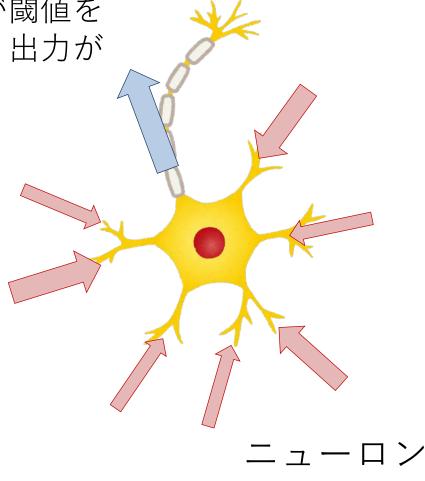
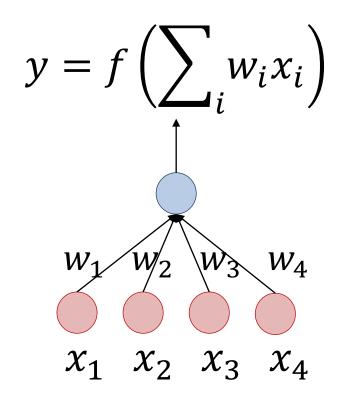
多層パーセプトロン MLP (Multilayer Perceptron)



パーセプトロン

入力の和が閾値を 超えると,出力が ある。

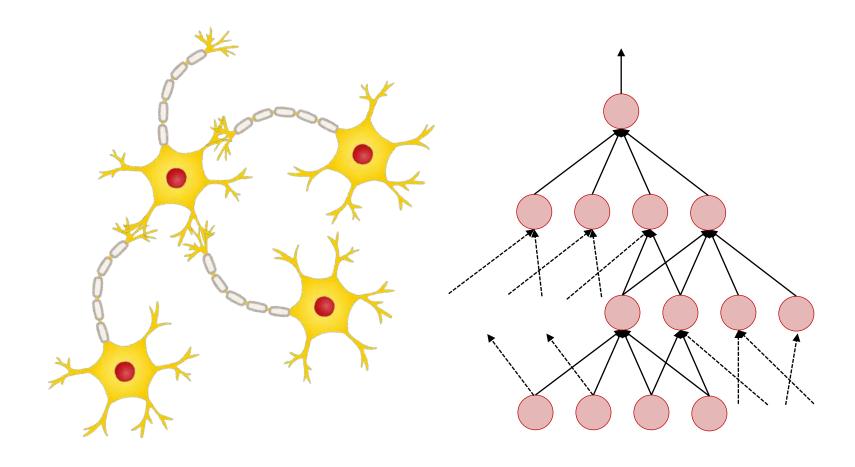




パーセプトロンはニューロンに似せた、計算モデル



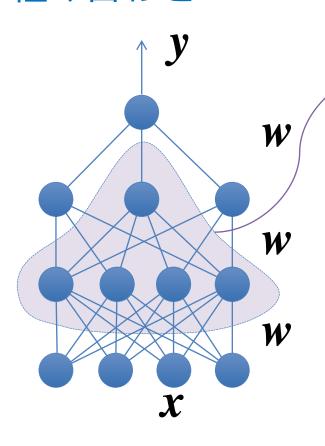
ニューラルネットとは

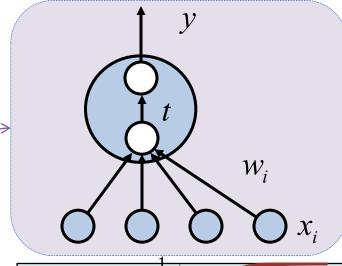


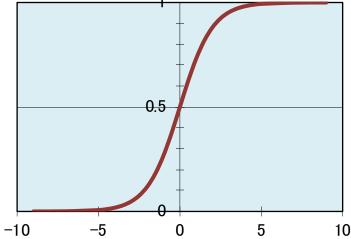
基本構造の組合せで 複雑なネットワークを作る



■ MLPはパーセプトロン の組み合わせ

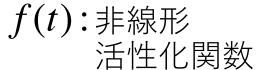






$$t = \sum_{j} w_{j} \cdot x_{j}$$

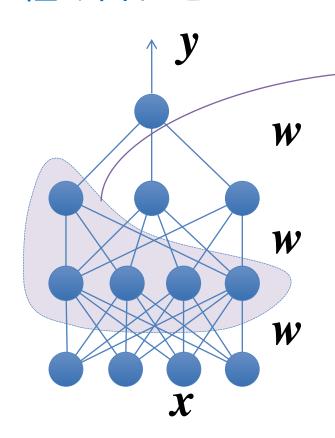
$$y = f(t)$$

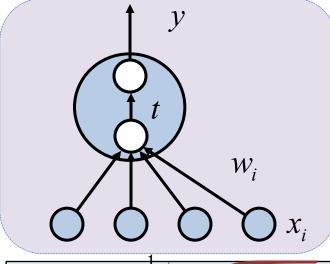


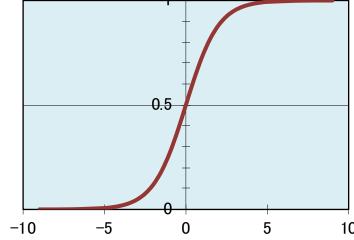
e.g.
$$f(t) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-t}}$$



■ MLPはパーセプトロン の組み合わせ







$$t = \sum_{j} w_{j} \cdot x_{j}$$

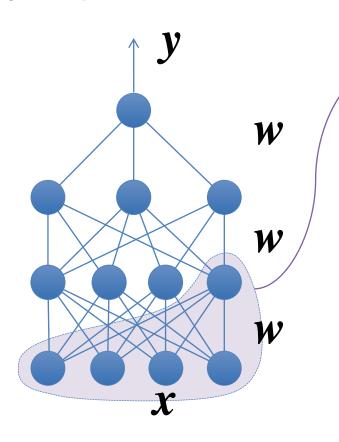
$$y = f(t)$$

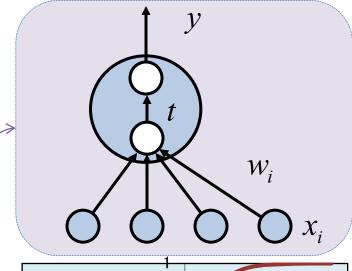
f(t): 非線形 活性化関数

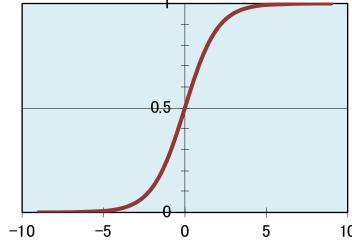
e.g.
$$f(t) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-t}}$$



