

Machine Learning Avancé Rétropropagation

Advanced Machine Learning (MLA)

Bruno Gas

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Objectifs

Objectif

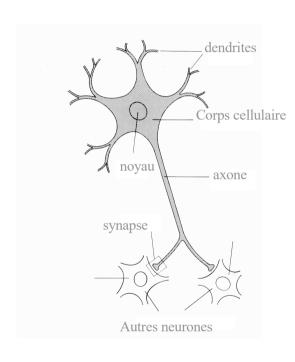
- Comprendre l'optimisation des MLP par descente de gradient
- Comprendre le graphe de calcul de la rétro-propagation du gradient
- Savoir programmer un MLP

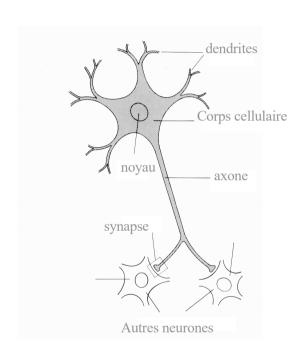
Plan

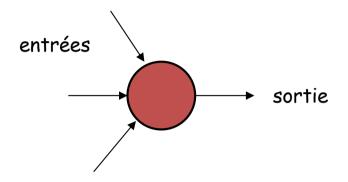
- Du neurone formel au perceptron
- L'optimisation par descente de gradient
- Calcul du gradient
- Perceptron multi-couches
- Application



Du neurone formel au perceptron

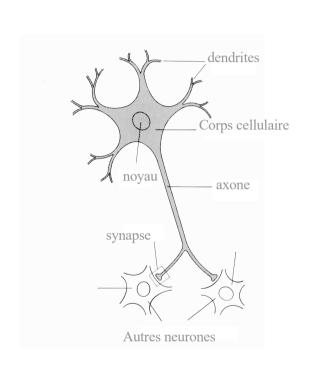


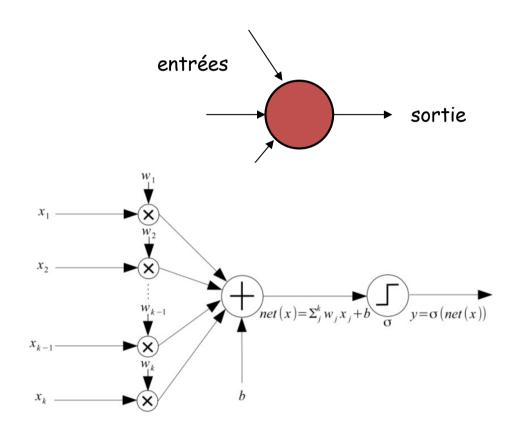




[McCullogh & Pitts, 1943]

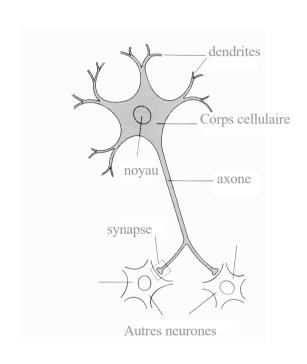
> Permet de calculer n'importe qu'elle fonction si les poids sont bien choisis

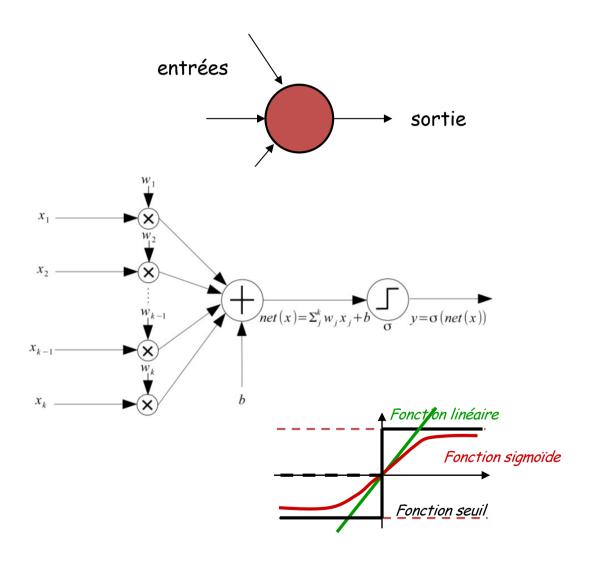




[McCullogh & Pitts, 1943]

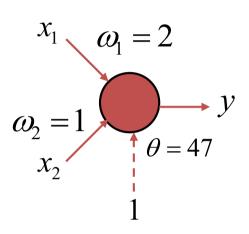
Le neurone formel réalise une somme de ses entrées pondérées par les *poids synaptiques* avant seuillage par une fonction de transition



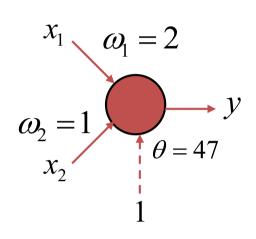


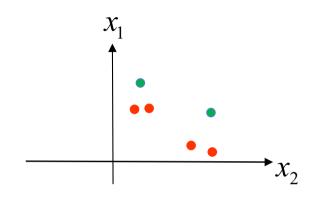
[McCullogh & Pitts, 1943]

> Différentes fonctions de transition

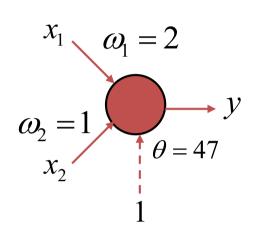


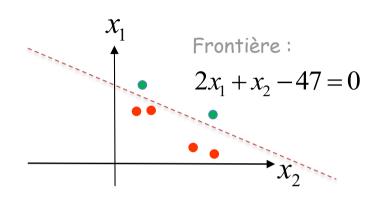
x_1	\mathcal{X}_2	$2x_1 + x_2 - \theta$	y
20	8	48 - 47 = 1	1
15	20	50 - 47 = 3	1
16	10	42 - 47 = -5	-1
5	15	25 - 47 = -18	-1
16	6	38 - 47 = -9	-1
2	20	24 - 47 = -23	-1



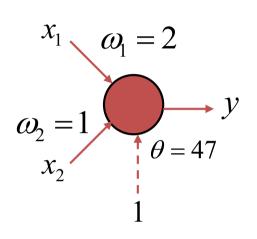


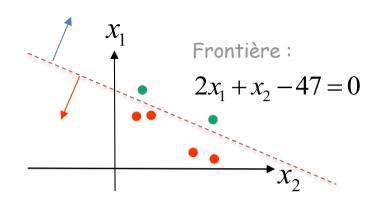
x_1	\mathcal{X}_2	$2x_1 + x_2 - \theta$	\mathcal{Y}
20	8	48 - 47 = 1	1
15	20	50 - 47 = 3	1
16	10	42 - 47 = -5	-1
5	15	25 - 47 = -18	-1
16	6	38 - 47 = -9	-1
2	20	24 – 47 = -23	-1





x_1	x_2	$2x_1 + x_2 - \theta$	y
20	8	48 - 47 = 1	1
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16	6	38 - 47 = -9	-1
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x_1	\mathcal{X}_2	$2x_1 + x_2 - \theta$	y
20	8	48 - 47 = 1	1
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5	15	25 - 47 = -18	-1
16	6	38 - 47 = -9	-1
2	20	24 – 47 = -23	-1



2.
L'optimisation par descente de gradient

On peut formuler les tâches de ML comme un problème d'optimisation numérique pour minimiser une fonction de perte définie L en fonction de la tâche que l'on cherche à accomplir.

On cherche à approximer la fonction de décision :

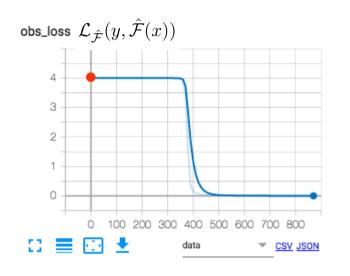
$$\mathcal{F}: x \to y$$

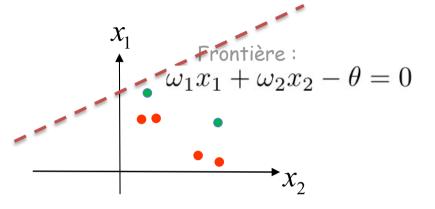
On définit alors la fonction de perte :

$$\mathcal{L}_{\hat{\mathcal{F}}}(y,\hat{\mathcal{F}}(x))$$

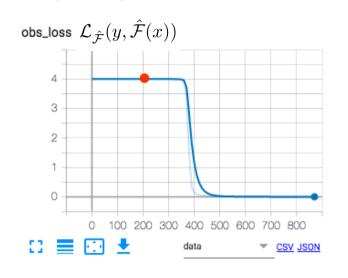
On cherche alors à estimer la fonction de décision par optimisation numérique à partir des données disponibles :

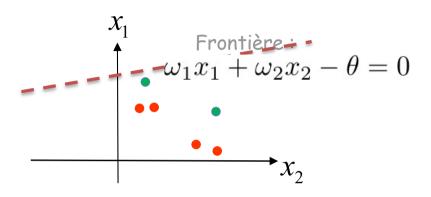
$$\hat{\mathcal{F}} = \operatorname*{arg\,min}_{\mathcal{F}} \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{F}}$$



