

Quick Introduction

Neural Networks Theory

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github.com/yungbyun/neuralnetworks

Neural Networks?



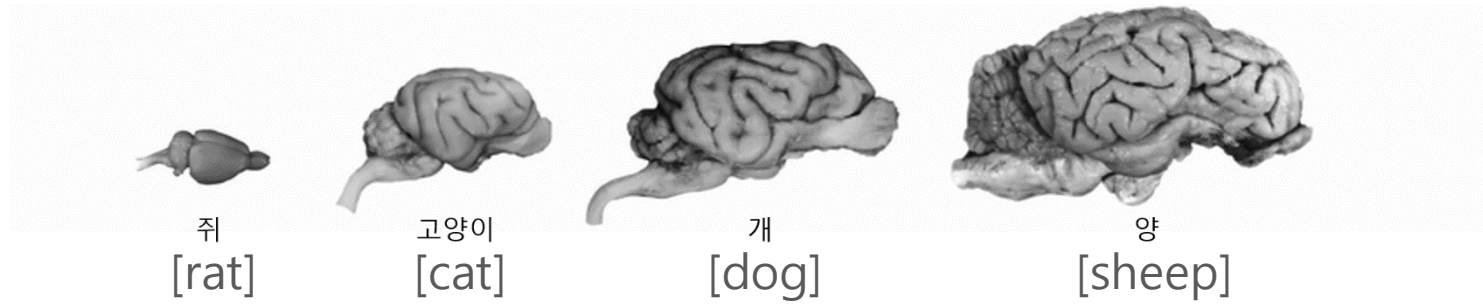
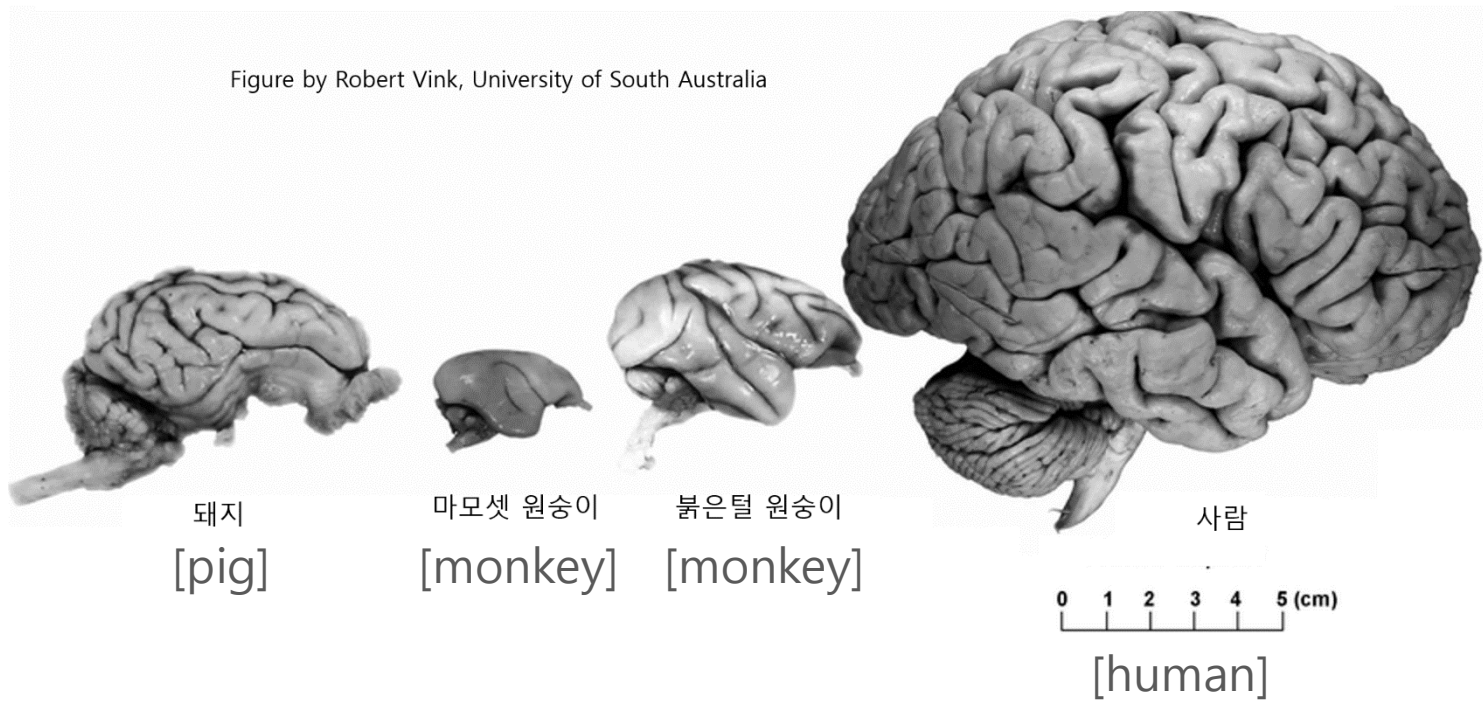


