

**CENTRO DE INVESTIGACIÓN EN
COMPUTACIÓN - IPN**



Modelos de neuronas y arquitectura de redes neuronales

Presentación a cargo de Miguel Angel Soto Hernandez

TEMAS PRINCIPALES

PUNTOS QUE SE ABORDARÁN

¿Qué es una red neuronal artificial?

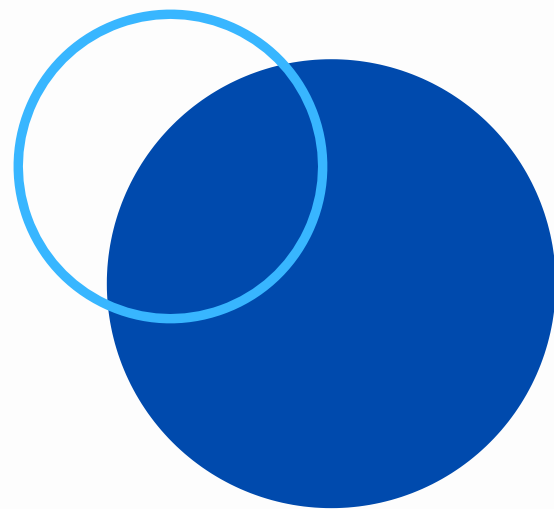
Modelos de neuronas

- Neurona de una sola entrada
- Funciones de transferencia
- Neurona de Múltiples entradas

Arquitectura de redes neuronales

- Una capa de neuronas
- Múltiples capas de neuronas
- Redes recurrentes

Introducción a las redes neuronales artificiales (RNA)





¿Qué es una red neuronal artificial?



NEURONA BIOLÓGICA

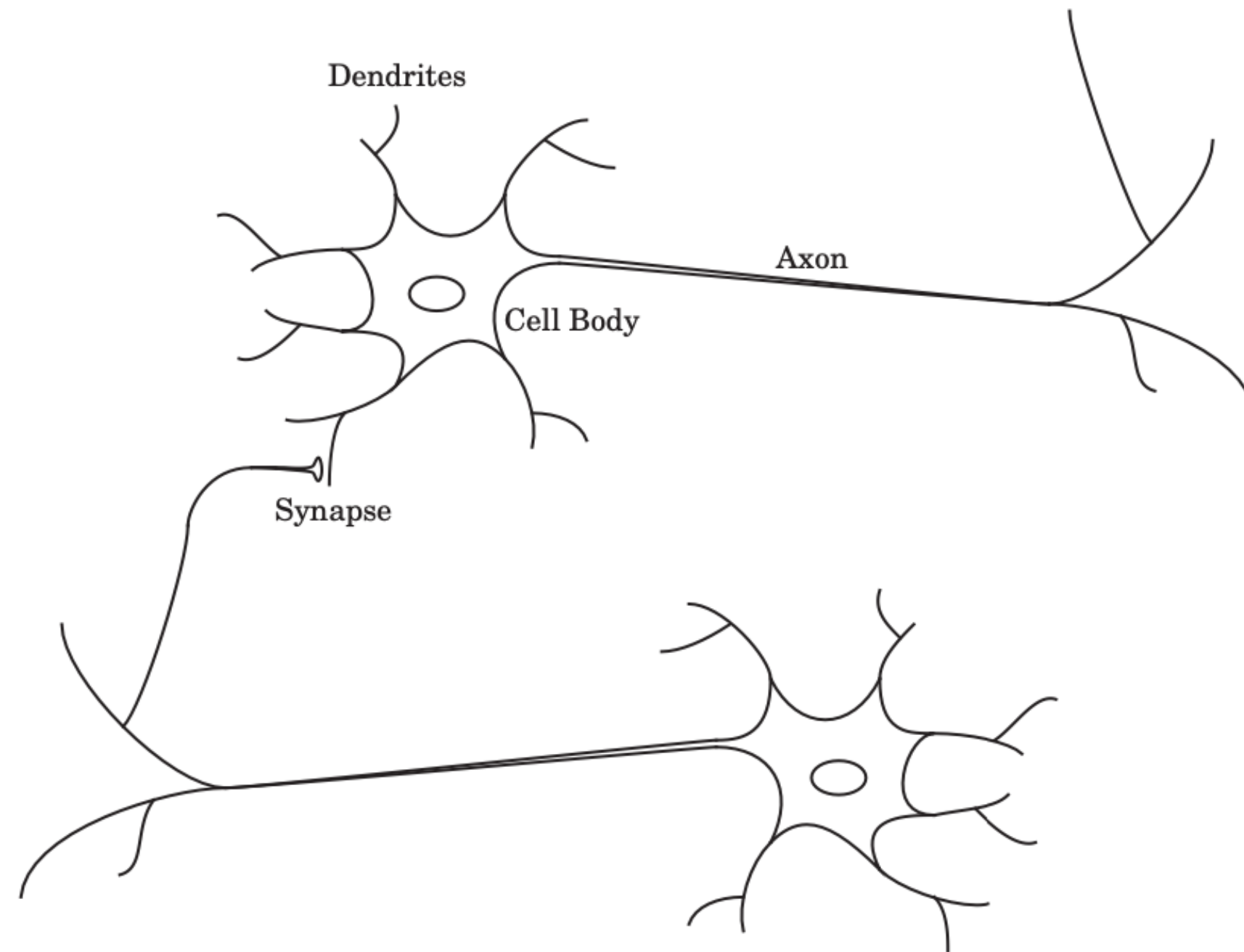


Figure 1.1 Schematic Drawing of Biological Neurons



Modelos de Neuronas



NEURONA ARTIFICIAL DE UNA SOLA ENTRADA

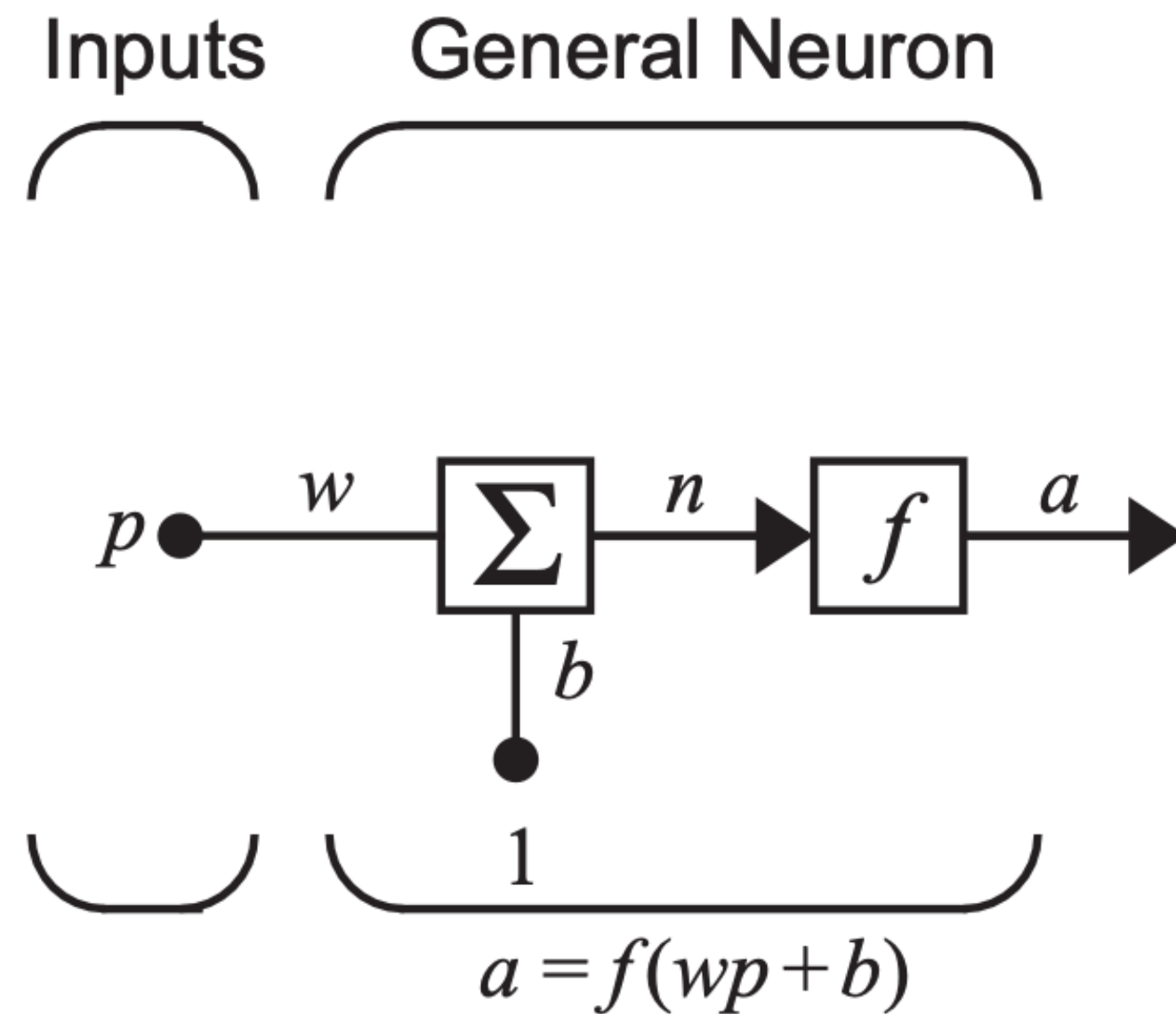
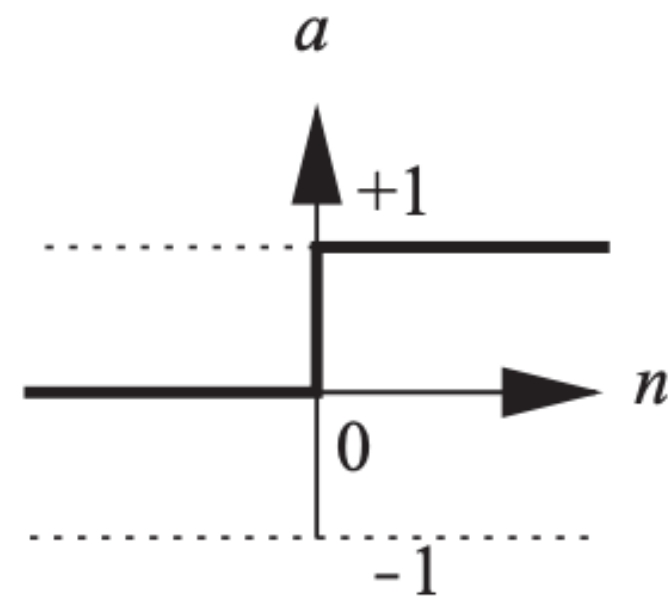


