

# Neural network 1

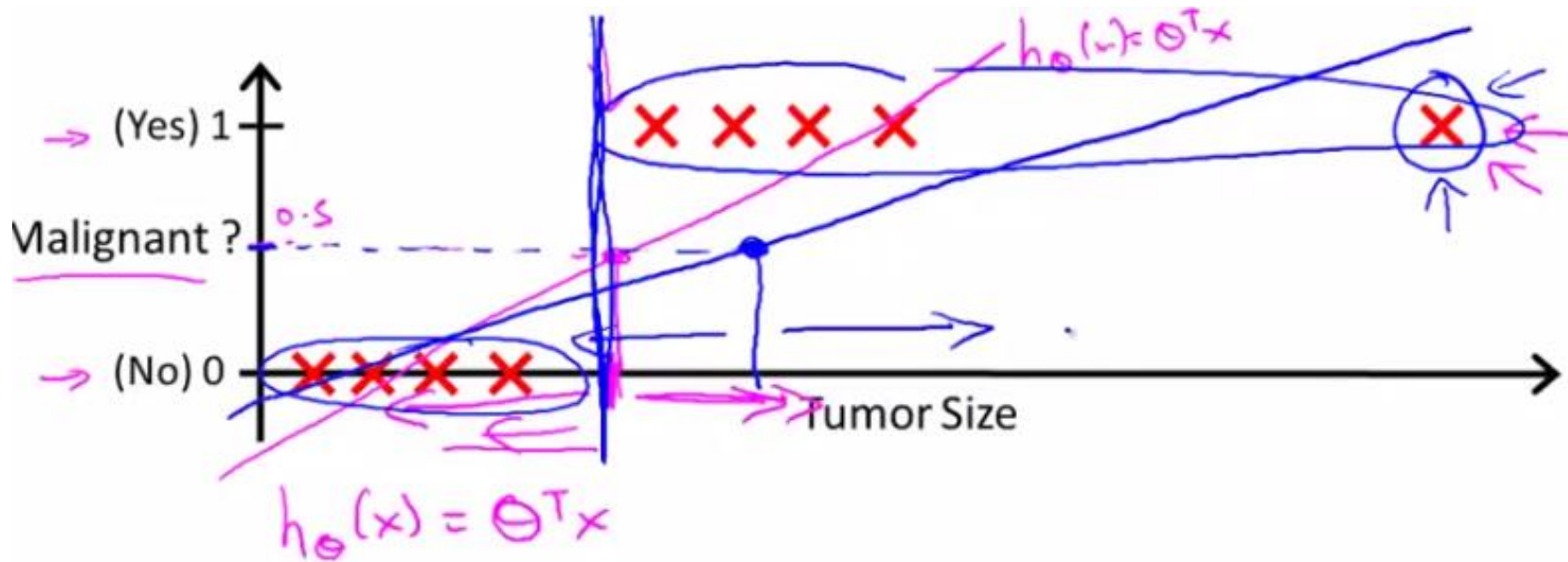
# 복습

- Regression vs. classification
- Training set, test set  $(x_i, y_i)$
- Hypothesis:  $H_{\theta}(x)$
- Decision boundary
- Cost function + optimization

# Linear regression

- Regression vs. classification
- Training set, test set  $(x_i, y_i)$
- Hypothesis:  $H_{\theta}(x)$
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- Cost function + optimization

# Linear regression



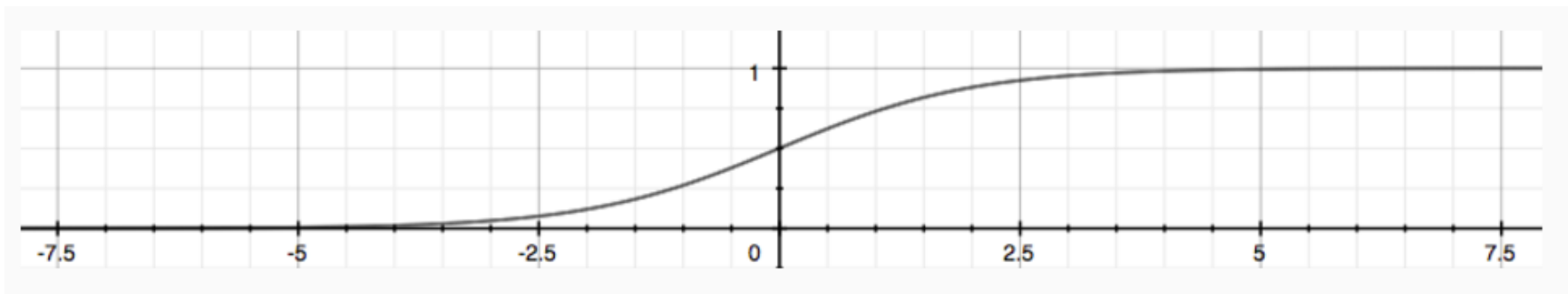
→ Threshold classifier output  $h_{\theta}(x)$  at 0.5:

