

# Neural Network and Deep Learning



## Random Neural Network

# Outline

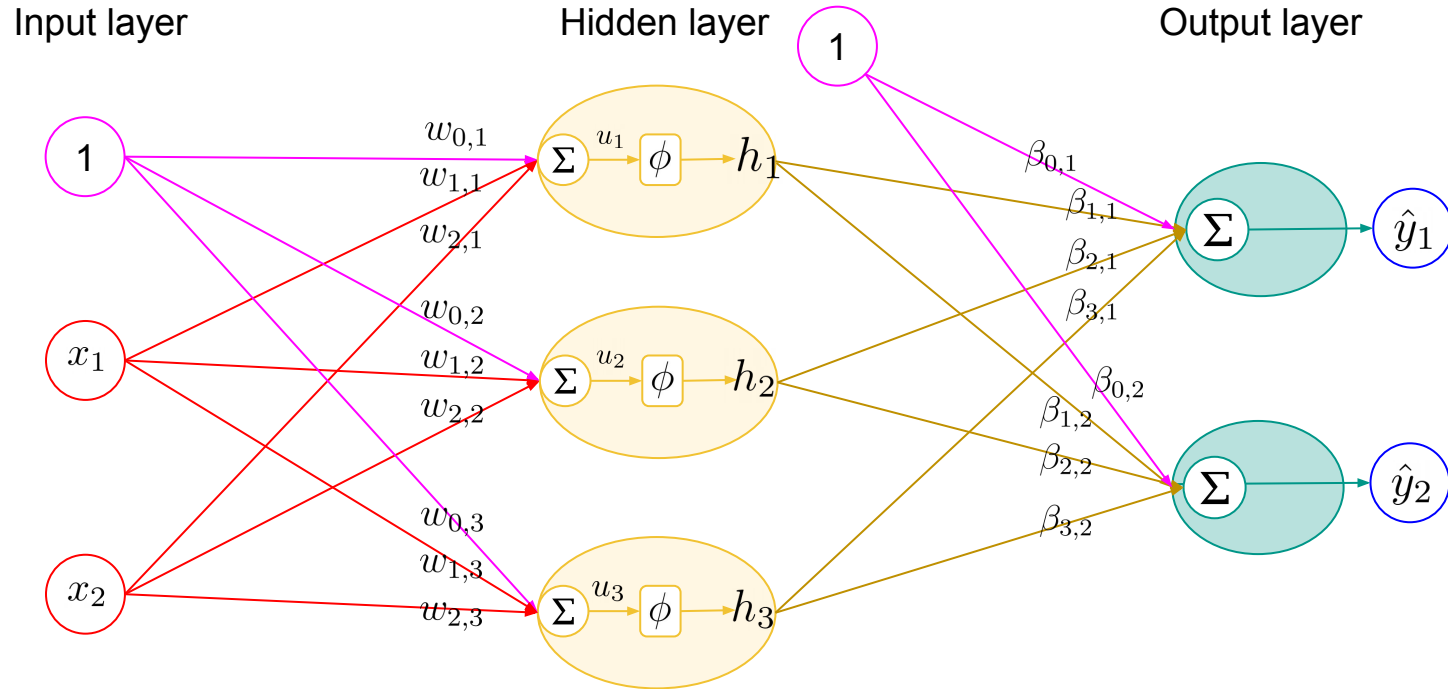
- Random Neural Network
- Learning algorithm of Random Neural Network

# Random Neural Network

# Random Neural Network

- Single hidden layer feedforward neural network
- **Input weights** are randomly chosen
- **Output weights** are analytically computed by the generalized Pseudo inverse matrix.
- No iterative tuning
- Fast learning model

# Single hidden layer feedforward neural network



Parameters

# Input

**Data X**

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{x}_N \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{1,1} & x_{1,2} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ x_{N,1} & x_{N,2} \end{bmatrix}$$



**Input Data X:** Data + Bias

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \mathbf{x}_1 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & \mathbf{x}_N \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_{1,1} & x_{1,2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_{N,1} & x_{N,2} \end{bmatrix}$$

# Target

## Target Y

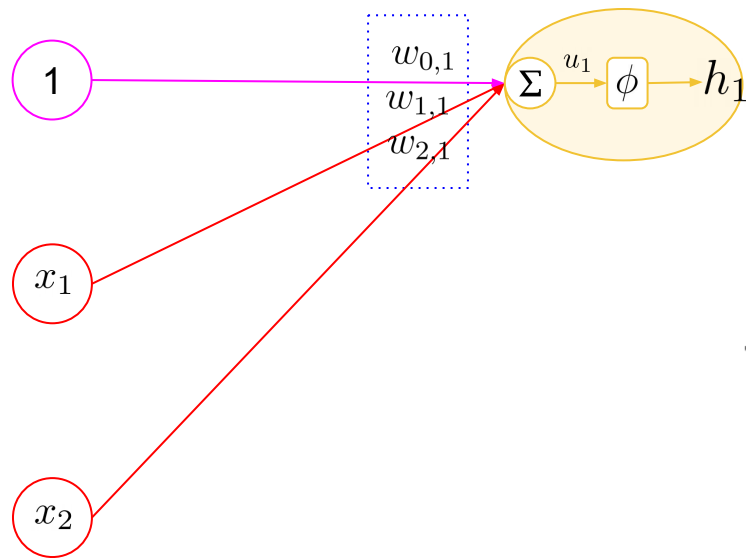
$$\mathbf{Y} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{y}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{y}_N \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_{1,1} & y_{1,2} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ y_{N,1} & y_{N,2} \end{bmatrix}$$

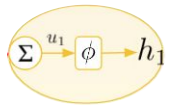
## Predicted results of Y

$$\hat{\mathbf{Y}} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{y}}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \hat{\mathbf{y}}_N \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{y}_{1,1} & \hat{y}_{1,2} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \hat{y}_{N,1} & \hat{y}_{N,2} \end{bmatrix}$$

