Fundamentos de Deep Learning



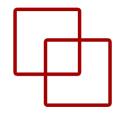
ETS de Ingeniería Informática

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Preliminar



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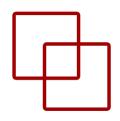
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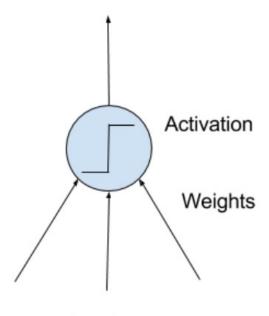
Background



0. Background

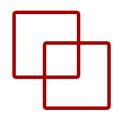


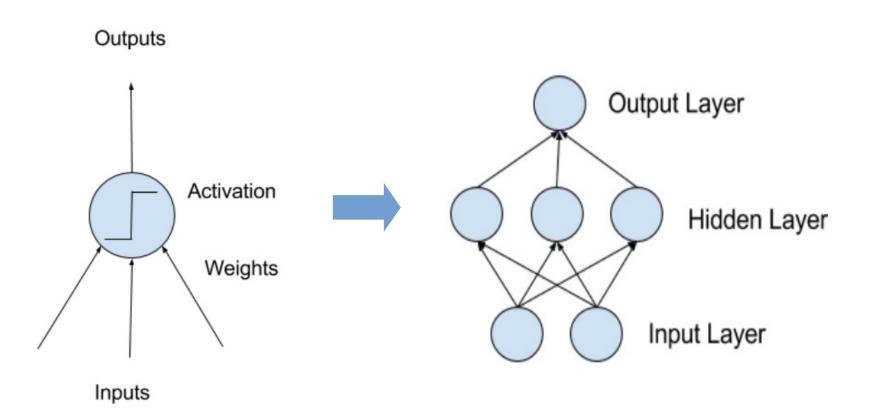




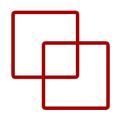
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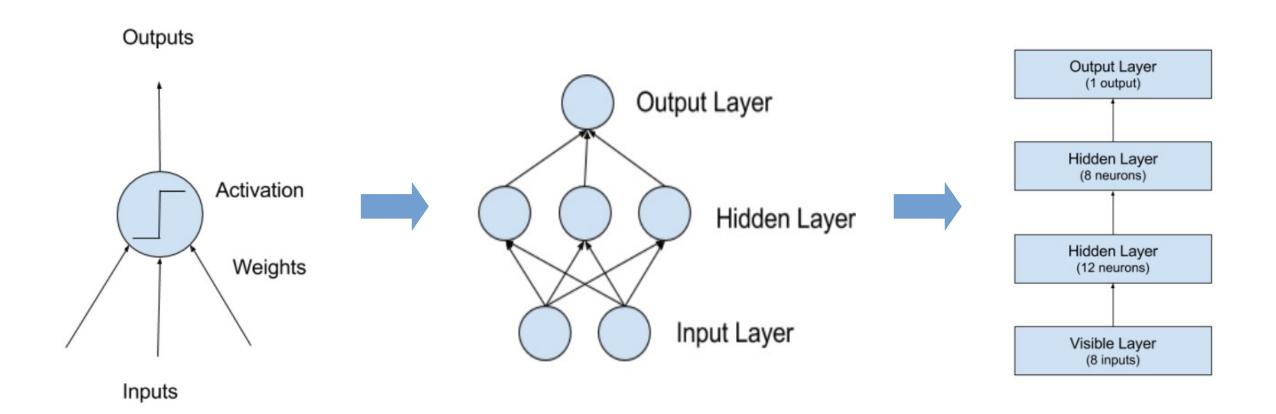
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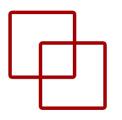
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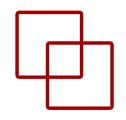


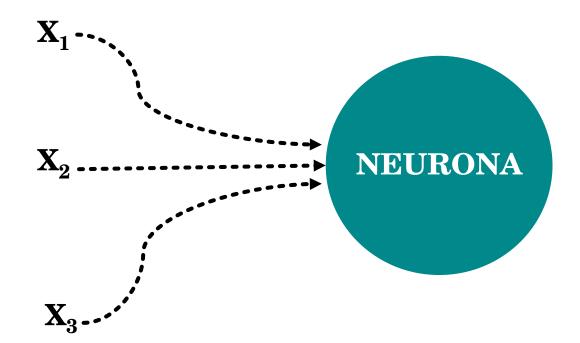
La neurona

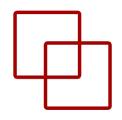


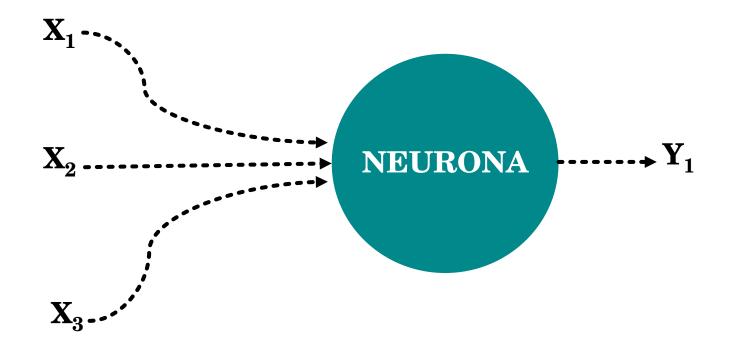


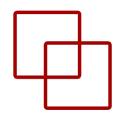


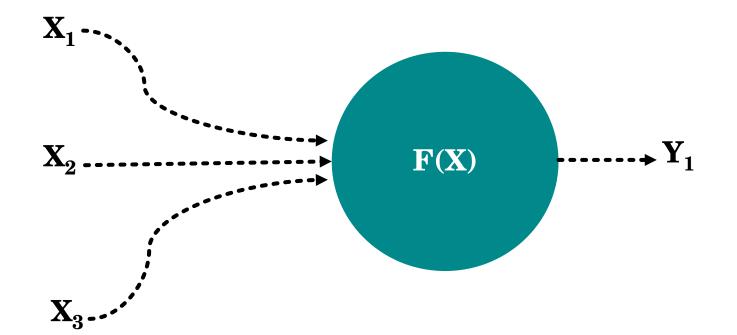


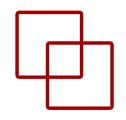


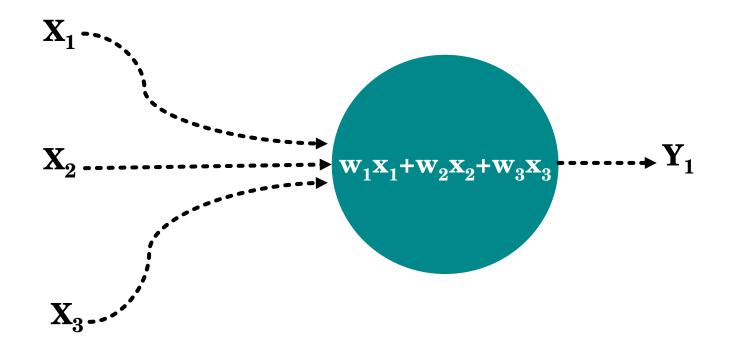


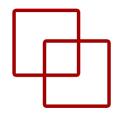


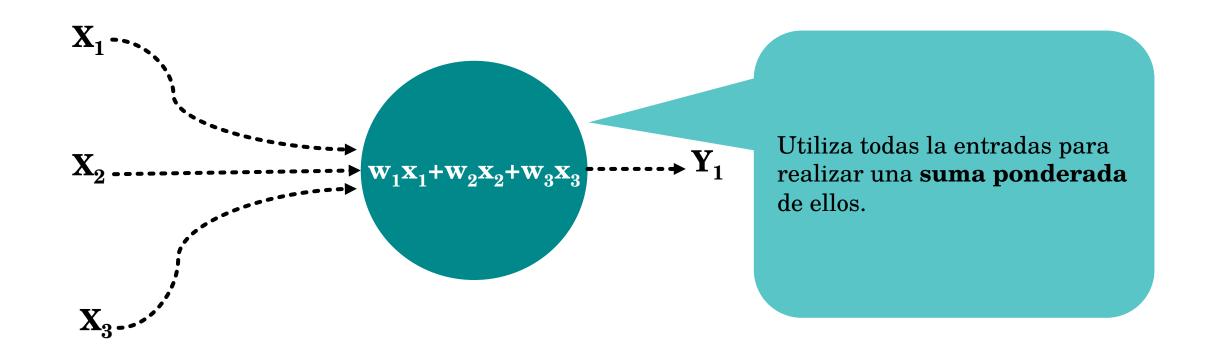


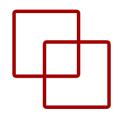


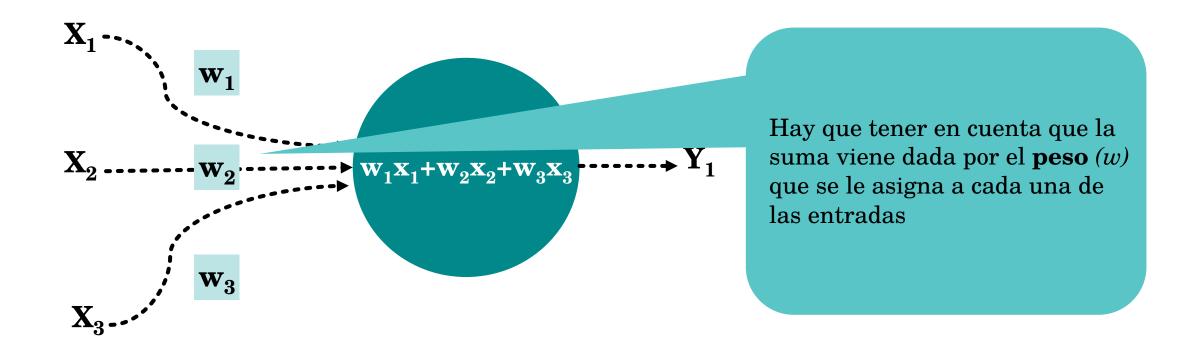


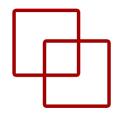


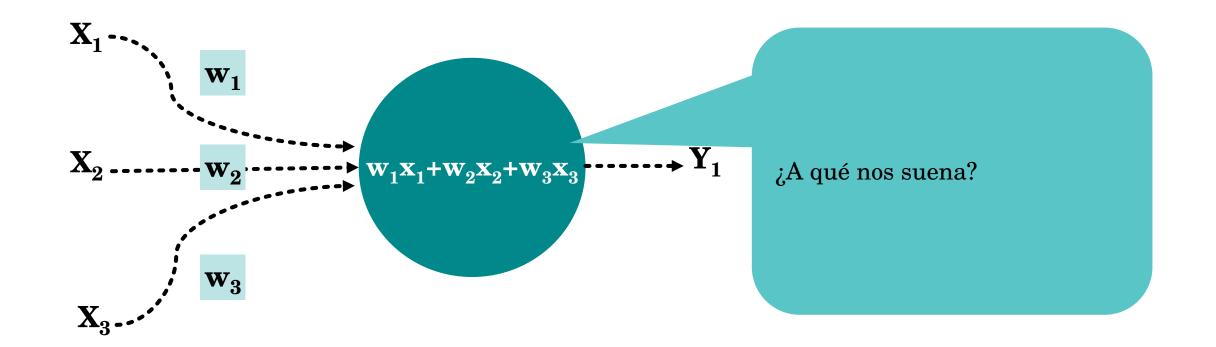




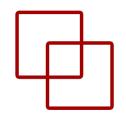


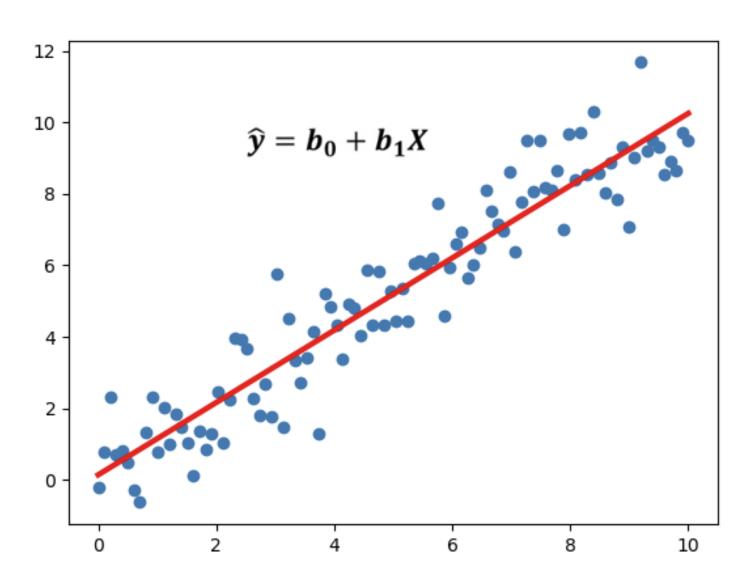




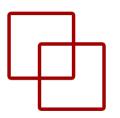


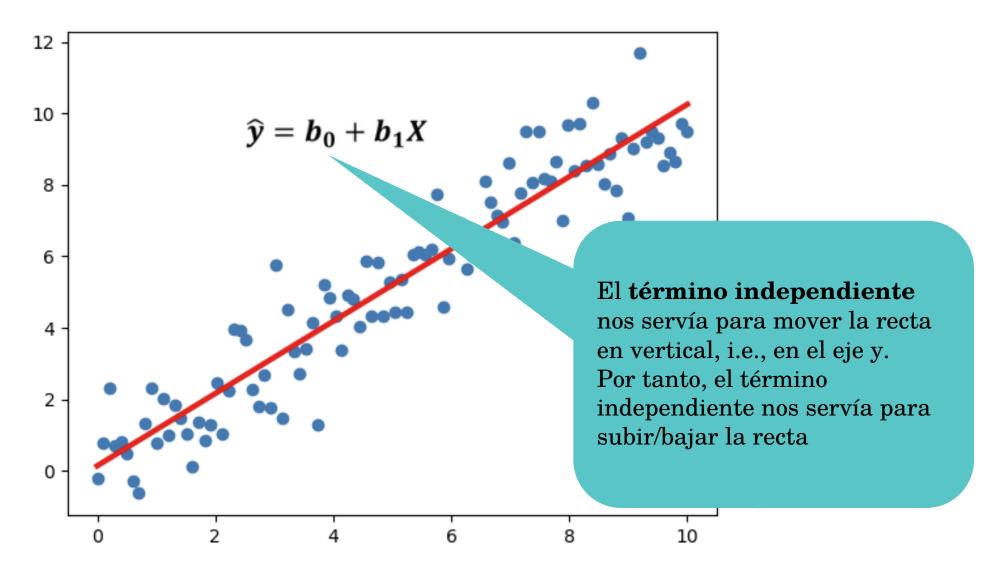
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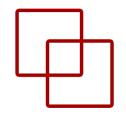


