- Yen; learning algorithm modelimit "Neural Networks" Stake of the art technique for many different machine learning problems.
- o why do we need another leaning algorithm models than linear and logistic regression? why do we need Neural Networks?
  - Basitée cevap su: n large iken non-linean classifiers build etmek çok ton çunki feature space will be too large bu da overfitting'e yol açabilir ve computationally expensive.

Ex: Supervised classification problem için bir training set alsun, a sagidaki gibi:

 one thing we could do is, apply logistic negression with a lot of non-linear features like:

• 9 (00+ 01×1+ 02×2+ 03×1×2+ 04×12×2 +05×13×2+06×1×22+---)

- Veterince polynomial kullaninsak belki kummi çısgi gibi bir decision boundary elde edebiliris.
- Logistic Regression yukandaki metadla salifin ancak binun i'an feature sayisinin (xi, xz) at alması latım. 2 feature i'ain califir.
- Ancak bir çok machine learning problemi i'çi'n 2'den çok dahar forla feature imn vardır.
  - Mesela housing için evin satılma olasılığını bulmaya çalıştığımız bir classification problem olsun.
  - 1 x1=size, x2=# bedrooms, x3=# fbors, --- x200=... gib: 200
  - n=100 isin y-hardahi gibi bir doğılımda kullaracağımın bir hipoler isin tom quadnatic functionsi dahil elsek:

X12, X1.X1, X1. X3, X1.X4, --- X1.XLOO

Y12, X2 X3, X2.X4, --- X1.XLOO

≈ \frac{n^2}{2} ≈ 5000

Daha kuçük bir feative space i'cin ise yıhandaki' gibi' bir dala set ayrılamar.

CS Conficentem len' de alsak 170 000 term!

## - W4- IVIN Representations.

7	- The representations -
examine an ima	him learning problems in will be large! Let's lem of computer vision.  na use machine learning to train a classifier to ge and tell us whether on not the image is can
	oluşan bir matrix ken forlası degil. Her pixel'de brightness'i yanı pixel in kensilyisi tullur.
algorithme besto	oner ve bir classifier elde edilir.
imin preel tre	pixel 2 odinolog 2 kritih pixel olduğunı habl ediyanı
+" cans	
feature sure oluge bullana bilirus.	you your n=2500 bunu sadece linear lines i'gin
	x = [pixel t intensity]  pixel 2 intensity  pixel 2500 alors
Tum quadra Kullanmak van	luc functions l'éeven bis montinen hypothesis
Neunal Nel	works are much bether way to learn complex

Neural Networks are much better way to learn complex nonlinear hypothesis even when n is large!

#### -Wh - Neurons and the Brain -

Origins of Nils: Algorithms that try to mimic the brain.

Nas widely used in 80s and 90s; popularly diminushed in lake 90s. Recently resurgence occured: Stale-of-the-out technique for many applications

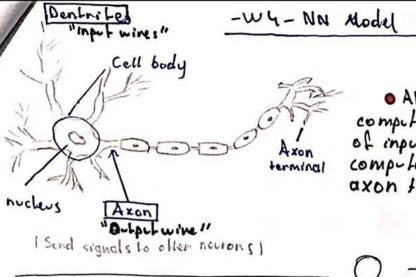
Beynimis binca karmaşık fanlısıyoni yerine getirmek için 1000'lence farlılı programda oluşmalı diye duşurabilirsing ana bi yarkış.

Binun yerine beyin tek bir leanning algorithm ite her işi öğreniyon

Bari kaniflandan bahsedebiliria:

- Diregin duyma işini yapan Auditory Contexia kulakton giden bağlantı kesilip yerine goşden gelen dala verilinse auditory contex leans to see
- Somatosensory Contex dokunma hissini saglar. Buna da ne-wiring yapip gansel veri saglarsak yine ganneyi ögnenir.
- brain figures it out how to deal with it. But de bething by agreement algorifmosing yolinsayorah borne elde edebitors.
- Dil ile game ( Seeing with your tongue),
- a Human echolocation Csoral.
- · Haptor beld Downshin serse.
- @ 2 2 miled hugha 3rd eye.

CamScanner

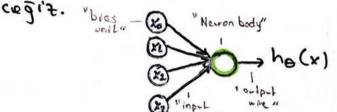


of inputs through dentrites, does some computations through dentrites, does some computations then sends outputs via its axon to other neurons.

