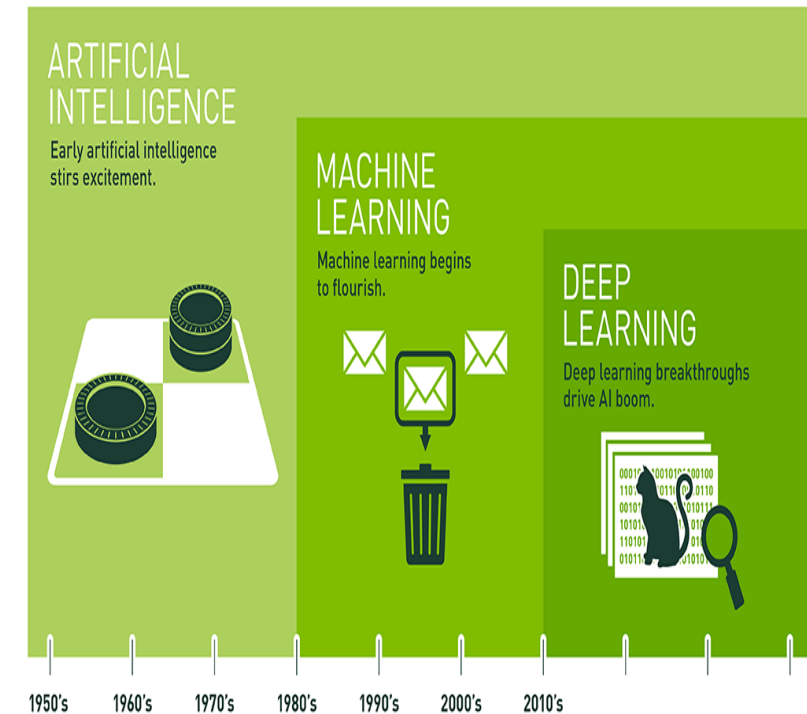


Machine Learning Basics

Abstract of Deep Learning

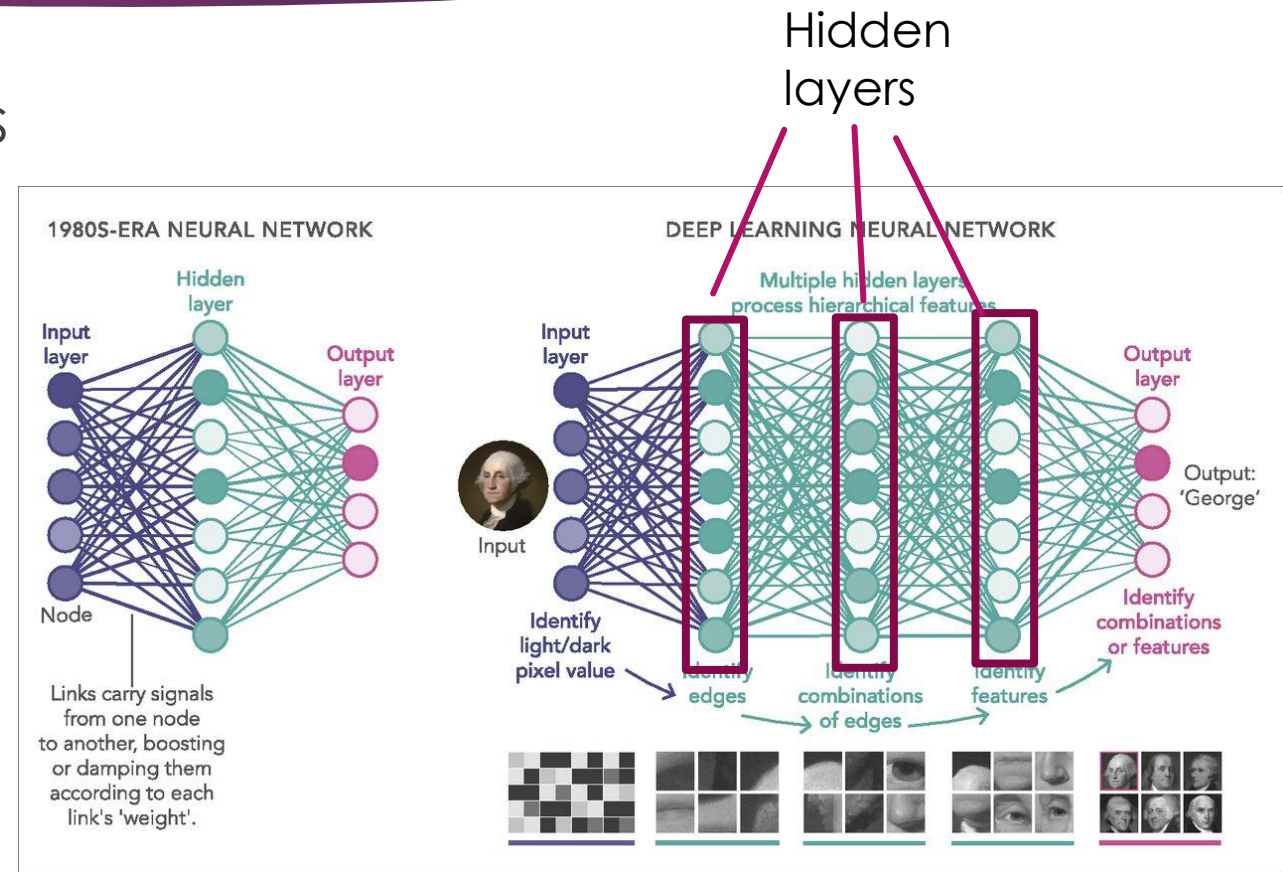
- ▶ Problem of data analysis :
Too many data that include several parameters
→ **Deep learning can be appropriate**
- ▶ Trend : The technique of deep learning has been improved.
Ex) The victory of artificial intelligence over professionals.
Improvement of image recognition
- ▶ Desire to incorporate this technology into data analysis



