

## *Lecture 6*

# Artificial Neural Network

**Dr. Le Huu Ton**

# Outline

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**Artificial Neural Network**

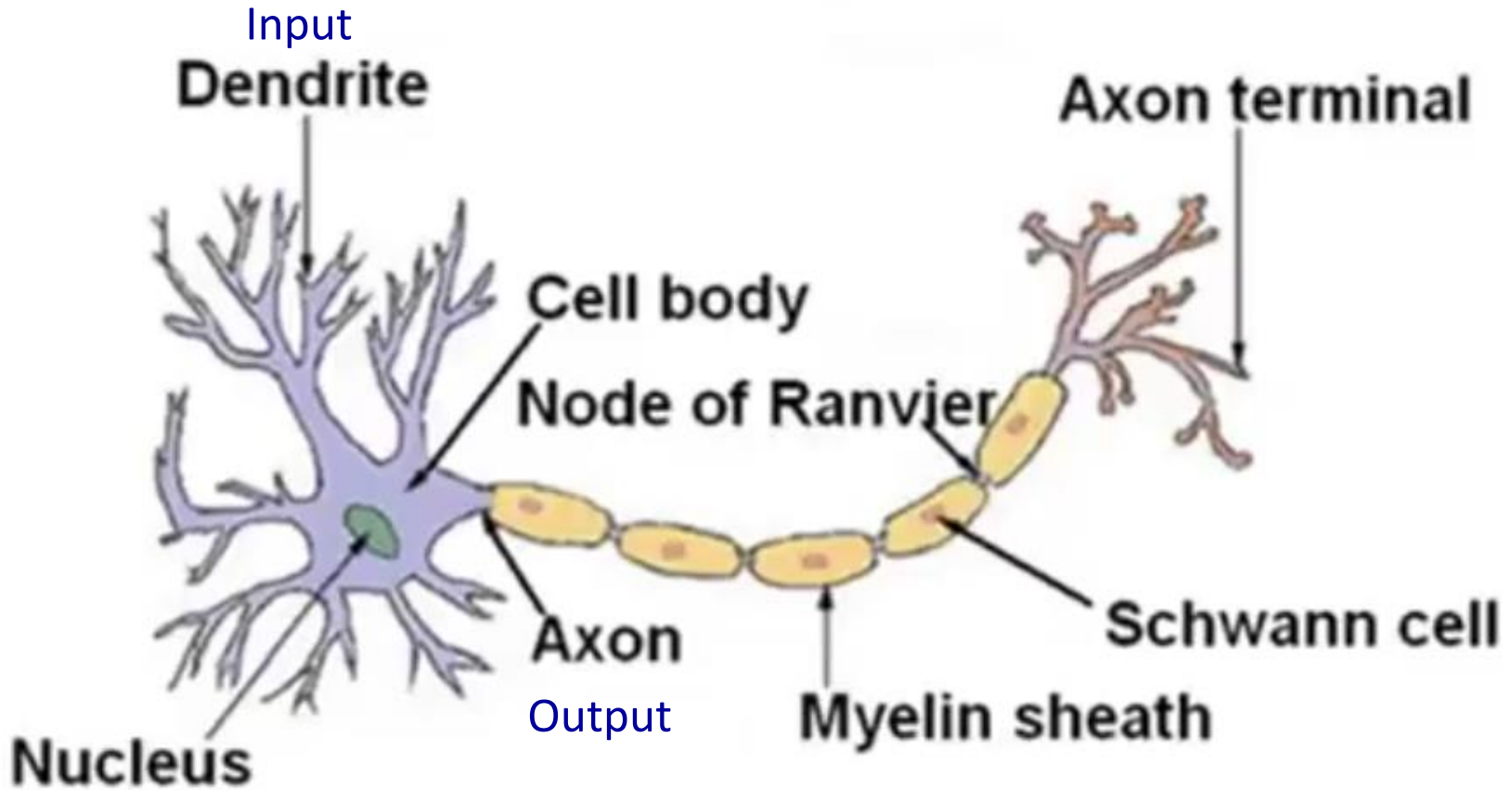


**Back Propagation Gradient Descent**

# Outline

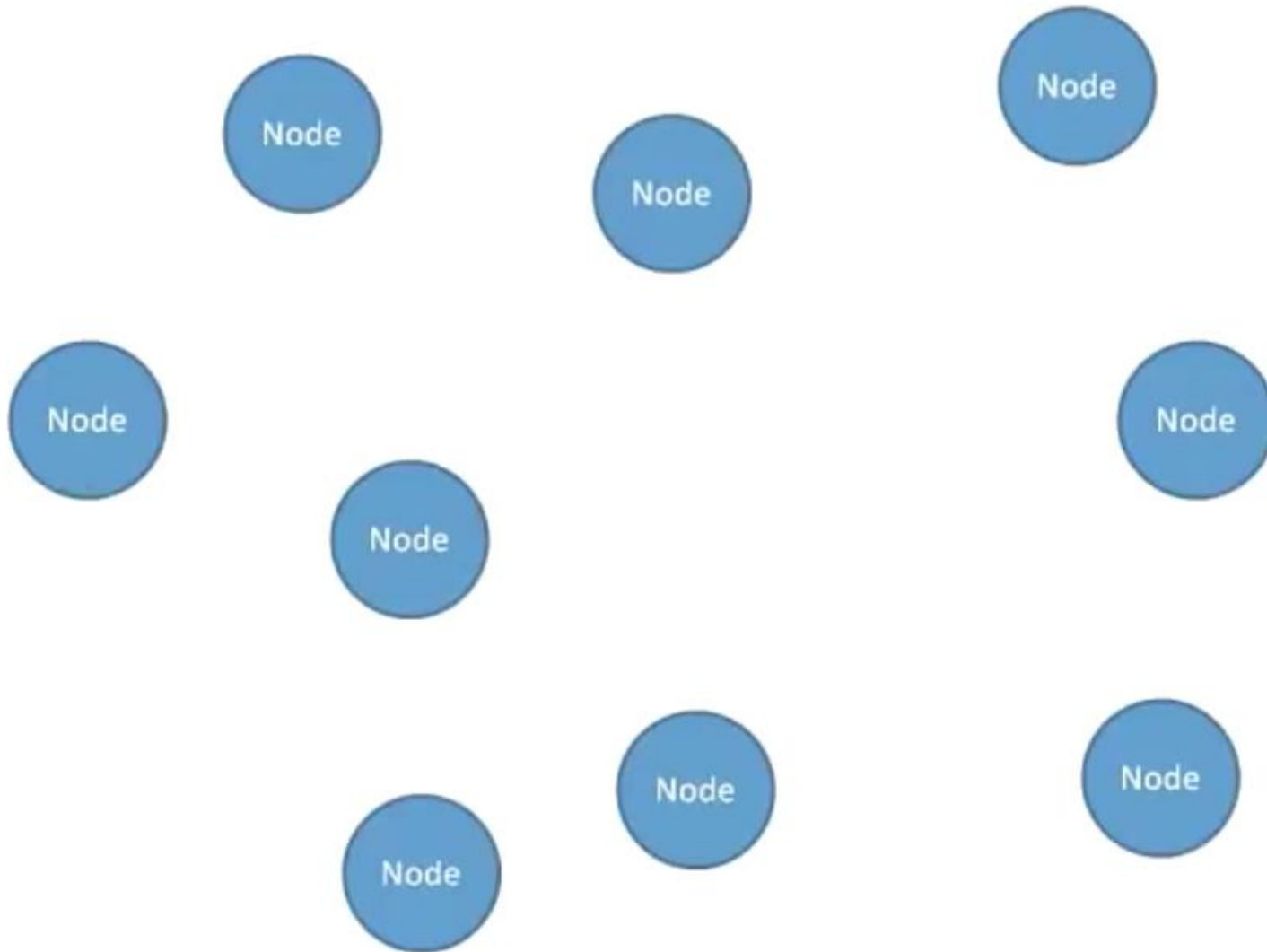
- **Artificial Neural Network**
- **Back Propagation Gradient Descent**

