

CPE 721 - Redes Neurais *Feedforward*

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1 - Introdução

Redes Neurais Artificiais Feedforward

O que é isto ?

Para que serve ?

De onde veio ?

O que é isto ?

Inteligência Artificial / Computacional

Cognitiva, Simbólica

IA “tradicional”

Evolucionista

AG, Vida Artificial

Conexionista

Redes Neurais Artificiais

Redes Neurais Artificiais

Redes Feedforward (CPE 721)

**Aproximadores e classificadores,
Redes “backpropagation”**

Redes Não Supervisionadas (CPE 722)

Classificadores

Cursos básicos em RNs no PEE da COPPE:**CPE 721 – Redes Neurais Feedforward - 2021/2**

Pré requisitos CPE 721: apenas noções de álgebra linear, estatística e otimização contínua

CPE 722 – Redes Neurais Não Supervisionadas e Agrupamento - 2021/3 ?

Pré requisitos: apenas noções de álgebra linear, estatística e otimização contínua

CPE 724 – Redes Neurais Feedforward - Aplicações – ?

Pré requisito: CPE 721 - Redes Neurais Feedforward

Outras disciplinas em IC (PEE, PESC, PEC)*Disciplinas da Área Interdisciplinar de Engenharia e Ciência Computacional*

Período	Programa	Código	Nome	Prof.
2º	PEC	CPC881	Métodos Comp. Inspirados na Natureza	Beatriz/Solange
		COC891	Deep Learning	Alexandre
		CPC863	Análise de Informação não Estruturada	Nelson/Rogério
		COC763	Finite Elements in Fluids	Álvaro
	PEE	CPE721	Redes Neurais Feedforward	Caloba
		CPE884	Aprendizado de Máquina Continuado	Seixas
		CPE 720	Otimização Natural	José Guilherme
	PESC	CPS829	Engenharia de Software Experimental II	Guilherme
		CPS765	Redes Complexas	Daniel Ratton
		COS831	Laboratório de Banco de Dados	Marta Mattoso
	PEQ	COQ897	Otimização	Argimiro
		COQ791	Modelagem e Simulação de Processos	Priamo
		COQ792	Controle de Processos	Mauricio

CPE 721 - Redes Neurais Feedforward

Programa:

- Introdução, motivação ao uso.
- Neurônios e redes neurais biológicas e artificiais. Estrutura feedforward.
- O treinamento backpropagation.
- Métodos mais eficientes; resilient BP e métodos de segunda ordem.
- Pré-processamento: escolha das entradas, detecção de intrusos, escalamento, etc.
- Dimensionamento da rede, escolha dos parâmetros iniciais.
- Acompanhamento do treinamento: evolução do erro
- Pós-processamento: análise e correção do erro
- Aproximadores e Classificadores, capacidade de mapeamento. Operação.
- Outras redes: Redes de Base Radial, SVM, Deep Learning.
- Demonstrativos e exemplos de aplicações.

Referências bibliográficas:

Para iniciar:

*1 – Ivan Silva, I.; Spatti, D. e Flauzini, R. - "Redes Neurais Artificiais para Engenharia e Ciências Aplicadas", Artliber, 2010, cap 1-6.

Para aprofundar:

*1 - Haykin, S., “Neural Networks and Learning Machines” Pearson – Prentice Hall, 2009, Cap 1-7. versão antiga: “Neural Networks, A Comprehensive Foundation”, Prentice Hall, 1999. Ver também: Haykin, S., “Redes Neurais, Teoria e Prática”, Bookman, 2001.

2 - Bishop, C. M. - "Pattern Recognition and Machine Learning", Springer, 2006, Cap 1 e 3-5.

*3 – Cichocki, A.; Unbehauen, R.- “Neural Networks for Optimization and Signal

Software:

* Toolboxes: Matlab, Statistica

Freeware:

* Python

WEKA www.cs.waikato.ac.nz/ml/weka/

Base de dados

<http://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/>

<http://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets.html>

Avaliação:

Listas de exercícios (apenas aprendizado)

1 ou 2 Provas (avaliação principal)

Para que serve ?

Emular sistemas neuronais biológicos visando obter as propriedades destes sistemas:

Redes Neurais Artificiais

Aprendizado ?

Generalização ?

Robustez ?

Aplicações:

Cálculo ? Não !!!

Simulação de Sistemas não Lineares

Reconhecimento de Padrões

Otimização

De onde veio ?

Breve Histórico

400 A.C. - Aristóteles (filósofo)

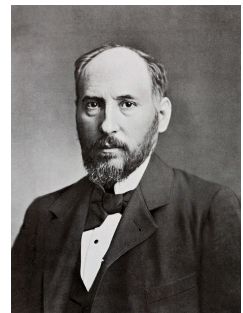
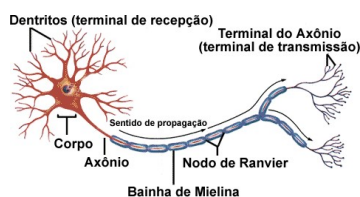
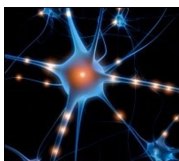
“De memoria et reminiscentia”



1900 - Biologia & Psicologia:

Santiago Cajal

(médico, pai da neurociência moderna, Nobel 1906)



Frederick Skinner, etc.

(psicólogo, filósofo - aprendizagem)



1943 – Warren McCulloch (neuroanatomista, psiquiatra)

Walter Pitts (autodidata)

primeiro modelo matemático de neurônio

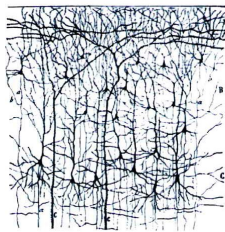
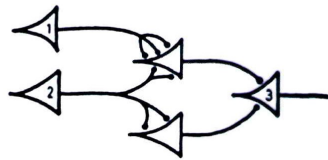
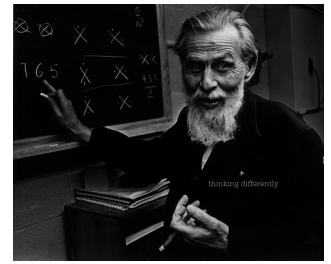


Figure 4a. The following is the original caption. Kleine und mittelgroße Pyramidenzellen der Schinde eines 20 tägigen Neugeborenen (Fussus caeruleus). A, pleoforme Schicht. B, Schicht der kleinen Pyramiden. C, Schicht der mittelgroßen Pyramiden. a, absteigender Axencylinder; b, rückläufige Collaterale; c, Säge von Reizpyramiden.