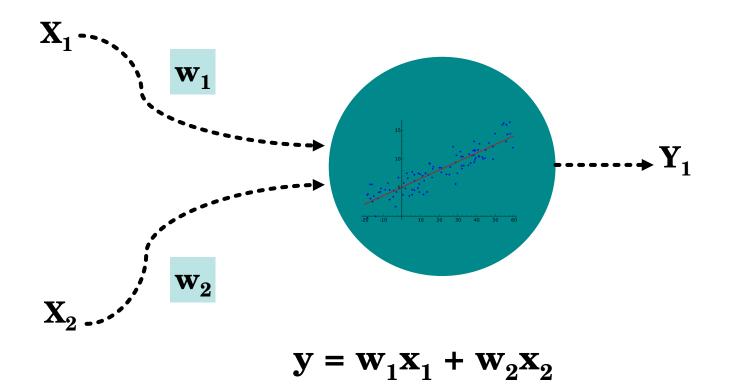


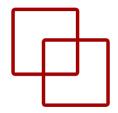
2. Regresión lineal

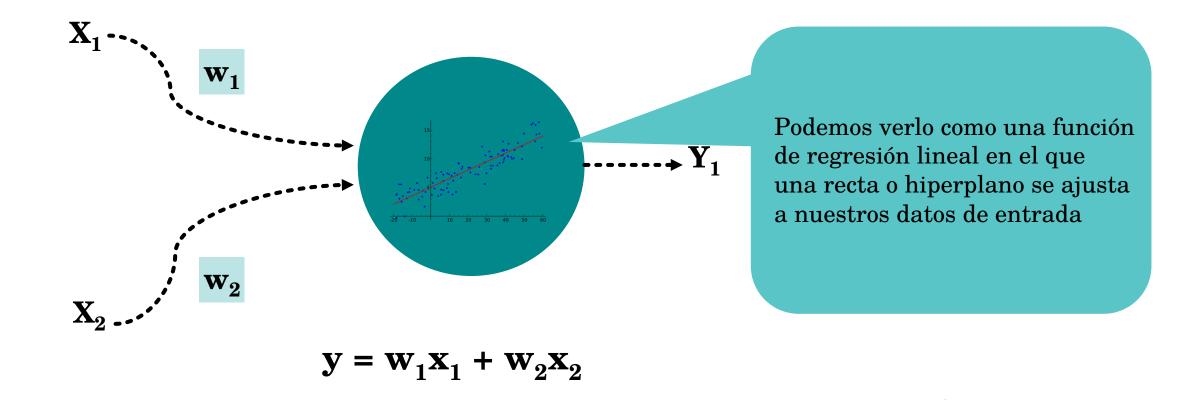


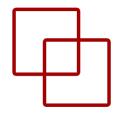


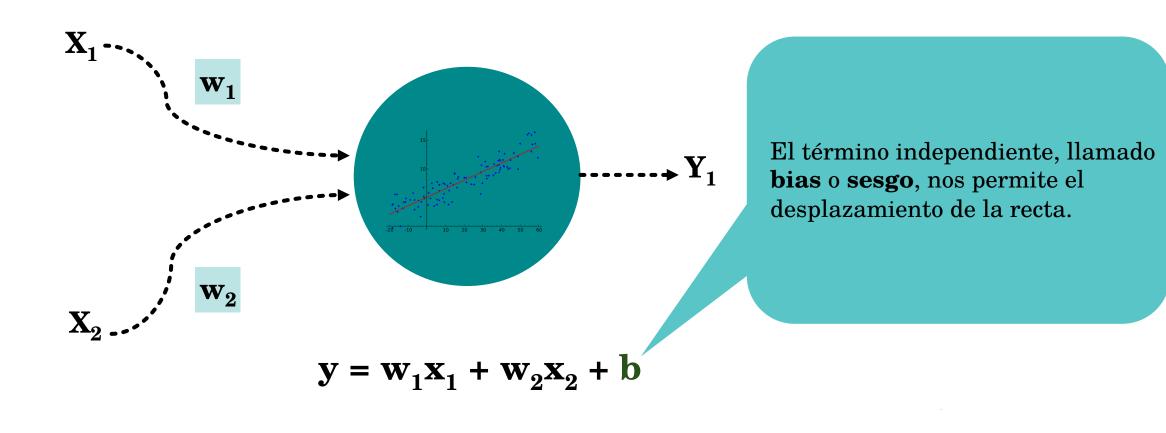


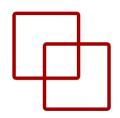


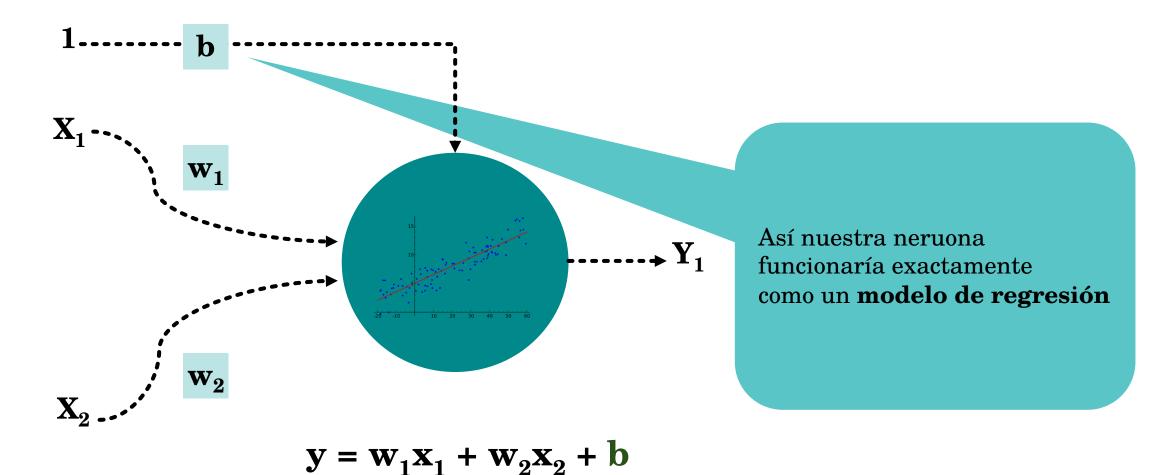






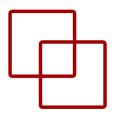


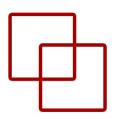


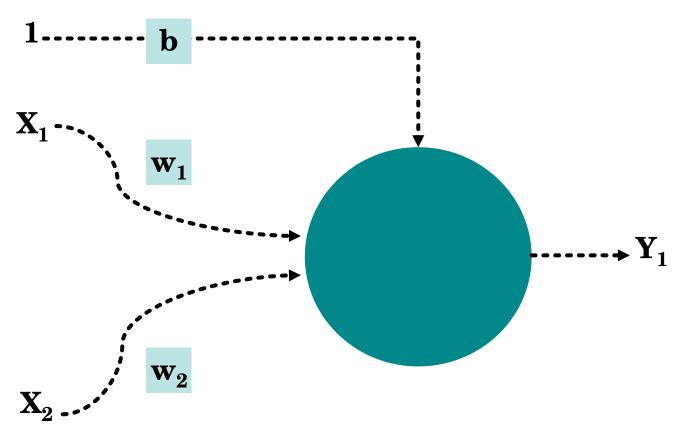


Simulación

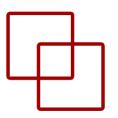


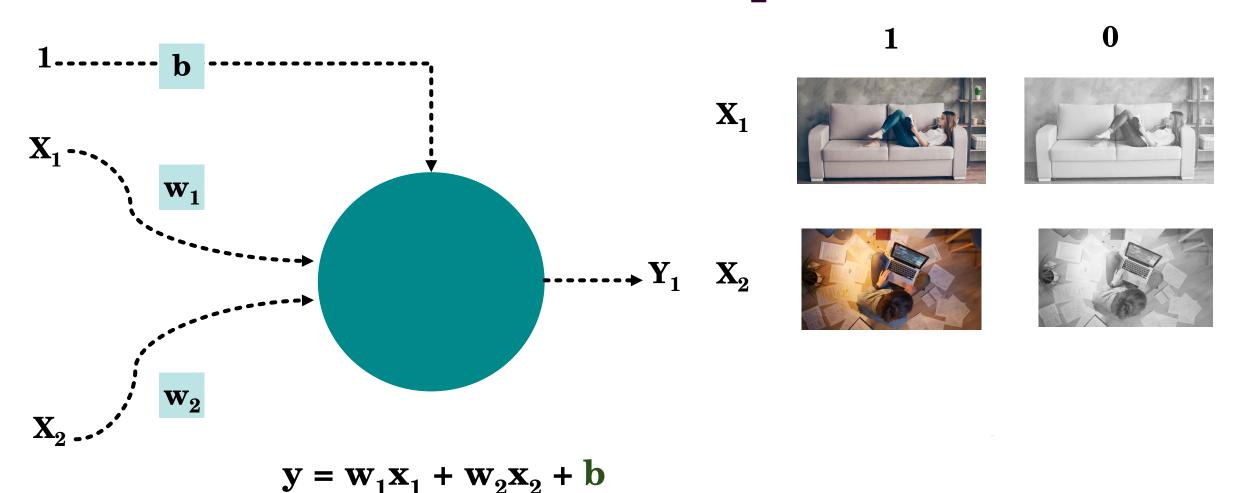


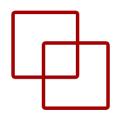


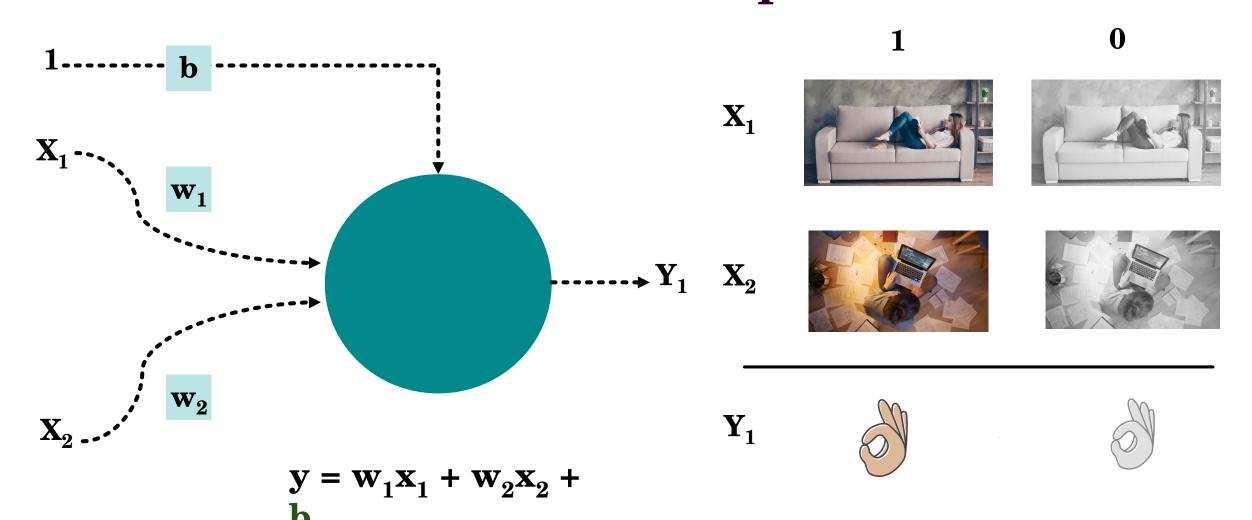


$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{w}_1 \mathbf{x}_1 + \mathbf{w}_2 \mathbf{x}_2 + \mathbf{b}$$









Modelamos el problema

Estudiar + Estar en casa = Aprobar el examen

 X_1 X_2 Target Y







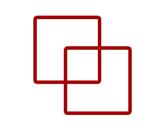






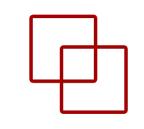






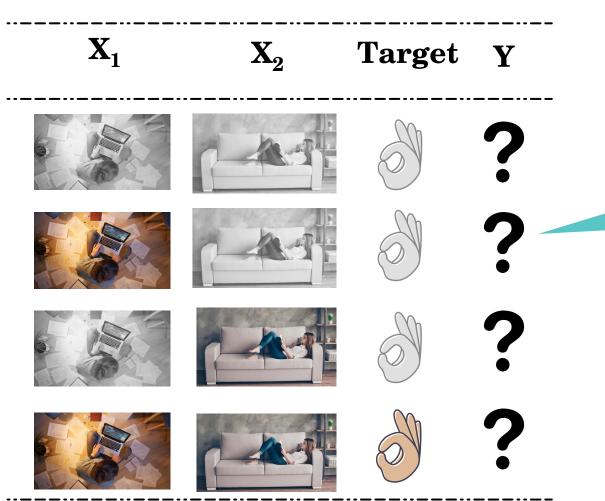
Modelamos el problema

\mathbf{X}_1	$\mathbf{X_2}$	Target	Y	
				- -



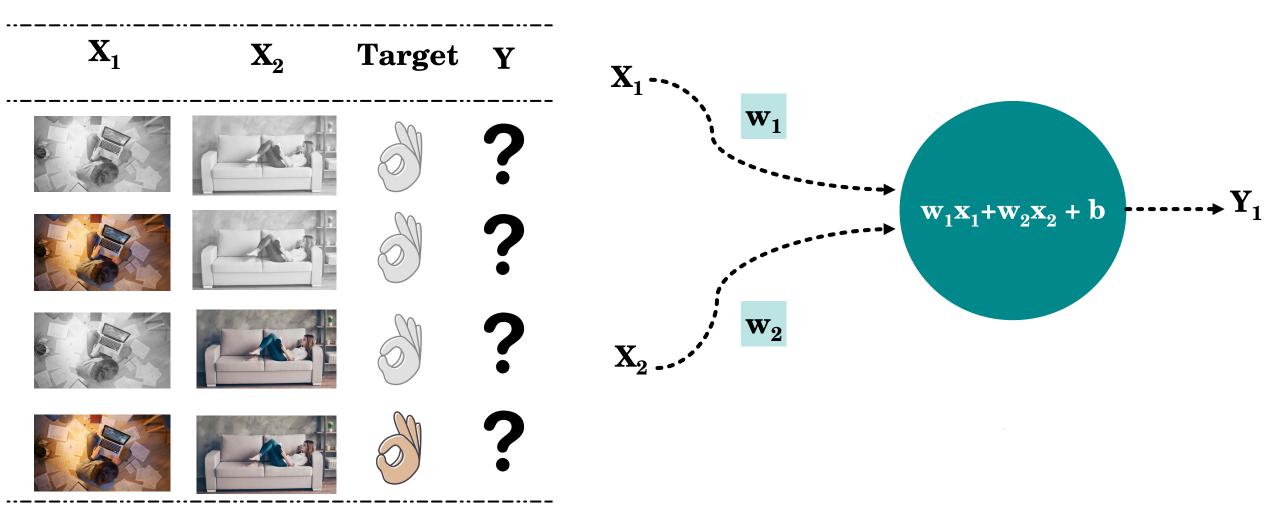
Modelamos el problema



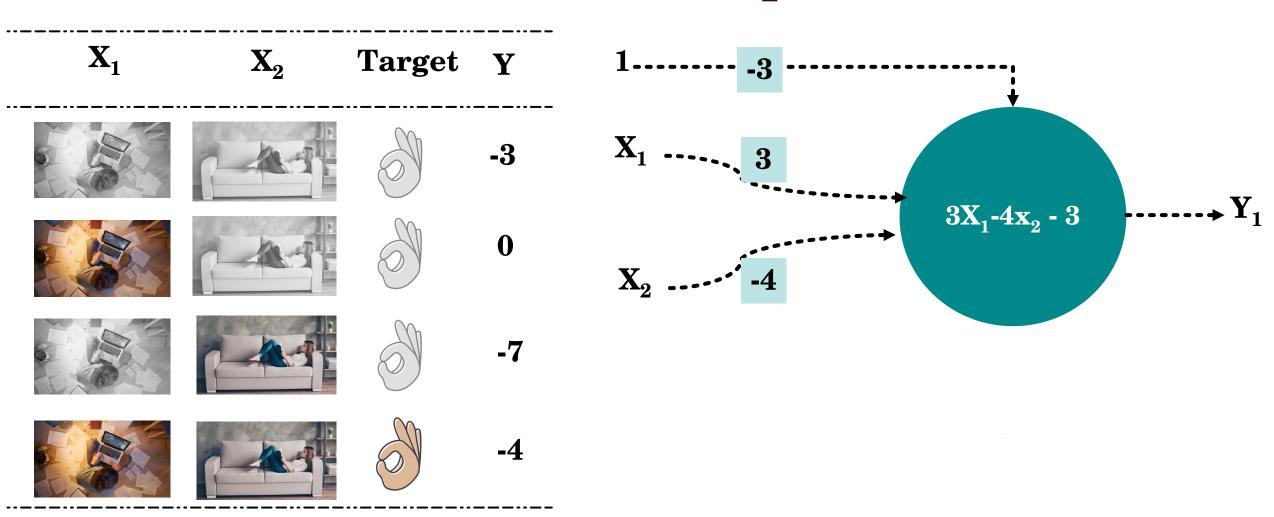


El resultado de la NN estará condicionado por el valor de los **parámetros**. Por tanto, tenemos que buscar esos pesos y bias.

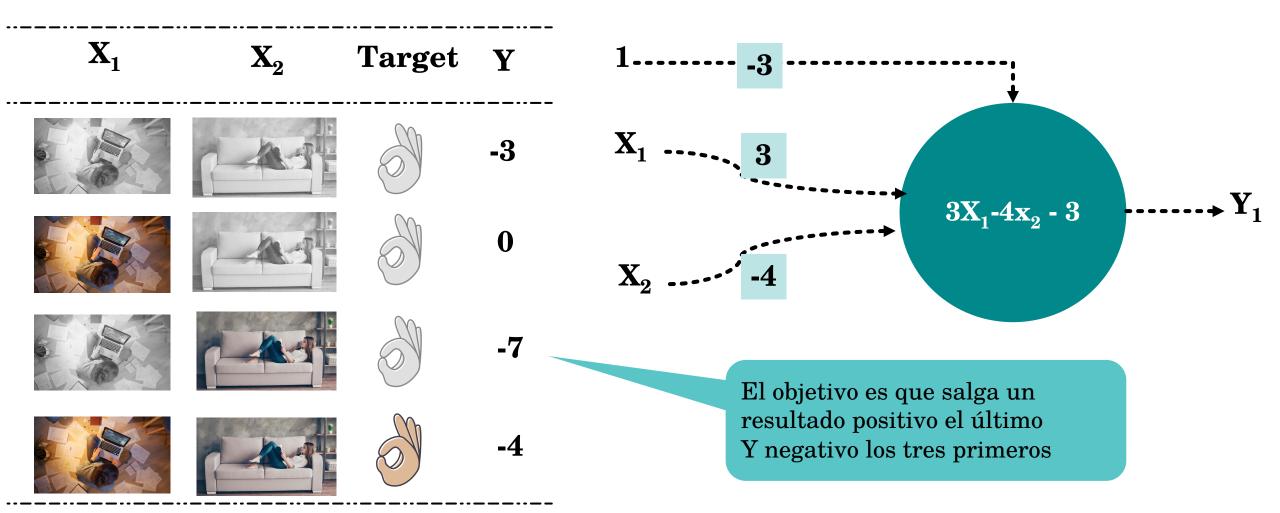
Buscamos los parámetros



Buscamos los parámetros

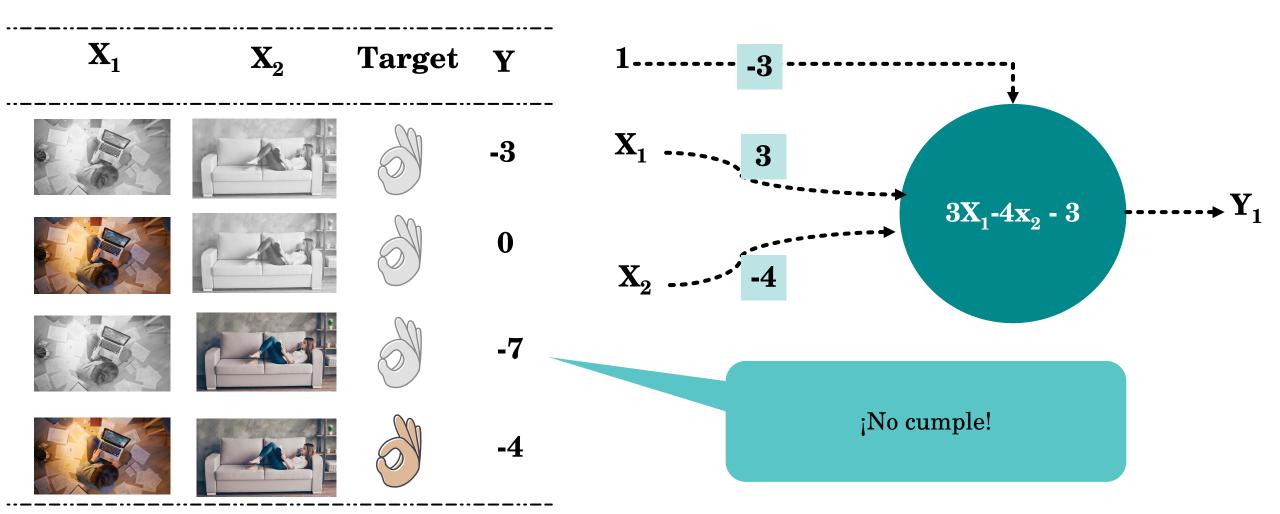


Buscamos los parámetros

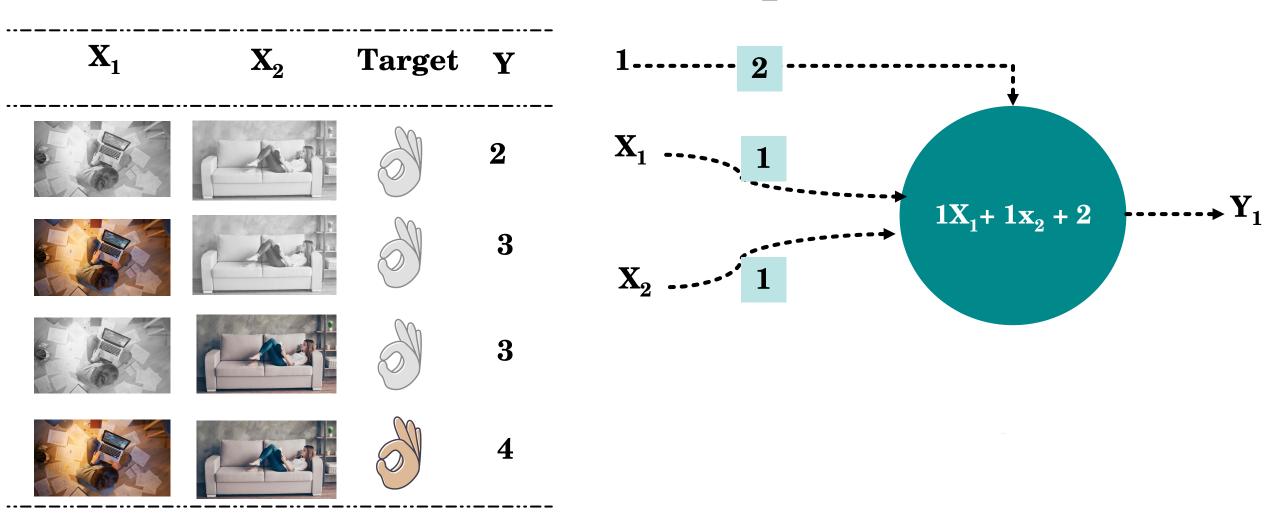


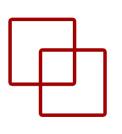
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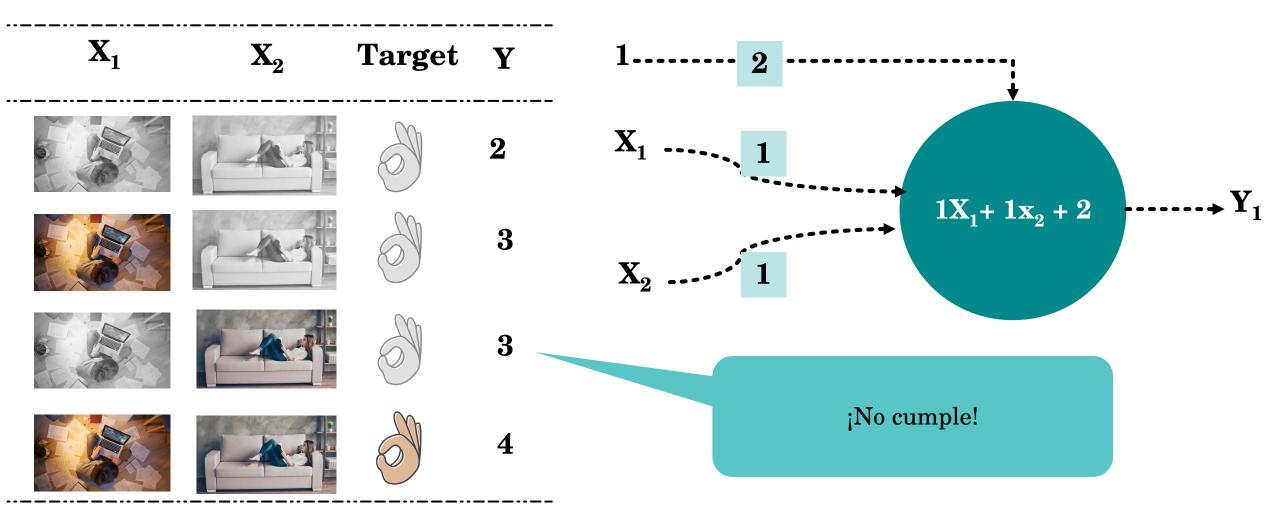


