Deep Learning

Petit récap Machine Learning

Supervisé ou Non supervisé

Régression	Classification
LinéairePolynomialeSimpleMultiple	 Régression logistique Arbre à décision SVM Naïve Bayes kNN K-Means Random Forest Réduction de dimensions Gradient Boosting
Mean Absolute Error.Mean Squared Error.R^2.	 Précision (accuracy) Courbe ROC Matrice de confusion precision, recall, f1-score et support

La petite histoire!

50s: machine Learning

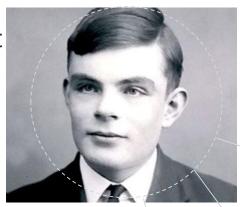
43: Mcculloch / Pitts

57: Perceptron de Rosenblatt

86: Multicouche MLP Rumelhart

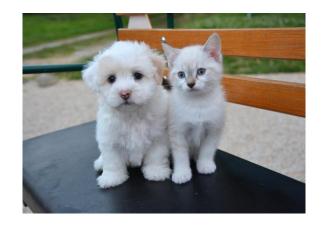
2010s : Réseaux profonds Big data, Cloud, GPU...

2015 : Deepmind alphago



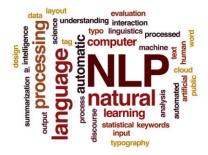


https://www.quantmetry.com/une-petite-histoire-dumachine-learning/









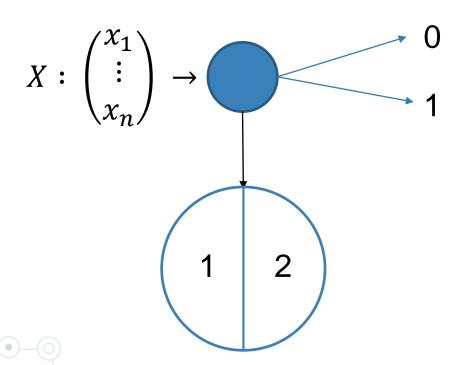
1. Régression logistique

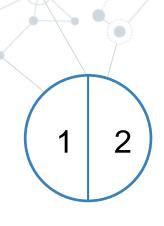
Un petit rappel

Hatem & Driss by NEEDEMAND

Classifieur binaire







1. Pré-activation

2. Activation

Combinaison linéaire

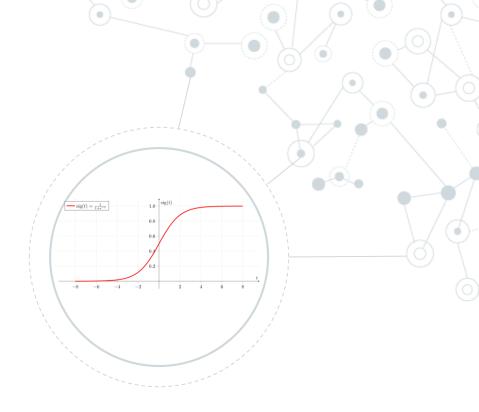
Fonction sigmoïde

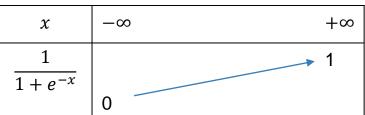
$$X \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow z = Z(X) = w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + b \longrightarrow a = A(z)$$

Sigmoïde

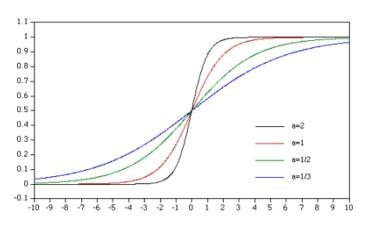
La plus célèbre : Fonction logistique

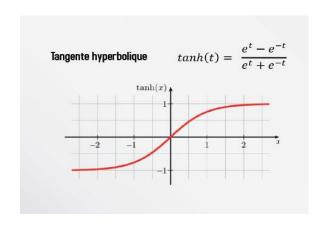
$$\frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$$

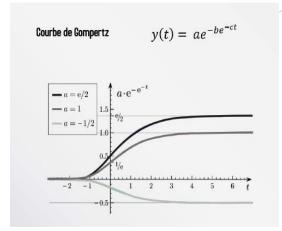


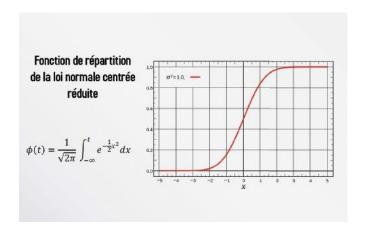


Et d'autres









Training supervisé

Dataset

$$\{(X,Y)\}$$

Les données sont labellisées

$$\left(X_{k}\begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ \vdots \\ x_{n} \end{pmatrix}, 1\right) \xrightarrow{\text{Forward}} \sum_{w_{i} x_{i}} w_{i} x_{i}$$

