

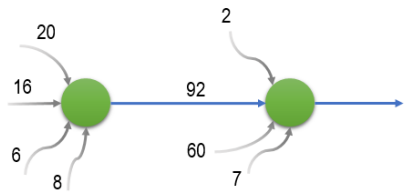


# **Artificial Neural Network**

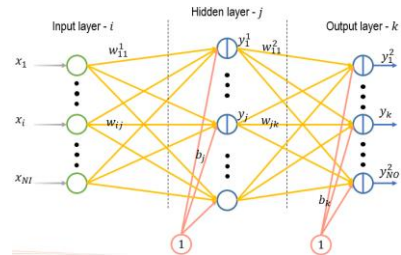
**Hyun Ho Jeon**  
**ISL Lab Seminar**

# Contents

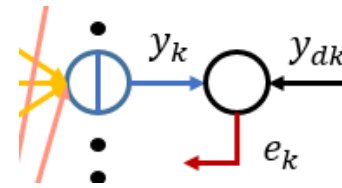
Introduction



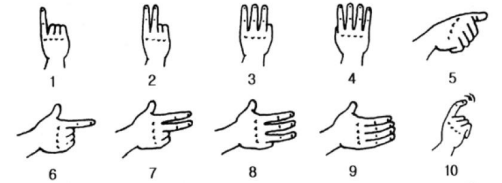
Neural Network



Back Propagation



Implementation



# Introduction

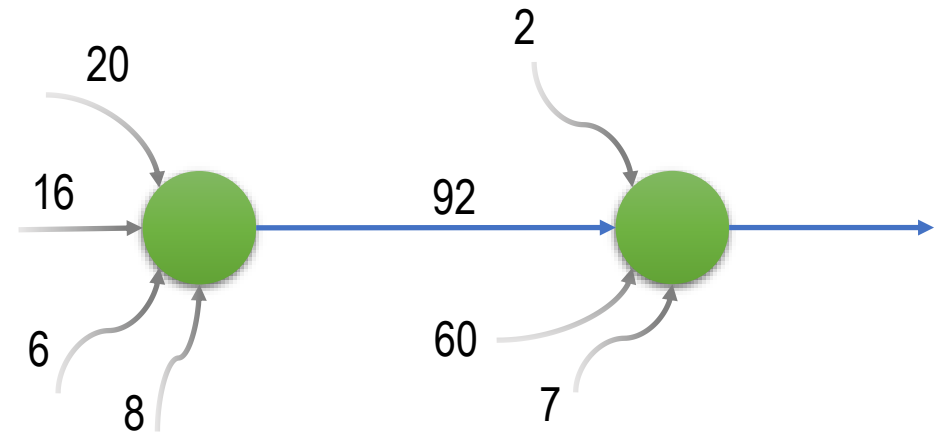
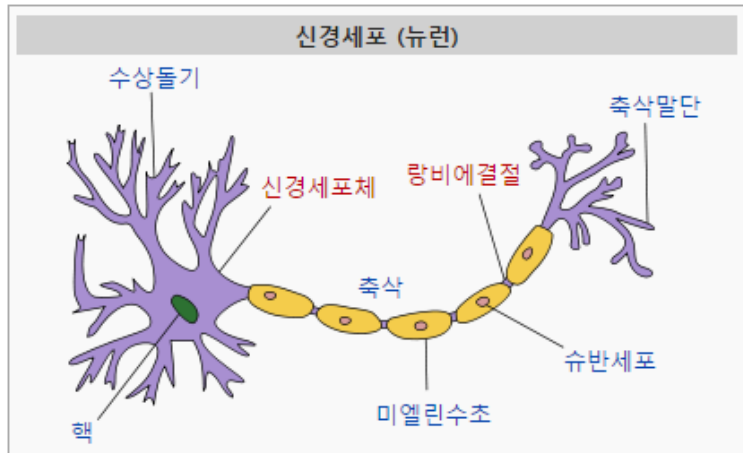
- History