Antificial Neuron:

Neuron'u bin logistic unit clarak modelleye-

Representations I-

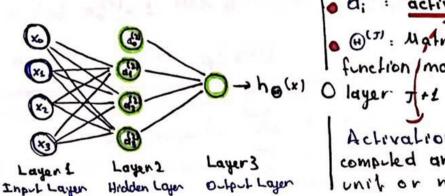


$$h_{\Theta}(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{\Theta^{T} \cdot x}} \text{ where } x = \begin{bmatrix} x_{0} \\ x_{1} \\ x_{3} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix}, \Theta = \begin{bmatrix} \Theta \cdot \\ \Theta \cdot L \\ \Theta \cdot L \\ \Theta \cdot L \\ \Theta \cdot L \end{bmatrix}$$
weights"

· Bras unit, to baten citilin baten citilmen!

This an antificial neuron with a Sigmoid/Logistic Activation Function.

Neural Network:



odi: "activation" of unit i in layers.

(3): "activation" of unit i in layers.

(4)

(5): "activation" of unit i in layers.

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(7): "activation" of unit i in layers.

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Activation: The value thatis compred and orther by a specific unit or neuron.

$$a_{3}_{(5)} = \partial \left( \underbrace{\theta_{(1)}^{30}}_{(1)}, x^{0} + \underbrace{\theta_{(1)}^{31}}_{(1)}, x^{1} + \underbrace{\theta_{(1)}^{25}}_{(1)}, x^{5} + \underbrace{\theta_{(1)}^{12}}_{(1)}, x^{3} \right)$$

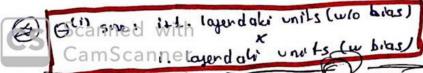
$$a_{5}_{(5)} = \partial \left( \underbrace{\theta_{(1)}^{70}}_{(1)}, x^{0} + \underbrace{\theta_{(1)}^{51}}_{(1)}, x^{1} + \underbrace{\theta_{(1)}^{55}}_{(1)}, x^{5} + \underbrace{\theta_{(1)}^{12}}_{(1)}, x^{3} \right)$$

$$a_{5}_{(5)} = \partial \left( \underbrace{\theta_{(1)}^{70}}_{(1)}, x^{0} + \underbrace{\theta_{(1)}^{51}}_{(1)}, x^{1} + \underbrace{\theta_{(1)}^{55}}_{(1)}, x^{5} + \underbrace{\theta_{(1)}^{12}}_{(1)}, x^{3} \right)$$

baglor

"parameters"

$$\rho_{\Theta(x)} = \alpha_{(3)}^{t} = \partial \left( \theta_{(3)}^{to} \cdot \alpha_{(5)}^{0} + \theta_{(3)}^{tf} \cdot \alpha_{(5)}^{tf} + \theta_{(5)}^{tf} \cdot \alpha_{(5)}^{5} + \theta_{(5)}^{tf} \cdot \alpha_{(5)}^{5} \right)$$



rater 5 : for rater 3 pall

### -W4-NN Model Representations II-

# Forward Propagation: Vectorised Implementation

$$Q_{1}^{(2)} = Q(\Theta_{11}^{(1)} \cdot x_{0} + \Theta_{11}^{(1)} \cdot x_{1} + \Theta_{11}^{(1)} \cdot x_{2} + \Theta_{12}^{(1)} \cdot x_{3})$$

$$a_{3}^{(2)} = q \left( \Theta_{30}^{(1)} \cdot x_{0} \quad \Theta_{32}^{(1)} \cdot x_{1} \quad \Theta_{32}^{(1)} \cdot x_{2} \quad \Theta_{33}^{(1)} \cdot x_{3} \right)$$

$$h_{\Theta}(x) = g \left( \Theta_{10}^{(2)} \cdot \alpha_{0}^{(2)} + \Theta_{11}^{(2)} \cdot \alpha_{1}^{(2)} + \Theta_{12}^{(2)} \cdot \alpha_{2}^{(2)} + \Theta_{13}^{(2)} \cdot \alpha_{3}^{(2)} \right)$$

- Add a₀<sup>(2)</sup> = 1 + len a<sup>(2)</sup> ∈ R<sup>4</sup> - Simdi ho(x1); belobikus.
- This is a relatively efficient way •  $h^{\Theta}(x) = a_{(3)} = d(s_{(3)})$ of computer h(x)

# This process of computin ho (r) is called Forward Propagation".

What NN is doing and how they help us to learn complex nonlinear hypothesis.

o ilk layer's germesden gelinsek aslinda sadece 1 logistic negession unit van, ve & input van your 4 features: (a02) a(2) a(2) a(2) Br zaken yaptığımız bir sey.