Figure by Robert Vink, University of South Australia





So, neural networks is ...

뇌에 있는 신경세포의 연결

Artificial Neural Networks

man made, 사람이 만든

"...a computing system made up of a number of simple, highly interconnected processing elements, which process information by their dynamic state response to external inputs."

Frank Rosenblatt, Cornell Aeronautical Lab
(1957, *66 years ago*)

Why? What for?

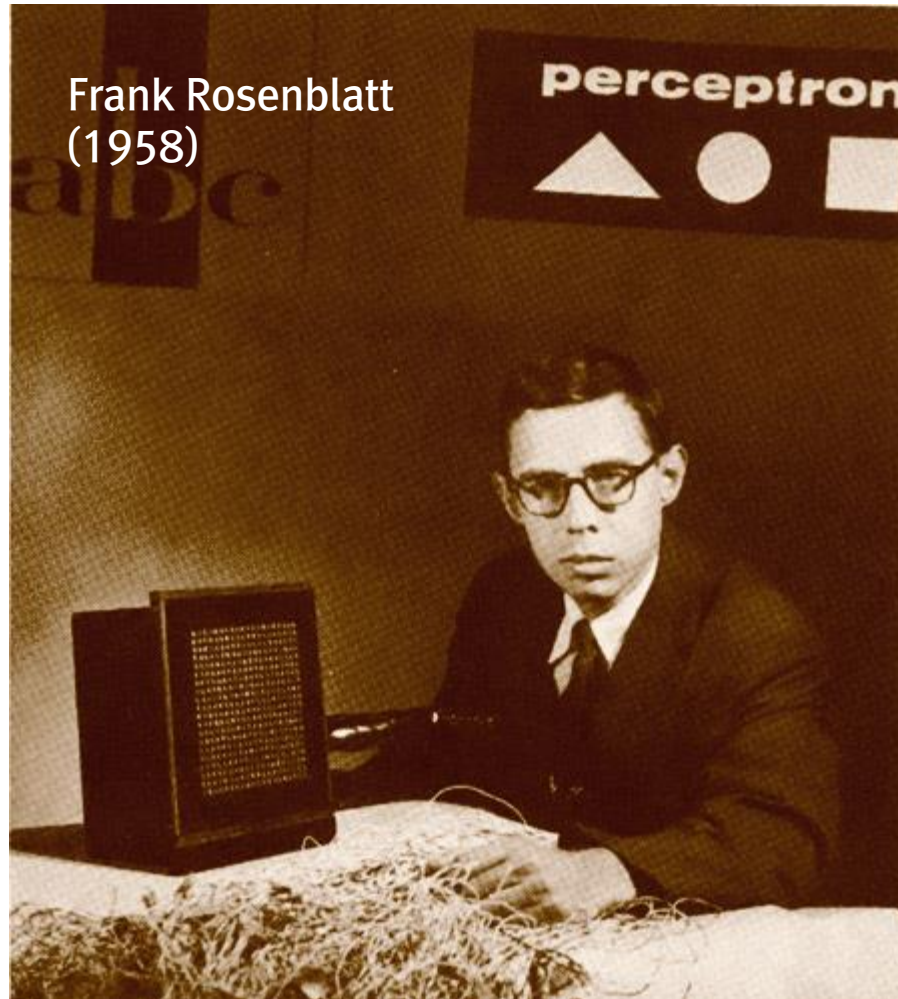
Intelligence

The ability to **perceive** or infer information, and to **retain** it as knowledge to **be applied towards** adaptive behaviors within an environment or context.