# Introduction



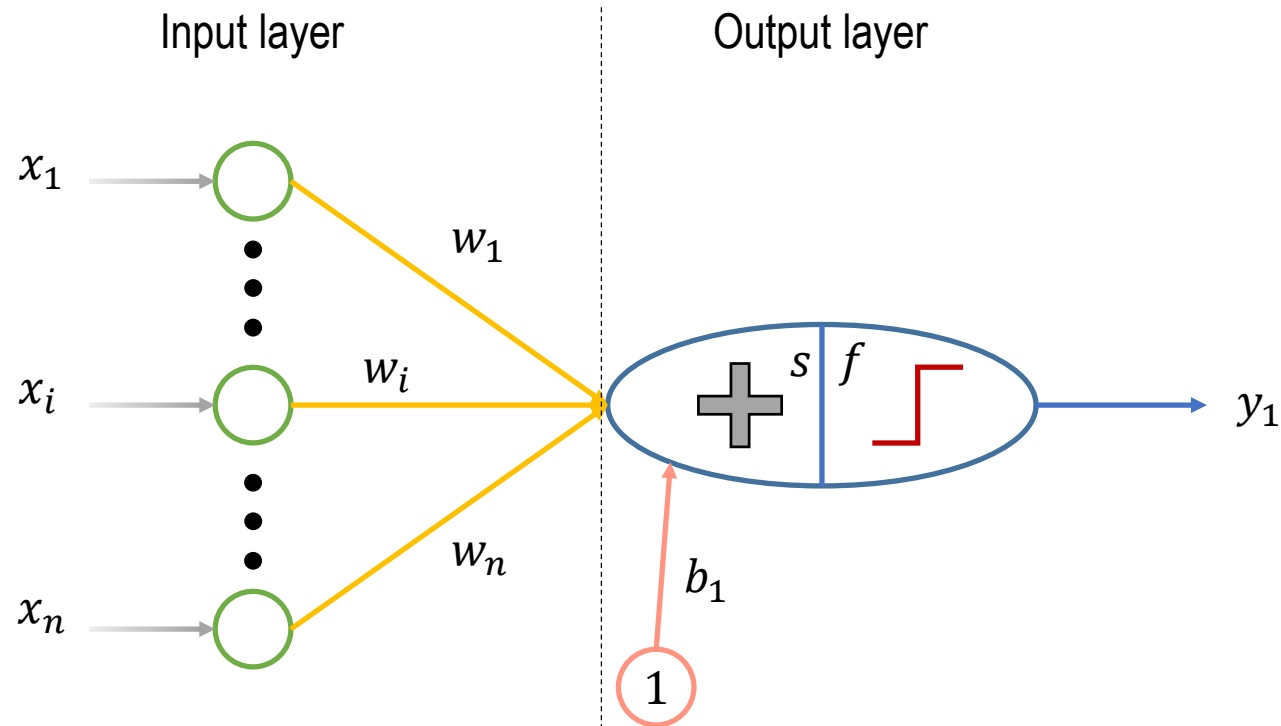
## ● Neuron



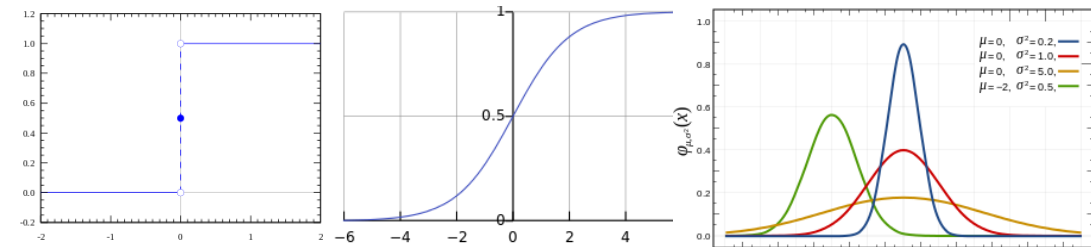
# Neural Network



## ● Single Layer Perceptron



$f(t)$  :