Buscamos los parámetros



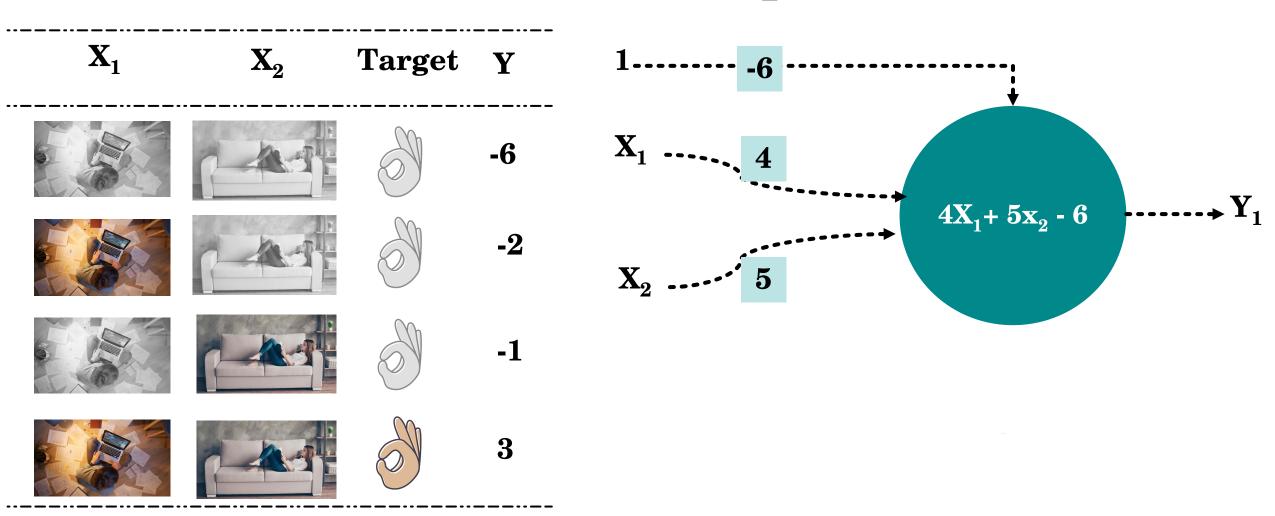


Buscamos los parámetros



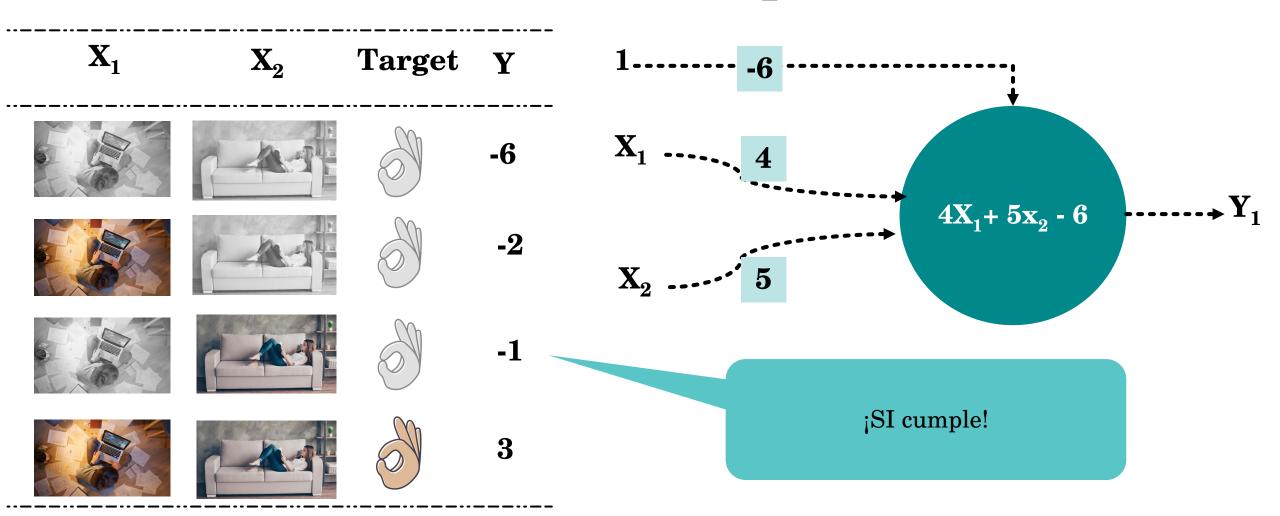
Buscamos los parámetros

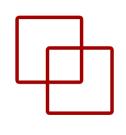
Estudiar + Estar en casa = Aprobar el examen



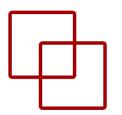
Buscamos los parámetros

Estudiar + Estar en casa = Aprobar el examen





1. Ejemplo Entender el procedimiento





 \mathbf{X}_{1}

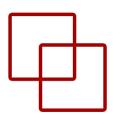








Entender el procedimiento







 \mathbf{X}_1



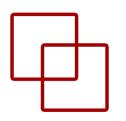








Entender el procedimiento









 \mathbf{X}_1











Entender el procedimiento

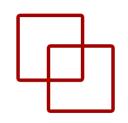
 $\mathbf{1}$

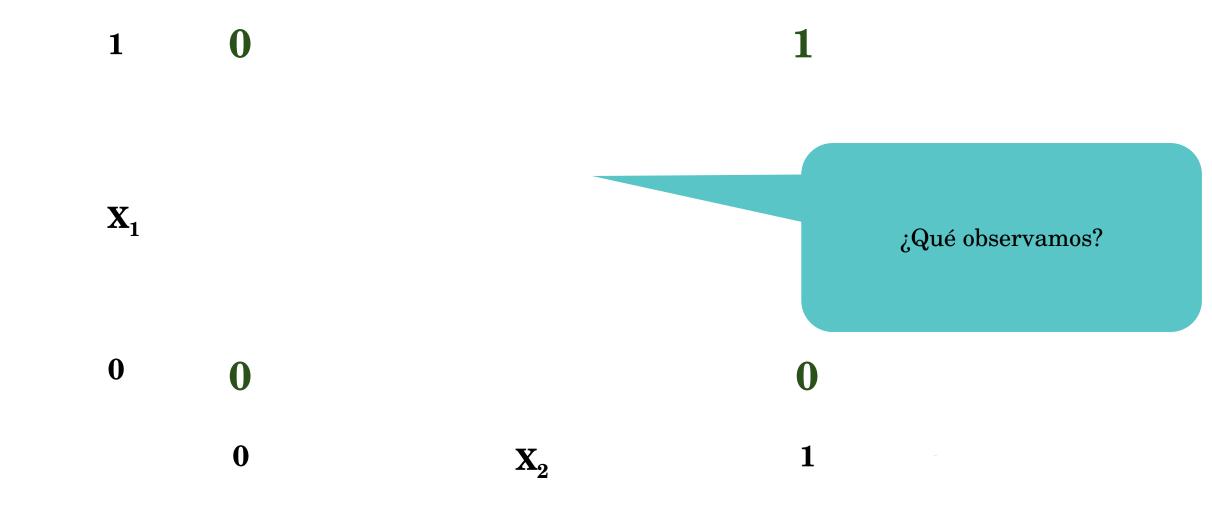
 \mathbf{X}_1

0 0

 \mathbf{X}_{2}

Entender el procedimiento





1. Ejemplo Puerta lógica AND

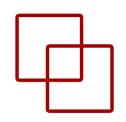
1 0

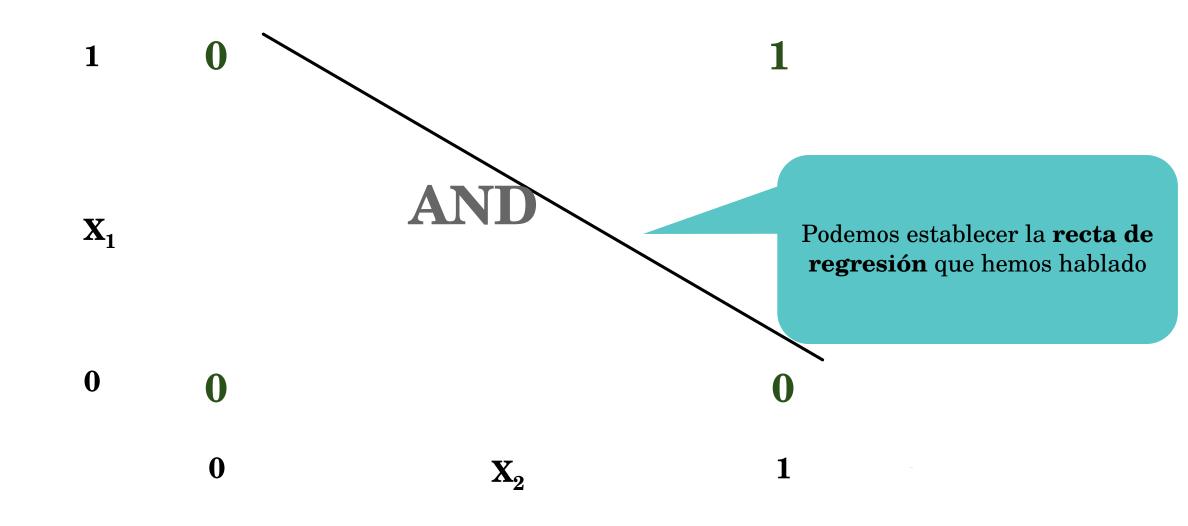
¿Qué observamos?
Que tenemos una **puerta**lógica AND

0 0

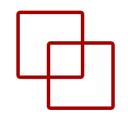
 \mathbf{X}_{2}

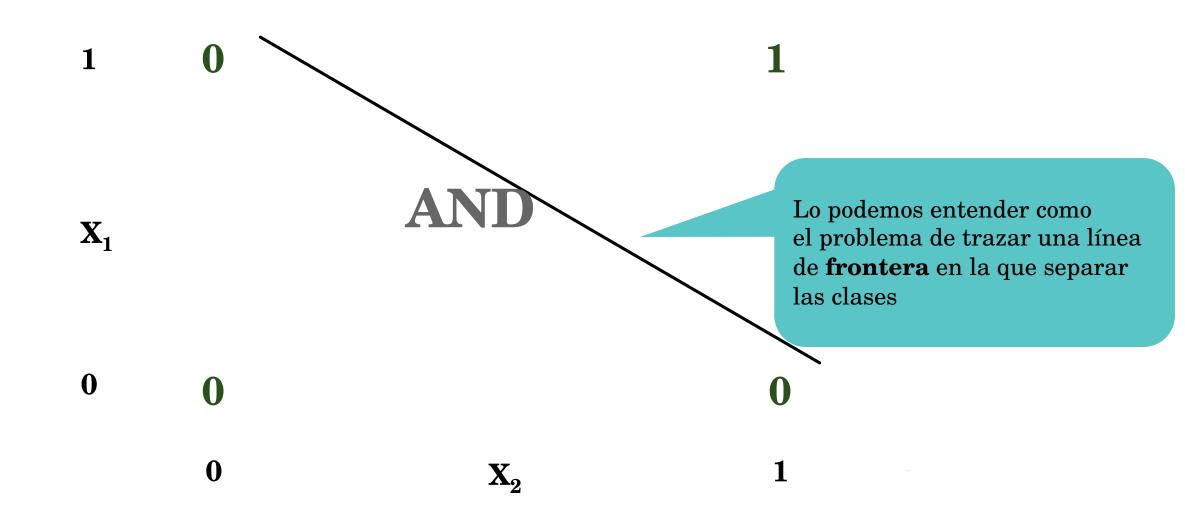
1. Ejemplo Puerta lógica AND



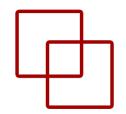


1. Ejemplo Puerta lógica AND





Puerta lógica OR



 $\mathbf{1}$

 $\mathbf{X_1}$

0 0

 \mathbf{X}_{2}

1. Ejemplo Puerta lógica OR

[]

1

 \mathbf{X}_1

OR

Tendríamos que ajustar los parámetros de la neurona hasta ajustar los resultados esperados

0

0

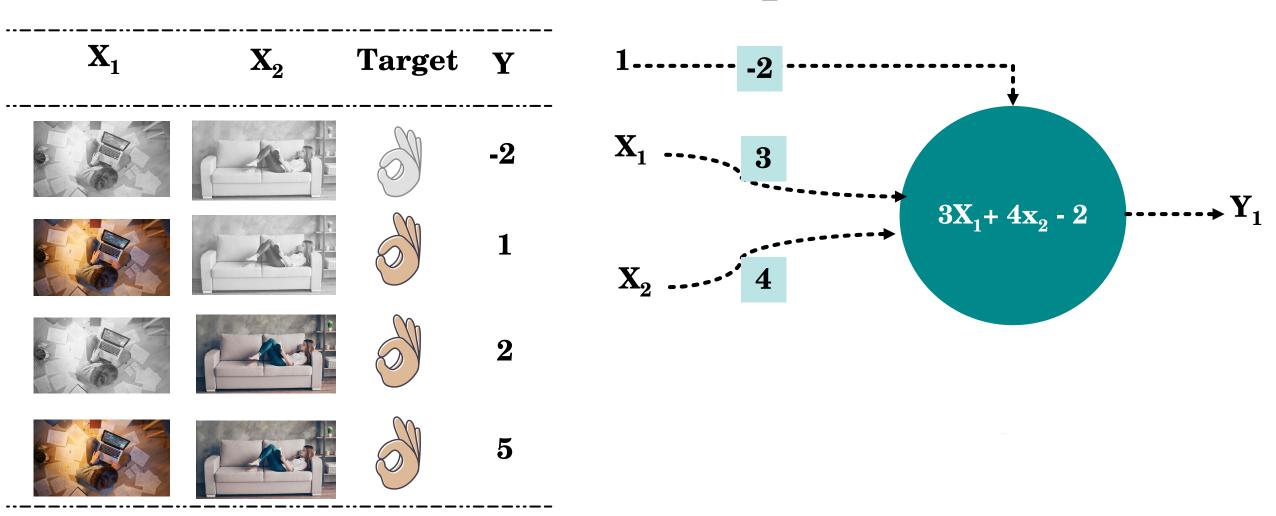
1

0

X

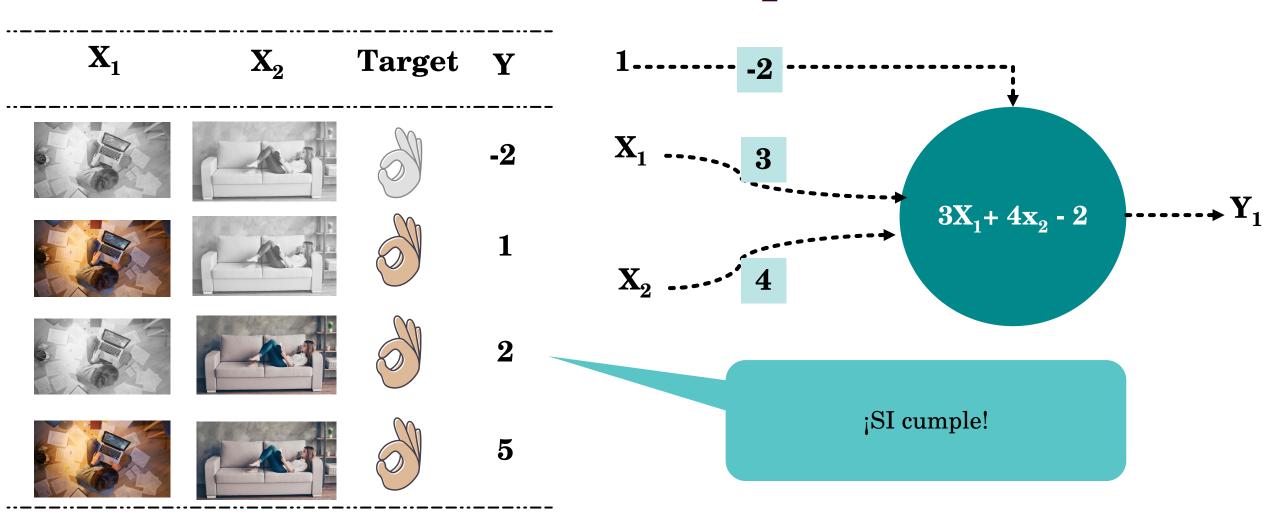
Puerta lógica OR – Buscar parámetros

Estudiar + Estar en casa = Aprobar el examen

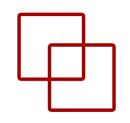


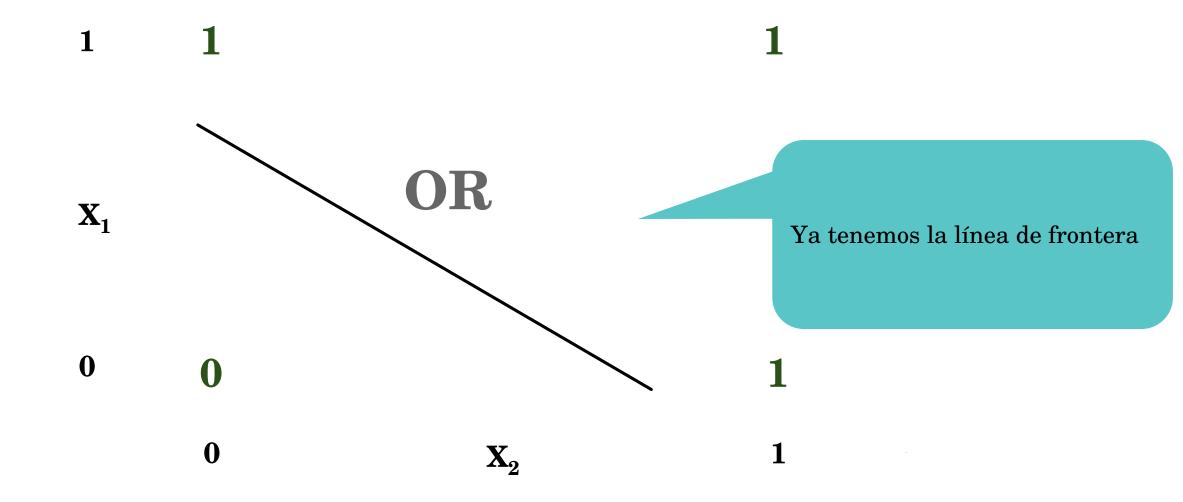
Puerta lógica OR – Buscar parámetros

Estudiar + Estar en casa = Aprobar el examen

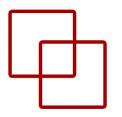


1. Ejemplo Puerta lógica OR





Puerta lógica XOR



[]

0

 \mathbf{X}_1

XOR

¿Como sería con XOR? ¿Recordáis la sesión anterior?

0

N

0

X.

1. Ejemplo Puerta lógica XOR

[]

0

 \mathbf{X}_{1}

XOR

Es imposible modelar el problema con una única neurona, i.e., es imposible **separar linealmente** ambas clases

U

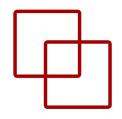
0

1

0

X

Puerta lógica XOR



 $oldsymbol{1}$

 \mathbf{X}_1

XOR

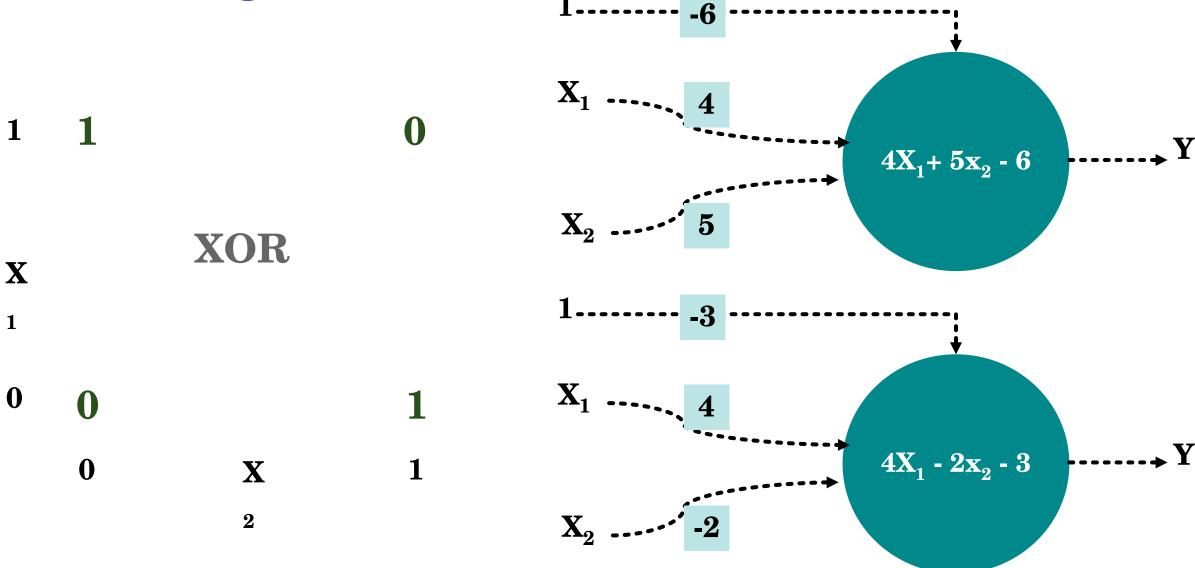
¿Como lo solucionamos?

