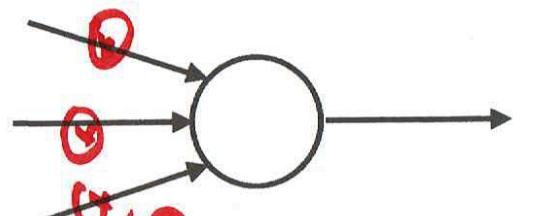
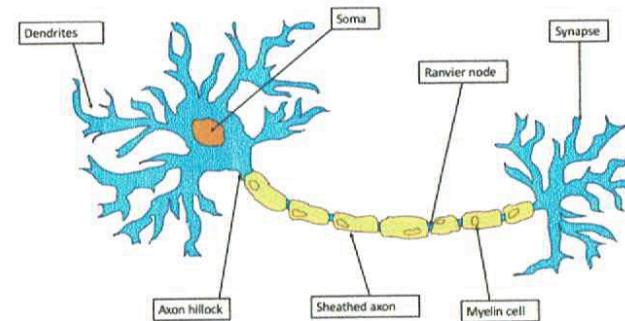
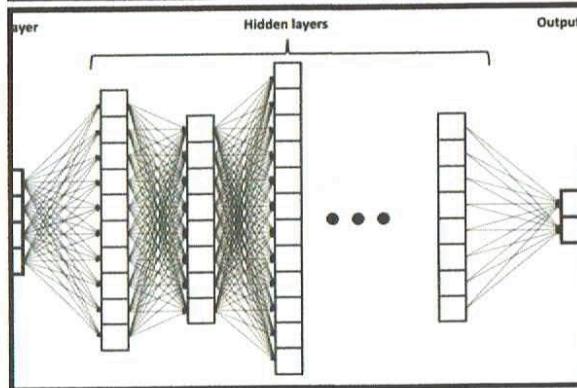
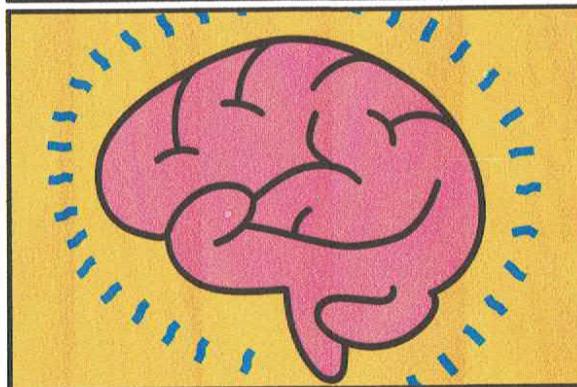


Building towards a complex task!

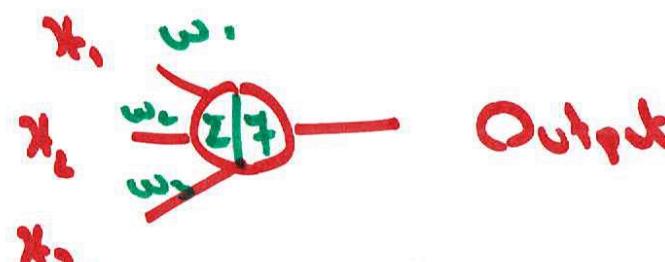


Perceptron

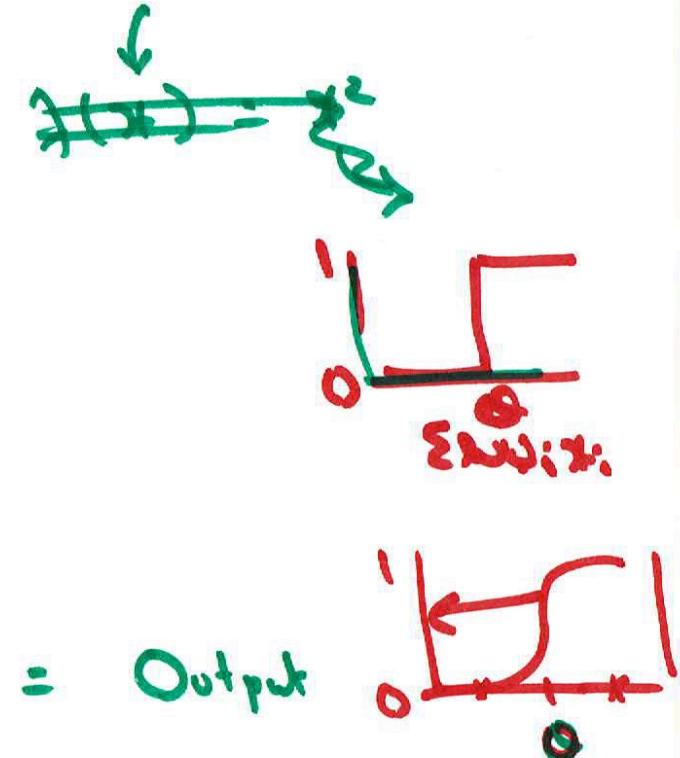
Perceptron!

- What does it do?

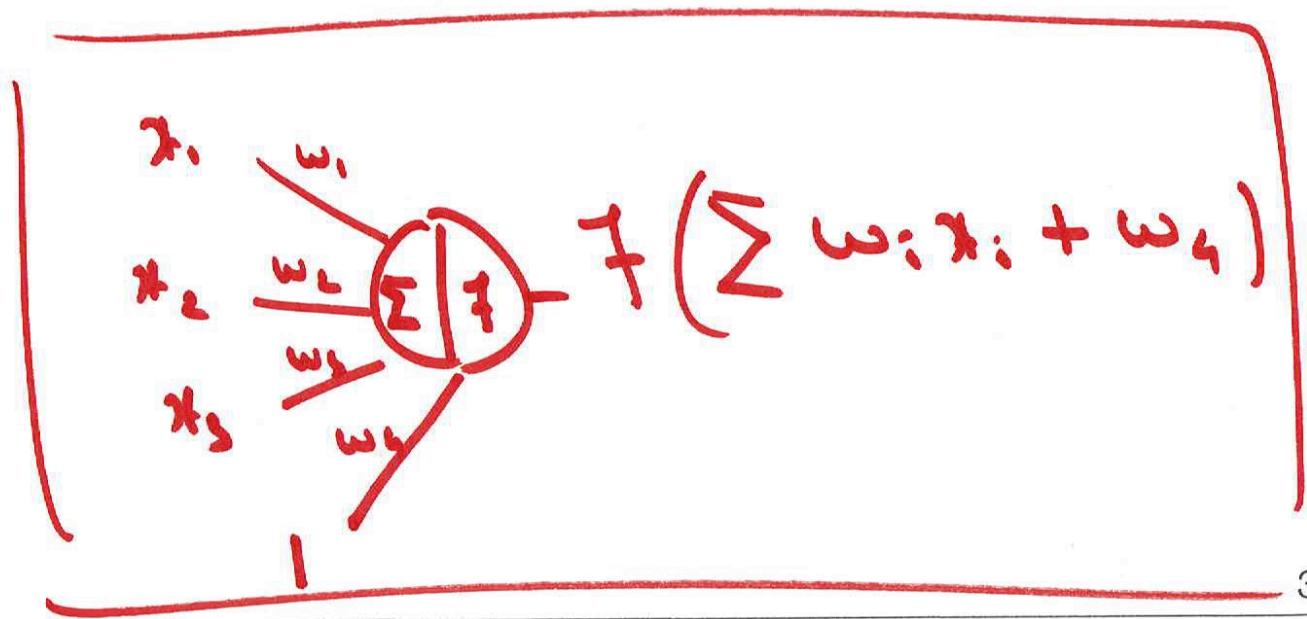
1958



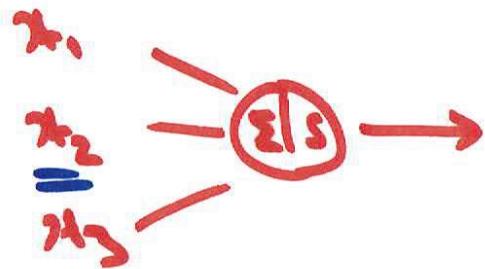
$$\text{f}(\sum w_i x_i) = \text{Output}$$



