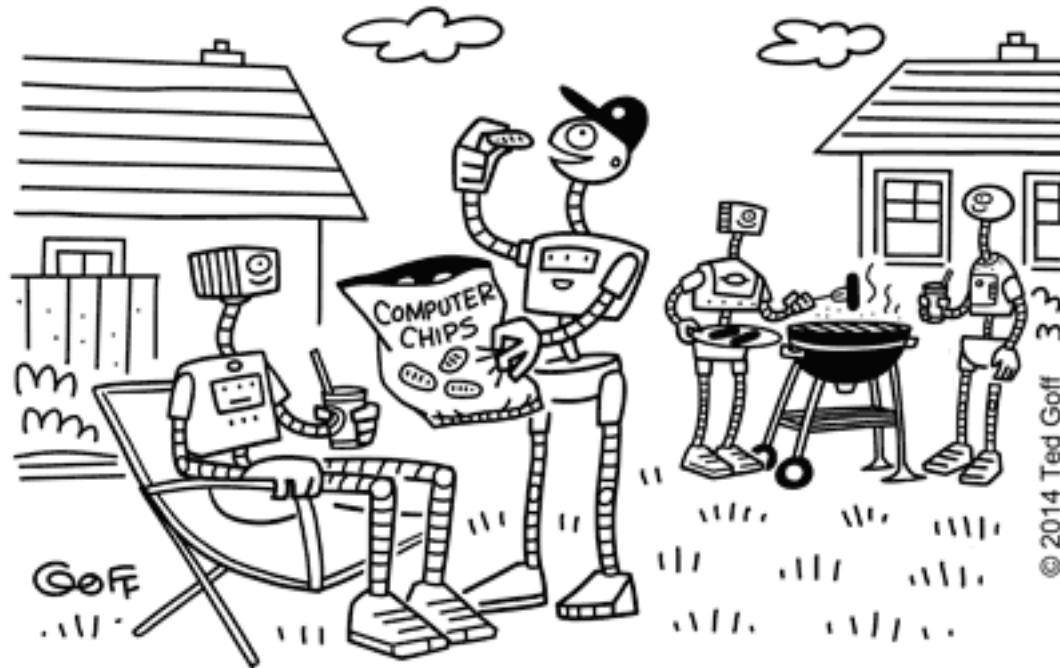


## LABOR DAY BBQ 2050



“Try one of these. They’re salty, and they come with nine new human skills.”

[https://github.com/qingkaikong/20181129\\_ANN\\_basics\\_DLlab](https://github.com/qingkaikong/20181129_ANN_basics_DLlab)

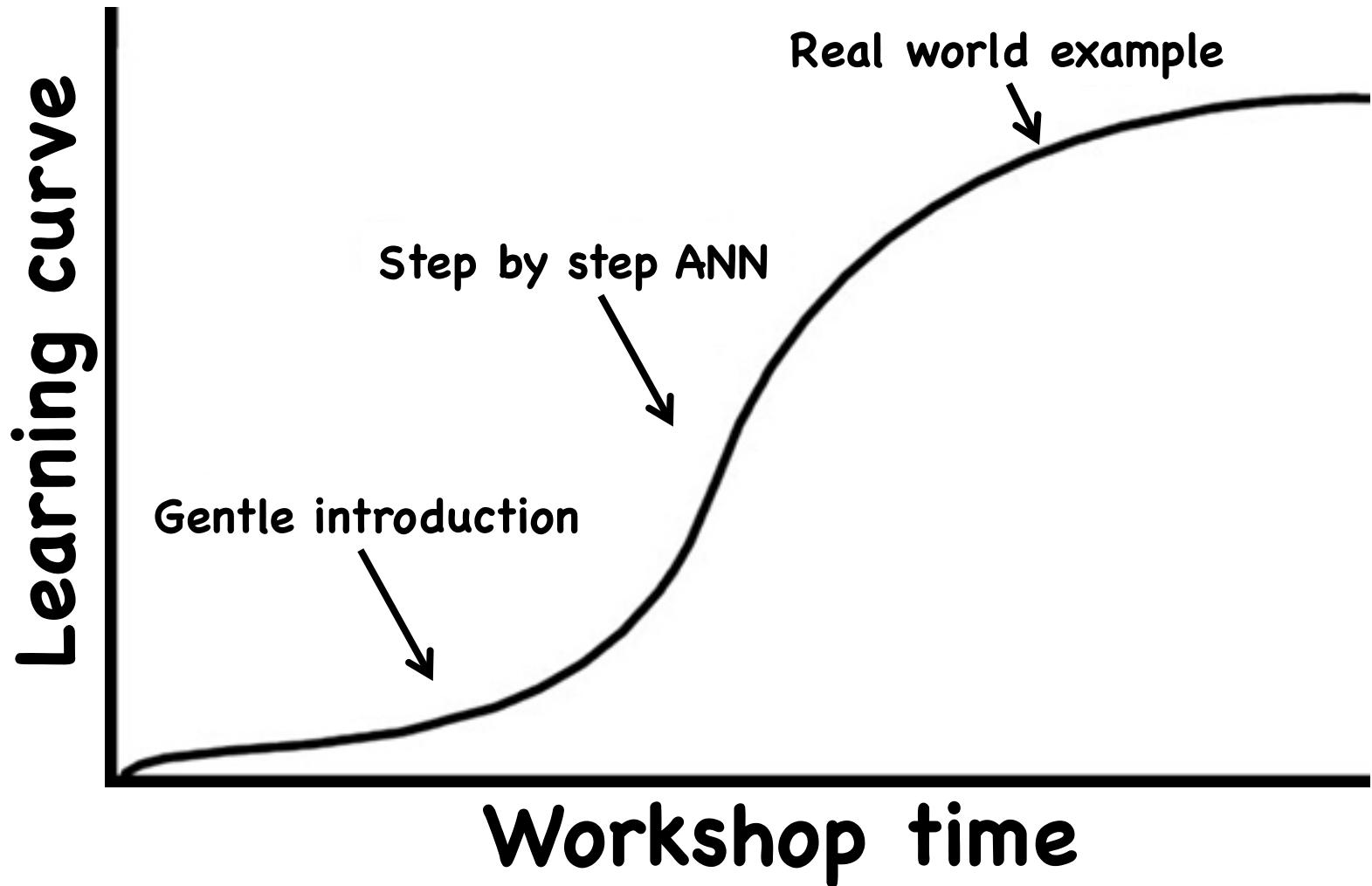


# Artificial Neural Network basics

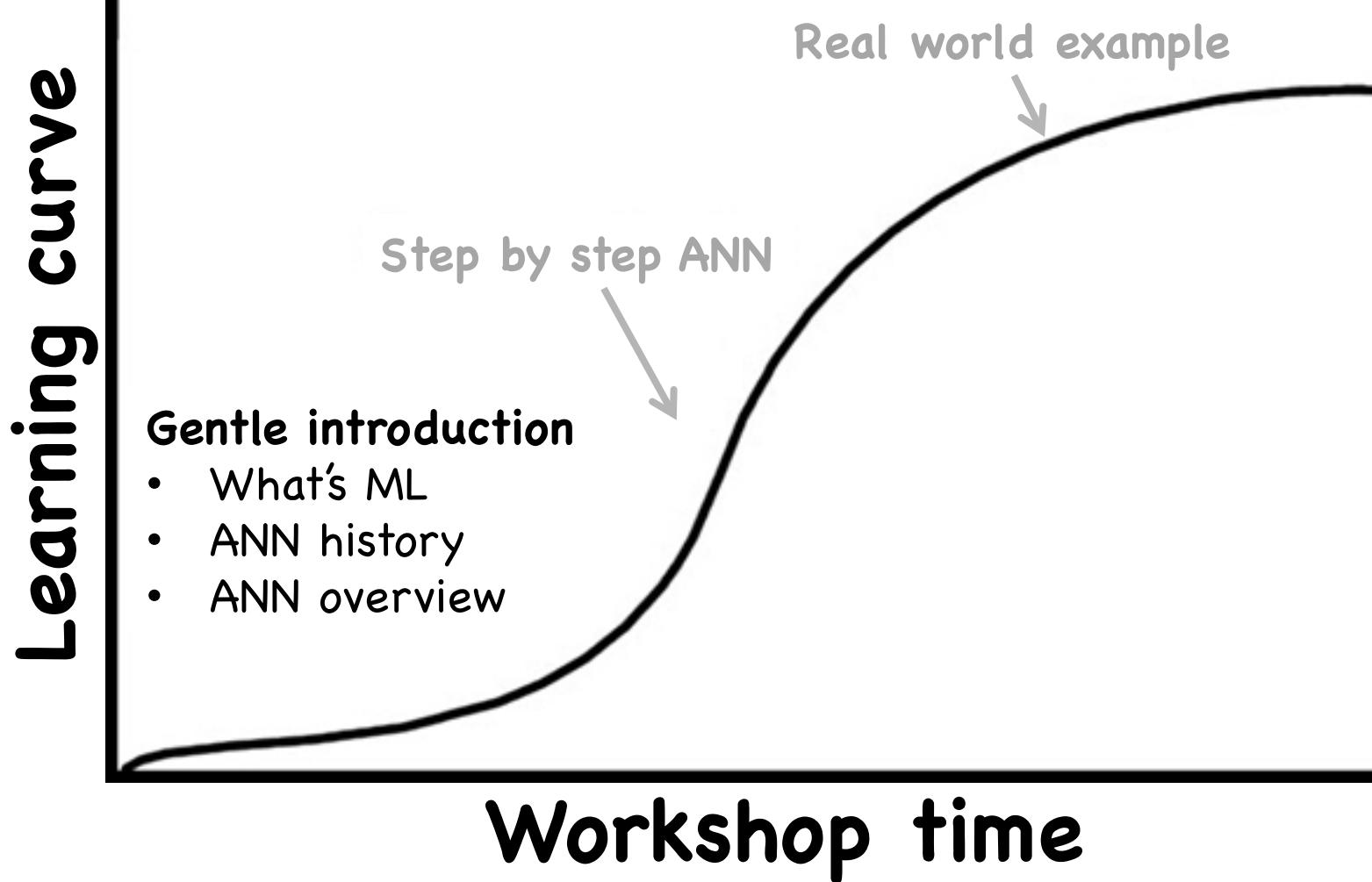
Qingkai Kong  
2018-11-29



<http://seismo.berkeley.edu/qingkaikong/>

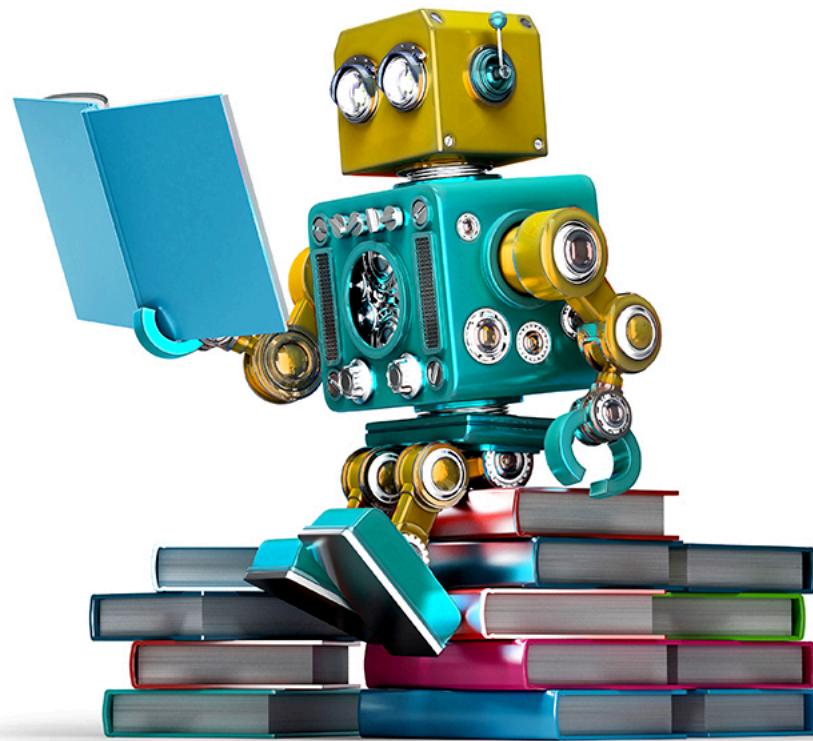


[https://github.com/qingkaikong/20181129\\_ANN\\_basics\\_DLab](https://github.com/qingkaikong/20181129_ANN_basics_DLab)



[https://github.com/qingkaikong/20181129\\_ANN\\_basics\\_DLlab](https://github.com/qingkaikong/20181129_ANN_basics_DLlab)

# What is machine learning?



[https://github.com/qingkaikong/20181129\\_ANN\\_basics\\_DLlab](https://github.com/qingkaikong/20181129_ANN_basics_DLlab)



