

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

Redes Realimentadas

Otimizadores

Cursos em RNs no PEE da COPPE:**CPE 721 – Redes Neurais Feedforward**

2º período 2017

Pré requisitos: apenas noções de álgebra linear

CPE 722 – Redes Neurais Não Supervisionadas e Agrupamento

3º período 2017 ou 1º período 2018

Pré requisitos: apenas noções de álgebra linear

CPE 724 – Redes Neurais Feedforward - Aplicações

3º período 2017 ou 1º período 2018

Pré requisito: CPE 721 - Redes Neurais Feedforward

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.
- 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 Processing”, Wiley, 1993, Cap 1 e 3.

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 Teste (avaliação principal)

1 Aplicação (avaliação secundária)

Aulas extra

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

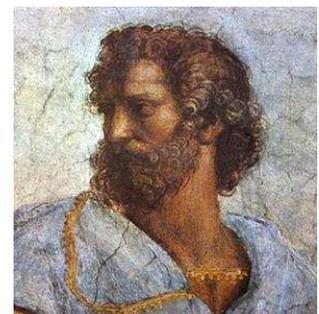
Otimização

De onde veio ?

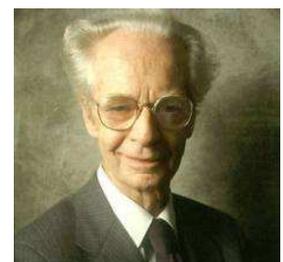
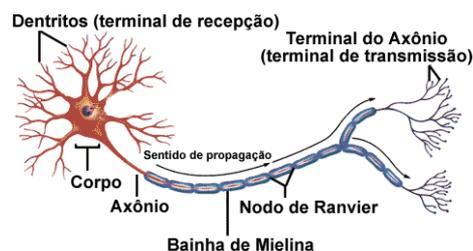
Breve Histórico

400 A.C. - Aristóteles

“De memoria et reminiscencia”



1900 - Biologia & Psicologia: Cajal, Skinner, etc.



1943 - McCulloch e Pitts

primeiro modelo matemático de neurônio

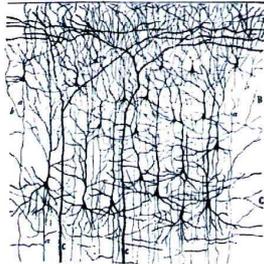
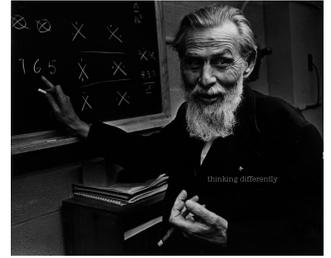
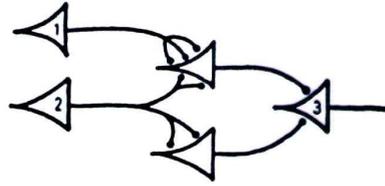


Figure 4a The following is the original caption. Kleine und mittelgroße Pyramidenzellen der Subrinde eines 20 tägigen Neugeborenen (Fussura calcarialis). A, glatte Schicht; B, Schicht der kleinen Pyramiden; C, Schicht der mittelgroßen Pyramiden; a, absteigender Axencylinder; b, rückläufige Collaterale; c, Stiele von Riesenzellpyramiden.

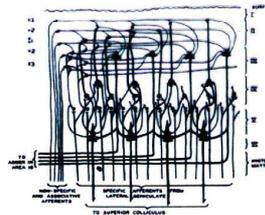
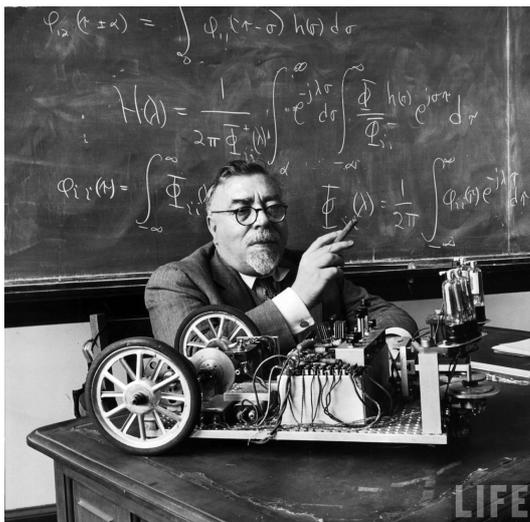


