

#### Reconocimiento de Patrones

Version 2022-2

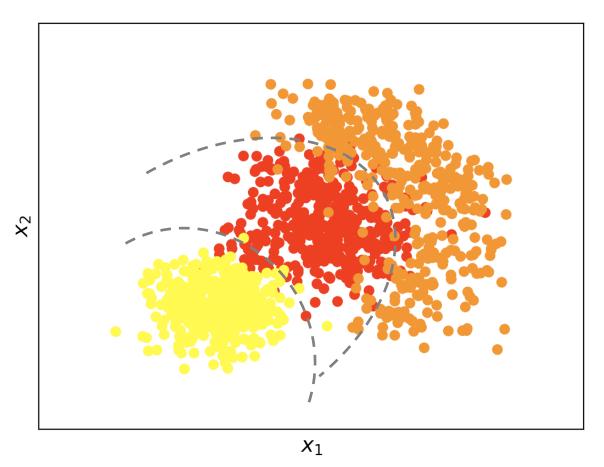
#### **Neural Networks**

[Capítulo 4]

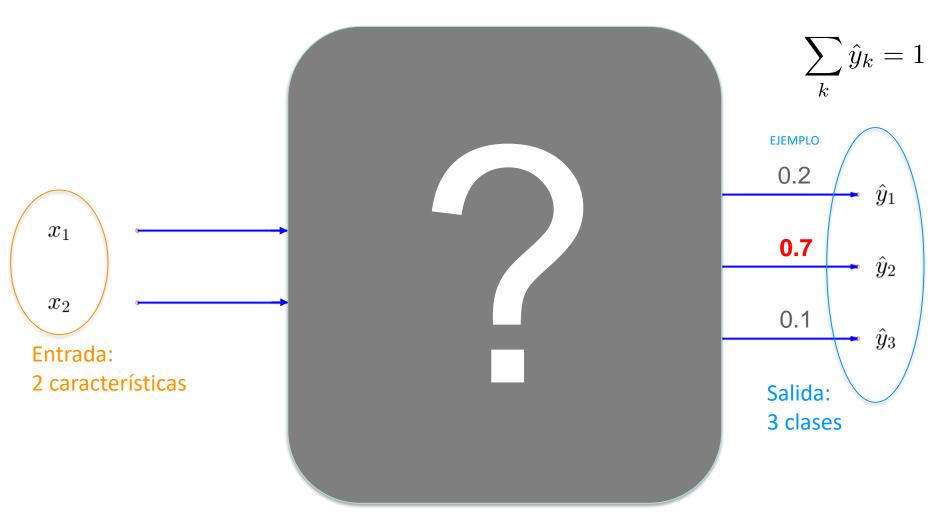
#### Dr. José Ramón Iglesias

DSP-ASIC BUILDER GROUP Director Semillero TRIAC Ingenieria Electronica Universidad Popular del Cesar

# Ejemplo: ¿cómo sería una red neuronal de 2 características y 3 clases?

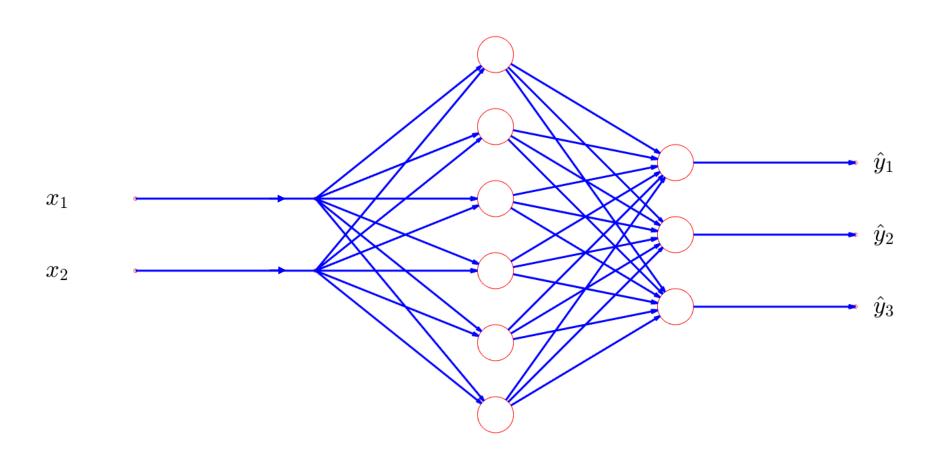


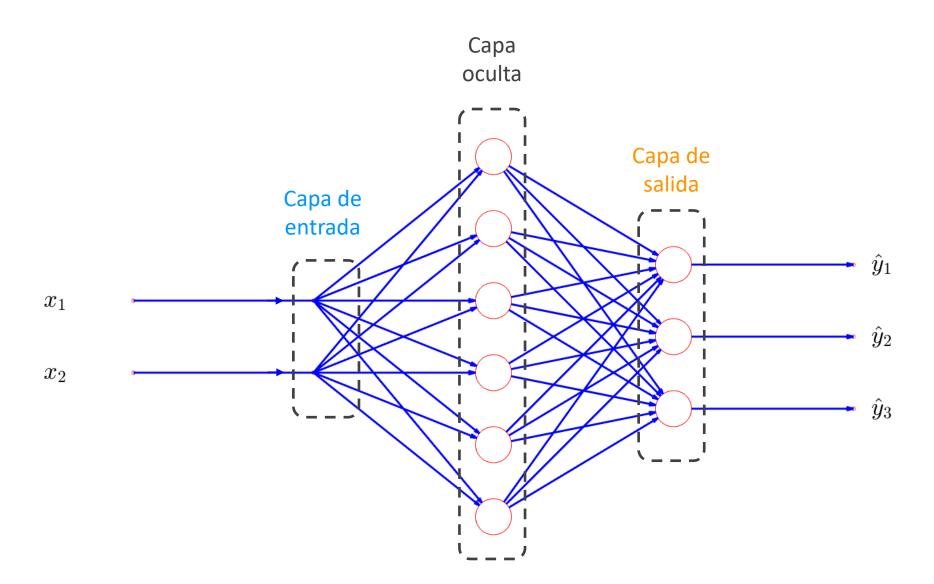
# Ejemplo: ¿cómo sería una red neuronal de 2 características y 3 clases?