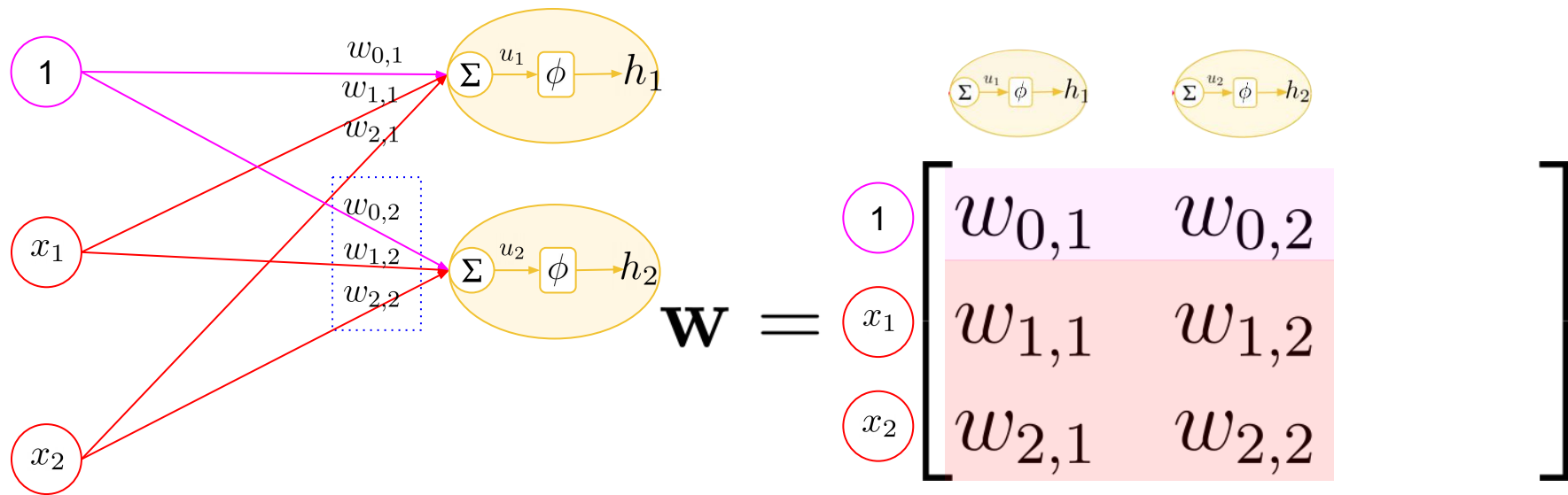


# Input Weights

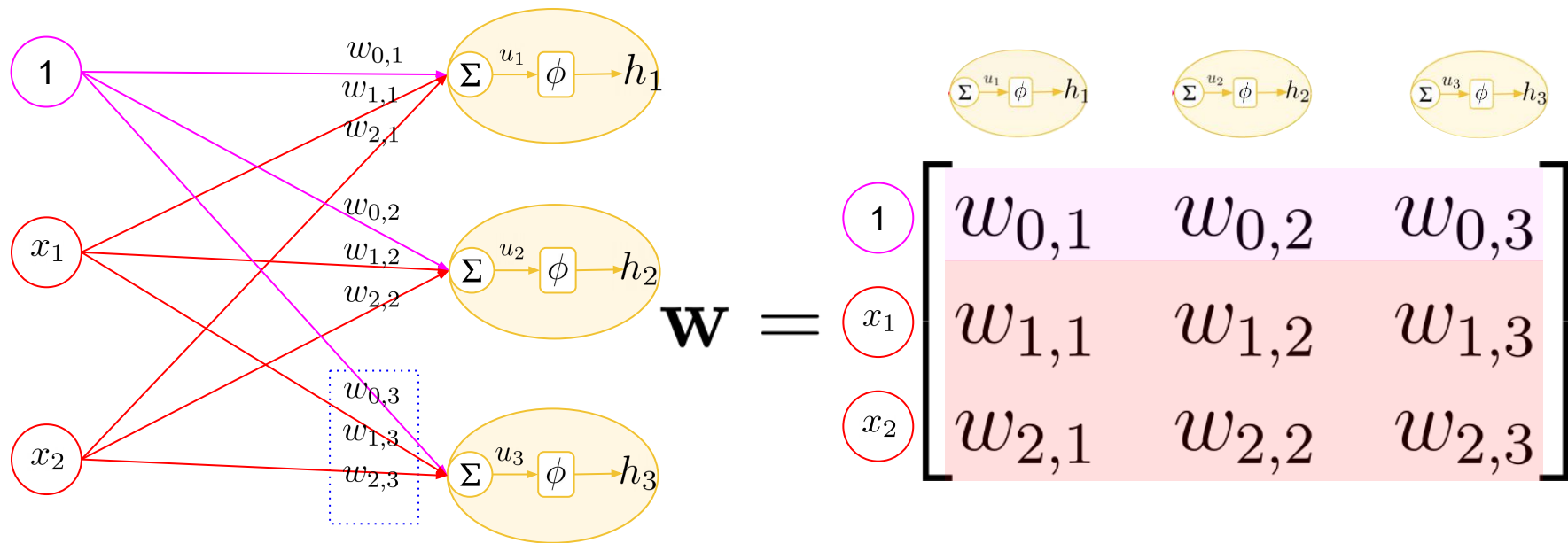


$$\mathbf{W} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & w_{0,1} \\ x_1 & w_{1,1} \\ x_2 & w_{2,1} \end{bmatrix}$$


