

INF721

2023/2



Aprendizado em Redes Neurais Profundas

A5: Multilayer Perceptron (MLP)

Logística

Avisos

- ▶ Teste T1: Regressão Logística será corrigido até o final de semana

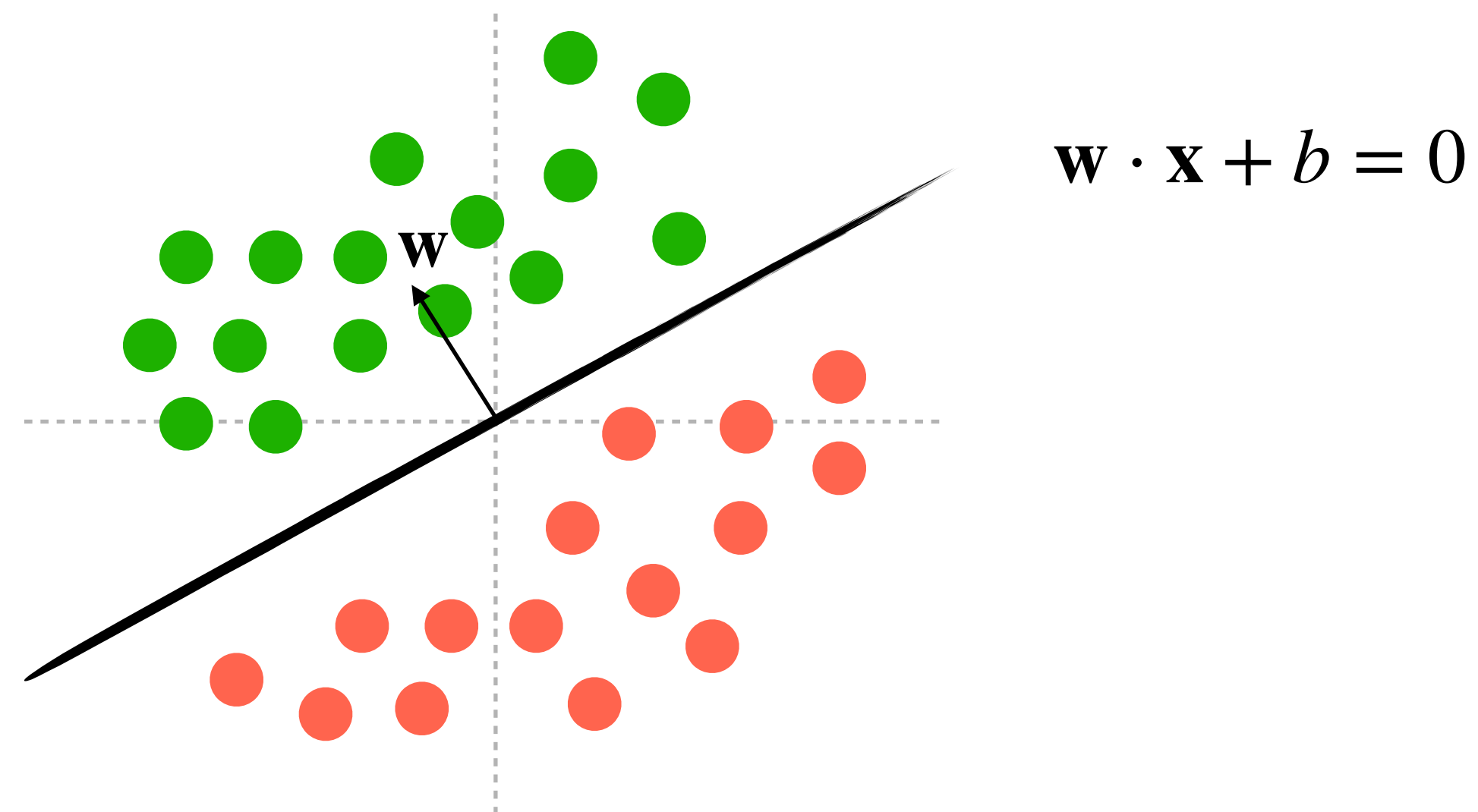
Última aula

- ▶ Regressão Logística em Numpy
- ▶ Vetorização
- ▶ Gradientes da Regressão Logística

Plano de Aula

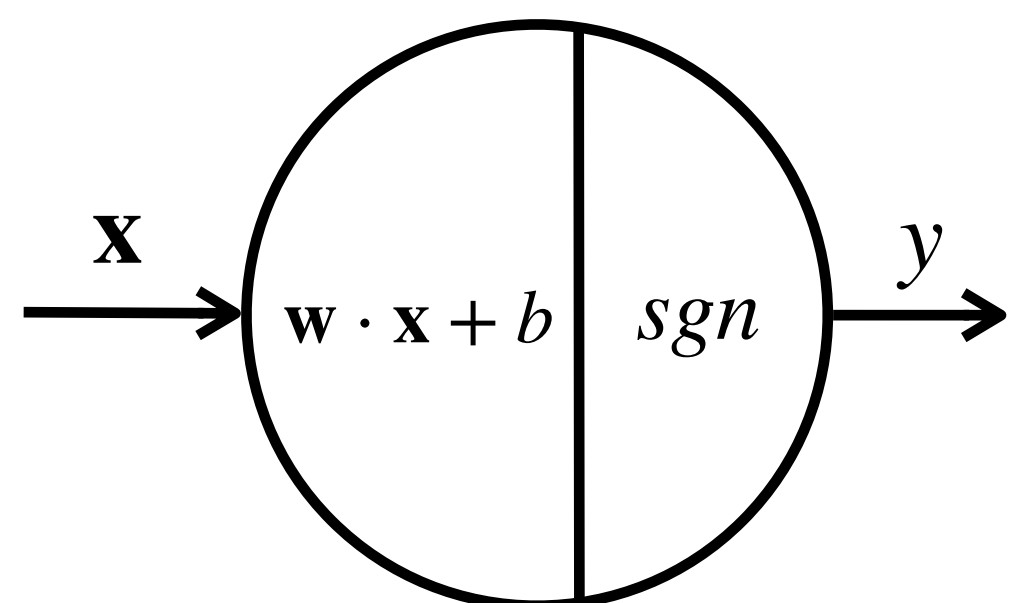
- ▶ Problemas linearmente separáveis
- ▶ Perceptron
- ▶ Problemas linearmente não-separáveis
- ▶ Multilayer Perceptron (MLP)
 - ▶ Intuição e formalização
 - ▶ Propagação das entradas (forward pass)