$$s = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i w_i + b_j$$

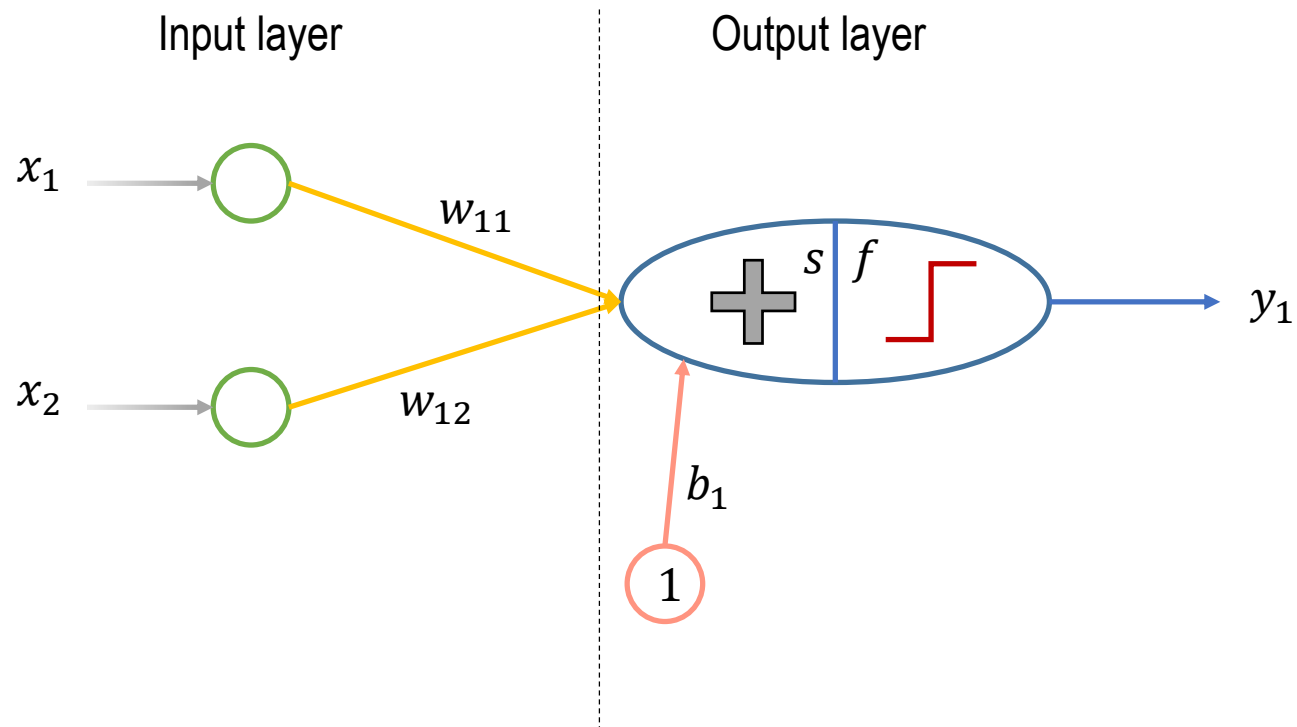
$$y = f(s)$$

# Neural Network



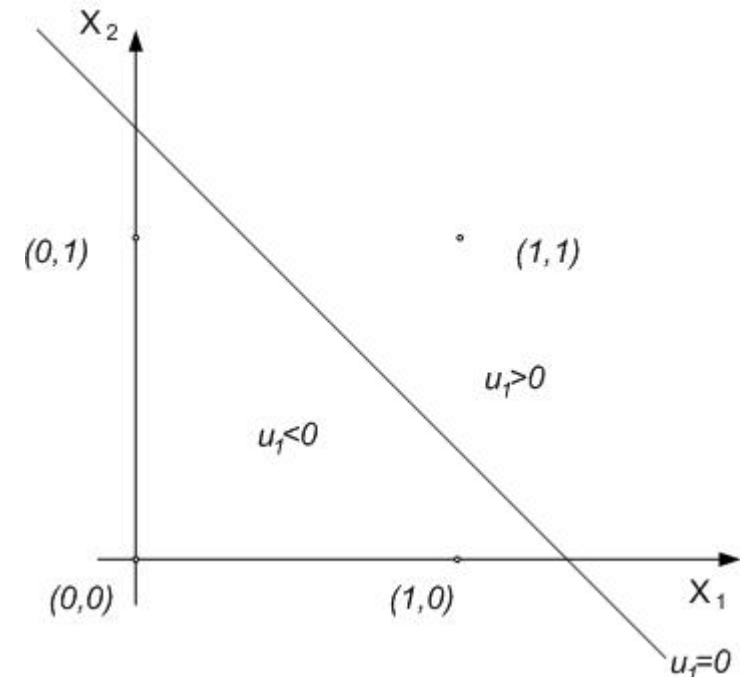
## ● Single Layer Perceptron

- Example - AND



$$y_1 = f(w_{11}x_1 + w_{12}x_2 + b_1) = u_1$$

$$x_2 = -\frac{w_{11}}{w_{12}}x_1 - \frac{b_1}{w_{12}} \Rightarrow -x_1 + 1.5$$