# Input Weights



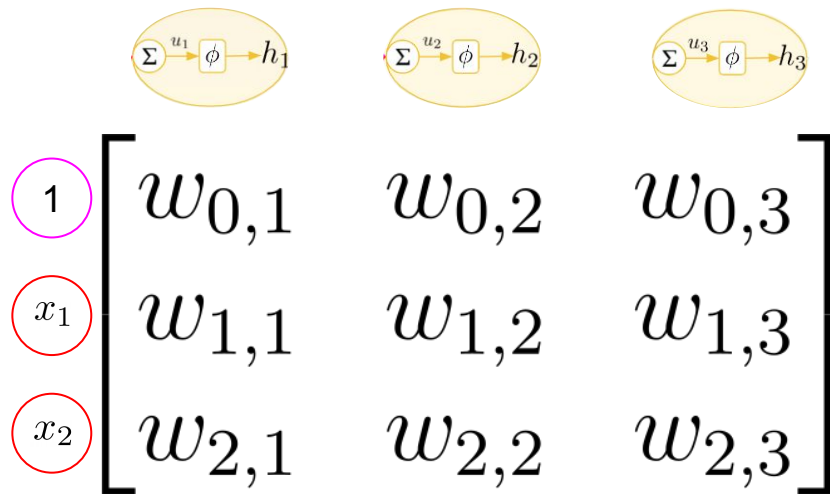
# Input Weights



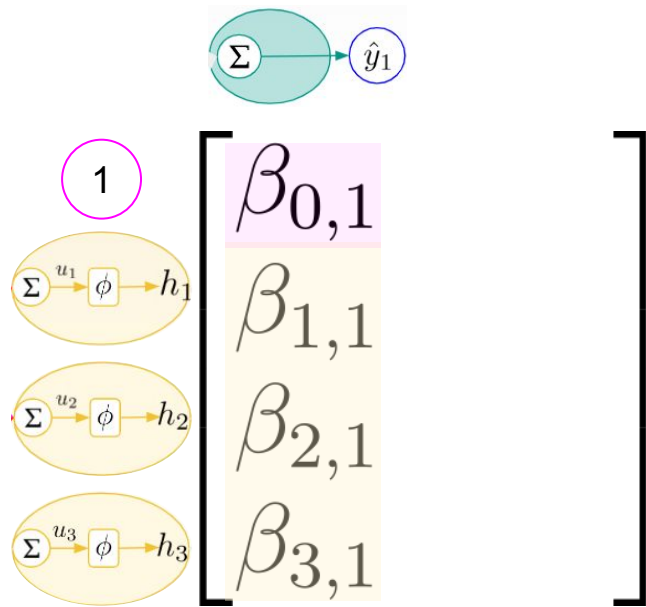
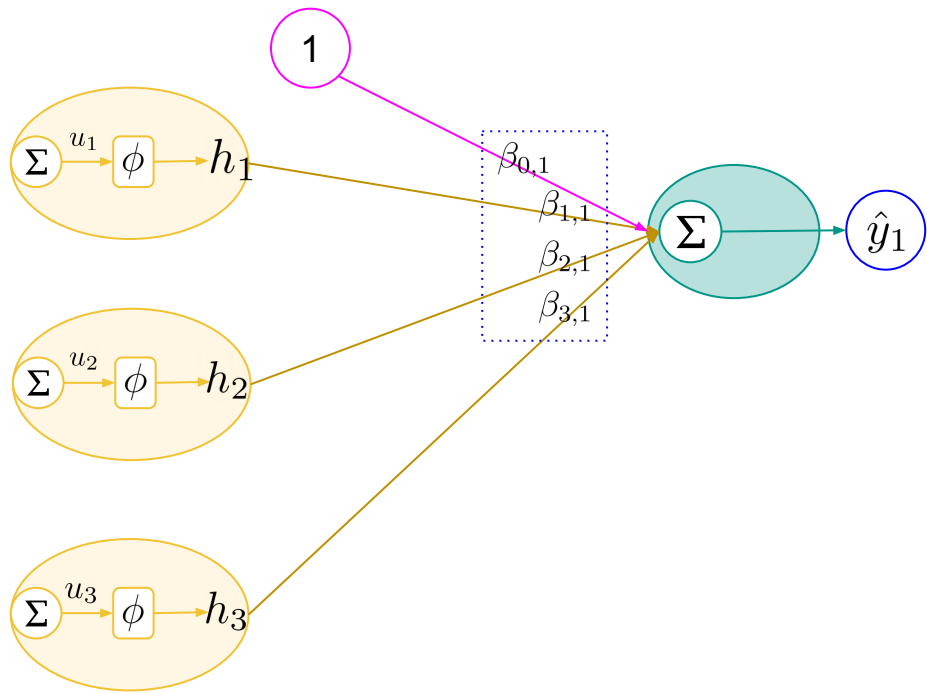
# Input Weights

**Input Weights  $\mathbf{W}$**

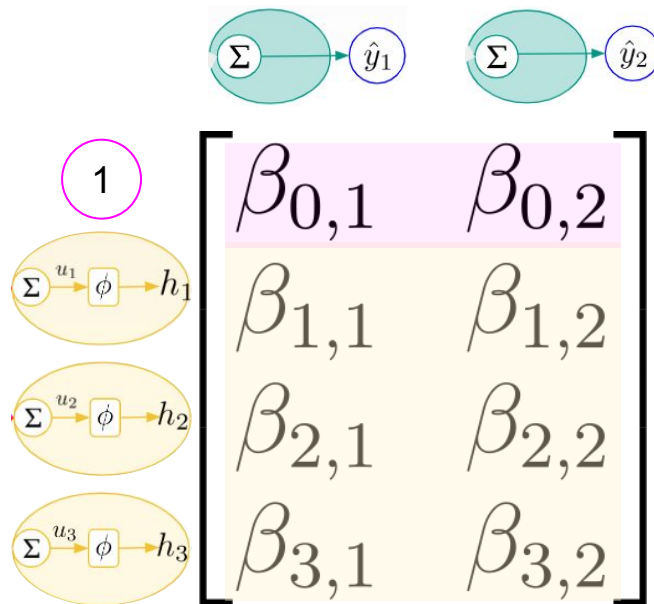
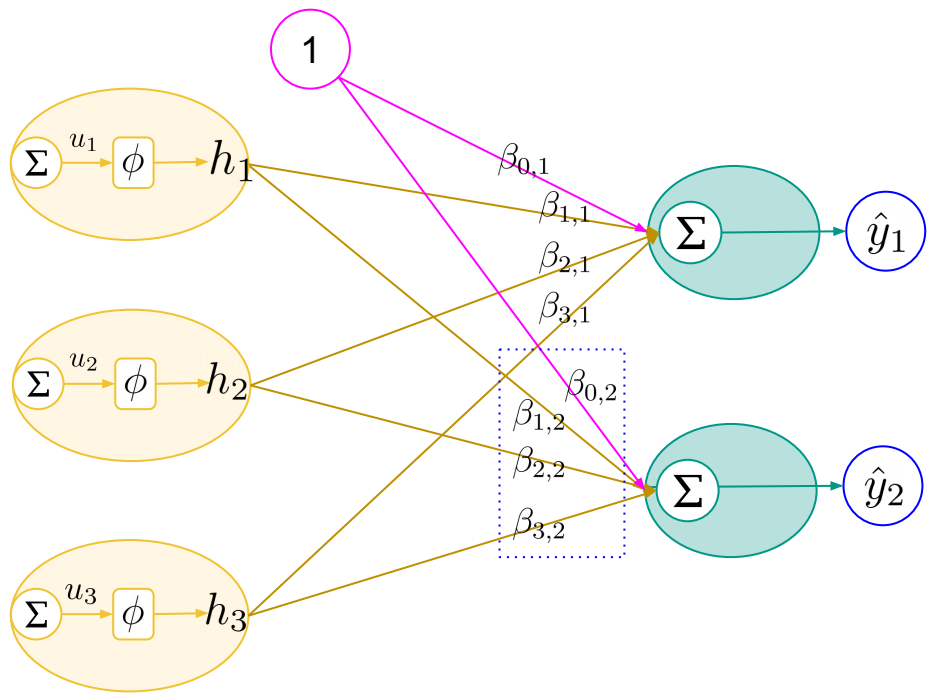
$$\mathbf{W} = \begin{bmatrix} w_{0,1} & w_{0,2} & w_{0,3} \\ w_{1,1} & w_{1,2} & w_{1,3} \\ w_{2,1} & w_{2,2} & w_{2,3} \end{bmatrix}$$



# Output Weights



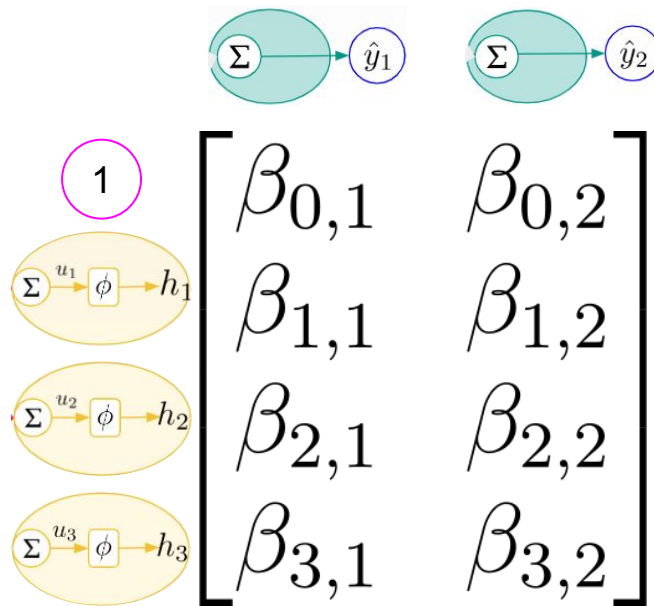
# Output Weights



# Output Weights

**Output Weights**

$$\beta = \begin{bmatrix} \beta_{0,1} & \beta_{0,2} \\ \beta_{1,1} & \beta_{1,2} \\ \beta_{2,1} & \beta_{2,2} \\ \beta_{3,1} & \beta_{3,2} \end{bmatrix}$$



