



Neural Networks

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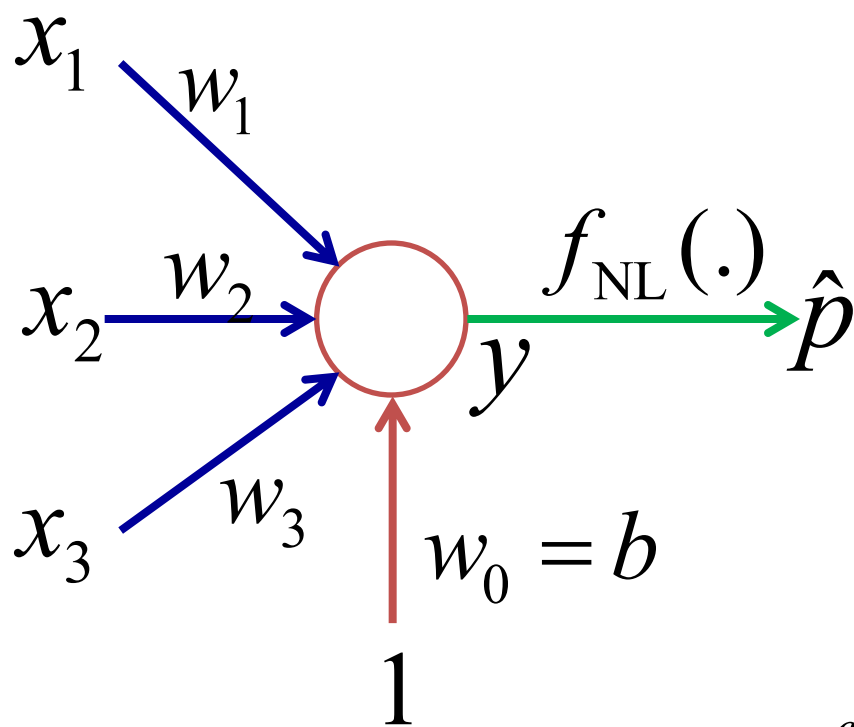


Contents

- Simple neuron
- Neural network formulation
- Learning with error backpropagation
- Gradient checking and optimization



