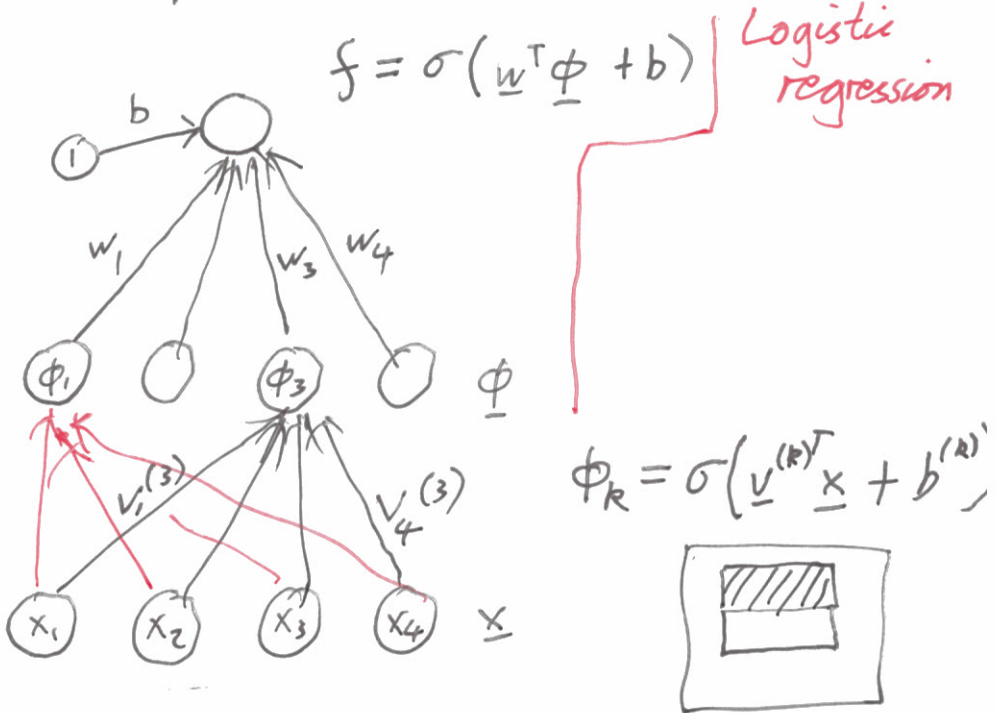


Training, validation, testing

# Neural Networks

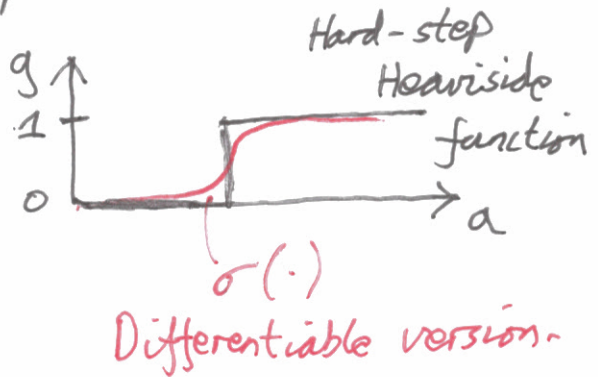
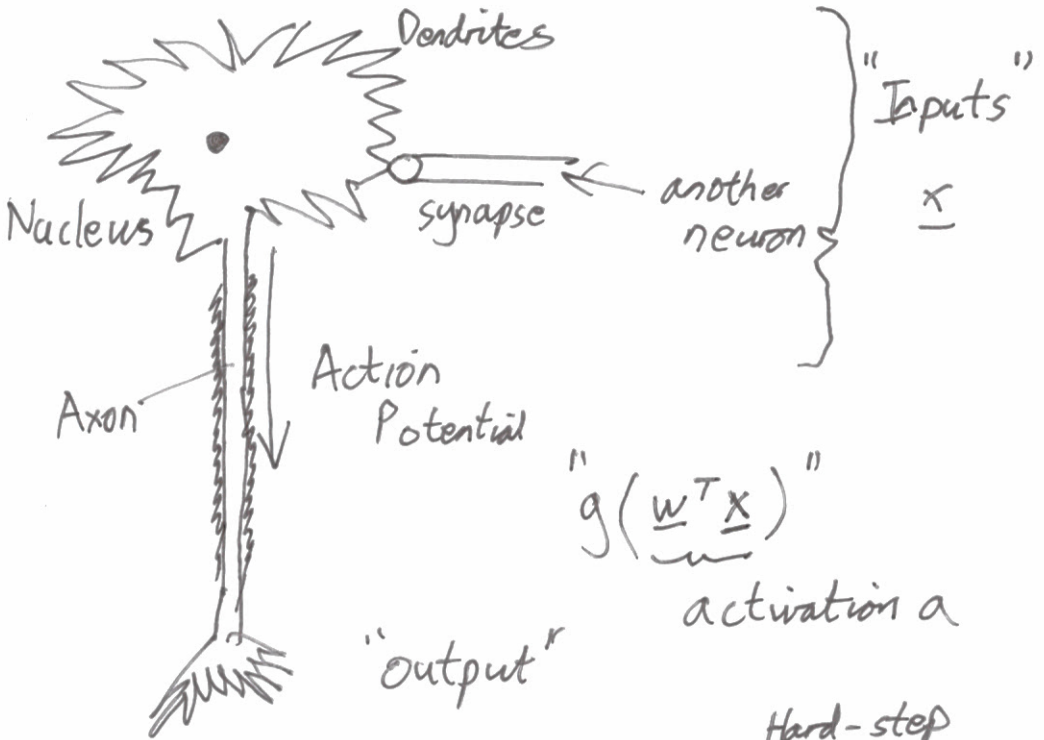
First example:



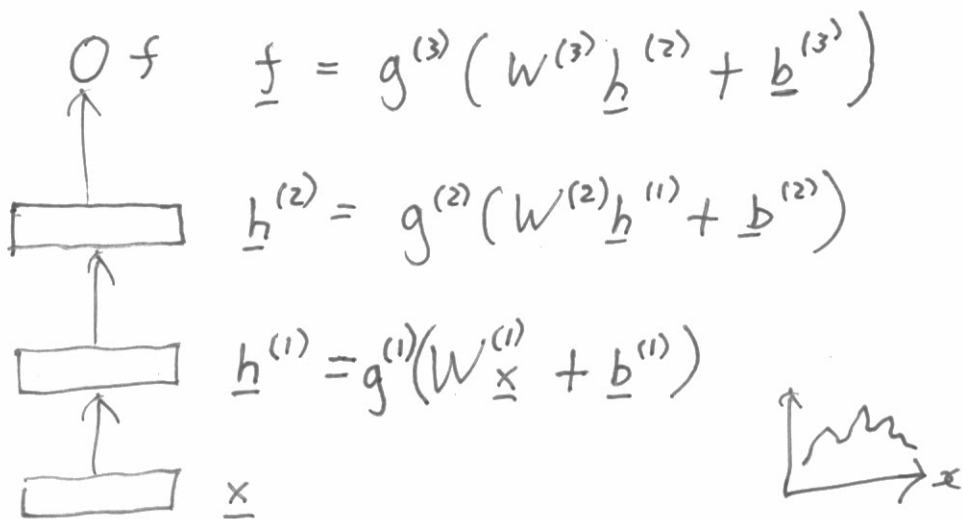
Fit  $\{ \{ \underline{v}^{(k)}, b^{(k)} \}, \underline{w}, b \}$  with a gradient-based optimizer. Match  $f$  to training  $y$ 's using some loss.

# Why "Neural Network"? (non-examinable)

Neuron = Nerve cell



# Feed-forward Neural Networks



If  $f$  is a scalar  $W^{(3)} \underline{h}^{(2)} = \underline{w}^{(3)T} \underline{h}^{(2)}$

Other architectures possible:

"skip connections"

$$\underline{h}^{(1)} = g^{(1)}(W^{(1)} \underline{x} + \underline{b}^{(1)}) + \underline{x}$$

"residual layer"

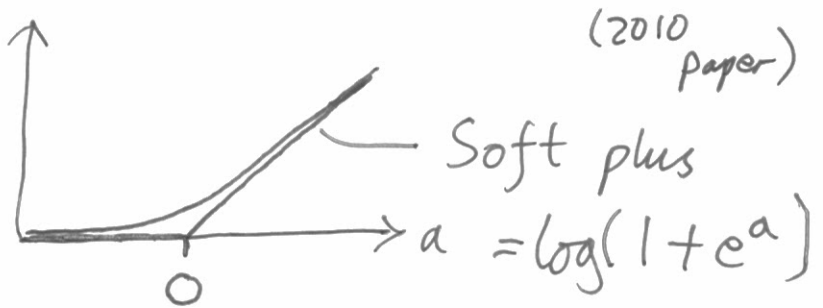
Parameterize the functions  $g$ .

