

MBAi 448 | Winter 2026

Deep Learning

Today

- Assignment 3 / week 4 takeaways *10 minutes*
- How deep learning helps *10 minutes*
- Is deep learning the tool for that job? *20 minutes*
- Quick break *5 minutes*
- Deep learning case studies *25 minutes*
- Assignment walkthrough *20 minutes*

Assignment 3 / week 4 takeaways

Deep Learning

Week 4 takeaways

1. Artificial Neurons & Neural Network Foundations

Core idea: How neural networks are built from simple computational units.

- Artificial neuron = weighted inputs + bias → activation function
- Linear combination $w^T x + b$ followed by nonlinearity
- Biological neuron analogy used to build intuition (early slides)
- Distinction between **shallow** (1 hidden layer) vs **deep** (2+ hidden layers) networks

👉 This sets the mental model for everything that follows.

2. Activation Functions & Their Learning Tradeoffs

Core idea: Why non-linearities matter and how activation choice affects learning.

- Common activations: **Sigmoid, Tanh, ReLU, Leaky ReLU, Softmax, Swish**
- Visualization of activation curves and their “flat” vs “steep” regions
- Discussion of vanishing gradients and exploding signals through depth
- Output-layer activations tied to task type (binary vs multi-class)

👉 A practical lens on *why ReLU dominates hidden layers and why output activations are task-specific*.

Week 4 takeaways

3. Training Dynamics: Loss, Backpropagation, and Optimization

Core idea: How neural networks actually learn.

- Training loss = difference between predictions and ground truth
- Backpropagation as gradient descent implemented via the **chain rule**
- Key training terms: **batch, iteration, epoch**
- Optimization framed as minimizing a cost function (MSE shown explicitly)

👉 This explains *how weights change* and *why depth makes training harder*.

4. Representation Learning & Feature Hierarchies

Core idea: Deep learning learns features automatically — layer by layer.

- Early layers learn low-level patterns (edges, textures)
- Middle layers learn shapes and parts
- Late layers learn semantic concepts (objects, decisions)
- Visual examples of how networks “see” images across layers

👉 This is the conceptual heart of deep learning vs traditional feature engineering.

Week 4 takeaways

5. Major Deep Learning Architectures

Core idea: Different architectures specialize in different data types.

- **CNNs** for spatial data (images, invariance to translation/scale/rotation)
- **RNNs / LSTMs** for sequences and time dependencies
- **Transformers** for attention-based sequence modeling (modern foundation models)

👉 Helps answer “*why this model for this problem?*”

6. Pre-Training, Transfer Learning, and Fine-Tuning

Core idea: Why modern AI rarely trains from scratch.

- Pre-training on massive datasets (expensive, slow, compute-heavy)
- Transfer learning: reuse learned representations
- Fine-tuning on smaller, domain-specific datasets
- Concrete contrast between base models and task-specific models

👉 This bridges classical DL with today's foundation models and LLMs.

Week 4 takeaways

7. Connectionist vs Symbolic AI (and Hybrid Systems)

Core idea: Where neural networks are strong — and where they are dangerous alone.

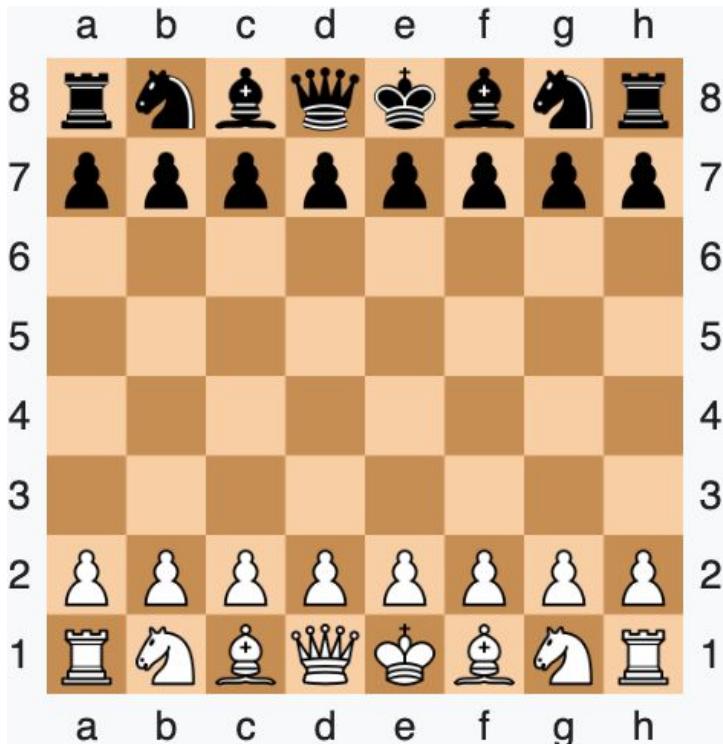
- **Connectionist AI:** pattern recognition, learning from data, black-box behavior
- **Symbolic AI:** rules, logic, transparency, explicit reasoning
- Activities focused on **risk, trust, refusal, and escalation**
- Emphasis on **hybrid systems** when wrong answers are costly