→ If  $h_{\theta}(x) \geq 0.5$ , predict "y = 1"

If  $h_{\theta}(x) < 0.5$ , predict "y = 0"

# Logistic regression

- Regression vs. classification
- Training set, test set  $(x_i, y_i)$
- Hypothesis:  $H_{\theta}(x) = g(z) = g(\theta^T x)$
- Decision boundary
- Cost function + optimization



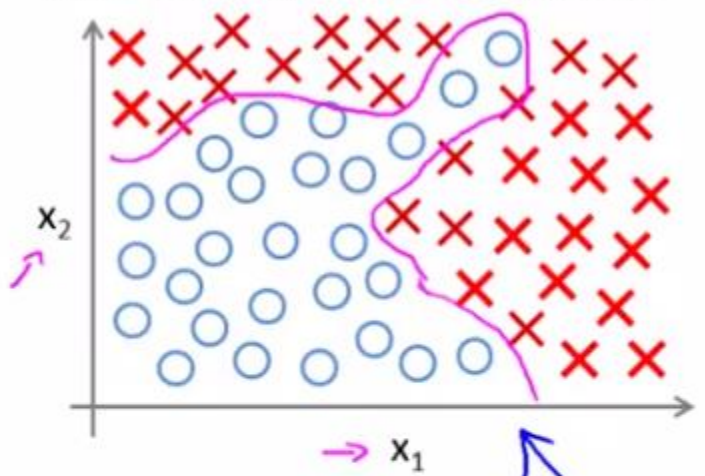
$$h_{\theta}(x) = g(\theta^T x)$$

$$z = \theta^T x$$

$$g(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$$

# Neural network - motivation

## Non-linear Classification



- $x_1$  = size
- $x_2$  = # bedrooms
- $x_3$  = # floors
- $x_4$  = age
- ...
- $x_{100}$  -

$n = 100$

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

→  $x_1^2, x_1 x_2, x_1 x_3, x_1 x_4 \dots x_1 x_{100}$   
 $x_2^2, x_2 x_3 \dots$

≈ 5000 feature  $O(n^2)$

→  $x_1^2, x_2^2, x_3^2, \dots, x_{100}^2$

≈  $\frac{n^2}{2}$

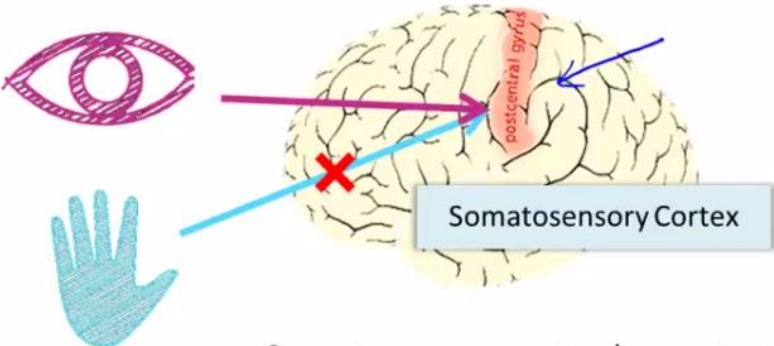
→  $x_1 x_2 x_3, x_1^2 x_2, x_{10} x_{11} x_{17}, \dots$

$O(n^3)$

170,000

# Neural network -motivation

The "one learning algorithm" hypothesis



Somatosensory cortex learns to see

## Neural Networks

Origins: Algorithms that try to mimic the brain.

- Was very widely used in 80s and early 90s; popularity diminished in late 90s.
- Recent resurgence: State-of-the-art technique for many applications

## Sensor representations in the brain



Seeing with your tongue



Human echolocation (sonar)



