

# Ch 10.2: Multi-Layer Neural Nets

Lecture 30 - CMSE 381

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# Announcements

## Last time:

- Single Layer Neural Nets

## This lecture:

- Multi-layer Neural Nets
- Application to MNIST

## Announcements:

- HW 9 Due Sunday 11/23
- Exam 3 11/24
- Project Due 12/5

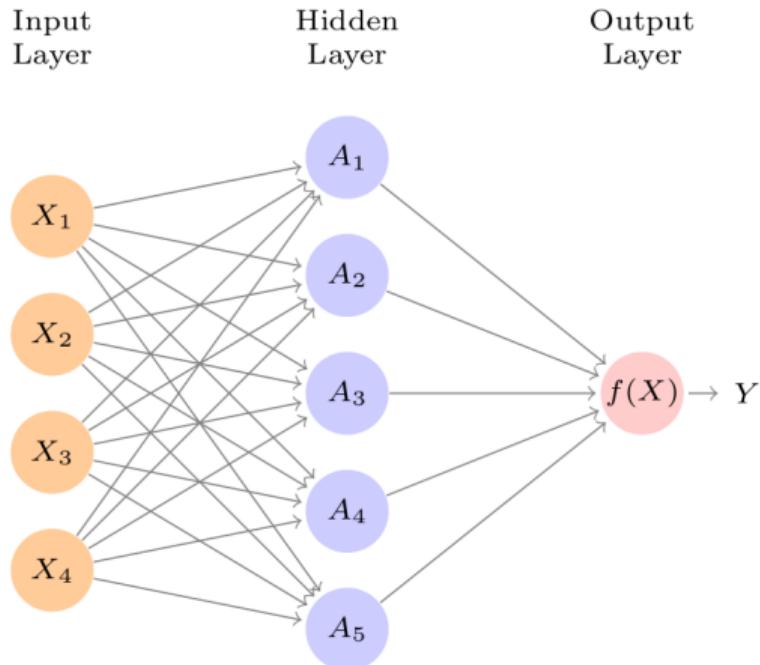
## The end is near!

27	F	11/7	SVC	9.2	HW #7 Due Sun 11/9
28	M	11/10	SVM	9.3, 9.4	
29	W	11/12	Single Layer NN	10.1	
30	F	11/13	Multi Layer NN	10.2	HW #8 Due Sun 11/16
31	M	11/17	CNN	10.3	
32	W	11/19	Unsupervised learning / clustering	12.1, 12.4	
33	F	11/21	Virtual: Project Office Hours		HW #9 Due Sun 11/23
	M	11/24	Review		
	W	11/26	Midterm #3		
	F	11/28	Thanksgiving		
	M	12/1	Virtual: Project Office Hours		
	W	12/3	Virtual: Project Office Hours		
	F	12/5			Project Due

# Section 1

## Neural Nets

# Feed Forward Neural Network: The cartoon



$$A_k = h_k(X) = g(w_{k0} + \sum_{j=1}^p w_{kj} X_j),$$

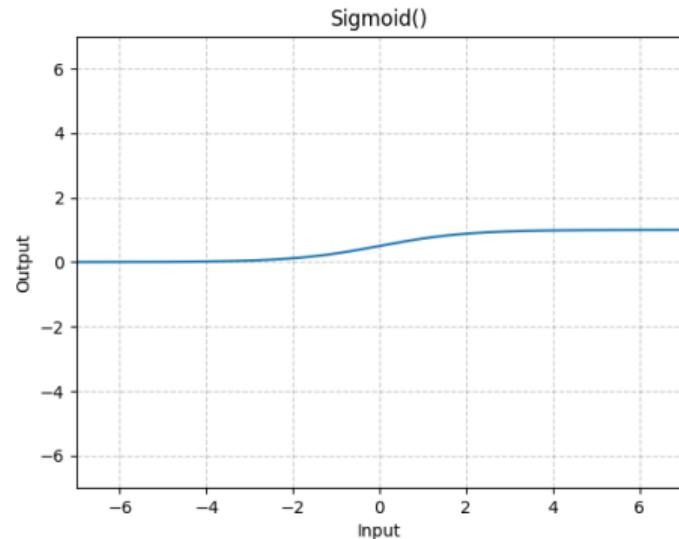
$$f(X) = \beta_0 + \sum_{k=1}^K \beta_k A_k$$