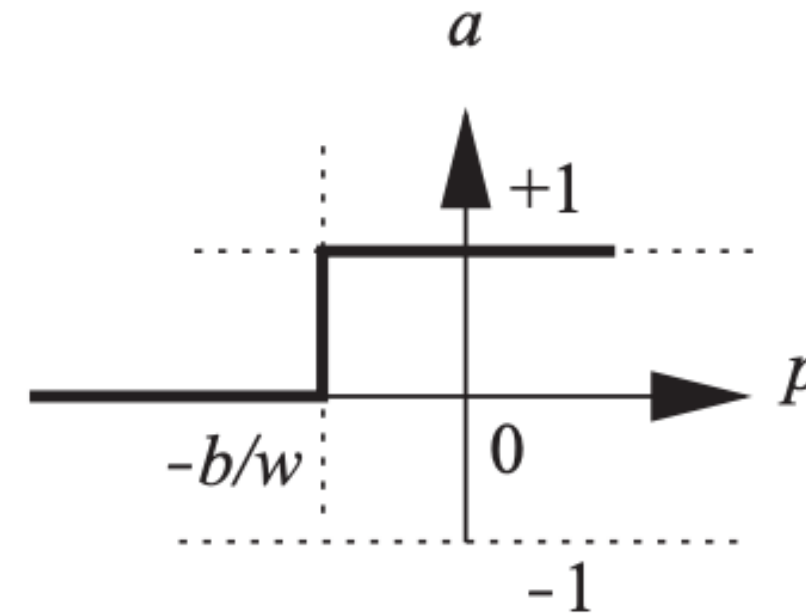
Figure 2.1 Single-Input Neuron

FUNCIÓN DE TRANSFERENCIA DE LÍMITE DURO



$$a = \text{hardlim}(n)$$

Hard Limit Transfer Function



$$a = \text{hardlim}(wp + b)$$

Single-Input *hardlim* Neuron

Figure 2.2 Hard Limit Transfer Function

FUNCIÓN DE TRANSFERENCIA LINEAR

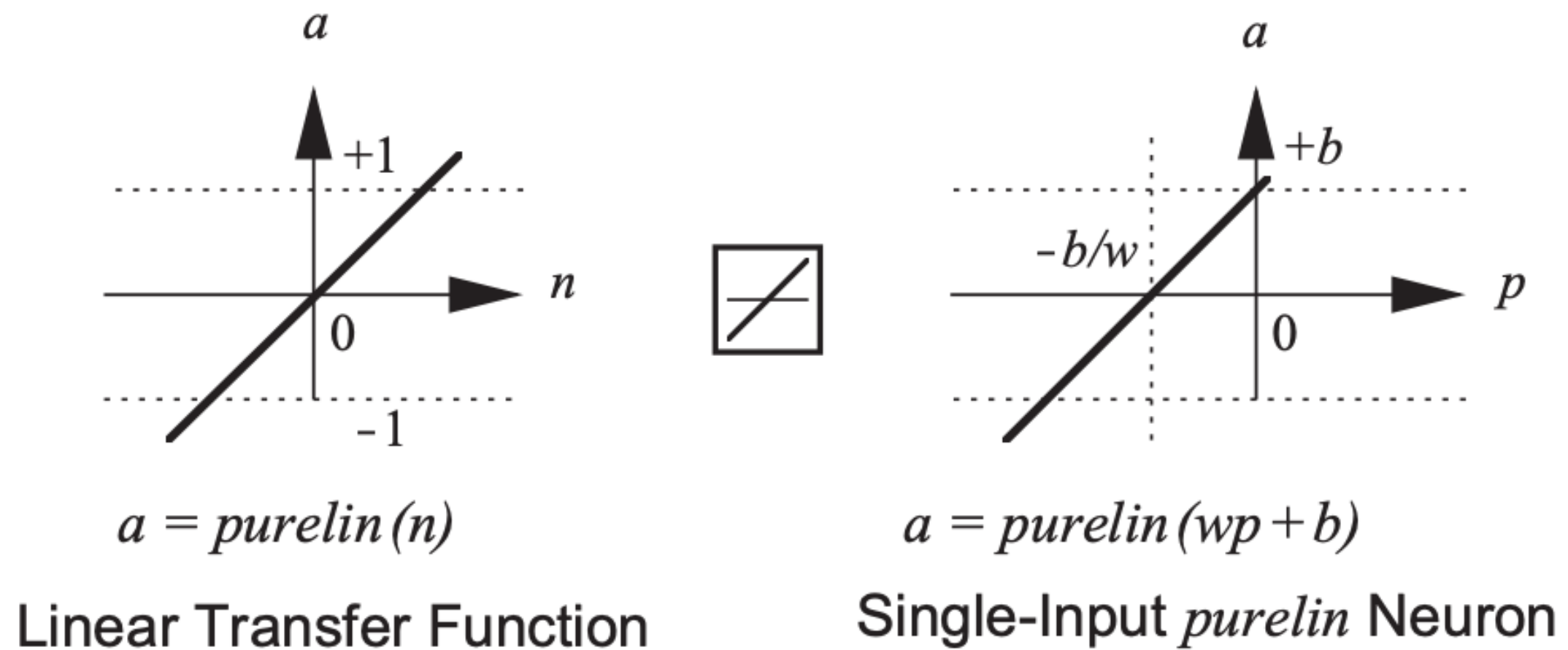
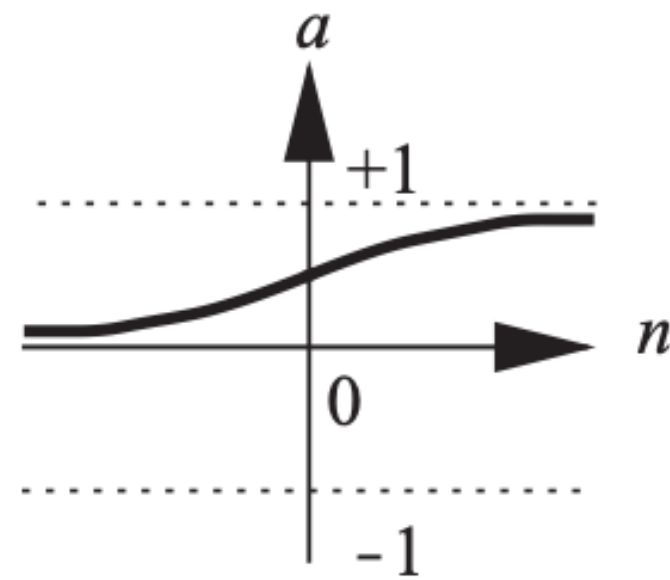