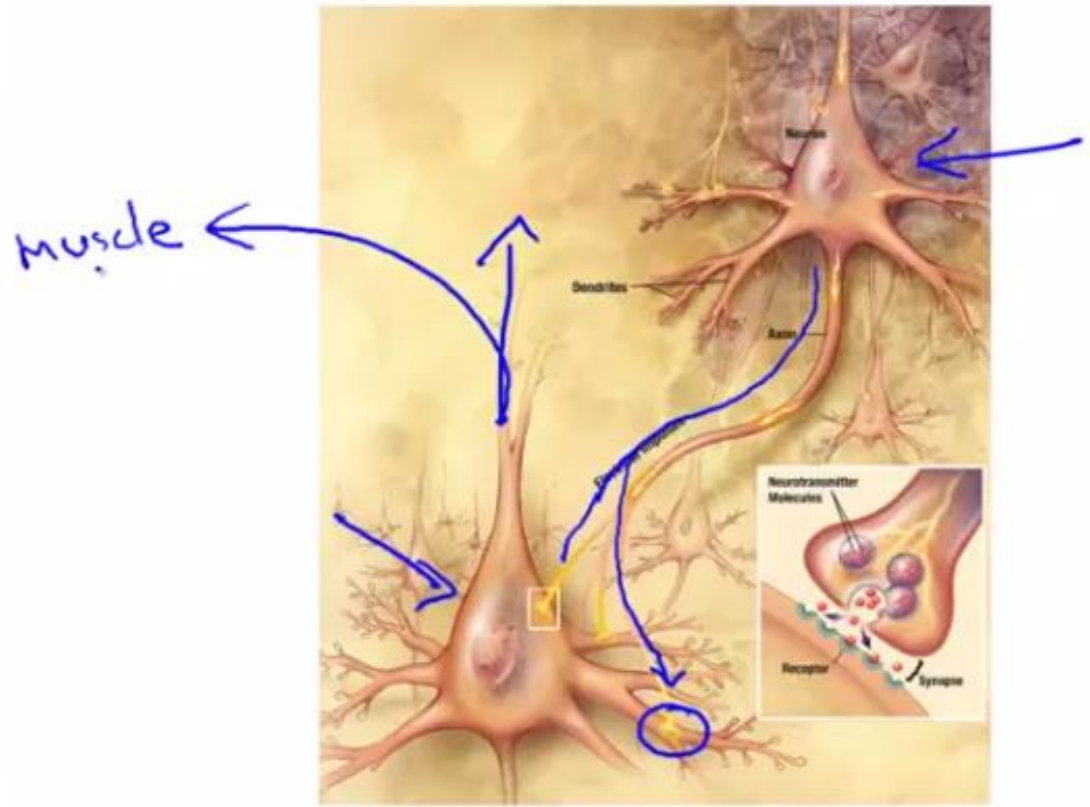
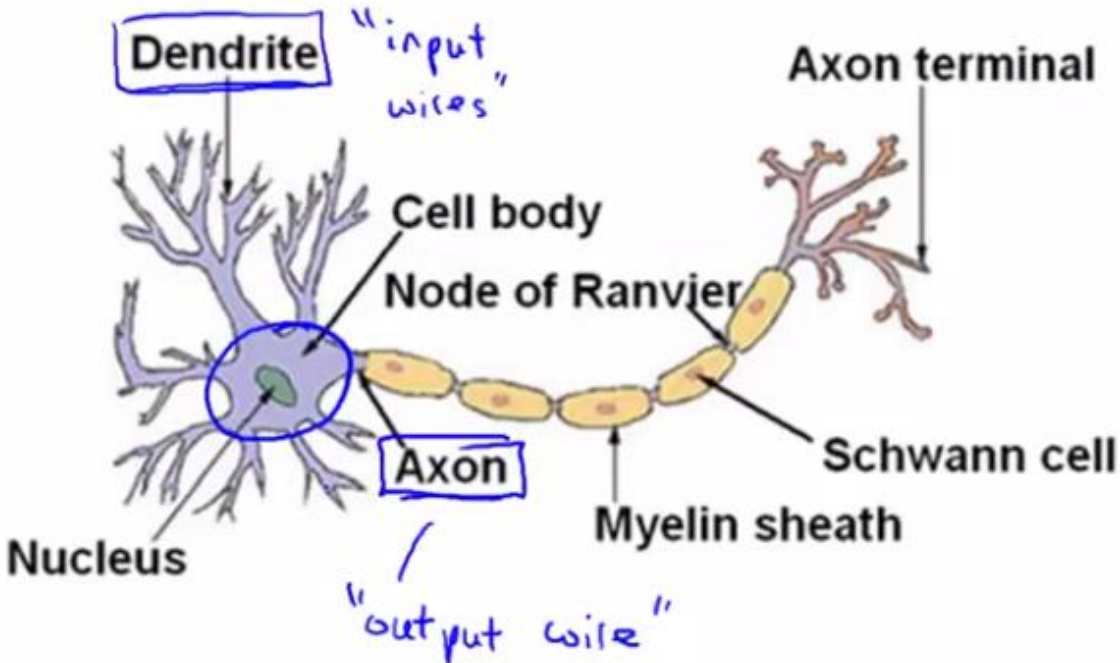
Haptic belt: Direction sense