- Bias



Perception

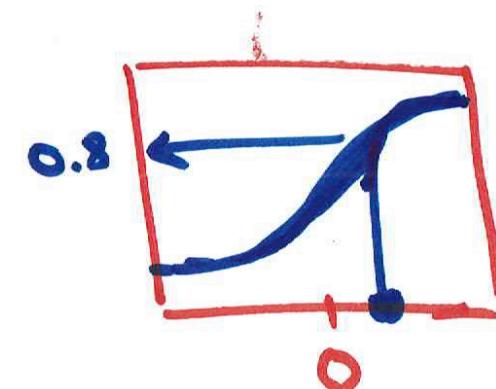
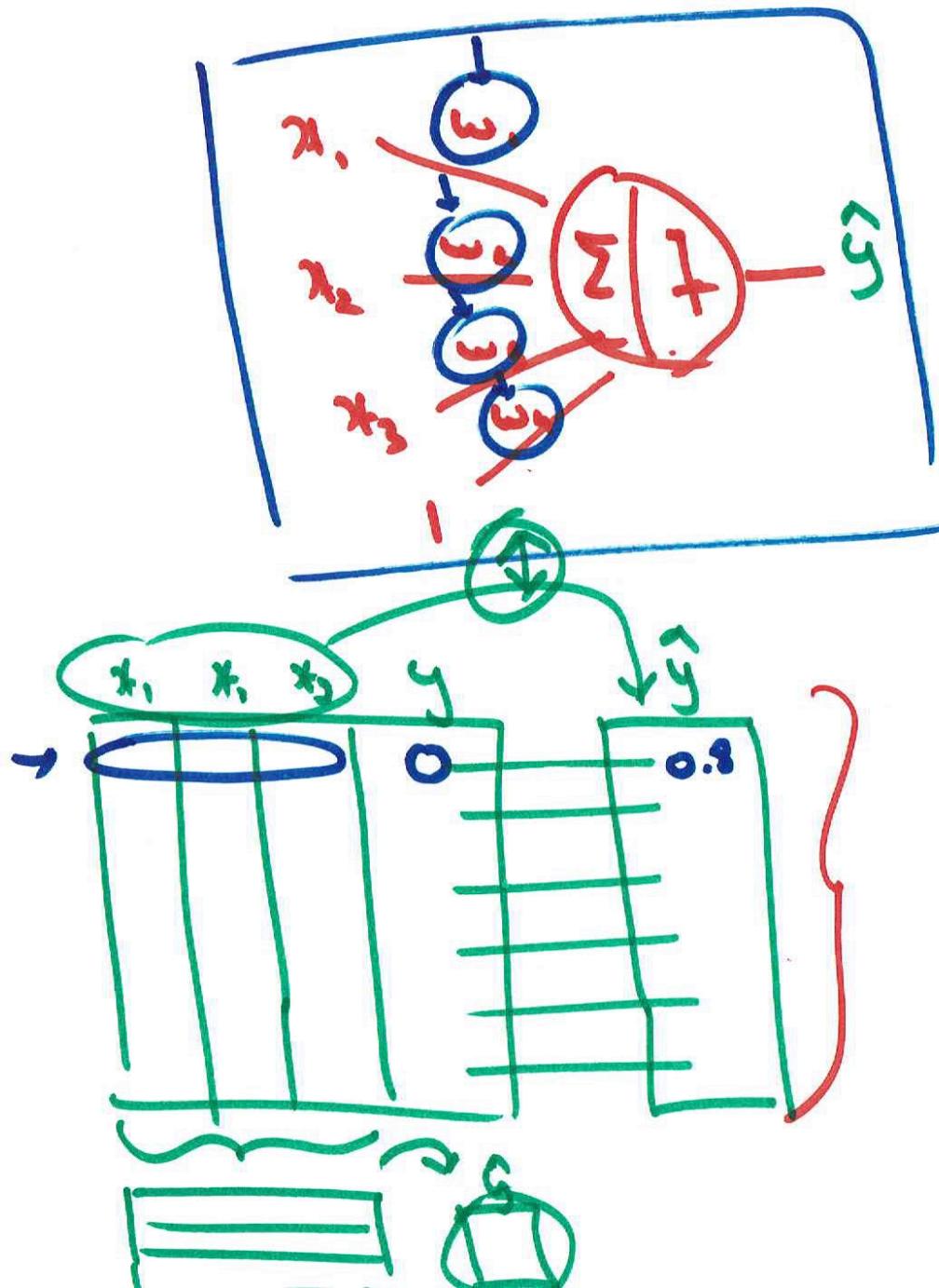


$$\text{if } \sum x_i \geq 0 \Rightarrow 1$$

$$\text{if } \sum x_i < 0 \Rightarrow 0$$

$\Theta = 1 \Rightarrow \underline{\text{OR}}$

$\Theta = 3 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\text{AND}}}$



$$f(\underline{\sum w_i x_i + w_0})$$

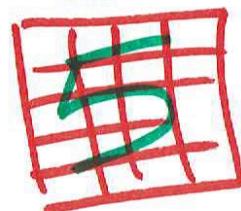
MNIST

An Example

5 0 4 1 9 2 1 3 1 4
= = = = = = = = = =

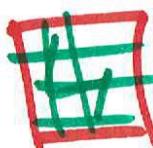
60000 train

28



28

5



9

10000

784

64

891.