Since an early flush of optimism in the 1950s, smaller subsets of artificial intelligence – first machine learning, then deep learning, a subset of machine learning – have created ever larger disruptions.

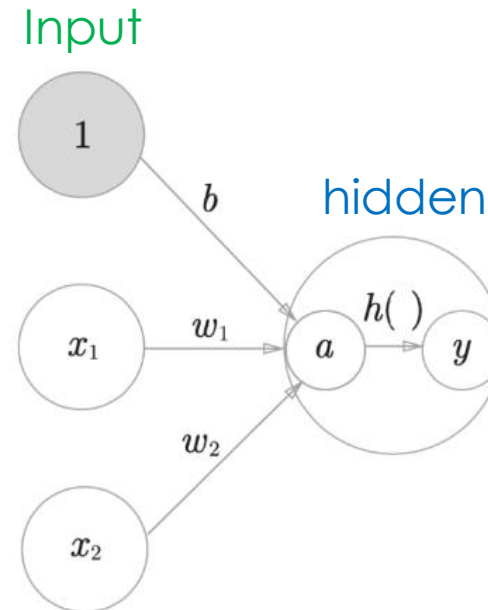
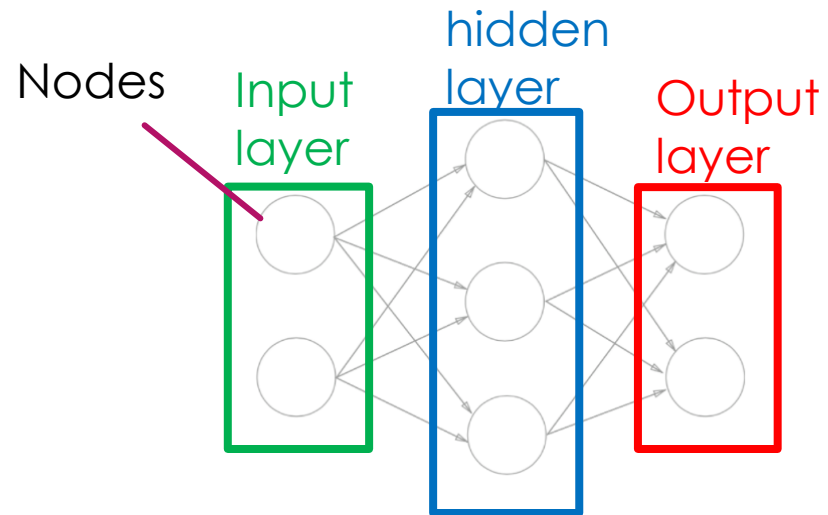
Features of Deep Neural Network

