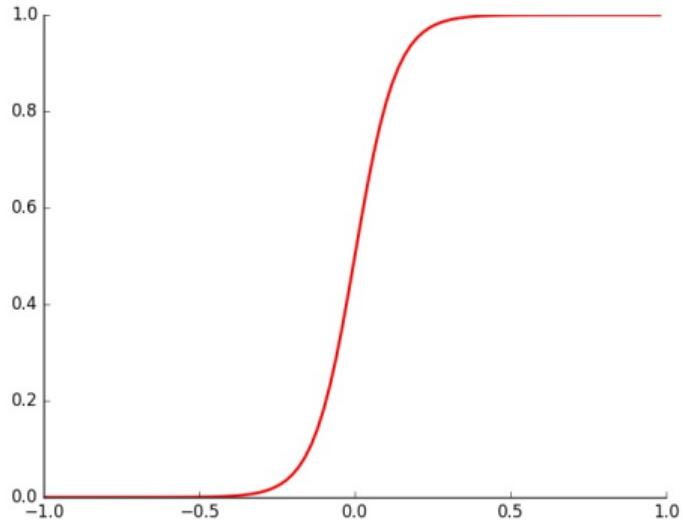
$$w = 13, b = 0$$

- 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  $w$



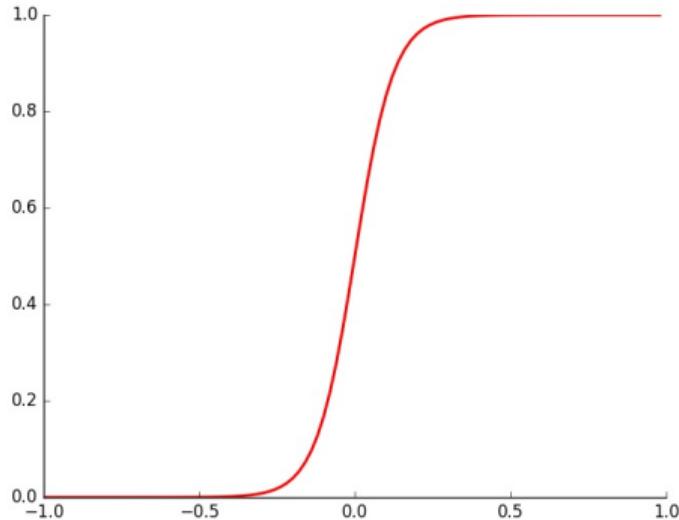
$$w = 14, b = 0$$

- If we take the logistic function and set  $w$  to a very high value we will recover the step function
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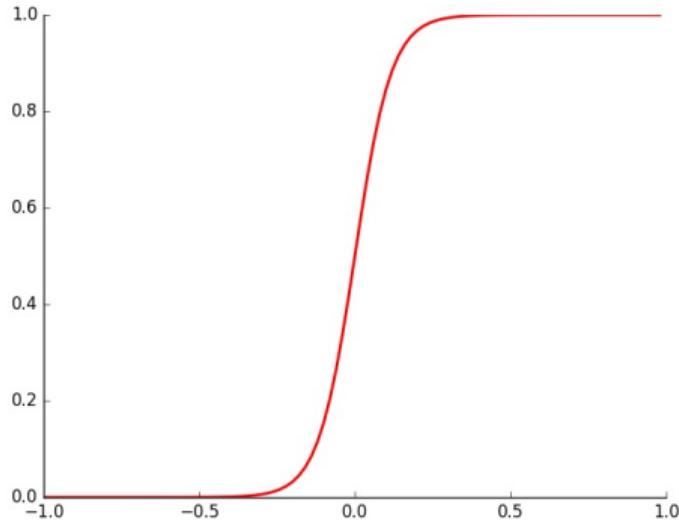
$$w = 15, b = 0$$

- If we take the logistic function and set  $w$  to a very high value we will recover the step function
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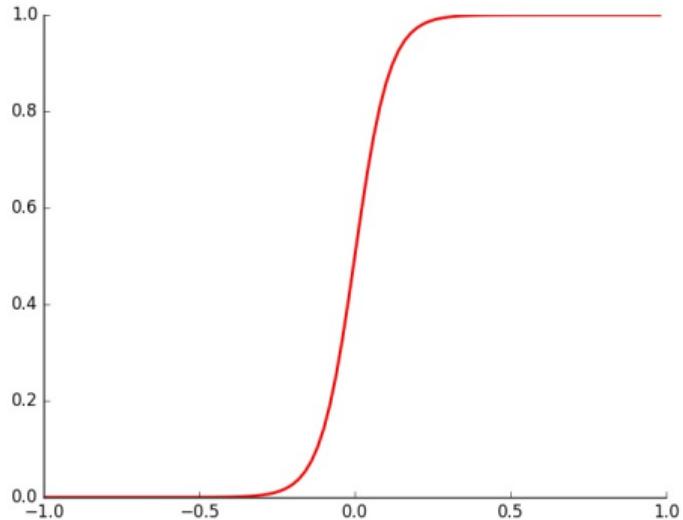
$$w = 16, b = 0$$

- If we take the logistic function and set  $w$  to a very high value we will recover the step function
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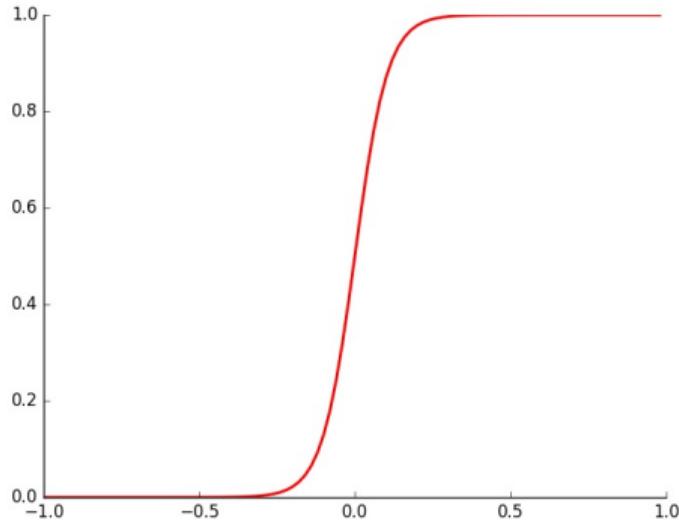
$$w = 17, b = 0$$

- If we take the logistic function and set  $w$  to a very high value we will recover the step function
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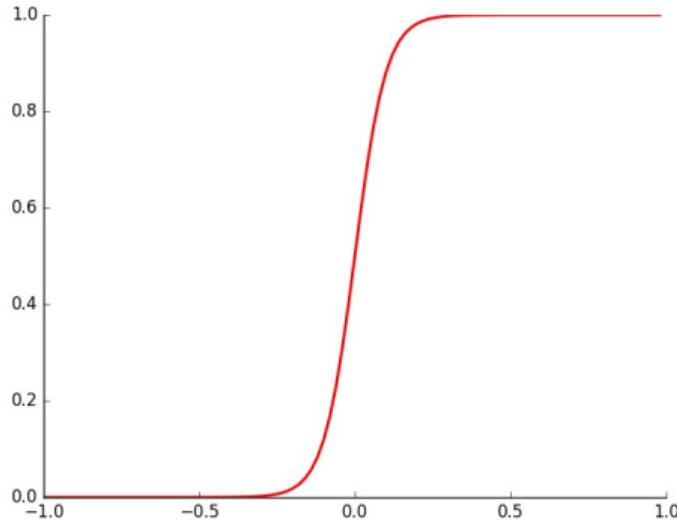
$$w = 18, b = 0$$

- If we take the logistic function and set  $w$  to a very high value we will recover the step function
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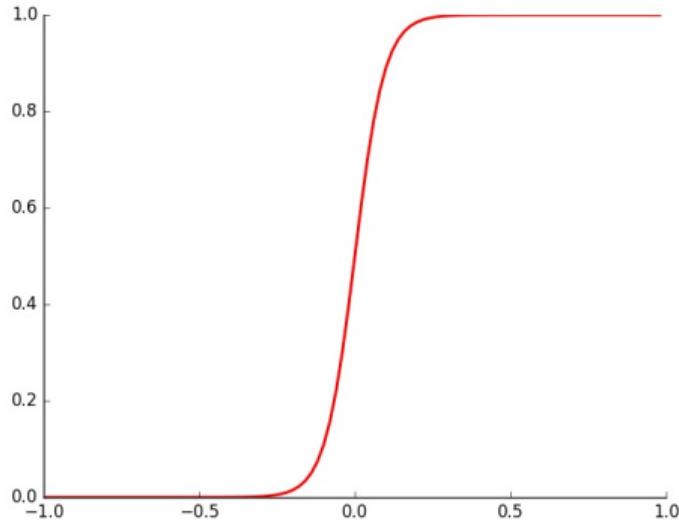
$$w = 19, b = 0$$

- 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  $w$



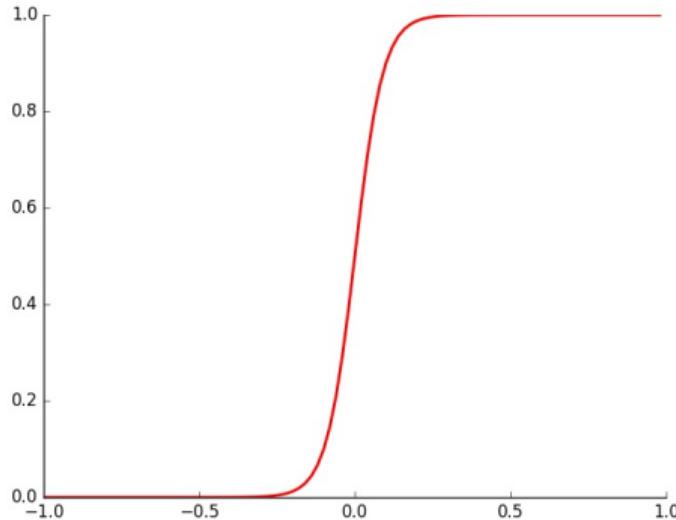
$$w = 20, b = 0$$

- 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  $w$



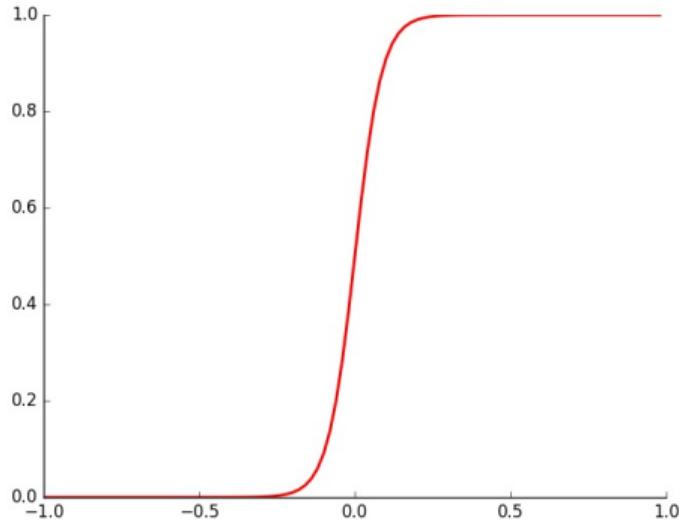
$$w = 21, b = 0$$

- 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  $w$



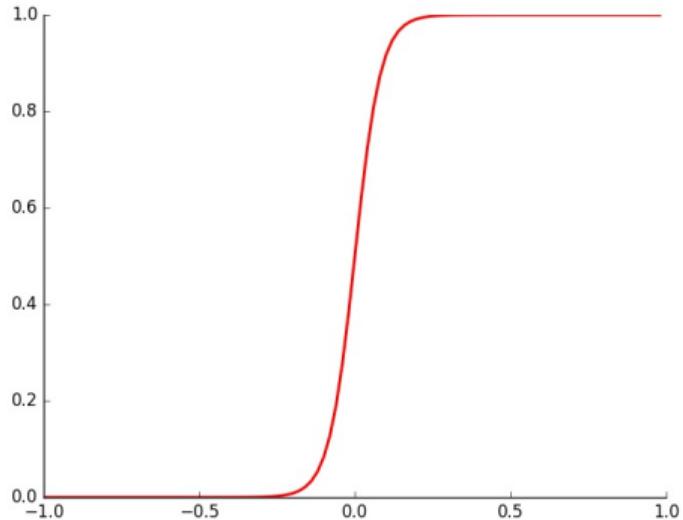
$$w = 22, b = 0$$

- 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  $w$



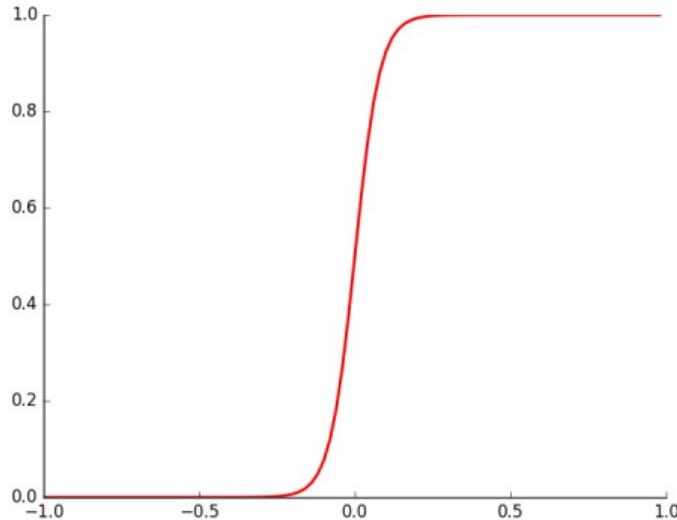
$$w = 23, b = 0$$

- If we take the logistic function and set  $w$  to a very high value we will recover the step function
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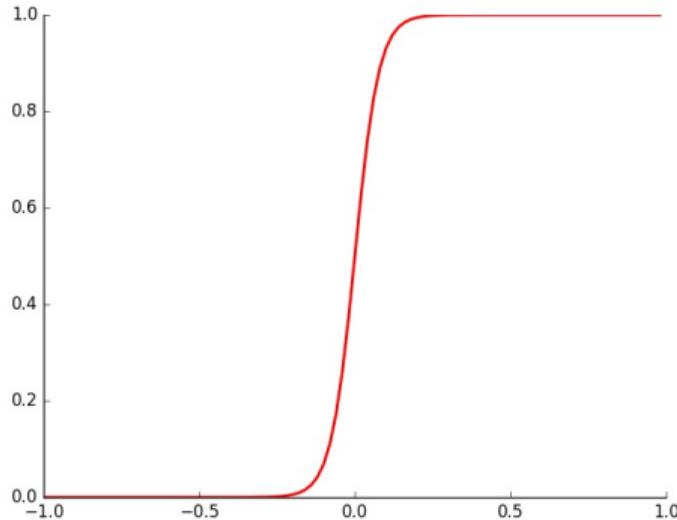
$$w = 24, b = 0$$

- 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  $w$



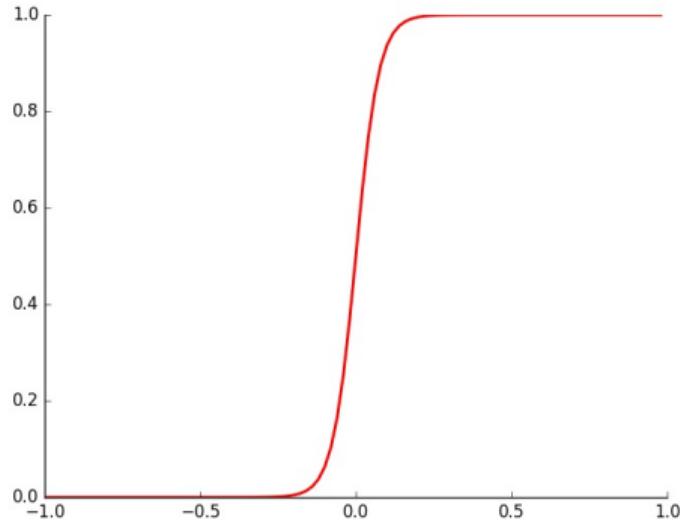
$$w = 25, b = 0$$

- If we take the logistic function and set  $w$  to a very high value we will recover the step function
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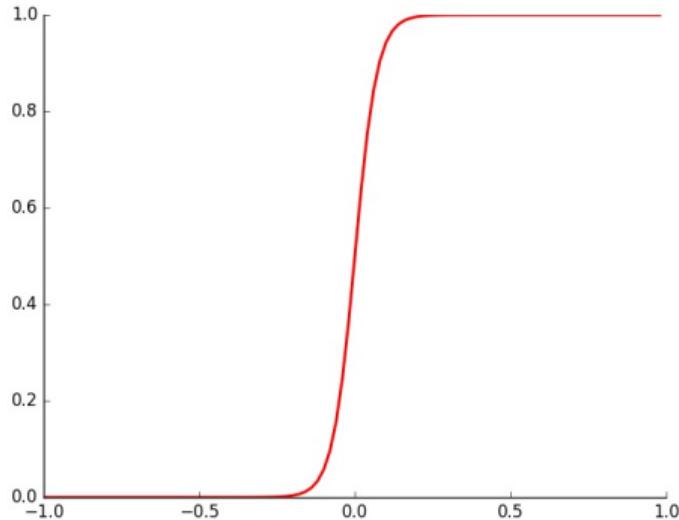
$$w = 26, b = 0$$

- 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  $w$



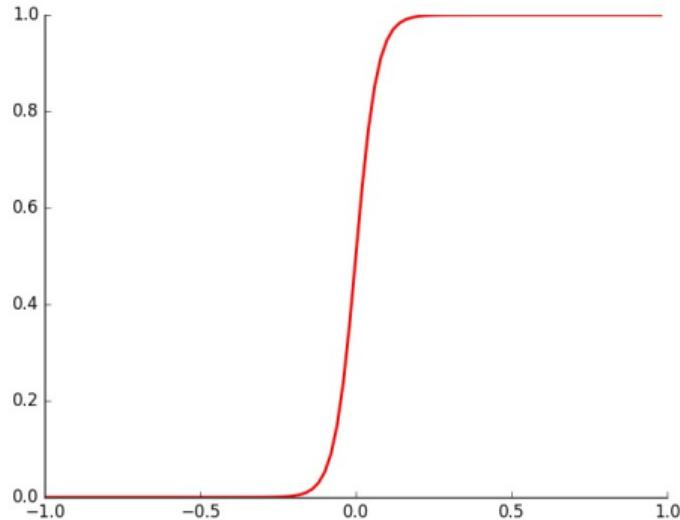
$$w = 27, b = 0$$

- 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  $w$



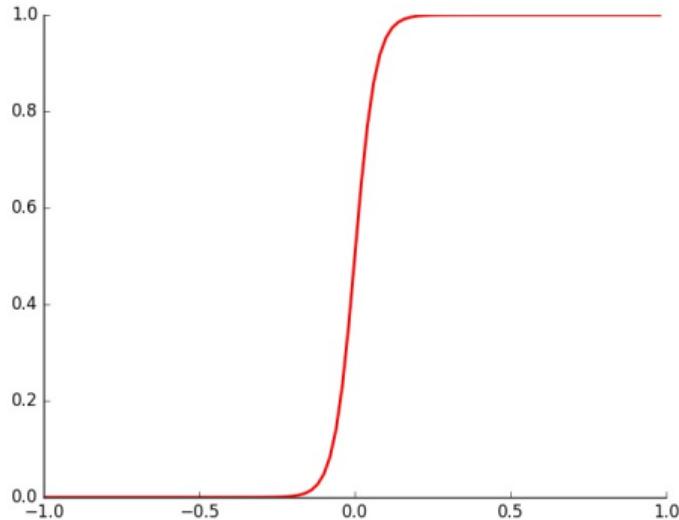
$$w = 28, b = 0$$

- 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  $w$



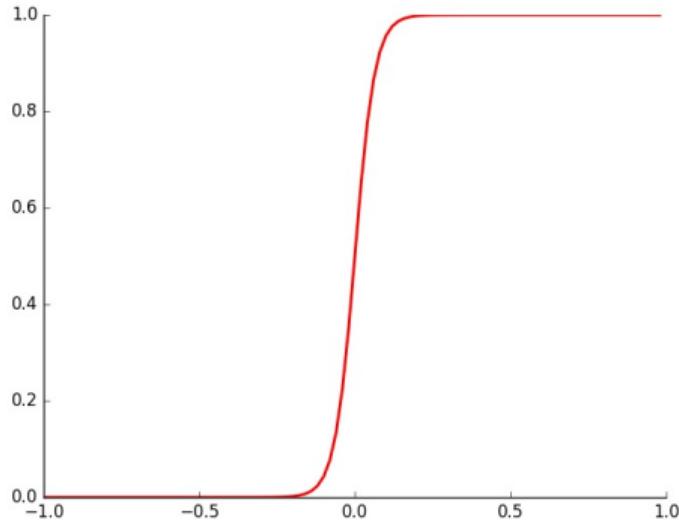
$$w = 29, b = 0$$

- 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  $w$



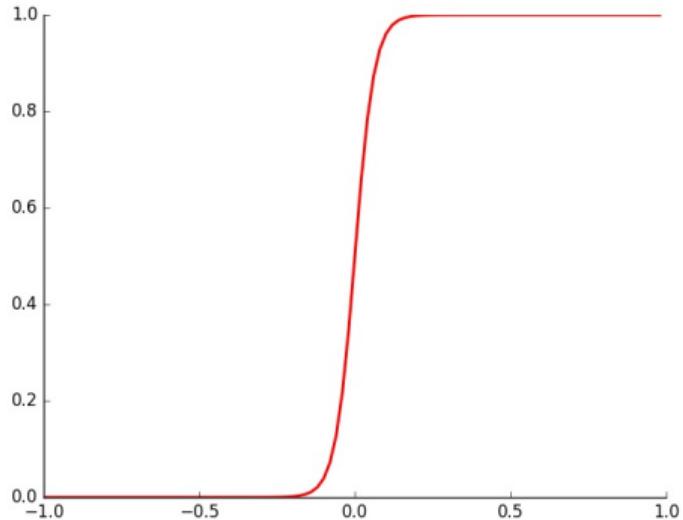
$$w = 30, b = 0$$

- 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  $w$



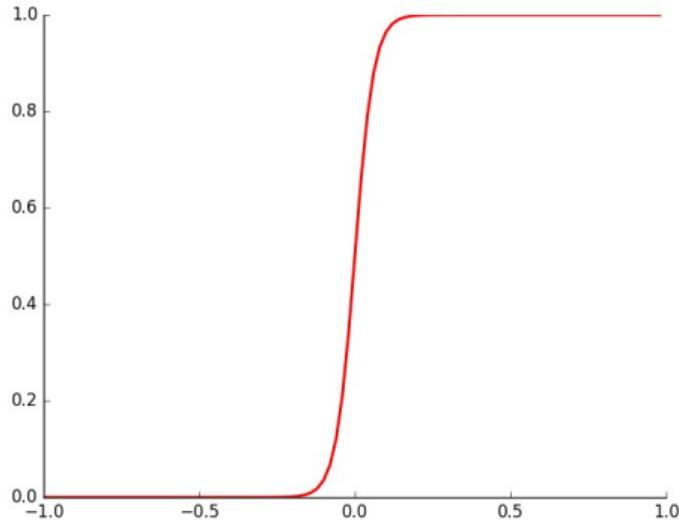
$$w = 31, b = 0$$

- 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  $w$



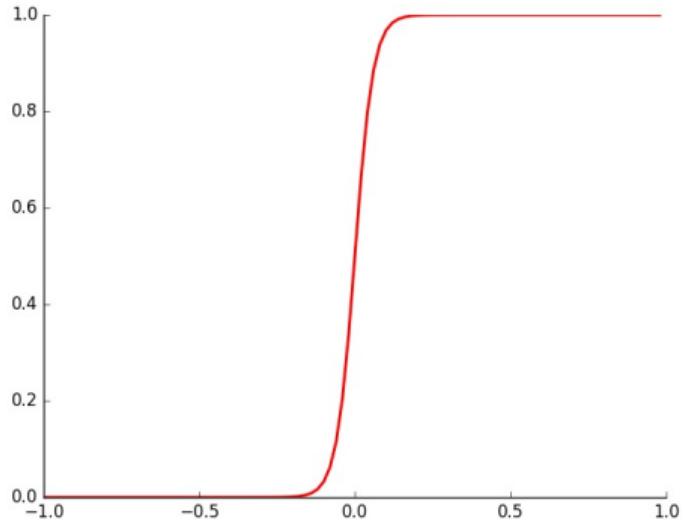
$$w = 32, b = 0$$

- If we take the logistic function and set  $w$  to a very high value we will recover the step function
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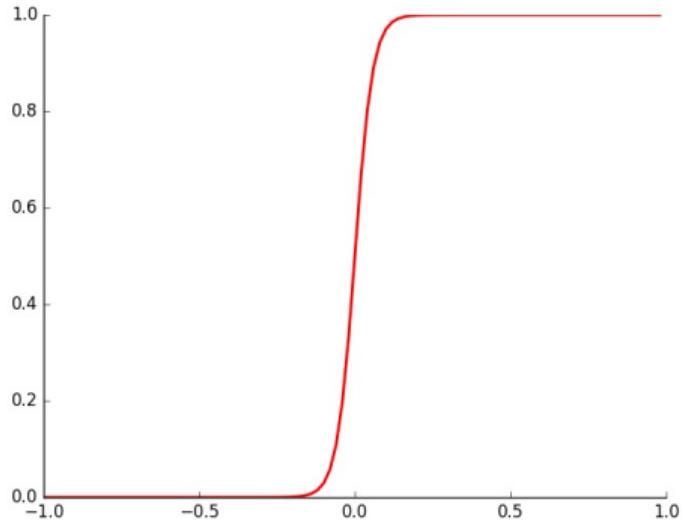
$$w = 33, b = 0$$