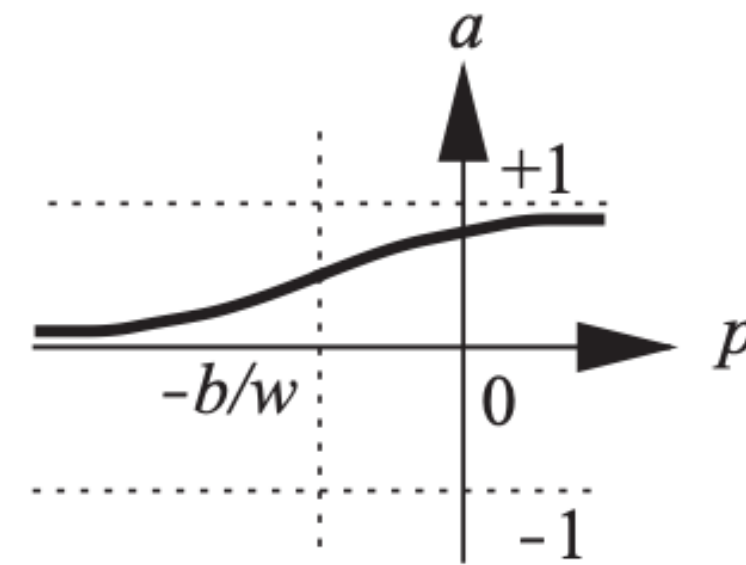
Figure 2.3 Linear Transfer Function

FUNCIÓN DE TRANSFERENCIA SIGMOIDE LOGARÍTMICA



$$a = \text{logsig}(n)$$

Log-Sigmoid Transfer Function



$$a = \text{logsig}(wp + b)$$

Single-Input *logsig* Neuron

Figure 2.4 Log-Sigmoid Transfer Function










Name	Input/Output Relation	Icon	MATLAB Function
Hard Limit	$a = 0 \quad n < 0$ $a = 1 \quad n \geq 0$		hardlim
Symmetrical Hard Limit	$a = -1 \quad n < 0$ $a = +1 \quad n \geq 0$		hardlims
Linear	$a = n$		purelin
Saturating Linear	$a = 0 \quad n < 0$ $a = n \quad 0 \leq n \leq 1$ $a = 1 \quad n > 1$		satlin
Symmetric Saturating Linear	$a = -1 \quad n < -1$ $a = n \quad -1 \leq n \leq 1$ $a = 1 \quad n > 1$		satlins
Log-Sigmoid	$a = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-n}}$		logsig
Hyperbolic Tangent Sigmoid	$a = \frac{e^n - e^{-n}}{e^n + e^{-n}}$		tansig
Positive Linear	$a = 0 \quad n < 0$ $a = n \quad 0 \leq n$		poslin
Competitive	$a = 1 \quad \text{neuron with max } n$ $a = 0 \quad \text{all other neurons}$		compet