Figure 3 Impulses relayed by the lateral geniculate from the eyes ascend in specific afferents to layer IV where they branch laterally, exciting small cells singly and larger cells only by summation. Large cells thus represent larger visual areas. From layer IV impulses impinge on higher layers where 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

“Cibernetics”



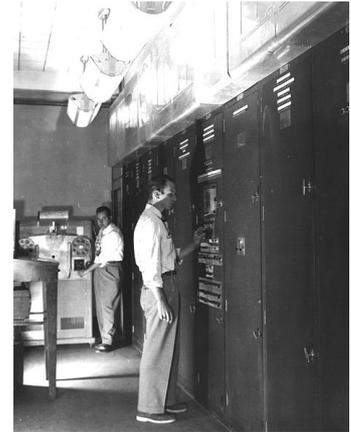
Palomilla

1947 - 1951 - John Von Newman

*EDVAC -
Electronic Discrete Variable
Automatic Computer*

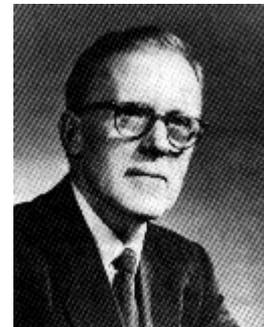
6000 válvulas, 12.000 diodos,

56 kW, 45 m², 8 ton



1949 - Donald Hebb

*primeiro modelo de aprendizado não
supervisionado*



1951 - Minsky e Edmonds

Snark - primeiro computador auto-adaptativo

1957 - Frank Rosenblatt

Perceptrons - aprendizado em sistemas não lineares

Mark I Perceptron Neurocomputer

imagens 20x20 pixels

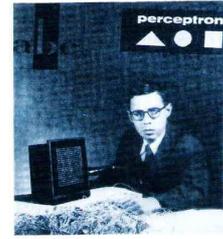


Fig. 1.4. • Frank Rosenblatt (the inventor of the perceptron and designer of the I Perceptron neurocomputer) with the 400 pixel (20 × 20) Mark I Perceptron sensor. Photo courtesy of Arvin Calspan Advanced Technology Center.

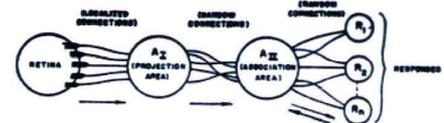


FIG. 1. Organization of a perceptron.

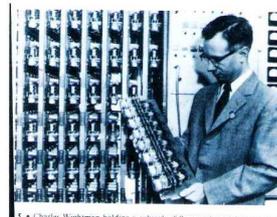


Fig. 1.5. • Charles Wightman holding a subrack of 8 motor potentiometer pairs. Each potentiometer pair functioned as a single adaptive weight value. The perceptron 8 line was implemented in analog circuits that (when properly wired through the word shown in Figure 1.6) would control the motor of each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

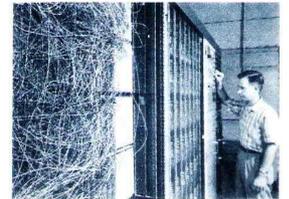


Fig. 1.6. • The Mark I Perceptron patchboard. The connection patterns were typically "random", so as to illustrate the ability of the perceptron to learn the desired pattern without need for precise wiring (in contrast to, unlike the precise wiring required in a programmed computer). Photo courtesy of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

1960 - Widrow e Hoff

Adaline - adaptive linear neuron

LMS- aprendizado em sistemas lineares

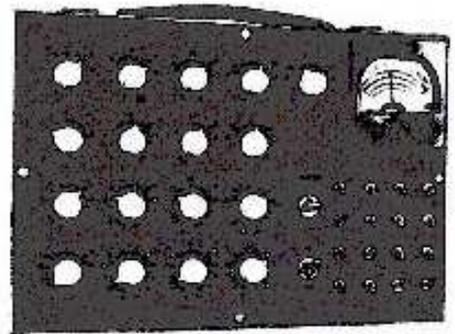
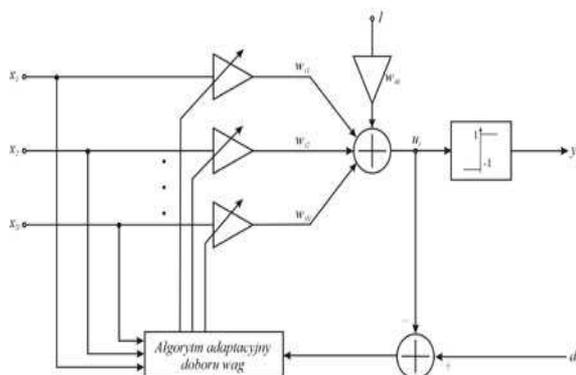
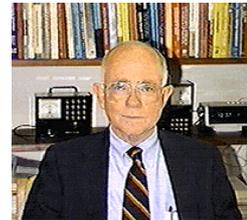