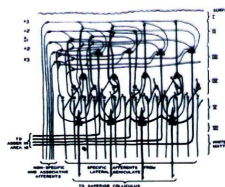
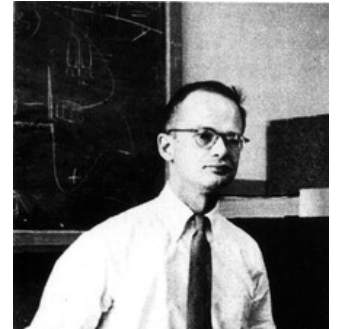
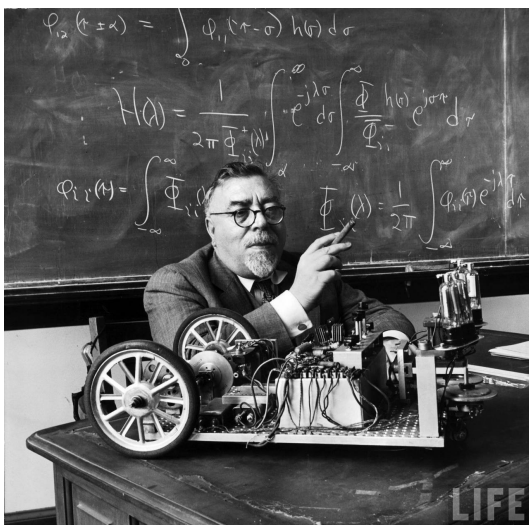


Figure 3. Impulses relayed by the lateral geniculate from the eyes ascend in specific afferents to layer IV where they branch laterally, exciting small cells singly and larger cells only by summation. Large cells thus represent larger visual areas. From layer IV impulses impinge on higher layers where summation is required from nonspecific thalamic afferents or associative fibers. From there they converge on large cells of the third layer which relay impulses to the parastriate area 18 for addition. On their way down they contribute to summation on the large pyramids of layer V which relays them to the superior colliculus.



1947 - Norbert Wiener (matemático, PhD aos 18 anos, pai da cibernética)

“Cibernetics”



Palomilla

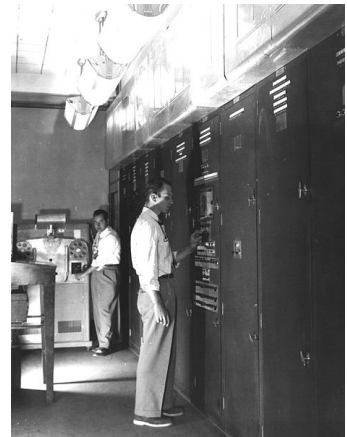
1947 - 1951 – John Von Newman (matemático)



*EDVAC -
Electronic Discrete Variable
Automatic Computer*

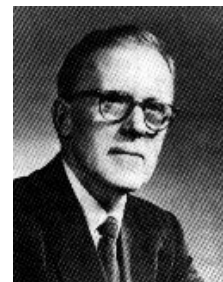
6000 válvulas, 12.000 diodos,

56 kW, 45 m², 8 ton



1949 - Donald Hebb (psicólogo)

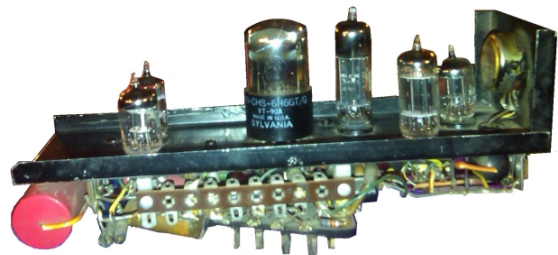
*primeiro modelo de aprendizado não
supervisionado*



1951 – Marvin Minsky (matemático, IA) e Dean Edmonds

Snark - primeiro computador auto-adaptativo – “Hebbiano”

“neurônio” do Snark



1957 - Frank Rosenblatt

(psicólogo, neurologista)

Perceptrons - aprendizado em sistemas não lineares

Mark I Perceptron Neurocomputer

imagens 20x20 pixels



Fig. 1.4. • Frank Rosenblatt (the inventor of the perceptron and designer of the 1 Perceptron neurocomputer) with the 400 pixel (20 × 20) Mark I Perceptron sensor. Photo courtesy of Arvin Calspan Advanced Technology Center.

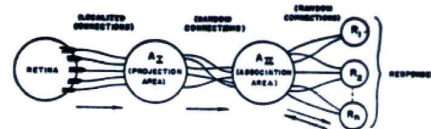


FIG. 1. Organization of a perceptron.

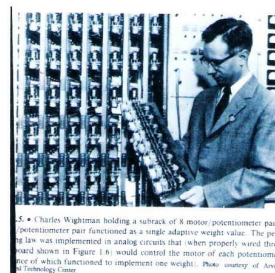


Fig. 1.5. • Charles Wightman holding a subrack of 8 motor/potentiometer pairs. Each potentiometer pair functioned as a single adaptive weight value. The perceptron law was implemented in analog circuits that, when properly wired through the rack shown in Figure 1.6, would control the motor of each potentiometer (the rack of which functioned to implement one weight). Photo courtesy of Arvin Calspan Advanced Technology Center.

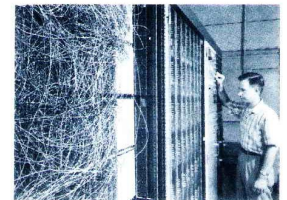


Fig. 1.6. • The Mark I Perceptron patchboard. The connection patterns were typically "random", so as to illustrate the ability of the perceptron to learn the desired pattern without need for precise wiring (in contrast to, unlike the precise wiring required in a programmed computer). Photo courtesy of Arvin Calspan Advanced Technology Center.

1960 – Bernard Widrow e Marcian (Ted) Hoff (engenheiros)

Adaline - adaptive linear neuron

LMS- *aprendizado em sistemas lineares*

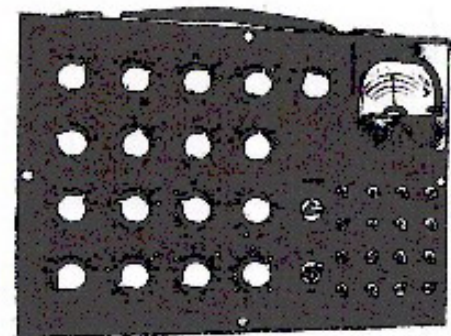
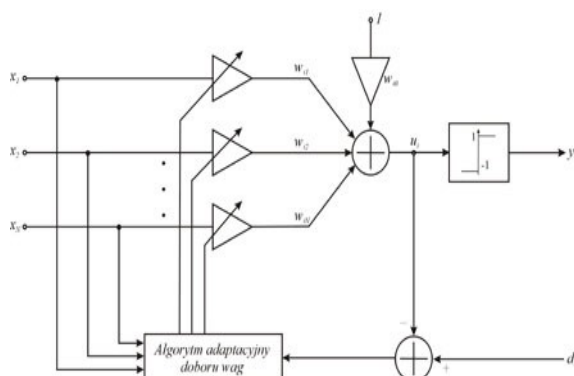


Figure 2 Adaline.

