

$$H_{\text{Total}}(z) = \nabla^2 + \text{Bias}(\hat{f}(z))^2 + \text{Var}(\hat{f}(z))$$

Dane:

$$x_i \sim U(0, 3) \quad , i=1, 2, \dots, 15$$

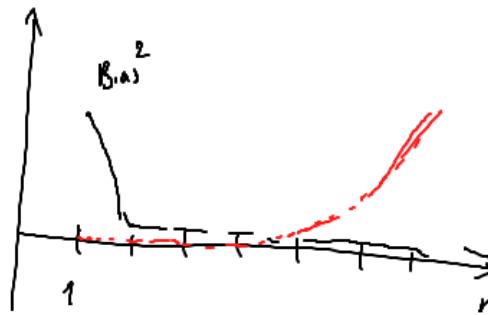
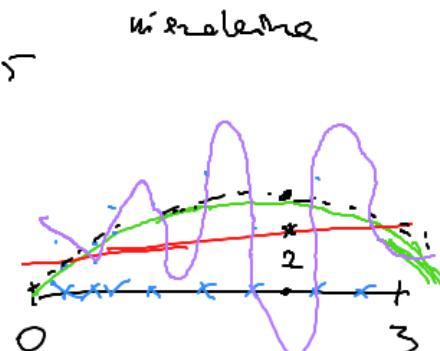
$$y_i = f(x_i) + e_i \quad , e_i \sim N(0, 0.25^2) \quad , i=1, \dots, 15$$

$$f(x) = \sin x$$

Model:

liniowy  $\hat{f}_\theta(x) = \vartheta_0 + \vartheta_1 \cdot x$

wielomianowy  $\hat{f}_{\vartheta, n}(x) = \vartheta_0 + \vartheta_1 \cdot x + \dots + \vartheta_n \cdot x^n$



Regresja liniowa, gdy zmienne są w skalarnej formie

$$\text{ap. } X_1 \in \{\text{kot, pies, papuga}\}$$

$$v_0 + v_1 \underbrace{x_1}_{\dots} + \dots$$

Nawiązanie spójne:

$$\tilde{x}_1 = \begin{cases} 0 & , x_1 = \text{kot} \\ 1 & , x_1 = \text{pies} \\ 2 & , x_1 = \text{papuga} \end{cases}$$

$$0$$

$$v_1$$

$$2v_1$$

$$v_0 + v_1 \tilde{x}_1 + \dots$$

(np.):

$$\tilde{x}_1^{(1)} = \begin{cases} 0 & , \text{nied - kot} \\ 1 & \text{kot} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{kot } v_1 + c$$

$$v_0 + v_1$$

$$\tilde{x}_1^{(2)} = \begin{cases} 0 & , \text{nied pies} \\ 1 & \text{pies} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{pies } v_2 + c$$

$$v_0 + v_1 \underbrace{\left(v_1 + (v_1)_{x_1}^{(1)} \tilde{x}_1^{(1)} + (v_2)_{x_1}^{(2)} \tilde{x}_1^{(2)} + (v_3)_{x_1}^{(3)} \tilde{x}_1^{(3)} + \dots\right)}_{-c}$$

$$\tilde{x}_1^{(3)} = \begin{cases} 0 & , \text{nied papuga} \\ 1 & \text{papuga} \end{cases}$$

~~zgadza się,~~

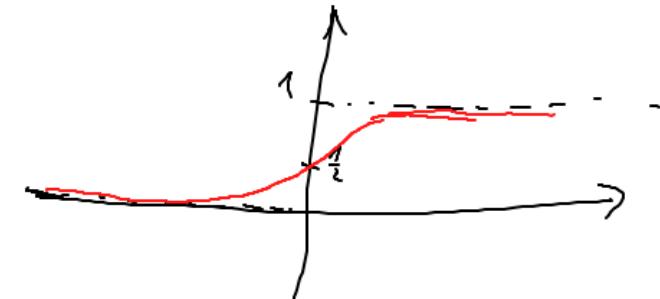
wtedy: zmienne  $\left(1, \tilde{x}_1^{(1)}, \tilde{x}_1^{(2)}, \tilde{x}_1^{(3)}\right)$  są liniowo zależne

## Sieci neuronowe

neuron jest funkcja postaci:

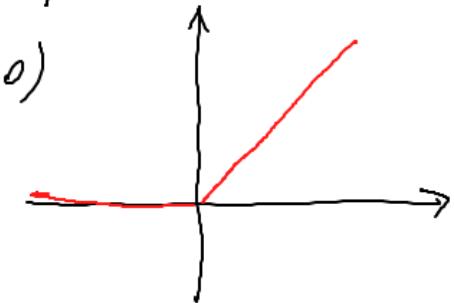
$$\mathbb{R}^n \ni (x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}) \longmapsto \sigma(\alpha_0 x_0 + \alpha_1 x_1 + \dots + \alpha_{n-1} x_{n-1} - \alpha_n) \in \mathbb{R}$$

