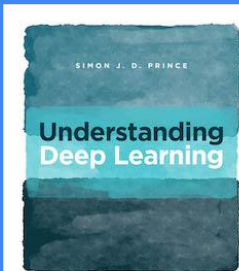
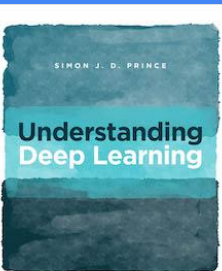
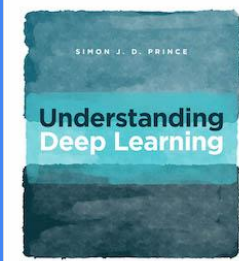
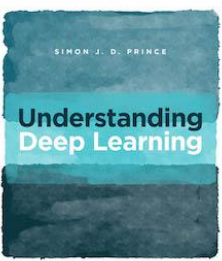


# Shallow Neural Networks



# Building Complex Concept from Simple Components



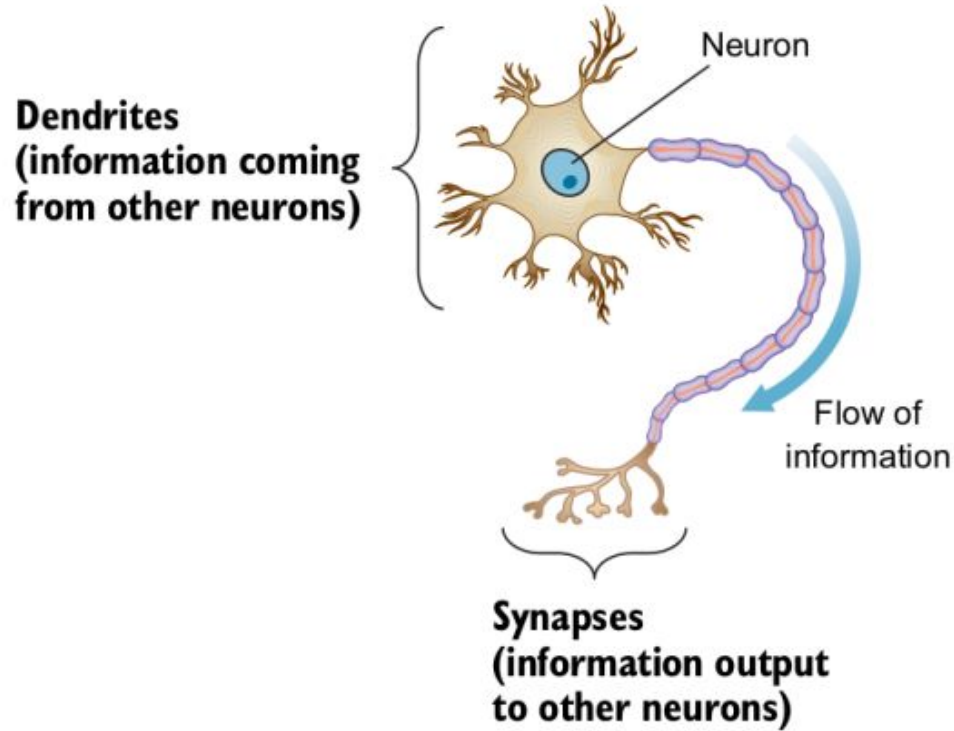




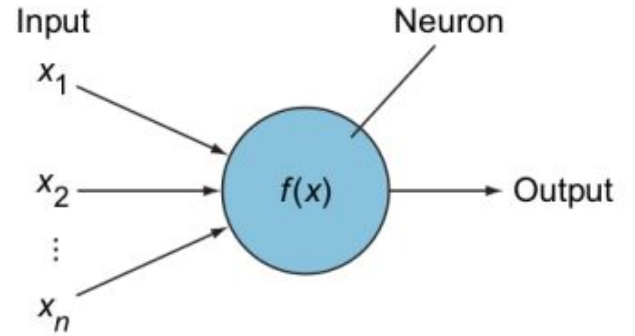




Biological neuron

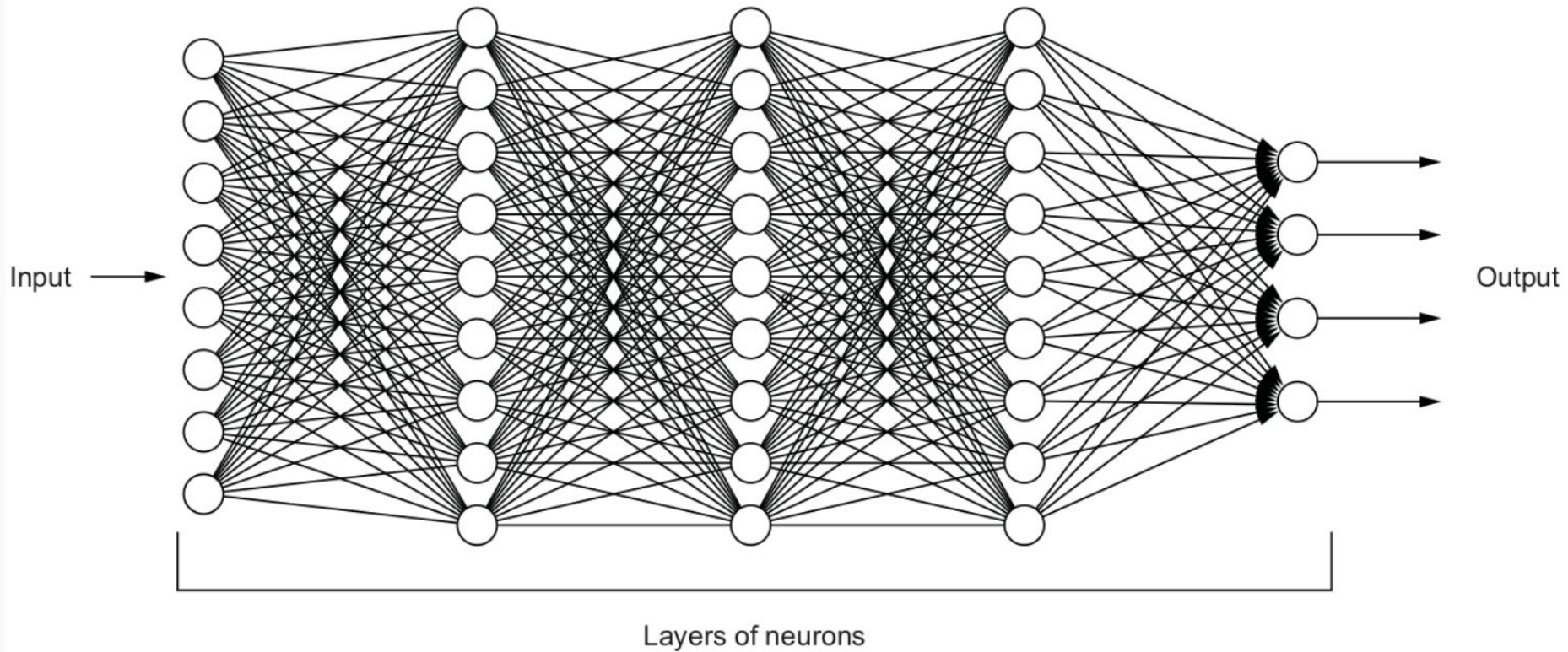


Artificial neuron





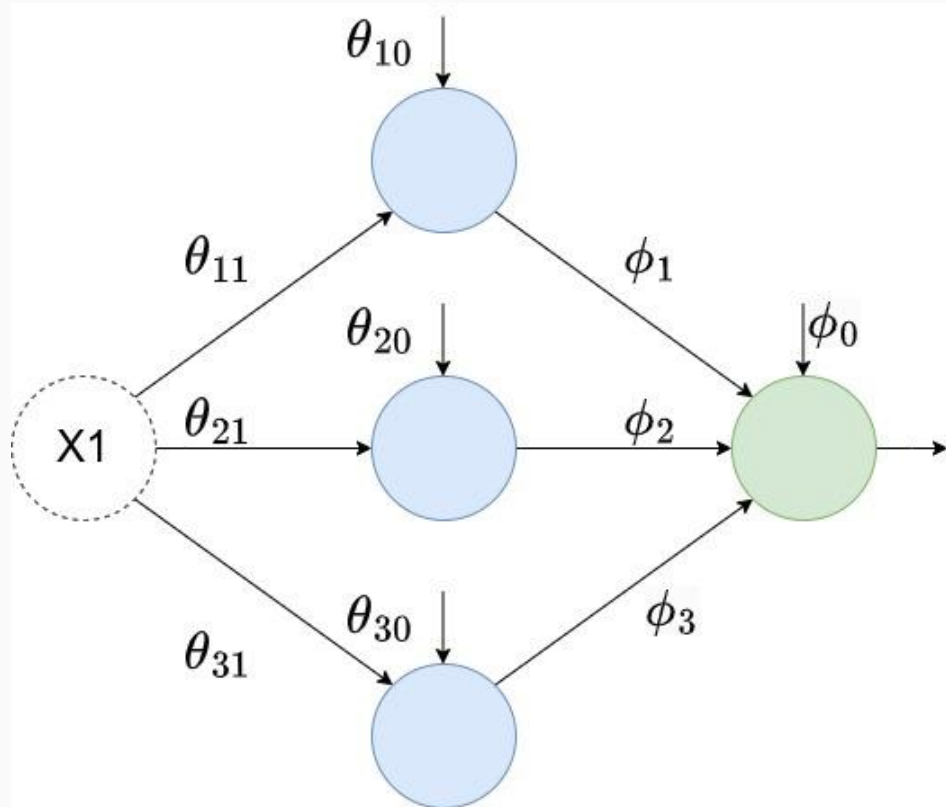
Artificial neural network (ANN)