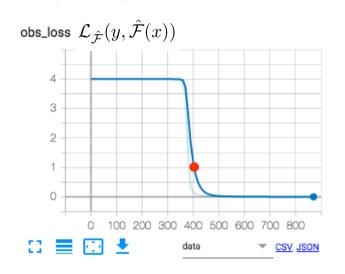


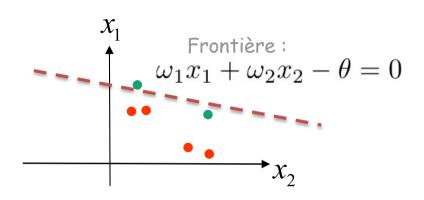
x_1	x_2	y
20	8	-1
15	20	-1
16	10	-1
5	15	-1
16	6	-1
2	20	-1



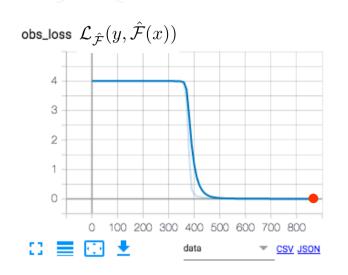


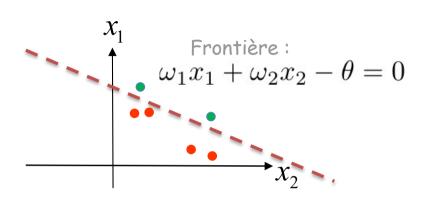
x_1	x_2	y
20	8	-1
15	20	-1
16	10	-1
5	15	-1
16	6	-1
2	20	-1





x_1	\mathcal{X}_2	\mathcal{Y}
20	8	1
15	20	-1
16	10	-1
5	15	-1
16	6	-1
2	20	-1

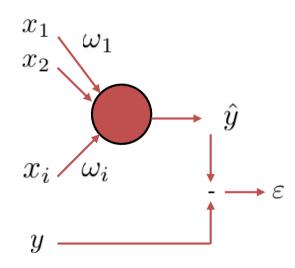




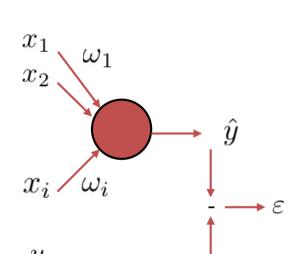
x_1	\mathcal{X}_2	$2x_1 + x_2 - \theta$	\mathcal{Y}
20	8	48 - 47 = 1	1
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2	20	24 – 47 = -23	-1

• Etat du neurone

$$v = \sum_{i} \omega_i x_i$$



- Etat du neurone
- Sortie du neurone



$$v = \sum_{i} \omega_{i} x_{i}$$

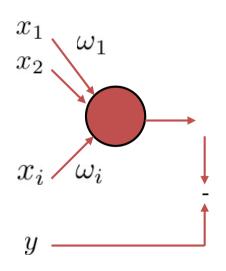
$$\hat{y} = \sigma(v)$$

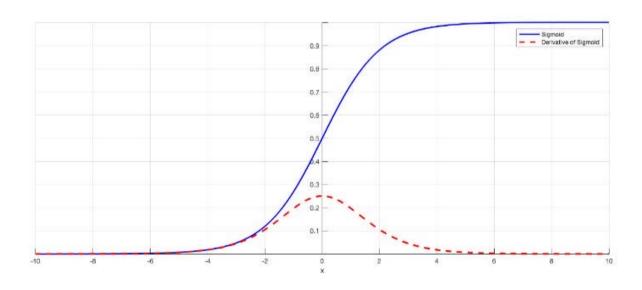
- Etat du neurone
- Sortie du neurone
- Fonction de transition

$$v = \sum_{i} \omega_i x_i$$

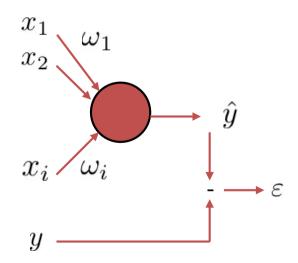
$$\hat{y} = \sigma(v)$$

$$\sigma(v) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-v}}$$





- Etat du neurone
- Sortie du neurone
- Fonction de transition
- Erreur



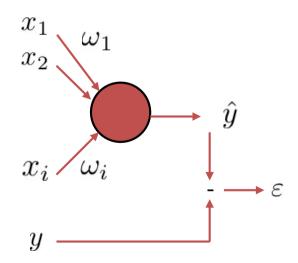
$$v = \sum_{i} \omega_i x_i$$

$$\hat{y} = \sigma(v)$$

$$\sigma(v) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-v}}$$

$$\varepsilon = \hat{y} - y$$

- Etat du neurone
- Sortie du neurone
- Fonction de transition
- Erreur
- Coût (perte)



$$v = \sum_{i} \omega_{i} x_{i}$$

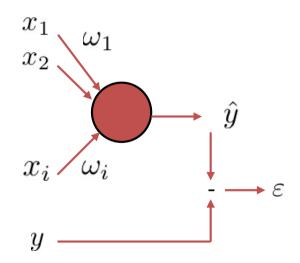
$$\hat{y} = \sigma(v)$$

$$\sigma(v) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-v}}$$

$$\varepsilon = \hat{y} - y$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \varepsilon^{2}$$

- Etat du neurone
- Sortie du neurone
- Fonction de transition
- Erreur
- Coût (perte)



$$v = \sum_{i} \omega_i x_i$$

$$\hat{y} = \sigma(v)$$

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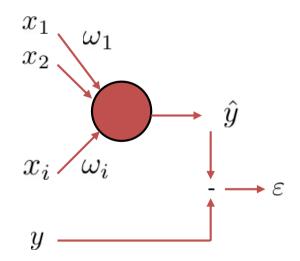
$$\varepsilon = \hat{y} - y$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \varepsilon^2$$

sur tous les exemples

$$\mathcal{L} = \sum_{k} (\varepsilon^k)^2$$

- Etat du neurone
- Sortie du neurone
- Fonction de transition
- Erreur
- Erreur quadratique



$$v = \sum_{i} \omega_{i} x_{i}$$

$$\hat{y} = \sigma(v)$$

$$\sigma(v) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-v}}$$

$$\varepsilon = \hat{y} - y$$

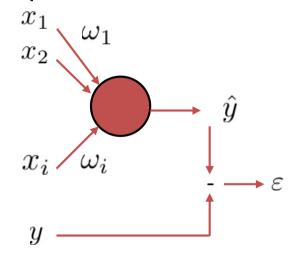
$$\mathcal{L} = \varepsilon^2$$

sur tous les exemples

$$\mathcal{L} = \sum_{k} (\varepsilon^k)^2$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \sum_{k} \sum_{i} (\varepsilon_{i}^{k})^{2}$$

- Etat du neurone
- Sortie du neurone
- Fonction de transition
- Erreur
- Erreur quadratique
- Adaptation



$$v = \sum_{i} \omega_i x_i$$

$$\hat{y} = \sigma(v)$$

$$\sigma(v) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-v}}$$

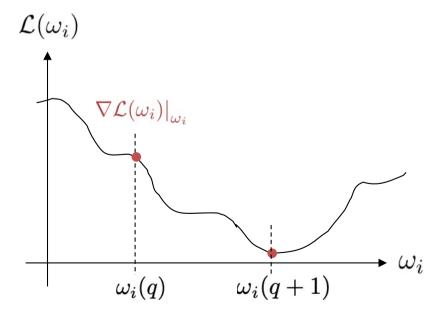
$$\varepsilon = \hat{y} - y$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \varepsilon^2$$

$$\omega_i \longleftarrow \omega_i + \Delta \omega_i$$

> Modifier les poids de sorte à diminuer le coût

- Etat du neurone
- Sortie du neurone
- Fonction de transition
- Erreur
- Erreur quadratique
- Adaptation



$$v = \sum_{i} \omega_i x_i$$

$$\hat{y} = \sigma(v)$$

$$\sigma(v) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-v}}$$

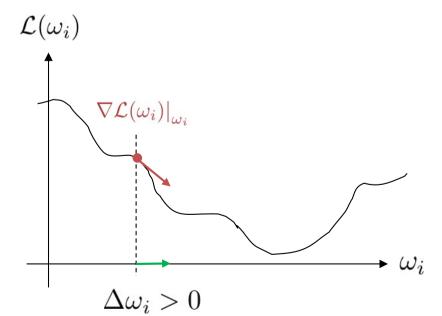
$$\varepsilon = \hat{y} - y$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \varepsilon^2$$

$$\omega_i \longleftarrow \omega_i + \Delta \omega_i$$

26

- Etat du neurone
- Sortie du neurone
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- Erreur quadratique
- Adaptation



$$v = \sum_{i} \omega_i x_i$$

$$\hat{y} = \sigma(v)$$

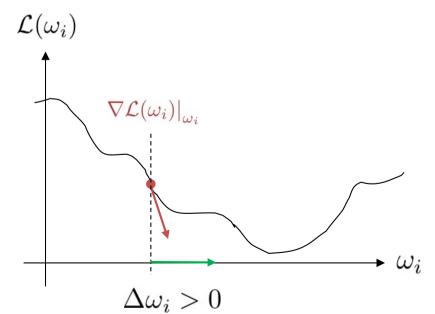
$$\sigma(v) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-v}}$$

$$\varepsilon = \hat{y} - y$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \varepsilon^2$$

$$\omega_i \longleftarrow \omega_i + \Delta\omega_i$$

- Etat du neurone
- Sortie du neurone
- Fonction de transition
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- Adaptation



$$v = \sum_{i} \omega_i x_i$$

$$\hat{y} = \sigma(v)$$

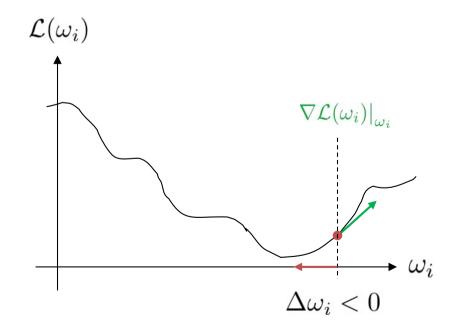
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$$\omega_i \longleftarrow \omega_i + \Delta \omega_i$$

