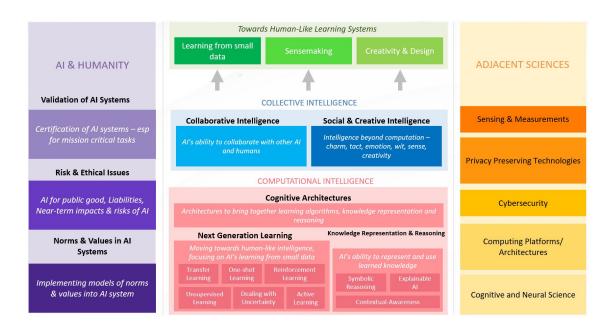
Introduction to Neural Networks

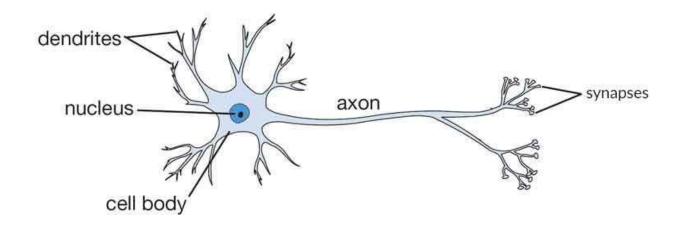
NUS CBE 2018.08.24

Why neural networks?

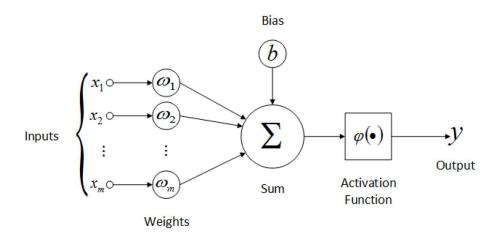


- Al.SG
- Neural networks are the foundation for these topics

Inspired from neuroscience - biological neuron



Artificial neuron

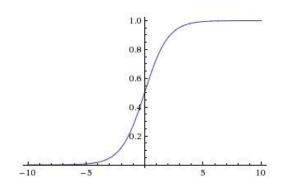


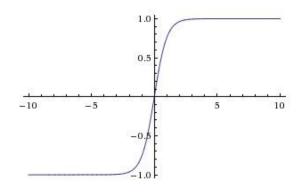
$$y = \phi(x\omega + b)$$

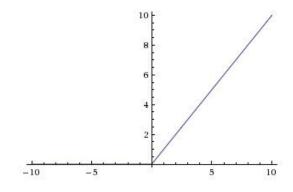
- If no activation function ϕ , becomes linear regression
- We estimate ω and b
- Activation function makes this non linear

Activation functions

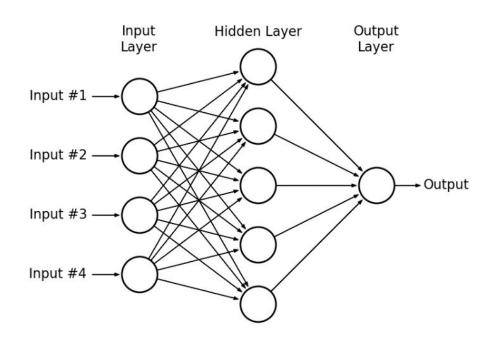
sigmoid:
$$f(x) = 1/(1+e^{-x})$$
 tanh: $f(x) = (e^x - e^{-x})/(e^x + e^{-x})$ relu: $f(x) = \max(0,x)$







More layers = more representational power



Mapping

- mapping vector y to vector x; y = f(x)
- images --> categories
- features of a house --> price
- states of environment --> actions (reinforcement learning)
- Mathematically just a sequence of tensor operations

Implementation

- Refer to colab notebook
 - https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1hm0l3JAeAo1yQH36GzuxfCreZmDYRxvB

Human brain and Al

Q: Why should we look at the brain when developing AI systems?

Geoff Hinton: The main reason is that it's the thing that works. It's the only thing we know that's really smart and has general purpose intelligence.

https://www.oreilly.com/ideas/adapting-ideas-from-neuroscience-for-ai

 DeepMind: "...creating a virtuous circle whereby AI researchers use ideas from neuroscience to build new technology, and neuroscientists learn from the behaviour of artificial agents to better interpret biological brains.."

https://deepmind.com/blog/ai-and-neuroscience-virtuous-circle/

Interesting papers:

- Anthony et al. Thinking Fast and Slow with Deep Learning and Tree Search.
 2017
 - Inspired by Kahneman's theory, utilized in AlphaGo Zero
- Lanctot et al. A Unified Game-Theoretic Approach to Multiagent Reinforcement Learning. 2017
 - Extend Cognitive Hierarchy of Camerer, Ho & Chong with deep reinforcement learning

More resources:

- http://cs231n.github.io/
- http://course.fast.ai/