■ MLPはパーセプトロン の組み合わせ

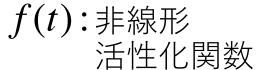






$$t = \sum_{j} w_{j} \cdot x_{j}$$

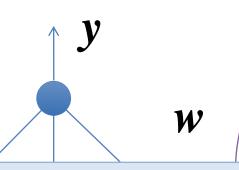
$$y = f(t)$$

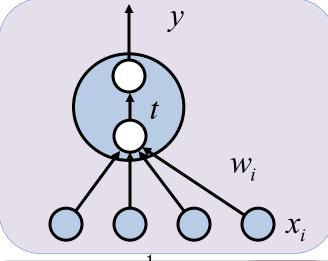


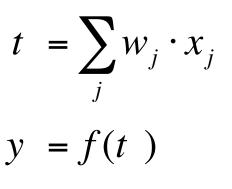
e.g.
$$f(t) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-t}}$$



■ MLPはパーセプトロン の組み合わせ

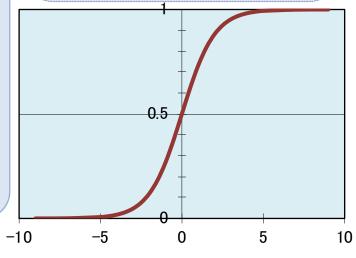






MLPの機能

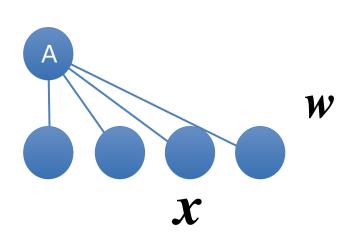
- 論理関数
- 座標変換
- 加法モデル

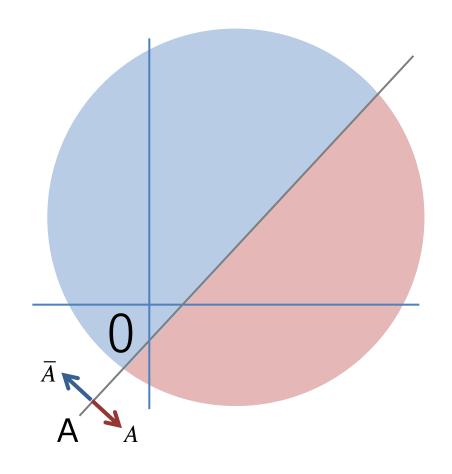


f(t): 非線形 活性化関数

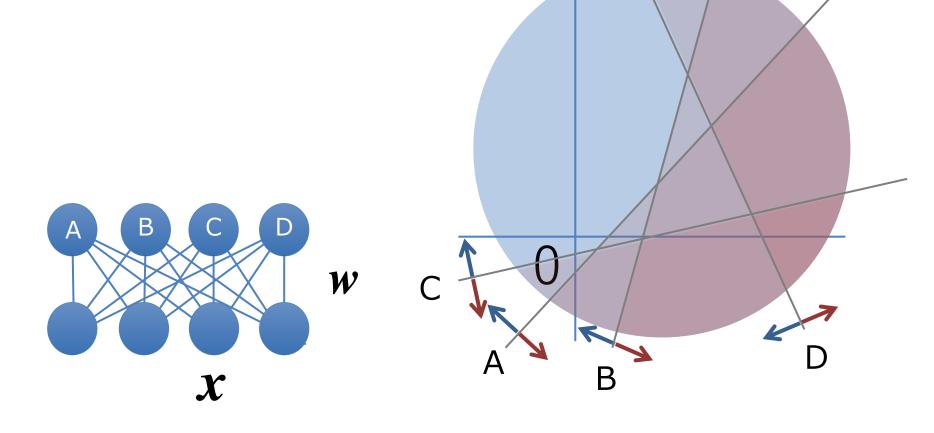
e.g.
$$f(t) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-t}}$$