For particular data: ConvNets for images and some audio.  
Sequence Models.

# Non-linearity

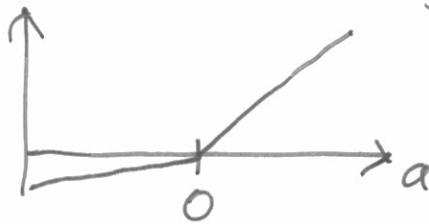
Sigmoidal function  $\sigma$ :

ReLU: Rectified Linear Unit



$$\text{ReLU}(a) = \max(a, 0)$$

PReLU



$$f(a) = \begin{cases} a & a > 0 \\ sa & a \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

↑  
Parameter

## Initialize the weights?

Mustn't set  $W^{(2)}$  to zero.

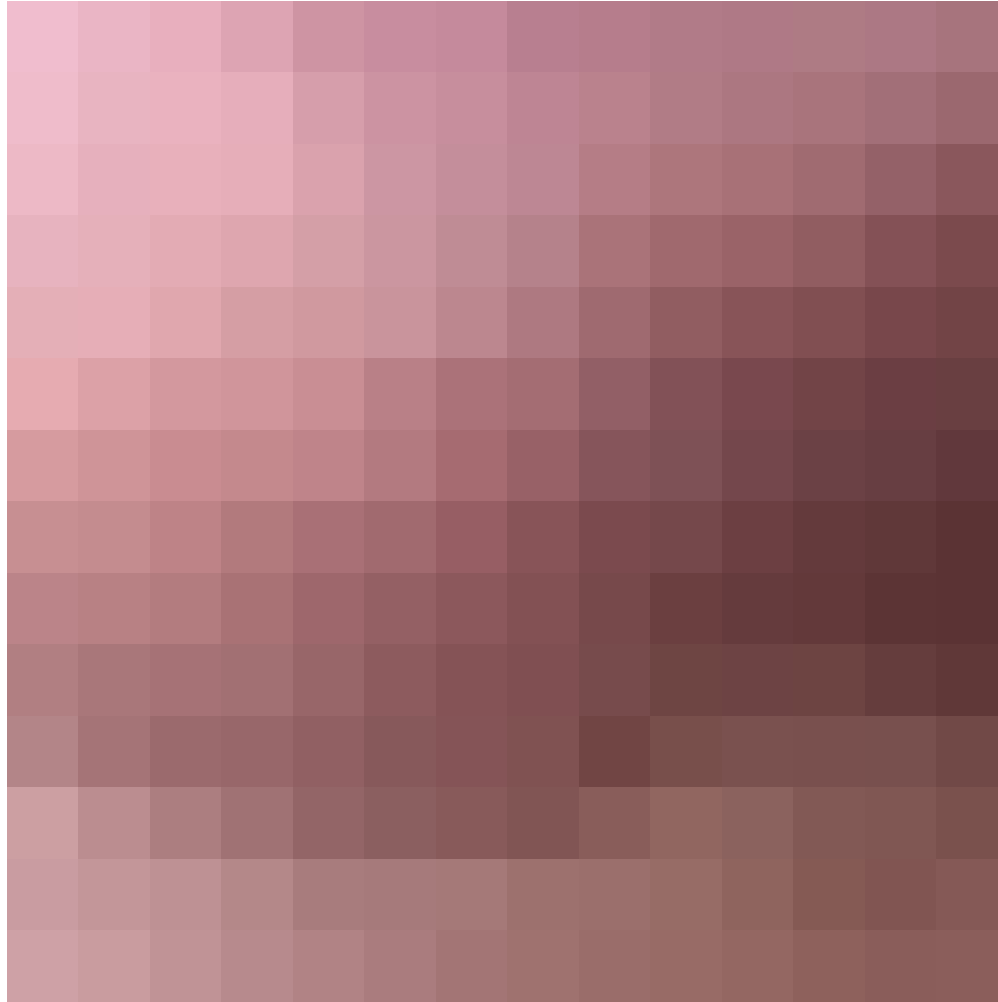
⇒ All hidden extract same feature

⇒ Weights for each hidden stay  
the same.

⇒ Randomly set weights.

# Vision in the brain

$14 \times 14$  **patch of retinal pixels:** (cartoon)



How many V1 neurons connect to each patch?

# Vision in the brain



~ 100,000 V1 neurons connect to  $14 \times 14$  pixels in macaques

via Bruno Olshausen <http://redwood.berkeley.edu/bruno/papers/CNS2010-chapter.pdf>