Problemas Linearmente Separáveis

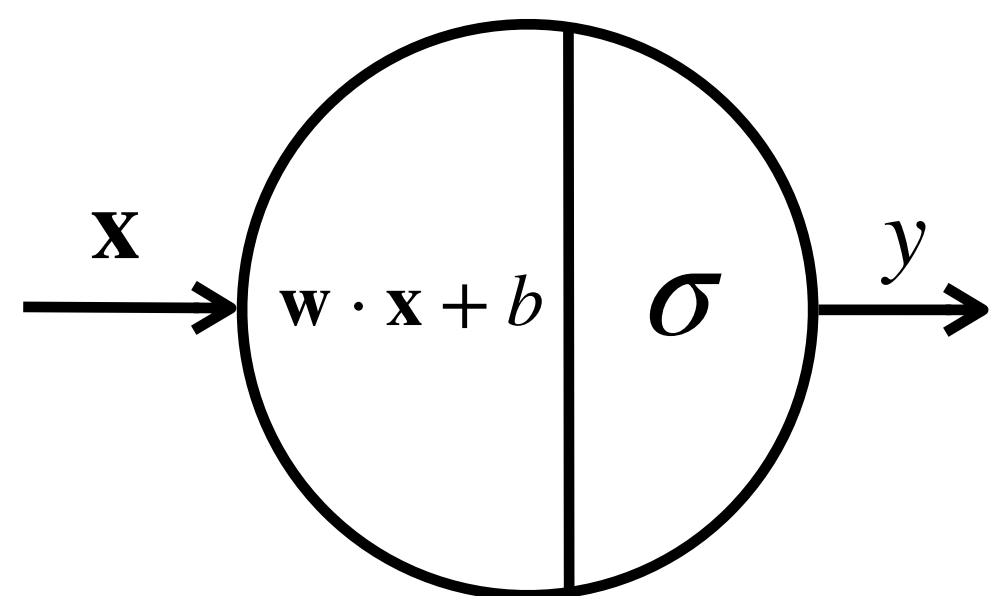


Problemas Linearmente Separáveis

Perceptron

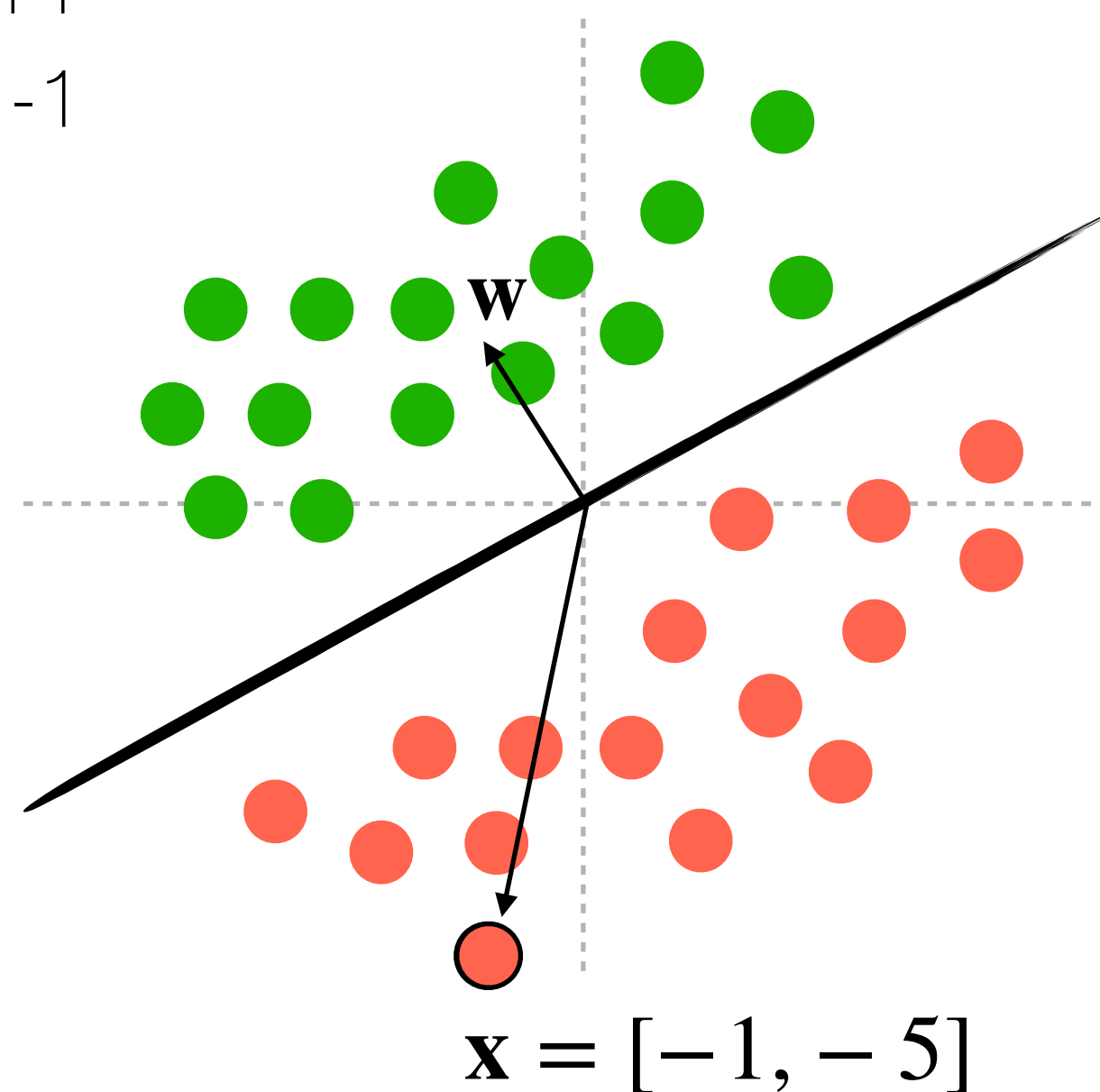


Regressão Logística



Ambos aprendem apenas fronteiras de decisão lineares!

● +1
● -1



$$\text{sgn}(z) = \begin{cases} 1, & z > 0 \\ -1, & z < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{w} \quad h(\mathbf{x}) = \text{sgn}(\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{x} + b)$$

$$\mathbf{w} = [-2, 1]$$

$$b = 0$$

$$h(\mathbf{x}) = \text{sgn}(-2 \cdot -1 + 1 \cdot (-5) + 0)$$

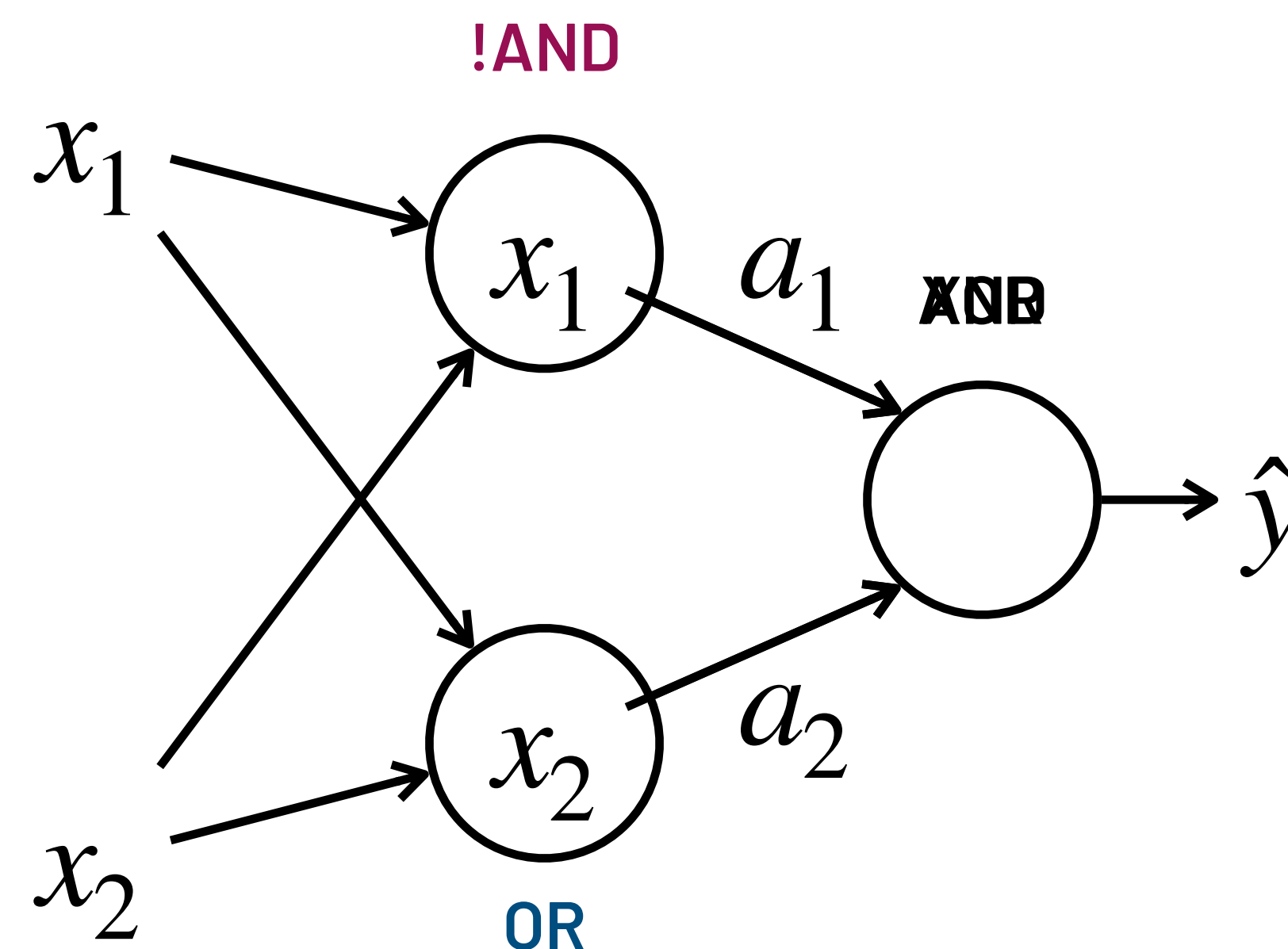
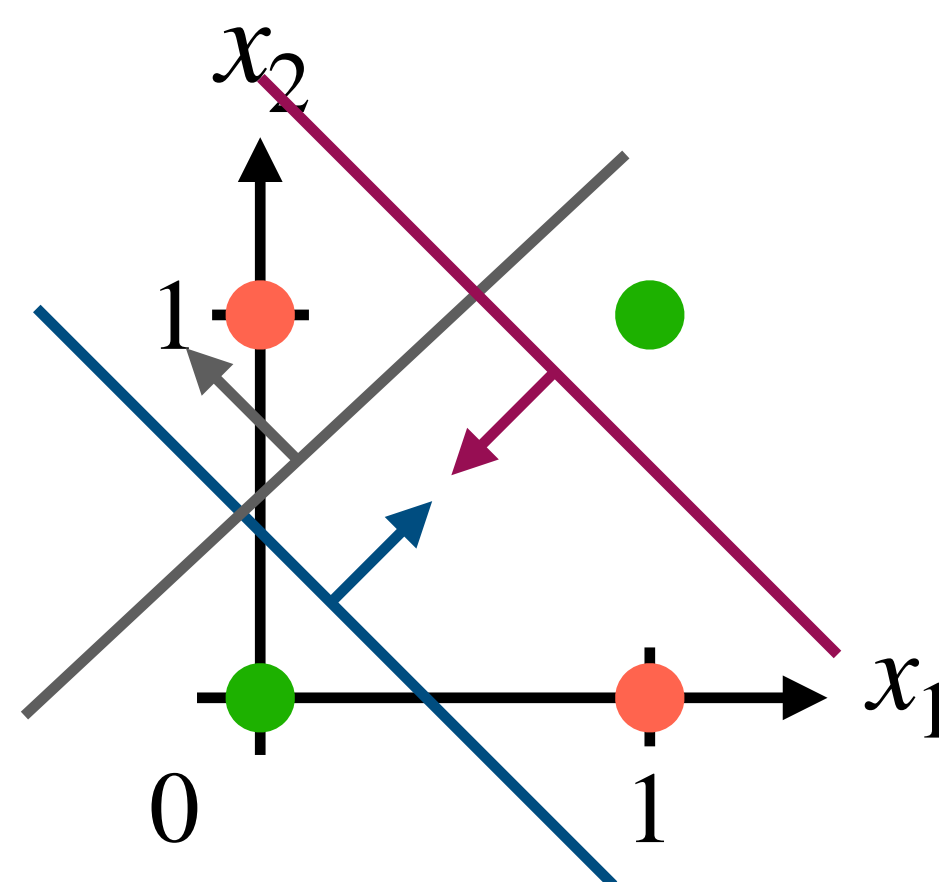
$$h(\mathbf{x}) = \text{sgn}(-3)$$

