# Fundamentos de Deep Learning



ETS de Ingeniería Informática

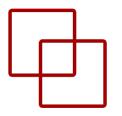


Dr. Manuel Castillo-Cara

www.manuelcastillo.eu

Departamento de Inteligencia Artificial Escuela Técnica Superior de Ingeniería Informática Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED)

#### Preliminar



• Conceptos avanzados de redes neuronales © 2022 by Manuel Castillo-Cara is licensed under Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International



• Contrato de Manuel Castillo-Cara se encuentra financiado por la Unión Europea-NextGenerationEU







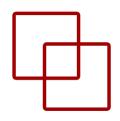
# Índice

- Background
- Neurona
- Simulación
- Perceptron Multicapa
- Función de activación
- Cómo opera el MLP
- Backpropagation

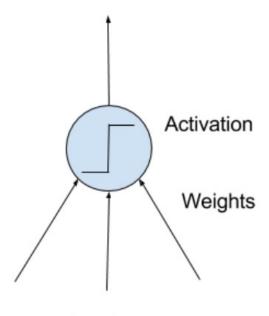
# Background



# 0. Background

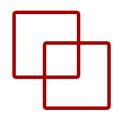


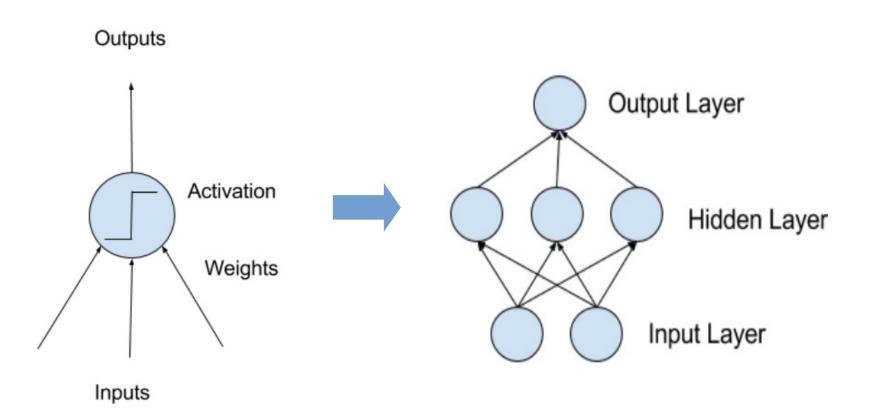




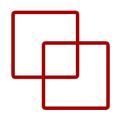
Inputs

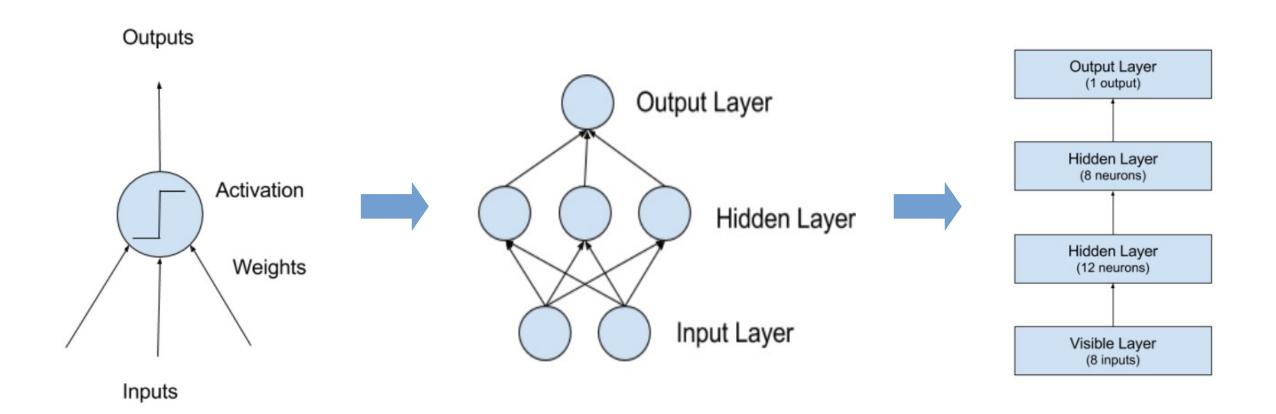
# 0. Background





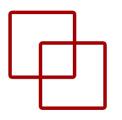
# 0. Background



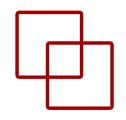


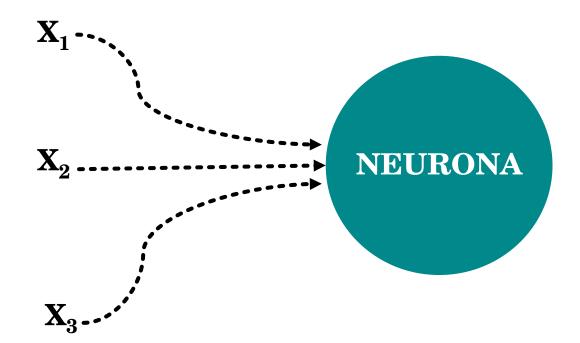
La neurona

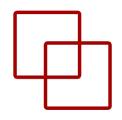


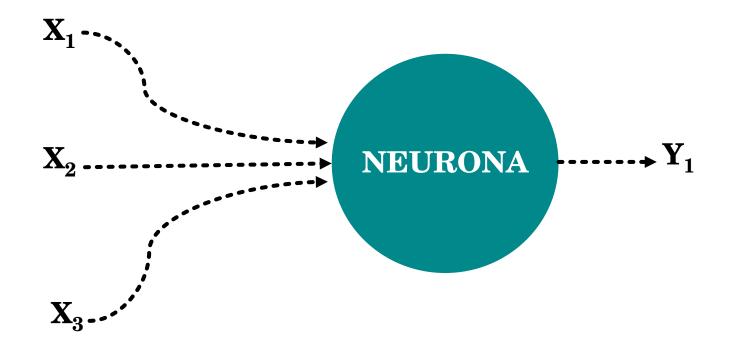


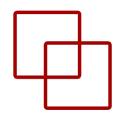


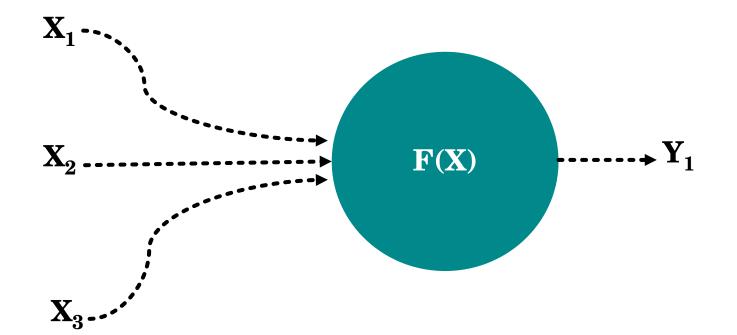


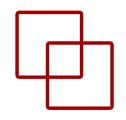


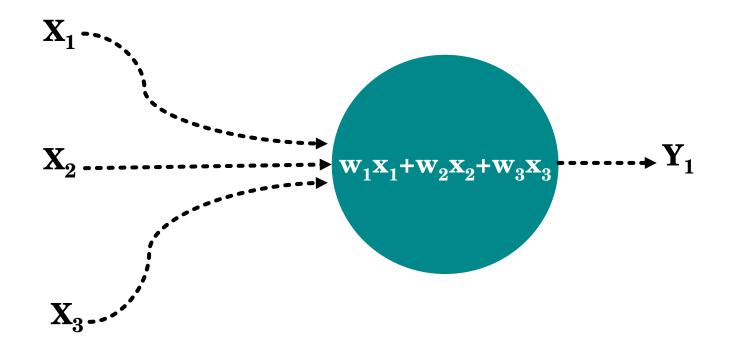


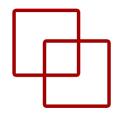


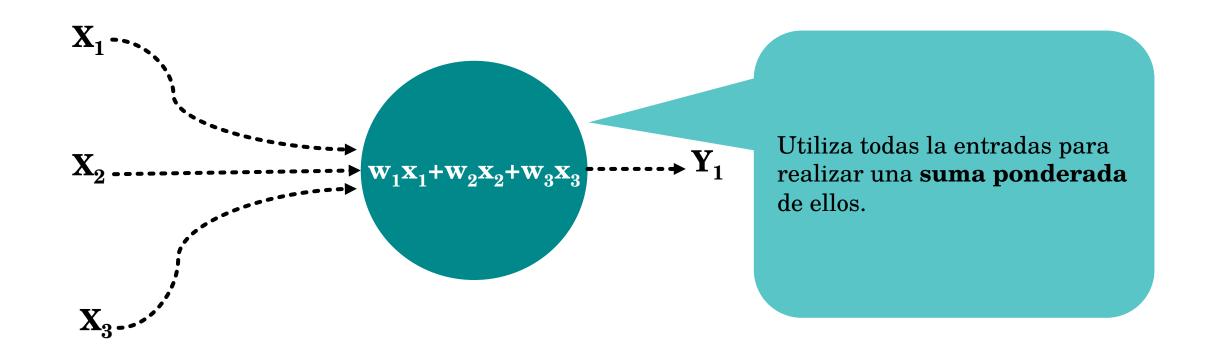


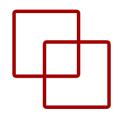


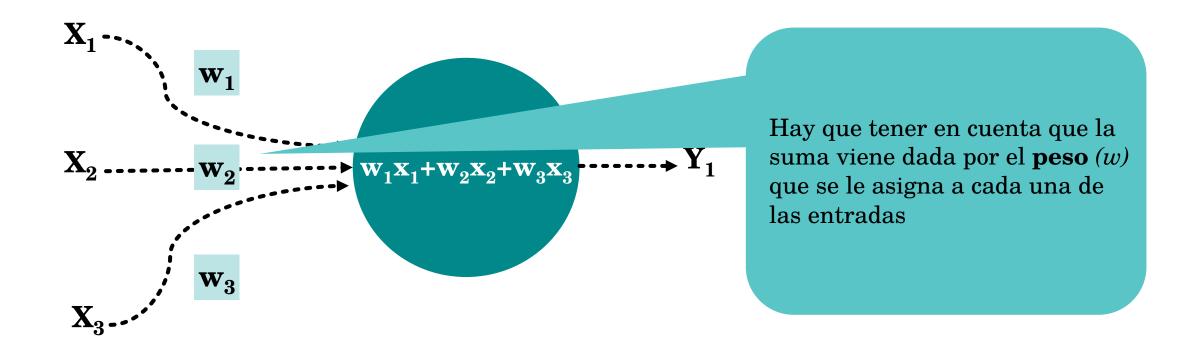