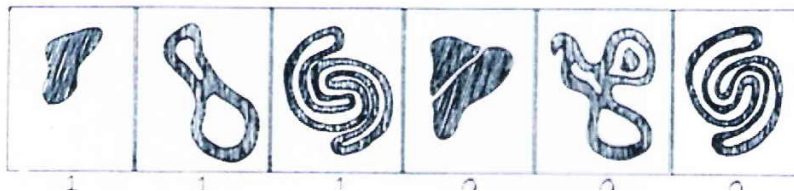
1969 – Marvin Minsky
(matemático)

Seymour Papert
(matemático, educador)

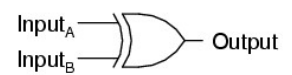


“Perceptrons”

$$\psi_{\text{CONNECTED}}(X) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } X \text{ is a connected figure,} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

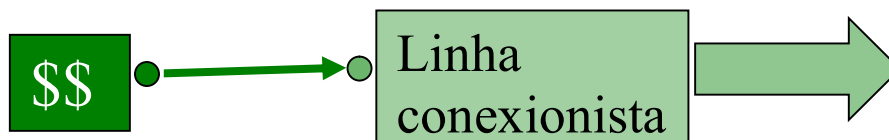


Exclusive-OR gate

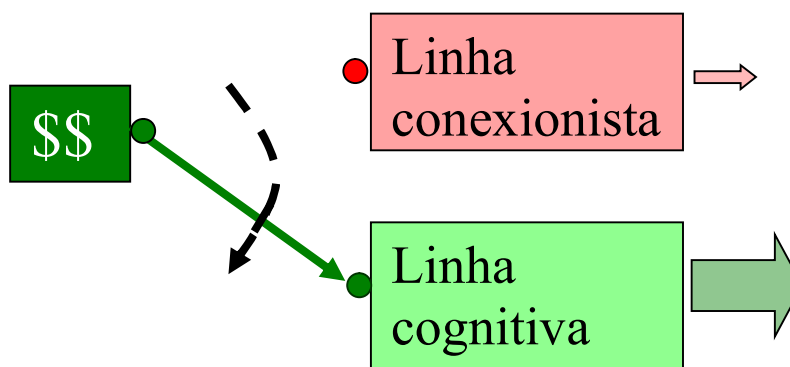


A	B	Output
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

ANTES do “Perceptrons”:



DEPOIS do “Perceptrons”:



”moh ching, moh meng” – sem dinheiro não há vida

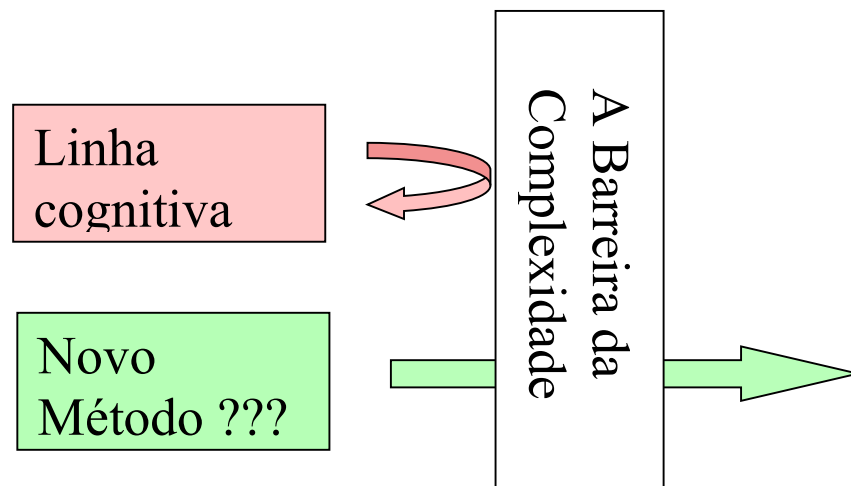
James Clavel – “Casa Nobre”

1969 - 1982 A época das trevas – O inverno da IA

Aprendizado não supervisionado, auto-organização

Amari, Anderson, Fukushima, Grossberg, Kohonen

E a linha cognitiva ?



1974 - Paul Werbos (matemático)

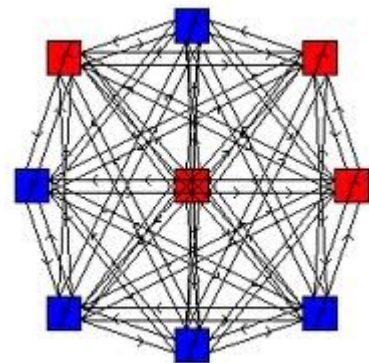
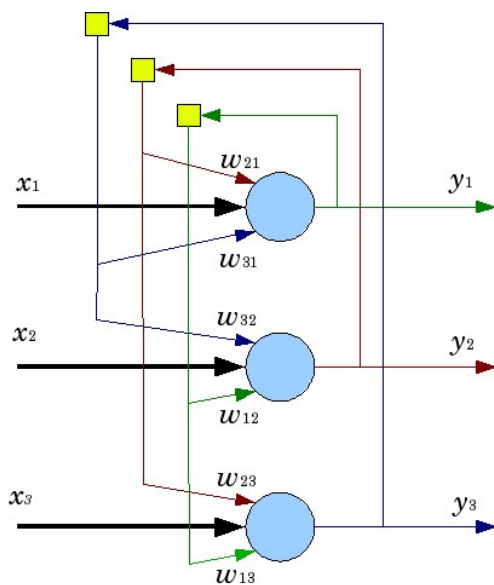
“Beyond Regression”



CBRN / SBAI Florianópolis, 2007

1982 John Hopfield (físico)

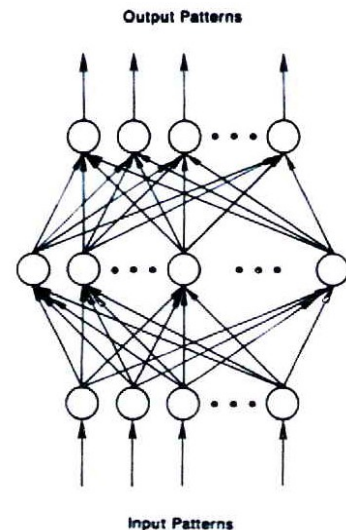
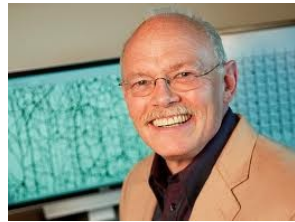
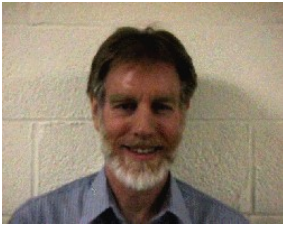
Redes conexionistas em otimização



1986 – **David Rumelhart** (psicólogo)
Ronald Williams (computação)
Geoffrey Hinton (psicologia e IA)

“PDP (Parallel Distributed Processing) I e II”

a **re**-descoberta da *Backpropagation*.