0

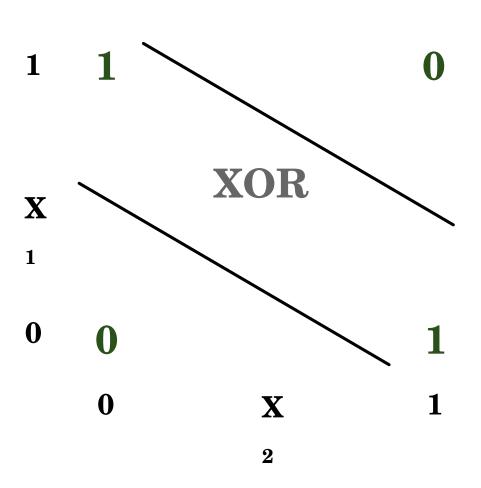
 $\mathbf{X_2}$

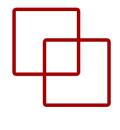
1

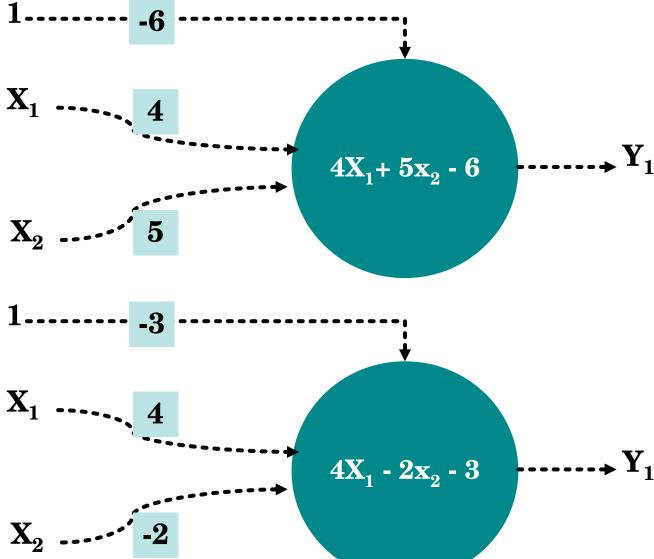
Puerta lógica XOR



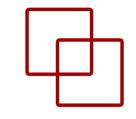
Puerta lógica XOR

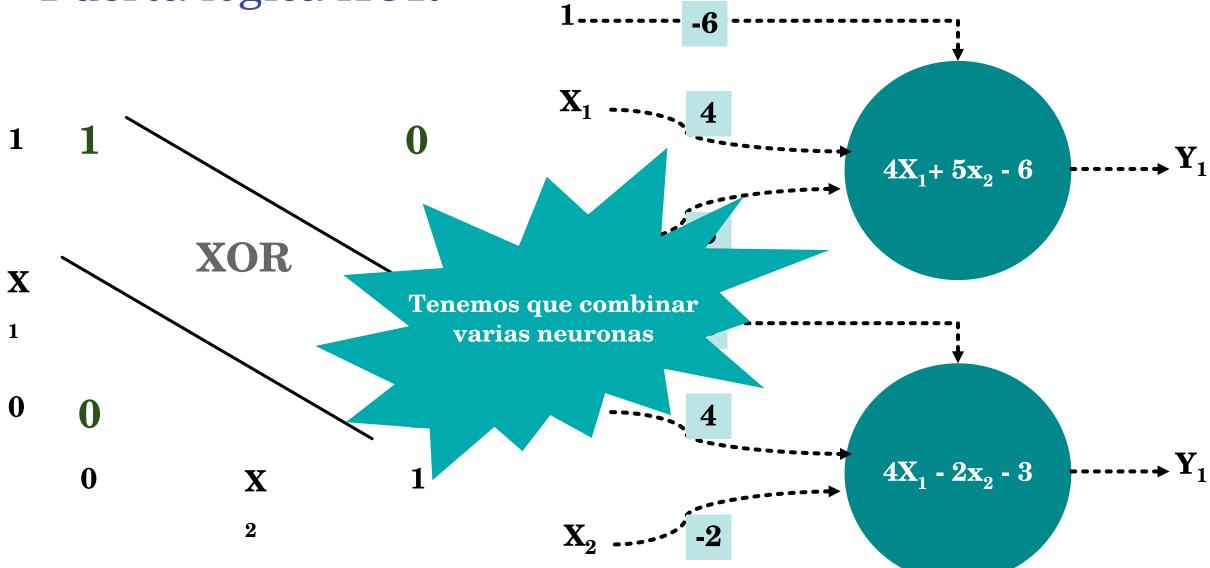






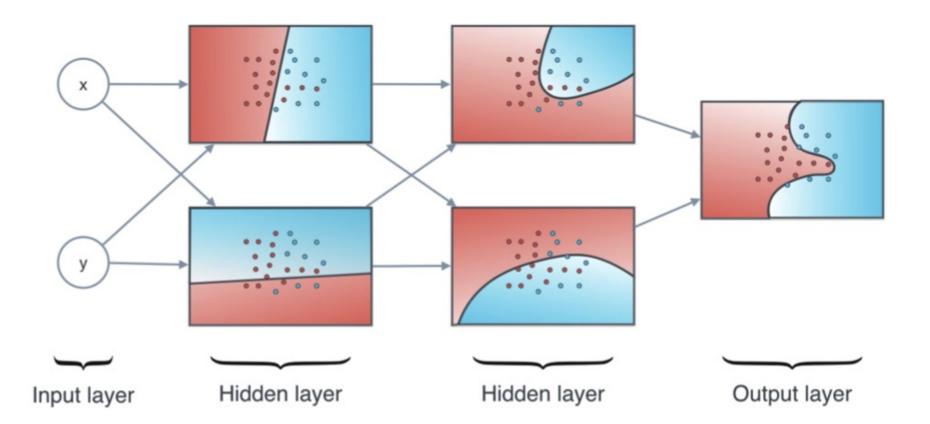
Puerta lógica XOR

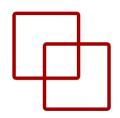




Arquitectura de redes neuronales

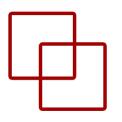
- Son la base de las **redes profundas**, actualmente muy utilizadas con mucho éxito.
- Cada capa extrae características cada vez más complejas



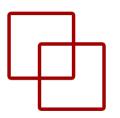


Perceptrón multicapa

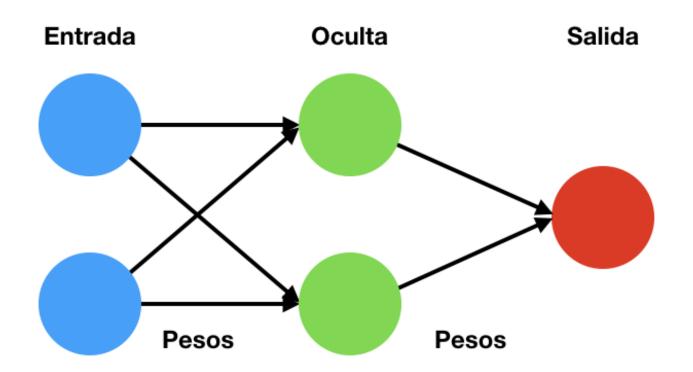


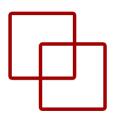


- Una neurona **no puede representar** toda la información
 - Problema de linealidad como XOR
- Necesitamos una **agrupación** de neuronas

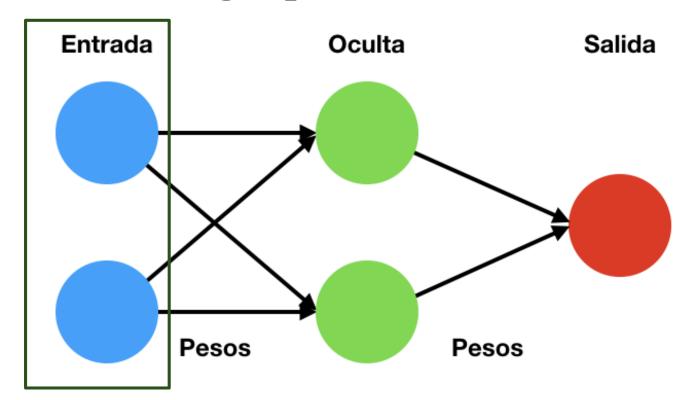


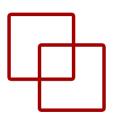
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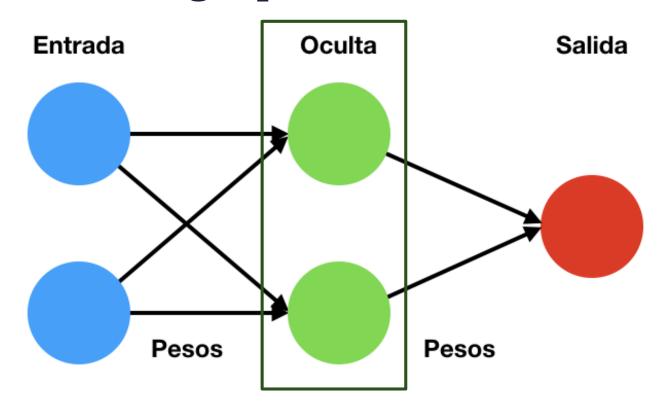


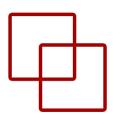
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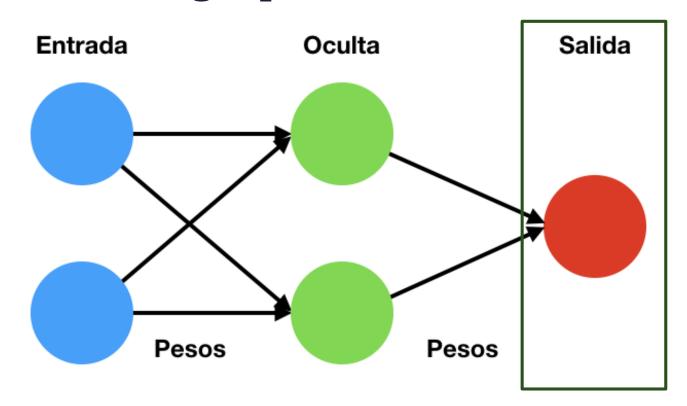


- Una neurona no puede representar toda la información
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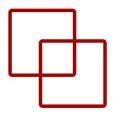




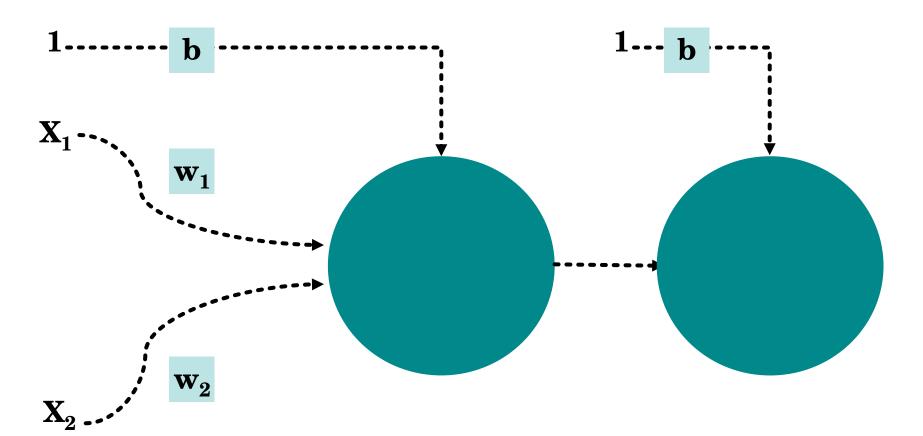
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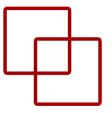
2. Secuencialidad de neuronas