- If we take the logistic function and set  $w$  to a very high value we will recover the step function
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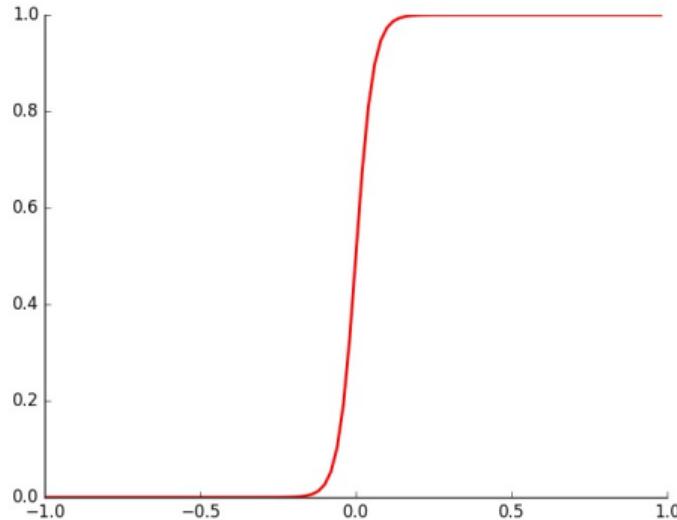
$$w = 34, b = 0$$

- If we take the logistic function and set  $w$  to a very high value we will recover the step function
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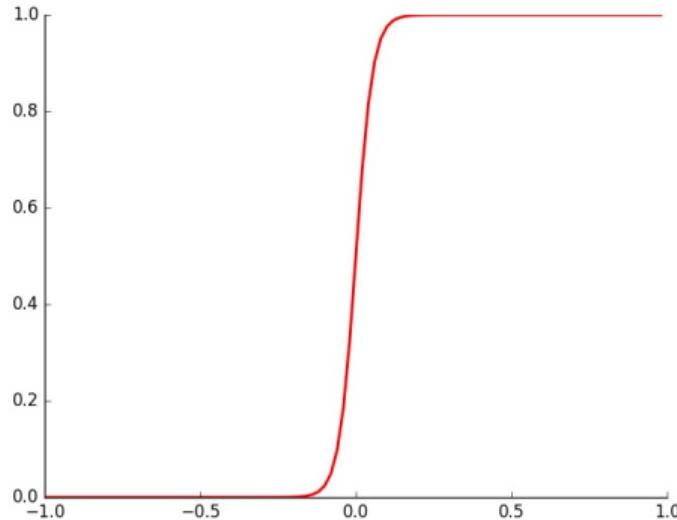
$$w = 35, b = 0$$

- 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  $w$



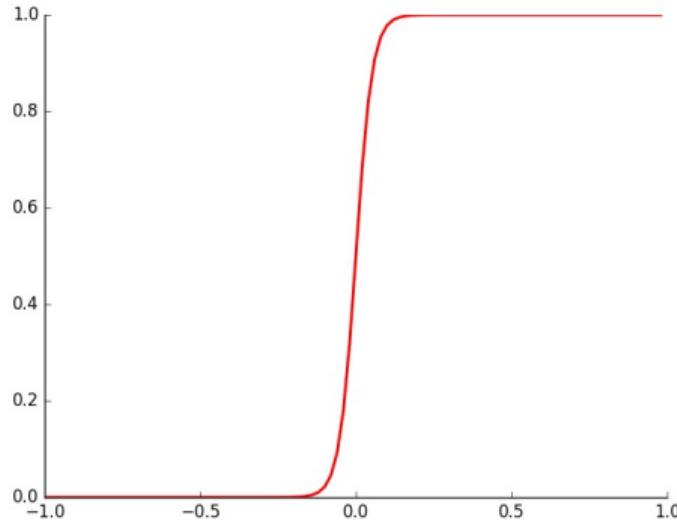
$$w = 36, b = 0$$

- If we take the logistic function and set  $w$  to a very high value we will recover the step function
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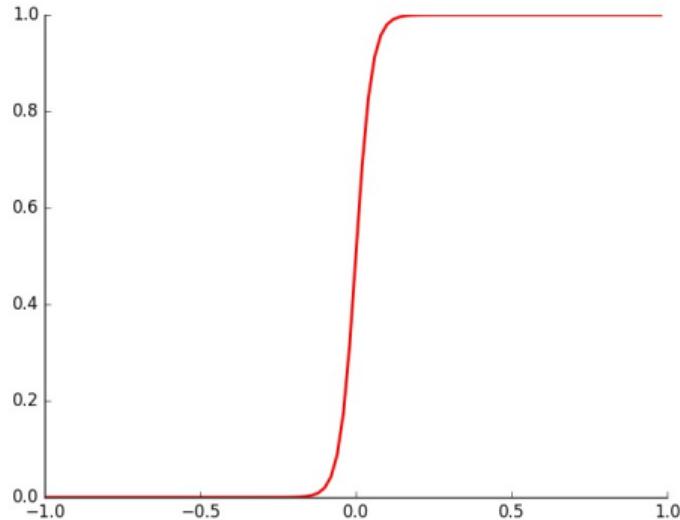
$$w = 37, b = 0$$

- 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  $w$



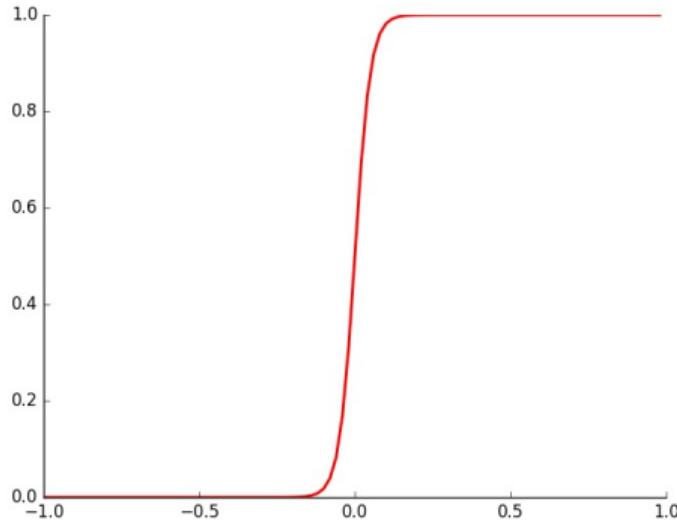
$$w = 38, b = 0$$

- If we take the logistic function and set  $w$  to a very high value we will recover the step function
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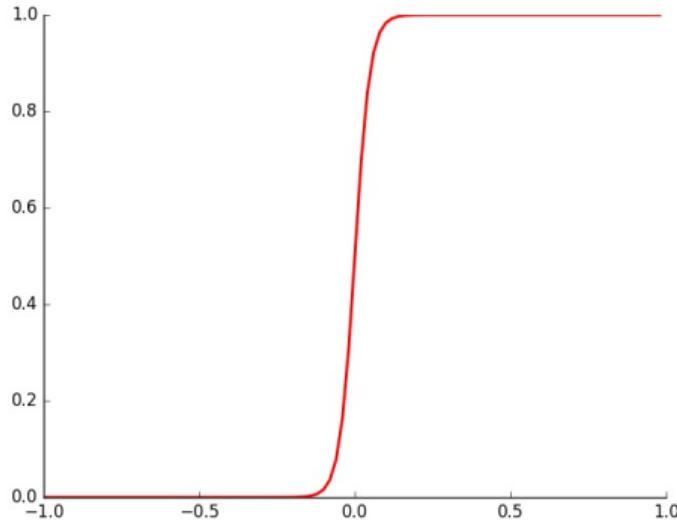
$$w = 39, b = 0$$

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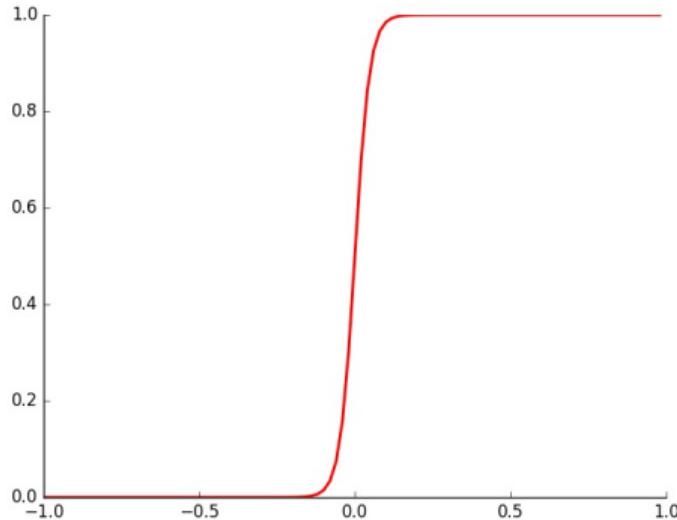
$$w = 40, b = 0$$