10

=
5

0.1
0

0.3
0

0.01
0

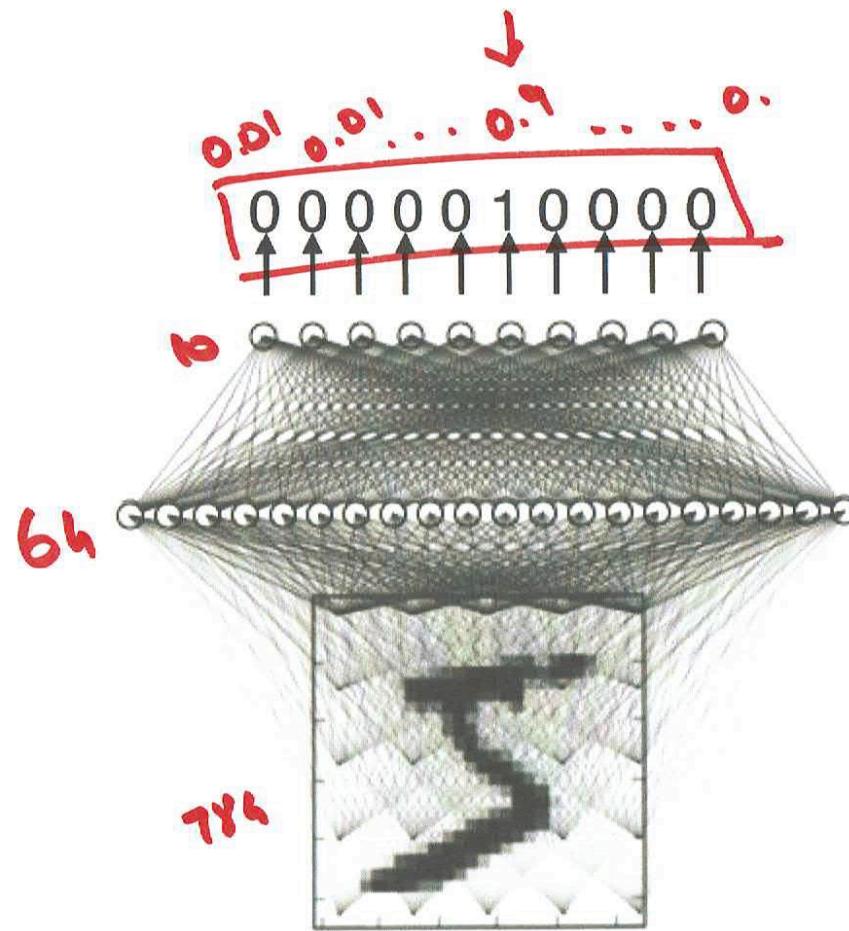
0.01
1

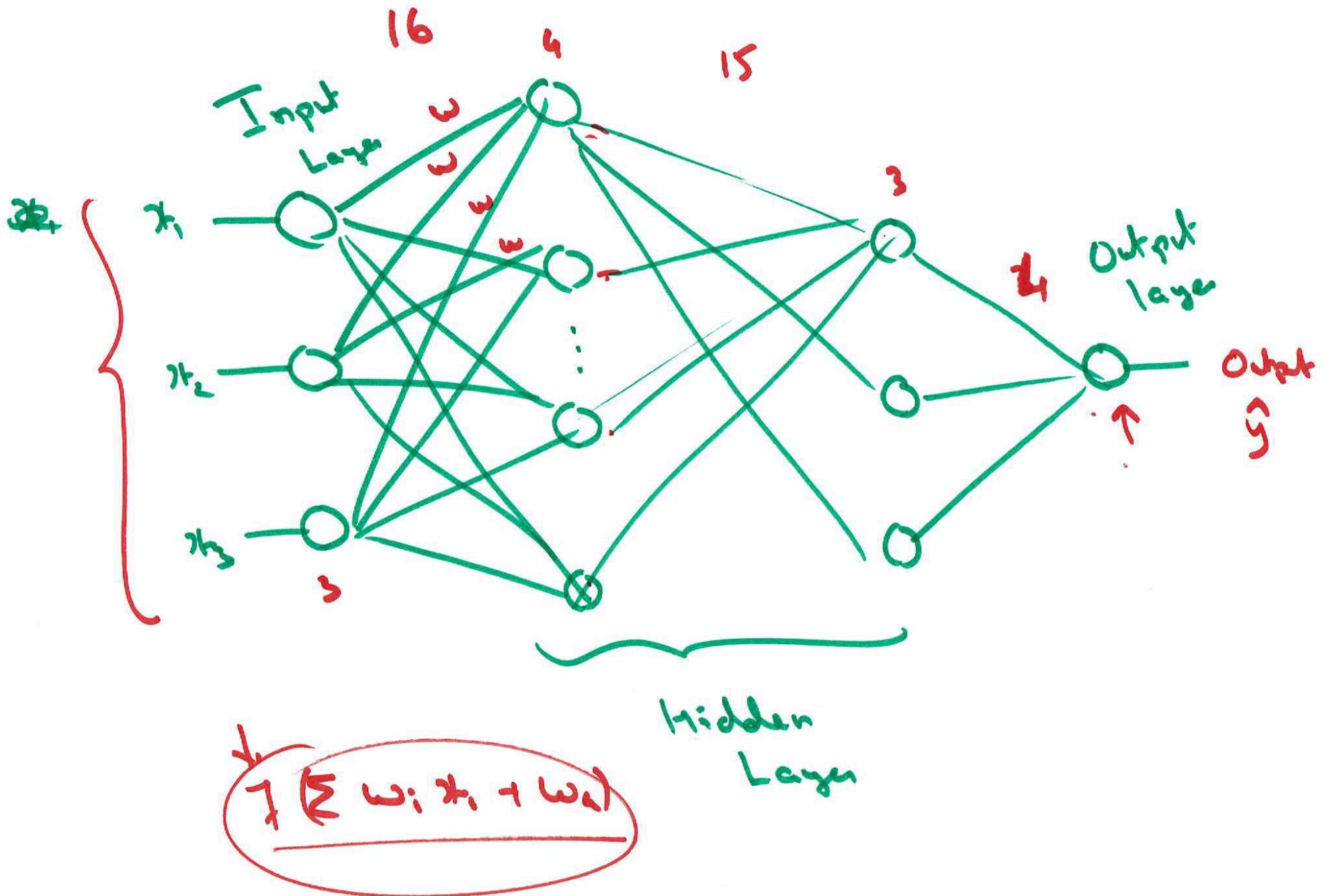
0.2
0

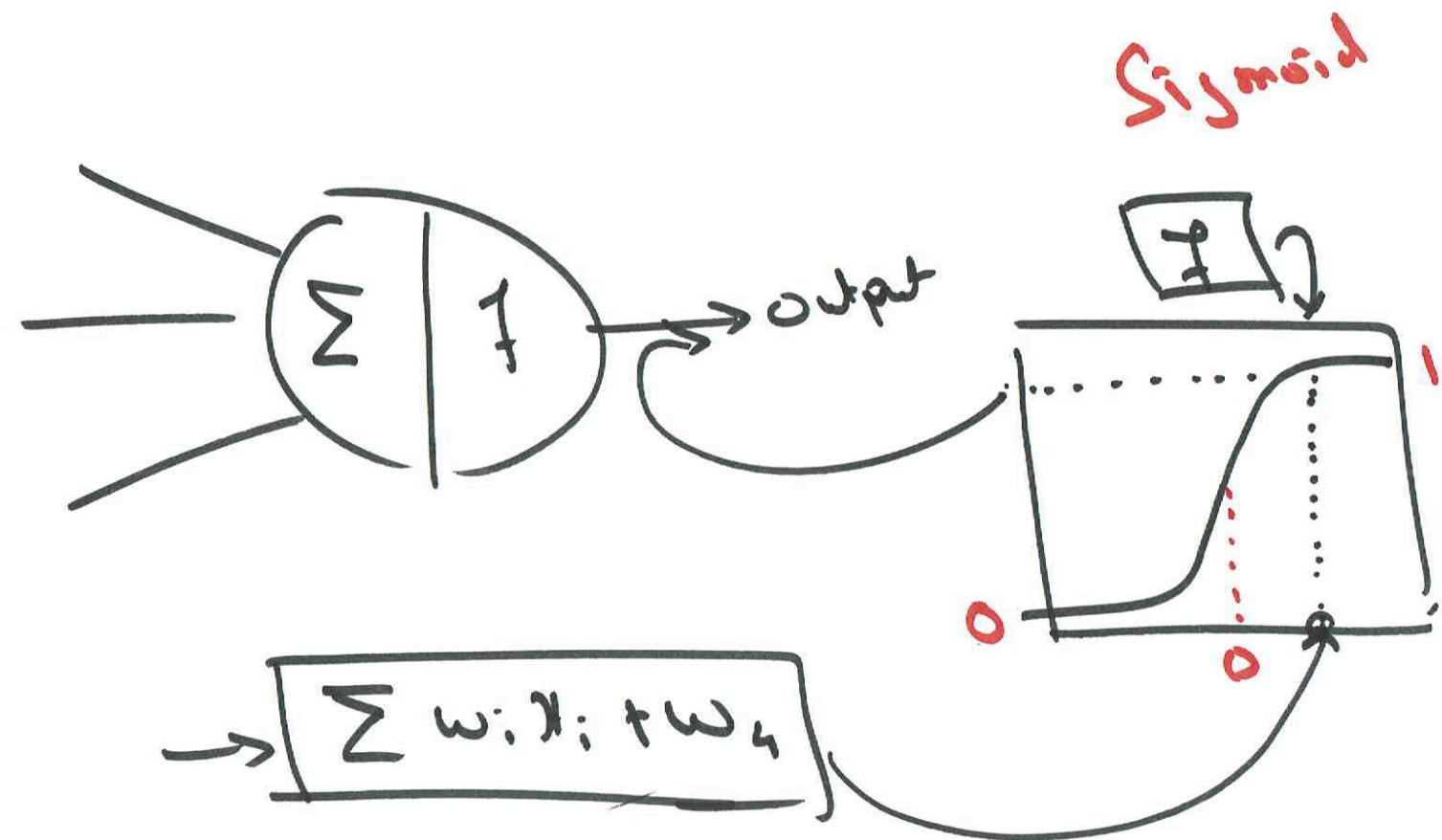
$$(784 \times 64 + 64) + (64 \times 10 + 10)$$