# Learning Algorithm



# Learning Algorithm

## Feed-forward Learning

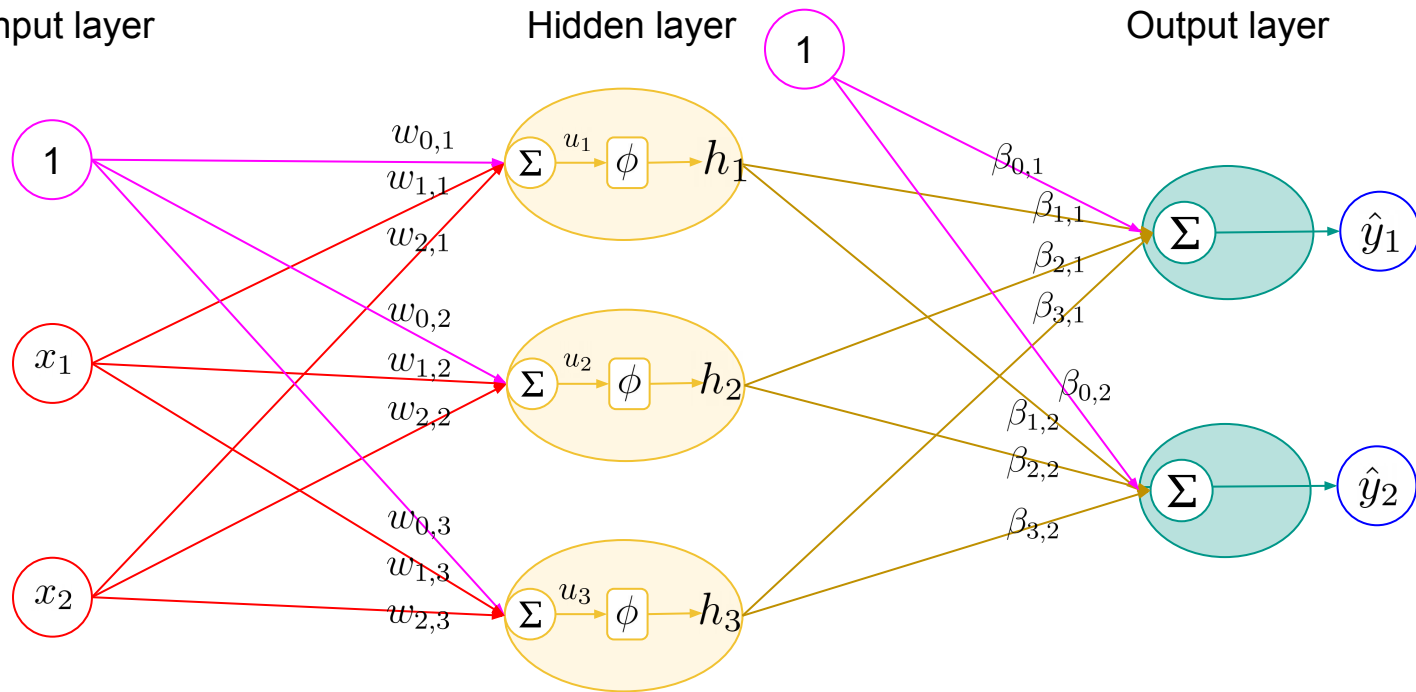
- Hidden layer calculation
  - Random input weights
  - Compute Hidden layer output
- Output layer calculation
  - Compute output weight using the **generalized Pseudo inverse**