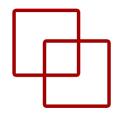


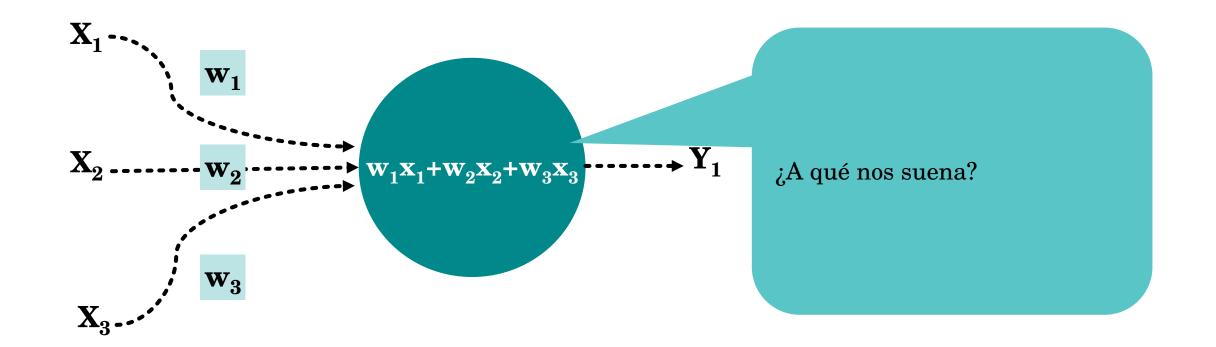




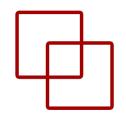


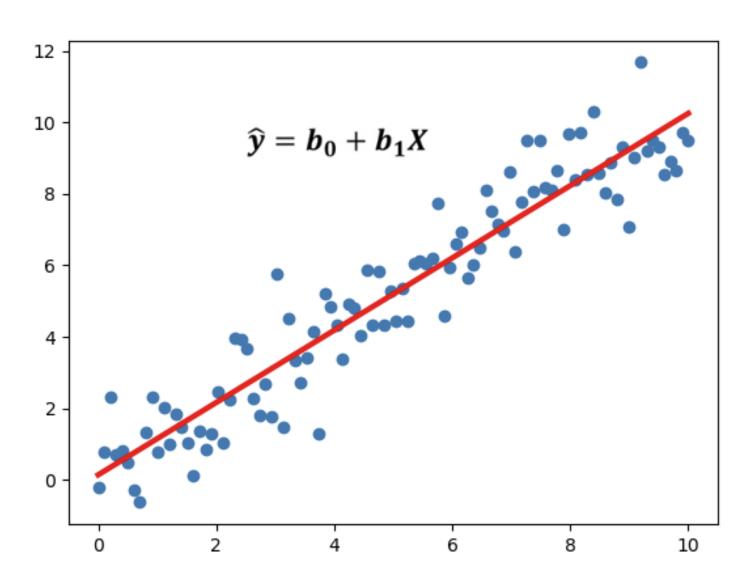




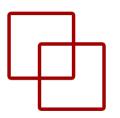


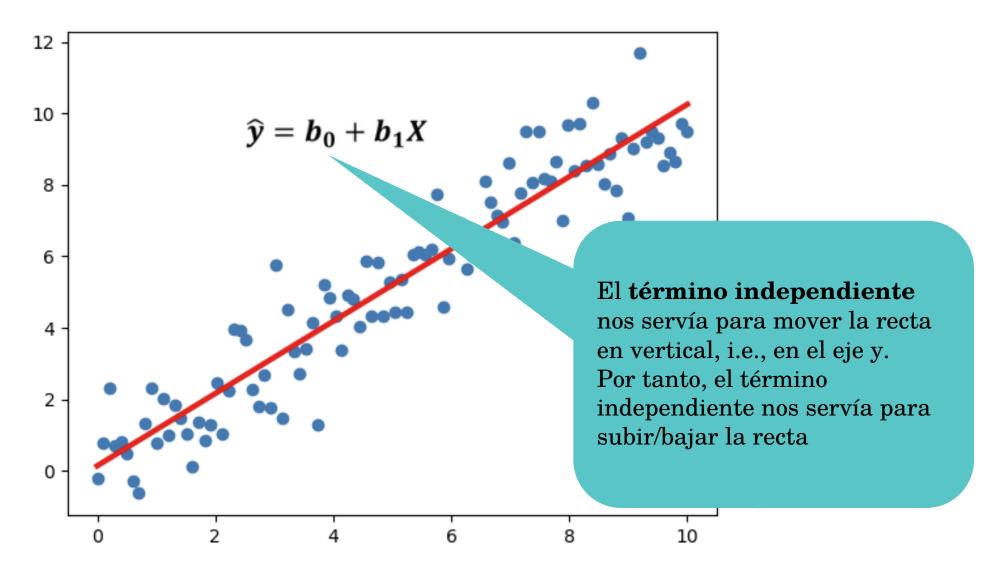
# 2. Regresión lineal

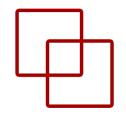


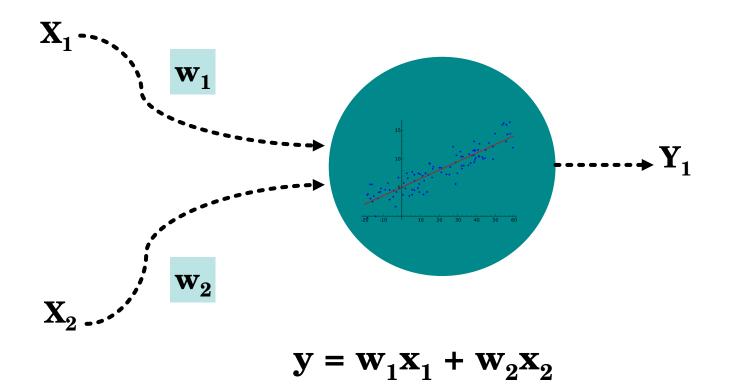


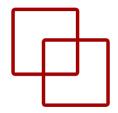
# 2. Regresión lineal

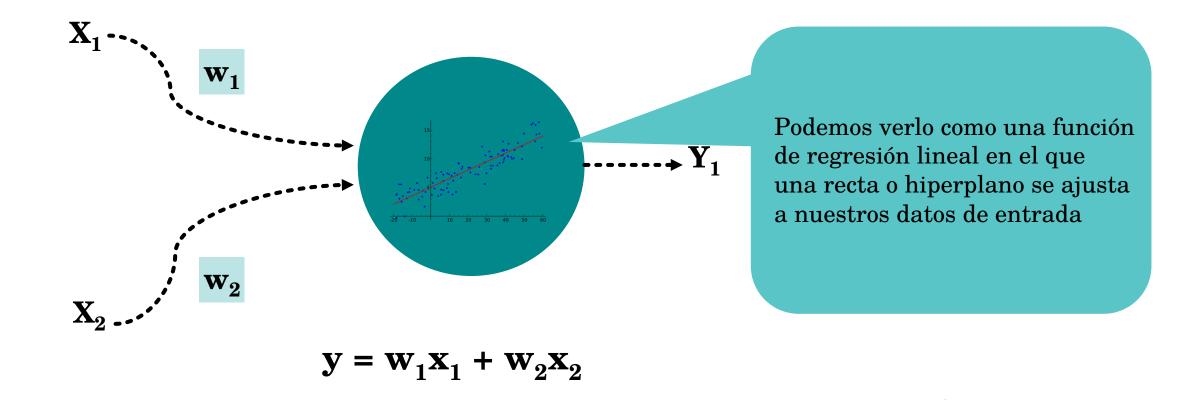


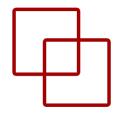


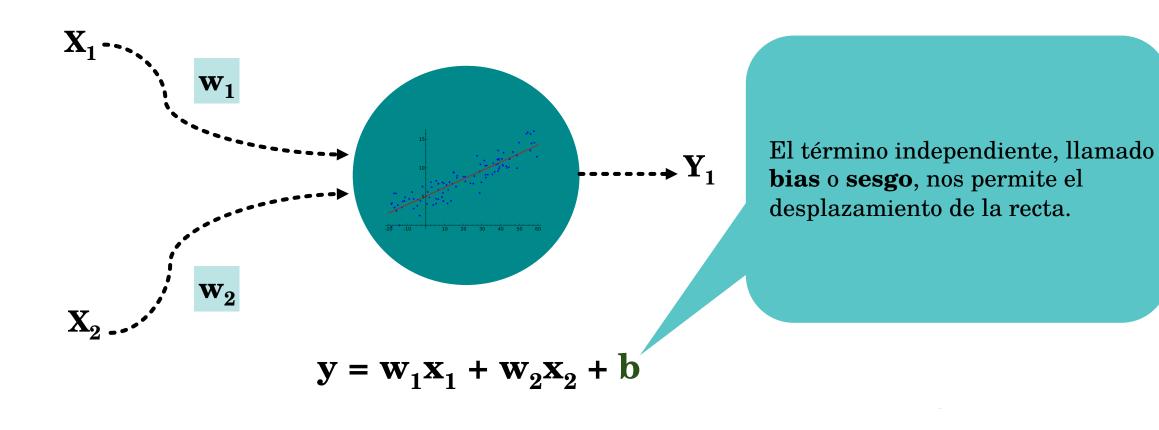


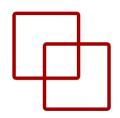


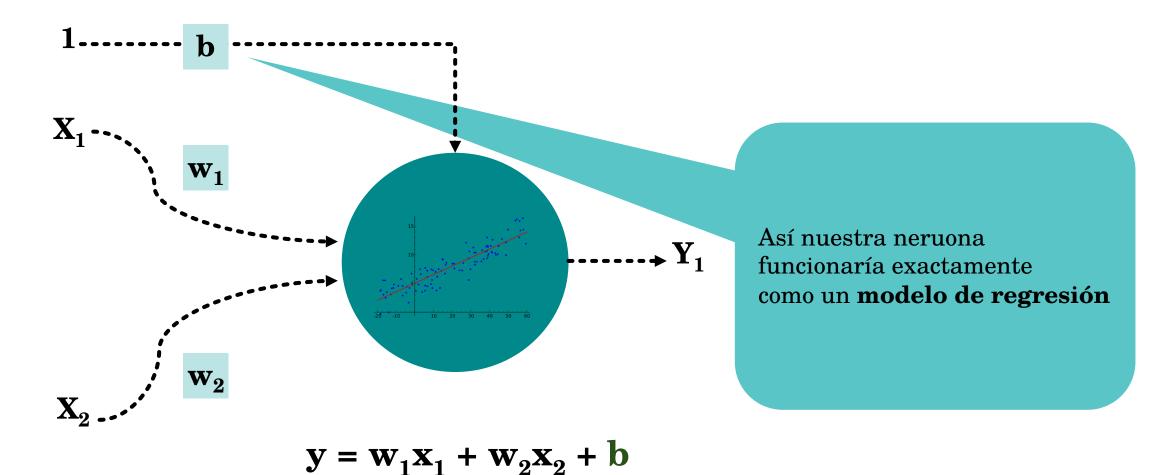






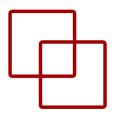


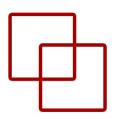


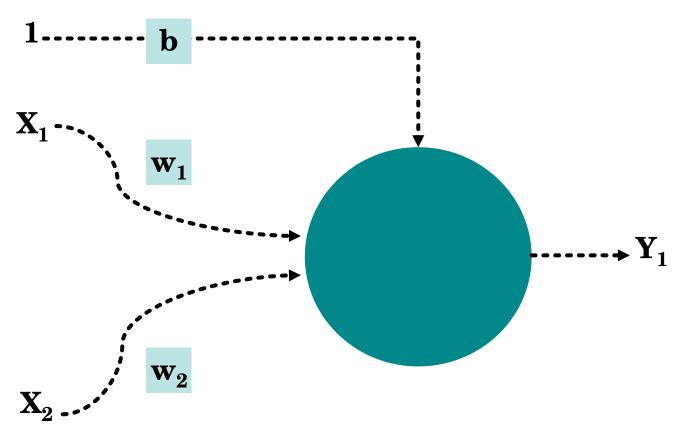


Simulación

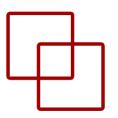


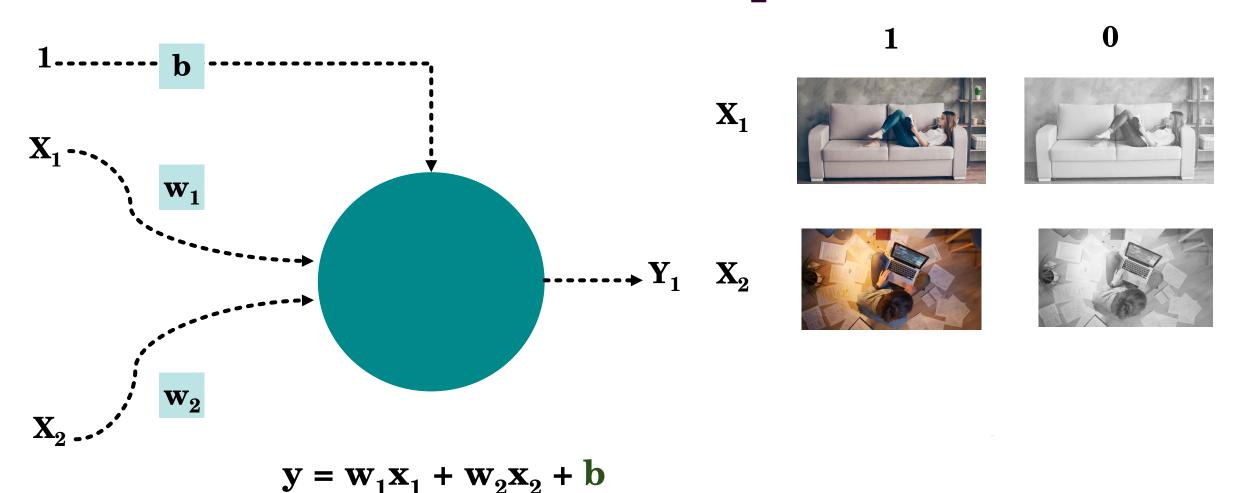


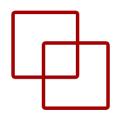


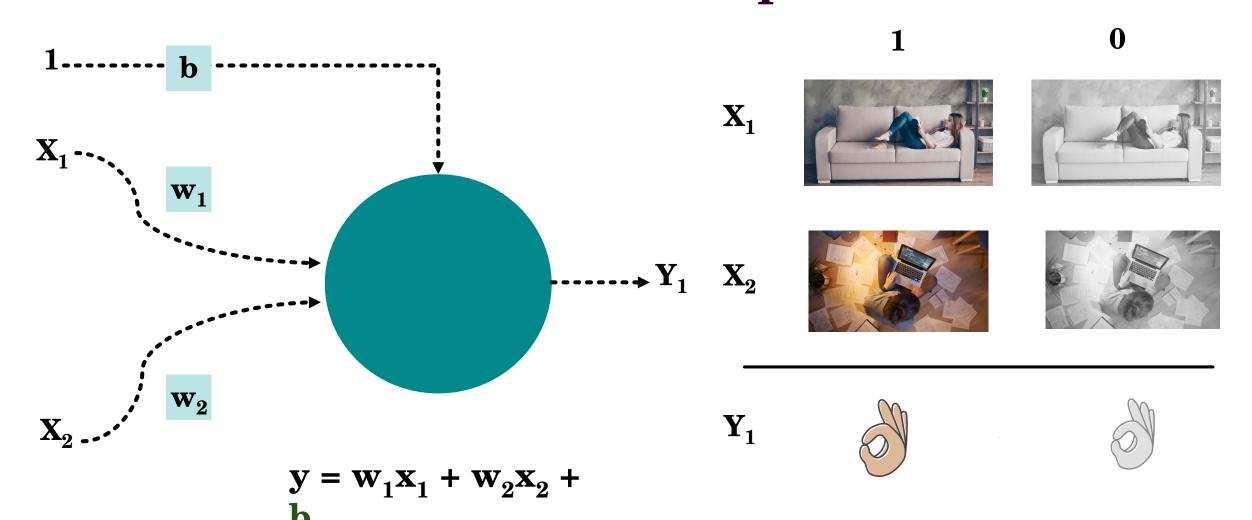


$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{w}_1 \mathbf{x}_1 + \mathbf{w}_2 \mathbf{x}_2 + \mathbf{b}$$









#### Modelamos el problema

### Estudiar + Estar en casa = Aprobar el examen

 $X_1$   $X_2$  Target Y







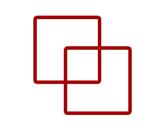






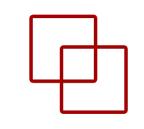






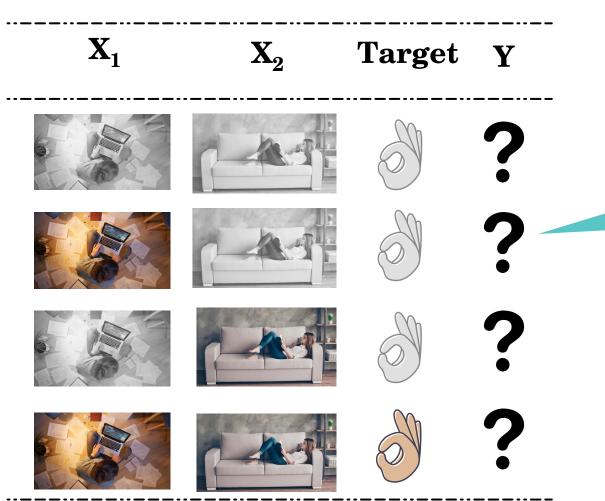
Modelamos el problema

$\mathbf{X}_1$	$\mathbf{X_2}$	Target	Y	
				- <b>-</b>



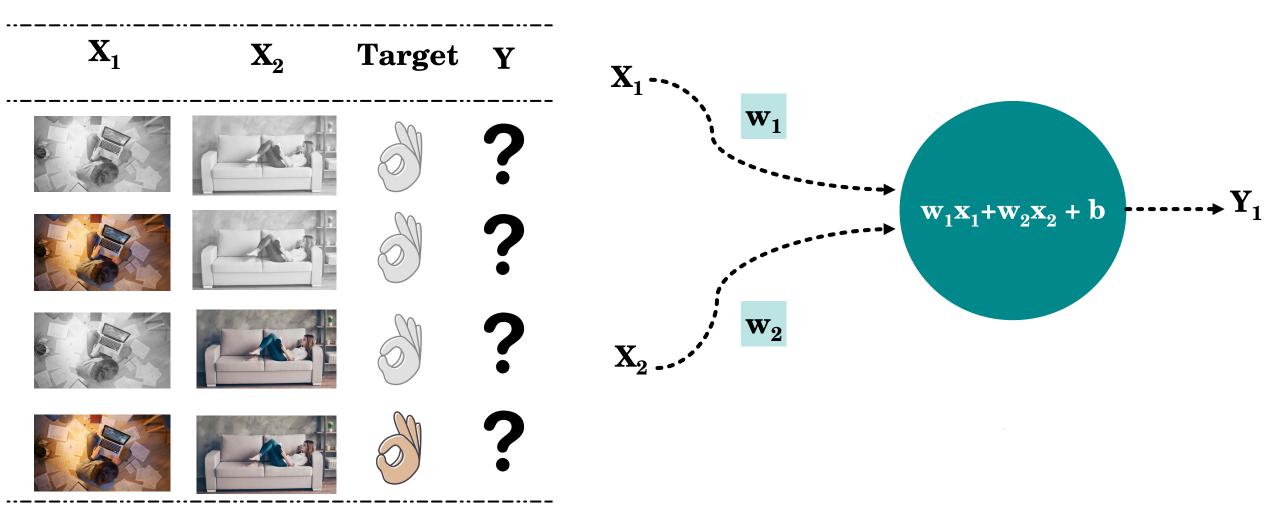
Modelamos el problema



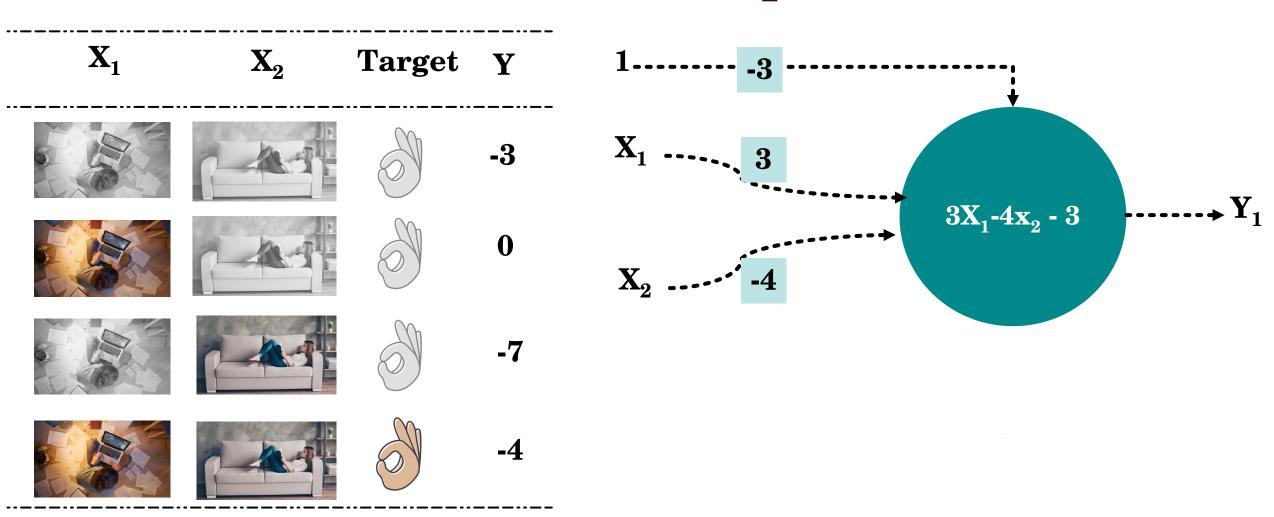


El resultado de la NN estará condicionado por el valor de los **parámetros**. Por tanto, tenemos que buscar esos pesos y bias.