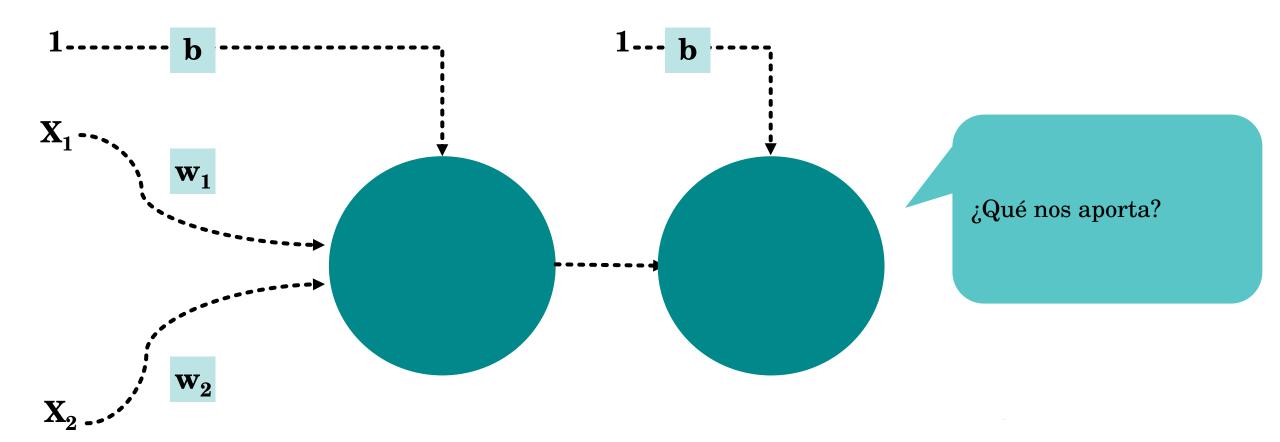
Si ponemos neuronas de forma secuencial



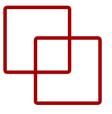
2. Secuencialidad de neuronas



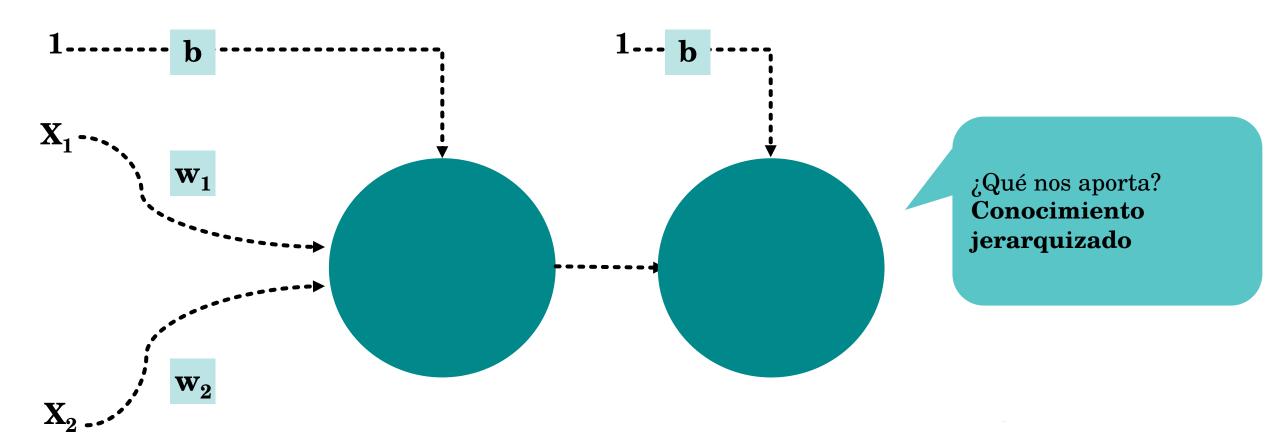
Si ponemos neuronas de forma secuencial

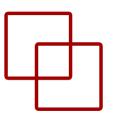


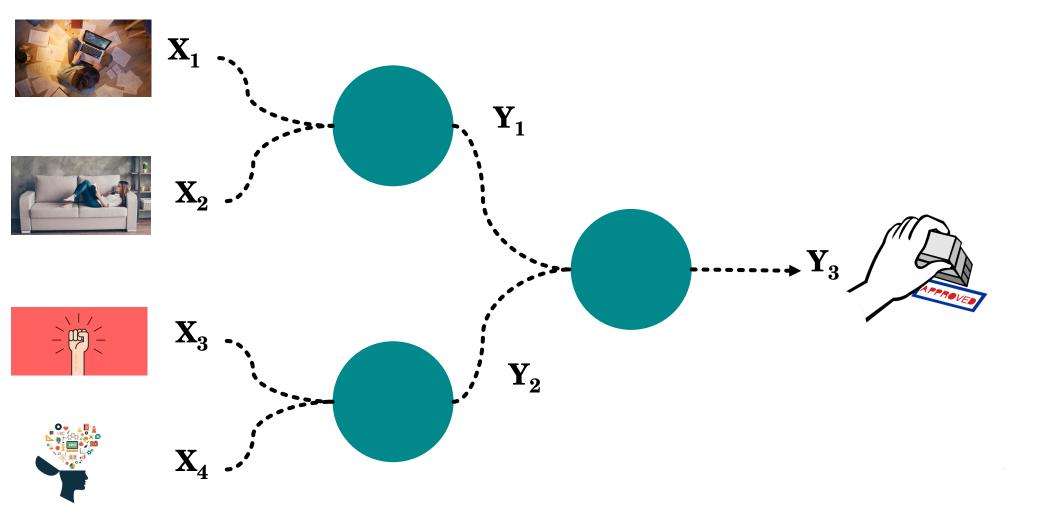
2. Secuencialidad de neuronas

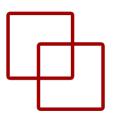


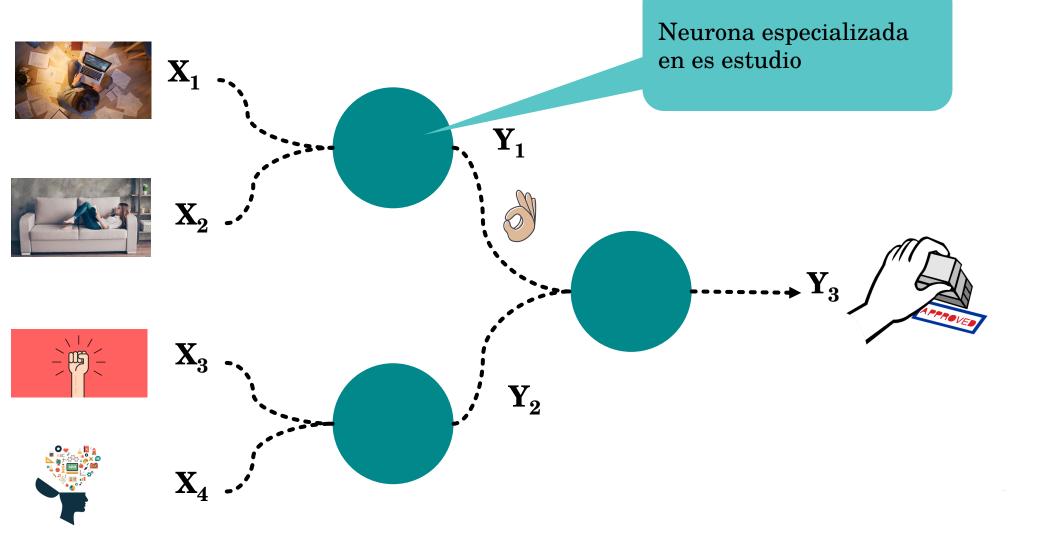
Si ponemos neuronas de forma secuencial

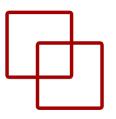


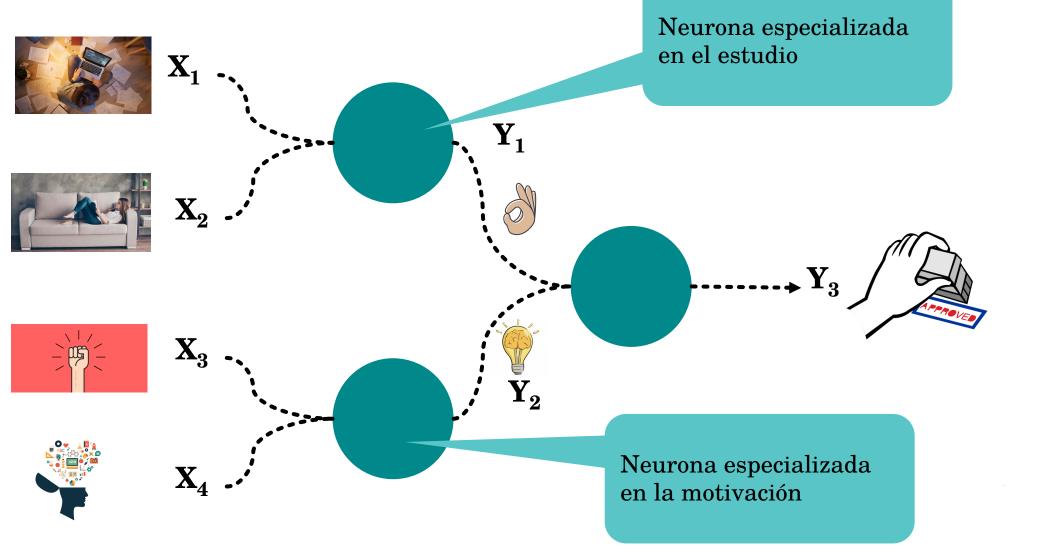


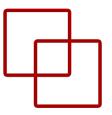


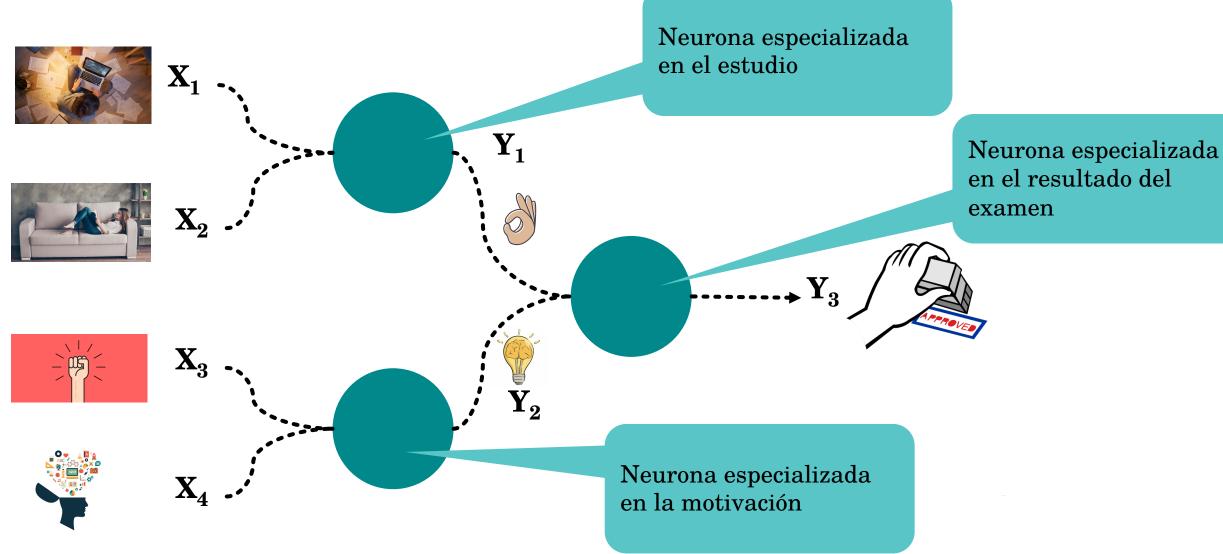




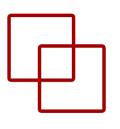


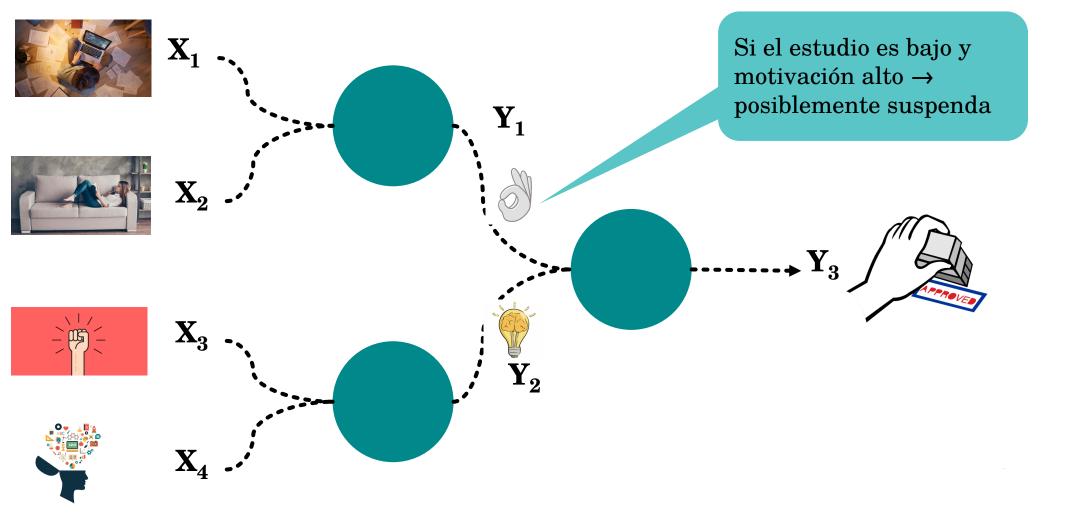


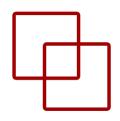




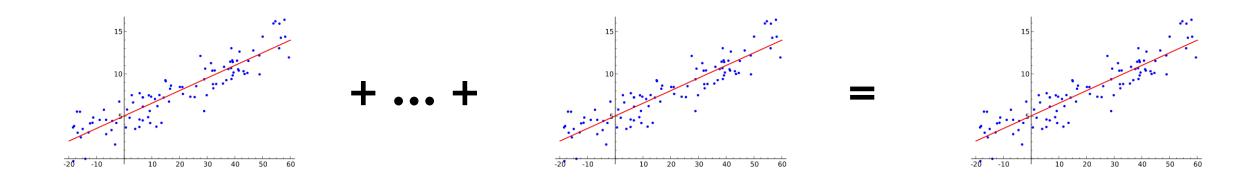
3. Conocimiento Jerarquizado Ejemplo

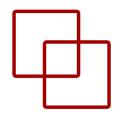


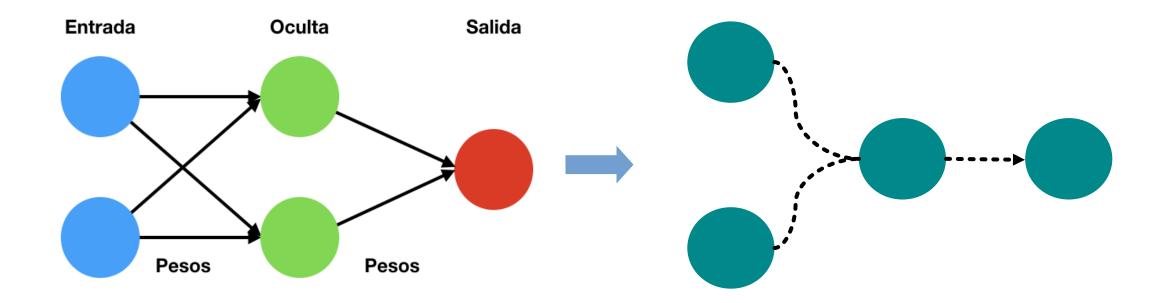


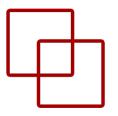


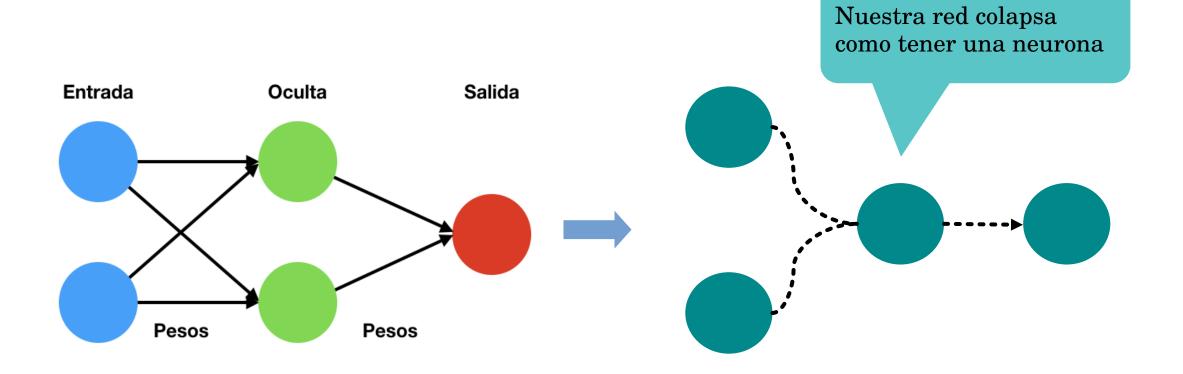
• El problema es que la concatenación de regresiones lineales es **igual** a una regresión lineal

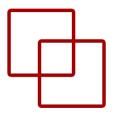


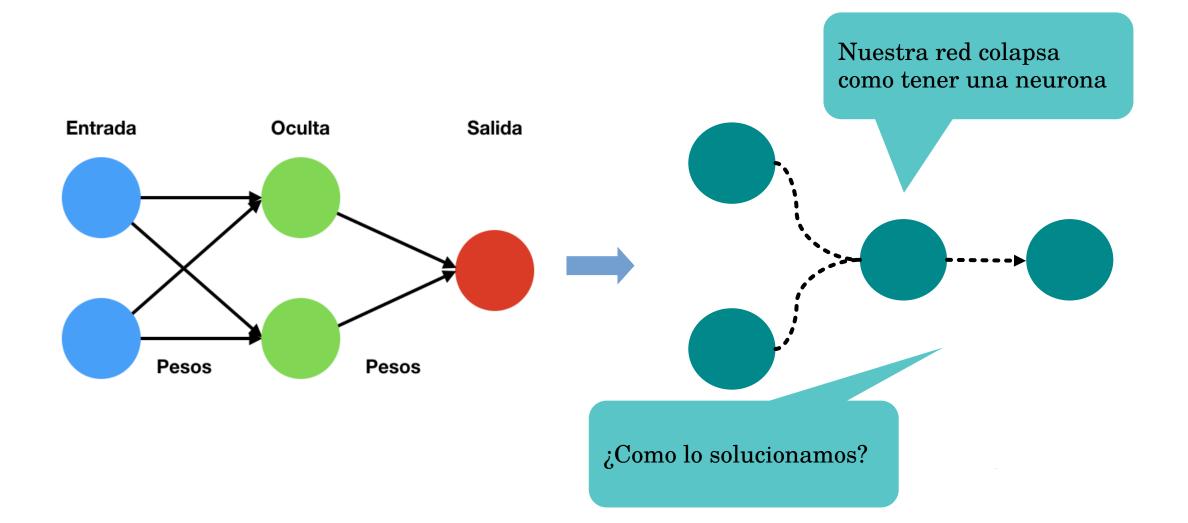


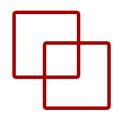




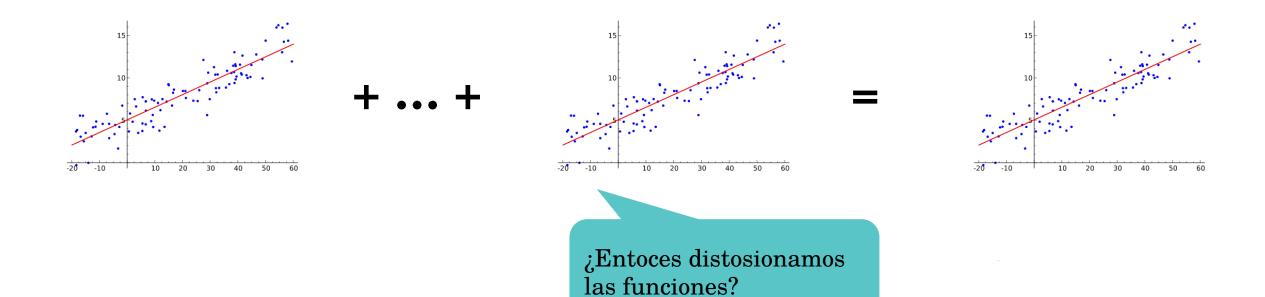


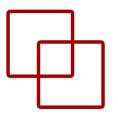




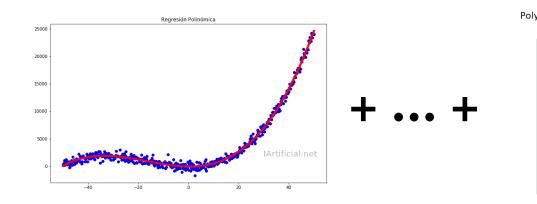


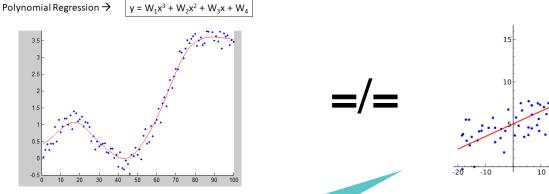
• Que nuestras funciones sufran una distorsión para romper la linealidad



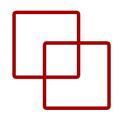


• Que nuestras funciones sufran una distorsión para romper la linealidad

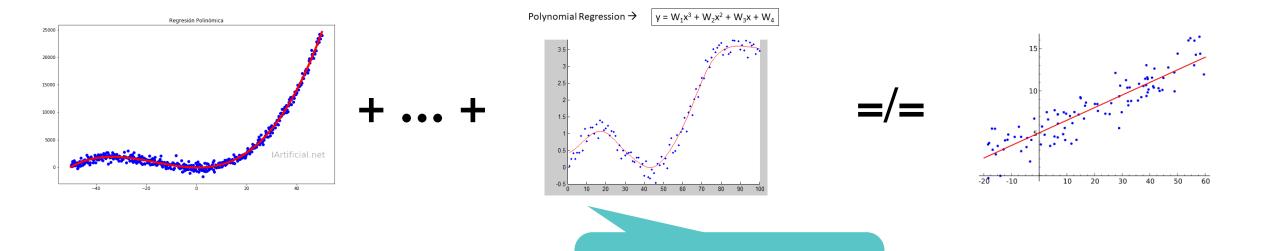




Así el resultado **no es Lineal**



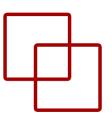
• Que nuestras funciones sufran una distorsión para romper la linealidad



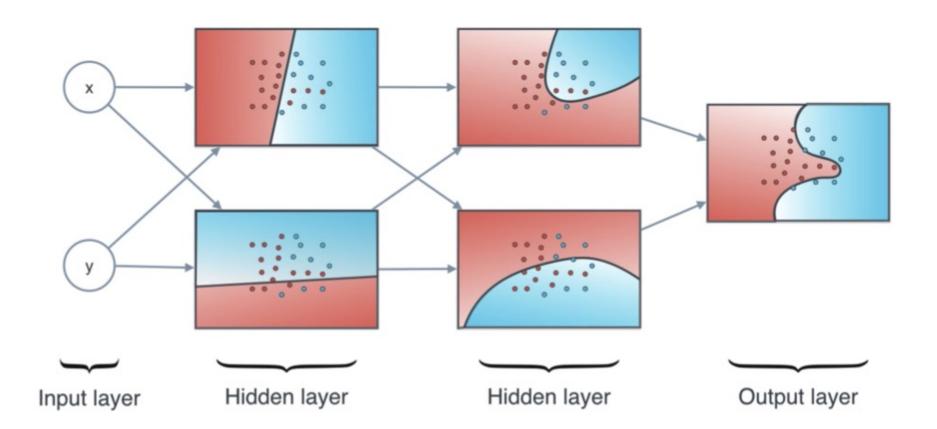
Añadimos funciones

de activación

5. Arquitectura de redes neuronales



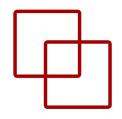
- Son la base de las redes profundas, actualmente muy utilizadas con mucho éxito.
- Cada capa extrae características cada vez más complejas

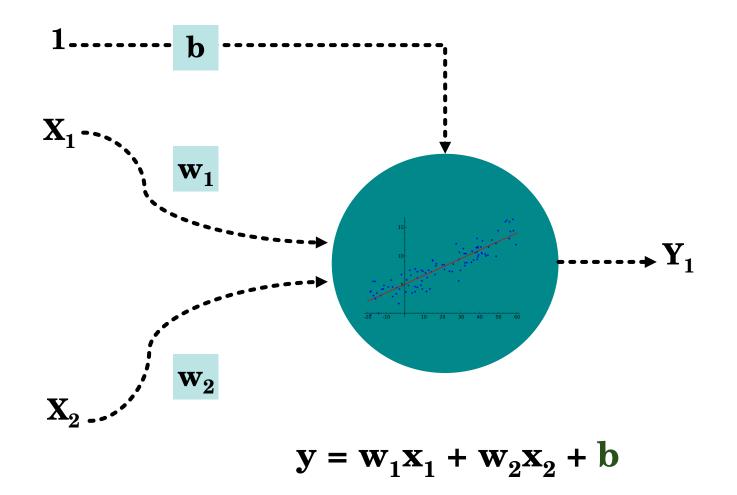


Función de activación

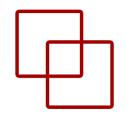


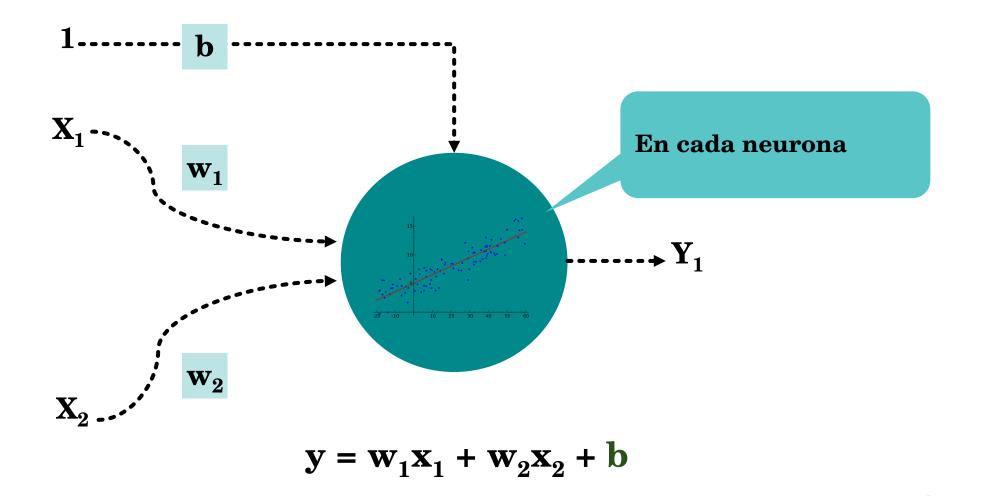
1. ¿Donde se encuentra?

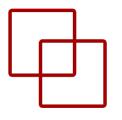


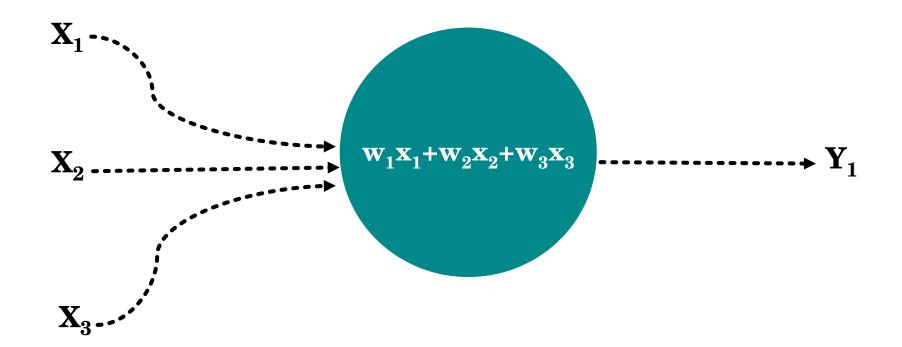


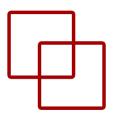
1. ¿Donde se encuentra?

