

Foundations of DL

Deep Learning



ALF

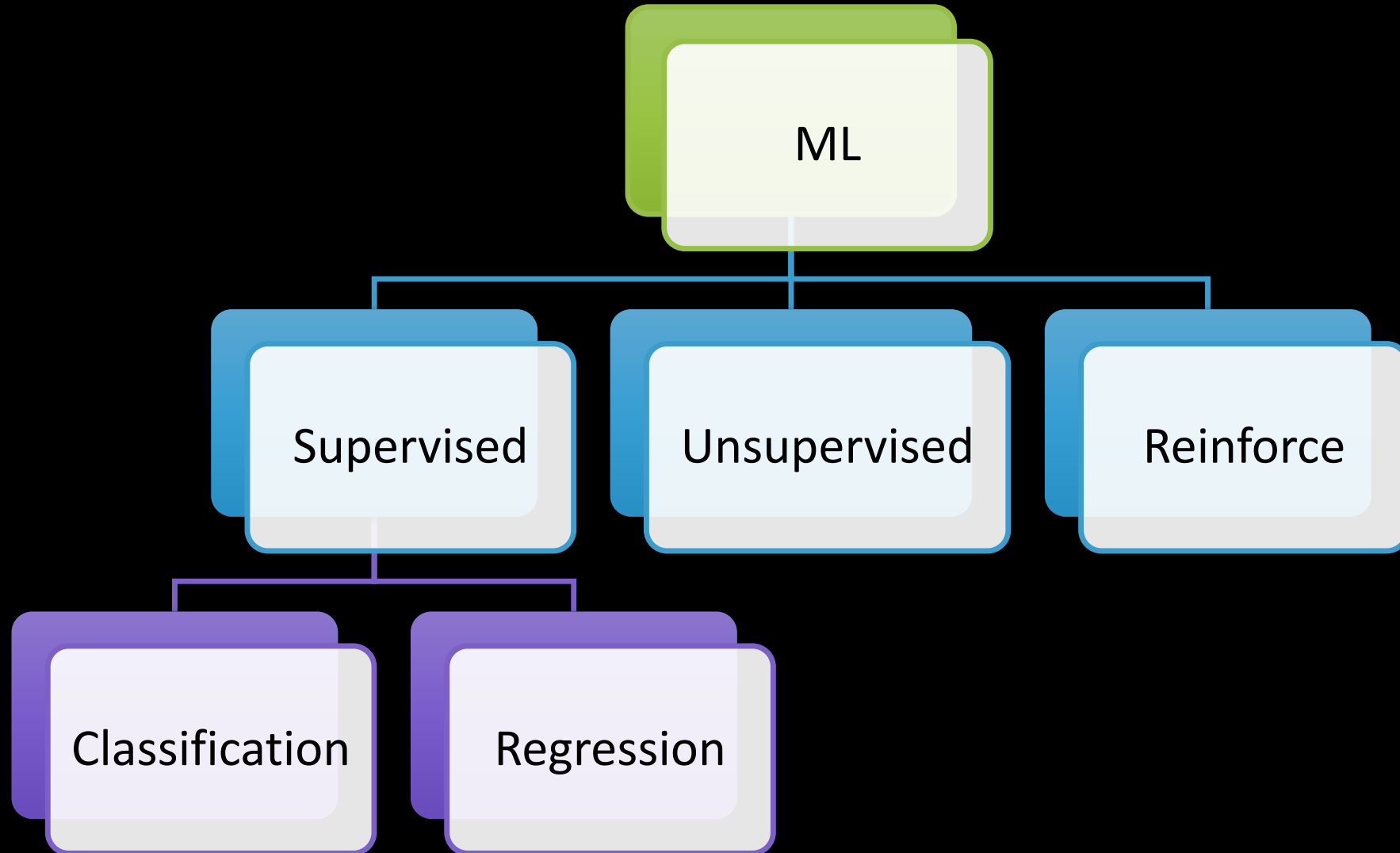


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