👉 This is the governance + decision-making lens layered on top of the tech.

How deep learning helps

Deep Learning

Automation required tailored structure



Data Representation

- Simple
- Structured
- Complete
-

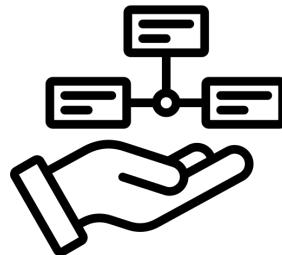
Task Knowledge

- Verification
- Simulation
- Specification

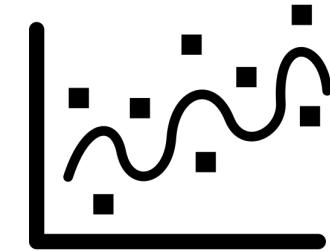
Deep learning does the feature engineering



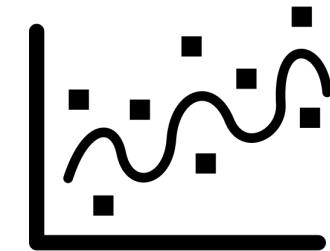
Record data



Create representation



Train model



A machine making simple observations



An expanded suite of capabilities

Label

Extract

Score

What is this?

1 In the past few decades the scholarly world has newly awakened to the
oral character of language and to some of the deeper implications of the
contrasts between orality and writing. OBJECTIFYING STANCE +2 2

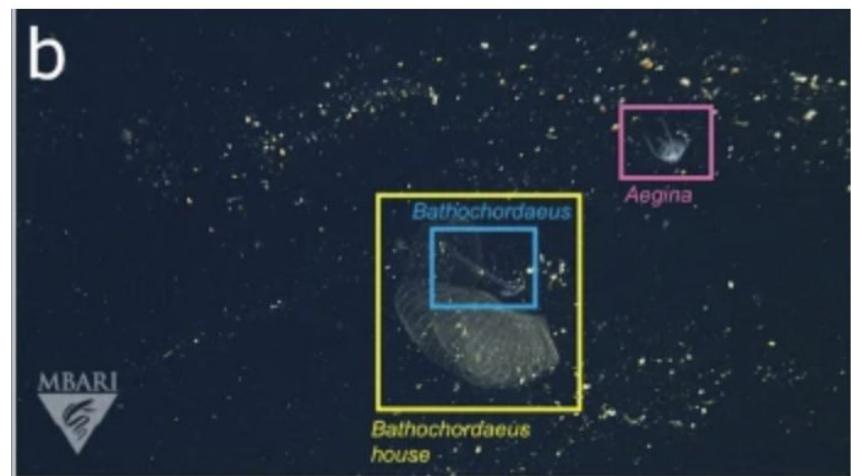
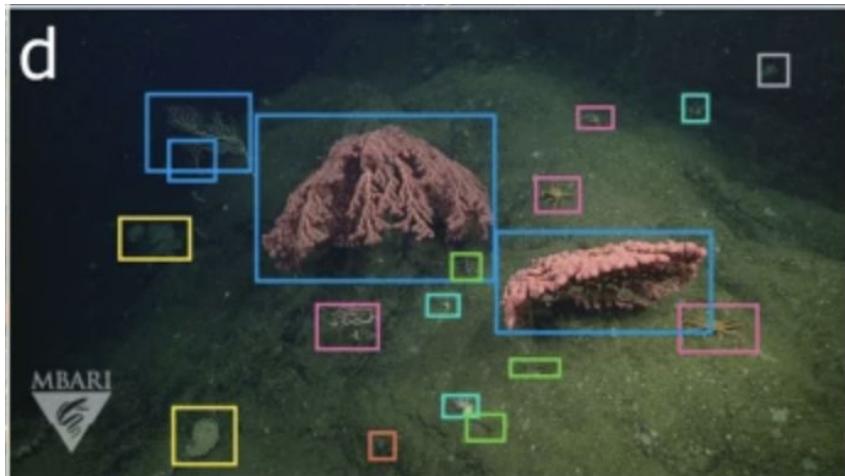
Anthropologists and sociologists and psychologists have reported on
fieldwork in oral societies. INSTITUTIONAL SUBJECT +1 3 Cultural historians
have delved more and more into prehistory, that is, human existence
before writing made verbalized records possible. DEFINITIONAL MOVE +2 4

