

Redes Neurais Artificiais com abordagem estatística

Suellen Teixeira Zavadzki de Pauli



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Problemas de regressão linear simples

- Qual o **peso** de determinado indivíduo se sabemos que a **altura** dele é X ?
- Qual o **consumo de combustível**, em litros, dado que o carro percorreu uma **distância** de X km?
- Quanto é a **despesa de consumo** de uma família se a **renda semanal** é R\$ X ?

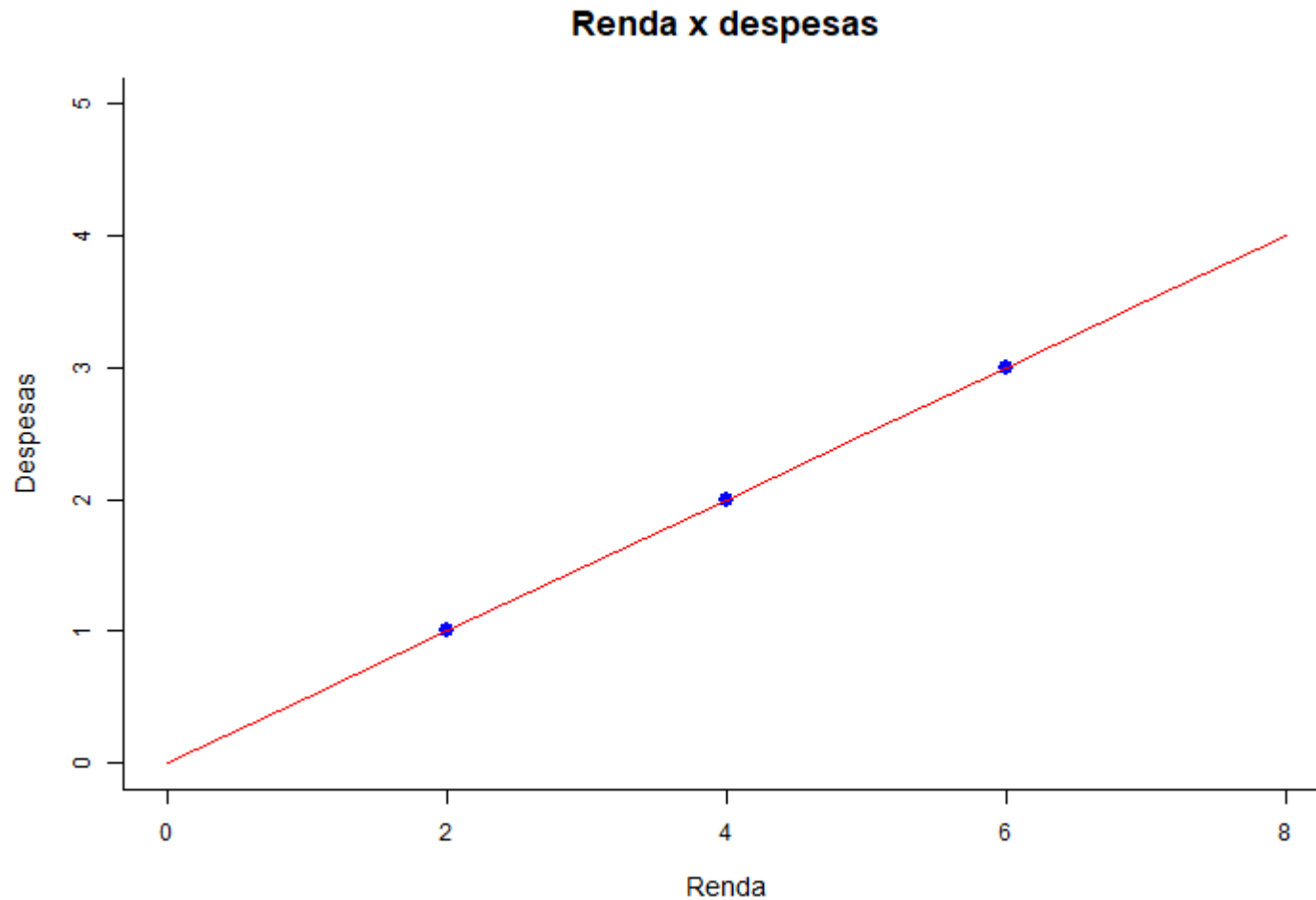
$$X; Y \rightarrow Y \simeq f(X)$$

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X + \epsilon$$

Problemas de regressão linear simples

	RENDA	DESPESAS
FAMÍLIA 1		
FAMÍLIA 2		
FAMÍLIA 3		

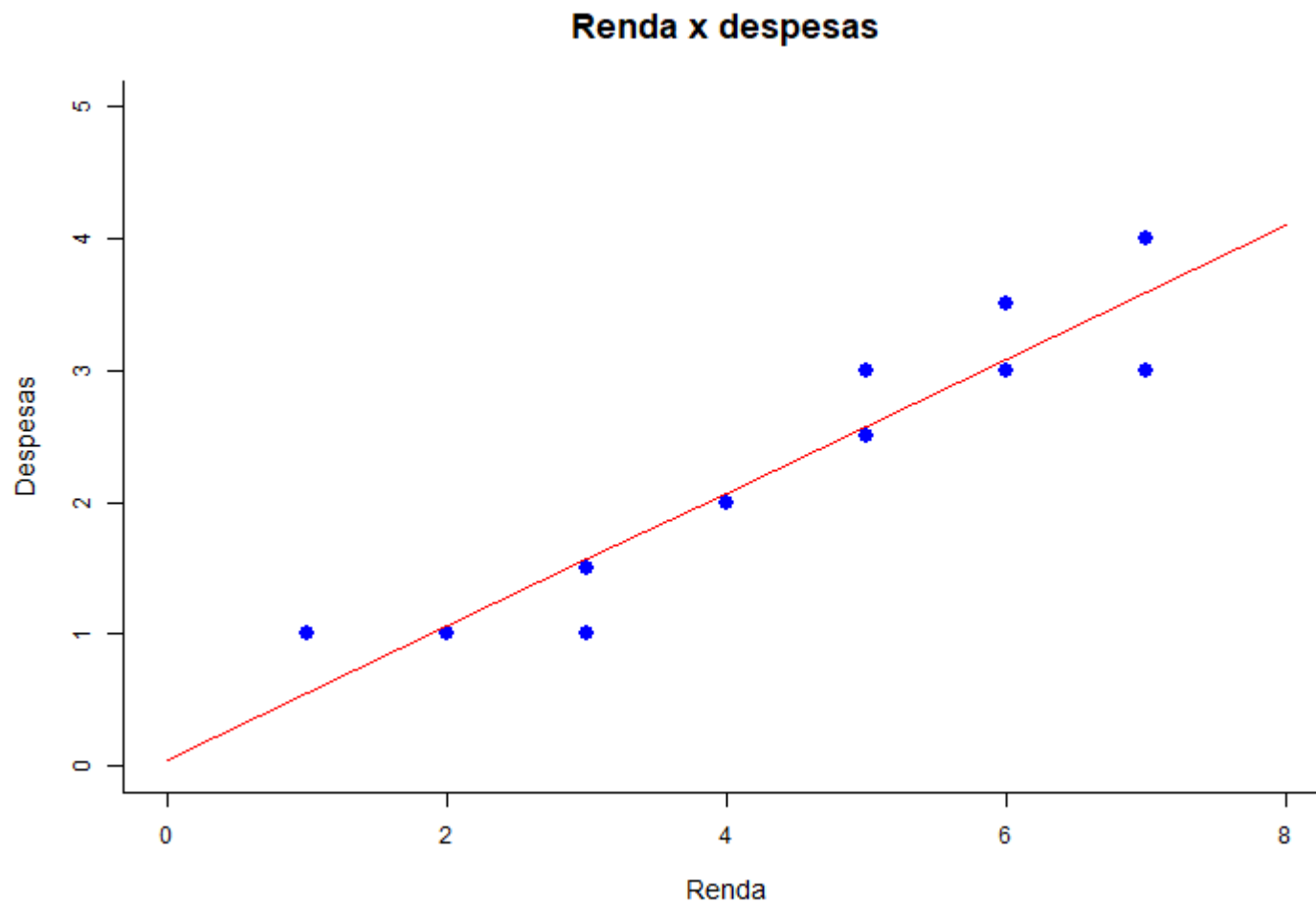
Problemas de regressão linear simples



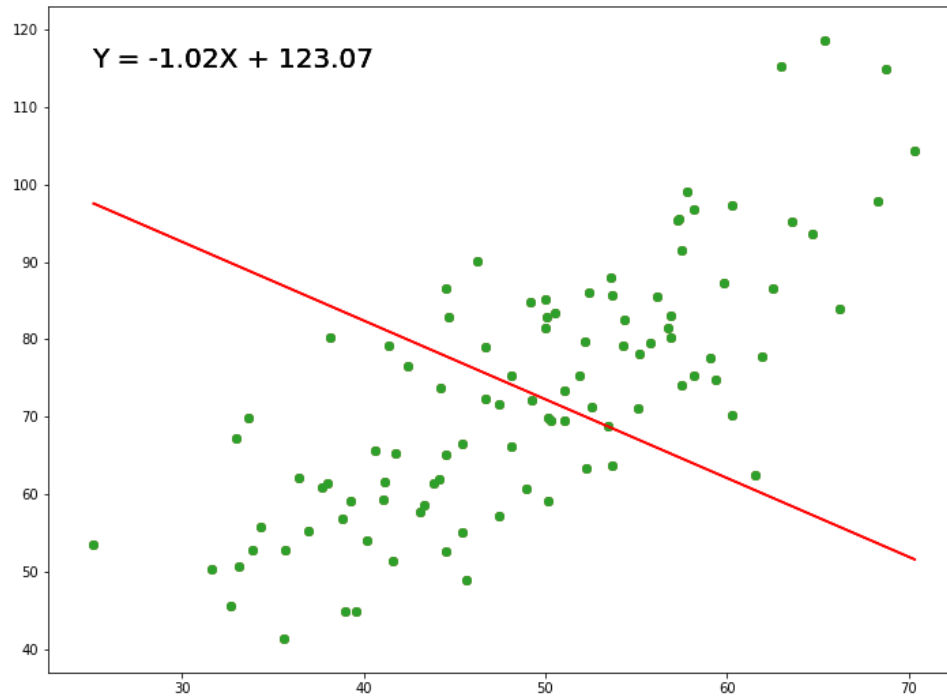
Problemas de regressão linear simples

	RENDA	DESPESAS
FAMÍLIA 1	2	1
FAMÍLIA 2	4	2
FAMÍLIA 3	6	3
FAMÍLIA 4	5	3
FAMÍLIA 5	3	1
FAMÍLIA 6	7	3

Problemas de regressão linear simples



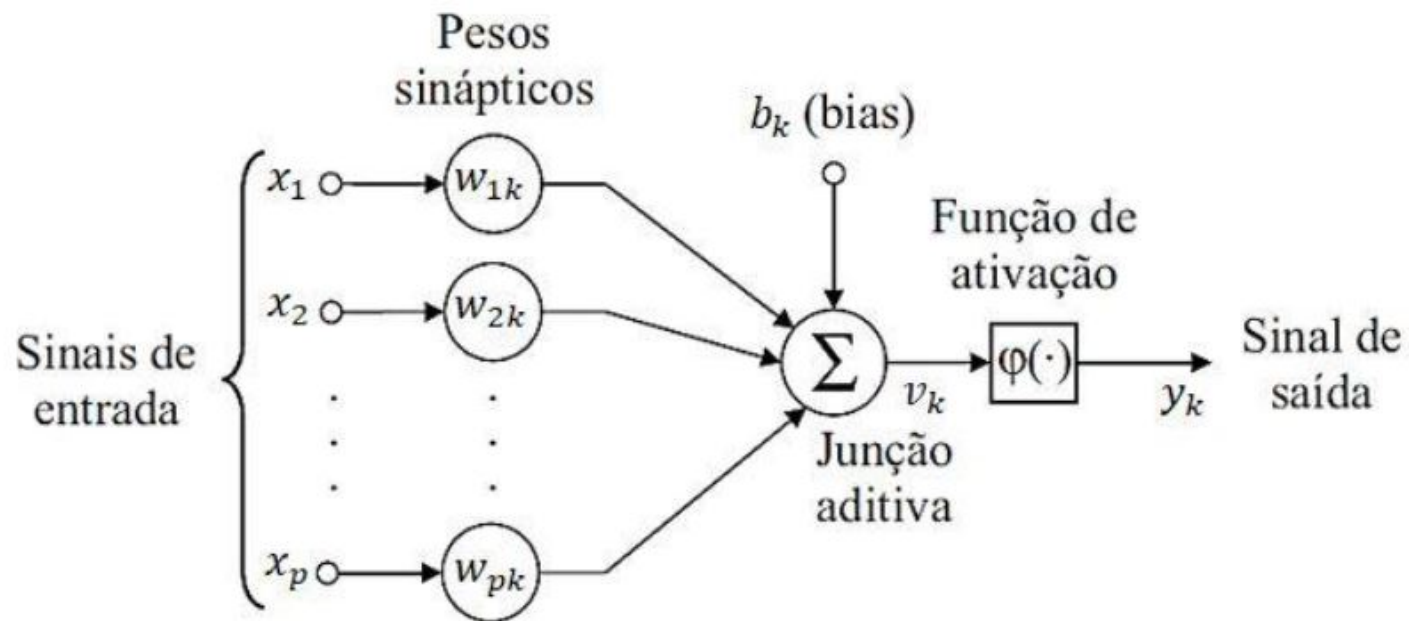
Problemas de regressão linear simples