Implanting a 3<sup>rd</sup> eye



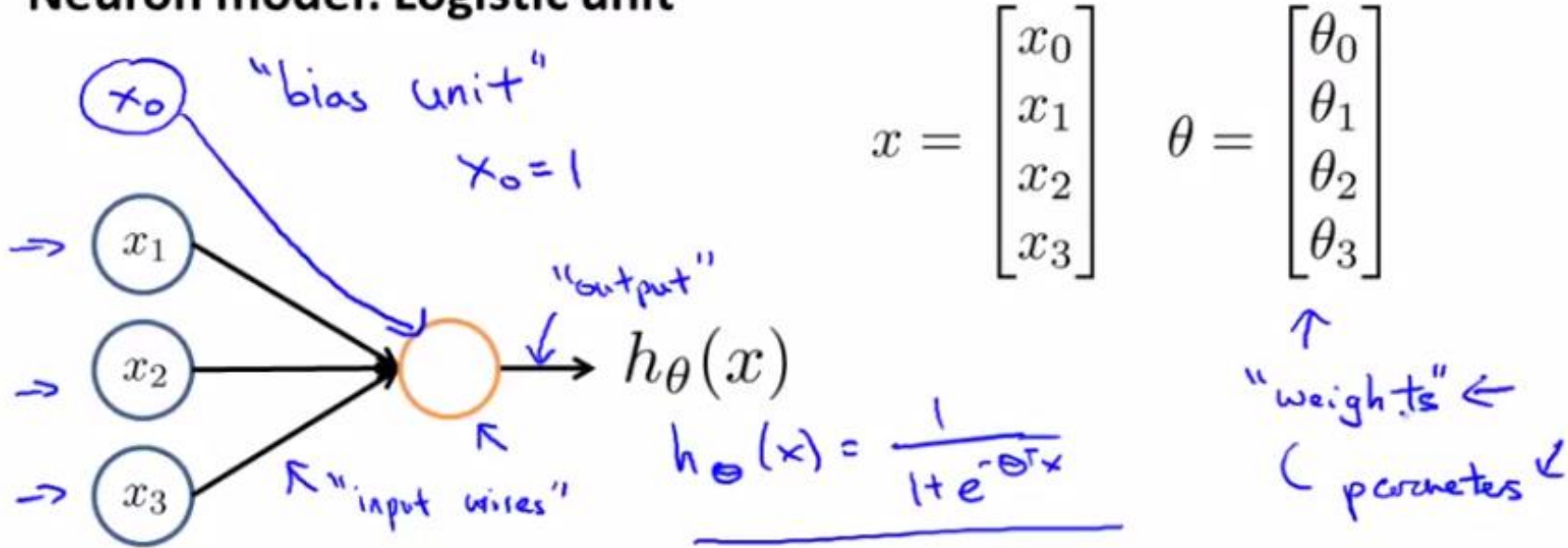
# Neurons





# Model

## Neuron model: Logistic unit



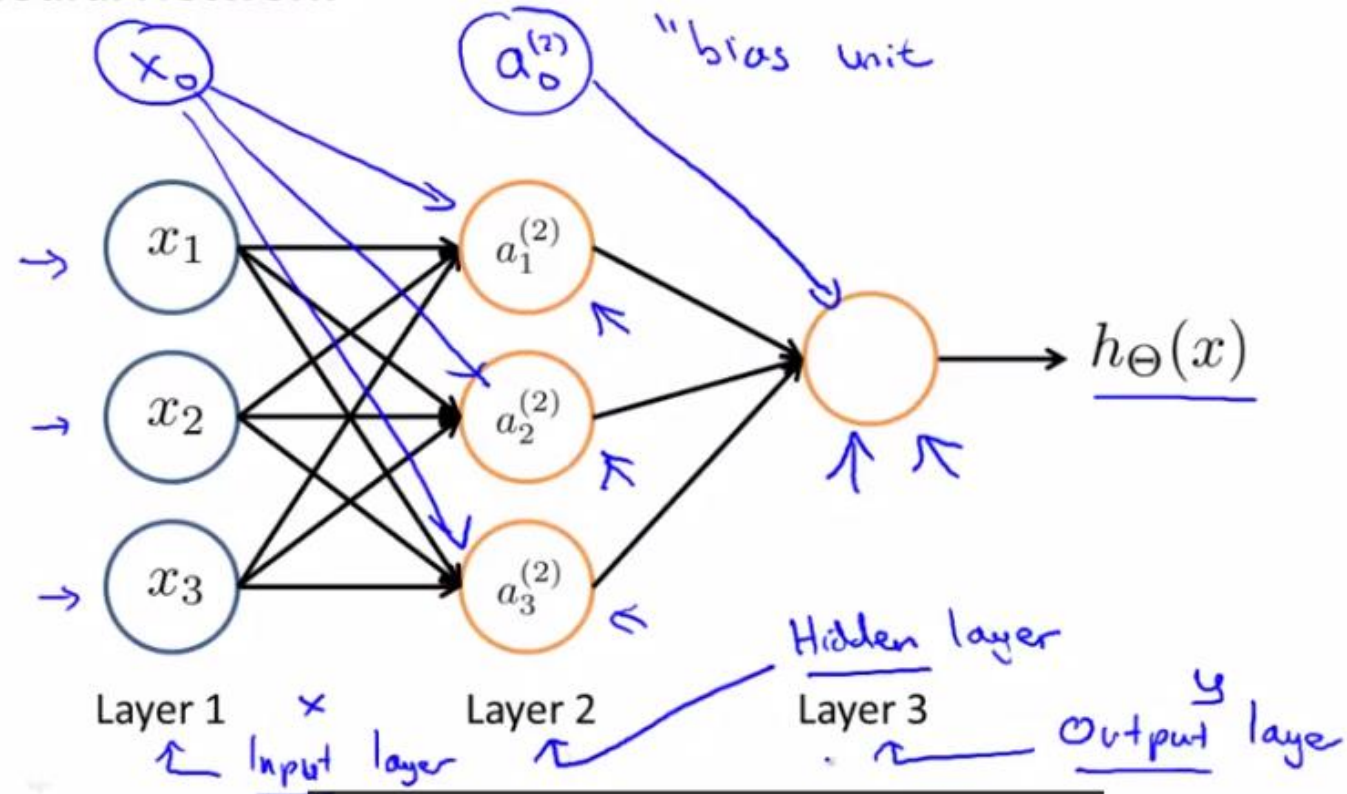
Sigmoid (logistic) activation function.