Exemple:

w_i aléatoires

Forward

 $\sum_{i} w_i x_i = 0.3 \rightarrow a = 0 \qquad E = 0.7$

Backward

Modification des Paramètres w_i

$$\sum_{i} w_i x_i = 0.2 \rightarrow a = 0 \qquad E = 0.2$$

Backward



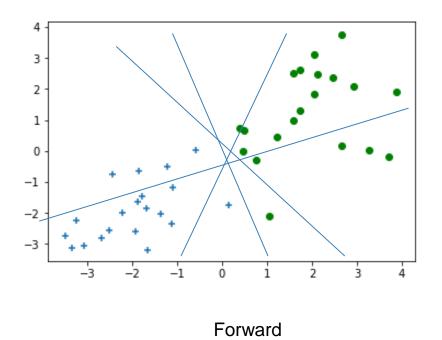
Code Forward

```
def init_weights():
    weights = np.random.normal(size=2)
    b = 0
    return weights, b
```

def pre_activation(features, weights, b):
 return np.dot(features, weights) + b

def activation(z):
 return 1 / (1 + np.exp(-z))

Frontière de décision



Backward

Erreur

Data : $\{(X, Y)\}$

Erreur

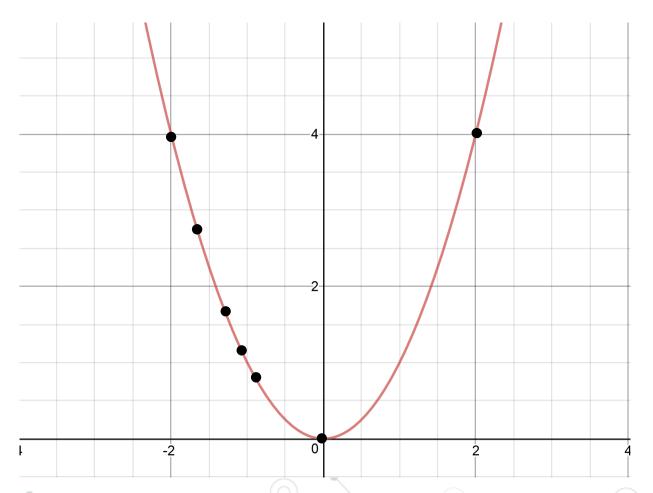
$$X \rightarrow Z \rightarrow A$$

$$E=\frac{1}{2}(A-Y)^2$$

E > 0 Maximise les grandes erreurs

Minimiser l'erreur : Descente de gradient





$$x = -2 \rightarrow \nabla = -4$$

correction

$$x = x - \nabla = 2$$

Learning Rate

$$x = x - \eta \nabla$$

$$\eta = 0.1
x = -2 + 0.4 = -1.6$$

$$-1.6 \rightarrow -1.28$$

$$-1.28 \rightarrow -1.02$$

$$-1.02 \rightarrow -0.82$$

••

$$0 \rightarrow 0$$

$$f(x,y) = 5x^2 + 2xy + 6y^2$$

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$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$$

et
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$$

$$f(x,y) = 5x^2 + 2xy + 6y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 10x + 2y \qquad et \qquad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$$

$$f(x,y) = 5x^2 + 2xy + 6y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 10x + 2y$$
 et $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2x + 12y$

Exemple:

$$f(x,y) = 5x^2 + 2xy + 6y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 10x + 2y \qquad et \qquad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2x + 12y$$

Descente de Gradient pour un couple (x_i, y_i) choisi aléatoirement.

$$x_i \leftarrow x_i - \eta \nabla_x(x_i)$$
 et $y_i \leftarrow y_i - \eta \nabla_y(y_i)$

```
# Fonction
def f(x,y) :
return (5 * x**2) + (2*x * y) + (6 * y**2)
```





Application à la minimisation de l'erreur

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{w_1} \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{b} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\bigcirc E = \frac{1}{2}(a - y)^2$$

$$a = A(z) = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-z}}$$

$$\bigcirc z = Z(X) = w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b$$

Calcul des dérivées partielles de l'erreur

Règle de dérivation des fonctions composées :

$$\frac{dE}{dw} = \frac{dE}{da} \times \frac{da}{dz} \times \frac{dz}{dw}$$

$$\frac{dE}{da} = a$$

$$\frac{da}{dz} = a(1 - a)$$

 $\frac{dz}{dw}$: dérivées partielles



Thanks!

Any questions?

Hatem & Driss
By Needemand