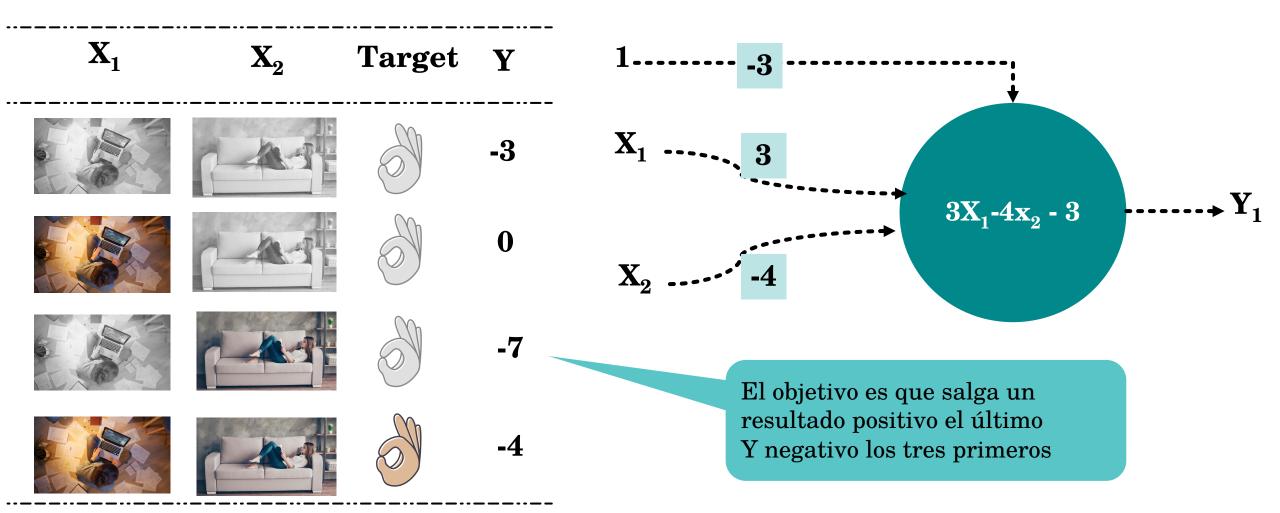
Buscamos los parámetros



### Buscamos los parámetros

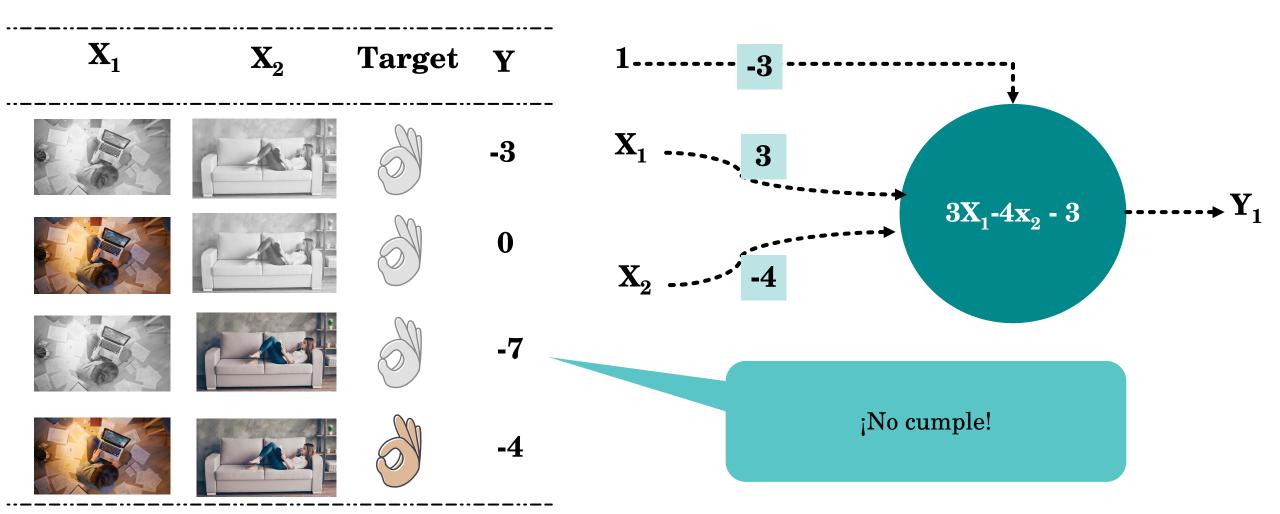


### Buscamos los parámetros

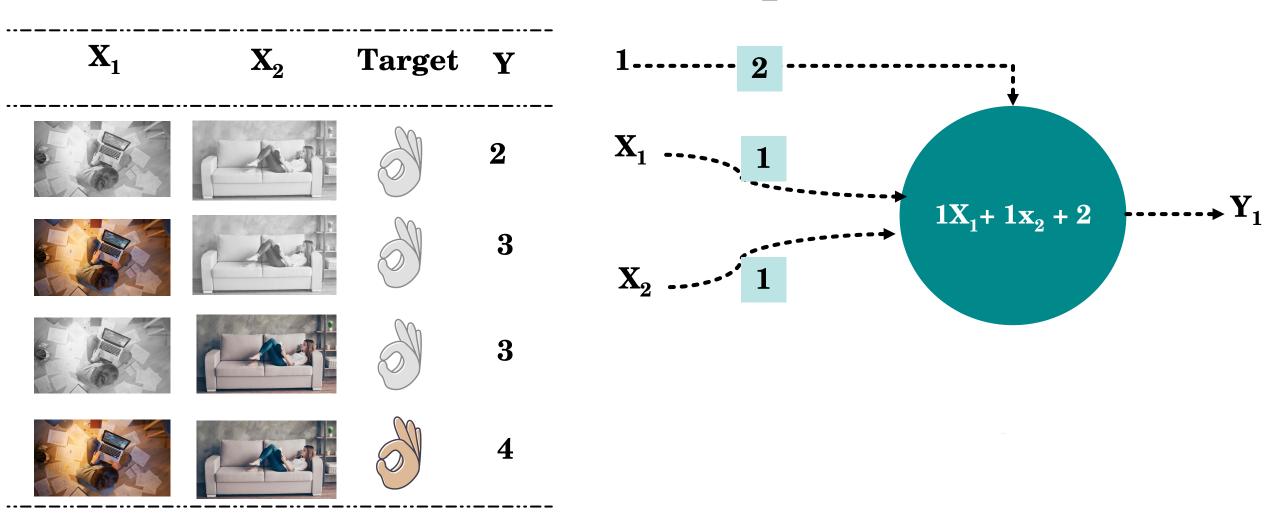


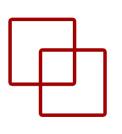
### Buscamos los parámetros



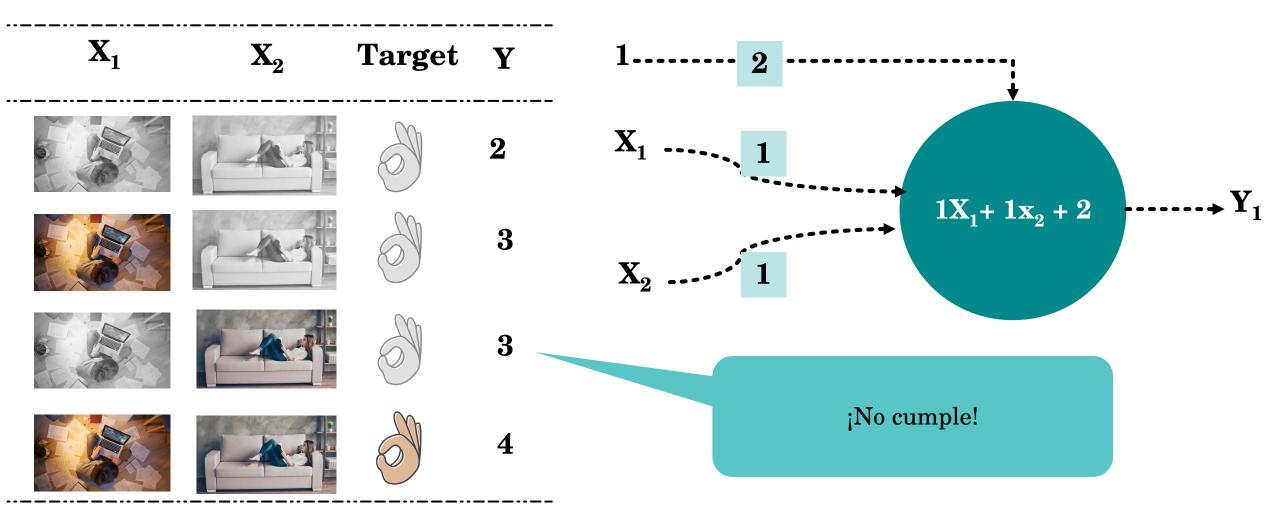


### Buscamos los parámetros



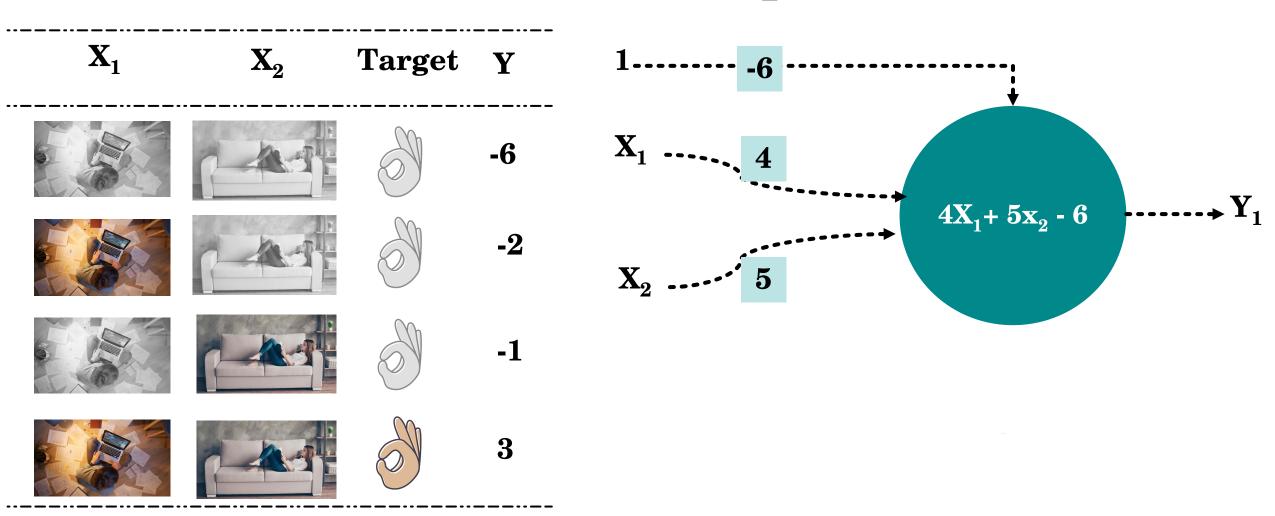


### Buscamos los parámetros



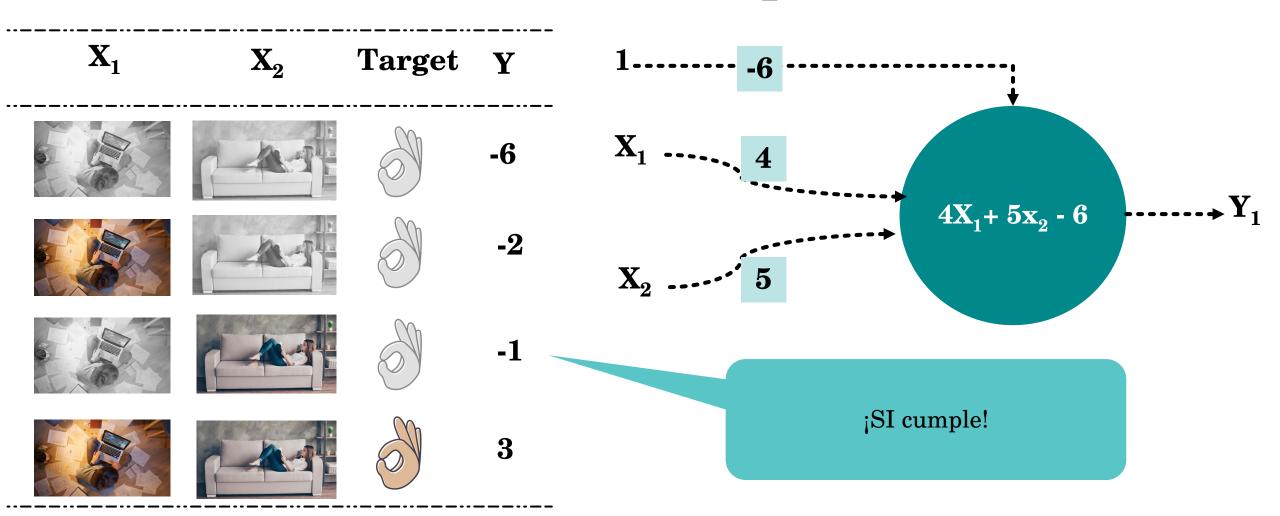
#### Buscamos los parámetros

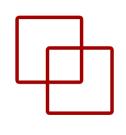
#### Estudiar + Estar en casa = Aprobar el examen



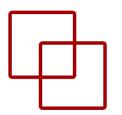
#### Buscamos los parámetros

#### Estudiar + Estar en casa = Aprobar el examen





#### 1. Ejemplo Entender el procedimiento





 $\mathbf{X}_{1}$ 

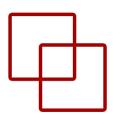








#### Entender el procedimiento







 $\mathbf{X}_1$ 



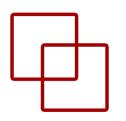








#### Entender el procedimiento









 $\mathbf{X}_1$ 











#### Entender el procedimiento

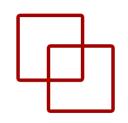
 $\mathbf{1}$ 

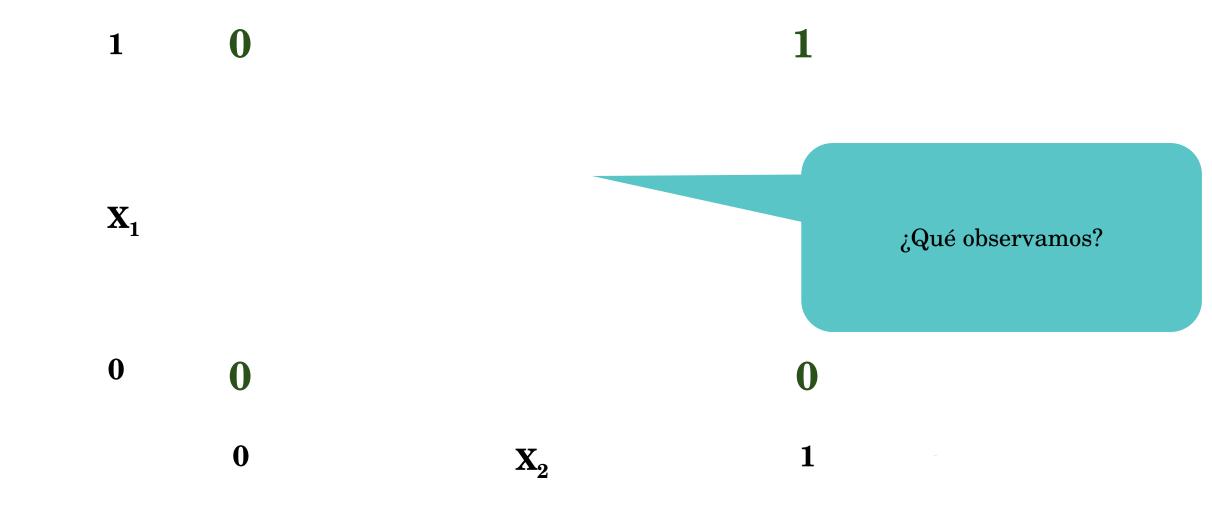
 $\mathbf{X}_1$ 

0 0

 $\mathbf{X}_{2}$ 

Entender el procedimiento





#### 1. Ejemplo Puerta lógica AND

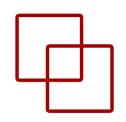
1 0

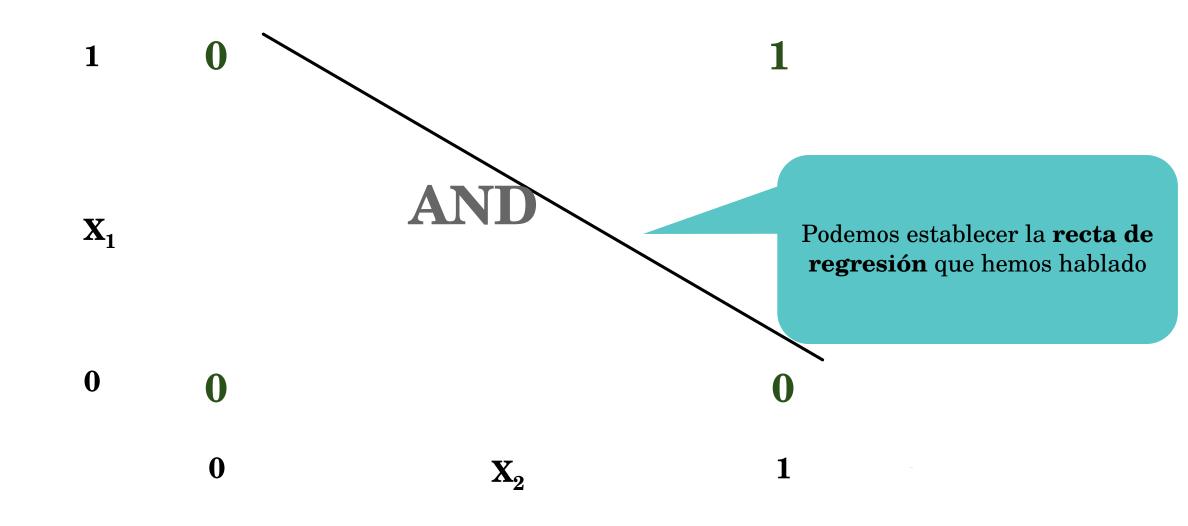
¿Qué observamos?
Que tenemos una **puerta**lógica AND

0 0

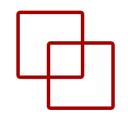
 $\mathbf{X}_{2}$ 

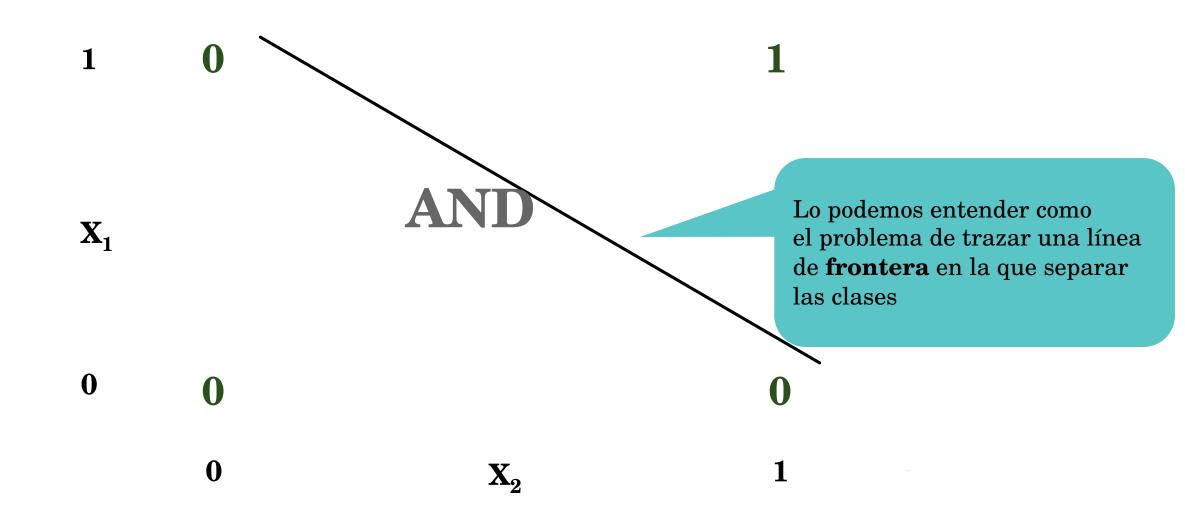
#### 1. Ejemplo Puerta lógica AND



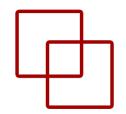


#### 1. Ejemplo Puerta lógica AND





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

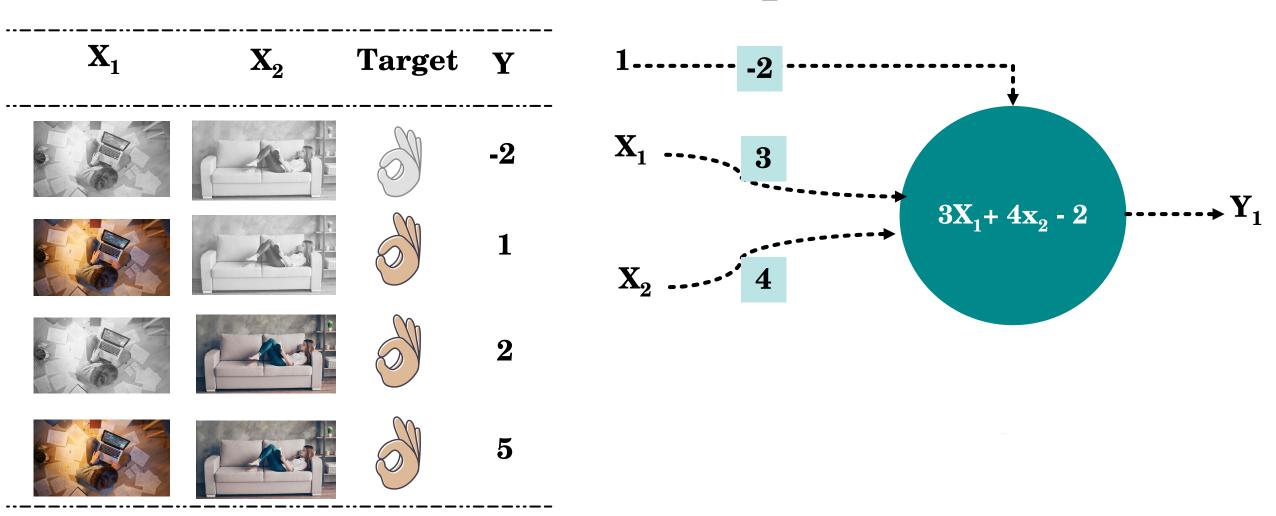
1

0

X

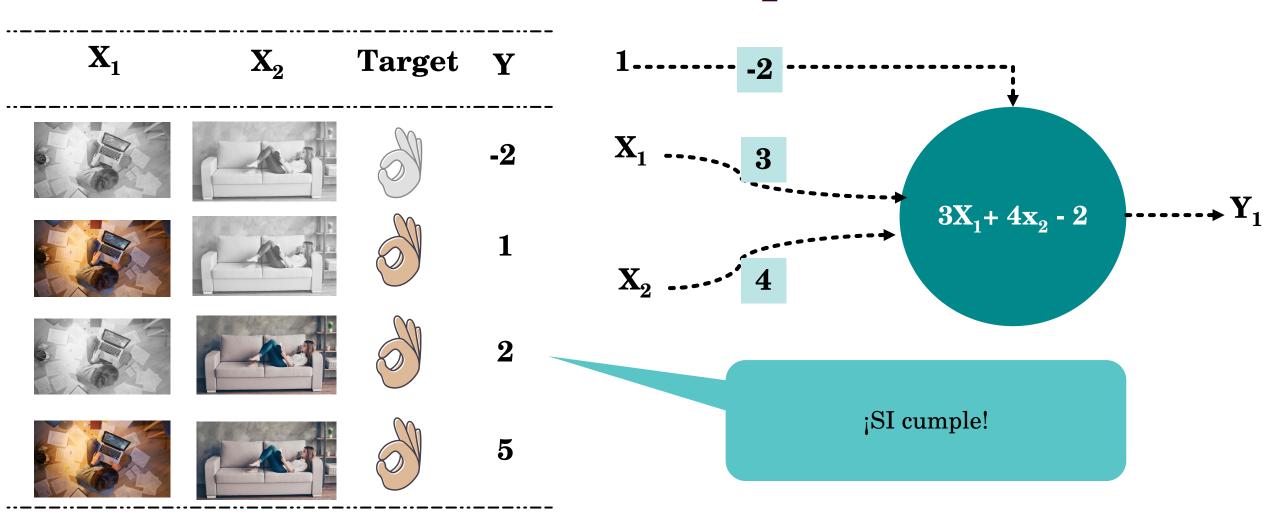
Puerta lógica OR – Buscar parámetros

#### Estudiar + Estar en casa = Aprobar el examen

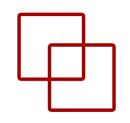


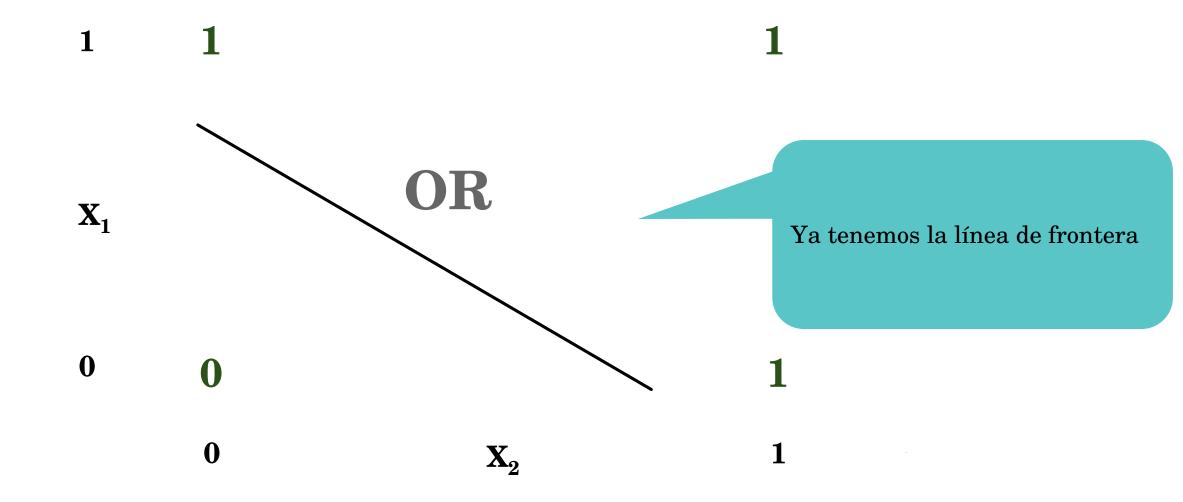
Puerta lógica OR – Buscar parámetros

#### Estudiar + Estar en casa = Aprobar el examen

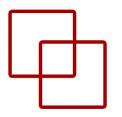


#### 1. Ejemplo Puerta lógica OR





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

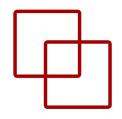
0

1

0

X

Puerta lógica XOR



 $oldsymbol{1}$ 

 $\mathbf{X}_1$ 

**XOR** 

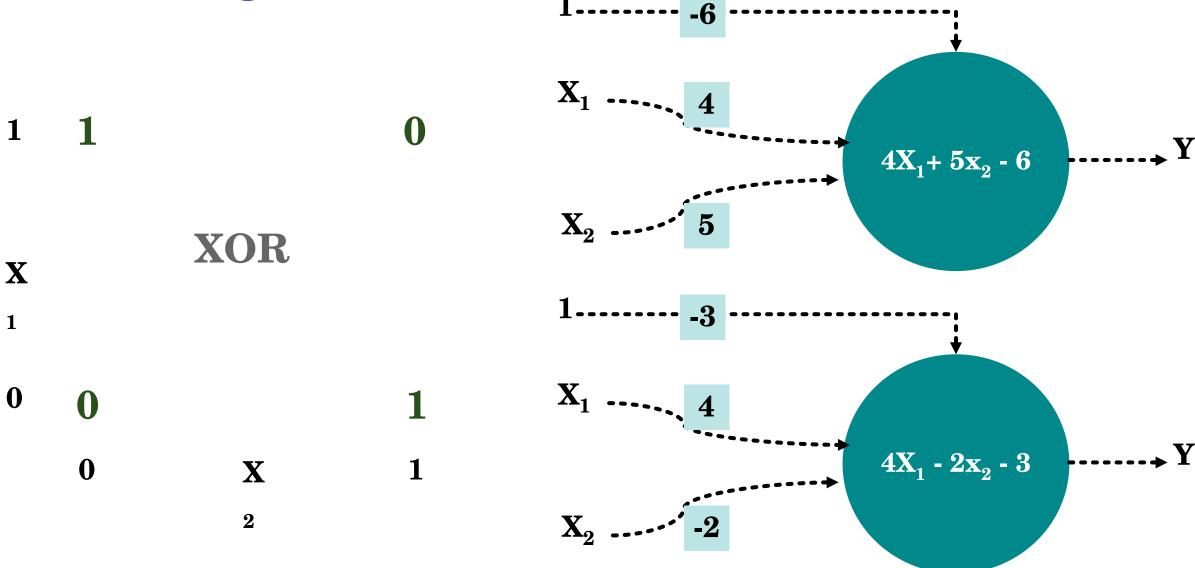
¿Como lo solucionamos?