- 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  $w$



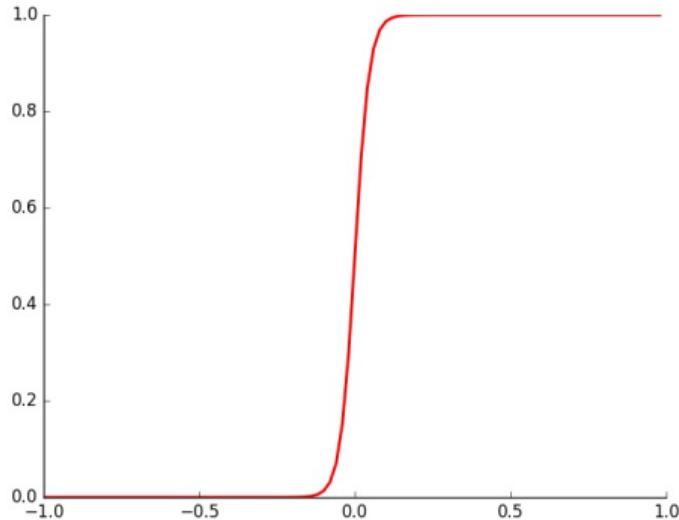
$$w = 41, b = 0$$

- 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  $w$



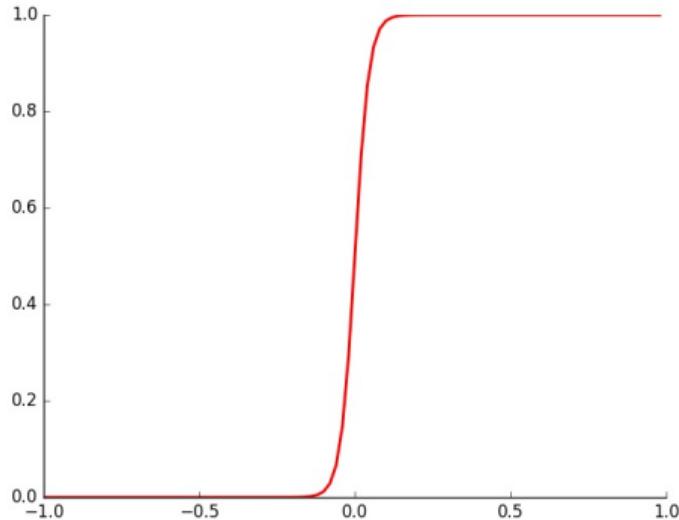
$$w = 42, b = 0$$

- 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  $w$



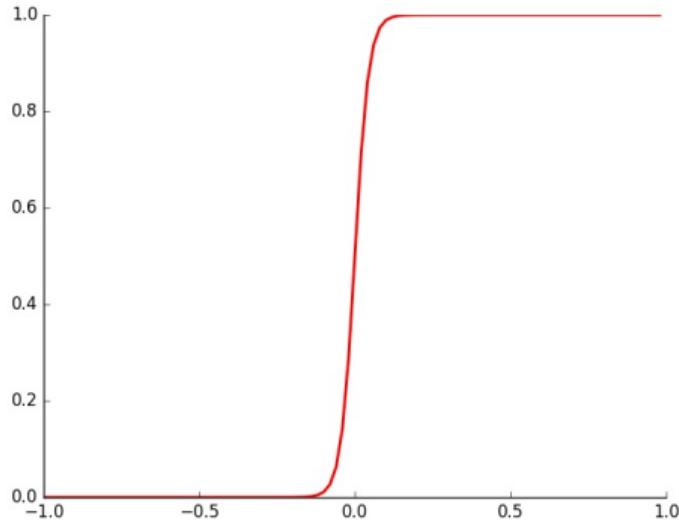
$$w = 43, b = 0$$

- 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  $w$



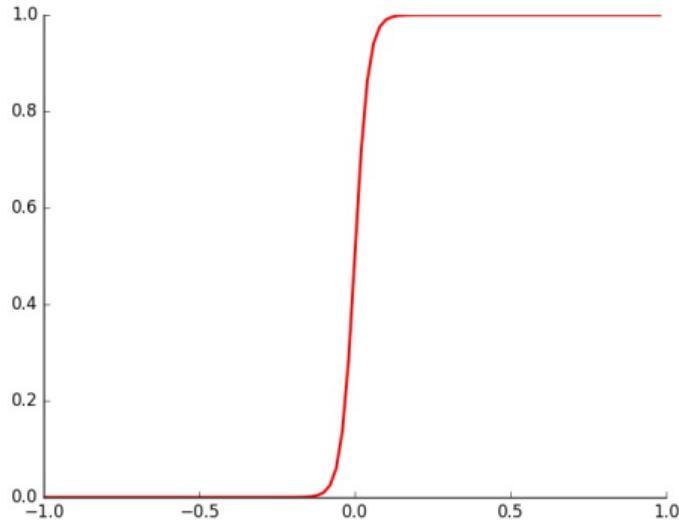
$$w = 44, b = 0$$

- 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  $w$



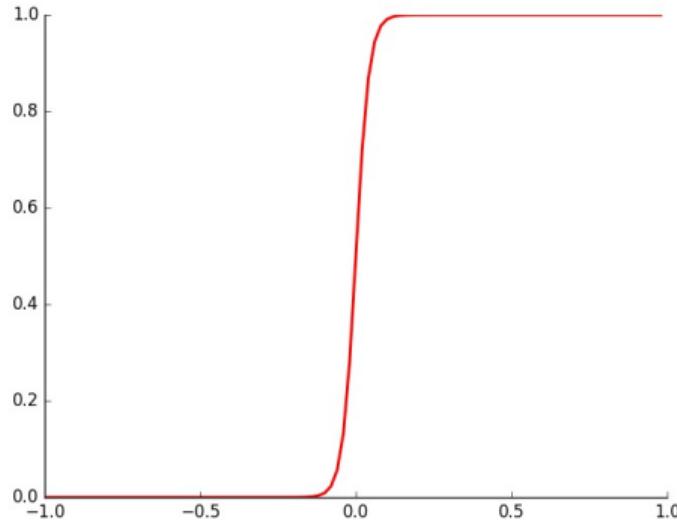
$$w = 45, b = 0$$

- 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  $w$



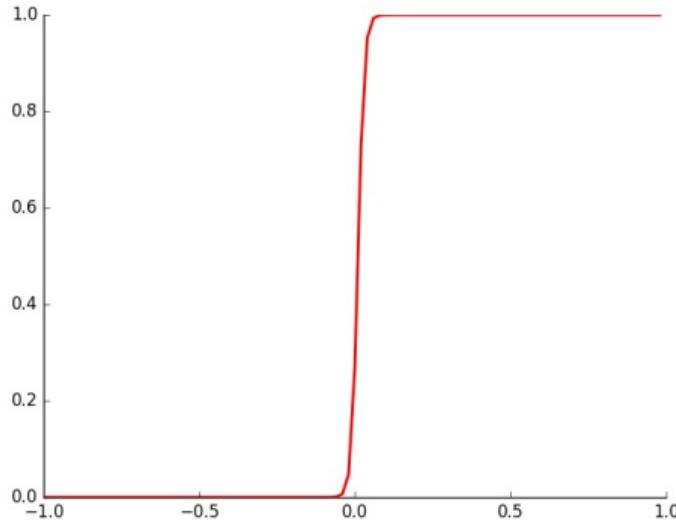
$$w = 46, b = 0$$

- 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  $w$



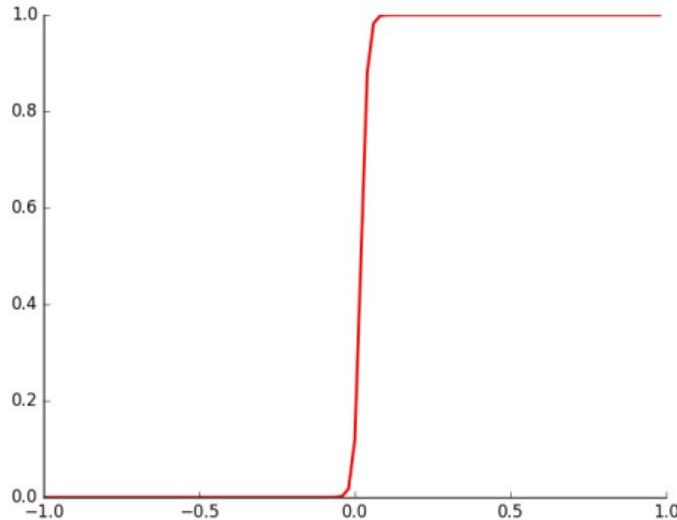
$$w = 47, b = 0$$

- 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  $w$



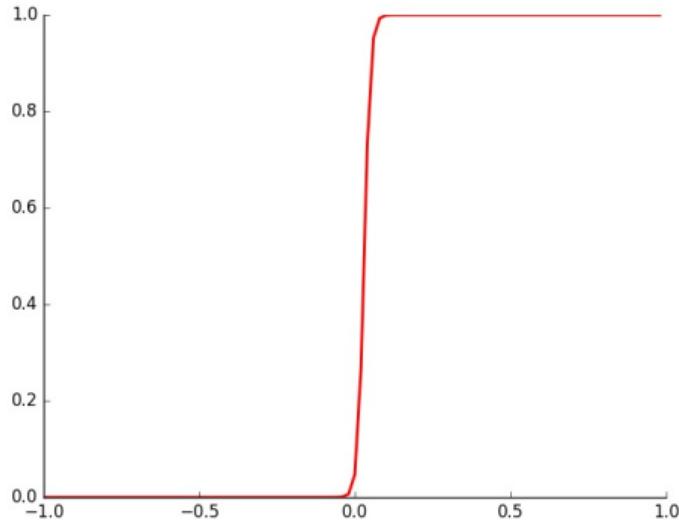
$$w = 50, b = 1$$

- 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



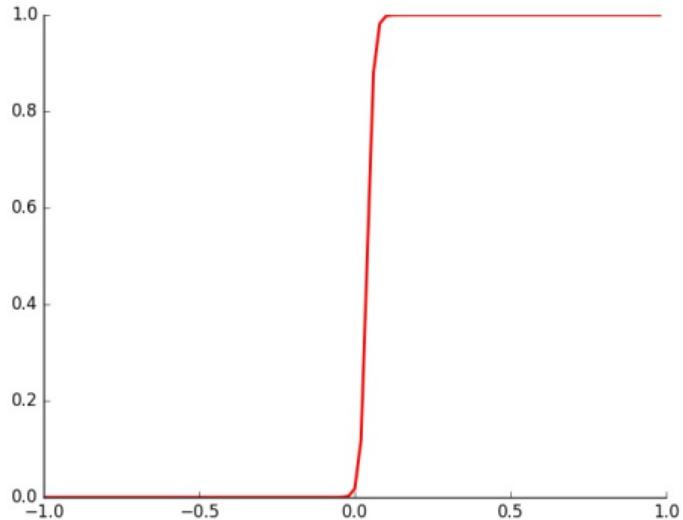
$$w = 50, b = 2$$

- 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



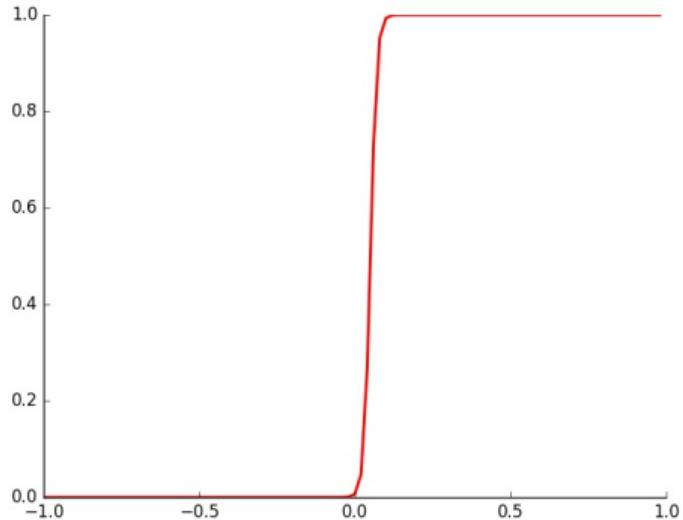
$$w = 50, b = 3$$

- 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



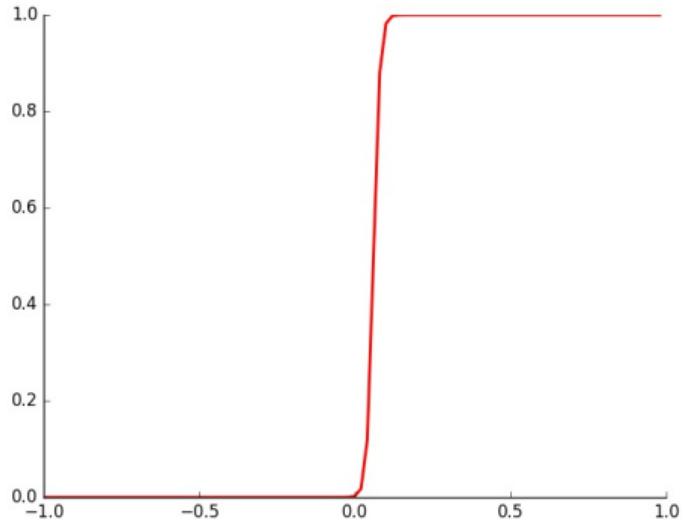
$$w = 50, b = 4$$

- 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



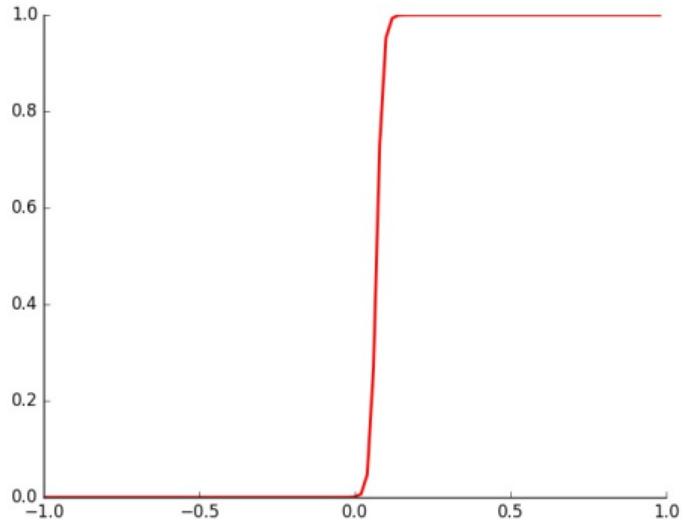
$$w = 50, b = 5$$

- 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



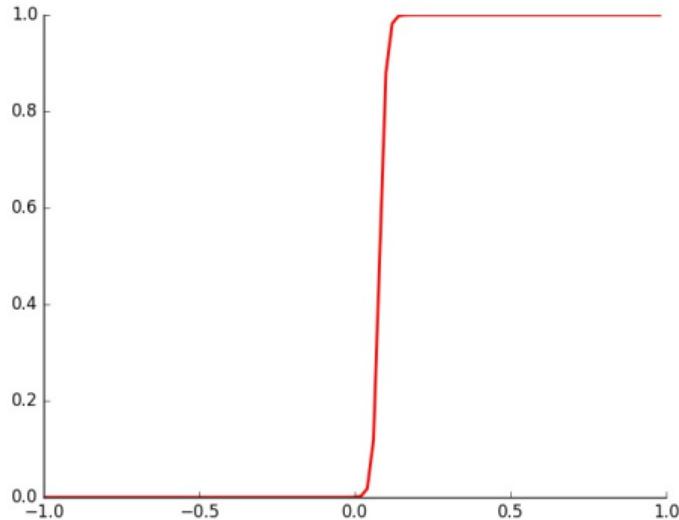
$$w = 50, b = 6$$

- 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



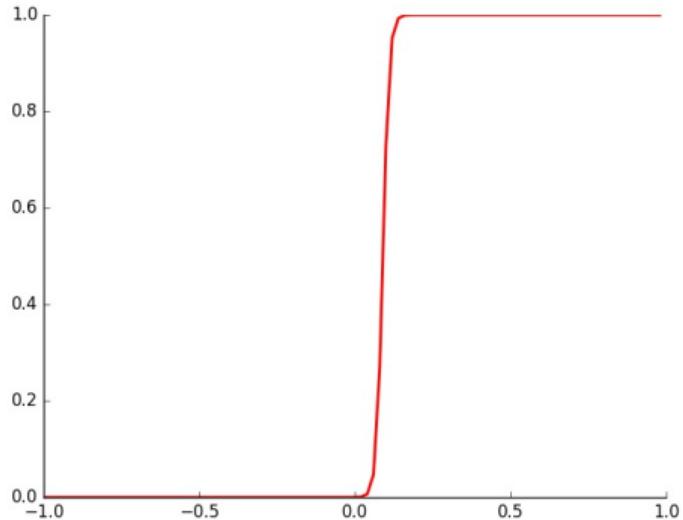
$$w = 50, b = 7$$

- 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  $w$
- 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



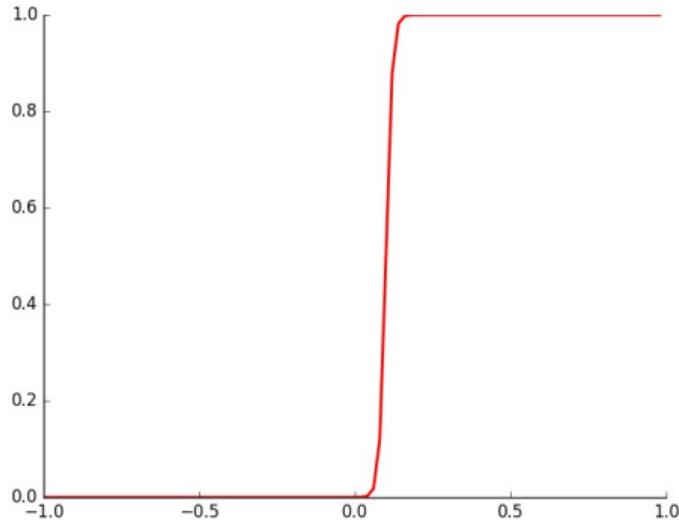
$$w = 50, b = 8$$

- 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



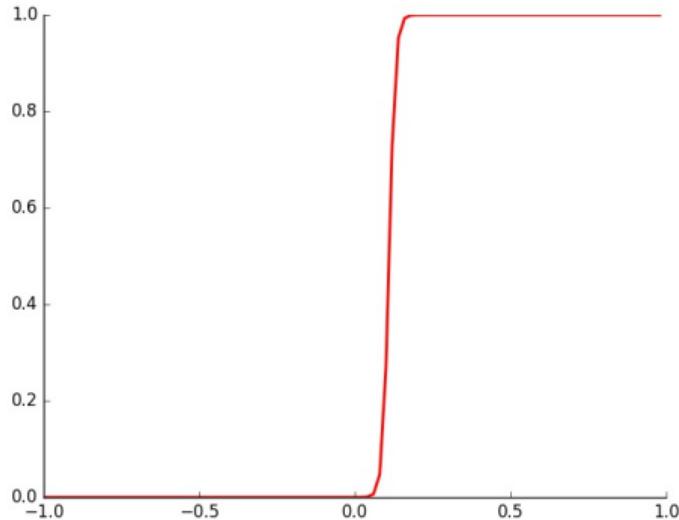
$$w = 50, b = 9$$

- 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



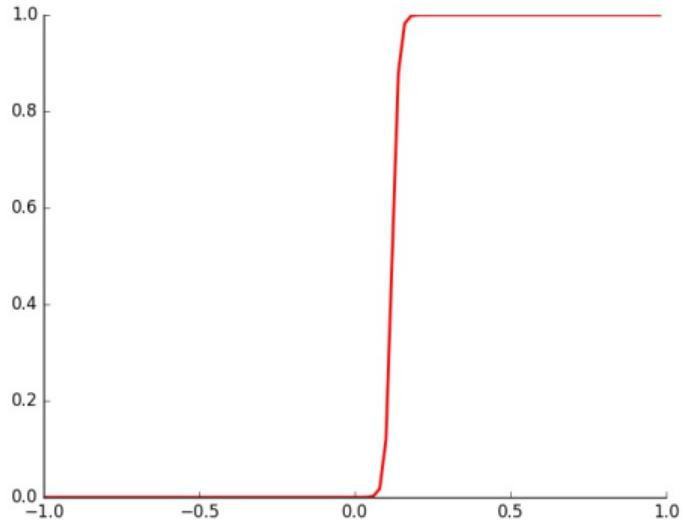
$$w = 50, b = 10$$

- 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



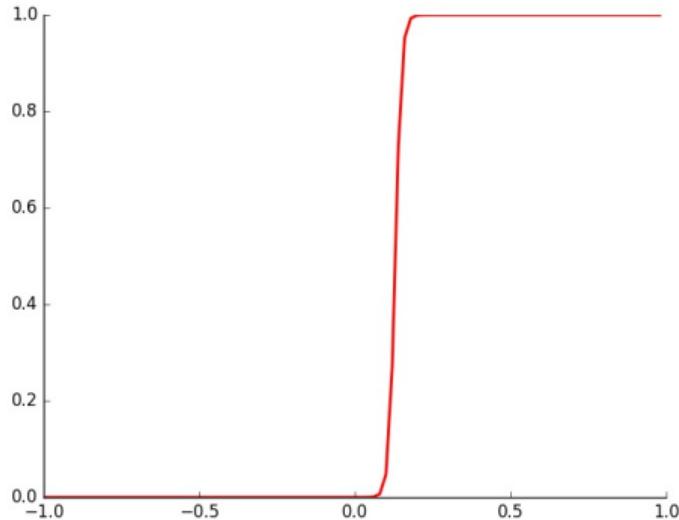
- If we take the logistic function and set  $w$  to a very high value we will recover the step function
- Let us see what happens as we change the value of  $w$
- Further we can adjust the value of  $b$  to control the position on the x-axis at which the function transitions from 0 to 1

$$w = 50, b = 11$$



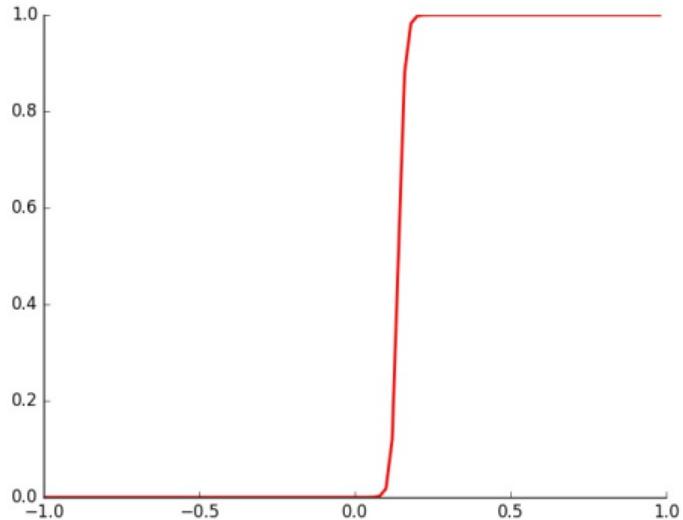
$$w = 50, b = 12$$

- 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  $w$
- 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



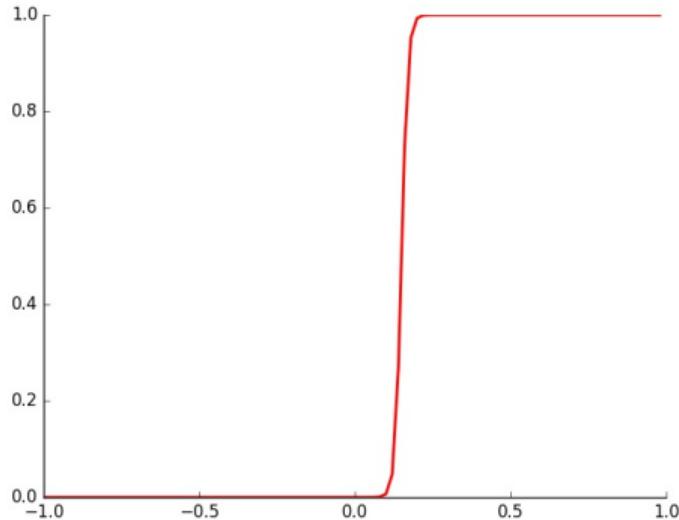
$$w = 50, b = 13$$

- 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



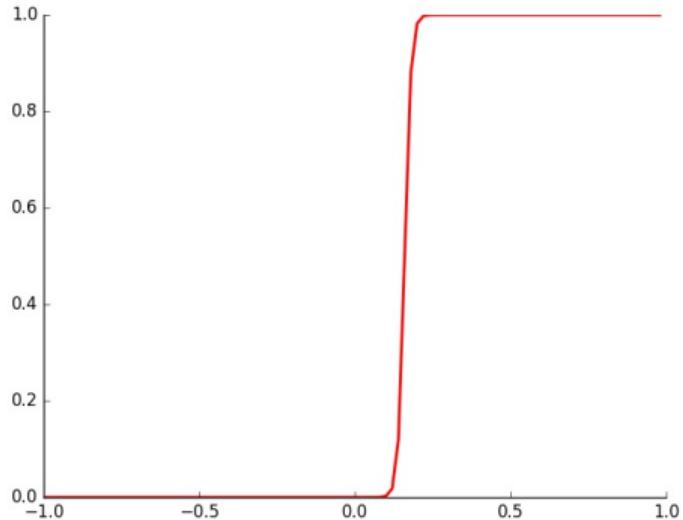
$$w = 50, b = 14$$

- 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



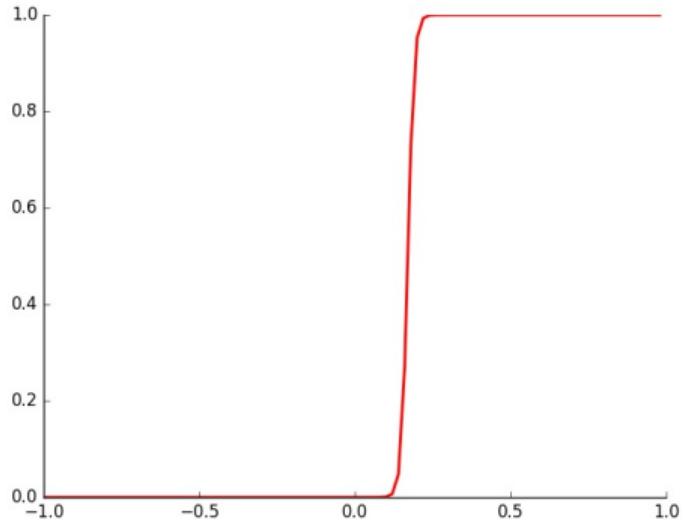
$$w = 50, b = 15$$

- 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



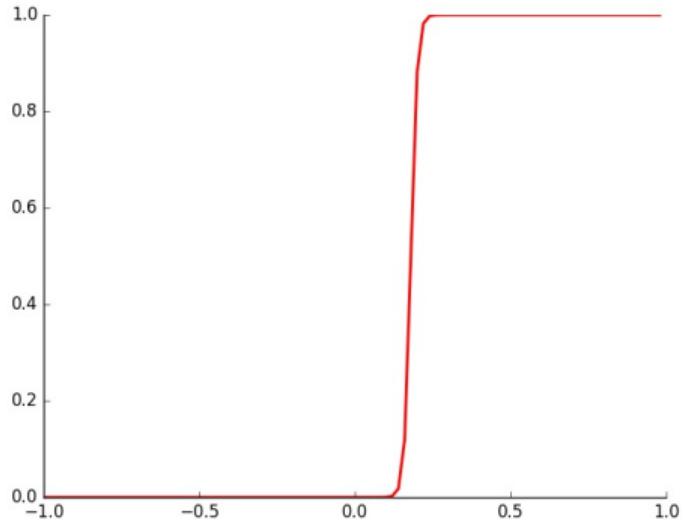
$$w = 50, b = 16$$

- 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



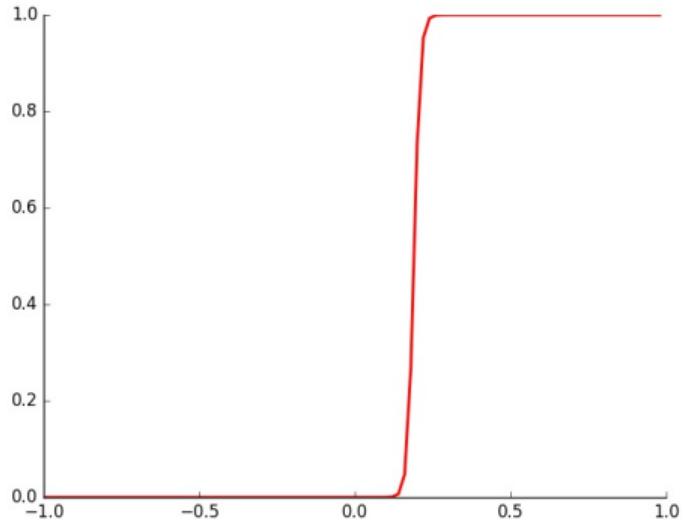
$$w = 50, b = 17$$

- 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  $w$
- 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



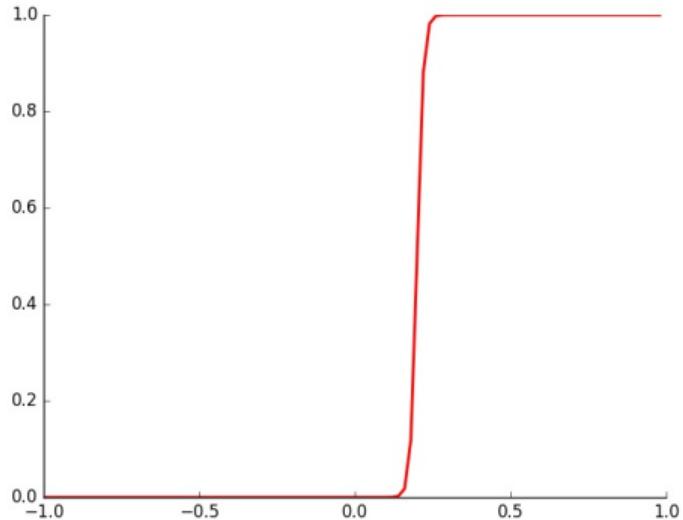
$$w = 50, b = 18$$

- 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  $w$
- 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



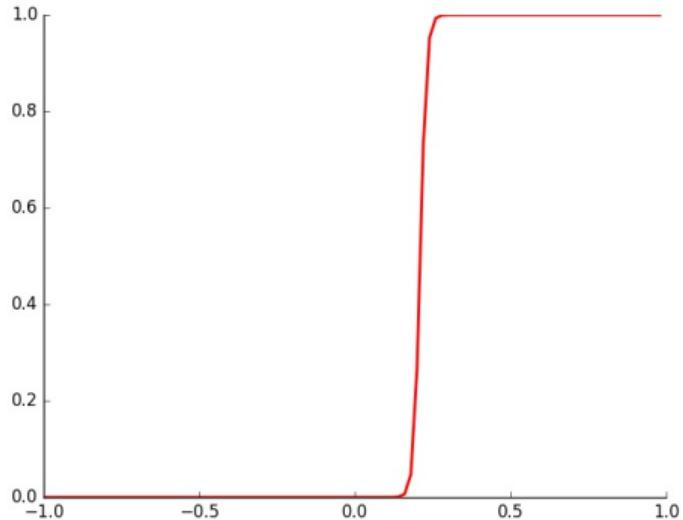
$$w = 50, b = 19$$

- 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  $w$
- 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



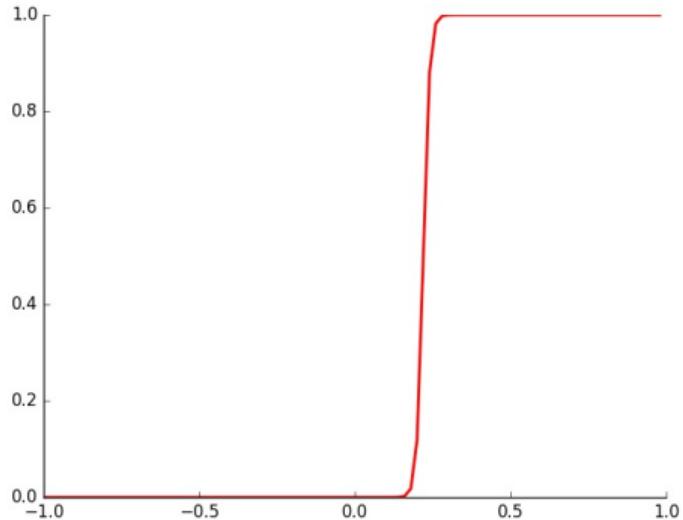
$$w = 50, b = 20$$

- 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



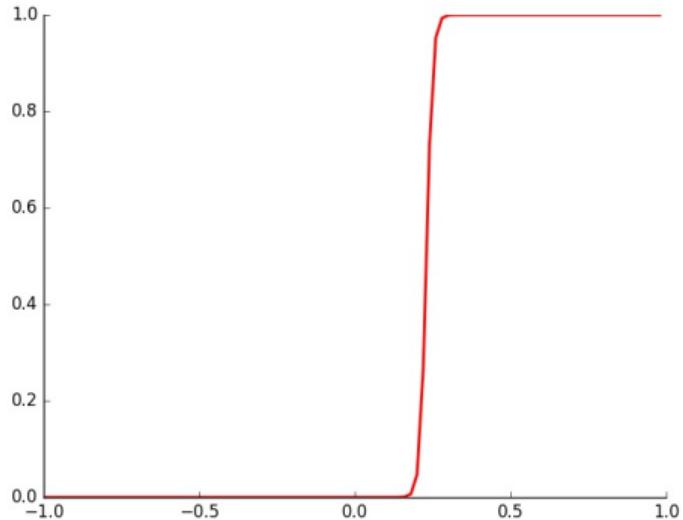
$$w = 50, b = 21$$

- 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



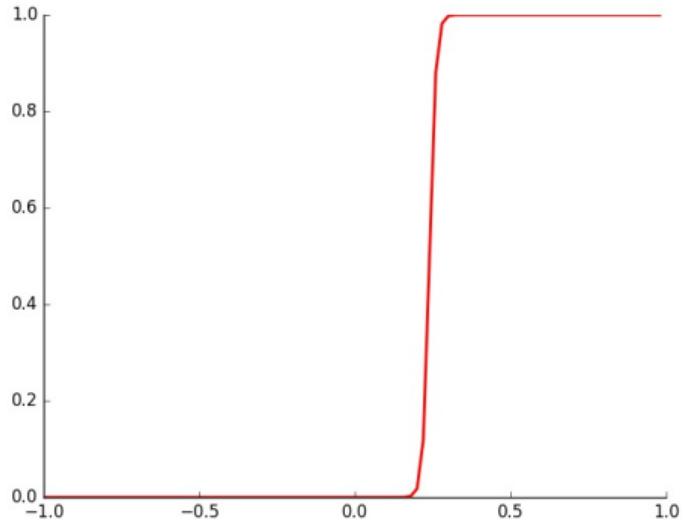
$$w = 50, b = 22$$

- 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  $w$
- 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



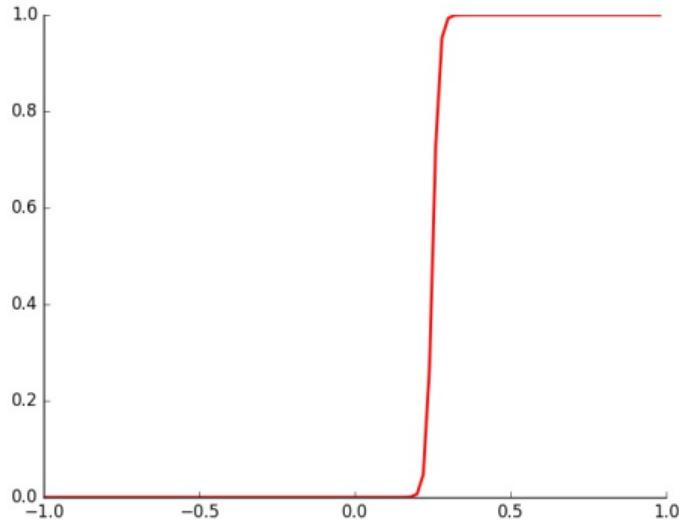
$$w = 50, b = 23$$

- 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  $w$
- 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