$$g(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$$

Logistic Regression?

# Model

## Neural Network



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

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

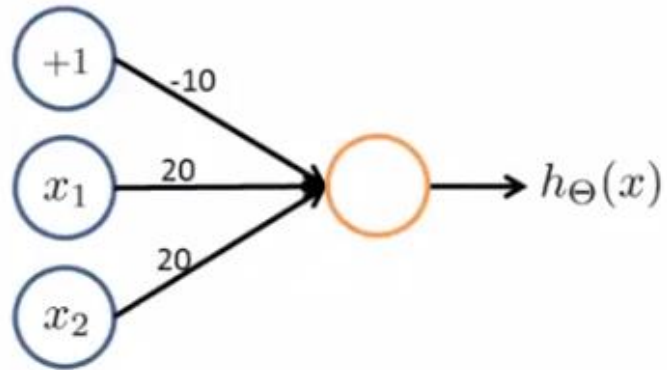
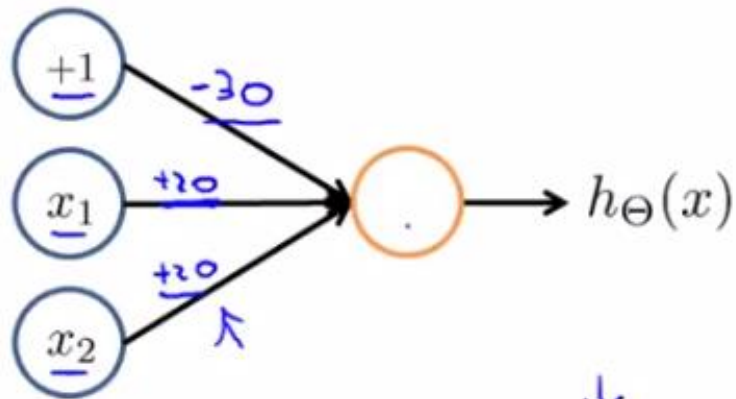
$$\Rightarrow a_3^{(2)} = g(\Theta_{30}^{(1)} x_0 + \Theta_{31}^{(1)} x_1 + \Theta_{32}^{(1)} x_2 + \Theta_{33}^{(1)} x_3)$$

$$h_{\Theta}(x) = a_1^{(3)} = g(\Theta_{10}^{(2)} a_0^{(2)} + \Theta_{11}^{(2)} a_1^{(2)} + \Theta_{12}^{(2)} a_2^{(2)} + \Theta_{13}^{(2)} a_3^{(2)})$$