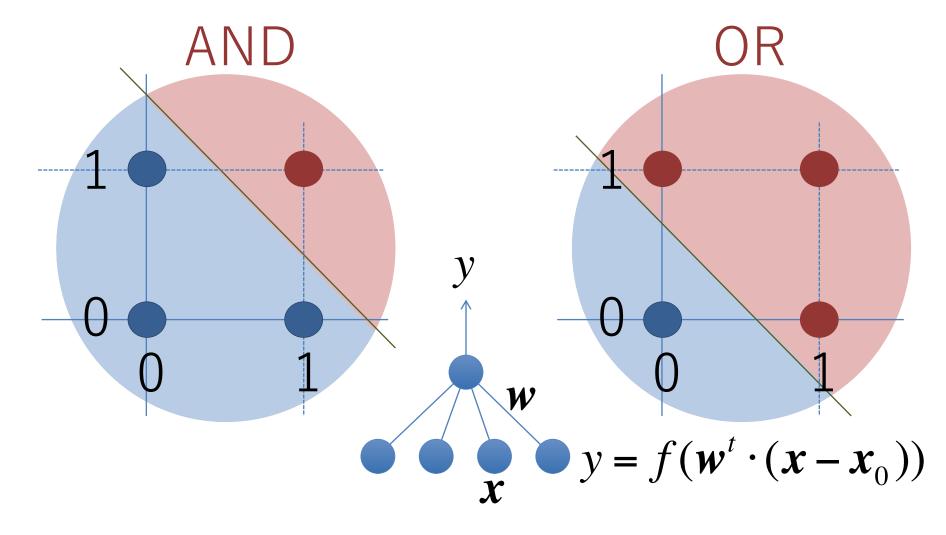




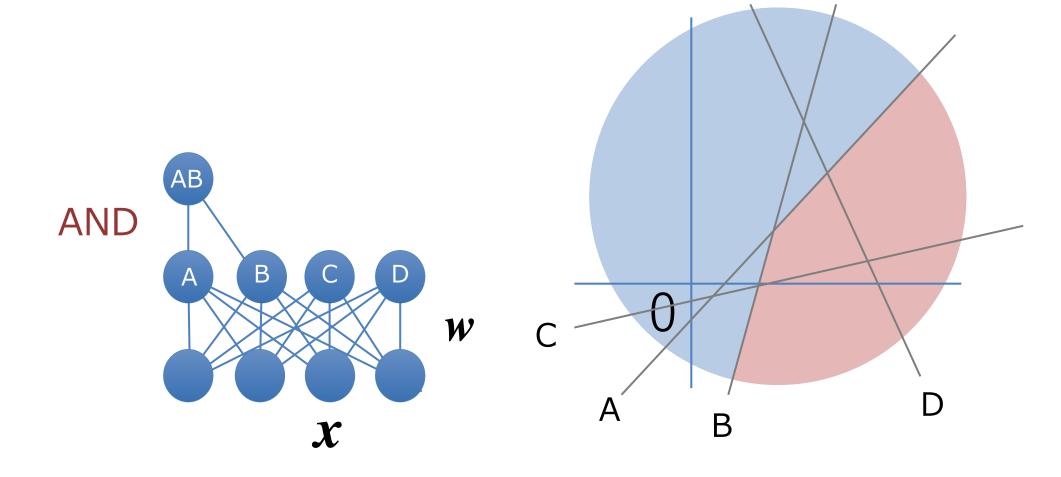




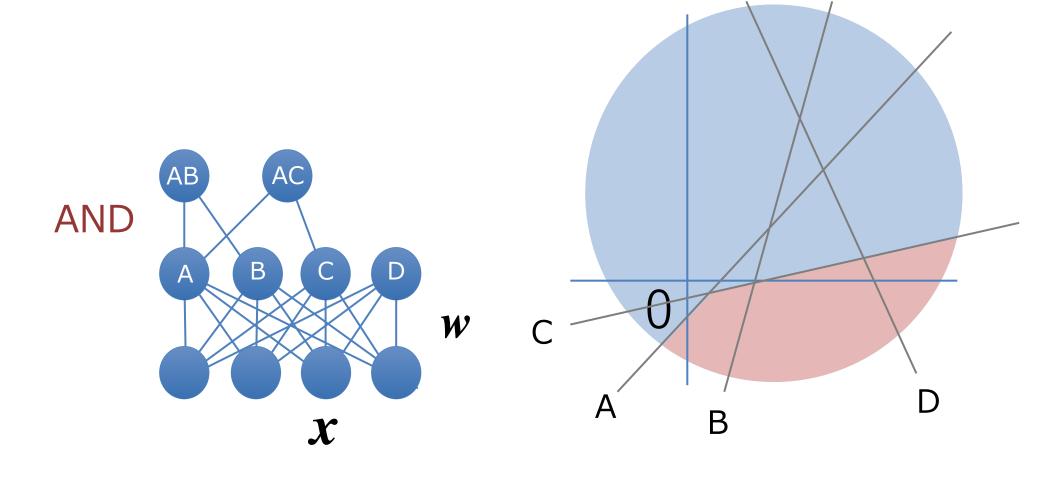




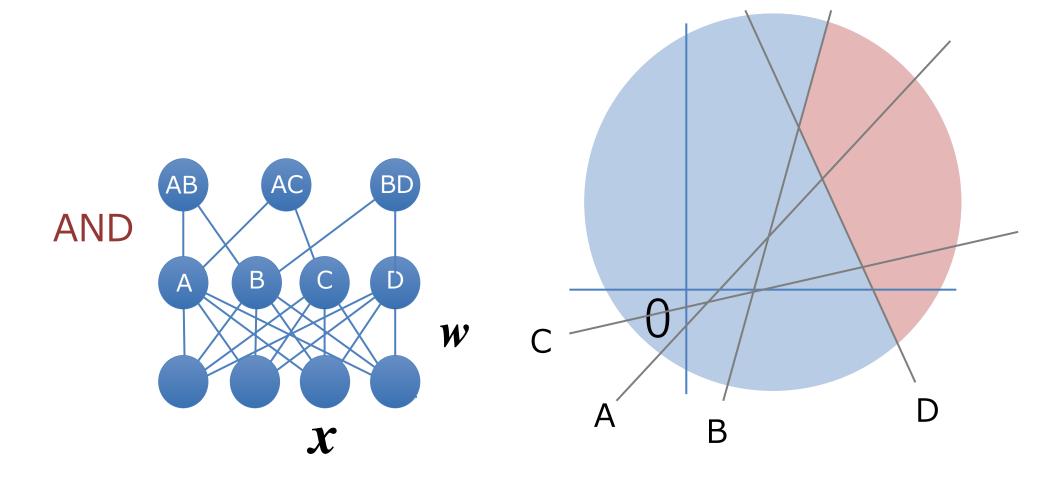


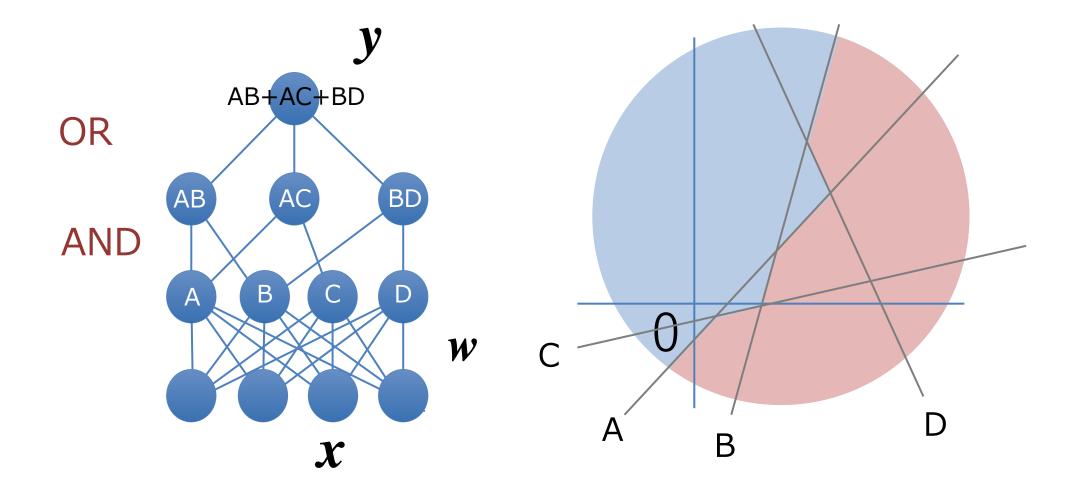


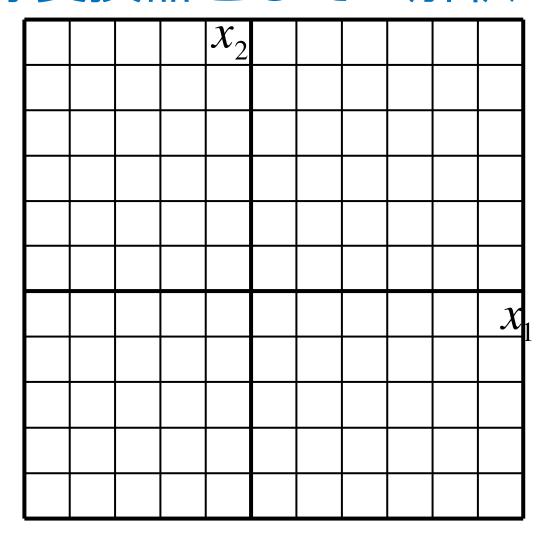


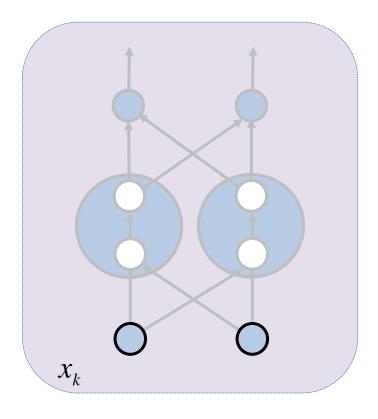