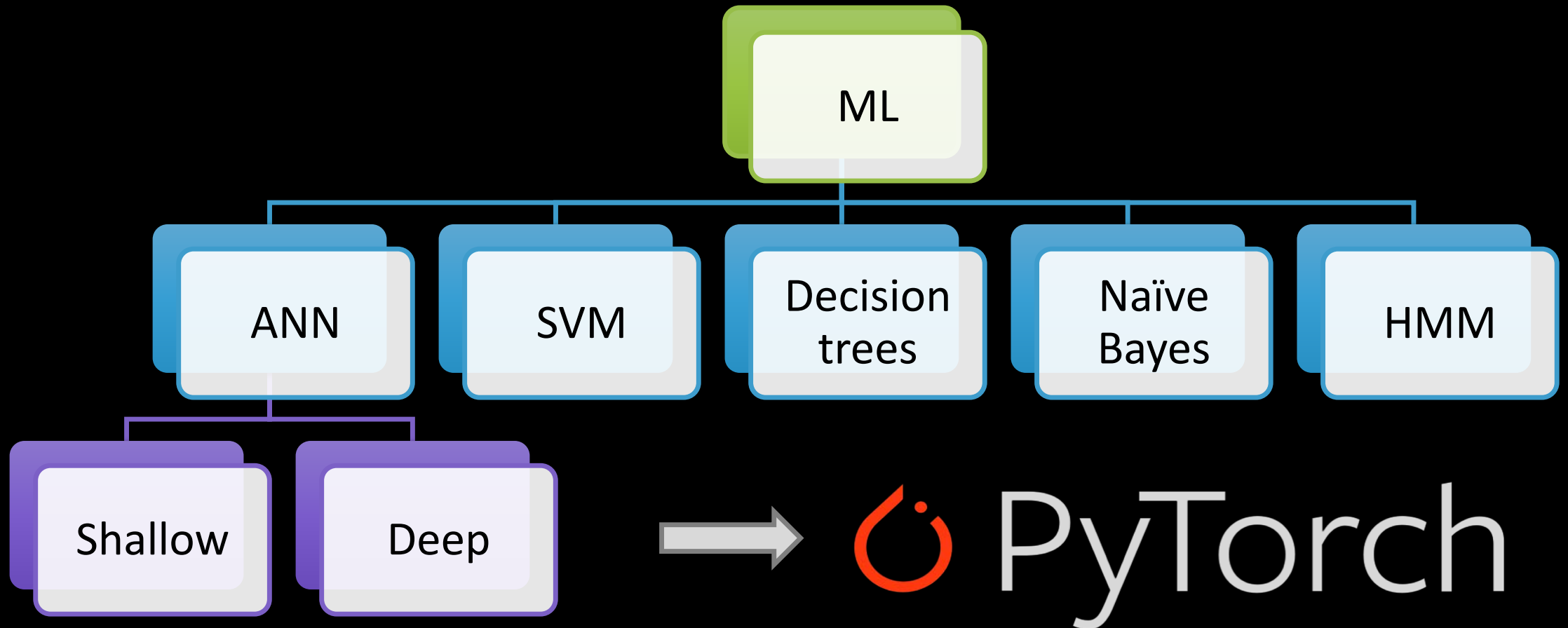
Taxonomy of ML

Learning paradigms and algorithms

Machine Learning (ML)