Artificial Neural Networks for

Artificial Intelligence

사람이 만든 지능



Rosenblatt (1958). The **perceptron**: A probabilistic model for information storage and organization in the brain. *Psychological Review*, 65(6), 386–408. <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0042519>



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The perceptron: A probabilistic model for information storage and organization in the brain.

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Rosenblatt, F. (1958). The perceptron: A probabilistic model for information storage and organization in the brain. *Psychological Review*, 65(6), 386–408.

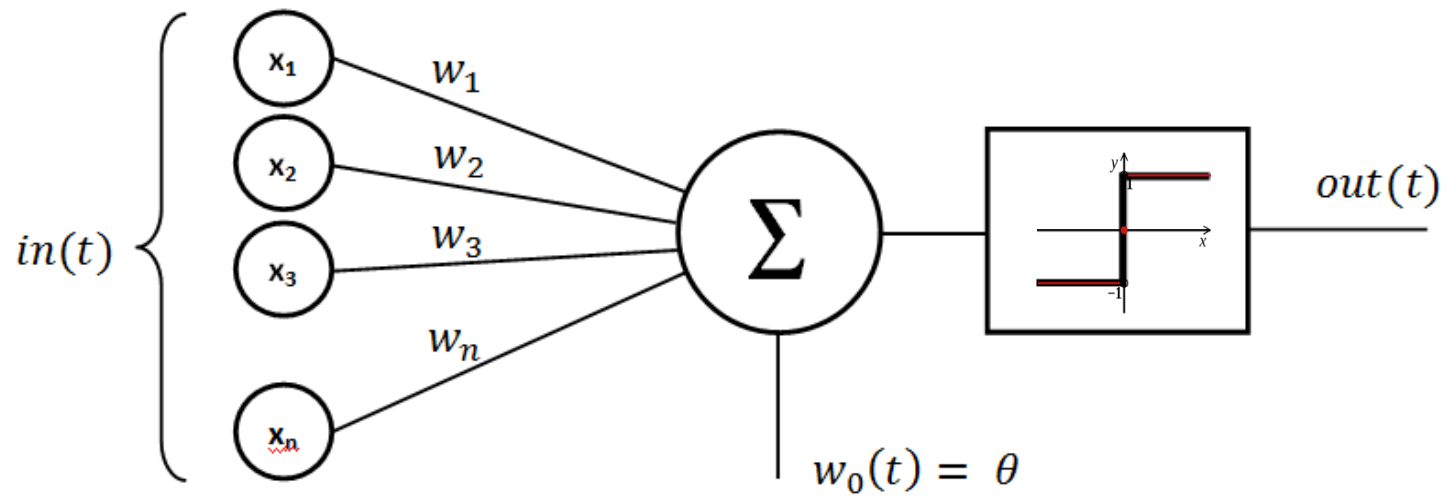
<https://doi.org/10.1037/h0042519>

To answer the questions of how information about the physical world is sensed, in what form is information remembered, and how does information retained in memory influence recognition and behavior, a theory is developed for a hypothetical nervous system called a perceptron. The theory serves as a bridge between biophysics and psychology. It is possible to predict learning curves from neurological variables and vice versa. The quantitative statistical approach is fruitful in the understanding of the organization of cognitive systems. 18 references. (APA PsycInfo Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)



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Perceptron



ANN and **rosy** prospects in 1950s

ANN에 대한 장미빛 전망

NEW NAVY DEVICE LEARNS BY DOING; Psychologist Shows Embryo of Computer Designed to Read and Grow Wiser

July 8, 1958



See the article in its original context from
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Rosy Period → 1차 침체기