Simple Neuron Model



$$y = w_0 + w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + w_3 x_3$$

$$y = [\mathbf{w} \quad \mathbf{b}] [\mathbf{x} \quad 1]^T$$

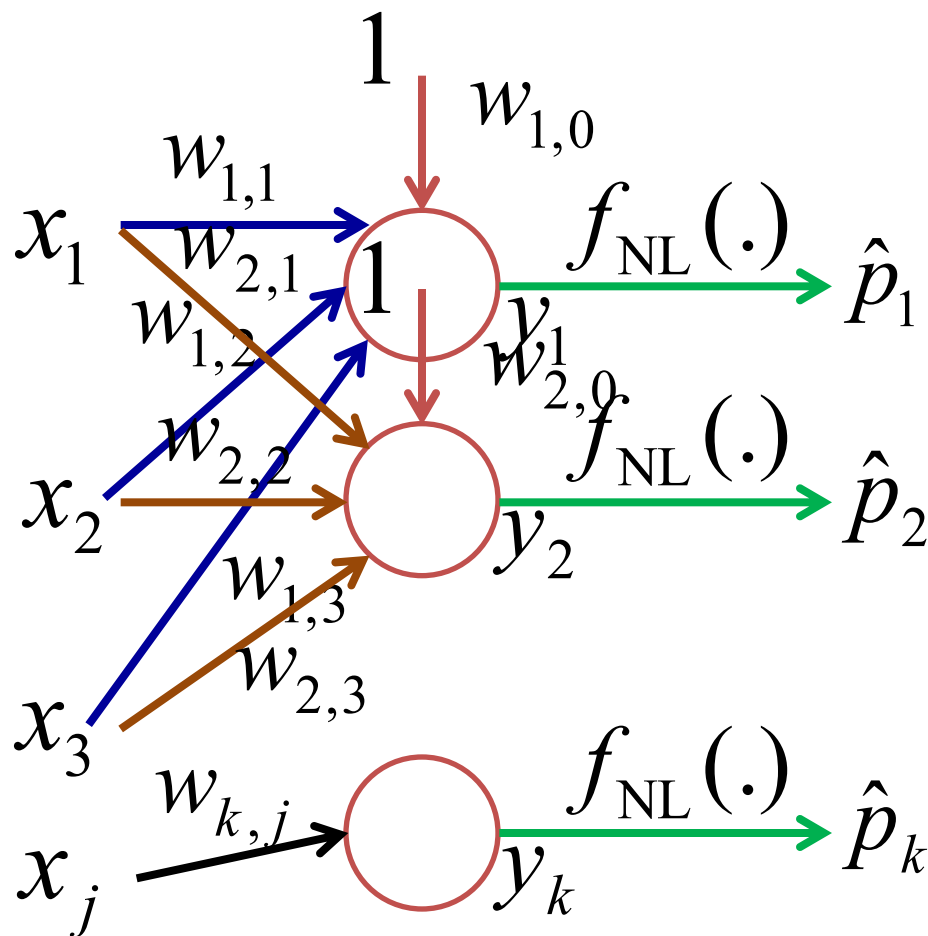
$$\hat{p} = f_{NL}(y)$$

$$f_{NL}(y) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-y)}$$

$$f_{NL}(y) = \tanh(y) = \frac{\exp(y) - \exp(-y)}{\exp(y) + \exp(-y)}$$



Neural Network Formulation



$$y_1 = [\mathbf{w} \quad \mathbf{b}][\mathbf{x} \quad 1]^T$$

$$\hat{p}_1 = f_{NL}(y_1)$$

$$y_2 = [\mathbf{w} \quad \mathbf{b}][\mathbf{x} \quad 1]^T$$

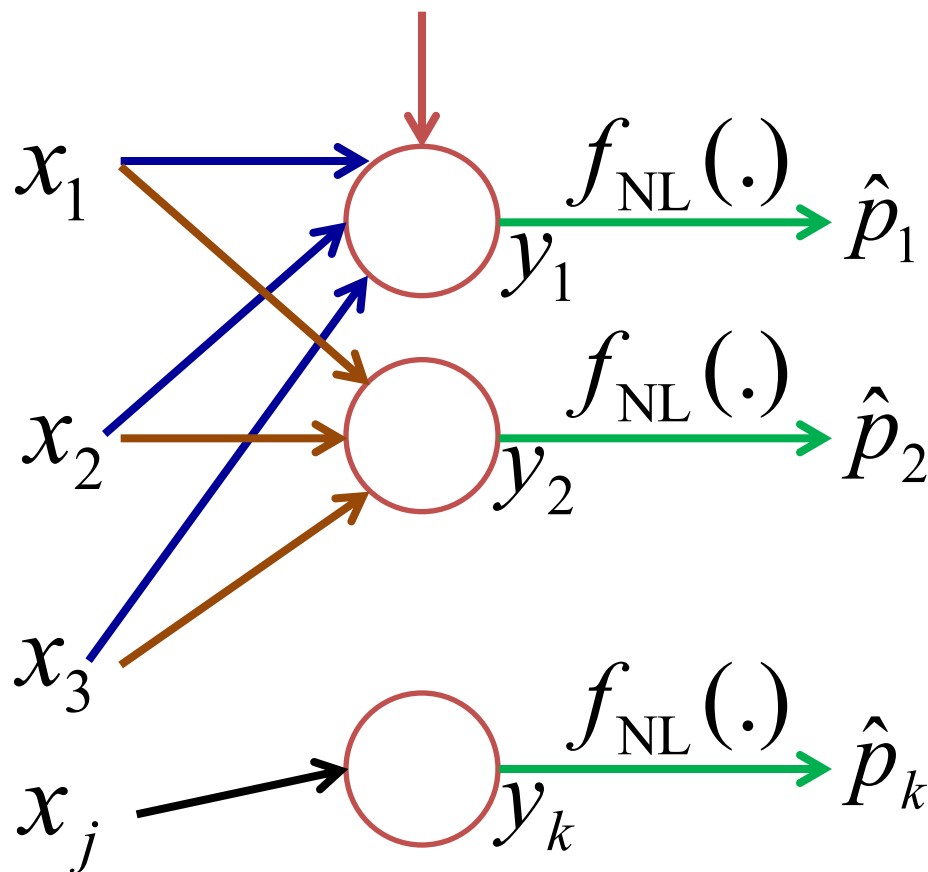
$$\hat{p}_2 = f_{NL}(y_2)$$

$$\mathbf{y} = [\mathbf{w} \quad \mathbf{b}][\mathbf{x} \quad 1]^T$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{p}} = f_{NL}(\mathbf{y})$$