1987 - 1º Congresso em Redes Neurais
(IEEE Int. Conf. on Neural Networks - 1700 participantes)
Fundação da International Neural Networks Society

1988 - **Broomhead e Low** *Redes de Base Radial*

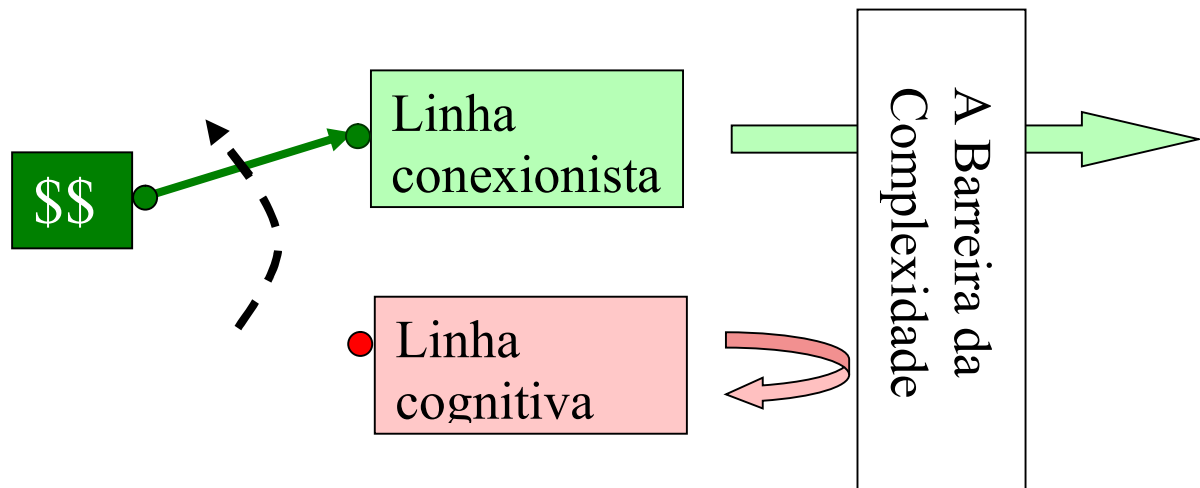
1988 - Revista “Neural Networks”

1989 - IEEE Transactions on Neural Networks

1992 - 98 – **Vapnik** *Máquinas de Vetor Suporte*

Geoffrey Hinton

Deep Learning



A situação atual:

Sociedades científicas:

International Neural Networks Society, INNS

IEEE Computational Intelligence Society
(antiga IEEE Neural Networks Society)

Sociedade Brasileira de Inteligência Computacional, SBIC,
(antiga Sociedade Brasileira de Redes Neurais, SBRN), www.sbrn.org.br

Revistas

Neural Networks, INNS

IEEE Trans. on Neural networks, IEEE

Learning and Non-Linear Models, SBRN, www.sbrn.org.br

Congressos:

International Joint Conference on Neural Networks.
anual, da INNS e IEEE-NNS.

Congresso Brasileiro de Inteligência Computacional,
bi-anual, da SBIC.

Quando usar redes neurais ?

Existe um algoritmo (modelo fenomenológico) satisfatório ?

SIM - então use o algoritmo

NÃO - então pense em usar redes neurais

Redes Neurais

não são a panacéia universal !!

Como implementar as Redes Neurais Artificiais ?

Emulando os sistemas biológicos !

Neurônio biológico

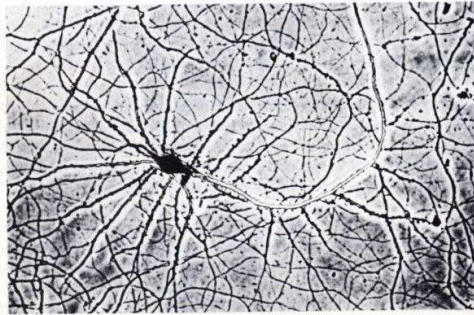
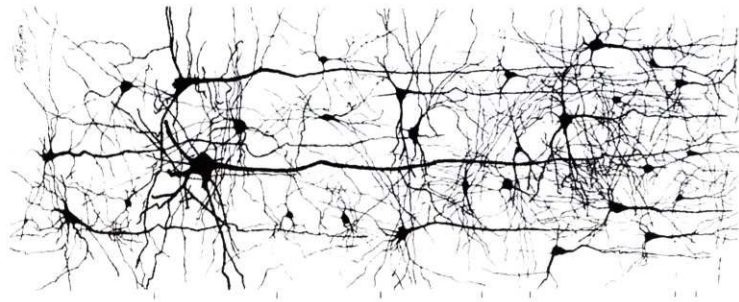
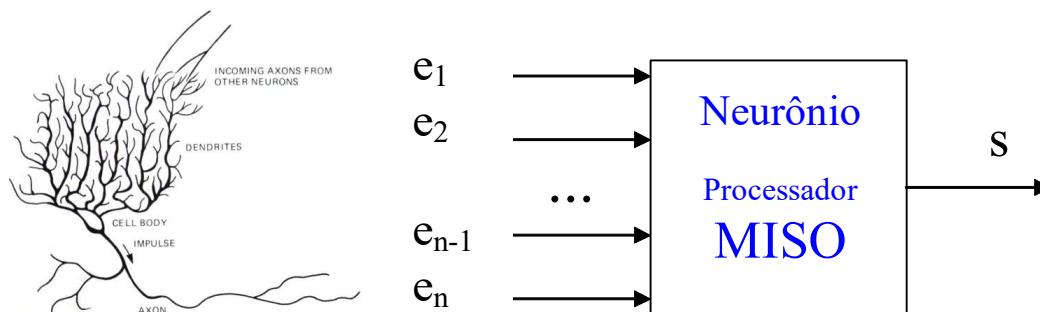


Figure 1-2a. A biological neuron magnified 400× with the dendritic tree in the foreground (courtesy of Gary Banker and Aaron Waxman, Univ. of Virginia).