# Intelligence

Can intelligence emerge from a complex network of simple functions?



$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= f[x, \phi] \\
 &= \phi_0 + \phi_1 a[\theta_{10} + \theta_{11}x] + \phi_2 a[\theta_{20} + \theta_{21}x] + \phi_3 a[\theta_{30} + \theta_{31}x]
 \end{aligned}$$

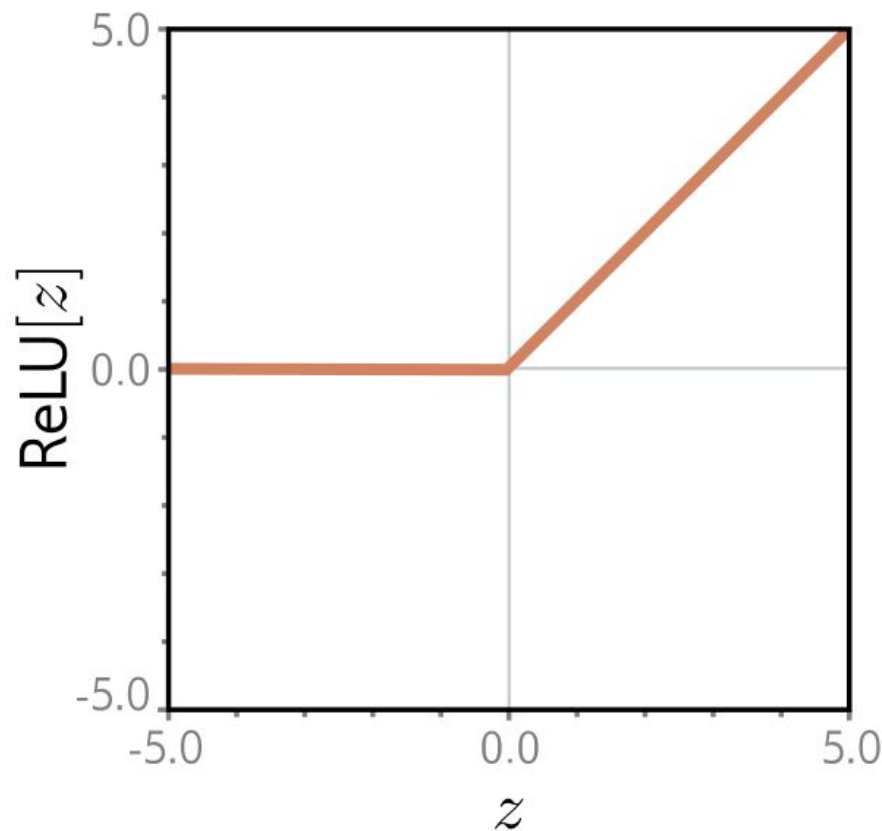
Is it possible to build complex functions in this manner?