Table 2.1 Transfer Functions

NEURONA ARTIFICIAL DE MÚLTIPLES ENTRADAS

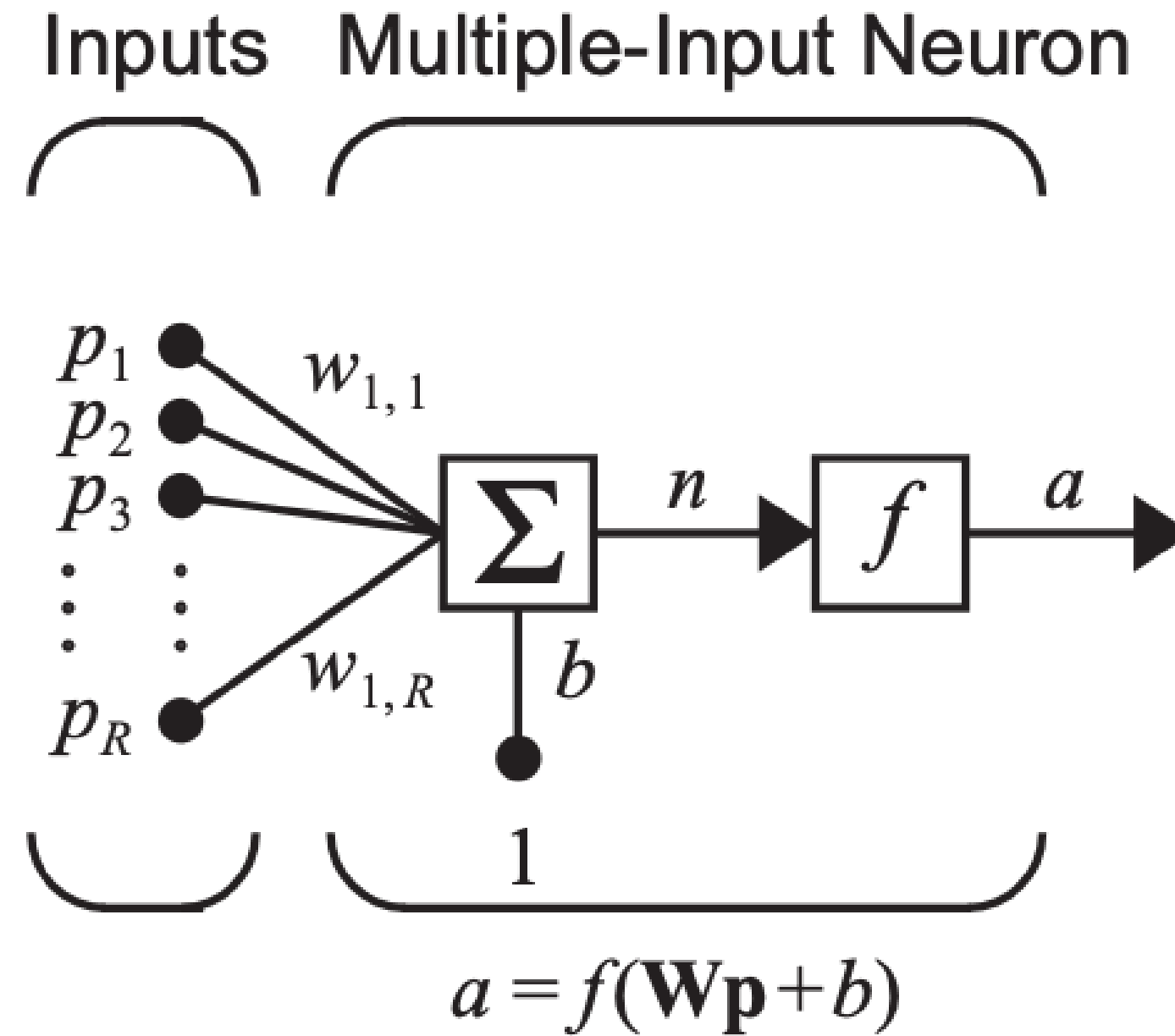


Figure 2.5 Multiple-Input Neuron

NEURONA ARTIFICIAL DE MÚLTIPLES ENTRADAS, NOTACIÓN REDUCIDA

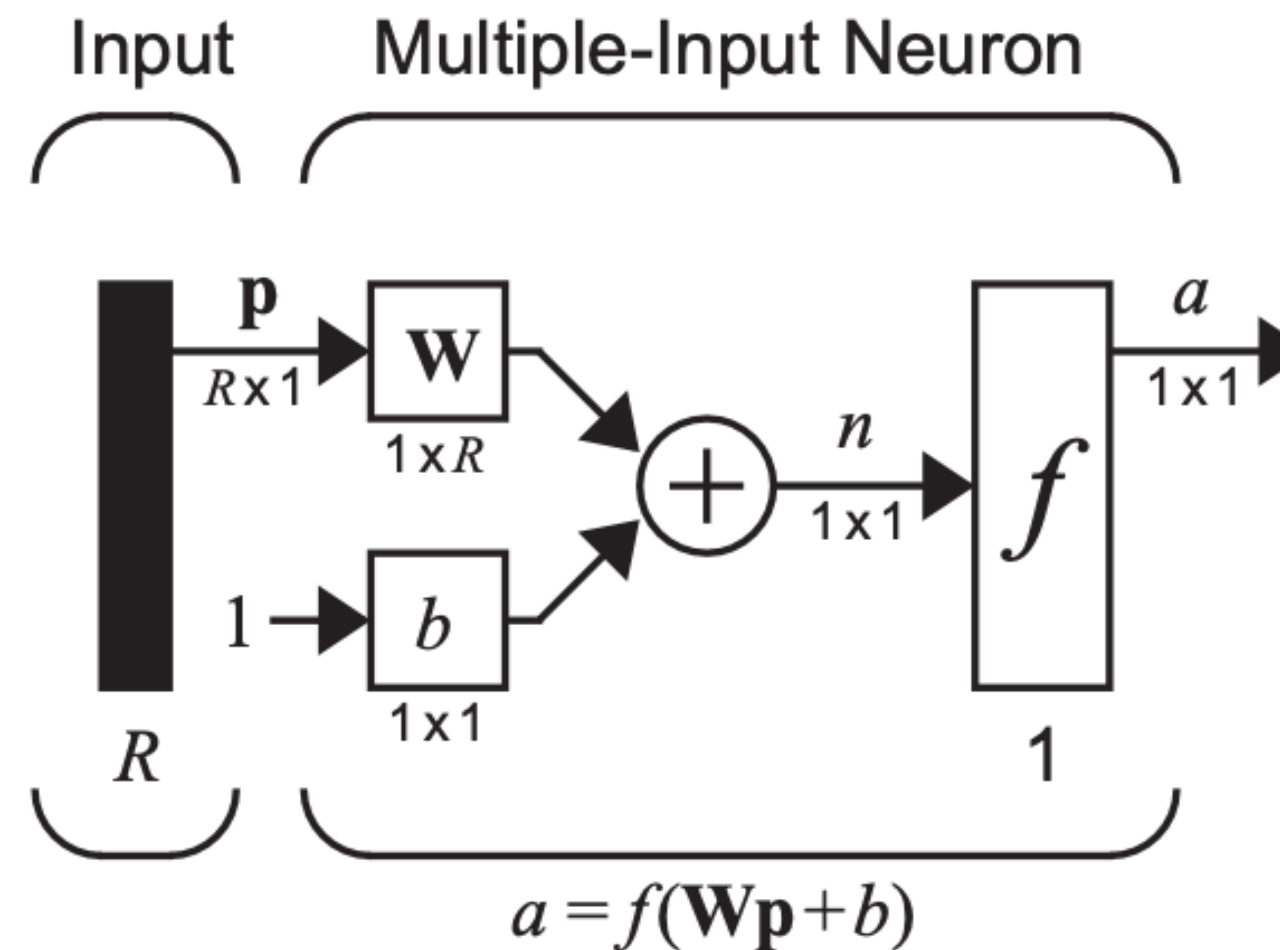


Figure 2.6 Neuron with R Inputs, Abbreviated Notation

Modelos matemáticos generales

$$a = f(Wp + b)$$

$S*1$ $S*R$ $R*1$ $S*1$

UNA NEURONA + UNA ENTRADA

$$R = 1$$

$$S = 1$$

$$a = f(Wp + b)$$

$1*1$ $1*1$ $1*1$ $1*1$

MÚLTIPLES NEURONAS + UNA ENTRADA

$$R = 1$$

$$S > 1 \rightarrow S = 6$$

$$a = f(Wp + b)$$

$6*1$ $6*1$ $1*1$ $6*1$

Modelos matemáticos generales

$$\alpha = f(Wp + b)$$

$S*1$ $S*R$ $R*1$ $S*1$

UNA NEURONA + MÚLTIPLES ENTRADAS

$$R > 1 \rightarrow R = 3$$

$$S = 1$$

$$\alpha = f(Wp + b)$$

$1*1$ $1*3$ $3*1$ $1*1$

MÚLTIPLES NEURONAS + MÚLTIPLES ENTRADAS

$$R > 1 \rightarrow R = 5$$

$$S > 1 \rightarrow S = 4$$

$$\alpha = f(Wp + b)$$

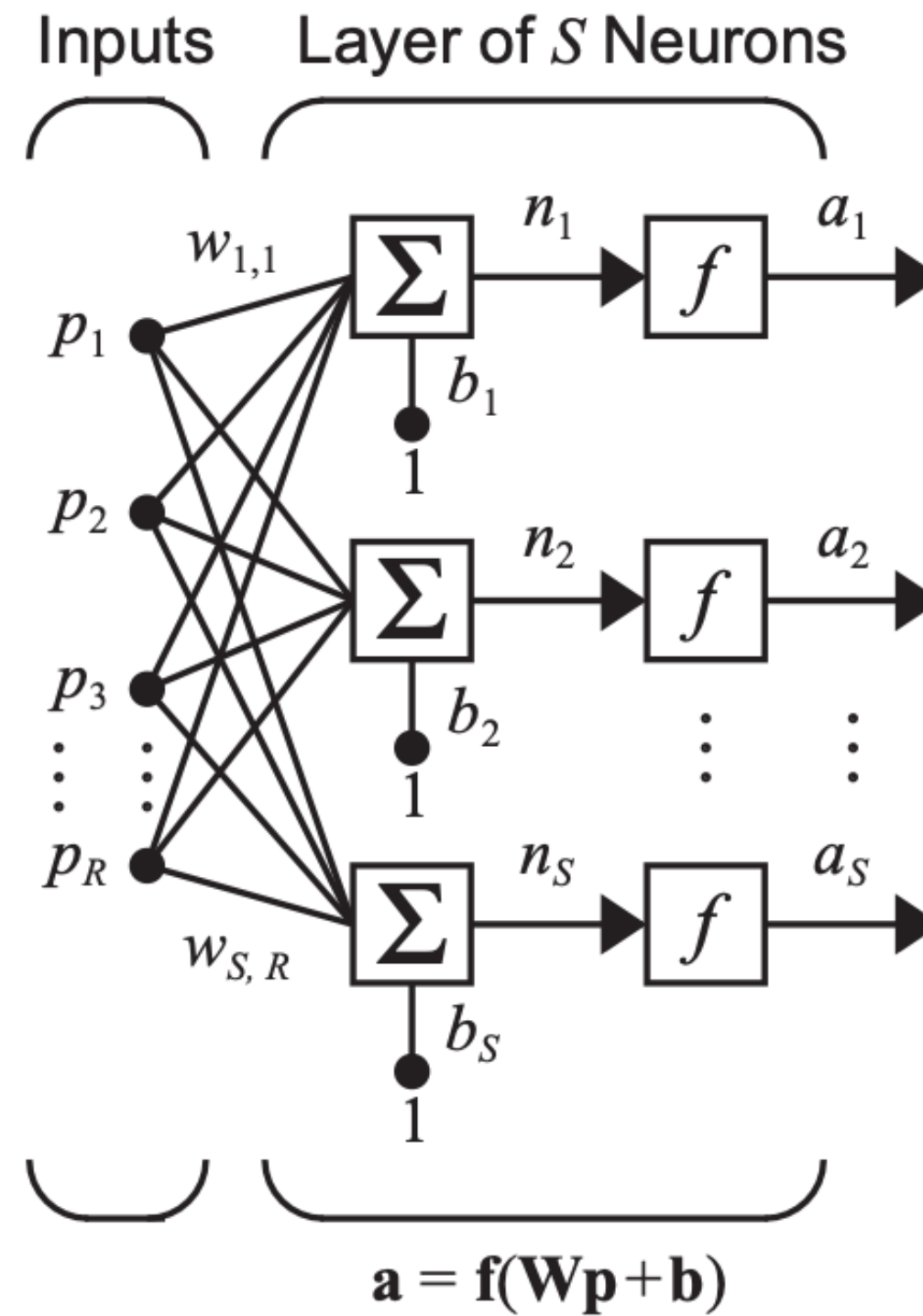
$4*1$ $4*5$ $5*1$ $4*1$



Arquitectura de redes neuronales artificiales



UNA CAPA DE NEURONAS



$$\mathbf{W} = \begin{bmatrix} w_{1,1} & w_{1,2} & \dots & w_{1,R} \\ w_{2,1} & w_{2,2} & \dots & w_{2,R} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ w_{S,1} & w_{S,2} & \dots & w_{S,R} \end{bmatrix}$$