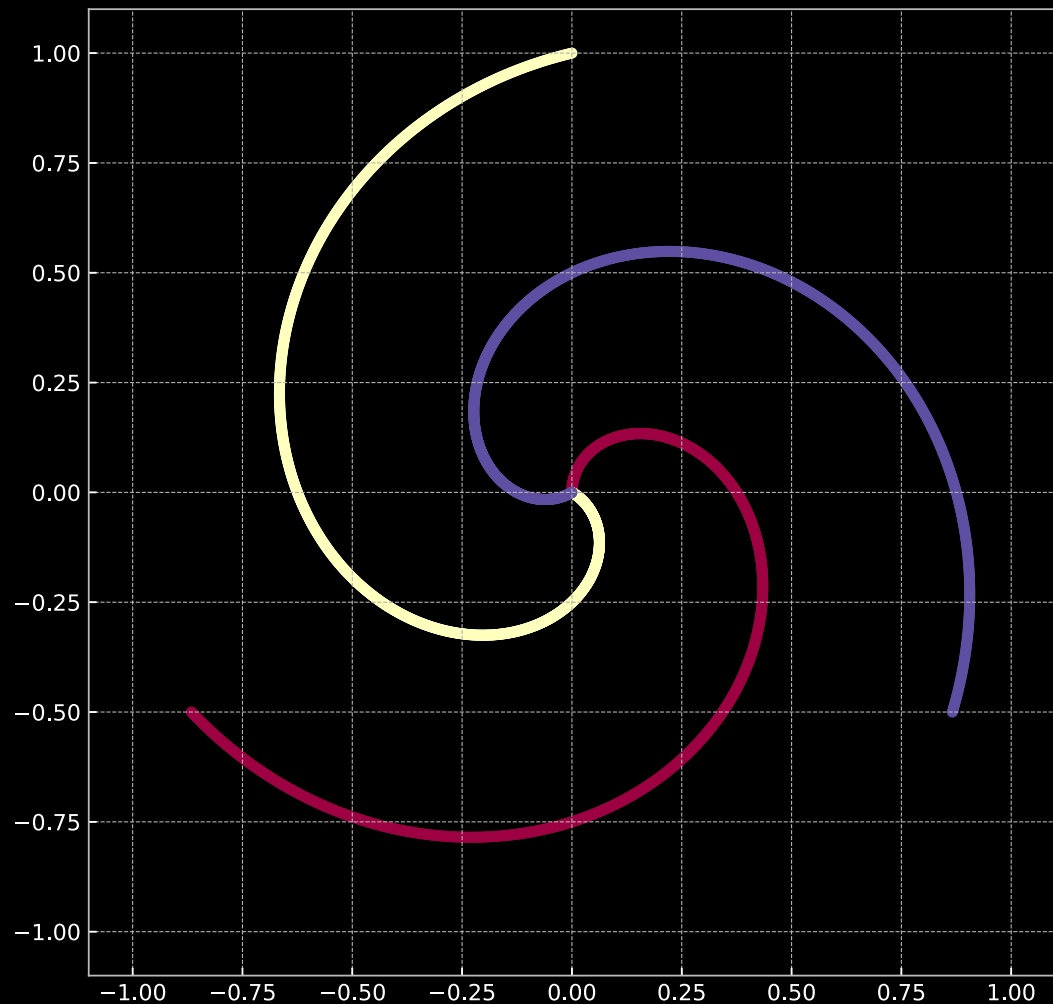


ML algorithms



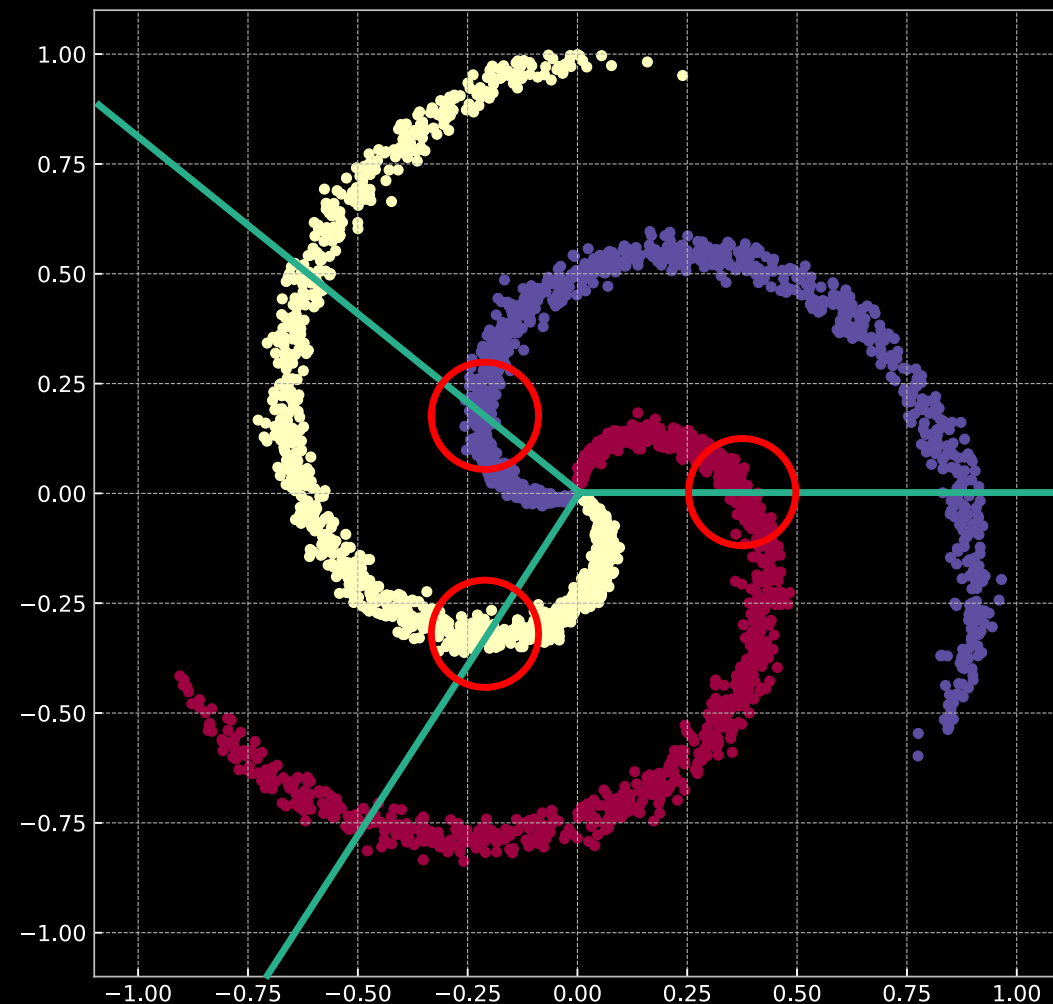
ANN – supervised learning

Classification

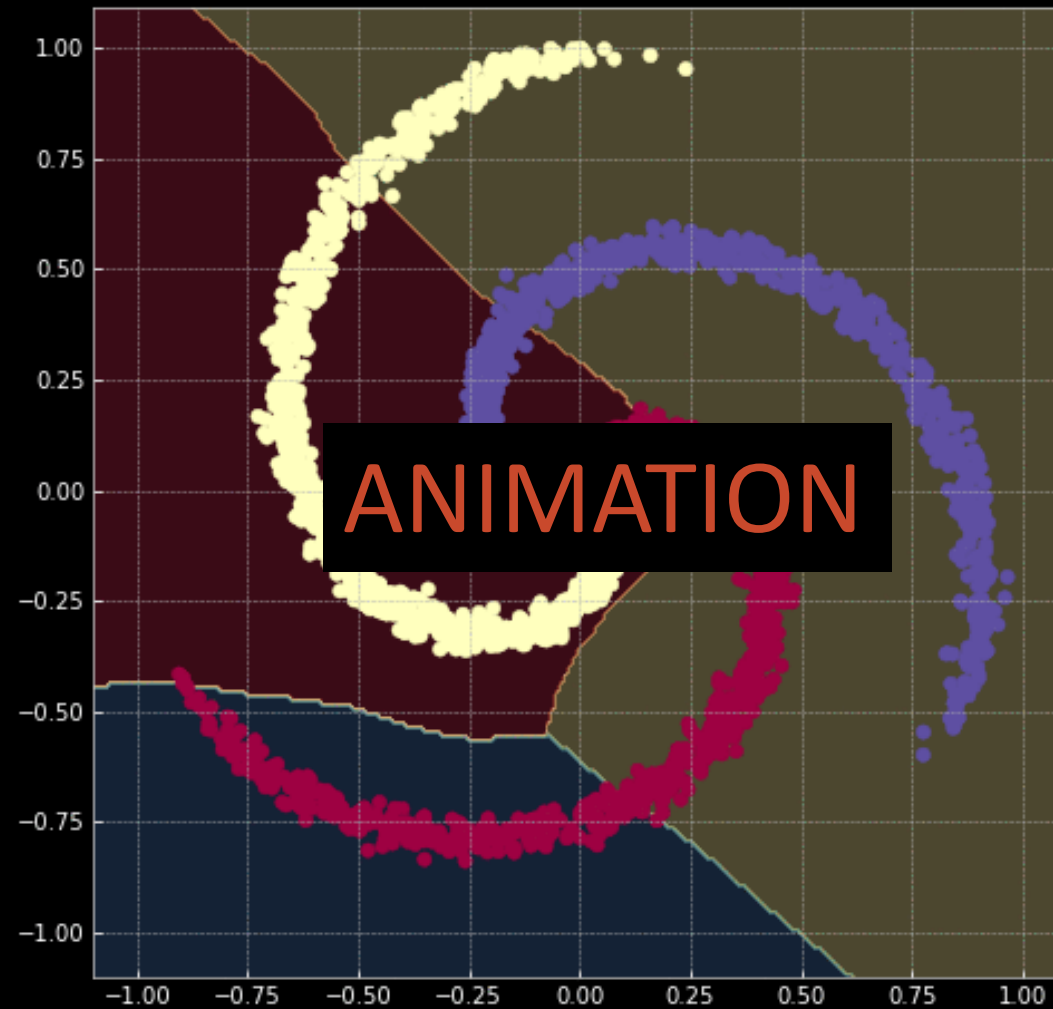
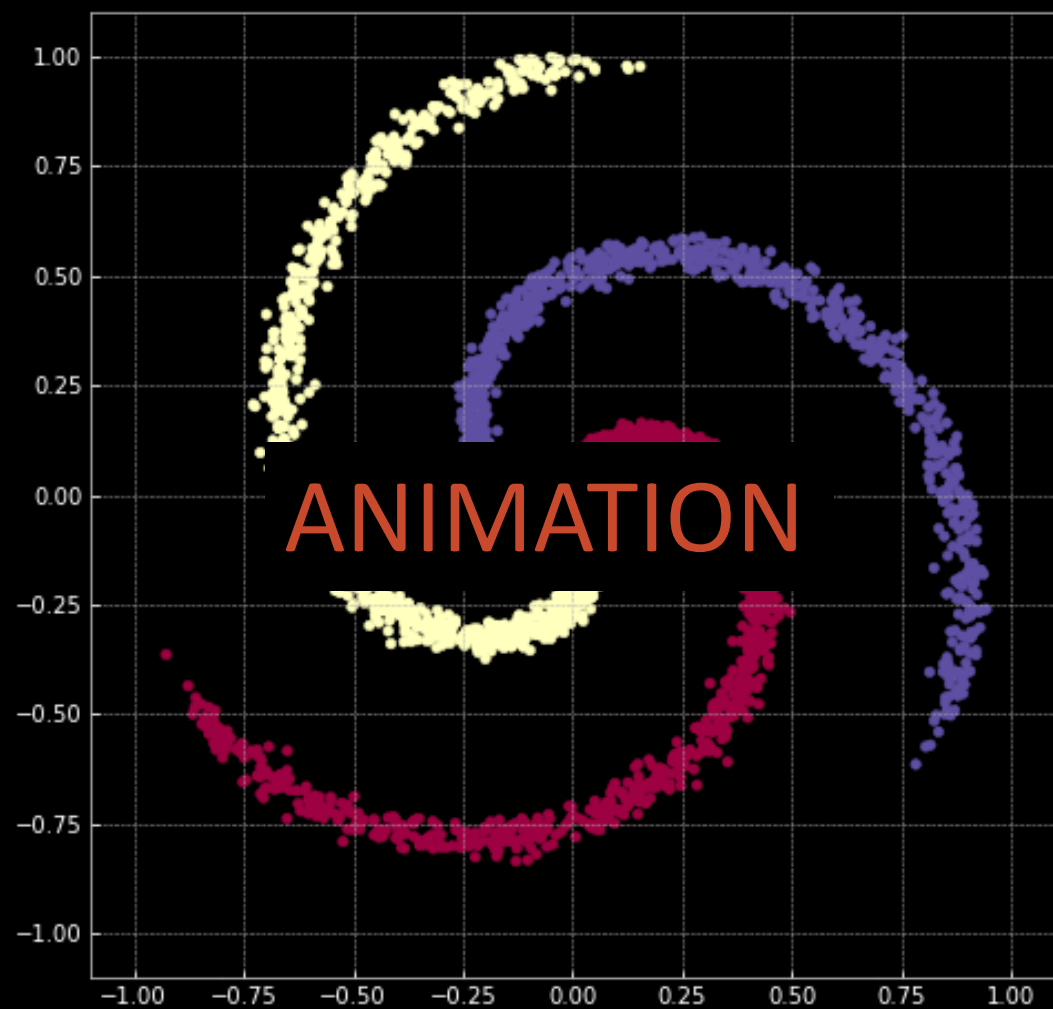


$$X_c(t) = t \begin{pmatrix} \sin \left(\frac{2\pi}{C} (2t + c - 1) \right) \\ \cos \left(\frac{2\pi}{C} (2t + c - 1) \right) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$0 \leq t \leq 1, \quad c = 1, \dots, C$$



$$X_c(t) = t \begin{pmatrix} \sin \left(\frac{2\pi}{C} (2t + c - 1) \right) \\ \cos \left(\frac{2\pi}{C} (2t + c - 1) \right) \end{pmatrix} + \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$$