# Artificial Neural Network

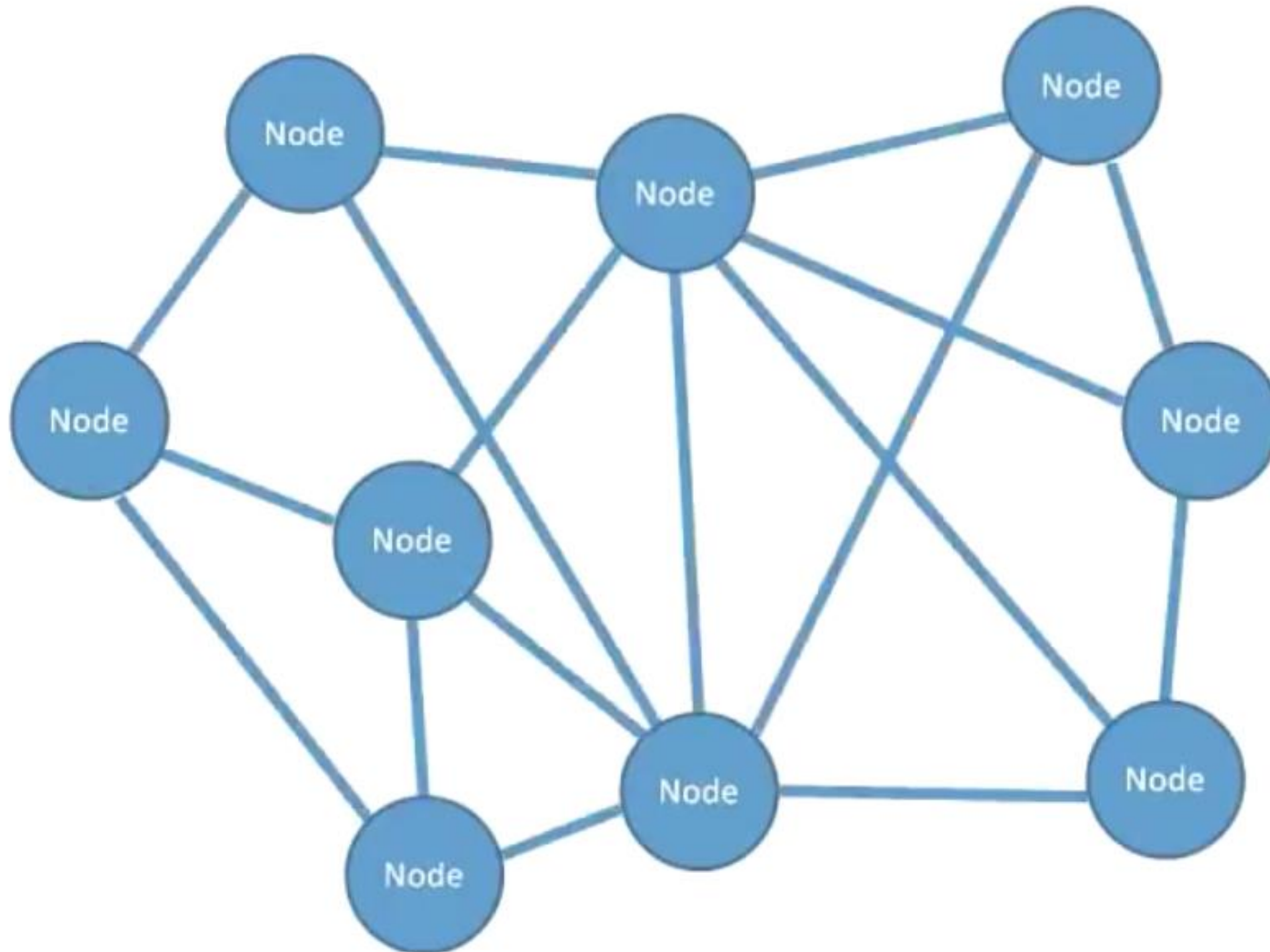


# Artificial Neural Network

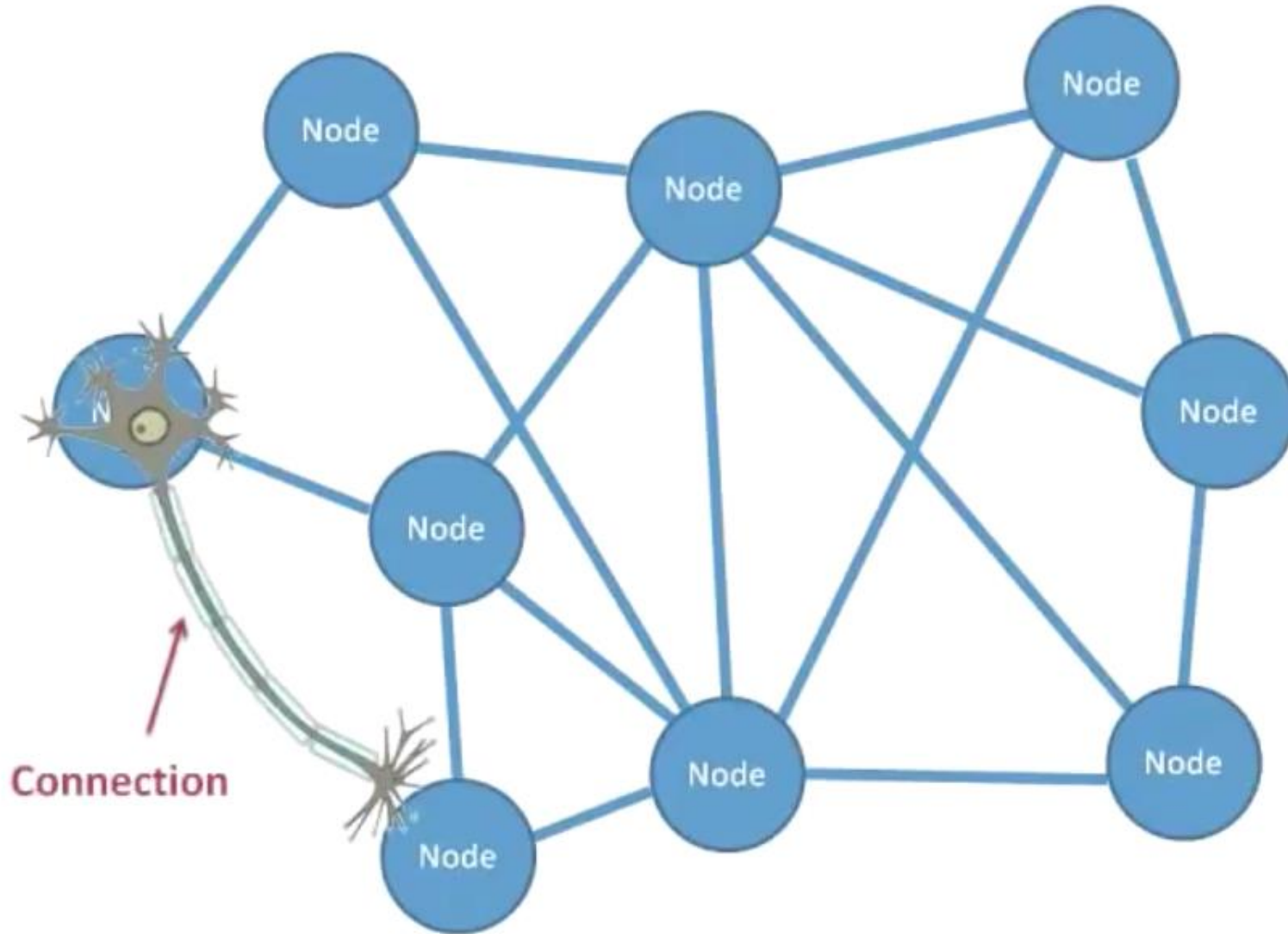