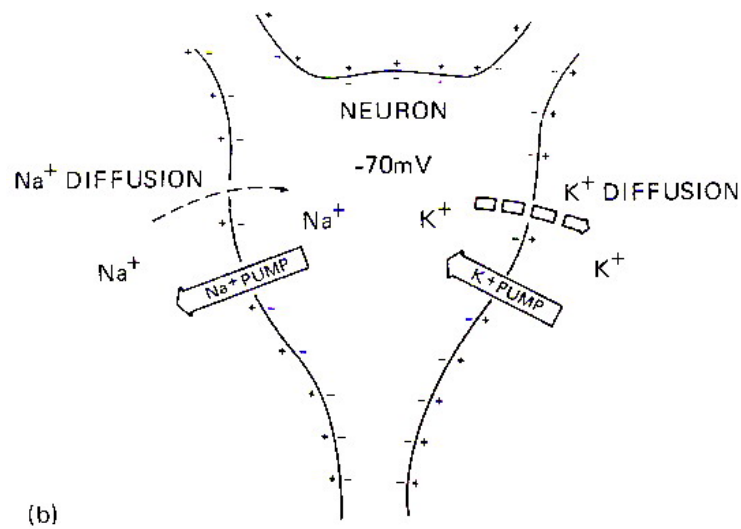
Neurônio biológico



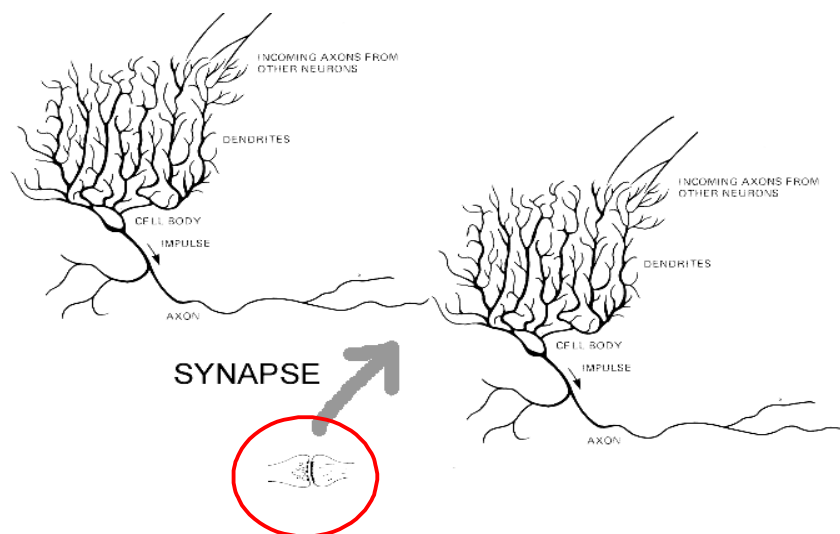
$$- 70 \text{ mV} < \text{saída} < + 50 \text{ mV}$$

$$\text{estado} \begin{cases} \text{ativo, excitado} & \text{saída} > s_0 \\ \text{inativo, inativo} & \text{saída} < s_0 \end{cases}$$

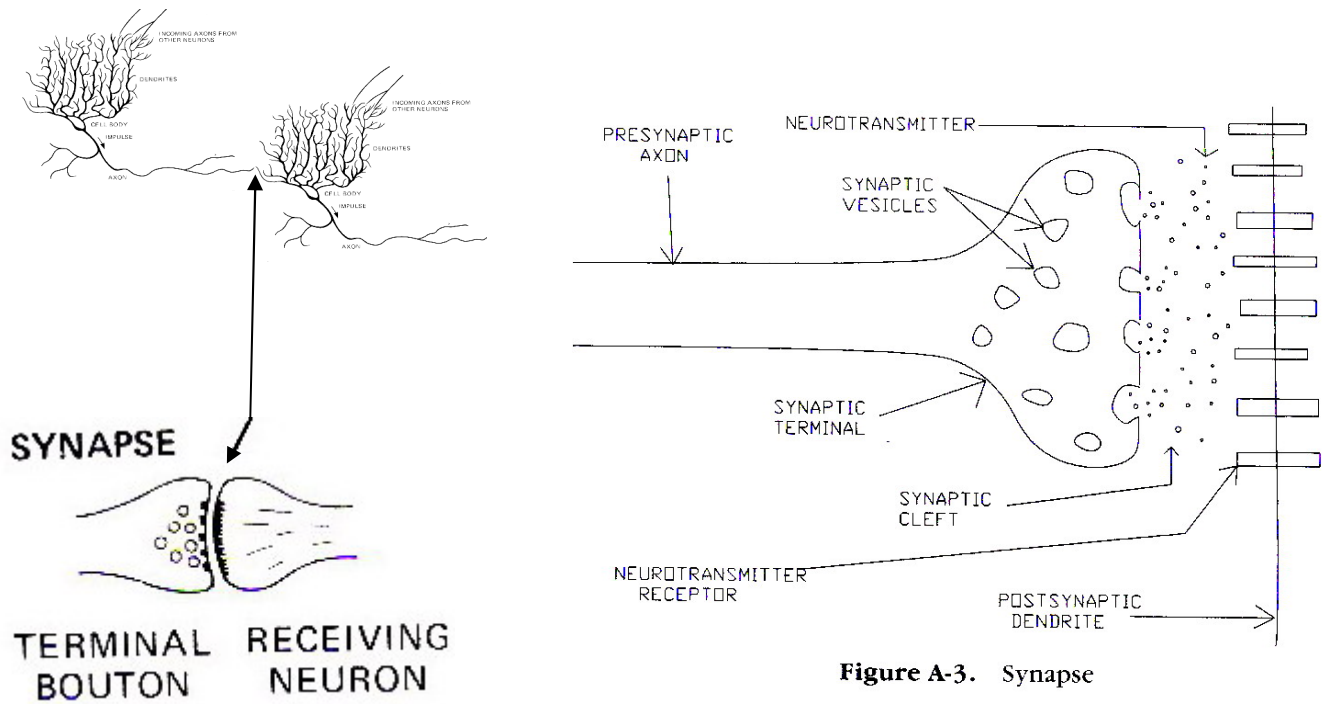
Polarização dos Neurônios - Bombas de Íons



Comunicação entre neurônios:



Sinapse



sinapses são ponderadores

Memória:

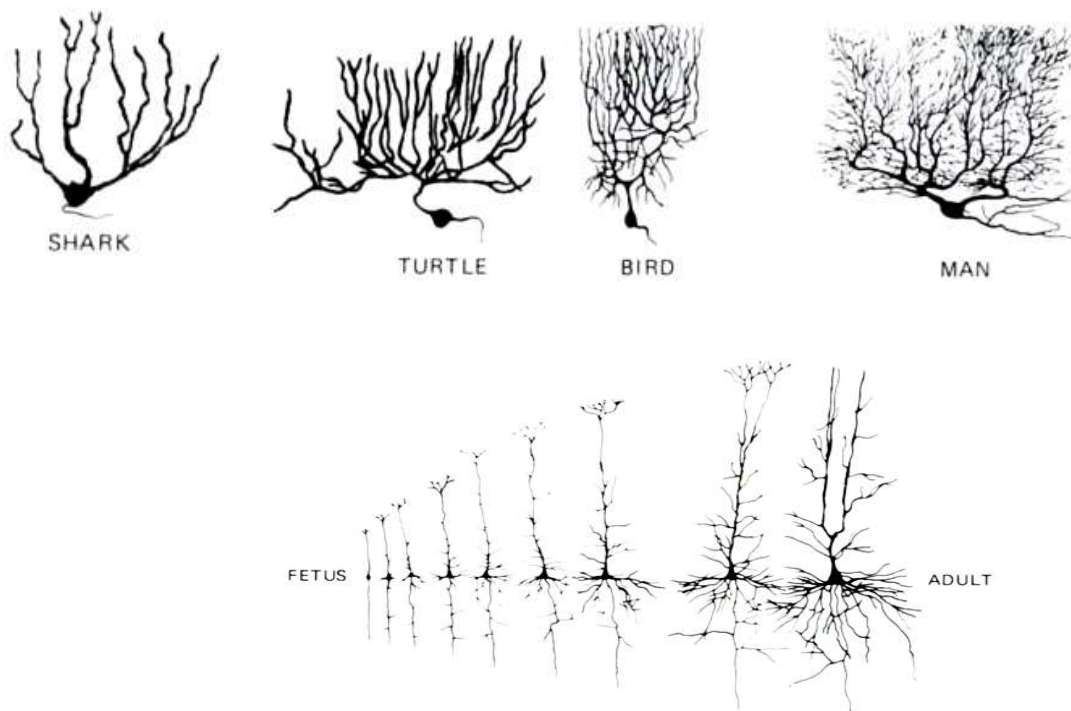
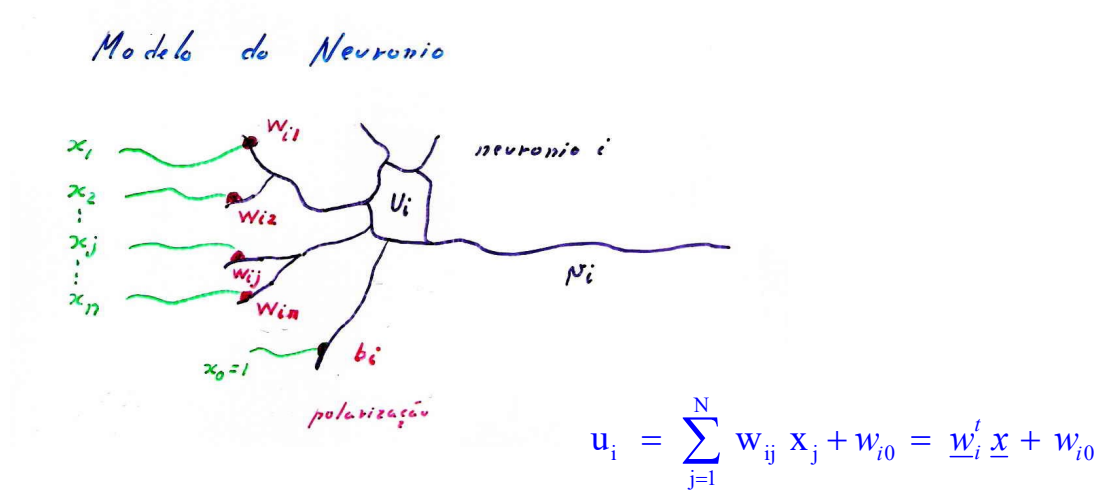


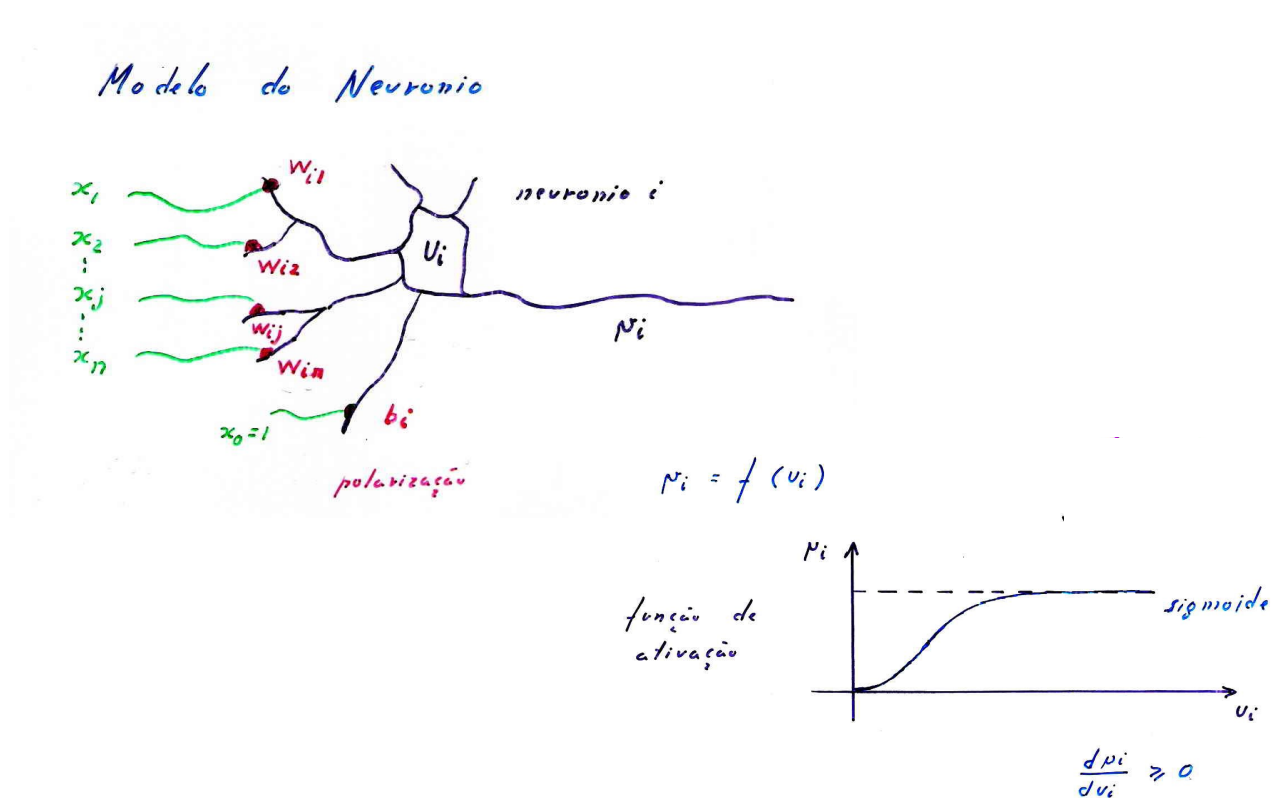
Figure 7-13. Growth of the dendritic trees and axon branches of cortical pyramidal cells in the human, from fetus to adult. (Courtesy of Sidman and Rakic 1982, and Poliakov in Sarkisov and Preobrazenskaya 1959.)