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 <a href="#">Google Apps Deciphered: Compute in the Cloud to Streamline Your Desktop</a>	 <a href="#">Google Apps Administrator Guide: A Private-Label Web Workspace</a>	 <a href="#">Googlepedia: The Ultimate Google Resource (3rd Edition)</a>
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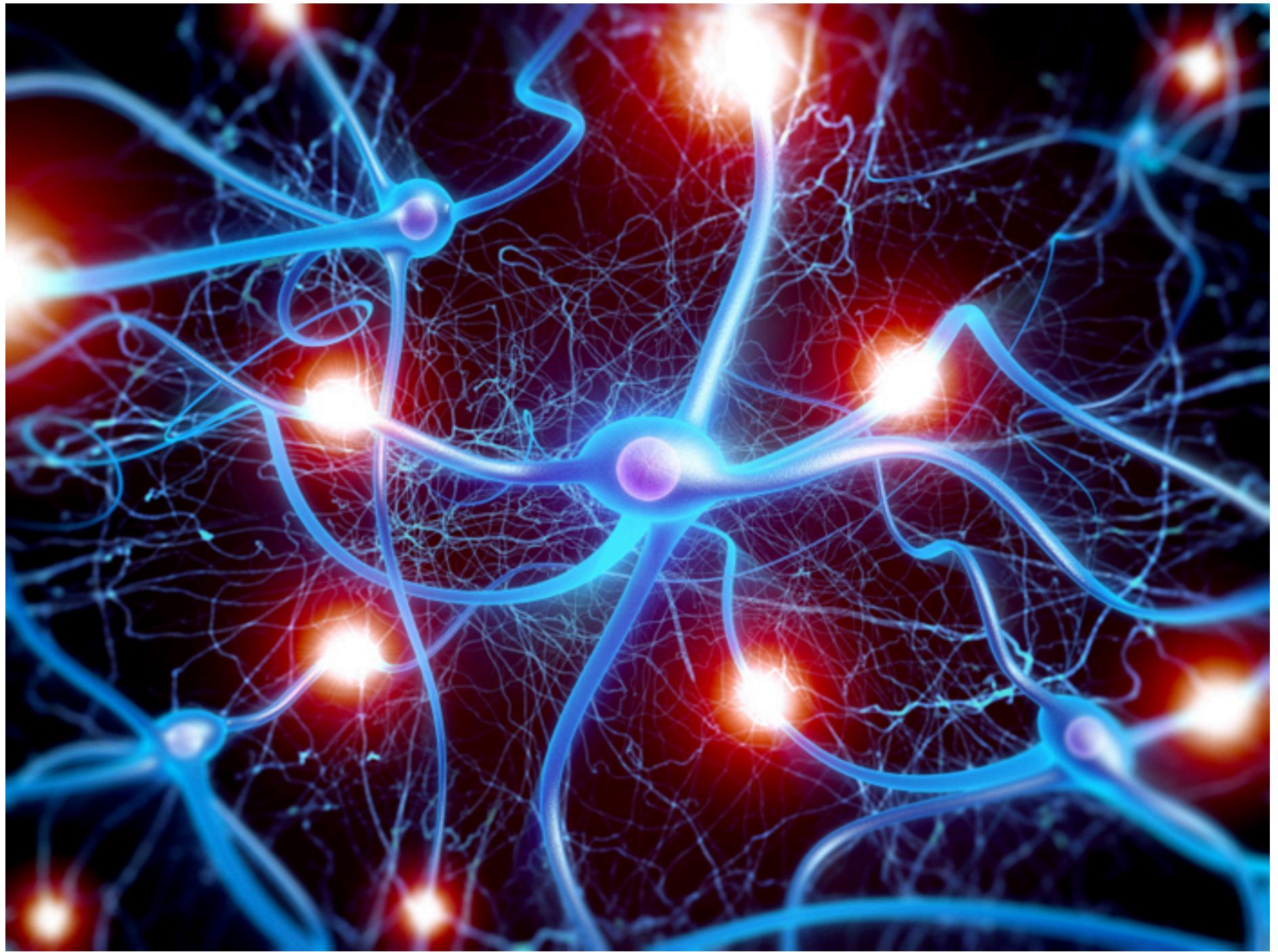
**Self-driving car  
Voice recognition**

...

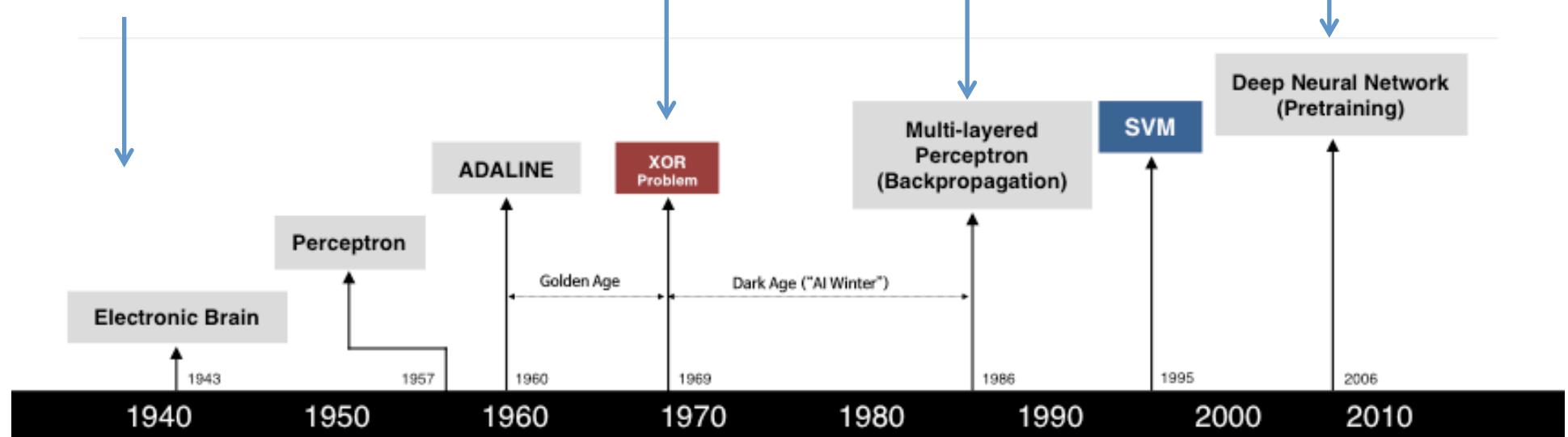
<https://github.com/qingkaikong/20181129 ANN basics DLab>

Not always  
working





# 1940s Birth



S. McCulloch - W. Pitts



F. Rosenblatt



B. Widrow - M. Hoff



M. Minsky - S. Papert



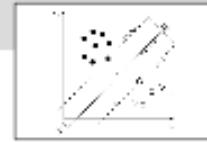
D. Rumelhart - G. Hinton - R. Williams



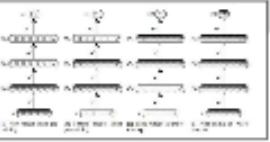
- Solution to nonlinearly separable problems
- Big computation, local optima and overfitting



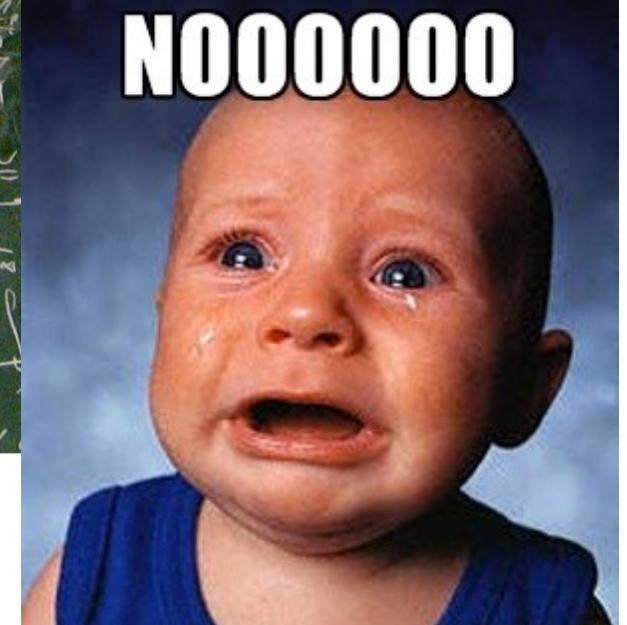
V. Vapnik - C. Cortes



G. Hinton - S. Ruslan

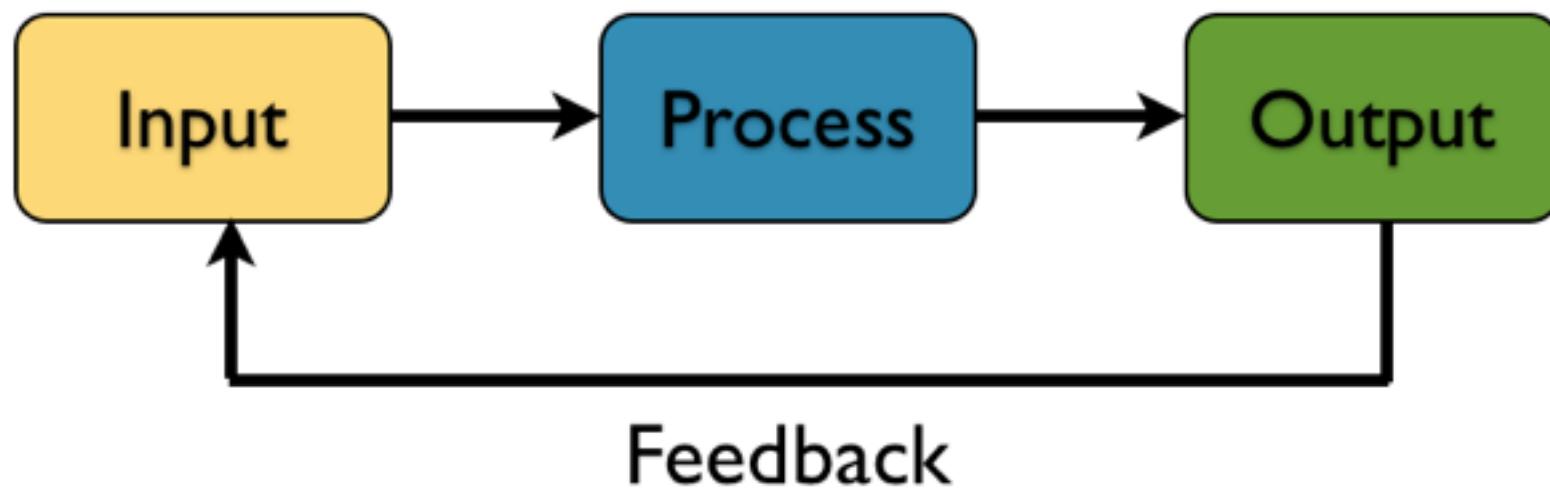


$\psi(g) = g$      $g = \text{D} \log f_u$      $f(\bar{T}_P) = \perp \text{ on } V_E$      $\Leftrightarrow \exists | \mathcal{L}_E(P)^{(\pi^{-k} \alpha + p^{n-k} y)} = \pi^{-k} ab \pi^{-k} p^k a z}$   
 $x^2 + ax + b = x^2 + x + 1$      $\forall \alpha \in V$  for some  $u \in \mathbb{A}, \sigma_j(x_i) = \sqrt[n]{\alpha_j(x_i)} = 0$   
 $(x + \frac{\alpha}{1+\alpha}) \oplus (\mu_{f^\infty})^{H^0}$      $\cup_\alpha \tilde{E} = \{(x^0, y^0) / x^0 \in \mathbb{Q}\}$      $X^1 + X + 1 = Q \rightarrow S_1 \rightarrow S_2 = S$   
 $\frac{\alpha^2 + 2}{\alpha+1} = \alpha \frac{(\alpha+2)}{(\alpha+1)}$      $\int \psi dN(x, p) = \int \psi d\alpha f_u dN(p)$   
 $\Delta(1) \Leftrightarrow \tilde{f}(u_P) \circ H^0(\Gamma, M^0) \rightarrow H^1(G, M) \rightarrow H^1(H, N^0) \rightarrow H^2(\Pi, M^0) \rightarrow \dots$   
 $N_f u = f_m$      $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} p^n x^n$   
 $D = (1+T) \frac{d}{dT}$   
 $0 \rightarrow \text{Sh}(E/\mathbb{C}^\times) \rightarrow H^1(E/\mathbb{C}^\times, E^\vee) \rightarrow H^1(E/\mathbb{C}^\times) \rightarrow H^1(E/\mathbb{C}^\times)$   
 $\psi(f) \left( (1+T) \frac{d}{dT} \right) a = a \det(1 - T \Phi|_P)$   
 $N(g) = 2$      $\text{Sh}(E/\mathbb{C}^\times) \rightarrow \text{Sh}(E/\mathbb{C}^\times)^\Delta$   
 $\text{ker}(\beta) \subseteq H^1(\Delta, E^\vee(\frac{1}{2}))$   
 $\psi(\beta) \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_m$   
 $R_P \otimes k$

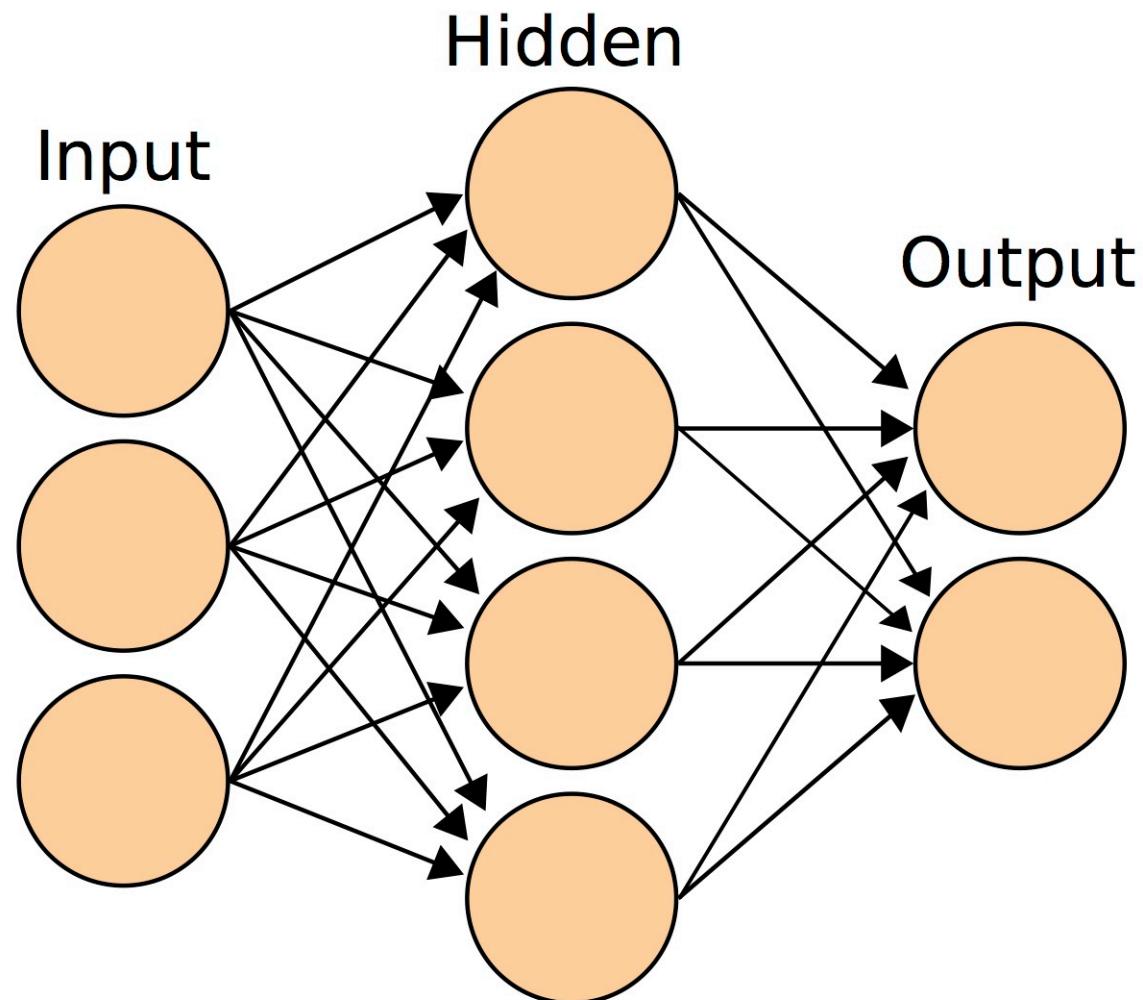




# ANN in simple view



# ANN jargons



# What're the weights





**YOU'RE IN MY SPOT**

GRAPHICS GARAGE

# Input



# Intuitive Artificial Neural Network

# Output

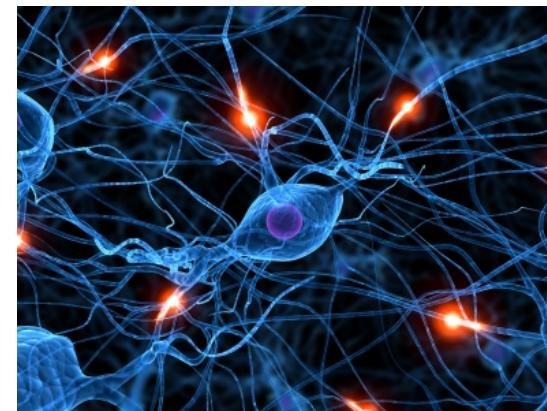


$$F(\text{eye} \times w_1 + \text{nose} \times w_2 + \dots + \text{mouth} \times w_n)$$