0

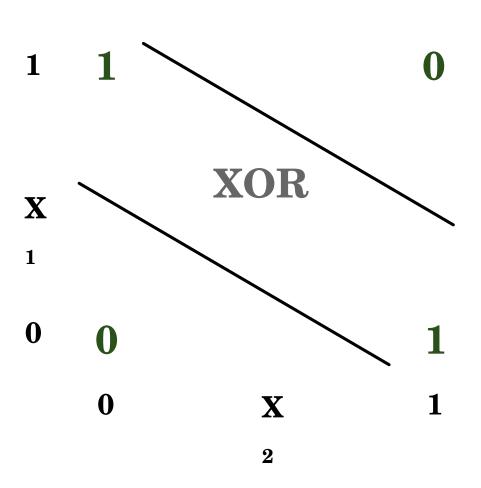
 $\mathbf{X}_{2}$ 

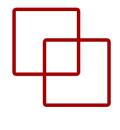
1

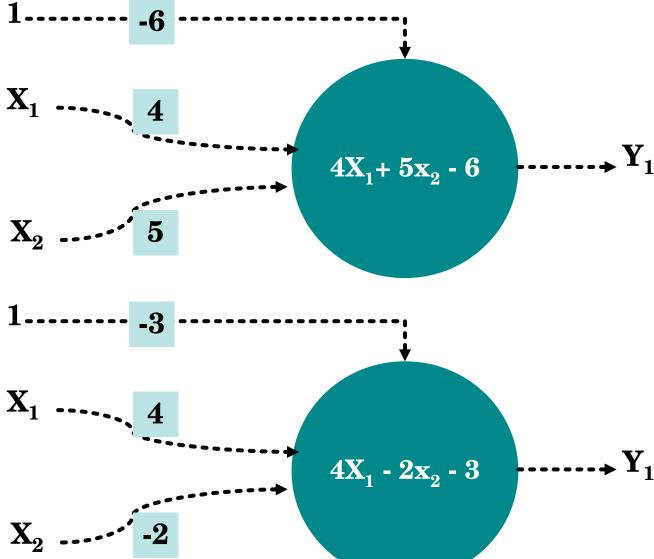
Puerta lógica XOR



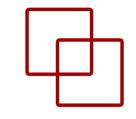
Puerta lógica XOR

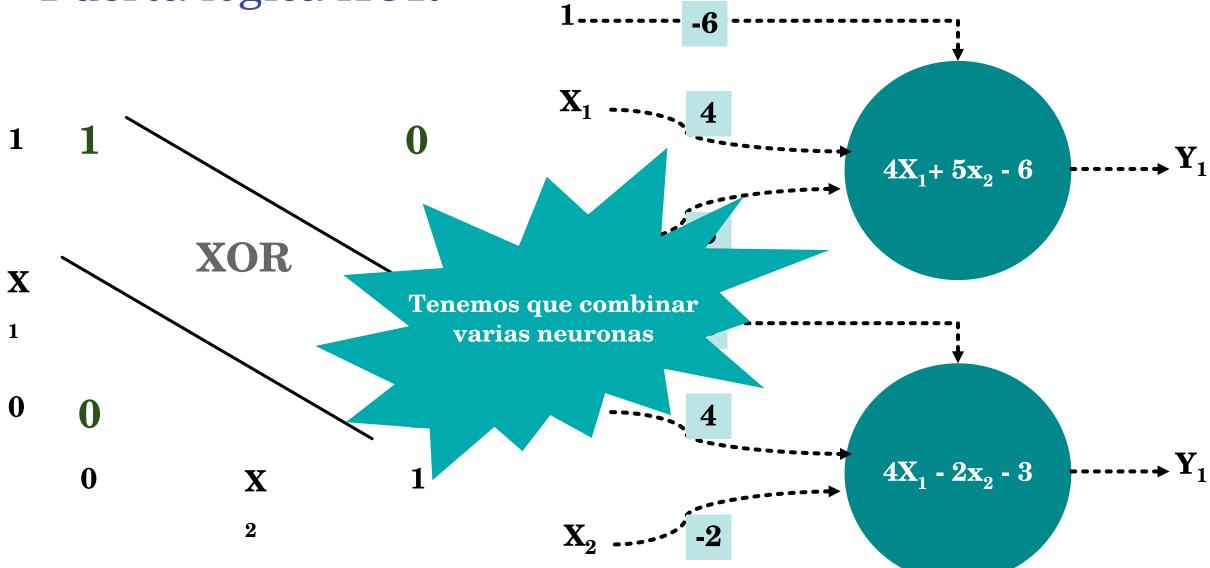






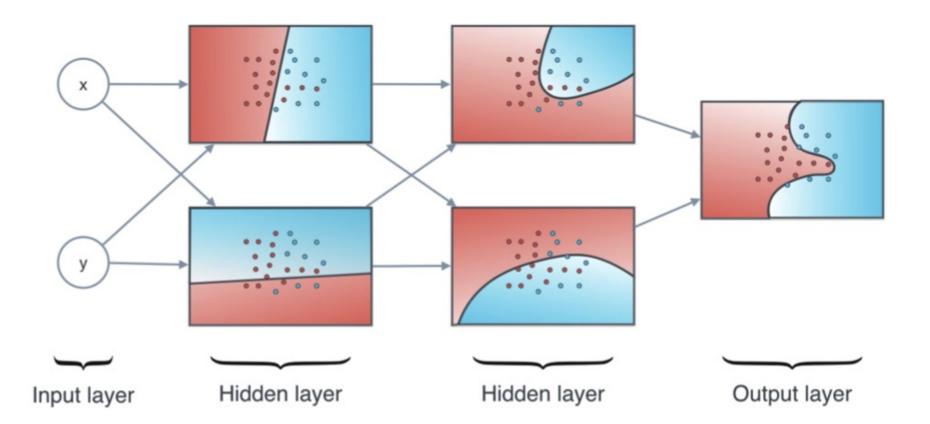
Puerta lógica XOR

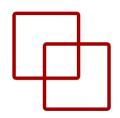




#### Arquitectura de redes neuronales

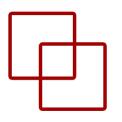
- Son la base de las **redes profundas**, actualmente muy utilizadas con mucho éxito.
- Cada capa extrae características cada vez más complejas





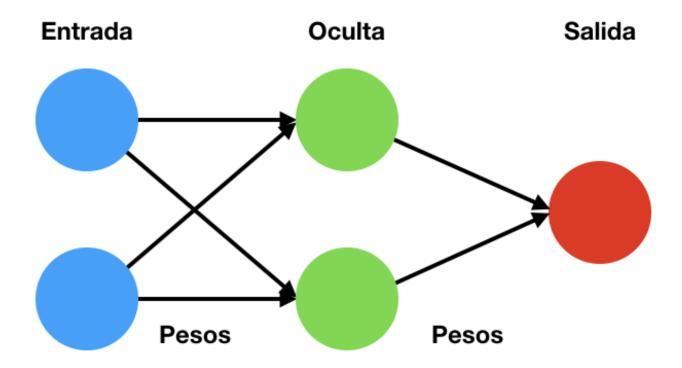
## Perceptrón multicapa



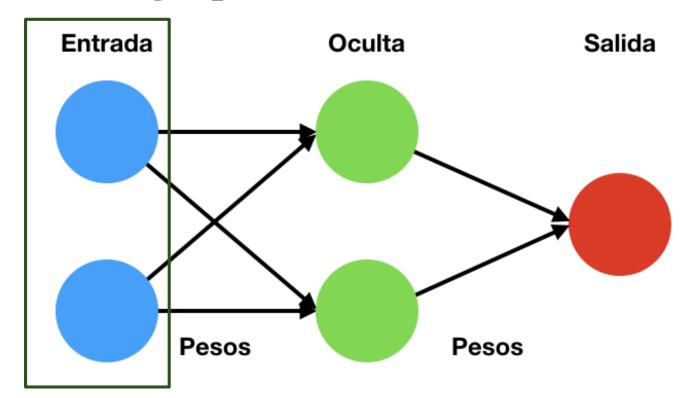


- Una neurona **no puede representar** toda la información
  - Problema de linealidad como XOR
- Necesitamos una **agrupación** de neuronas

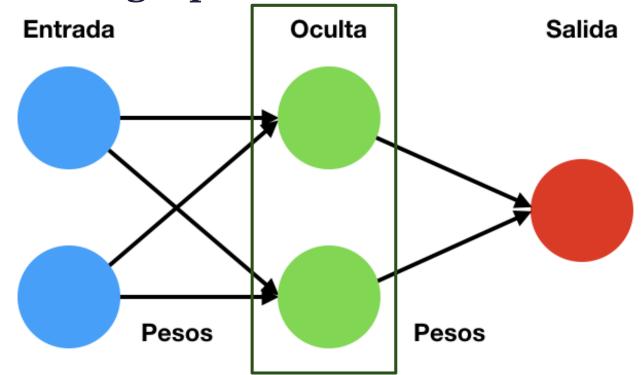
- Una neurona **no puede representar** toda la información
  - Problema de linealidad como XOR
- Necesitamos una agrupación de neuronas



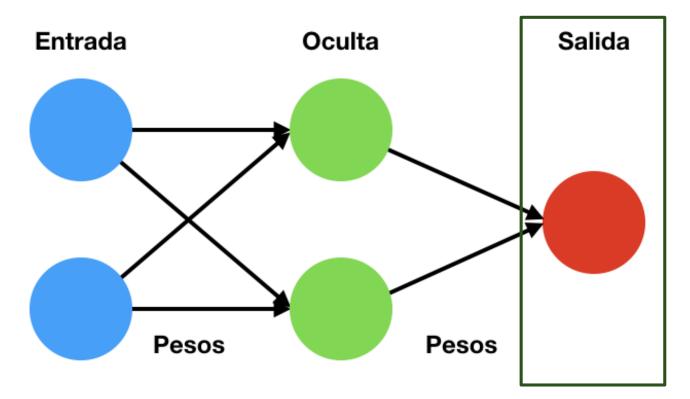
- Una neurona **no puede representar** toda la información
  - Problema de linealidad como XOR
- Necesitamos una **agrupación** de neuronas



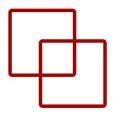
- Una neurona **no puede representar** toda la información
  - Problema de linealidad como XOR
- Necesitamos una agrupación de neuronas



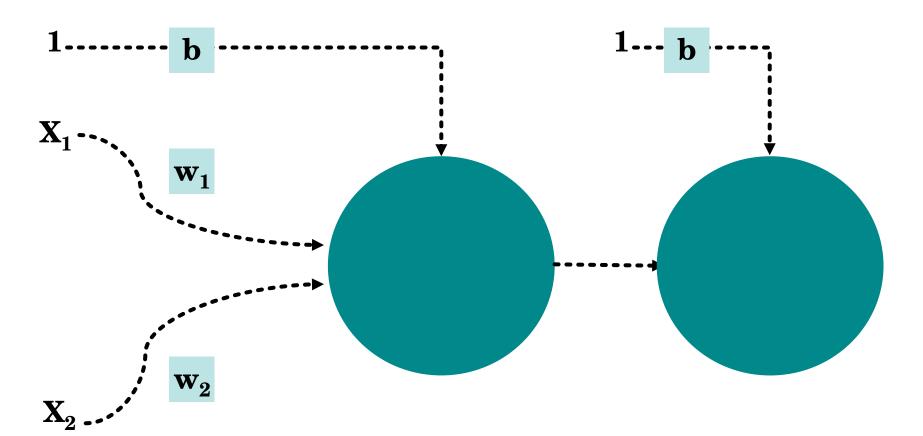
- Una neurona **no puede representar** toda la información
  - Problema de linealidad como XOR
- Necesitamos una **agrupación** de neuronas