Neurônio - elemento de processamento

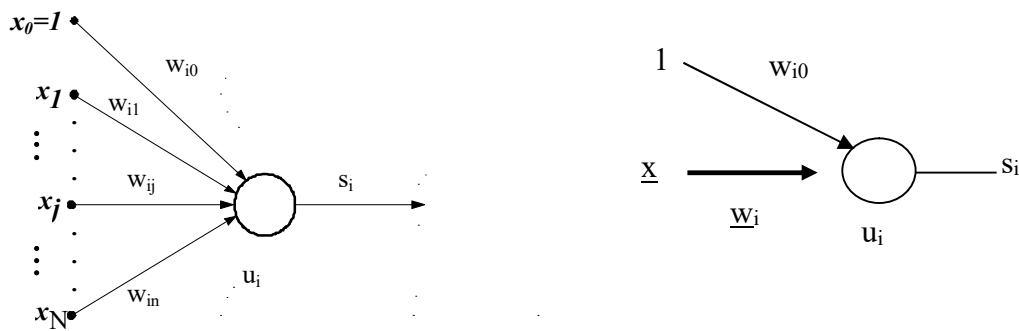


$$\underline{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \dots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} \quad \underline{w}_i = \begin{bmatrix} w_{i1} \\ w_{i2} \\ \dots \\ w_{in} \end{bmatrix}$$

Neurônio - elemento de processamento



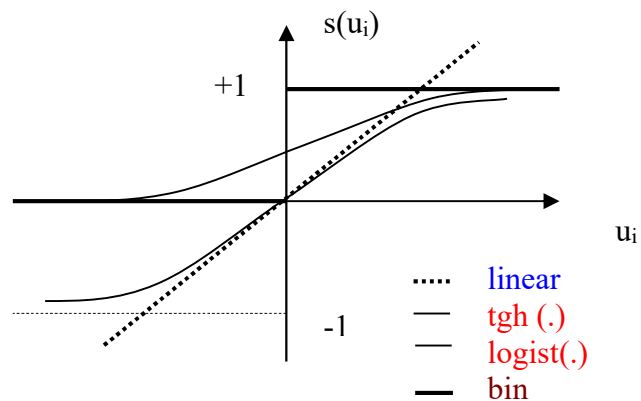
Neurônio - elemento de processamento



$$u_i = \sum_{j=1}^N w_{ij} x_j + w_{i0} = \underline{w}_i^t \underline{x} + w_{i0}$$

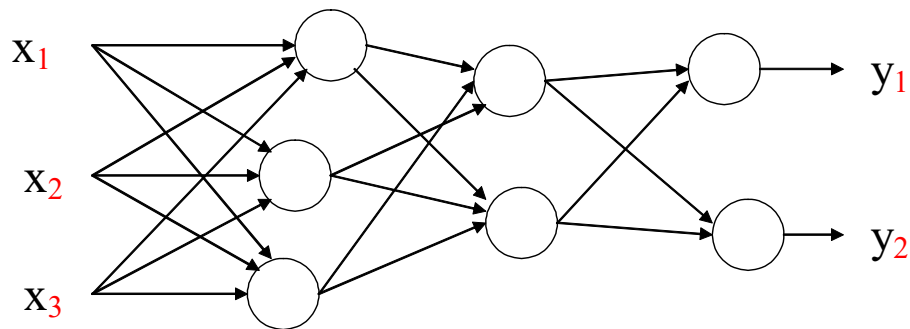
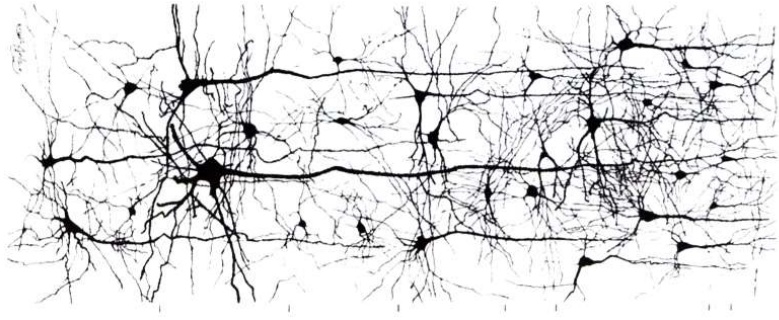
$$s_i = s(u_i)$$

Função de Ativação s(u)

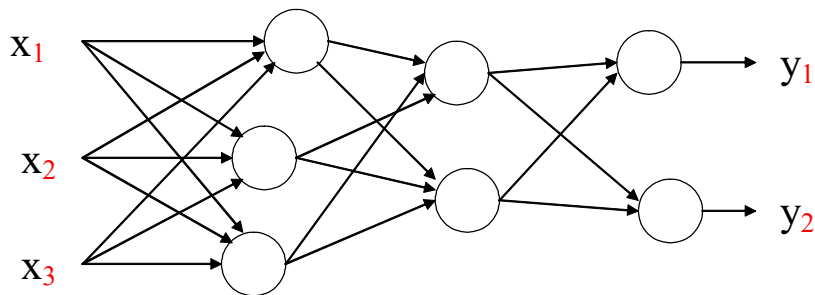


Neurônio	Função de ativação $s_i(u_i)$	Ganho linearizado $g_i(s_i) = ds_i / du_i$
linear	u_i	1
Não linear, tipo tgh	$\text{tgh}(u_i) = \frac{e^{u_i} - e^{-u_i}}{e^{u_i} + e^{-u_i}} = \frac{1 - e^{-2u_i}}{1 + e^{-2u_i}}$	$1 - s_i^2$
Não linear, tipo logistica	$\text{logist}(u_i) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-u_i}}$	$s_i(1 - s_i)$
Não linear, tipo binário	$\text{deg}(u_i) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } u_i < 0 \\ 1 & \text{se } u_i \geq 0 \end{cases}$	-