$$h(\mathbf{x}) = -1$$

Problemas Não-linearmente Separáveis

$$f(x_1, x_2) = x_1 \text{ XOR } x_2$$

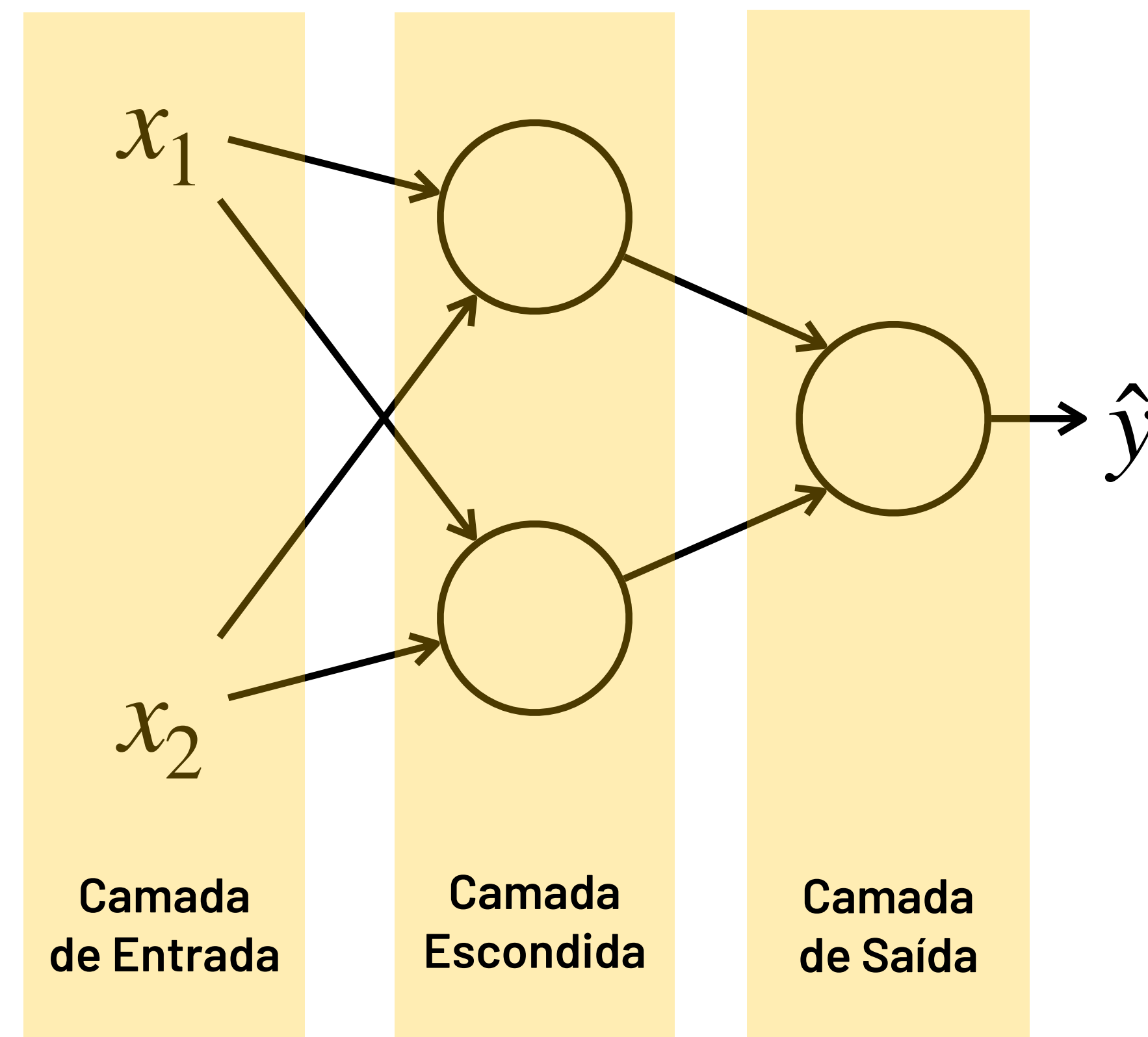
$x_2 \backslash x_1$	0	1
0	0	1
1	1	0



RNAs aprendem representações intermediárias $\mathbf{a} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix}$ dos dados de entrada $\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$, chamadas **representações latentes**, que podem tornar um problema não-linearmente separável em linearmente separável!