# Learning Algorithm

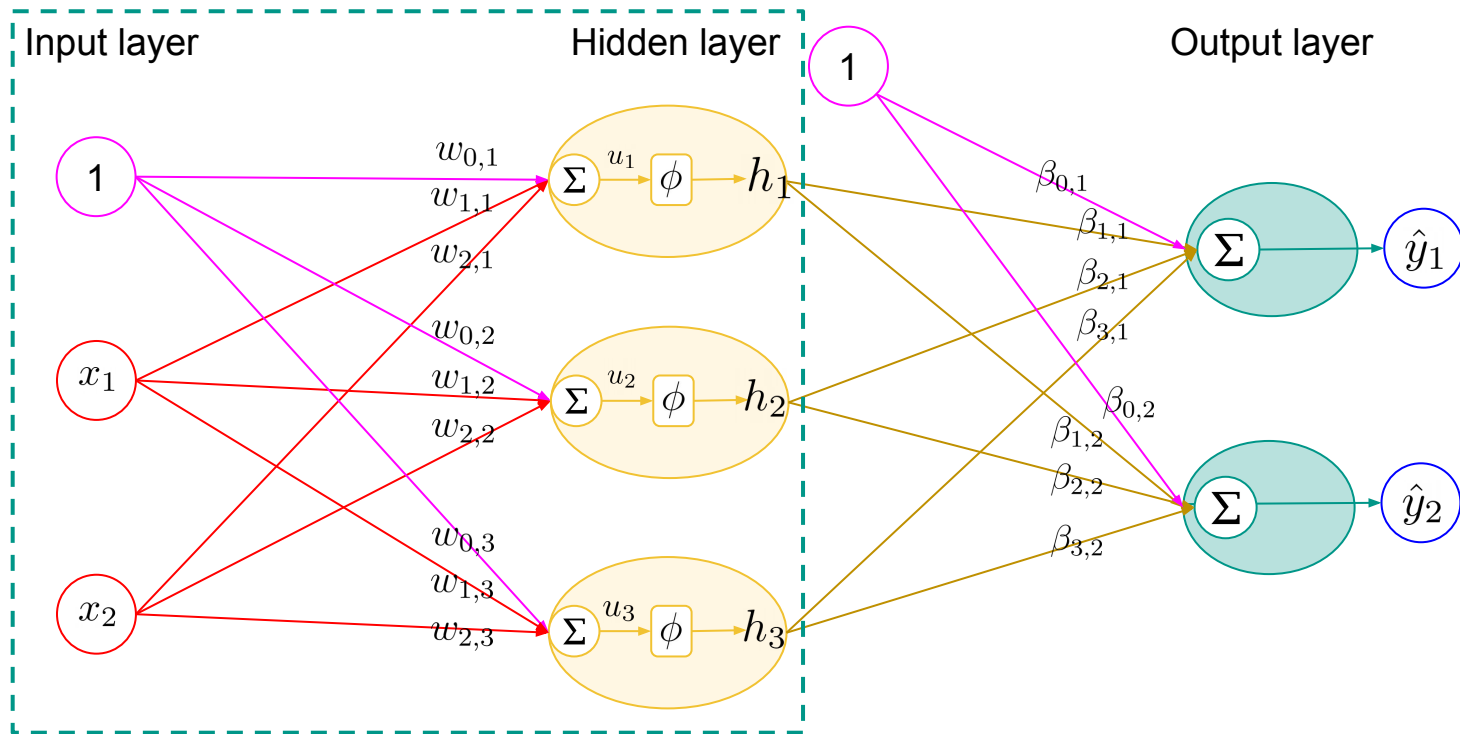
Input layer

Hidden layer

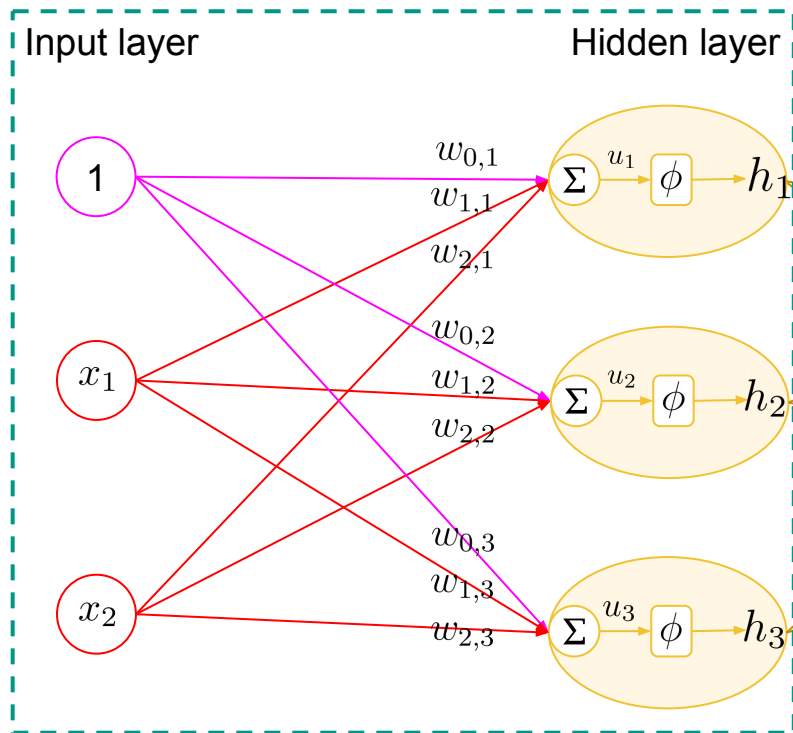
Output layer



# Learning Algorithm

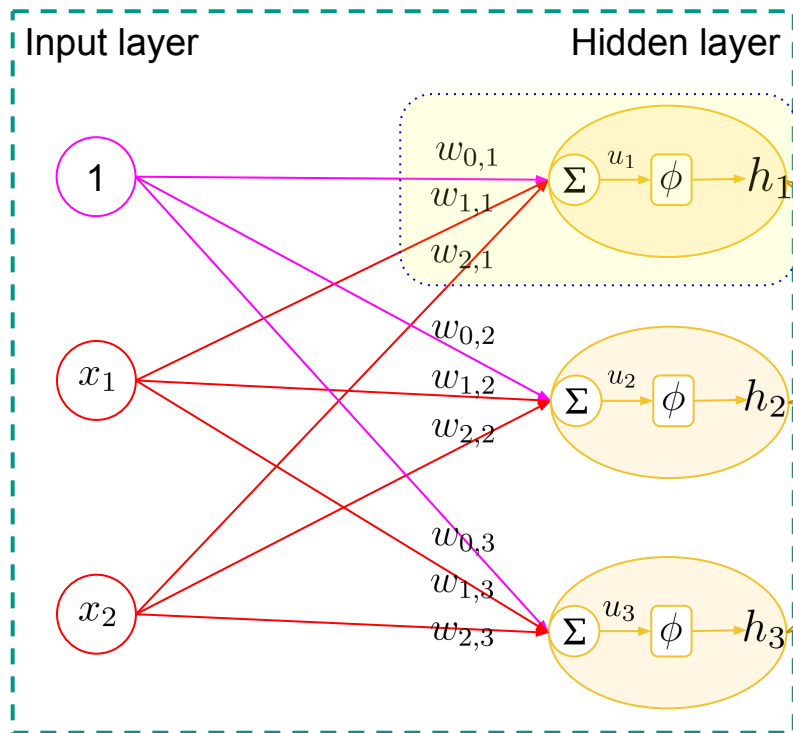


# Learning Algorithm



$$\phi(u) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-u}}$$

# Learning Algorithm



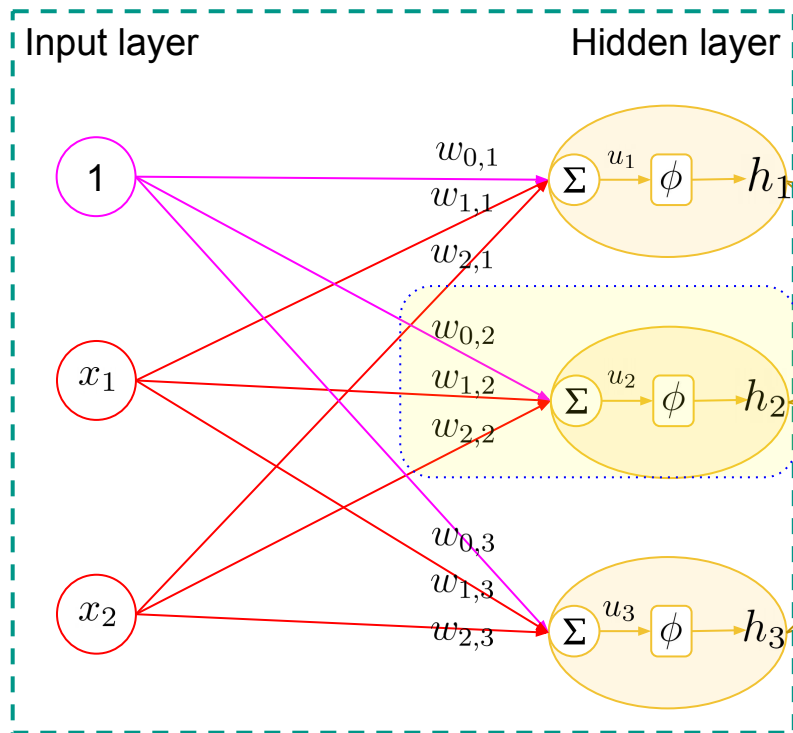
$$u_1 = w_{0,1} + \sum_{j=1}^n w_{j,1} x_{i,j}$$
$$= \mathbf{X}_{(i,:)} \cdot \mathbf{W}_{(:,1)}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_{i,1} & x_{i,2} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} w_{0,1} \\ w_{1,1} \\ w_{2,1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$h_{(i,1)} = \phi(\mathbf{X}_{(i,:)} \cdot \mathbf{W}_{(:,1)})$$