"All models are wrong but some are useful"

George Box

Funcionamento de um neurônio



Funcionamento de um neurônio (matriz)

$$Xw = y$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_{11} & \dots & x_{1p} \\ 1 & x_{21} & \dots & x_{2p} \\ \cdot & \cdot & \dots & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \dots & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \dots & \cdot \\ 1 & x_{n1} & \dots & x_{np} \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} w_0 \\ w_1 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ w_d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y_0 \\ y_1 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

Funcionamento de um neurônio

Modelo de um neurônio

$$u_k = \sum_{j=1}^p x_j w_{jk}$$

$$v_k = u_k + b_k$$

$$y_k = \varphi(v_k)$$

se $\varphi(\cdot) = I$, então

$$\hat{y}_k = b_k + \sum_{j=1}^p x_j w_{jk}$$

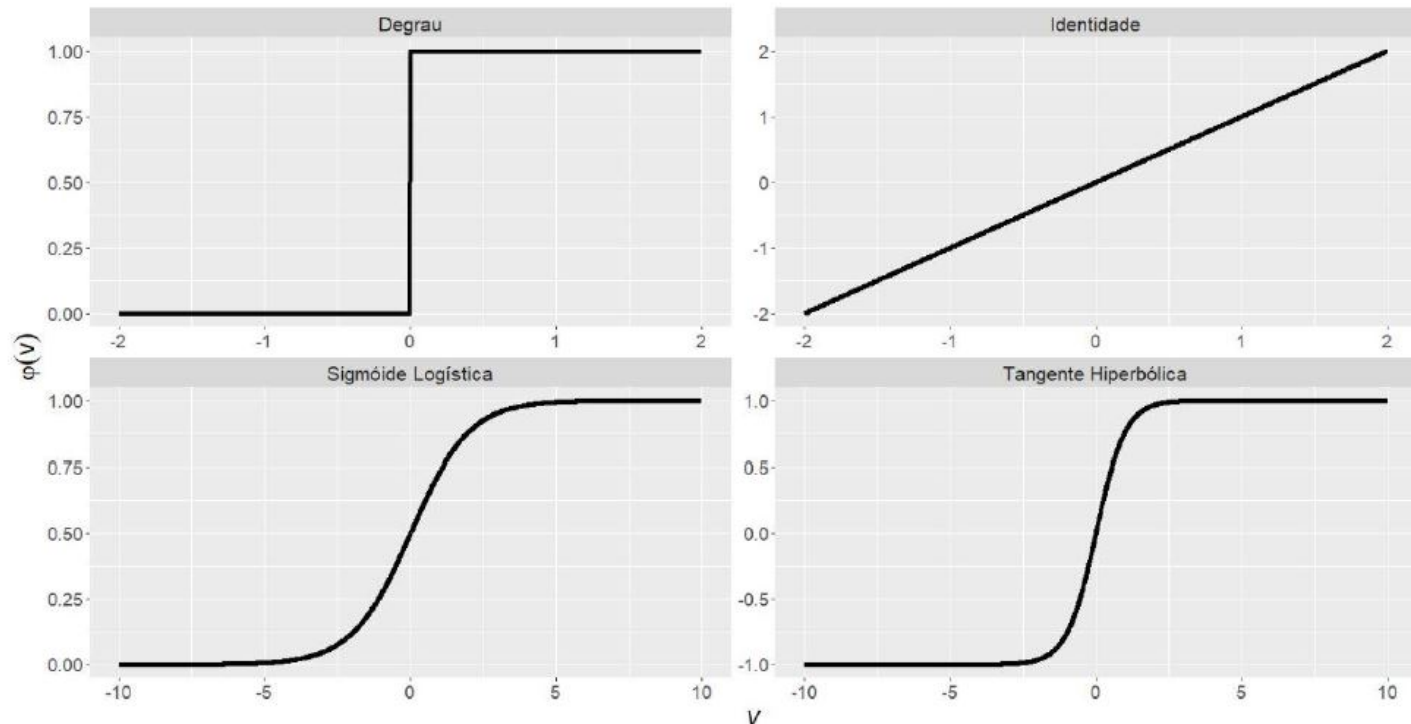
Regressão Linear

Múltipla

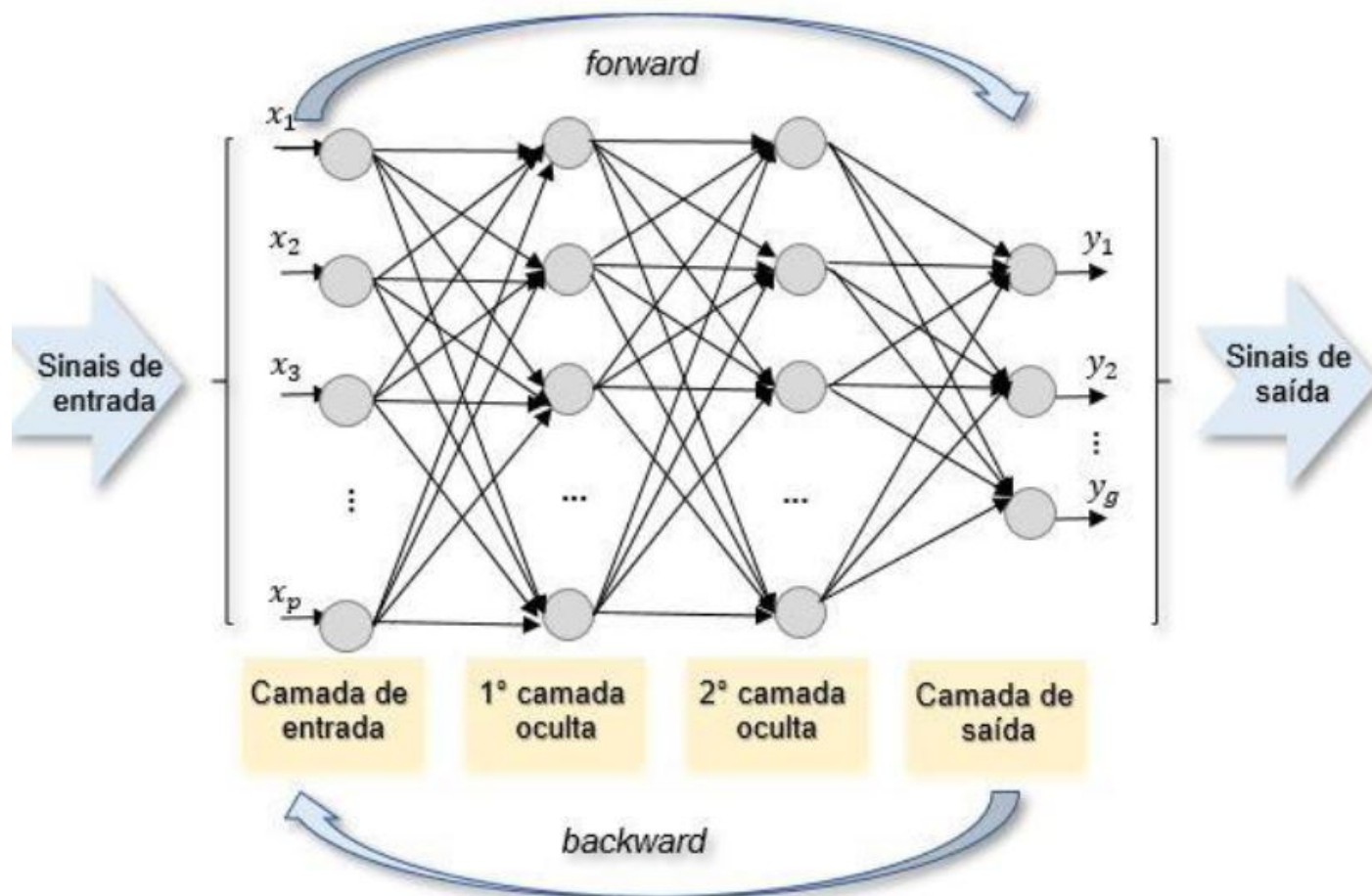
$$\hat{y} = \beta_0 + \sum_{j=1}^p x_j \beta_j$$

