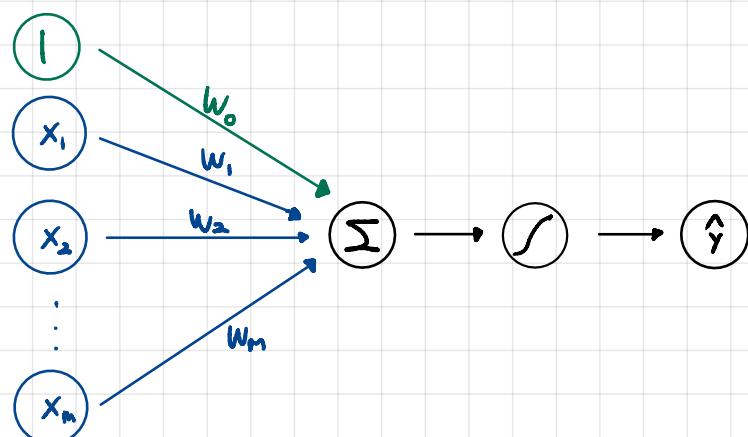


The Perceptron: The structural building block of deep learning

- Single Neuron

• Forward Propagation



$$\hat{y} = g\left(w_0 + \sum_{i=1}^m x_i w_i\right)$$

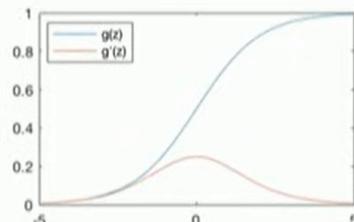
Annotations: "output" points to \hat{y} , "Linear Combination" points to the sum term, "Bias" points to w_0 , and "Non-linear active function" points to the g term.

$$\hat{y} = g(w_0 + X^T W)$$

Input → output → sum → Non-linearity → output

• Nonlinear active function ($z = w^T x + w_0$)

1. Sigmoid function

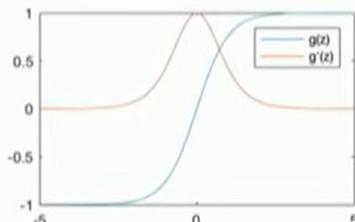


$$g(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$$

$$g'(z) = g(z)(1 - g(z))$$

`tf.math.sigmoid(z)`

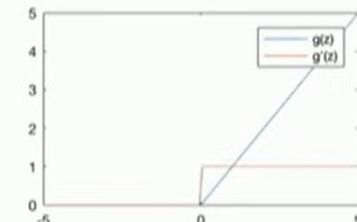
2. Hyperbolic Tangent



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

$$g'(z) = 1 - g(z)^2$$

`tf.math.tanh(z)`



$$g(z) = \max(0, z)$$

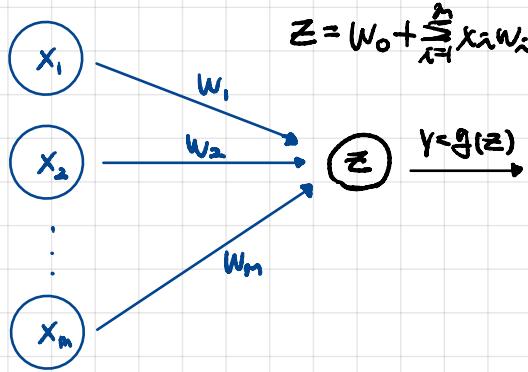
$$g'(z) = \begin{cases} 1, & z > 0 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

`tf.nn.relu(z)`

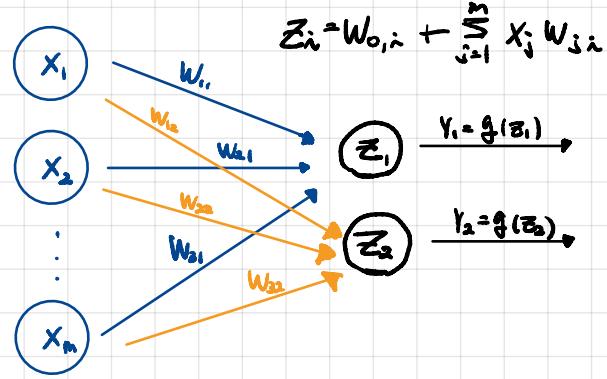
- 0 ≤ g(z) ≤ 1 이기 때문에
출력되는 값은 0 ~ 1

=> Perceptron은 여러가지 사용하면 그걸 복잡한 계산을
해줄 수 있는 Neural Networks를 만들 수 있다.