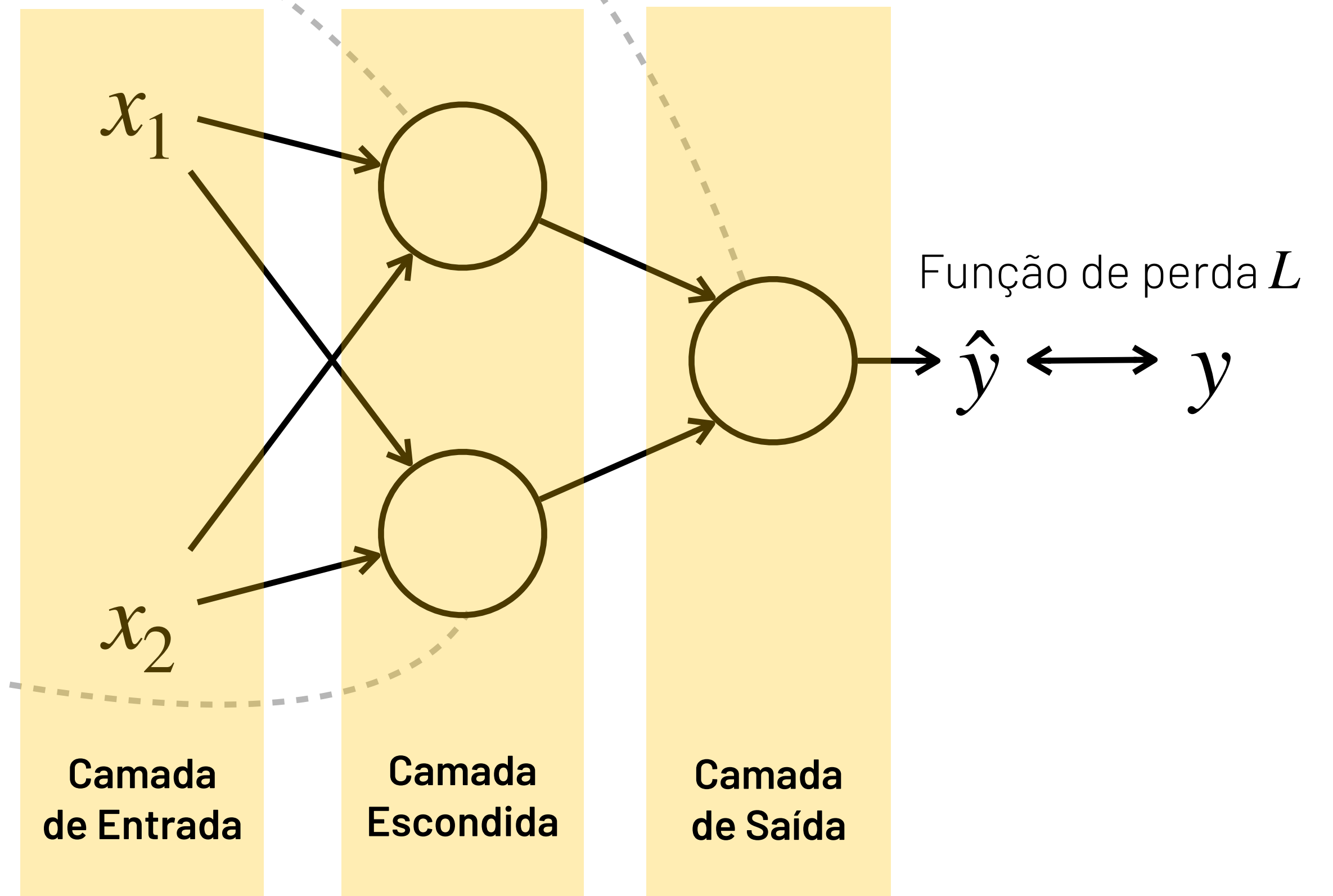
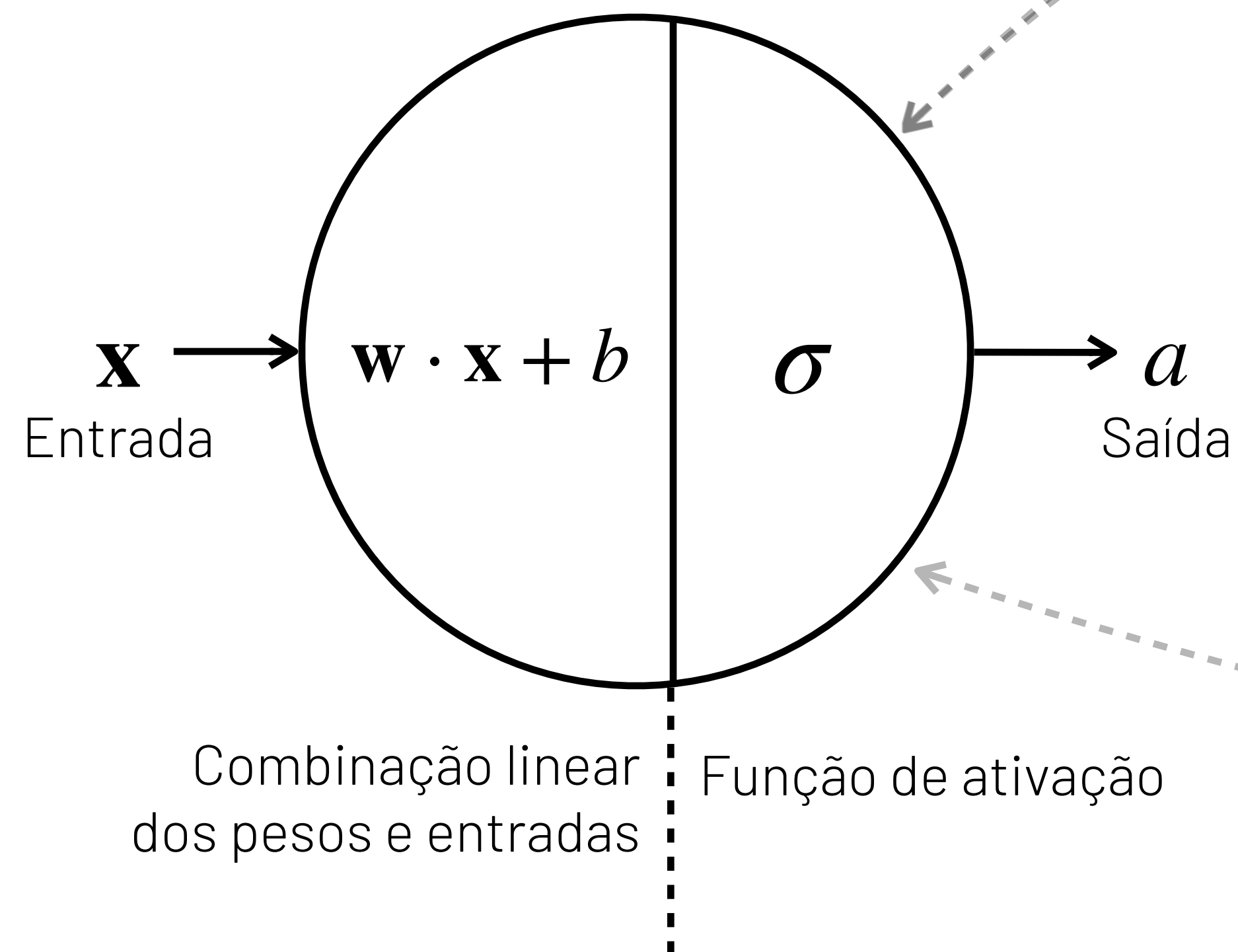
Multilayer Perceptron (MLP)

Algoritmo de classificação (binária ou multiclasse) e regressão que conecta neurônios artificiais em camadas para resolver problemas linearmente não-separáveis



Multilayer Perceptron (MLP)

Anatomia de um neurônio



Propagação da Entrada (Forward Pass)