$\sigma$ -funkcja aktywacji, nazywana np.  $\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$  sigmoid (logistyczna)



$$\text{ReLU}(x) = x_+ = \max(x, 0)$$

rectified  
linear unit

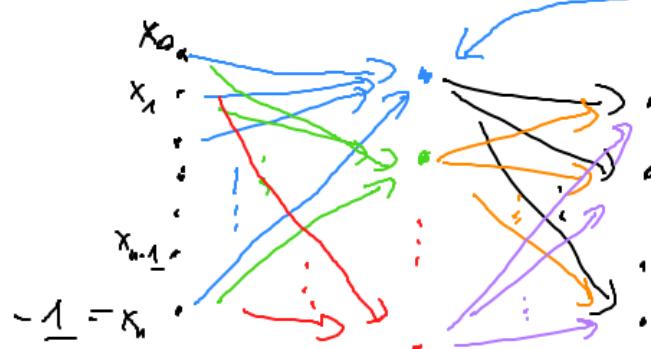


Gewichtung: die wiggdeste potolizing  $x_n := -1$

$$(x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}) \rightarrow \sigma\left(\sum_{k=0}^n \alpha_k x_k\right)$$

Wurzeln (größen)

$$\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow (x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}) \rightarrow \left( \sigma\left(\sum_{k=0}^n \alpha_{1k} x_k\right), \sigma\left(\sum_{k=0}^n \alpha_{2k} x_k\right), \dots, \sigma\left(\sum_{k=0}^n \alpha_{mk} x_k\right) \right) \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

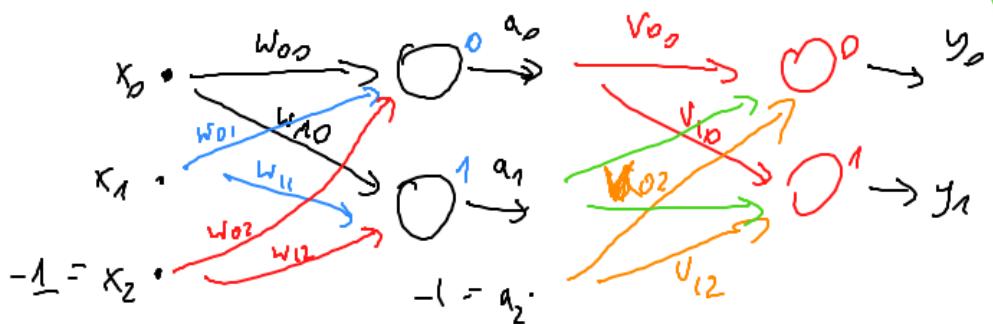


1. Wurzel 2. Wurzel ...

Sie ist neuwane jest fukcja potolizej przekrojonej warstw

Nr.

$$\mathbb{R}^2 \ni (x_0, x_1) \rightarrow (y_0, y_1)$$



$y_i$

$$y_0 = \sigma(v_{00} + (w_{00}x_0 + w_{01}x_1 + w_{02}x_2) +$$

$$+ v_{01} + (w_{10}x_0 + w_{11}x_1 + w_{12}x_2) - v_{02})$$

$$a_0 = \sigma(w_{00}x_0 + w_{01}x_1 + w_{02}x_2)$$

$$a_1 = \sigma(w_{10}x_0 + w_{11}x_1 + w_{12}x_2)$$

$$y_0 = \sigma(v_{00}a_0 + v_{01}a_1 + v_{02}a_2)$$

$$y_1 = \sigma(v_{10}a_0 + v_{11}a_1 + v_{12}a_2)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} w_{00}x_0 + \dots \\ w_{10}x_0 + \dots \end{bmatrix}$$

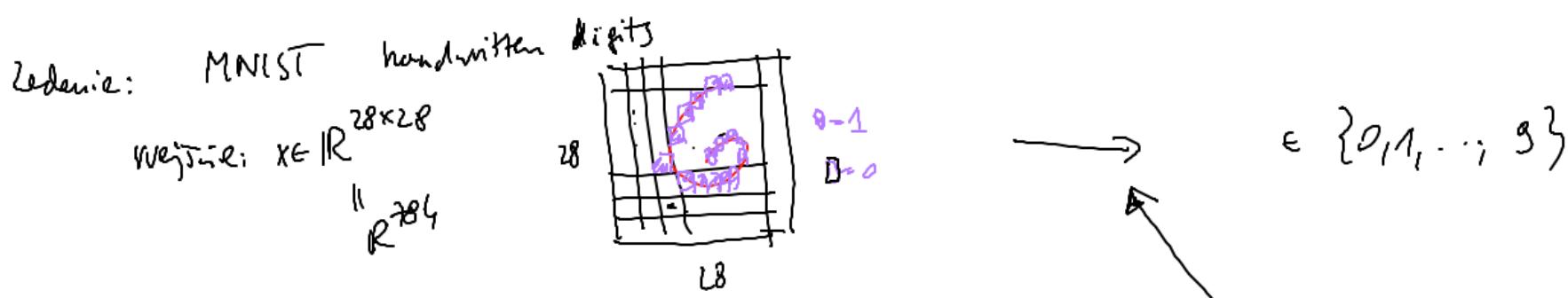
$$\begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \end{bmatrix} = \sigma\left(W \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}\right)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} w_{00} & w_{01} & w_{02} \\ w_{10} & w_{11} & w_{12} \end{bmatrix}$$

