

Introduction to Neural Networks



- Neural Networks Quiz
- Deep Learning vs Machine Learning

Agenda

- Neural Network Architecture
- Activation Functions
- Loss Functions
- Gradient Descent and Backpropagation



Let's begin the discussion by answering a few questions on neural networks



Which of the following statements are true about Deep Learning in general?

- In Deep Learning, feature extraction is performed manually, and in Machine Learning it is performed automatically
- In Deep Learning, feature extraction is performed automatically, and in Machine Learning it is performed manually
- Deep Learning models are typically less interpretable when compared to Machine Learning models
- Deep Learning requires comparatively less computational power than Machine Learning



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- In Deep Learning, feature extraction is performed automatically, and in Machine Learning it is performed manually
- Deep Learning models are typically less interpretable when compared to Machine Learning models
- Deep Learning requires comparatively less computational power than Machine Learning

Deep Learning vs Machine Learning



Machine Learning

Deep Learning

Requires manual feature extraction and selection

Less effective when working with unstructured data

Requires comparatively less computational power and memory

Are generally more interpretable

Automatically does feature extraction

More effective when working with unstructured data

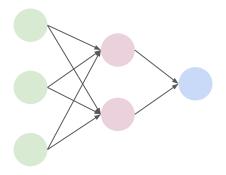
Requires comparatively more computational power and memory *

Are generally less interpretable

^{*} Depends on the neural network architecture



How many parameters (including bias) will be trained in a fully connected neural network architecture shown below?



A 8

В 11

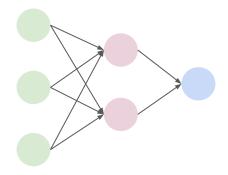
c 6

D

9



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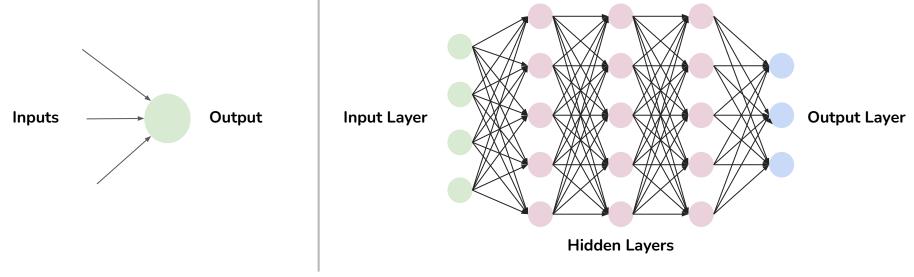
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Neural Network



A neural network architecture comprising interconnected input, hidden, and output layers, facilitating the learning of complex relationships between input and output data

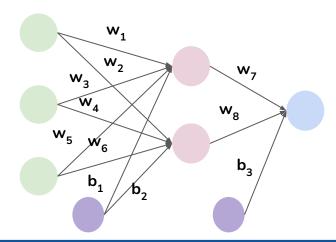


Neuron

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Neural Network Architecture





Input Layer x Hidden Layer: 3 neurons of input layer connected to 2 neurons in the hidden layer $| 3 \times 2 | = 6$ connections, i.e., 6 weight parameters | 1 bias parameter for each neuron in the hidden layer | 6 + 2 | = 8 parameters in total between input and hidden layers

Hidden Layer x Output Layer: 2 neurons of hidden layer connected to 1 neuron in the output layer $|2 \times 1 = 2$ connections, i.e., 2 weight parameters |1 bias parameter for the neuron in the output layer |2 + 1 = 3 parameters in total between hidden and output layers

So, we have a total of 11 parameteris meant for personal use by lhughey@gmail.com only.



What is the purpose of an activation function in a neural network?

A To compute the gradient of the loss function during backpropagation.

- B To regulate the magnitude of weights and biases in the network.
- To introduce non-linearity into the network, enabling it to learn complex patterns.
- To normalize the input data before feeding it into the neural network.



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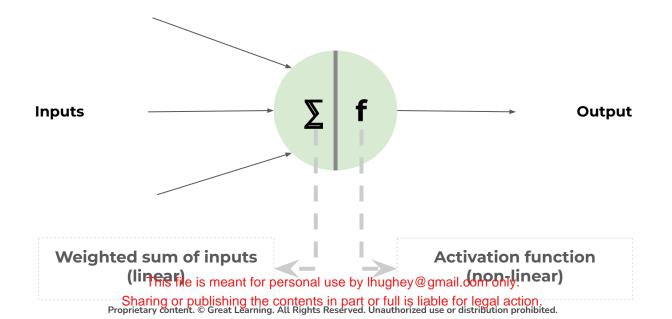
- A To compute the gradient of the loss function during backpropagation.
- B To regulate the magnitude of weights and biases in the network.
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Activation Function



Determines the output of a neuron based on the input

Introduces non-linearity and enables the neural network to learn complex patterns in the data





Which of the following activation functions can be used in a hidden layer?