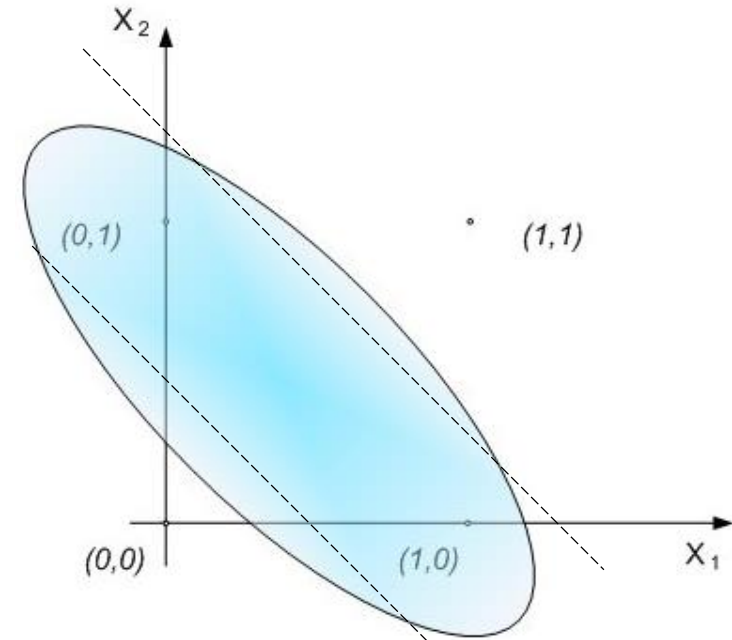
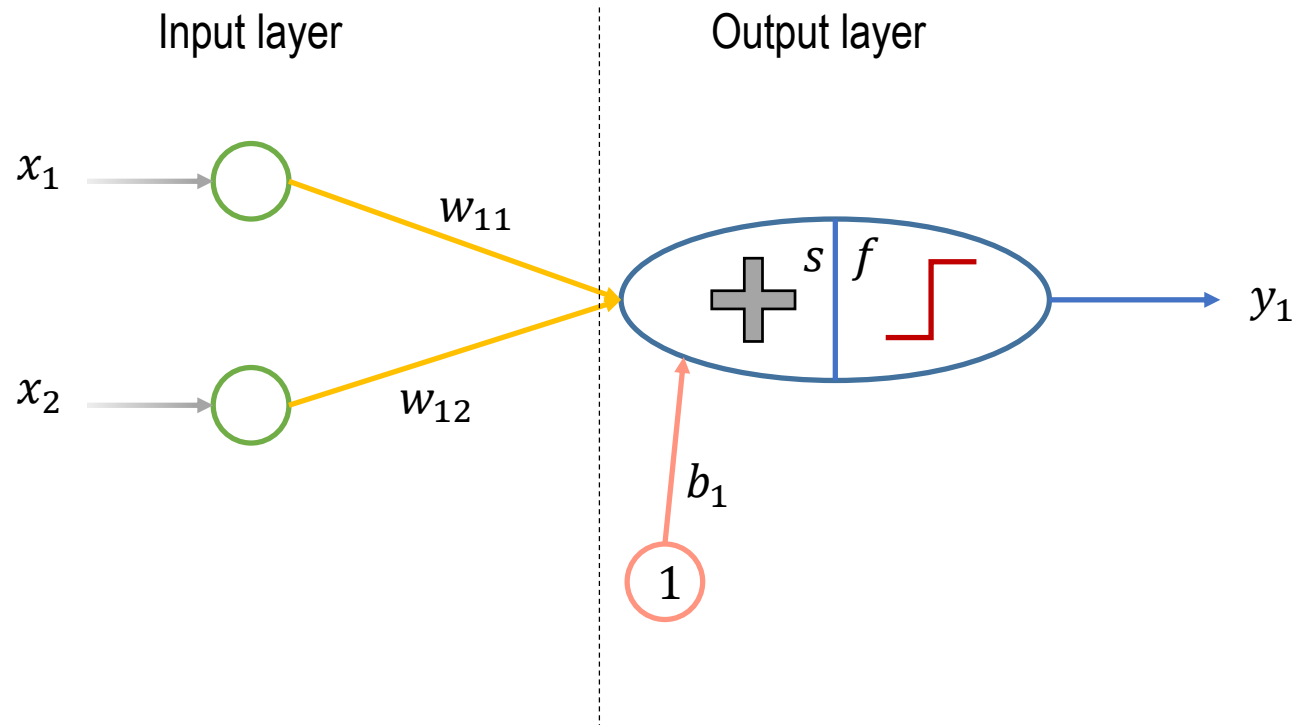


# Neural Network



## ● Single Layer Perceptron

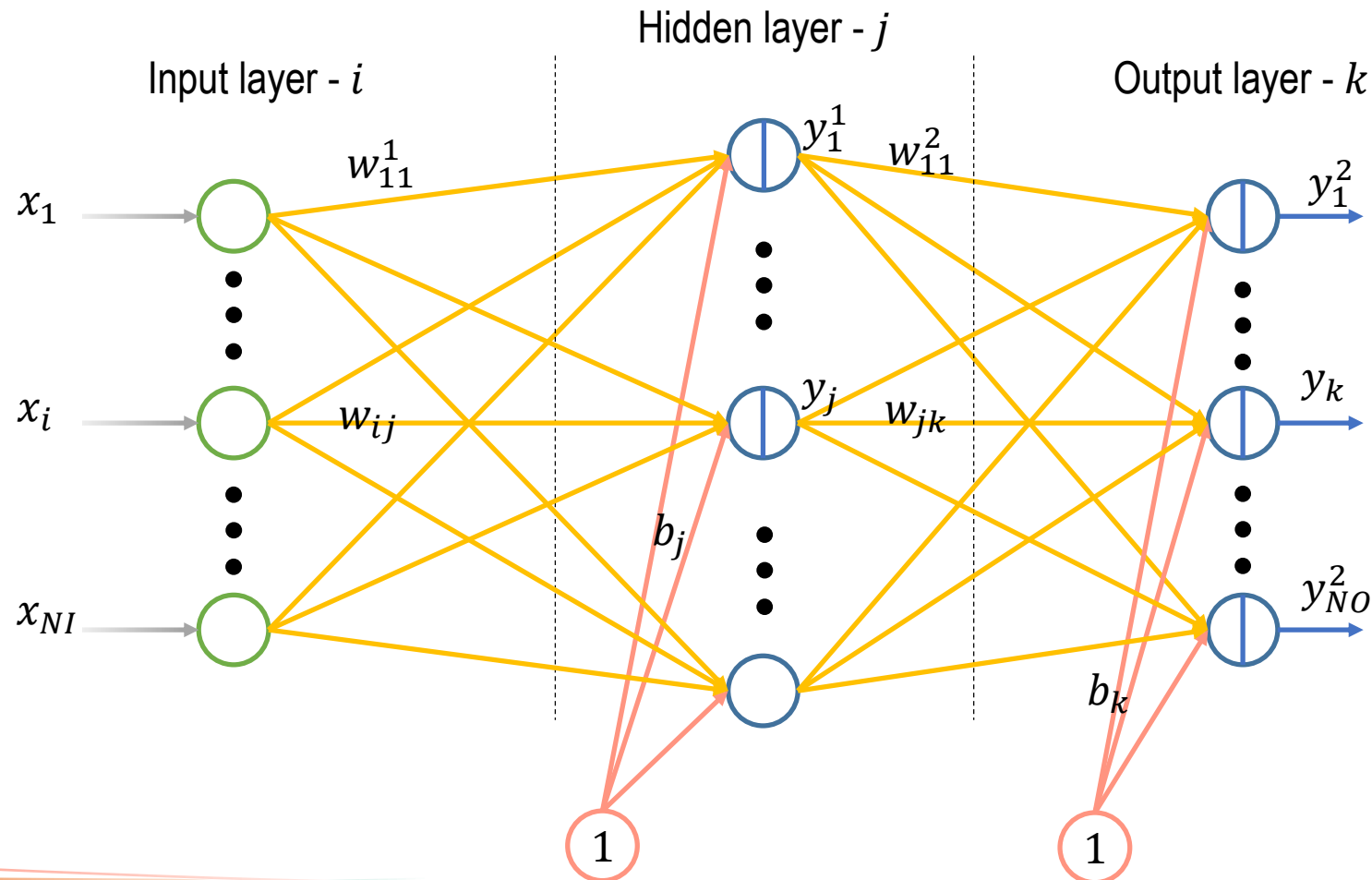
- Example – XOR Problem (*Minsky, M.; S. Papert (1969). «An Introduction to Computational Geometry». MIT Press.*)