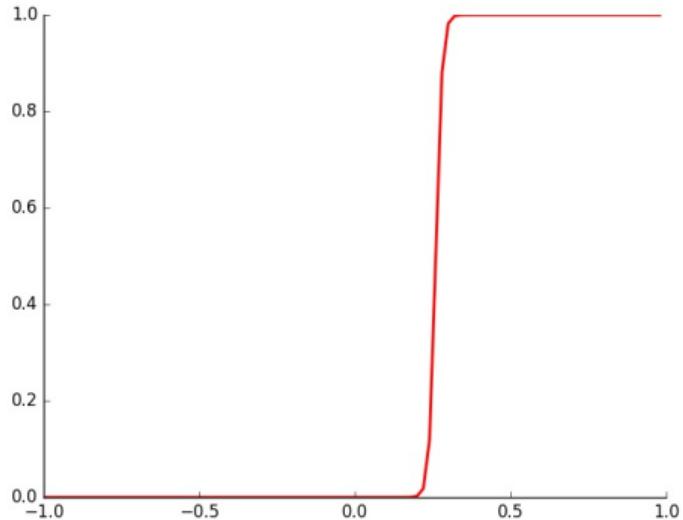
$$w = 50, b = 24$$

- 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



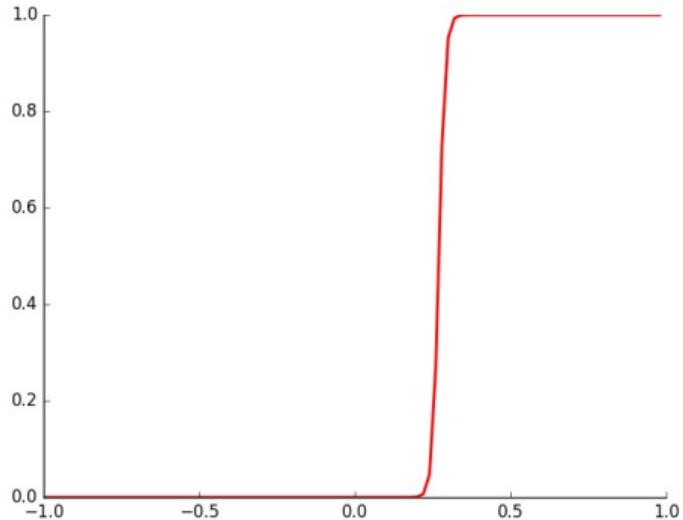
$$w = 50, b = 25$$

- 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  $w$
- 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



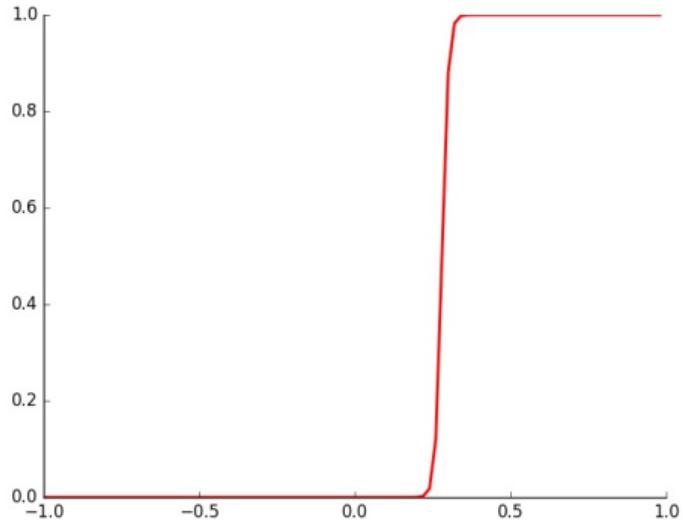
$$w = 50, b = 26$$

- 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  $w$
- 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



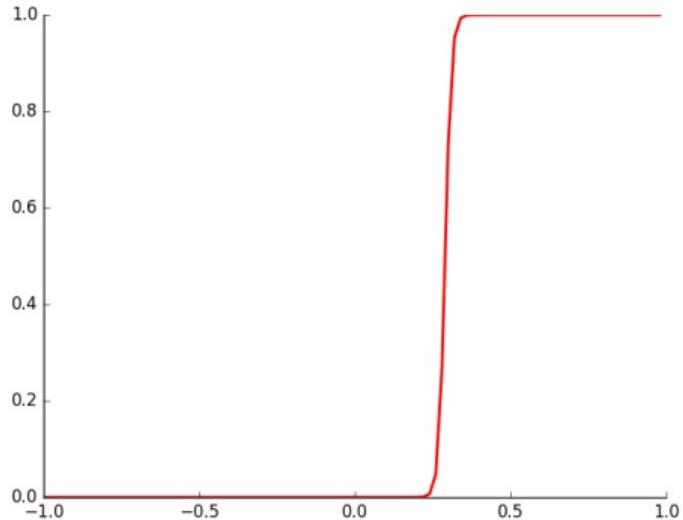
$$w = 50, b = 27$$

- 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



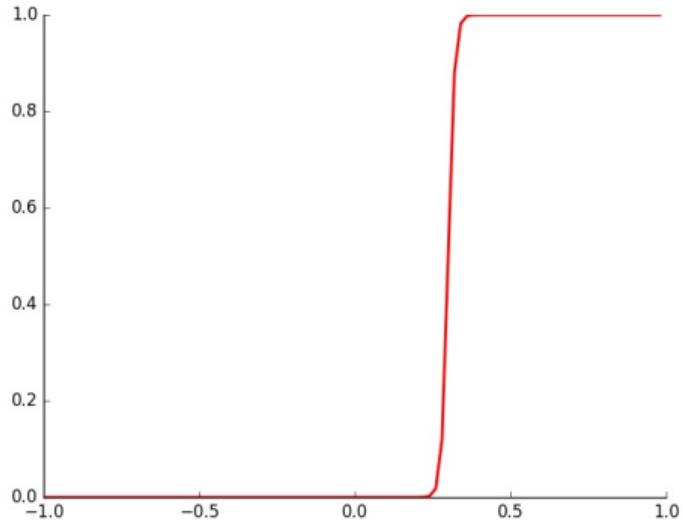
$$w = 50, b = 28$$

- 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  $w$
- 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



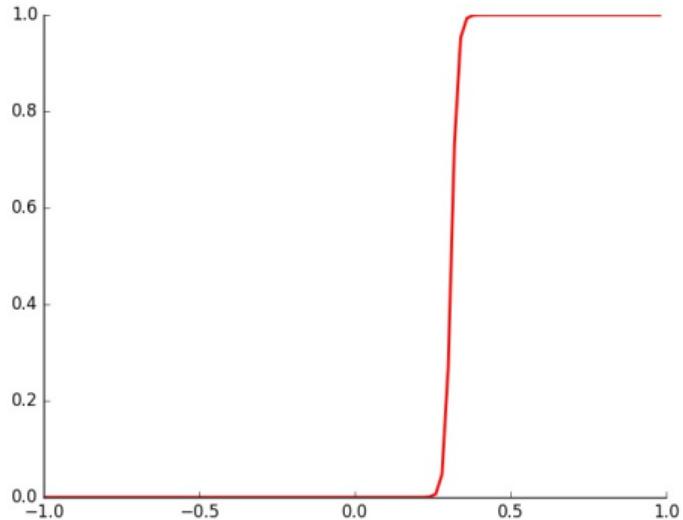
$$w = 50, b = 29$$

- 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



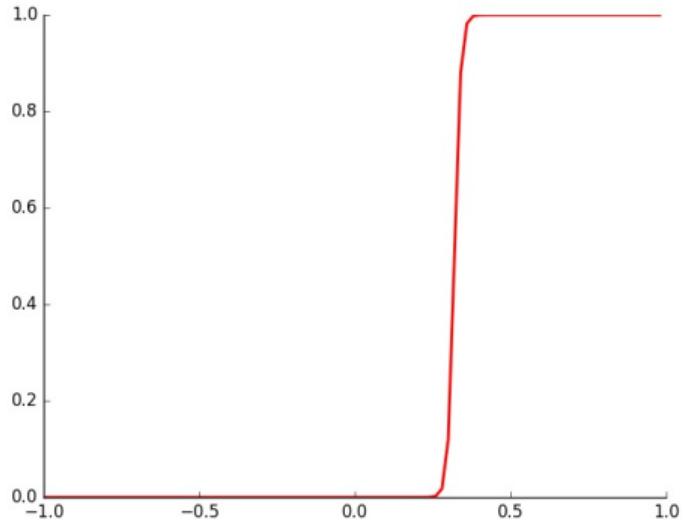
$$w = 50, b = 30$$

- 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



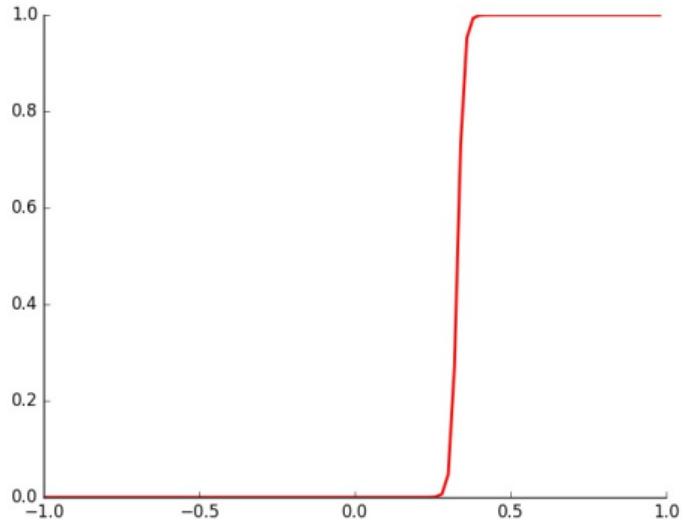
$$w = 50, b = 31$$

- 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  $w$
- 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



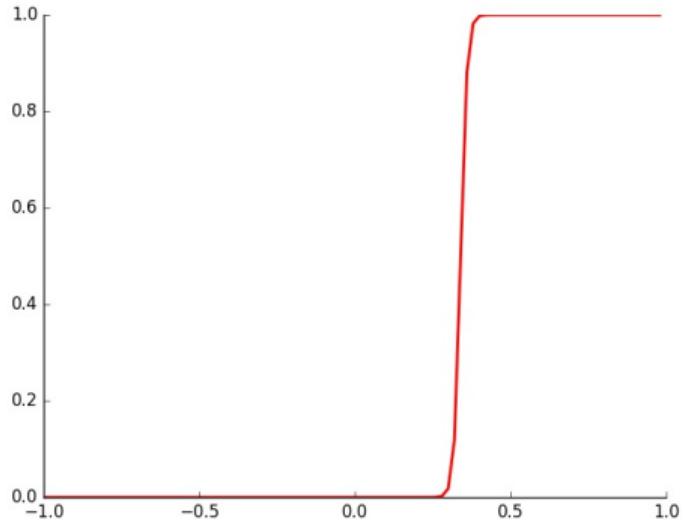
$$w = 50, b = 32$$

- 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  $w$
- 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



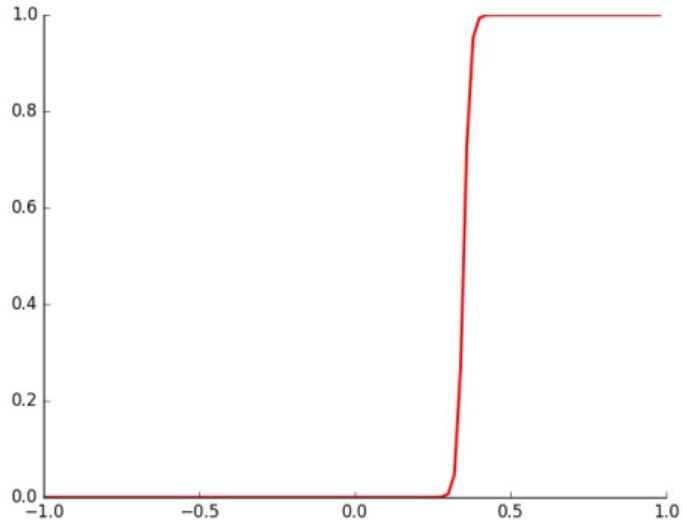
$$w = 50, b = 33$$

- 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  $w$
- 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



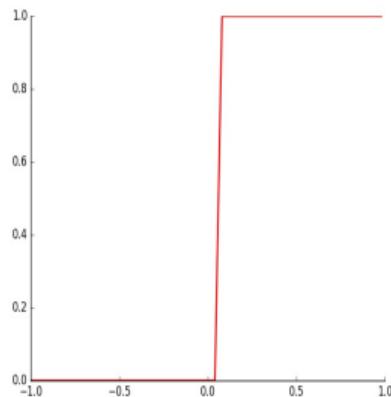
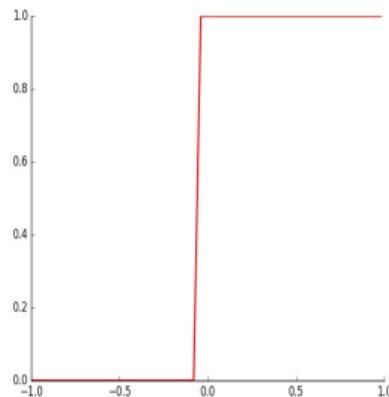
$$w = 50, b = 34$$

- 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  $w$
- 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

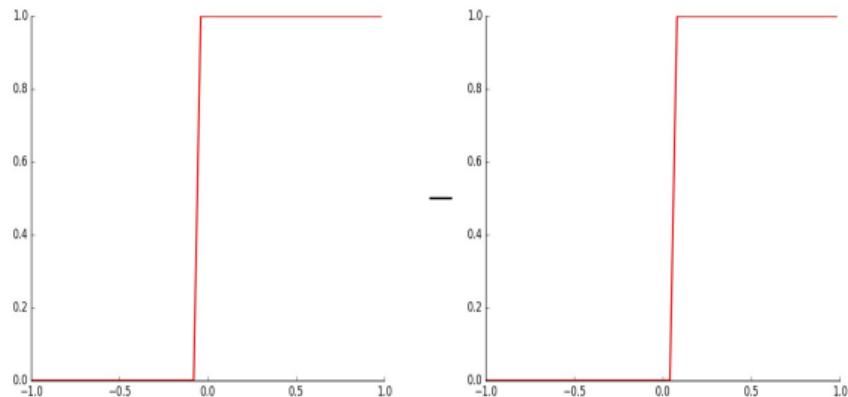


- If we take the logistic function and set  $w$  to a very high value we will recover the step function
- Let us see what happens as we change the value of  $w$
- Further we can adjust the value of  $b$  to control the position on the x-axis at which the function transitions from 0 to 1

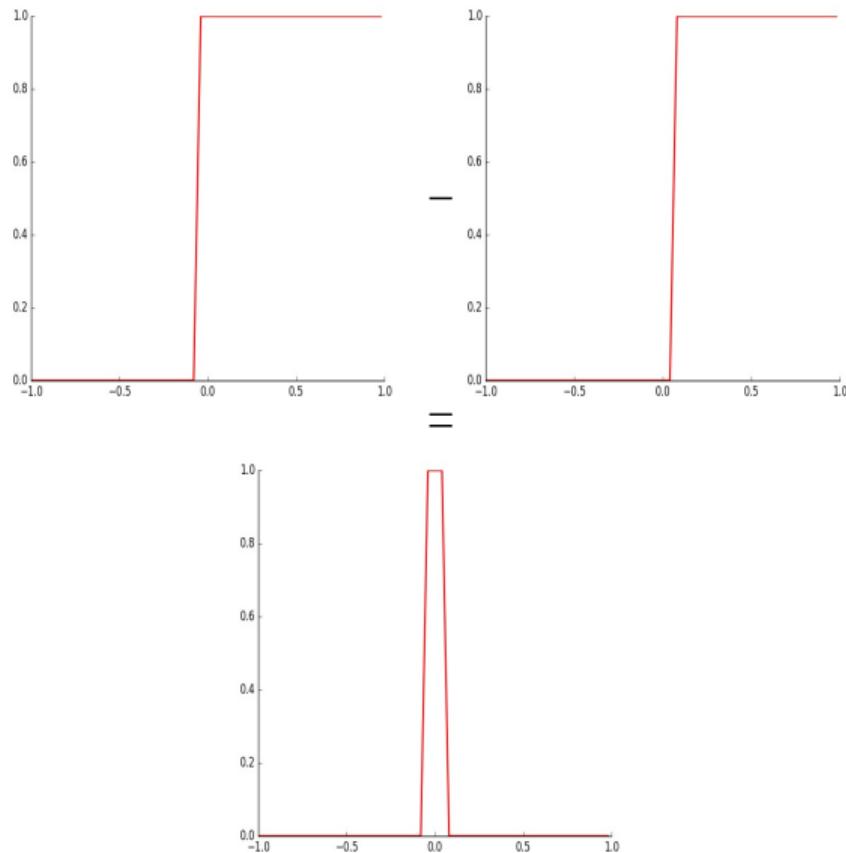
$$w = 50, b = 35$$



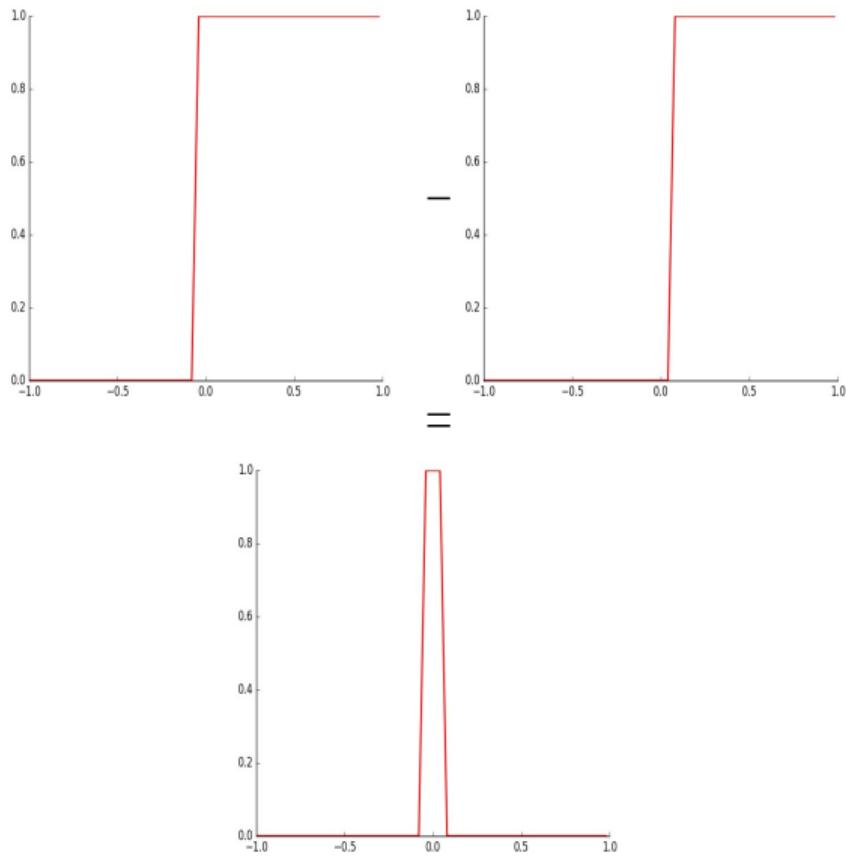
- Now let us see what we get by taking two such sigmoid functions (with different  $b$ s) and subtracting one from the other



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

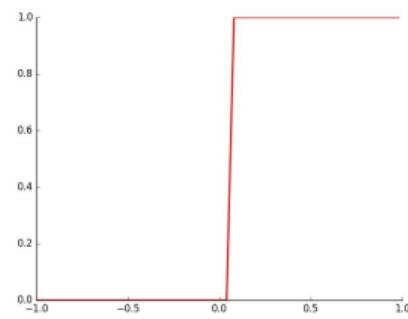
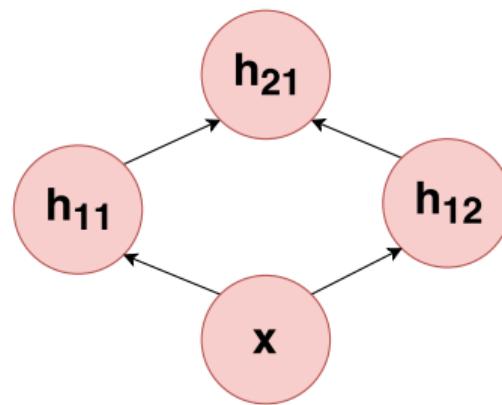
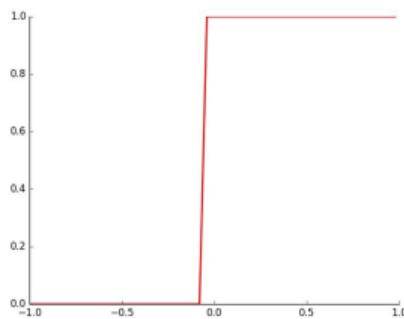
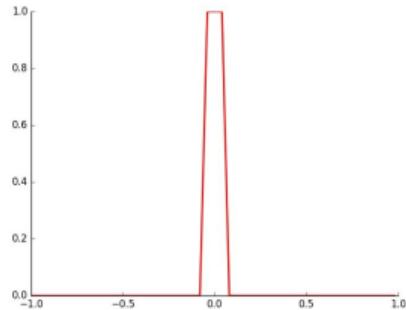


- Now let us see what we get by taking two such sigmoid functions (with different  $b$ s) and subtracting one from the other



- 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 !!

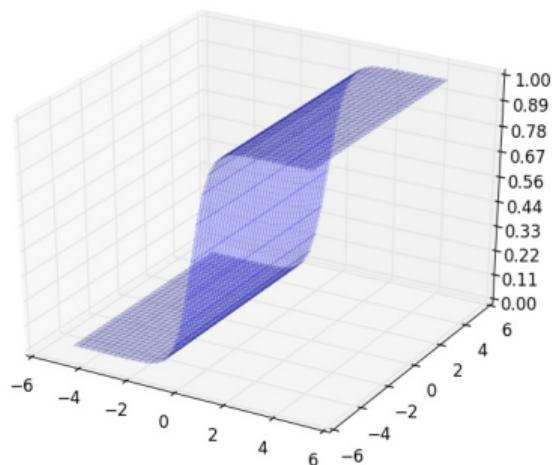
- Can we come up with a neural network to represent this operation of subtracting one sigmoid function from another ?



What if we have more than 1 input ?

