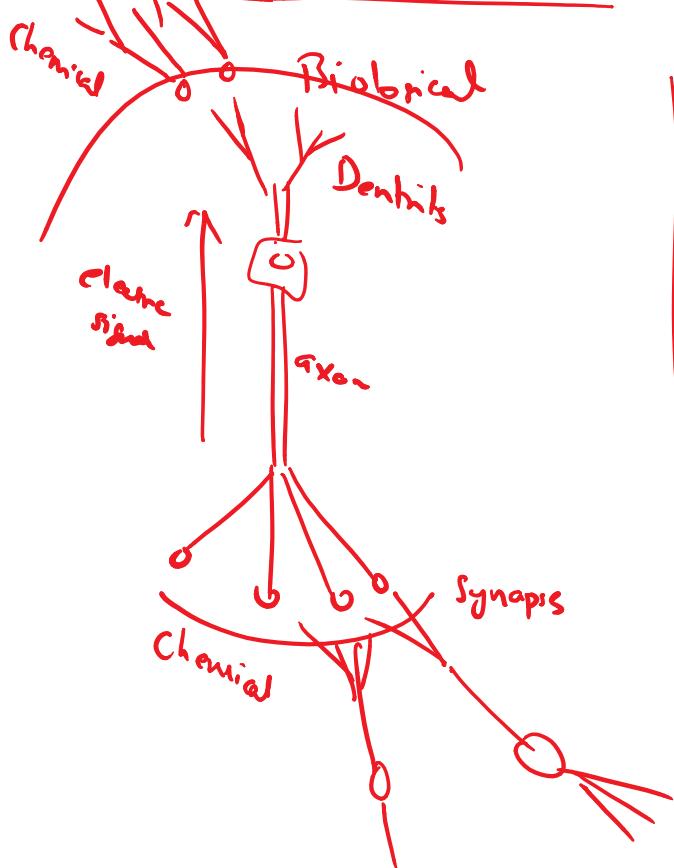
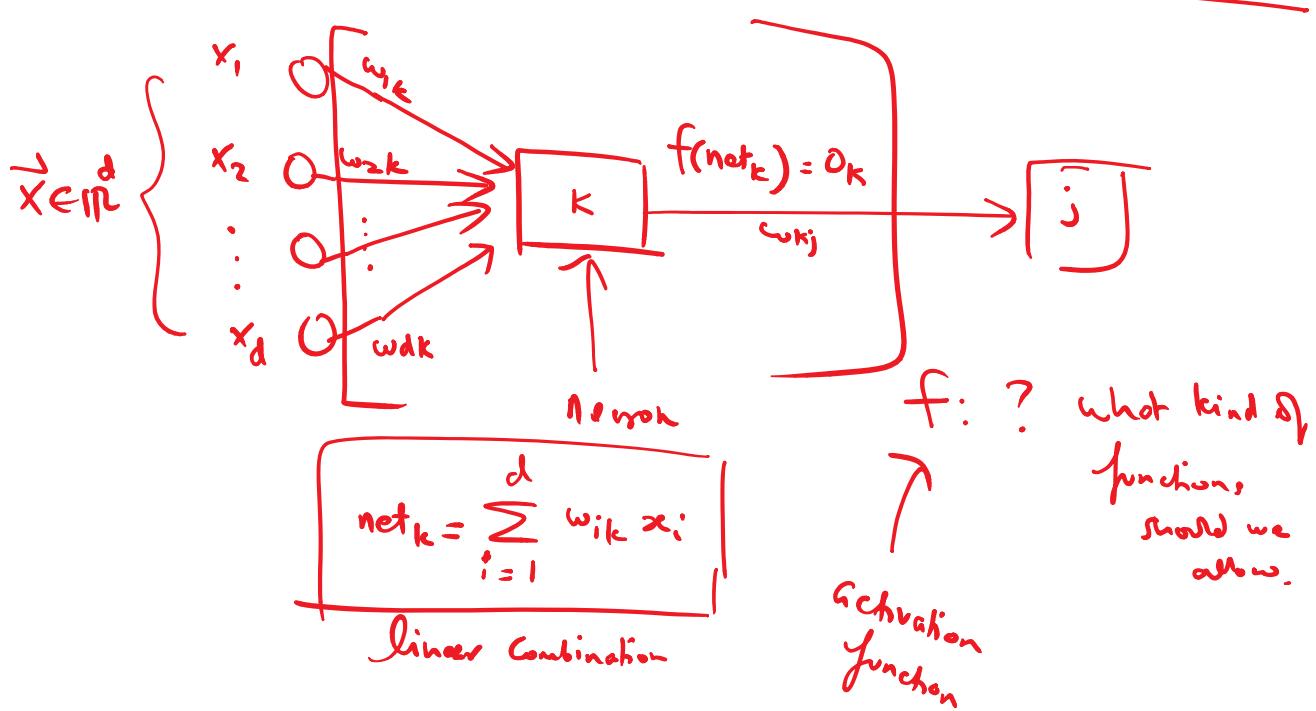