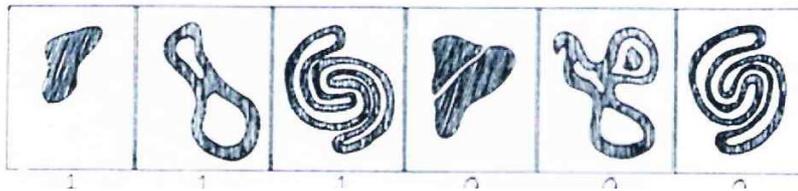
Figure 2 Adaline.

1969 - Minsky e Papert

“Perceptrons”



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

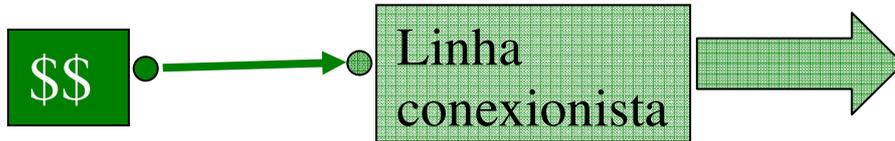


Exclusive-OR gate

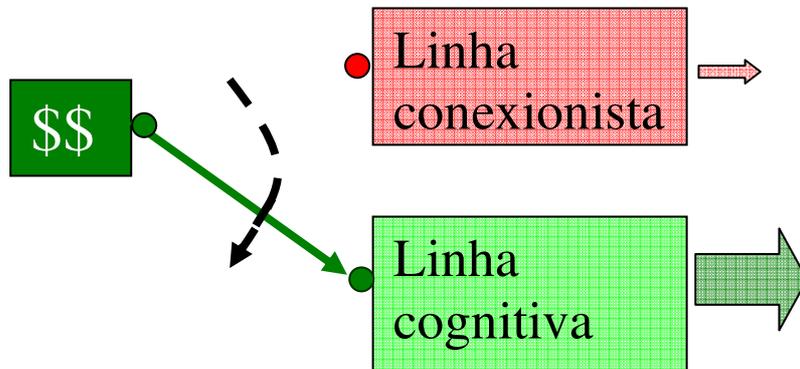


A	B	Output
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

ANTES do “Perceptrons”:



DEPOIS do “Perceptrons”:



”no ching, no ming” – sem dinheiro não há vida

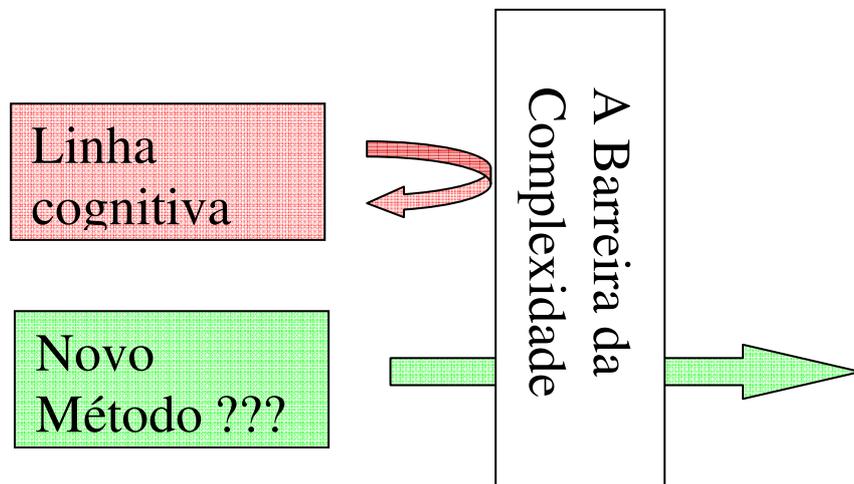
James Clavel – “Taipan”

1969 - 1982 A época das trevas

Aprendizado não supervisionado, auto-organização

Amari, Anderson, Fukushima, Grossberg, Kohonen

E a linha cognitiva ?