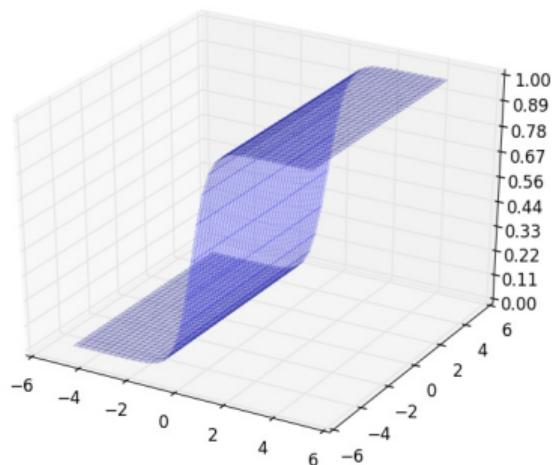
- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like

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

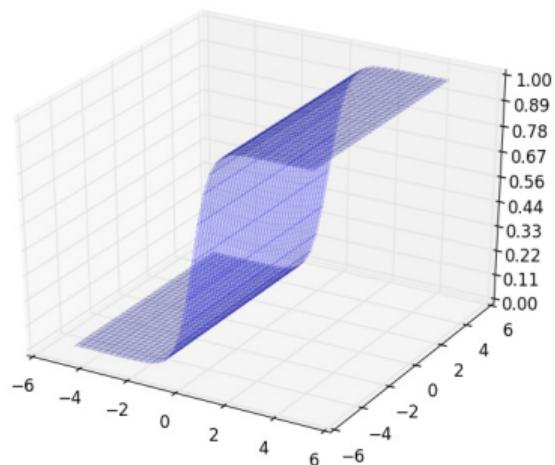


$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$

- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a 3-dimensional tower



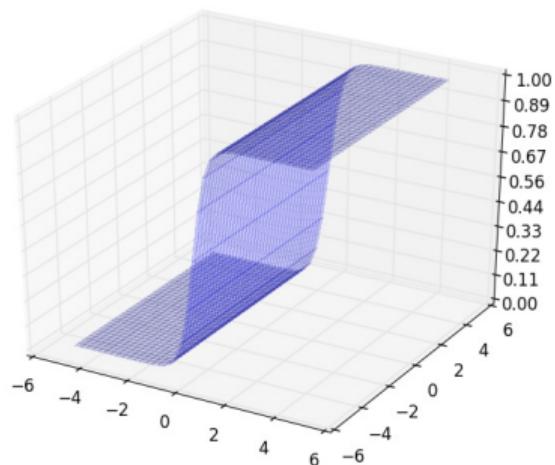
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a 3-dimensional tower
- First, let us set  $w_2$  to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function

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

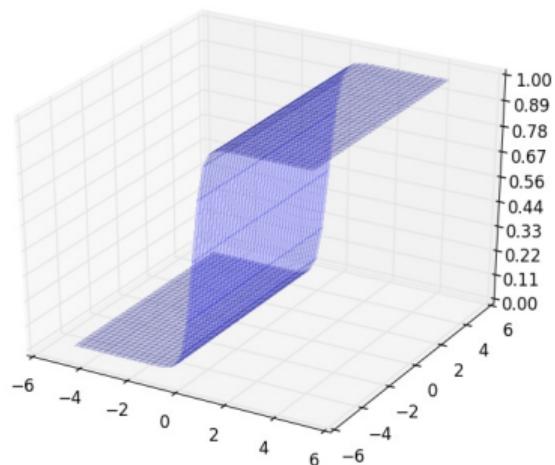
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a 3-dimensional tower
- First, let us set  $w_2$  to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function

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

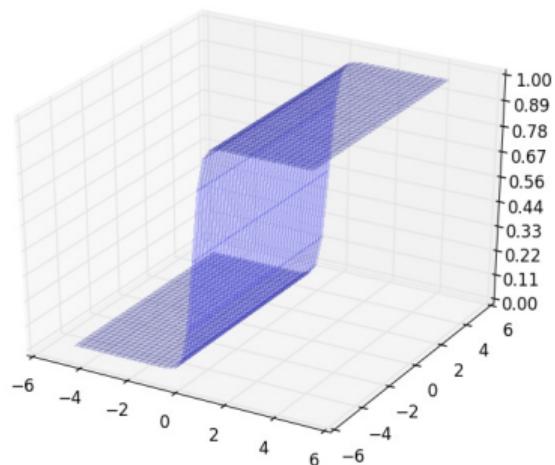
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a 3-dimensional tower
- First, let us set  $w_2$  to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function

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

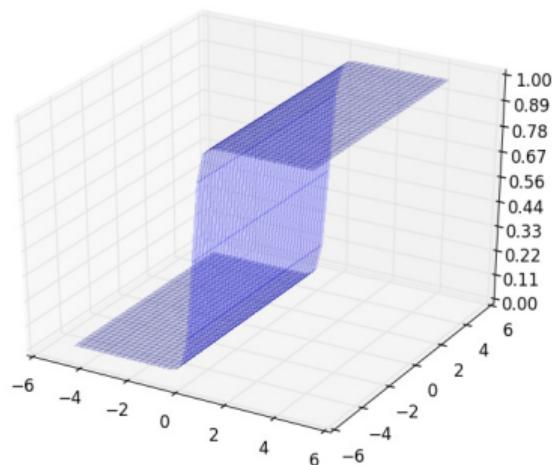
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a 3-dimensional tower
- First, let us set  $w_2$  to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function

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

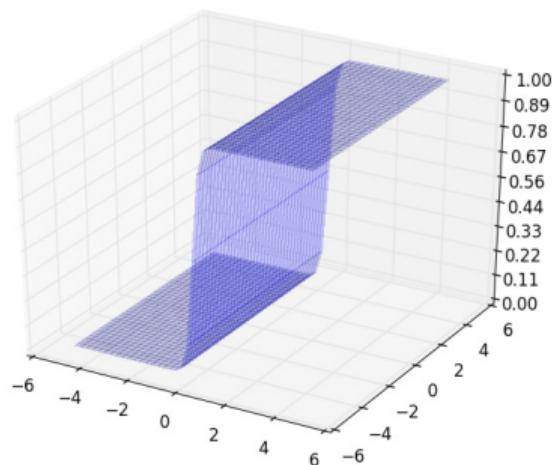
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a 3-dimensional tower
- First, let us set  $w_2$  to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function

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

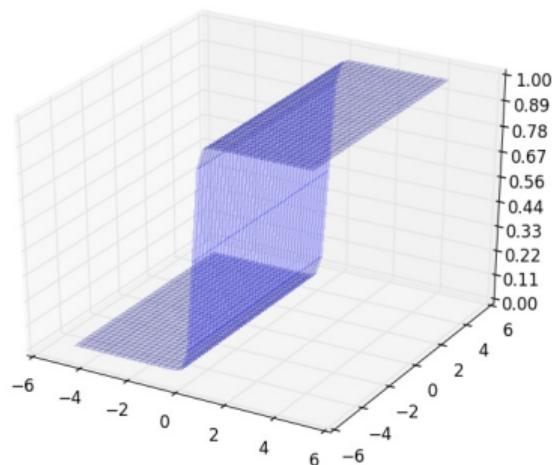
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a 3-dimensional tower
- First, let us set  $w_2$  to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function

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

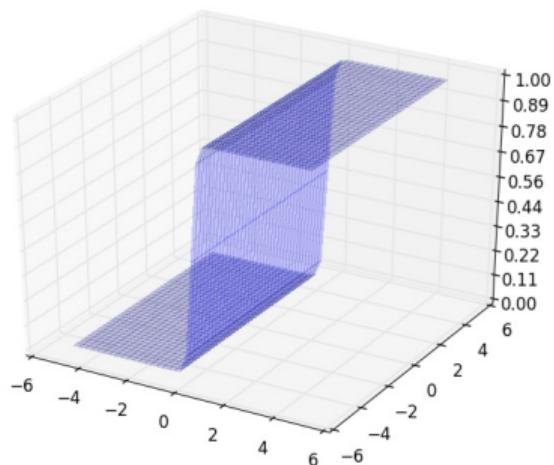
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a 3-dimensional tower
- First, let us set  $w_2$  to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function

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

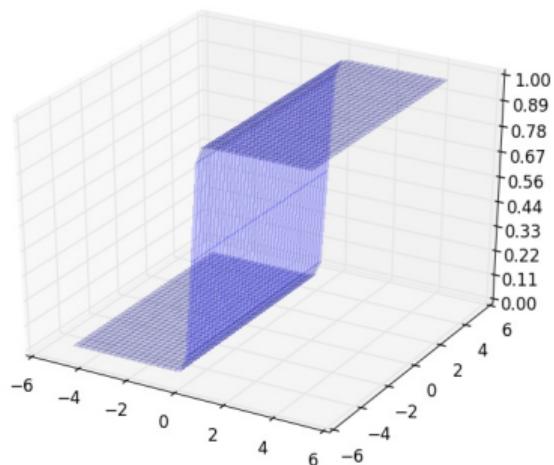
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a 3-dimensional tower
- First, let us set  $w_2$  to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function

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

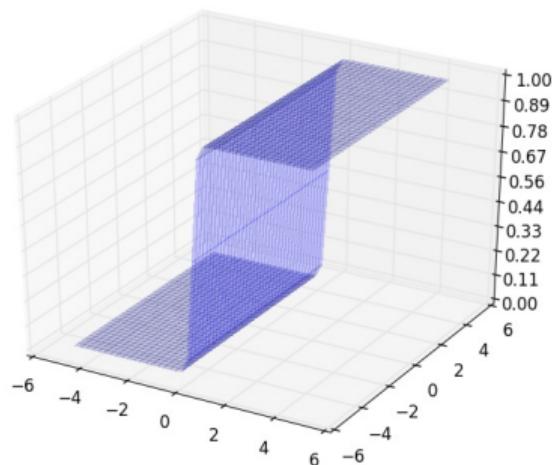
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a 3-dimensional tower
- First, let us set  $w_2$  to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function

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

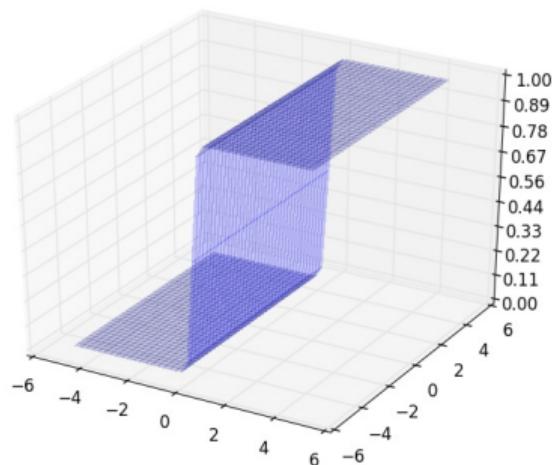
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a 3-dimensional tower
- First, let us set  $w_2$  to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function

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

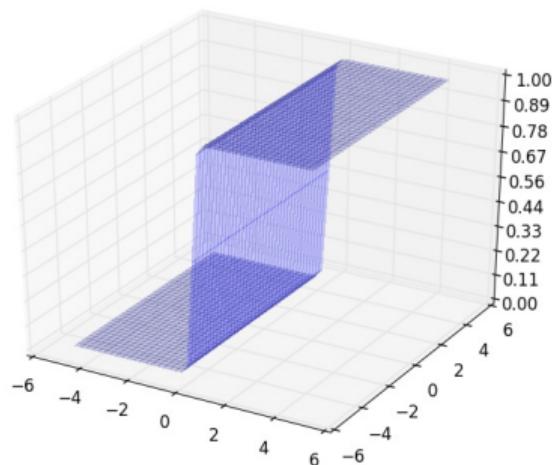
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a 3-dimensional tower
- First, let us set  $w_2$  to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function

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

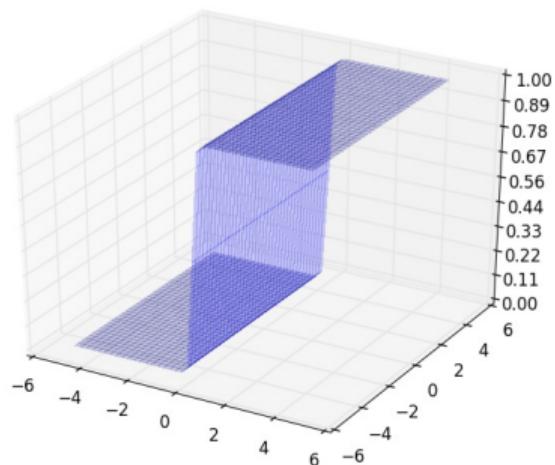
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a 3-dimensional tower
- First, let us set  $w_2$  to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function

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

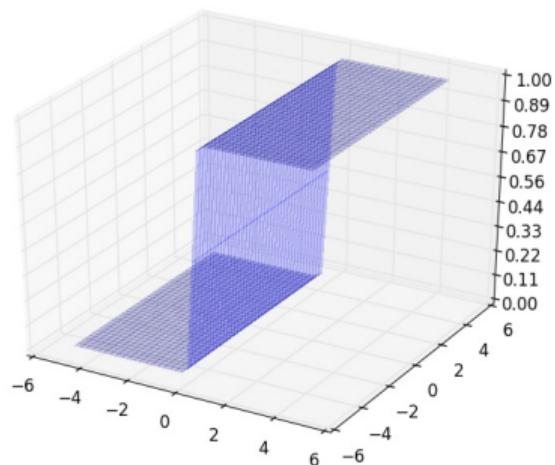
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a 3-dimensional tower
- First, let us set  $w_2$  to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function

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

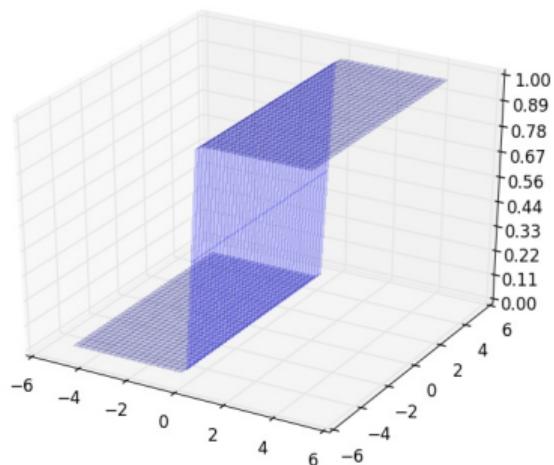
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a 3-dimensional tower
- First, let us set  $w_2$  to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function

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

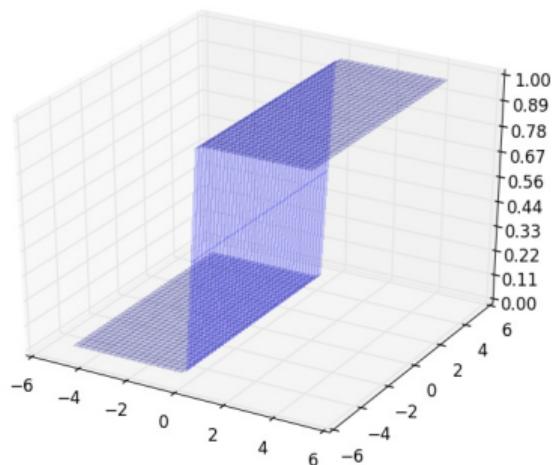
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a 3-dimensional tower
- First, let us set  $w_2$  to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function

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

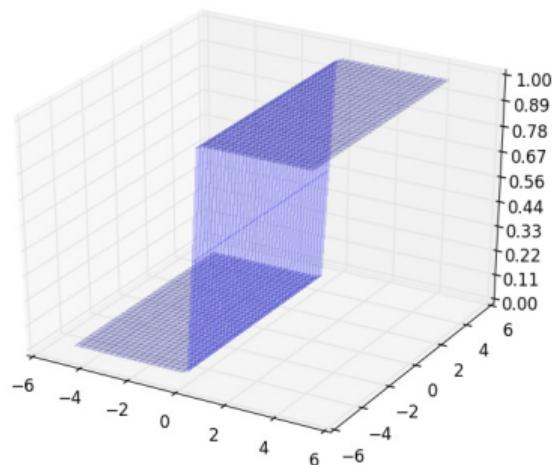
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a 3-dimensional tower
- First, let us set  $w_2$  to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function

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

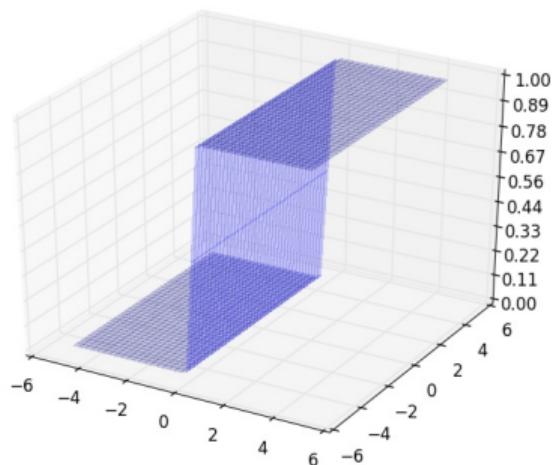
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a 3-dimensional tower
- First, let us set  $w_2$  to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function

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

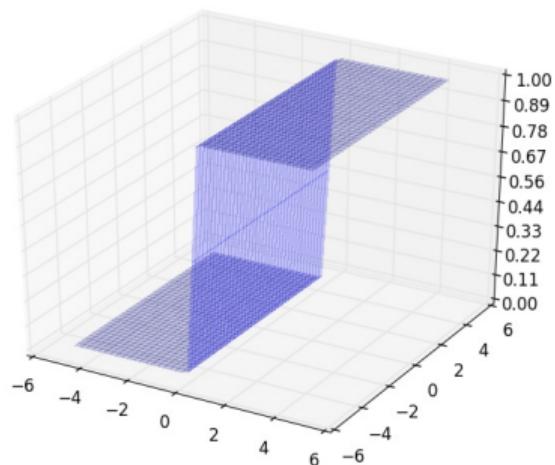
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a 3-dimensional tower
- First, let us set  $w_2$  to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function

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

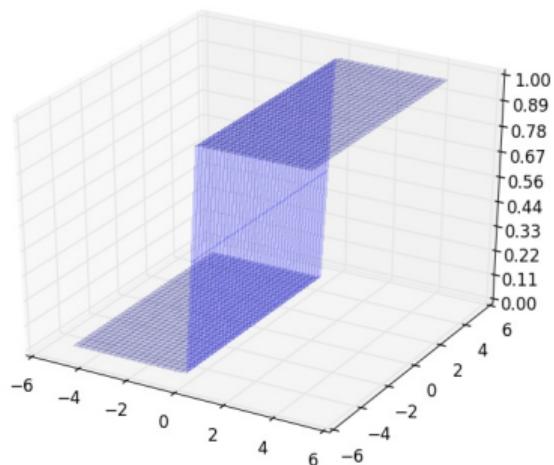
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a 3-dimensional tower
- First, let us set  $w_2$  to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function

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

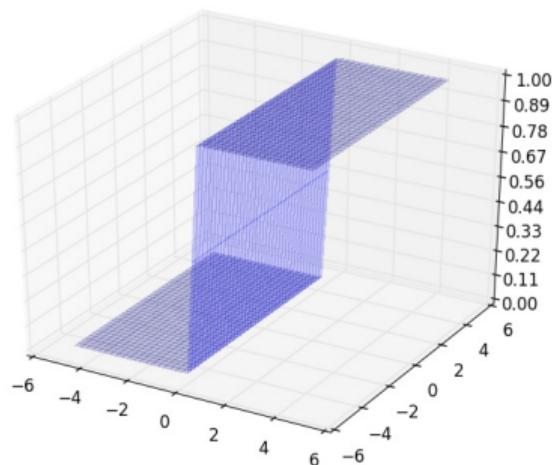
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a 3-dimensional tower
- First, let us set  $w_2$  to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function

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

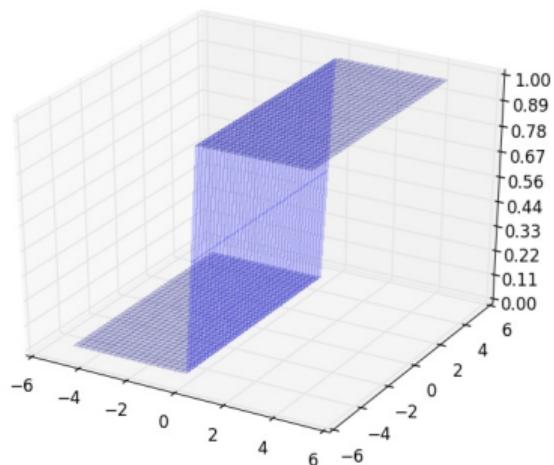
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a 3-dimensional tower
- First, let us set  $w_2$  to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function

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

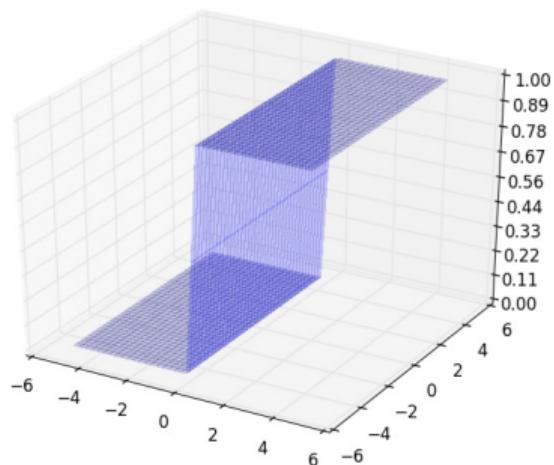
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a 3-dimensional tower
- First, let us set  $w_2$  to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function

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

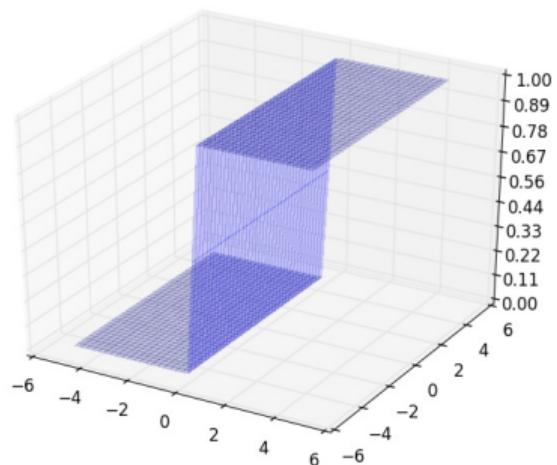
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a 3-dimensional tower
- First, let us set  $w_2$  to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function

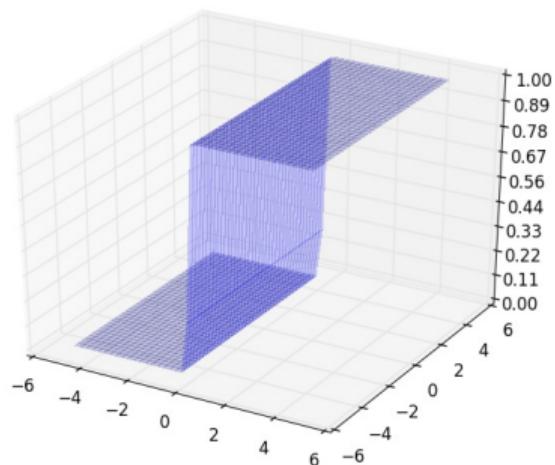
$$w_1 = 24, w_2 = 0, b = 0$$

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



- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a 3-dimensional tower
- 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  $b$  ?

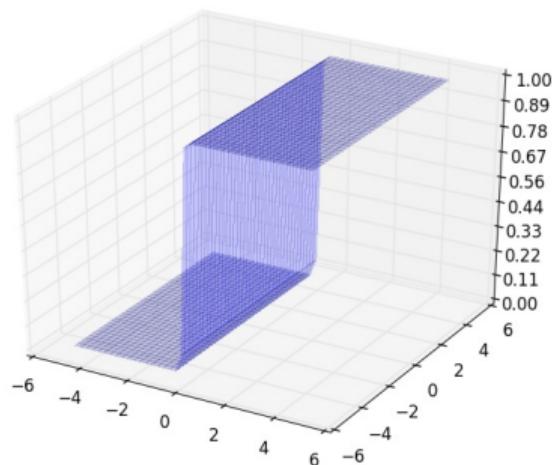
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a 3-dimensional tower
- 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  $b$  ?

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

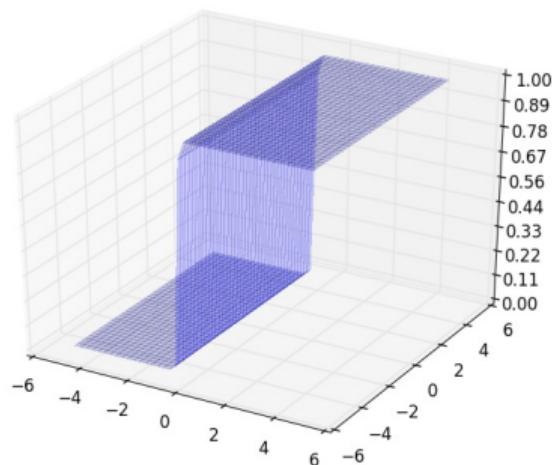
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a 3-dimensional tower
- 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  $b$  ?