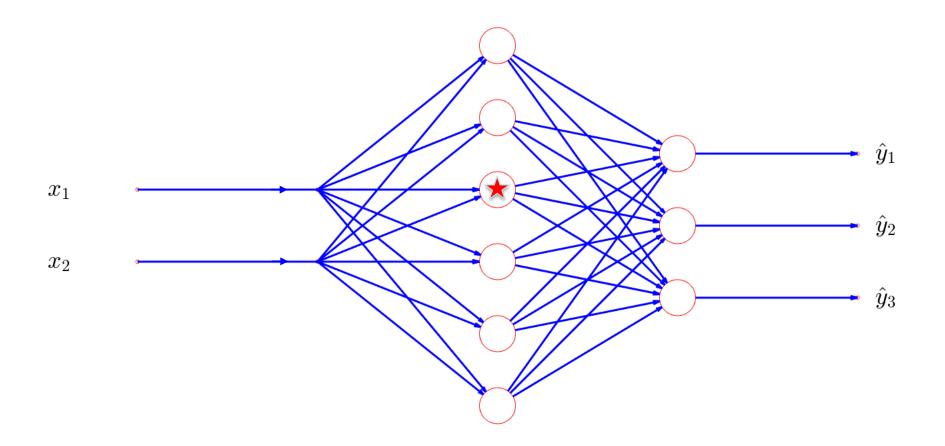


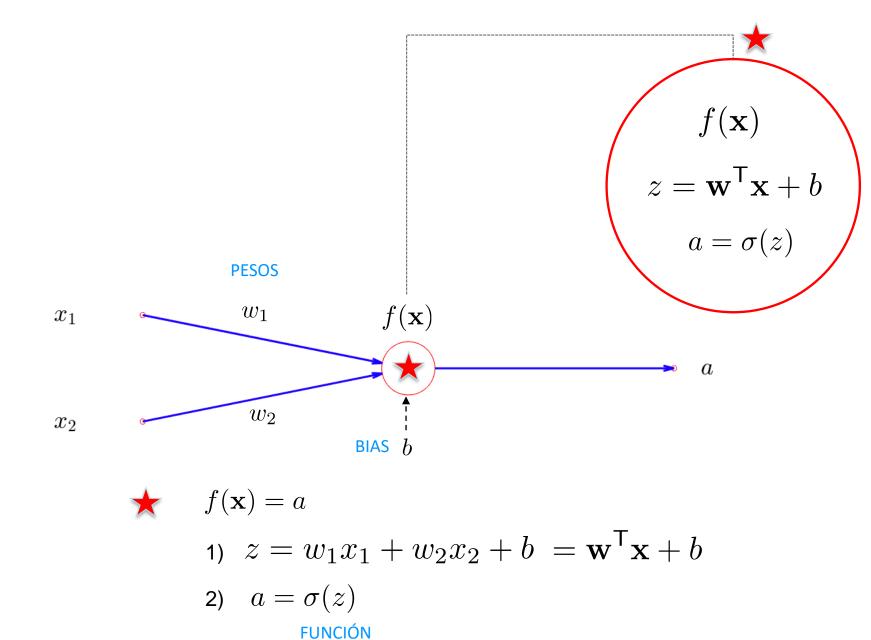
Clasificación:  $\hat{k} = \operatorname{argmax}_k[\hat{y}_k]$  = 2