1974 - Paul Werbos

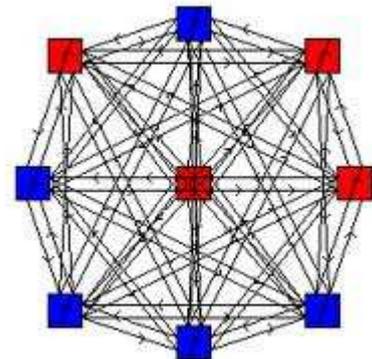
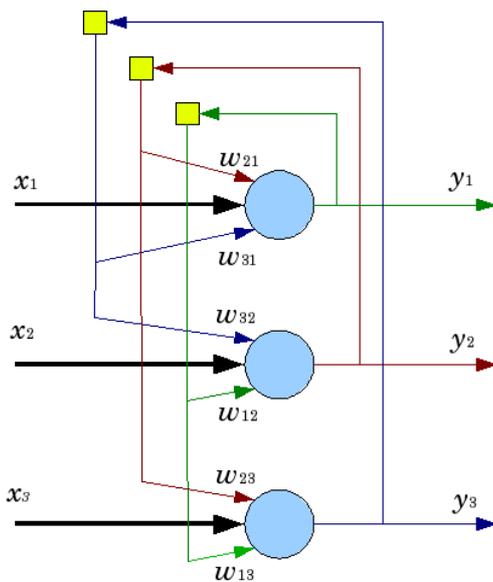
“Beyond Regression”



CBRN / SBAI Florianópolis, 2007

1982 John Hopfield

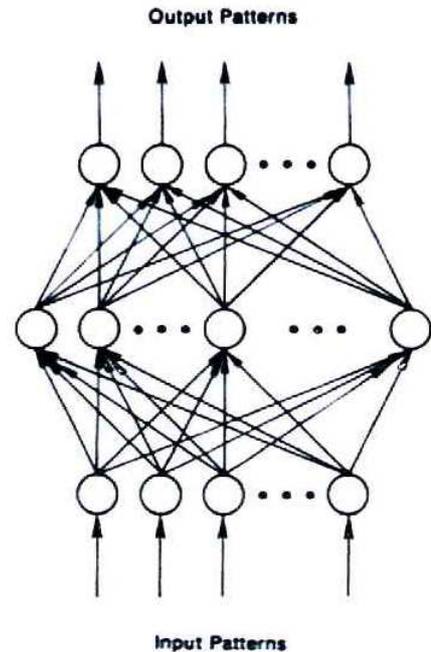
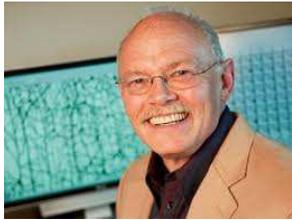
Redes conexionistas em otimização



1986 - Rumelhart, Williams e Hinton

“*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)

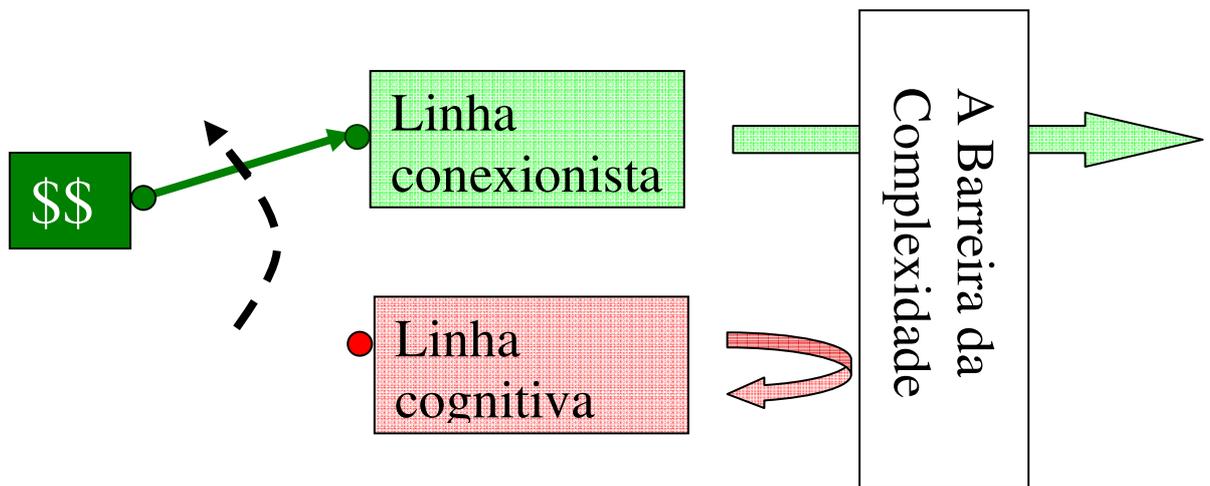
Fundação da International Neural Networks Society