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

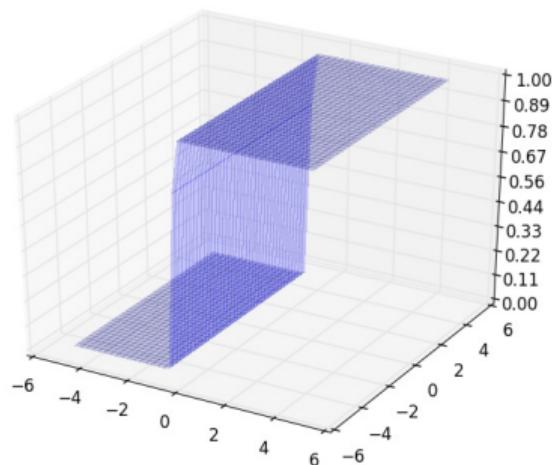
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



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

- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a 3-dimensional tower
- 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  $b$  ?

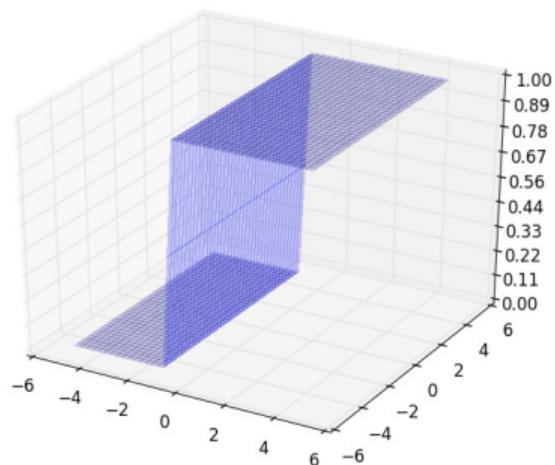
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a 3-dimensional tower
- 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  $b$  ?

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

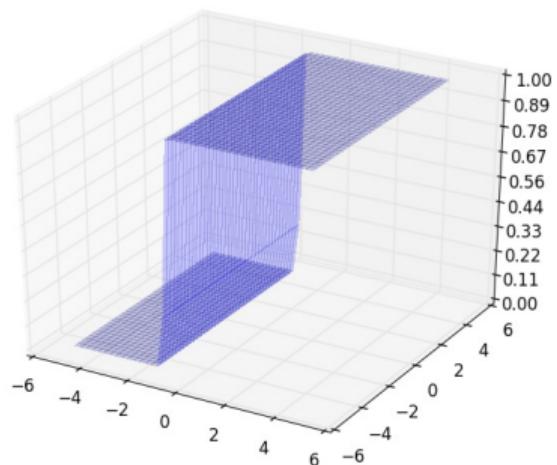
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a 3-dimensional tower
- 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  $b$  ?

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

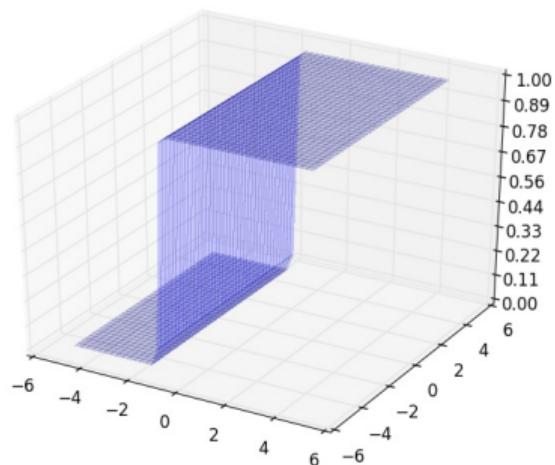
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a 3-dimensional tower
- 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  $b$  ?

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

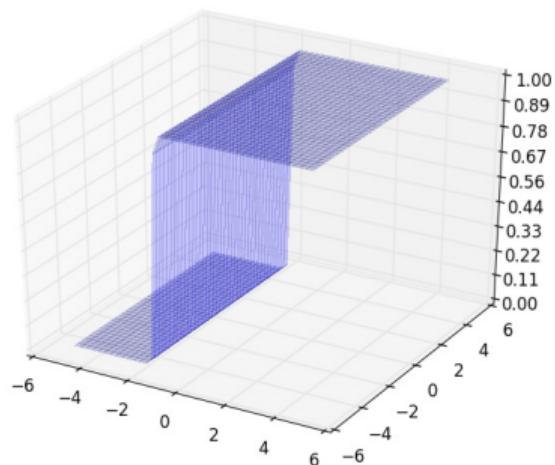
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a 3-dimensional tower
- 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  $b$  ?

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

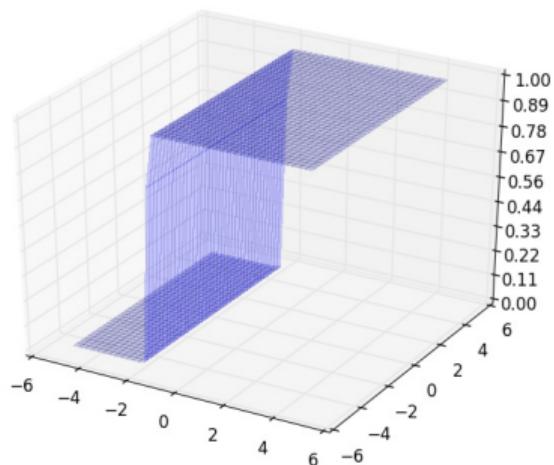
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$



- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a 3-dimensional tower
- 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  $b$  ?

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

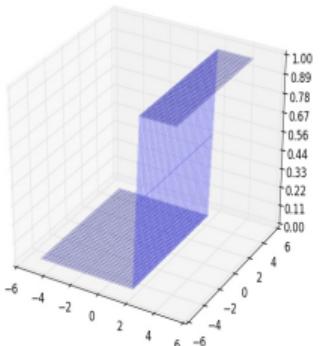
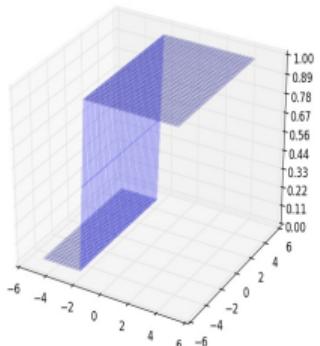
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$

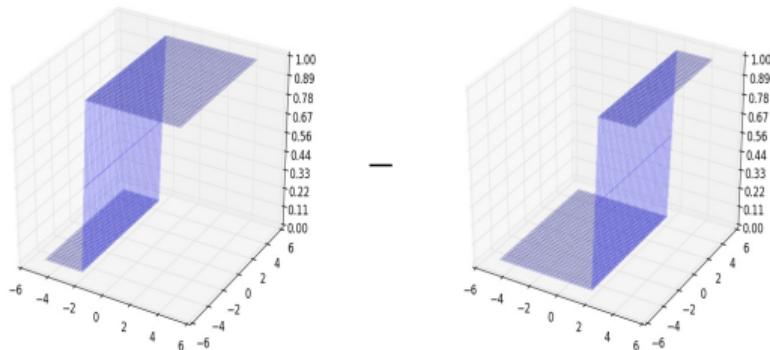


$$w_1 = 25, w_2 = 0, b = 45$$

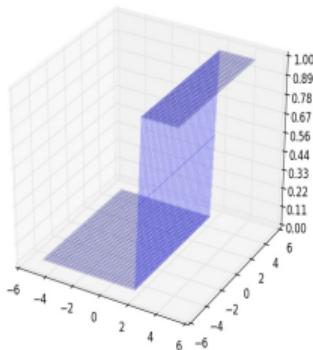
- This is what a 2-dimensional sigmoid looks like
- We need to figure out how to get a 3-dimensional tower
- First, let us set  $w_2$  to 0 and see if we can get a two dimensional step function
- What would happen if we change  $b$  ?

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

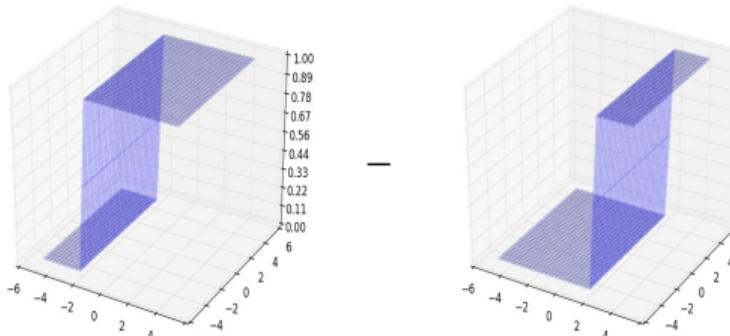




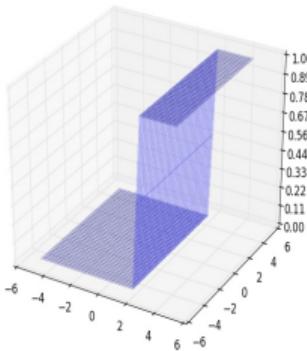
- What if we take two such step functions (with different  $b$  values) and subtract one from the other



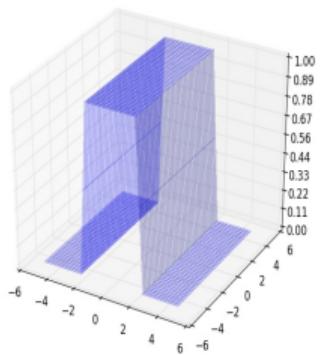
- What if we take two such step functions (with different  $b$  values) and subtract one from the other

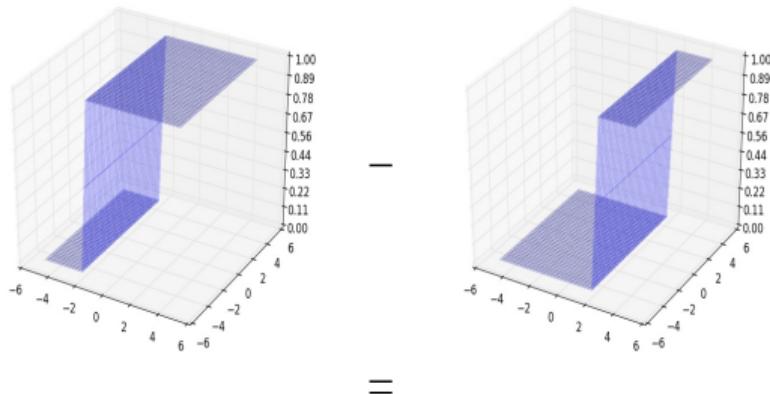


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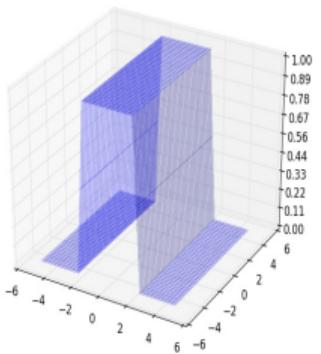


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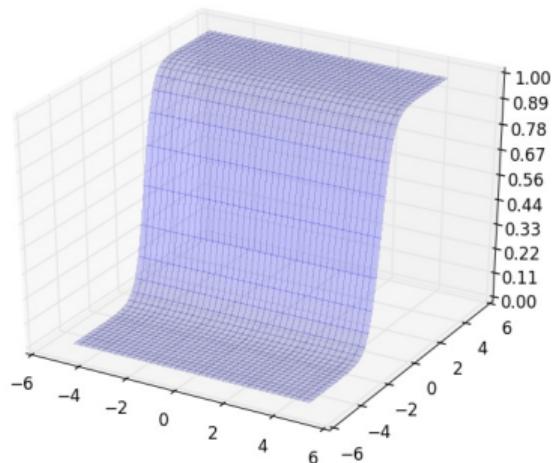


- What if we take two such step functions (with different  $b$  values) and subtract one from the other
- We still don't get a tower (or we get a tower which is open from two sides)



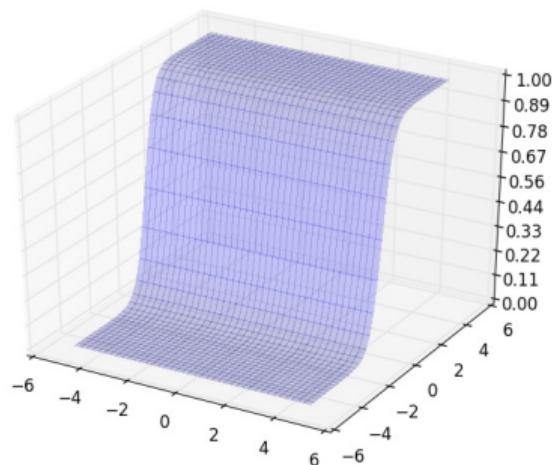
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$

- Now let us set  $w_1$  to 0 and adjust  $w_2$  to get a 3-dimensional step function with a different orientation



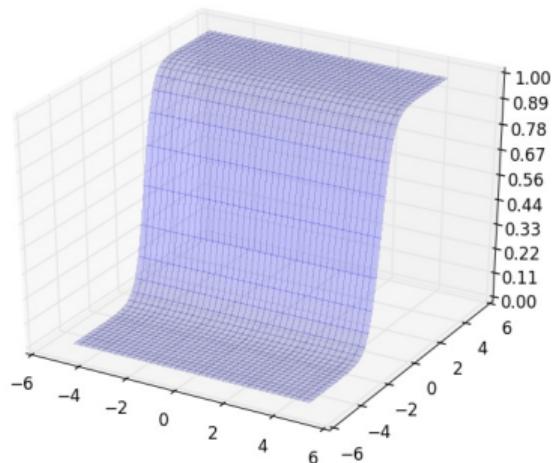
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$

- Now let us set  $w_1$  to 0 and adjust  $w_2$  to get a 3-dimensional step function with a different orientation



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

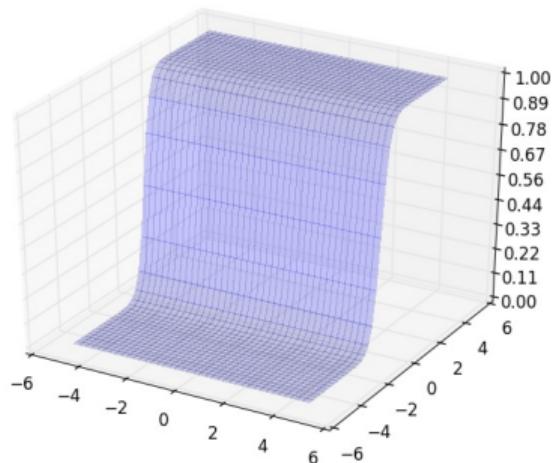
- Now let us set  $w_1$  to 0 and adjust  $w_2$  to get a 3-dimensional step function with a different orientation



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

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

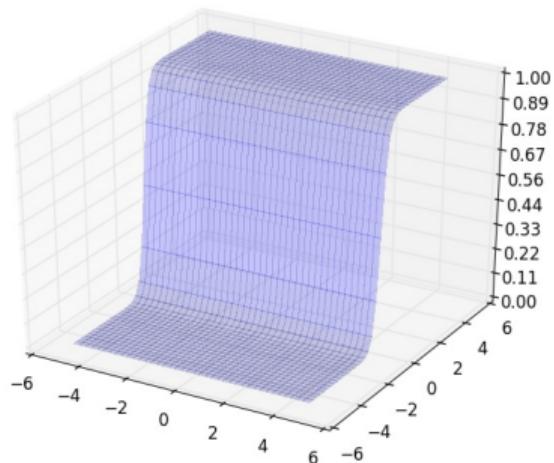
- Now let us set  $w_1$  to 0 and adjust  $w_2$  to get a 3-dimensional step function with a different orientation



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

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

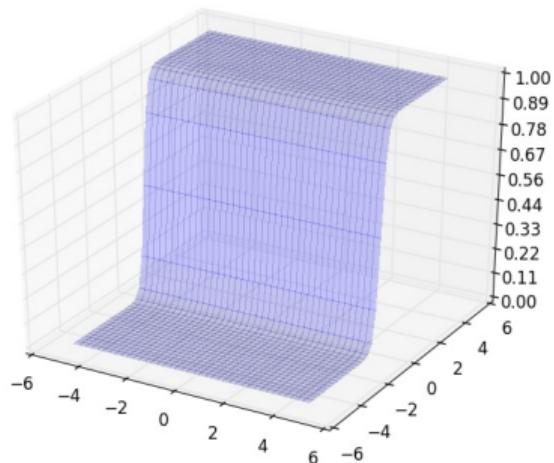
- Now let us set  $w_1$  to 0 and adjust  $w_2$  to get a 3-dimensional step function with a different orientation



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

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

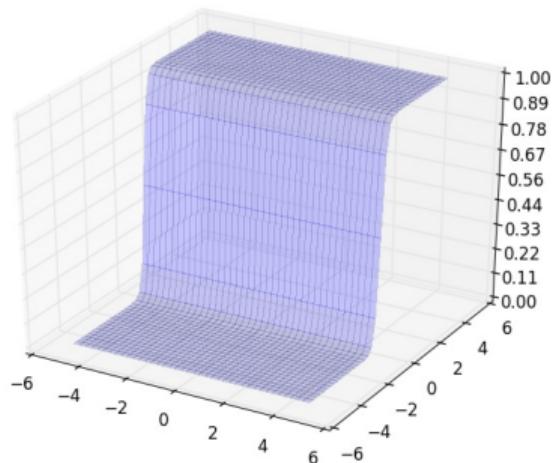
- Now let us set  $w_1$  to 0 and adjust  $w_2$  to get a 3-dimensional step function with a different orientation



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

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

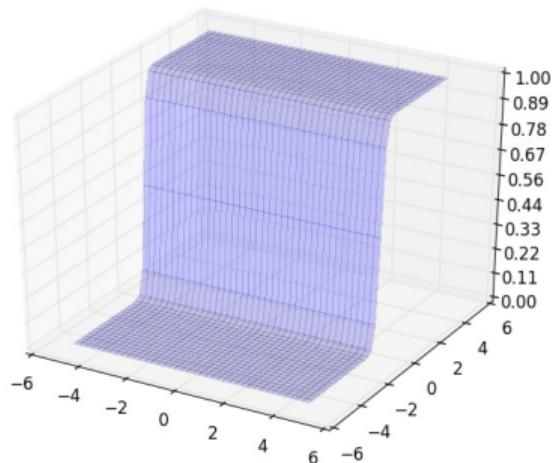
- Now let us set  $w_1$  to 0 and adjust  $w_2$  to get a 3-dimensional step function with a different orientation



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

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

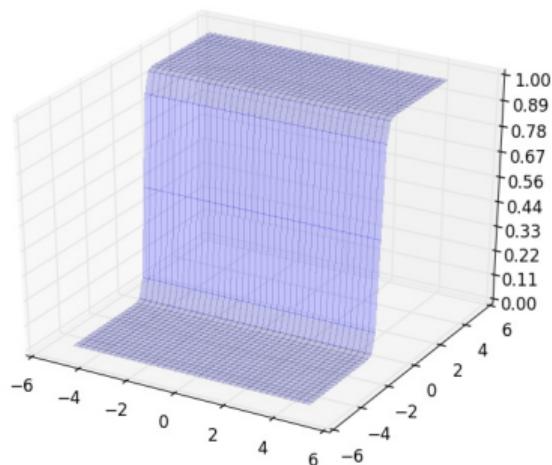
- Now let us set  $w_1$  to 0 and adjust  $w_2$  to get a 3-dimensional step function with a different orientation



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

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

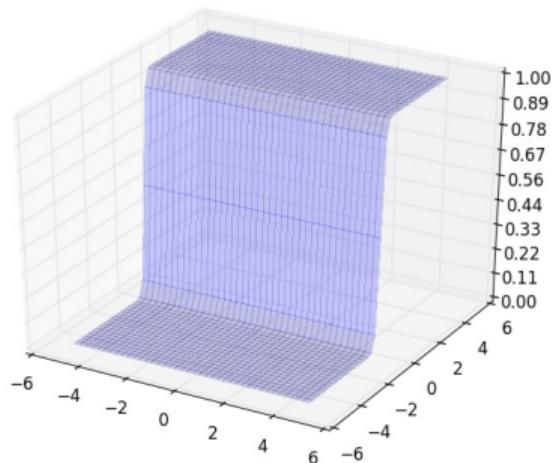
- Now let us set  $w_1$  to 0 and adjust  $w_2$  to get a 3-dimensional step function with a different orientation



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

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

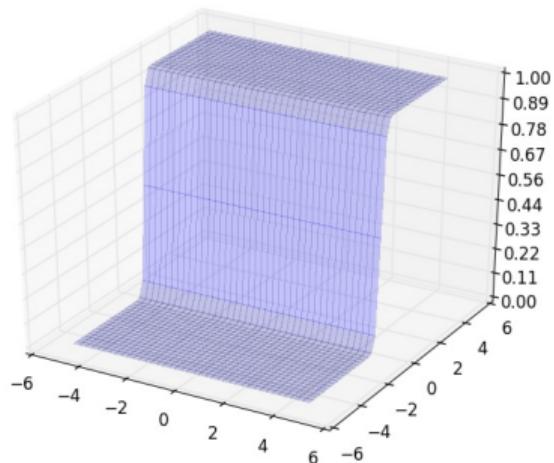
- Now let us set  $w_1$  to 0 and adjust  $w_2$  to get a 3-dimensional step function with a different orientation



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

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

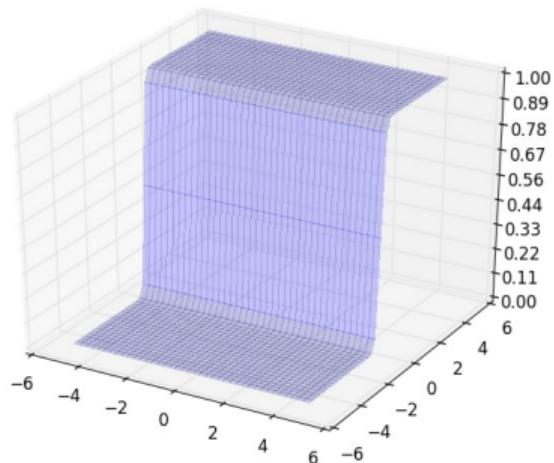
- Now let us set  $w_1$  to 0 and adjust  $w_2$  to get a 3-dimensional step function with a different orientation



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

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

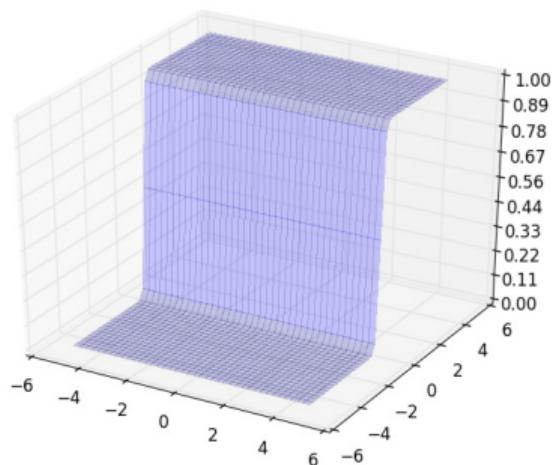
- Now let us set  $w_1$  to 0 and adjust  $w_2$  to get a 3-dimensional step function with a different orientation



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

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

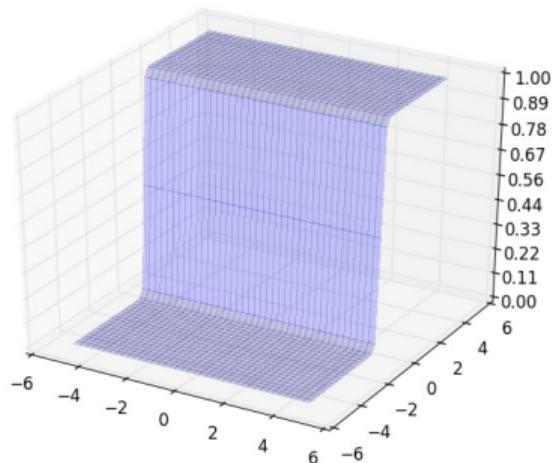
- Now let us set  $w_1$  to 0 and adjust  $w_2$  to get a 3-dimensional step function with a different orientation