Função de ativação

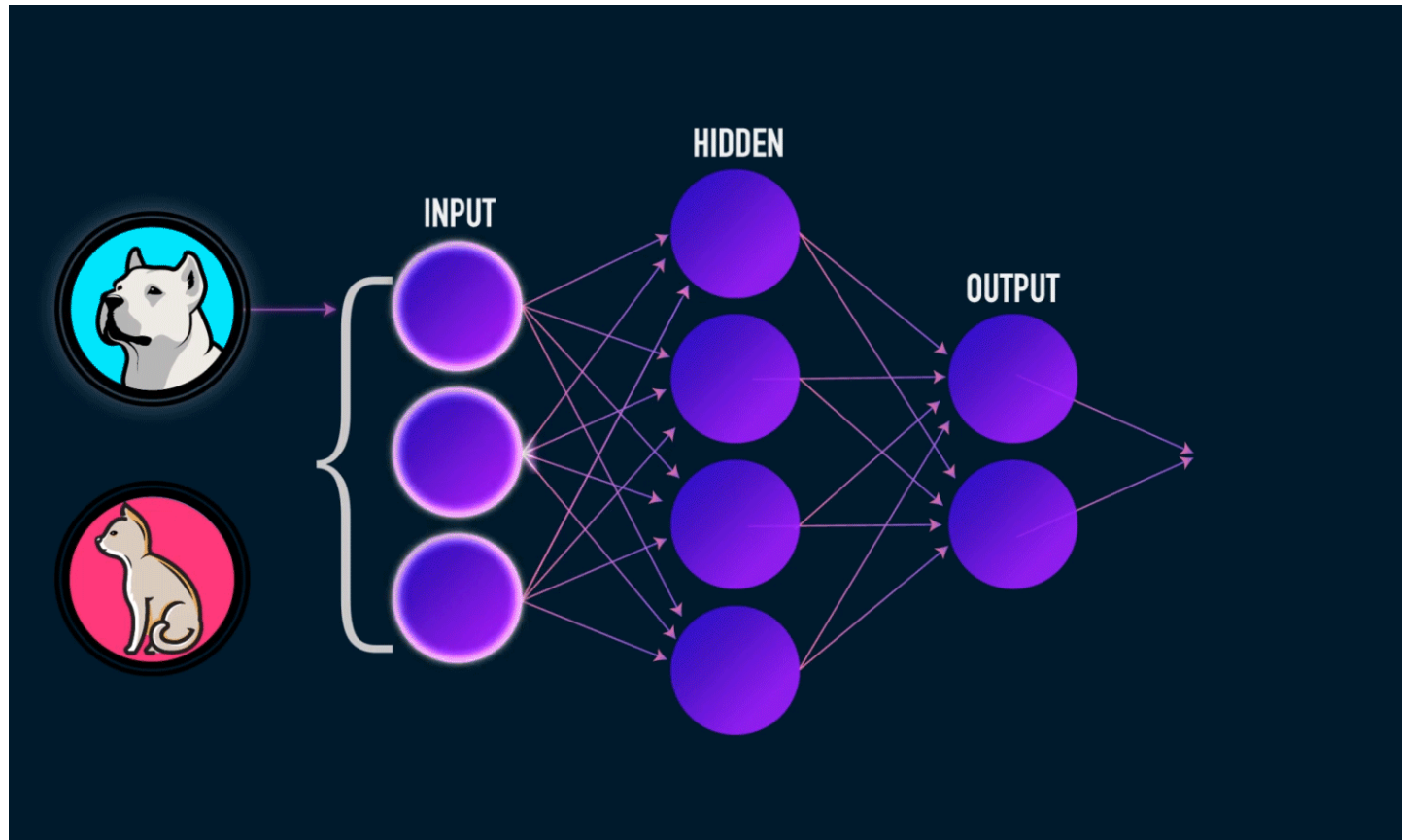
- Função Identidade: $\varphi(v) = v$
- Função Sigmóide Logística: $\varphi(v) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-v}}$



Rede Neural Multilayer Perceptron



Rede Neural Multilayer Perceptron



Funcionamento de uma MLP (matriz)

$$(XW)w = y$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_{11} & \dots & x_{1p} \\ 1 & x_{21} & \dots & x_{2p} \\ \cdot & \cdot & \dots & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \dots & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \dots & \cdot \\ 1 & x_{n1} & \dots & x_{np} \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} w_{01} & w_{02} & \dots & w_{0k} \\ w_{11} & w_{12} & \dots & w_{1k} \\ \cdot & \cdot & \dots & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \dots & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \dots & \cdot \\ w_{p1} & w_{p2} & \dots & w_{pk} \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} w_{01} \\ w_{11} \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ w_{p1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y_0 \\ y_1 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\phi((XW))w = y$$

Rede Neural Multilayer Perceptron

Fase Forward

$$u_k = \sum_{j=1}^p x_j w_{jk}$$

$$v_k = u_k + b_k$$

$$a_k = \varphi(v_k) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-v_k}}$$

$$z_h = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k w_{kh}$$

$$c_h = z_h + b_h$$

$$y_h = \varphi(c_h)$$

Fase Backward

- Função perda

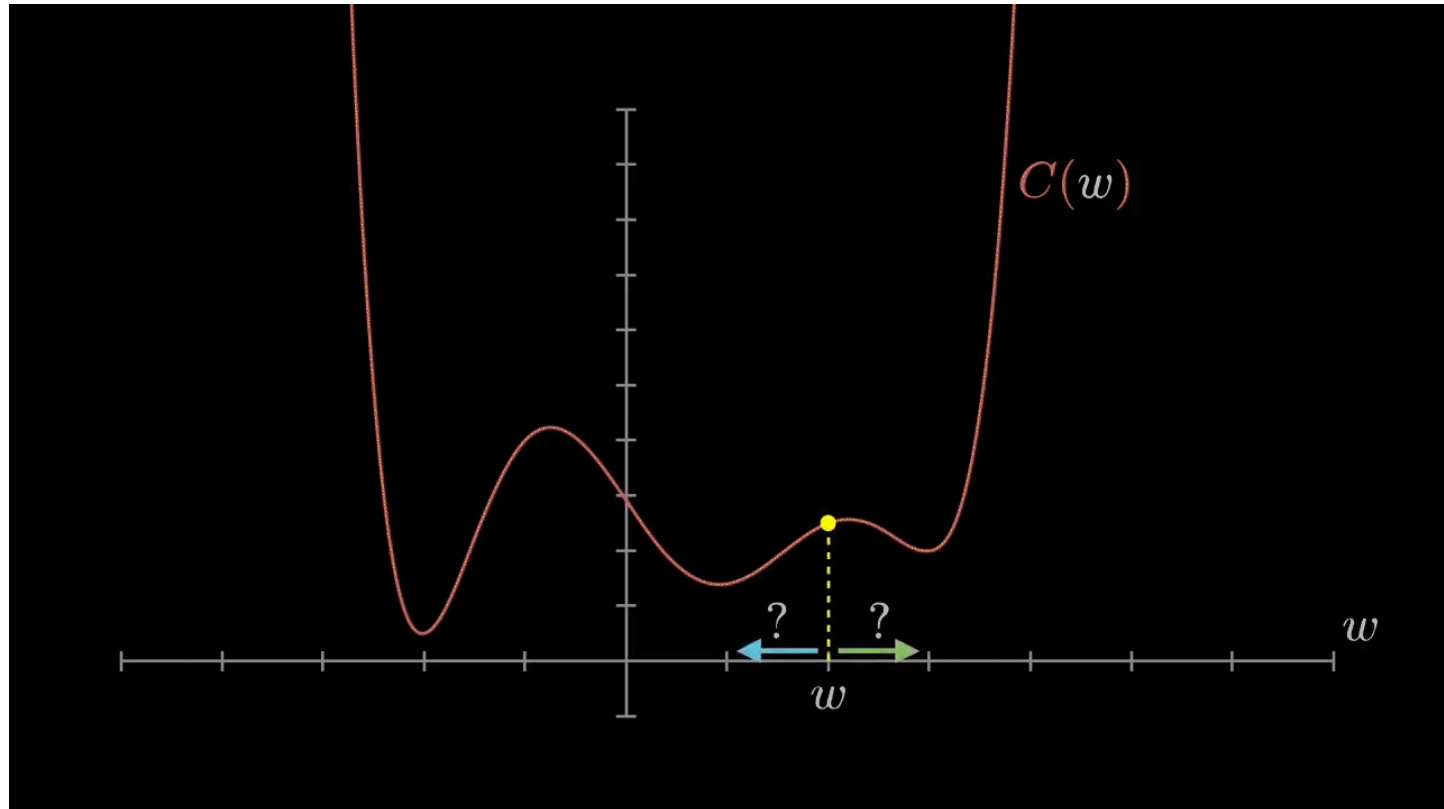
$$E = \sum_{l=1}^L (\hat{y}_l - y_l)^2$$

- Backpropagation

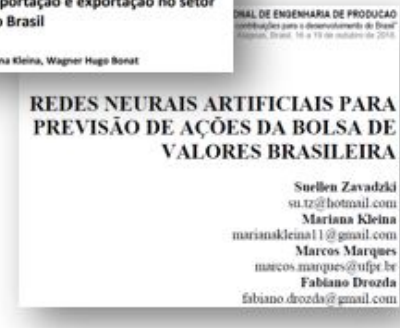
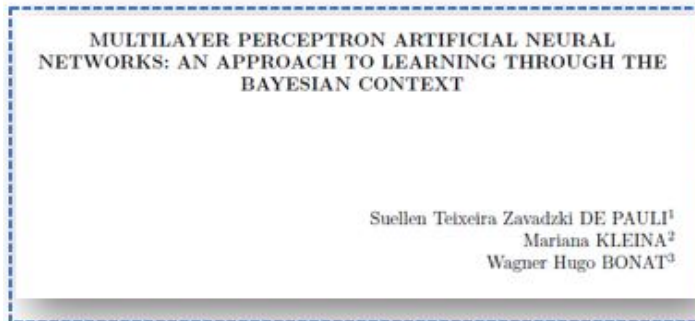
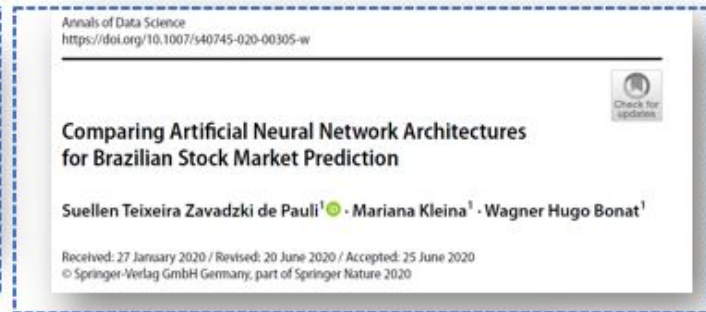
$$\Delta w = \frac{\partial E(w)}{\partial w}$$