$w_1$

$w_2$

$w_n$



# Input



•  
•  
•



# Intuitive Artificial Neural Network

# Output



$$F(\text{eye} \times w_1 + \text{nose} \times w_2 + \dots + \text{mouth} \times w_n)$$

error  
feedback



# Input



•  
•  
•



# Intuitive Artificial Neural Network

# Output



$$F(\text{eye} \times w_1 + \text{nose} \times w_2 + \dots + \text{mouth} \times w_n)$$



error  
feedback



# Input

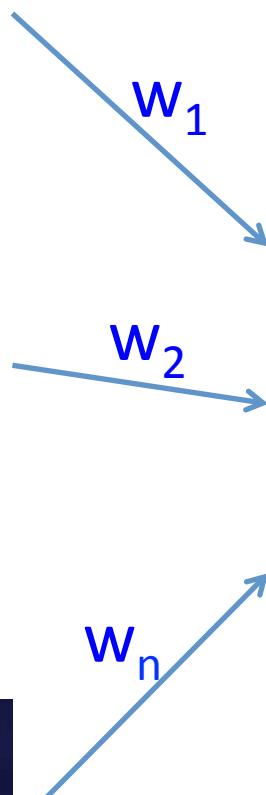


# Intuitive Artificial Neural Network

# Output



$$F(\text{eye} \times w_1 + \text{nose} \times w_2 + \dots + \text{mouth} \times w_n)$$



# Learning curve

Workshop time

Gentle introduction

- What's ML
- ANN history
- ANN overview

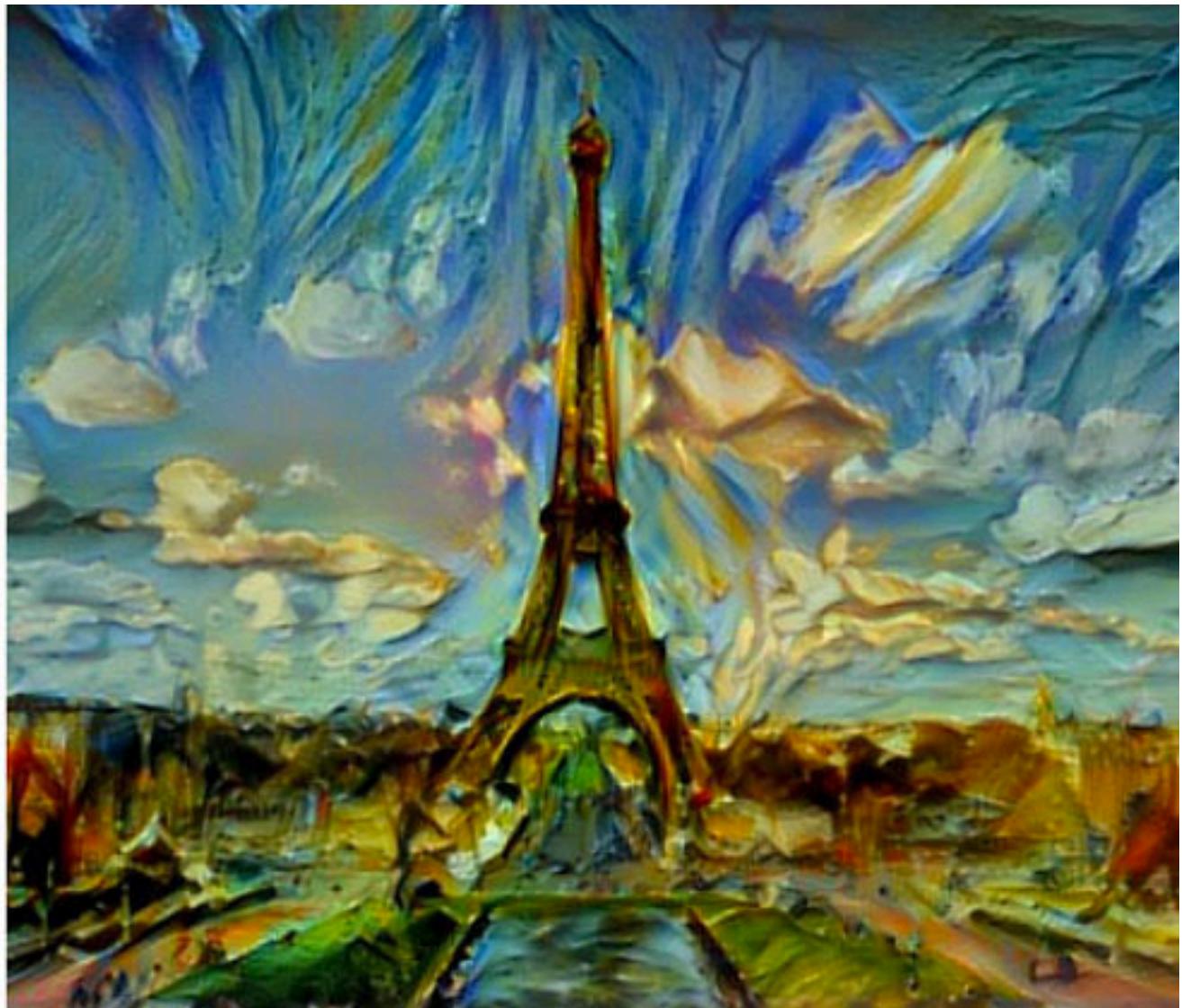
**Step by step ANN**

- Perceptron
- Backpropagation

Real world example

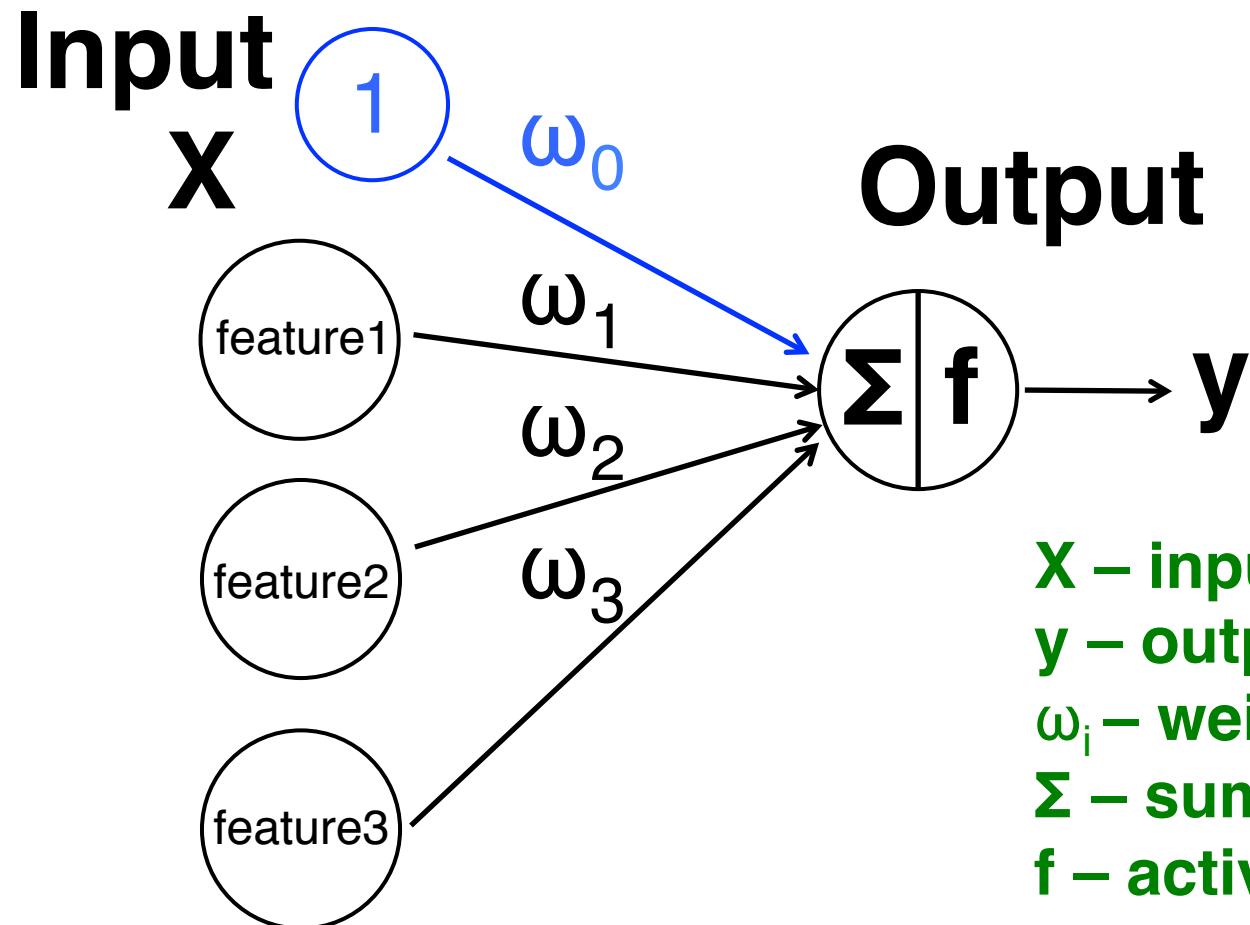


# Application: Learn arts



<https://arxiv.org/abs/1508.06576v1>  
<https://deepoch.io/>



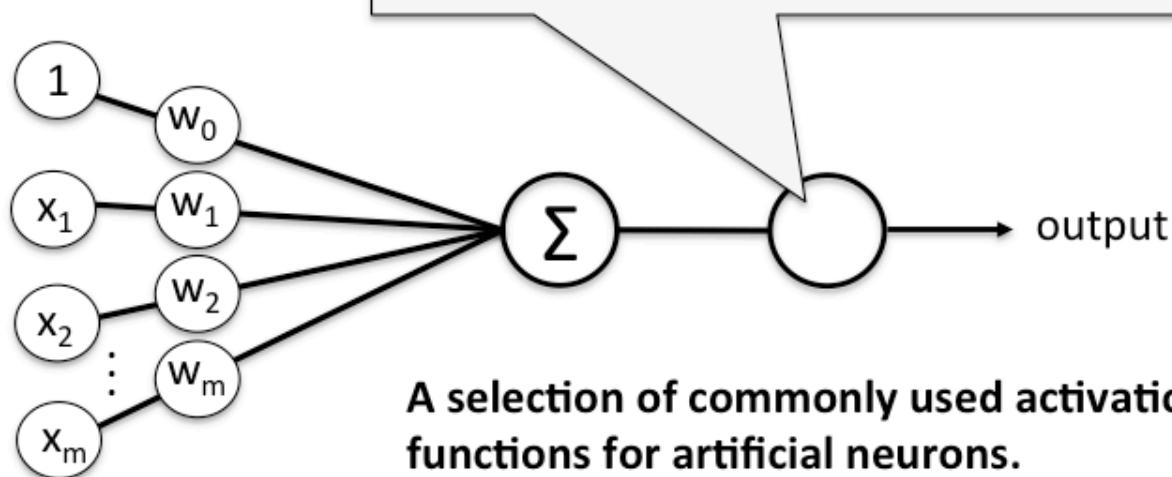


**X – input data**  
**y – output target**  
 **$\omega_i$  – weights**  
 **$\Sigma$  – summation**  
**f – activation function**  
**Blue circle – bias**

$$\Sigma = \omega_0 x_0 + \omega_1 x_1 + \omega_2 x_2 + \omega_3 x_3 + \dots + \omega_n x_n$$

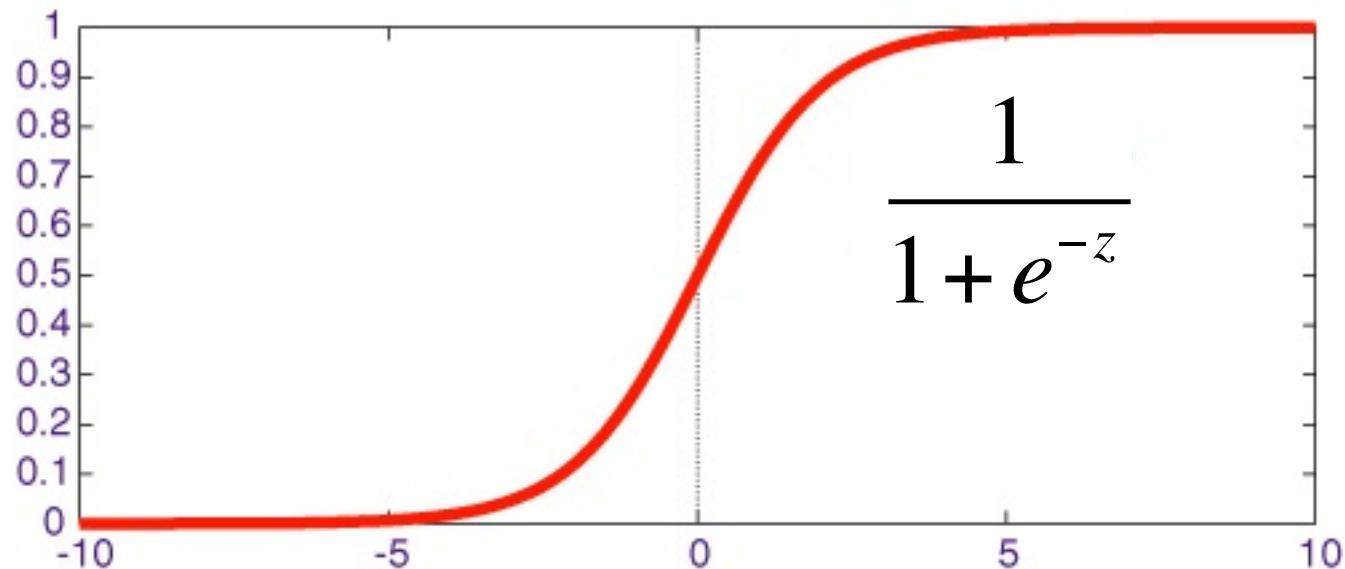
$$f = f(\omega_0 x_0 + \omega_1 x_1 + \omega_2 x_2 + \omega_3 x_3 + \dots + \omega_n x_n)$$

	Unit step	$g(z) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } z \geq 0 \\ -1 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$
		
	Linear	$g(z) = z$
	Logistic (sigmoid)	$g(z) = 1 / (1 + \exp(-z))$
	Hyperbolic tangent (sigmoid)	$g(z) = \frac{\exp(2z) - 1}{\exp(2z) + 1}$
...		