Error in Prediction



$$e_1 = |p_1 - \hat{p}_1|$$

$$e_2 = |p_2 - \hat{p}_2|$$

$$E = \|\mathbf{p} - \hat{\mathbf{p}}\|$$



Error Backpropagation

\mathbf{x}_1	\mathbf{p}_1	$\hat{\mathbf{p}}_1$
\mathbf{x}_2	\mathbf{p}_2	$\hat{\mathbf{p}}_2$
\mathbf{x}_3	\mathbf{p}_3	$\hat{\mathbf{p}}_3$
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots
\mathbf{x}_n	\mathbf{p}_n	$\hat{\mathbf{p}}_n$

$$J(\mathbf{W}) = \sum_n \|\mathbf{p}_n - \hat{\mathbf{p}}_n\|$$

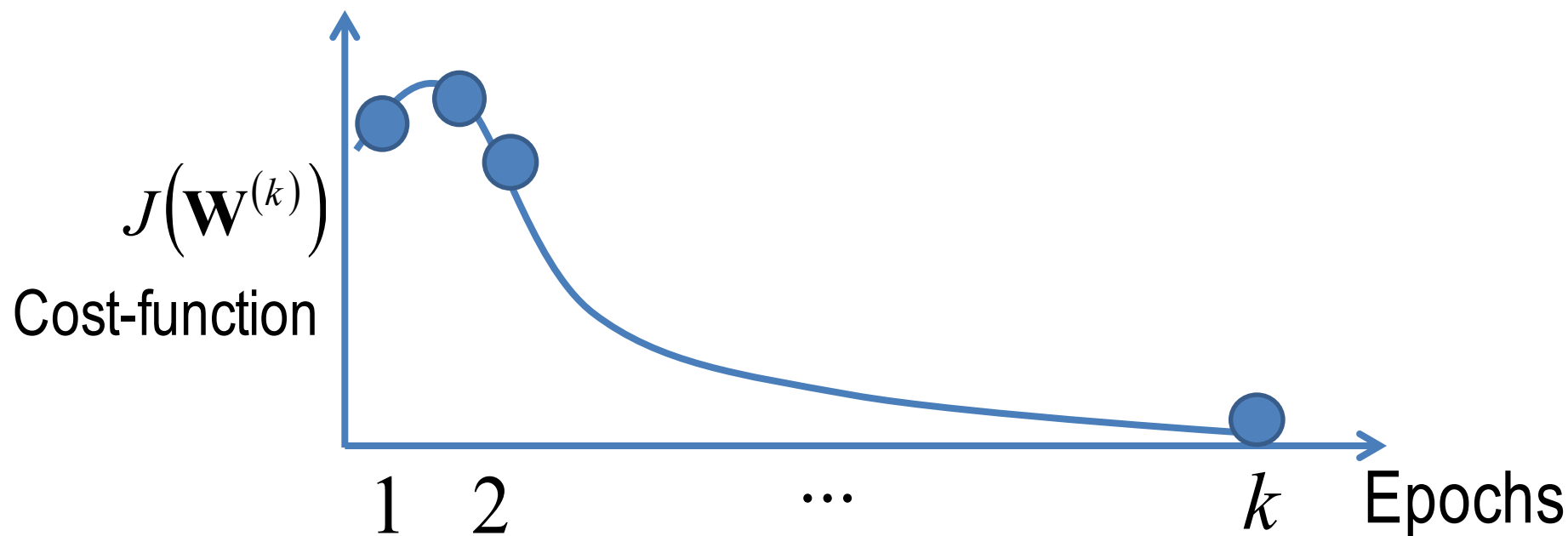
$$\mathbf{W} = \arg \min_{\mathbf{W}} \{J(\mathbf{W})\}$$

$$\mathbf{W}^{(k+1)} = \mathbf{W}^{(k)} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{W}^{(k)}} J(\mathbf{W})$$