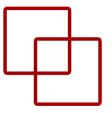
#### 2. Secuencialidad de neuronas



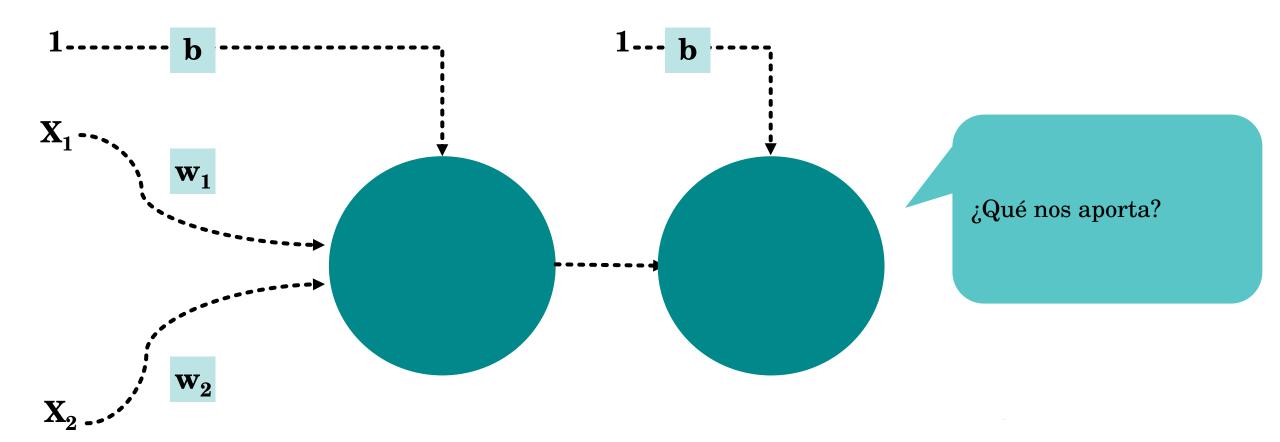
Si ponemos neuronas de forma secuencial



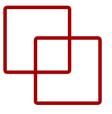
#### 2. Secuencialidad de neuronas



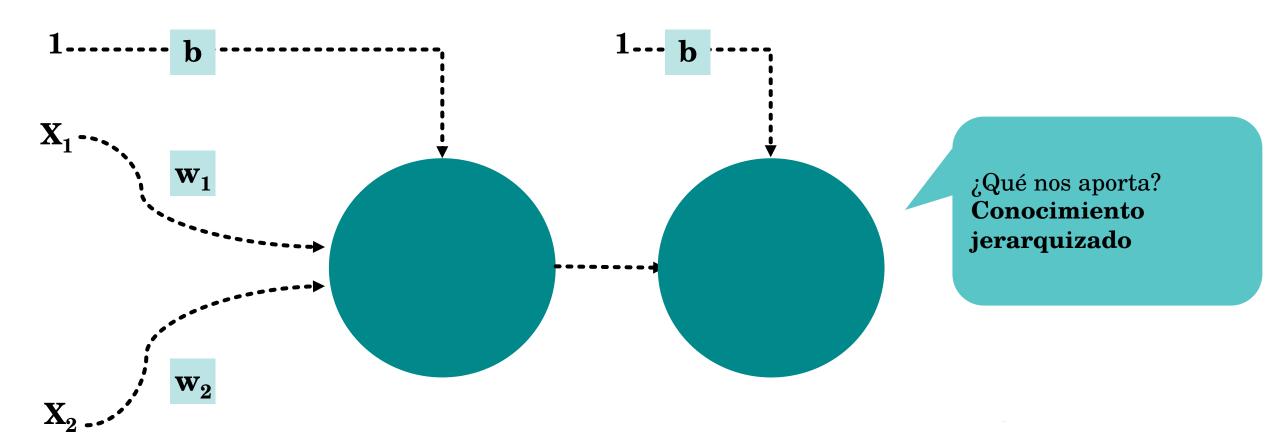
Si ponemos neuronas de forma secuencial

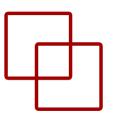


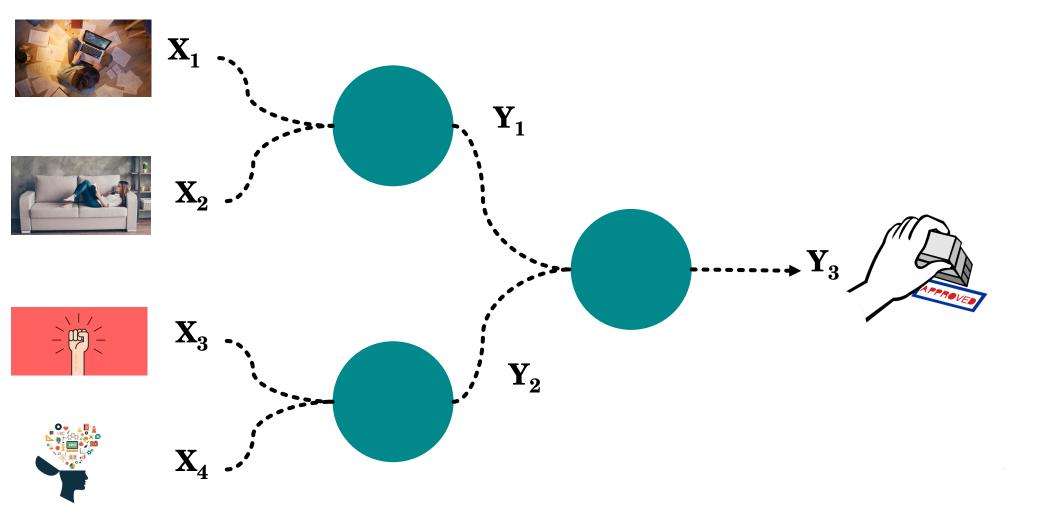
#### 2. Secuencialidad de neuronas

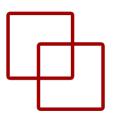


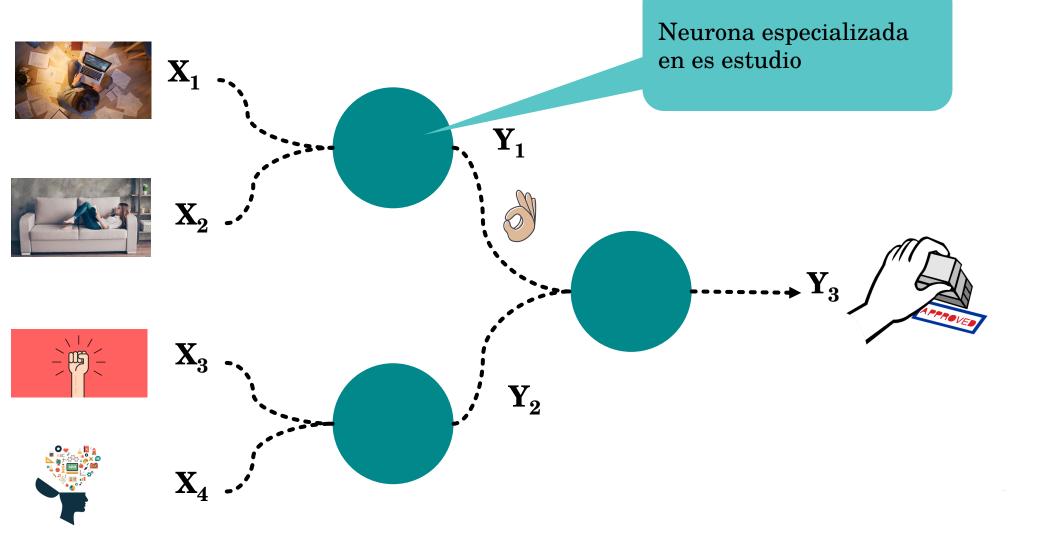
Si ponemos neuronas de forma secuencial

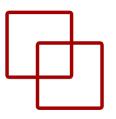


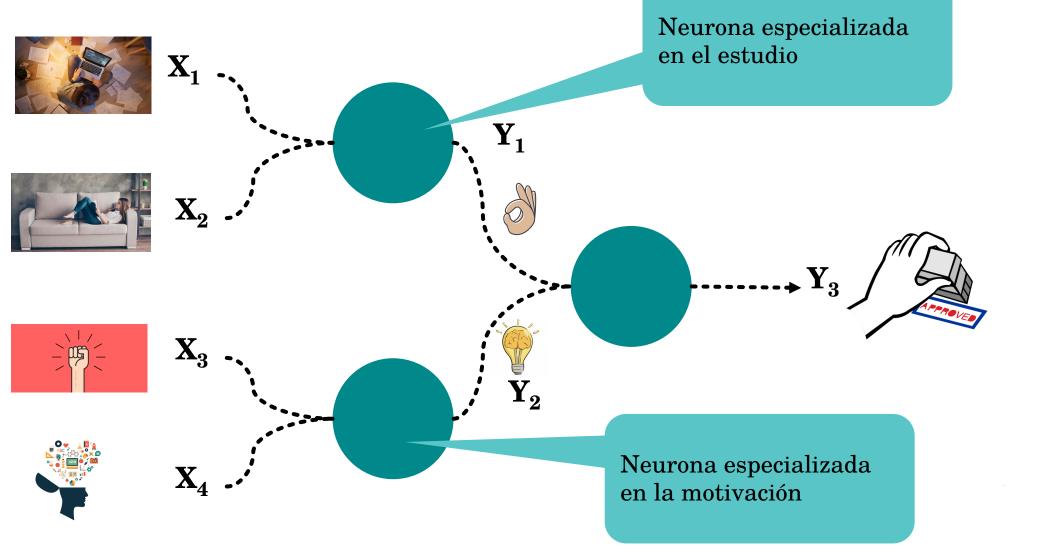


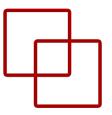


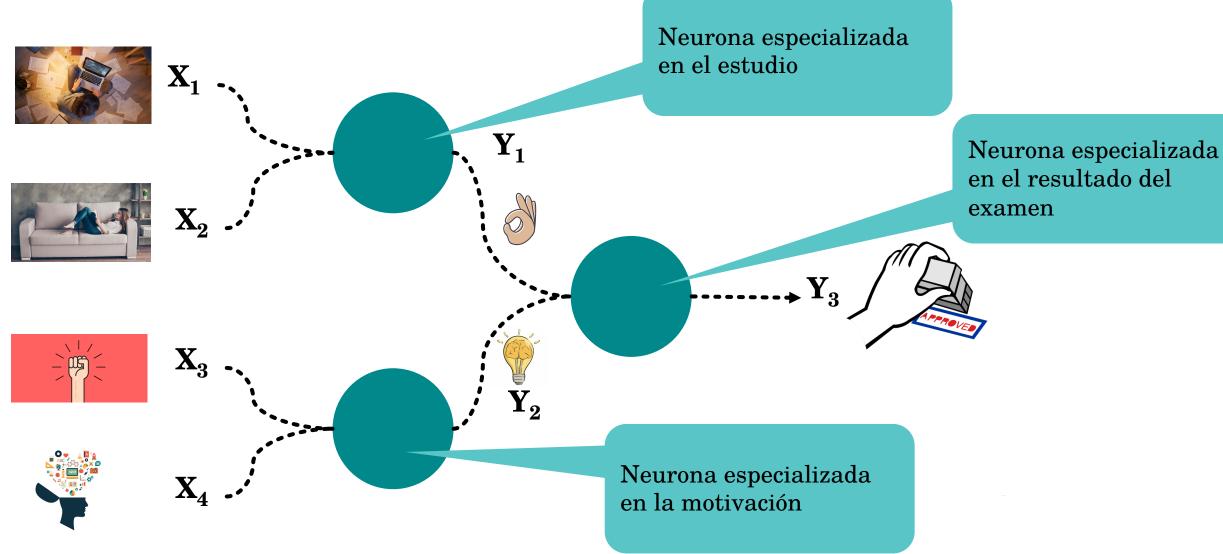




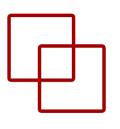


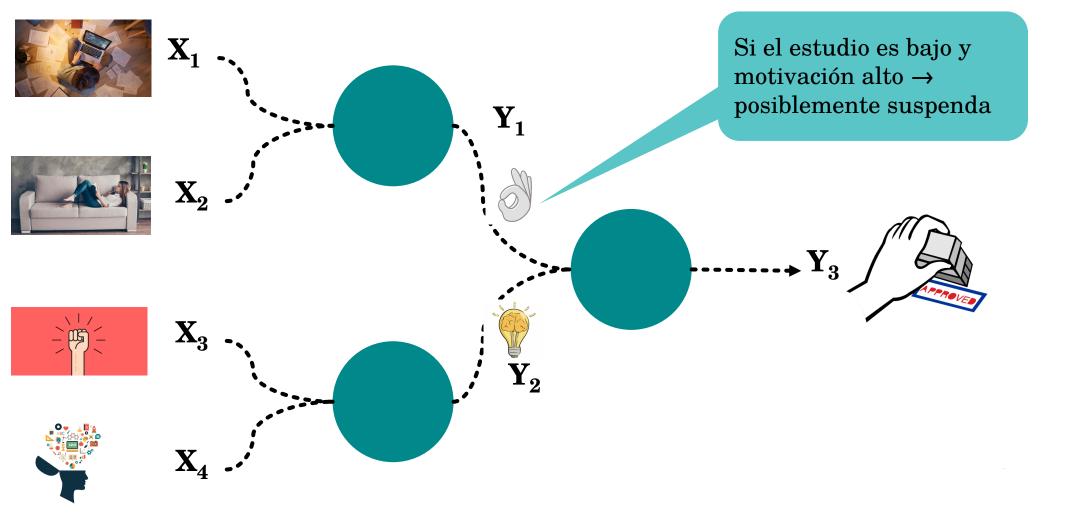


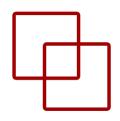




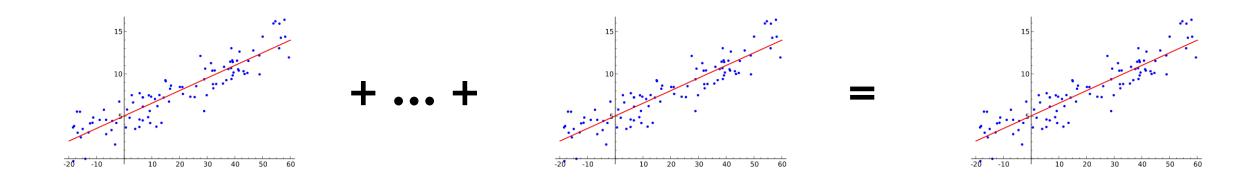
# 3. Conocimiento Jerarquizado Ejemplo

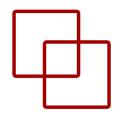


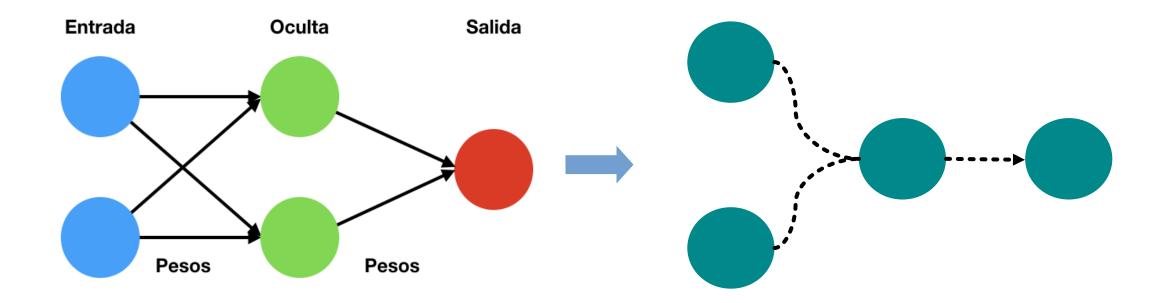


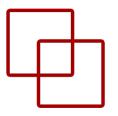


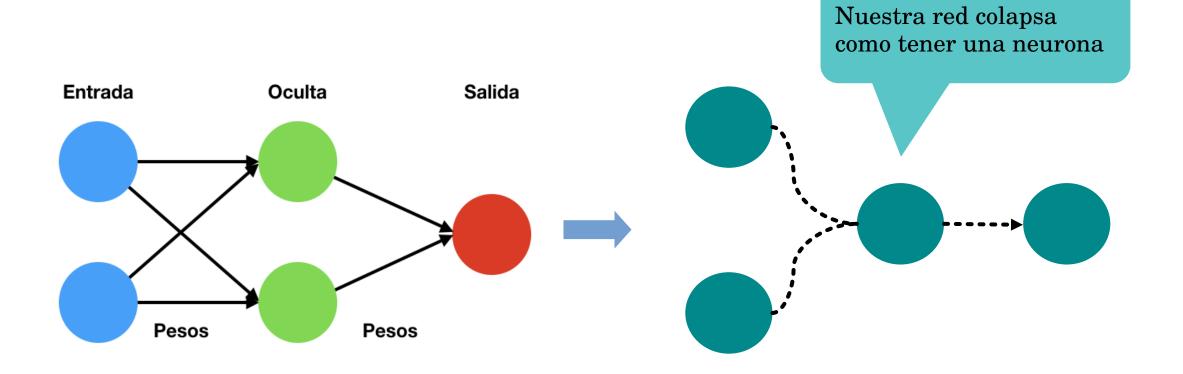
• El problema es que la concatenación de regresiones lineales es **igual** a una regresión lineal

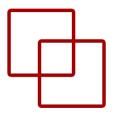


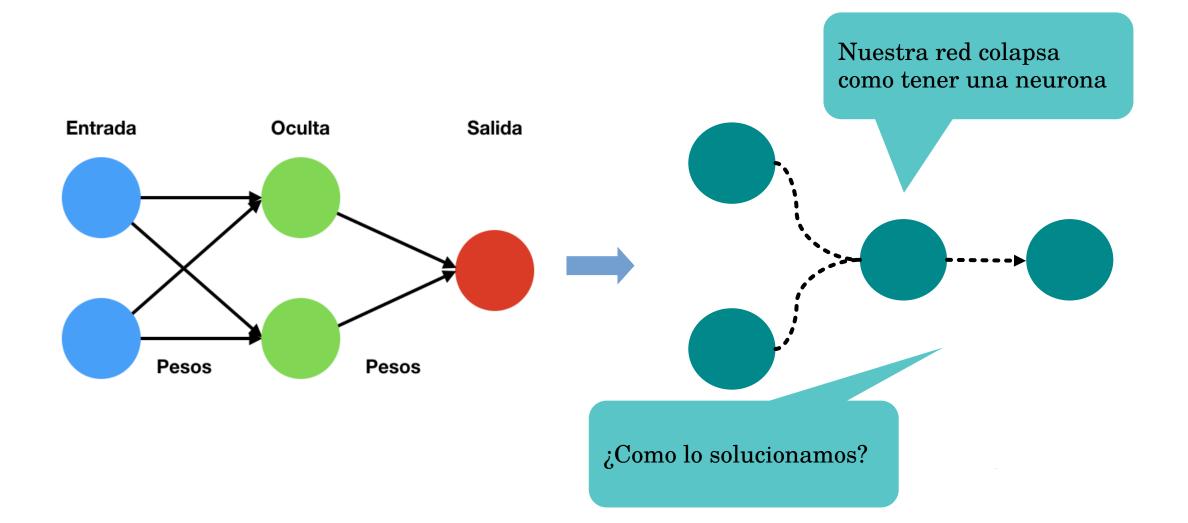


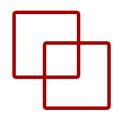




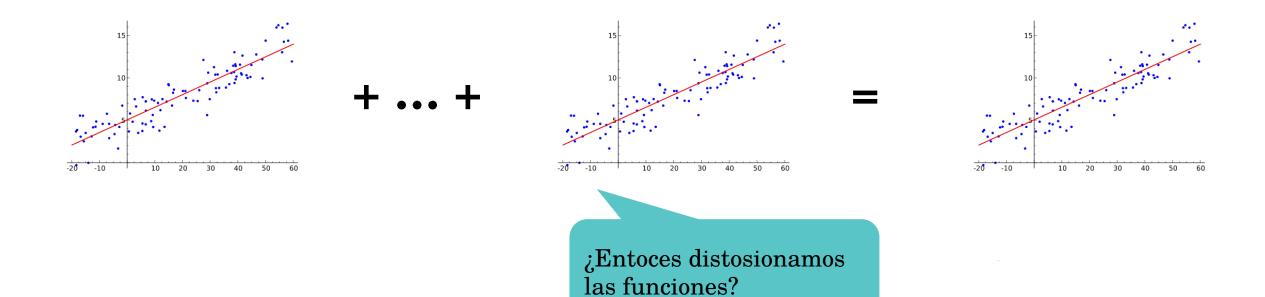


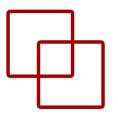




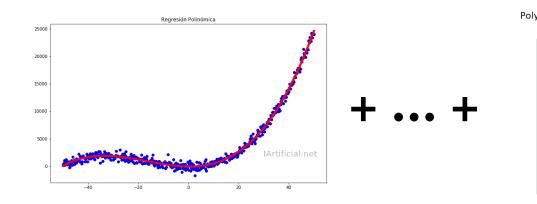


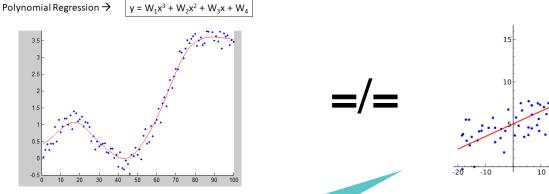
• Que nuestras funciones sufran una distorsión para romper la linealidad



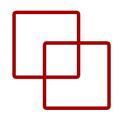


• Que nuestras funciones sufran una distorsión para romper la linealidad

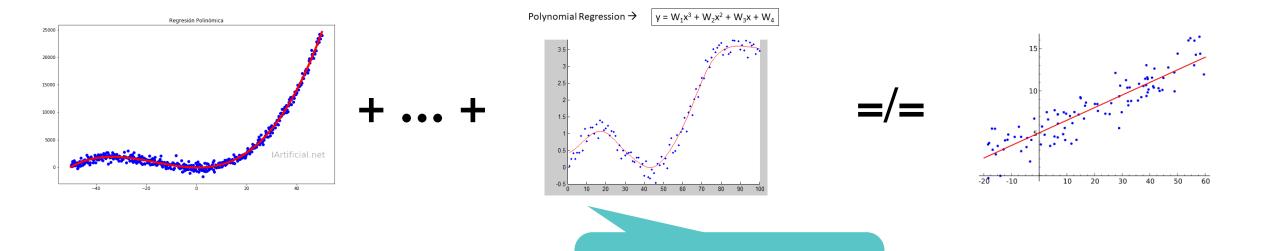




Así el resultado **no es Lineal** 



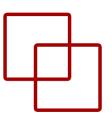
• Que nuestras funciones sufran una distorsión para romper la linealidad



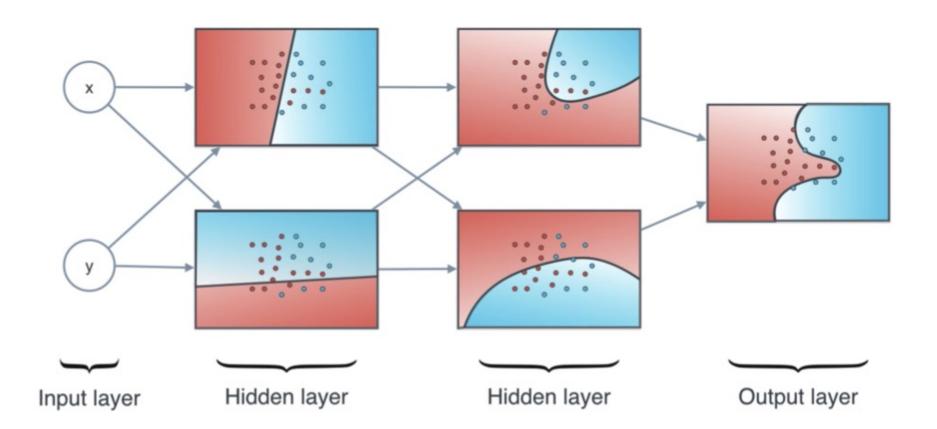
Añadimos funciones

de activación

# 5. Arquitectura de redes neuronales



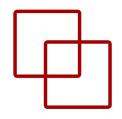
- Son la base de las redes profundas, actualmente muy utilizadas con mucho éxito.
- Cada capa extrae características cada vez más complejas

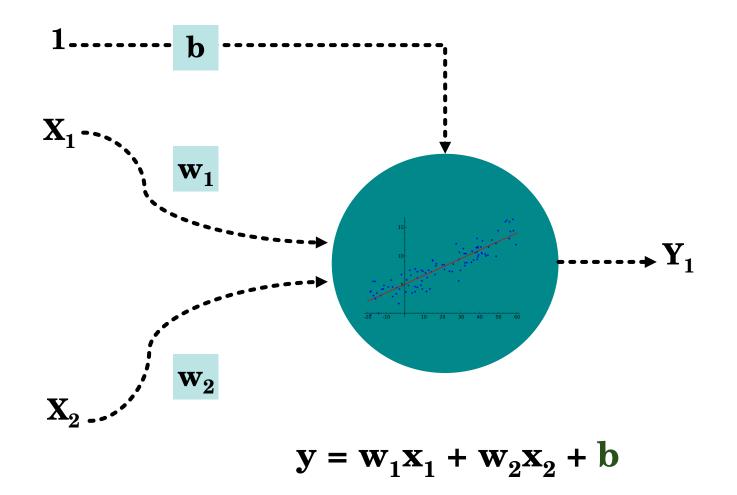


# Función de activación

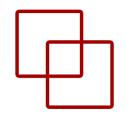


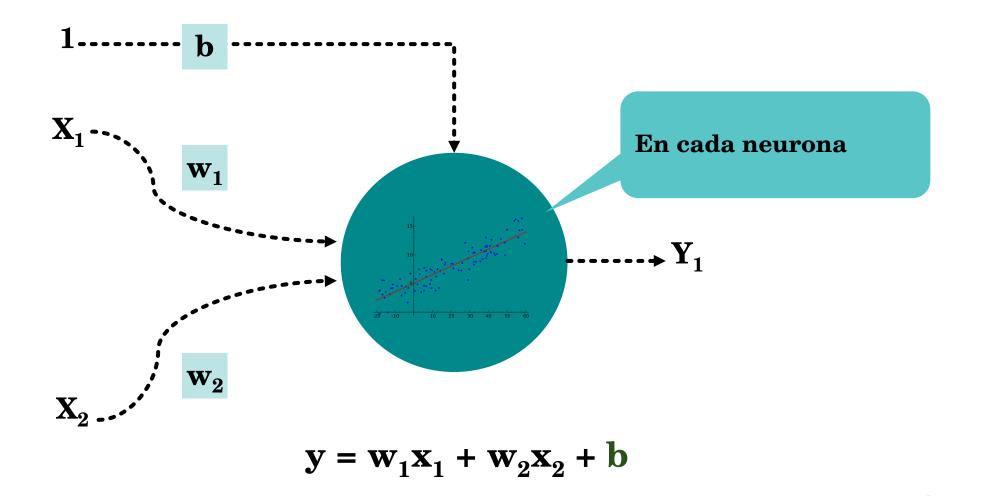
# 1. ¿Donde se encuentra?

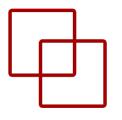


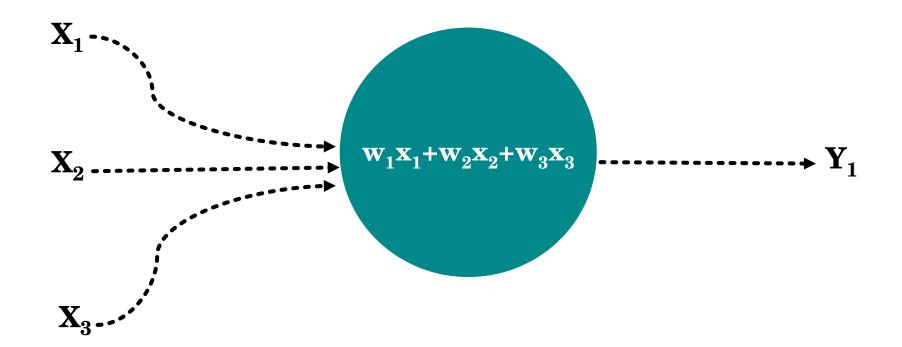


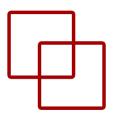
## 1. ¿Donde se encuentra?