$\Theta^{(2)}$

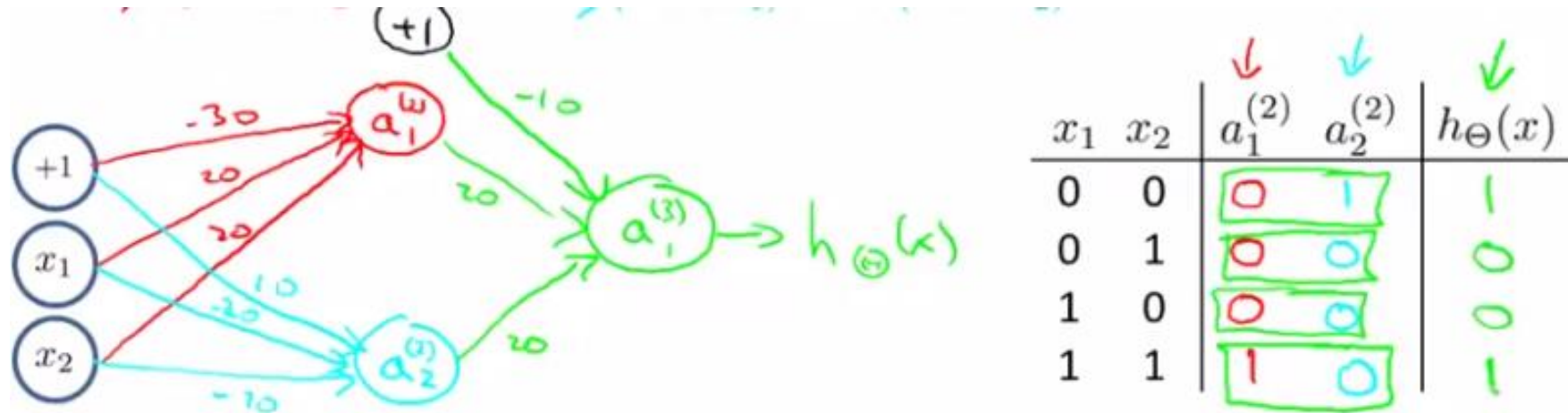
↓

# Neural network - example



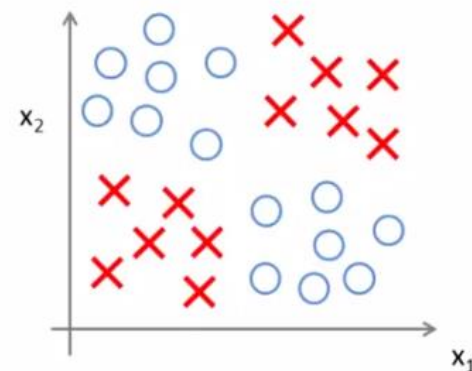
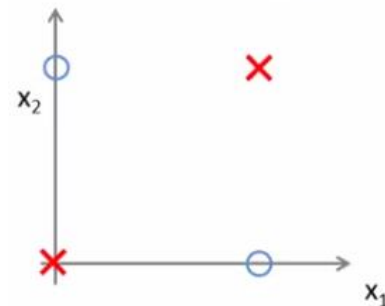
$x_1$	$x_2$	$h_{\Theta}(x)$
0	0	
0	1	
1	0	
1	1	

# Neural network - example



## Non-linear classification example: XOR/XNOR

$x_1, x_2$  are binary (0 or 1).



# Multi-class classification



Pedestrian



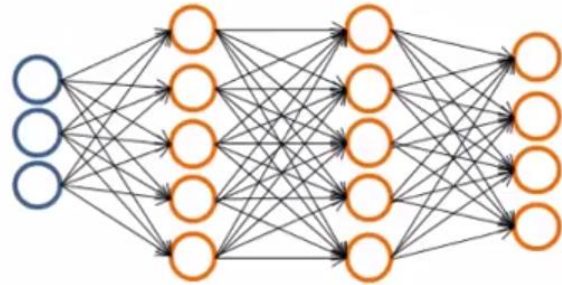
Car



Motorcycle

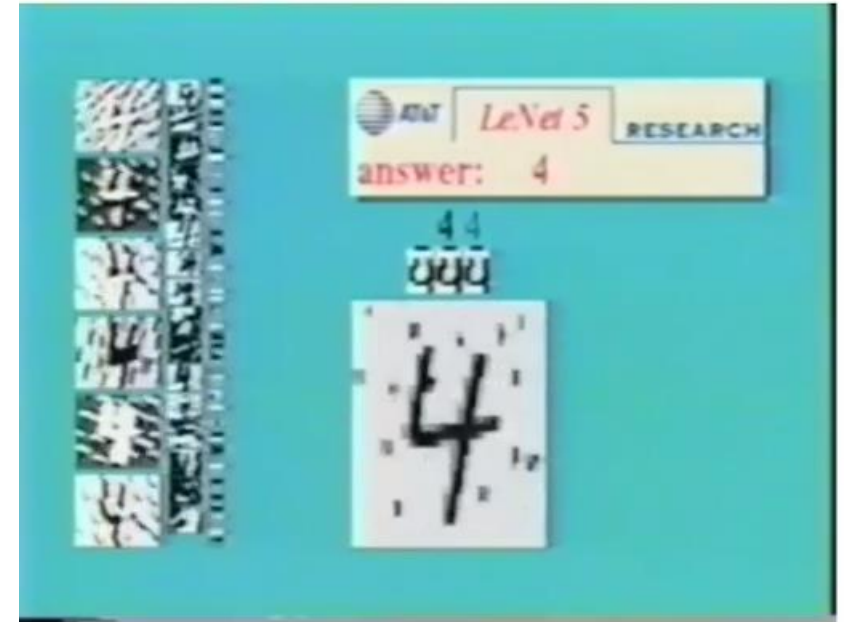


Truck



$$h_{\Theta}(x) \in \mathbb{R}^4$$

ant  $h_{\Theta}(x) \approx \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $h_{\Theta}(x) \approx \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $h_{\Theta}(x) \approx \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ , etc.  
when pedestrian      when car      when motorcycle