# Ejemplo: ¿cómo sería una red neuronal de 2 características y 3 clases?





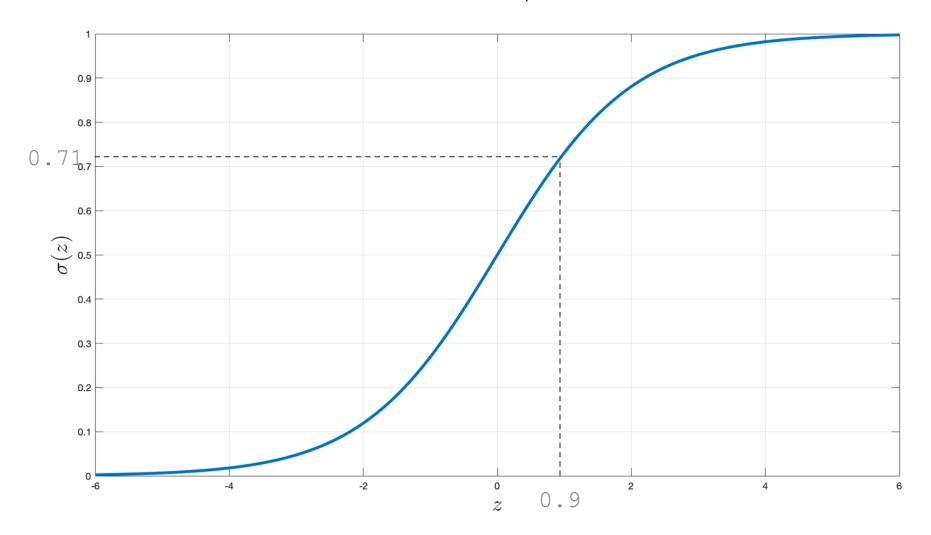


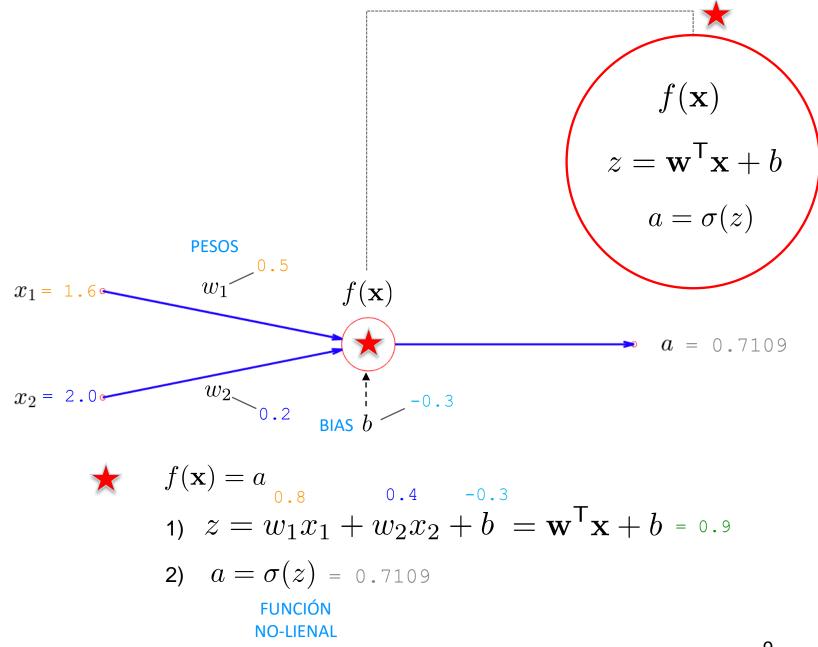


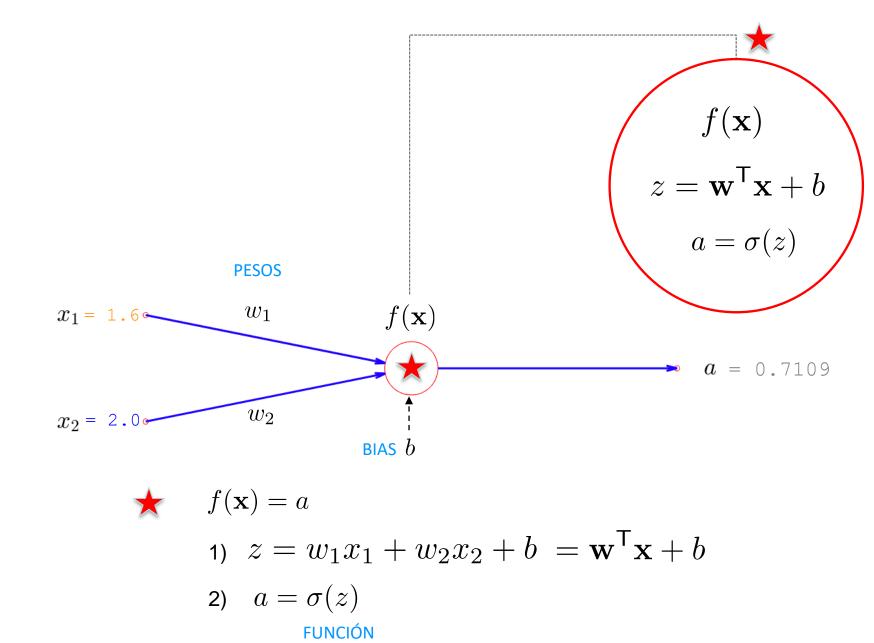
**NO-LIENAL** 

#### **SIGMOIDE**

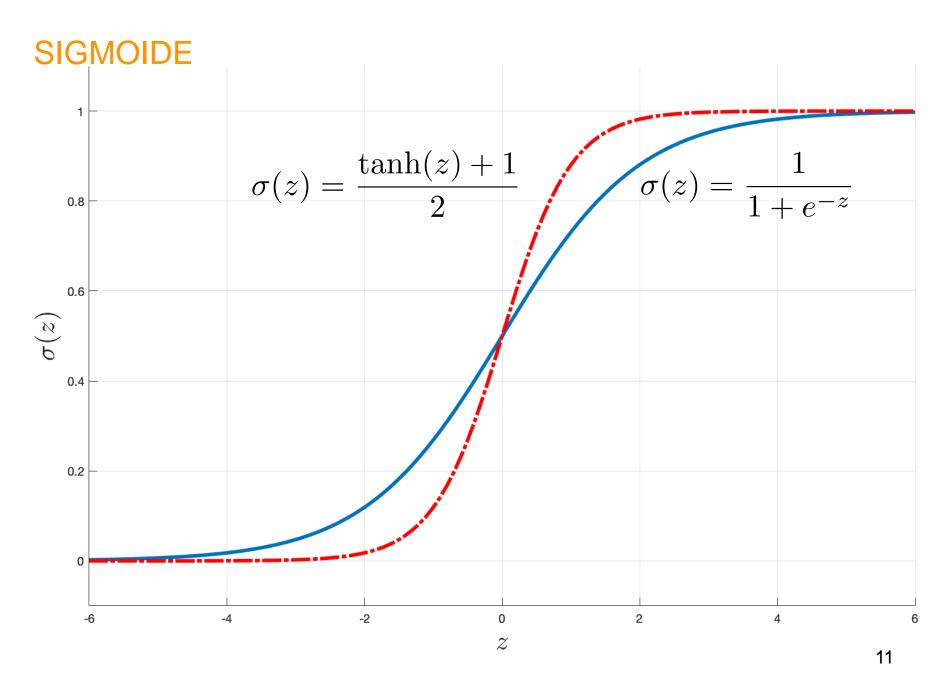
$$\sigma(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$$

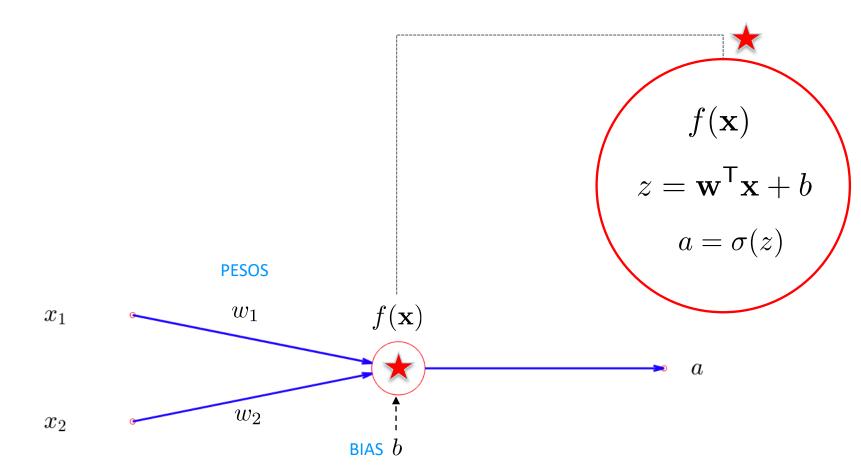


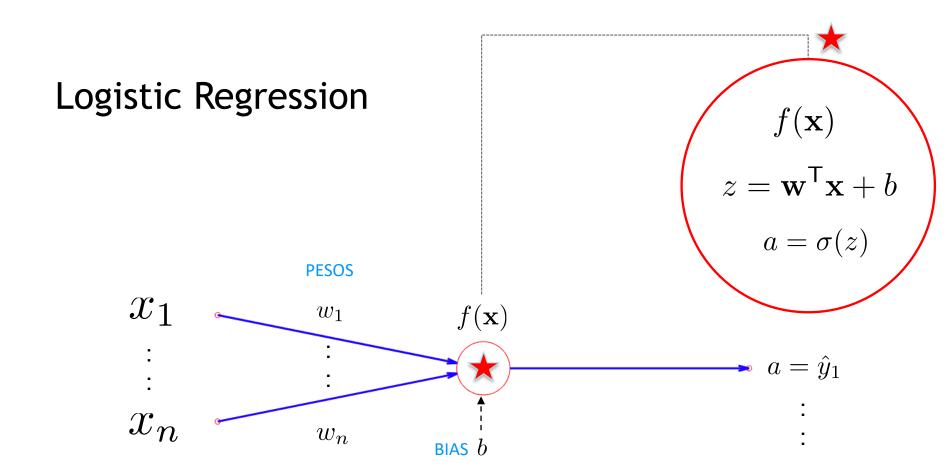




**NO-LIENAL** 

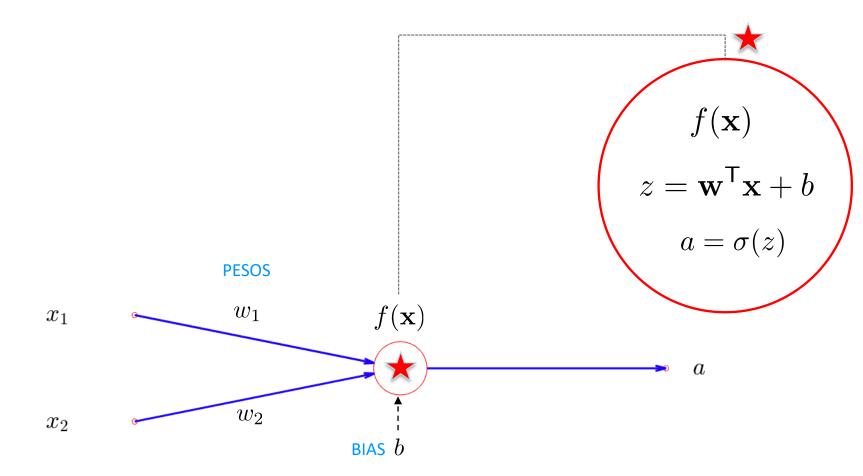




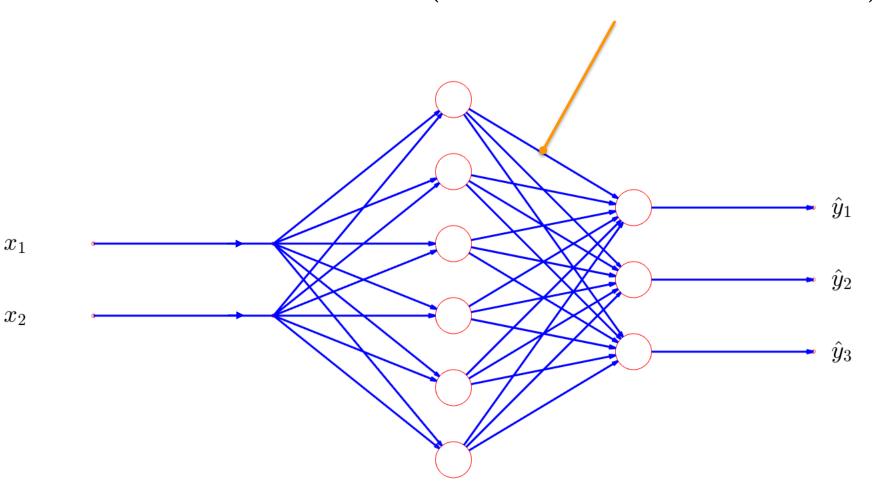


Los parámetros se encuentran minimizando una función de pérdida, por ejemplo:

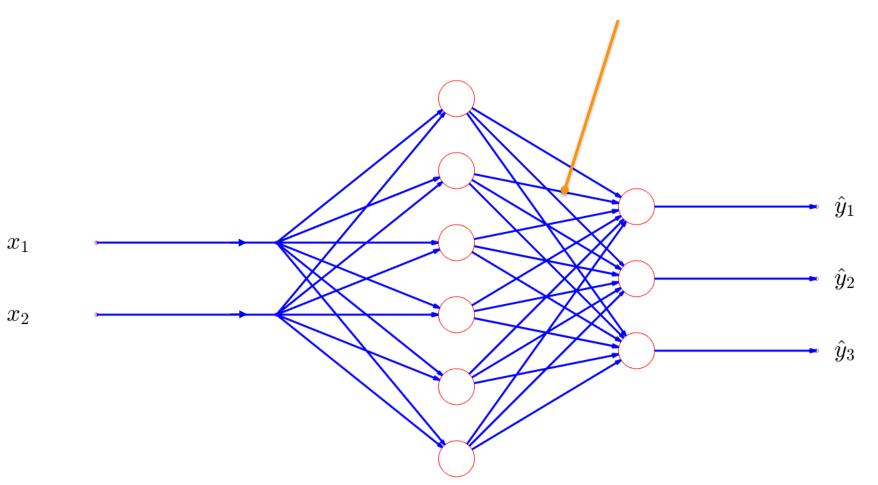
$$J(w_1, \dots, w_n, b) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$$



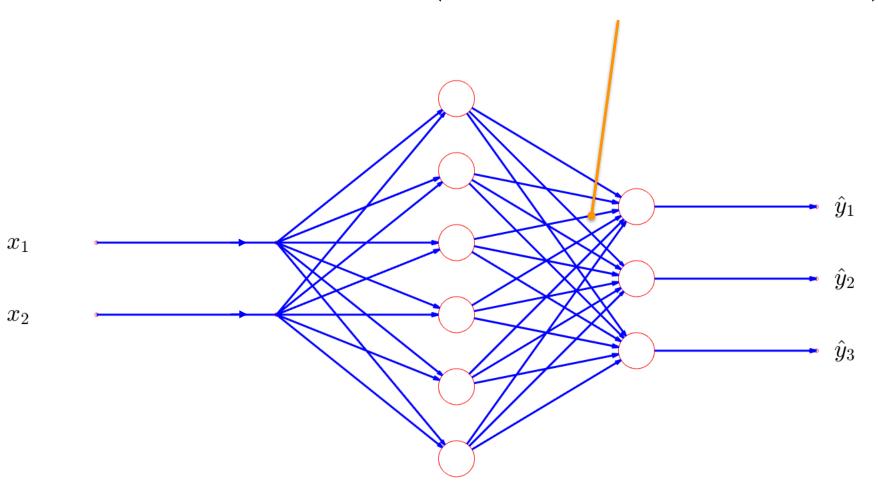
$$a_{11} = \sigma(w_{11}x_1 + w_{21}x_2 + b_{11})$$



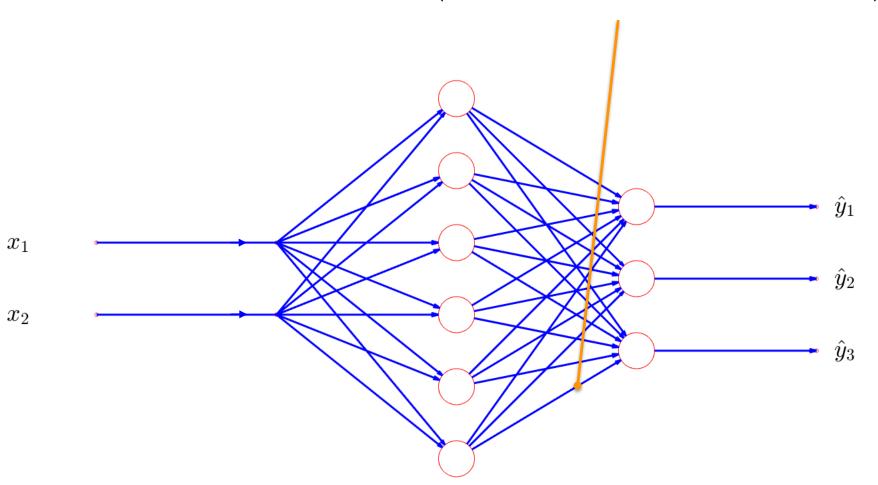
$$a_{12} = \sigma(w_{12}x_1 + w_{22}x_2 + b_{12})$$



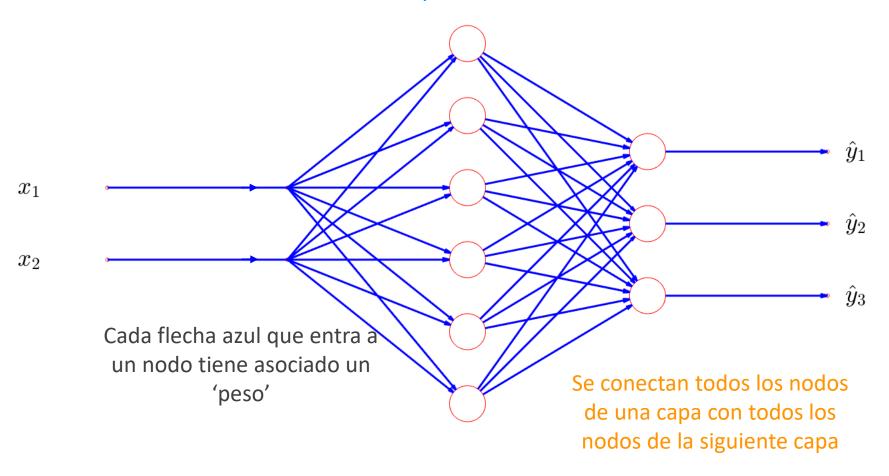
$$a_{13} = \sigma(w_{13}x_1 + w_{23}x_2 + b_{13})$$