Test your understanding: [PollEv](#)

# Choices for activation function

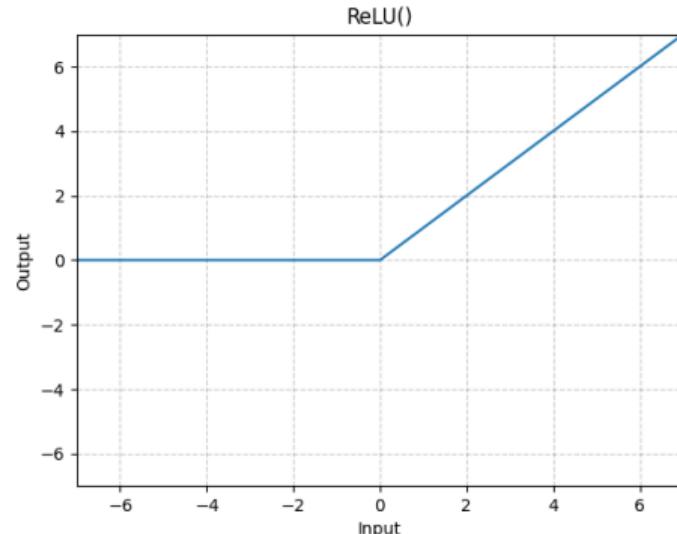
Sigmoid:

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

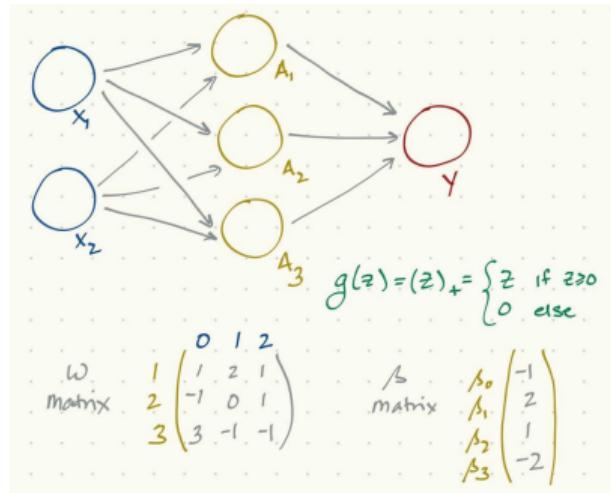


ReLU: Rectified linear unit

$$g(z) = (z)_+ = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } z < 0 \\ z & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$



# Matrix version



$$A_k = h_k(X) = g(w_{k0} + \sum_{j=1}^p w_{kj} X_j),$$

$$A = g(\mathbf{W} \cdot \mathbf{X}) \quad \mathbf{X}^T = (1 \ X_1 \ X_2 \ \cdots \ X_p)$$



$$f(X) = \beta_0 + \sum_{k=1}^K \beta_k A_k$$

$$Y = \beta \cdot \mathbf{A} \quad \mathbf{A}^T = (1 \ A_1 \ A_2 \ \cdots \ A_K)$$

## Training the model

Choose parameters by minimizing RSS,  $\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - f(x_i))^2$  (or other loss function)