$$= \boxed{50890}$$

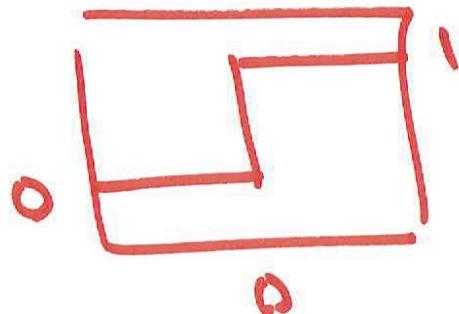
An Example





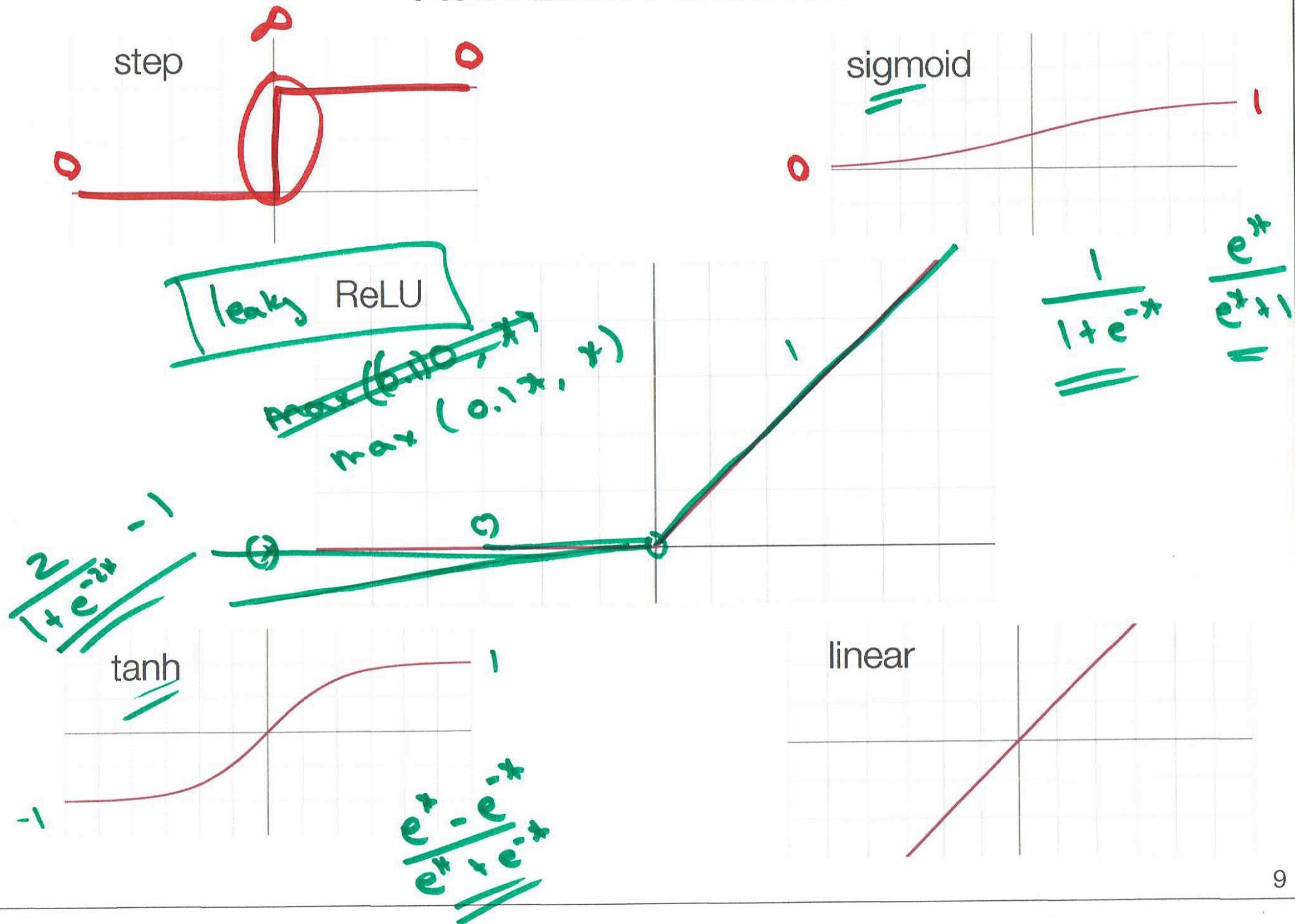


Step

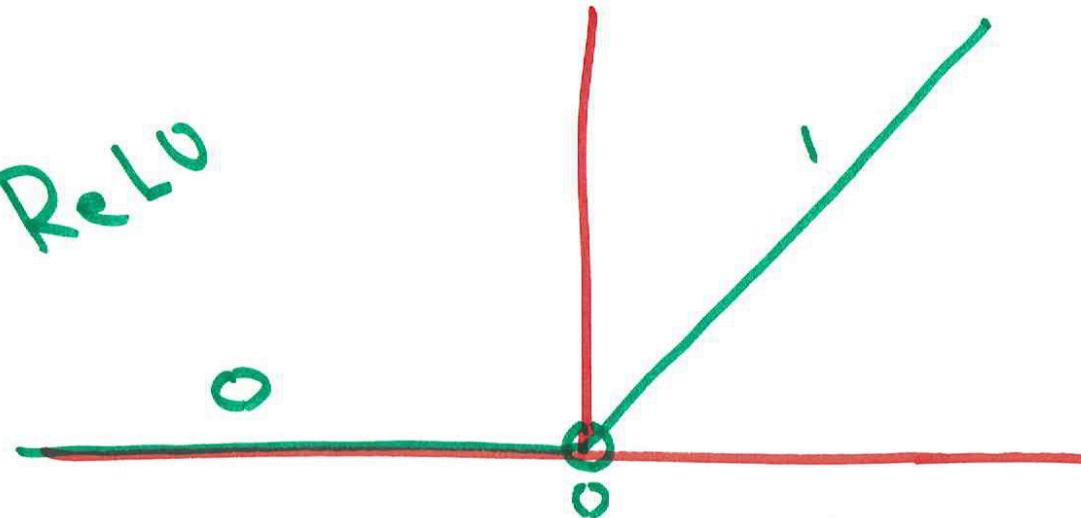


$$\text{Output} = f(\sum w_i x_i + b)$$

Activation Functions

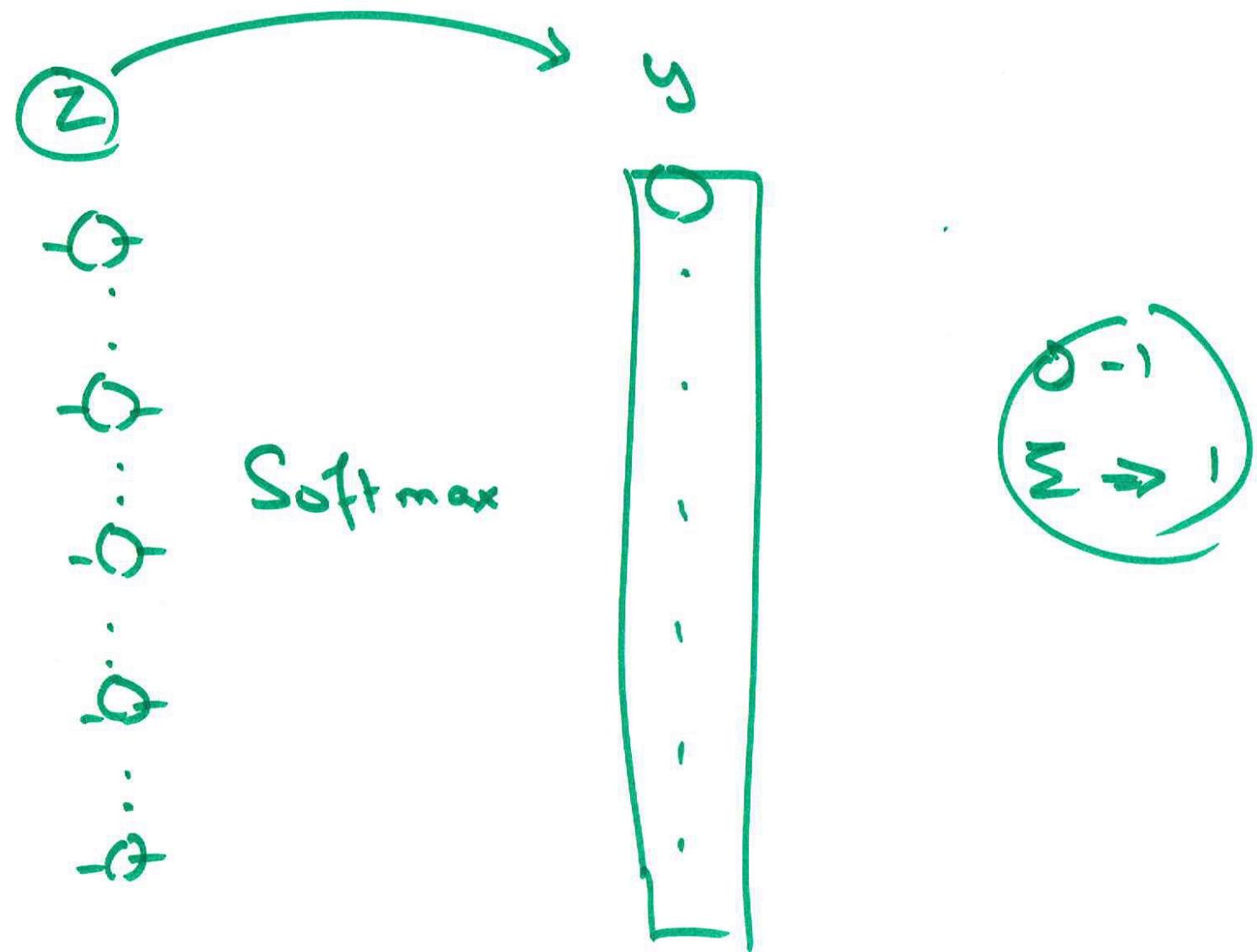


ReLU



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \max(0, x)$$



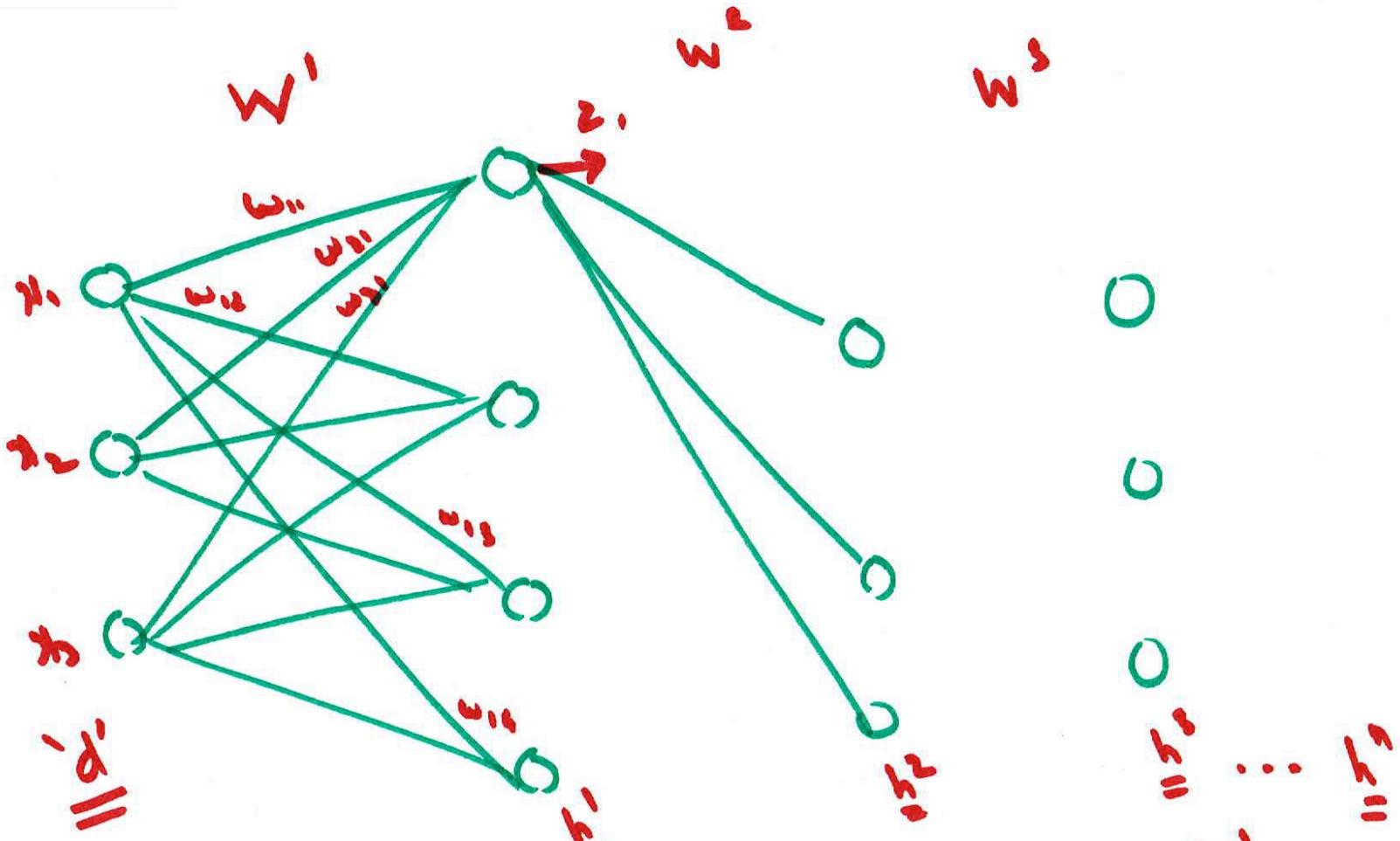
z

y

$$y_i = \frac{e^{z_i}}{\sum e^{z_i}}$$

$$\omega^{\text{new}} = \omega^{\text{old}} - \eta \nabla_{\omega} l(\omega)$$

$$= \omega^{\text{old}} - \frac{1}{N} \eta \sum \nabla_{\omega} l_i(\omega)$$



$$z_1 = f(w_{11}x_1 + w_{12}x_2 + w_{13}x_3 + b)$$

$$z_j = f(\sum_i w_{ij}x_i + b_j)$$

$$W' = \begin{pmatrix} w_{11} & w_{12} & w_{13} & \dots & w_{1d} \\ w_{12} & w_{22} & w_{23} & \dots & w_{2d} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ w_{1d} & w_{2d} & w_{3d} & \dots & w_{dd} \\ w_{11} & \dots & \dots & \dots & w_{d1} \end{pmatrix}$$

d
 $h' \times d$
matrix

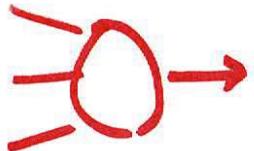
$$x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{y} = f(-f(f(W^1)^T (W^2)^T f(W' x + b') + b^2) + b^3) \dots$$