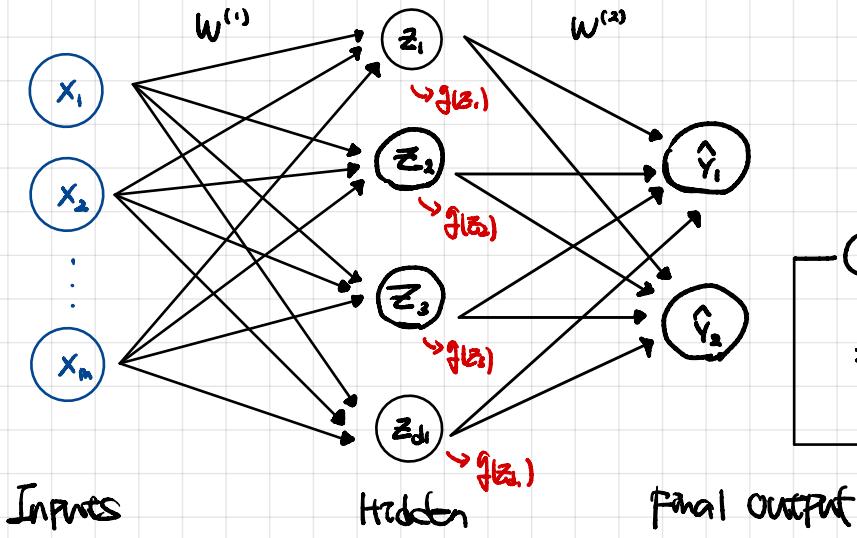
The Perceptron: Simplified



Multi OUTPUT Perception



Single - Layer Neural Network



$w_{i,j,k}$ (i : 도착
 j : 출발)

Generalize

$$z_{k,i} = w_{0,i} + \sum_{j=1}^{n_{k-1}} g(z_{k-1,j}) w_{j,i}$$

Inputs

Hidden

Final Output

$$z_i = w_{0,i} + \sum_{j=1}^m x_j w_{j,i} \quad \hat{y}_i = g\left(w_{0,i} + \sum_{j=1}^{d_i} g(z_j) w_{j,i}\right)$$

→ Hidden Layer의 Input은 이전 Layer의 Output입니다.

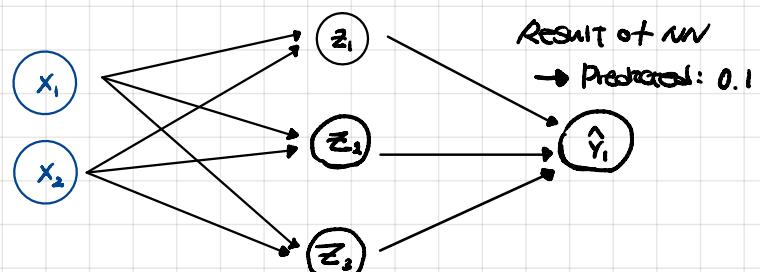
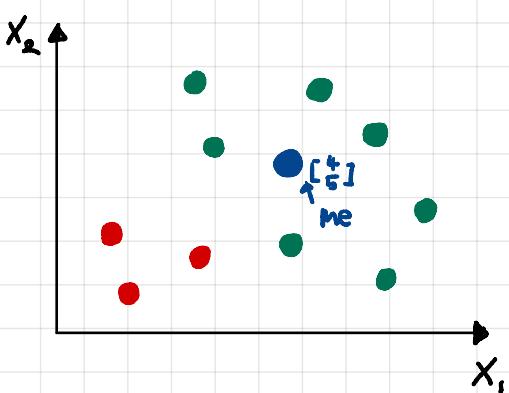
* 단일 퍼셉트론 Data를 처리하는 가장 간단한 방법은 Layer를 차례로 만든 것입니다.