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

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

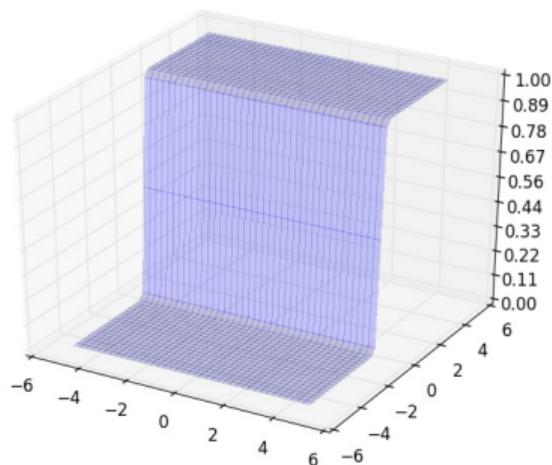
- Now let us set  $w_1$  to 0 and adjust  $w_2$  to get a 3-dimensional step function with a different orientation



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

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

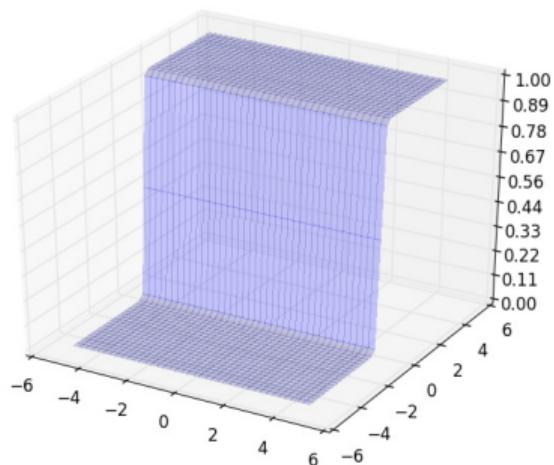
- Now let us set  $w_1$  to 0 and adjust  $w_2$  to get a 3-dimensional step function with a different orientation



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

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

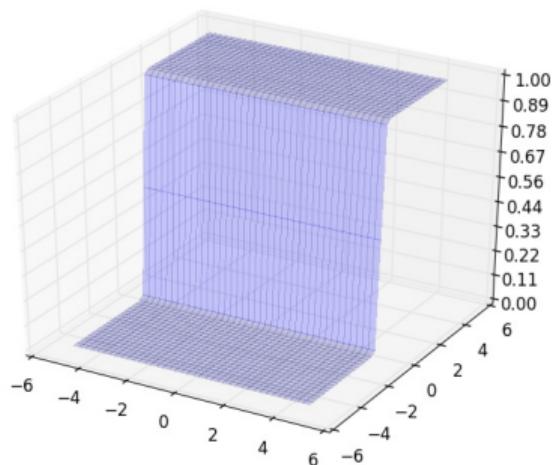
- Now let us set  $w_1$  to 0 and adjust  $w_2$  to get a 3-dimensional step function with a different orientation



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

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

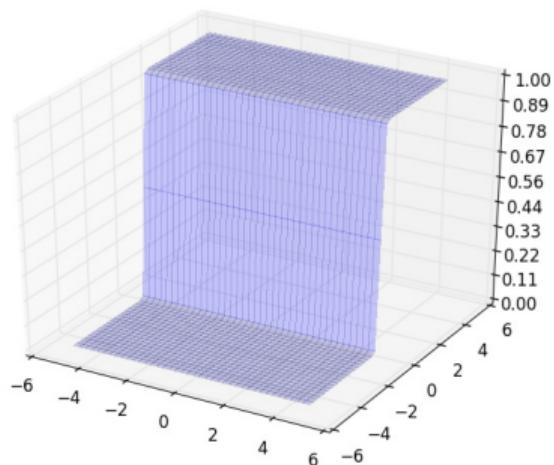
- Now let us set  $w_1$  to 0 and adjust  $w_2$  to get a 3-dimensional step function with a different orientation



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

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

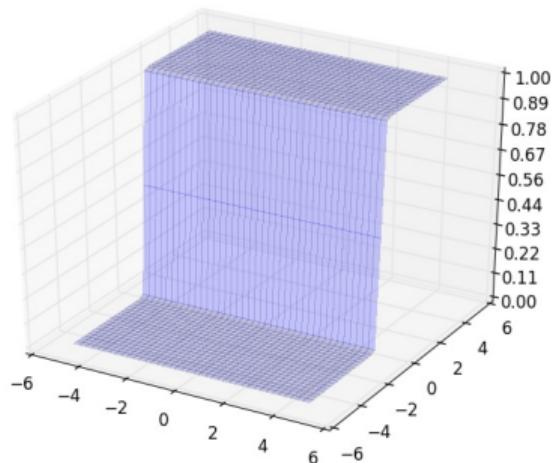
- Now let us set  $w_1$  to 0 and adjust  $w_2$  to get a 3-dimensional step function with a different orientation



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

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

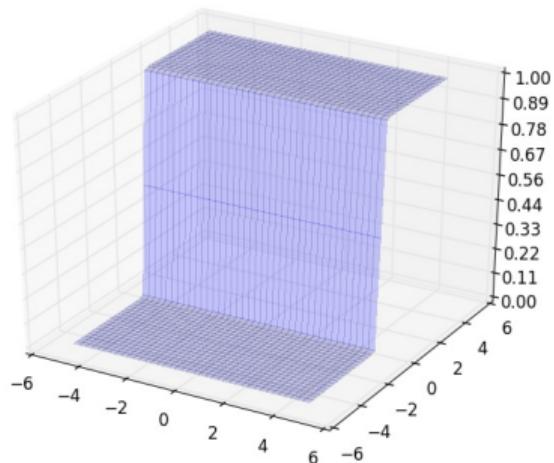
- Now let us set  $w_1$  to 0 and adjust  $w_2$  to get a 3-dimensional step function with a different orientation



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

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

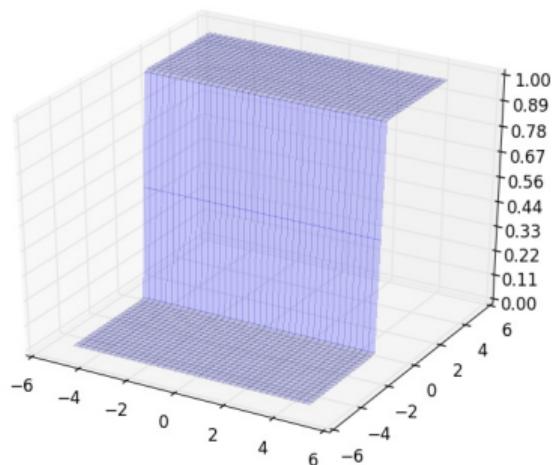
- Now let us set  $w_1$  to 0 and adjust  $w_2$  to get a 3-dimensional step function with a different orientation



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

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

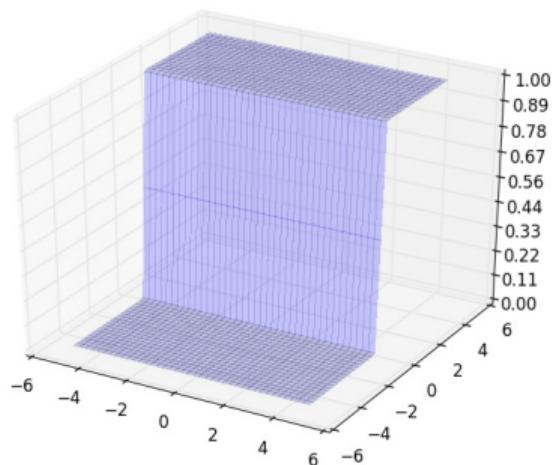
- Now let us set  $w_1$  to 0 and adjust  $w_2$  to get a 3-dimensional step function with a different orientation



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

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

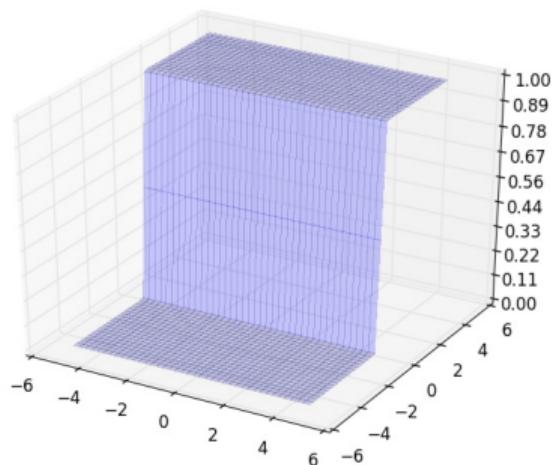
- Now let us set  $w_1$  to 0 and adjust  $w_2$  to get a 3-dimensional step function with a different orientation



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

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

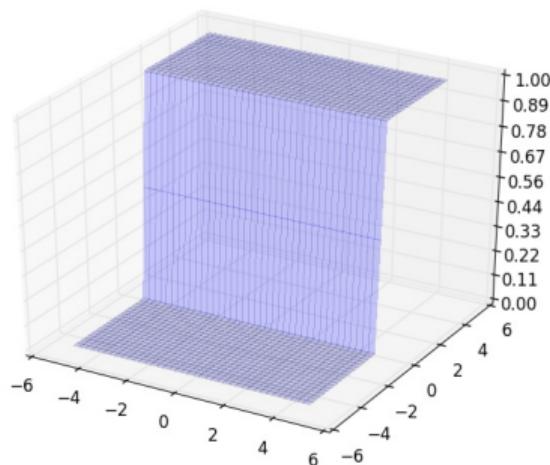
- Now let us set  $w_1$  to 0 and adjust  $w_2$  to get a 3-dimensional step function with a different orientation



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

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

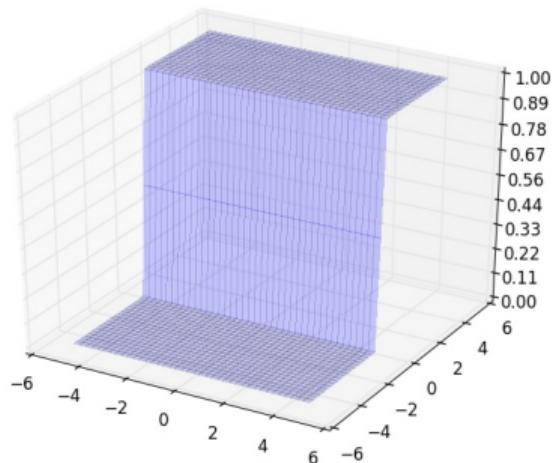
- Now let us set  $w_1$  to 0 and adjust  $w_2$  to get a 3-dimensional step function with a different orientation



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

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

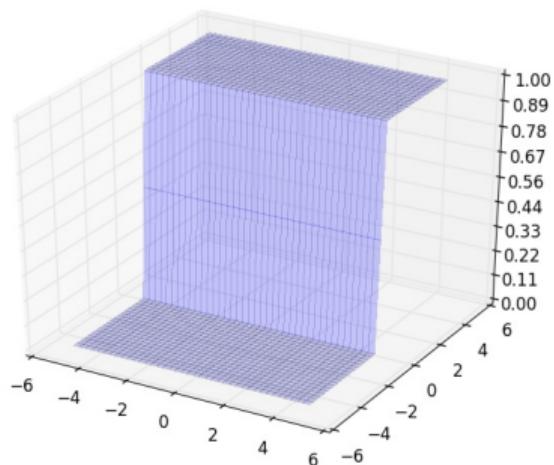
- Now let us set  $w_1$  to 0 and adjust  $w_2$  to get a 3-dimensional step function with a different orientation



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

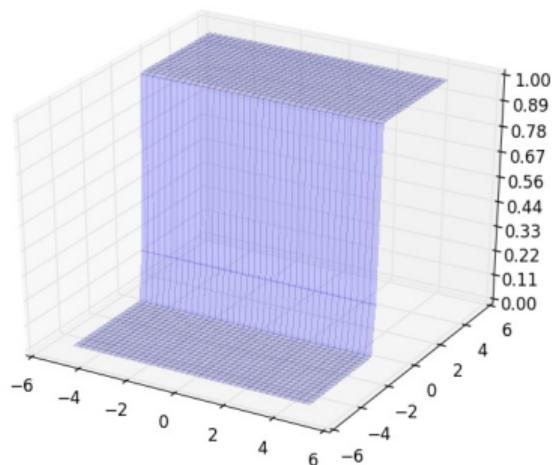
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b)}}$$

- Now let us set  $w_1$  to 0 and adjust  $w_2$  to get a 3-dimensional step function with a different orientation
- And now we change  $b$



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

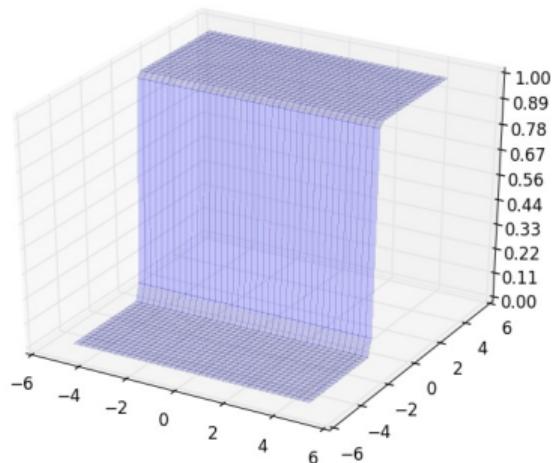
- Now let us set  $w_1$  to 0 and adjust  $w_2$  to get a 3-dimensional step function with a different orientation
- And now we change  $b$



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

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

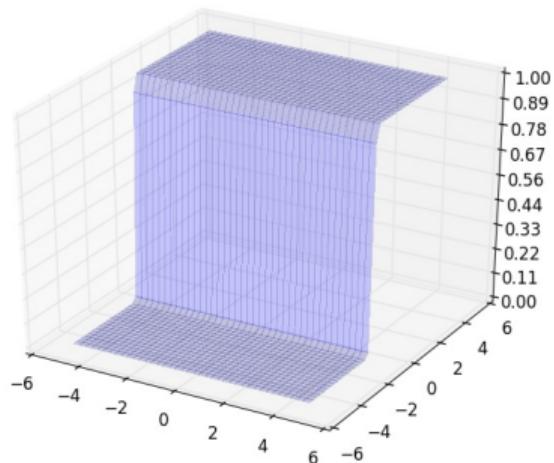
- Now let us set  $w_1$  to 0 and adjust  $w_2$  to get a 3-dimensional step function with a different orientation
- And now we change  $b$



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

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

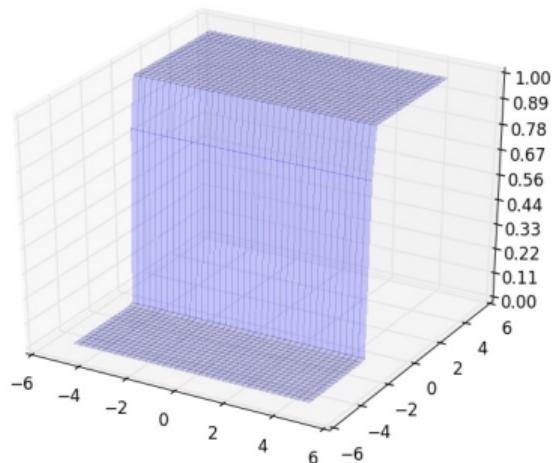
- Now let us set  $w_1$  to 0 and adjust  $w_2$  to get a 3-dimensional step function with a different orientation
- And now we change  $b$



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

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

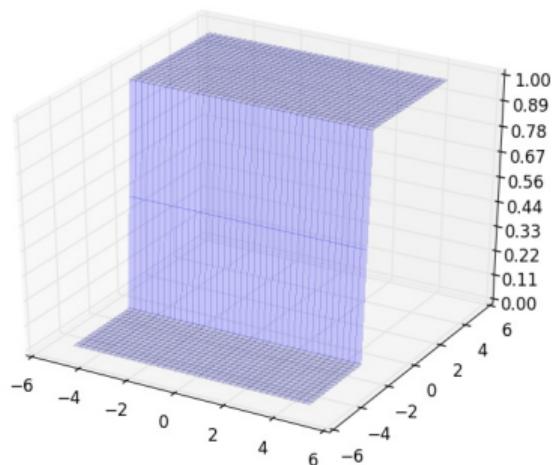
- Now let us set  $w_1$  to 0 and adjust  $w_2$  to get a 3-dimensional step function with a different orientation
- And now we change  $b$



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

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

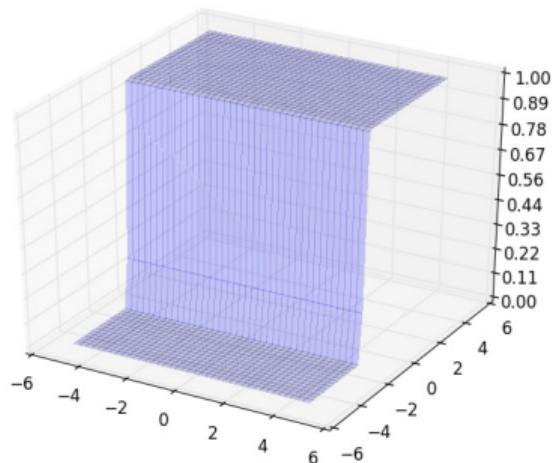
- Now let us set  $w_1$  to 0 and adjust  $w_2$  to get a 3-dimensional step function with a different orientation
- And now we change  $b$



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

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

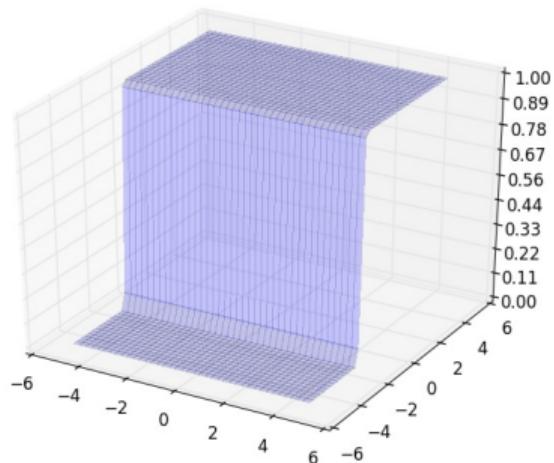
- Now let us set  $w_1$  to 0 and adjust  $w_2$  to get a 3-dimensional step function with a different orientation
- And now we change  $b$



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

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

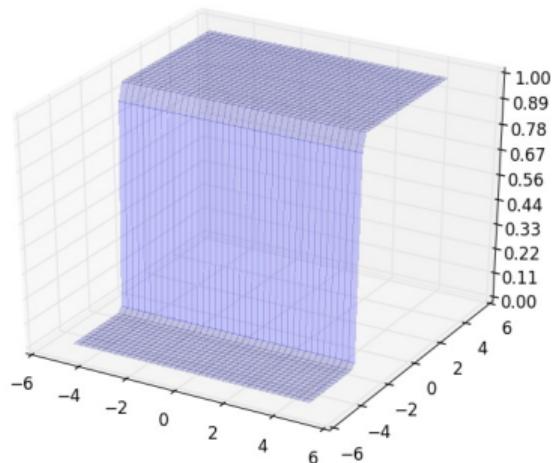
- Now let us set  $w_1$  to 0 and adjust  $w_2$  to get a 3-dimensional step function with a different orientation
- And now we change  $b$



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

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

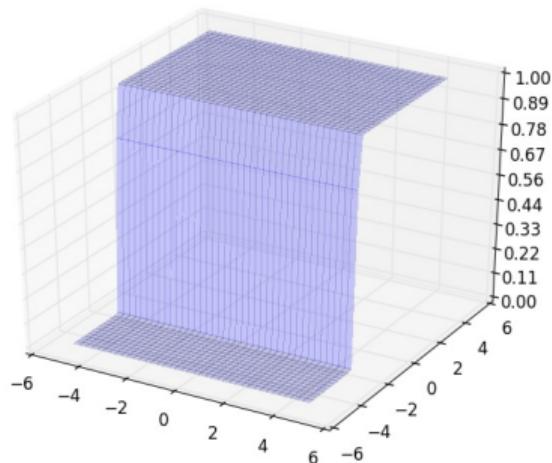
- Now let us set  $w_1$  to 0 and adjust  $w_2$  to get a 3-dimensional step function with a different orientation
- And now we change  $b$



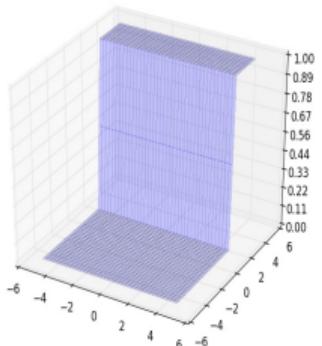
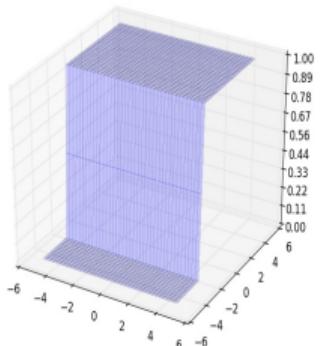
$$w_1 = 0, w_2 = 25, b = 40$$

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

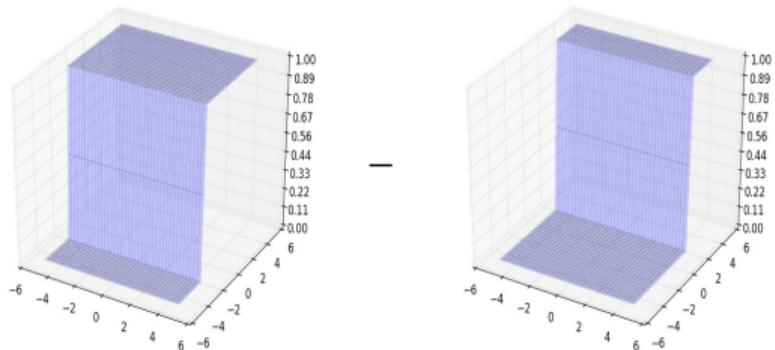
- Now let us set  $w_1$  to 0 and adjust  $w_2$  to get a 3-dimensional step function with a different orientation
- And now we change  $b$



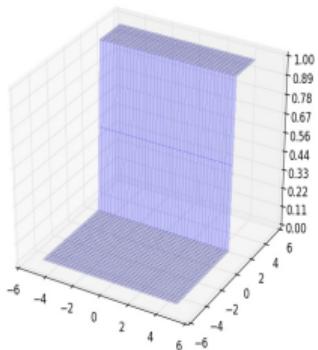
$$w_1 = 0, w_2 = 25, b = 45$$



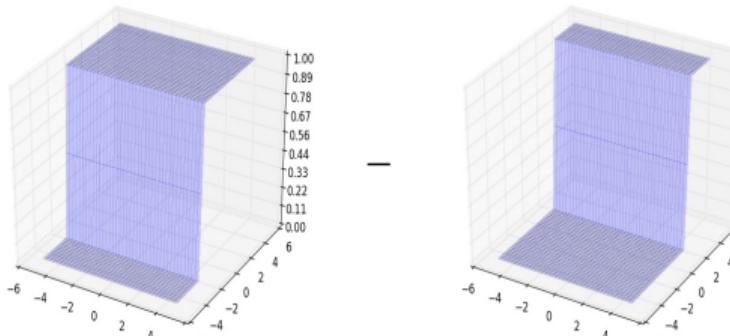
- Again, what if we take two such step functions (with different  $b$  values) and subtract one from the other