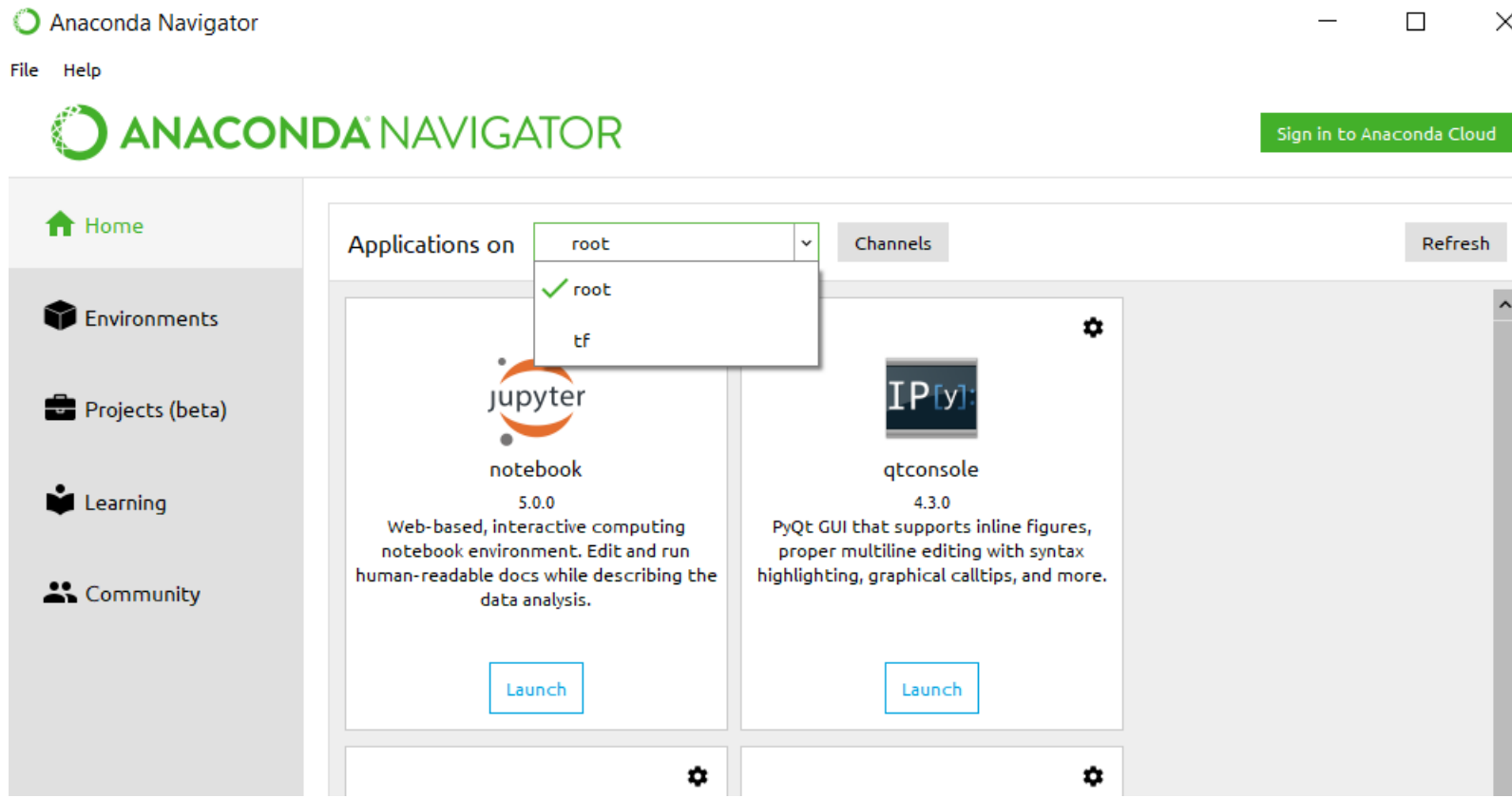


# Keras install

- <http://tmmse.xyz/2017/03/01/tensorflow-keras-installation-windows-linux-macos/>
- Console 을 admin 으로 열기
- `cd C:\Users\Sangwon Lee\Anaconda3`
- 혹은 맥일 경우
- `export PATH=~/.anaconda/bin:$PATH`
- `conda --v` 로 version 정보 나오는지 체크할 것



- conda create -n tf python=3.5
- activate tf
- 혹은 MAC 일 경우
- source activate tf





# Keras

- `pip install tensorflow` # `pip install tensorflow-gpu` : GPU 버전
- `conda install pandas matplotlib scikit-learn`
- `pip install keras`
- `conda install jupyter notebook`
- `conda install spyder`
- 
-

# Run & test

IDA NAVIGATOR

The screenshot shows the 'Applications' panel in IDA Navigator. At the top, there is a dropdown menu with 'tf' selected and a 'Channels' button. Below this are several application cards, each with an icon, name, version, description, and a 'Launch' button. The 'Launch' button for 'spyder' is circled in red. The cards are:

- jupyter notebook 5.0.0**: Web-based, interactive computing notebook environment. Edit and run human-readable docs while describing the data analysis.
- qtconsole 4.3.0**: PyQt GUI that supports inline figures, proper multiline editing with syntax highlighting, graphical calltips, and more.
- spyder 3.2.0**: Scientific PYTHON Development EnviRONment. Powerful Python IDE with advanced editing, interactive testing, debugging and introspection features.
- orange3 3.4.1**: Component based data mining framework. Data visualization and data analysis for novice and expert. Interactive workflows with a large toolbox.
- rstudio 1.0.136**: A set of integrated tools designed to help you be more productive with R. Includes R essentials and notebooks.