Applying Neural Networks - Example

Question : Will I pass this class?

x_1 : # of lectures
 x_2 : hours spent on final project

Data



Q) Data 상으로 학습되어야 하는지 Neural Network에게 학습률이 10%인가요?

→ 신경망이 학습되지 않았기 때문! 학습을 시켜줘야 한다.

Quantifying loss

신경망이 결과와 실제 값의 차이로, Loss를 통한 학습으로 신경망은 더욱 정교해진다.

- Empirical Loss (Cost function, objective function)

$$J(w) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n L(f(x^{(i)}; w), y^{(i)})$$

Prediction Actual

1. Cross Entropy

$$J(w) = -\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y^{(i)} \log(f(x^{(i)}; w)) + (1-y^{(i)}) \log(1 - f(x^{(i)}; w))$$

2. Mean Squared Error

$$J(w) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y^{(i)} - f(x^{(i)}; w))^2$$

Training Neural Networks: Find the lowest loss

$$w^* = \underset{w}{\operatorname{argmin}} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n L(f(x^{(i)}; w), y^{(i)}) = \underset{w}{\operatorname{argmin}} J(w)$$

→ Loss를 최소화하는 w 를 찾자

Using Gradient descent

1. Initialize weights randomly $\sim N(0, \Delta^2)$ $\frac{\partial J(w)}{\partial w}$ 미분 계산

2. Compute gradient $\frac{\partial J(w)}{\partial w}$

3. Update weight $w \leftarrow w - \eta \frac{\partial J(w)}{\partial w}$

4. Return weight

← 수렴할 때까지 반복

η : learning rate

→ 모든 weight에서 손실의 속도를 체크

→ 적절한 learning rate 설정이 중요

Computing Gradient: Back propagation



$$\frac{\partial J(w)}{\partial w_1} = \frac{\partial J(w)}{\partial z_2} \cdot \frac{\partial z_2}{\partial z_1} \cdot \frac{\partial z_1}{\partial w_1} \quad (\text{By chain rule})$$

→ Loss를 계산한 후, Loss를 줄이기 위해 신경망 내 모든 가중치에 대해 Gradient descent를 실행하는 방법

How to Get Adaptive Learning Rate?

1. 다양한 learning rate로 테스트해보고 최적의 것을 찾는 방법
2. learning rate를 고정하지 않고 gradient의 크기, 신호하는 속도 등에 의해 변할 수 있도록 하는 방법
 - SGD, Adam, Adadelta, Adagrad, RMSprop가 있다
Gradient descent algorithm을 사용할 수 있다.

Mini-batches : Tip for training Neural Network

→ 전체 데이터셋에 대해 한 번에 계산하기보다 데이터셋을 조각이 개선하자

Stochastic Gradient Descent

1. Initialize weights randomly $\sim N(0, \sigma^2)$ 를 따르도록
2. Pick Batch of B data points
3. Compute gradient $\frac{\nabla J(w)}{\nabla w} = \frac{1}{B} \sum_{m=1}^B \frac{\nabla J_m(w)}{\nabla w}$
4. Update weight $w \leftarrow w - \eta \frac{\nabla J(w)}{\nabla w}$
5. Return weight

* 장점은 증가

- Smoother convergence
- Allows for larger learning rates
- Fast training

↑ Test dataset training dataset
↑ 더 광범위한 평균을 찾는다.

Problem of Neural Network : Overfitting

→ Neural network의 Data에 대한 의존성이 너무 큰 상태

Over Parameter, Too Complex

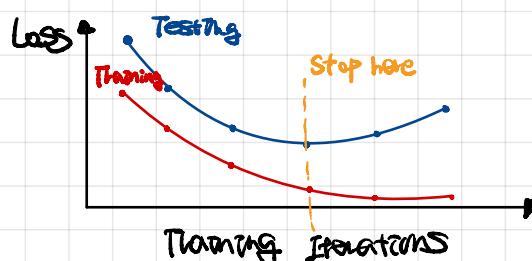
Solution? → Regularization

Improve generalization of model

1. Dropout

- 학습 과정에서 일부 Activation을 0으로 만든다. (일부 노드를 제거)
- 보통 50% Dropout

2. Early Stopping



- 초기가 성과는 좋지만 (overfit) 나중에 training을 훈련하는 방법