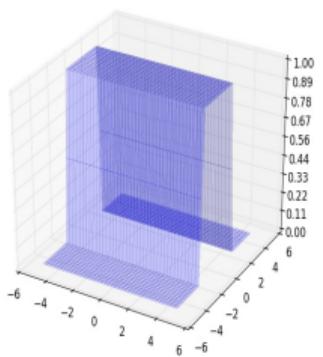
- Again, what if we take two such step functions (with different  $b$  values) and subtract one from the other

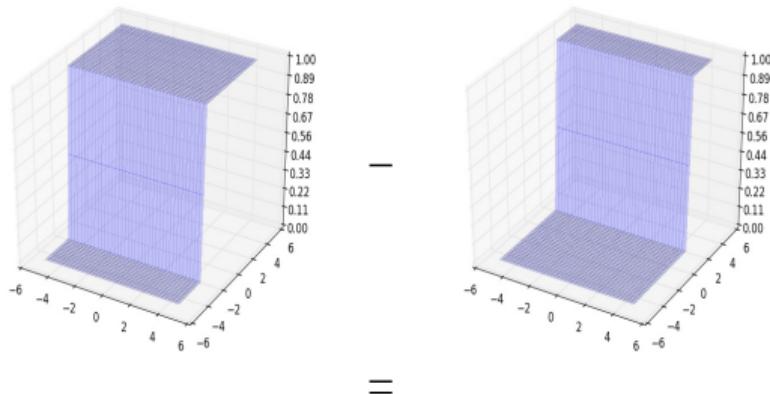


- Again, what if we take two such step functions (with different  $b$  values) and subtract one from the other

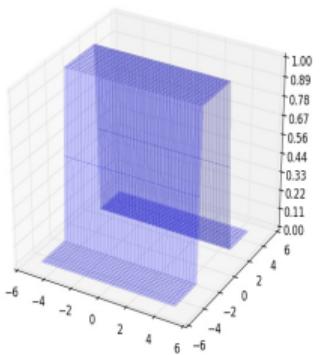


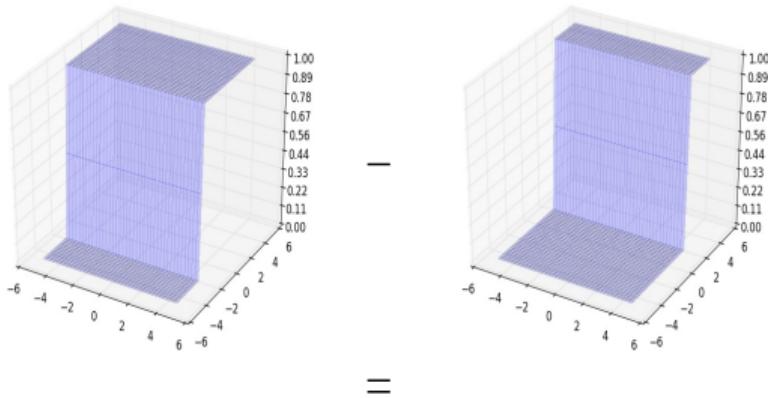
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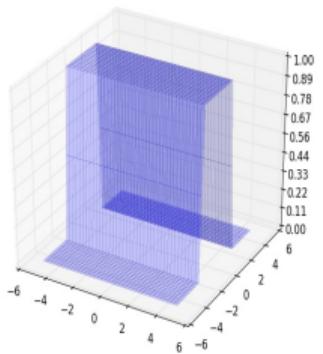


- Again, what if we take two such step functions (with different  $b$  values) and subtract one from the other
- We still don't get a tower (or we get a tower which is open from two sides)

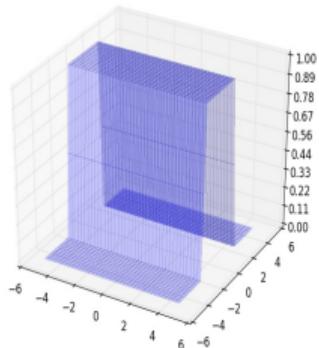
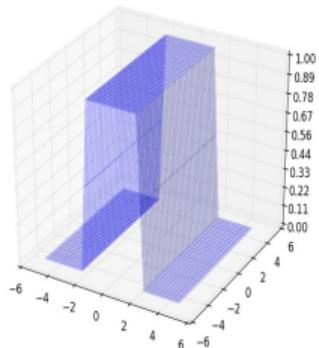




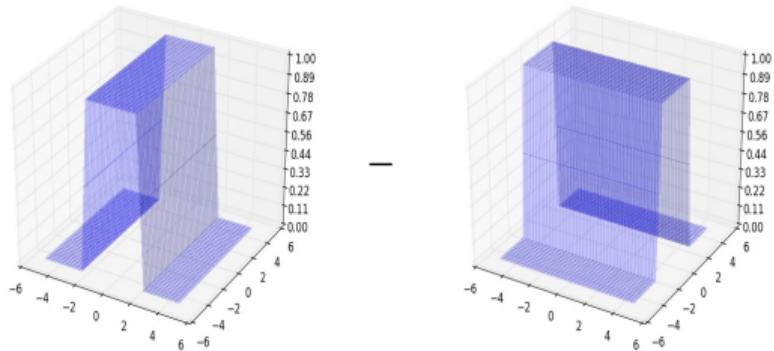
- Again, what if we take two such step functions (with different  $b$  values) and subtract one from the other
- We still don't get a tower (or we get a tower which is open from two sides)
- Notice that this open tower has a different orientation from the previous one



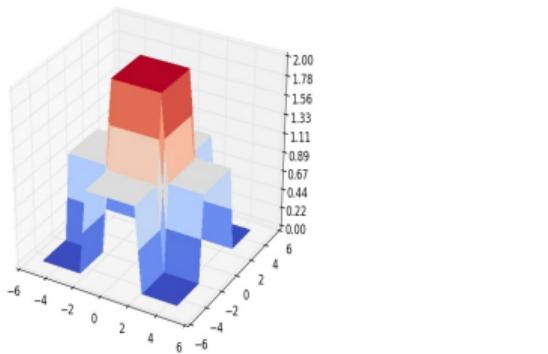
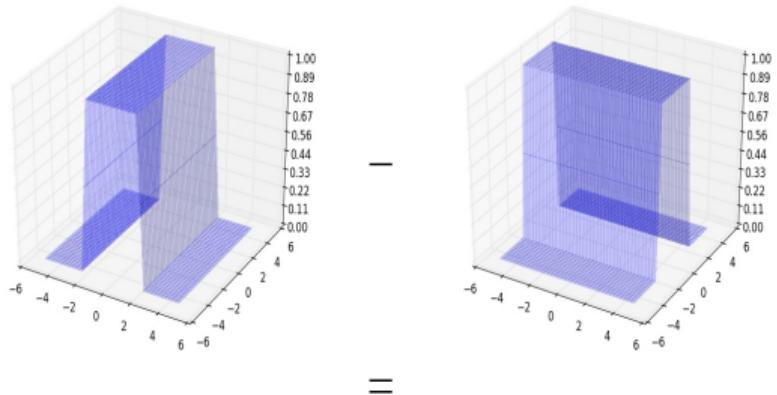
- Now what will we get by adding two such open towers ?

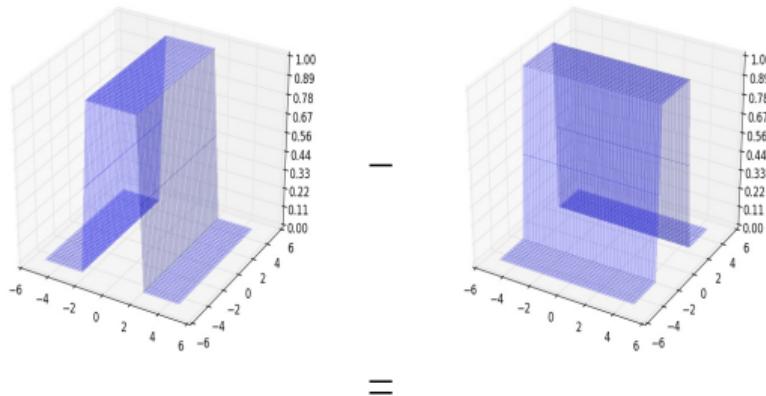


- Now what will we get by adding two such open towers ?

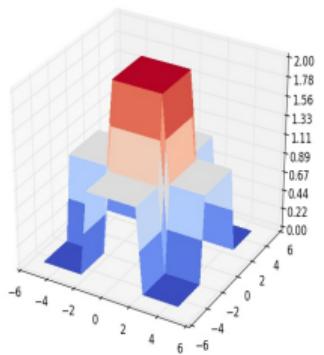


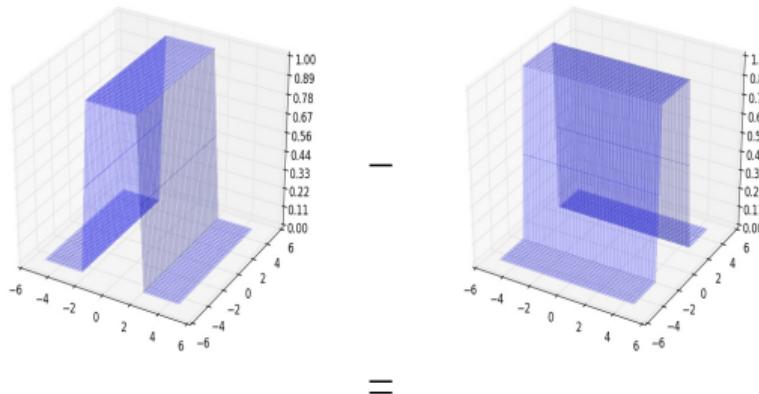
- Now what will we get by adding two such open towers ?



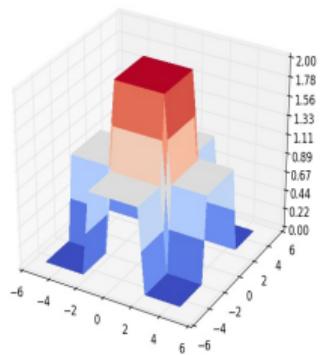


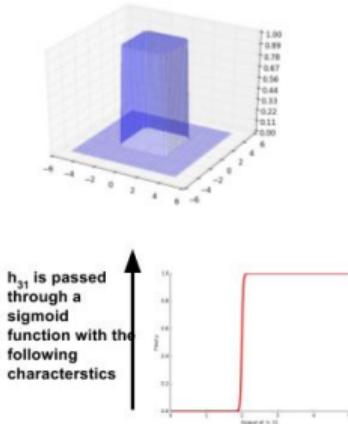
- Now what will we get by adding two such open towers ?
- We get a tower standing on an elevated base



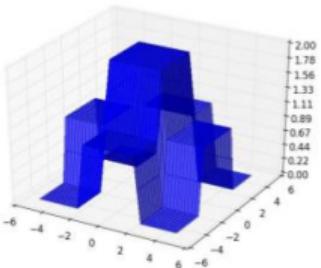


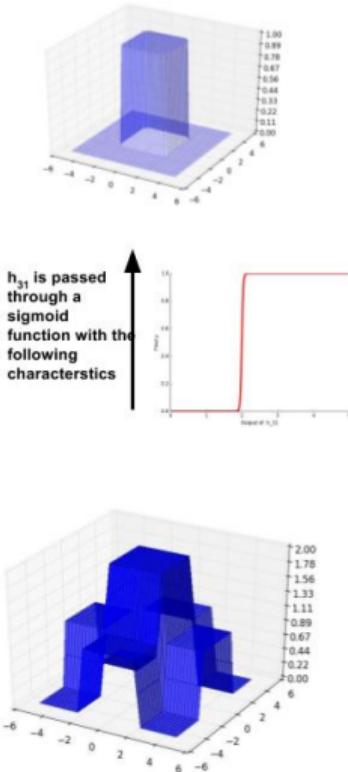
- Now what will we get by adding two such open towers ?
- We get a tower standing on an elevated base
- We can now pass this output through another sigmoid neuron to get the desired tower !





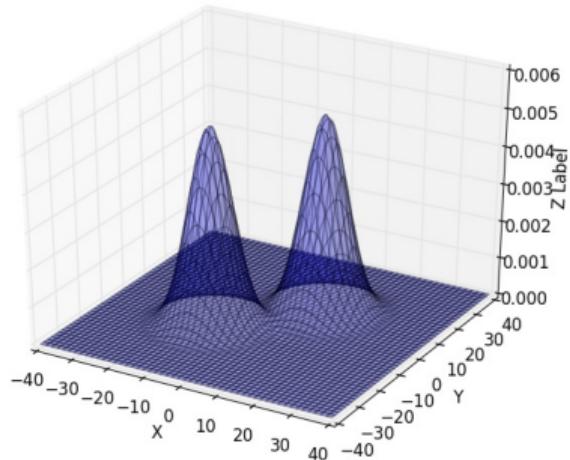
- Now what will we get by adding two such open towers ?
- We get a tower standing on an elevated base
- We can now pass this output through another sigmoid neuron to get the desired tower !



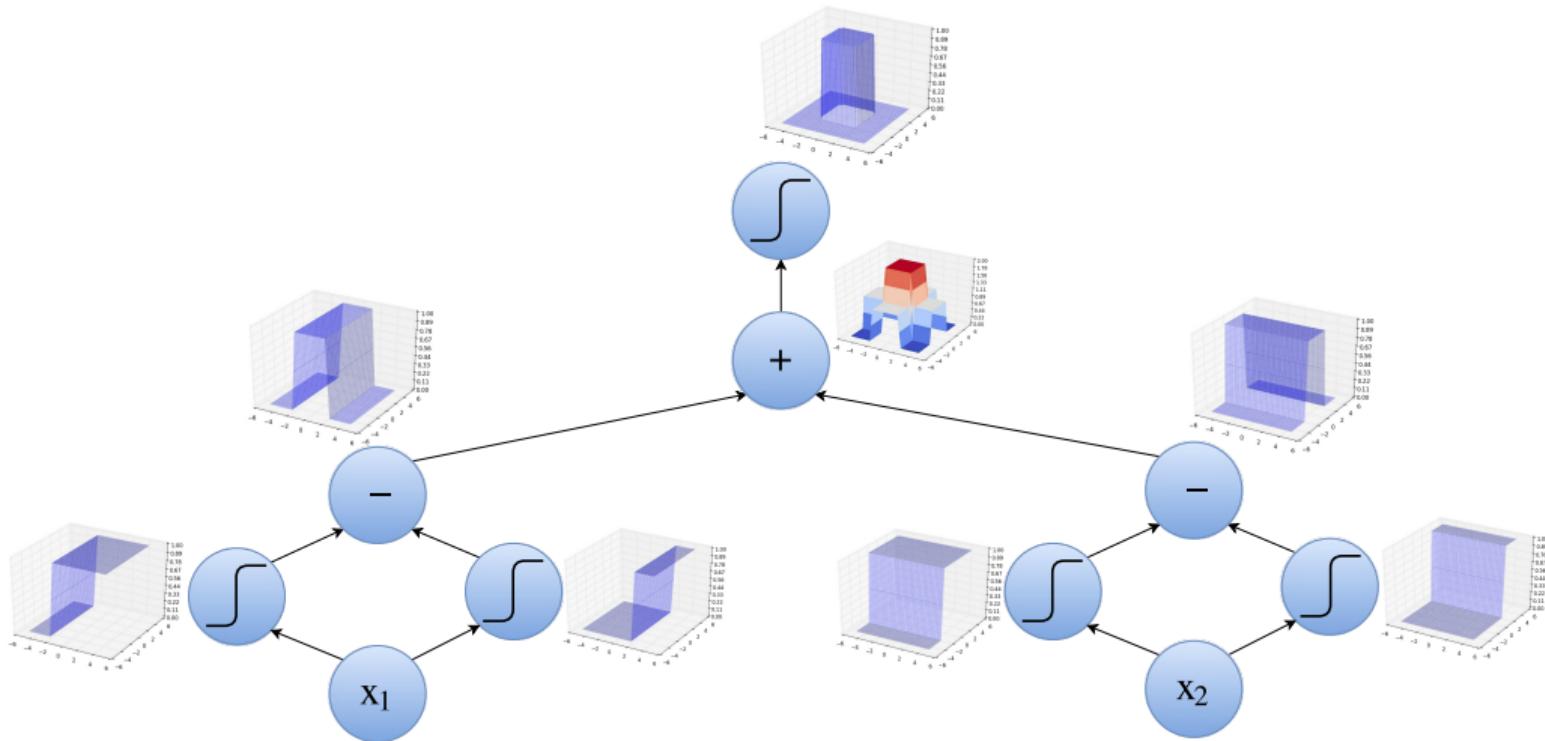


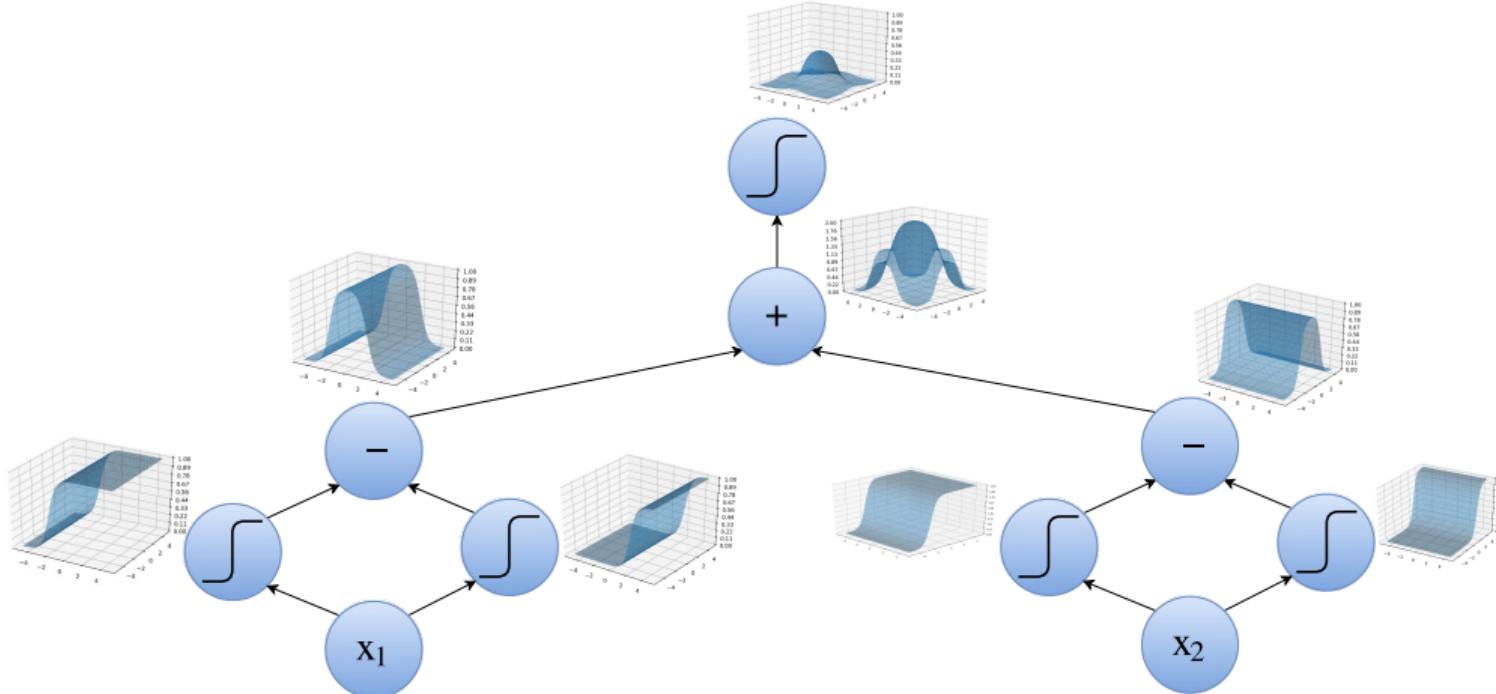
- Now what will we get by adding two such open towers ?
- We get a tower standing on an elevated base
- We can now pass this output through another sigmoid neuron to get the desired tower !
- We can now approximate any function by summing up many such towers

- 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 ?



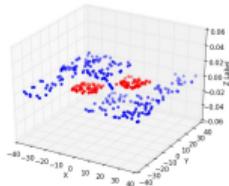


## Think

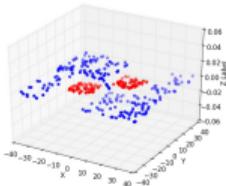
- For 1 dimensional input we needed 2 neurons to construct a tower
- For 2 dimensional input we needed 4 neurons to construct a tower
- How many neurons will you need to construct a tower in  $n$  dimensions ?

## Time to retrospect

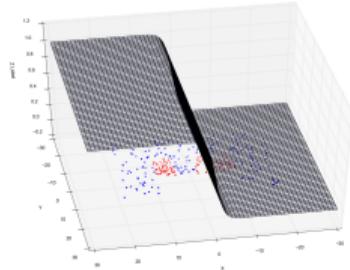
- Why do we care about approximating any arbitrary function ?
- Can we tie all this back to the classification problem that we have been dealing with ?



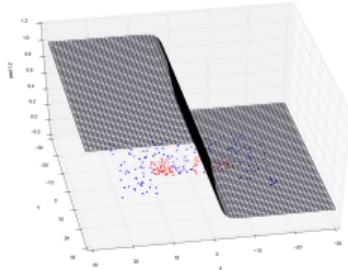
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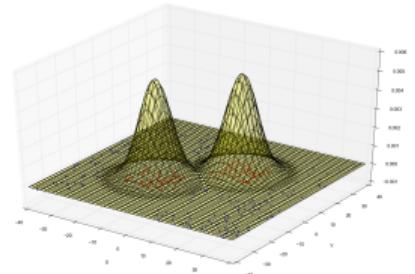
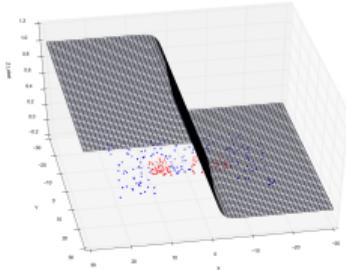
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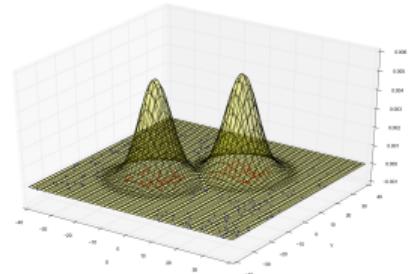
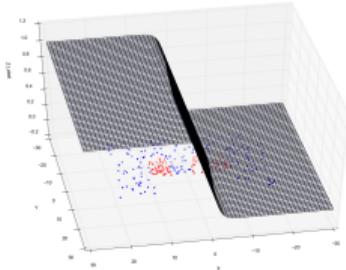
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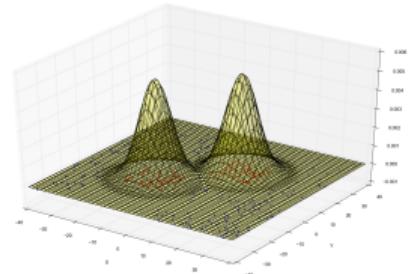
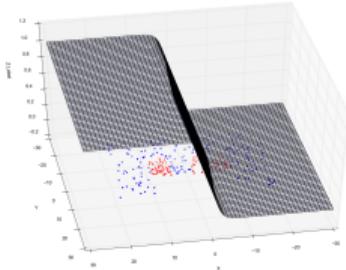


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- This is what we actually want
- The illustrative proof that we just saw tells us that we can have a neural network with two hidden layers which can approximate the above function by a sum of towers
- Which means we can have a neural network which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