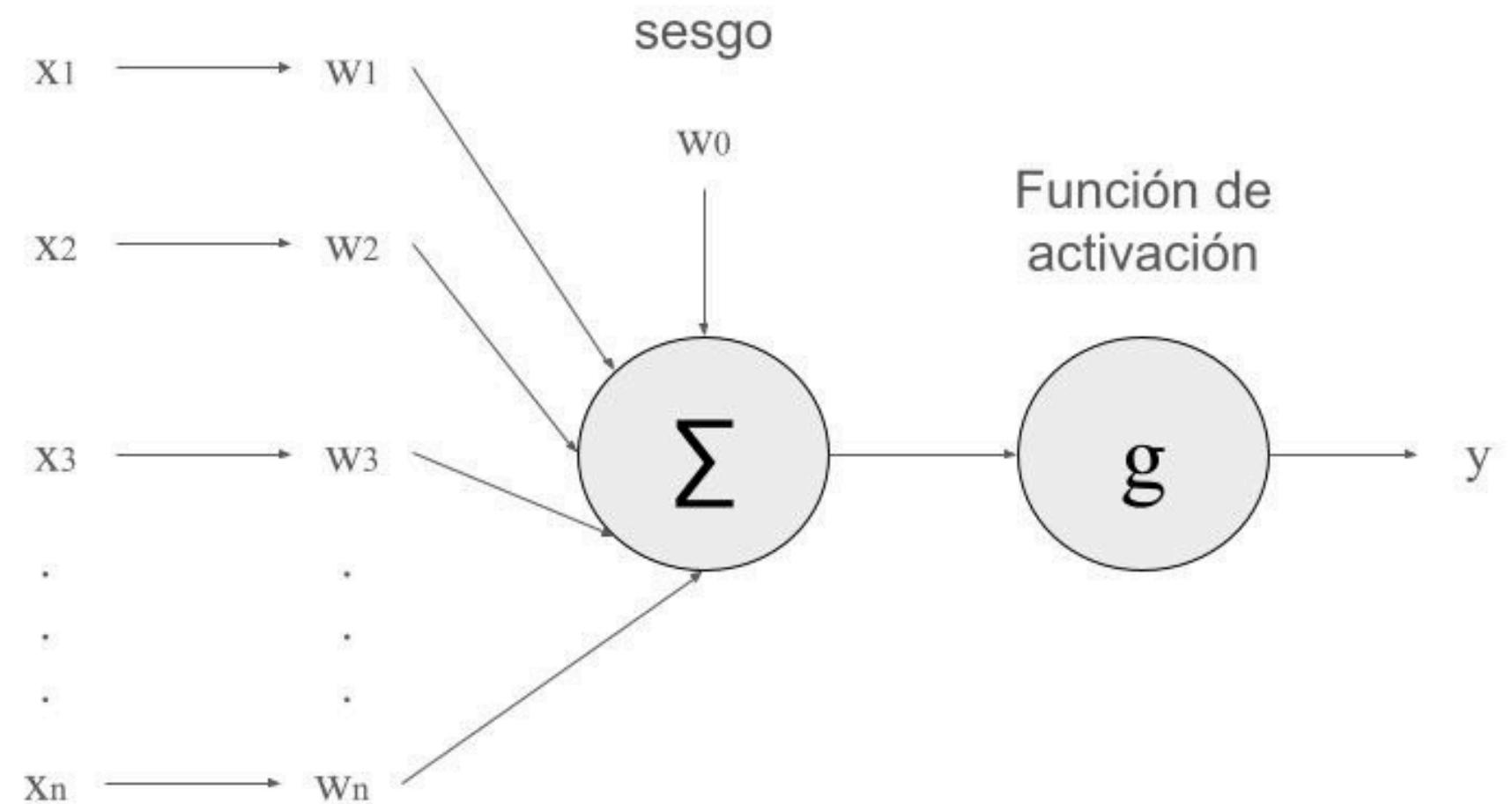