**A selection of commonly used activation functions for artificial neurons.**

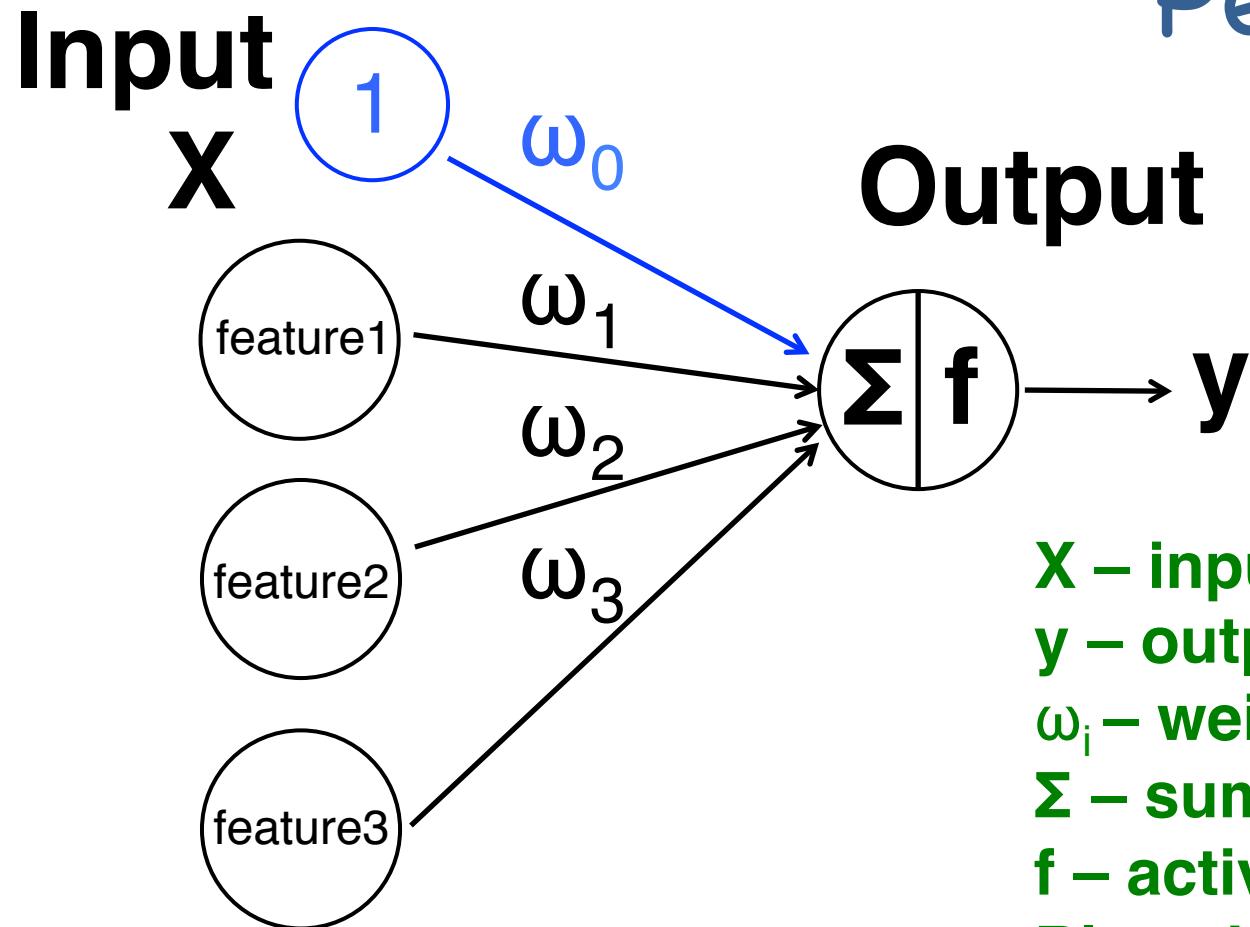
# More activation function



$$z = \omega_0 x_0 + \omega_1 x_1 + \omega_2 x_2 + \omega_3 x_3 + \dots + \omega_n x_n$$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}} \quad \frac{df(z)}{dx} = f(z)(1 - f(z))$$

# Perceptron



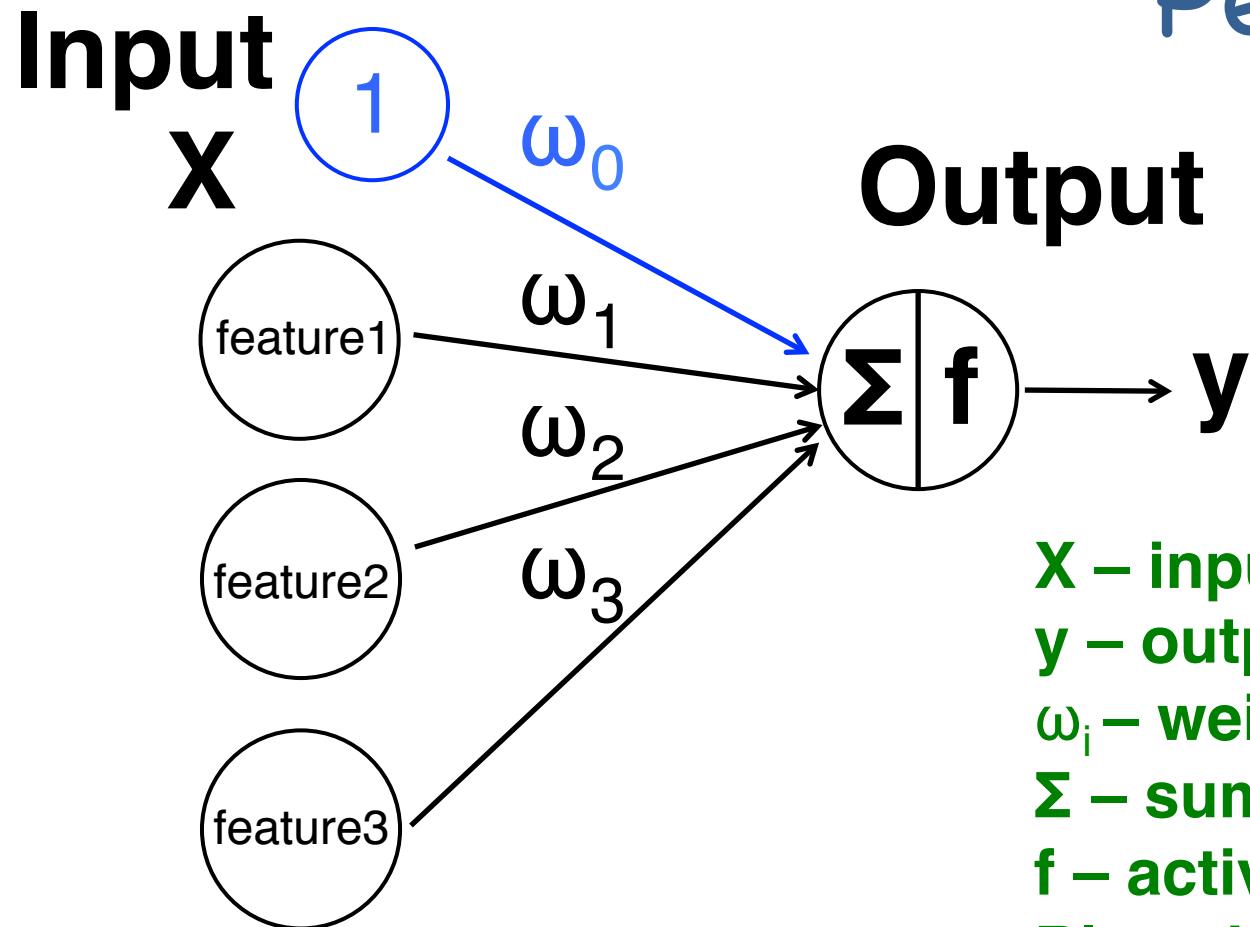
X – input data  
y – output target  
 $\omega_i$  – weights  
 $\Sigma$  – summation  
f – activation function  
Blue circle – bias

$$\Sigma = \omega_0 x_0 + \omega_1 x_1 + \omega_2 x_2 + \omega_3 x_3 + \dots + \omega_n x_n$$

$$f = f(\omega_0 x_0 + \omega_1 x_1 + \omega_2 x_2 + \omega_3 x_3 + \dots + \omega_n x_n)$$

y            This is our estimation

# Perceptron



X – input data  
y – output target  
 $\omega_i$  – weights  
 $\Sigma$  – summation  
f – activation function  
Blue circle – bias

Error = Target - Estimation

~~Error~~



# How the ANN learns

**Error = Target - Estimation**

**Learning:**

**Update weights to reduce error next time!**



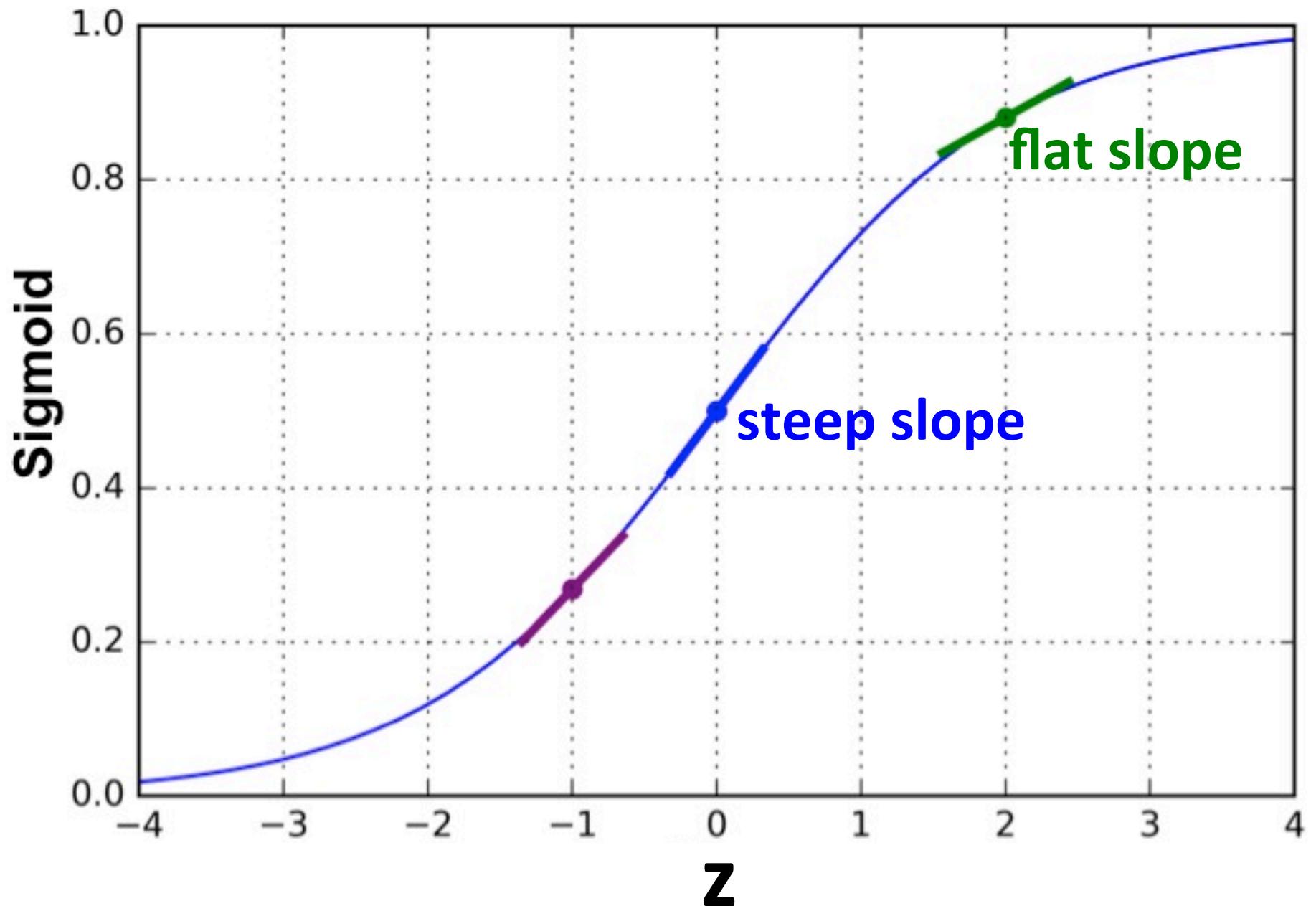
HOW?