- Etat du neurone
- Sortie du neurone
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- Adaptation



$$v = \sum_{i} \omega_i x_i$$

$$\hat{y} = \sigma(v)$$

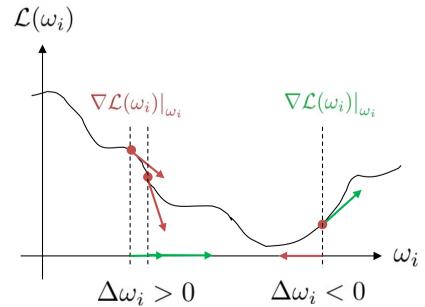
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$$\varepsilon = \hat{y} - y$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \varepsilon^2$$

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- Etat du neurone
- Sortie du neurone
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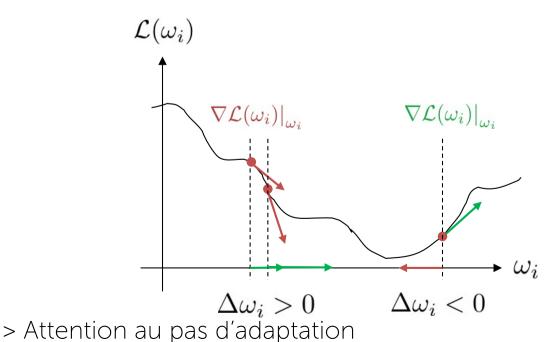
$$\varepsilon = \hat{y} - y$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \varepsilon^2$$

$$\omega_i \longleftarrow \omega_i + \Delta \omega_i$$

$$\Delta\omega_i = -\nabla\mathcal{L}|_{\omega_i}$$

- Etat du neurone
- Sortie du neurone
- Fonction de transition
- Erreur
- Erreur quadratique
- Adaptation



$$v = \sum_{i} \omega_{i} x_{i}$$

$$\hat{y} = \sigma(v)$$

$$\sigma(v) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-v}}$$

$$\varepsilon = \hat{y} - y$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \varepsilon^{2}$$

$$\omega_{i} \longleftarrow \omega_{i} + \Delta \omega_{i}$$

- Etat du neurone
- Sortie du neurone
- Fonction de transition
- Erreur
- Erreur quadratique
- Gradient
- Adaptation

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(\omega_i)}{\partial \omega_i} = 2(\hat{y} - y) \frac{\partial \sigma(\omega_i)}{\partial \omega_i} = 2(\hat{y} - y) \sigma'(\omega_i) x_i$$

$$v = \sum_{i} \omega_{i} x_{i}$$
$$\hat{y} = \sigma(v)$$

$$\sigma(v) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-v}}$$

$$\varepsilon = \hat{y} - y$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \varepsilon^2$$

$$\omega_i \longleftarrow \omega_i - \lambda \nabla \mathcal{L}|_{\omega_i}$$

- Etat du neurone
- Sortie du neurone
- Fonction de transition
- Erreur
- Erreur quadratique
- Gradient
- Adaptation

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(\omega_i)}{\partial \omega_i} = 2(\hat{y} - y) \frac{\partial \sigma(\omega_i)}{\partial \omega_i} = 2(\hat{y} - y) \sigma'(\omega_i) x_i \qquad \nabla \mathcal{L}|_{\omega_i} = 2(\varepsilon) \sigma'(v) x_i$$

$$\sigma'(v) = \frac{e^{-v}}{(1 + e^{-v})^2}$$

$$v = \sum_{i} \omega_i x_i$$

$$\hat{y} = \sigma(v)$$

$$\sigma(v) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-v}}$$

$$\varepsilon = \hat{y} - y$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \varepsilon^2$$

$$\nabla \mathcal{L}|_{\omega_i} = 2(\varepsilon)\sigma'(v)x_i$$

$$\omega_i \longleftarrow \omega_i - \lambda \nabla \mathcal{L}|_{\omega_i}$$



3.Calcul du gradient

Calcul du gradient

• Etat des entrées

$$e_{i} = \omega_{i} x_{i}$$

$$v = \sum_{i} e_{i} + \theta$$

$$\hat{y} = \sigma(v)$$

$$\sigma(v) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-v}}$$

$$\varepsilon = \hat{y} - y$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \varepsilon^{2}$$

$$\nabla \mathcal{L}|_{\omega_{i}} = 2(\varepsilon)\sigma'(v)x_{i}$$

$$\omega_{i} \longleftarrow \omega_{i} - \lambda \nabla \mathcal{L}|_{\omega_{i}}$$

Calcul du gradient

Dérivées des fonctions composées

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \omega_i} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial e_i} \boxed{\frac{\partial e_i}{\partial \omega_i}} \xrightarrow{x_i} x_i$$

$$e_i = \omega_i x_i$$

$$v = \sum_{i} e_i + \theta$$

$$\hat{y} = \sigma(v)$$

$$\sigma(v) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-v}}$$

$$\varepsilon = \hat{y} - y$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \varepsilon^2$$

$$\nabla \mathcal{L}|_{\omega_i} = 2(\varepsilon)\sigma'(v)x_i$$

$$\omega_i \longleftarrow \omega_i - \lambda \nabla \mathcal{L}|_{\omega_i}$$

• Dérivées des fonctions composées

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \omega_{i}} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial e_{i}} \frac{\partial e_{i}}{\partial \omega_{i}} \xrightarrow{x_{i}} x_{i}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial e_{i}} \xrightarrow{x_{i}} 1$$

$$e_i = \omega_i x_i$$

$$v = \sum_{i} e_i + \theta$$

$$\hat{y} = \sigma(v)$$

$$\sigma(v) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-v}}$$

$$\varepsilon = \hat{y} - y$$

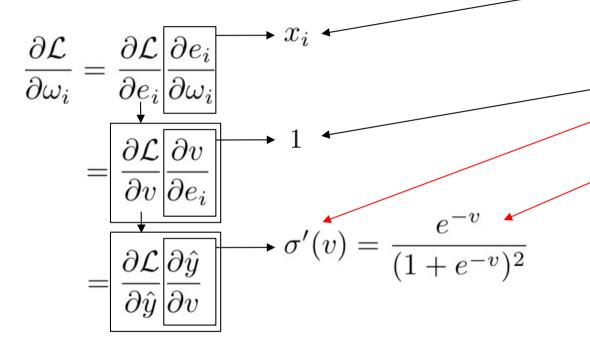
$$\mathcal{L} = \varepsilon^2$$

$$\nabla \mathcal{L}|_{\omega_i} = 2(\varepsilon)\sigma'(v)x_i$$

$$\omega_i \longleftarrow \omega_i - \lambda \nabla \mathcal{L}|_{\omega_i}$$

• Dérivées des fonctions composées

$$e_i = \omega_i x_i$$



$$v = \sum_{i} e_i + \theta$$

$$\hat{y} = \sigma(v)$$

$$\sigma(v) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-v}}$$

$$\varepsilon = \hat{y} - y$$

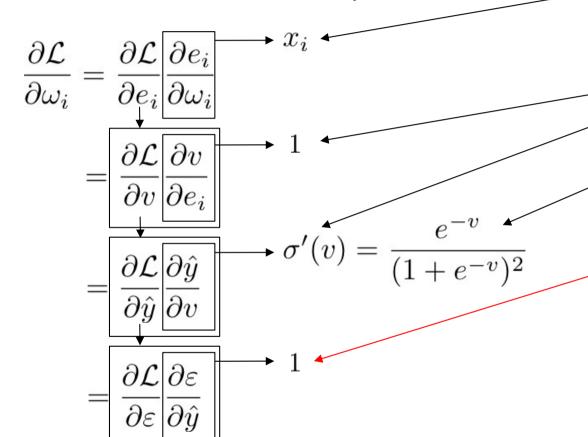
$$\mathcal{L} = \varepsilon^2$$

$$\nabla \mathcal{L}|_{\omega_i} = 2(\varepsilon)\sigma'(v)x_i$$

$$\omega_i \longleftarrow \omega_i - \lambda \nabla \mathcal{L}|_{\omega_i}$$

• Dérivées des fonctions composées

$$e_i = \omega_i x_i$$



$$v = \sum_{i} e_i + \theta$$

$$\hat{y} = \sigma(v)$$

$$\sigma(v) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-v}}$$

$$\varepsilon = \hat{y} - y$$

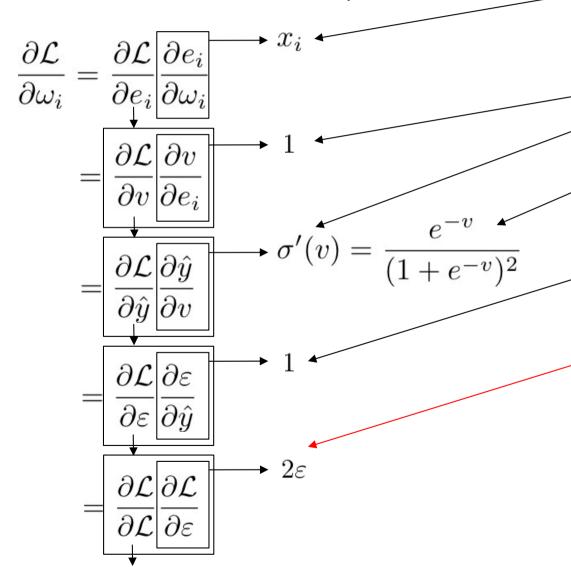
$$\mathcal{L} = \varepsilon^2$$

$$\nabla \mathcal{L}|_{\omega_i} = 2(\varepsilon)\sigma'(v)x_i$$

$$\omega_i \longleftarrow \omega_i - \lambda \nabla \mathcal{L}|_{\omega_i}$$

Dérivées des fonctions composées

$$e_i = \omega_i x_i$$



$$v = \sum_{i} e_i + \theta$$

$$\hat{y} = \sigma(v)$$

$$\sigma(v) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-v}}$$

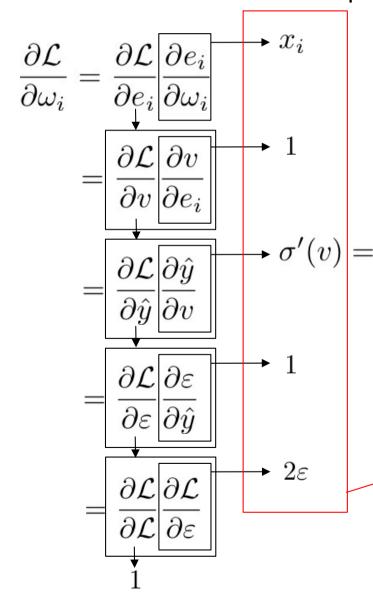
$$\varepsilon = \hat{y} - y$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \varepsilon^2$$