$$w^{(t+1)} = w^{(t)} - \eta \Delta w^{(t)}$$

Gradiente descendente

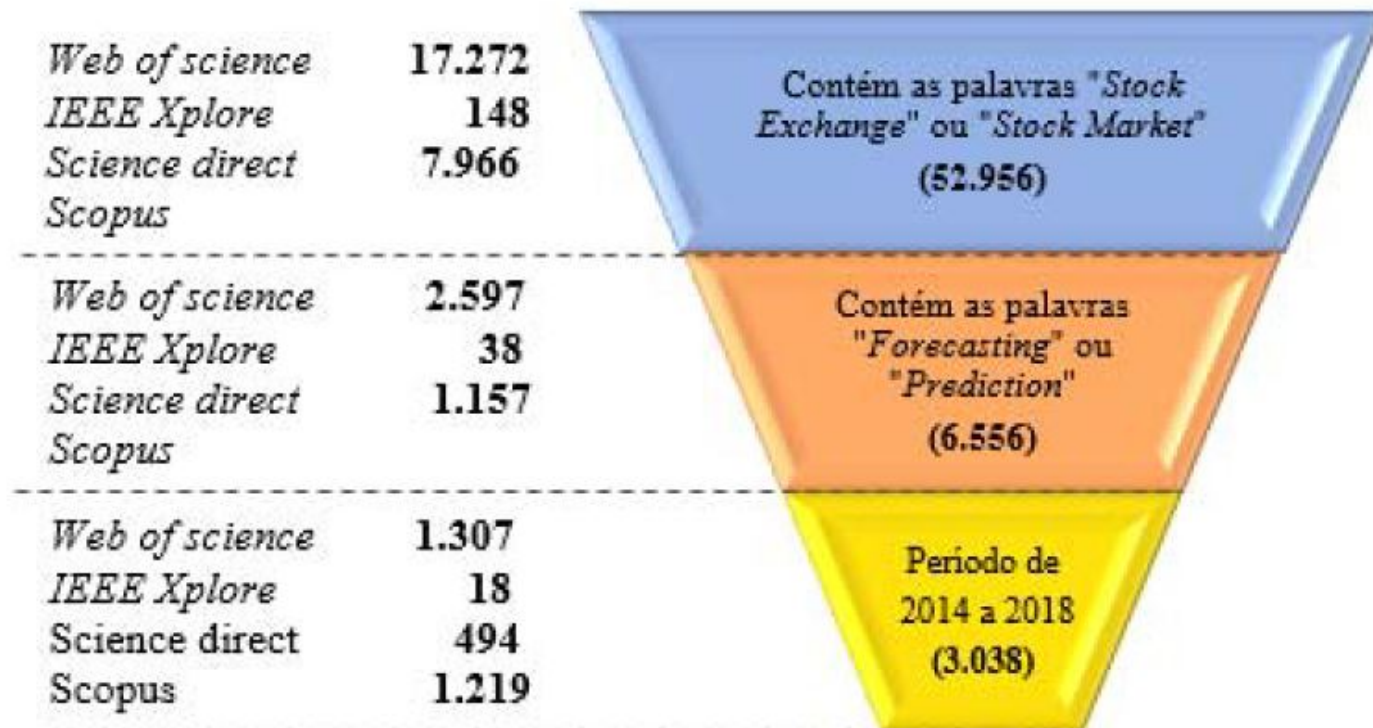


Produção do mestrado

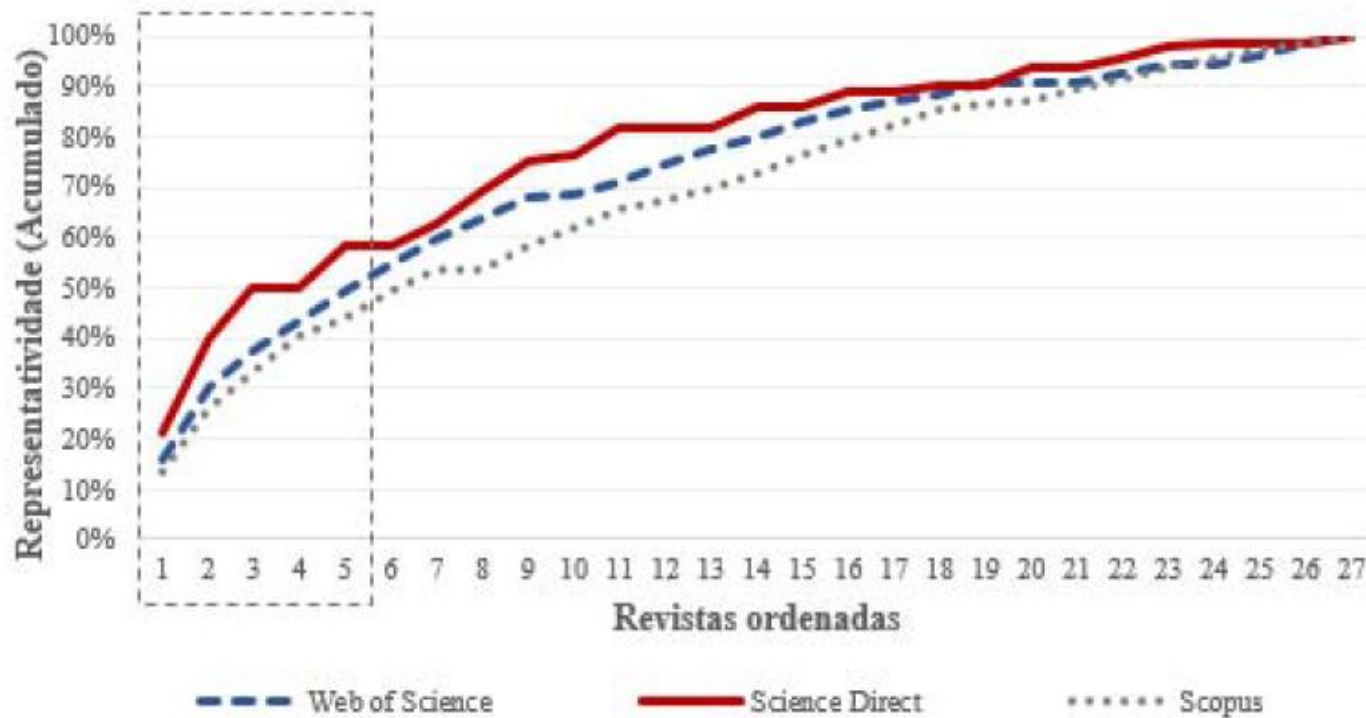


- Título: **Computational Intelligence Techniques Used for Stock Market Prediction: A Systematic Review;**
- Autores: Suellen Teixeira Zavadzki de Pauli, Mariana Kleina, Fabiano Drozda e Marcos Augusto Mendes Marques;
- Revista: IEEE Latin America Transactions.