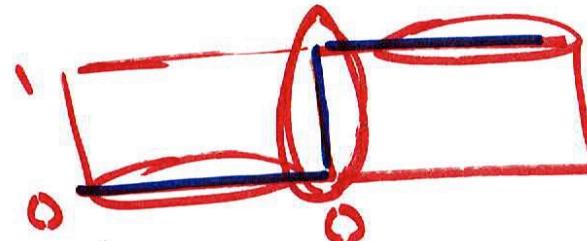
$\sqrt{\sum w_{ij} x_i} + b$

Diagram illustrating the dimensions of the layers:

- $h^1 \times 1$ (Input layer)
- $h^1 \times d$ (Layer 1 output)
- $h^1 \times 1$ (Layer 1 input)
- $h^2 \times h^1$ (Layer 2 input)
- $h^2 \times h^1$ (Layer 2 output)
- $h^2 \times 1$ (Layer 2 input)
- $h^3 \times 1$ (Layer 3 output)

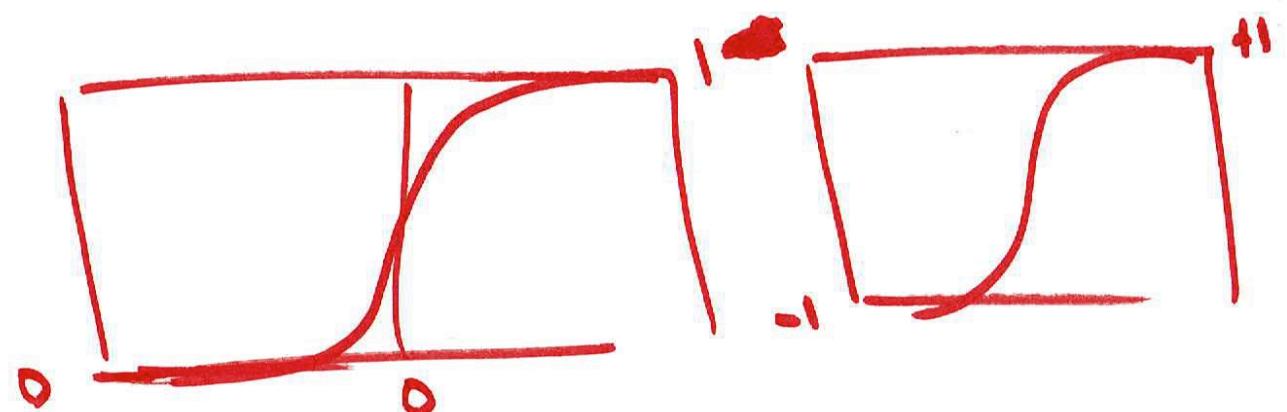


Step ($\omega_1 x_1 + \omega_2 x_2 + \omega_3 x_3 + b$)



Sigmoid

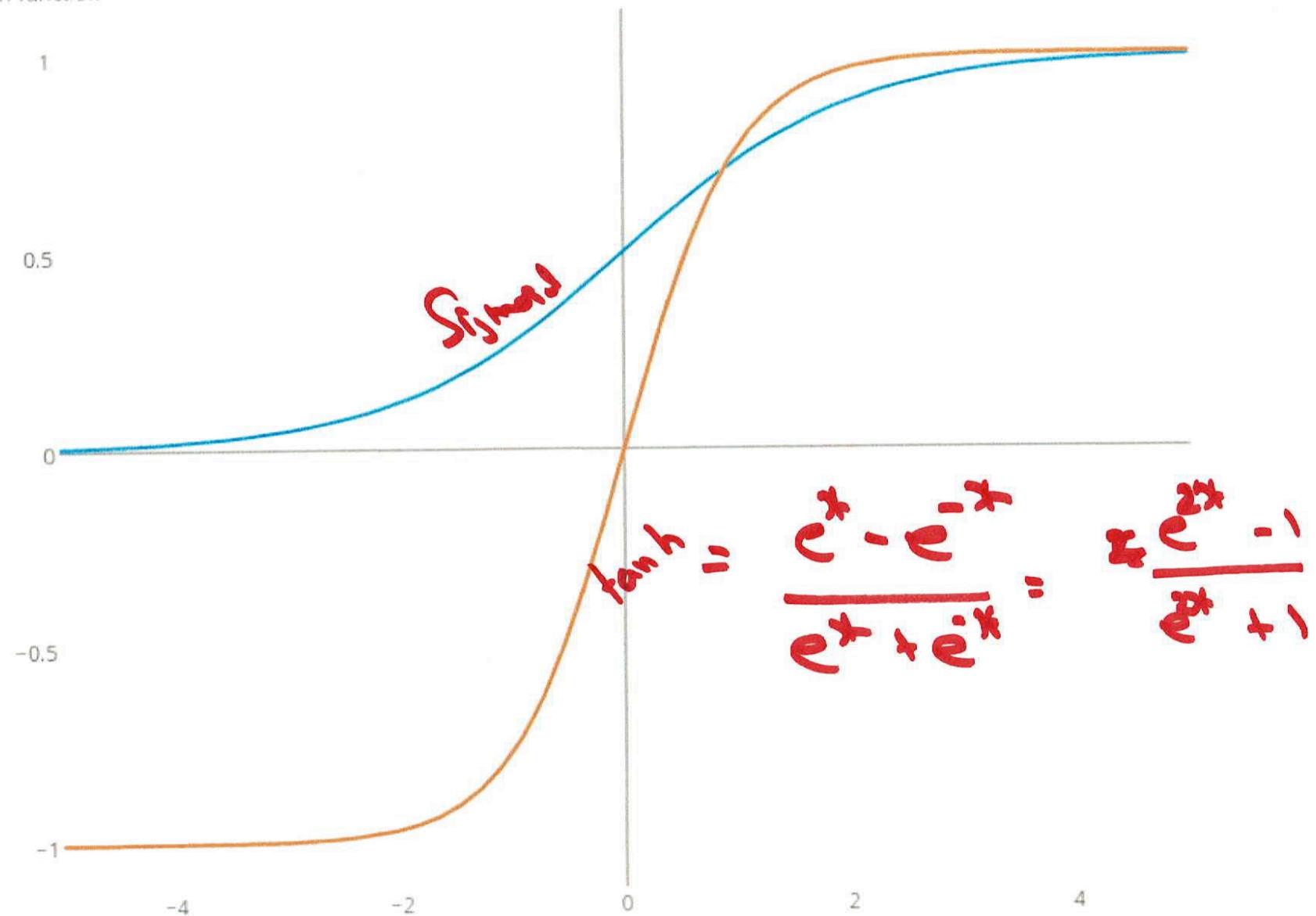
$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$$
$$\therefore \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1}$$