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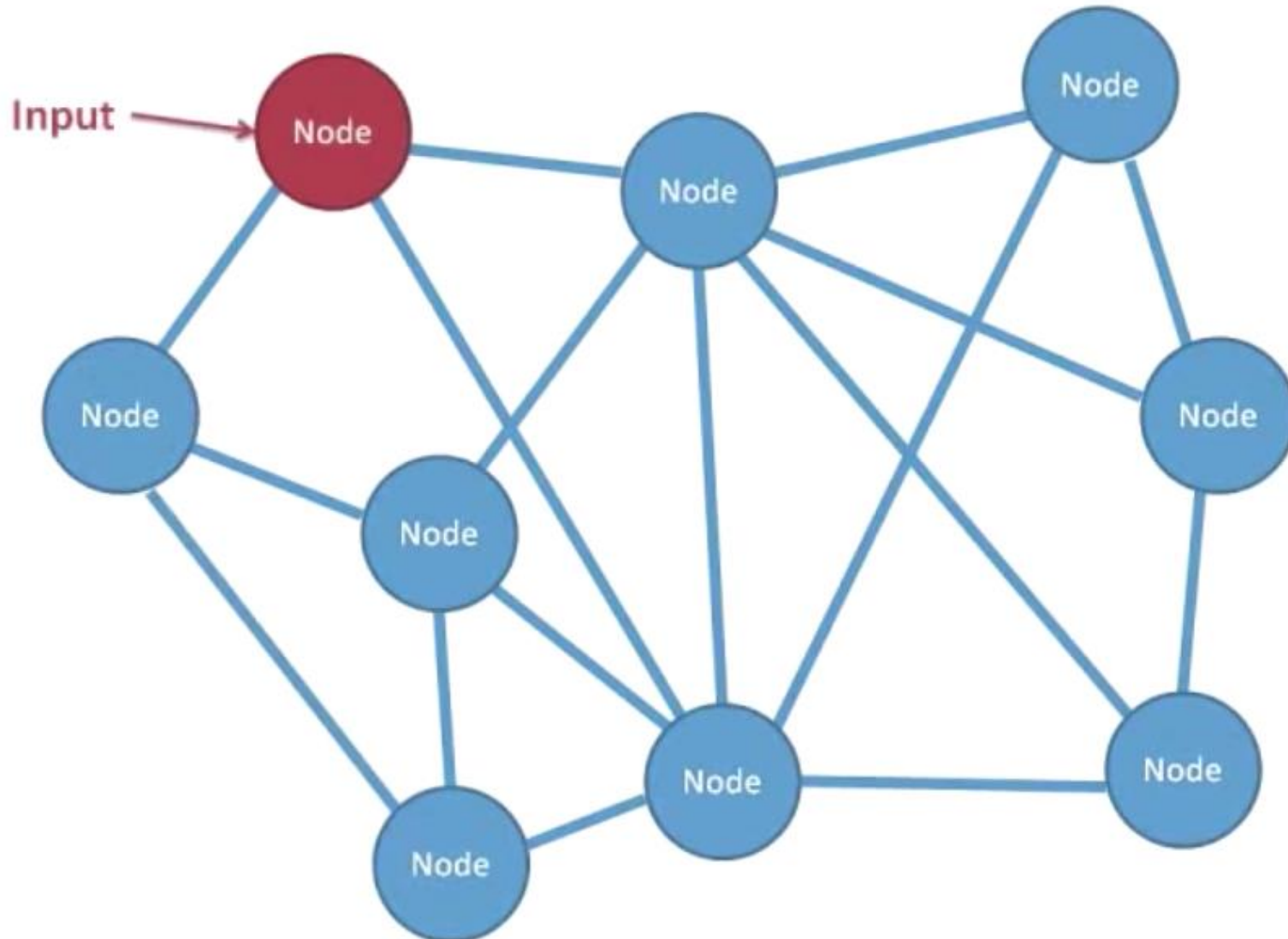
# Artificial Neural Network