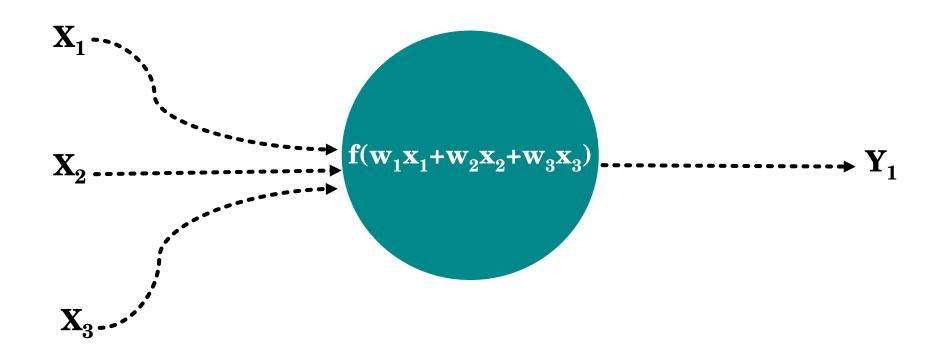


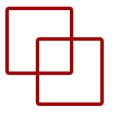


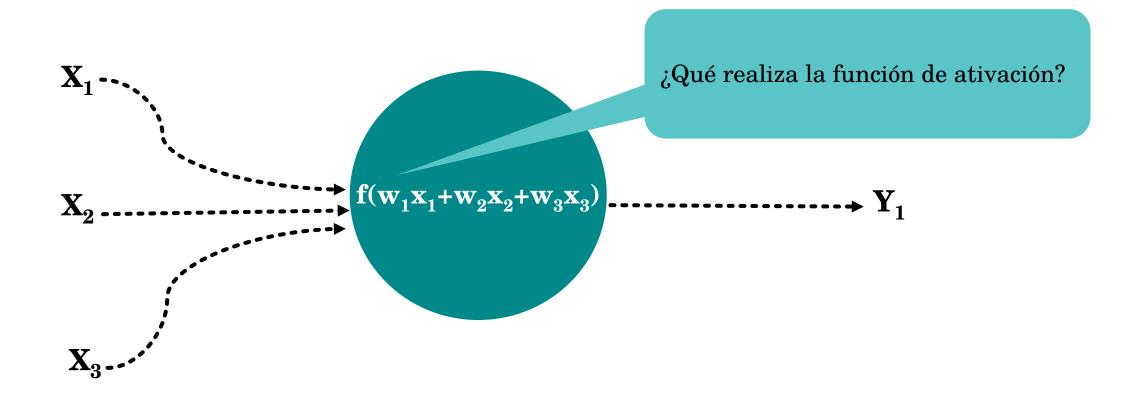


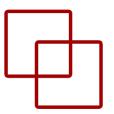


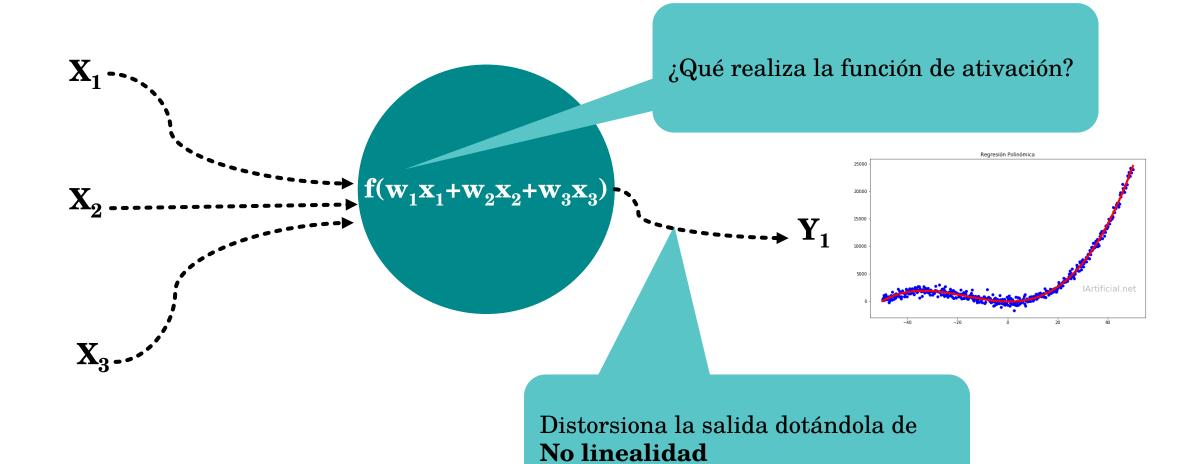






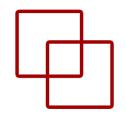


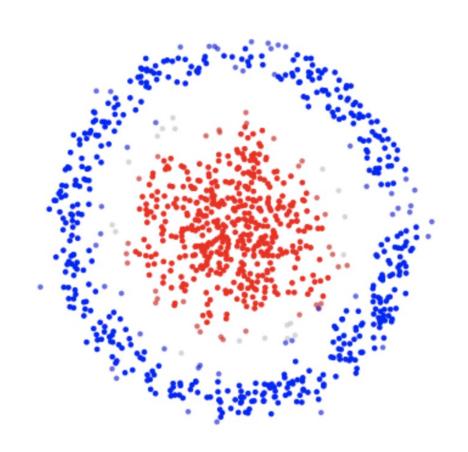


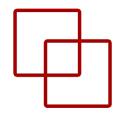


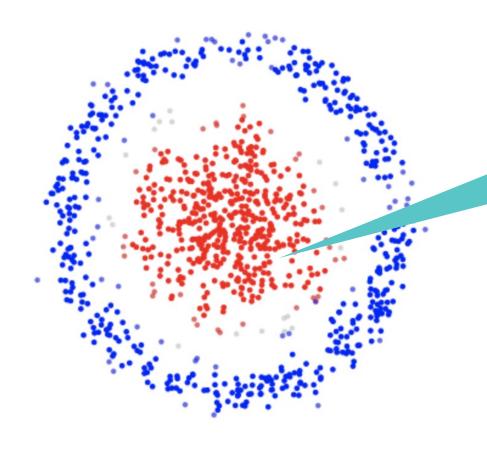
Cómo opera el MLP



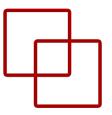


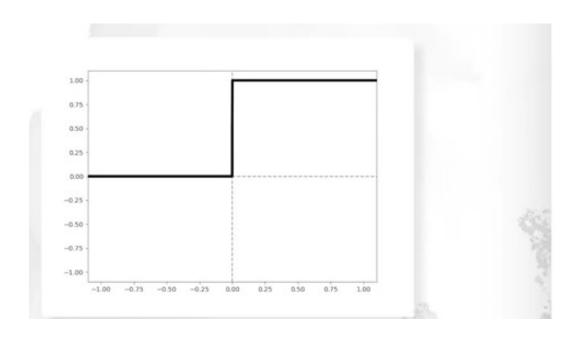


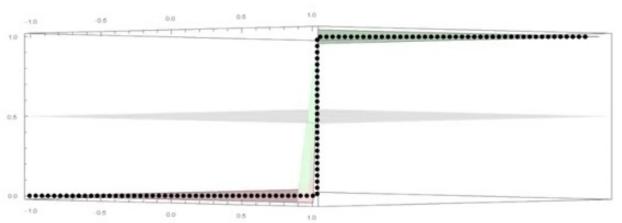


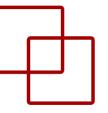


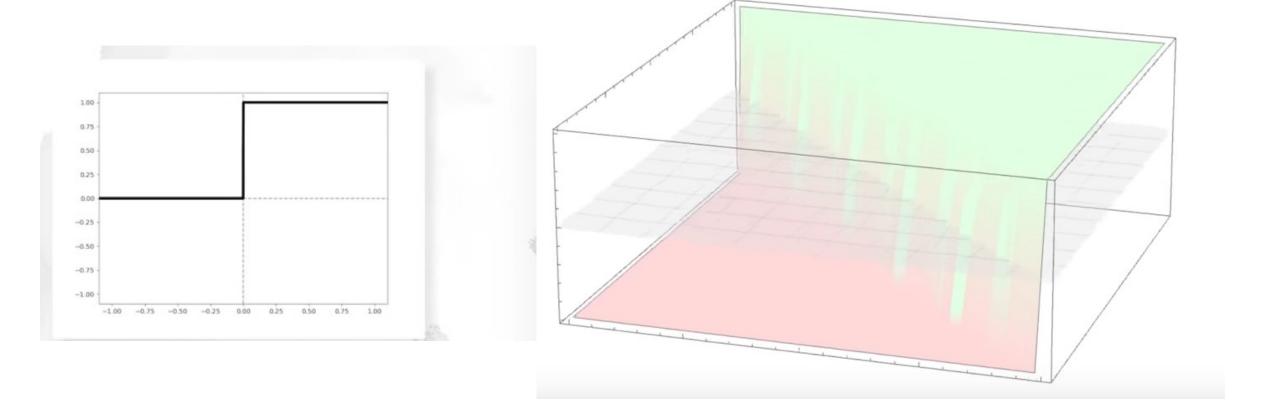
¿Cómo ver geométricamente el efecto de una función de activación?

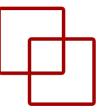


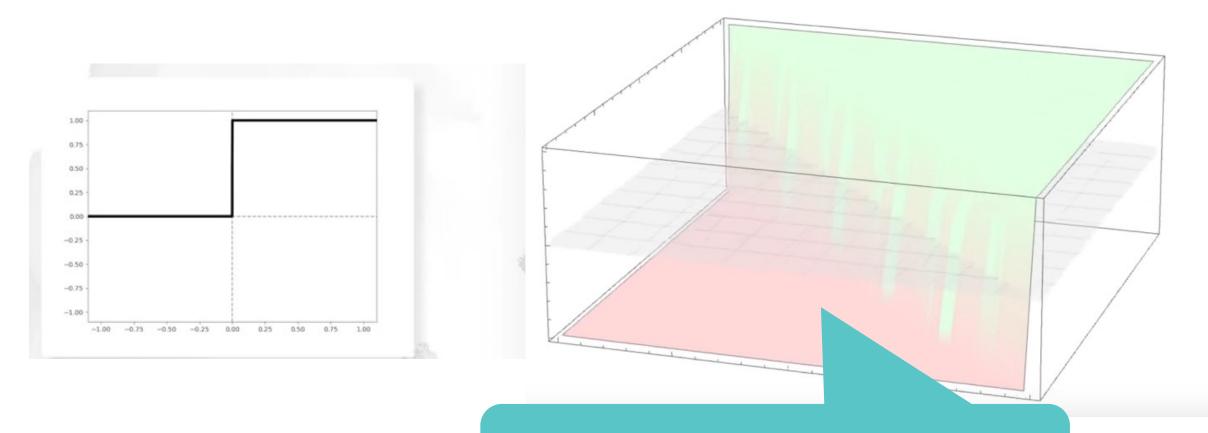




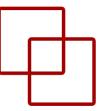


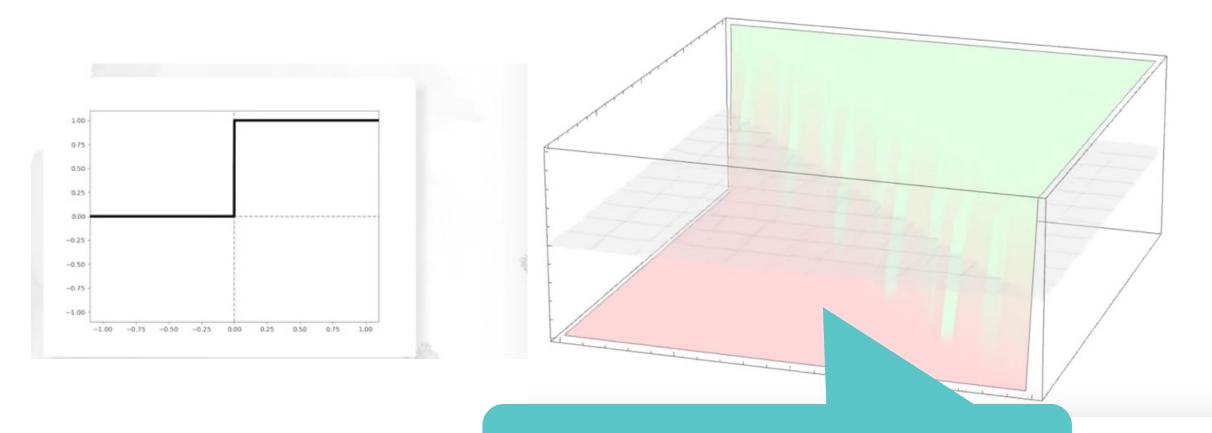




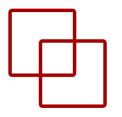


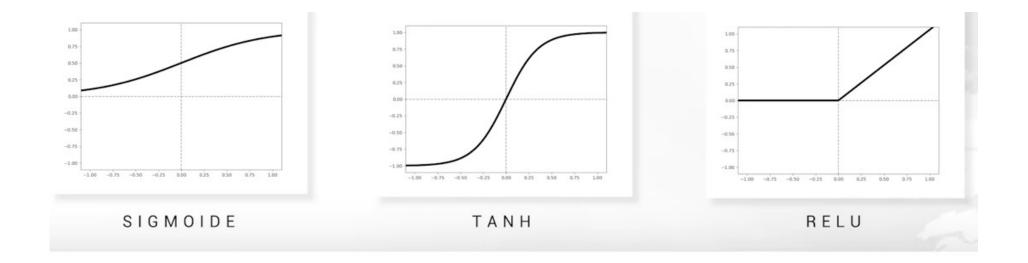
Todo lo que está encima del hiperplano será una clase y lo que está debajo otra

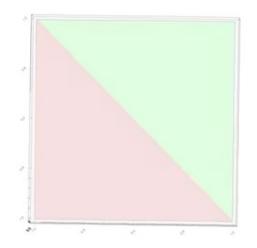


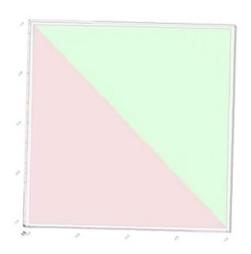


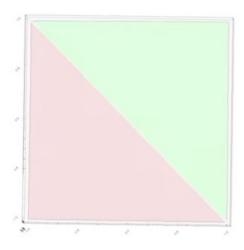
Necesitamos distorsionar la señal para acomodar el problema inicial

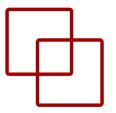


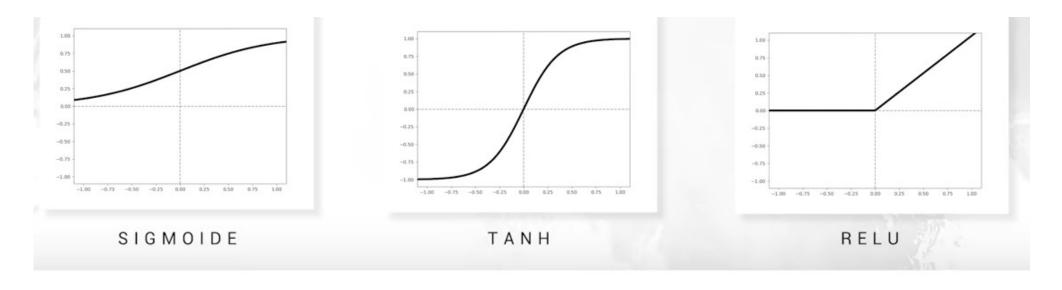


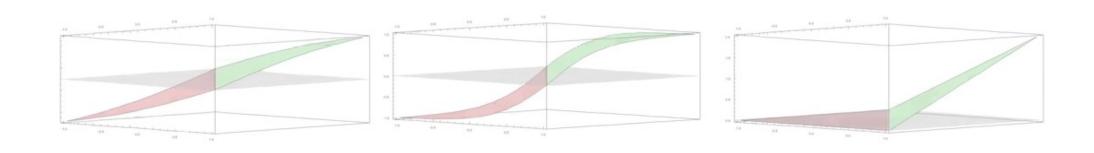


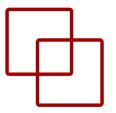


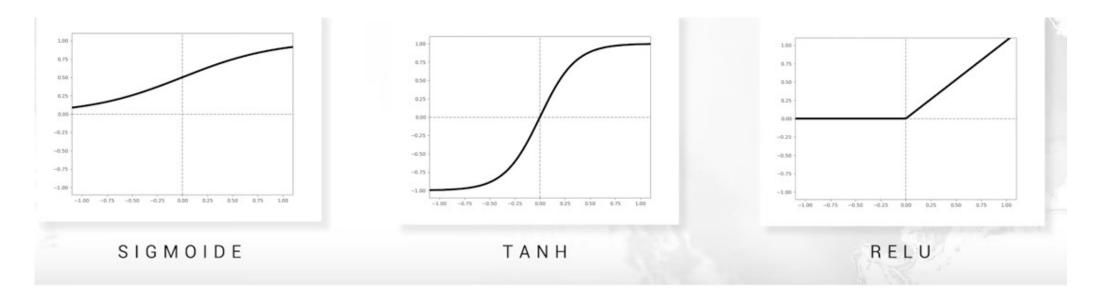


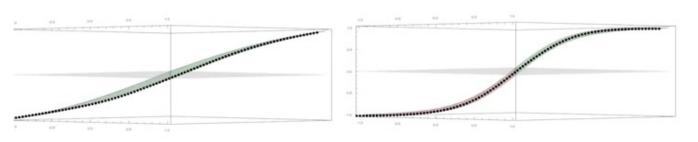


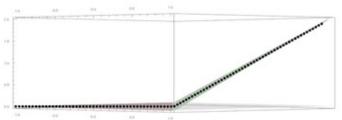


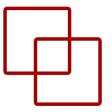


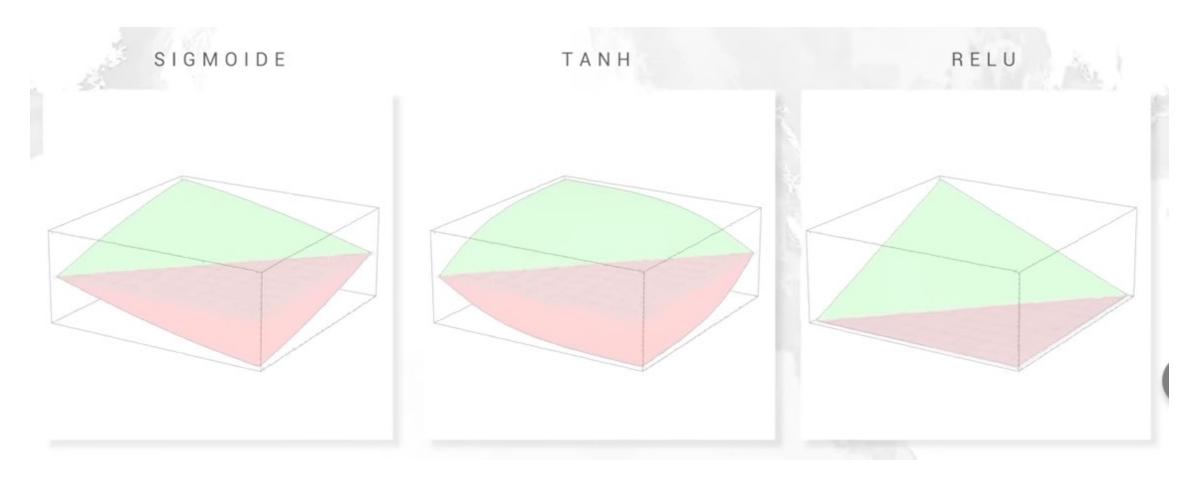


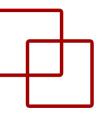


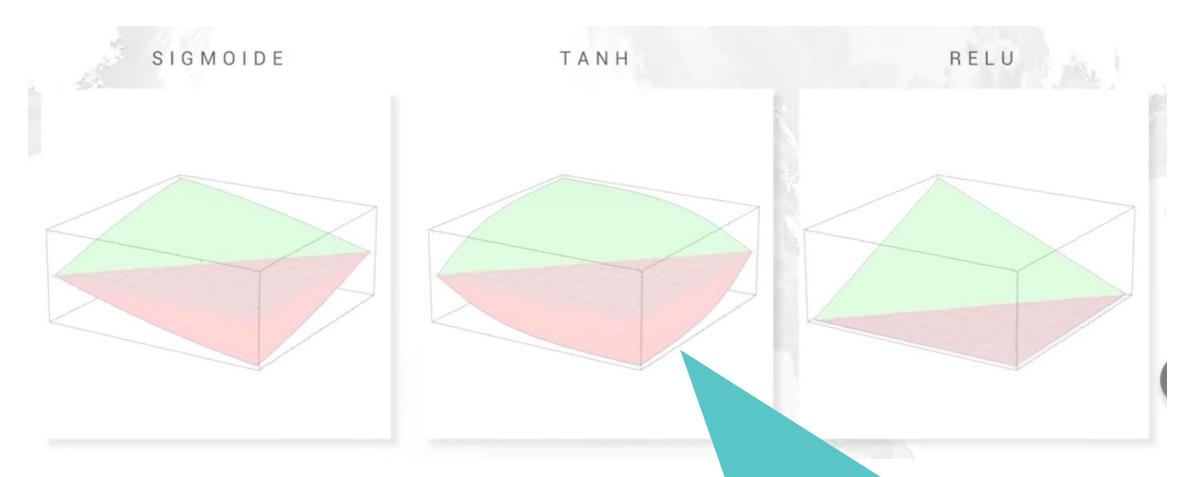




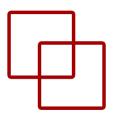


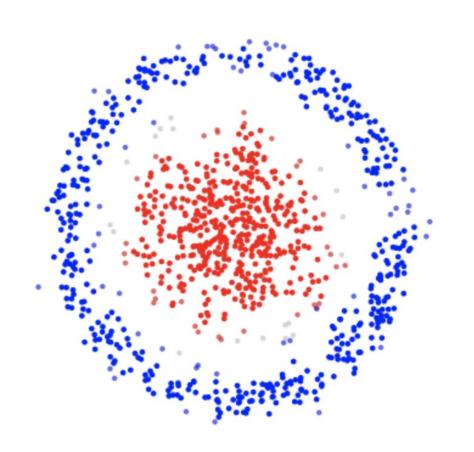


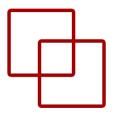


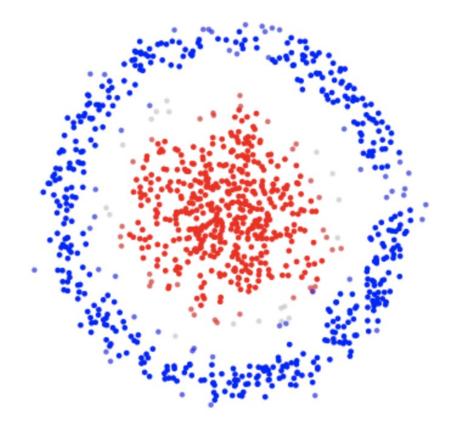


Pero la frontera no deja de ser una Línea recta, ¿Cómo resolvemos el problema?