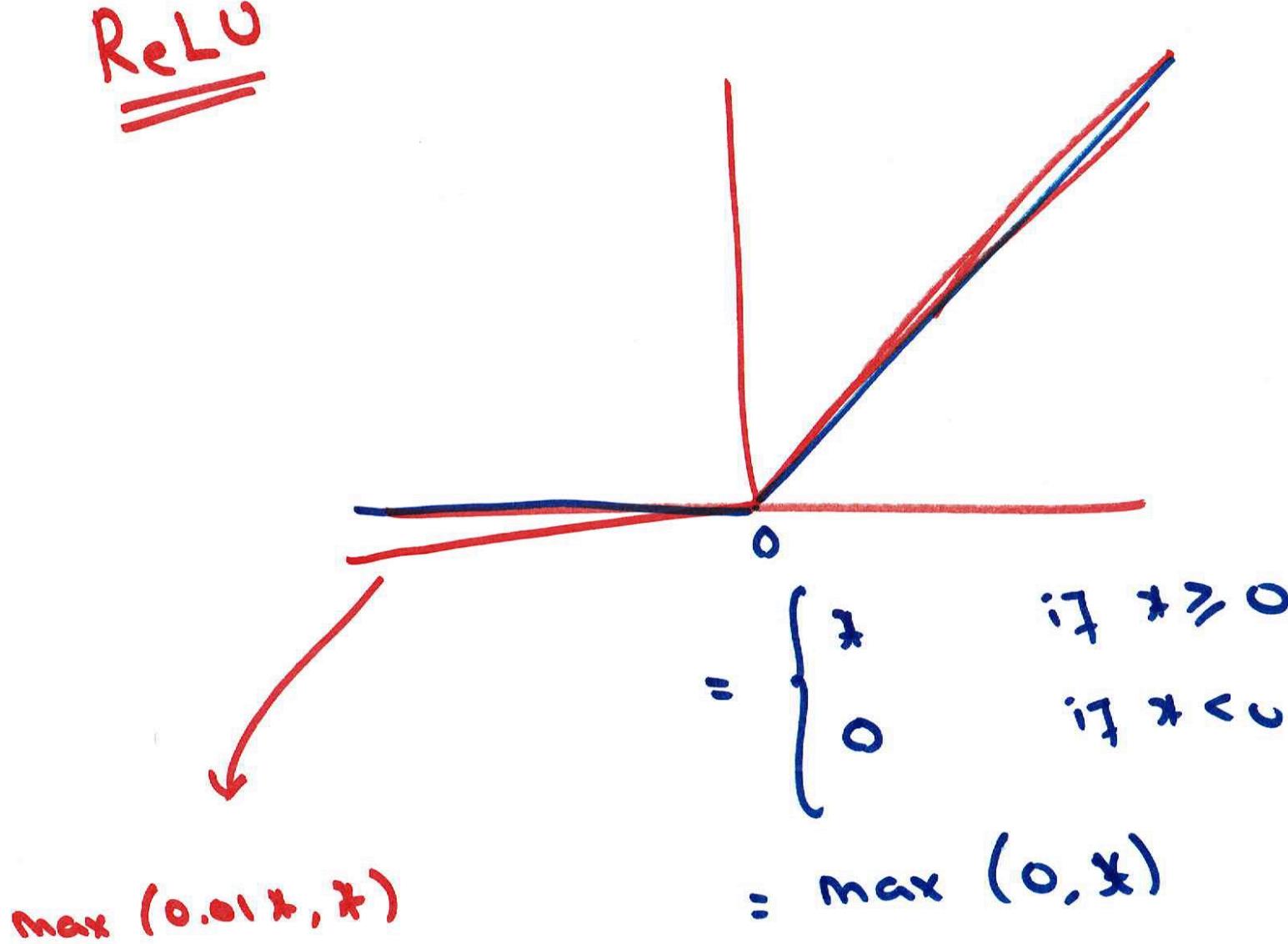
$$2\sigma(x) - 1$$

$$\tanh = 2\sigma(2x) - 1$$

- Sigmoid function
- Tanh function

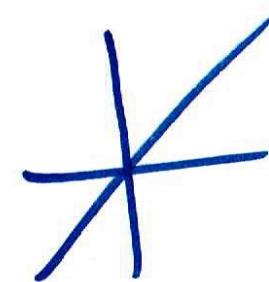


ReLU



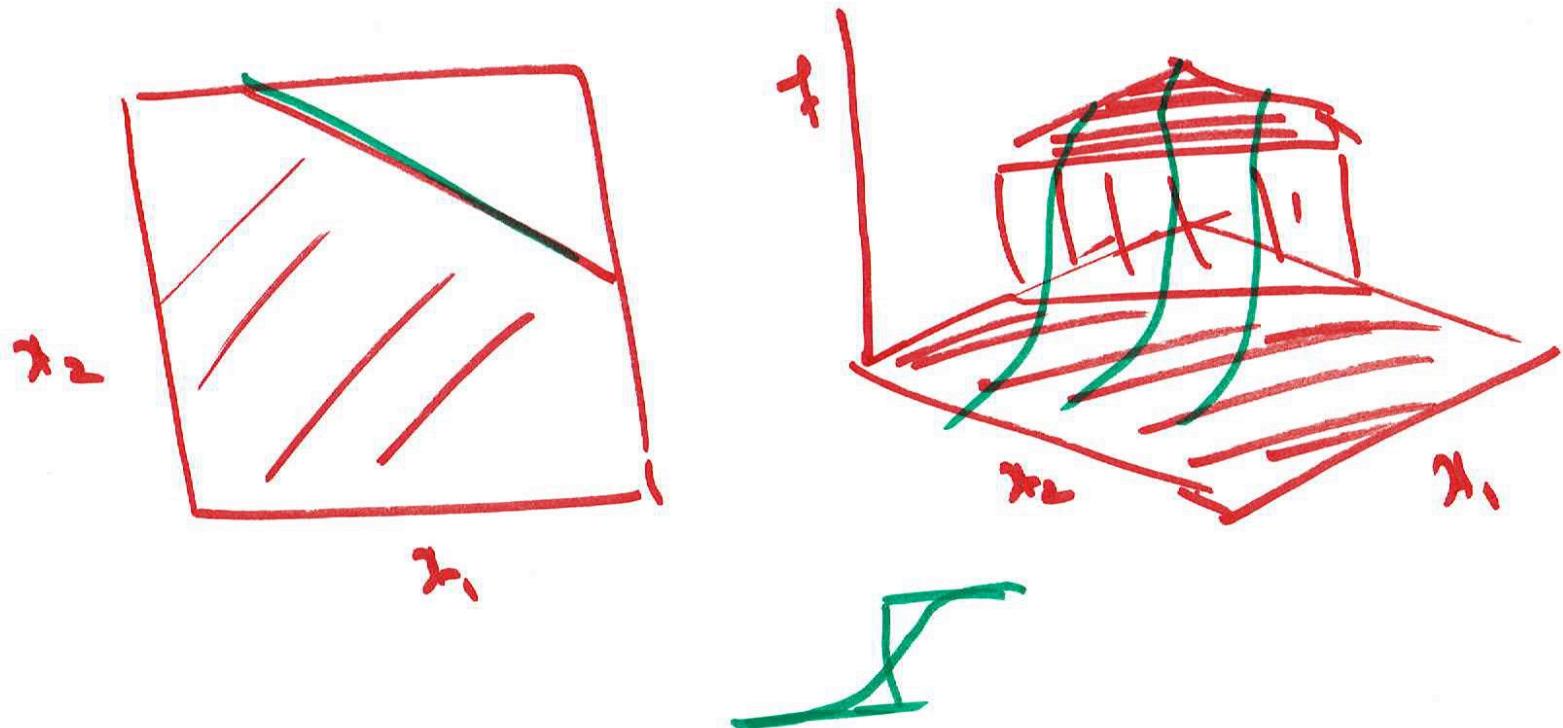
linear

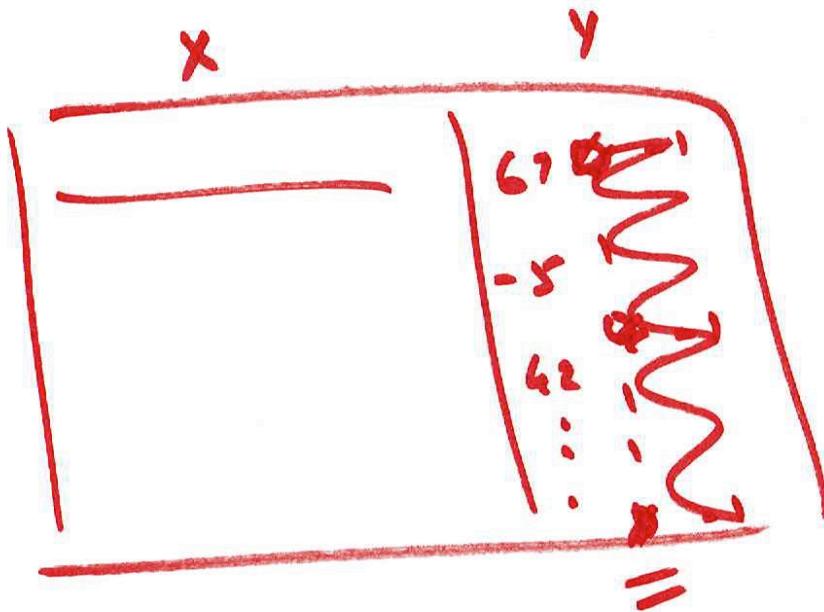
= *



$$\text{Step } = f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$f(w_0 + w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + b)$