Training data

$(0 \ 0 \ 1)$
 $(0 \ 1 \ 0)$ 1-hot encoding
 $(1 \ 0 \ 0)$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \xrightarrow[n]{\quad} \\
 X = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{x}^{(1)} \\ \underline{x}^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ \underline{x}^{(m)} \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{c} \uparrow m \\ \downarrow \end{array}
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{c}
 \xrightarrow[G]{\quad} \\
 Y = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{y}^{(1)} \\ \underline{y}^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ \underline{y}^{(m)} \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{c} \uparrow m \\ \downarrow \end{array}
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{c}
 \underline{c} = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ \vdots \\ c_m \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^m
 \end{array}$$

$$\underline{x}^{(i)} \in \mathbb{R}^n, n=2$$

$$\underline{y}^{(i)} \in \mathbb{R}^G, G=3$$

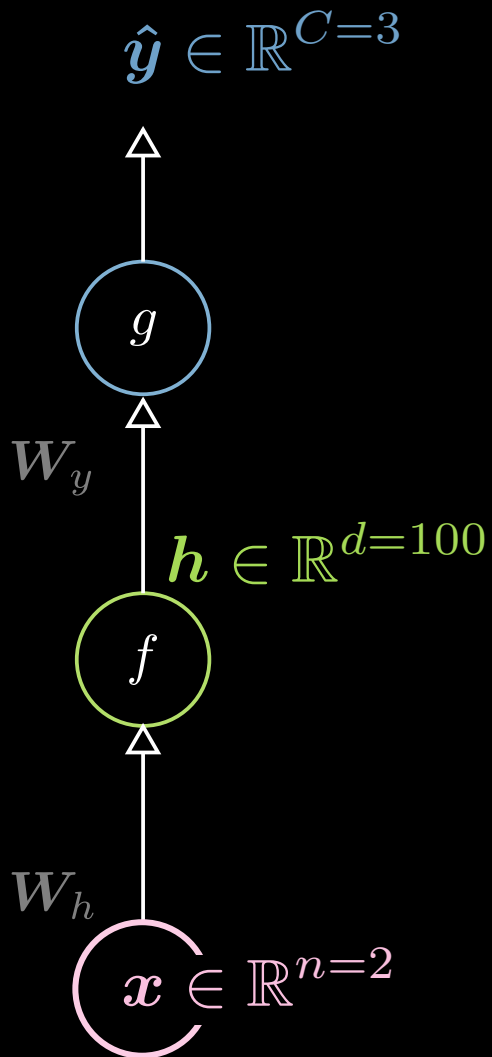
m : # samples in data set

$$c_i \in \{1, \dots, G\} \subseteq \mathbb{N}^+$$

Useful functions

- `import torch`
- `torch.linspace()`
- Select k -th sample: `X[k-1] = blah`
- Select k -th sample j -th component: `X[k-1, j-1]` or `X[k-1][j-1]`

Neural network (inference)



$$h = f(W_h x + b_h)$$

$$\hat{y} = g(W_y h + b_y)$$

$$W_h \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times n}$$

$$b_h \in \mathbb{R}^d$$

$$W_y \in \mathbb{R}^{C \times d}$$

$$b_y \in \mathbb{R}^C$$

$$f(\cdot), g(\cdot) : \text{ReLU}(\cdot) \doteq (\cdot)^+, \sigma(\cdot), \tanh(\cdot), \text{softmax}(\cdot)$$

$$\hat{y} = \hat{y}(x), \quad \hat{y} : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^C, \quad x \mapsto \hat{y}$$

$$\hat{y} : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^C, \quad d \gg n, C$$

$$h = f(\mathbf{W}_h x + b_h)$$

$$\hat{y} = g(\mathbf{W}_y h + b_y)$$

Neural network (training I)

logits: output of final layer

$$\text{softmax}(\mathbf{l})[c] \doteq \frac{\exp(\mathbf{l}[c])}{\sum_{j=1}^C \exp(\mathbf{l}[j])} \in (0, 1)$$