**Chosen in advance:**

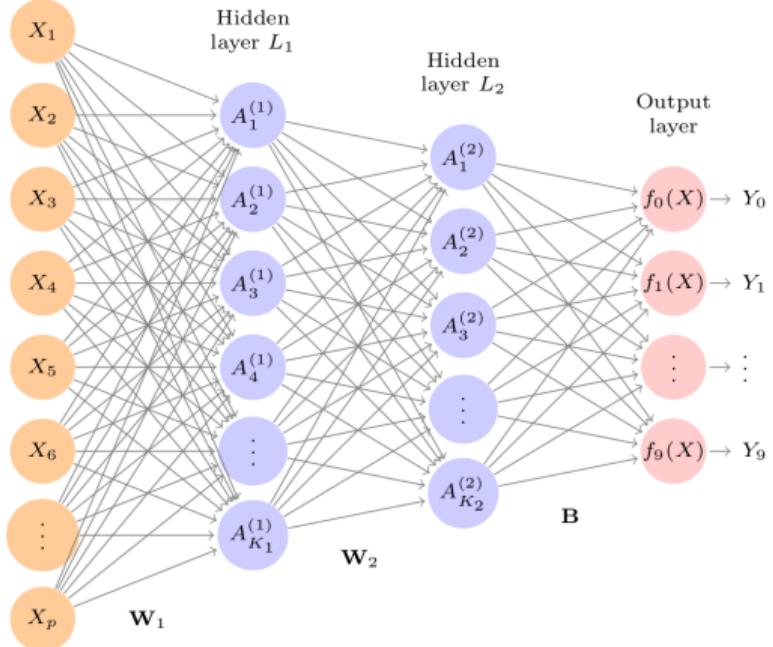
**Tuned by the model:**

## Section 2

### Multilayer Neural Networks

# Multiple layers

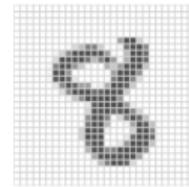
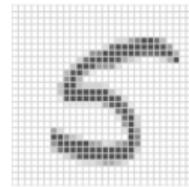
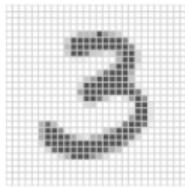
Input  
layer