Output nodes

Classification

Sigmoid, tanh
Softmax

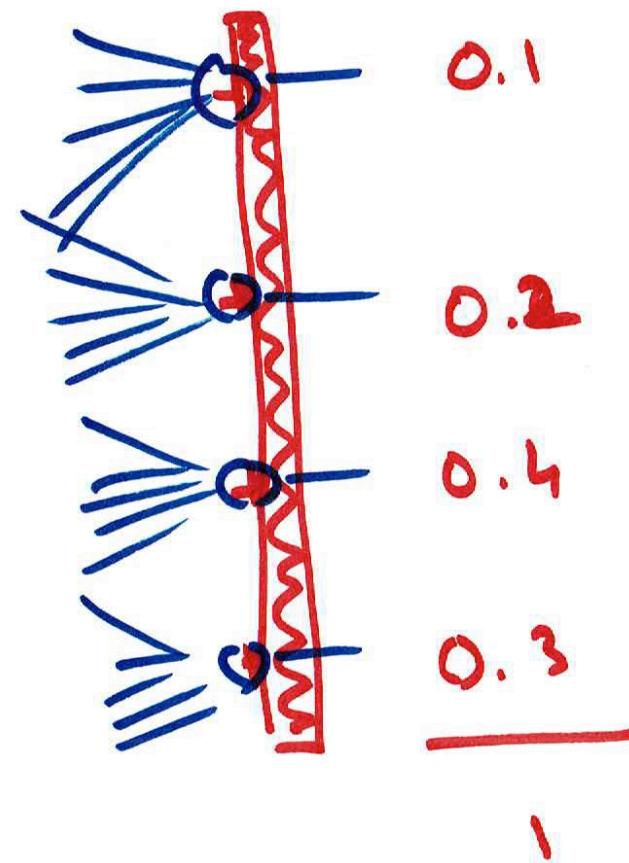
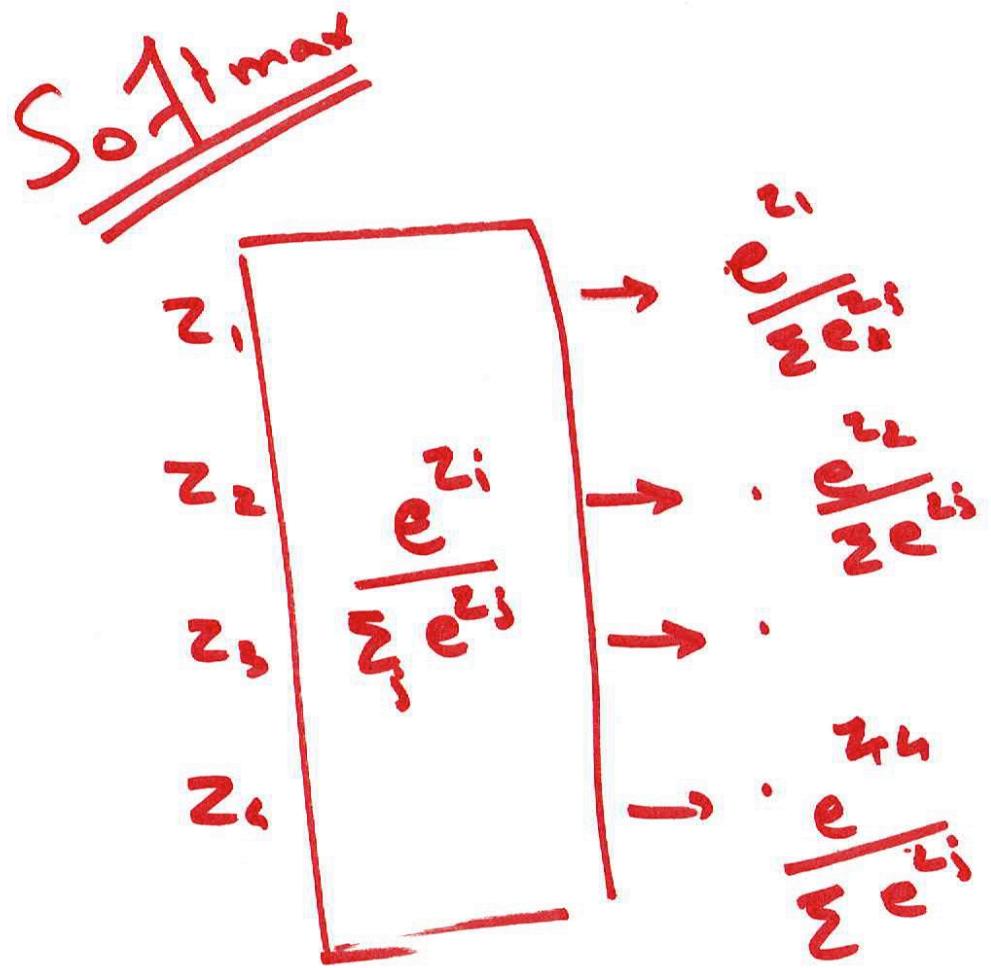
hidden layer

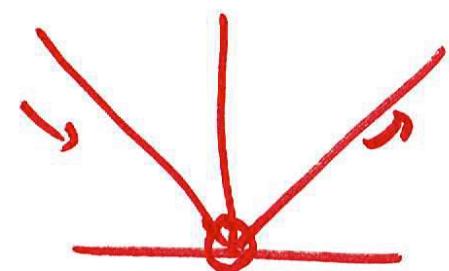
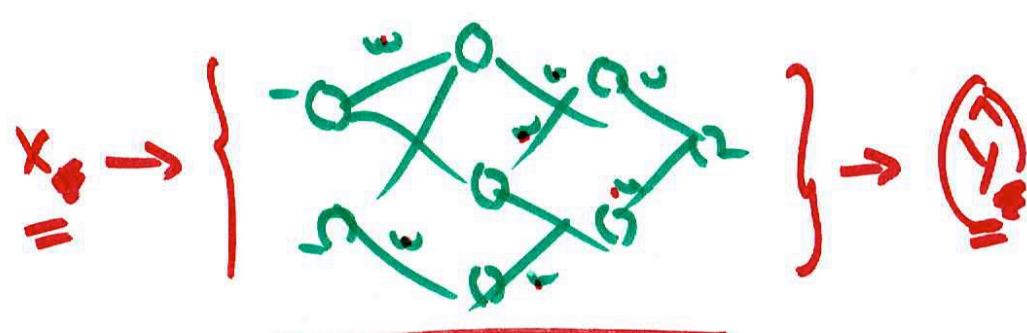
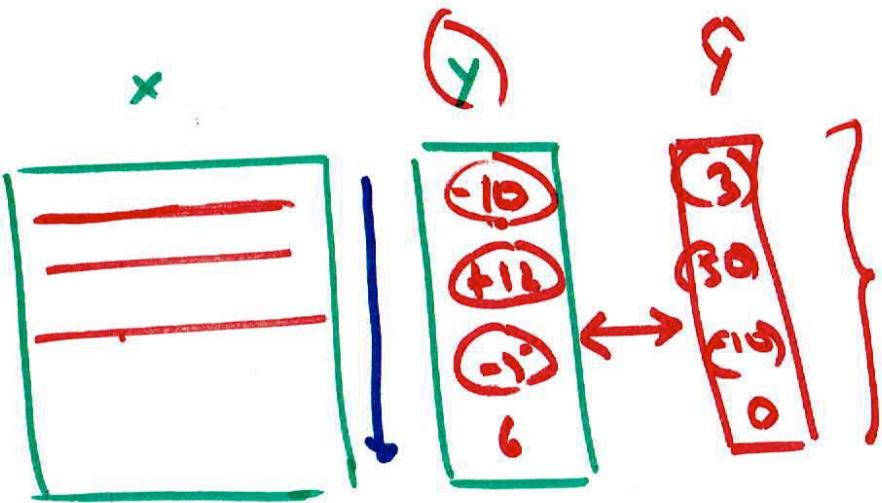
Sigmoid ✓
tanh ✓

ReLU ✓

linear

$$\hat{y} = \hat{a} + \hat{b}(a + b x)$$





Loss Function

$$L(y, \hat{y}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_i (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$$

Reg

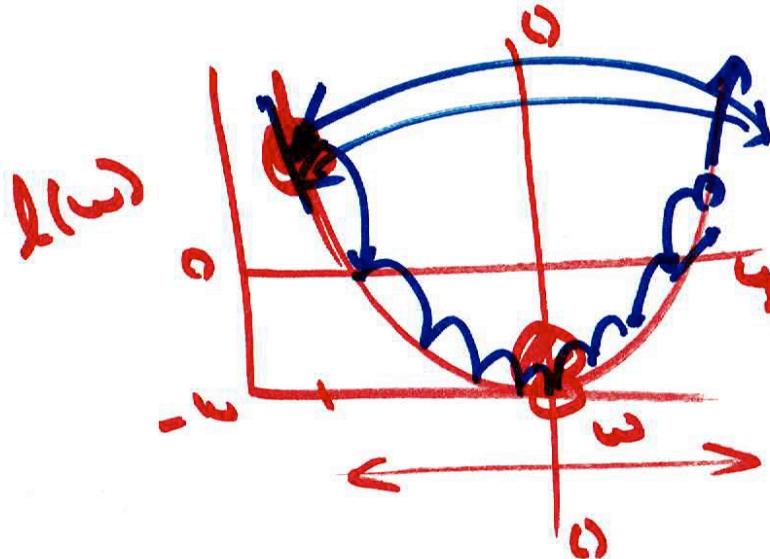
$$L(y, \hat{y}) = L(w)$$

L_2 loss
MSE
SSE

$$\text{Classification Loss} \quad L(y, \hat{y}) = -[y_i \log(\hat{y}_i) + (1-y_i) \log(1-\hat{y}_i)]$$

Cross entropy loss

How $\min \underline{L(y, \hat{y})}$ by changing
by my w^1, w^2, \dots, w^n



$$y = x^2 - 10 = -10$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x = 0$$