Para um exemplo \mathbf{x}

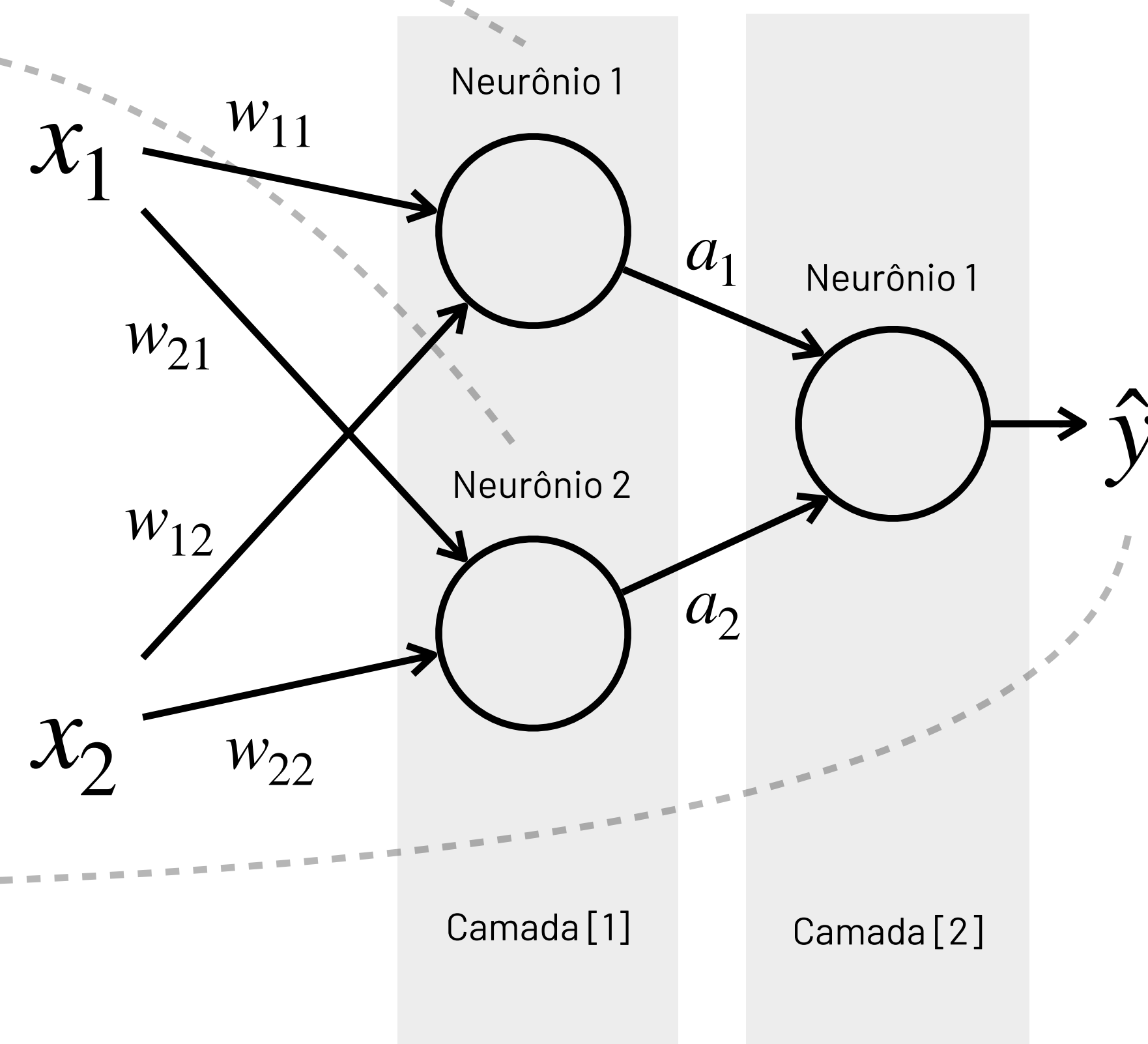
$$a_1 = \sigma(w_{11}^{[1]}x_1 + w_{12}^{[1]}x_2 + b_1^{[1]})$$

$$a_2 = \sigma(w_{21}^{[1]}x_1 + w_{22}^{[1]}x_2 + b_2^{[1]})$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{a}^{[1]} &= \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix} = \sigma \left(\begin{bmatrix} w_{11}^{[1]} & w_{12}^{[1]} \\ w_{21}^{[1]} & w_{22}^{[1]} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} b_1^{[1]} \\ b_2^{[1]} \end{bmatrix} \right) \\ &= \sigma \left(\begin{bmatrix} w_{11}^{[1]} & w_{12}^{[1]} \\ w_{21}^{[1]} & w_{22}^{[1]} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} b_1^{[1]} \\ b_2^{[1]} \end{bmatrix} \right) = \underline{\sigma(W^{[1]}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}^{[1]})}\end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{y} = \sigma(w_{11}^{[2]}a_1 + w_{12}^{[2]}a_2 + b_1^{[2]})$$

$$\hat{y} = \sigma \left(\begin{bmatrix} w_{11}^{[2]} & w_{12}^{[2]} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix} + b_1^{[2]} \right) = \underline{\sigma(W^{[2]}\mathbf{a} + b_1^{[2]})}$$



Propagação da Entrada (Forward Pass)

Para o conjunto de dados X com n exemplos

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1^{(1)} & x_1^{(2)} & \dots & x_1^{(n)} \\ x_2^{(1)} & x_2^{(2)} & \dots & x_2^{(n)} \end{bmatrix}$$

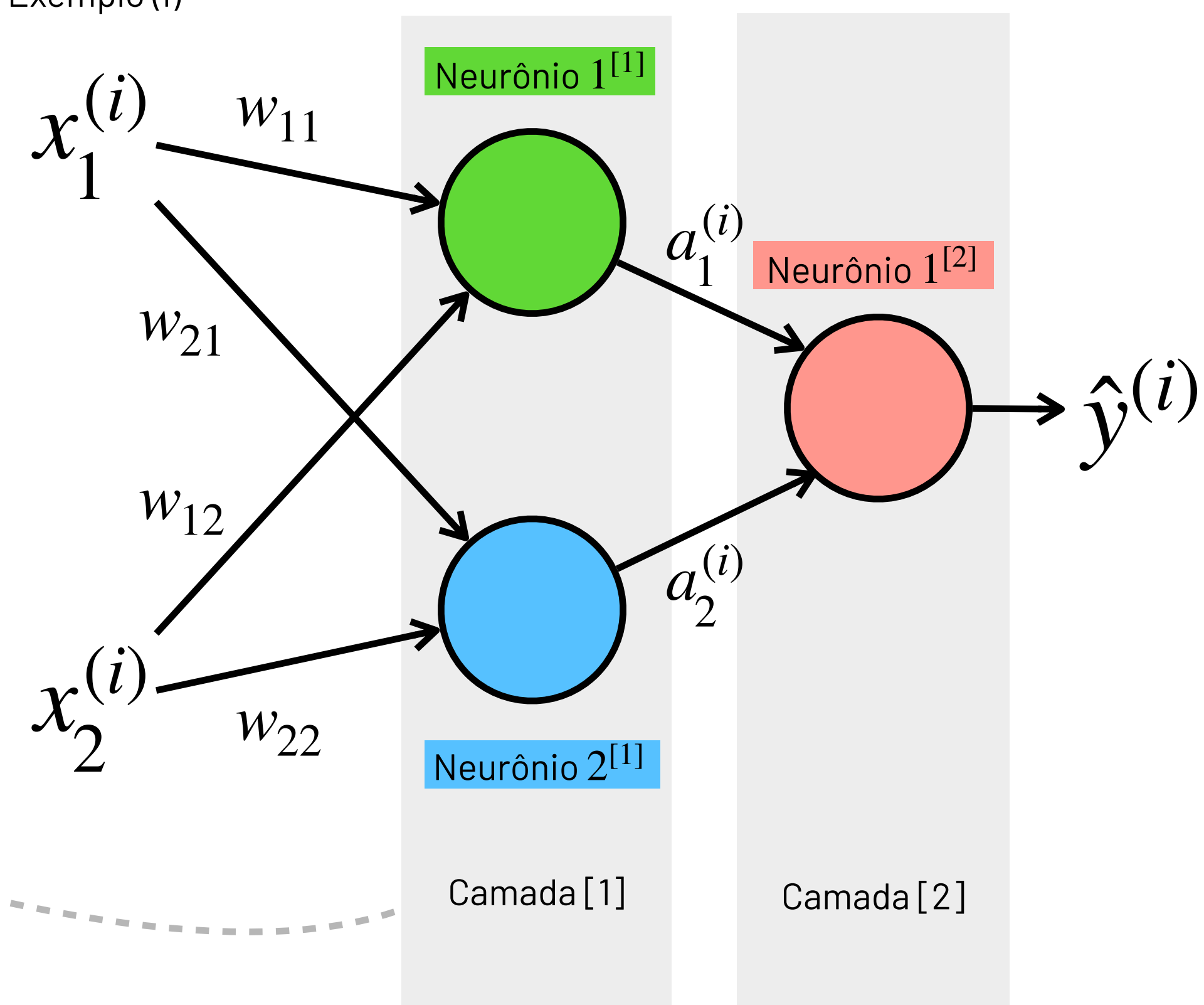
$$W^{[1]} = \begin{bmatrix} w_{11}^{[1]} & w_{12}^{[1]} \\ w_{21}^{[1]} & w_{22}^{[1]} \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{b}^{[1]} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1^{[1]} \\ b_2^{[1]} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{A^{[1]} = \sigma(W^{[1]}X + \mathbf{b}^{[1]}) = \sigma\left(\begin{bmatrix} a_1^{(1)} & a_1^{(2)} & \dots & a_1^{(n)} \\ a_2^{(1)} & a_2^{(2)} & \dots & a_2^{(n)} \end{bmatrix}\right)}$$