Label

Extract

Score

Where is that thing?

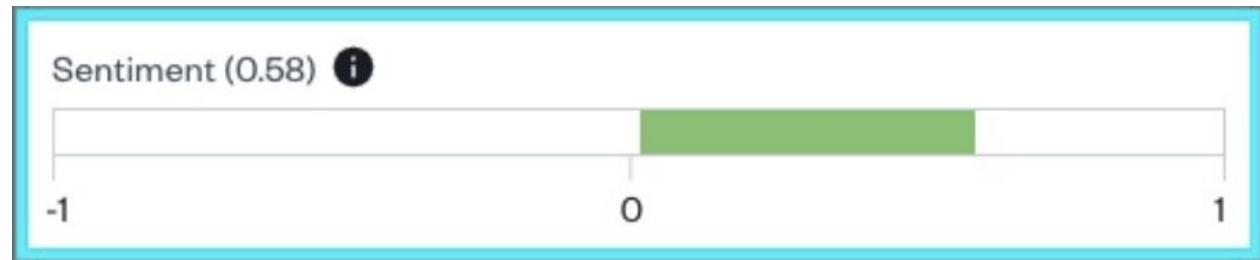


Label

Extract

Score

An expanded suite of capabilities



Label

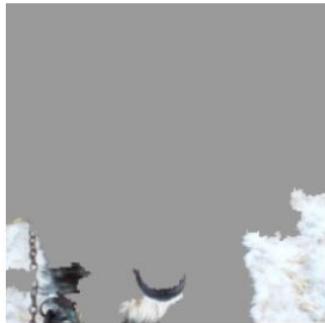
Extract

Score

The models learn their input representations



(a) Husky classified as wolf

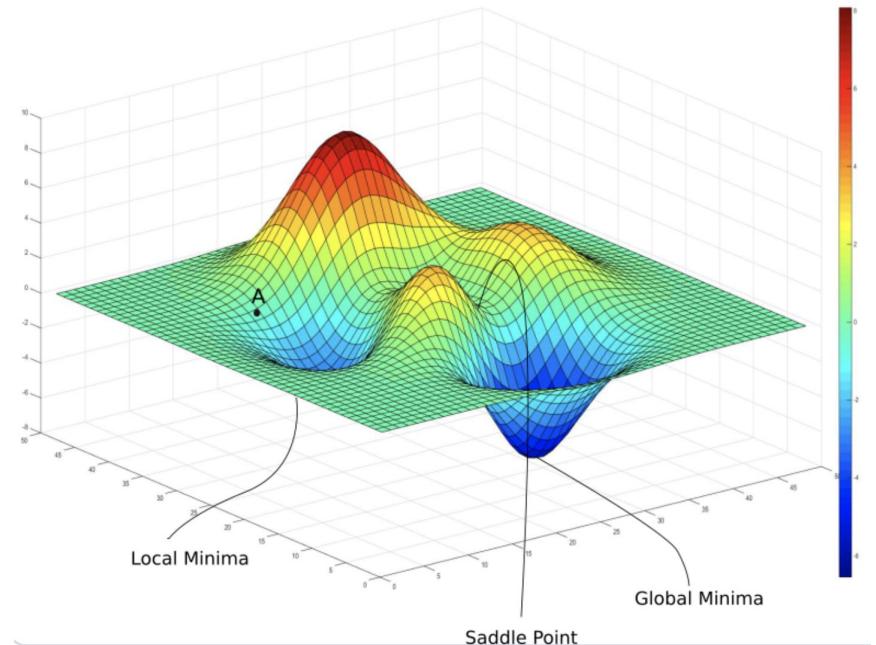


(b) Explanation

Figure 11: Raw data and explanation of a bad model’s prediction in the “Husky vs Wolf” task.

	Before	After
Trusted the bad model	10 out of 27	3 out of 27
Snow as a potential feature	12 out of 27	25 out of 27

Table 2: “Husky vs Wolf” experiment results.



Is deep learning the tool for that job?