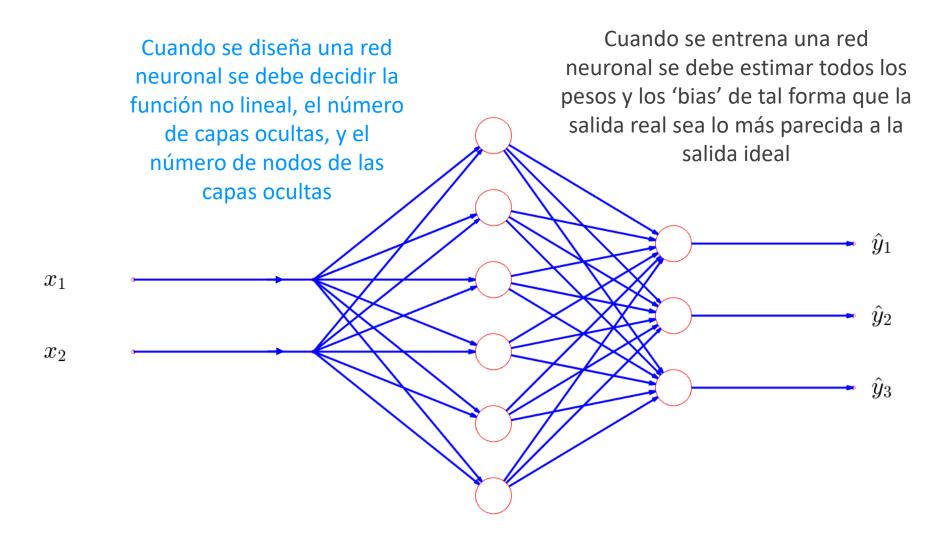


$$a_{16} = \sigma(w_{16}x_1 + w_{26}x_2 + b_{16})$$

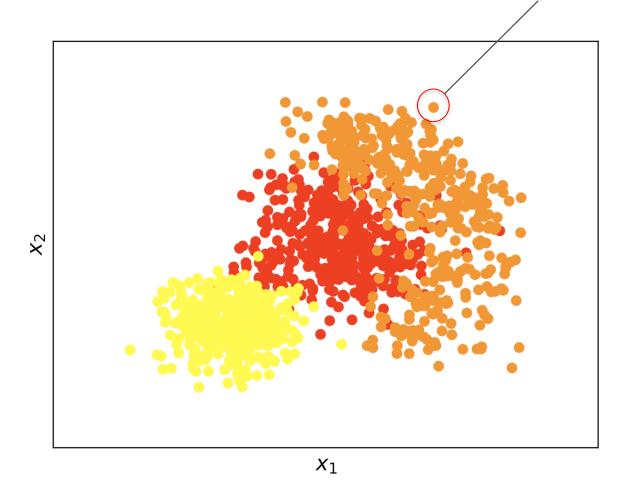


Cada nodo (círculo rojo) tiene asociado una función no-lineal y un valor de 'bias'





$$\mathbf{x} = (1.6, 2.0)$$



→ Parámetros (pesos y 'bias' de todas las capas)

 $N\,$  Número de muestras del set de entrenamiento

como pertenece a clase '3', entonces su salida ideal es:

$$\mathbf{y} = (0, 0, 1)$$

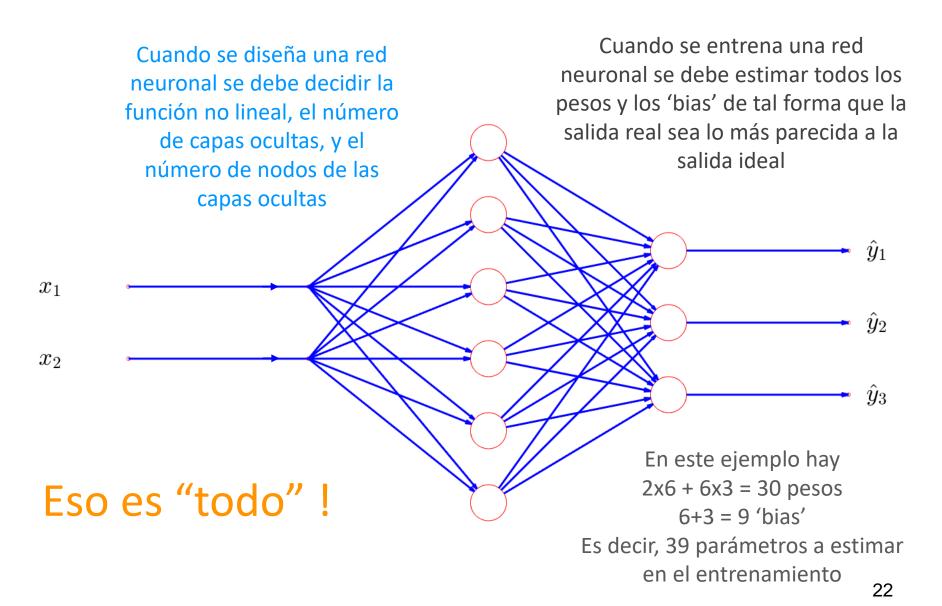
es posible que la salida real de la red sea:

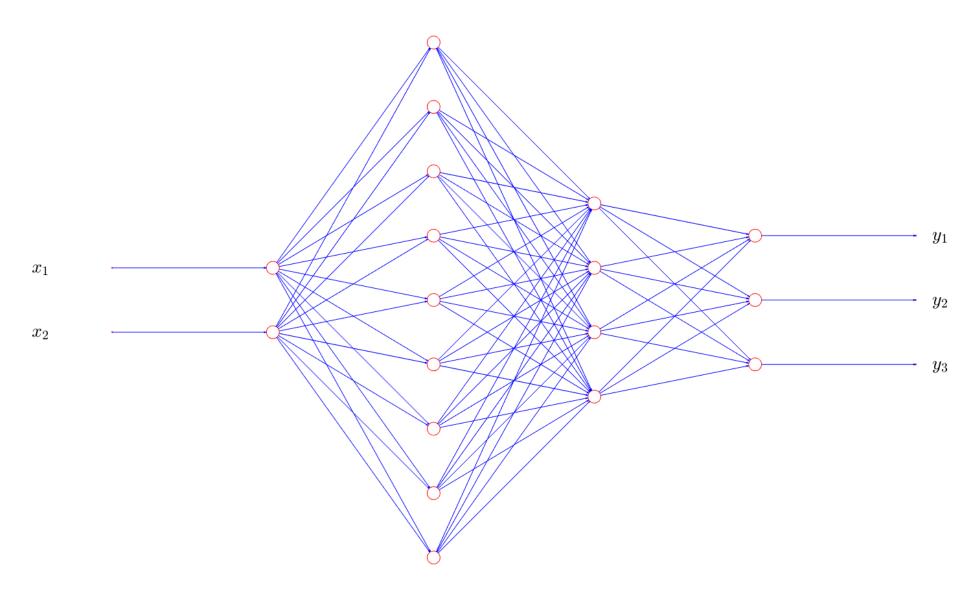
$$\hat{\mathbf{y}} = (0.1, 0.2, 0.7)$$

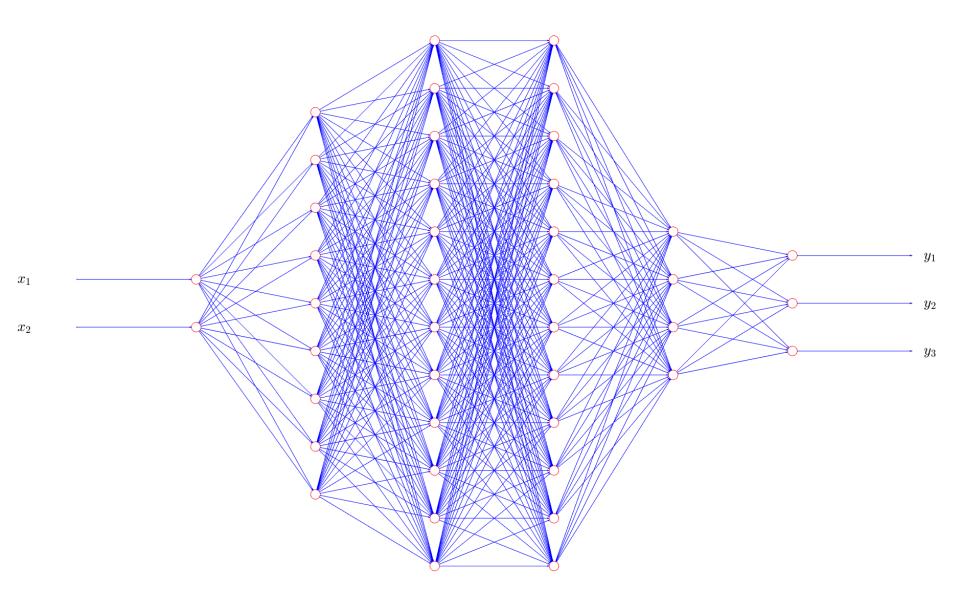
como el máximo de la salida es el tercer elemento, entonces la clasificación será Clase '3'