The screenshot shows the Spyder interface. At the top right, there is a 'New to Spyder?' button. Below it are tabs for 'Variable explorer', 'File explorer', and 'Help'. The 'IPython console' is active, showing a terminal window titled 'Console 1/A'. The console output includes:

```
Python 3.5.3 |Continuum Analytics, Inc.| (default, Ma
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more inf

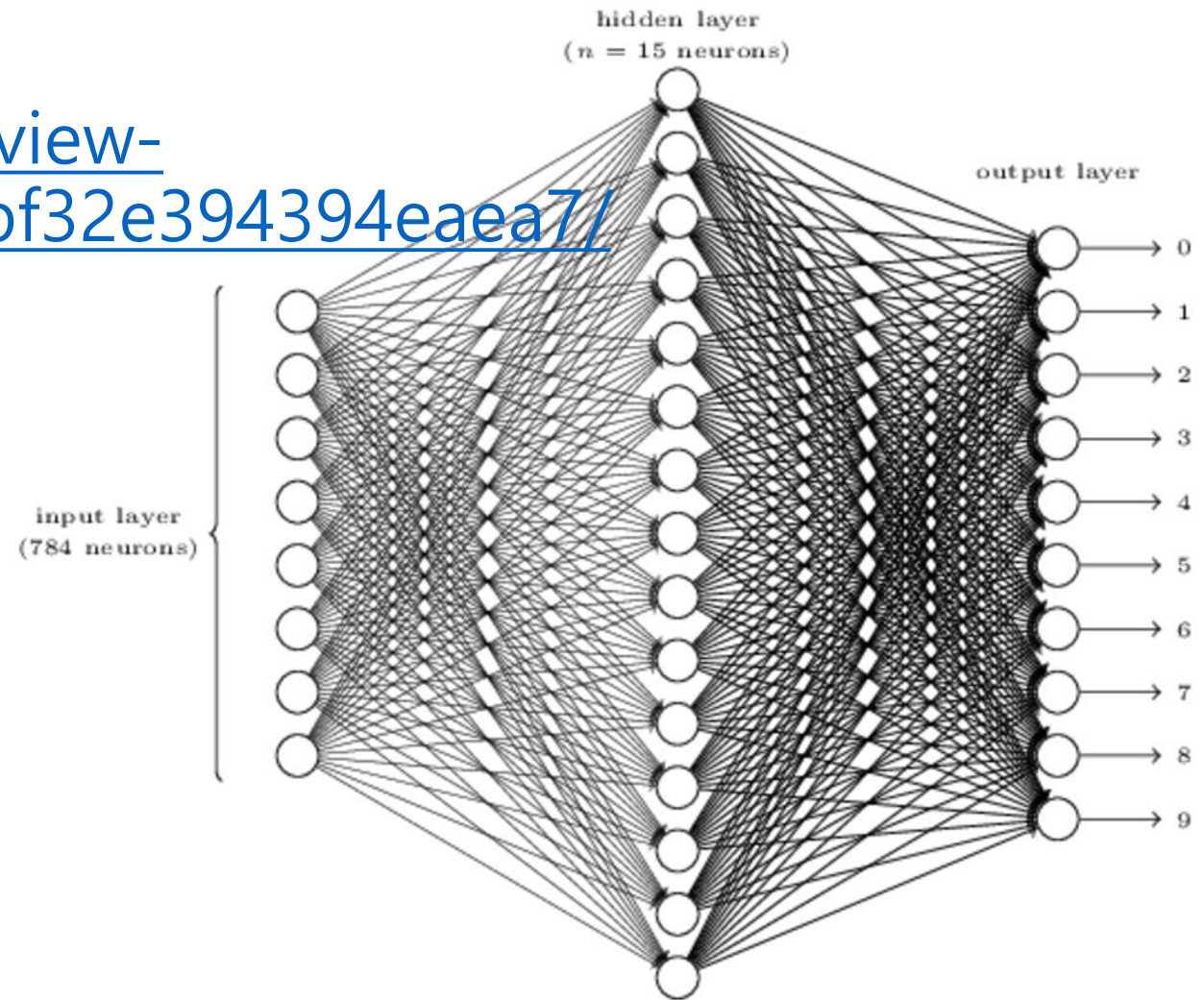
IPython 6.1.0 -- An enhanced Interactive Python.

In [1]: import keras
Using TensorFlow backend.
```

# Example MNIST

- <https://datascienceschool.net/view-notebook/51e147088d474fe1bf32e394394eaea7/>

- `import matplotlib.pyplot as plt`



# CNN

- [https://github.com/fchollet/keras/blob/master/examples/mnist\\_cnn.py](https://github.com/fchollet/keras/blob/master/examples/mnist_cnn.py)