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*



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

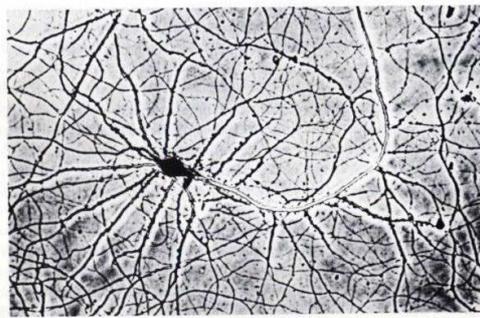
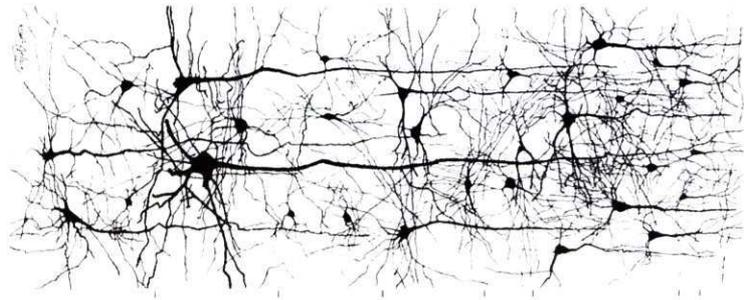
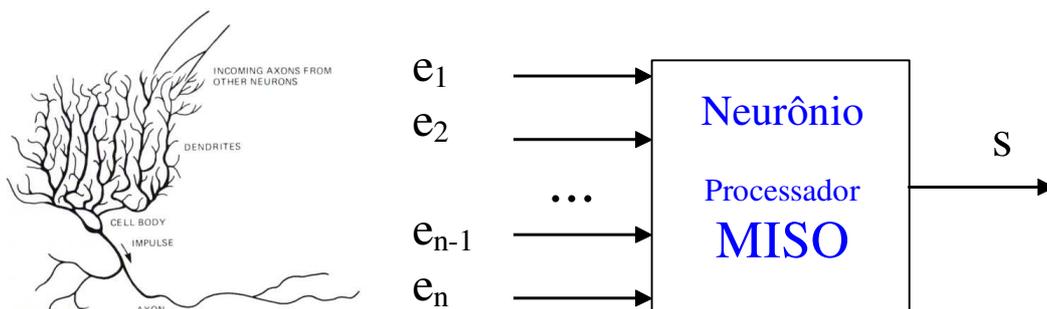


Figure 1-2a. A biological neuron magnified 400X with the dendritic tree in the foreground (courtesy of Gary Banker and Aaron Waxman, Univ. of Virginia).