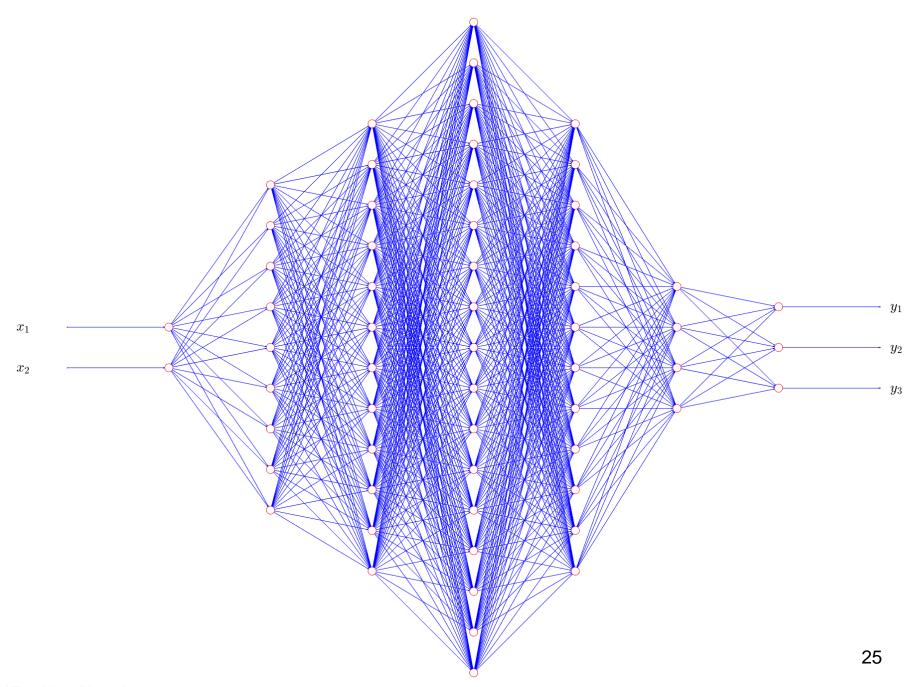
En el entrenamiento se debe minimizar una función objetivo del tipo:

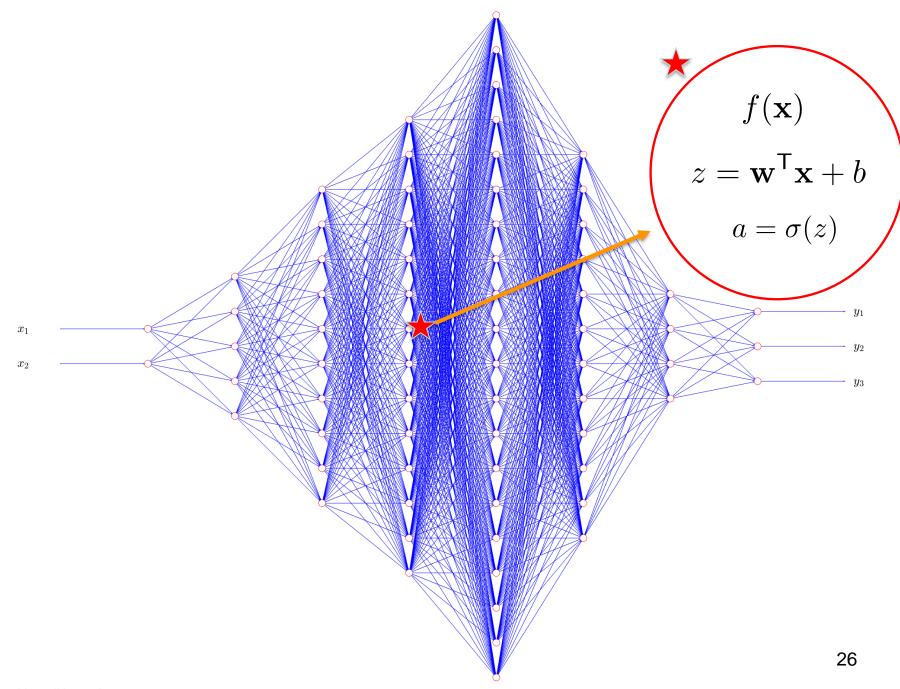
$$J(\boldsymbol{\Theta}) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{1}{2} ||\hat{\mathbf{y}}_i - \mathbf{y}_i||^2$$