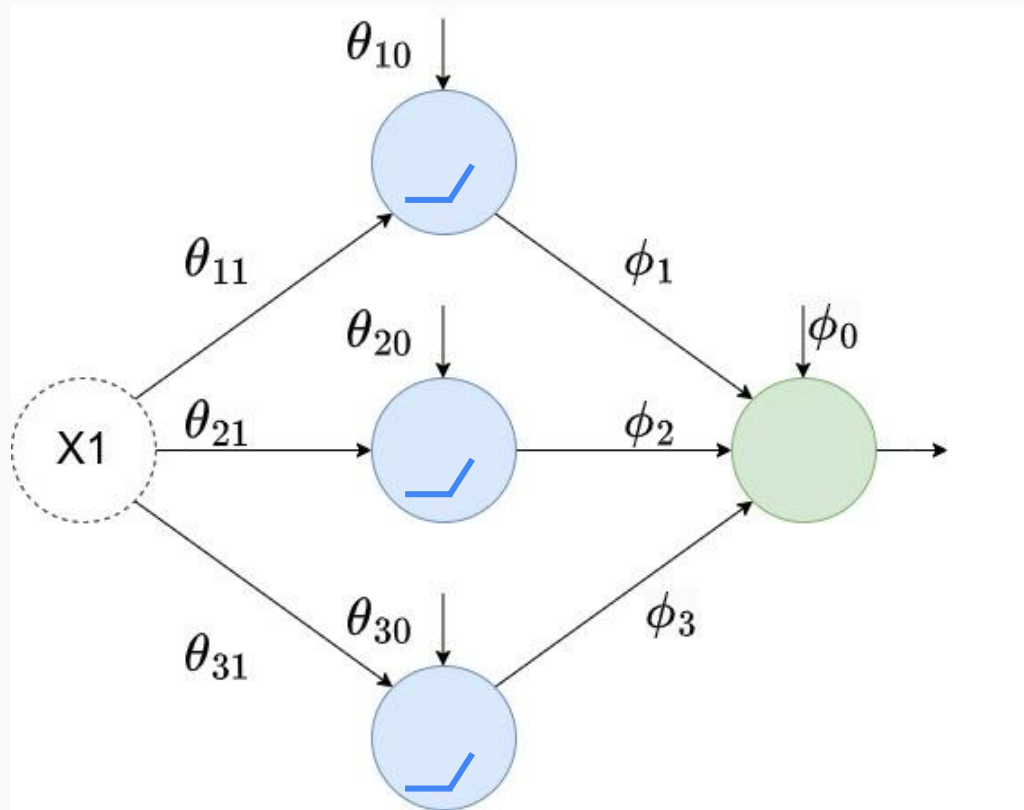
We Need to Add Nonlinearity!



# ReLU: Rectified Linear Unit

$$a[z] = \text{ReLU}[z] = \begin{cases} 0 & z < 0 \\ z & z \geq 0 \end{cases}$$





ReLU:

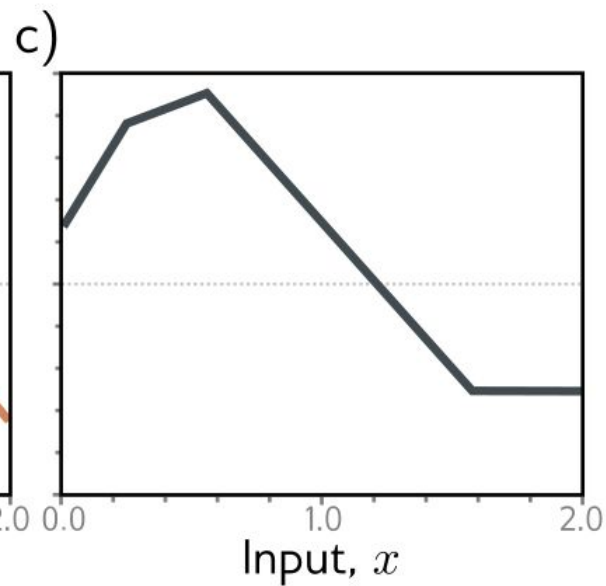
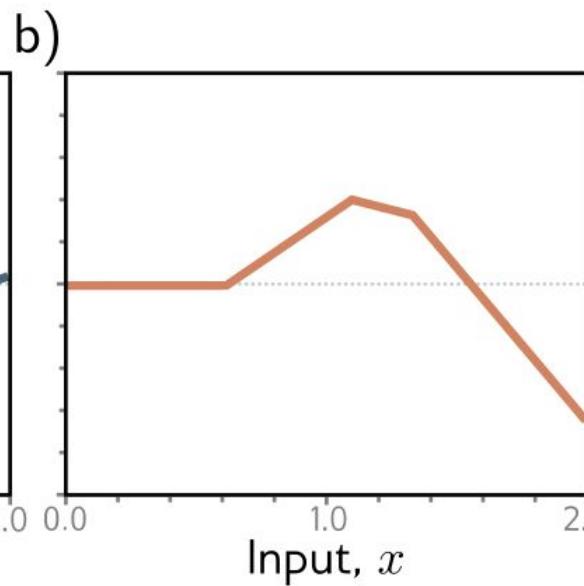
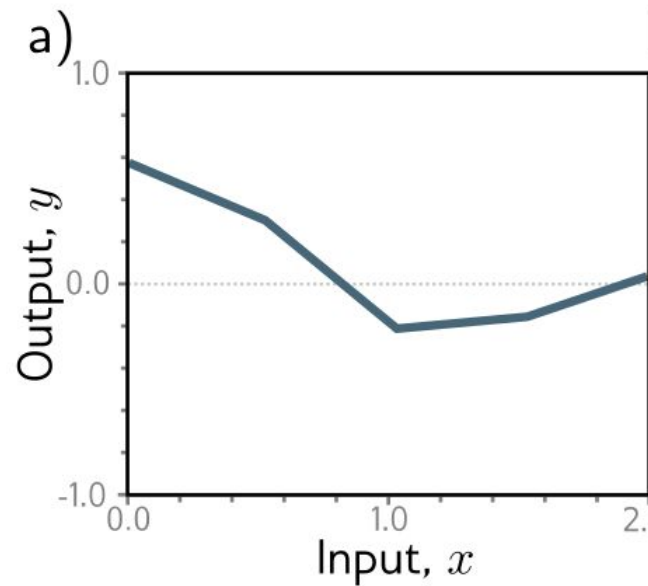
$$h_1 = a[\theta_{10} + \theta_{11}x]$$