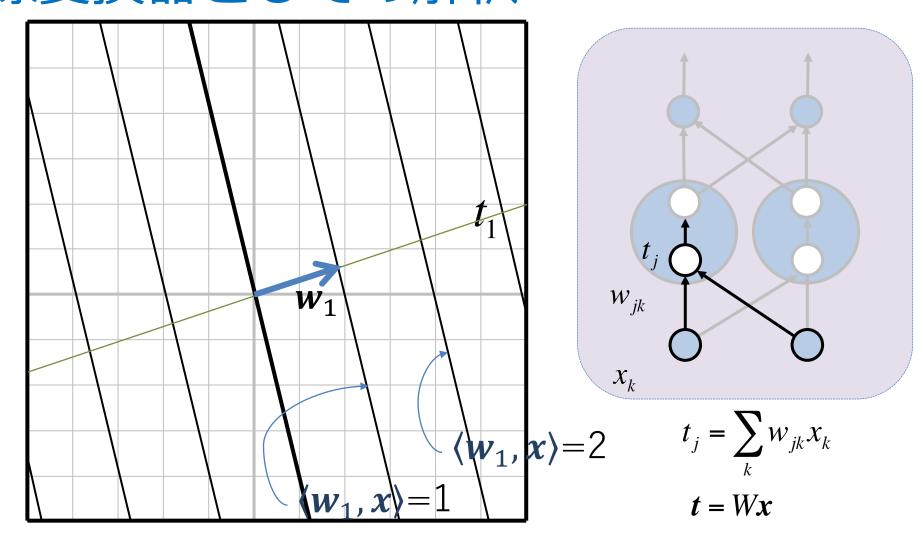




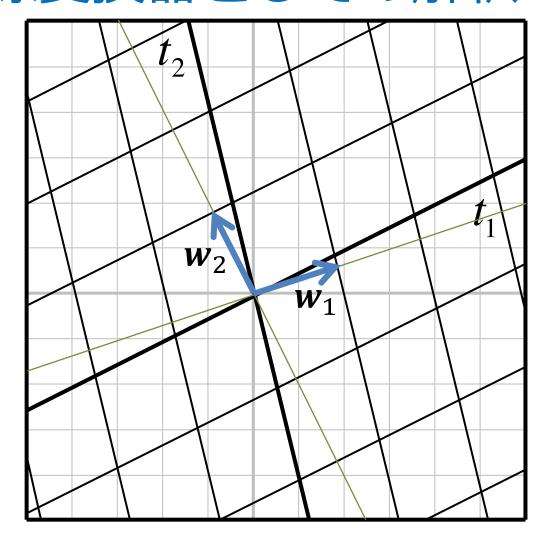


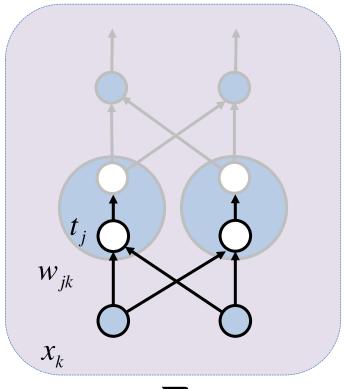
$$\mathbf{x} = (x_k)$$





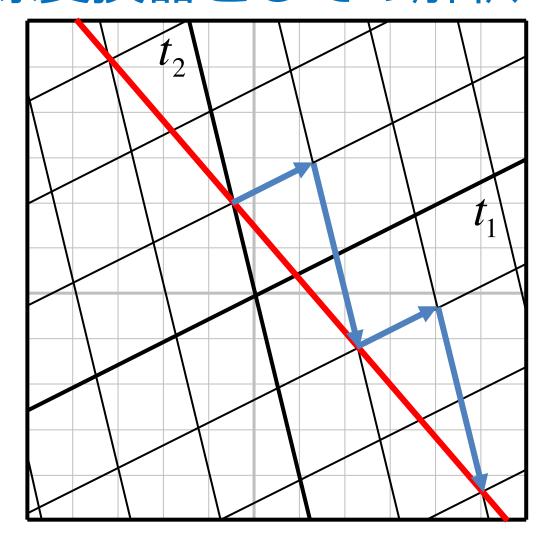


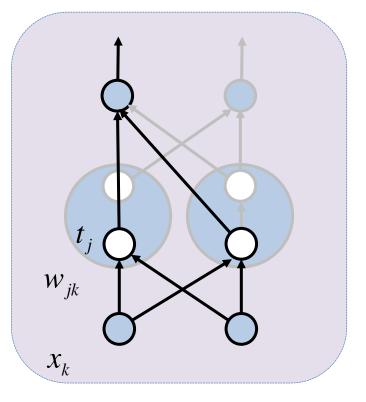




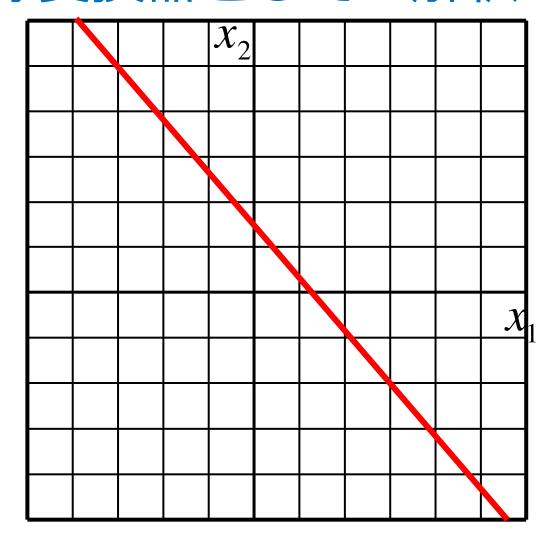
$$t_{j} = \sum_{k} w_{jk} x_{k}$$
$$t = Wx$$