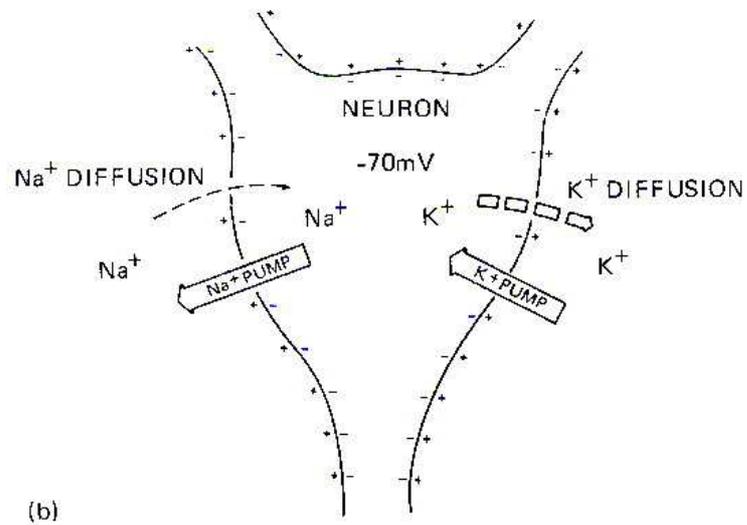
Neurônio biológico



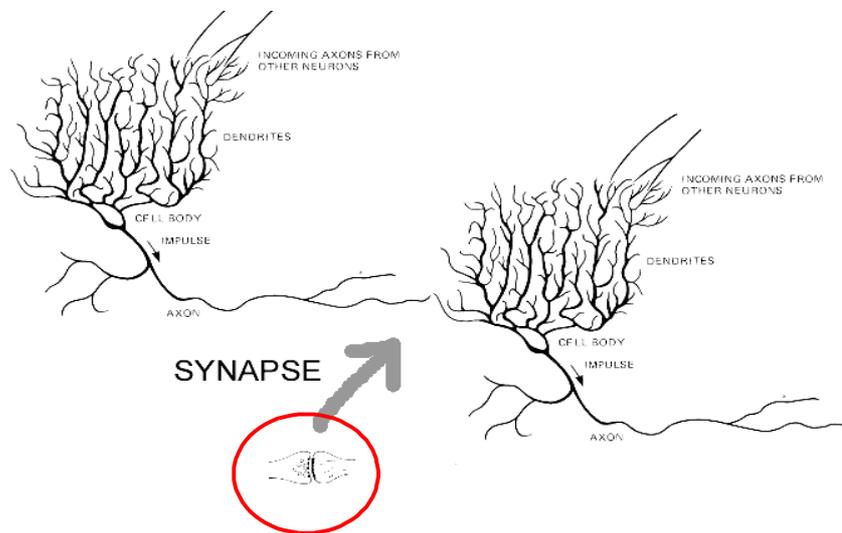
$$- 70 \text{ mV} < \text{saída} < + 50 \text{ mV}$$

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

Polarização dos Neurônios - Bombas de Íons



Comunicação entre neurônios:



Sinapse

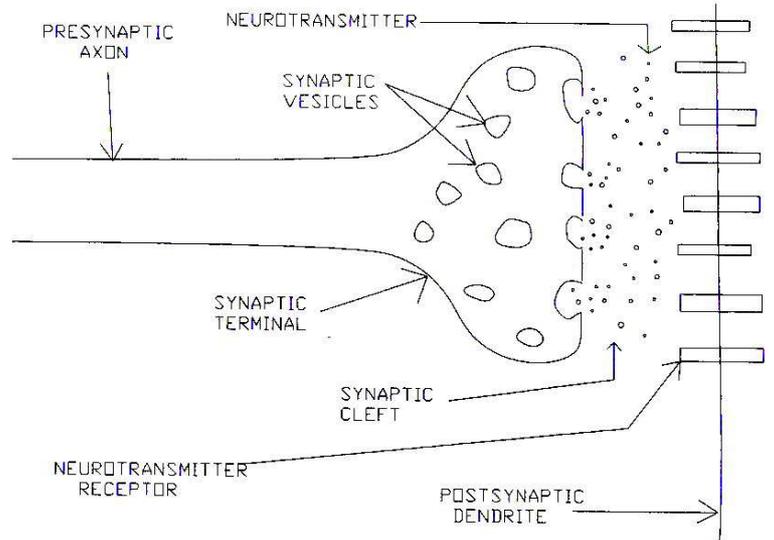
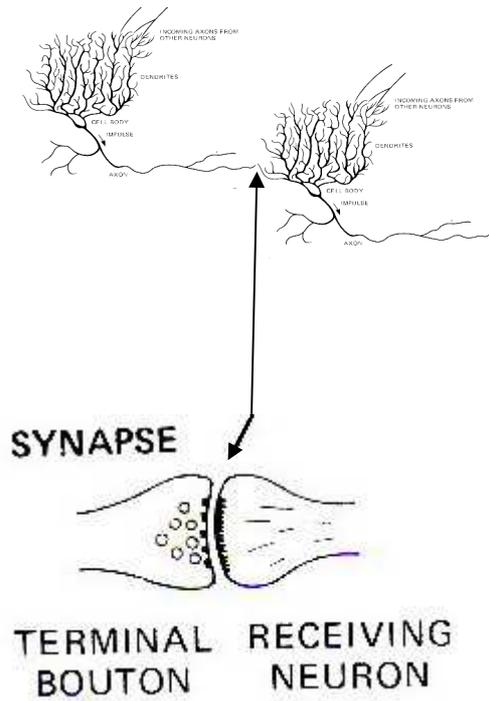


Figure A-3. Synapse

sinapses são ponderadores

Memória:

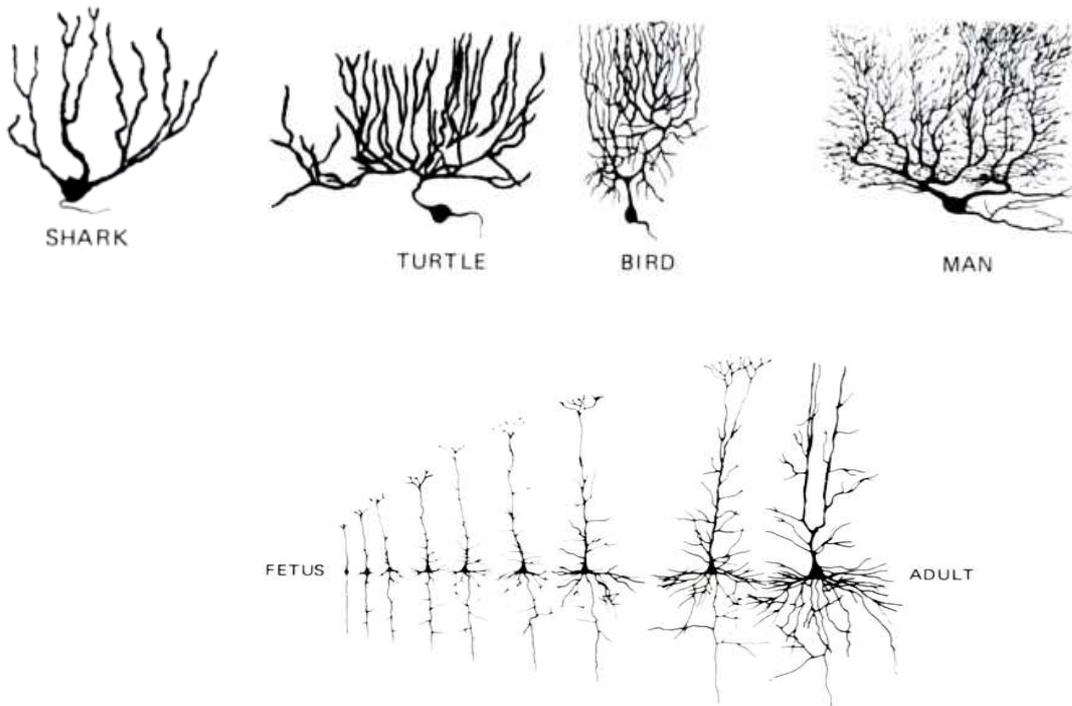
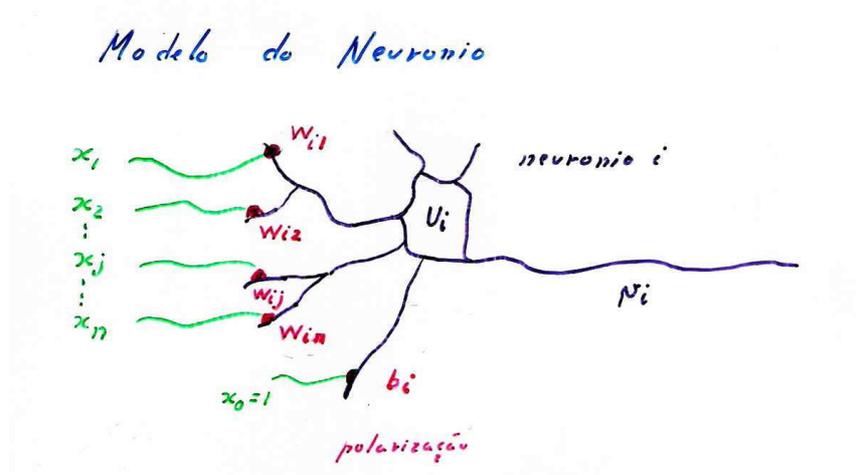


Figure 7-13. Growth of the dendritic trees and axon branches of cortical pyramidal cells in the human, from fetus to adult. (Courtesy of Sidman and Rakic 1982, and Poliakov in Sarkisov and Preobrazenskaya 1959.)

