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Deep Learning

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Recap: Linear classifier

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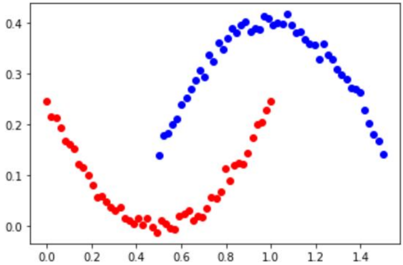
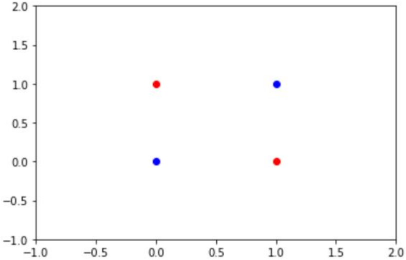
2. Seen a couple of simple examples: MP neuron and Perceptron

Linear Classifiers: Shortcomings

- Lower capacity: data has to be linearly separable
- Some times no hyper-plane can separate the data (e.g. XOR data)





Pre-processing

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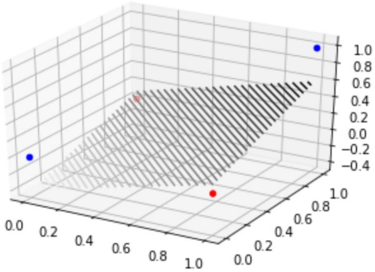
2. Consider the xor case
   $\phi(\mathbf{x}) = \phi(x_u, x_v) = (x_u, x_v, x_u x_v)$
3. Consider the perceptron in the new space $f(\mathbf{x}) = \sigma(\mathbf{w}^T \phi(\mathbf{x}) + b)$



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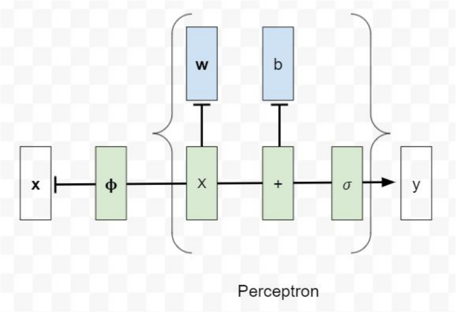

Pre-processing

1. Feature design (or pre-processing) may also be another way to reduce the capacity without affecting (or improving) the bias

Extending Linear Classifier

1. Single class: $f(\mathbf{x}) = \sigma(\mathbf{w}^T\mathbf{x} + b)$ from $\mathcal{R}^D \rightarrow \mathcal{R}$ where $\mathbf{w}$ and $\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{R}^D$

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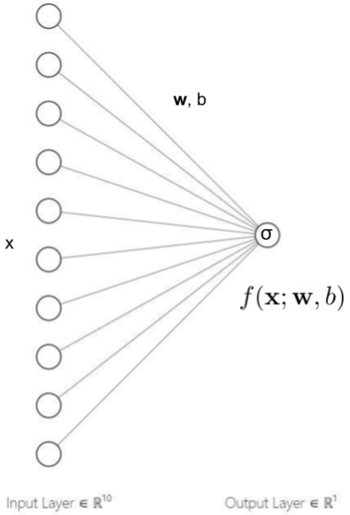
2. Multi-class: $f(\mathbf{x}) = \sigma(\mathbf{W}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b})$ from $\mathcal{R}^D \rightarrow \mathcal{R}^C$ where $\mathbf{W} \in \mathcal{R}^{C\times D}$ and $\mathbf{b} \in \mathcal{R}^C$

Single unit to a layer of Perceptrons



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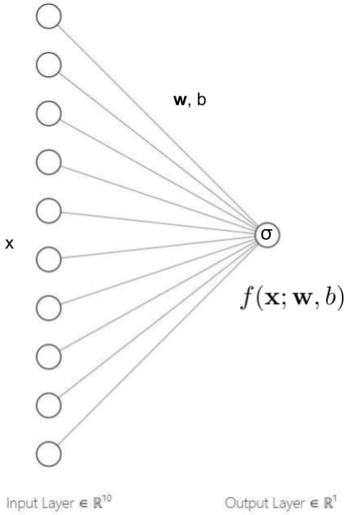
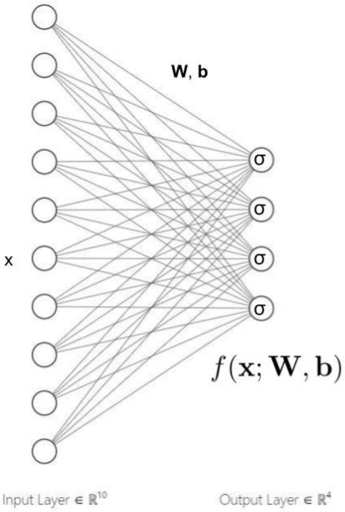
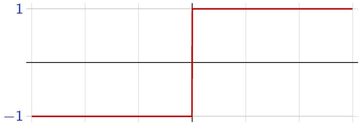




Threshold-ing is very harsh!

1. Perceptron's o/p is discontinuous!

$$\sigma(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{when } x \geq 0 \\ -1 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$



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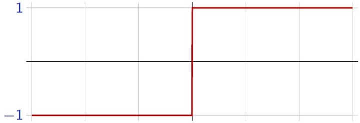

2. Think of inputs -0.0001 and 0

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3. Sigmoid neuron

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\mathbf{1}}{\mathbf{1} + \mathbf{e}^{-\mathbf{w}^{\mathbf{T}}\mathbf{x}}}$$