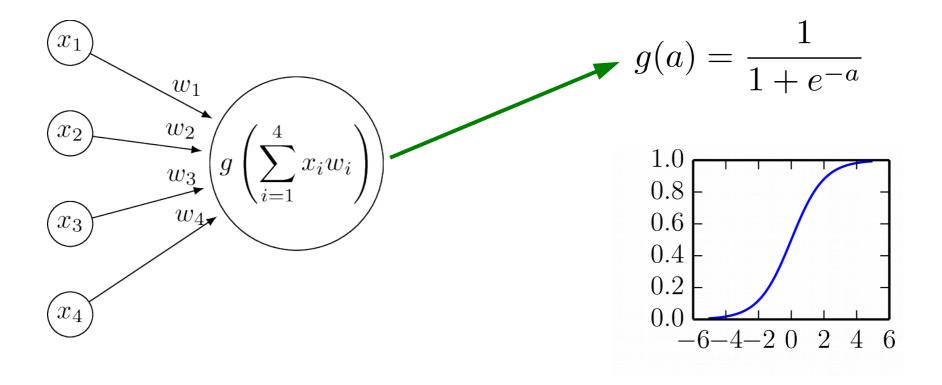
#### Multi-Layer Neural Networks

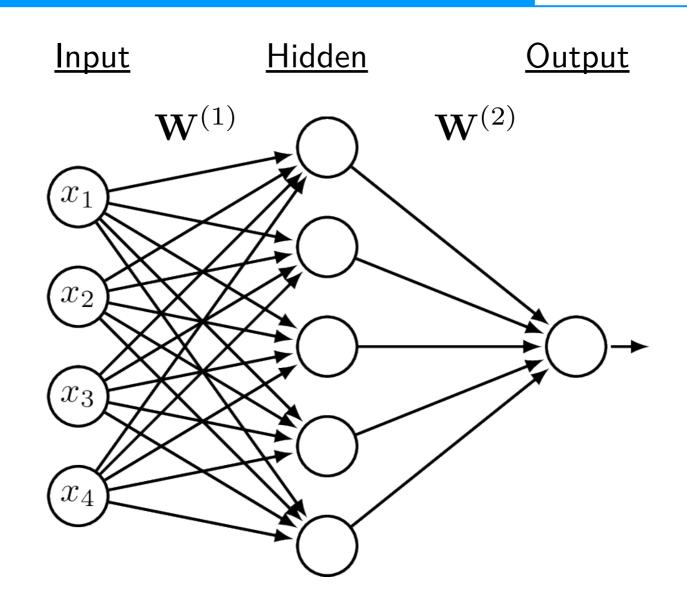
#### Review

#### **Neuron**

#### **Non-linearity**



## Multi-Layer Networks



### Neural Network Example

#### Training Data

 $\mathbf{x}$  y

 $egin{smallmatrix} eta & 1 \ eta & 1 \end{matrix}$ 

 $\neq 0$ 

ightarrow 1

 $\rightarrow 0$ 

 $H \rightarrow 0$ 

 $\longrightarrow 1$ 

 $\longrightarrow 0$ 

 $\rightarrow 0$   $\rightarrow 1$ 

 $\rightarrow 1$ 

 $\overline{\mathbf{A}} \to 0$ 

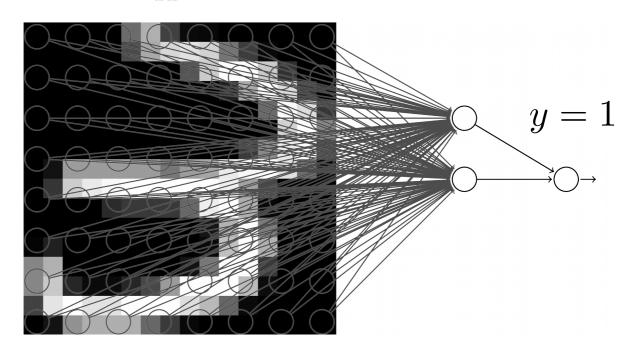
 $\rightarrow 0$ 

 $\rightarrow 1$ 

:

#### **Network**

 $\mathbf{X}$ 



### Backpropagation

Activation at the output layer:

$$a_k = o\left(\sum_{j} w_{j,k}^{(2)} g\left(\sum_{i} w_{i,j}^{(1)} x_i\right)\right)$$

- Here o is the activation function at the output layer. Units at the input layer are indexed with i, hidden with j and output with k.
- Error metric, assuming multiple output units:

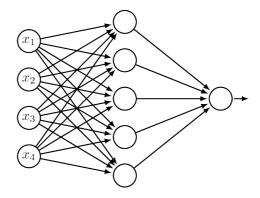
$$Error = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{k} (y_k - a_k)^2$$

• Now just compute  $\frac{\partial \textit{Error}}{\partial w_{i,k}^{(2)}}$  and  $\frac{\partial \textit{Error}}{\partial w_{i,j}^{(1)}}$  .

# Backpropagation Algorithm

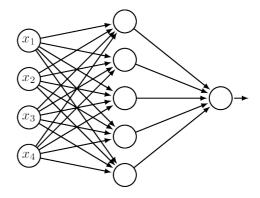
• Forward Pass:

Activation



Backward Pass:

Error Signal



## Backpropagation: Some Good News

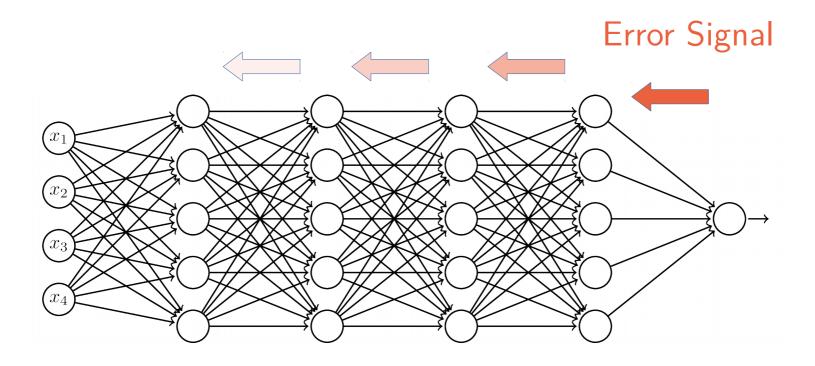
- Calculating partial derivatives is tedious, but mechanical
- Modern neural network libraries perform automatic differentiation
  - Tensorflow
  - <sup>-</sup> Theano
- The programmer just needs to specify the network structure and the loss function – No need to explicitly write code for performing weight updates
- The computational cost for the backward pass is not much more than the cost for the forward pass

## Deep vs. Shallow

#### Networks

- How best to add capacity?
  - More units in a single hidden layer?
    - Three layer networks are universal approximators: with enough units any continuous function can be approximated
    - Adding layers makes the learning problem harder...

## Vanishing Gradients



## Advantages of Deep Architectures

- There are tasks that require exponentially many hidden units for a three-layer architecture, but only polynomially many with more hidden layers
- The best hand-coded image processing algorithms have deep structure
- The brain has a deep architecture
- MORE NEXT TIME.