# More typical for image classification

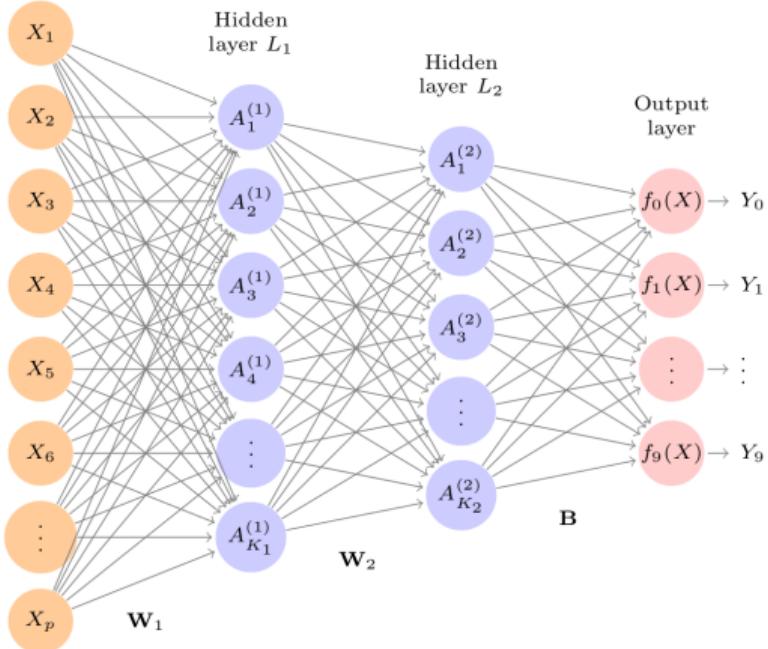
Example: MNIST

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



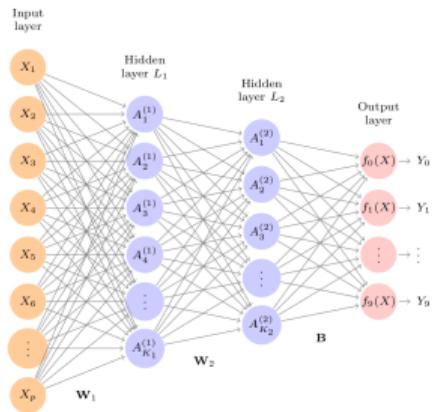
# Hidden layers

Input  
layer



$$\begin{aligned} A_k^{(1)} &= h_k^{(1)}(X) \\ &= g(w_{k0}^{(1)} + \sum_{j=1}^p w_{kj}^{(1)} X_j) \\ A_\ell^{(2)} &= h_\ell^{(2)}(X) \\ &= g(w_{\ell0}^{(2)} + \sum_{k=1}^{K_1} w_{\ell k}^{(2)} A_k^{(1)}) \end{aligned}$$

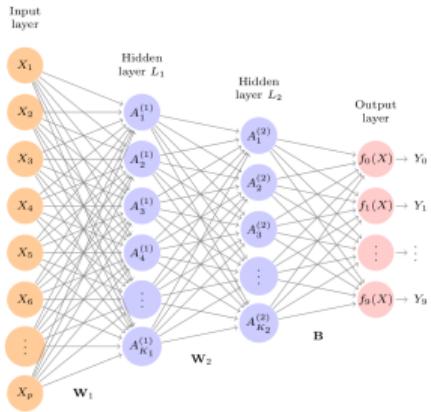
# More on that architecture



$$\begin{aligned} A_k^{(1)} &= h_k^{(1)}(X) \\ &= g(w_{k0}^{(1)} + \sum_{j=1}^p w_{kj}^{(1)} X_j) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_\ell^{(2)} &= h_\ell^{(2)}(X) \\ &= g(w_{\ell 0}^{(2)} + \sum_{k=1}^{K_1} w_{\ell k}^{(2)} A_k^{(1)}) \end{aligned}$$

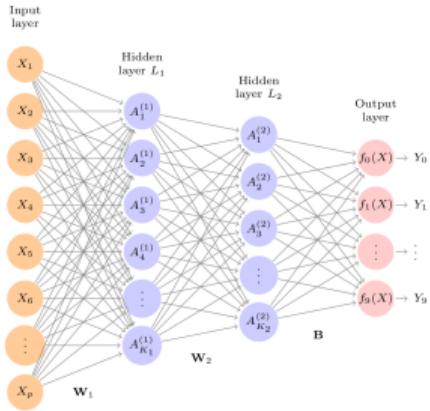
# Matrix version: First layer



$$\begin{aligned} A_k^{(1)} &= h_k^{(1)}(X) \\ &= g(w_{k0}^{(1)} + \sum_{j=1}^p w_{kj}^{(1)} X_j) \end{aligned}$$

$$A^{(1)} = g(\mathbf{W}^{(1)} \cdot \mathbf{X}) \quad \mathbf{X}^T = (1 \ X_1 \ X_2 \ \dots \ X_p)$$

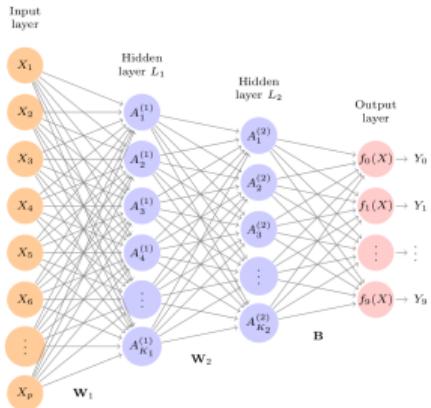
# Matrix version: Second layer



$$\begin{aligned} A_\ell^{(2)} &= h_\ell^{(2)}(X) \\ &= g(w_{\ell 0}^{(2)} + \sum_{k=1}^{K_1} w_{\ell k}^{(2)} A_k^{(1)}) \end{aligned}$$

$$A^{(2)} = g(\mathbf{W}^{(2)} \cdot \mathbf{A}^{(1)}) \quad (\mathbf{A}^{(1)})^T = (1 \ A_1^{(1)} \ A_2^{(1)} \ \dots \ A_{K_1}^{(1)})$$