nichtdegen or no pos/neg linear solution

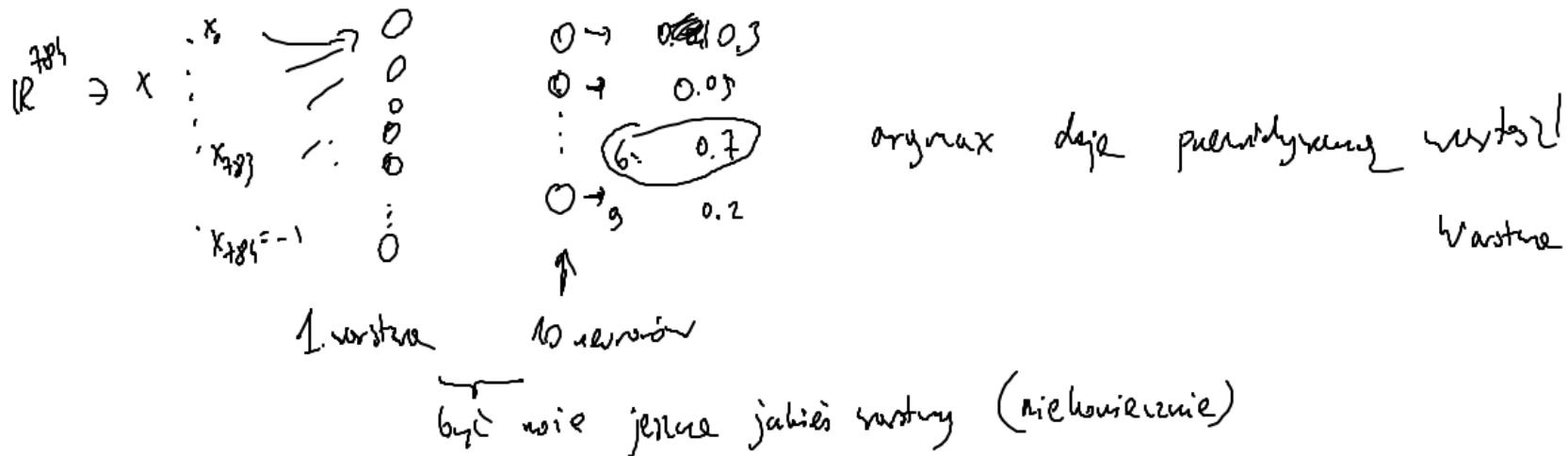


$\arg\max(y)$



dane:  $(x, y)$   $y \in \{0, \dots, 9\}$  70 000

cel: zaimplementować sieć neuronową, która modeluje funkcję  $f(x)$ .



Metode iterasjine dopasanguania ang (backward propagation, propagasi wakarun)

Wparasenang fungsi kordinat:

$$L(t, y) = \frac{1}{2} \|t - y\|_2^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^9 (t_k - y_k)^2$$

{

waktu  
model wakana  
upardina

$$y_k = \sigma \left( \sum_j v_{kj} a_j \right)$$

$$v = v_{kj,0}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial v_{kj,0}} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial y_k} \cdot \frac{\partial y_k}{\partial v} = \underbrace{\frac{\partial L}{\partial y_k}(t, y)}_{(t_k - y_k)} \cdot \sigma' \left( \sum_j v_{kj} a_j \right) \cdot a_{j,0}$$

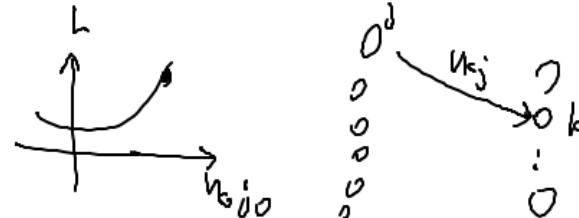
$$\text{now } v_{kj,0} = v_{kj,0} - c \cdot \frac{\partial L}{\partial v_{kj,0}}$$

$$c = 0.01$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} t_0 \\ t_1 \\ \vdots \\ t_9 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{x} \begin{bmatrix} y_0 \\ y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_9 \end{bmatrix} \quad 784$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} t_0 \\ t_1 \\ \vdots \\ t_9 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{x} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad 16$$

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$$



Jak sprawdzić degradację modelu?

drukuj dane na 2-3 wizjach:

- dane treningowe 50k
- dane testowe 10k
- (• dane weryfikacyjne) 10k



MM.

