

Introduction to Machine Learning

Chapter 3: Deep Learning- MLP without LA

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FEEDFORWARD NEURAL NETWORKS

- We will now extend the model class once again, such that we allow an arbitrary amount of *I* (hidden) layers.
- The general term for this model class is (multi-layer) feedforward networks (inputs are passed through the network from left to right, no feedback-loops are allowed)

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We can characterize those models by the following chain structure:

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \tau \circ \phi \circ \sigma^{(l)} \circ \phi^{(l)} \circ \sigma^{(l-1)} \circ \phi^{(l-1)} \circ \dots \circ \sigma^{(1)} \circ \phi^{(1)}$$

where $\sigma^{(i)}$ and $\phi^{(i)}$ are the activation function and the weighted sum of hidden layer i, respectively. τ and ϕ are the corresponding components of the output layer.

- Each hidden layer has:
 - an associated weight matrix $\mathbf{W}^{(i)}$, bias $\mathbf{b}^{(i)}$ and activations $\mathbf{z}^{(i)}$ for $i \in \{1 \dots l\}$

•
$$\mathbf{z}^{(i)} = \sigma^{(i)}(\phi^{(i)}) = \sigma^{(i)}(\mathbf{W}^{(i)\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{z}^{(i-1)} + \mathbf{b}^{(i)})$$
 , where $\mathbf{z}^{(0)} = \mathbf{x}$.

• Again, without non-linear activations in the hidden layers, the network can only learn linear decision boundaries.

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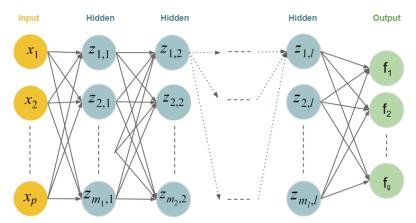
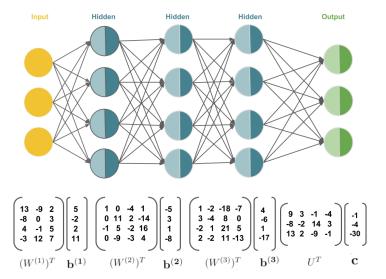
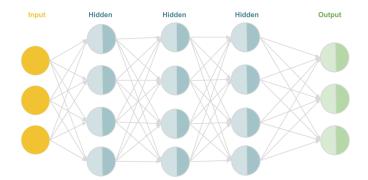


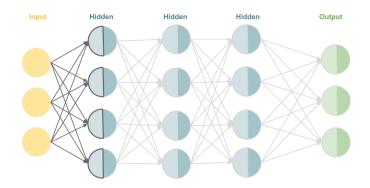
Figure: Structure of a deep neural network with / hidden layers (bias terms omitted).

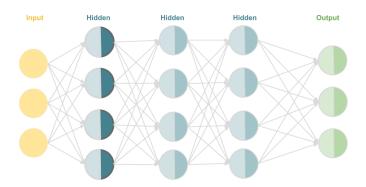






 \mathbf{x}





$$\mathbf{x} \quad \mathbf{z}_{in}^{(1)} \ \mathbf{z}^{(1)} = \mathbf{z}_{out}^{(1)} = \sigma(\mathbf{z}_{in}^{(1)})$$