- A Sigmoid
- **B** TanH

- **c** ReLU
- D Leaky ReLU



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Leaky ReLU

Activation Functions for Hidden Layers

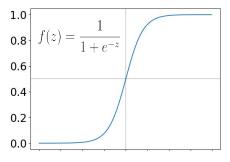


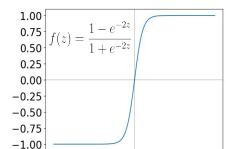
Sigmoid

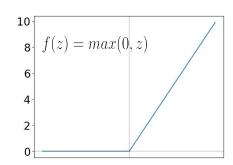
Tanh

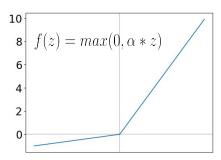
ReLU

Leaky ReLU











Consider a neural network built to predict whether a student will pass or fail in an exam. Which of the following activation functions would be most appropriate to use in the output layer?

A Sigmoid

B Softmax

C Linear

D Leaky ReLU



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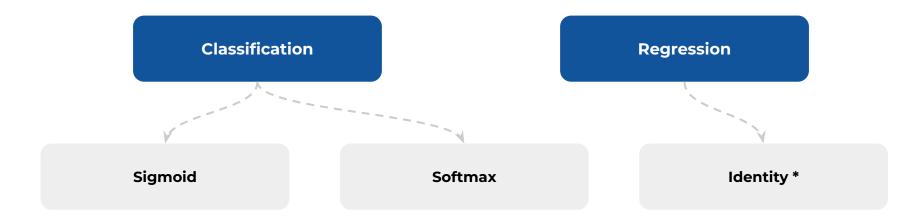
B Softmax

c Linear

D Leaky ReLU

Activation Functions for Output Layer





$$f(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$$
 $f(z_i) = \frac{e^{z_i}}{\sum_{j=1}^K e^{z_j}}$ for $i = 1, 2, ..., K$ $f(z) = z$

^{*} This means no activation is applied in the output layer



Which of the following statements best describes the role of a loss function in training a neural network?

- A The loss function adjusts the learning rate during training
- The loss function measures the accuracy of the model's predictions compared to the true labels
- C The loss function initializes the weights and biases of the neural network

The loss function measures the accuracy of the model



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Loss Functions



In training a neural network, the loss function plays a critical role in evaluating how well the model is performing by measuring the difference between the predicted output of the model and the actual target output (true labels).

Regression

Mean Squared Error

 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - y_i)^2$

Classification

Cross-Entropy Loss

$$-\sum_{i=1}^{M} y_{o,c} \log(p_{o,c})$$



Which of the following describes the learning rate in gradient descent?

- A The speed at which the model learns
- The magnitude of the gradient
- C The step size for each iteration
- The number of iterations required for convergence



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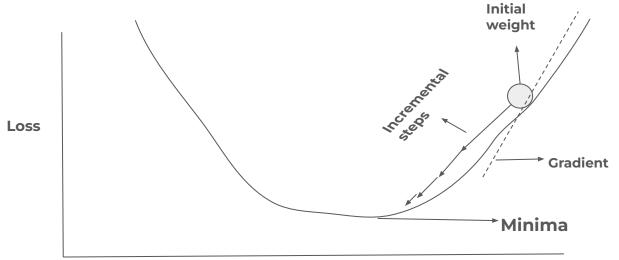
The number of iterations required for convergence

Gradient Descent



An **optimization algorithm** used to minimize the loss function

Adjusts model parameters iteratively in the direction of steepest descent of the gradient



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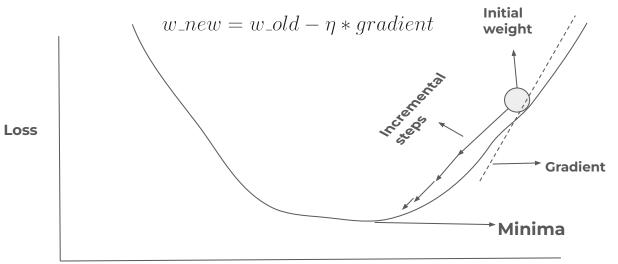
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Learning Rate



How big a step to take? => Decided by the **learning rate**

Smaller the learning rate, smaller the step





During backpropagation, which of the following parameters of the model gets updated?

- A Input layer parameters
- B Output layer parameters
- C Hidden layer parameters
- All the model parameters



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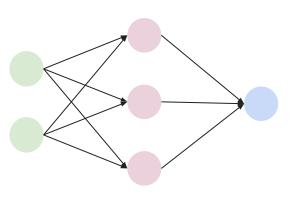
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Backpropagation

Input layer

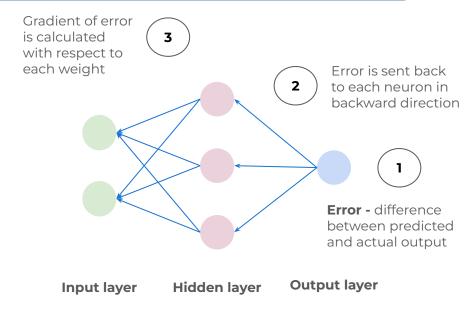


An **algorithm** used to efficiently compute gradients of the loss function with respect to model parameters



Hidden layer

Output layer



Forward Propagation is file is meant for personal use by Ihughey@gmail.cdackpropagation



Happy Learning!