# Artificial Neural Network

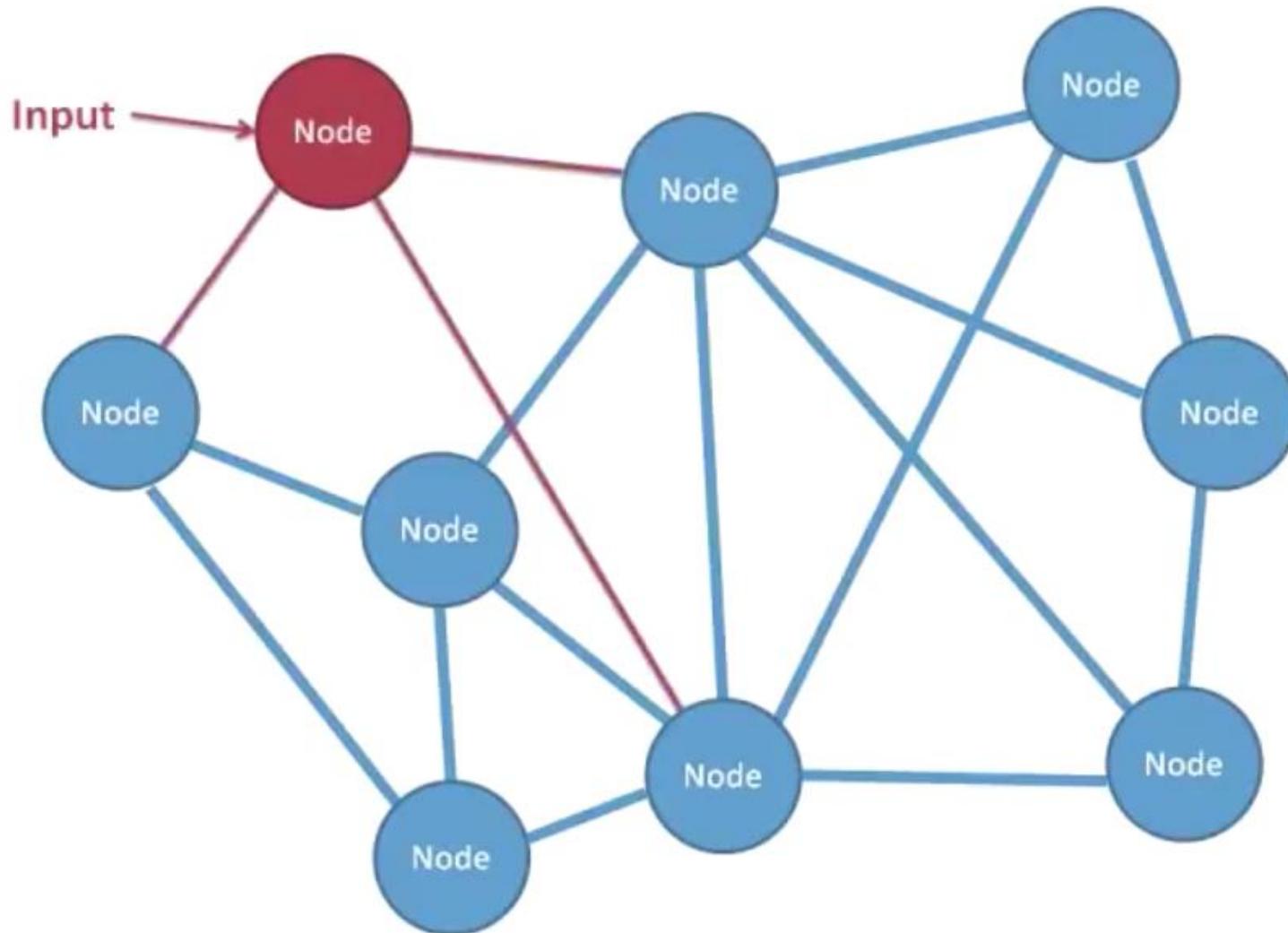


# Artificial Neural Network

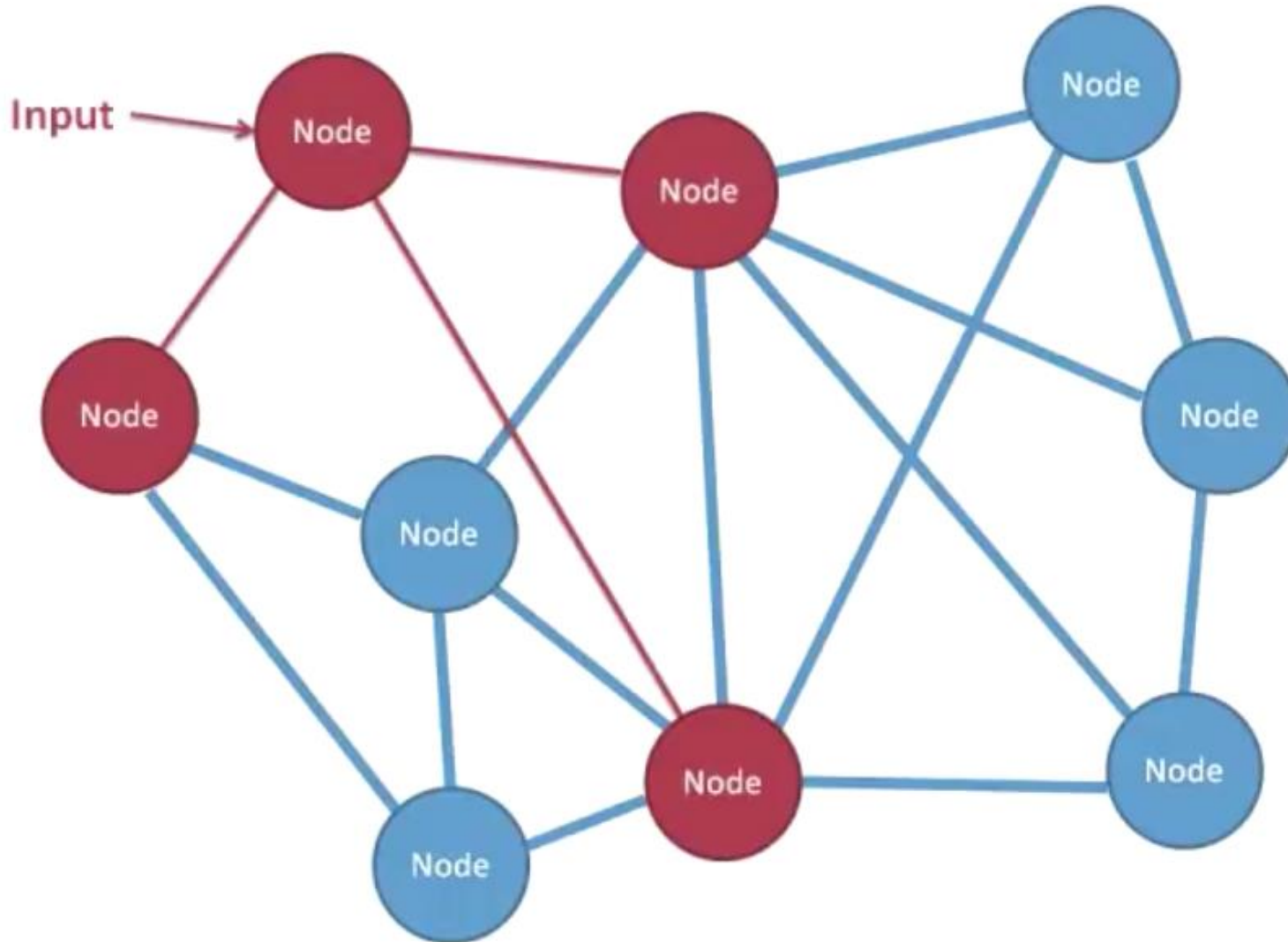




# Artificial Neural Network

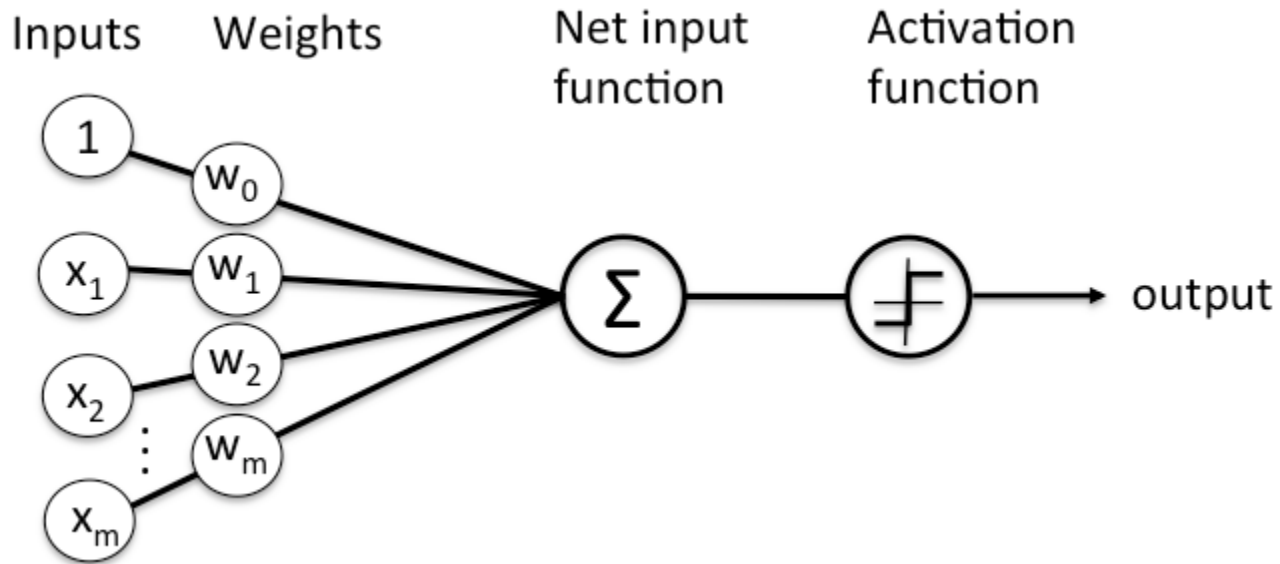


# Artificial Neural Network



# Artificial Neural Network

## Perceptron: mimic the operation of neuron

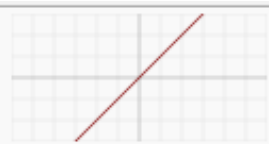
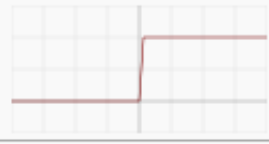