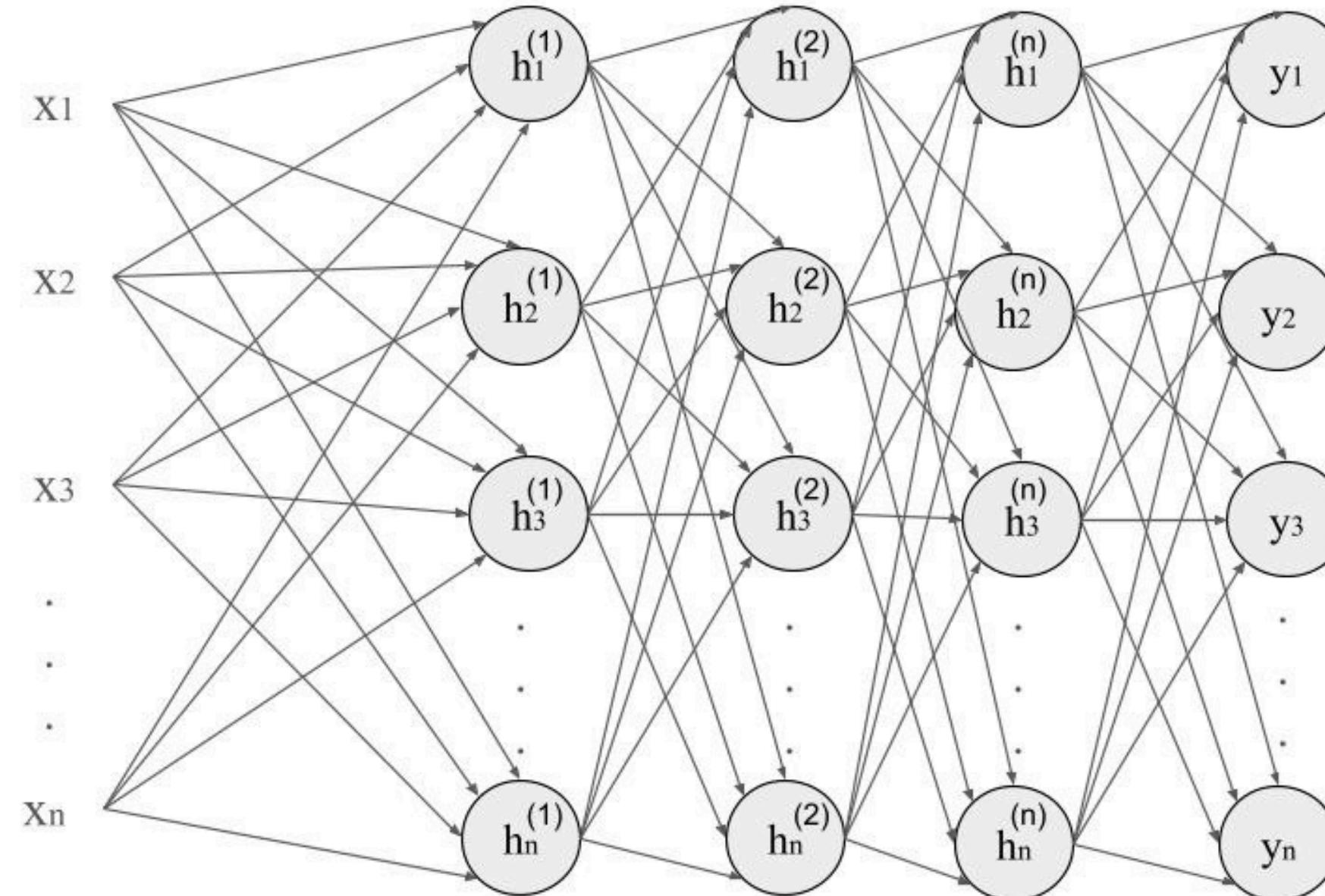
Clase 2: Pre-procesamiento y Pytorch.

Perceptrón



$$y = g(w_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n w_i x_i)$$

Perceptrón multicapa

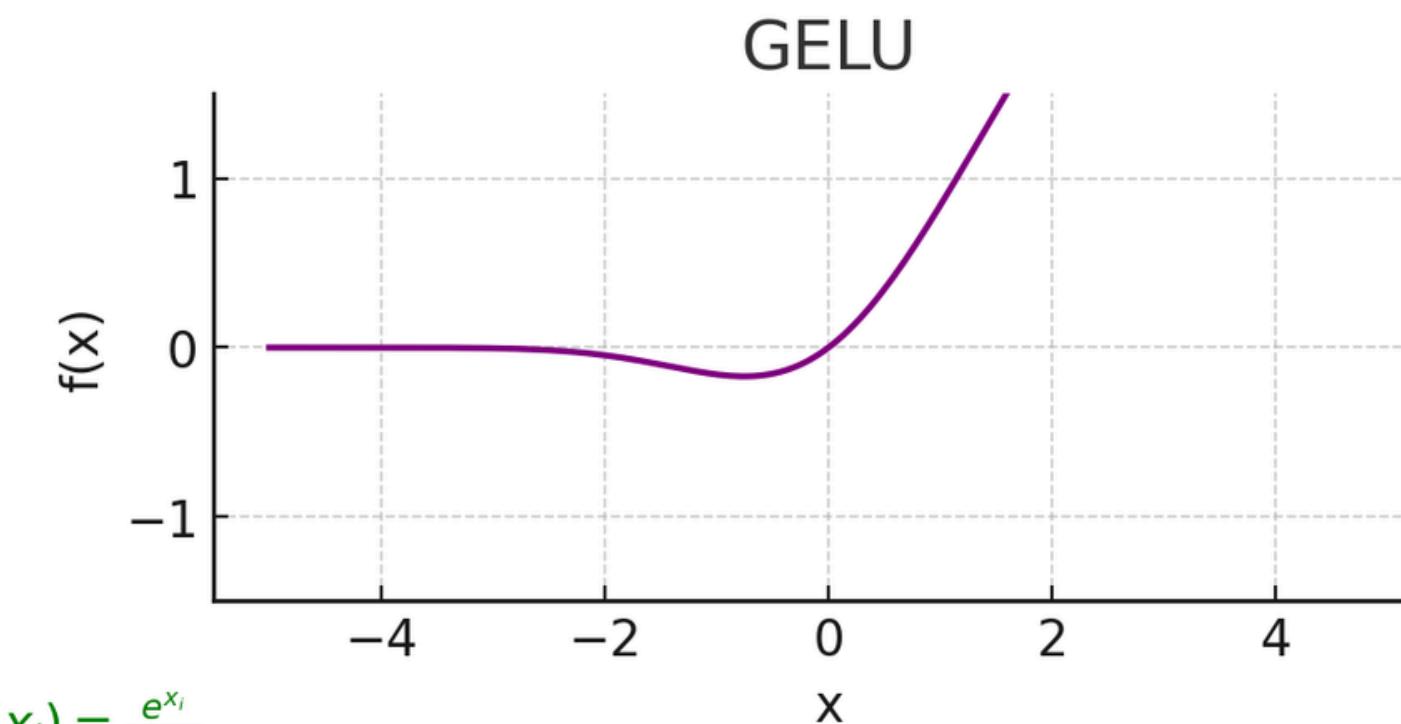
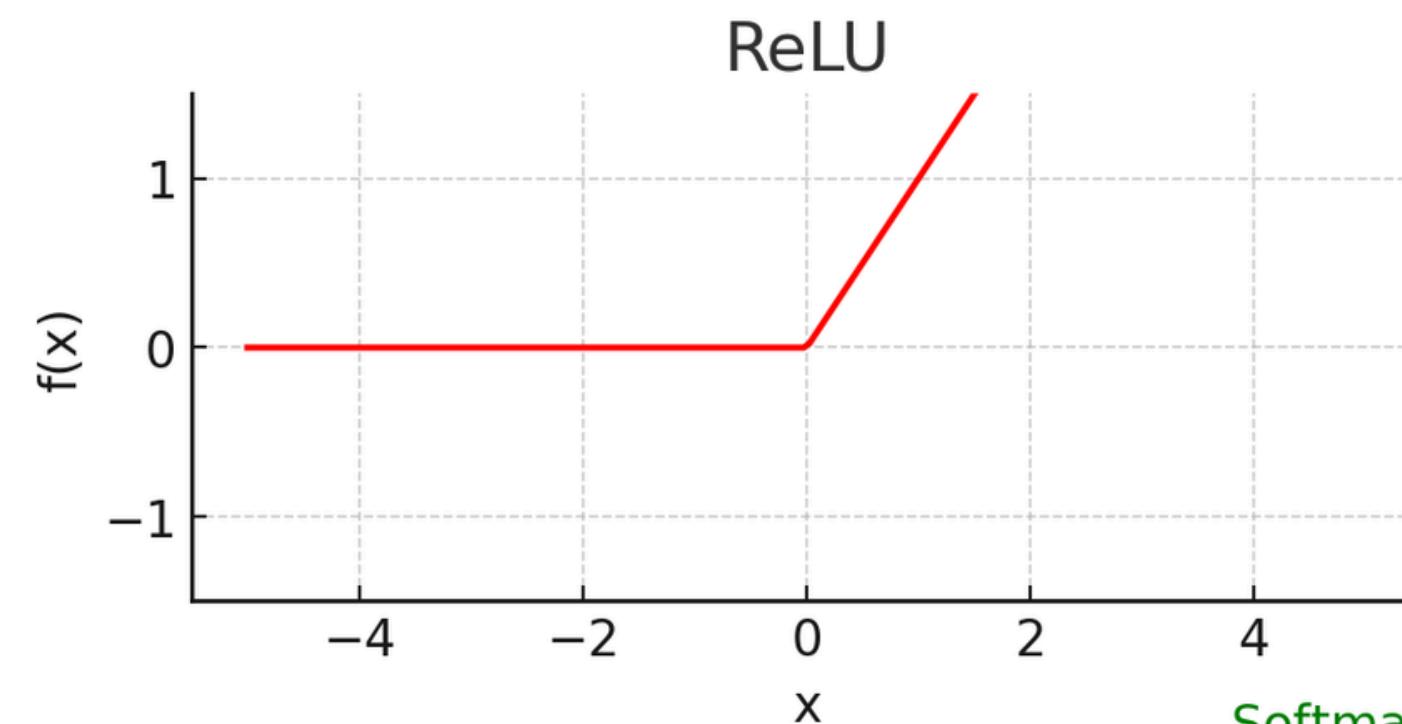
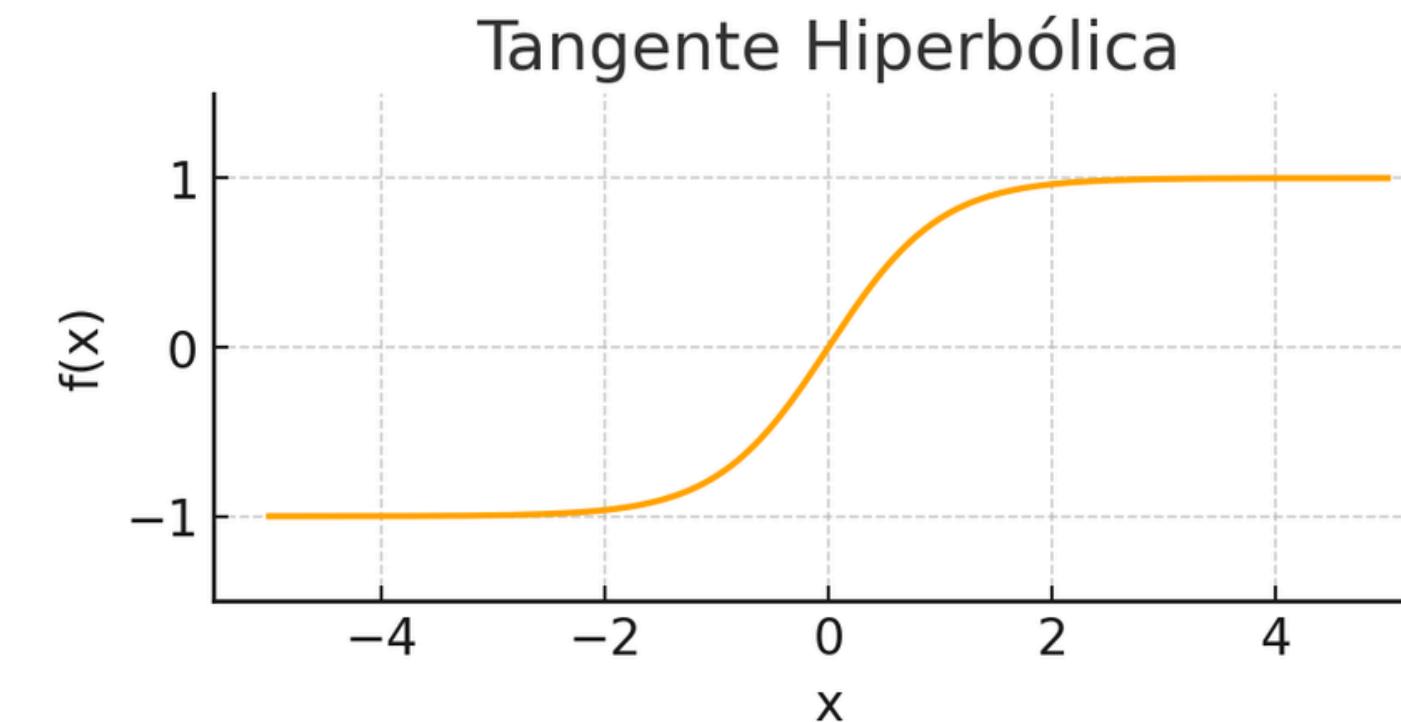
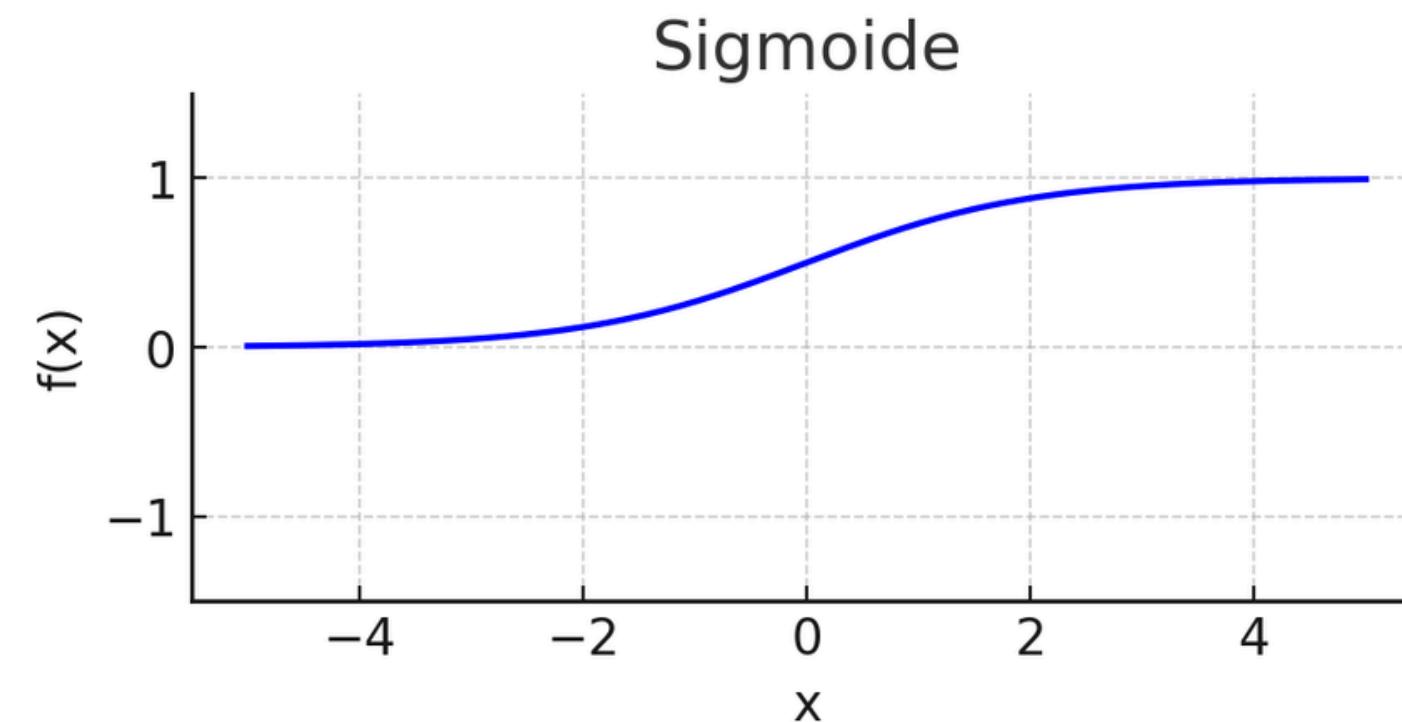


$$y_k = g_{n'+1}(w_{k0} + \sum_{j=1}^n w_{kj} h_j^{(n')})$$

$$\mathbf{y} = g_{n'+1}(W_{n'+1}\mathbf{h}^{(n')} + b_{n'+1})$$

$$h_j^{(n')} = g_{n'}(w_{j0} + \sum_{i=1}^n w_{ji} h_i^{(n'-1)})$$

$$\mathbf{h}^{(n')} = g_{n'}(W_{n'}\mathbf{h}^{(n'-1)} + b_{n'})$$



$$\text{Softmax}(x_i) = \frac{e^{x_i}}{\sum_j e^{x_j}}$$

Funciones de activación

¿Cómo cuantificamos el desempeño de la red?

Las funciones de costo cuantifican el error de nuestra red neuronal.

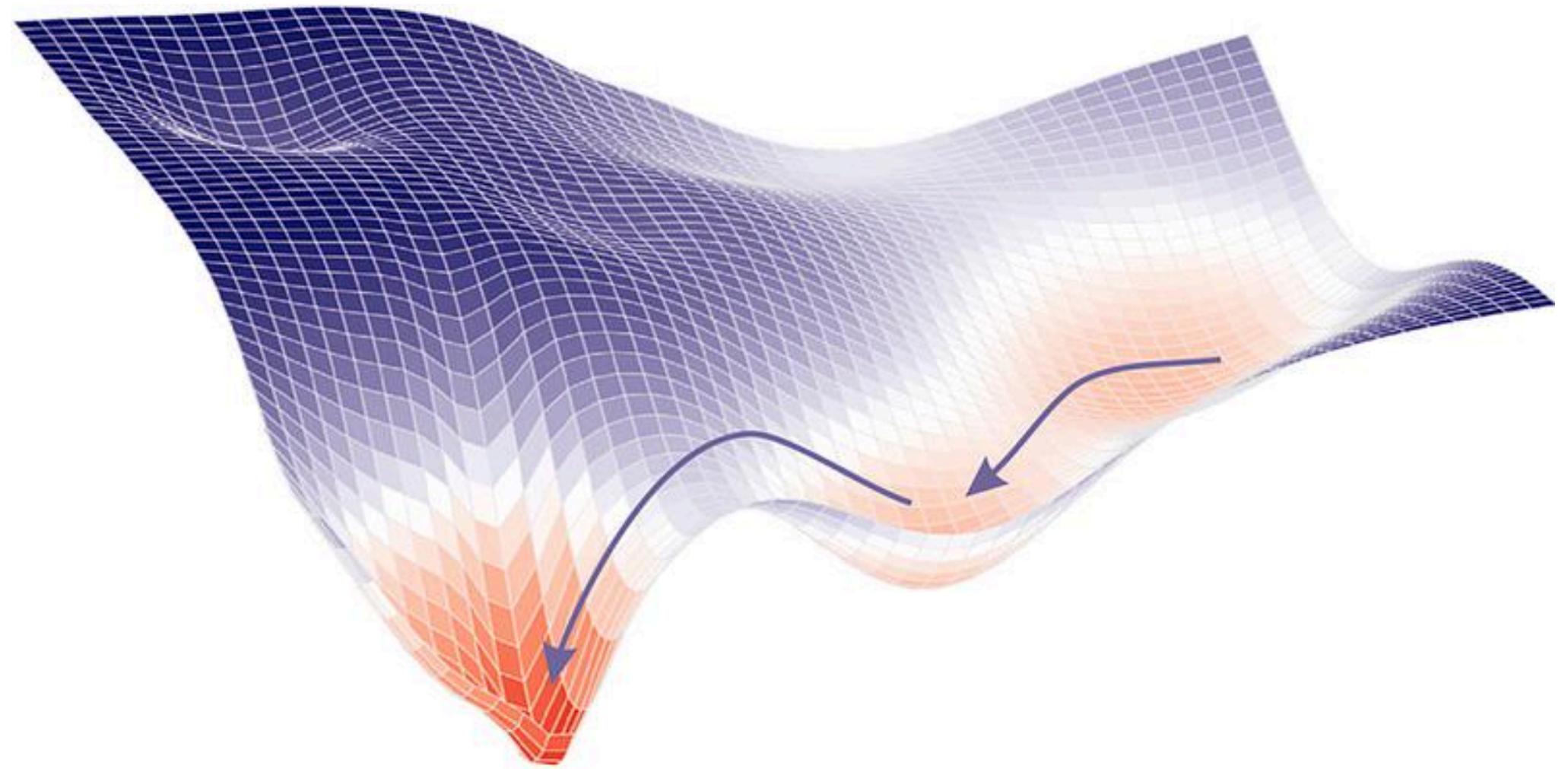
Funciones de costo		
Nombre	Expresión	Uso
Categorical Cross Entropy (CE)	$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m y_{ij} \log(p_{ij})$	Clasificación.
Mean Squared Error (MSE)	$MSE = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(\hat{y}_i - y_i)^2}{n}$	Regresión.
Binary Cross Entropy (CE)	$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \log(p_i) + (1 - y_i) \log(1 - p_i)$	Clasificación.
InfoNCE	$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \log \frac{\exp(E_i^a \cdot E_i^t / \tau)}{\sum_{j=1}^n \exp(E_i^a \cdot E_j^t / \tau)}$	Contrastiva.

Descenso del gradiente

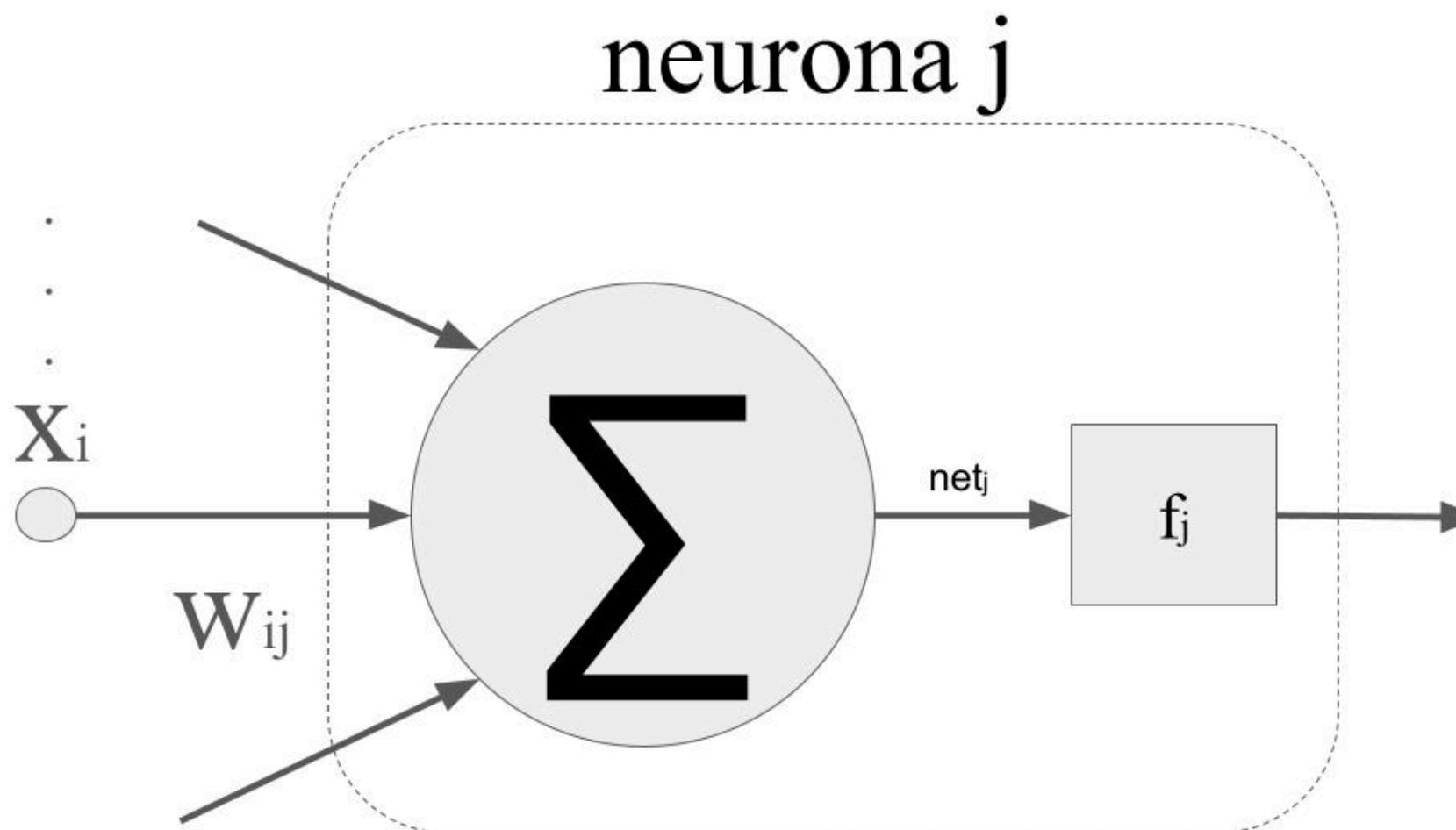
$$p_{n+1} = p_n - \gamma \nabla f(p_n)$$

$$\Delta p_n = \gamma \nabla f(p_n)$$

Con descenso del gradiente optimizamos la función de costo, modificando los pesos de la red.



Backpropagation



$$\delta_j = f'_j (net_j) \sum_k \delta_k w_{kj}$$

Capas de ocultas

Notación de Hinton para neuronas.

$$net_j = \sum_i w_{ji} \cdot x_i$$

Para usar descenso del gradiente necesitamos::

$$\Delta w_{ji} \propto -\frac{\partial J}{\partial w_{ji}}$$

En Rumelhart et al. esta demostrado que

$$\Delta w_{ji} = \eta \delta_j x_i$$

Donde:

$$\delta_j = (d_j - y_j) f'_j (net_j)$$

Capas de salida