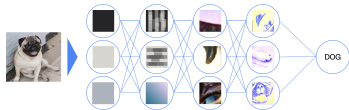


Introduction to Machine Learning

Neural Networks In a Nutshell

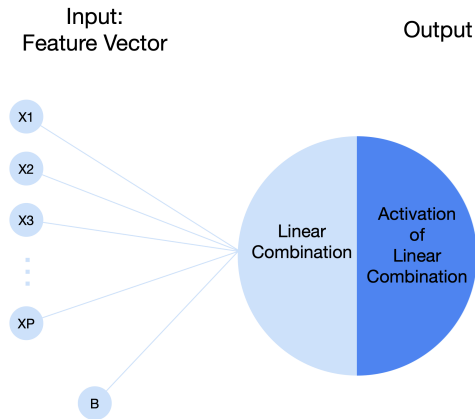


Learning goals

- Know basic computational unit
- Know basic architecture
- Understand Learning in NNs

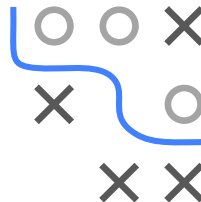


BASIC COMPUTATIONAL UNIT: PERCEPTRON



Output differs depending on activation function:

- **Identity function:**
Perceptron represents linear regression
- **Logistic function:**
Perceptron represents logistic regression
- Other activation functions possible



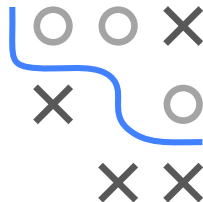
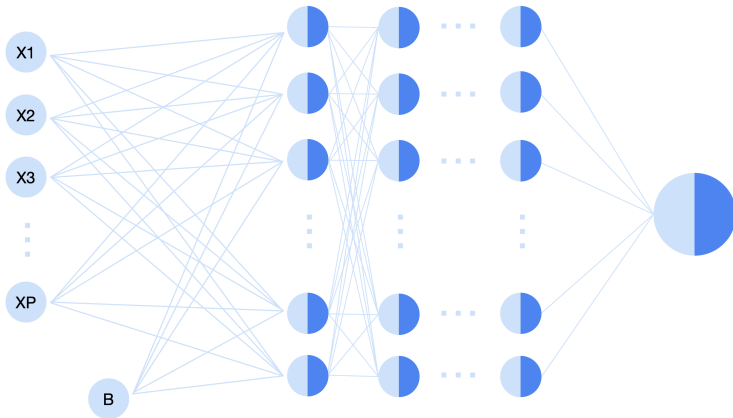
BASIC ARCHITECTURE OF NN

A neural network is built by combination of multiple perceptrons:

Input:
Feature Vector

Hidden Layers

Output



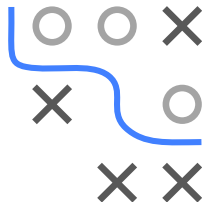
BASIC ARCHITECTURE OF NN

Hidden Layers:

- Output of hidden units serves as input for units in next layer
- Too many hidden layers or too many units per layer can lead to overfitting

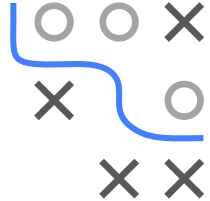
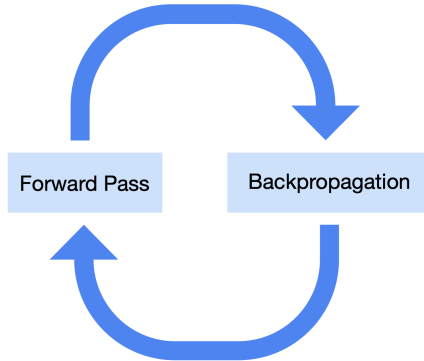
Output Layer:

- Number of output units depend on task
- Different activation functions for output layer and hidden layers possible