$$W^{[2]} = \begin{bmatrix} w_{11}^{[2]} & w_{12}^{[2]} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\hat{Y} = \sigma(W^{[2]}A^{[1]} + b^{[2]}) = [\hat{y}^{(1)} \quad \hat{y}^{(2)} \quad \dots \quad \hat{y}^{(n)}]}$$

Exemplo (i)



Hipótese

Hipótese

$$Z^{[1]} = W^{[1]}X + \mathbf{b}^{[1]}$$

$$A^{[1]} = \sigma(Z^{[1]})$$

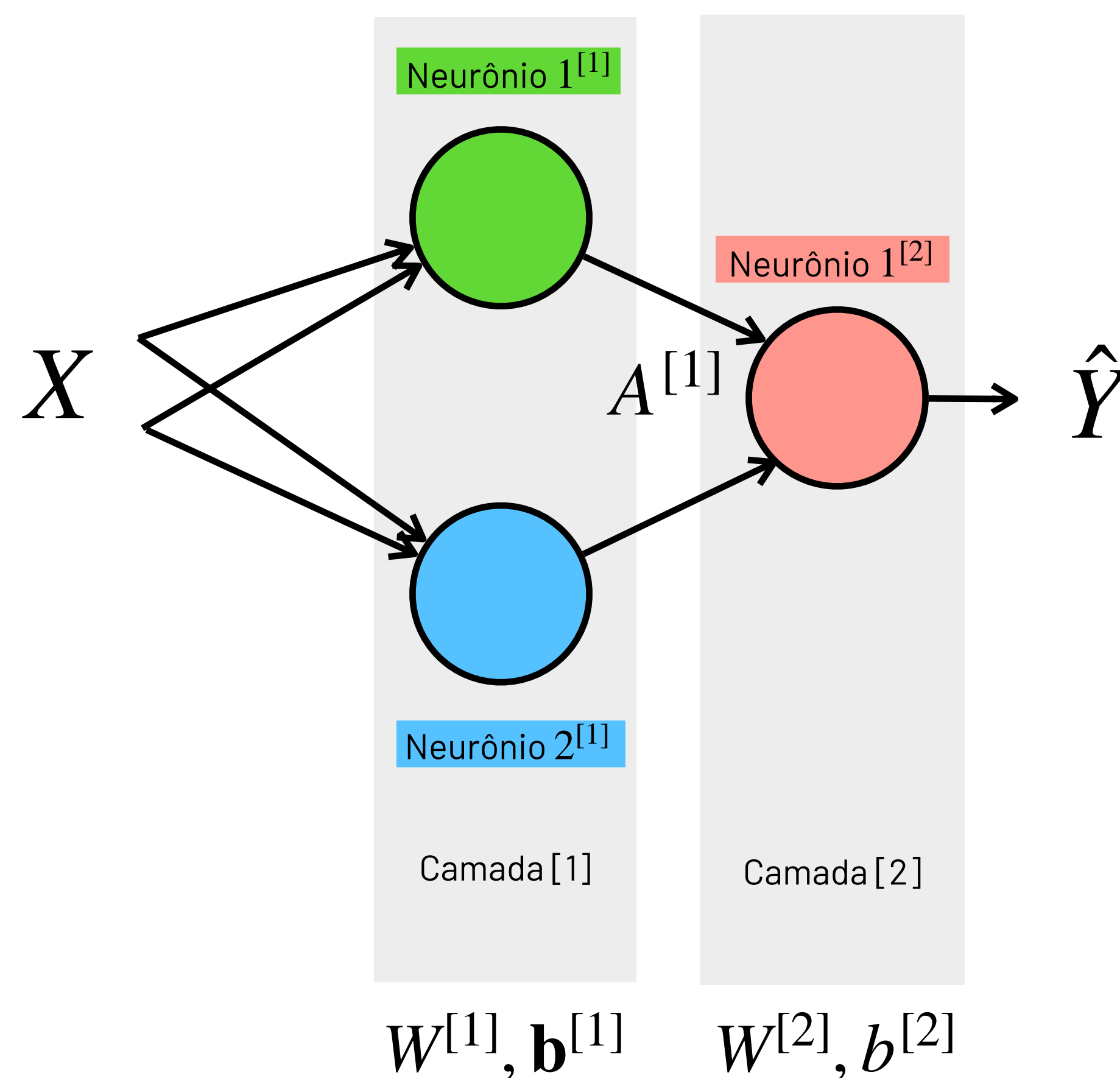
$$Z^{[2]} = W^{[2]}\mathbf{a}^{[1]} + b^{[2]}$$

$$\hat{Y} = \sigma(Z^{[2]})$$

$$h(\mathbf{x}) = \sigma(W^{[2]} \cdot \sigma(W^{[1]}X + \mathbf{b}^{[1]}) + b^{[2]}$$

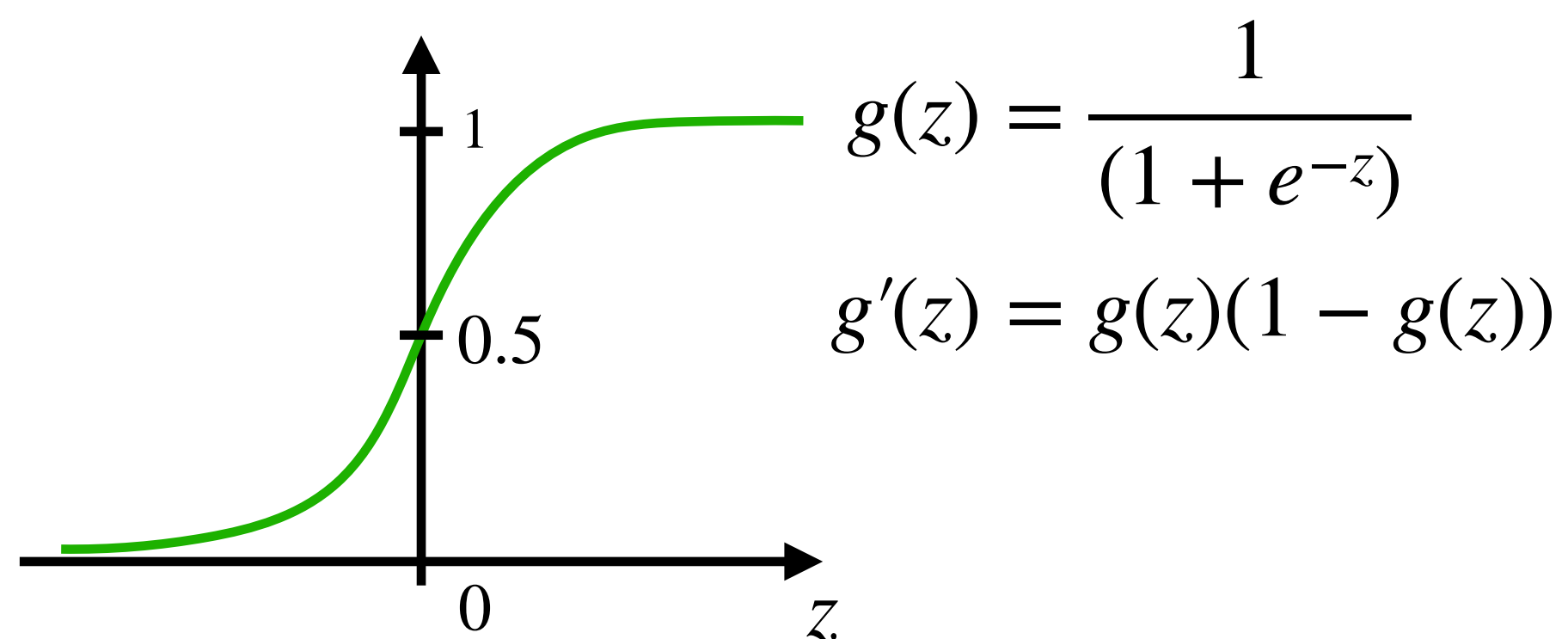
$$h(\mathbf{x}) = \sigma(W^{[2]} \cdot \underline{h^{[1]}(X)} + b^{[2]})$$

MLPs aprendem funções compostas!