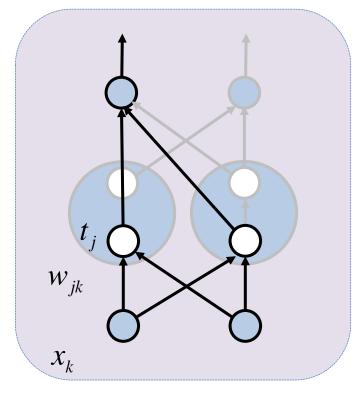




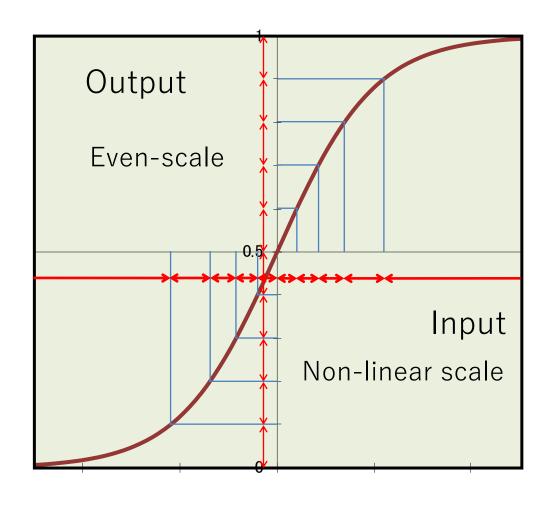


座標変換後の座標系における直線は、座標変換前の座標系においても直線





座標変換後の座標系における直線は、座標変換前の座標系においても直線

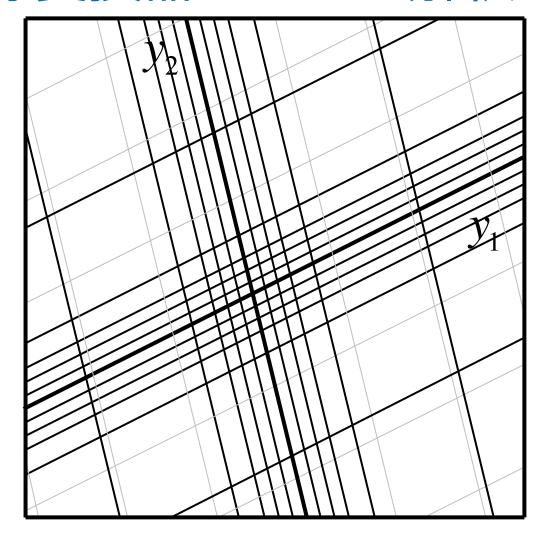


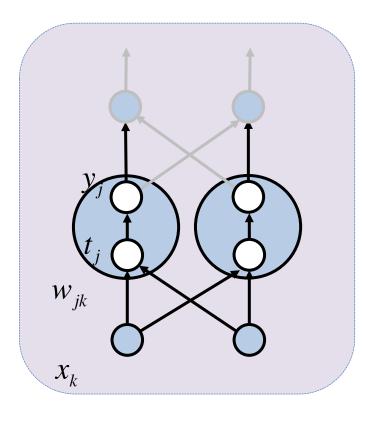
f(t): 非線形関数

例. シグモイド関数

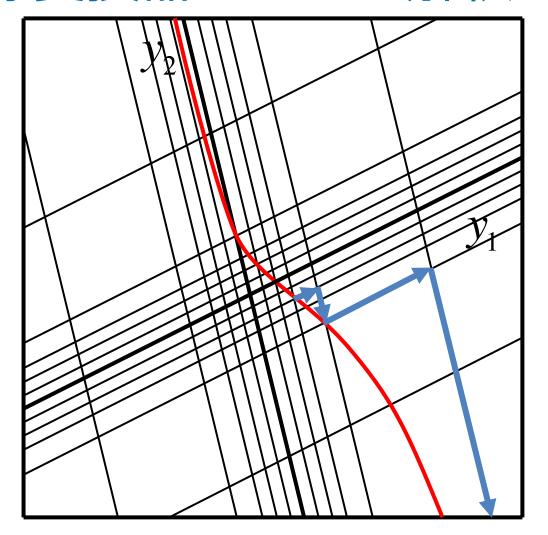
$$f(t) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-t}}$$

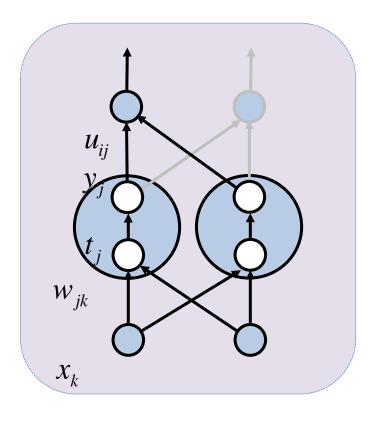




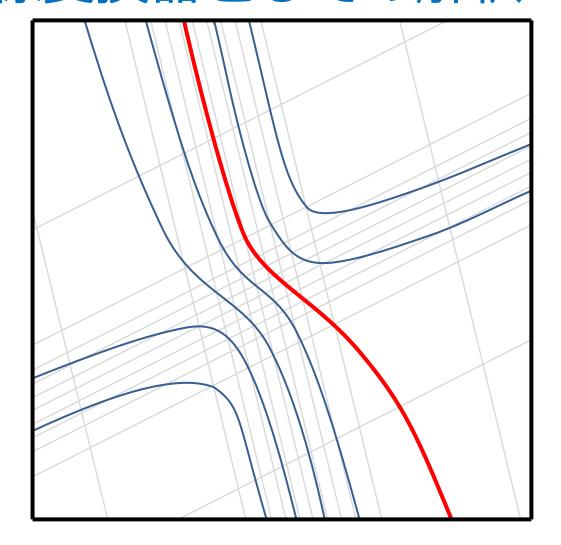


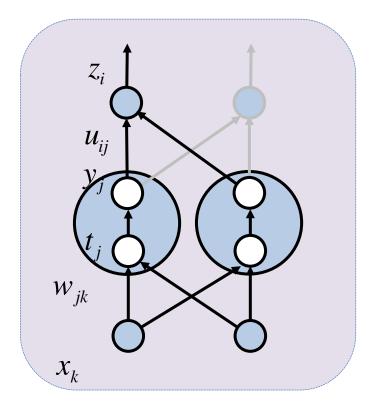
非線形活性化関数は、目盛りの 振り直しをする。





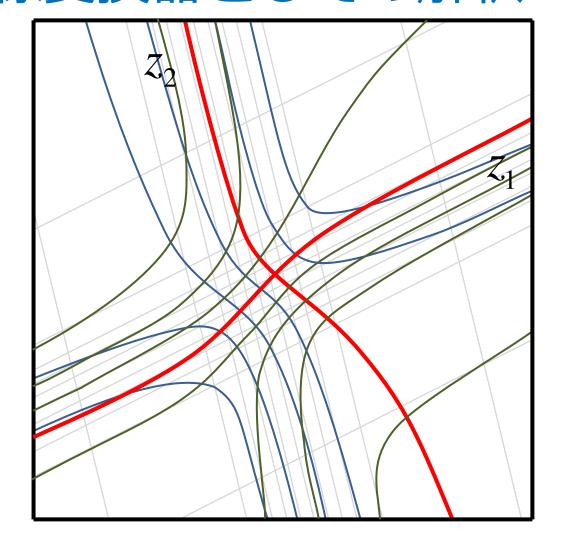


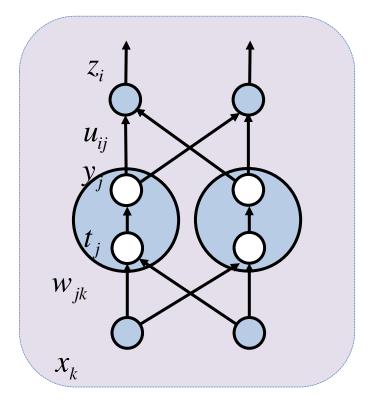




傾き-2の直線の集合







傾き 1/2 の直線の集合



□ 加法モデル

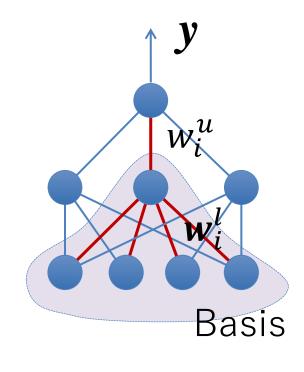
$$y(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} w_i^u f\left(\mathbf{w}_i^{l^T} \mathbf{x}\right),$$