$$i \in [1, \dots, N]$$

# Learning Algorithm



$$u_2 = w_{0,2} + \sum_{j=1}^n w_{j,2} x_{i,j}$$

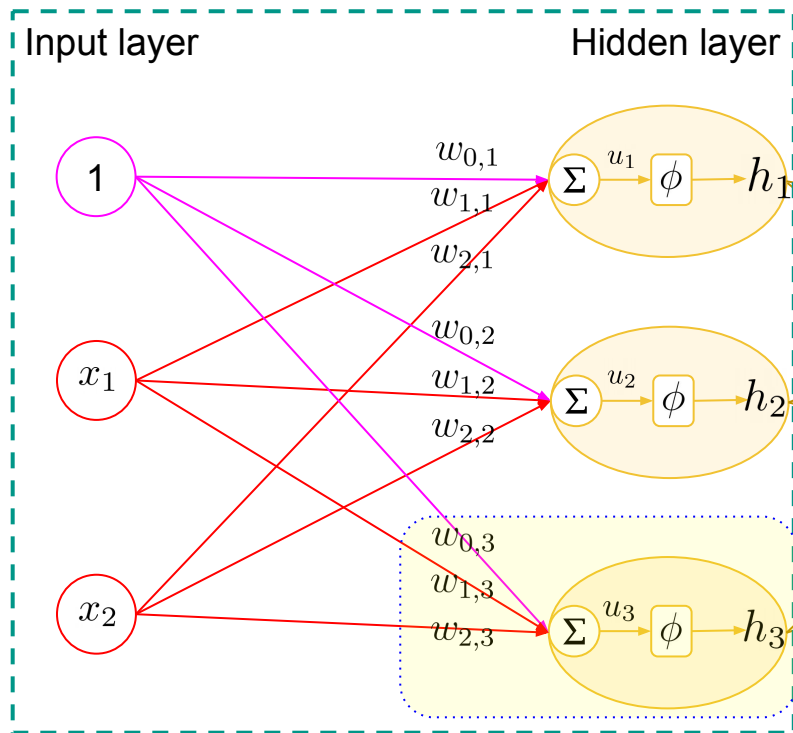
$$= \mathbf{X}_{(i,:)} \cdot \mathbf{W}_{(:,2)}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_{i,1} & x_{i,2} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} w_{0,2} \\ w_{1,2} \\ w_{2,2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$h_{(i,2)} = \phi(\mathbf{X}_{(i,:)} \cdot \mathbf{W}_{(:,2)})$$

$$i \in [1, \dots, N]$$

# Learning Algorithm



$$u_3 = w_{0,3} + \sum_{j=1}^n w_{j,3} x_{i,j}$$

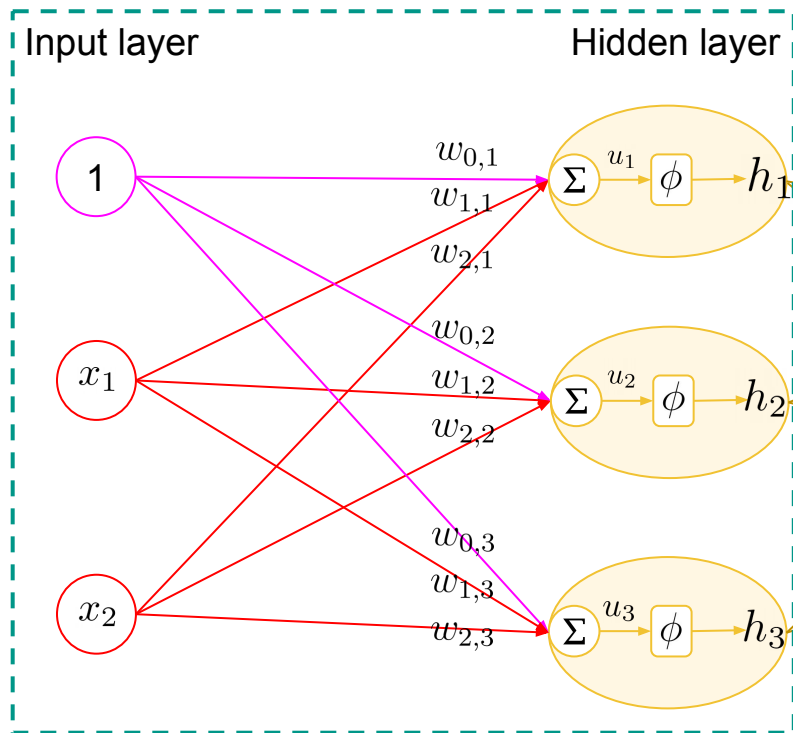
$$= \mathbf{X}_{(i,:)} \cdot \mathbf{W}_{(:,3)}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_{i,1} & x_{i,2} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} w_{0,3} \\ w_{1,3} \\ w_{2,3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$h_{(i,3)} = \phi(\mathbf{X}_{(i,:)} \cdot \mathbf{W}_{(:,3)})$$