# Neural Network



- **Multi Layer Perceptron (MLP)**

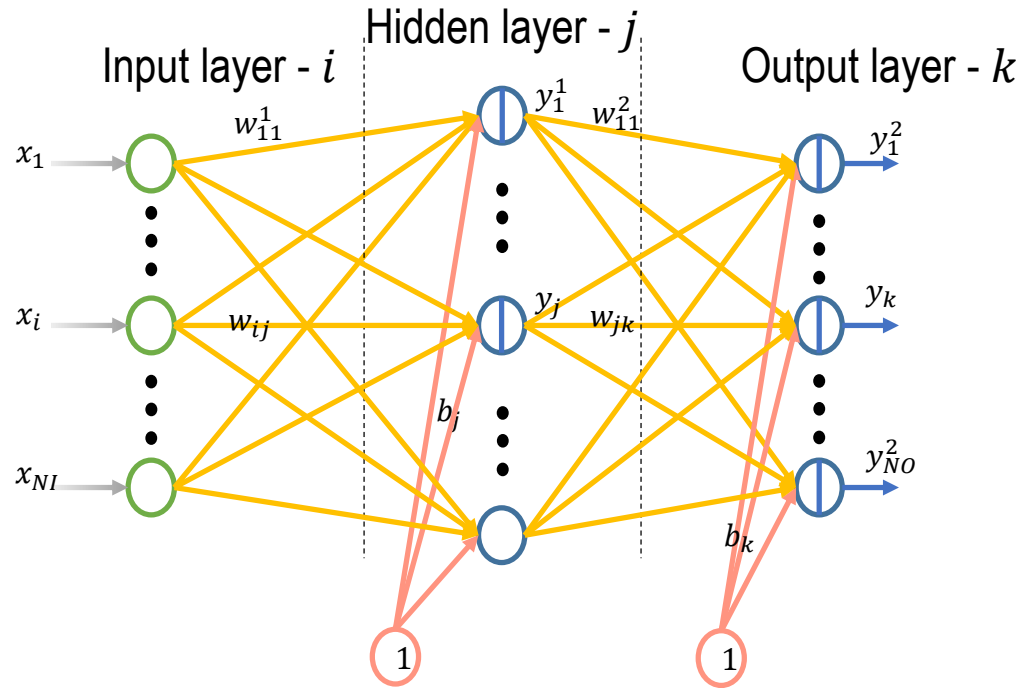




# Neural Network



- **Multi Layer Perceptron (MLP)**

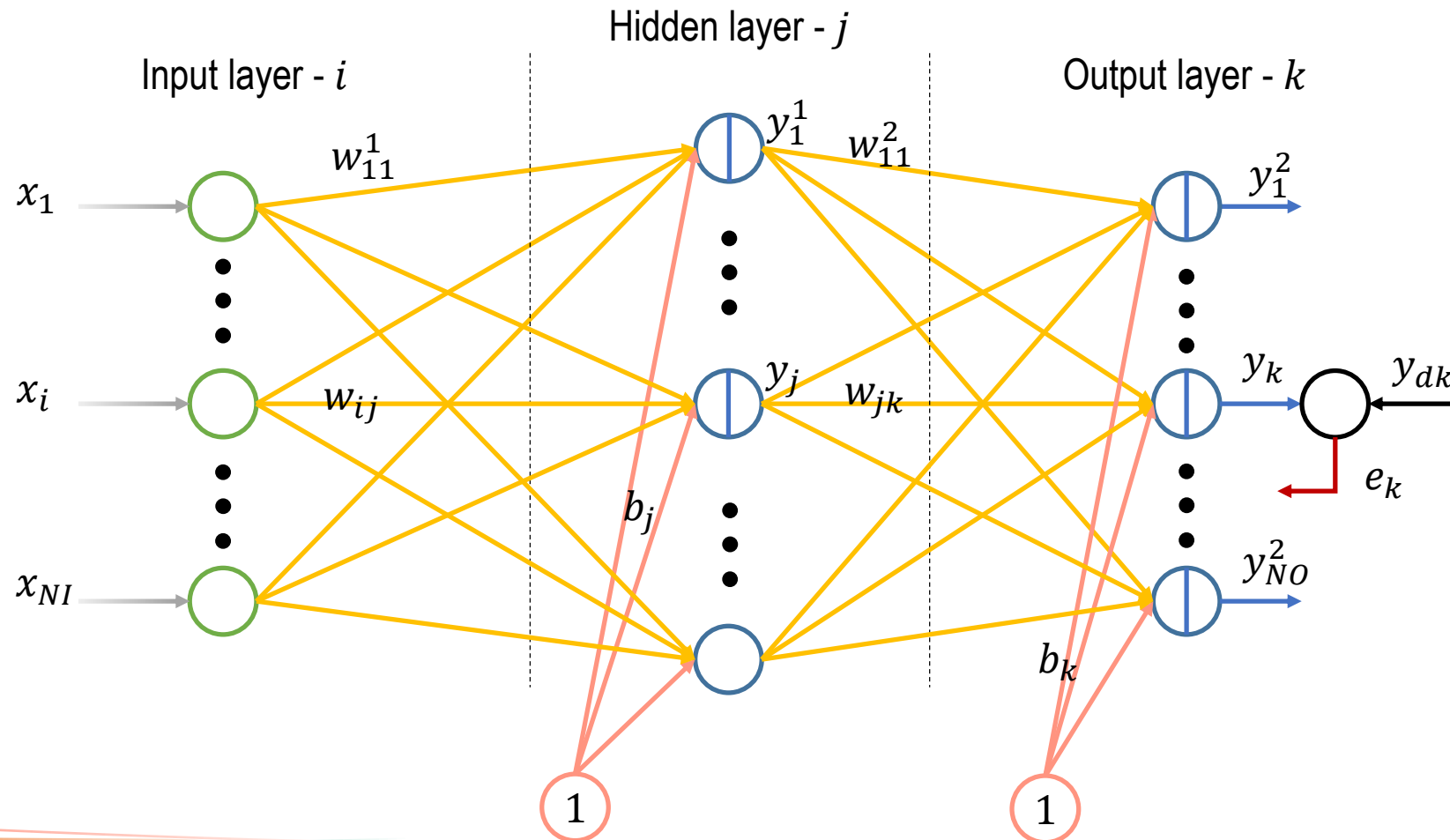


Structure	Types of Decision Regions	Exclusive-OR Problem	Classes with Meshed regions	Most General Region Shape
Single-Layer 	Half Plane Bounded By Hyperplane			
Two-Layer 	Convex Open Or Closed Regions			
Three-Layer 	Arbitrary (Complexity Limited by No. of Nodes)			

# Back Propagation



- **Back Propagation** (Werbos : 1974, Parker : 1982)

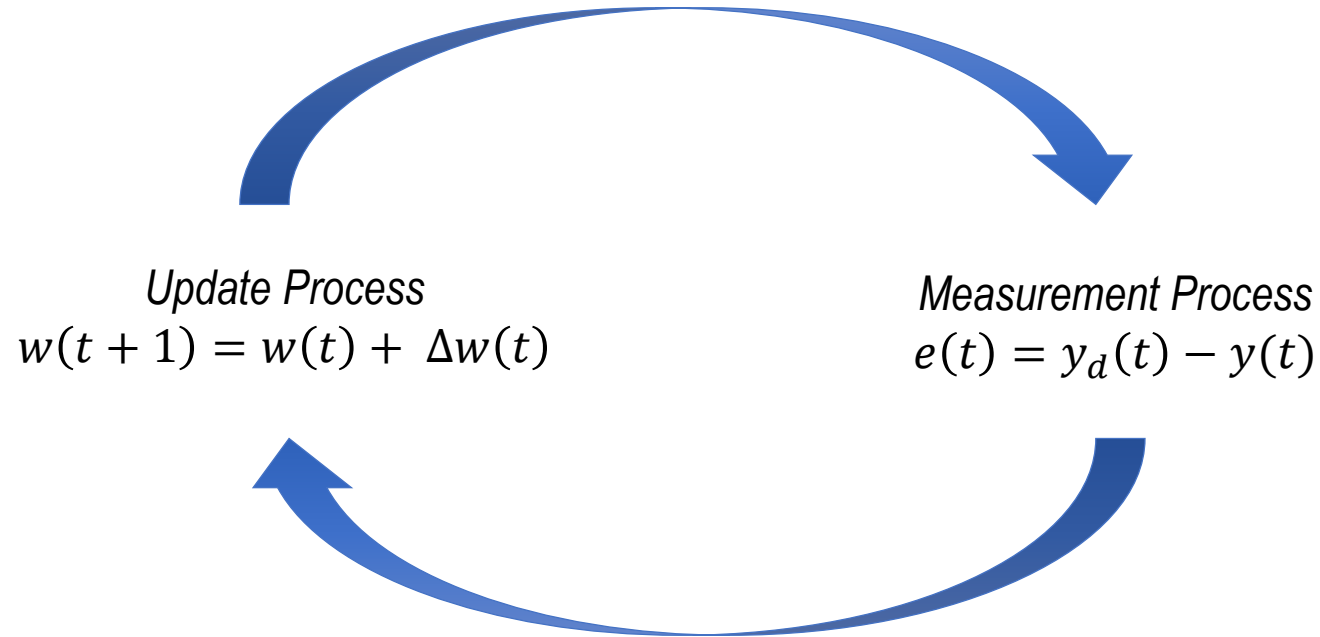


# Back Propagation



- **Back Propagation** (Werbos : 1974, Parker : 1982)

- Concept of gradient descent algorithm

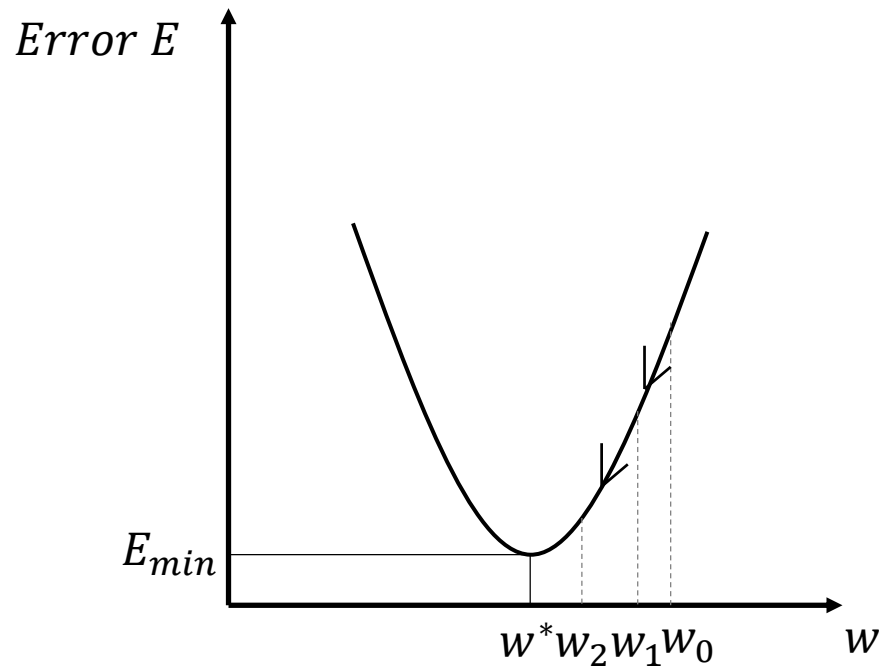


# Back Propagation



- **Back Propagation** (Werbos : 1974, Parker : 1982)