- ▶ Features : Multiple hidden layers
→ **Expressive power** of output
- ▶ However, **too complex network** arises other problems
Ex) overfitting
- ▶ Contents :
 - Network Construction
 - How to learn the network
 - Confirming how good the neural network is



Neural Network

- Example of network construction



Weight : w

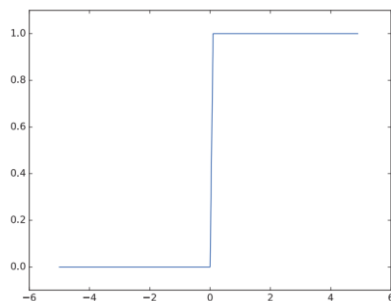
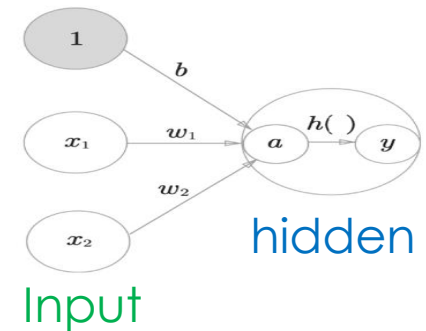
Bias : b

$$a = w_1x_1 + w_2x_2$$

$h()$: activation function

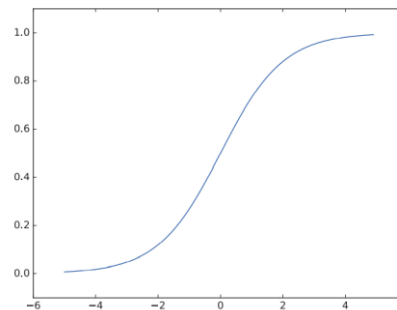
Neural Network – Input and hidden

- ▶ Weight : Importance on the signals passing through routes.
- ▶ Bias : How easy to fire
- ▶ Activation function :



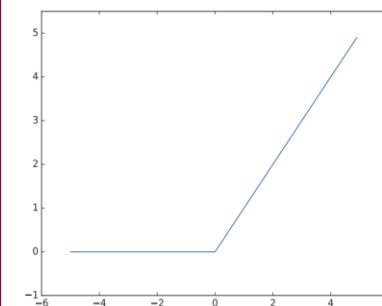
Step
function

$$h(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & (x \leq 0) \\ 1 & (x > 0) \end{cases}$$