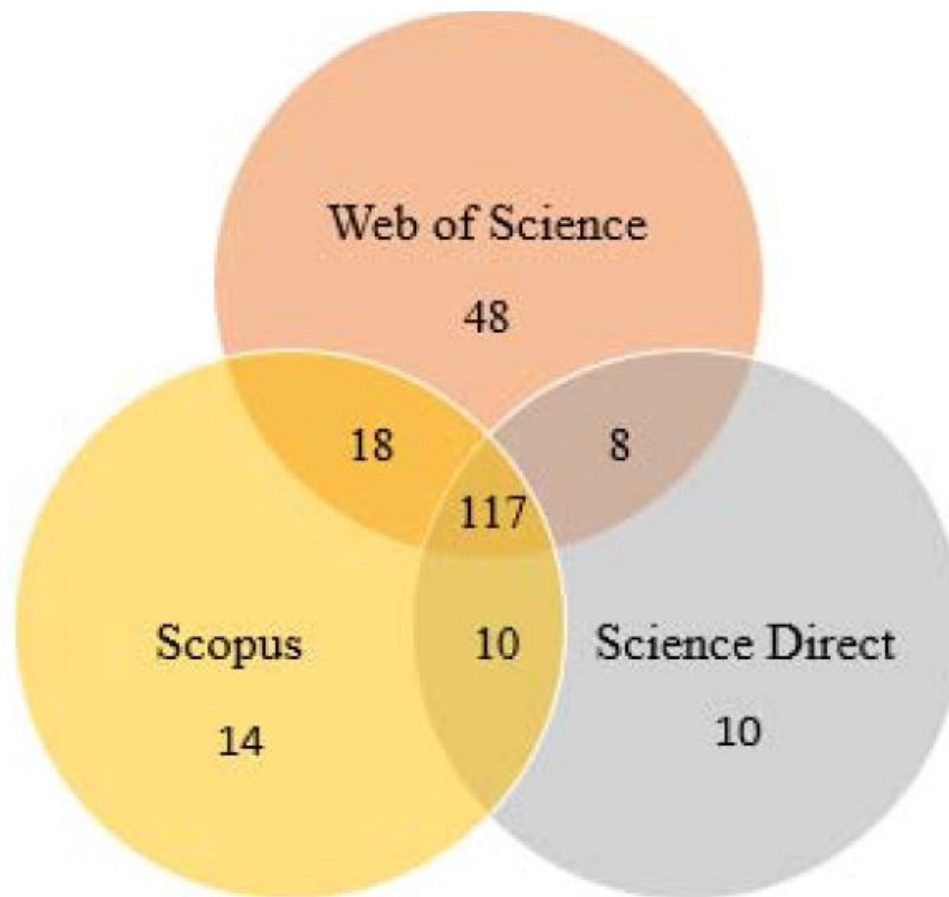
Paper 1: Primeiro filtro



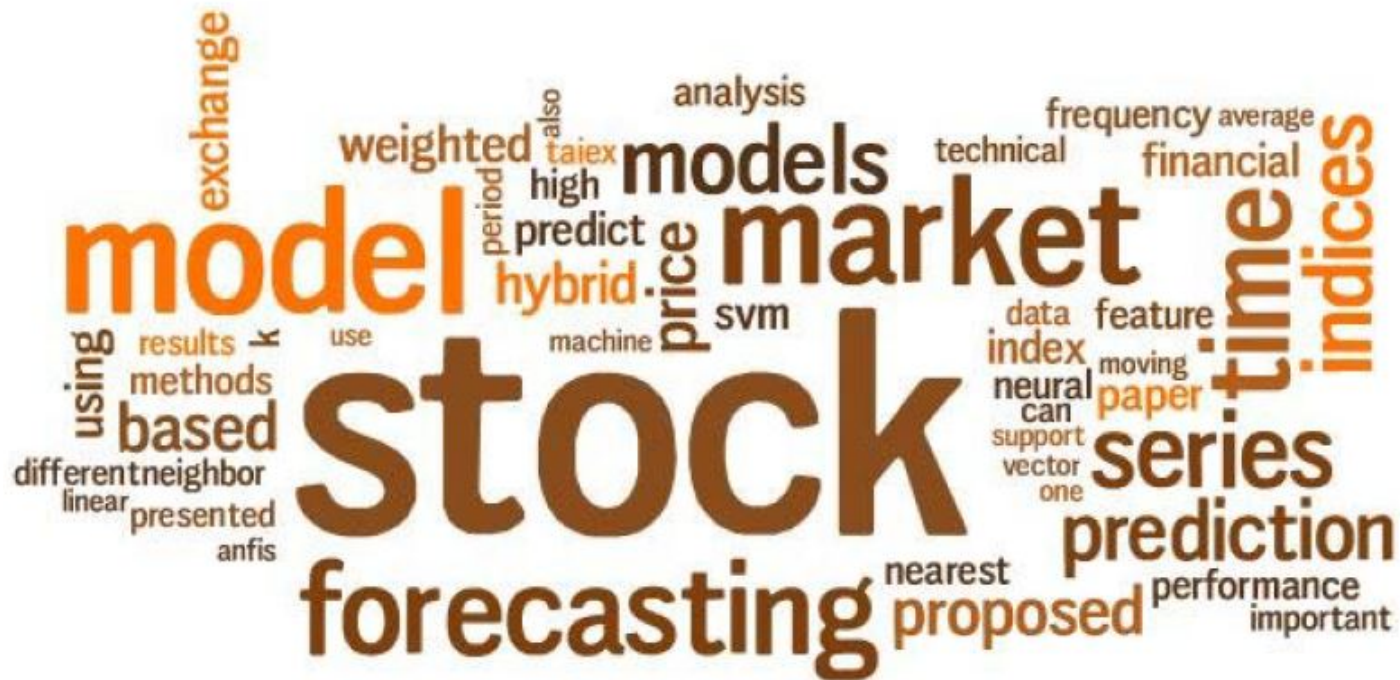
Paper 1 : Segundo filtro



Paper 1: Terceiro filtro



Paper 1: Nuvem de palavras

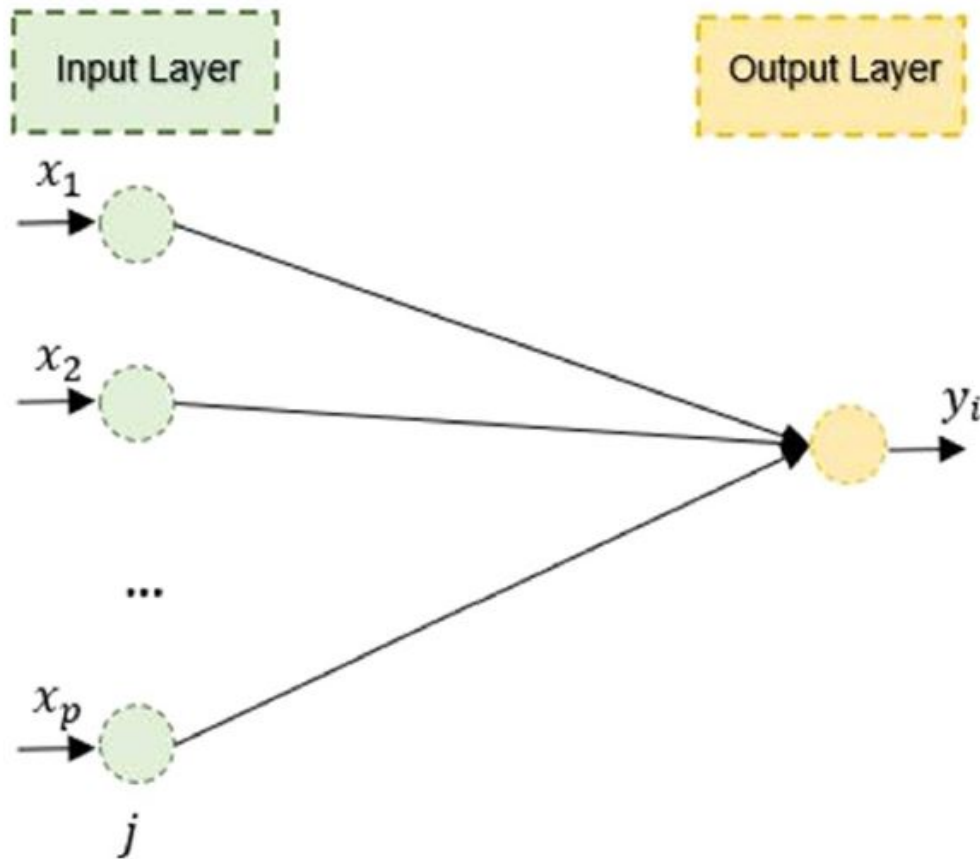


Paper 1: Técnicas mais utilizadas

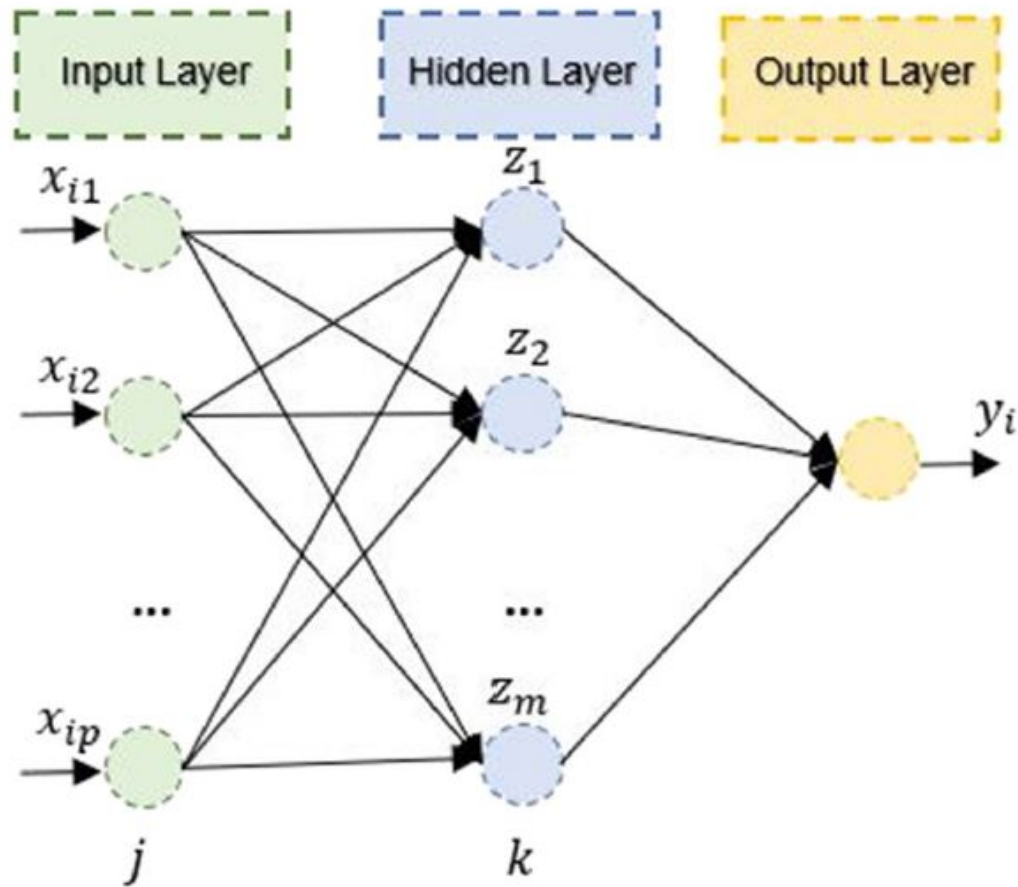


- Título: **Comparing artificial neural network architectures for Brazilian stock market prediction;**
- Autores: Suellen Teixeira Zavadzki, Mariana Kleina, Wagner Hugo Bonat;
- Revista: Annals of Data Science.