$$i \in [1, \dots, N]$$

# Learning Algorithm



$$\mathbf{H} = \phi(\mathbf{X} \cdot \mathbf{W})$$

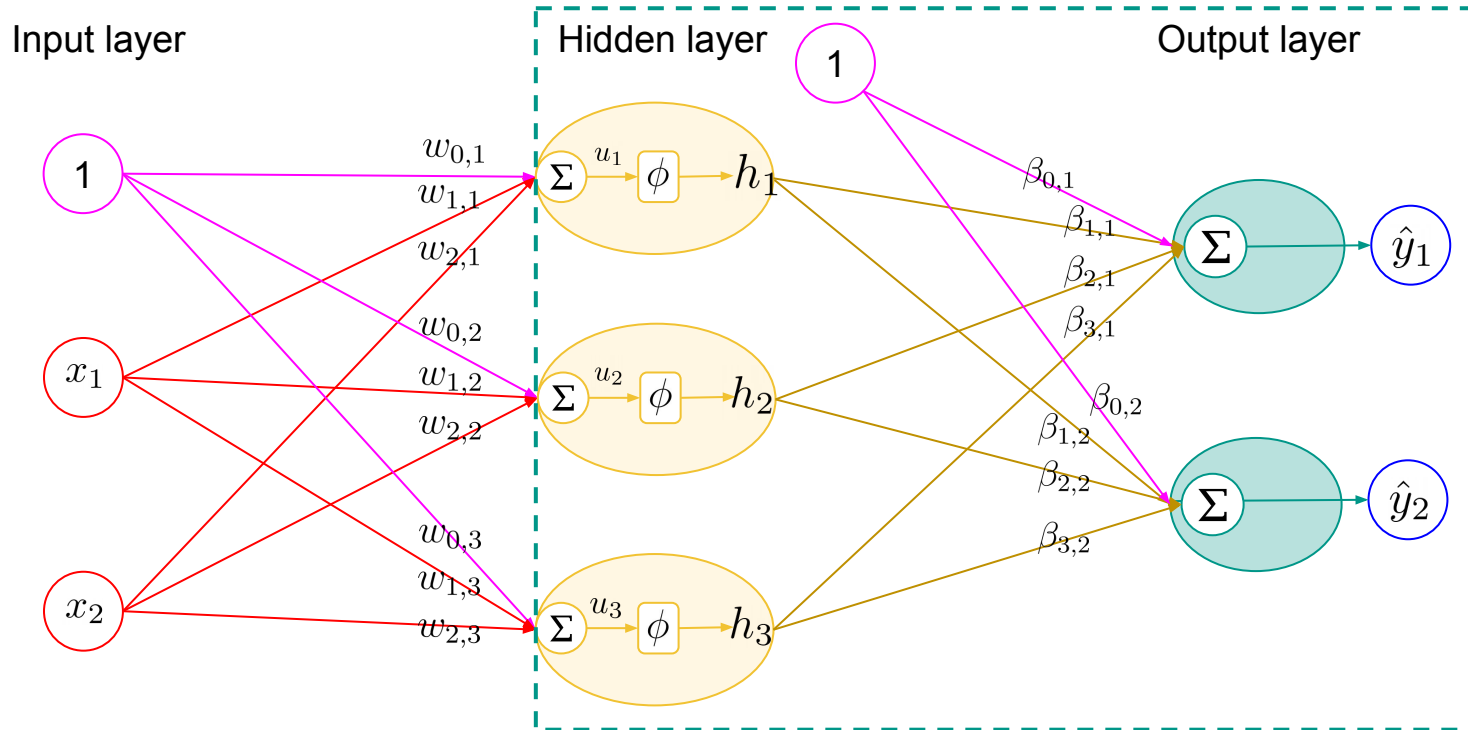
The diagram shows the structure of the hidden layer output matrix  $\mathbf{H}$ . Above the matrix, three small yellow ovals represent the hidden nodes, each with a summation node  $\Sigma$ , an activation function node  $\phi$ , and an output  $h_i$ . The matrix is defined as:

$$\mathbf{H} = \begin{bmatrix} h_{1,1} & h_{1,2} & h_{1,3} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ h_{N,1} & h_{N,2} & h_{N,3} \end{bmatrix}$$