$$\nabla \mathcal{L}|_{\omega_i} = 2(\varepsilon)\sigma'(v)x_i$$

$$\omega_i \longleftarrow \omega_i - \lambda \nabla \mathcal{L}|_{\omega_i}$$

Dérivées des fonctions composées



$$e_i = \omega_i x_i$$

$$v = \sum_{i} e_i + \theta$$

$$\hat{y} = \sigma(v)$$

$$\sigma(v) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-v}}$$

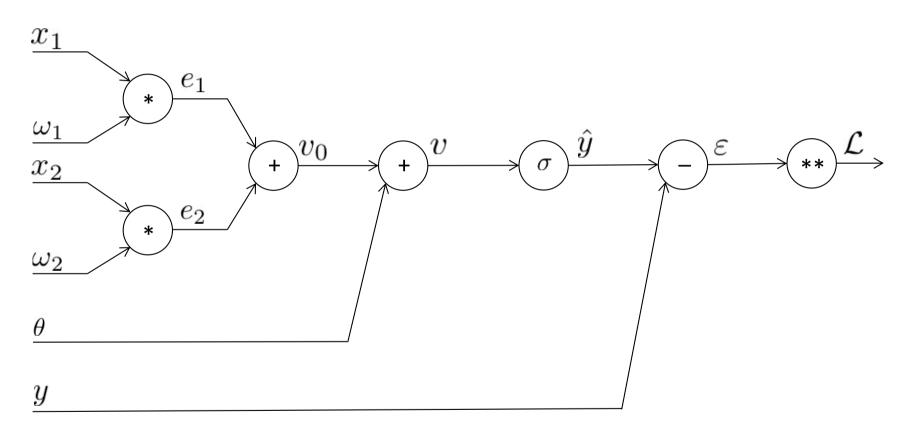
$$\varepsilon = \hat{y} - y$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \varepsilon^2$$

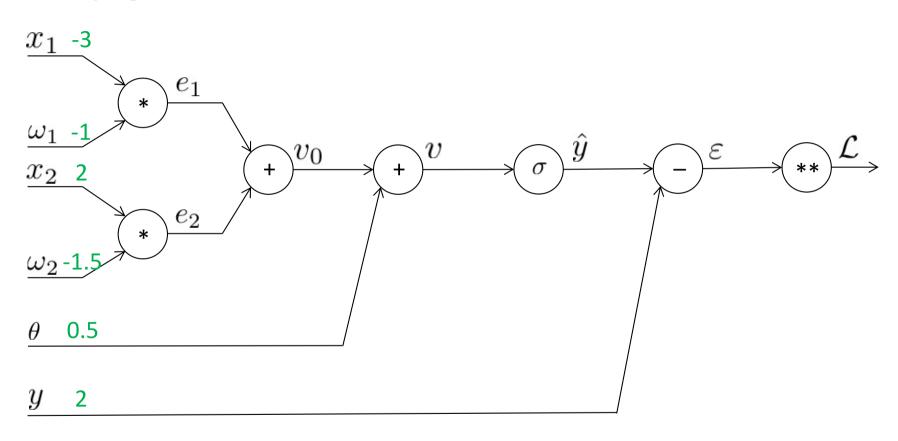
$$\nabla \mathcal{L}|_{\omega_i} = 2(\varepsilon)\sigma'(v)x_i$$

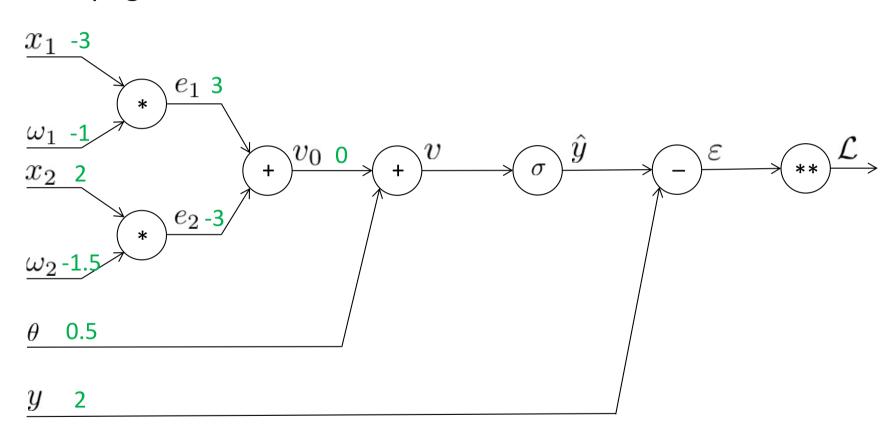
$$\omega_i \longleftarrow \omega_i - \lambda \nabla \mathcal{L}|_{\omega_i}$$

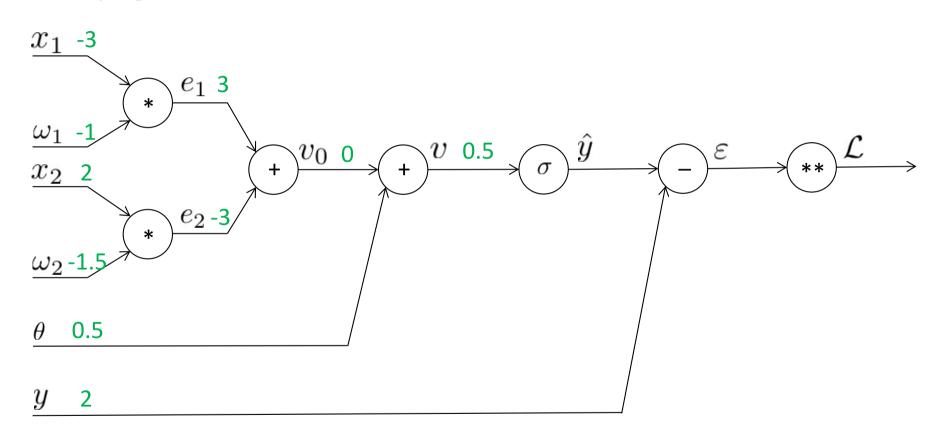
• Propagation: construction du graphe de calcul

