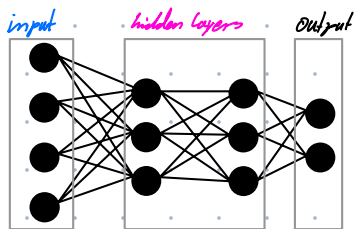
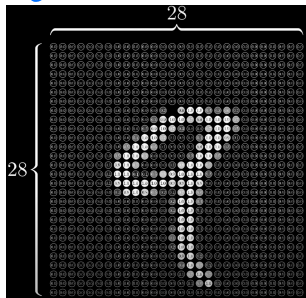


Neural Network = Neuron arranged in layers



Input
image 28x28 pixel



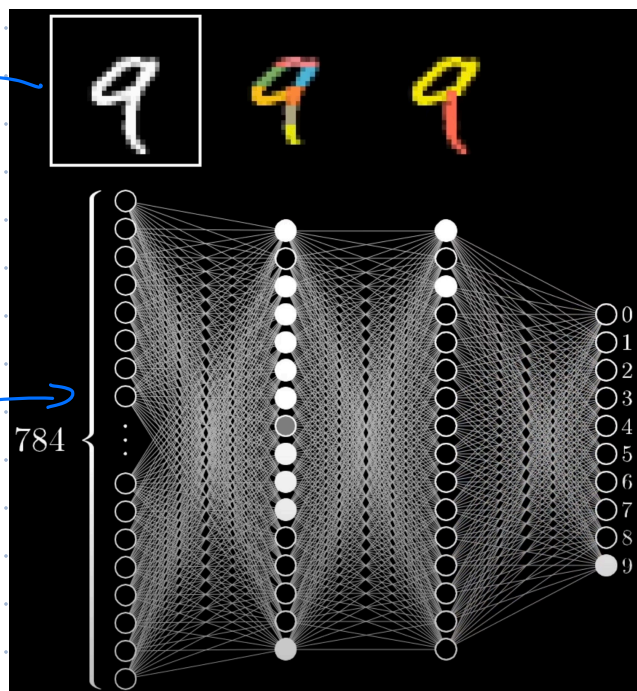
Matrix

$$X \begin{bmatrix} x^{(1)} \\ x^{(2)} \\ x^{(3)} \\ x^{(4)} \end{bmatrix}$$

transpose matrix

$$X \begin{bmatrix} | & | & | & | \\ x^{(1)} & x^{(2)} & x^{(3)} & x^{(4)} \\ | & | & | & | \end{bmatrix}$$

hidden layers use the output from prior layer to recognize patterns
recognize writing
recognize components



pixels → edges → patterns → digits

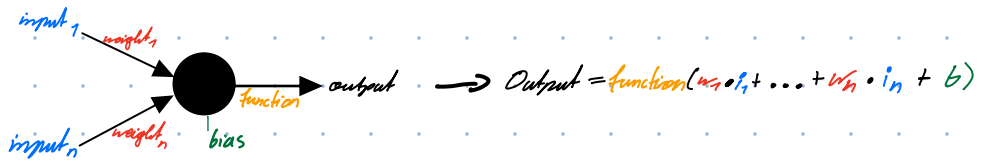
← output

similar to human brain one neuron firing will cause others to do so.

↳ this allows neurons to use prior detected patterns to detect new ones

Edge detection example

Single Neuron



each pixel is one input

to recognize the line

- add **positive** weights to pixels where we expect the line
- add **negative** weights where we don't want the line



function

Sigmoid $\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$

- negative inputs \rightarrow close to 0
- positive inputs \rightarrow close to 1

Sigmoid keeps the neurons output between 0-1

bias

neuron only fires if weighted sum exceeds threshold

neuron output = $\sigma(w_1 i_1 + w_2 i_2 + \dots + w_n i_n - \text{bias})$

weighted sum threshold

sigmoid function sets output boundaries 0-1

Notation

weight Matrix input vector bias vector

$$\sigma \left(\begin{bmatrix} w_{0,0} & w_{0,1} & \dots & w_{0,n} \\ w_{1,0} & w_{1,1} & \dots & w_{1,n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ w_{k,0} & w_{k,1} & \dots & w_{k,n} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_0 \\ i_1 \\ \vdots \\ i_n \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} b_0 \\ b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \text{neuron output} = \sigma(Wi + b)$$

Learning \rightarrow finding the right **weights** & **biases**