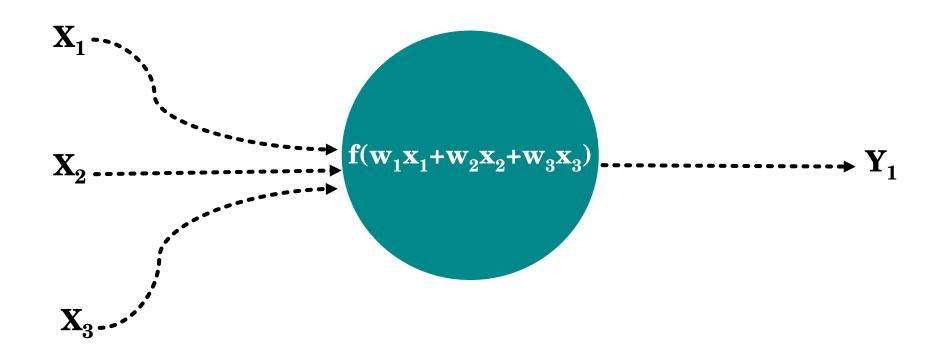


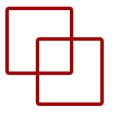


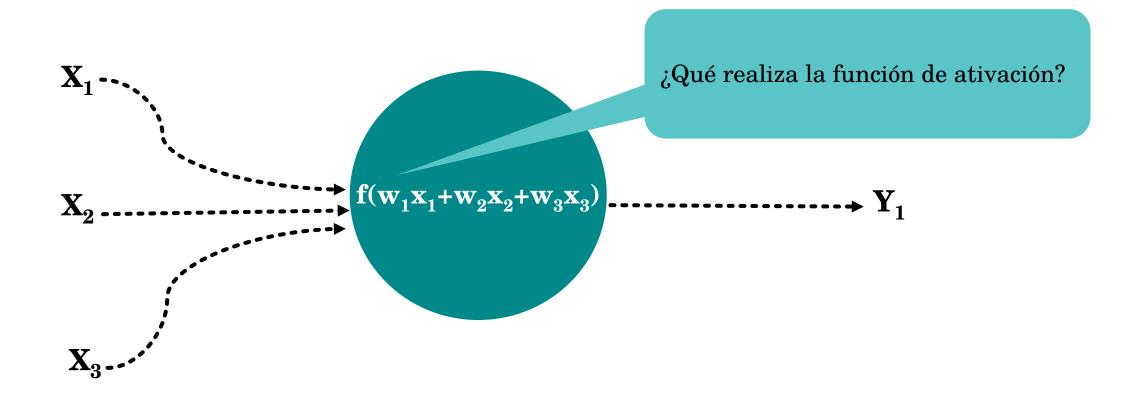


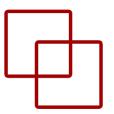


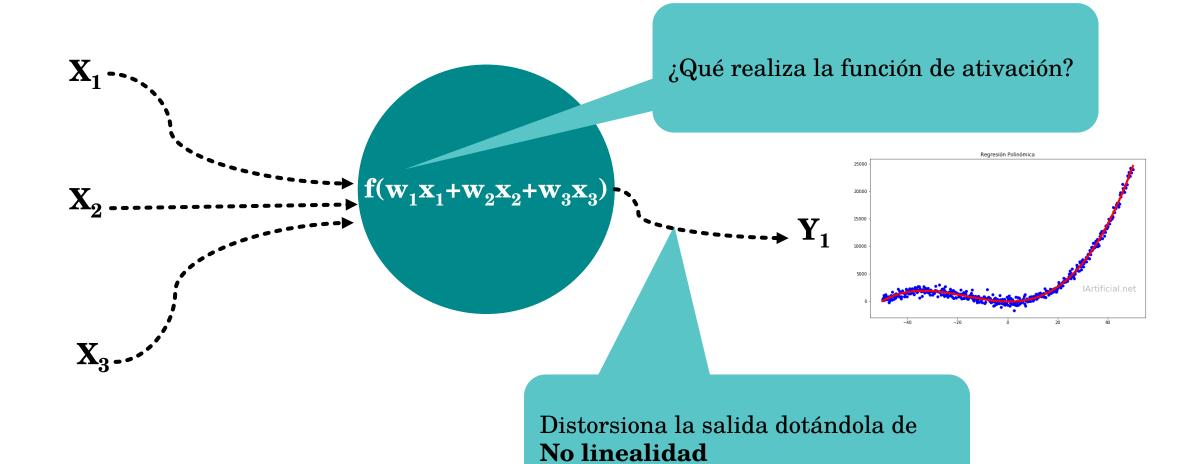






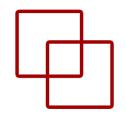


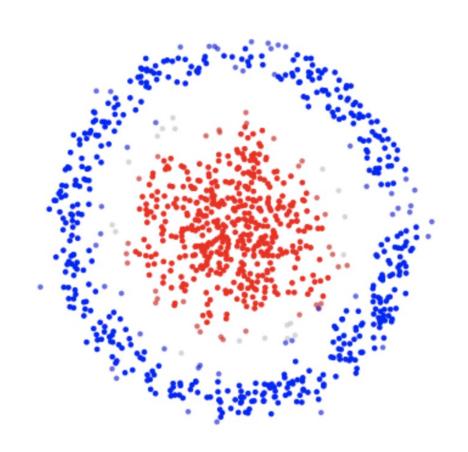


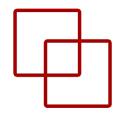


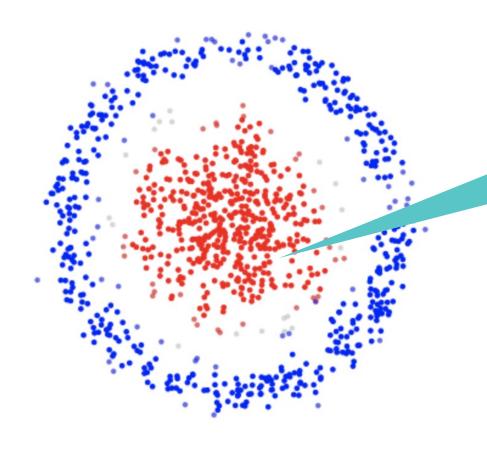
# Cómo opera el MLP



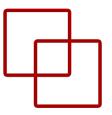


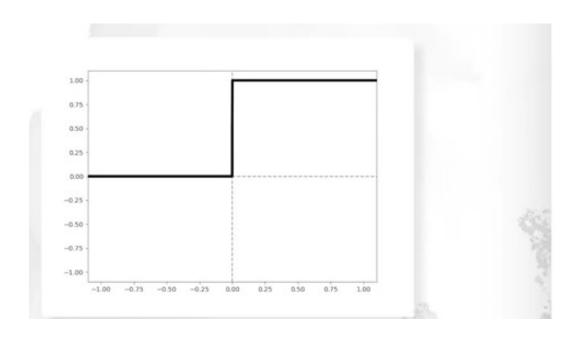


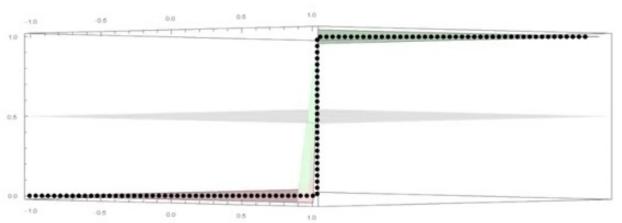


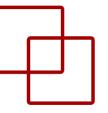


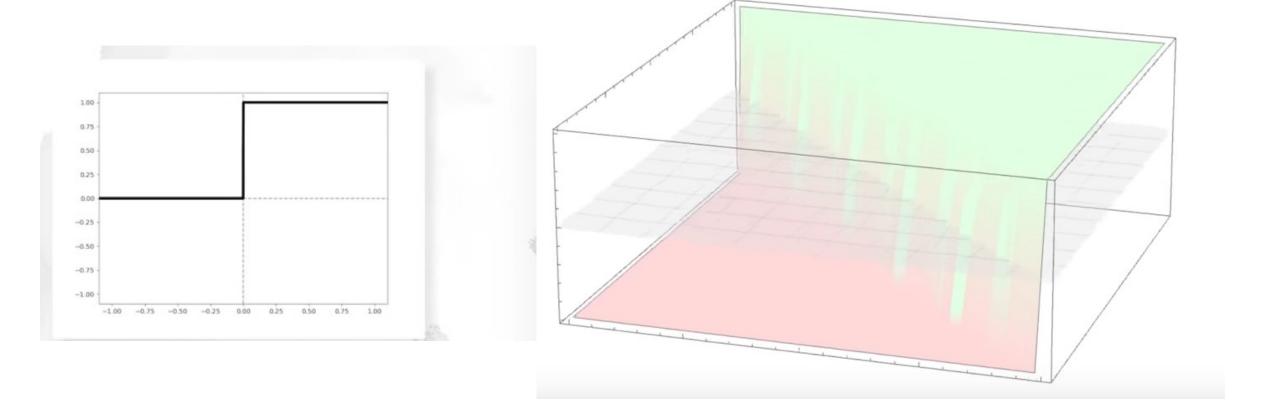
¿Cómo ver geométricamente el efecto de una función de activación?

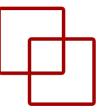


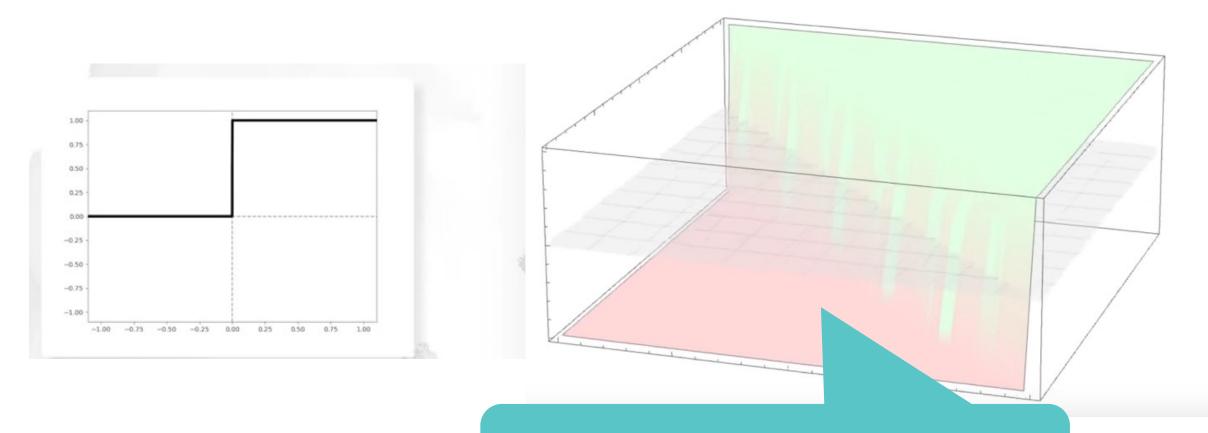




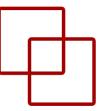


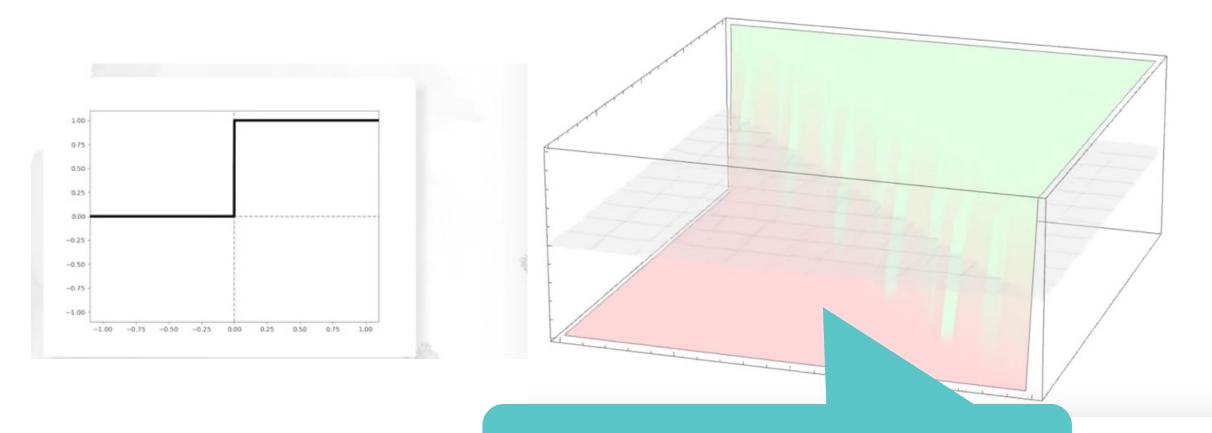






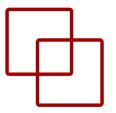
Todo lo que está encima del hiperplano será una clase y lo que está debajo otra