Sigmoid
function

$$h(x) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-x)}$$

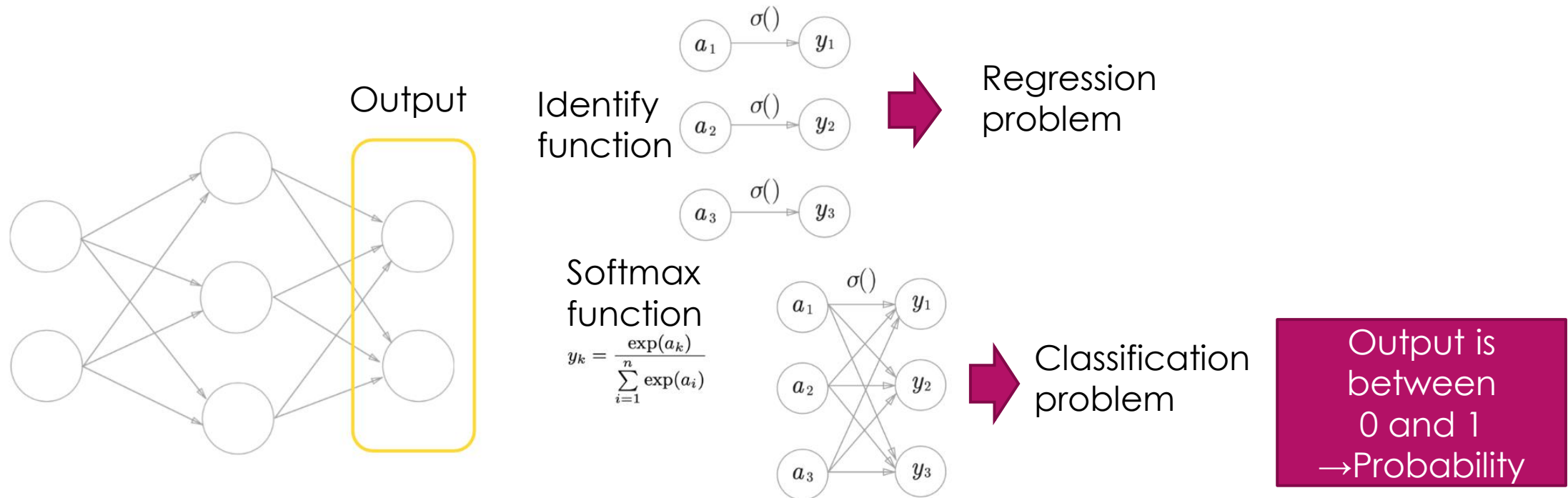


ReLU
function

$$h(x) = \begin{cases} x & (x > 0) \\ 0 & (x \leq 0) \end{cases}$$

Neural network - Output

- Output layer uses **activation function** that is **distinct from** the one used in **the hidden layers**.

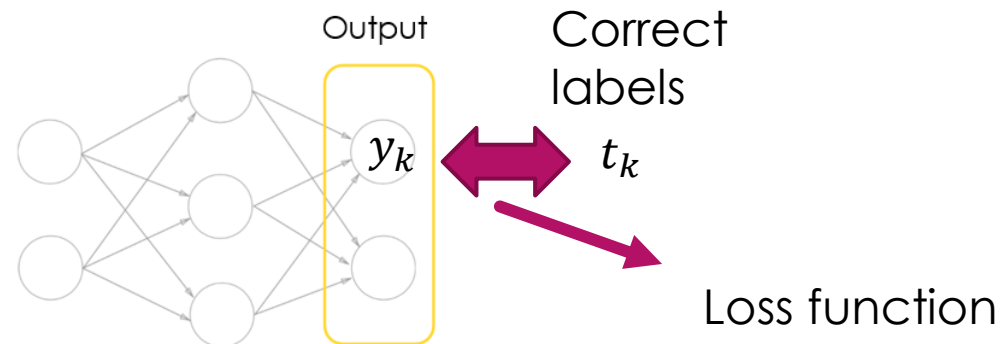


Learning of Network

- Case: Image analysis on **MNIST data** and classifying the number
MNIST (Modified National Institute of Standards and Technology database)
600000 pieces of training data • 100000 pieces of test data • Label data for the numbers written on the image
- Loss function:
Difference between the output from the network and the correct labels of the training data

```

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
  
```



Learning of Network



Decreasing Loss
function

Loss Function and Method of Learning

► Loss function :

Mean squared error :
$$L = \frac{1}{2} \sum_k (y_k - t_k)^2$$

Regression Problem

Cross entropy error :
$$L = - \sum_k t_k \log y_k$$

Classification Problem

MNIST classification

► Method of decreasing loss function

Gradient method

Backpropagation method

Optimization -Gradient Method

- ▶ The optimal parameter is the value of the parameter when the loss function takes the minimum value.

- ▶ Differentiate a loss function and find parameters with 0 gradients

Replacement of parameter \mathbf{w}

$$\mathbf{w} = \mathbf{w} - \eta \frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{w}}$$

η : the learning rate

- ▶ The right picture : Example of Loss Function is $f(x_0, x_1) = x_0^2 + x_1^2$