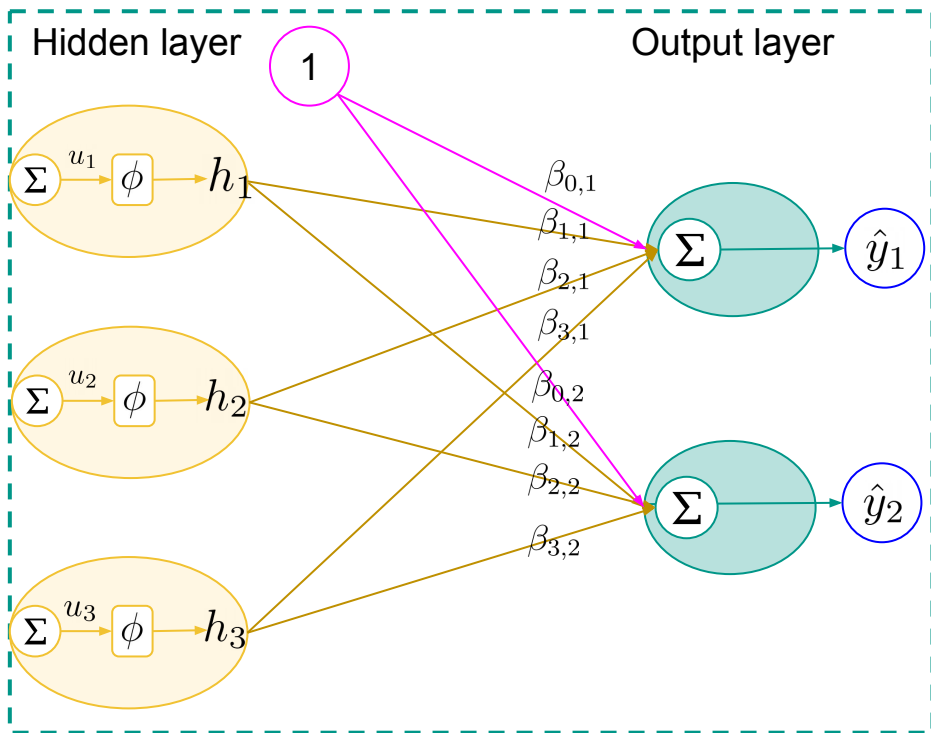
$$i \in [1, \dots, N]$$



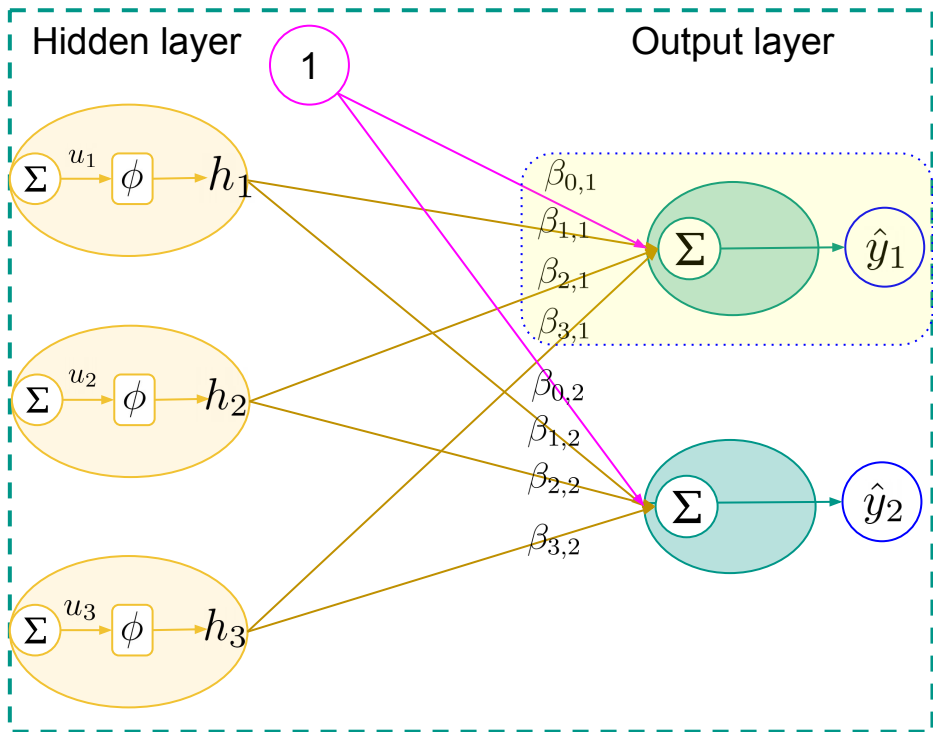
# Learning Algorithm



# Learning Algorithm



# Learning Algorithm



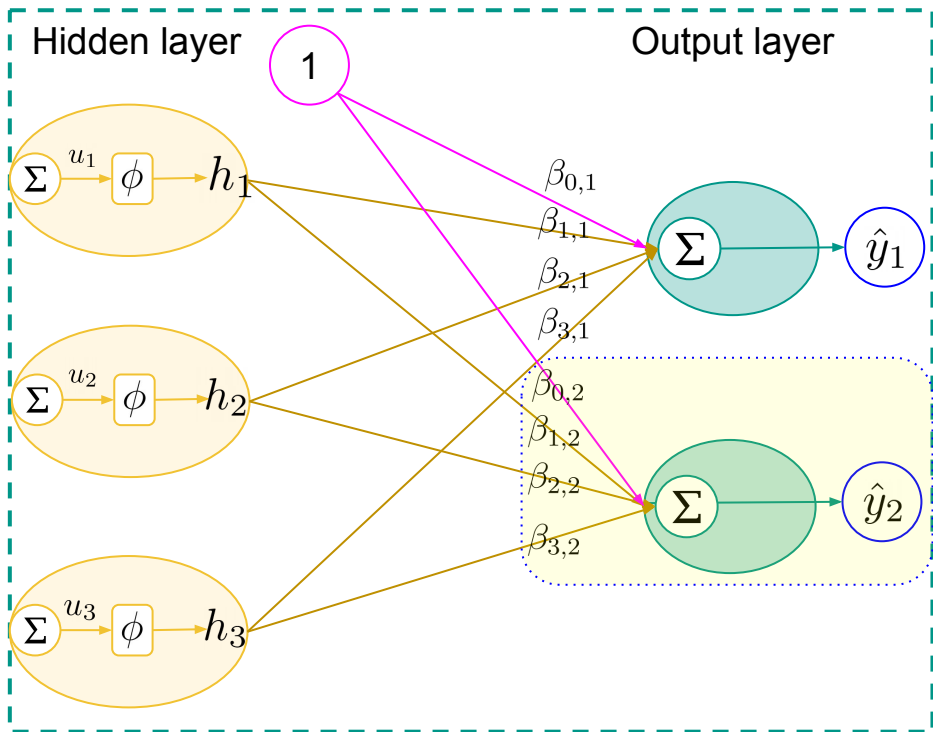
$$\begin{aligned}\hat{y}_{i,1} &= \beta_{0,1} + \sum_{l=1}^L h_{i,l} \beta_{l,1} \\ &= \mathbf{h}_{(i,:)} \cdot \beta_{(:,1)}\end{aligned}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & h_{i,1} & h_{i,2} & h_{i,3} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \beta_{0,1} \\ \beta_{1,1} \\ \beta_{2,1} \\ \beta_{3,1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{y}_{(i,1)} = \mathbf{h}_{(i,:)} \cdot \beta_{(:,1)}$$

$$i \in [1, \dots, N]$$

# Learning Algorithm



$$\hat{y}_{i,2} = \beta_{0,2} + \sum_{l=1}^L h_{i,l} \beta_{l,2}$$

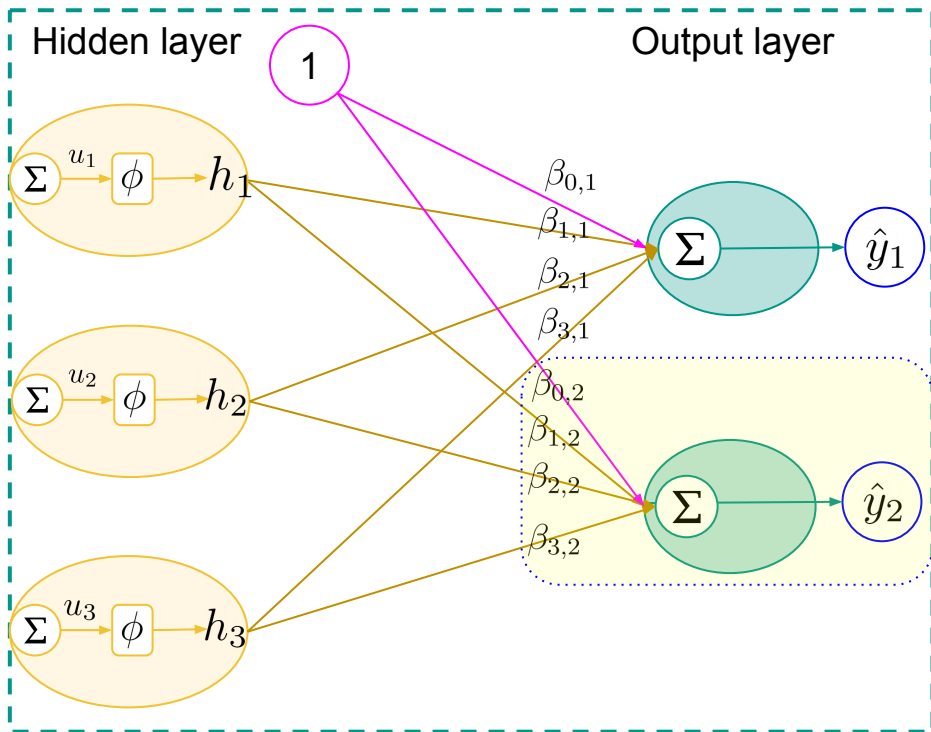
$$= \mathbf{h}_{(i,:)} \cdot \beta_{(:,2)}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & h_{i,1} & h_{i,2} & h_{i,3} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \beta_{0,2} \\ \beta_{1,2} \\ \beta_{2,2} \\ \beta_{3,2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{y}_{(i,2)} = \mathbf{h}_{(i,:)} \cdot \beta_{(:,2)}$$

$$i \in [1, \dots, N]$$

# Learning Algorithm



$$\hat{\mathbf{Y}} = \mathbf{H} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\beta} = ?$$

# Generalized Pseudo inverse

Compute output weight using  
the **Generalized Pseudo inverse**

$$\mathbf{H}\boldsymbol{\beta} = \mathbf{Y}$$

$$\mathbf{H}^\top \mathbf{H}\boldsymbol{\beta} = \mathbf{H}^\top \mathbf{Y}$$

$$(\mathbf{H}^\top \mathbf{H})^{-1} \mathbf{H}^\top \mathbf{H}\boldsymbol{\beta} = (\mathbf{H}^\top \mathbf{H})^{-1} \mathbf{H}^\top \mathbf{Y}$$

$$\mathbf{I}\boldsymbol{\beta} = (\mathbf{H}^\top \mathbf{H})^{-1} \mathbf{H}^\top \mathbf{Y}$$

`numpy.linalg.pinv()`

$$\boldsymbol{\beta} = (\mathbf{H}^\top \mathbf{H})^{-1} \mathbf{H}^\top \mathbf{Y}$$

# Workshop