- Gradient descent algorithm



Weight update

$$w(t + 1) = w(t) - \Delta w(t)$$

Objective function

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{NO} e_j^2$$

The gradient

$$\Delta w(t) = -\eta \frac{\partial E}{\partial w}$$

# Back Propagation



## ● Back Propagation (Werbos : 1974, Parker : 1982)

- Example

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{jk}} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial e_k} \frac{\partial e_k}{\partial w_{jk}}$$



$$\Delta w_{jk}(t) = -\eta \frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{jk}} = \eta e_k f'(s_k) y_j$$

$$= e_k \frac{\partial e_k}{\partial w_{jk}}$$



$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial e_k} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial e_k^2}{\partial e_k} = e_k$$

$$= e_k \frac{\partial e_k}{\partial y_k} \frac{\partial y_k}{\partial w_{jk}}$$

$$= -e_k \frac{\partial y_k}{\partial w_{jk}}$$



$$\frac{\partial e_k}{\partial y_k} = \frac{\partial (y d_k - y_k)}{\partial y_k} = -1$$

$$= -e_k \frac{\partial y_k}{\partial s_k} \frac{\partial s_k}{\partial w_{jk}}$$

$$= -e_k f'(s_k) \frac{\partial s_k}{\partial w_{jk}}$$



$$\frac{\partial y_k}{\partial s_k} = \frac{\partial f(s_k)}{\partial s_k} = f'(s_k)$$

$$= -e_k f'(s_k) y_j$$

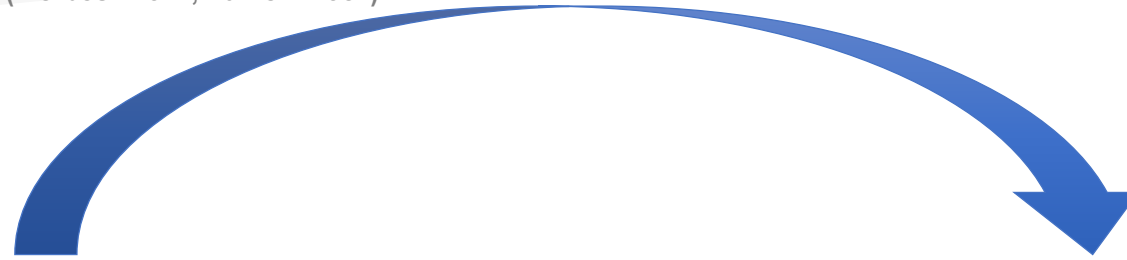


$$\frac{\partial s_k}{\partial w_{jk}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial w_{jk}} \sum_{j=1}^{NH} w_{jk} y_j + b_k = y_j$$

# Back Propagation



- **Back Propagation** (Werbos : 1974, Parker : 1982)



*Update Process*

$$w(t + 1) = w(t) + \Delta w(t) + \alpha \Delta w(t - 1)$$

*Measurement Process*

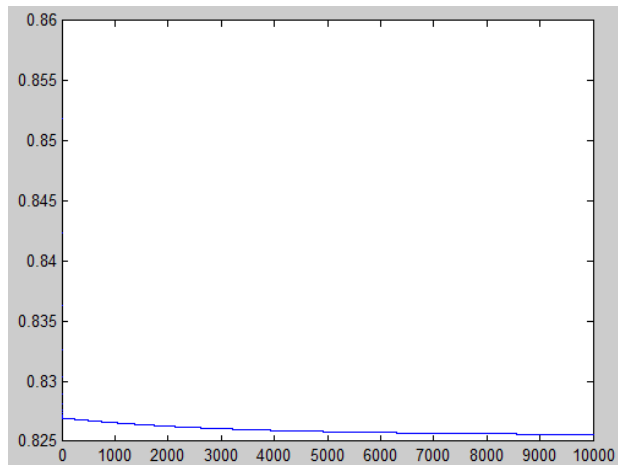
$$\Delta w_{jk}(t) = \eta e_k f'(s_k) y_j$$
$$\Delta b_k(t) = \eta e_k f'(s_k)$$
$$\Delta w_{ij}(t) = \eta f'(s_j) x_i \sum_{k=1}^{NO} e_k f'(s_k) w_{jk}$$
$$\Delta b_j(t) = \eta f'(s_j) \sum_{k=1}^{NO} e_k f'(s_k) w_{jk}$$



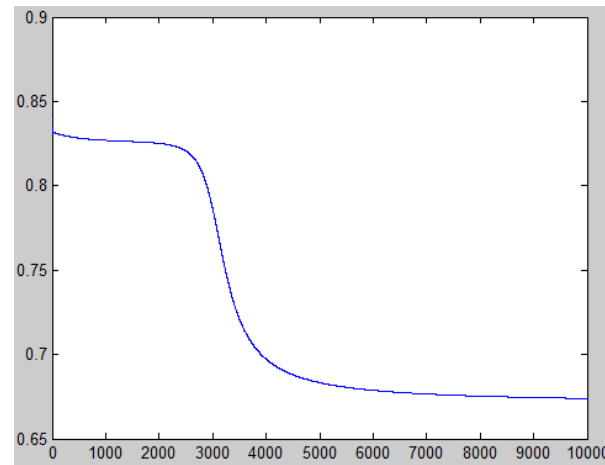
# Implementation



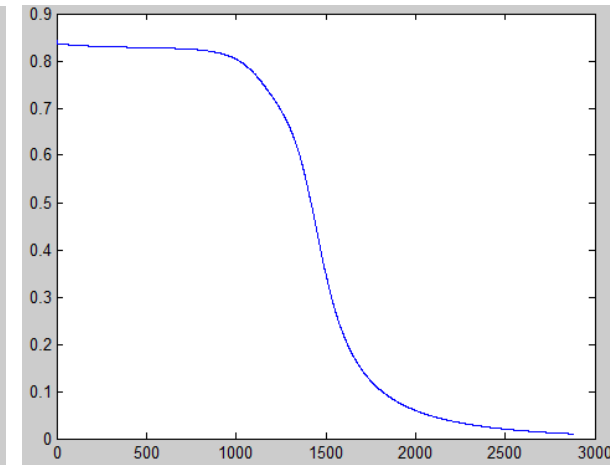
- XOR Classification



$\eta = 0.1$



$\eta = 0.5$



$\eta = 0.9$

# Implementation



## ● XOR Classification $\eta = 0.9$

- Parameter

```
clc;
clear all
clf

syms x;
xi=[0.1 0.1; 0.1 0.9; 0.9 0.1; 0.9 0.9];
yd=[0.1; 0.9; 0.9; 0.1];
pattern=4;
eta=0.5;
beta=0.5;
alpha=0.9;
error_threshold=0.01;
in=2;
hidden=2;
out=1;
```