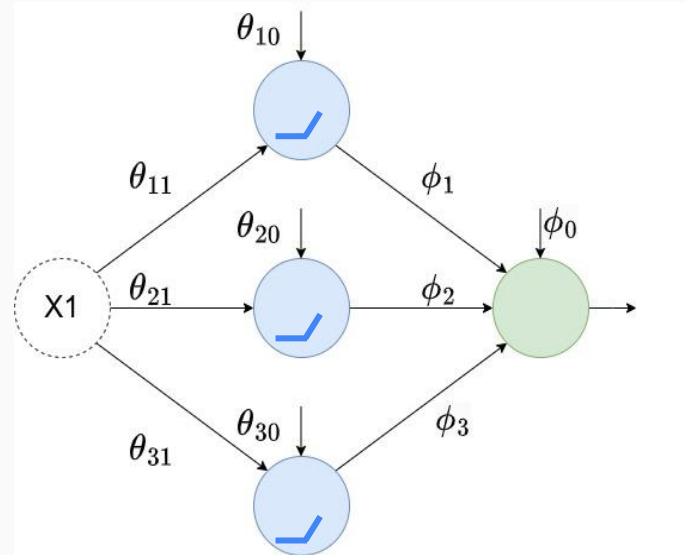
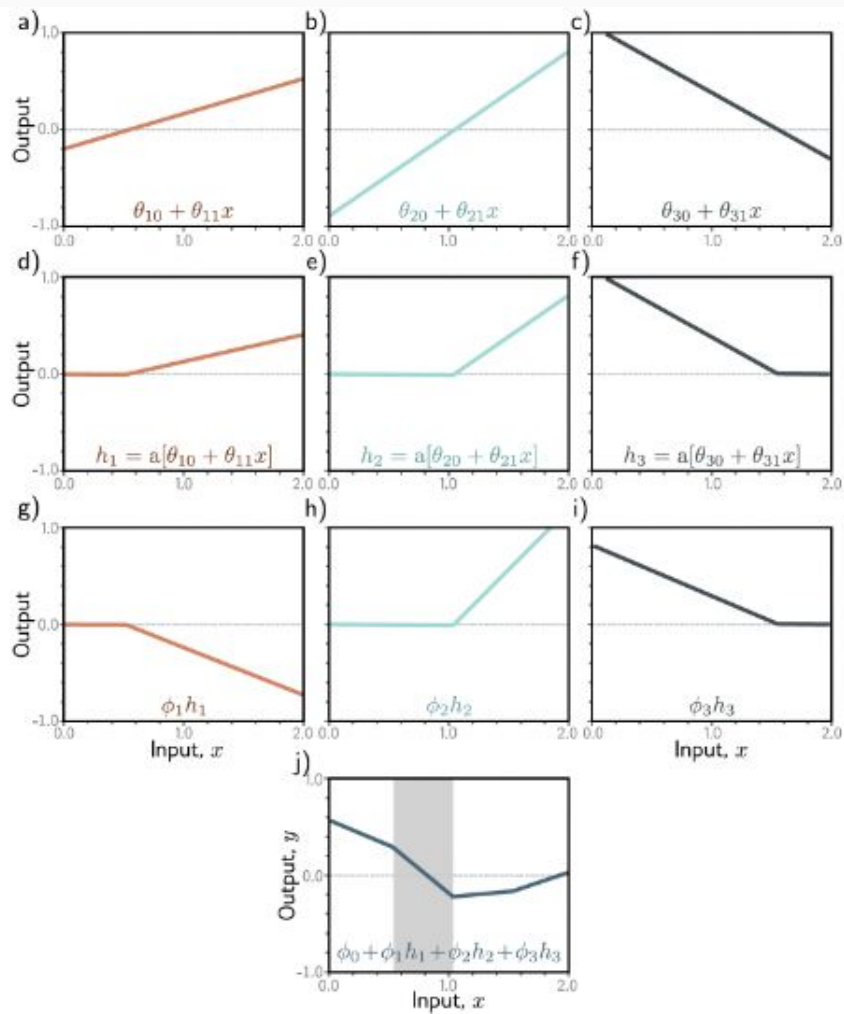
$$h_2 = a[\theta_{20} + \theta_{21}x]$$