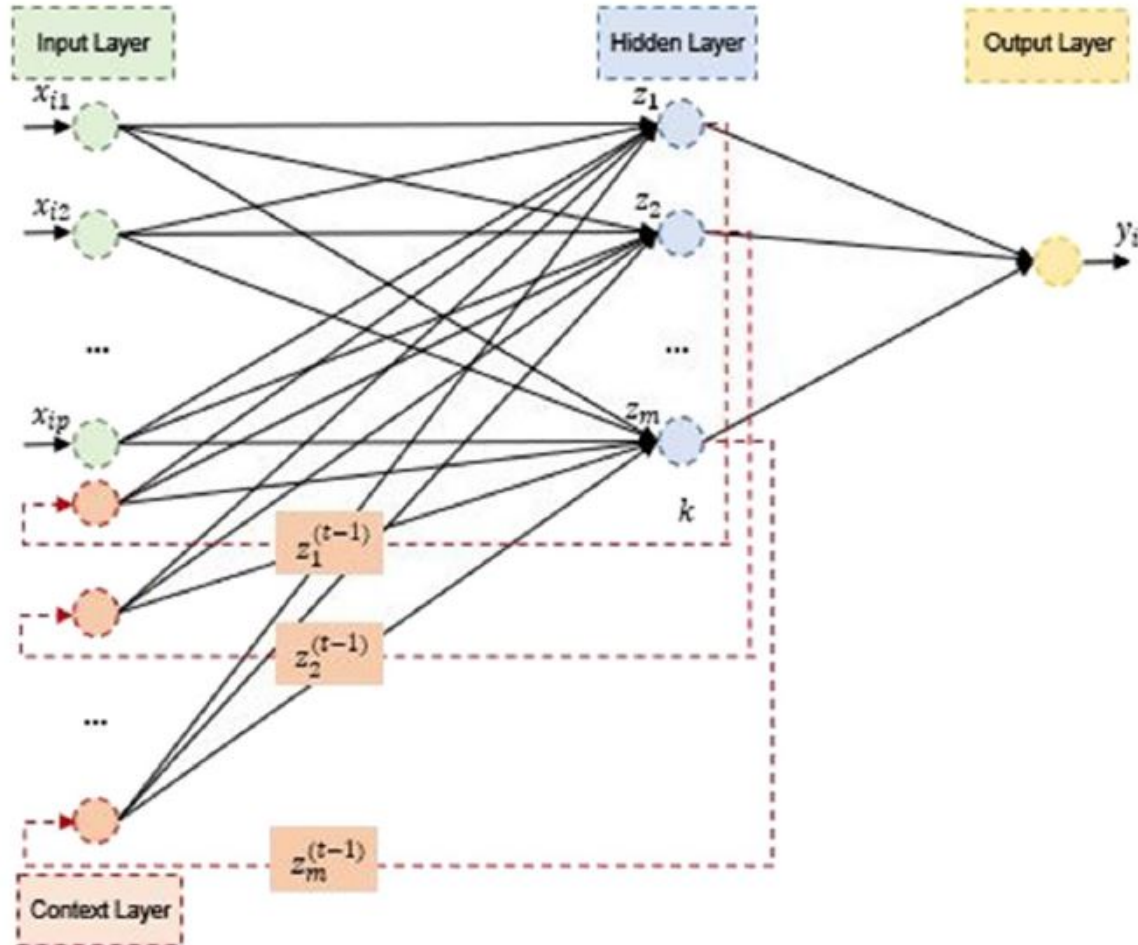
Paper 2: Regressão Linear



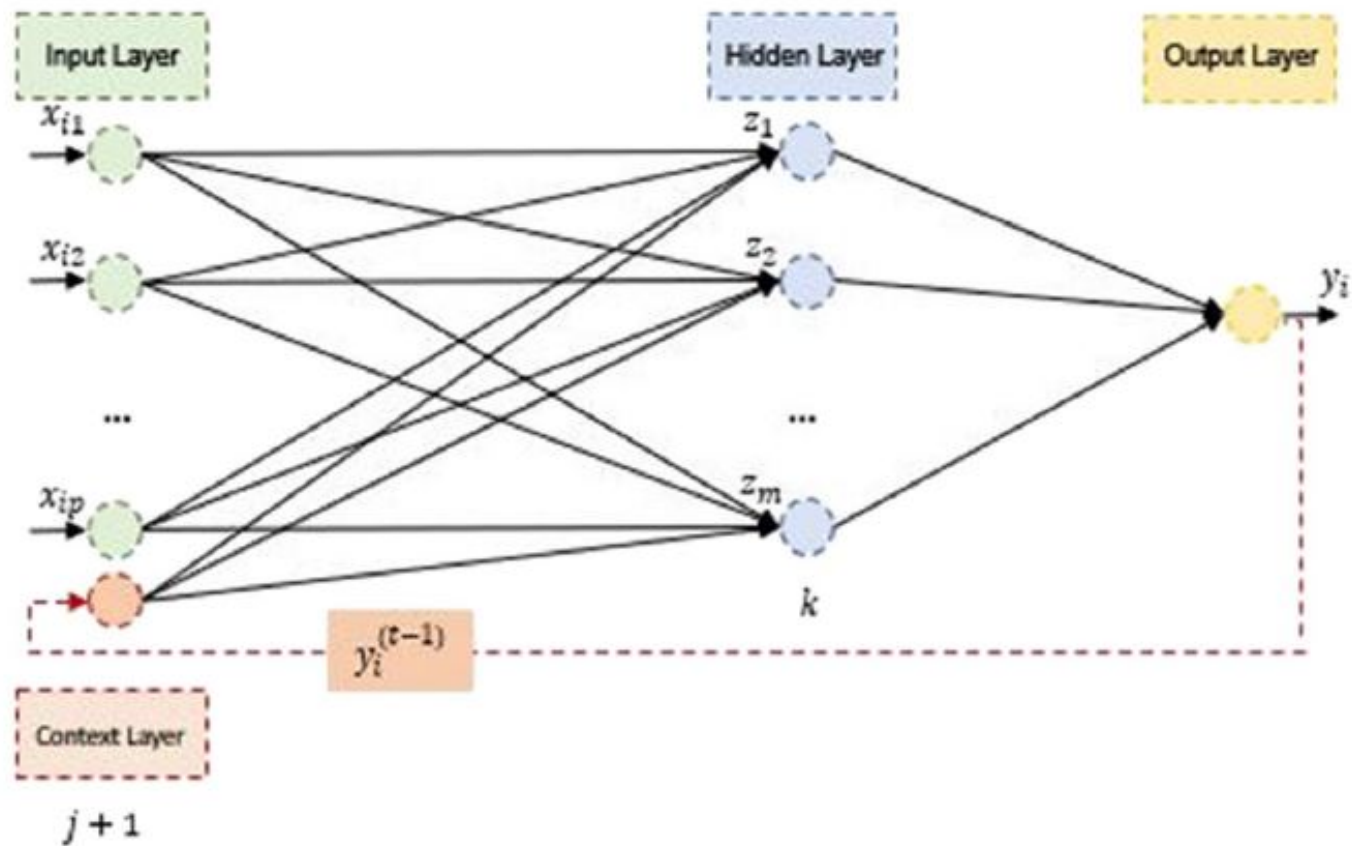
Paper 2: Multilayer Perceptron



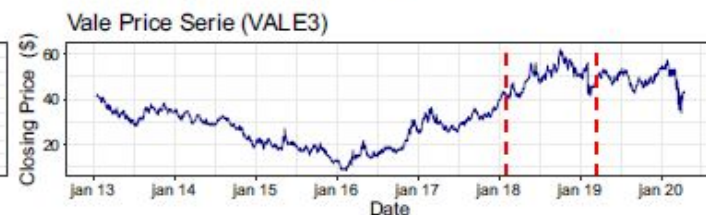
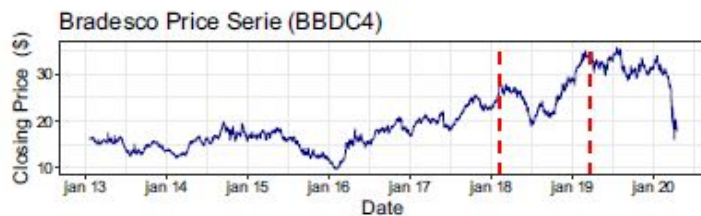
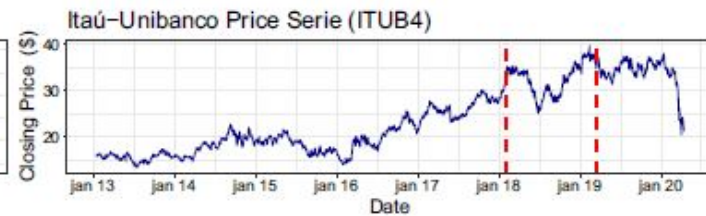
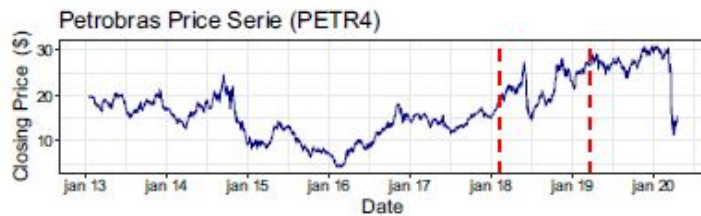
Paper 2: Elman



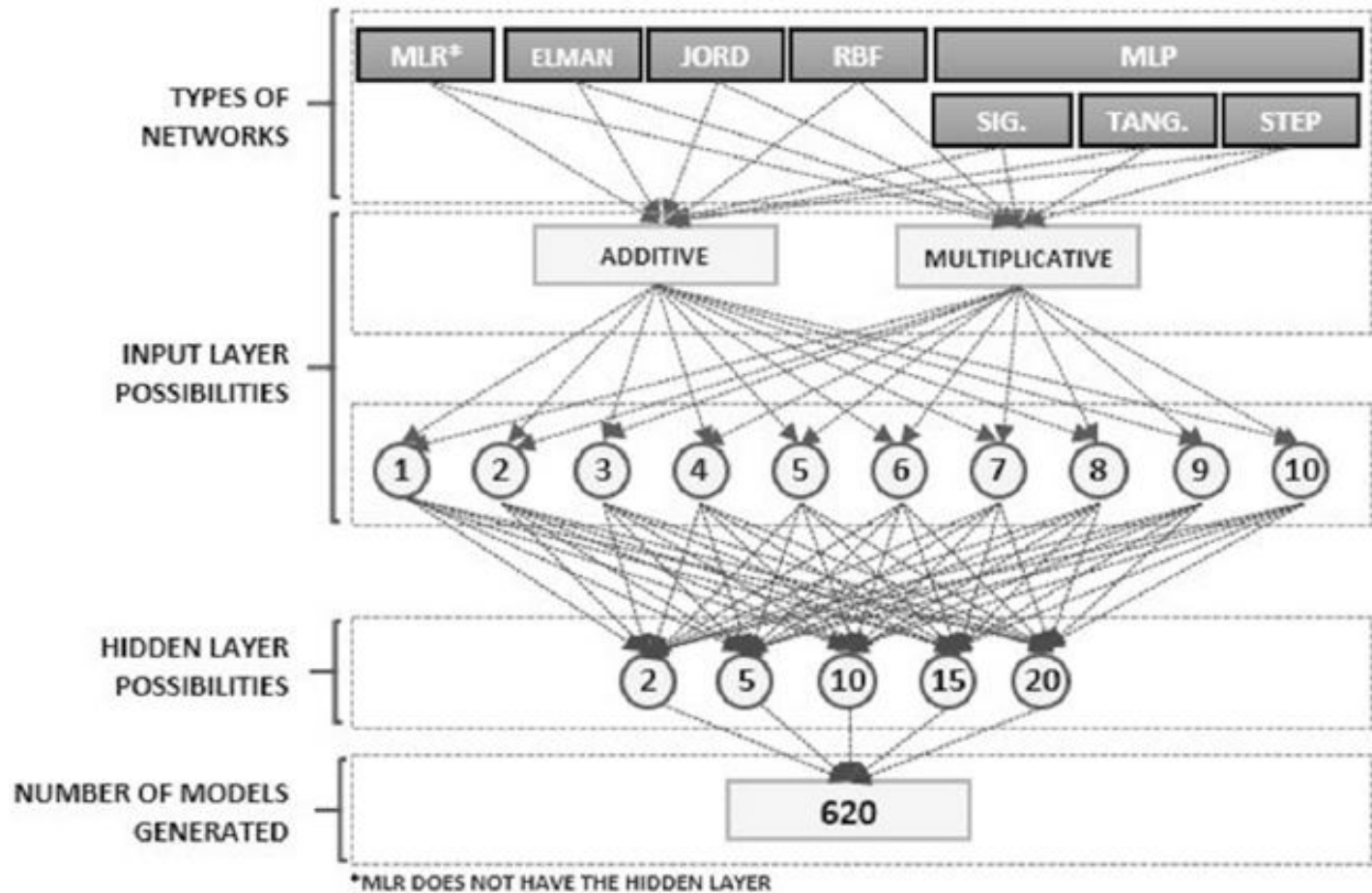
Paper 2: Jordan



Paper 2: Séries históricas



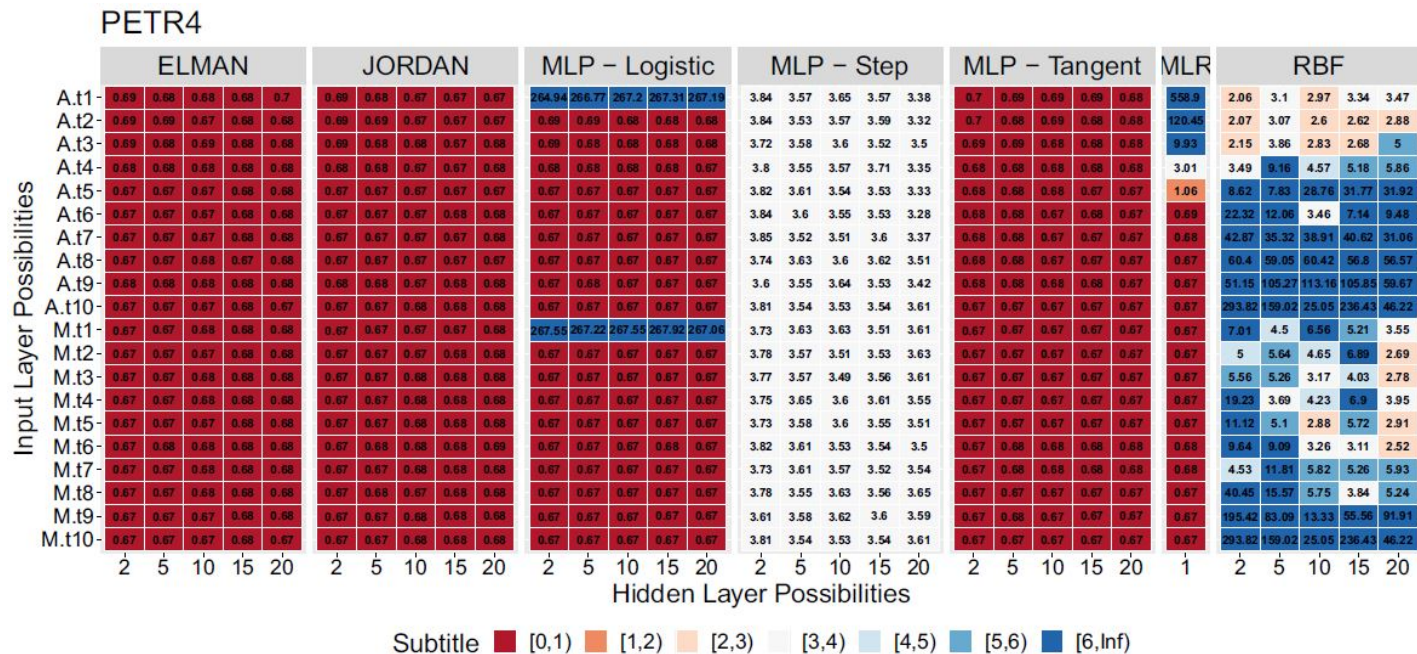
Paper 2: Configurações



Paper 2

- Intervalo de confiança de 95% para cada uma das configurações com base em 100 amostras de bootstrap;
- Para ter um valor predito robusto, usamos a média aparada das 100 amostras de bootstrap;
- O conjunto de teste foi usado para selecionar os hiperparâmetros do modelo;
- A raiz do erro quadrático médio (RMSE) obtido pela previsão da média aparada de 100 amostras de bootstrap foi usado como um comparativo.