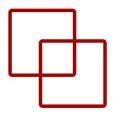


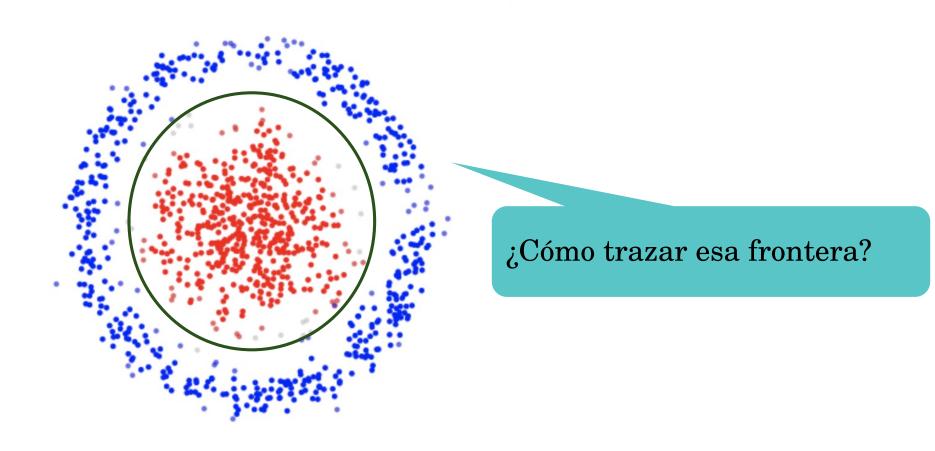


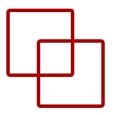


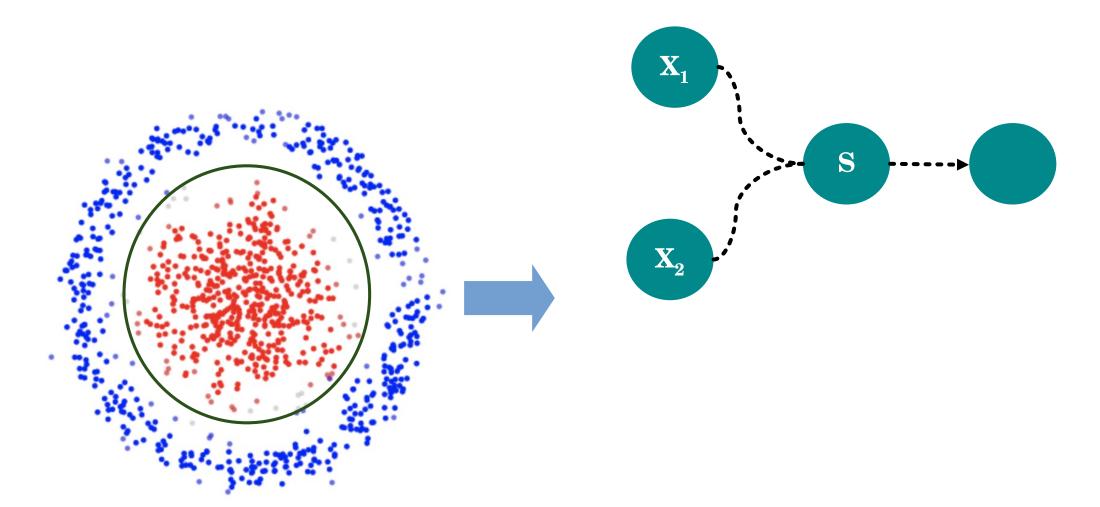


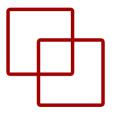


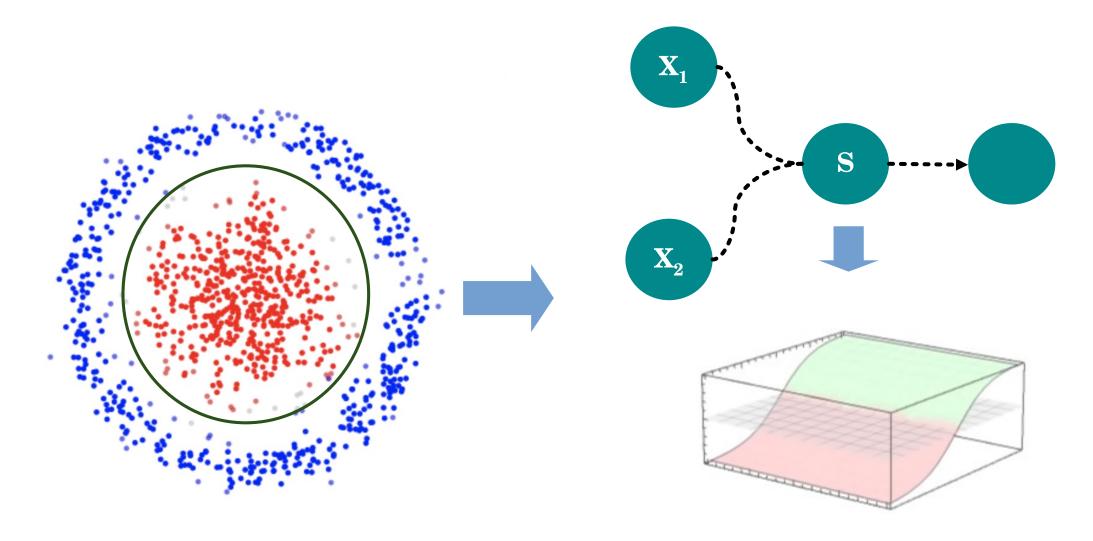


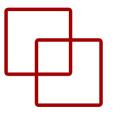


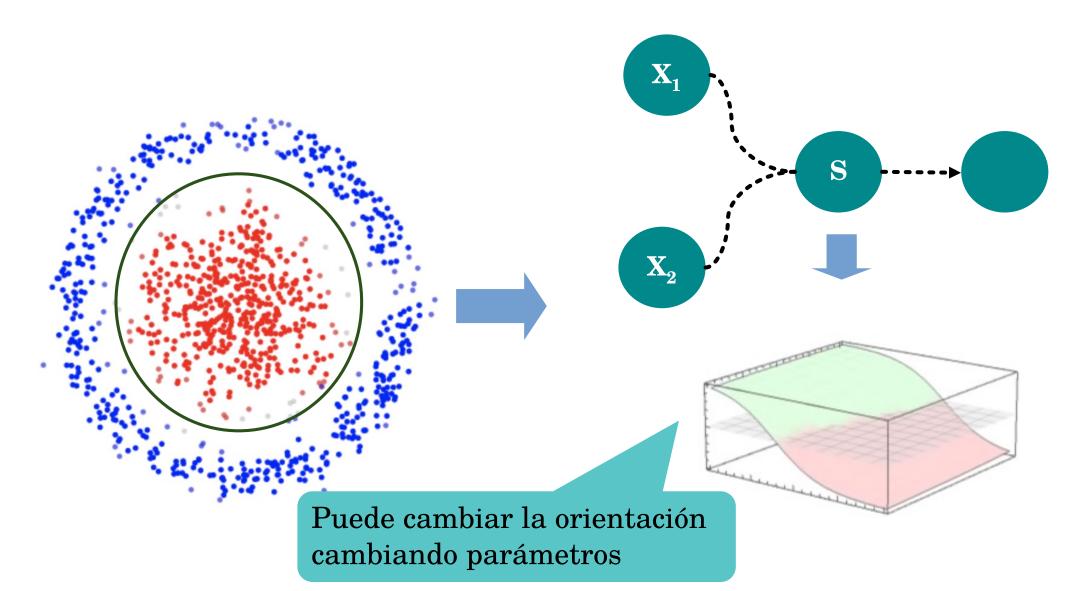




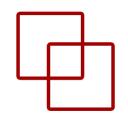


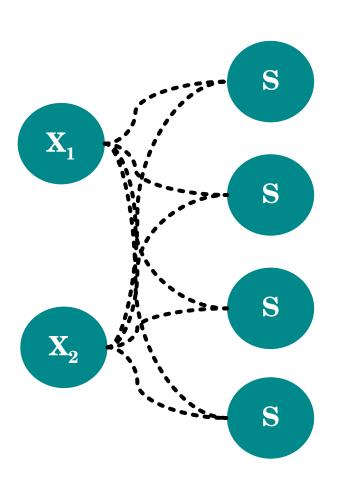




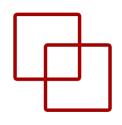


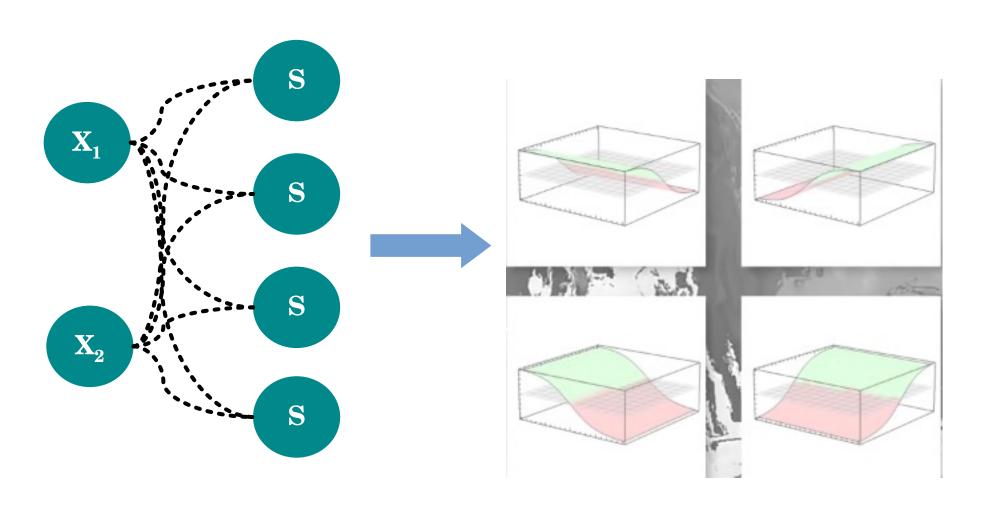
4. Encontrar el hiperplano Aumentamos las neuronas

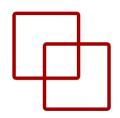




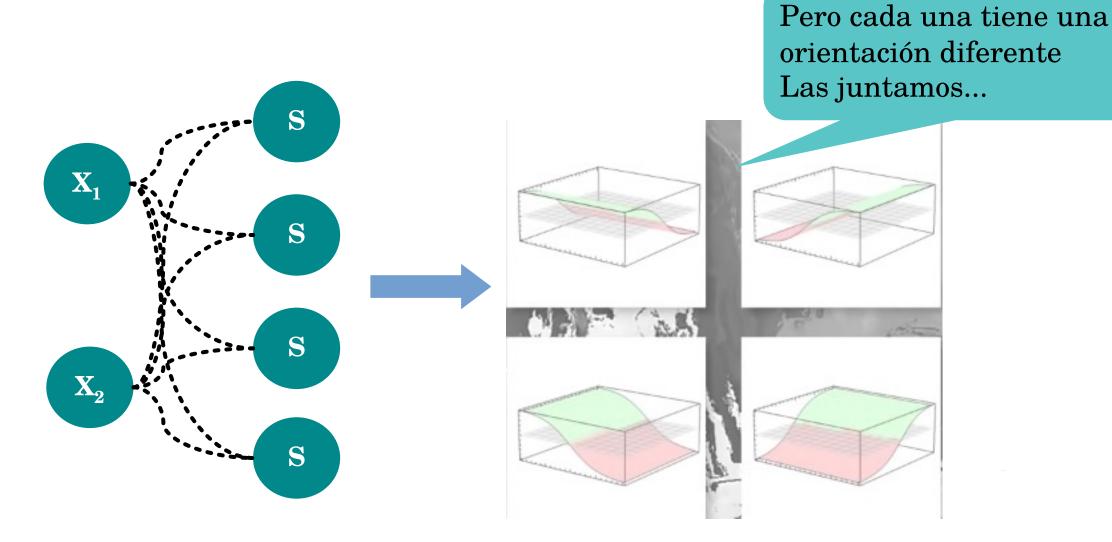
Aumentamos las neuronas



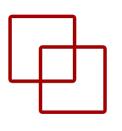


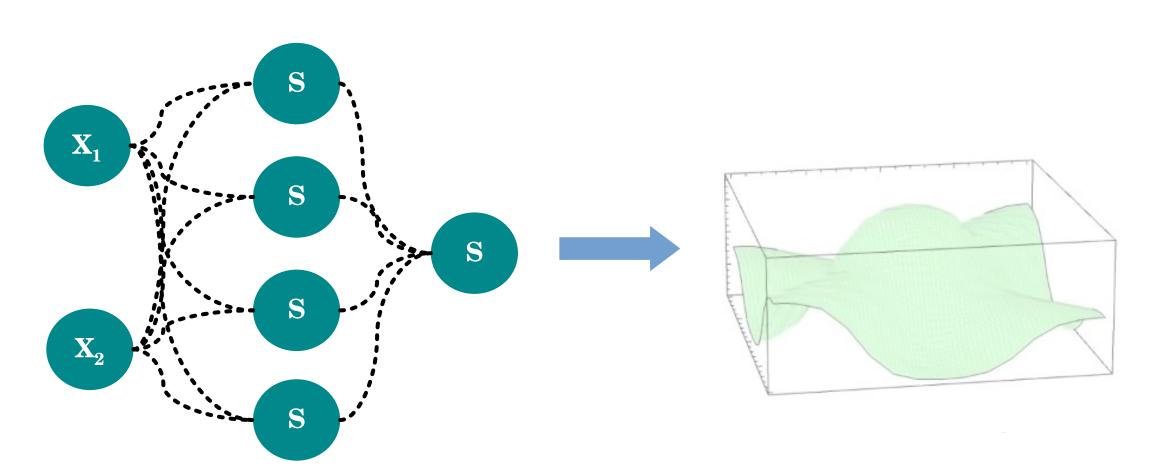


Aumentamos las neuronas

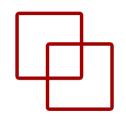


4. Encontrar el hiperplano Segunda capa oculta

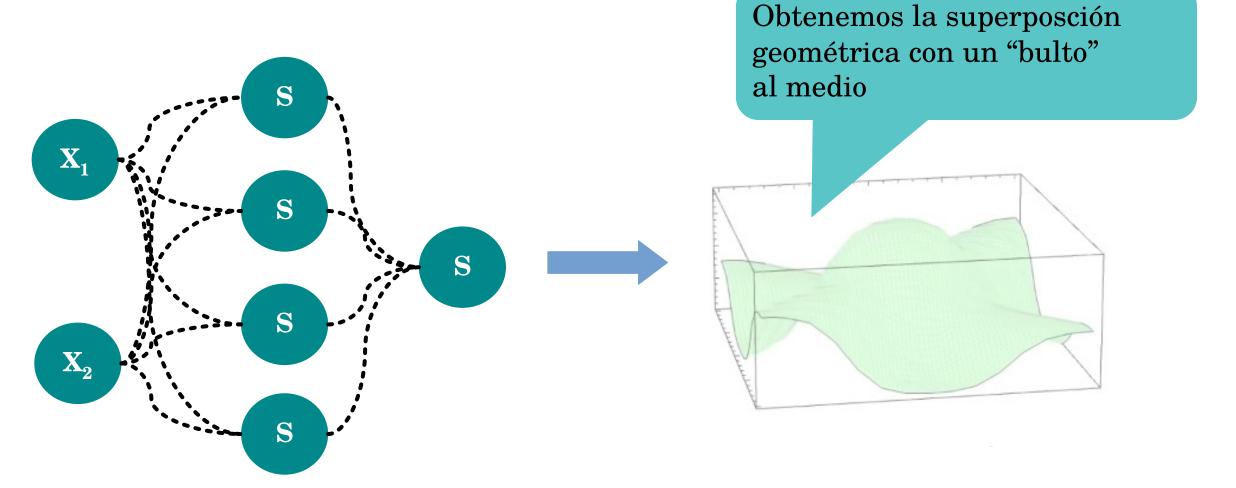




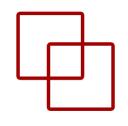
4. Encontrar el hiperplano

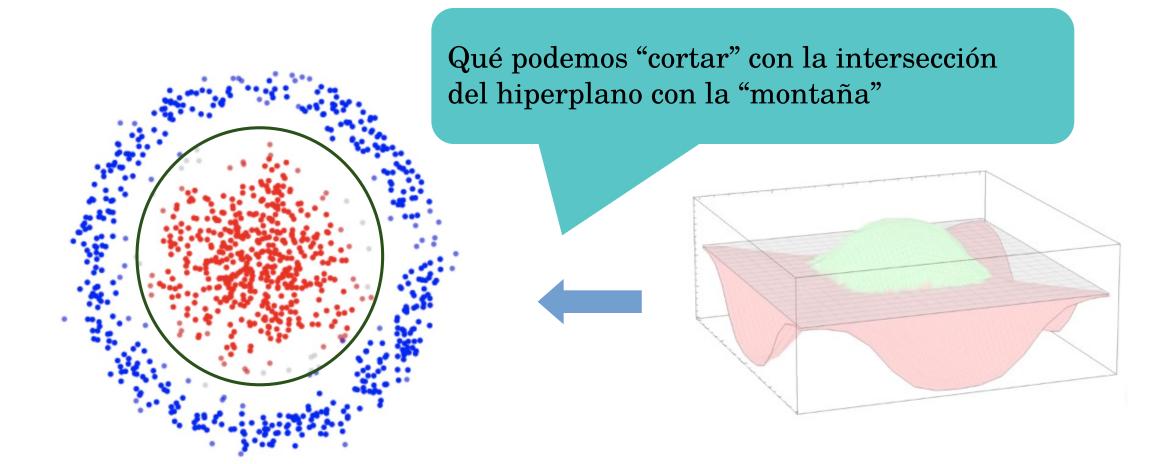




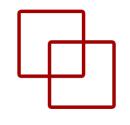


4. Encontrar el hiperplano Segunda capa oculta

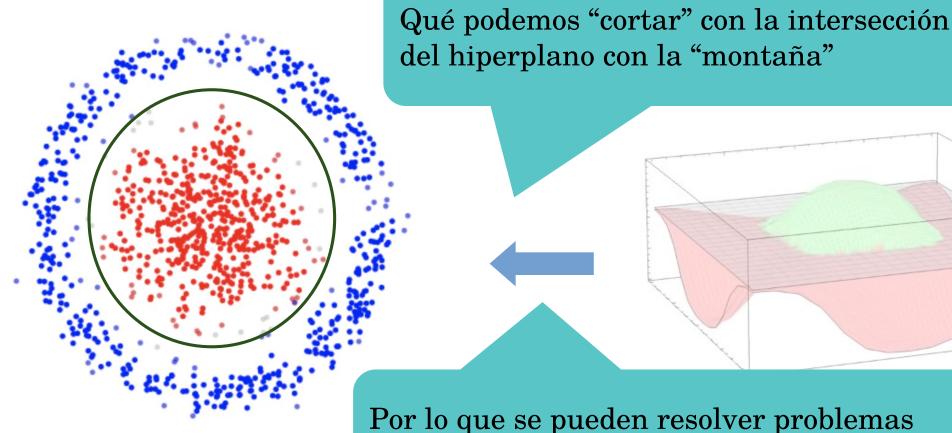




4. Encontrar el hiperplano

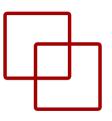






Por lo que se pueden resolver problemas complejos

5. Arquitectura de redes neuronales



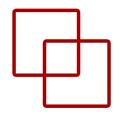
- Son la base de las redes profundas, actualmente muy utilizadas con mucho éxito.
- Cada capa extrae características cada vez más complejas

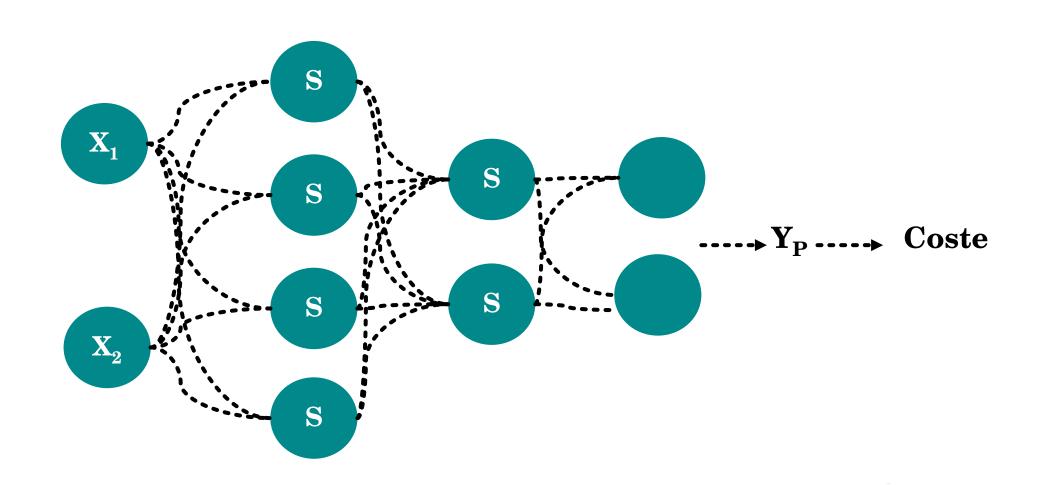
- Necesitamos un conjunto de neuronas para resolver problemas no lineales. Hidden layer Hidden layer Output layer Input layer