Deep Learning

Bank branch



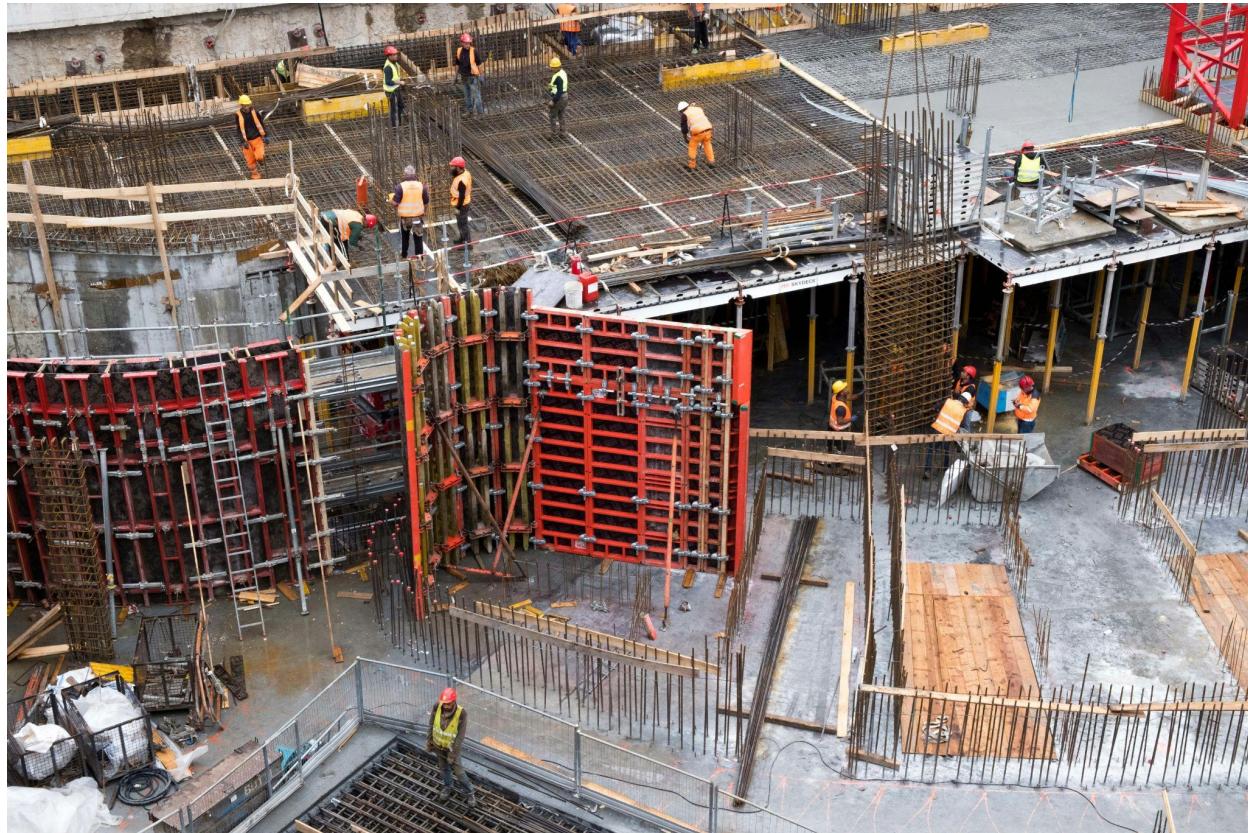
Grocery store



Doctor's office



Construction site



Logistics hub



Natural preservation



Deep learning case studies

Deep Learning

Case Study: Content moderation

Problem

- Publishing platforms need to remove undesirable content, at scale