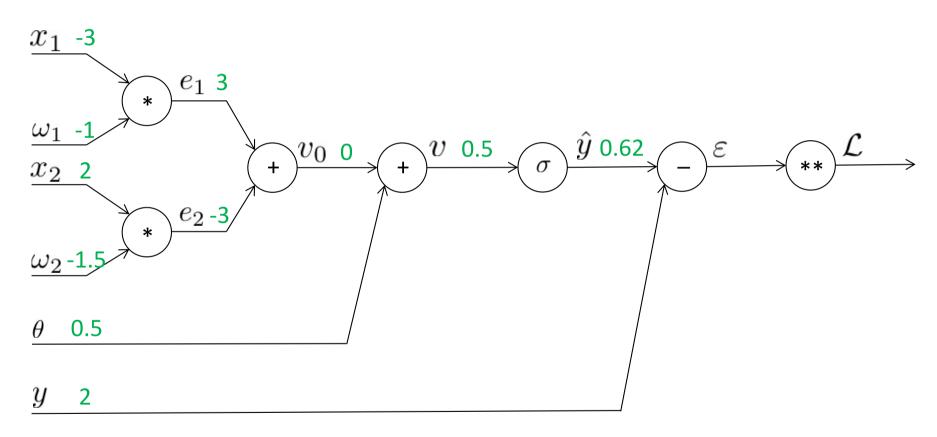


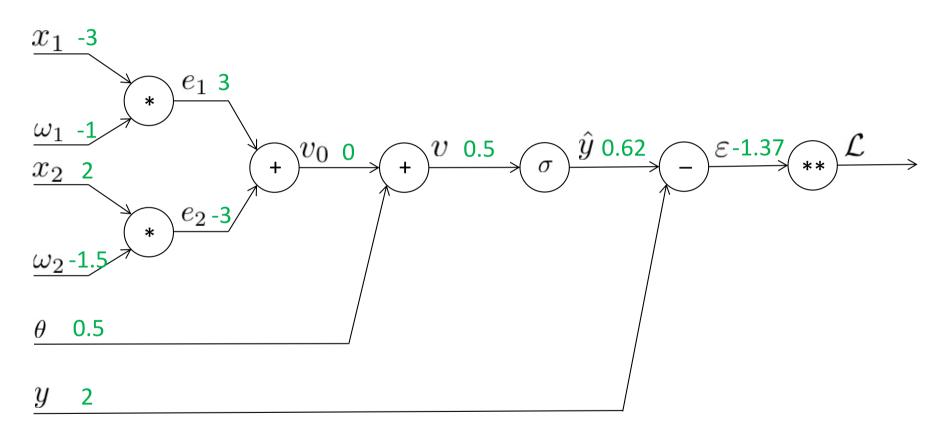
• Propagation d'une activité

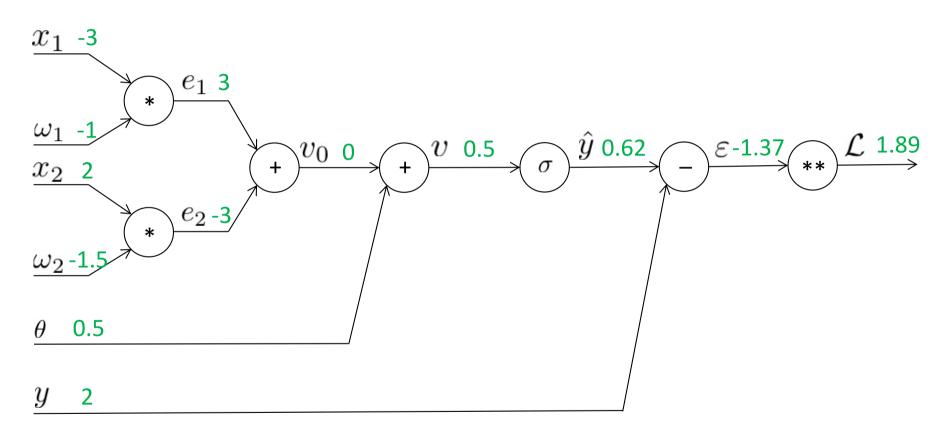




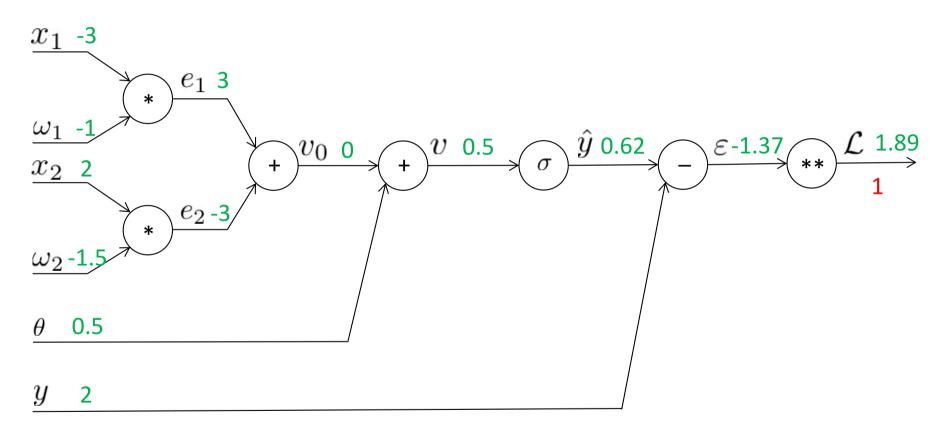






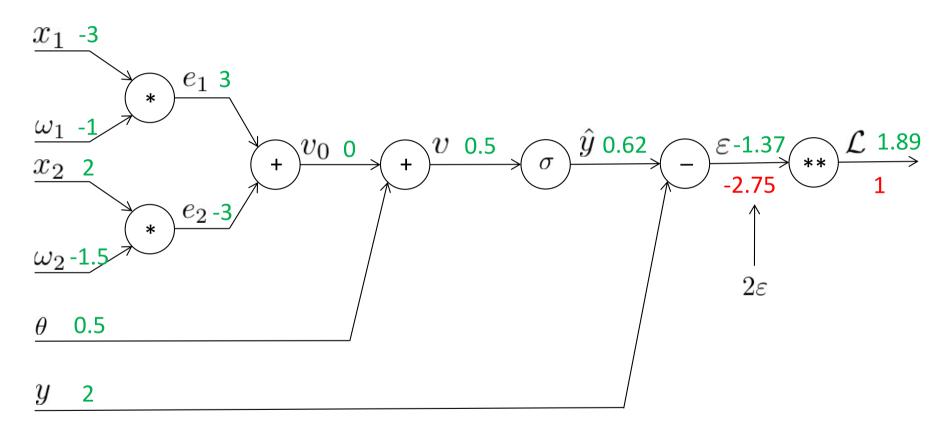


• Rétro-propagation



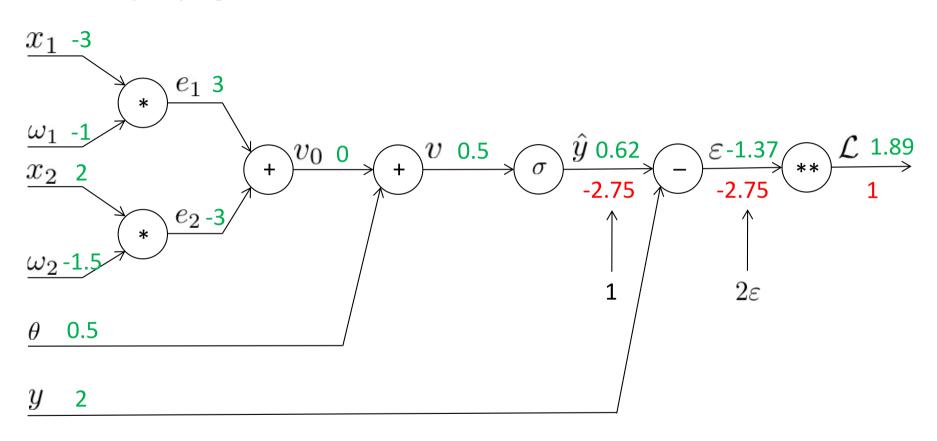
> Gradient du coût par rapport à lui-même: 1

Rétro-propagation

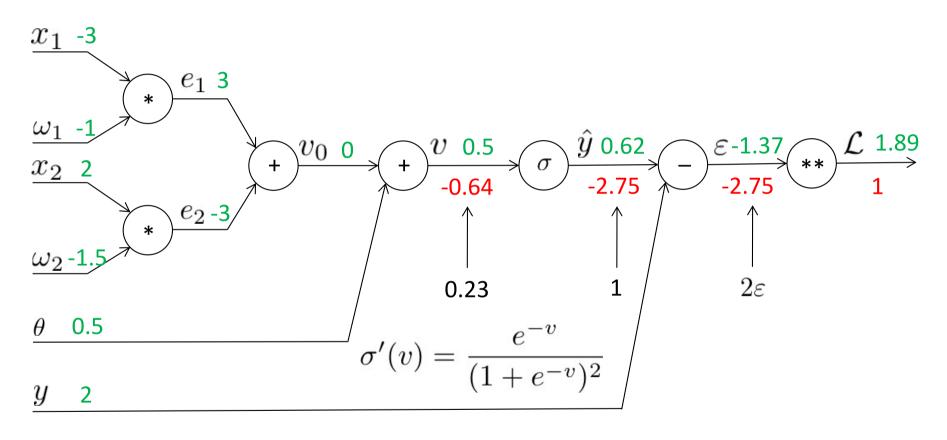


L'erreur est déjà calculée! Le gradient est la dérivée locale multipliée par le gradient rétropropagé

• Rétro-propagation

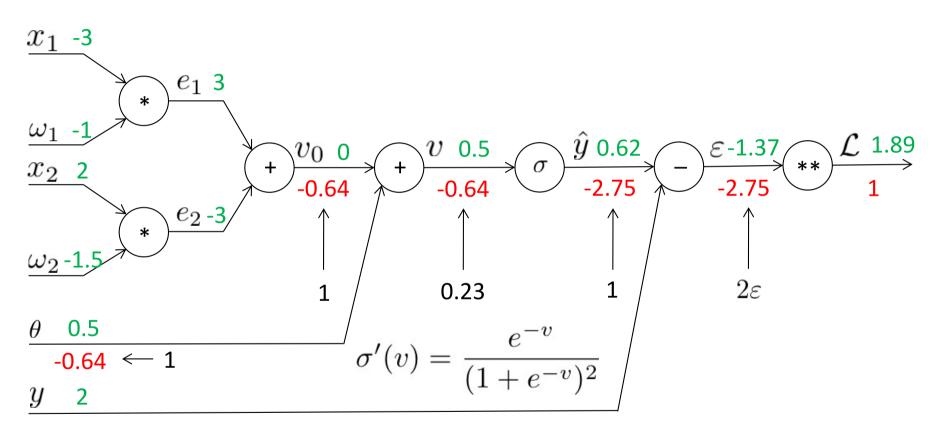


• Rétro-propagation

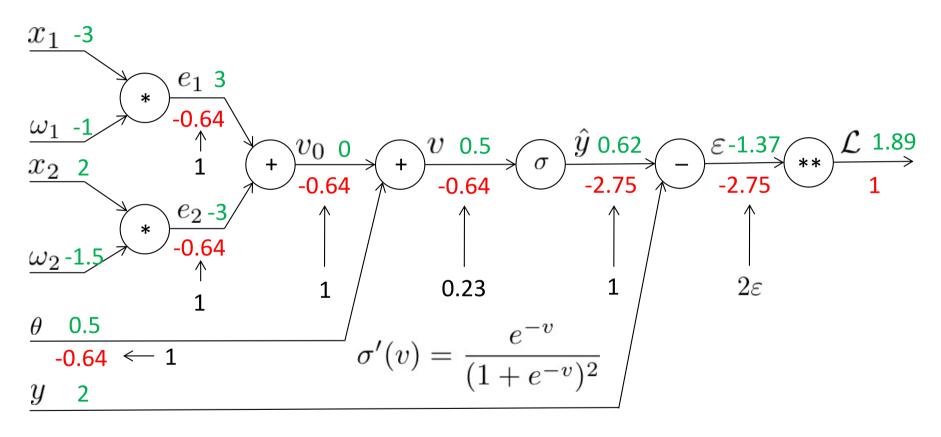


> Le potentiel est déjà calculé!