# Matrix version: Last layer, first step



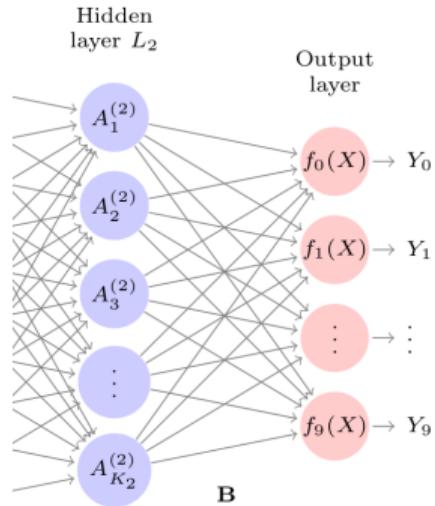
$$Z_m = \beta_{m0} + \sum_{\ell=1}^{K_2} \beta_{m\ell} h_{\ell}^{(2)}(X)$$

$$= \beta_{m0} + \sum_{\ell=1}^{K_2} \beta_{m\ell} A_{\ell}^{(2)},$$

$$\mathbf{Z} = \beta \cdot \mathbf{A}^{(2)}$$

$$\beta \text{ is } M \times (K_2+1) \text{ matrix} \quad (\mathbf{A}^{(2)})^T = (1 \ A_1^{(2)} \ A_2^{(2)} \ \dots \ A_{K_2}^{(2)})$$

# The last column for classification: Softmax



$$f_m(X) = \Pr(Y = m|X) = \frac{e^{Z_m}}{\sum_{\ell=0}^9 e^{Z_\ell}},$$

## An example

$$f_m(X) = \Pr(Y = m|X) = \frac{e^{Z_m}}{\sum_{\ell=0}^9 e^{Z_\ell}},$$

$$Z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

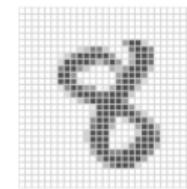
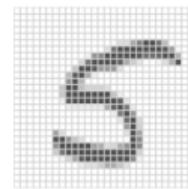
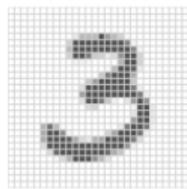
# MNIST

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

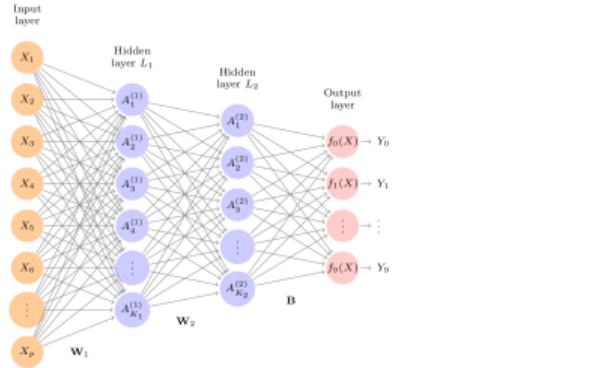
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9



# Coding

## Feed Forward Neural Net



$$A_k = h_k(X) = g(w_{k0} + \sum_{j=1}^p w_{kj} X_j),$$

- Combines input data using learned weights
- Linear combo of those to get output
- Sometimes softmax to get probability of classification

## Next time

F	10/17	Review		
M	10/20	Fall Break		
W	10/22	Midterm #2		
21	F	10/24	Polynomial & Step Functions	7.1-7.2
22	M	10/27	Step Functions; Basis functions; Start Splines	7.2-7.4
23	W	10/29	Regression Splines	7.4
24	F	10/31	Decision Trees	8.1
25	M	11/3	Random Forests	8.2.1, 8.2.2
26	W	11/5	Maximal Margin Classifier	9.1
27	F	11/7	SVC	9.2
28	M	11/10	SVM	9.3, 9.4
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Q of the day: How do you tell if an artificial neural network is for classification or regression?  
(if you only have the math)