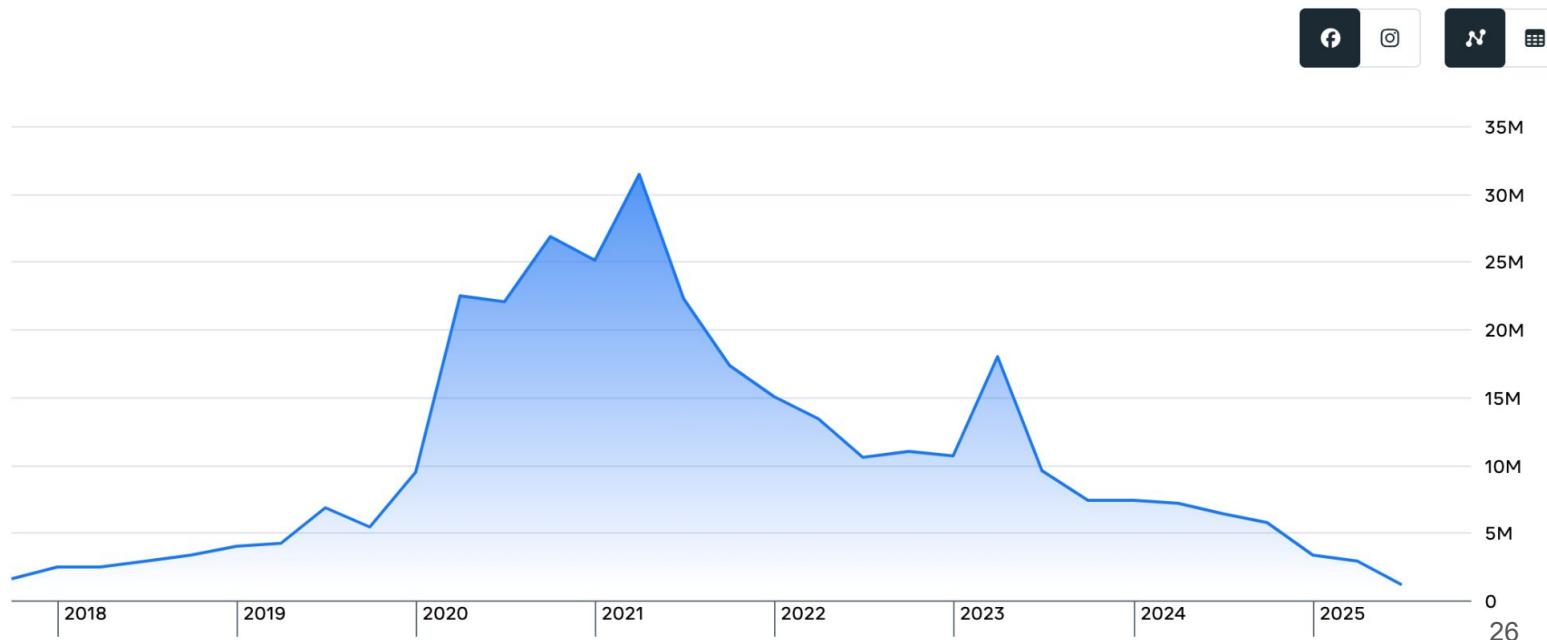
Where deep learning helps

-

Case Study: Content moderation

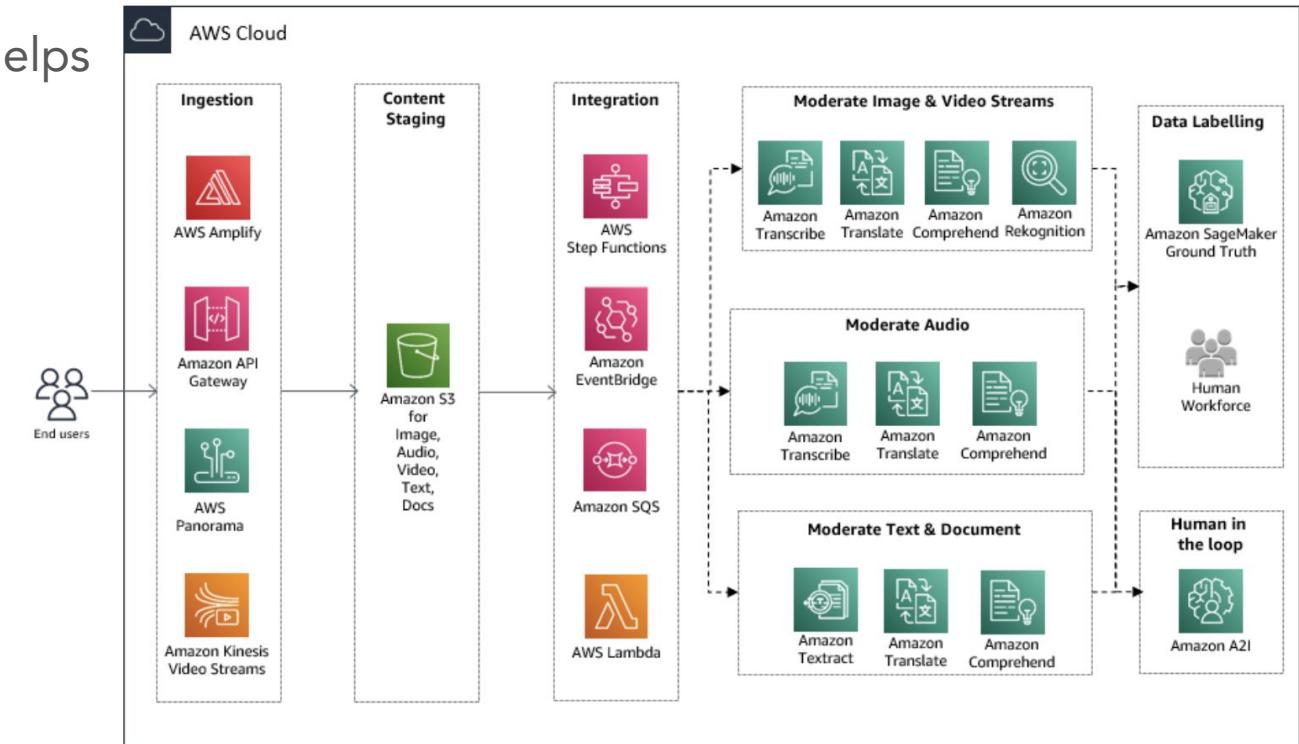
Where deep learning helps

How much hateful conduct content did we take action on?



Case Study: Content moderation

Where deep learning helps



Case Study: Content moderation

Impact

- Human reviewers see fewer cases, handling exceptions
- Content can be removed immediately, but decisions may be opaque
- User behavior changes in response to moderation
- New content moderation approaches can be deployed rapidly