$$\phi_i(\mathbf{x}) = f\left(\mathbf{w}_i^{l^T} \mathbf{x}\right)$$

Basis

MLPは加法モデル。

各々の基底はデータで学習可能なパラメタ \mathbf{w}_i^l をもつ。 出力yは,基底の重み付き和。



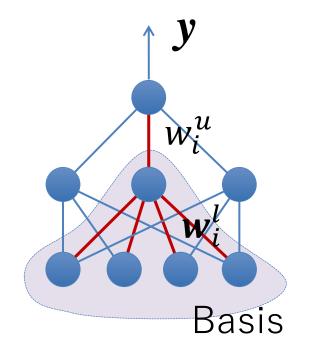


□ 加法モデル

$$y(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} w_i \phi_i(x)$$
Basis

$$y(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} w_i^u f\left(\mathbf{w}_i^{l^T} x\right),$$

$$\phi_i(x) = f\left(\mathbf{w}_i^{l^T} x\right)$$

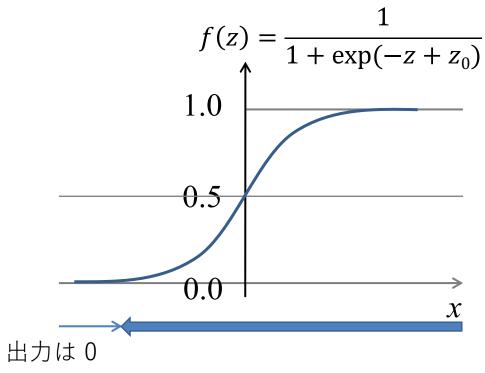


MLPは加法モデル。

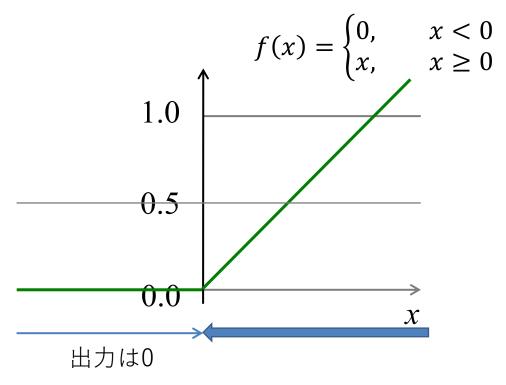
各々の基底はデータで学習可能なパラメタ \mathbf{w}_i^l をもつ。 出力yは、基底の重み付き和。



sigmoid

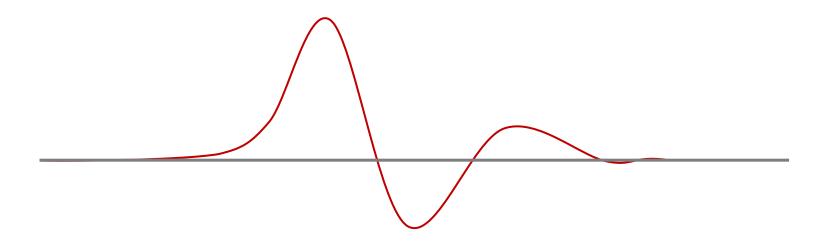


Rectified Linear Unit



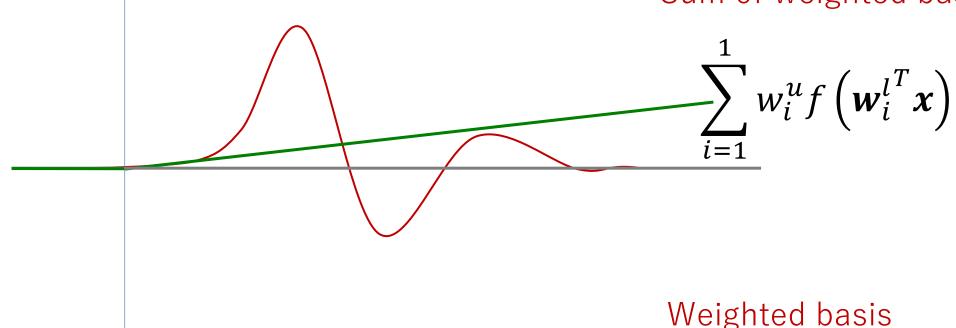
基底を加えることは、ある領域(←━)を選んで、その領域の関数の値を変えることを意味する。