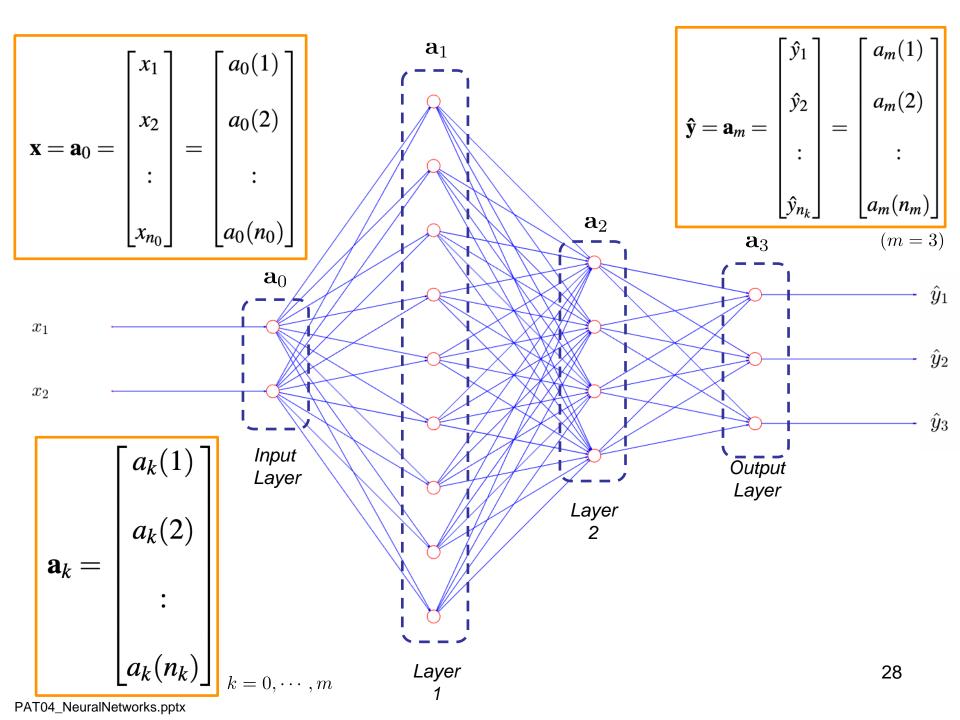


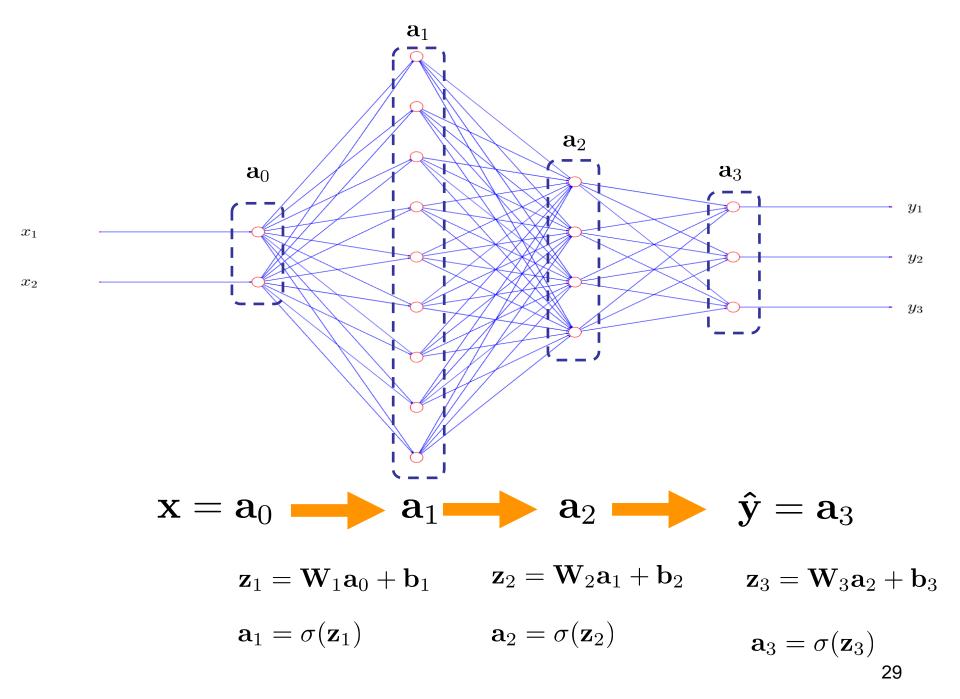


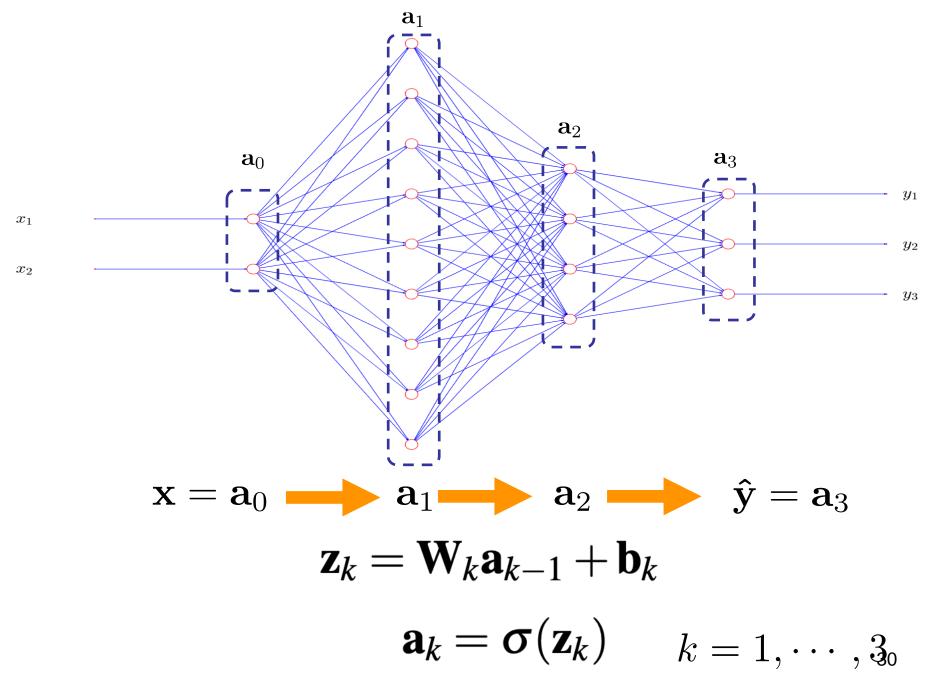




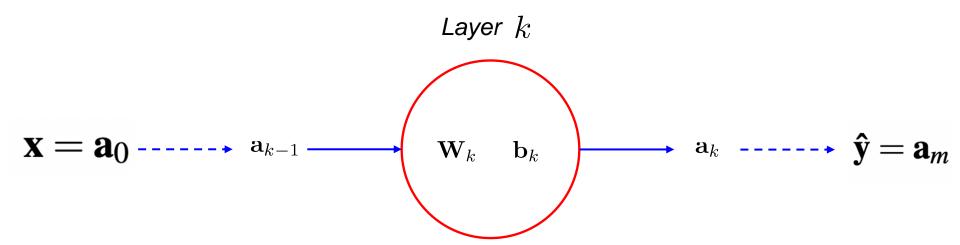








#### **Forward Propagation**



$$\mathbf{z}_k = \mathbf{W}_k \mathbf{a}_{k-1} + \mathbf{b}_k$$
 $\mathbf{a}_k = \boldsymbol{\sigma}(\mathbf{z}_k)$ 
 $k = 1, \dots, m$ 

#### **Training**

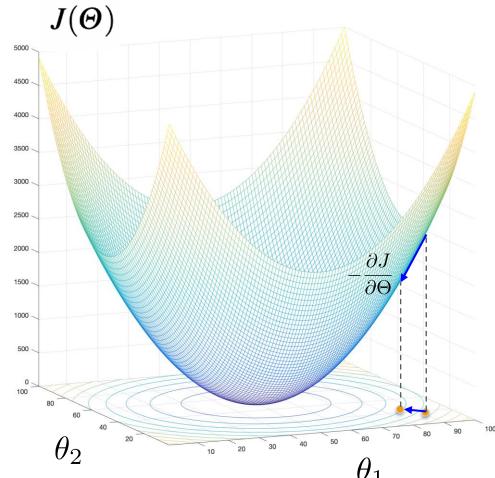
Es necesario estimar: (los pesos y 'bias' de todas las capas)

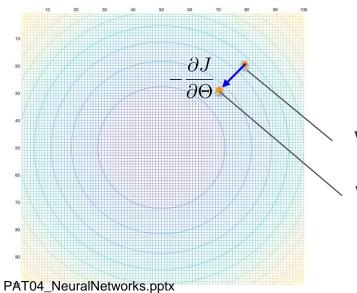
$$oldsymbol{arTheta} = \{oldsymbol{ heta}_k\}_{k=1}^m$$
 $oldsymbol{ heta}_k = (\mathbf{W}_k, \mathbf{b}_k)$ 

Se minimiza entonces la Función Objetivo:

$$J(\mathbf{\Theta}) = rac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} f_{\mathsf{loss}}(\mathbf{\hat{y}}_i, \mathbf{y}_i) o \min$$
 
$$rac{1}{2} ||\mathbf{\hat{y}}_i - \mathbf{y}_i||^2 ext{Ejemplo de función de pérdida}^{\mathsf{Ejemplo de función de pérdida}^{\mathsf{BS}}}$$