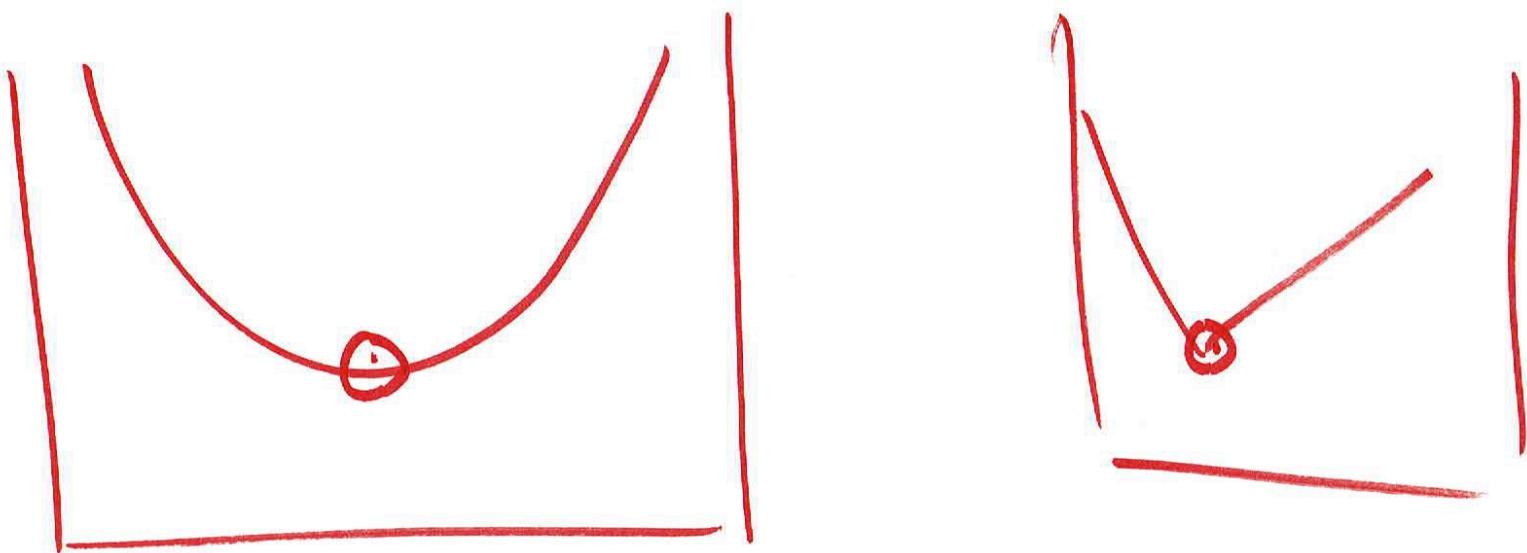
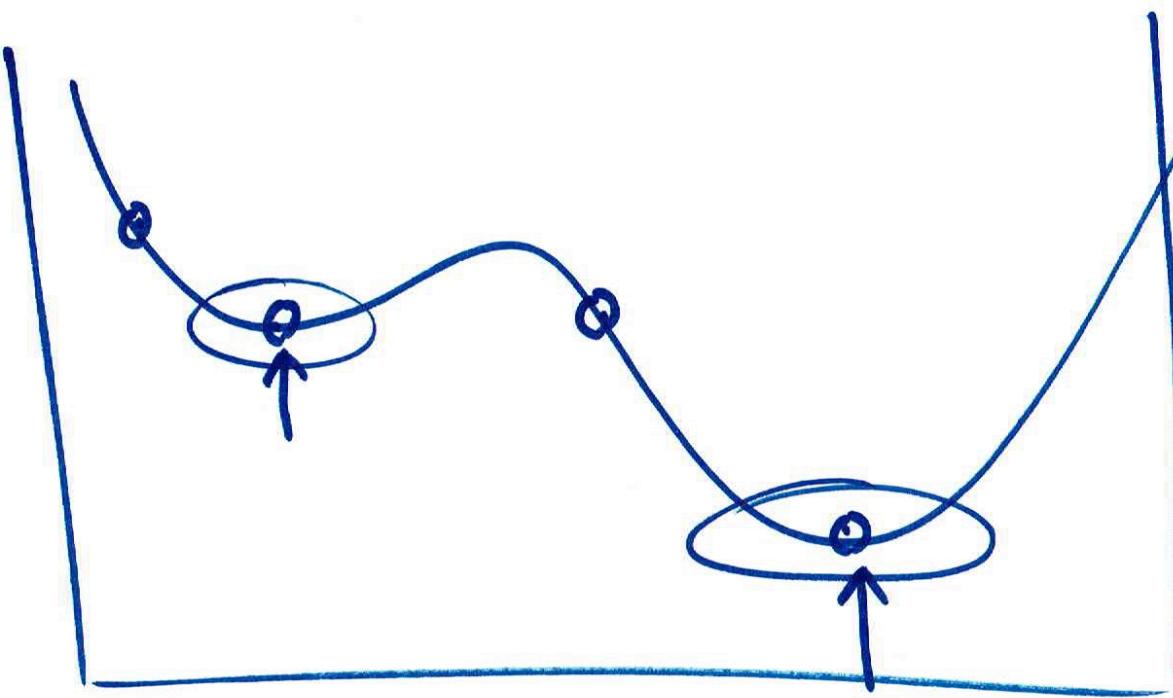
$$x = 0$$

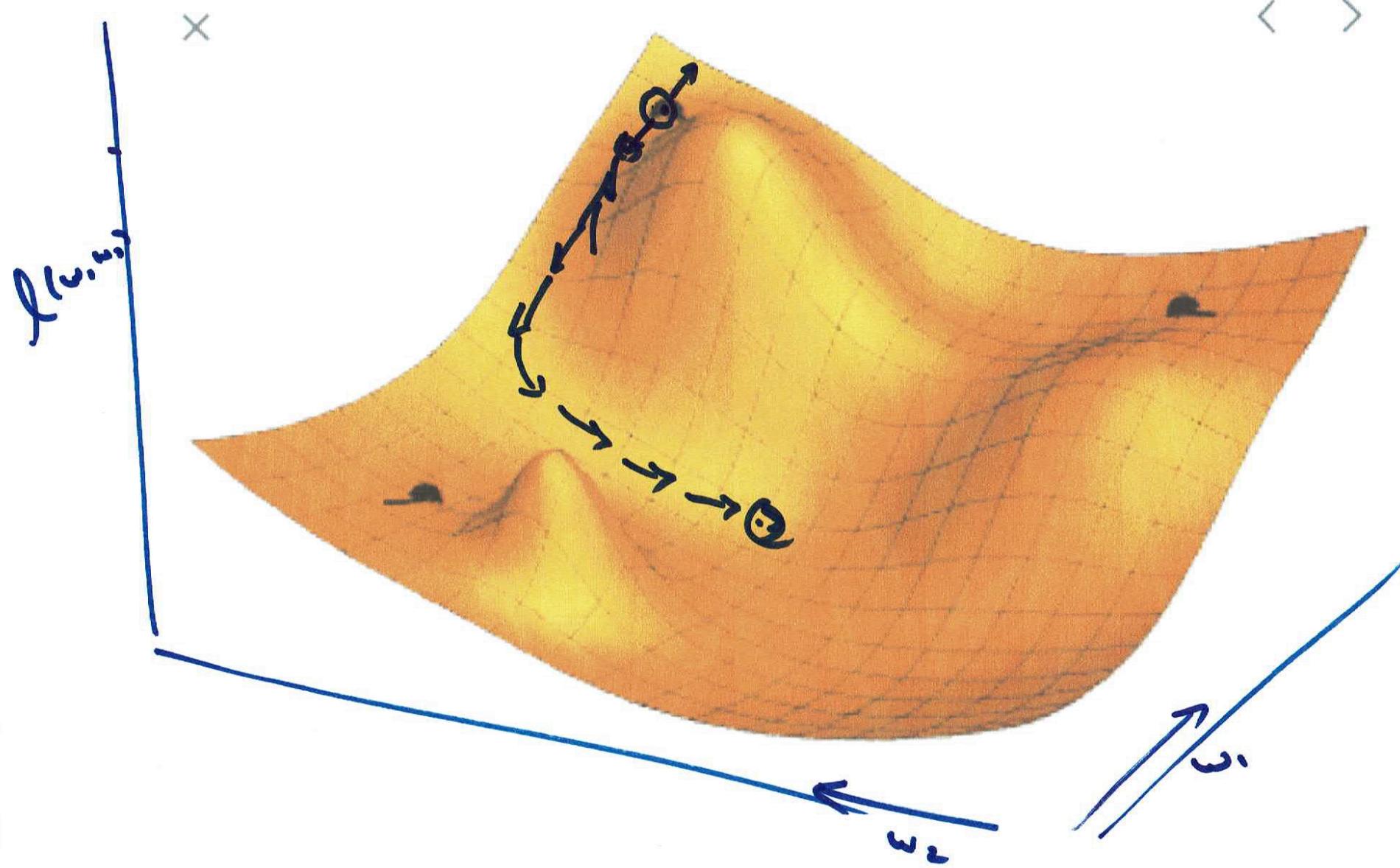
$$\frac{dL}{dw} = \boxed{\text{---}} = 0$$

$$\frac{dl}{dw}$$

$$w^{new} = w - \eta \nabla_w l$$

↑ learning rate





$$\text{if } \omega^{\text{new}} = \omega^{\text{old}} - \frac{\eta \nabla_{\omega} l(\omega)}{N}$$

$$= \omega^{\text{old}} - \frac{1}{N} \sum_i \nabla_{\omega} l_i(\omega) \leftarrow$$

(S&D)

$$\omega^{\text{new}} = \omega^{\text{old}} - \eta \nabla_{\omega} l_i(\omega) \leftarrow$$

$$\boxed{\omega^{\text{new}} = \omega^{\text{old}} - \frac{1}{N} \eta \sum_i \nabla_{\omega} l_i(\omega)}$$

↓
over
a min
batch

Loss

function of w ($l(w)$)

$$L = \frac{1}{N} \sum_i \ell(y_i - f(\dots, f(w^2 f'(w^1 x + b) + b^2), \dots))$$

Chain Rule

$$f(g(h(x)))$$

$$\frac{df}{dx} = \boxed{\frac{df}{dg} \cdot \frac{dg}{dh} \cdot \frac{dh}{dx}}$$

Back Propagation