

Neural Networks

brain

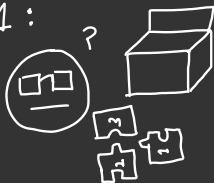
connections



goal to put together the pieces of the puzzle



step 1:



→ tries to find pattern by looking at the pieces (the input)

step 2:



→ starts putting



together the pieces (processing the data through layers of network)

step 3:



as more pieces come together the smart kid starts to see the bigger picture (make predictions based on processed data)

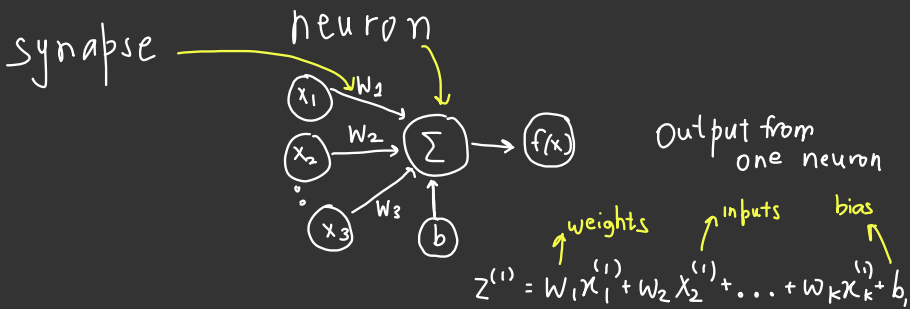
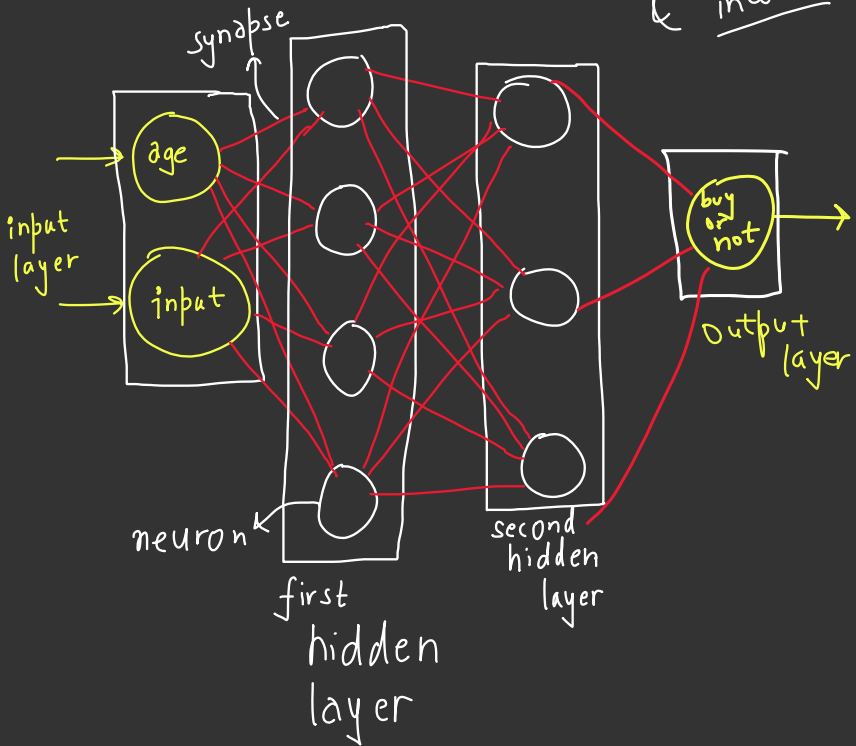
step 4:



the kid adjusts how to put together the pieces based on whether they were right or wrong (learning from feedback)

Working of Neural Network

example, whether a person will buy a product based on their age & income



$$Z^{(1)} = w_1 x_1^{(1)} + w_2 x_2^{(1)} + \dots + w_k x_k^{(1)} + b$$

Activation Layers

Input Layer

sigmoid
function

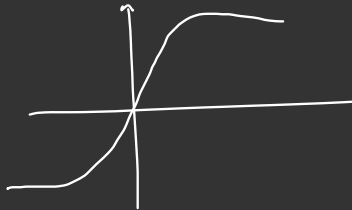
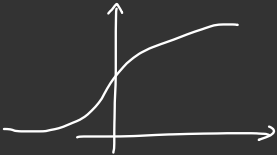
$$s(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$$

hyperbolic
tangent
function

$$\tanh(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$$

etc.

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & \dots & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$



Why use Activation Layer?

- To introduce non-linearity in the data.
- To decide which neuron to activate by how much.
- Maps data to a known range to stabilize training
- Without Activation Layer everything is just Linear sum & multiplication, & we won't get interesting output from the Neural Network.

Softmax Activation Fun^c

$$\text{output layer} \rightarrow \frac{e^{z_i}}{\sum_{j=1}^K e^{z_j}} \rightarrow \text{probabilities}$$

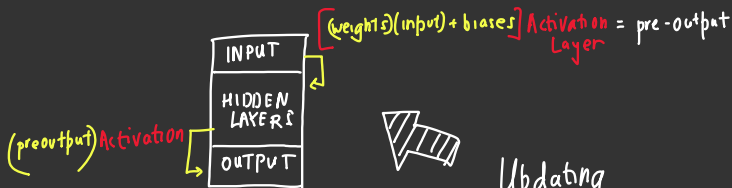
Training & Feedback



tweaking
weights & biases
according to the
situation it should
be trained against



taking pre output situations
& running it through the NN
then balancing the weights &
biases to get output closer to
the real result



Updating
the system weights
& biases to better
suit the program



Backend
Training
&
Optimisation