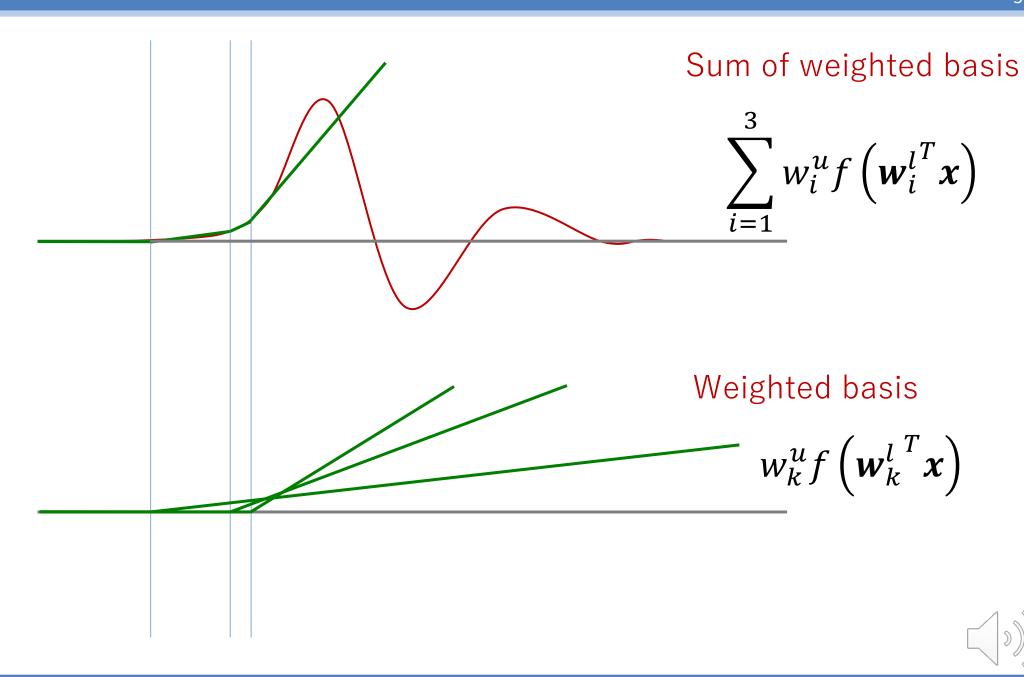


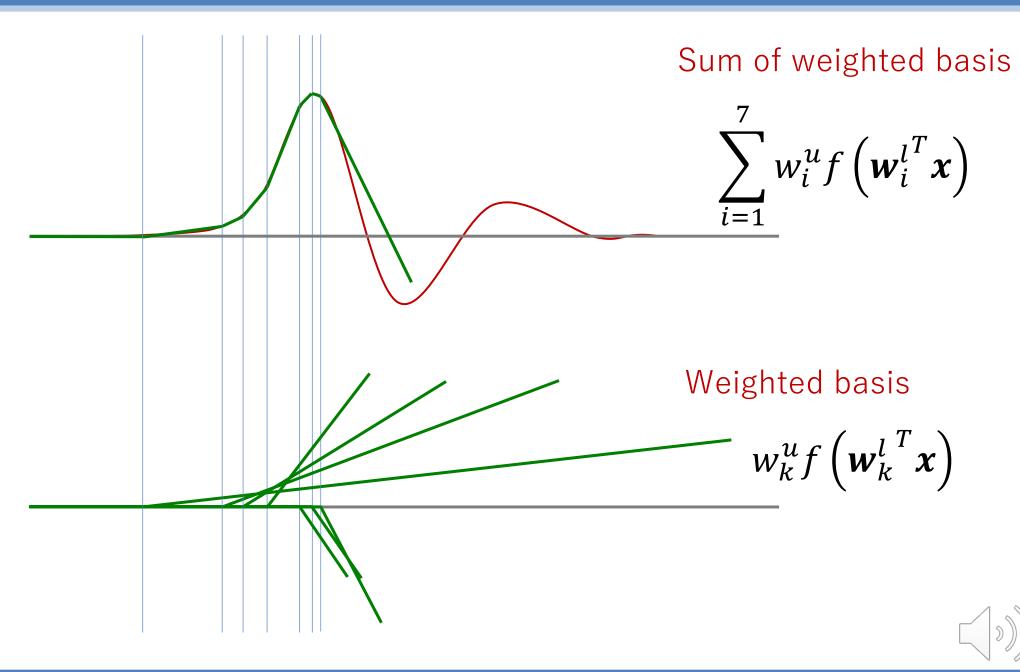


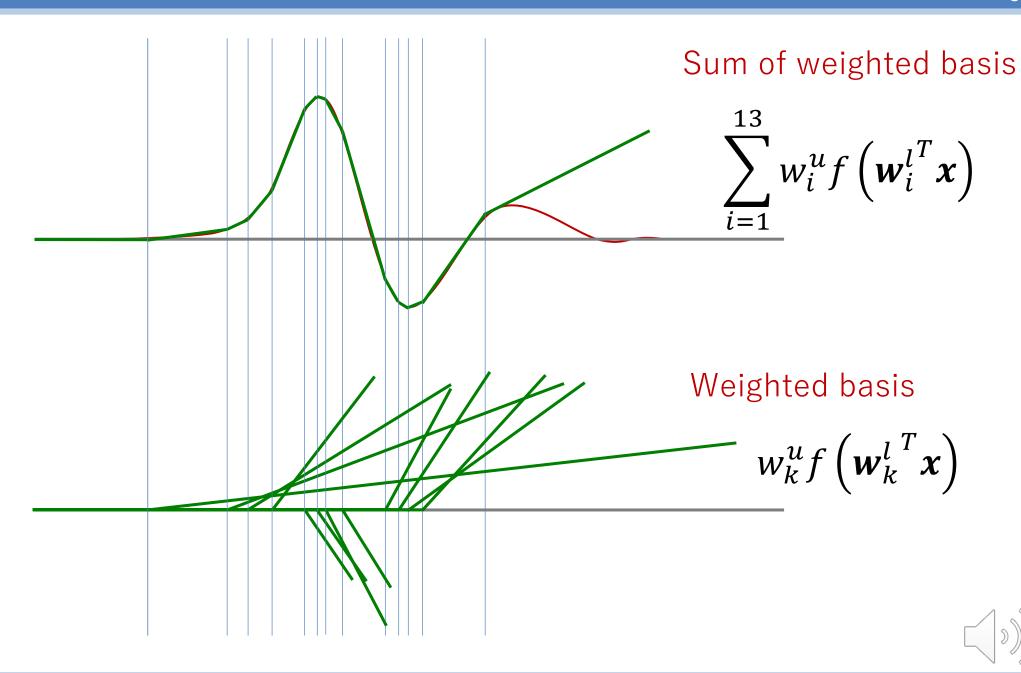
Weighted basis

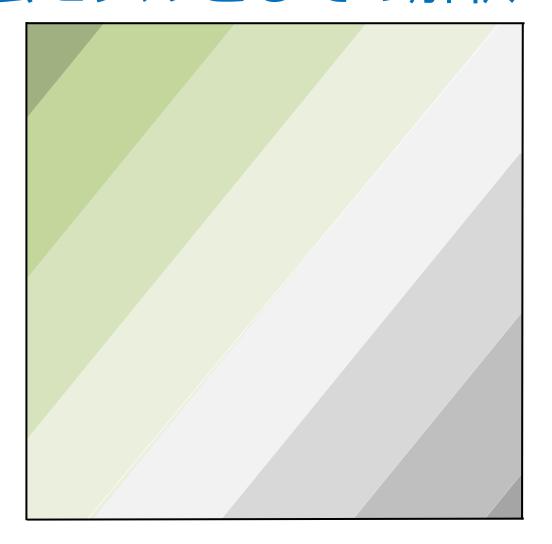
$$w_k^u f\left(\boldsymbol{w}_k^{l^T} \boldsymbol{x}\right)$$