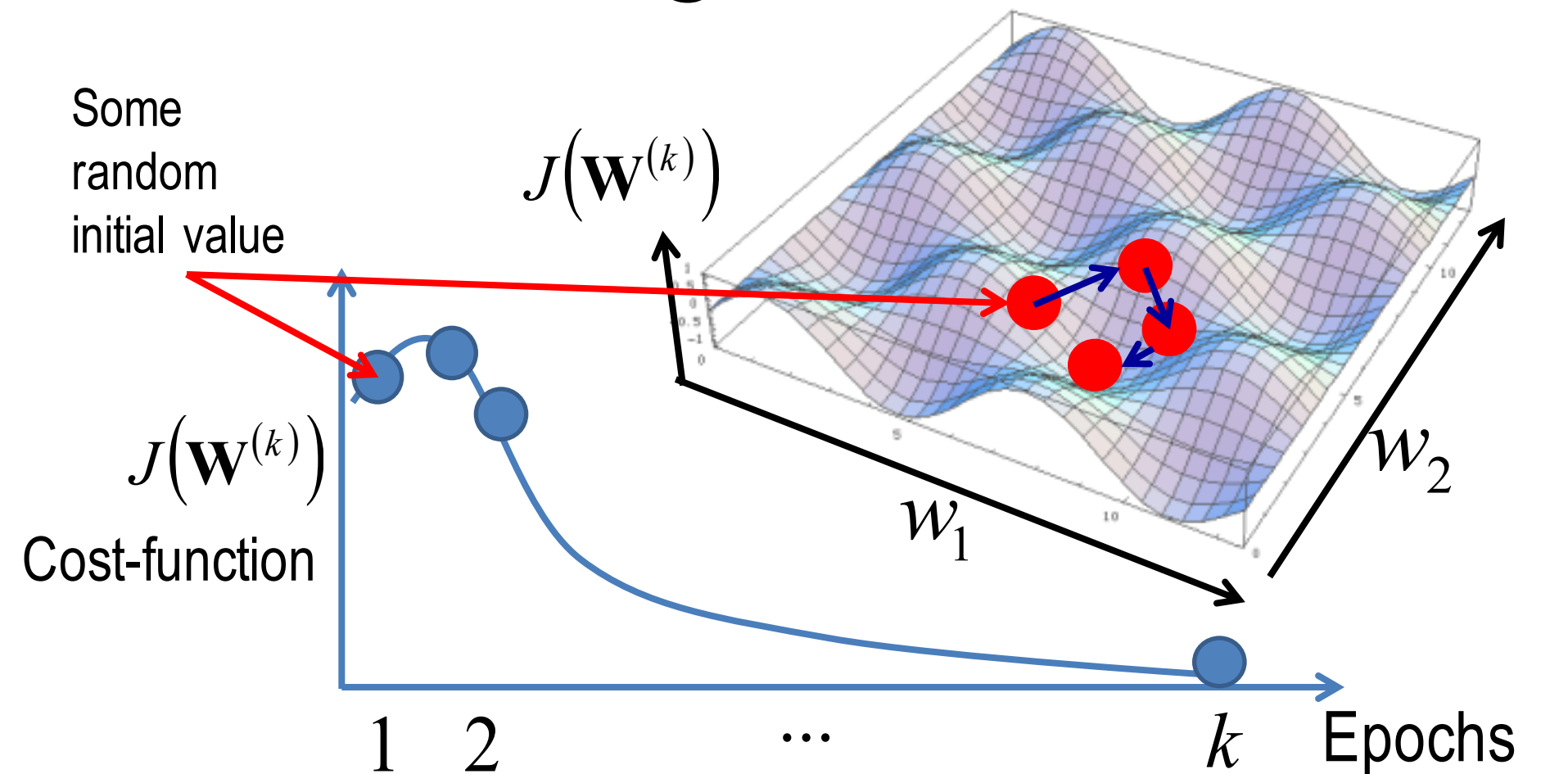
Gradient Descent Learning

$$\mathbf{w}^{(k+1)} = \mathbf{w}^{(k)} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{w}^{(k)}} J(\mathbf{w})$$





Understanding Gradient Descent





Take Home Messages

- Haykin, Simon, *Neural Networks and Learning Machines*, 2001.
- Toolboxes
 - Matlab – Neural Network Toolbox (nprtool)
 - Python – Theano
 - Lua – Torch, nn, cuDNN, nngraph