- Output

```
yk =
    0.1023

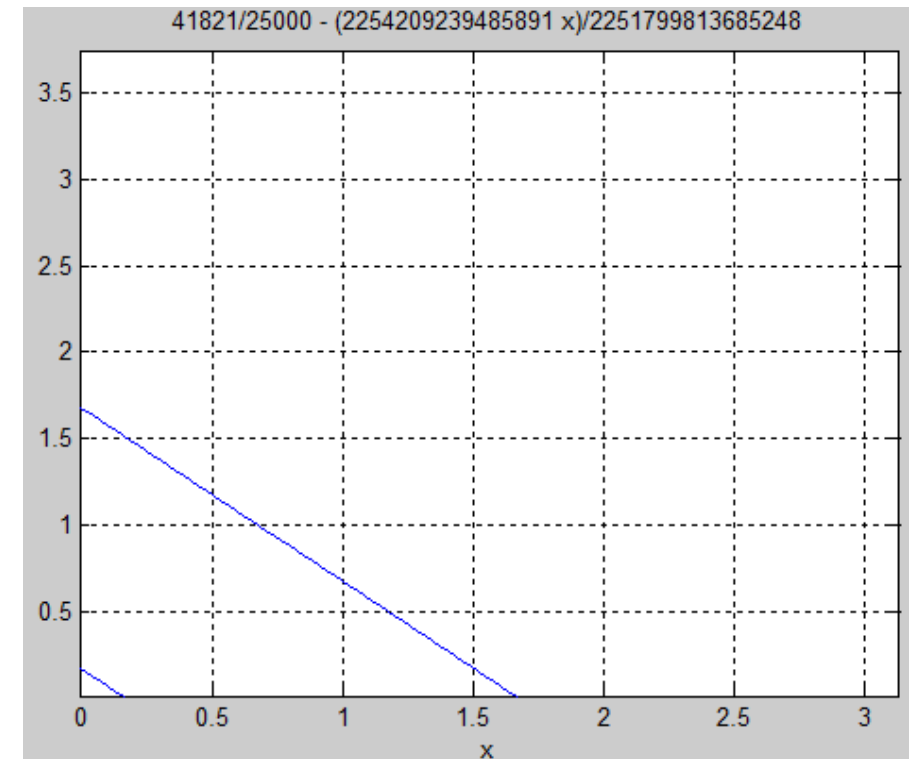
yk =
    0.8957

yk =
    0.8957

yk =
    0.1076

rms_error =
    0.0100
```

- Classification



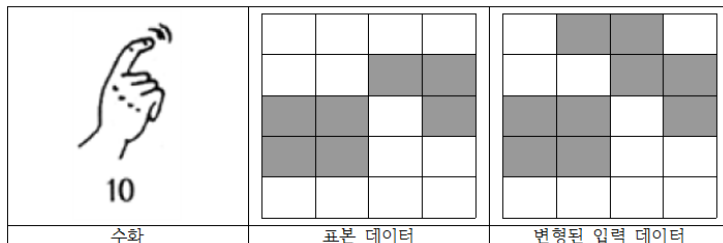
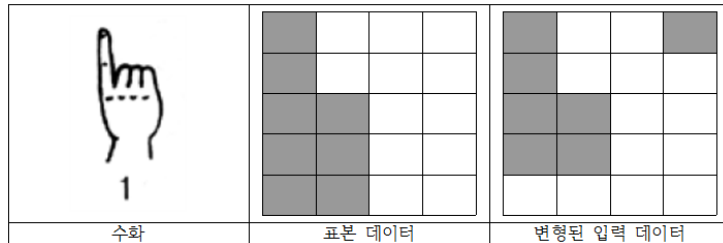
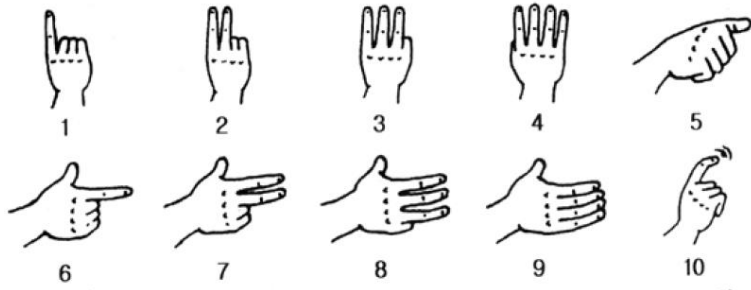


# Implementation



## ● Deafsign Classification

- Model



-  $x_i$  &  $y_d$

```

xi = [ 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 : x1
       1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 : x2
       1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 : x3
       1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 : x4
       0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 : x5
       0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 : x6
       0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 : x7
       0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 : x8
       0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 : x9
       0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 : x10 인풋 데이터
    
```

```

yd = [ 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 :
       0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 :
       0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 :
       0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 :
       0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 :
       0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 :
       0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 :
       0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 :
       0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 :
       0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 :
       0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 :
       0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 :
    
```

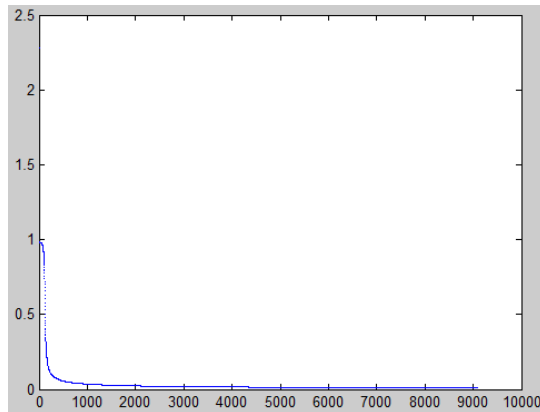
자오투트 데이터

# Implementation

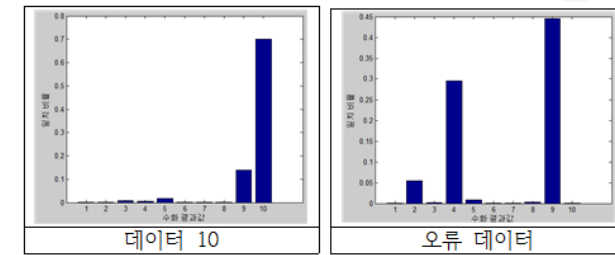
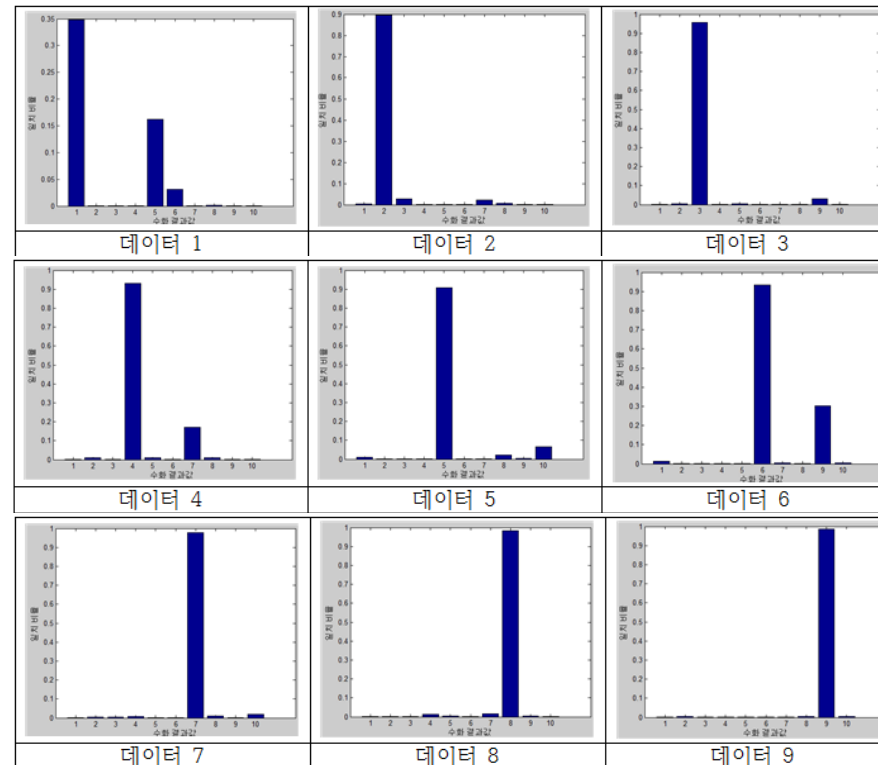