## Minimización usando métodos de Gradiente

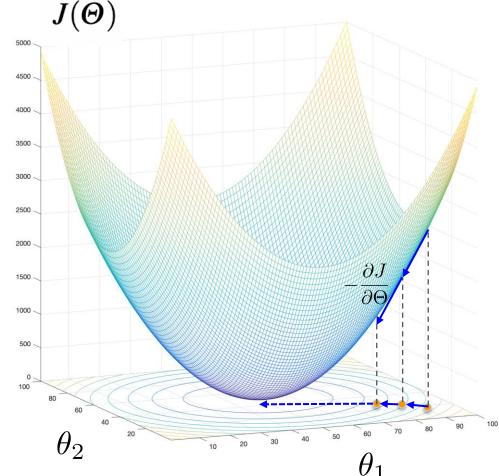


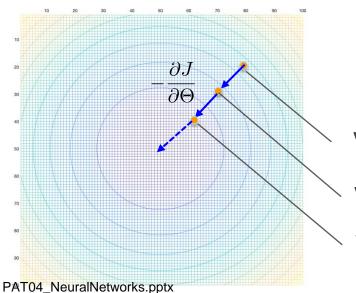


Valor inicial

Valor siguiente

#### Minimización usando métodos de Gradiente





Valor inicial

Valor siguiente

Valor siguiente

$$\Theta_r = (\theta_1, \theta_2)_r$$

$$\Theta_r = (\theta_1, \theta_2)_r$$

$$\Theta_{r+1} = \Theta_r - \alpha \frac{\partial J}{\partial \Theta}$$

... iterar hasta converger 35

1. Inicio de los parámetros con valores aleatorios:

$$\boldsymbol{\Theta} = \{\boldsymbol{\theta}_k\}_{k=1}^m$$

$$\theta_k = (\mathbf{W}_k, \mathbf{b}_k)$$

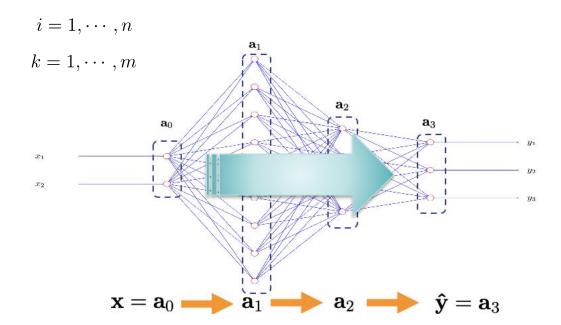
$$\mathbf{W}_k := \text{random matrix}(n_k \times n_{k-1})$$

$$\mathbf{b}_k := \text{random vector}(n_k \times 1)$$

2. Forward Propagation para cada muestra:

$$\mathbf{z}_{k,i} = \mathbf{W}_k \mathbf{a}_{k-1,i} + \mathbf{b}_k$$

$$\mathbf{a}_{k,i} = \boldsymbol{\sigma}(\mathbf{z}_{k,i})$$



3. Cálculo de las derivadas parciales:

$$\Delta \mathbf{W}_k = \frac{\partial J}{\partial \mathbf{W}_k} \quad , \quad \Delta \mathbf{b}_k = \frac{\partial J}{\partial \mathbf{b}_k}$$

4. Actualización de los parámetros usando un 'learning rate'  $\alpha$ :

$$\mathbf{W}_k := \mathbf{W}_k - \alpha \Delta \mathbf{W}_k$$
,  $\mathbf{b}_k := \mathbf{b}_k - \alpha \Delta \mathbf{b}_k$ 

5. Repetir desde el paso 2 hasta converger:

$$J(\mathbf{W}_1,\cdots,\mathbf{W}_m,\mathbf{b}_1,\cdots,\mathbf{b}_m)<\varepsilon$$

#### Eso es "todo"!

### ¿Cómo se calculan las derivadas parciales? del paso 3

$$\Delta \mathbf{W}_{k} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial \mathbf{W}_{k}} = \underbrace{\frac{\partial J}{\partial \mathbf{a}_{k}}}_{\gamma_{k}} \underbrace{\frac{\partial \mathbf{a}_{k}}{\partial \mathbf{z}_{k}}}_{\mathbf{a}_{k-1}} \underbrace{\frac{\partial \mathbf{z}_{k}}{\partial \mathbf{W}_{k}}}_{\mathbf{a}_{k-1}} = \gamma_{k} \mathbf{a}_{k-1}$$

$$\Delta \mathbf{b}_k = \frac{\partial J}{\partial \mathbf{b}_k} = \underbrace{\frac{\partial J}{\partial \mathbf{a}_k}}_{\gamma_k} \underbrace{\frac{\partial \mathbf{a}_k}{\partial \mathbf{z}_k}}_{1} \underbrace{\frac{\partial \mathbf{z}_k}{\partial \mathbf{b}_k}}_{1} = \gamma_k$$

$$\gamma_k = \underbrace{\frac{\partial J}{\partial \mathbf{a}_k}}_{\text{input}} \underbrace{\frac{\partial \mathbf{a}_k}{\partial \mathbf{z}_k}}_{\sigma'_k} = \underbrace{\frac{\partial J}{\partial \mathbf{a}_k}}_{\mathbf{a}_k} \mathbf{a}_k (1 - \mathbf{a}_k)$$

Necesario para los cálculos

$$a = \sigma(z) = 1/(1 + e^{-z})$$

$$\sigma'(z) = a(1-a)$$

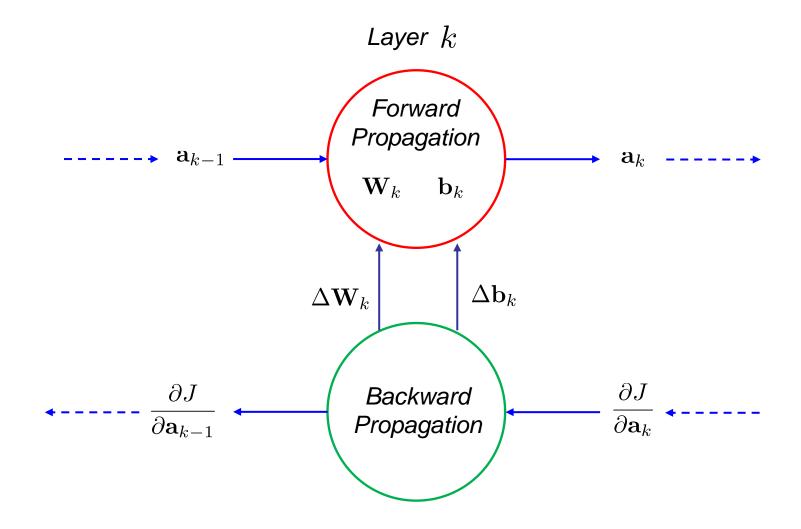
### ¿Cómo se calculan las derivadas parciales? del paso 3

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \mathbf{a}_k}$$
 Necesario para los cálculos

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \mathbf{a}_m} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{a}_m} \left\{ \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{2} ||\mathbf{\hat{y}}_i - \mathbf{y}_i||^2 \right\} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (\mathbf{a}_{m,i} - \mathbf{y}_i)$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \mathbf{a}_{k-1}} = \underbrace{\frac{\partial J}{\partial \mathbf{a}_k}}_{\gamma_k} \underbrace{\frac{\partial \mathbf{a}_k}{\partial \mathbf{z}_k}}_{\mathbf{w}_k} \underbrace{\frac{\partial \mathbf{z}_k}{\partial \mathbf{a}_{k-1}}}_{\mathbf{w}_k} = \gamma_k \mathbf{w}_k$$

### ¿Cómo se calculan las derivadas parciales? del paso 3



Eso es "TODO"!!