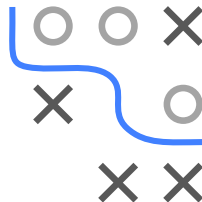
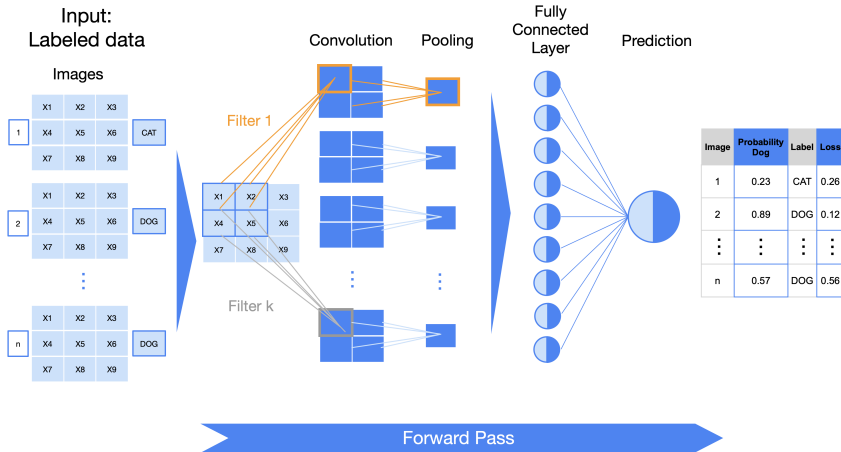


LEARNING - IMAGE CLASSIFICATION TASK

For each Training Iteration:

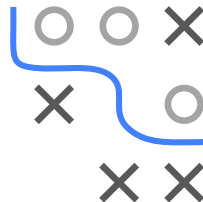
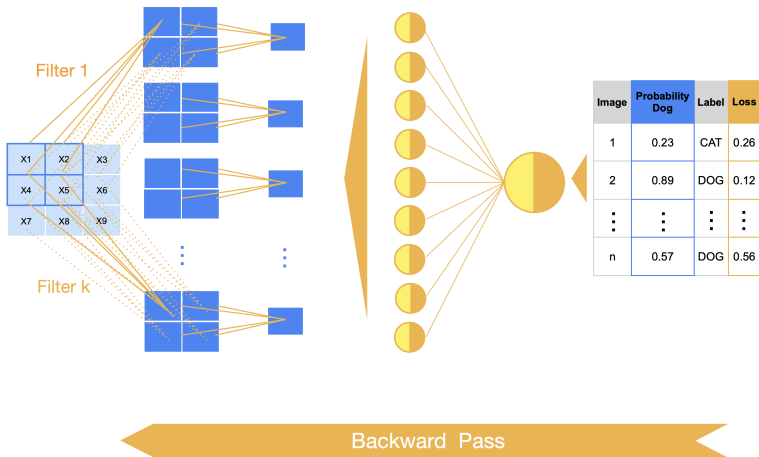


LEARNING - IMAGE CLASSIFICATION TASK

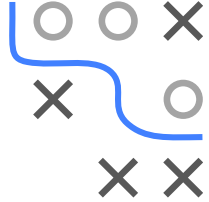
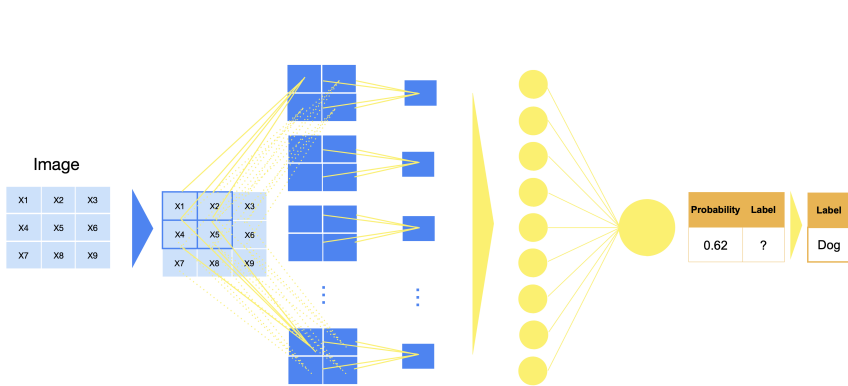


LEARNING - IMAGE CLASSIFICATION TASK

Compute update of each weight by backpropagation



PREDICTION - IMAGE CLASSIFICATION TASK



EFFECT OF HIDDEN LAYERS

- Learn more and more abstract representations
- Each layer adds degree of non-linearity