Paper 2: RMSE para PETR4

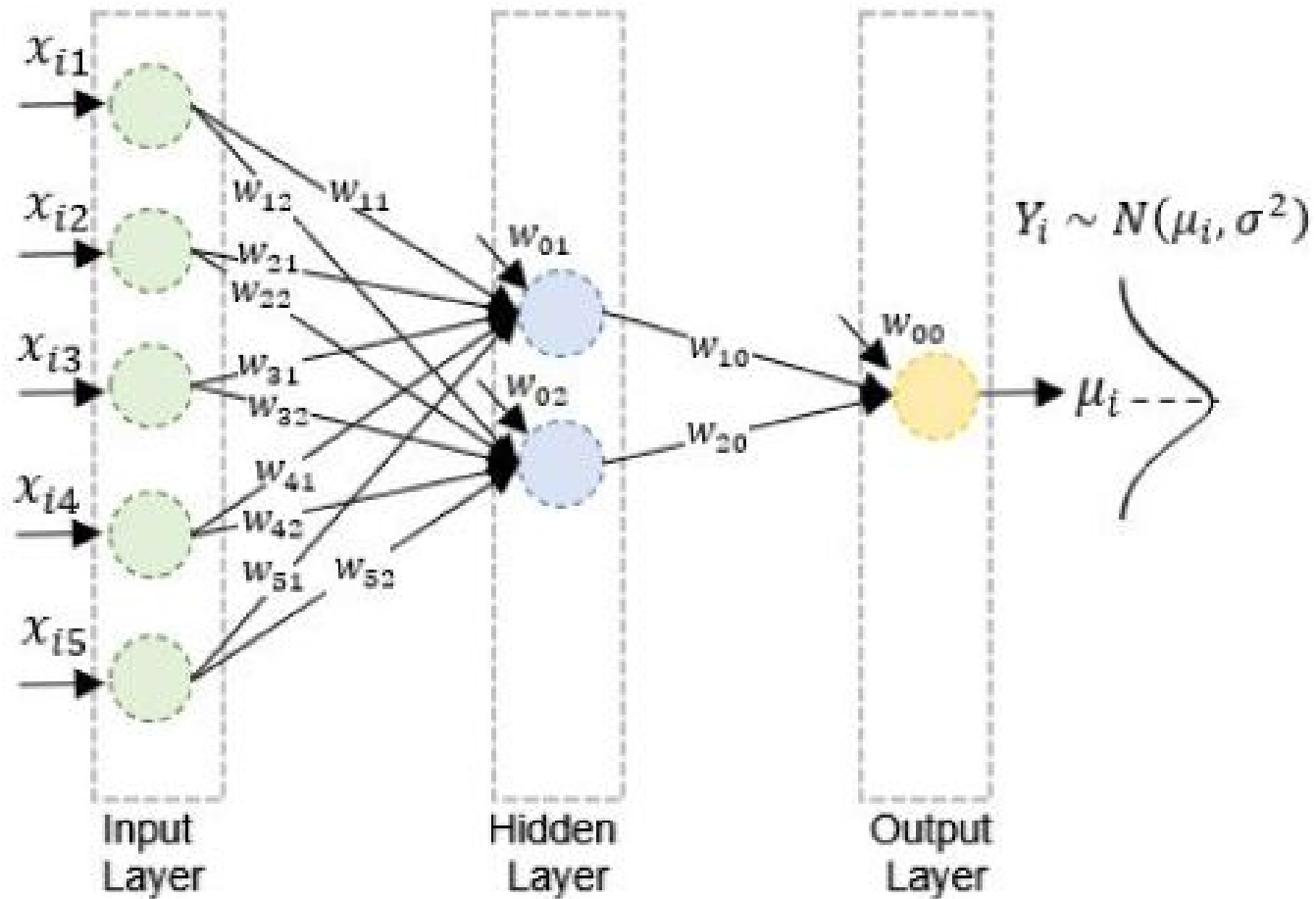


Paper 2: Melhores modelos

	PETR4				ITUB4			
	Test	Validation	Input	Hidden	Test	Validation	Input	Hidden
ELMAN	0.67	0.83	M.t5	2	0.60	0.69	A.t4	20
JORDAN	0.67	0.83	M.t5	2	0.60	0.71	A.t4	20
MLP-TANG.	0.67	0.83	A.t10	2	0.60	0.69	A.t7	20
MLR	0.67	0.79	A.t8	1	0.61	0.69	A.t4	1
RBF	2.06	4.75	M.t10	2	1.98	3.46	M.t10	2
	BBDC4				BOVA11			
	Test	Validation	Input	Hidden	Test	Validation	Input	Hidden
ELMAN	0.52	0.70	M.t3	15	1.14	2.09	M.t3	15
JORDAN	0.53	0.71	M.t5	2	1.14	2.09	M.t3	15
MLP-TANG.	0.52	0.73	M.t6	2	1.14	2.11	A.t1	5
MLR	0.52	0.71	M.t1	1	1.14	2.10	A.t2	1
RBF	2.10	2.40	M.t10	2	3.61	6.28	M.t10	2
	B3SA3				VALE3			
	Test	Validation	Input	Hidden	Test	Validation	Input	Hidden
ELMAN	0.54	1.33	A.t1	2	1.38	1.38	A.t9	15
JORDAN	0.54	1.33	M.t4	20	1.38	1.40	A.t10	20
MLP-TANG.	0.54	1.36	M.t5	15	1.38	1.41	A.t9	20
MLR	0.54	1.33	A.t4	1	1.38	1.40	A.t8	1
RBF	1.96	3.43	A.t9	15	2.48	1.83	M.t7	2

- Título **Multilayer Perceptron artificial neural networks: an approach to learning through the Bayesian context**
- Autores: Suellen Teixeira Zavadzki, Mariana Kleina, Wagner Hugo Bonat;
- Revista: Revista Brasileira de Biometria.

Paper 3 - Simulação



Paper 3 - Simulação

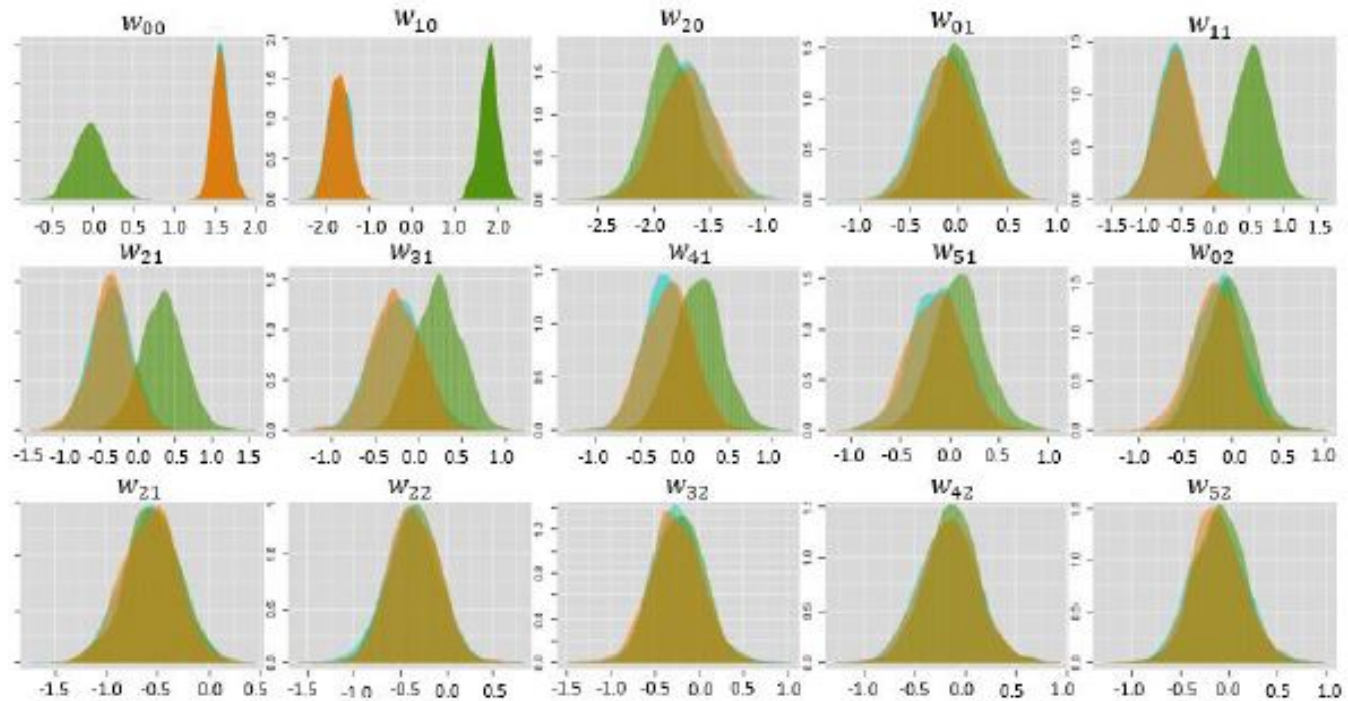
- Série histórica de petróleo WTI: estimação dos parâmetros por uma rede MLP;
- Com os parâmetros obtidos passamos as covariáveis e obtivemos μ_i

$$\mu_i = -3.4 + 2.5 \frac{1}{(1+e^{-(2.40+1.2x_{i1}+0.004x_{i2}-0.002x_{i3}+0.003x_{i4}-0.02x_{i5}))})} \\ + 4.1 \frac{1}{(1+e^{-(1.10+0.89x_{i1}+0.006x_{i2}-0.005x_{i3}+0.12x_{i4}-0.08x_{i5}))})}$$