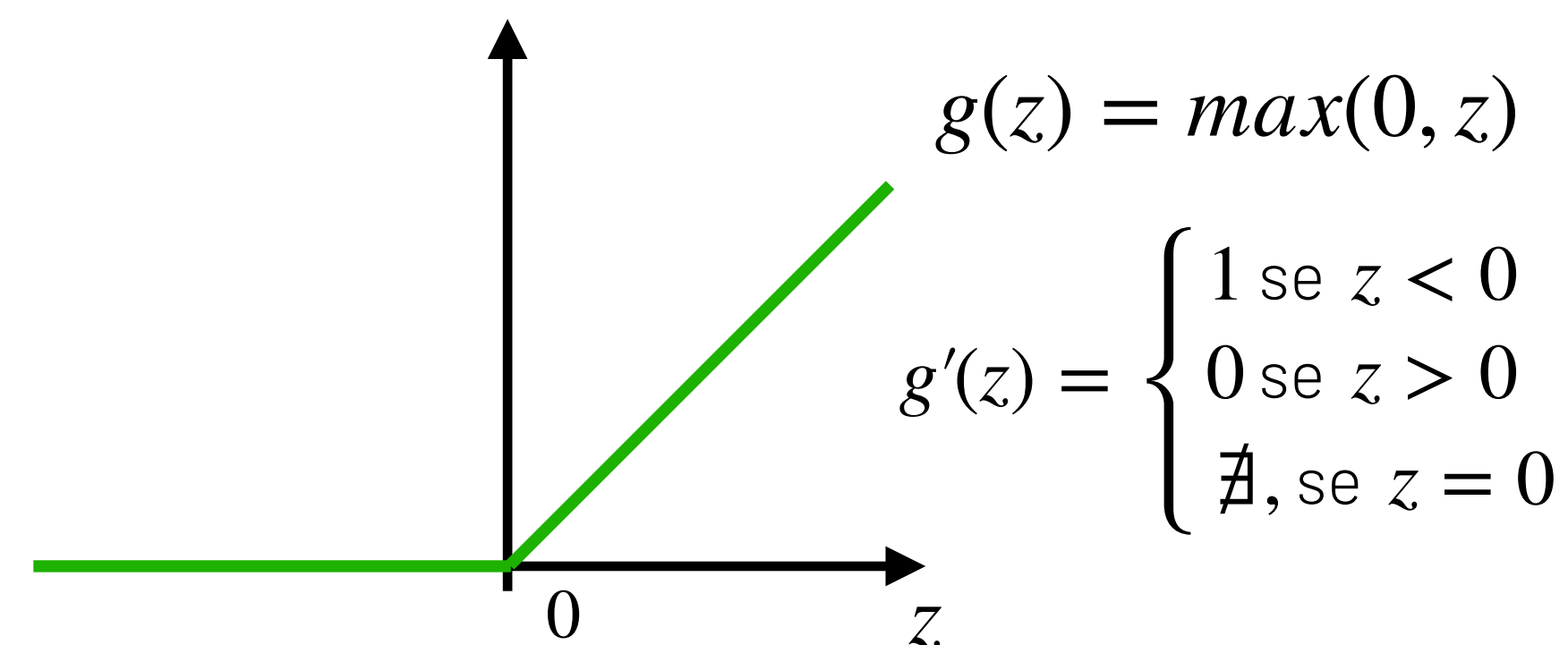


Funções de Ativação

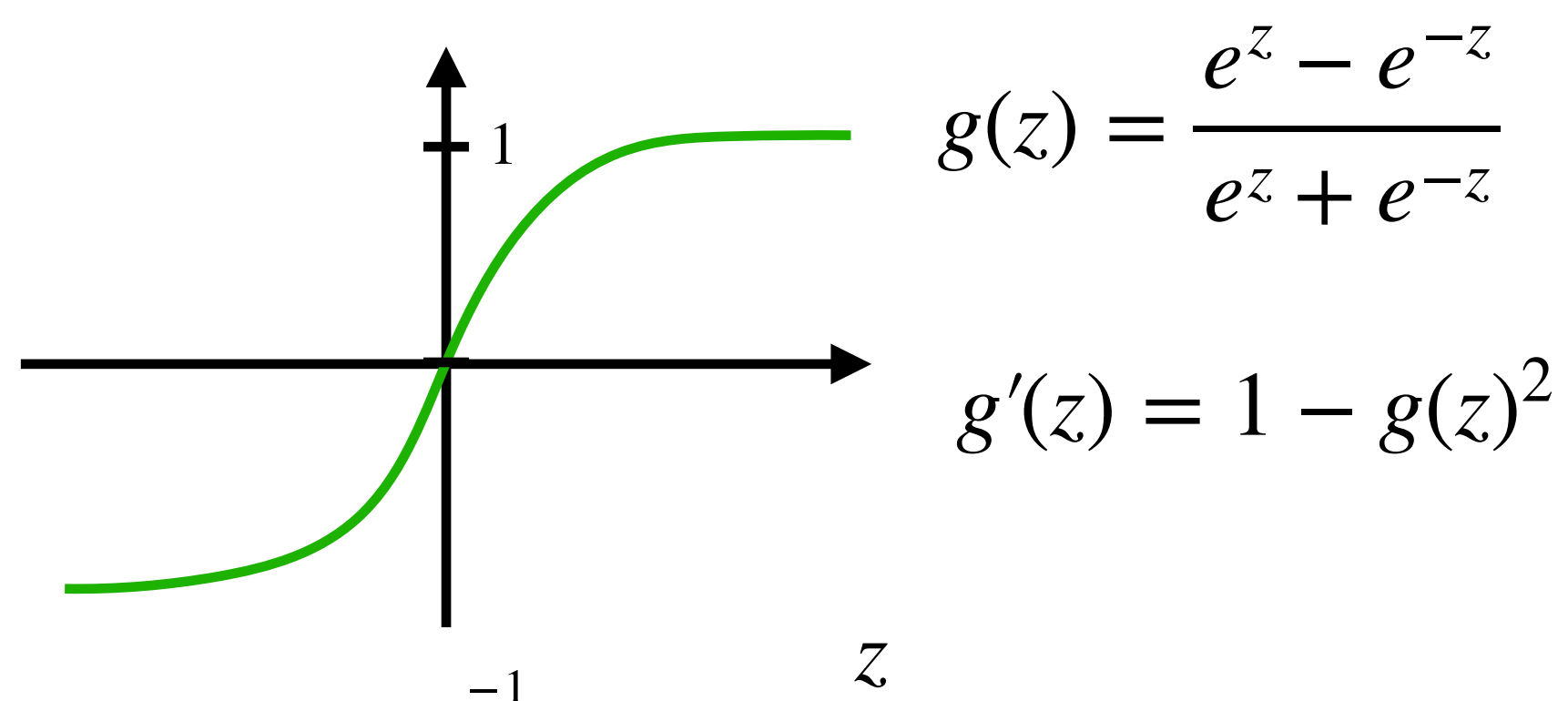
Logística (sigmoide)