$$\mathcal{L}(\hat{\mathbf{Y}}, \mathbf{c}) \doteq \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \ell(\hat{\mathbf{y}}^{(i)}, c^{(i)}), \quad \ell(\hat{\mathbf{y}}, c) \doteq -\log(\hat{\mathbf{y}}[c]) \quad \leftarrow \text{cross entropy / negative log-likelihood}$$

$$\underline{x} \quad \mathcal{L} = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underline{y} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{\underline{y}}(\underline{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} \sim 1 \\ \sim 0 \\ \sim 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}\left(\begin{pmatrix} \sim 1 \\ \sim 0 \\ \sim 0 \end{pmatrix}, 1\right) \rightarrow 0^+$$

$$\hat{\underline{y}}(\underline{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} \sim 0 \\ \sim 1 \\ \sim 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}\left(\begin{pmatrix} \sim 0 \\ \sim 1 \\ \sim 0 \end{pmatrix}, 1\right) \rightarrow +\infty$$

Neural network (training II)

$$h = f(W_h x + b_h)$$

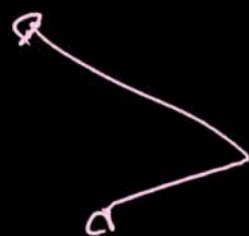
$$\hat{y} = g(W_y h + b_y)$$

$$\Theta \equiv \{W_h, b_h, W_y, b_y\}$$

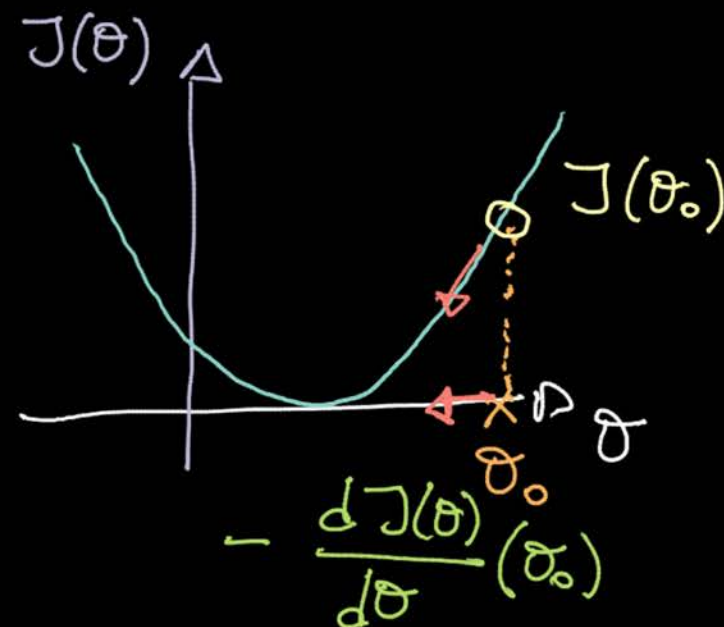
$$J(\Theta) \equiv \mathcal{L}(\hat{Y}(\Theta), \underline{y}) \in \mathbb{R}^+$$

$$\frac{\partial J(\Theta)}{\partial W_y} = \frac{\partial J(\Theta)}{\partial \hat{y}} \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial W_y}$$

$$\frac{\partial J(\Theta)}{\partial W_h} = \frac{\partial J(\Theta)}{\partial \hat{y}} \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial h} \frac{\partial h}{\partial W_h}$$



Back propagation



Gradient descent

Gradient computation example

```
x = torch.tensor([[1, 2], [3, 4]], requires_grad=True)
y = x - 2
z = y * y * 3
out = z.mean()
```

$$\text{out: } 0 = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=1}^4 z_i$$

$$\underline{z} = 3 \underline{y}^2 = 3(x-2)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial 0}{\partial x_i} &= \frac{1}{4} 3 \cdot 2 (x-2) = \\ &= \frac{3}{2} (x-2) \end{aligned}$$

$$x=1 \quad \left. \frac{\partial 0}{\partial x} \right|_{x=1} = -1.5$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial 0}{\partial x} \right|_{x=2} = 0 \quad \left. \frac{\partial 0}{\partial x} \right|_{x=3} = 1.5 \quad \left. \frac{\partial 0}{\partial x} \right|_{x=4} = 3$$