# Weights update rules

**Weights Delta = Error × slope × input**

How much we will update  
the weights for next time



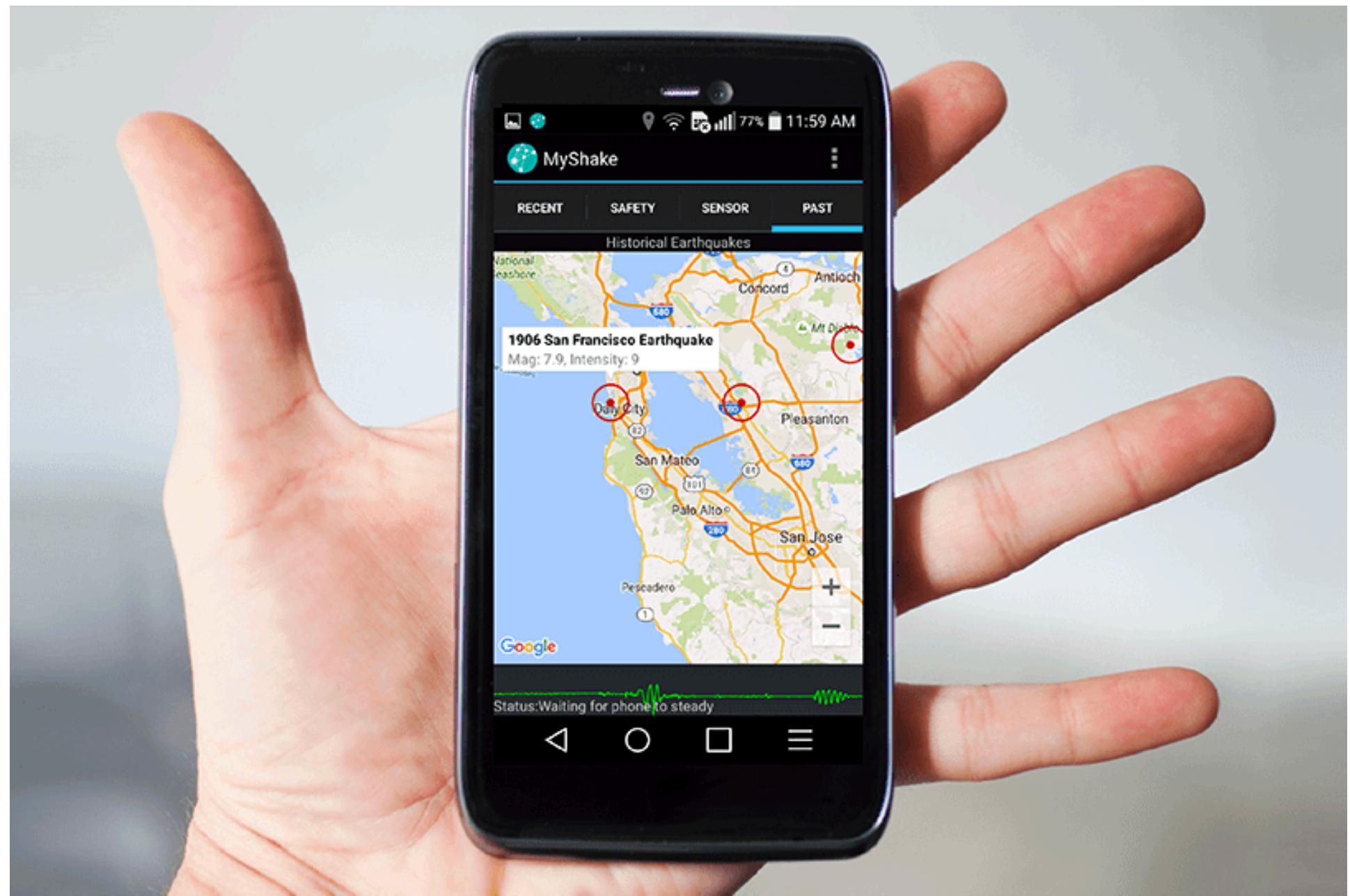


# Weights update rules

**Weights Delta = Error × slope × input**

# Learn from example



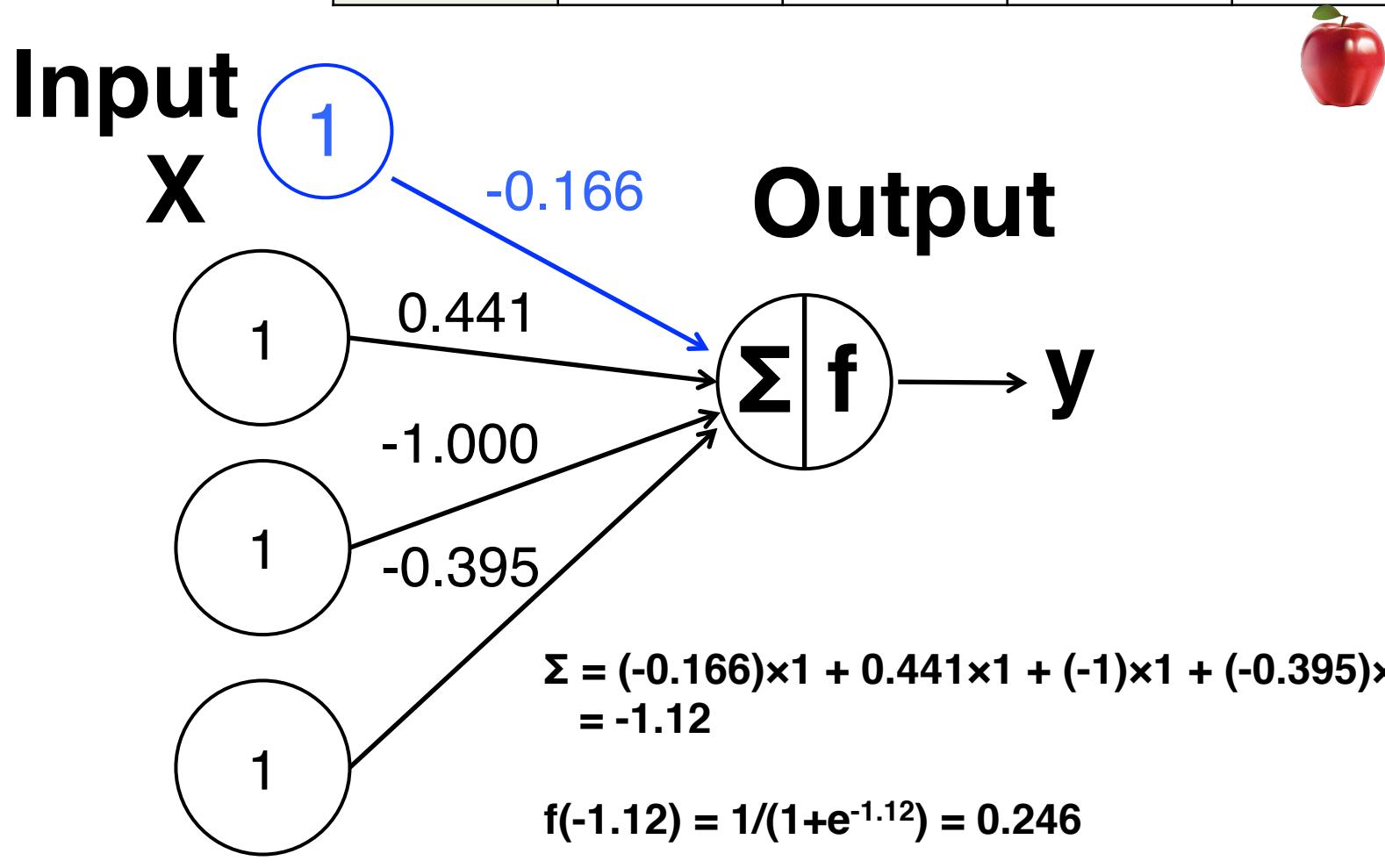


# Learn from Example

Sample	Feature 1	Feature 2	Feature 3	Target
Sample 1	0	0	1	0 
Sample 2	1	1	1	1 
Sample 3	1	0	1	1 
Sample 4	0	1	1	0 
Sample 5	0	1	0	1 

# How to deal with errors

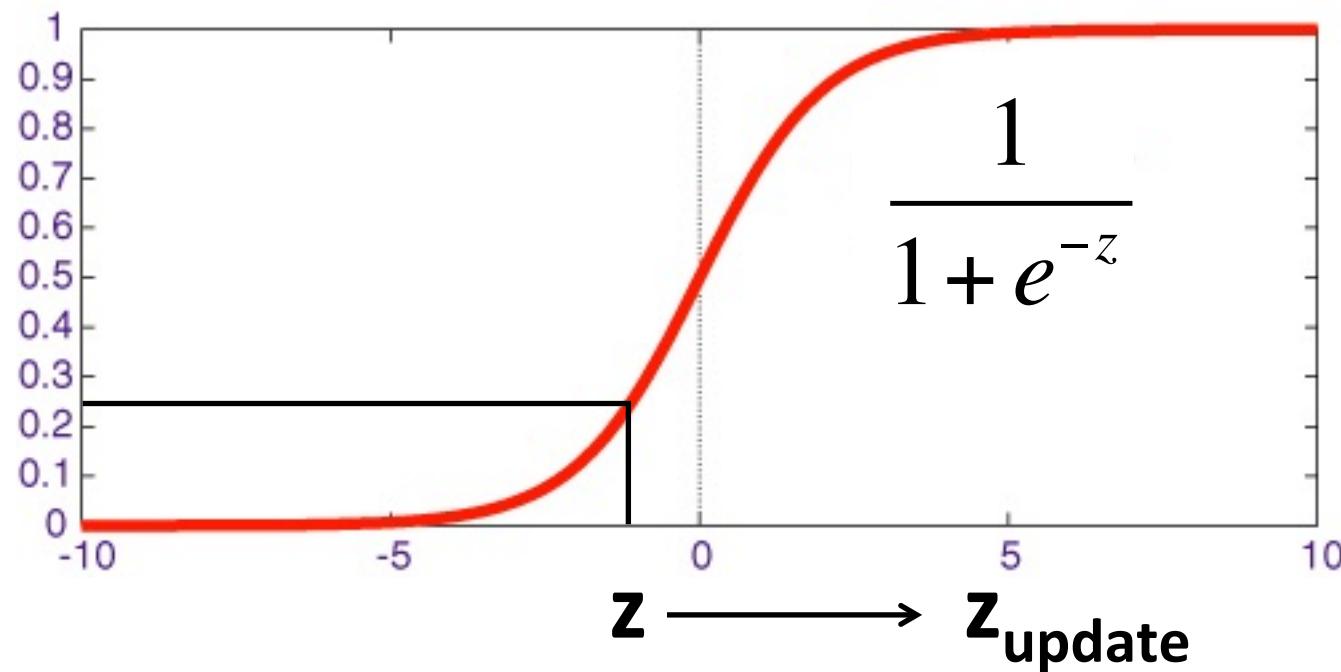
Sample	Feature 1	Feature 2	Feature 3	Target
Sample 1	1	1	1	1