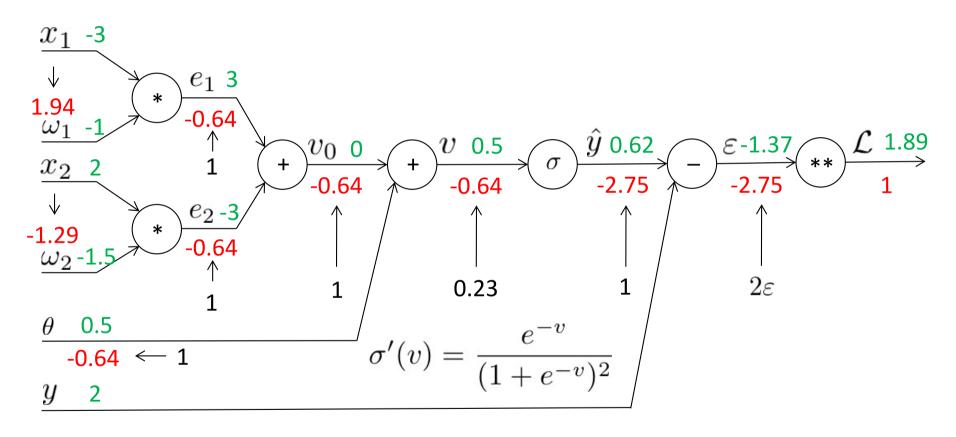
• Rétro-propagation



• Rétro-propagation

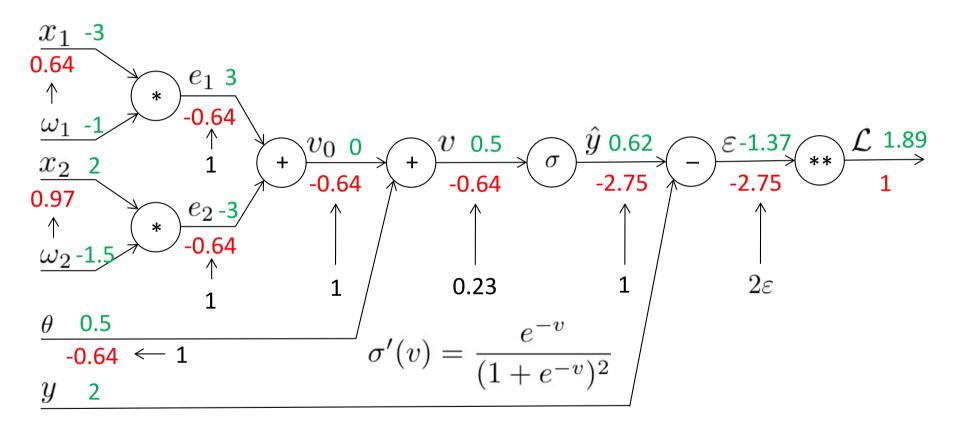


Rétro-propagation



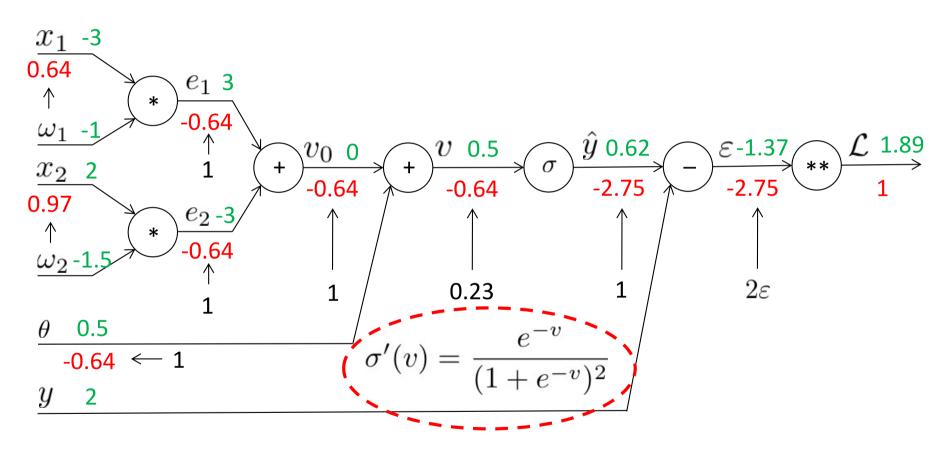
> Le calcul est terminé (vraiment ?)

Rétro-propagation



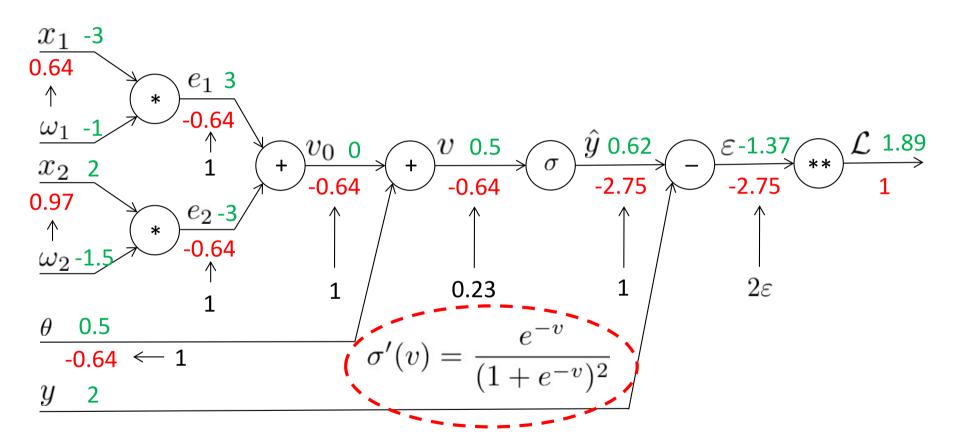
> Gradient relativement aux entrées: pour continuer sur des couches précédentes

Optimisation du calcul



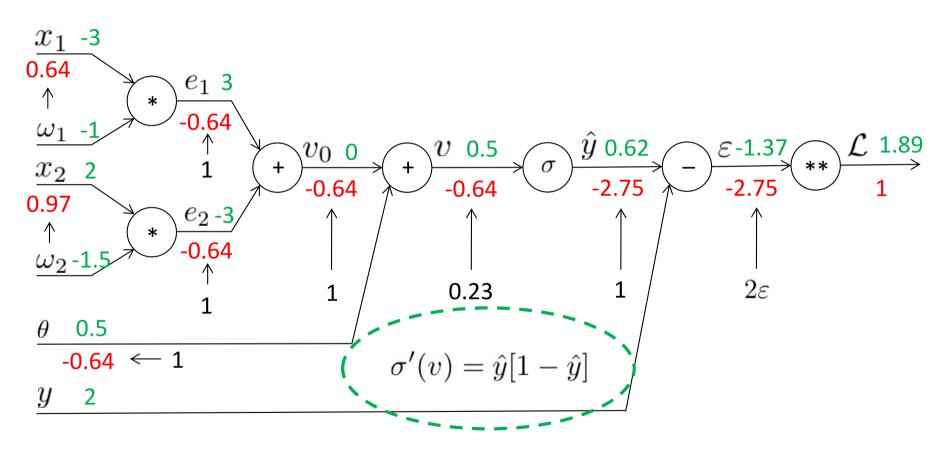
> Propriété intéressante de la fonction sigmoïde pour son calcul

Optimisation du calcul



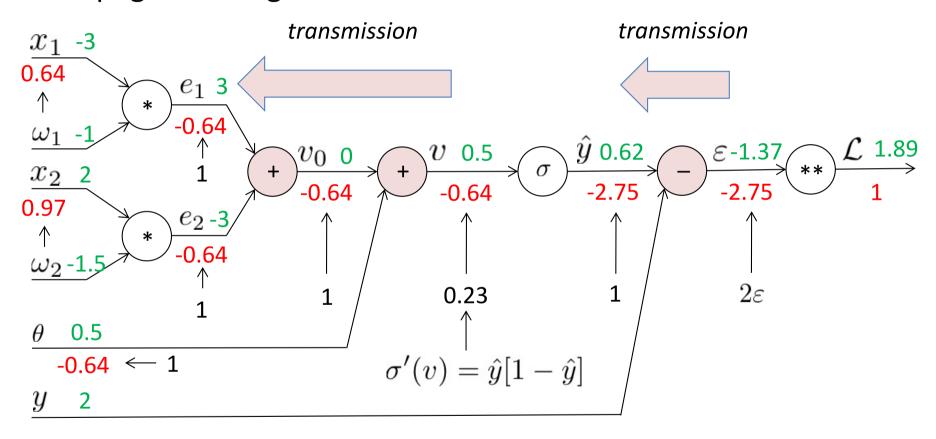
$$\sigma'(v) = \frac{1 + e^{-v} - 1}{(1 + e^{-v})^2} = \frac{1 + e^{-v}}{(1 + e^{-v})^2} - \frac{1}{(1 + e^{-v})^2} = \sigma(v) - \sigma(v)^2 = \sigma(v)[1 - \sigma(v)]$$