## ● Deafsign Classification

- Learning



- result

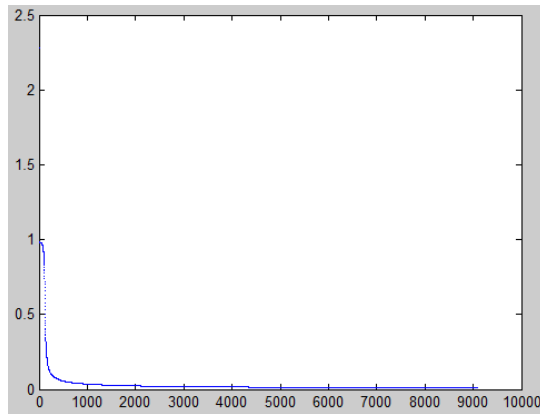


# Implementation

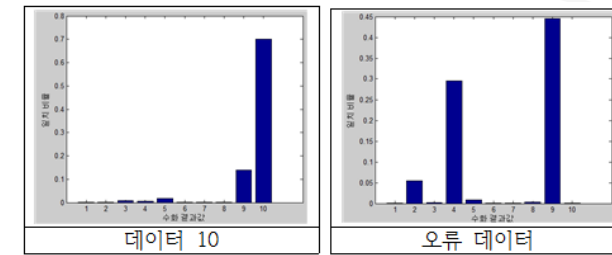
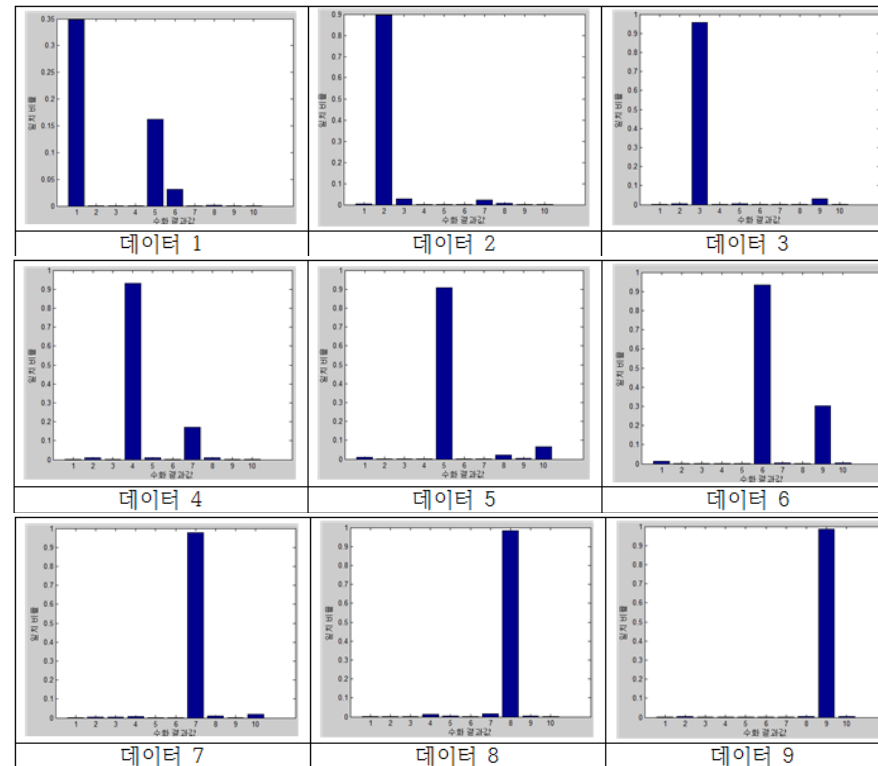


## ● Deafsign Classification

- Learning



- result

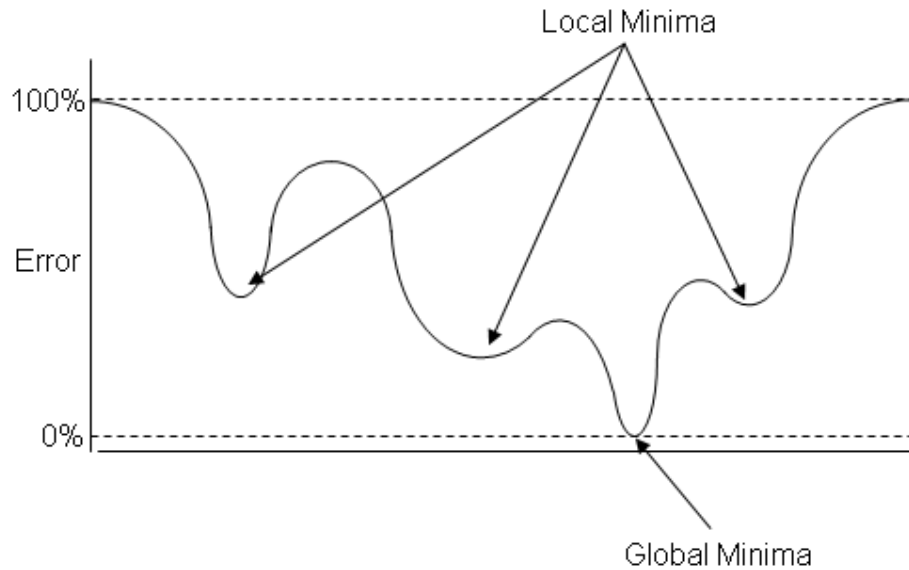


# Deep Learning



- Local minima problem

- Local minima



- Unsupervised Learning => Pre-training



# Deep Learning



- Deep Neural Network



Leon A. Gatys, Alexander S. Ecker, Matthias Bethge. "A Neural Algorithm of Artistic Style".

# Q&A