1st Period of Depression in 1960s

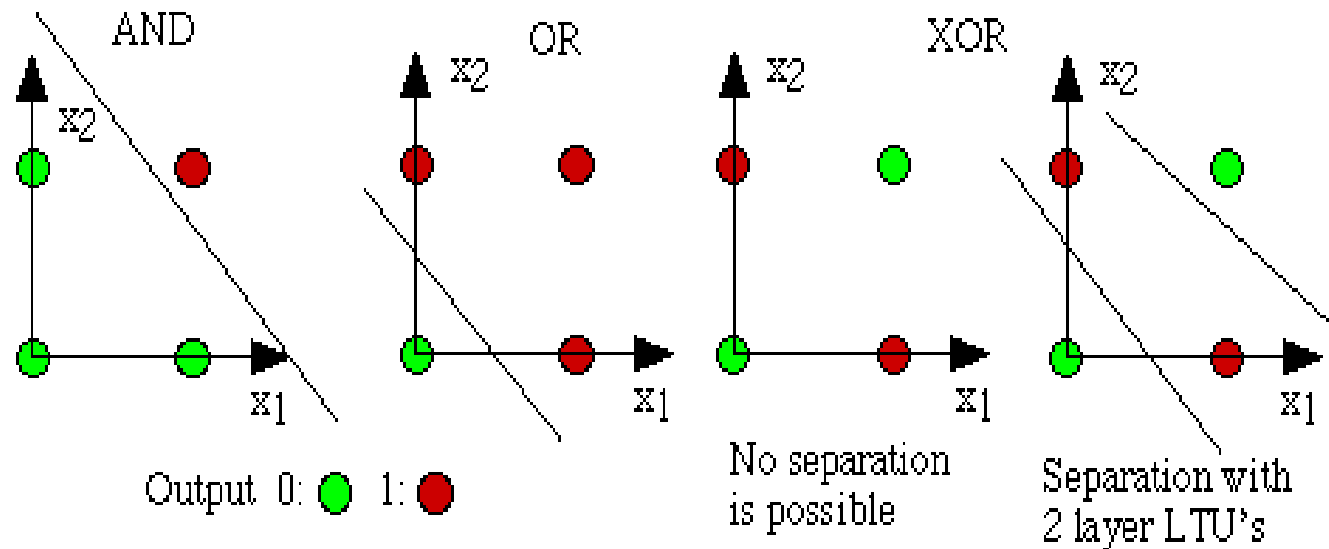


by **Marvin Minsky**, MIT AI Lab.

in 1969

with Perceptron

No solution for XOR problem

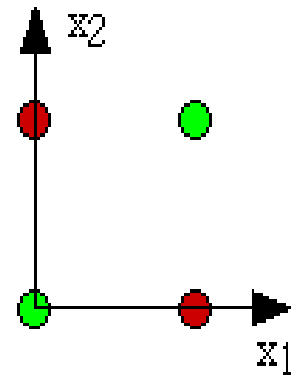


“17 years later”

Muti-Layer Perceptron

by Rumelhart, Hinton, Williams in 1986

“Rosy Period again!”