Figure 2.7 Layer of S Neurons

UNA CAPA DE NEURONAS, NOTACIÓN ABREVIADA

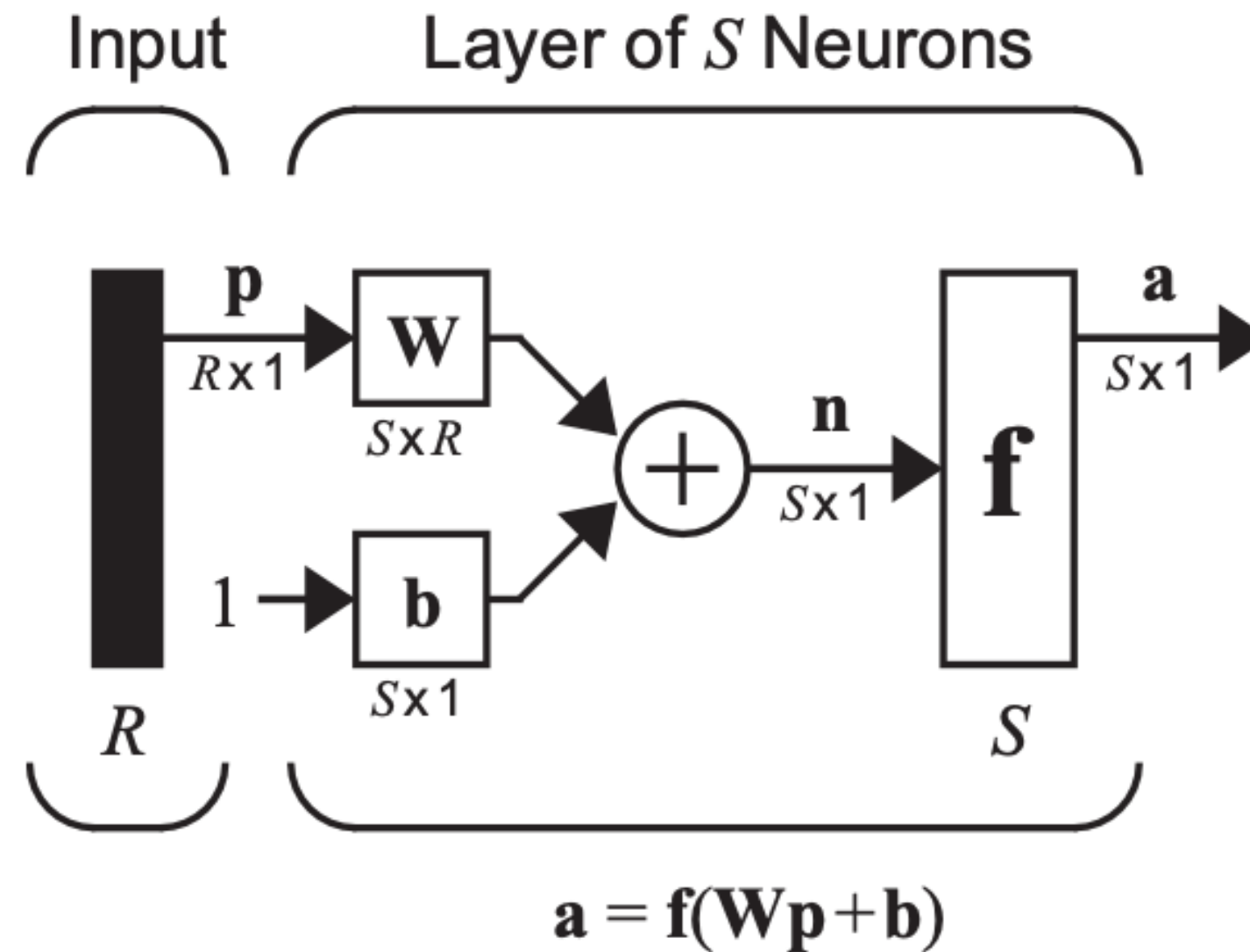


Figure 2.8 Layer of S Neurons, Abbreviated Notation

MÚLTIPLES CAPAS DE NEURONAS

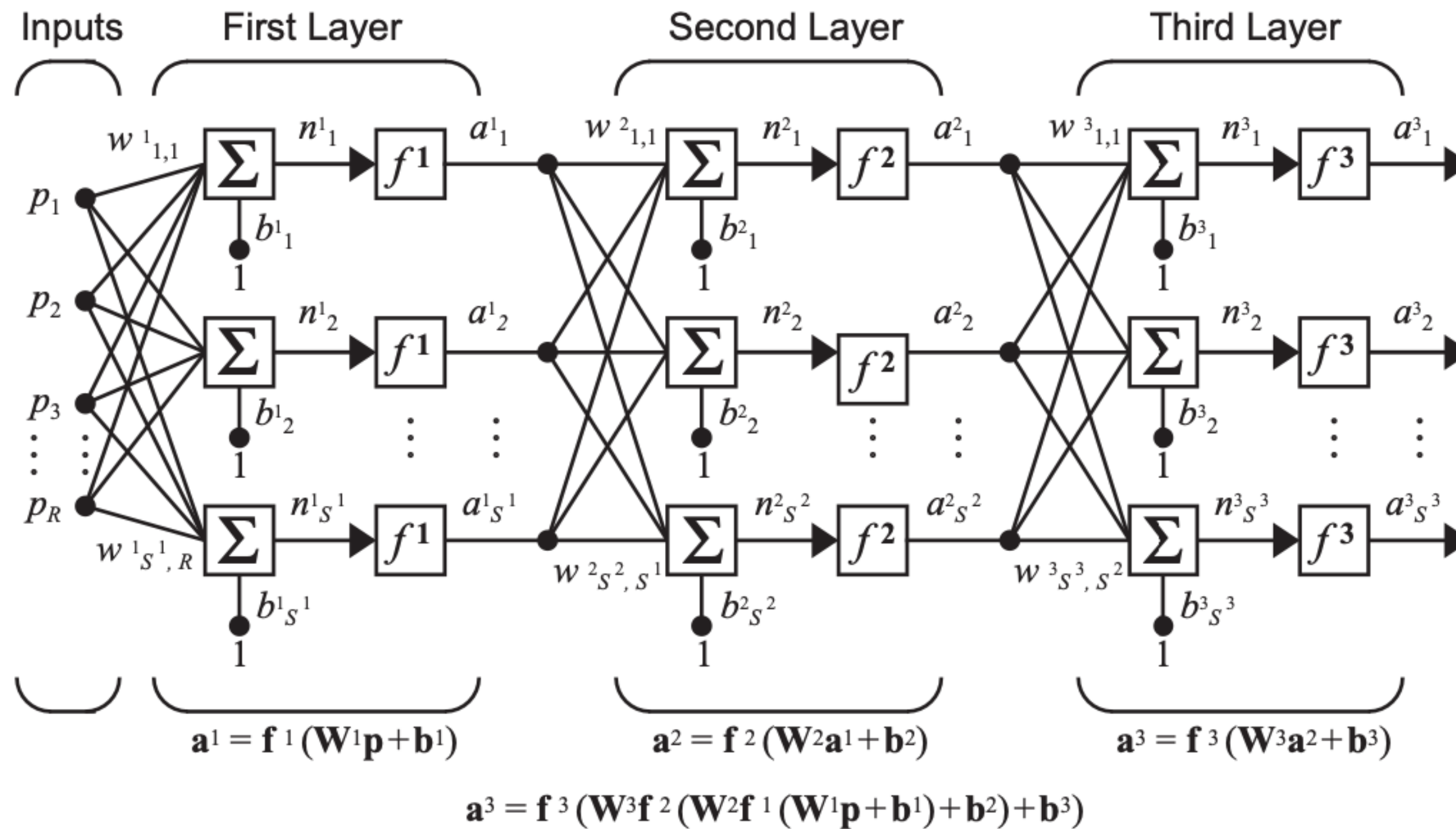


Figure 2.9 Three-Layer Network

MÚLTIPLES CAPAS DE NEURONAS, NOTACIÓN ABREVIADA

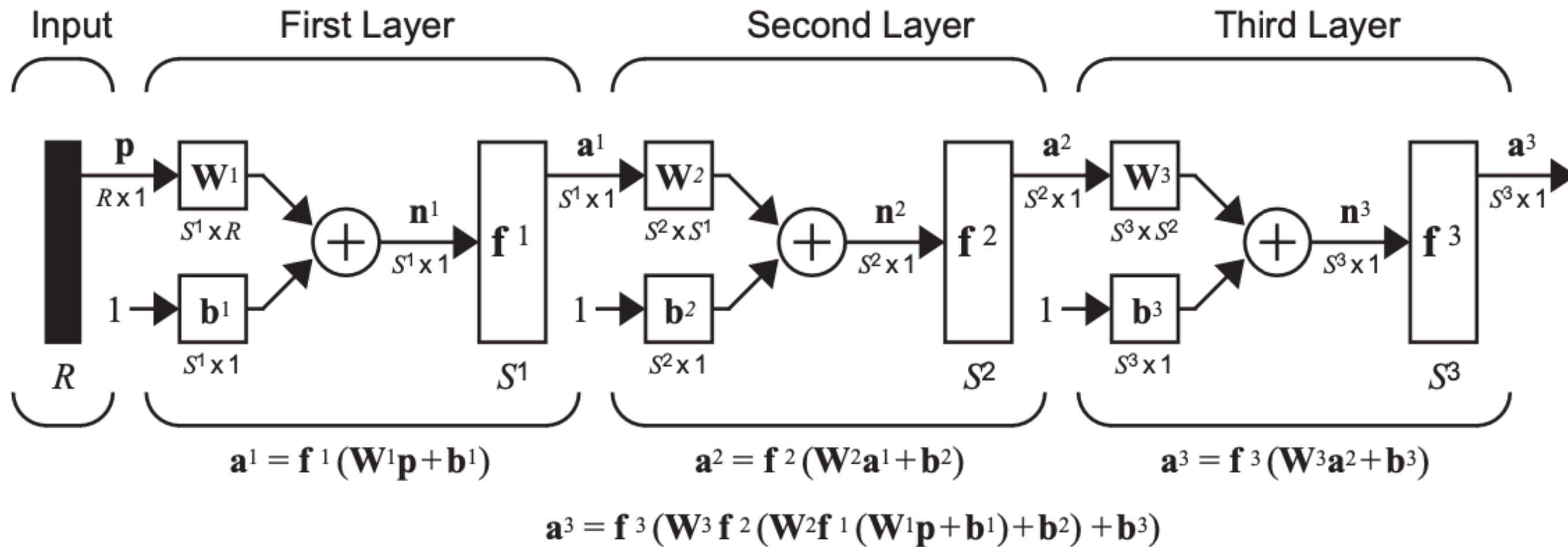


Figure 2.10 Three-Layer Network, Abbreviated Notation

Modelos matemáticos generales

$$a = f(Wp + b)$$

S^*1 S^*R R^*1 S^*1

PERCEPTRÓN MULTICAPA

$$V_1 = [1 \ 3 \ 4 \ 2]$$

$$V_1 = [R \ S^1 \ S^2 \ S^3]$$

1ra capa:

$$a^1 = f^1(W^1p + b^1)$$

3^*1 3^*1 1^*1 3^*1

2da capa:

$$a^2 = f^2(W^2a^1 + b^2)$$

4^*1 4^*3 3^*1 4^*1

3ra capa:

$$a^3 = f^3(W^3a^2 + b^3)$$

2^*1 2^*4 4^*1 2^*1

REDES RECURRENTE

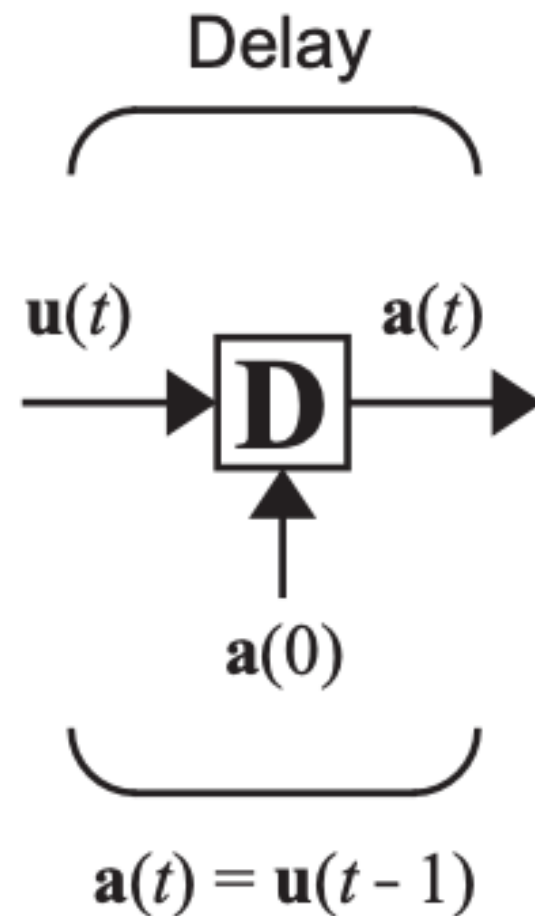


Figure 2.11 Delay Block

EJEMPLO:

$$t = 0; a(0) = 7; u(t) = [3 \ 4 \ 8]$$

$$t = 0 \rightarrow a(0) = (0 - 1) = u(-1)$$

Como $u(-1)$ no está definido, tenemos que usar la condición inicial, tal que:

$$t = 1 \rightarrow a(1) = (1 - 1) = u(3)$$

$$t = 2 \rightarrow a(2) = (2 - 1) = u(4)$$

$$t = 3 \rightarrow a(3) = (3 - 1) = u(8)$$

$$a(t) = [7 \ 3 \ 4 \ 8]$$

REDES RECURRENTES

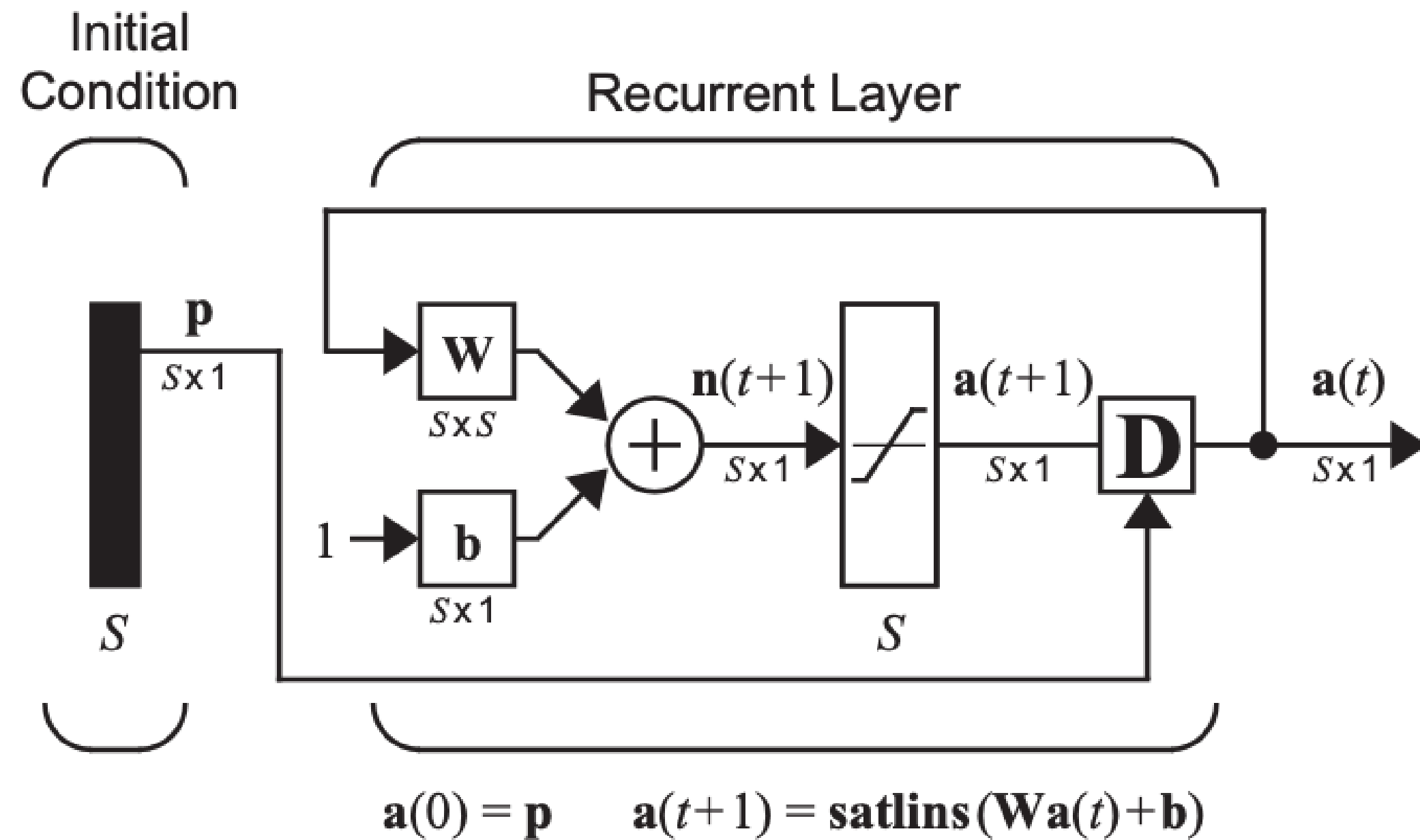


Figure 2.13 Recurrent Network

ENTONCES, ¿CÓMO ELEGIMOS UNA ARQUITECTURA DE RED?

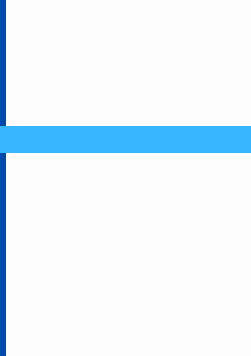

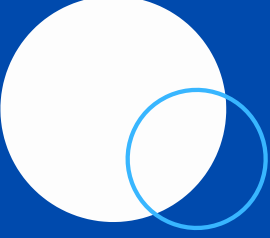


NÚMERO DE ENTRADAS DE LA RED = NÚMERO DE PROBLEMAS DE ENTRADA

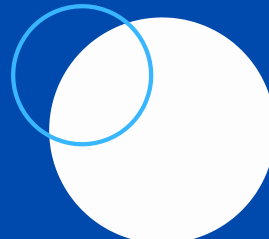

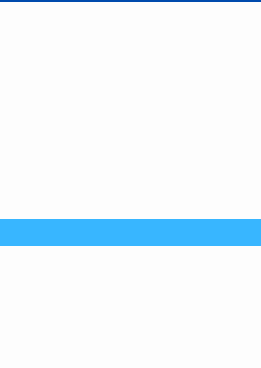
NÚMERO DE NEURONAS EN LA CAPA DE SALIDA = NÚMERO DE SALIDAS DE LA RED

LA ELECCIÓN DE LA FUNCIÓN DE TRANSFERENCIA DE LA CAPA DE SALIDA ESTÁ DETERMINADA, AL MENOS EN PARTE, POR LA ESPECIFICACIÓN DEL PROBLEMA DE LAS SALIDAS.