- Target: 1
- Estimation: 0.246



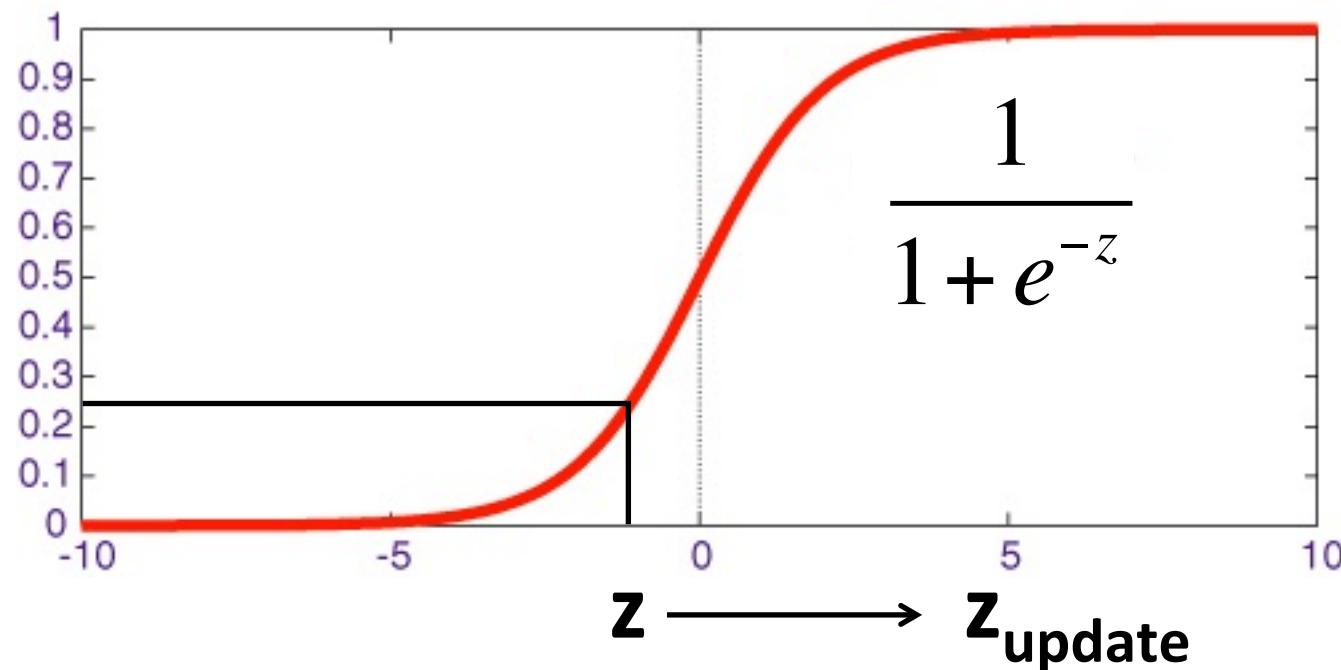
Error 0.754



- Target: 1
- Estimation: 0.246

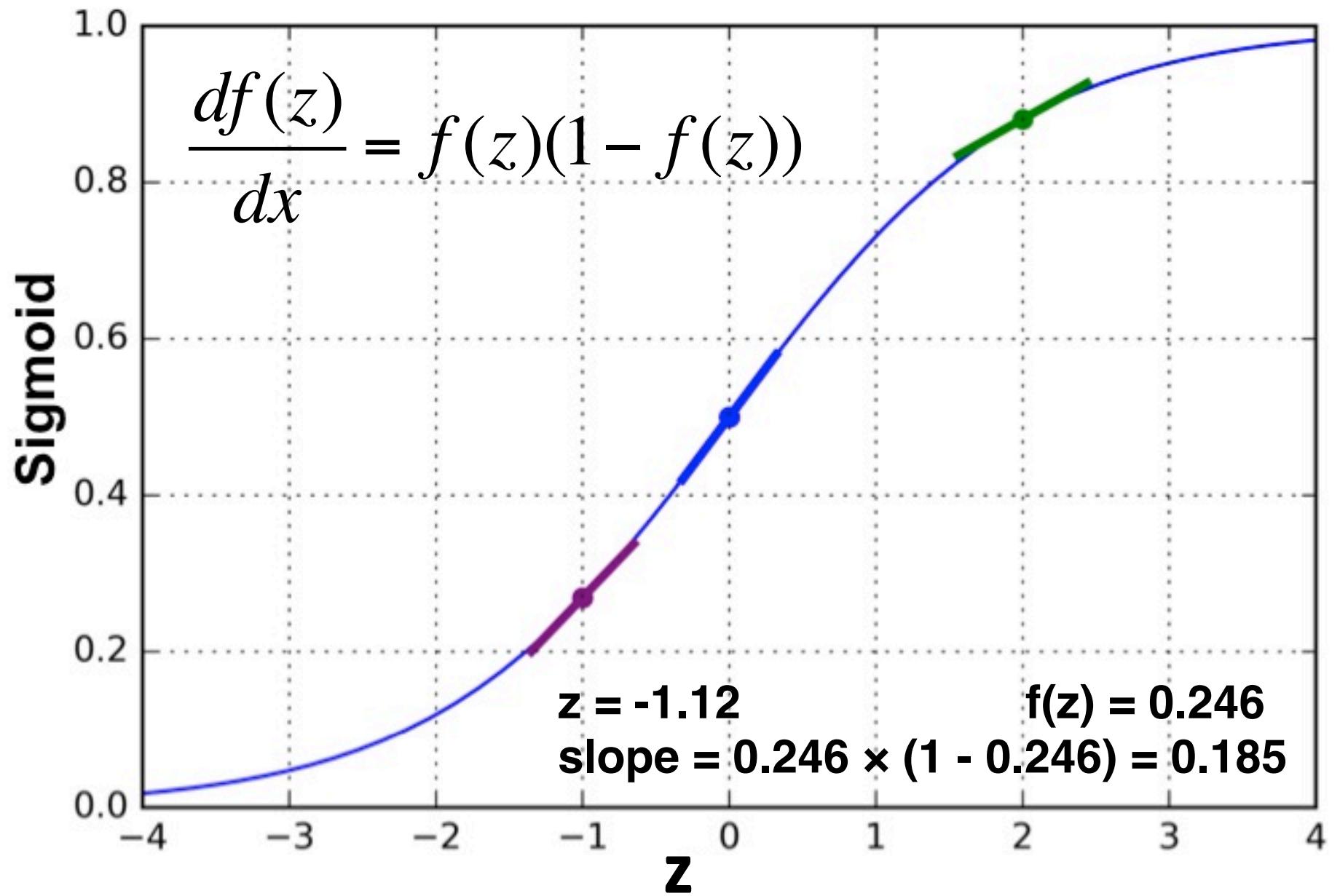


Error 0.754



We want to **increase** the weights next time to have larger  $z$

**Weights delta = 0.754 × slope × input**



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Change item} &= \color{red}{0.754} \times \color{green}{0.185} \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.139 \\ 0.139 \\ 0.139 \\ 0.139 \\ 0.139 \end{bmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

## Changes of the error

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Updated Weights} &= \begin{bmatrix} -0.166 \\ 0.441 \\ -1.000 \\ -0.395 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0.139 \\ 0.139 \\ 0.139 \\ 0.139 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.027 \\ 0.580 \\ -0.861 \\ -0.256 \end{bmatrix} \\ &\quad \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \text{Original Weights} \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \text{updates} \end{array} \end{aligned}$$

# Changes of the error

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Updated} \\ \text{Weights} \end{array} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.166 \\ 0.441 \\ -1.000 \\ -0.395 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0.139 \\ 0.139 \\ 0.139 \\ 0.139 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.027 \\ 0.580 \\ -0.861 \\ -0.256 \end{bmatrix}$$

Error of next iteration

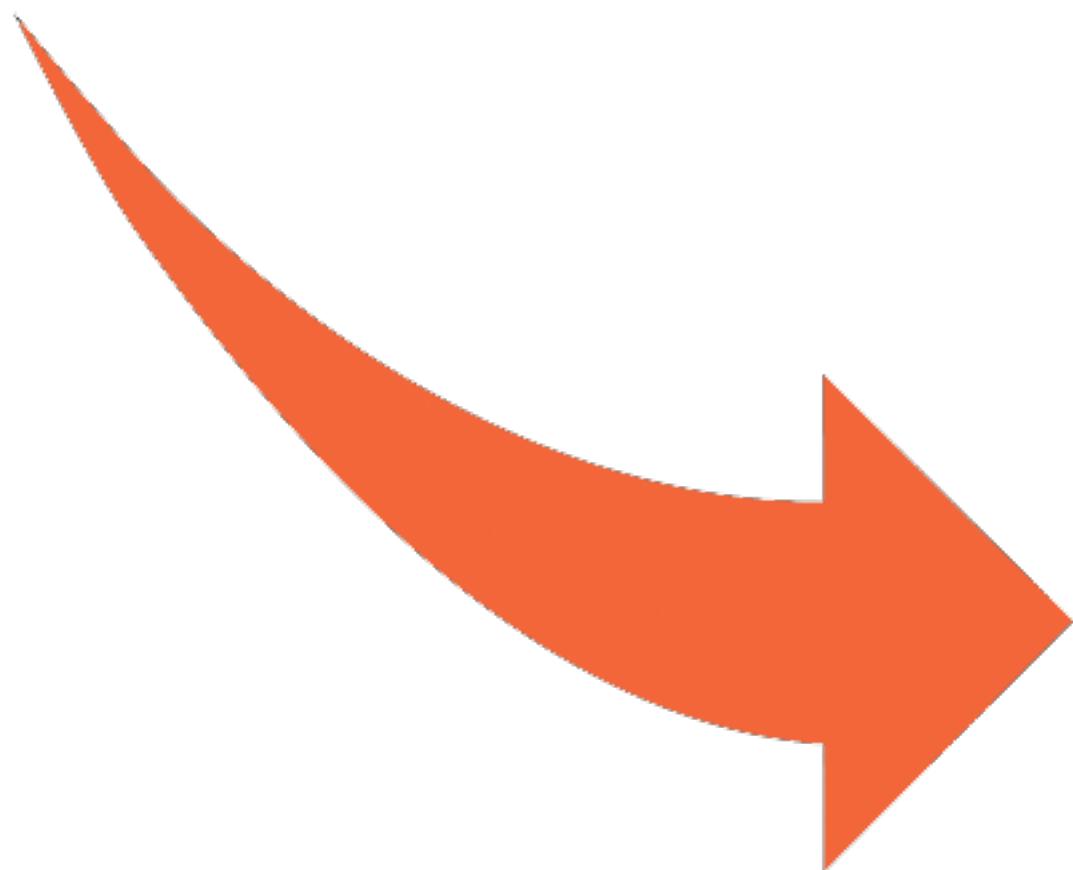
$$z = (-0.027) \times 1 + 0.580 \times 1 + (-0.861) \times 1 + (-0.256) \times 1 = -0.564$$

$$f(z) = 0.637$$

$$\text{Error} = 1 - 0.637 = \textcolor{red}{0.363}$$

## Changes of the error

**0.754**



**0.363**

# Iterate many times



Go to notebook 01

# Application: DeepDrumpf



<https://twitter.com/DeepDrumpf>



DeepDrumpf @DeepDrumpf · Mar 9

I love the states. I win them. Ohio is beautiful, I buy it. Thank you very much. I buy Hillary, it's beautiful and I'm happy about it.



DeepDrumpf @DeepDrumpf · 18h

I'm going to be a good president of the world. Ted can't do that.



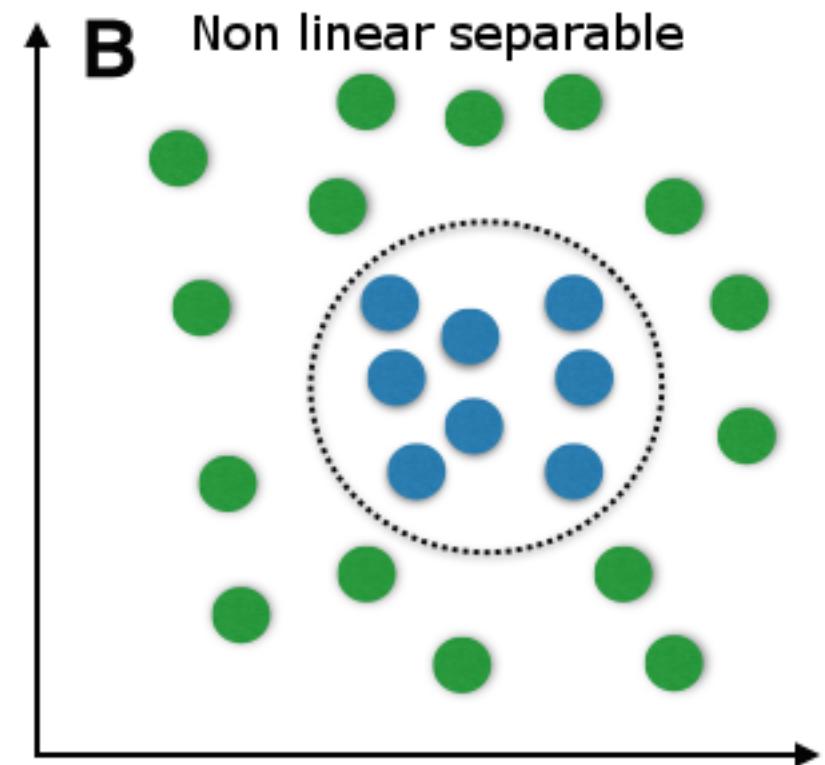
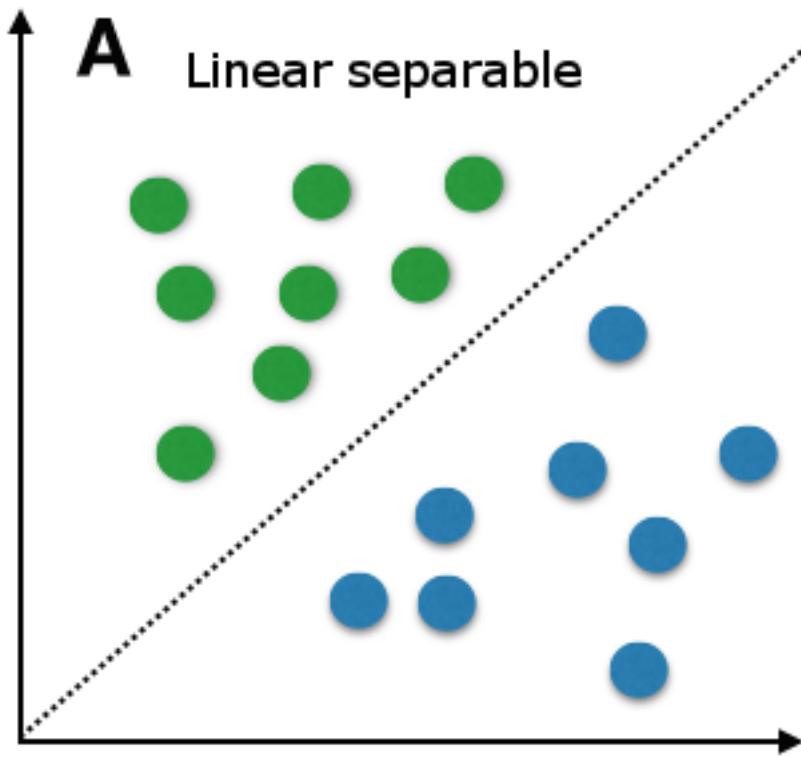
80



152

...