Case Study: Pharmacovigilance

Problem

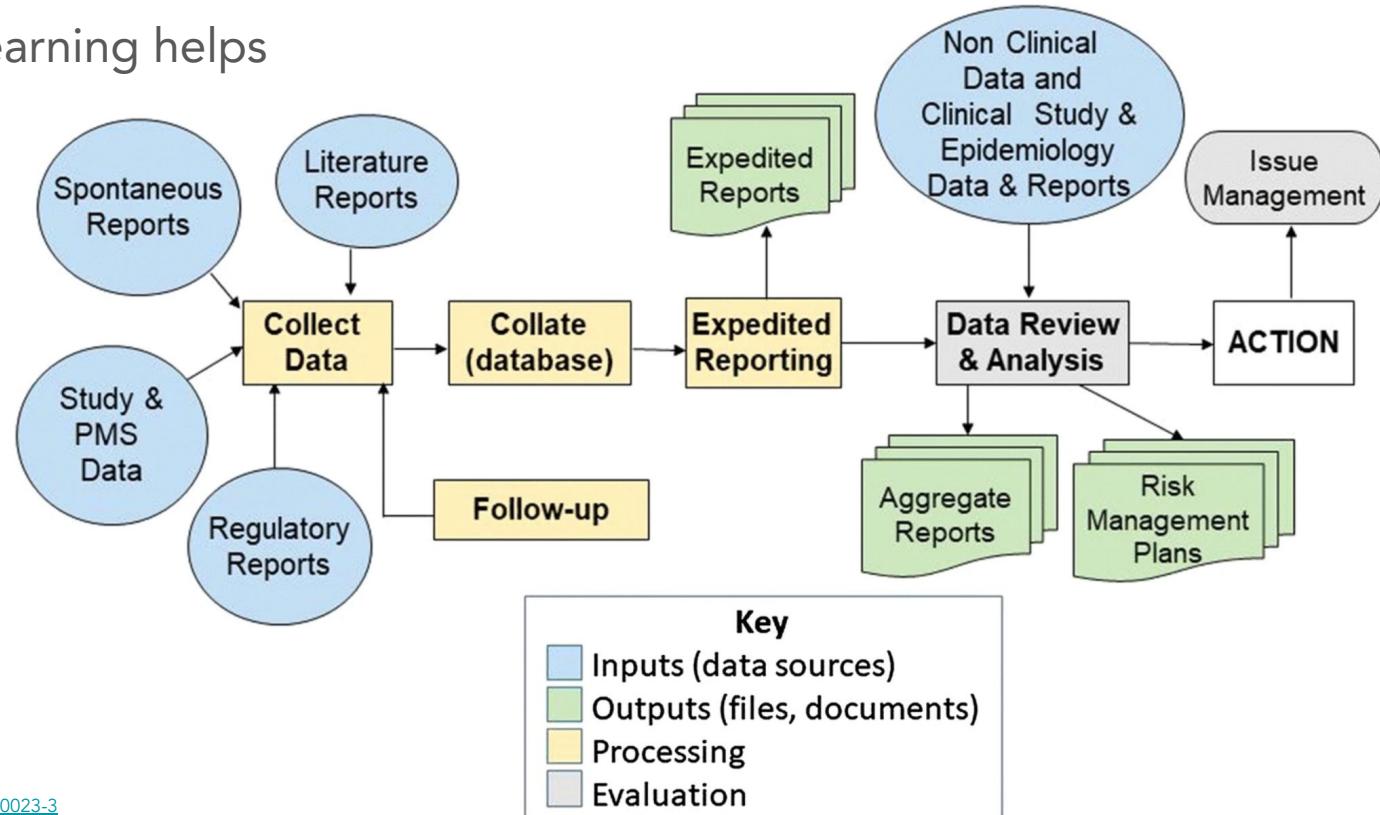
- Analyzing the impact of medical products is complex and labor intensive

Where deep learning helps

-

Case Study: Pharmacovigilance

Where deep learning helps



Case Study: Pharmacovigilance

Impact

- Intake capacity expanded: can now process literature, social media at scale
- Expert human attention can be deployed more sparingly in the process
- Time-to-detection decreased for emerging signals, but more signals now
- Regulatory accountability unchanged: human sign-off by design

Case Study: Vehicle rental

Problem

- Equipment rental companies need to validate customer rentals

Where deep learning helps

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Case Study: Vehicle rental

Where deep learning helps



Case Study: Vehicle rental

Where deep learning helps



Step 1

Sign in to your account on the U-Haul app. Click on the "Return My Truck" button.



Step 2

Park your truck in the correct area, as told on the screen.



Step 3

Enter mileage on the odometer and take photos to confirm mileage.



Step 4

Answer equipment performance, cleanliness & damage questions. Review pending charges.



Step 5

Upload cleanliness photos. Report any new damage to the truck.



Step 6

Lock the truck and put your key in the drop box or slot.

Case Study: Vehicle rental

Impact

- Staffing model transformed: lot attendants reduced or eliminated
- Transaction speed: no waiting for inspection
- Rental app and processing capability become critical infrastructure
- Impact on site economics: do customers buy add-ons in the same way?

Ask an AI model

Deep Learning

Getting AI to think with you, not for you



Stay mindful of bias



Question solutions



Expand your perspectives



**Spot weaknesses or
vulnerabilities**



**Start with your own
ideas**

Assignment walkthrough

Deep Learning