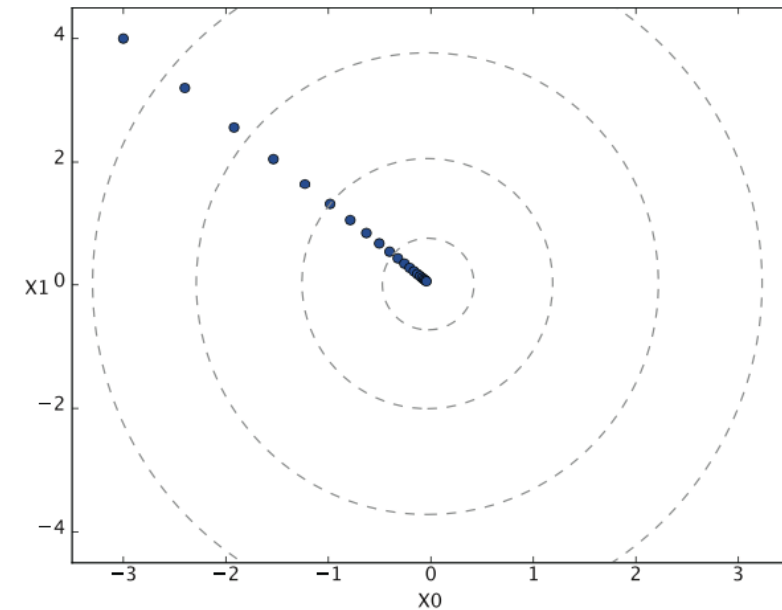
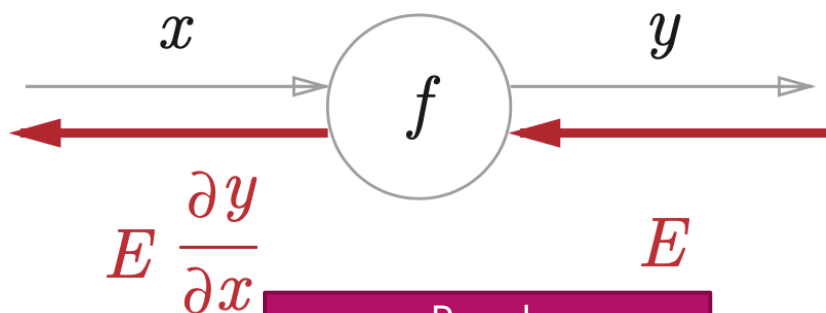


Fig. The process of updating $f(x_0, x_1) = x_0^2 + x_1^2$ by the gradient method: the dashed line shows the contours of the function.

Optimization -back propagation-

Forward
propagation



Back
propagation

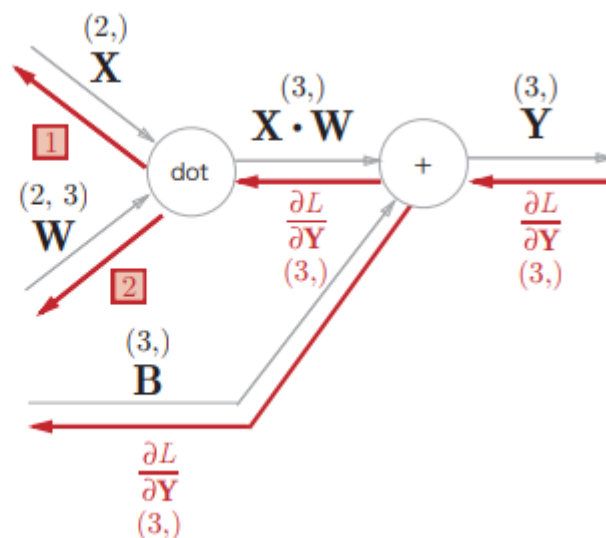
$$\boxed{1} \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{Y}} \cdot \mathbf{W}^T$$

(2,) (3,) (3, 2)

$$\boxed{2} \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{W}} = \mathbf{X}^T \cdot \frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{Y}}$$

(2, 3) (2, 1) (1, 3)

- Computes the gradient of the loss function with respect to the weights of the network for a single input-output
- More efficiently than gradient Method



Deep Learning Procedure

1. Splitting the data into **training data** and **test data**.
2. Selecting randomly from the **training data** and forward propagation to the network
3. Updating the parameters (Learning)
4. Inputting **test data** into trained network and check if network is working properly