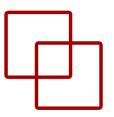
Backpropagation

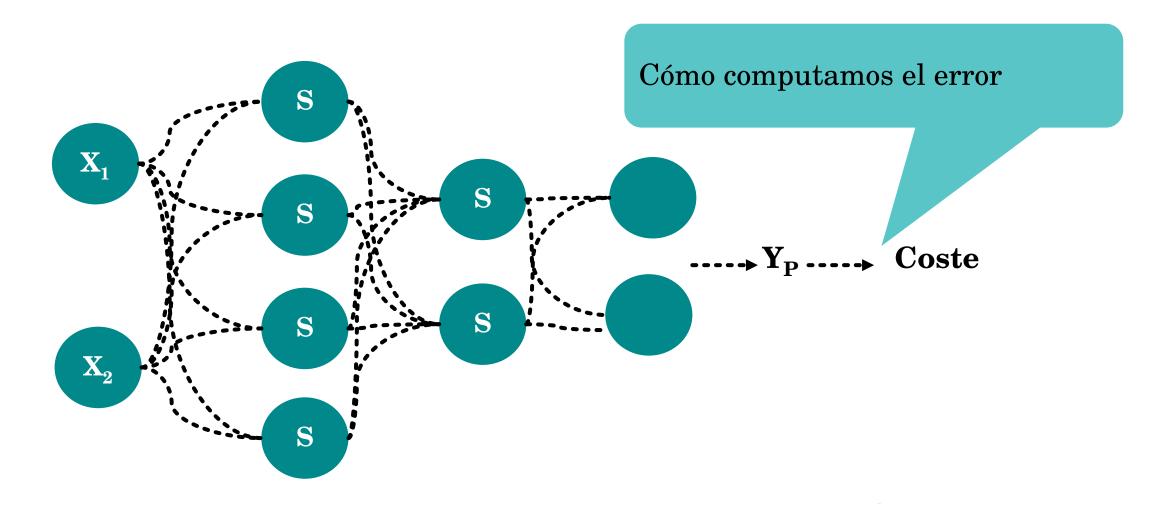


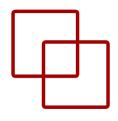
1. Contexto

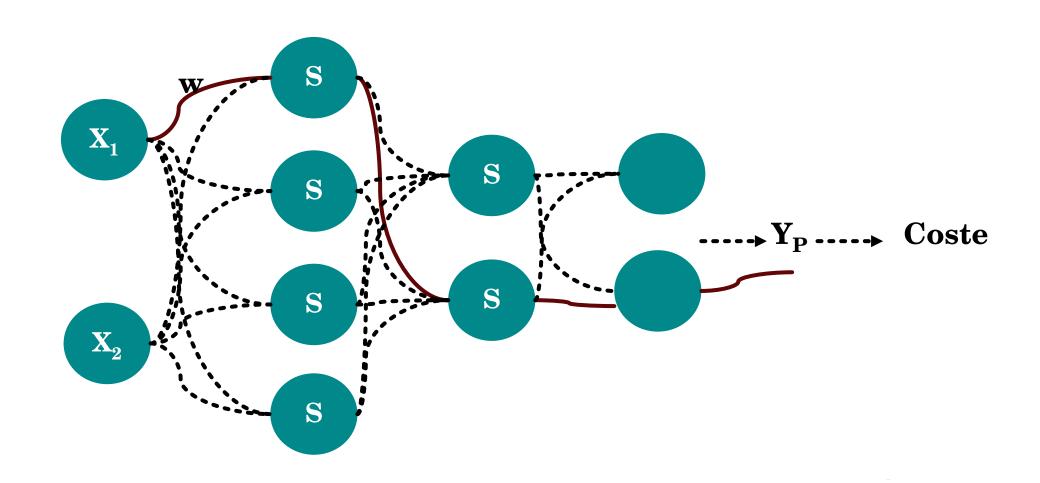


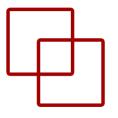


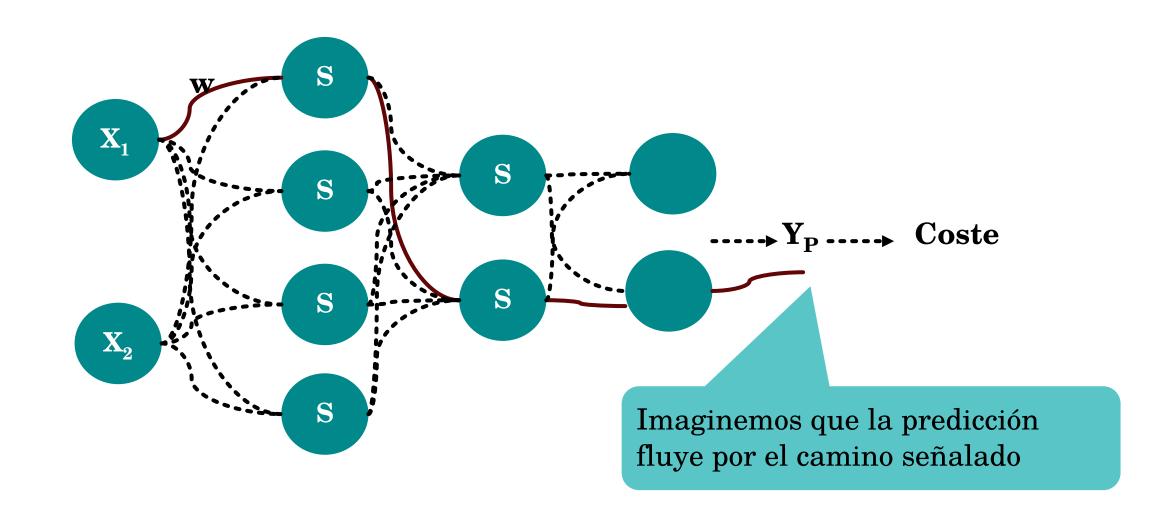


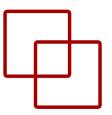


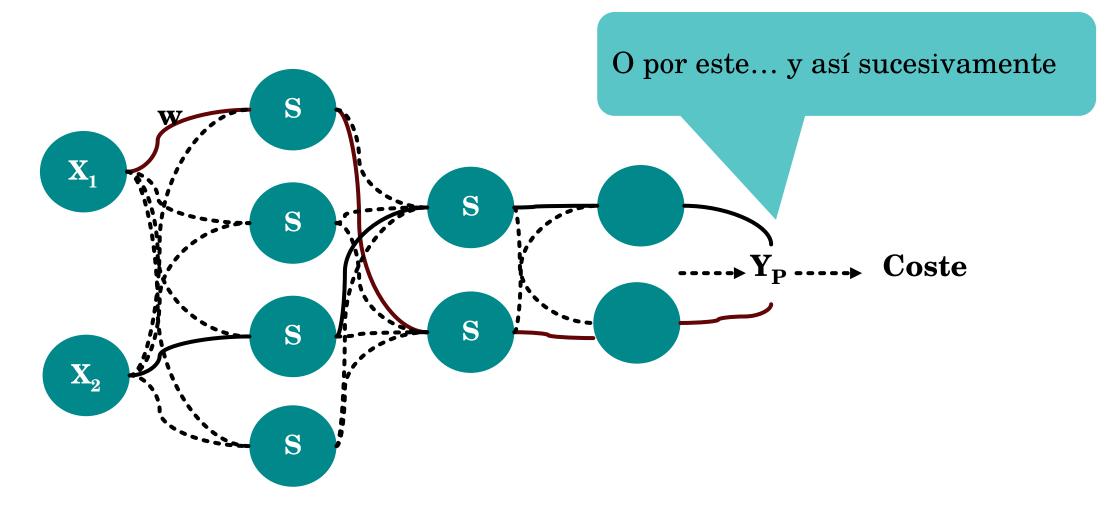


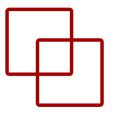


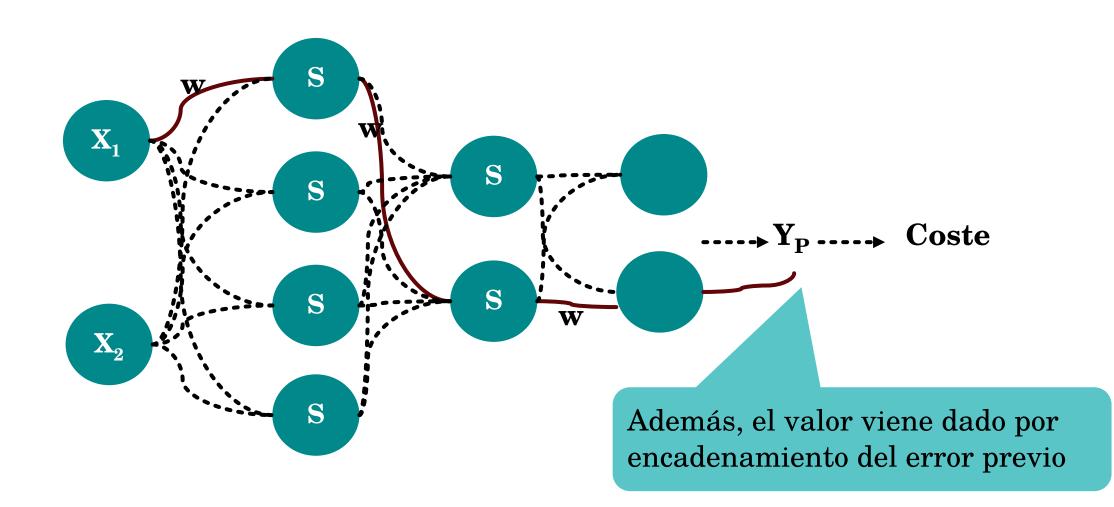


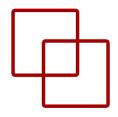


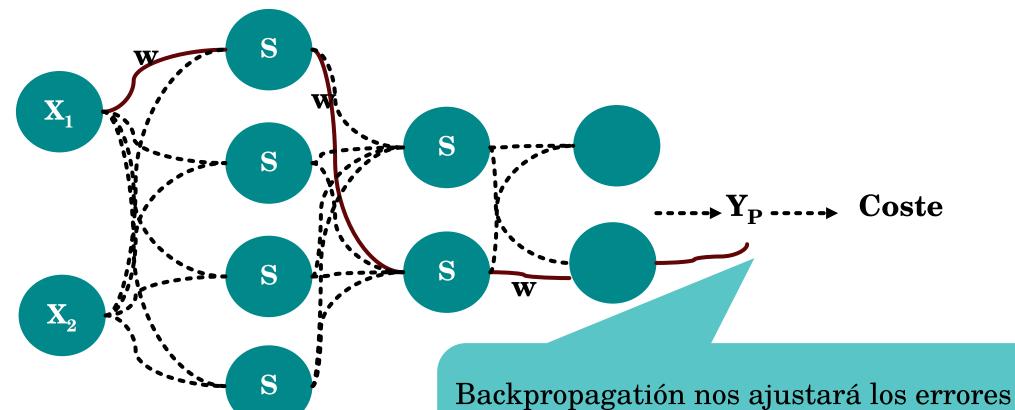




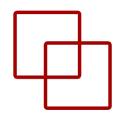


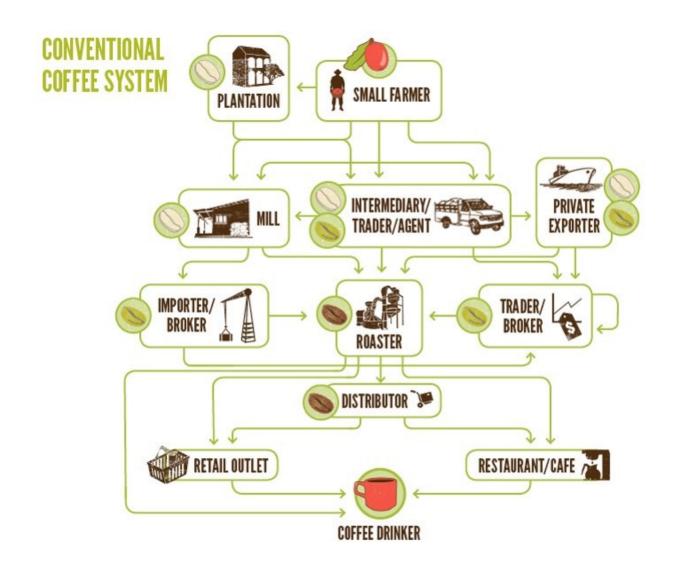


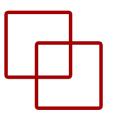


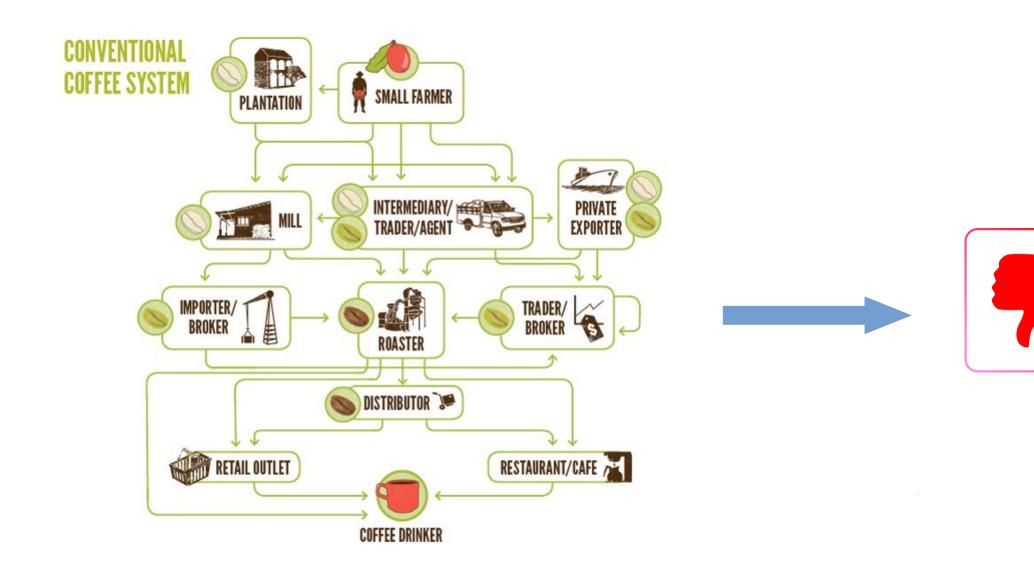


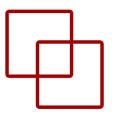
Backpropagatión nos ajustará los errores para que el coste sea el mínimo. Para ello, utilizará el Gradiente Descendiente

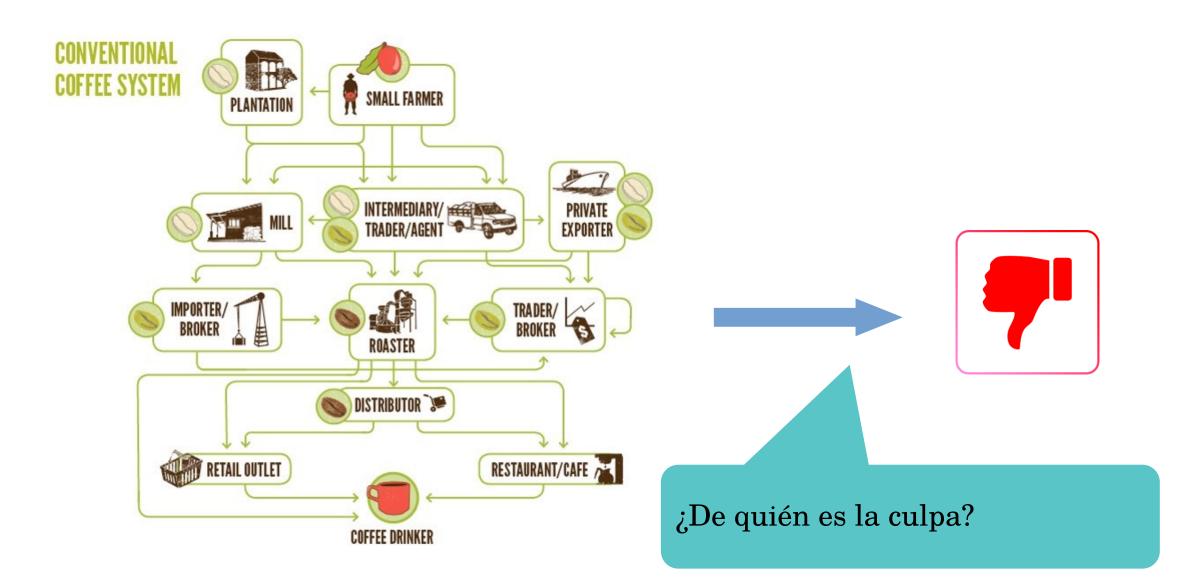


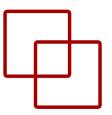


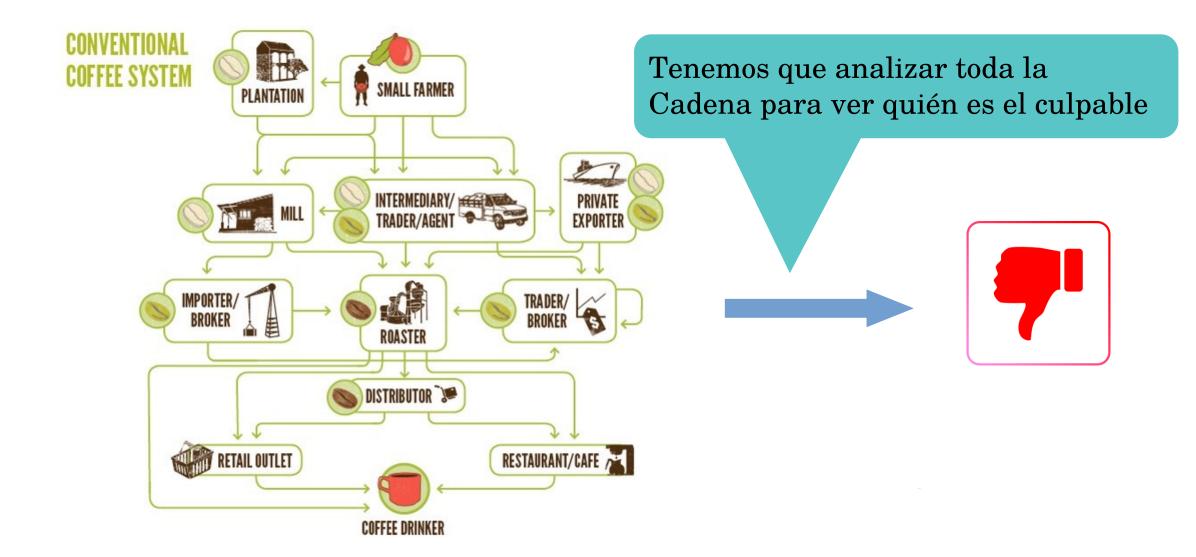


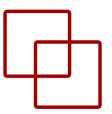


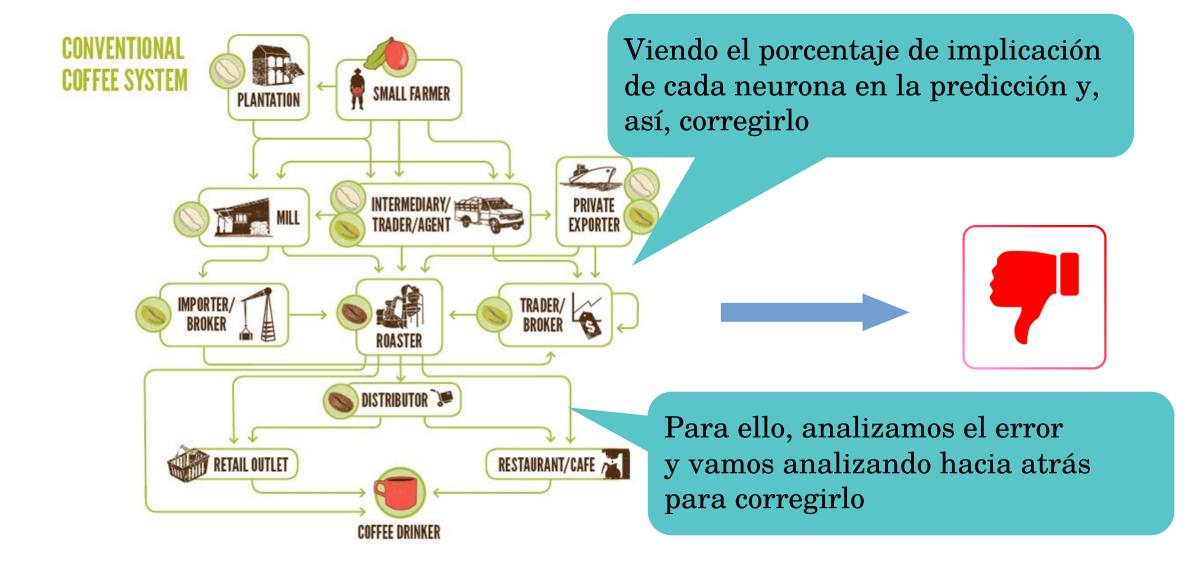


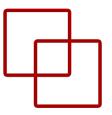


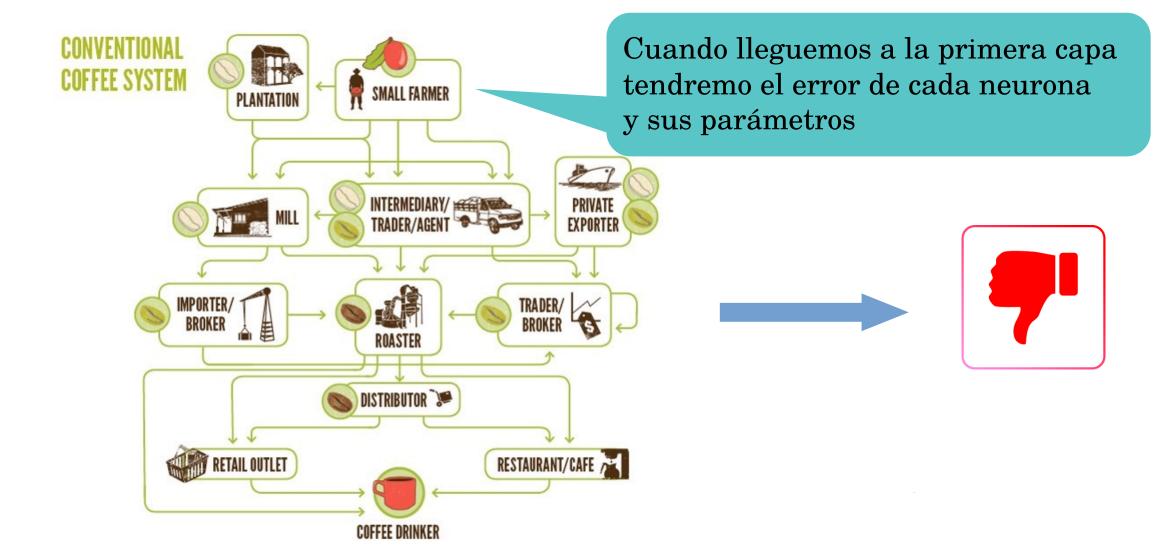












Gracias!



ETS de Ingeniería Informática

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