2nd Rosy Period → 2차 침체기

2nd Period of Depression in 1990s

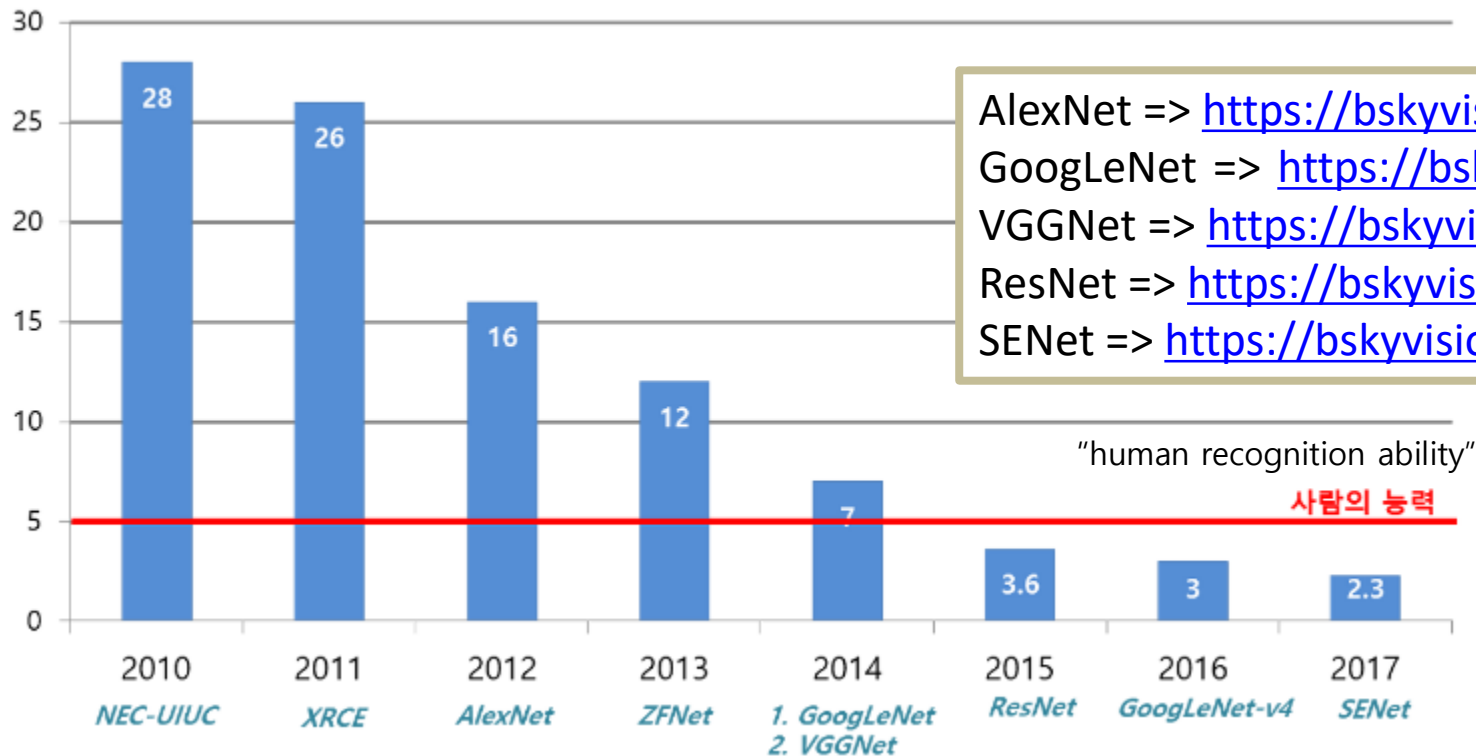
- Difficulties in training the MLP
(sigmoid function)
- Not enough data
- Long learning time
- Overfitting
- etc.

Deep Learning in 2000s

3rd Rosy Period



Error (%)



AlexNet => <https://bskyvision.com/421>
GoogLeNet => <https://bskyvision.com/539>
VGGNet => <https://bskyvision.com/504>
ResNet => <https://bskyvision.com/644>
SENet => <https://bskyvision.com/640>

"human recognition ability"

사람의 능력





AlphaGo

2016

Many applications
using DL

Agenda of this class

- Human Brain
- Machine Learning
- Linear Regression
- Minimizing Cost
- Logistic Classification
- Softmax Regression
- MLP, Deep Learning
- CNN, RNN/LSTM

Framework for ML





kaggle



Schedule

Week	Subject
1	(Course change period)
2	Introduction of the class
3	Self-introduction (students)
4	Brain and Artificial Neural Networks
5	Linear Regression
6	Minimizing Cost
7	Logistic Classification and Softmax #1
8	(Exam period)

Schedule

Week	Subject
9	Multilayer NN
10	Deep Learning
11	Convolutional Neural Network
12	RNN, LSTM, Seq2seq, Transformer
13	Presentation#2
14	Presentation#3
15	Presentation#4

Self-Introduction

(More than 10 slides in English)

- Personal information (Lab., Marital Status, Family Info., etc)
- Nationality/Birthplace/Tourism Place (Photo)
- Hobbies / Specialty
- Education and Experience
- Current Major and Research Interests
- Your dream / future plan
- and others