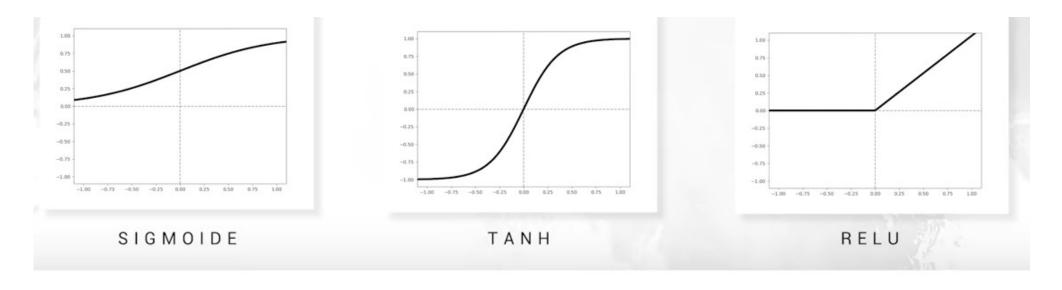


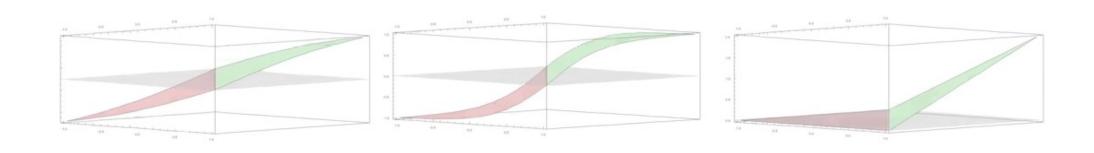


Necesitamos distorsionar la señal para acomodar el problema inicial

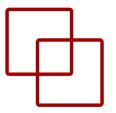
#### 3. Otras Funciones de activación

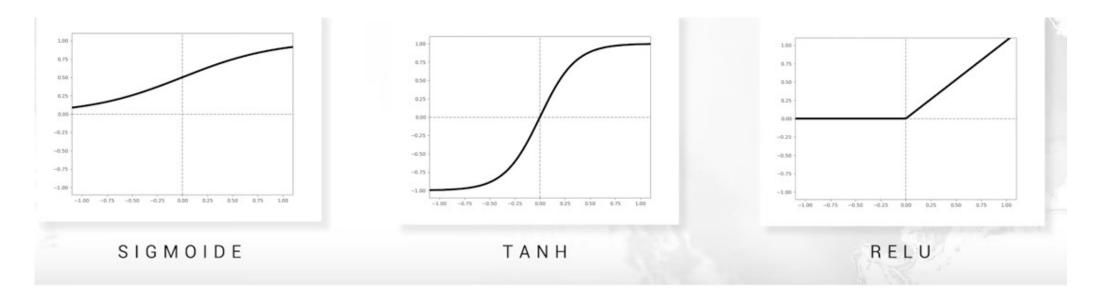


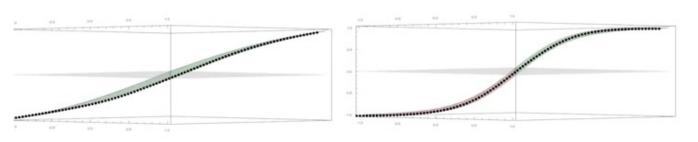


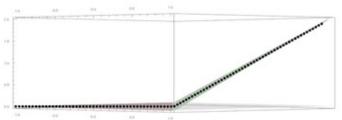


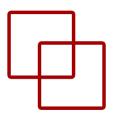
#### 3. Otras Funciones de activación

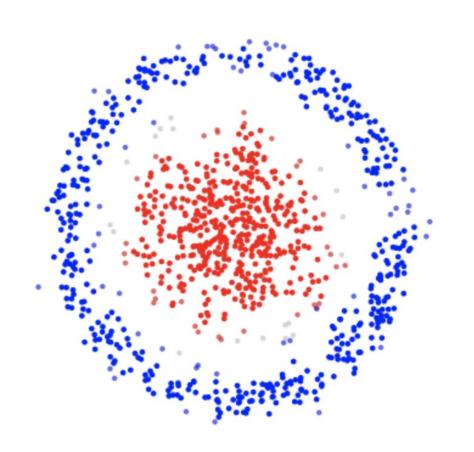


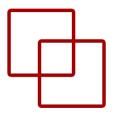


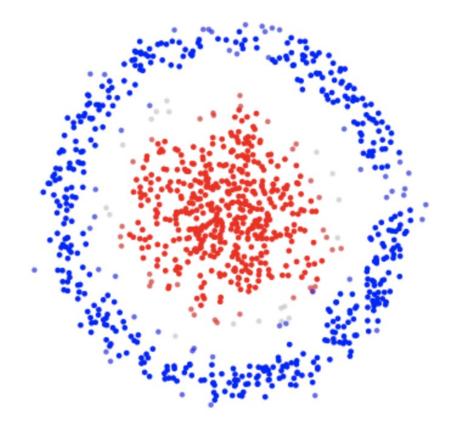




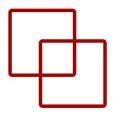


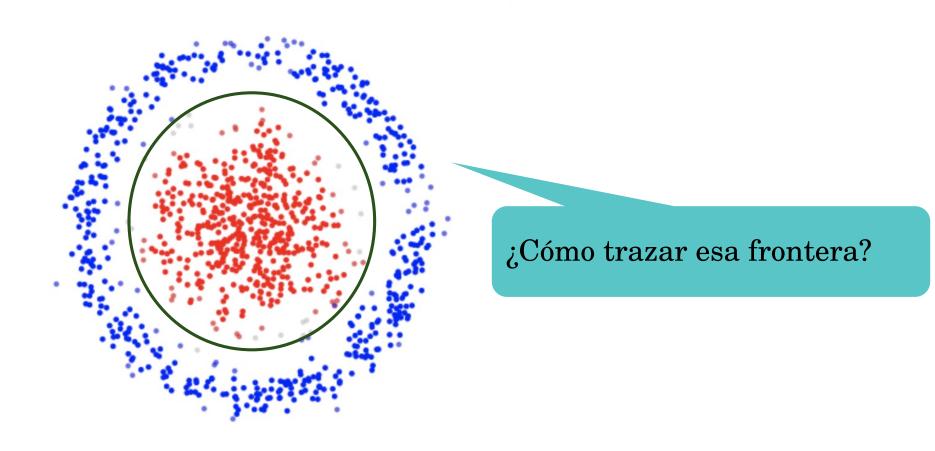


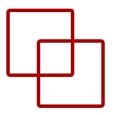


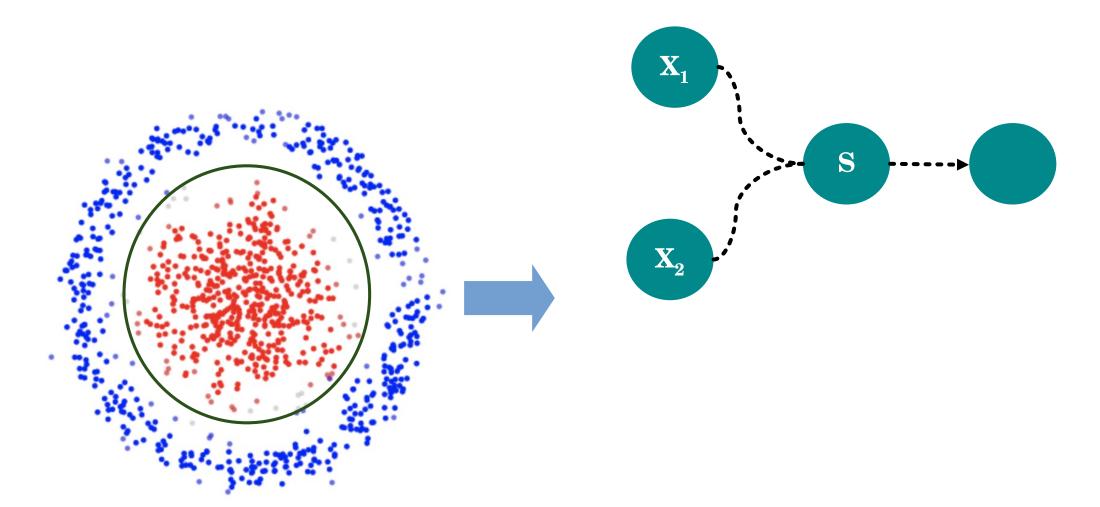


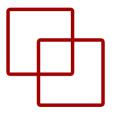


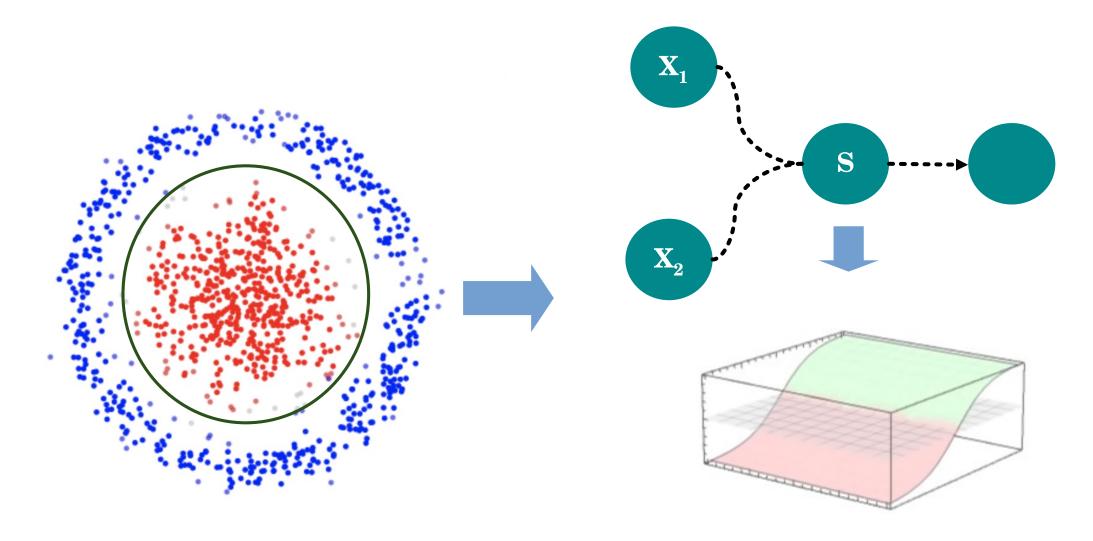


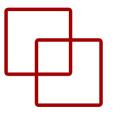


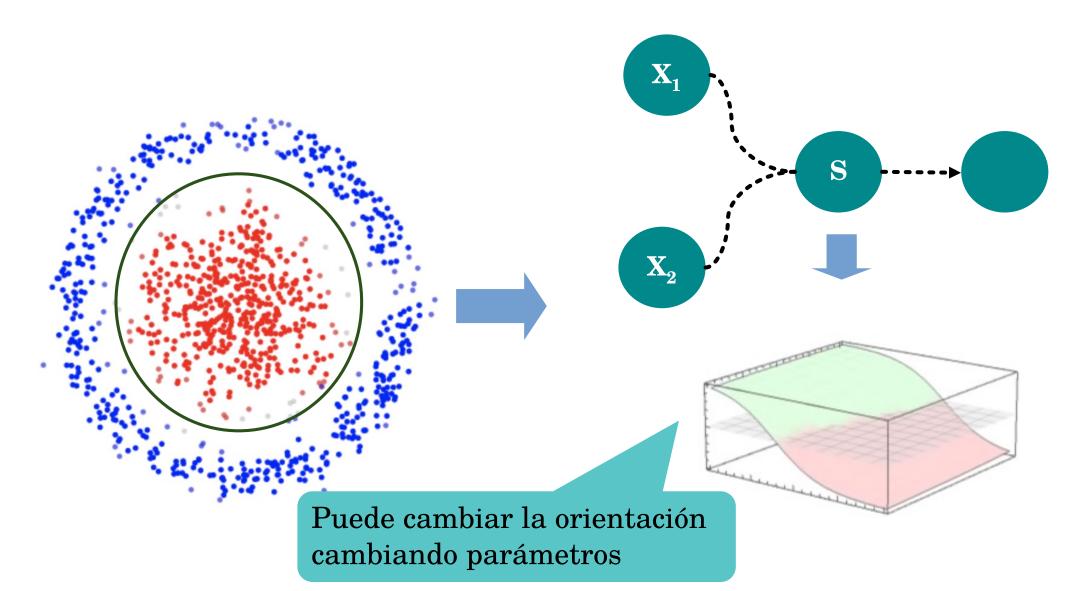




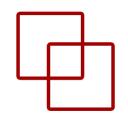


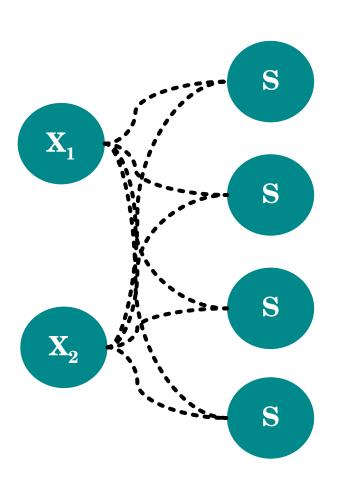




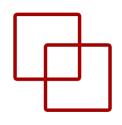


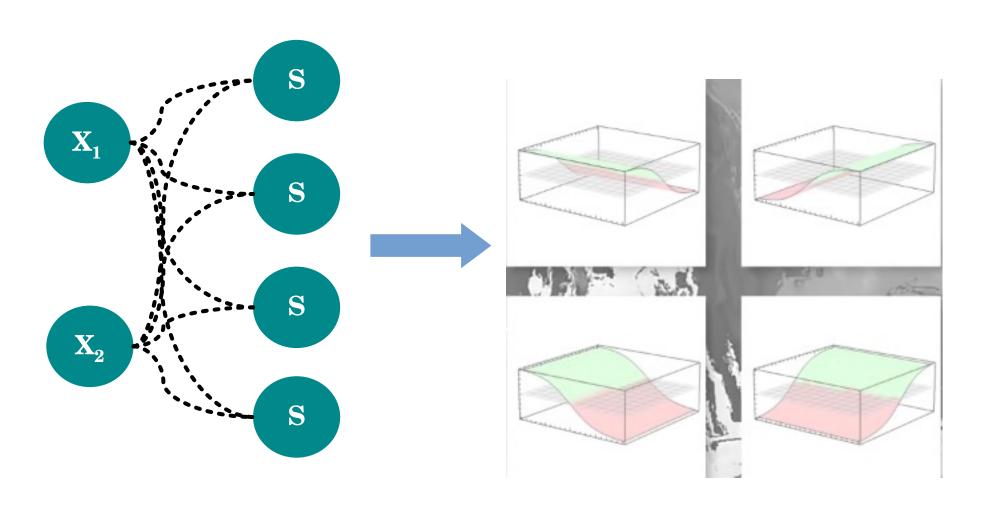
# 4. Encontrar el hiperplano Aumentamos las neuronas

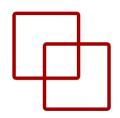




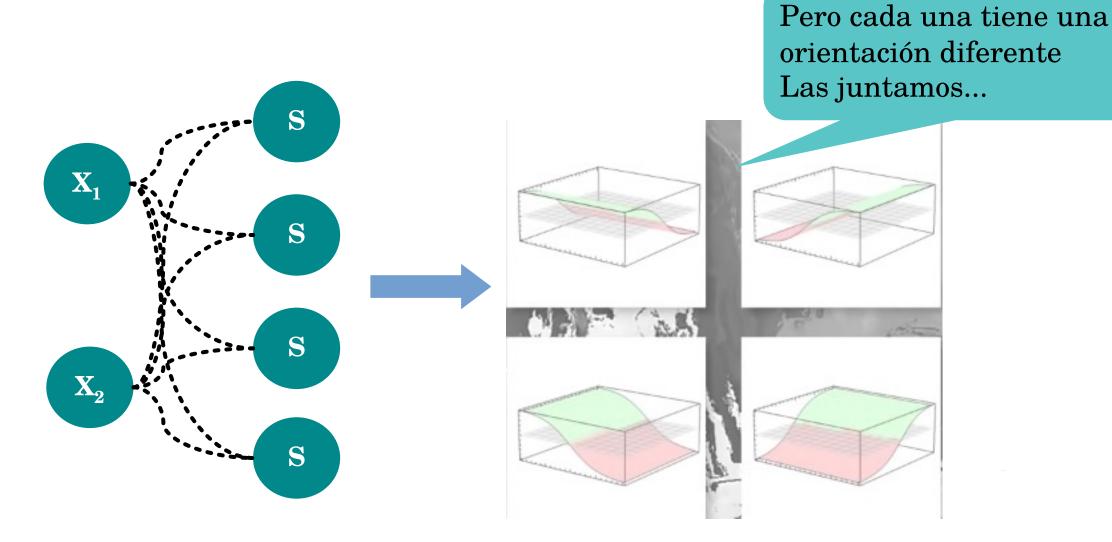
Aumentamos las neuronas



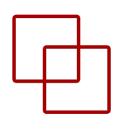


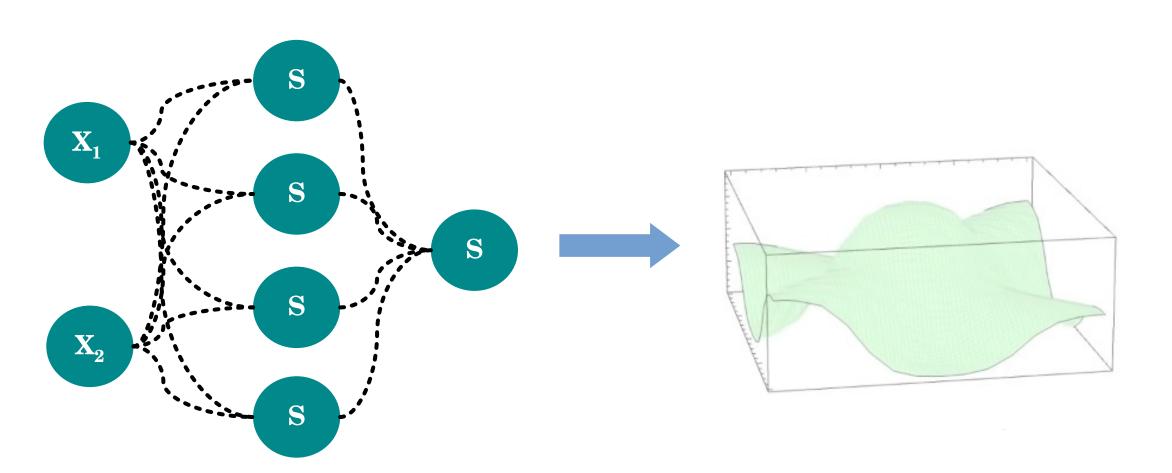


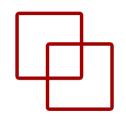
Aumentamos las neuronas



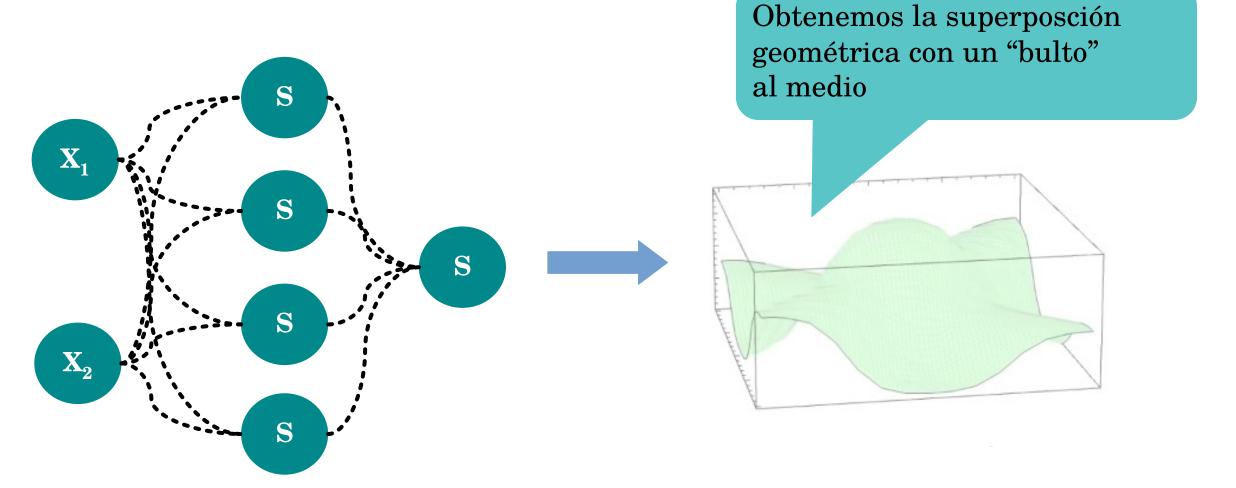
# 4. Encontrar el hiperplano Segunda capa oculta



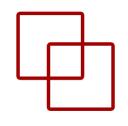


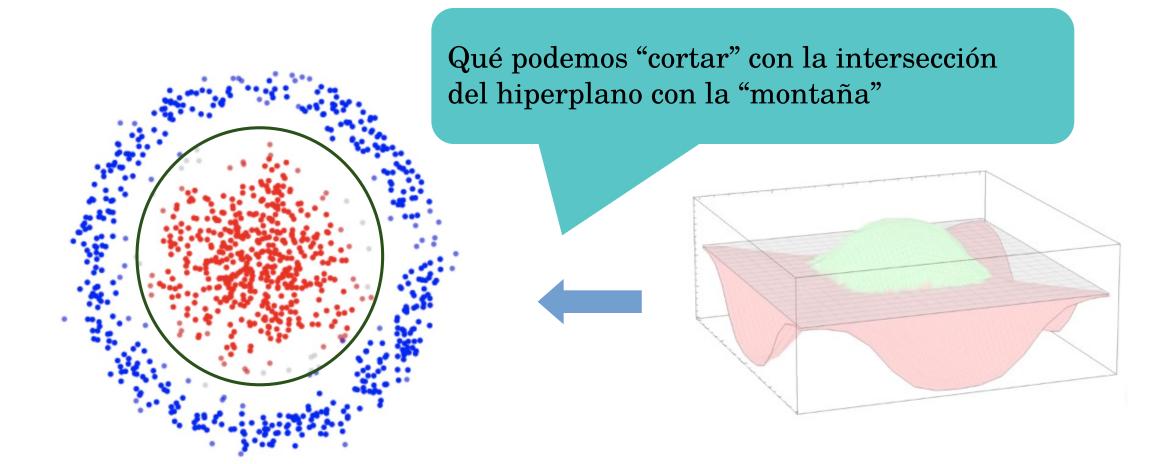




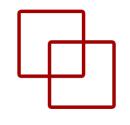


# 4. Encontrar el hiperplano Segunda capa oculta

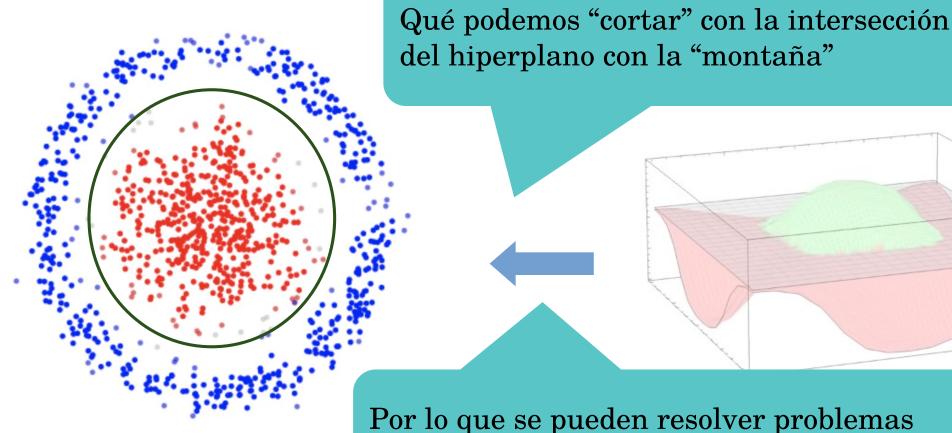




# 4. Encontrar el hiperplano

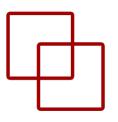




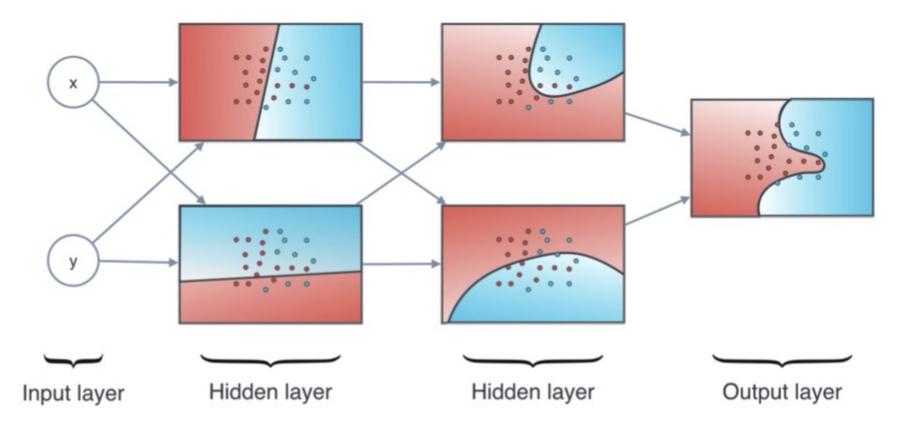


Por lo que se pueden resolver problemas complejos

# 5. Arquitectura de redes neuronales



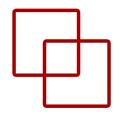
- Son la base de las **redes profundas**, actualmente muy utilizadas con mucho éxito.
- Cada capa extrae características cada vez más complejas
  - Necesitamos un conjunto de neuronas para resolver problemas no lineales.