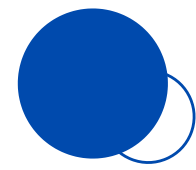




Introducción a las redes neuronales artificiales

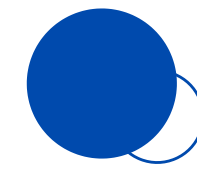
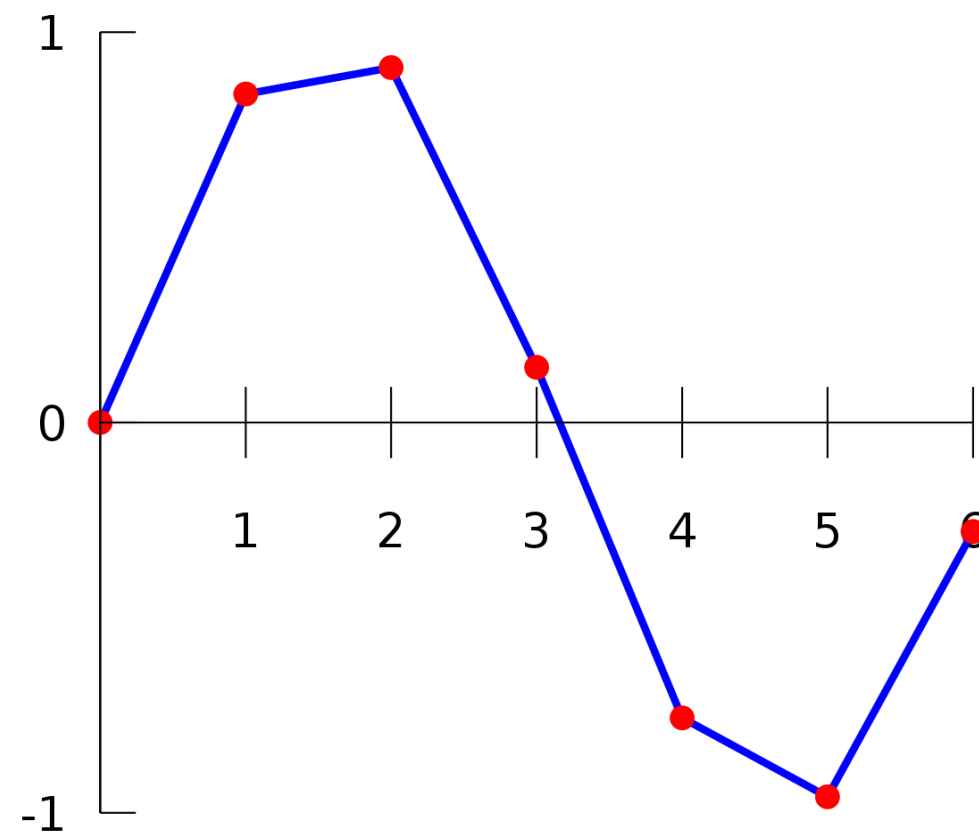


¿Cómo funciona una RNA?