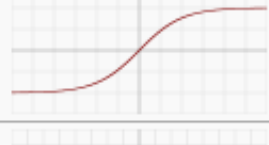
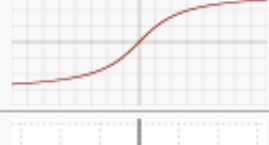
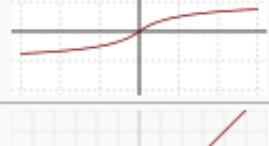



$$net = 1 * w_0 + x_1 * w_1 + x_2 * w_2 + x_3 * w_3 = w^T x$$

$$y = f(z) : \text{activation function}$$

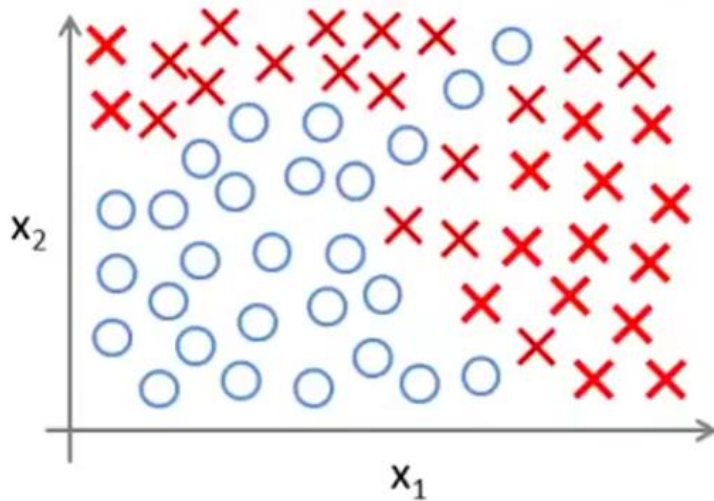
# Artificial Neural Network

## Popular activation function

Identity		$f(x) = x$
Binary step		$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } x < 0 \\ 1 & \text{for } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$
Logistic (a.k.a Soft step)		$f(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$
TanH		$f(x) = \tanh(x) = \frac{2}{1 + e^{-2x}} - 1$
ArcTan		$f(x) = \tan^{-1}(x)$
Softsign [7][8]		$f(x) = \frac{x}{1 +  x }$
Rectifier (ReLU) <sup>[9]</sup>		$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } x < 0 \\ x & \text{for } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$

# Artificial Neural Network

## Neural Network and logistic regression



$$g(\theta_0 + \theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2 \\ + \theta_3 x_1 x_2 + \theta_4 x_1^2 x_2 \\ + \theta_5 x_1^3 x_2 + \theta_6 x_1 x_2^2 + \dots)$$

Many features, and their relation is complex

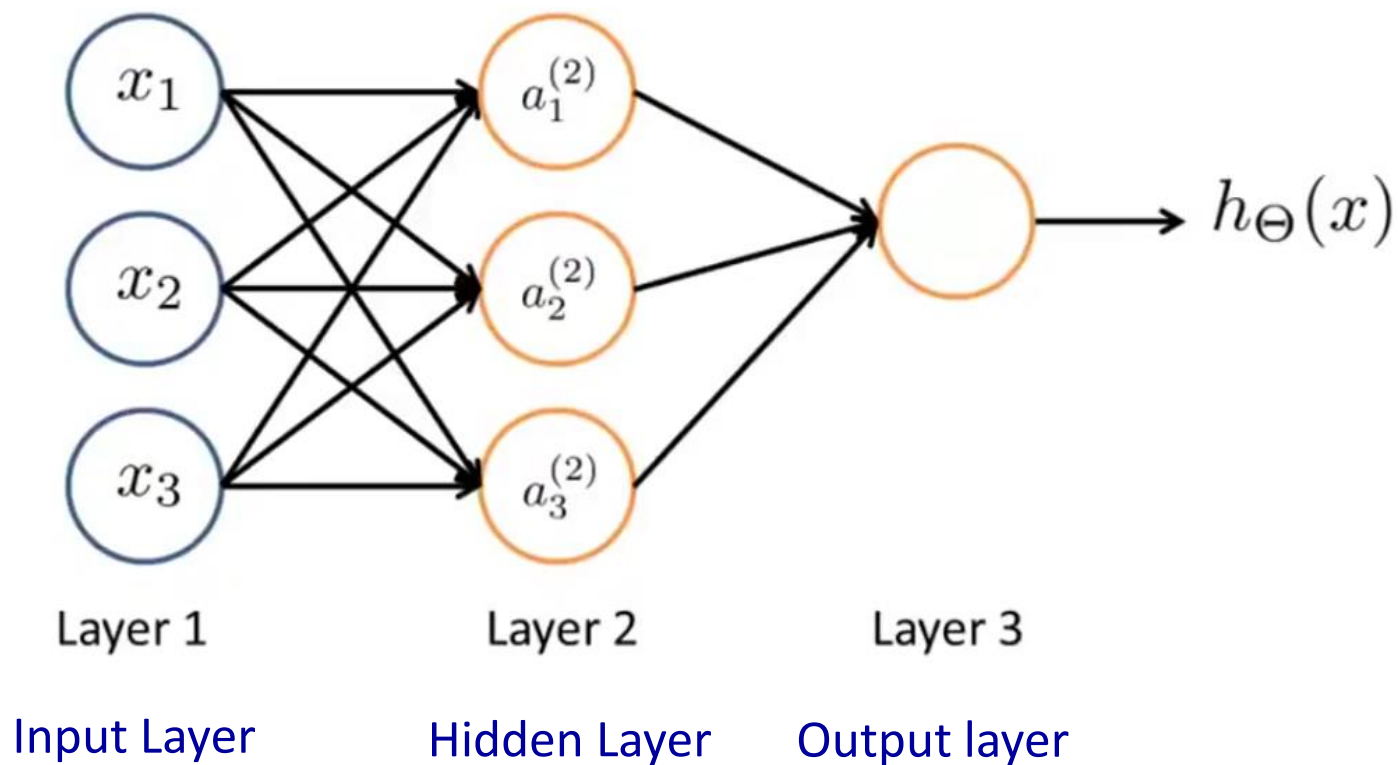
100 original features => 5000 second order features