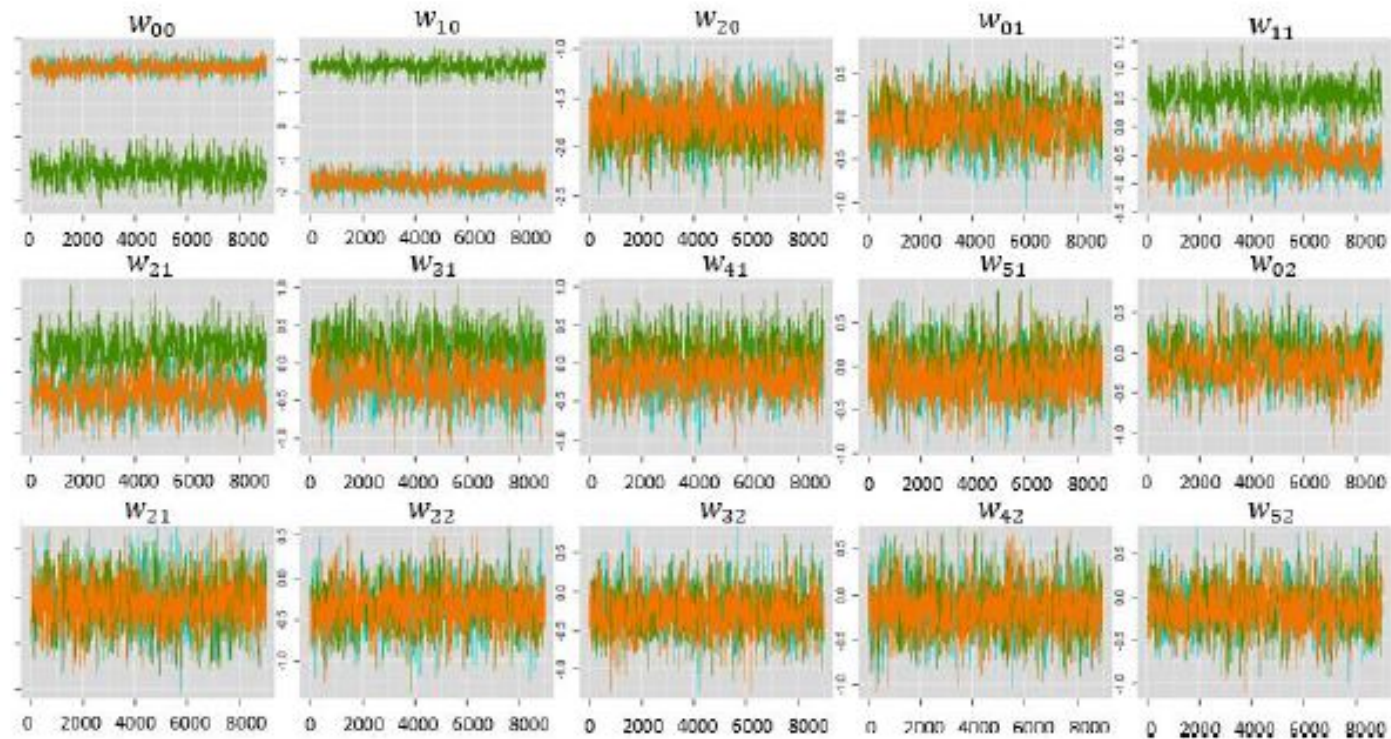
$$Y_i \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_i, 0.1)$$

$$w_{ij} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 10)$$

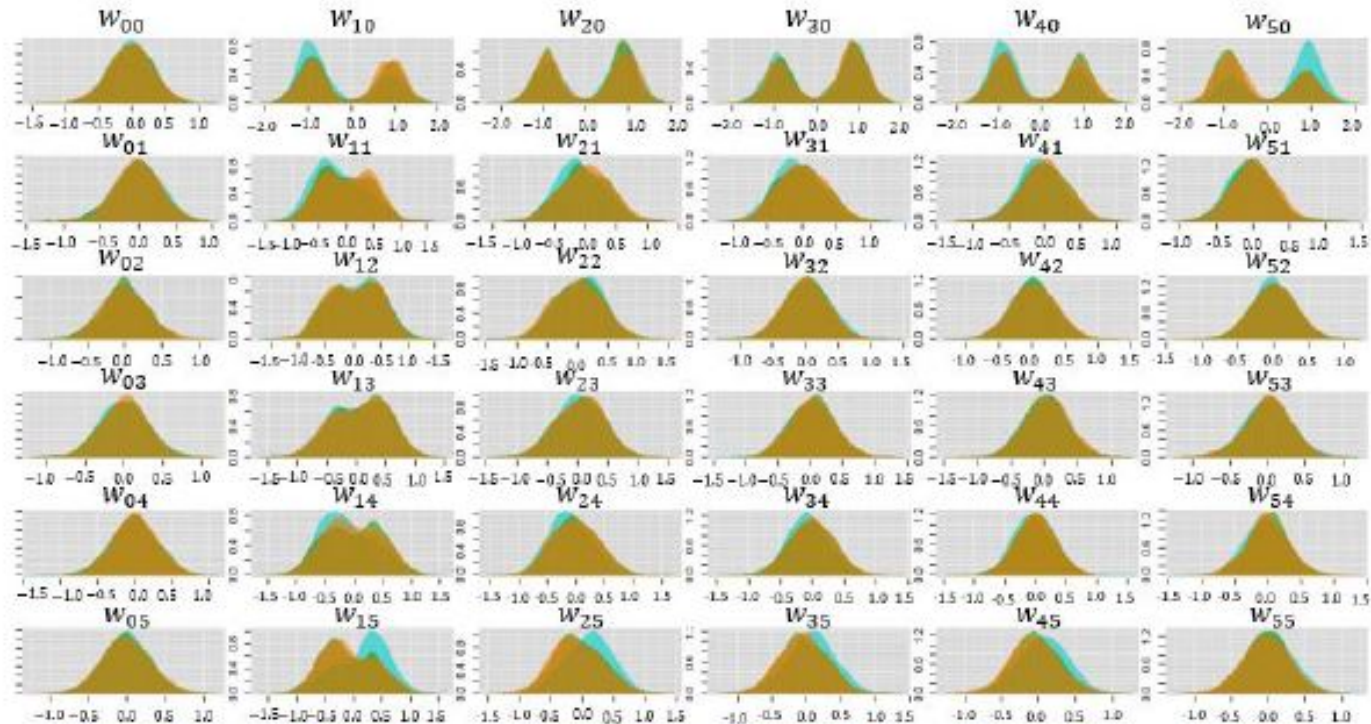
Paper 3 - Simulação



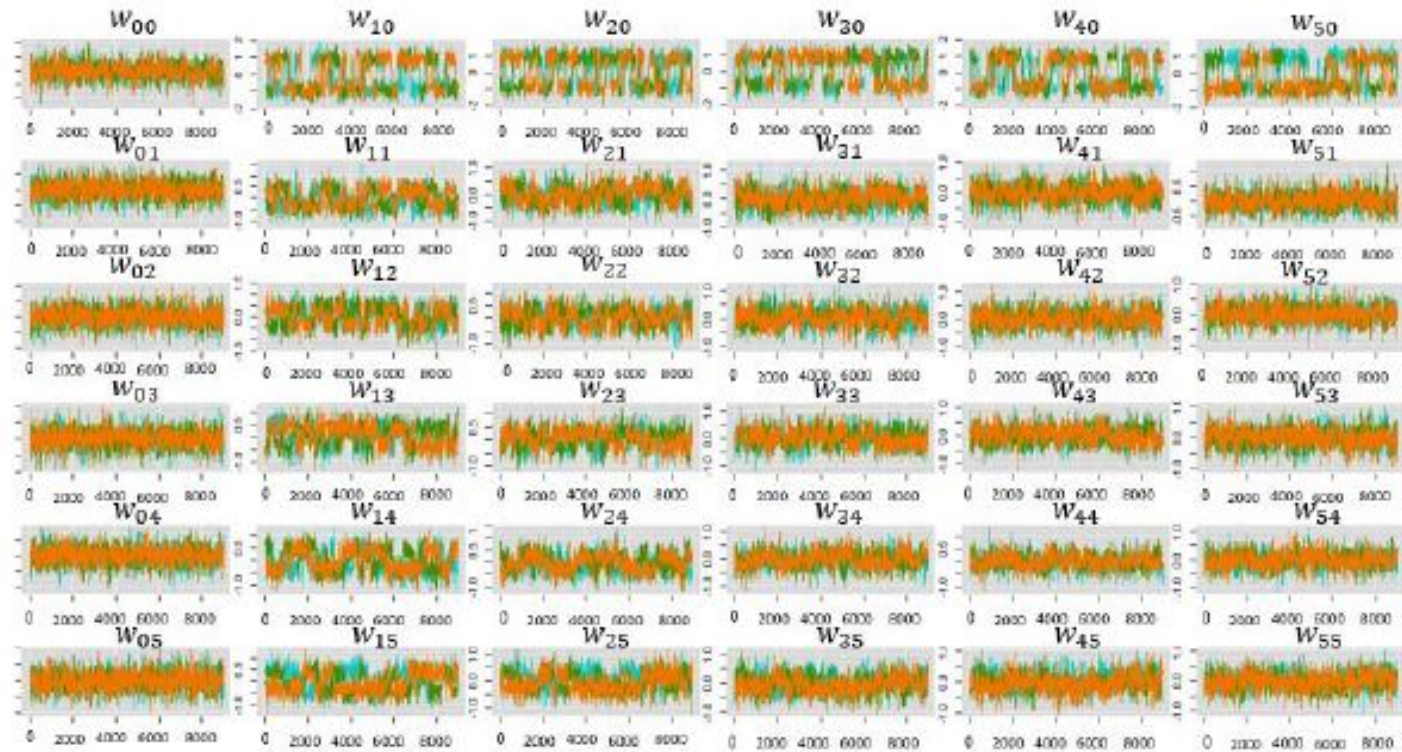
Paper 3 - Simulação



Paper 3 - Simulação



Paper 3 - Simulação



Contatos



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Rferências

- HAYKIN, S. Redes Neurais: princípios e práticas. Tradução de Paulo Martins Engel (2 ed.). Porto Alegre: Bookman, 2001.
- <https://dphi.tech/blog/tutorial-on-linear-regression-using-least-squares/>
- <https://gfycat.com/discover/gradient-descent-gifs>
- <https://medium.com/ensina-ai/redes-neurais-roots-1-introdu%C3%A7%C3%A3o-ffdd6f8b9f01>
- de Pauli, S. T. Z., Kleina, M., & Bonat, W. H. (2020). Comparing artificial neural network architectures for Brazilian stock market prediction. Annals of Data Science, 7(4), 613-628.
- Zavadzki, S. T., Kleina, M., Drozda, F. O., & Marques, M. A. M. (2020). Computational Intelligence Techniques Used for Stock