$$h_3 = a[\theta_{30} + \theta_{31}x]$$

$$y = \phi_0 + \phi_1 h_1 + \phi_2 h_2 + \phi_3 h_3$$

# Piecewise Linear Functions





ReLU:

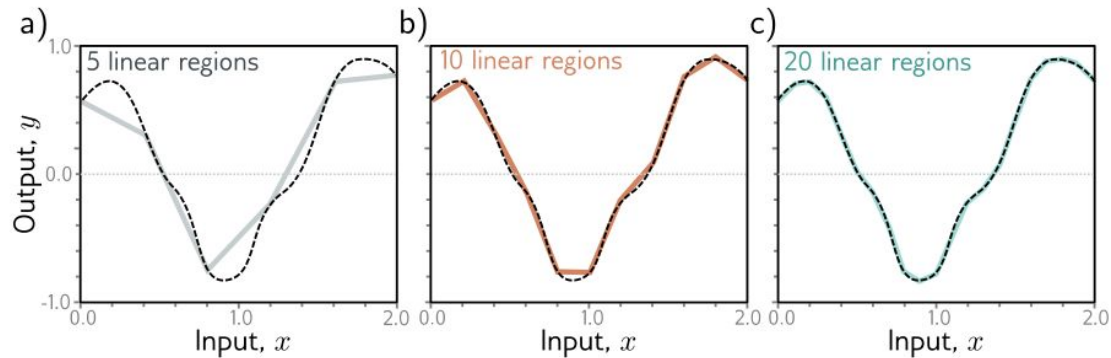


# Universal Approximation Theorem

$$h_d = a[\theta_{d0} + \theta_{d1}x]$$

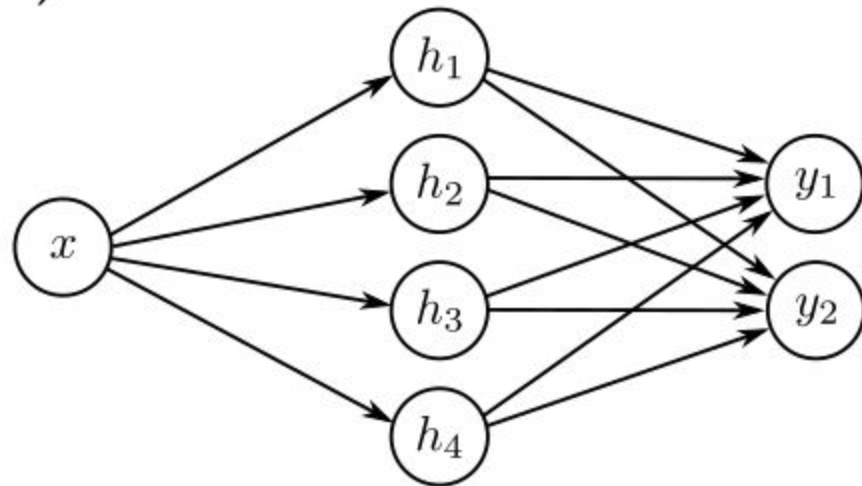
## Piecewise Linear Functions

$$y = \phi_0 + \sum_{d=1}^D \phi_d h_d$$

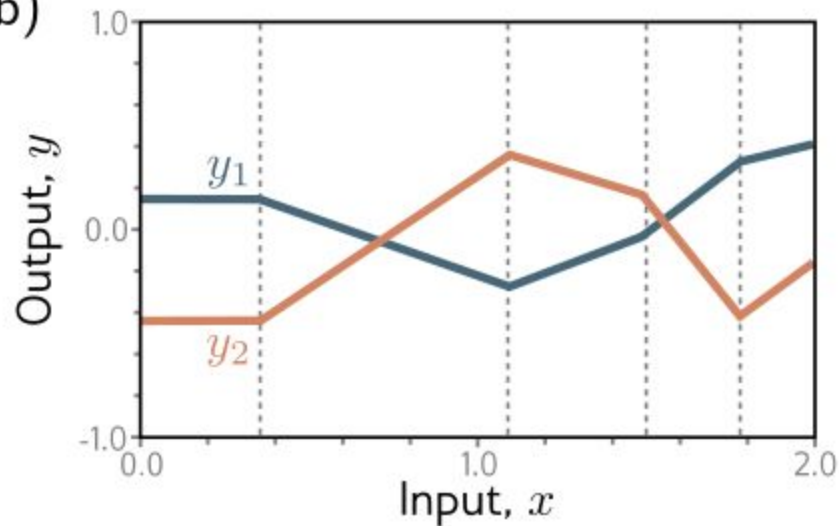


# Multivariate Outputs

a)