Arquitetura da Rede



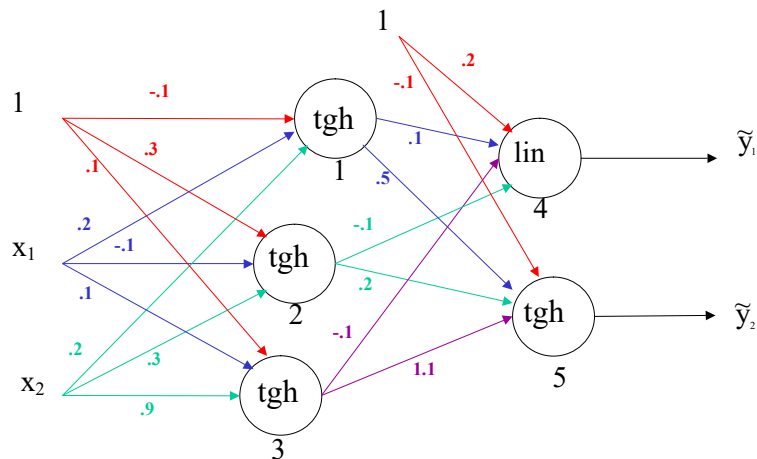
Arquitetura da Rede



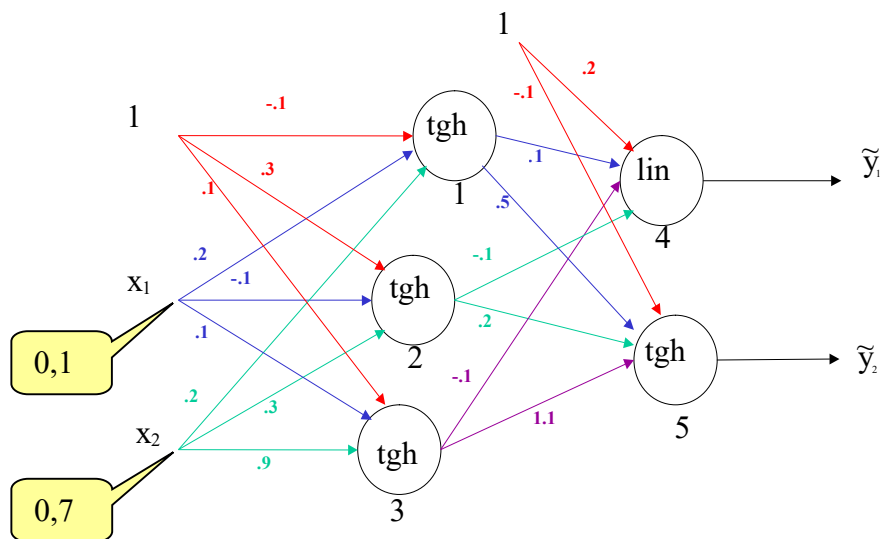
Rede feedforward (sem realimentação)

- Estática
- Estruturalmente estável

Exemplo de operação da rede:



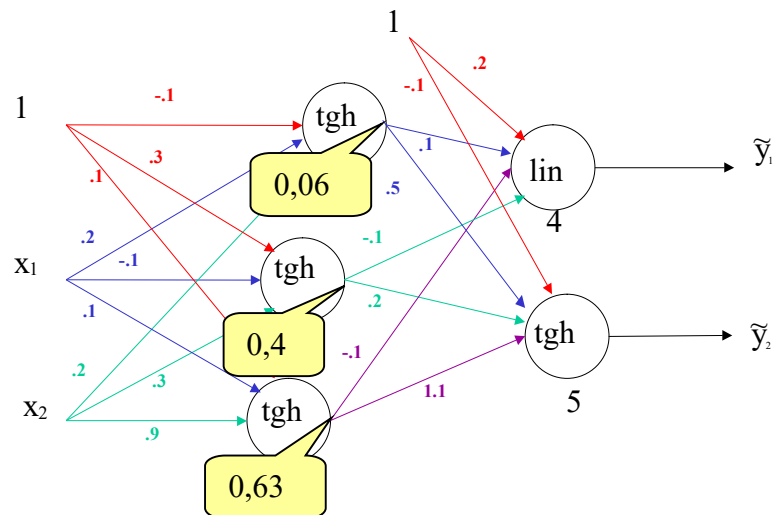
$$\underline{\mathbf{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0,1 \\ 0,7 \end{bmatrix} \quad \tilde{\mathbf{y}} = ?$$



$$u_1 = -0,1 + (0,2)(0,1) + (0,2)(0,7) = 0,06$$

$$v_1 = \text{tgh}(0,06) = 0,06$$

$$v_2 = 0,46 \quad v_3 = 0,63$$

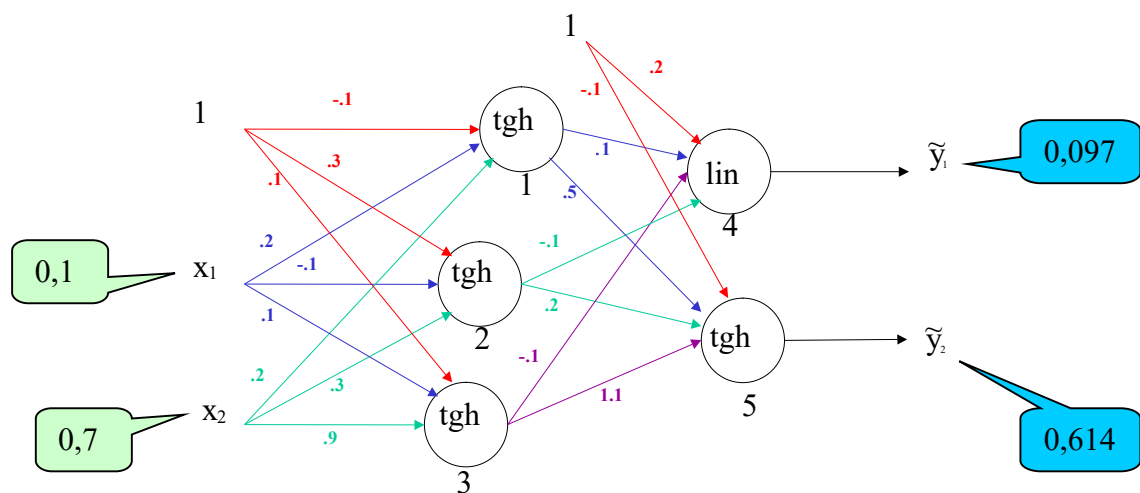


$$u_4 = 0,2 + (0,1)(0,06) + (-0,1)(0,46) + (-0,1)(0,63) = 0,097$$

$$v_4 = 0,097 \quad (\text{linear!})$$

$$u_5 = -0,1 + (0,5)(0,06) + (0,2)(0,46) + (1,1)(0,63) = 0,715$$

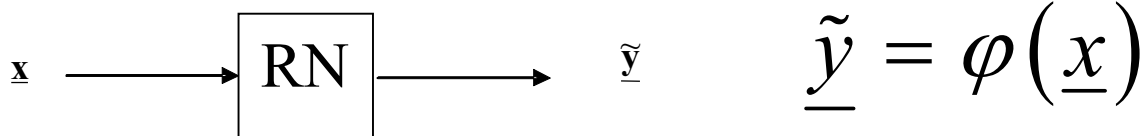
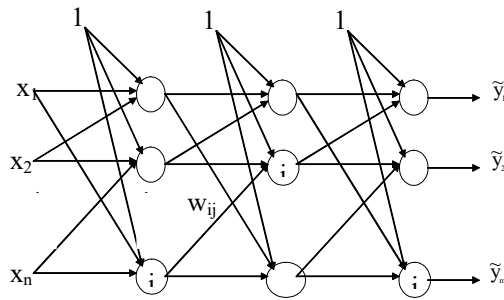
$$v_5 = \text{tgh}(0,715) = 0,614$$



$$\underline{\mathbf{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0,1 \\ 0,7 \end{bmatrix} \quad \underline{\tilde{\mathbf{y}}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0,097 \\ 0,614 \end{bmatrix}$$

Redes Neurais *FeedForward*

Mapeador Não Linear



Aproximador Universal !