# Perceptron limitations

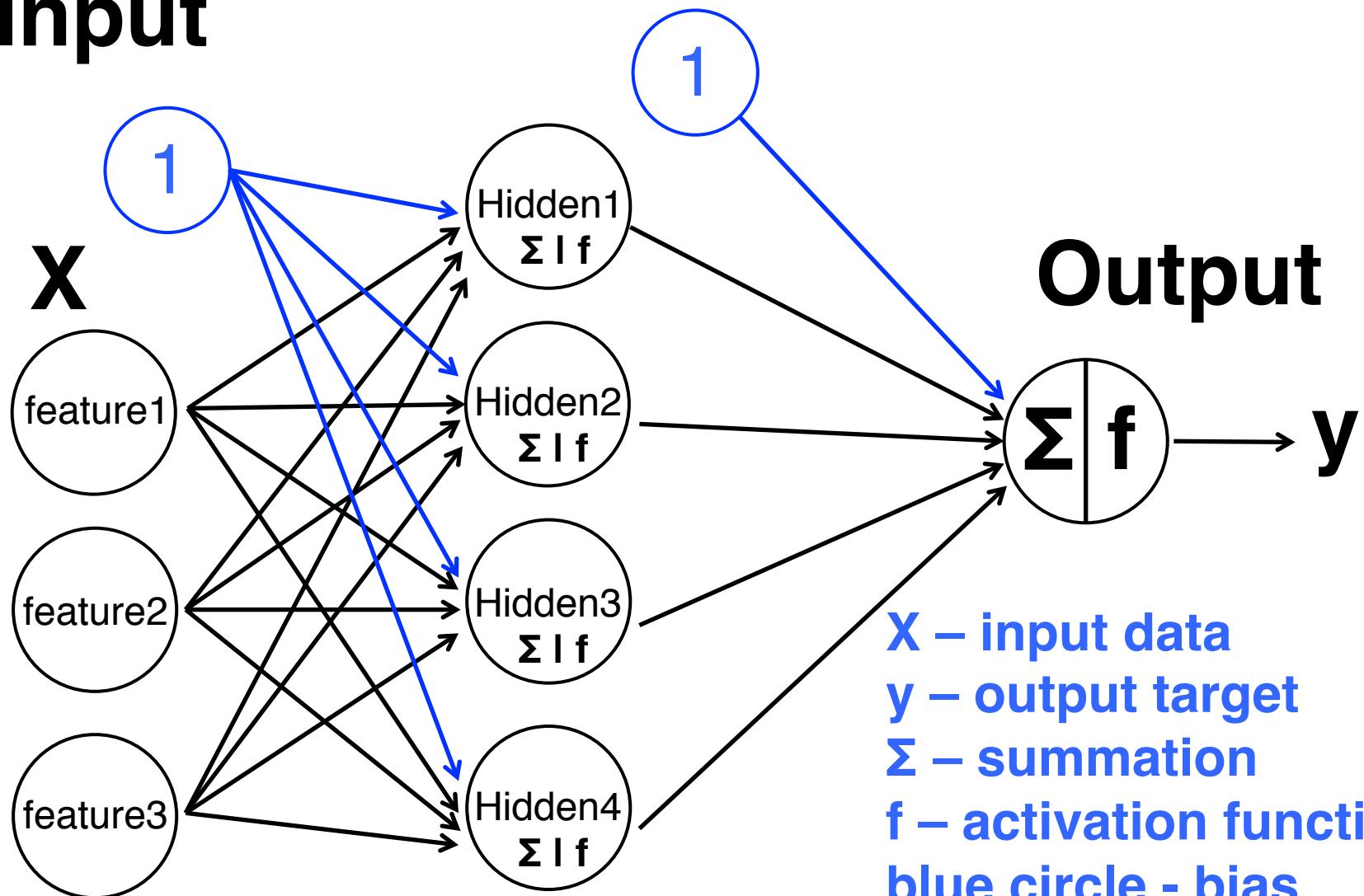


# Winter of ANN



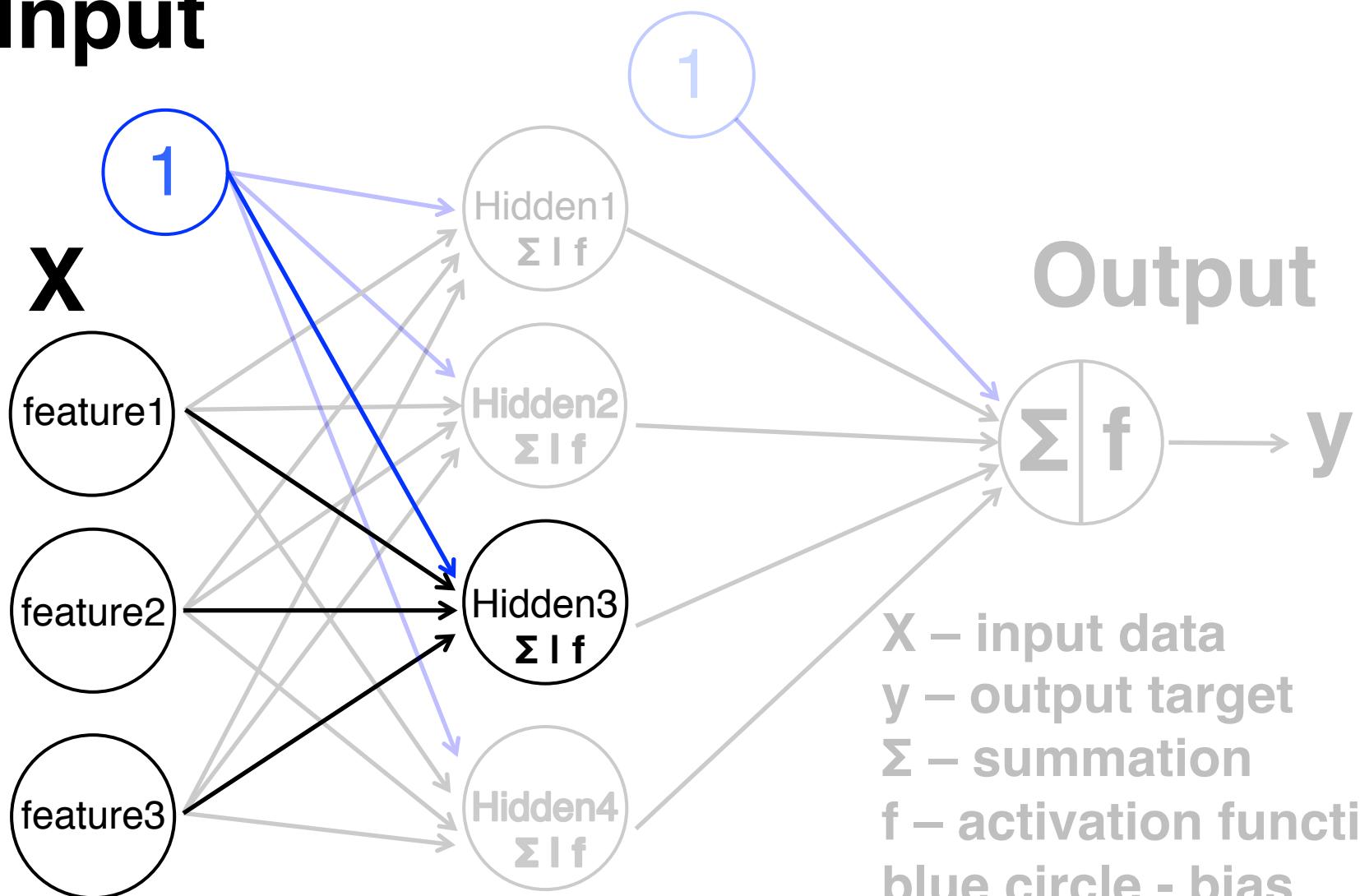
# Multi-Layer Perceptron

# Input



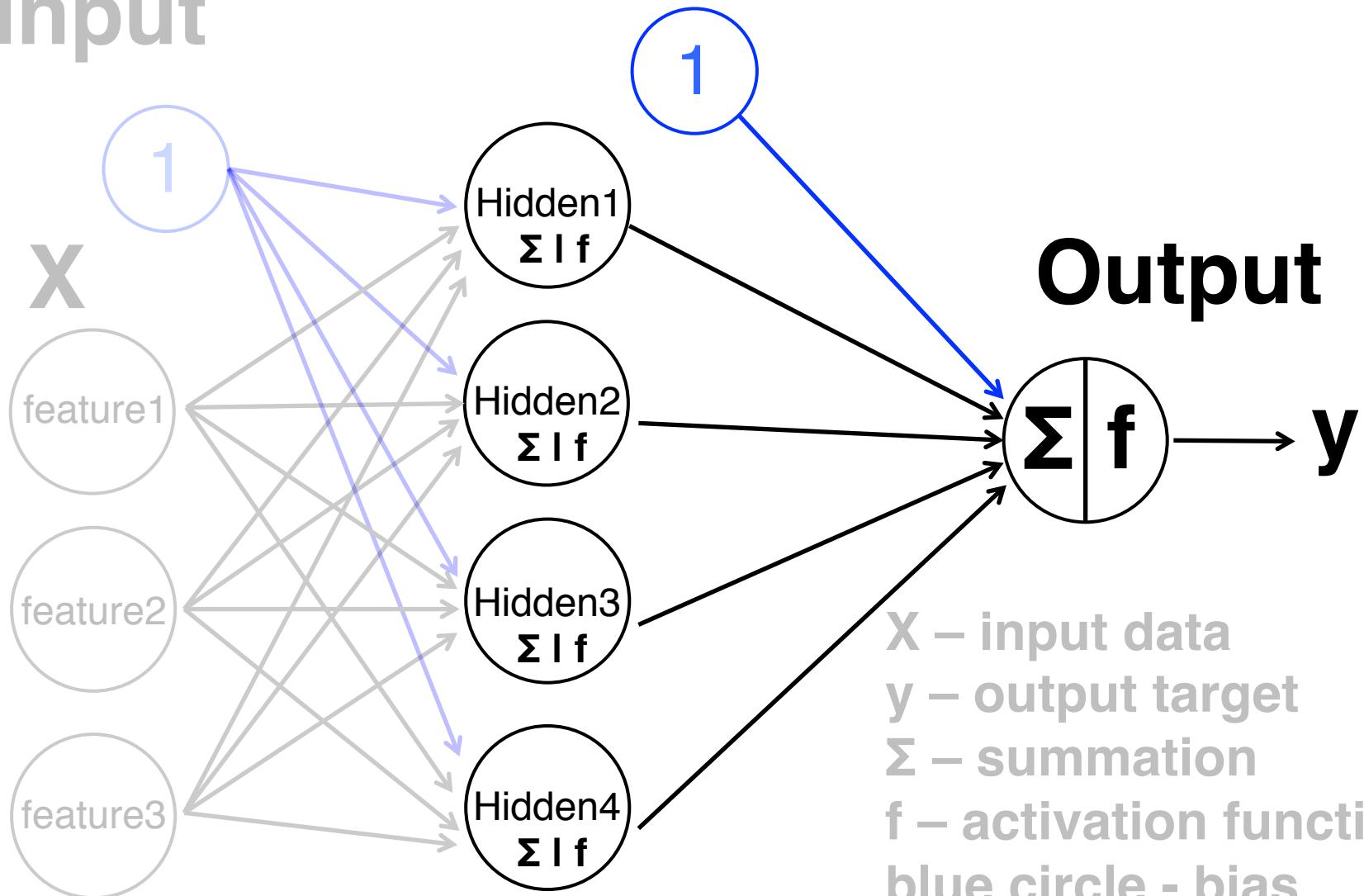
X – input data  
y – output target  
 $\Sigma$  – summation  
f – activation function  
blue circle - bias

# Input



X – input data  
y – output target  
 $\Sigma$  – summation  
f – activation function  
blue circle - bias

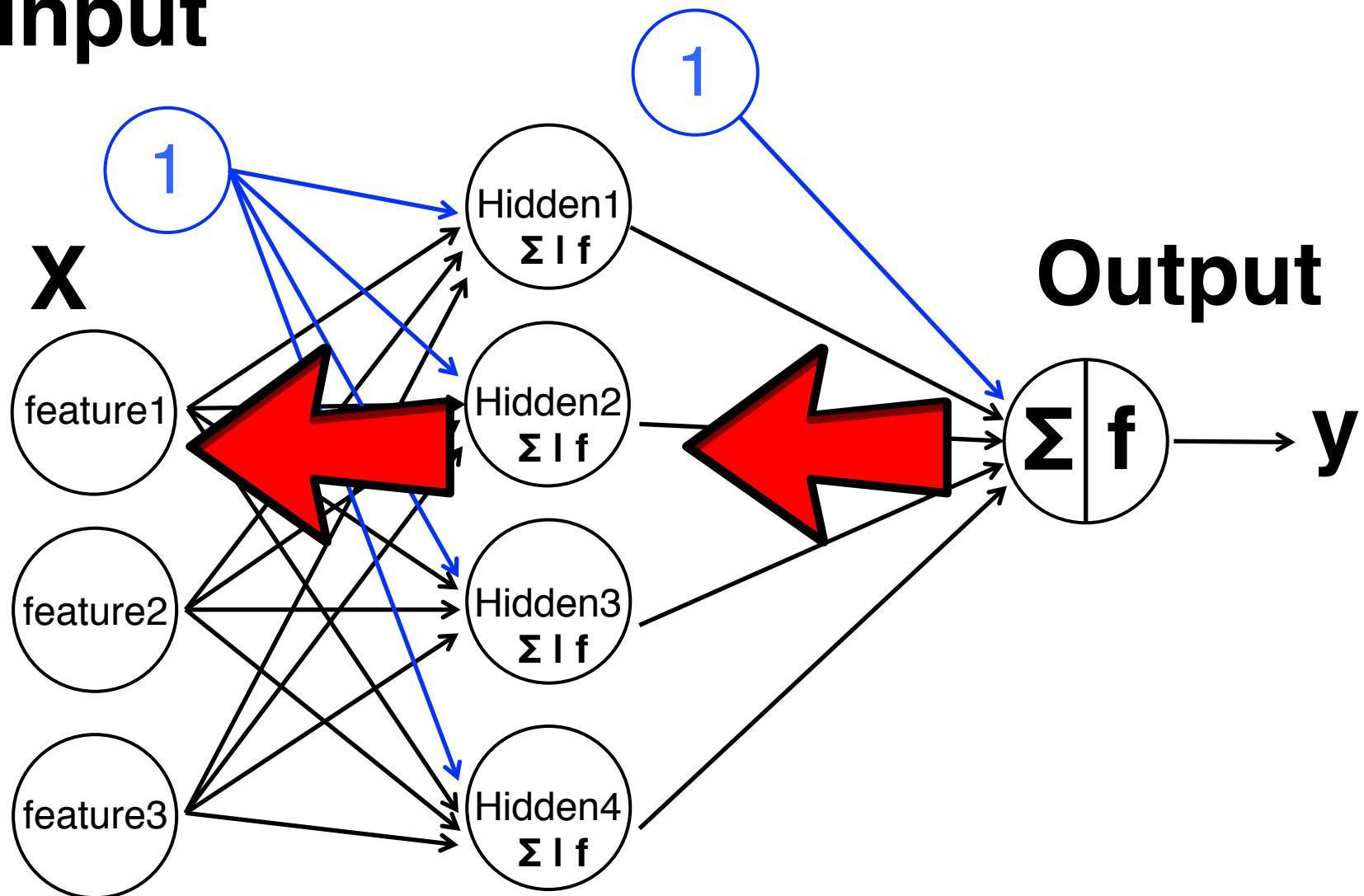
# Input



# Output

X – input data  
y – output target  
 $\Sigma$  – summation  
f – activation function  
blue circle - bias

# Input



# Output

Go to notebook 02

# Learning curve

Workshop time

Gentle introduction

- What's ML
- ANN history
- ANN overview

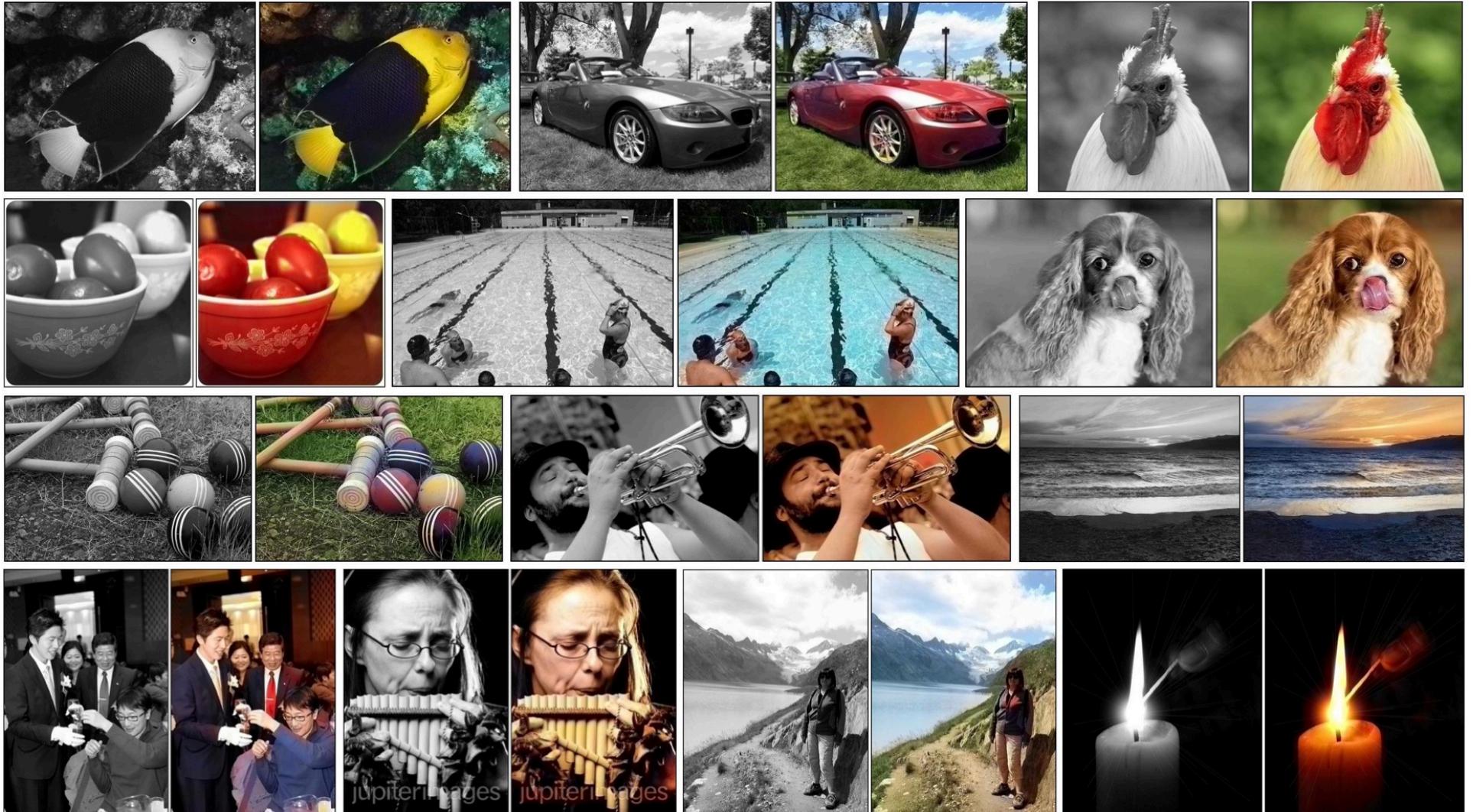
Step by step ANN

- Perceptron
- Backpropagation

Real world example

- Sklearn example

# Application: Colourization



<http://whattogive.com/videoColourization/>

<http://richzhang.github.io/colorization/>

11

NEIL A. ARMSTRONG  
JANET S. ARMSTRONG

2214

12/15

19 87

13.31  
420

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Coyne's Valley Christian Academy \$ 50 00