Artificial Neural Networks (ANN)

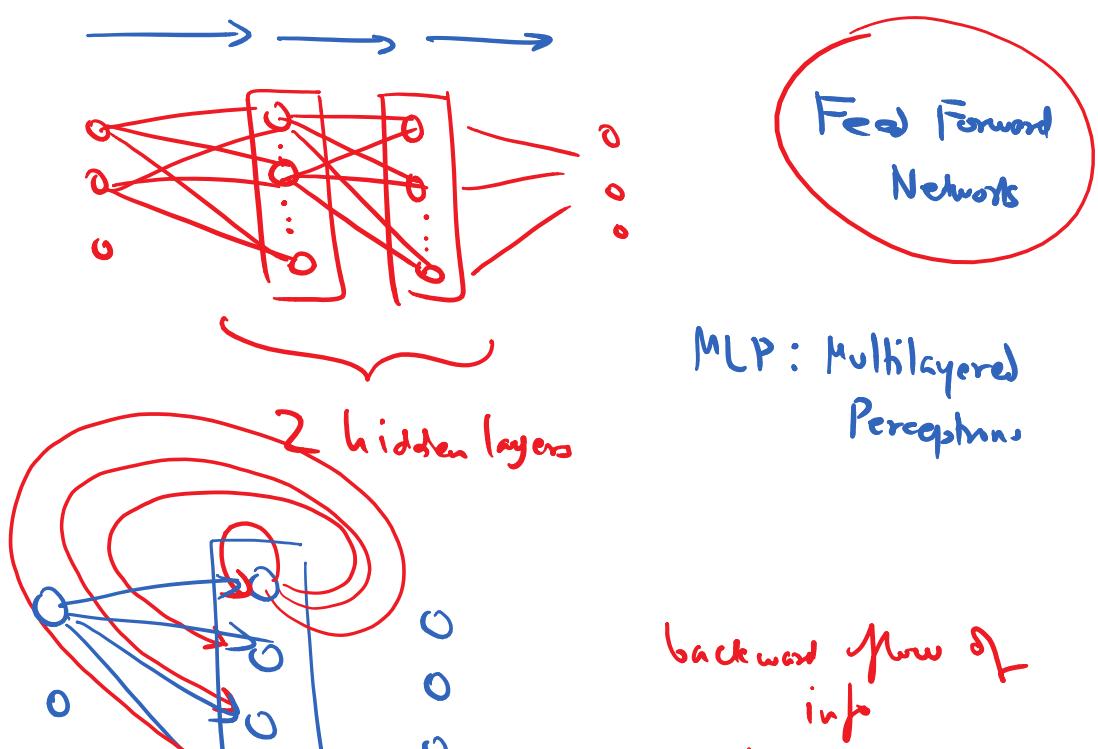