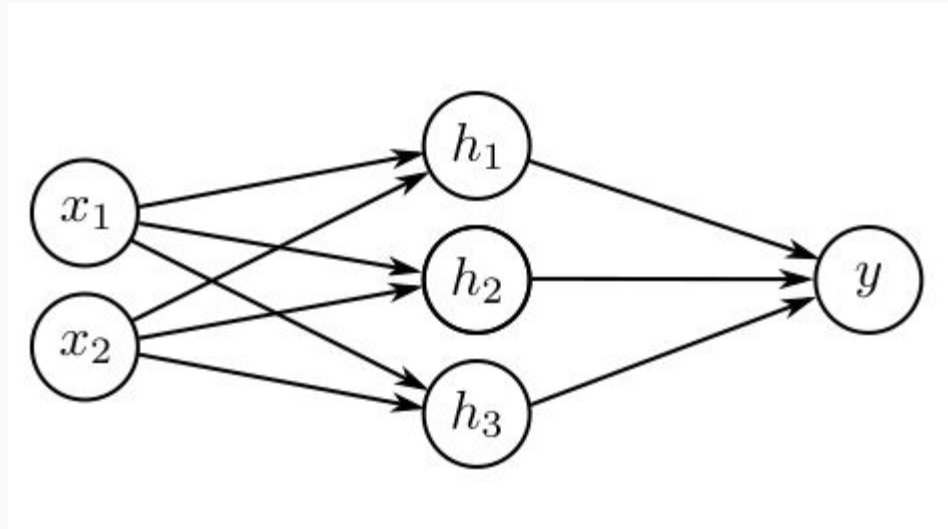


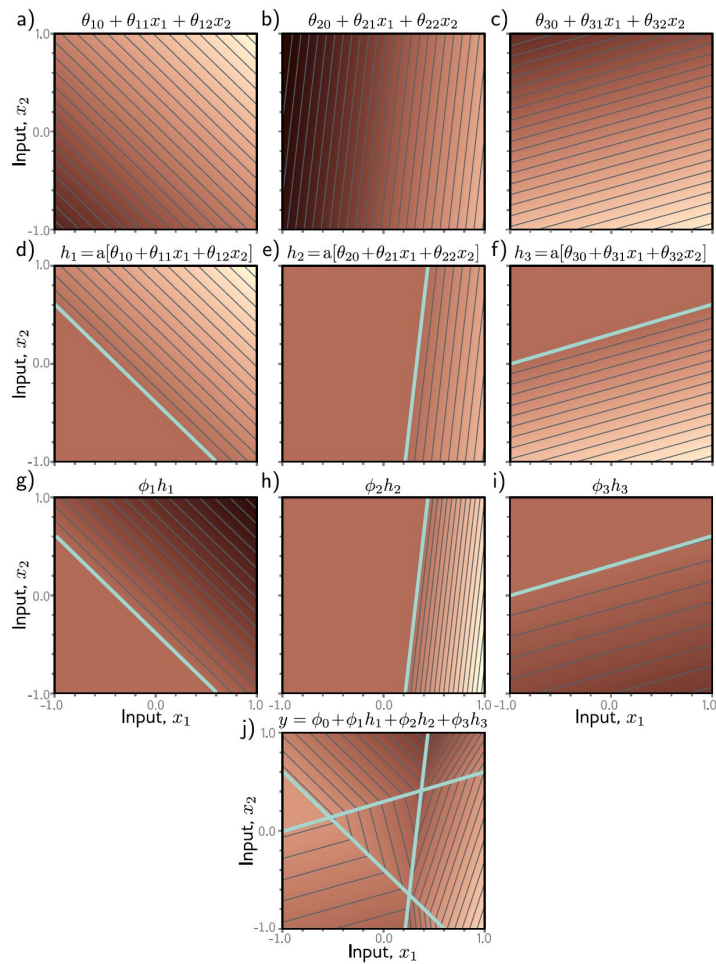
b)



$$\begin{aligned}y_1 &= \phi_{10} + \phi_{11}h_1 + \phi_{12}h_2 + \phi_{13}h_3 + \phi_{14}h_4 \\y_2 &= \phi_{20} + \phi_{21}h_1 + \phi_{22}h_2 + \phi_{23}h_3 + \phi_{24}h_4\end{aligned}$$

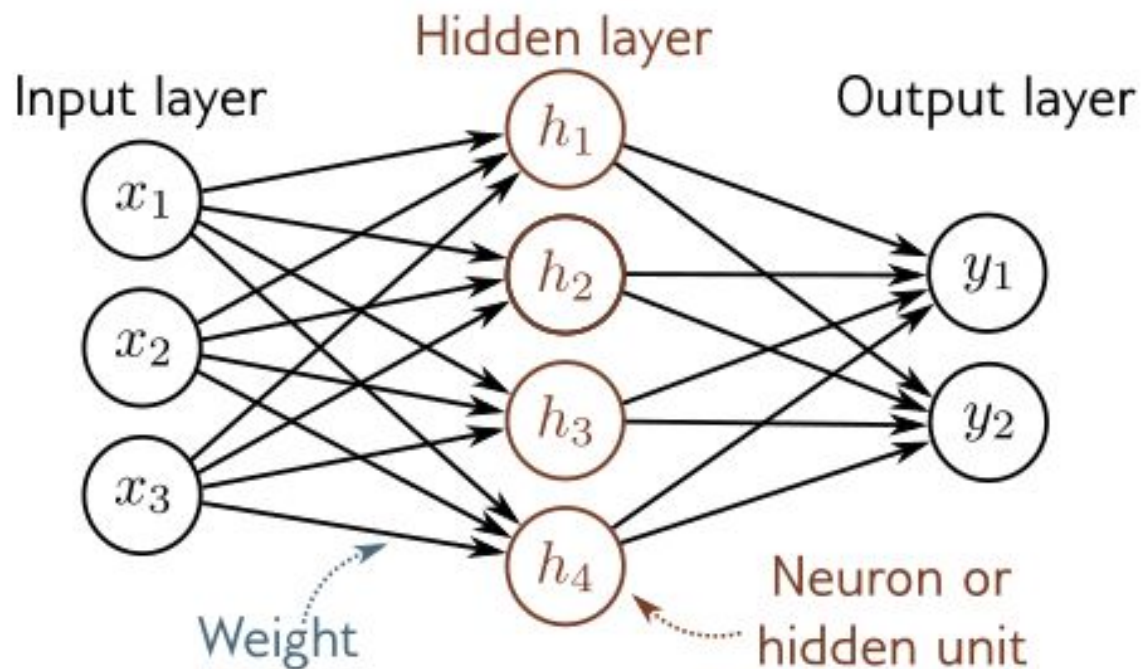
## Multivariate Inputs







# Building Artificial Neural Networks



# Chapters 4, 5, & 6 of UDL

Reading for next week