Fifty One &/100

DOLLARS



THE FIFTH THIRD BANK

CINCINNATI, OHIO 45201

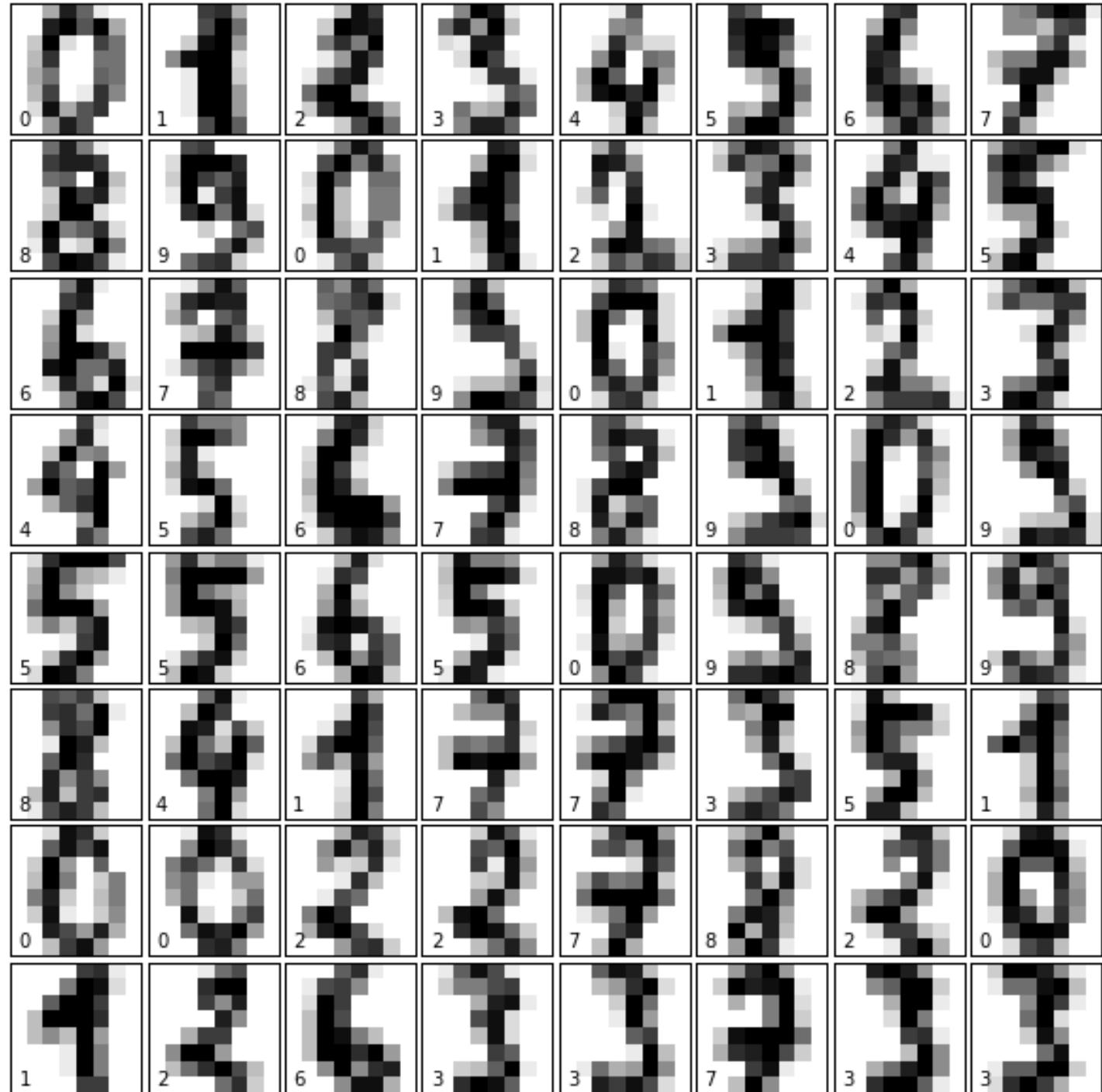
FIFTH THIRD CENTER  
38 FOUNTAIN SQUARE PLAZA, CINCINNATI, OH 45263

FOR RMB

1042000341 2214 590 536090

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N. A. Armstrong

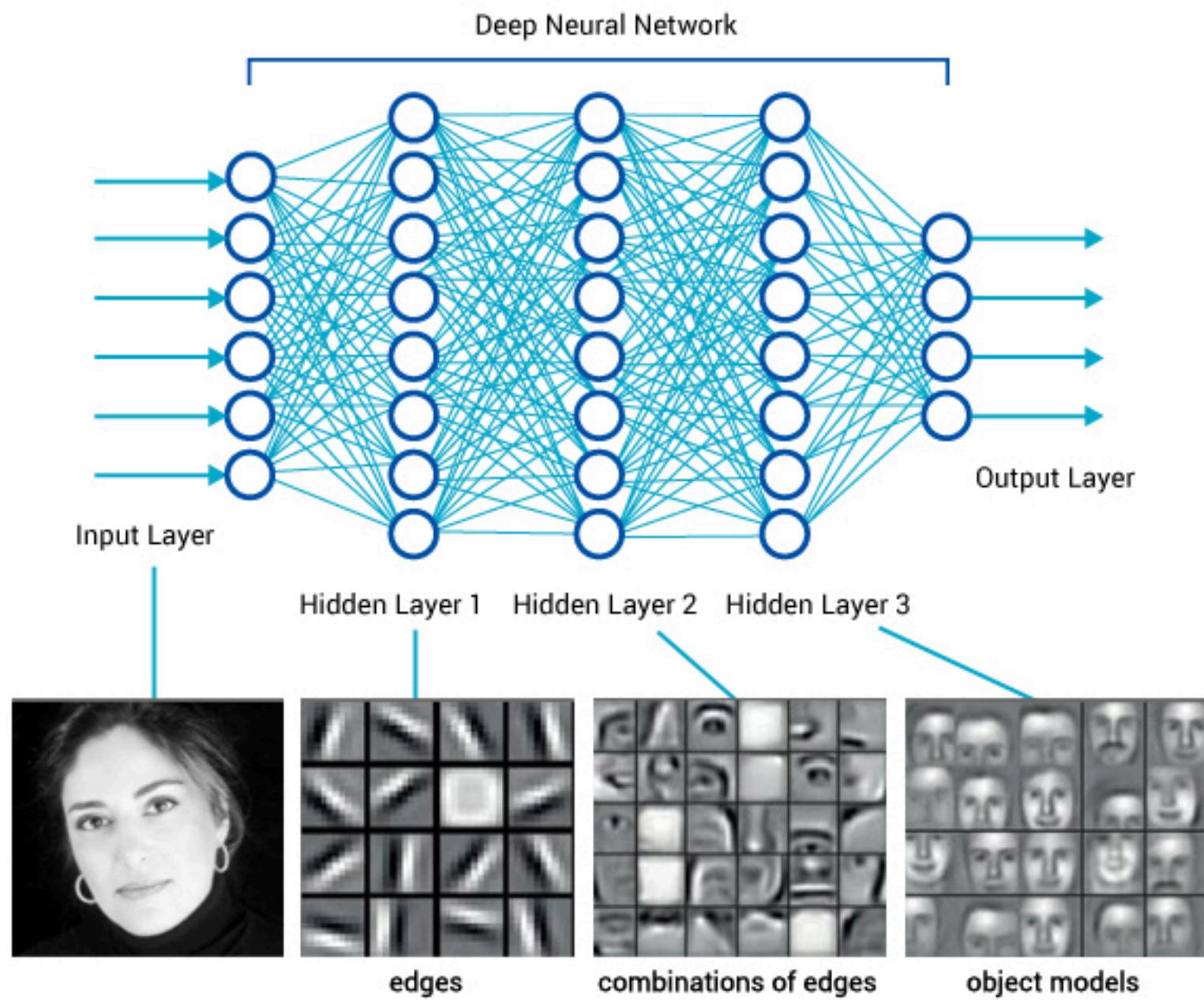


Go to notebook 03

A close-up shot from the movie Inception. Leonardo DiCaprio's character, Dom Cobb, is on the left, looking down with a serious expression. Another man's face is partially visible on the right, also looking down. The scene is dimly lit with warm, golden light.

WE NEED TO GO

DEEPER



If you want to learn more ...



<http://dlab.berkeley.edu/training>

# Some useful resources

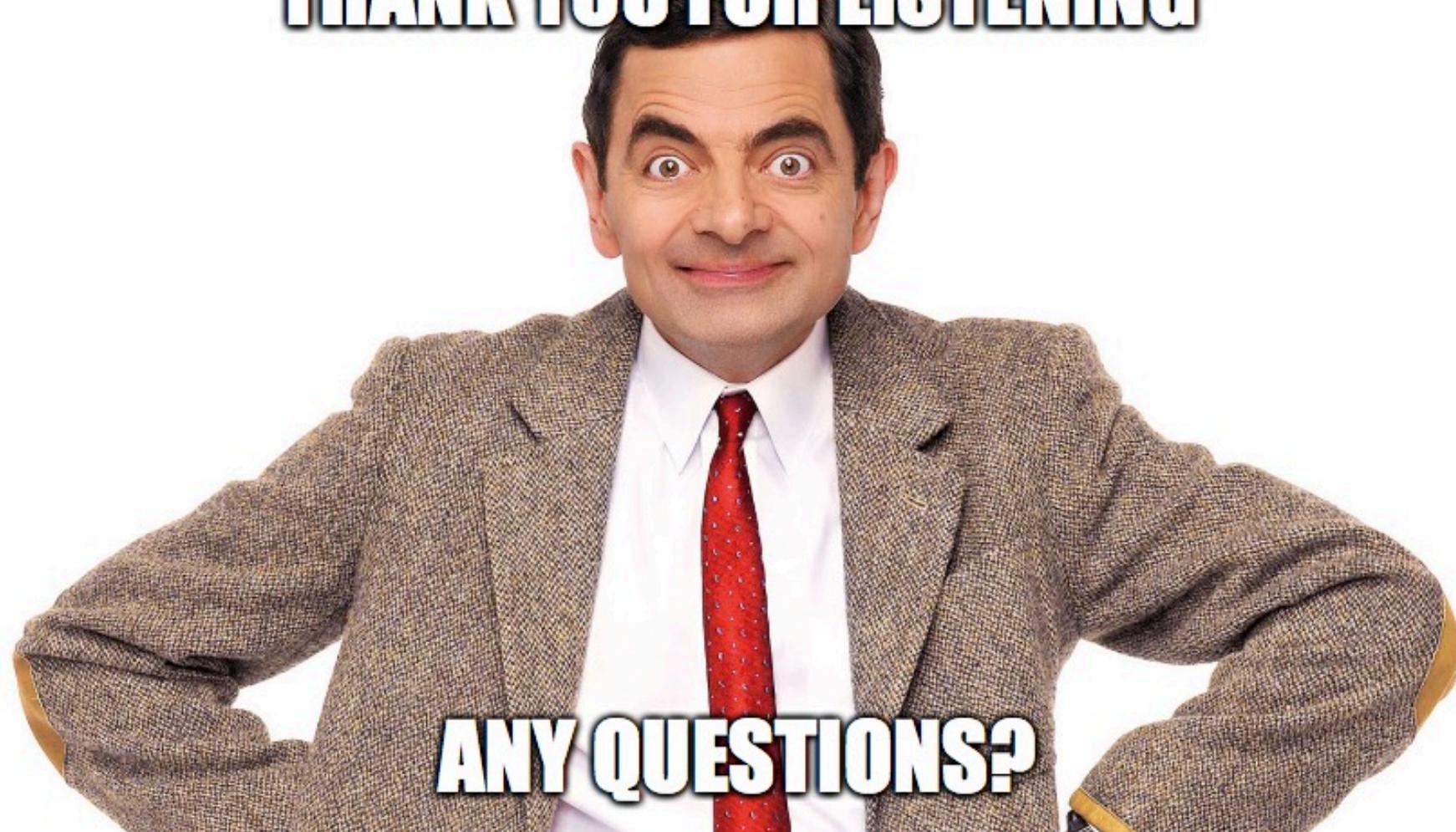
- <http://iamtrask.github.io/2015/07/12/basic-python-network/>
- <https://seat.massey.ac.nz/personal/s.r.marsland/MLBook.html>
- [http://sebastianraschka.com/Articles/2015\\_singlelayer\\_neurons.html](http://sebastianraschka.com/Articles/2015_singlelayer_neurons.html)
- <http://www.emergentmind.com/neural-network>
- <http://neuralnetworksanddeeplearning.com/>
- <https://www.coursera.org/learn/neural-networks>

You can also find most of today's workshop material on my blog:

<http://qingkaikong.blogspot.com/2016/10/machine-learning-1-what-is-machine.html>

I thank all the authors of the above links, as well as a lot of the images I got from internet.

**THANK YOU FOR LISTENING**



**ANY QUESTIONS?**