Optimisation du calcul



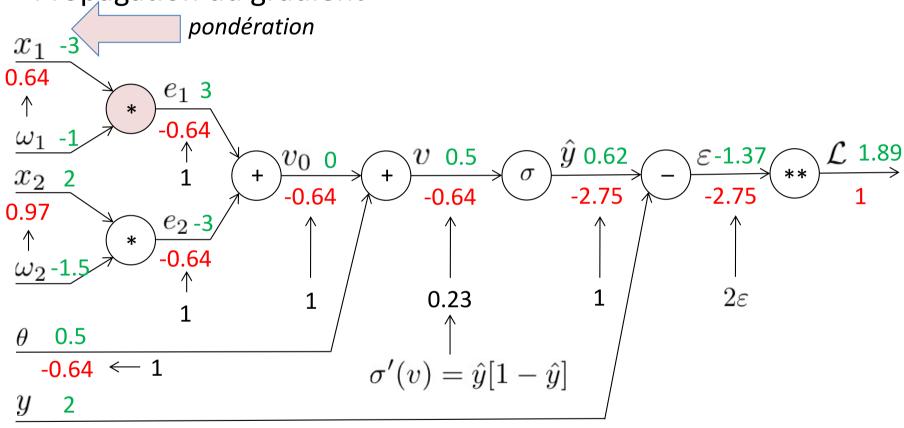
> La sortie est déjà calculée!

Propagation du gradient



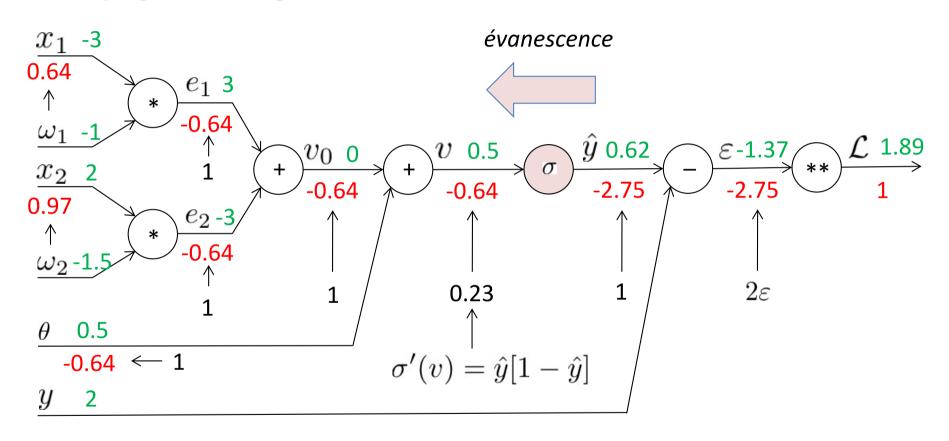
> Additions et soustractions laissent passer le gradient

Propagation du gradient



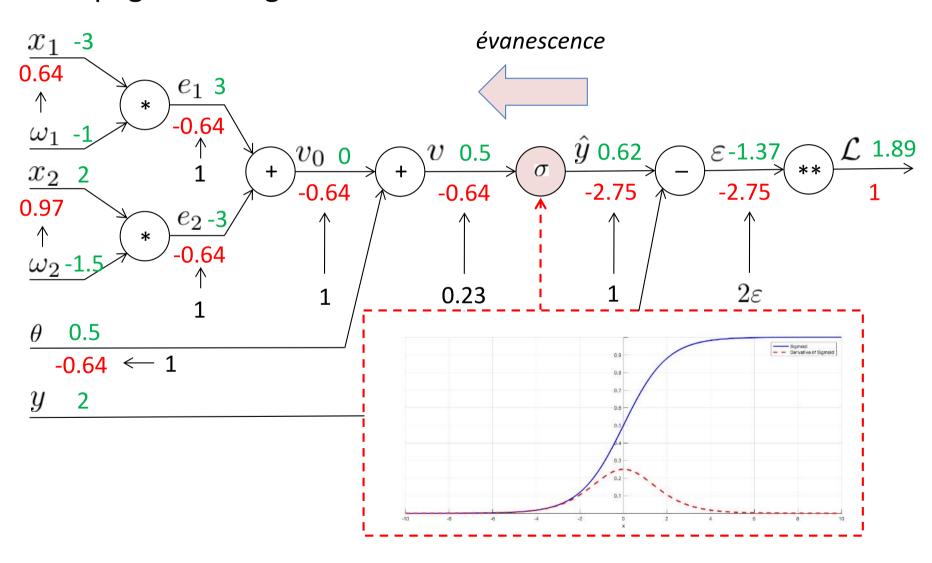
> Les multiplications pondèrent le gradient

Propagation du gradient



> La sigmoïde évanouit le gradient

Propagation du gradient

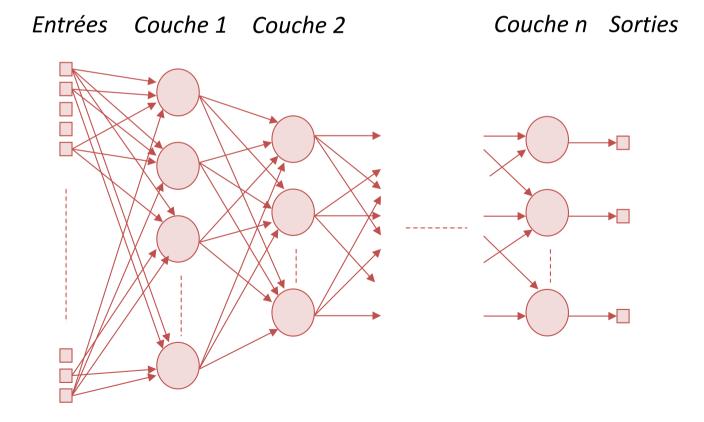




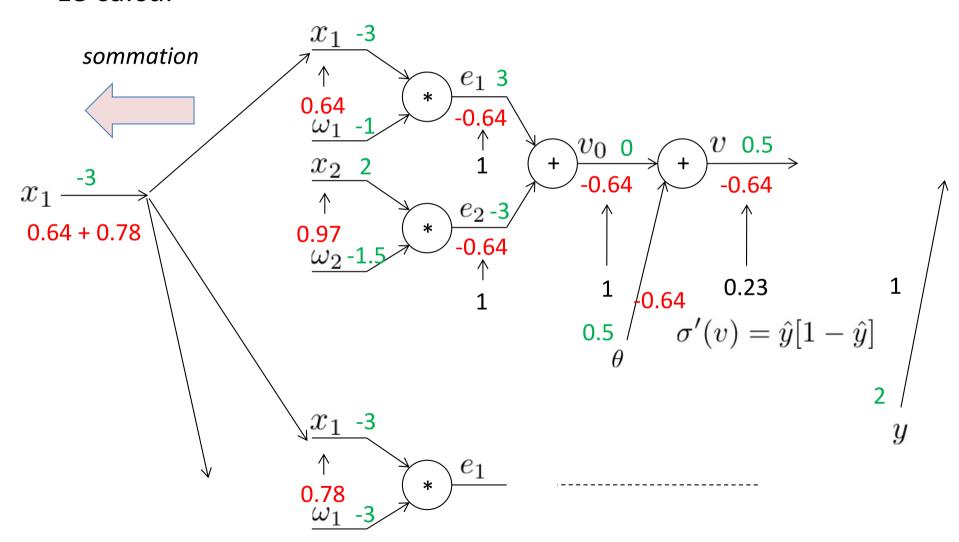
4.

Perceptron multi-couches

- Structure générale
 - Connectivité totale d'une couche à la suivante (feedforward)
 - Pas de connexions récurrentes



Le calcul



- Connectivité totale d'une couche à la suivante (feedforward)
- Pas de connexions récurrentes
- Calcul matriciel (layer)
 - 1 neurone X n entrées

$$v = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \omega_i x_i$$

- Connectivité totale d'une couche à la suivante (feedforward)
- Pas de connexions récurrentes
- Calcul matriciel (layer)
 - 1 neurone X n entrées

$$v = [\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots, \omega_n] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

- Connectivité totale d'une couche à la suivante (feedforward)
- Pas de connexions récurrentes
- Calcul matriciel (layer)
 - 1 neurone X n entrées
 - m neurones X n entrées

$$v = [\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots, \omega_n] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \omega_{11}, \omega_{12}, \dots, \omega_{1n} \\ \omega_{21}, \omega_{22}, \dots, \omega_{2n} \\ \vdots \\ \omega_{m1}, \omega_{m2}, \dots, \omega_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

- Connectivité totale d'une couche à la suivante (feedforward)
- Pas de connexions récurrentes
- Calcul matriciel (layer)
 - 1 neurone X n entrées
 - m neurones X n entrées
 - k exemples X m neurones X n entrées

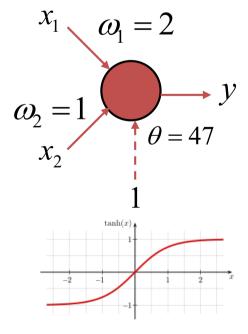
$$v = [\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots, \omega_n] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

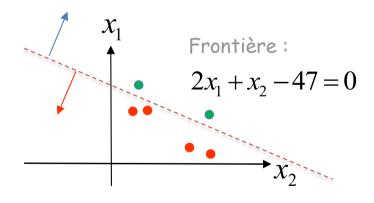
$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \omega_{11}, \omega_{12}, \dots, \omega_{1n} \\ \omega_{21}, \omega_{22}, \dots, \omega_{2n} \\ \vdots \\ \omega_{m1}, \omega_{m2}, \dots, \omega_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \omega_{11}, \omega_{12}, \dots, \omega_{1n} \\ \omega_{21}, \omega_{22}, \dots, \omega_{2n} \\ \vdots \\ \omega_{m1}, \omega_{m2}, \dots, \omega_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1^1 & v_1^2 & v_1^k \\ v_2^1 & v_2^2 & v_2^k \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ v_m^1 & v_m^2 & v_m^k \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \omega_{11}, \omega_{12}, \dots, \omega_{1n} \\ \omega_{21}, \omega_{22}, \dots, \omega_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ \omega_{m1}, \omega_{m2}, \dots, \omega_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1^1 & x_1^2 & x_1^k \\ x_2^1 & x_2^2 & x_2^k \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ x_m^1 & x_m^2 & x_m^k \end{bmatrix}$$

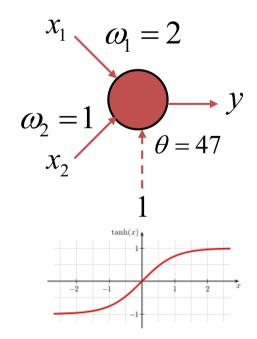
- Problèmes non linéairement séparables
 - Cas du neurone simple (avec la fonction de tangente-h)

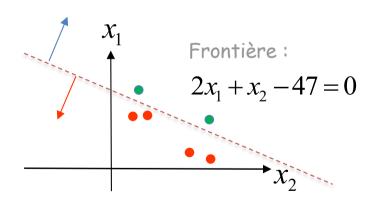




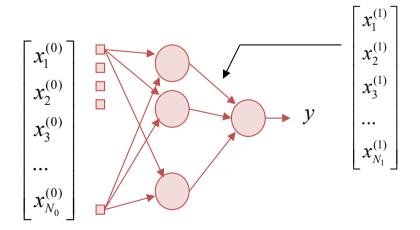
- Problèmes non linéairement séparables
 - Cas du neurone simple (avec la fonction de tangente-h)
 - Equation de la frontière

$$y = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sigma(\sum_{i} \omega_{i} x_{i} + \theta) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{i} \omega_{i} x_{i} + \theta = 0$$



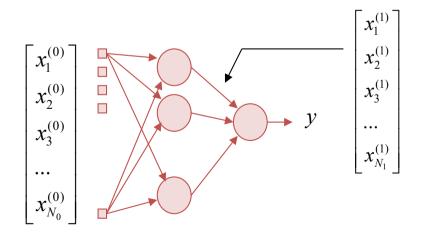


- Problèmes non linéairement séparables
 - Architecture 1 couche cachée (avec la fonction de tangente-h)

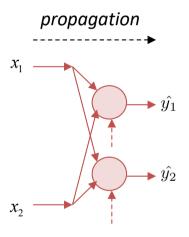


- Problèmes non linéairement séparables
 - Architecture 1 couche cachée (avec la fonction de tangente-h)
 - Equation de la frontière

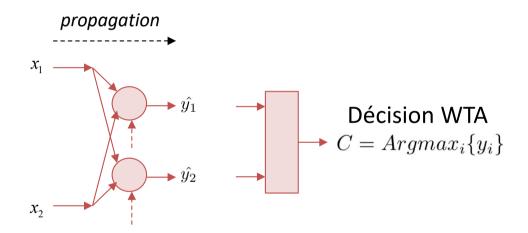
$$y = \sigma \left(\sum_{j=0}^{N_1} \omega_j^{(2)} x_j^{(1)} \right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{j=0}^{N_1} \omega_j^{(2)} x_j^{(1)} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[\sum_{j=0}^{N_1} \omega_j^{(2)} \left[\sigma \left(\sum_{l=0}^{N_0} \omega_{jl}^{(1)} x_l^{(0)} \right) \right] x_j^1 = 0 \right]$$



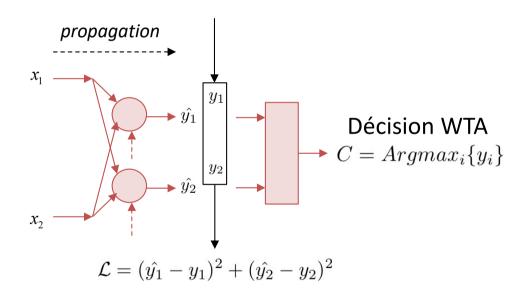
- Problèmes 2 classes à n classes
 - Propagation



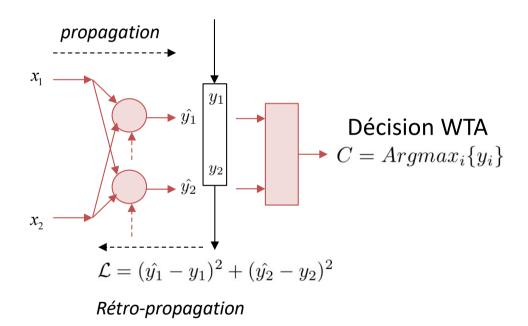
- Problèmes 2 classes à n classes
 - Propagation
 - Décision



- Problèmes 2 classes à n classes
 - Propagation
 - Décision
 - Calcul de l'erreur

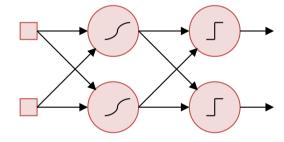


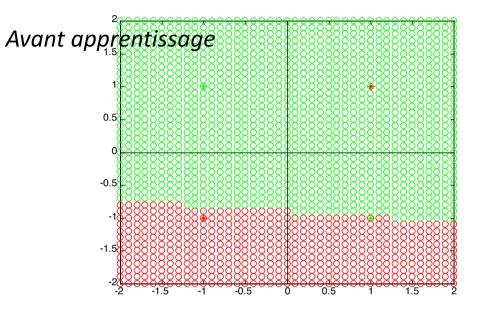
- Problèmes 2 classes à n classes
 - Propagation
 - Décision
 - Calcul de l'erreur
 - Rétro-propagation



Exemple du OU-Exclusif

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow s$$

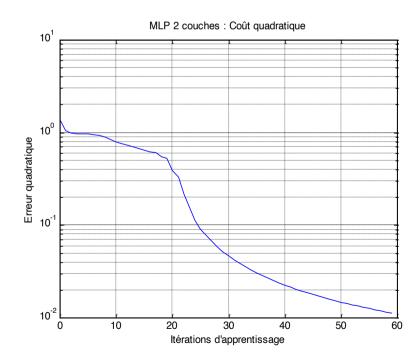




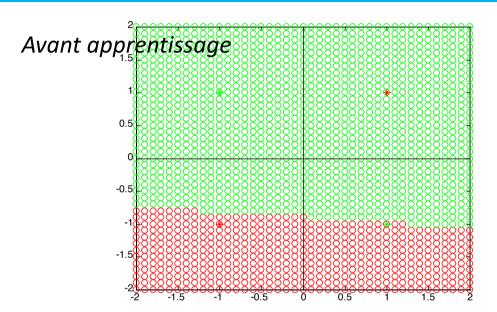
$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} +1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow s = 1 \text{ (vert)}$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ +1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow s = 0 \text{ (rouge)}$$

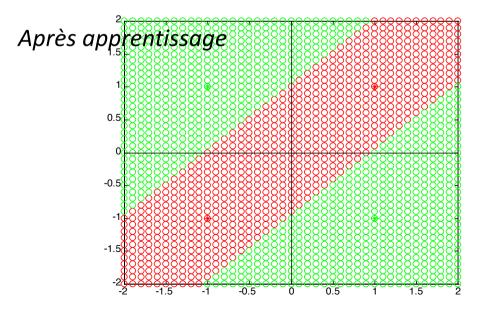
• Exemple du OU-Exclusif

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow S$$

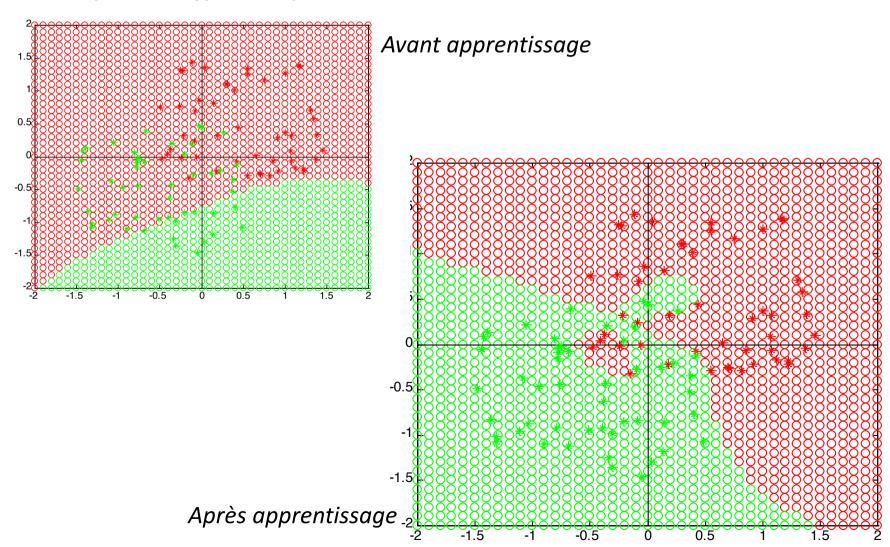


Evolution du coût quadratique





Exemple nuages de points





5.Application

Régression linéaire sous TF



Le X-OR





Machine Learning Avancé Rétropropagation

Bruno Gas