Not works like logistic negession expept rather than using the original features to, x1, x2, x3 it uses this new features and These name features are learned as Dinetions of inply

#### NNs: Examples and Infuitions -W4-

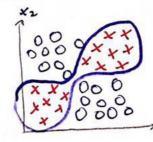
How a NN can compute a complex non-linear function of the input?

# Non-linear Classification Example: XOR/XNOR

• X1, X2 are binary (0 or 1)

O XI

- · Bu aslında sağdaki ornigin simplified X
  - hali



- Learning non-linear decrision bounday. Bu problem cosule-
- · Yukandaki örnek bir y= xx XNOR xz örnegi. 11 ve 00 için y=1
- · Bize boyle bir training set verildi. NN ile öyle bir ho(x) elde edecegit ki, XNOR fontisyonunun garevini yapsın !
  - · Bunc basarmak için daha basile incegit once "AND'ile baslayaciga.

Simple Example: AND

- · y= x, AND x2 • x1, x2 € 80, 1} (Target labels) (Binary Inp-Ls)
- he(x)
- h⊕(x) = g (⊕(1) ·x0 + ⊕(1) ·x1 + ⊕(2) ·x2) Formunola

aldugunu biliyorus simdi parametrelere elle deger a Layolim ve smasiyla -30,20,20 olsun!

ha(x) = 9 (-30+20x1+20x2)

V.	X2	1 h@(x)
	0	9(-30) ≈ 0
0	1	g(-10)≈0
1	0	1 (10) x L
1	2	130

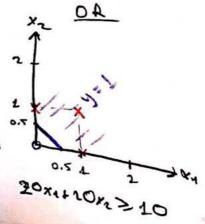
=> ho(x) = x1 AND x2

Example : OR

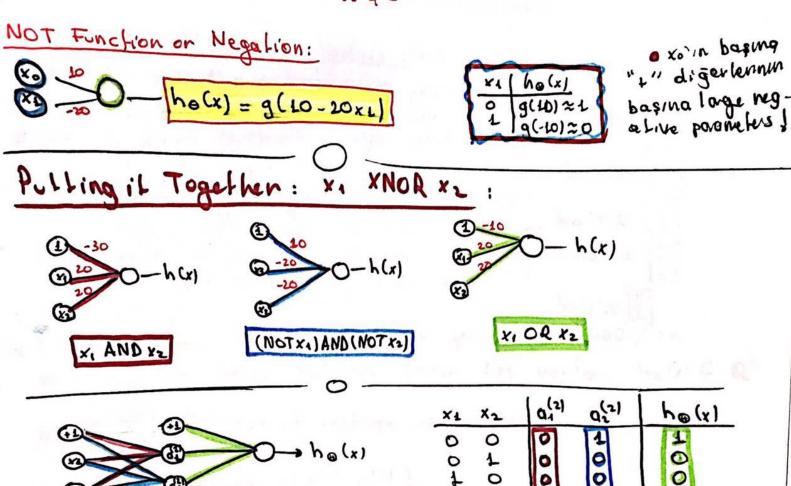
1-10	ha(x) = q (-10+2	0. V. L 20X
100	he(x) = q (-10+2	10.42

	×4	XZ	he(x)
)-	0	0	g(10)≈0 g(10)≈1
	0	1	1 g (10) ~ 1
	1	0	9(10122)
Sga	nn	ed v	16 (30) = L
4	-		

	330	An	10		
	**	//	3	•	
1	K	X	1		1
	0	01	2	3 ×	4
26)	11+2	Orz	>2	0	



# -NNs: Examples and Inhitions -



ama ai(2) ve an(2) feathelaini kullaninea teh bir line ile dalaselii ayırmak numkun oliyer.

X Q2(1)

DELlenen her layer ile yeni bir elisen takımı yanı yeni features oluşturulmış oluyor. Training set mirronlariyor.

Euleren her neuron ise yeni bir line yani az eldenseydi bir oncelulayer elisendre (x1-X2) 3 fingi çelimis olaraklık, daha markılıksı son layer a elileseyalik al, az i ye 2 azgi çelimis olurduk.

NN style bir sey yapıyar, priginal feature eliseninde çok complex sehiller ile ayrılması gerelen bir dala seti kendi yeni katuelarır. Jenislayenler ile oluşturanak daha basıtçe ayırıyor.

CarnScanner