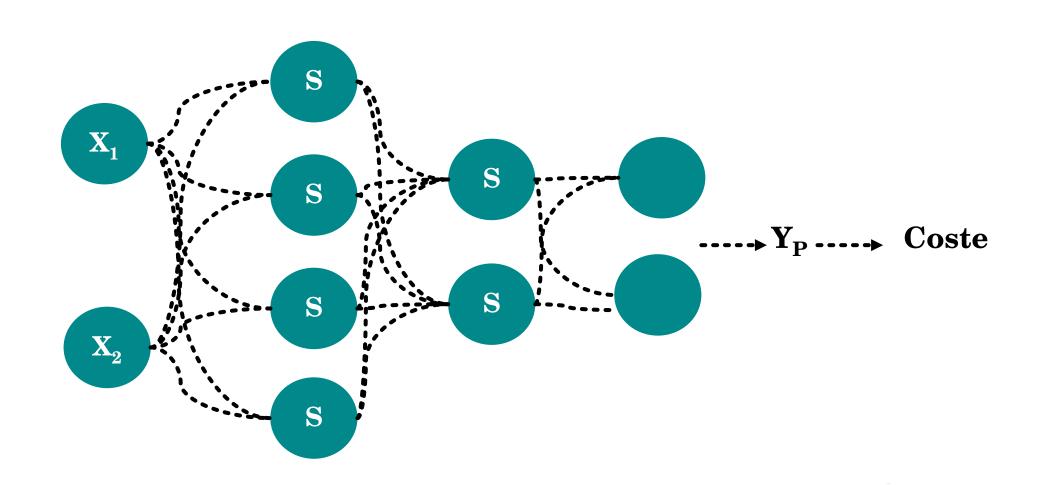


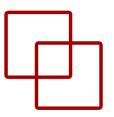
Backpropagation

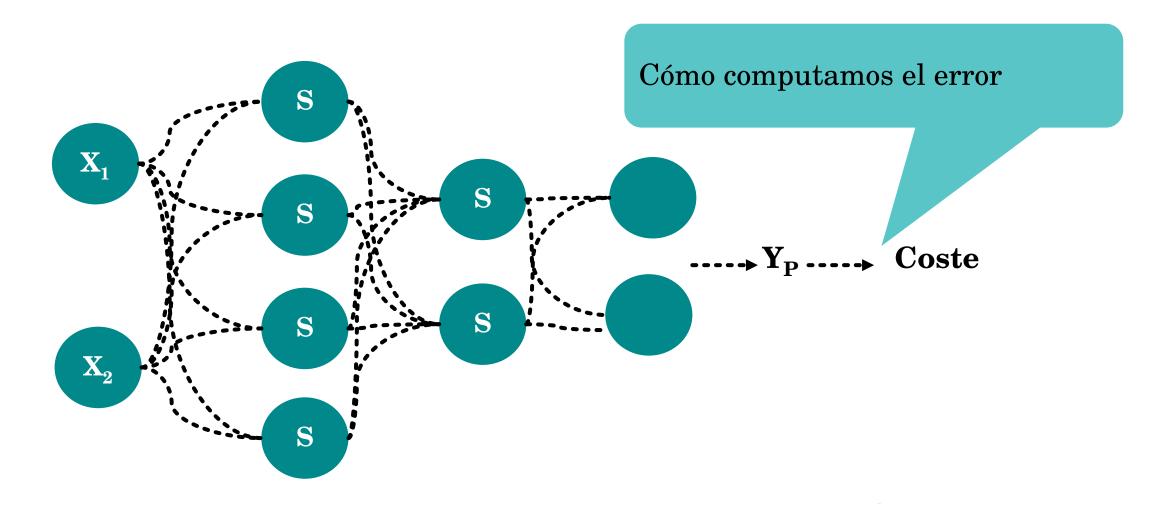


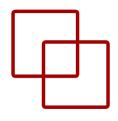
## 1. Contexto

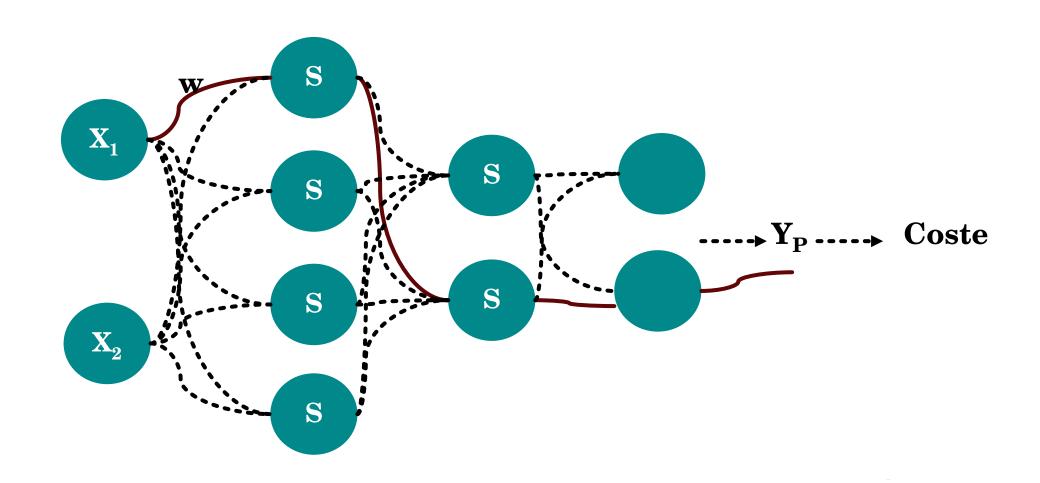


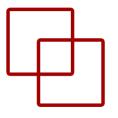


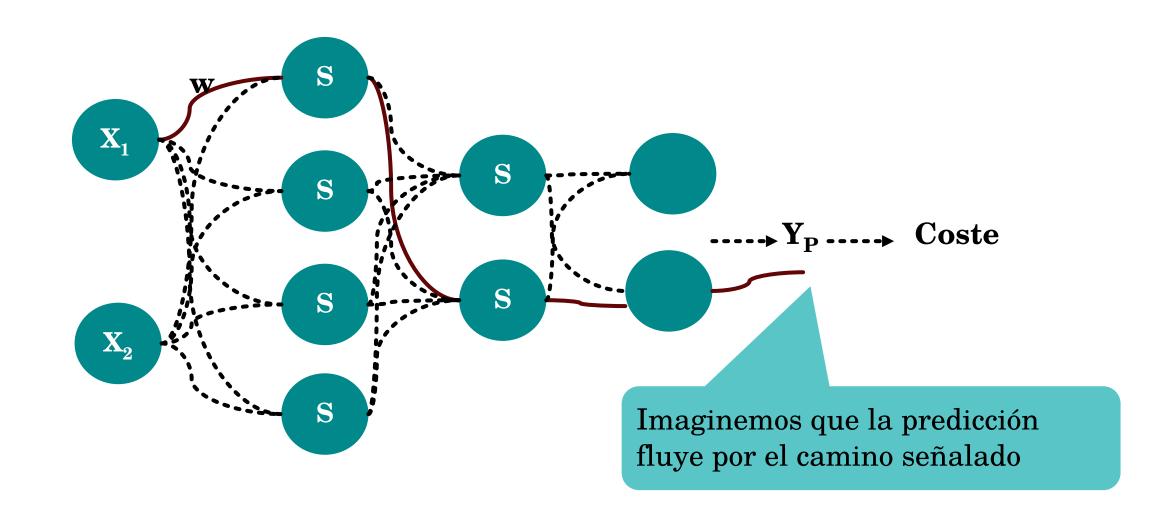


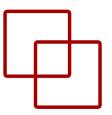


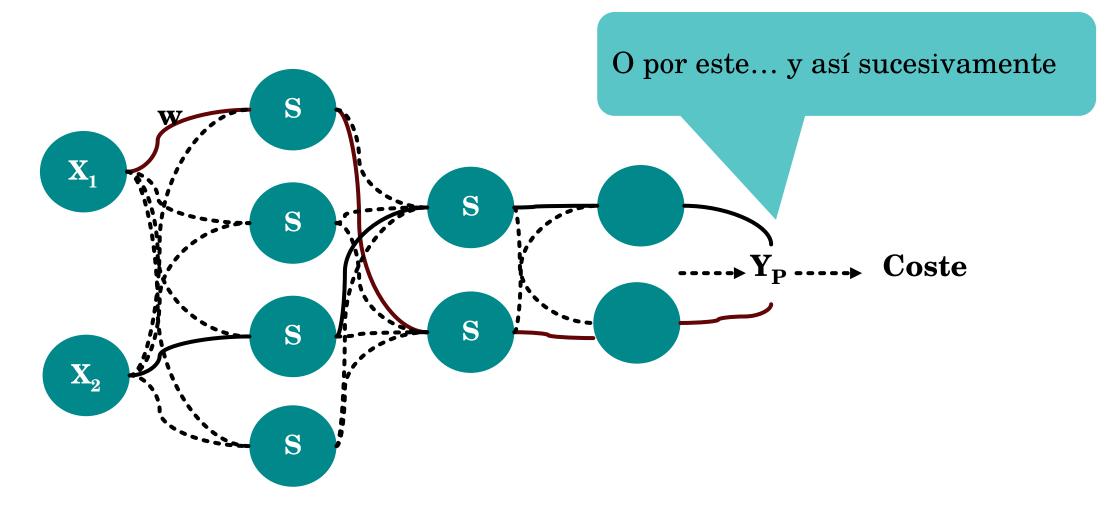


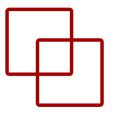


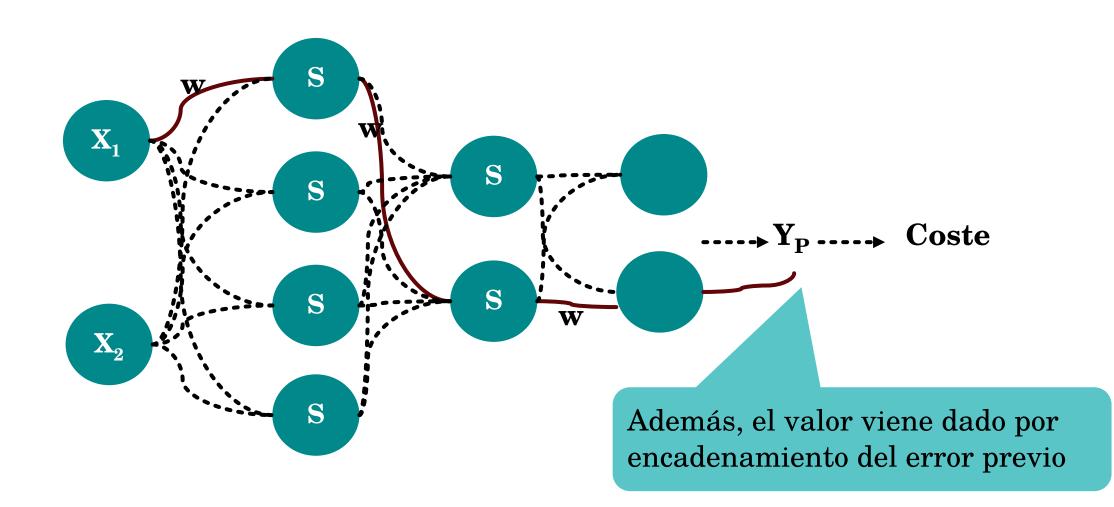


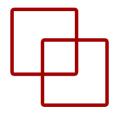


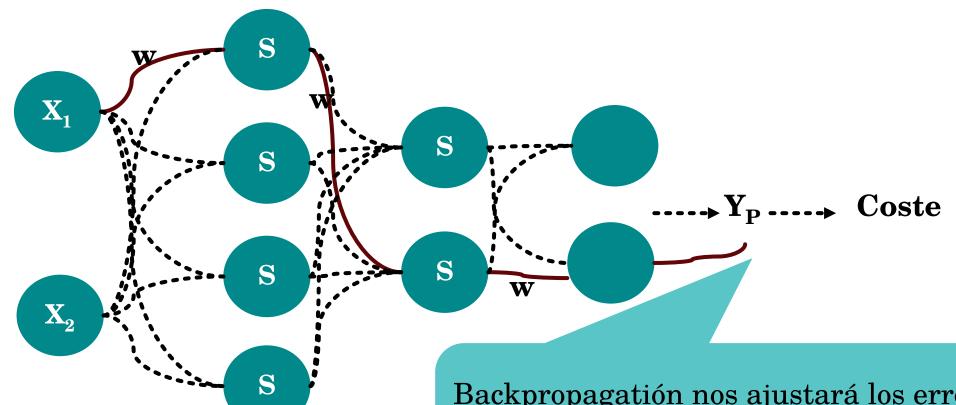




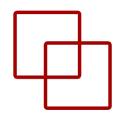


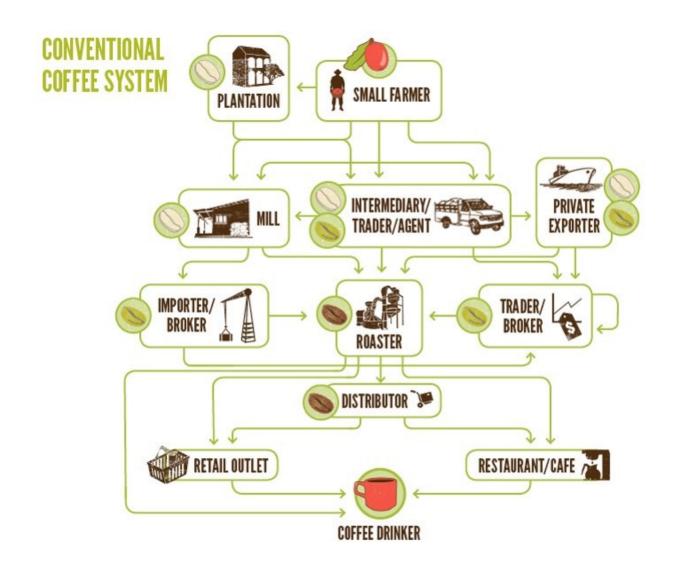


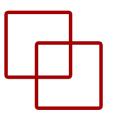


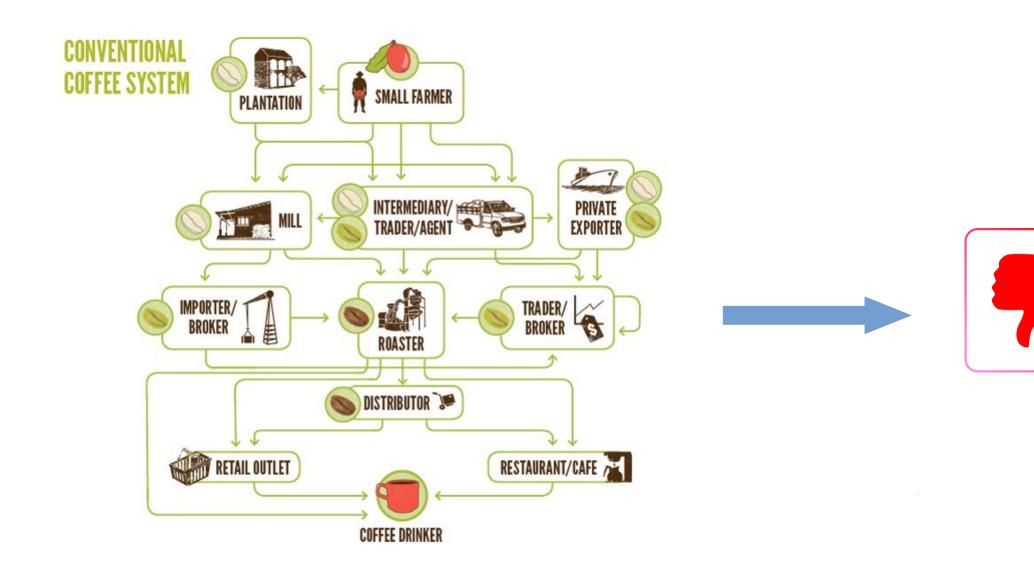


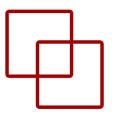
Backpropagatión nos ajustará los errores para que el coste sea el mínimo. Para ello, utilizará el Gradiente Descendiente

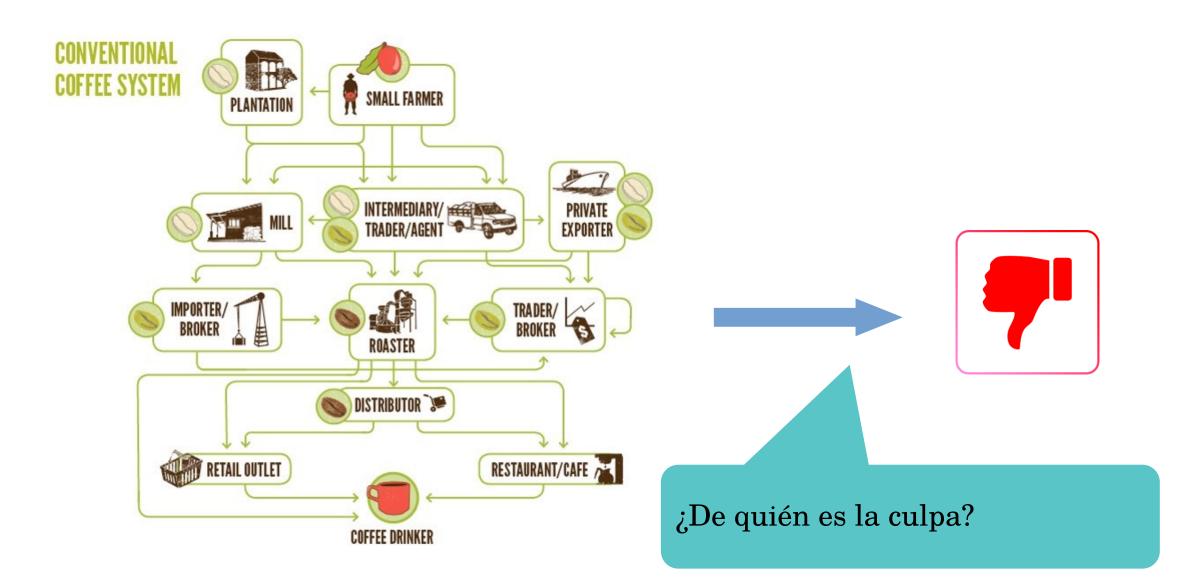


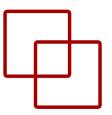


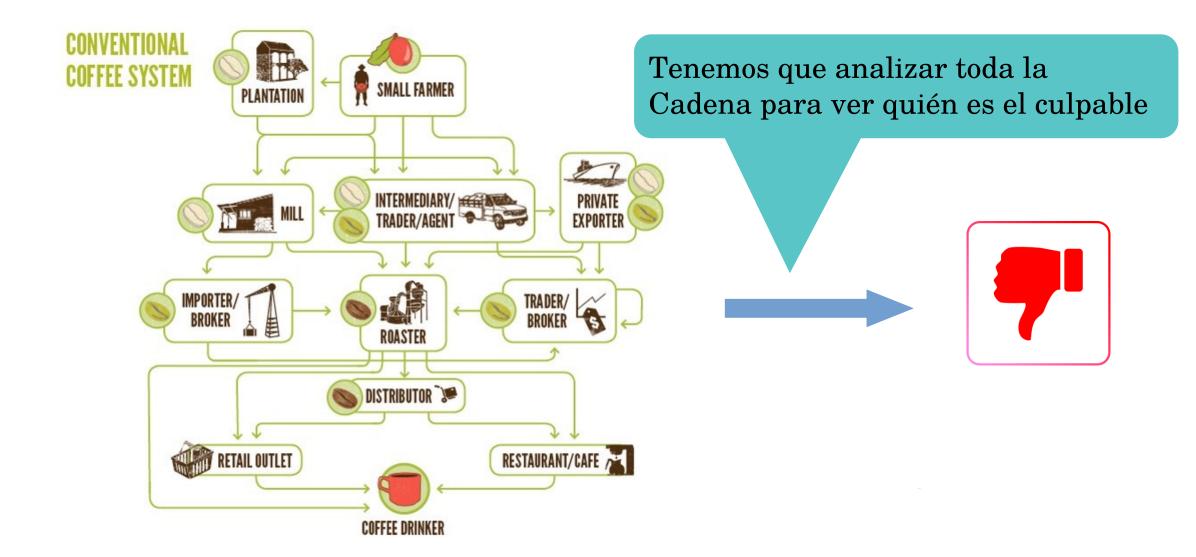


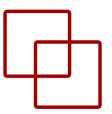


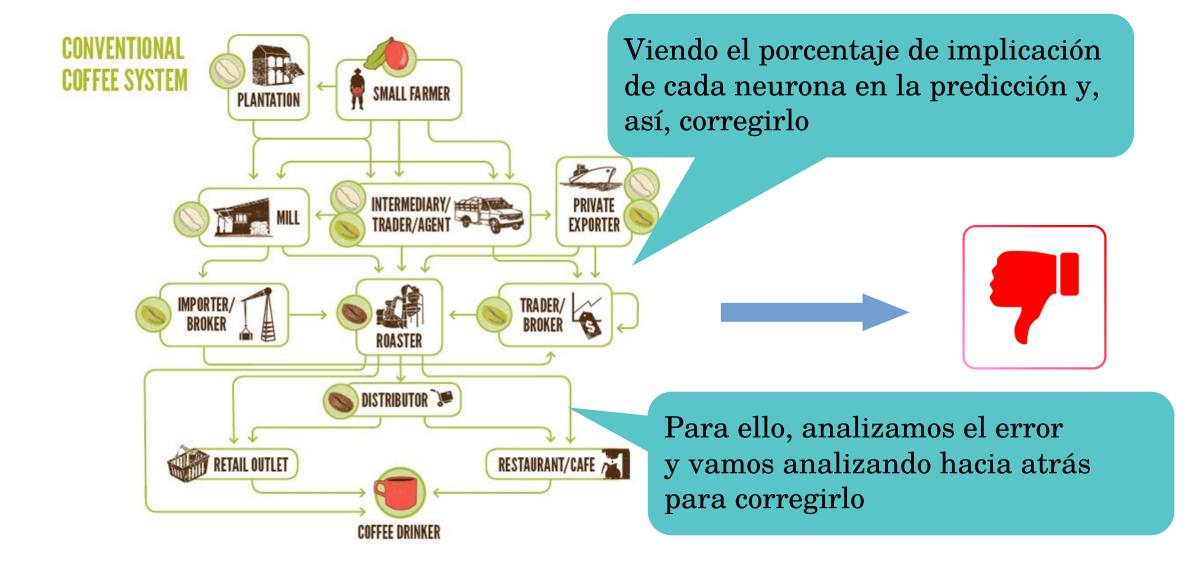


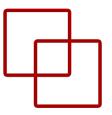


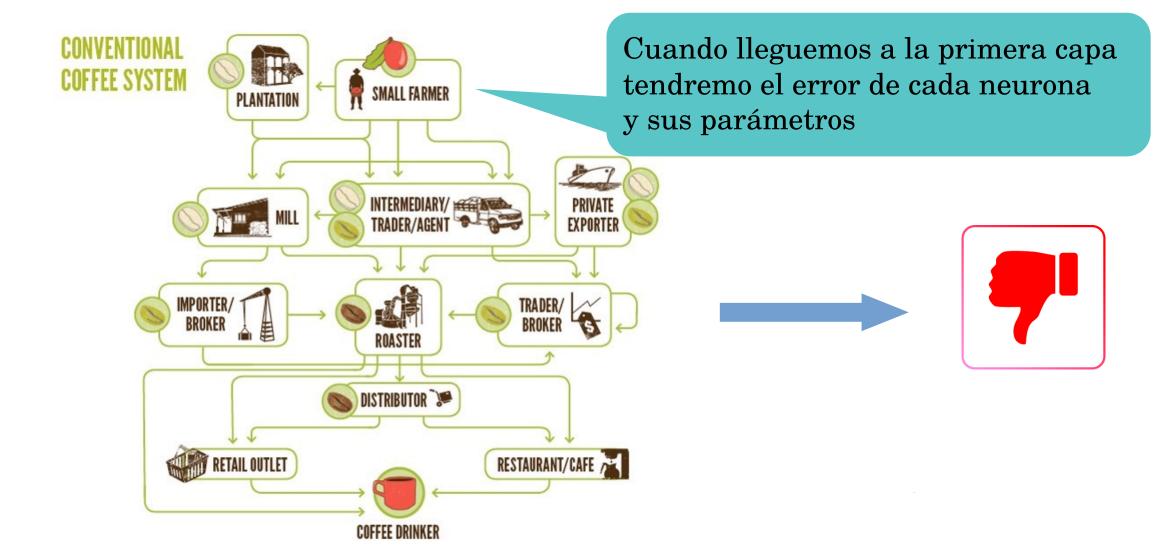












# Gracias!



ETS de Ingeniería Informática



Dr. Manuel Castillo-Cara

www.manuelcastillo.eu

Departamento de Inteligencia Artificial Escuela Técnica Superior de Ingeniería Informática Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED)