Neural networks

Architectures and training tips

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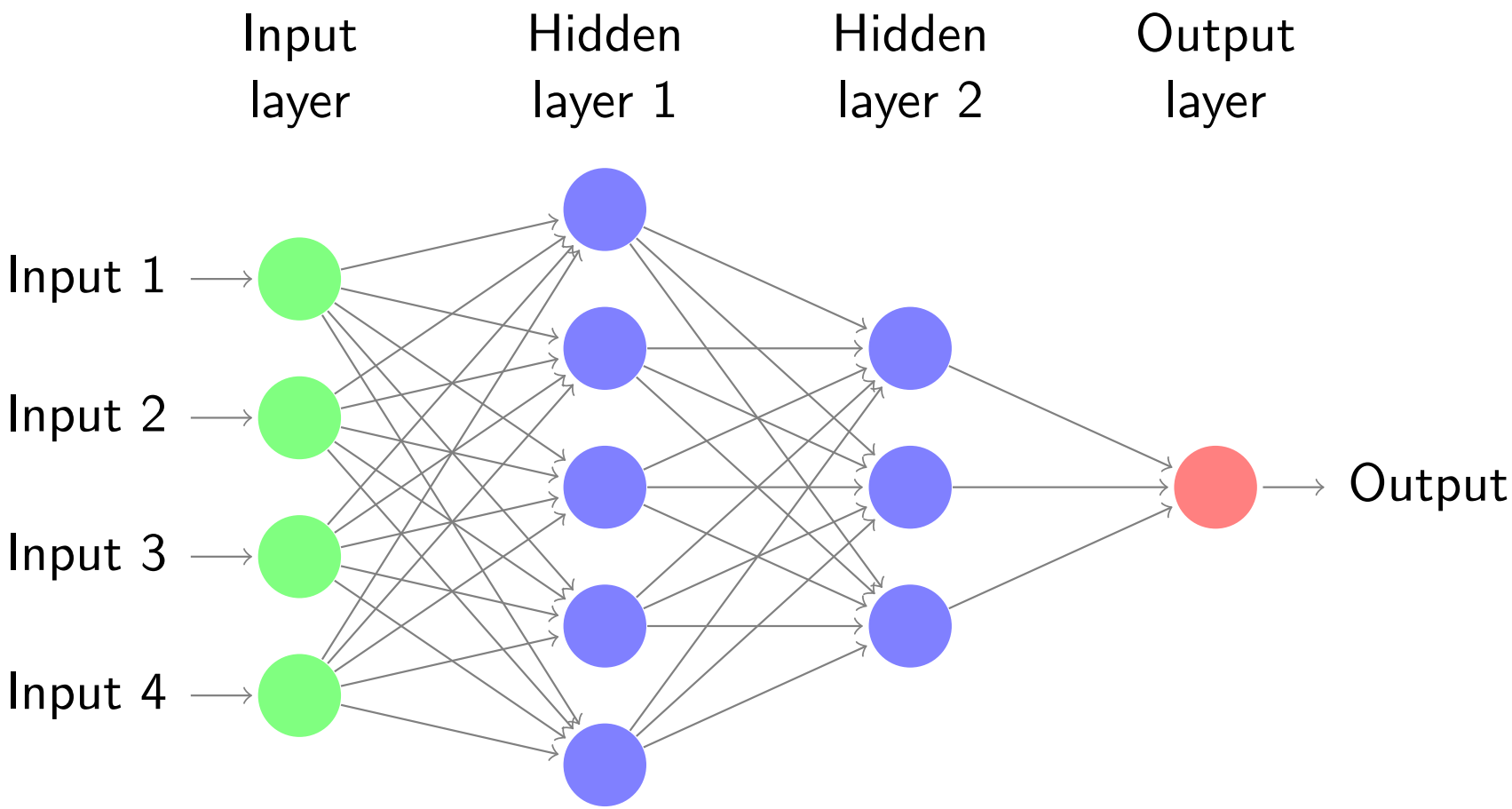
What is a neural network?



Modified from `http://www.texample.net/tikz/examples/neural-network/`

What is a neural network?

At each hidden layer node i the output value is calculated by

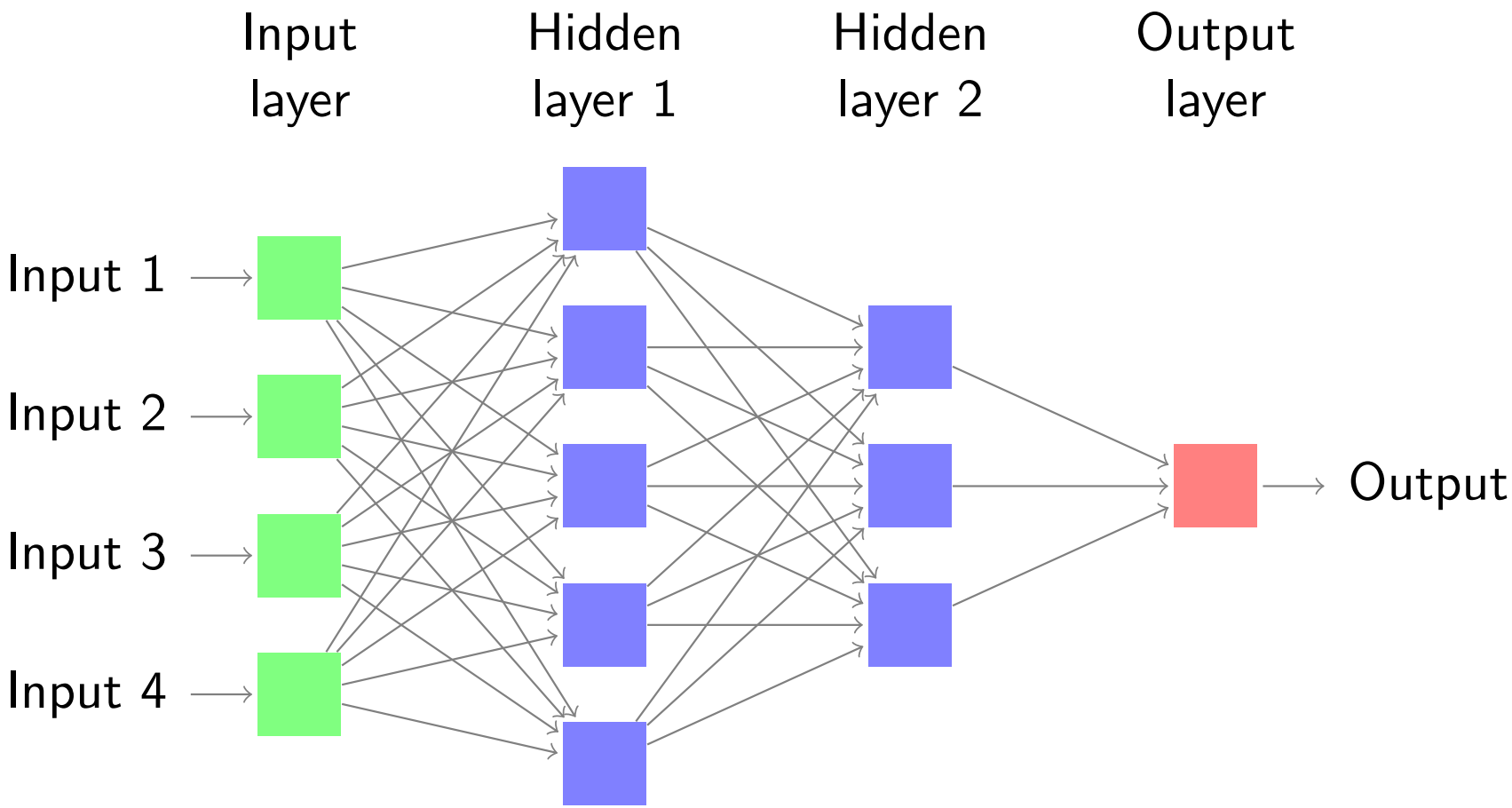
$$o_i = \sigma(\sum w_{ki} o_{ki-1} + b_i).$$

The function σ is called the activation function. It must be non-linear to allow the network to learn non-linear dependencies.

Why neural networks?

- Can approximate any function [Hornik, 1991]
- May learn to respond to unexpected patterns
- Useful especially when the amount of data is large
- Less need for feature engineering compared to traditional ML methods

Recurrent neural network (RNN)



Processes each element of the input sequence in order, and keeps information about the past elements in a hidden state vector.

RNN pros and cons

+ Accepts input of variable size, i.e. sequences (time series, sentences etc)
+ May learn long-term dependencies
– Training may be slow when sequence length is large
– Can be hard to train

Convolutional neural network (CNN)

TODO: Picture here
Extracts features of two-dimensional input (usually an image) using convolutional and pooling layers.

CNN pros and cons

+ Works well with image data
– Pre-existing models can be fine-tuned for specific tasks
– Does not take into account position or orientation of the object

Challenges when training neural networks

- Finding the optimal neural network layout is often time-consuming
- The model may be sensitive to changes in hyperparameters
- A model may take several hours or even days to train.

References

Nielsen, Michael A. *Neural Networks And Deep Learning*. Determination Press, 2015. `http://neuralnetworksanddeeplearning.com/`

Hornik, Kurt. *Approximation Capabilities of Multilayer Feedforward Networks*. Neural Networks, 4(2), 251–257, 1991.