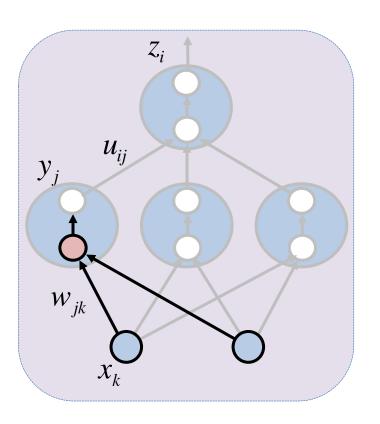




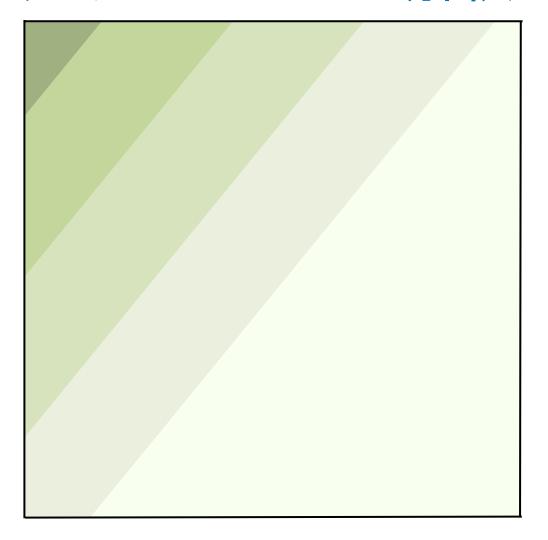


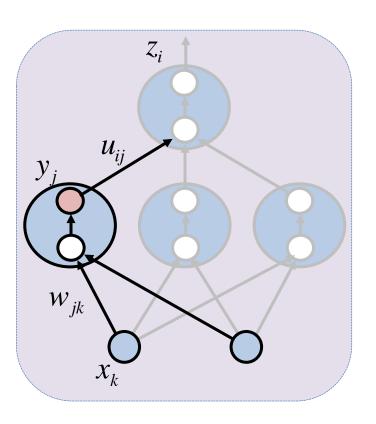




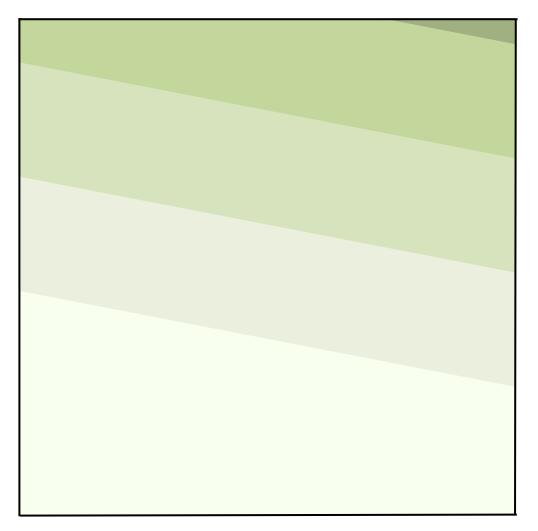


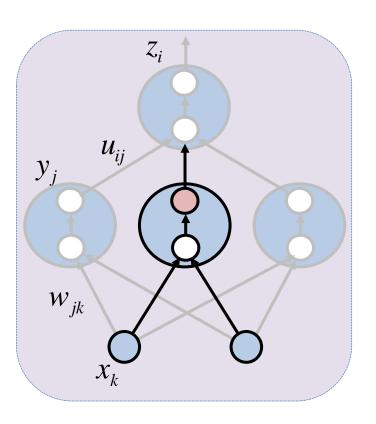




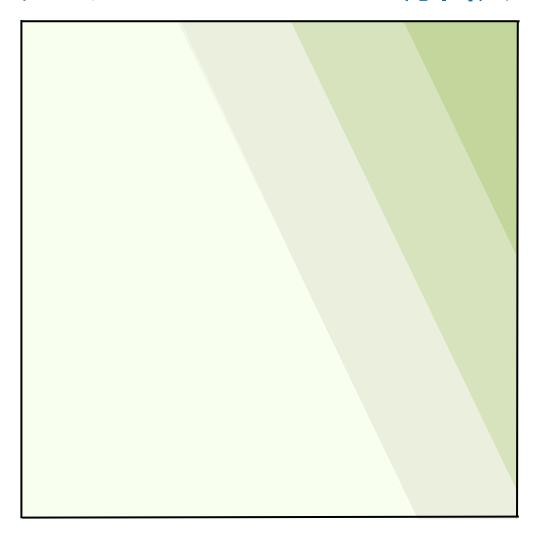


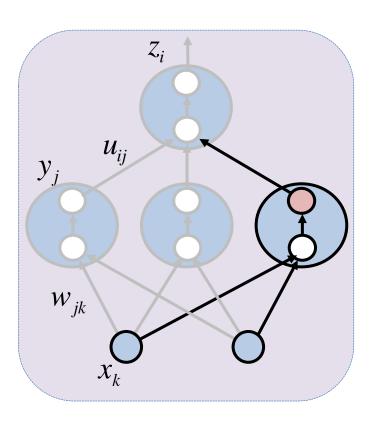




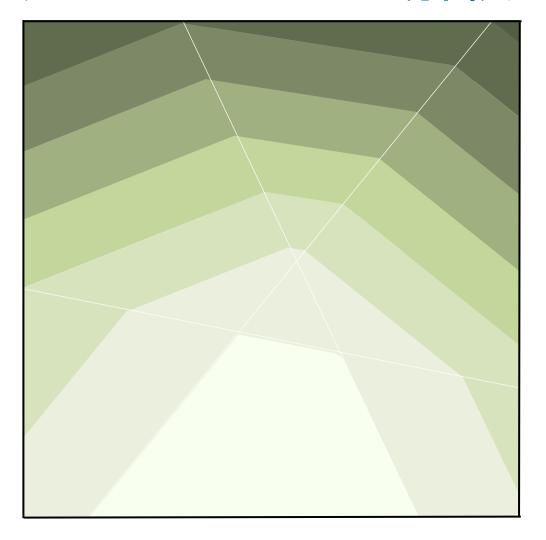


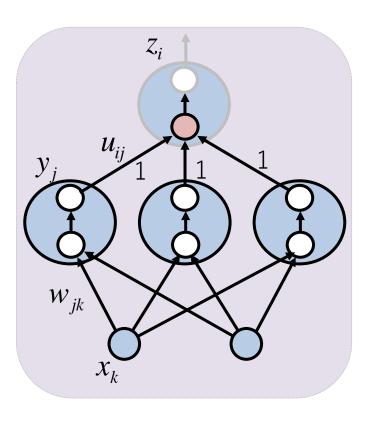






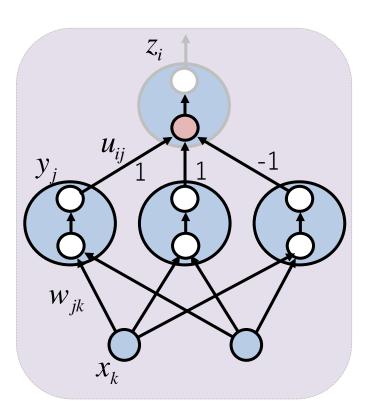














まとめ

- MLP(多層パーセプトロン)は、パーセプトロンを層状に組み合わせたもの。
- MLPは任意の関数を構成できる。