=> 170.000 third order features

=> Not really a good way to introduce too many features to build non-linear classification

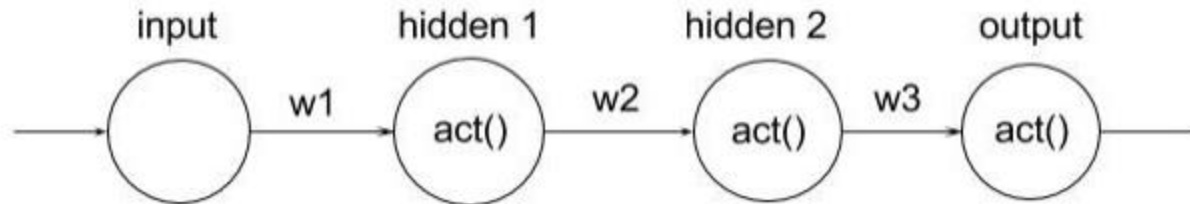
# Artificial Neural Network

Artificial Neural Network: neurons connect to each others



# Artificial Neural Network

## Neural Network: feed forward structure



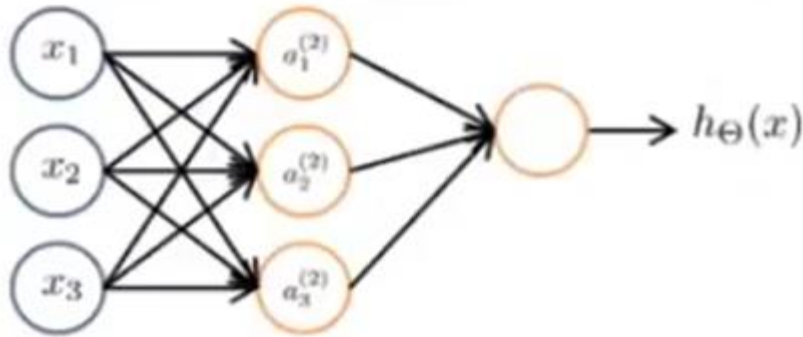
$$a^1 = g(w^1 x)$$

$$a^2 = g(w^2 a^1)$$

$$output = a^3 = g(w^3 a^2)$$

# Artificial Neural Network

## Neural Network: feed forward structure



$a_i^{(j)}$  = "activation" of unit  $i$  in layer  $j$

$w^j$  = matrix of weights controlling function mapping from layer  $j$  to layer  $j + 1$

$$a_1^2 = g(w_{10}^1 x_0 + w_{11}^1 x_1 + w_{12}^1 x_2 + w_{13}^1 x_3)$$

$$a_2^2 = g(w_{20}^1 x_0 + w_{21}^1 x_1 + w_{22}^1 x_2 + w_{23}^1 x_3)$$

$$a_3^2 = g(w_{30}^1 x_0 + w_{31}^1 x_1 + w_{32}^1 x_2 + w_{33}^1 x_3)$$

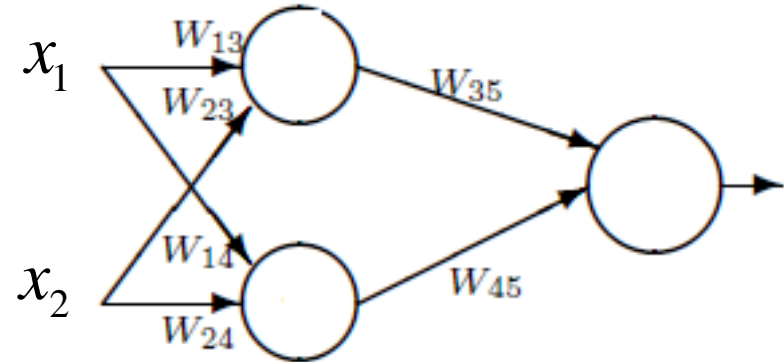
$$h(x) = a_1^3 = g(w_{10}^2 a_0^2 + w_{11}^2 a_1^2 + w_{12}^2 a_2^2 + w_{13}^2 a_3^2)$$



# Artificial Neural Network

Exercise: Calculate the output of the following network with  $x_1=1$ ,  $x_2=0$ ;

$w_{13} = 2$	$w_{35} = 2$
$w_{23} = -3$	$w_{45} = -1$
$w_{14} = 1$	
$w_{24} = 4$	



Given the following activation function

$$f(v) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } v \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