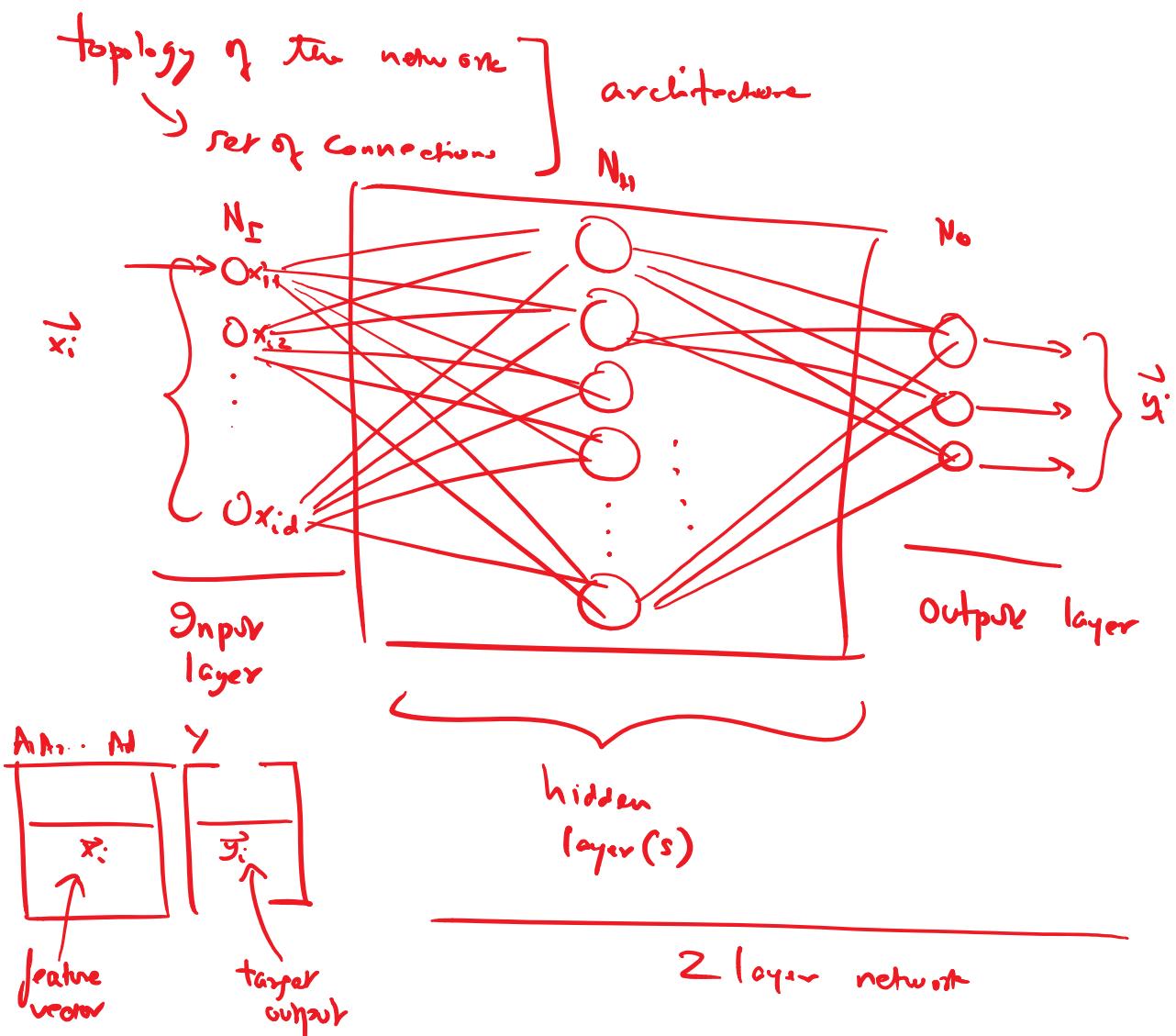


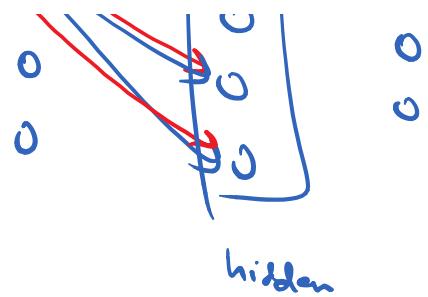
- ① aggregation of inputs from synapses
- ② thresholding
- ③ spiking
- ④ propagate to next set of connected neurons via dendrites

Human Brain : 10 trillion connections



topology of the network





unknown -> un - T
info
feed-back

Recurrent NN

whenever "history" is important

$$net_k = \sum_{i=1}^{\text{inputs}} w_{ik} o_i = \vec{w}^T \vec{o}$$

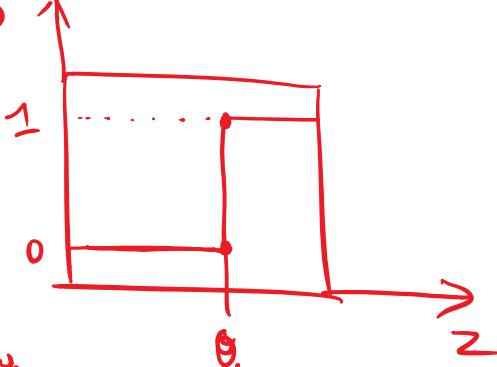


$f(\text{net}_k)$? ← different activation functions

$z = \text{net}_k$

$$f(z) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } z \geq \theta \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad \text{threshold}$$

binary neuron with threshold θ

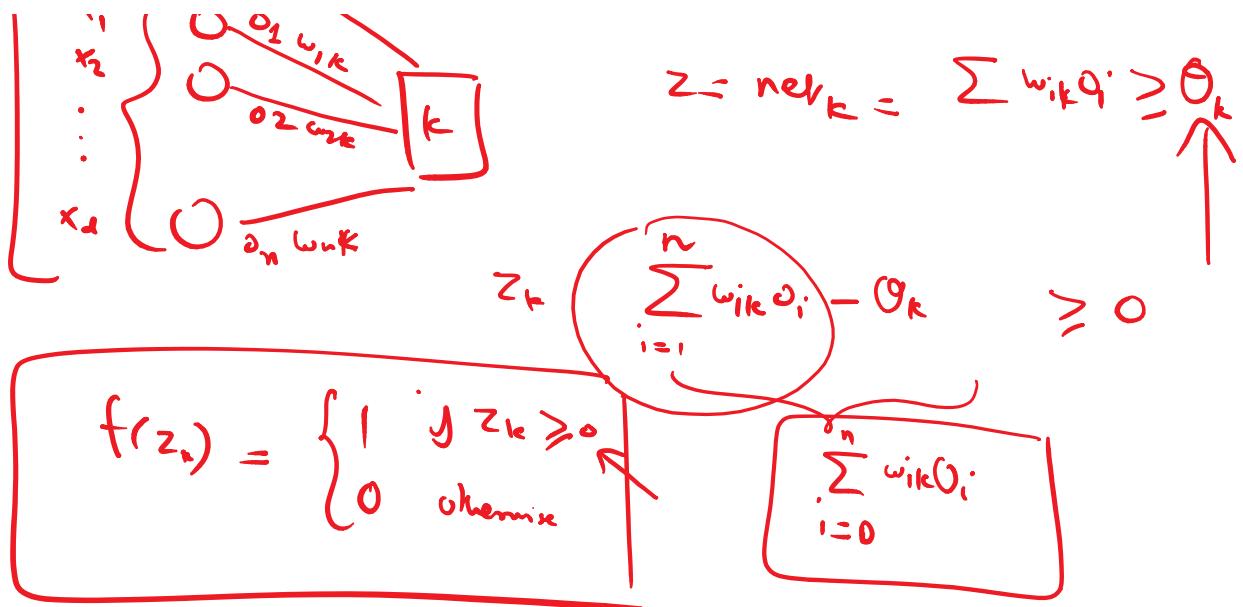


$$x_0 \quad o_0 = 1 \quad w_{0k} = -\theta_k$$

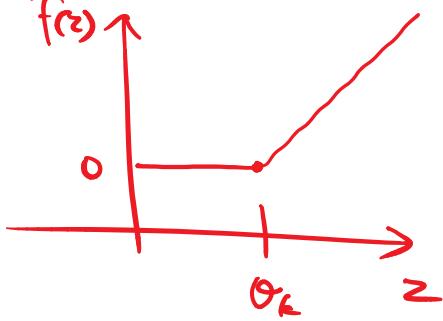
$$O_0 + [-\theta_k]$$

$$\left[\begin{matrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{matrix} \right] \quad \left\{ \begin{matrix} O_1 \\ O_2 \end{matrix} \right\} \quad w_{1k} \quad \Gamma_1 \quad \Gamma_2$$

$$z = \text{net}_k = \sum w_{ik} o_i > \theta_k$$



② Rectified linear neuron

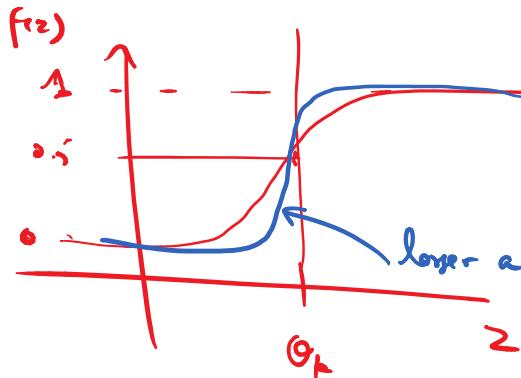


$$f(z_k) = \begin{cases} z_k & \text{if } z_k \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

assuming that θ_k is a bias neuron

$$\text{net}_k = z_k = \sum_{i=0}^n w_{ik}x_i$$

③ Sigmoid (logistic)



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

$$\frac{1}{1+e^{-az}} \quad a>0$$

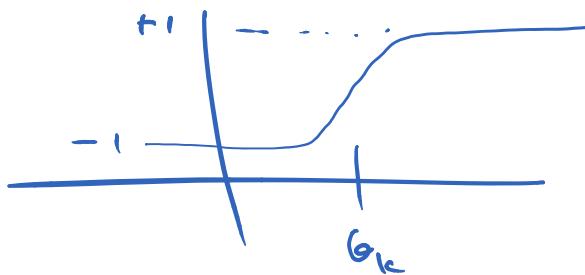
$$f(z) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-z}}$$

definit

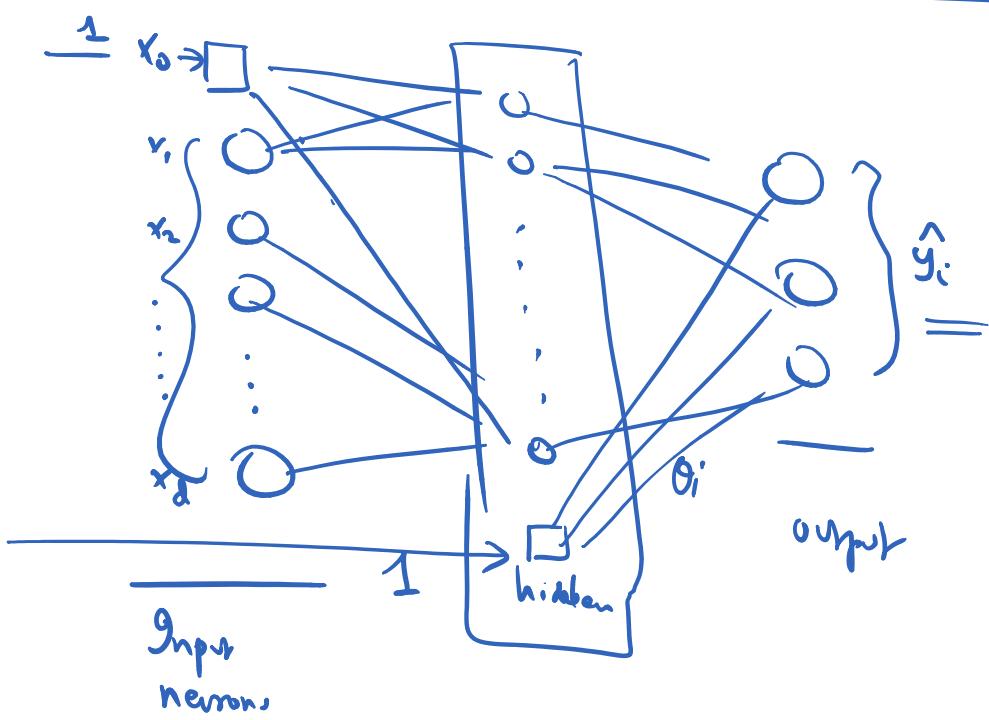
$a > 0$

Slope parameter

(ii) Sigmoid (\tanh)



$$f(z) = \frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{e^z + e^{-z}}$$



$\vec{x}_i \rightarrow$ feed forward through the network

$$|w_{ij}| = N_I \times N_H + N_H \times N_O$$

Total # of weights/edges in ANN

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} N_I = 10 \\ N_H = 10 \end{array} \right) \quad E = \sum_{i=1}^n \| \vec{u}_i - \vec{v}_i \|^2$$

Initialize all the weights
 $w_{ij} \neq 0$
 small
 -0.5 to $+0.5$
 uniform
 $N(0, \sigma^2)$

$$N_H = 10,000$$

$$N_O = 10$$

$$E = \sum_{i=1}^n \|\hat{y}_i - y_i\|^2$$

$$N(0, \sigma^2)$$

small

Squared error function

Given training input \vec{x}_i , predict \hat{y}_i , compare to true target y_i .

$$\min_W E = \min_W \sum_{i=1}^n \|\hat{y}_i - y_i\|^2$$

all the weights

$$W = \{w_{ij}\}_{\text{all pairs}}$$

Activated functions are

non-linear, e.g. sigmoid

non-linear
non-convex

objective

Stochastic gradient
descent
"backpropagation"

: :

bad news: no guarantee of
the solution

Local minima

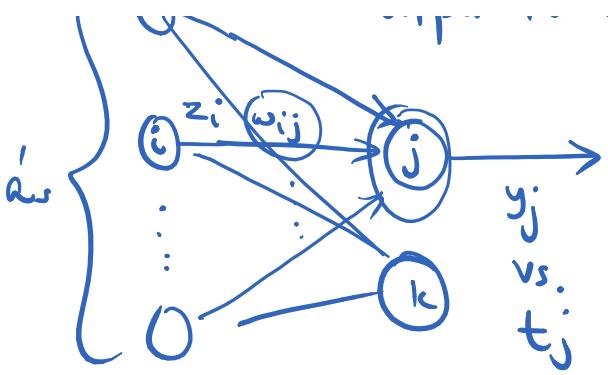
$$E = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i (t_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$$

true output of ANN



true

$$\begin{matrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{matrix} \quad d'$$



y_j vs.
 t_j
true
output

hidden

$$\text{net}_j = \sum_{a=1}^{N_{hi}} w_{aj} z_a$$

$$\nabla w_{ij} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{ij}}$$

$$= \frac{\partial E}{\partial y_j} \cdot \frac{\partial y_j}{\partial \text{net}_j} \cdot \frac{\partial \text{net}_j}{\partial w_{ij}}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i (t_i - y_i)^2$$

$$w_{ij} = w_{ij} - \eta \nabla w_{ij}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i (t_i - f(\text{net}_j))^2$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial y_j} = \frac{1}{2} (t_j - y_j)^2 + \cdot \text{Const}$$

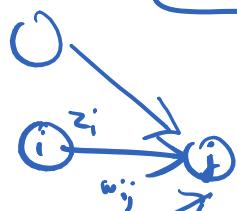
$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2(t_j - y_j)(-1)$$

$$= -(t_j - y_j) f'(\text{net}_j)$$

$$\delta_j = -\frac{\partial E}{\partial \text{net}_j}$$

$$\frac{\partial y_j}{\partial \text{net}_j} = \frac{\partial f(\text{net}_j)}{\partial \text{net}_j}$$

$$= f'(\text{net}_j)$$



$$\frac{\partial \text{net}_j}{\partial w_{ij}}$$

$$\text{net}_j = \sum_{a=1}^{N_h} w_{aj} z_a$$

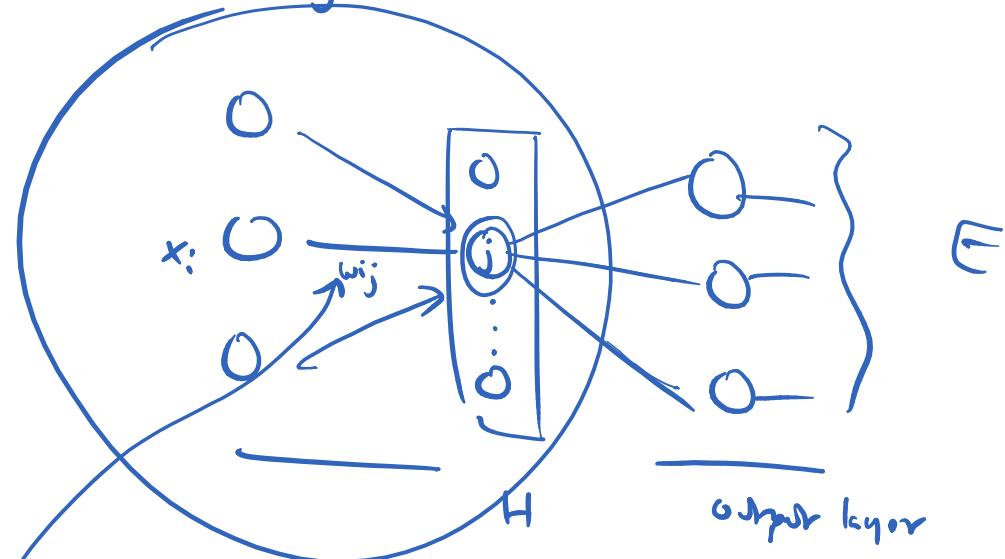
$$\frac{\partial \text{net}_j}{\partial w_{ij}} = \frac{\partial \text{w}_{ij} \cdot z_i}{\partial w_{ij}} + \text{Const}$$

Hidden to output
j

$$\nabla_{w_{ij}} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{ij}} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial \text{net}_j} \cdot \frac{\partial \text{net}_j}{\partial w_{ij}} = \delta_j \cdot z_i$$

$$\delta_j = -(t_j - y_j) \cdot f'(\text{net}_j)$$

Input to hidden
i j



$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{ij}} = \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial \text{net}_j} \cdot \delta_j \right) \cdot \frac{\partial \text{net}_j}{\partial w_{ij}} = n_i$$

$$\delta_j = -\frac{\partial E}{\partial \text{net}_j}$$

$$\text{net}_j = \sum_{k=1}^{N_I} x_k \cdot w_{kj}$$

$$\frac{\partial \text{net}_j}{\partial w_{ij}} = x_i \cdot w_{ij} + \text{Const} \\ = x_i$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{N_O} \frac{\partial E}{\partial \text{net}_k} \cdot \frac{\partial \text{net}_k}{\partial w_{jk}} \cdot \frac{\partial w_{jk}}{\partial z_j}$$

Diagram illustrating the calculation of the gradient of the error function with respect to the weights w_{jk} in a neural network layer.

The diagram shows a layer of N_h hidden units (labeled i) and a layer of N_o output units (labeled k). The output of unit j is z_j , and the net input to unit k is $\text{net}_k = \sum_{a=1}^{N_h} w_{ak} \cdot z_a$. The output of unit k is y_k .

The error term for unit k is $\frac{\partial E}{\partial y_k}$. The total error E is the sum of the error terms for all output units:

$$E = \sum_{k=1}^{N_o} \frac{\partial E}{\partial y_k}$$

The gradient of the error with respect to w_{jk} is given by:

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{jk}} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial y_k} \cdot \frac{\partial y_k}{\partial \text{net}_k} \cdot \frac{\partial \text{net}_k}{\partial z_j} \cdot \frac{\partial z_j}{\partial \text{net}_j}$$

Using the derivative of the activation function f' , we get:

$$\delta_j = - \sum_{k=1}^{N_o} \delta_k w_{jk} \cdot f'(\text{net}_j)$$

Summarize

$H \rightarrow O$

$H_O : \nabla_{w_{ij}} = \delta_j z_i = -(t_j - y_j) f'(\text{net}_j) z_i$

$I_A : \nabla_{w_{ij}} = \delta_j x_i = - \left(\sum_{k=1}^{N_o} (\delta_k w_{jk}) \right) f'(\text{net}_j) x_i$

$f'(\text{net}_j)$ or $\underline{f'(z)}$

If f is sigmoid (hyperbolic)

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

$$f(z) = \frac{e^z}{1+e^z}$$

$$\frac{d f(z)}{dz} = \frac{0 - (1)(e^z)(-1)}{(1+e^z)^2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{e^z}{(1+e^z)} \right) \left(\frac{1}{1+e^z} \right)$$

$$= \frac{e^z}{(1+e^z)^2} = \frac{e^z}{1+2e^z+e^{2z}} = \frac{e^z}{(1+e^z)^2} = f(z)(1-f(z))$$

$$f'(net_j) = f'(z) = f(z)(1-f(z))$$