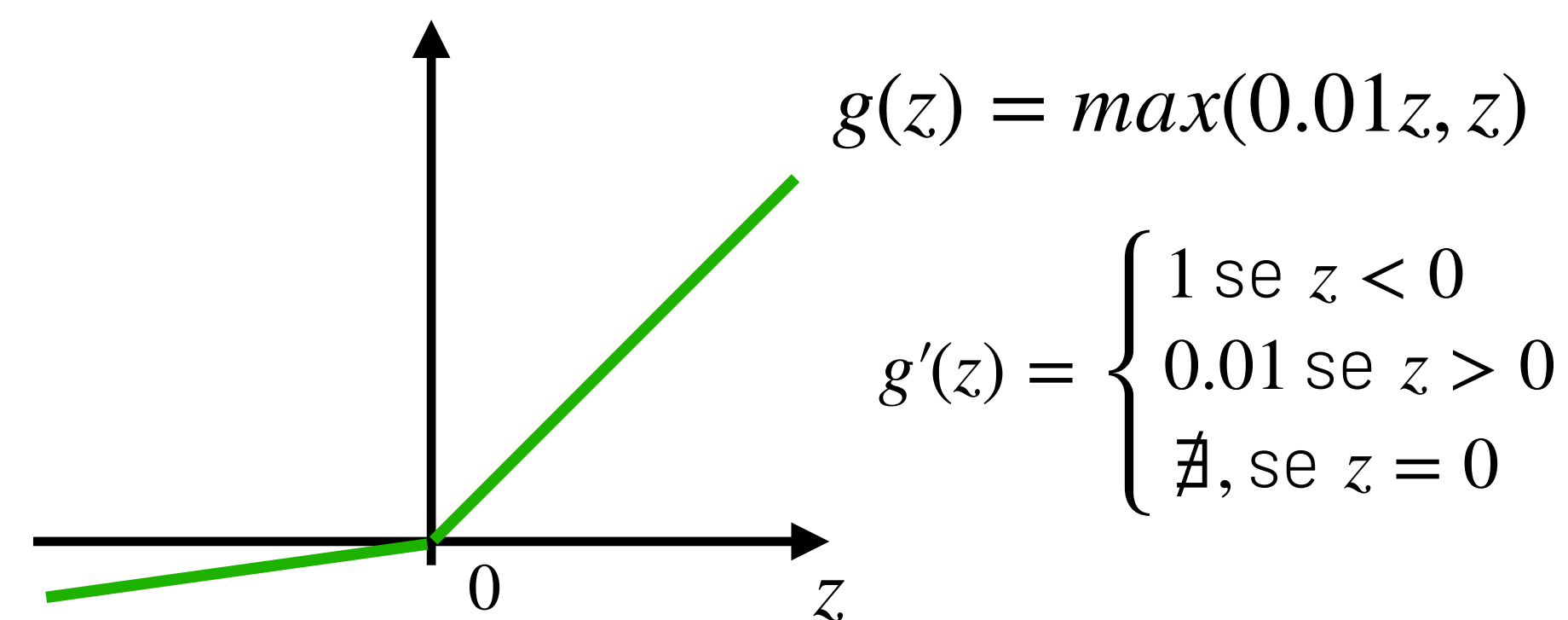
Unidade Linear Retificada (ReLU)



Tangente Hiperbólica



Leaky ReLU



Porque precisamos de funções de ativação não lineares?

$$Z^{[1]} = W^{[1]}X + \mathbf{b}^{[1]}$$

$$A^{[1]} = \sigma(Z^{[1]})$$

$$Z^{[2]} = W^{[2]}a^{[1]} + b^{[2]}$$

$$\hat{Y} = \sigma(Z^{[2]})$$

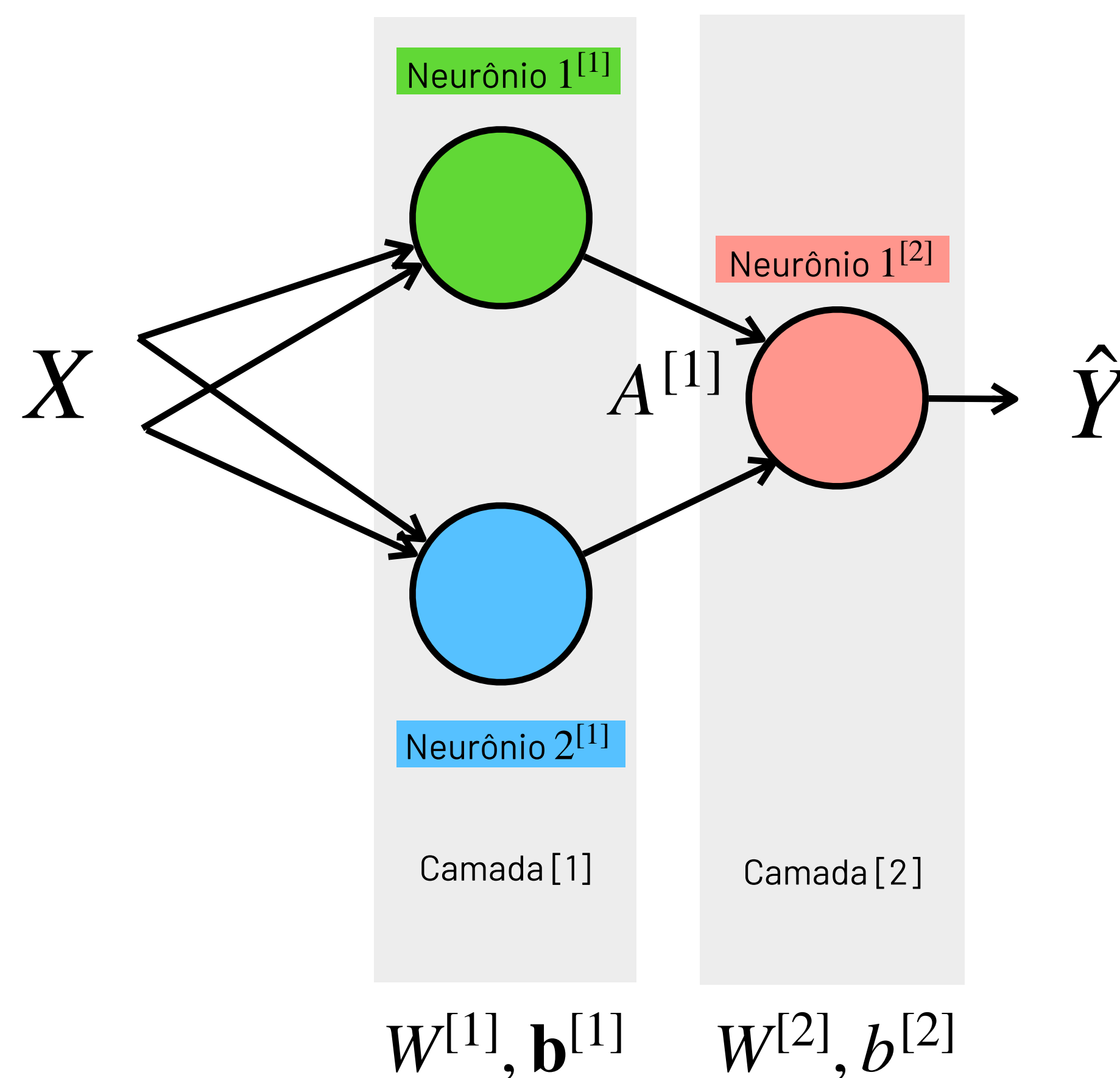
Se utilizarmos funções de ativação lineares, a hipótese será linear!

$$h(\mathbf{x}) = \cancel{\sigma}(W^{[2]} \cdot \cancel{g}(W^{[1]} \cdot \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}^{[1]}) + b^{[2]})$$

$$h(\mathbf{x}) = W^{[2]} \cdot (W^{[1]} \cdot \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}^{[1]}) + b^{[2]}$$

$$h(\mathbf{x}) = \underbrace{(W^{[2]} \cdot W^{[1]})}_{W'} \cdot \mathbf{x} + \underbrace{(W^{[2]} \cdot \mathbf{b}^{[1]}) + b^{[2]}}_{b'}$$

$$\underline{h(x) = W' \cdot \mathbf{x} + b'}$$



Próxima aula

A7: MLP em Numpy

Aula prática sobre implementação de redes neurais profundas com Numpy.