# Outline



**Artificial Neural Network**



**Back Propagation Gradient Descent**

# Artificial Neural Network

**How to train the network: Gradient descents algorithm**

**Cost function**

$$E(w) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum (y - h(x))^2$$

**Where  $y$  is the expected value of the output**

**$h(x)$  is the predicted value of the output**

$$w := w - \alpha \frac{\partial E}{\partial w}$$

# Artificial Neural Network

**Back propagation: Update the weighting  $w$  layer by layer, starting from the last layer of the network.**

**Apply the chain rule derivation**

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial x}$$

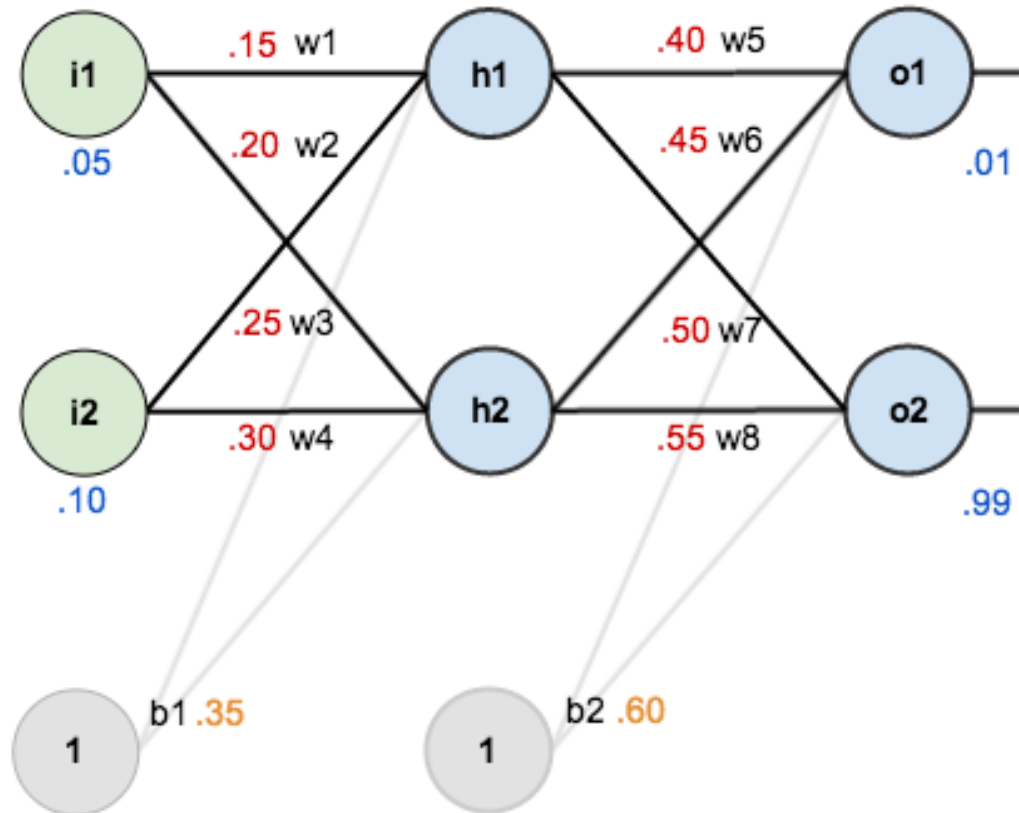
$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial w} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial a} \cdot \frac{\partial a}{\partial net} \cdot \frac{\partial net}{\partial w}$$

# Artificial Neural Network

Example: Given the following network with follow with initial value and training data. Apply the back propagation to update the weighting  $w$

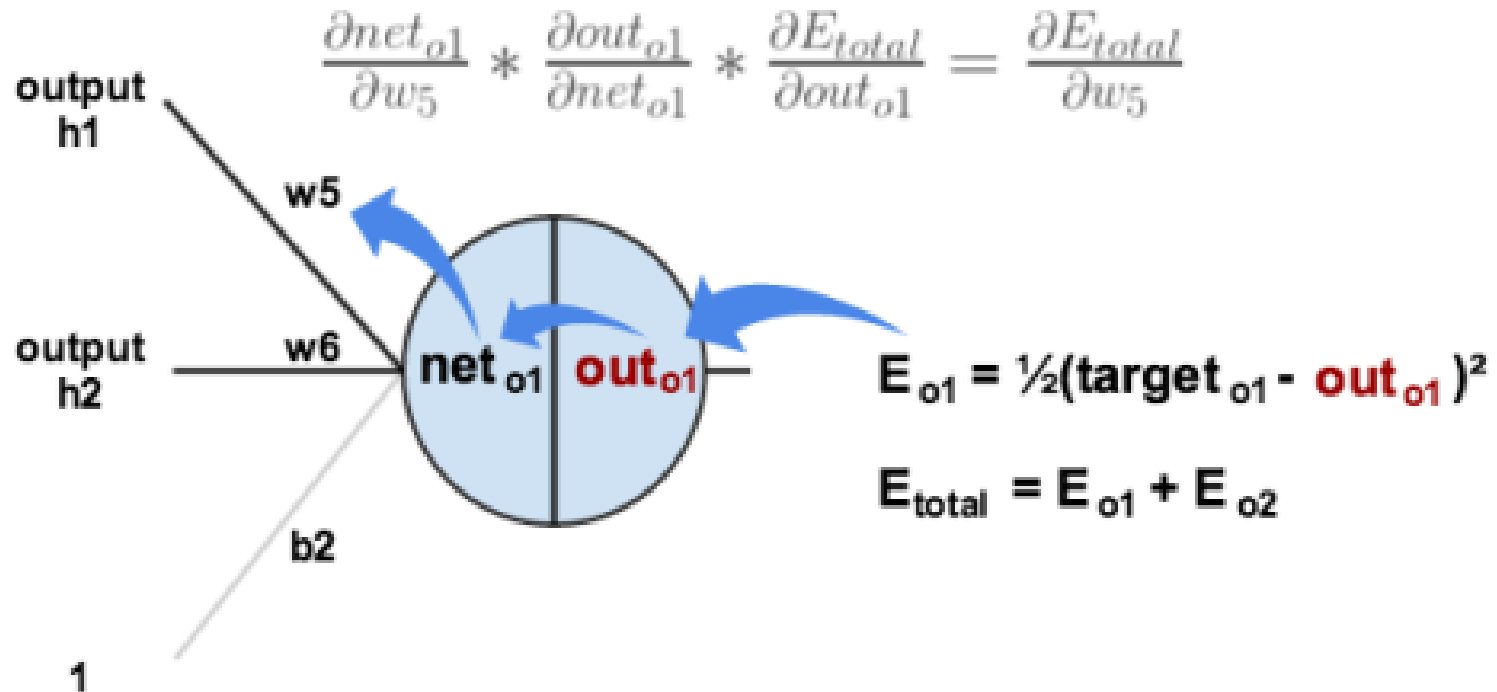
The output of the network

The total error



# Artificial Neural Network

Using back propagation gradient descent to update  $w_5$



# Artificial Neural Network

Using back propagation gradient descent to update  $w_1$