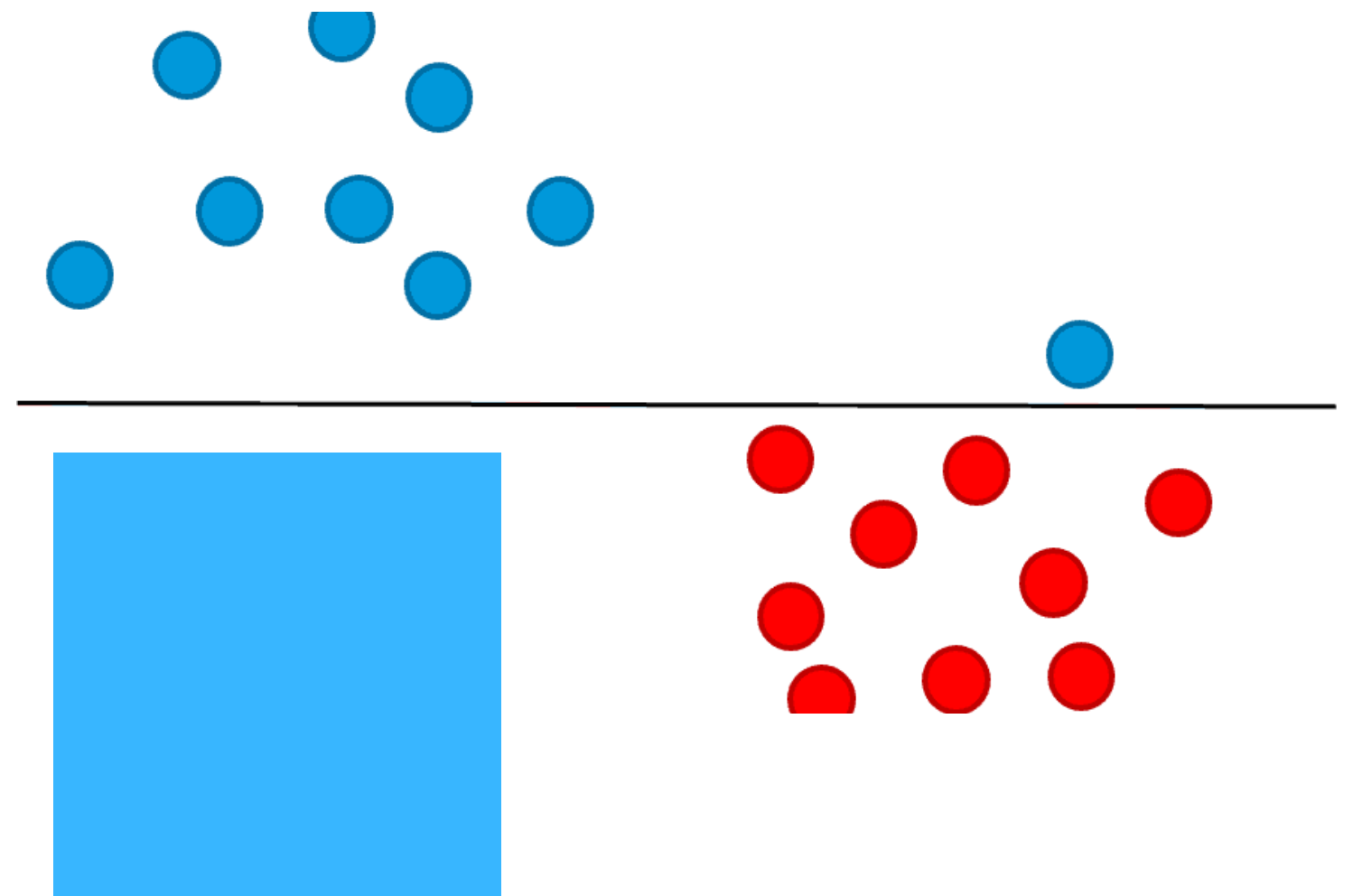
REGRESOR

Ajusta a los datos



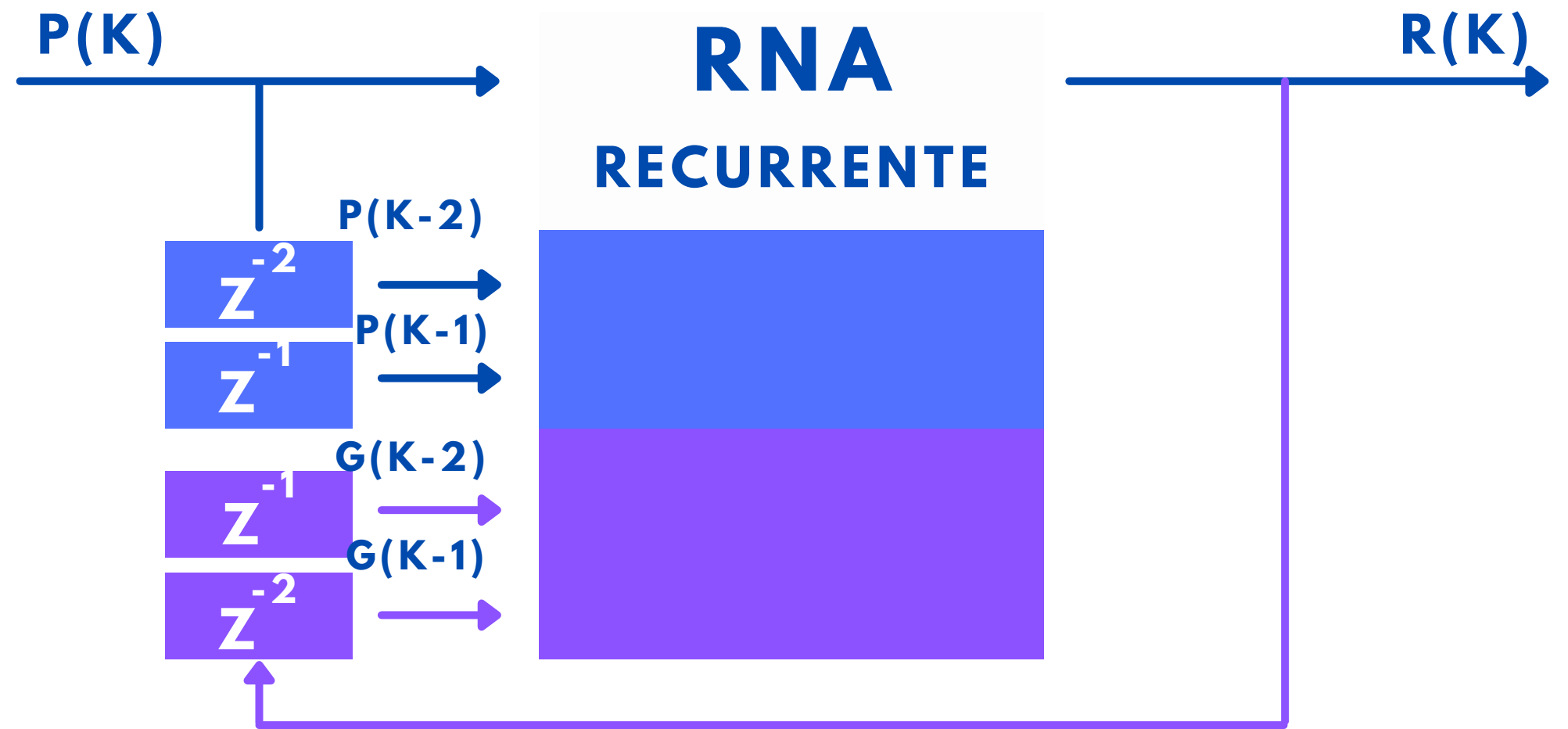
CLASIFICADOR

Separa los datos y dibuja una frontera entre ellos

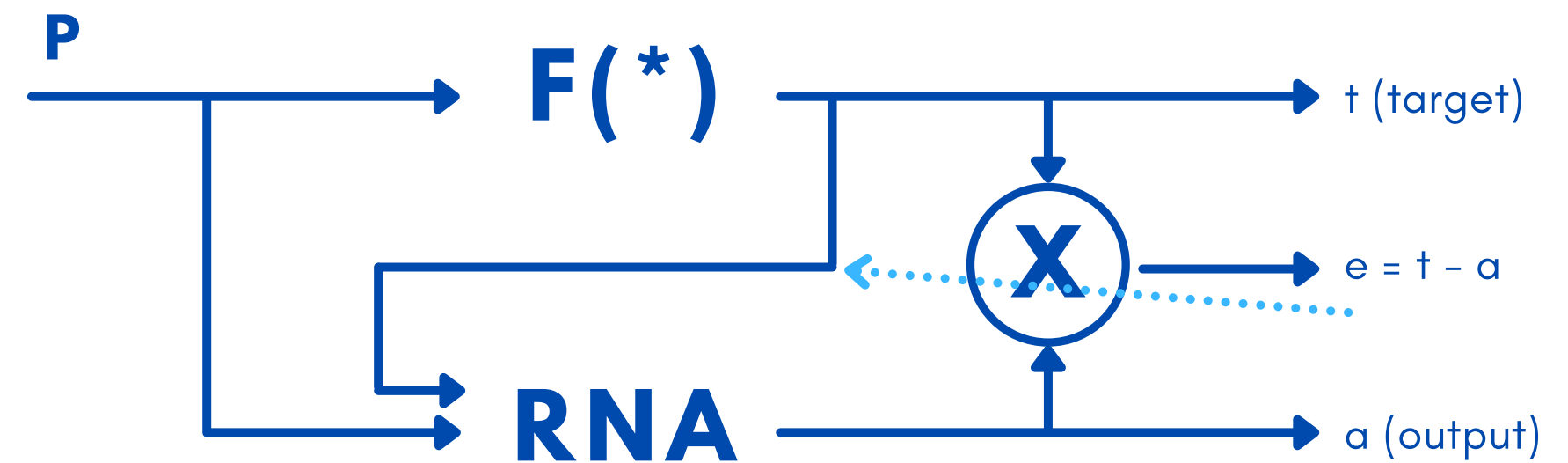


RNA RECURRENTE

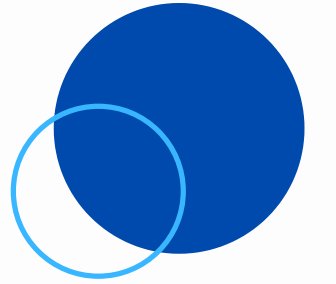
Se usan para pronóstico de valores futuros (extrapolación).



AJUSTE DE FUNCIÓN



TIPOS DE APRENDIZAJE



SUPERVISADO

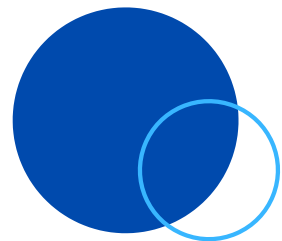
- Pares de objetos.
- Etiquetados.

REFORZADO

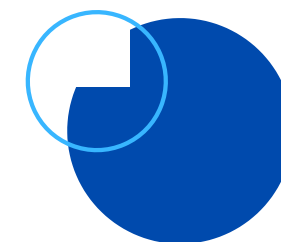
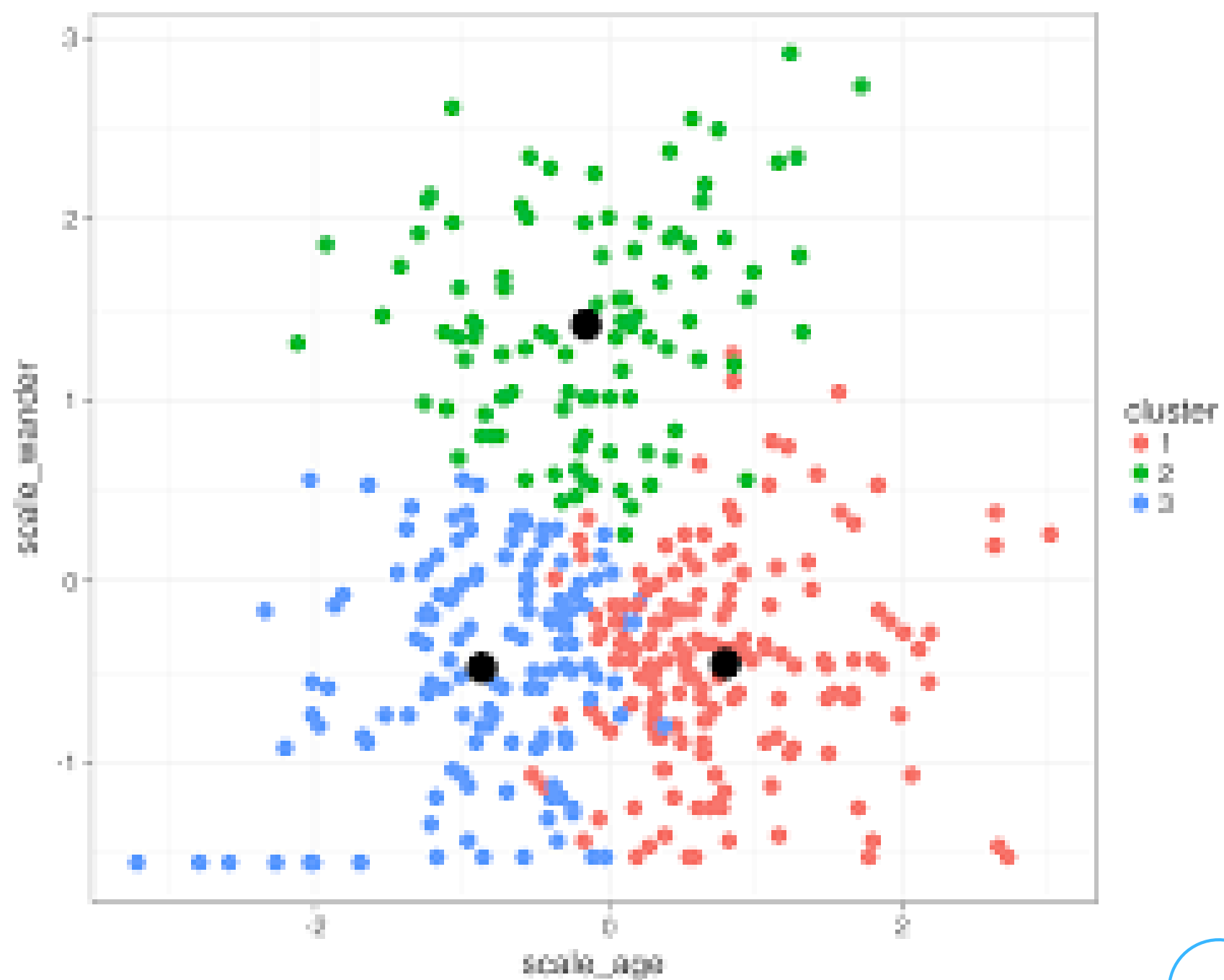
- Prueba y error.
- Pérdida y recompensa.

NO SUPERVISADO

- Auto-organizado.



K-MEDIAS O K-MEANS



RNA



TEOREMA DE
CYBENKO

$$|f(*) - \hat{f}(*)| < \varepsilon$$



MODO
CLASIFICADOR

REFERENCIAS

Demuth, H. B., Beale, M. H., Jesús, D. O., & Hagan, M. T. (2014). Neural Network Design (2nd Edition) (2nd ed.). Martin Hagan.