Neurônio - elemento de processamento

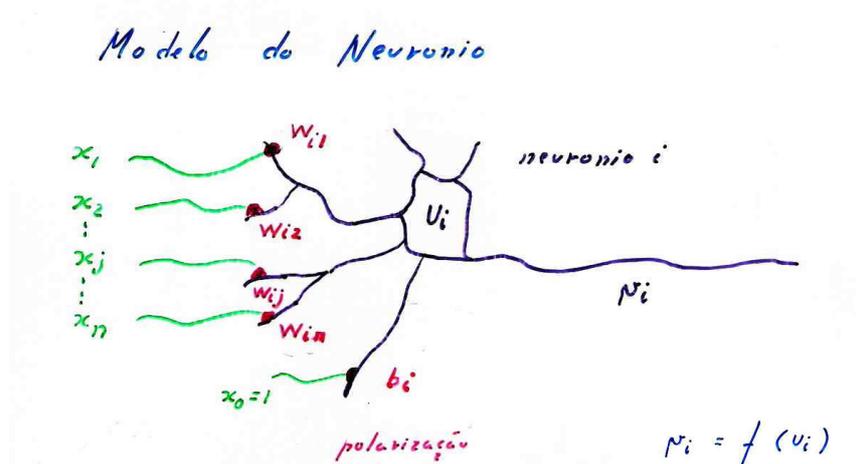


$$U_i = \sum_{j=1}^n w_{i,j} x_j + b_i = \underline{w}_i^T \underline{x} + b_i$$

$$\underline{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

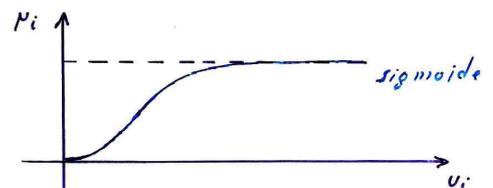
$$\underline{w}_i = \begin{bmatrix} w_{i1} \\ w_{i2} \\ \vdots \\ w_{in} \end{bmatrix}$$

Neurônio - elemento de processamento



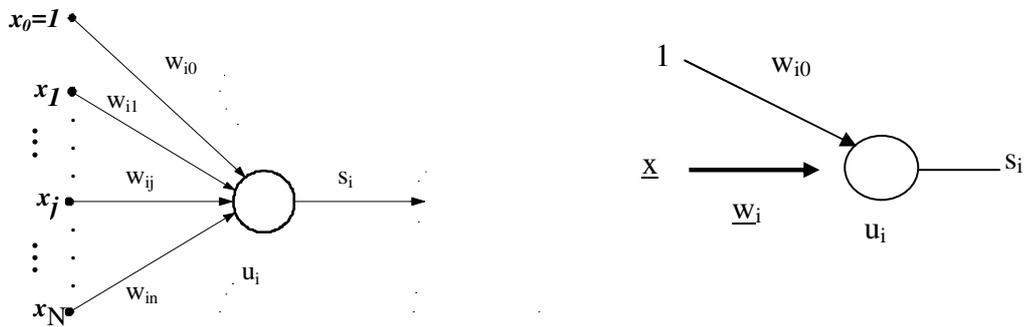
$$P_i = f(U_i)$$

função de ativação



$$\frac{dP_i}{dU_i} \geq 0$$

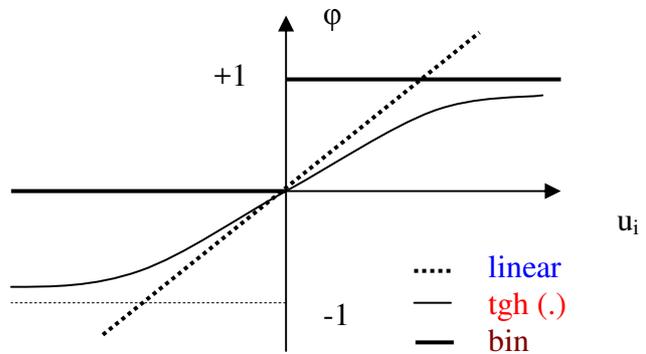
Neurônio - elemento de processamento



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

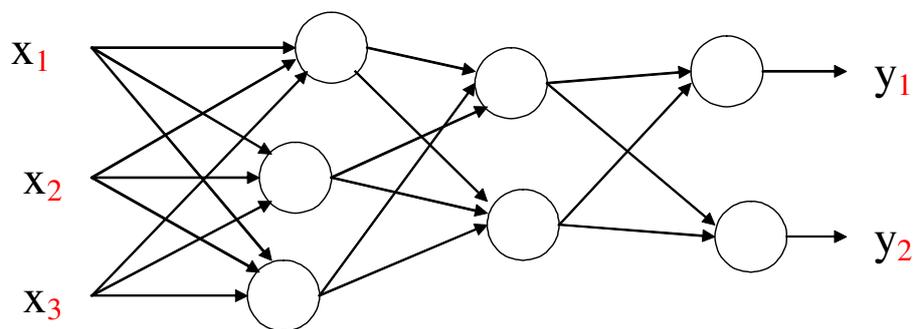
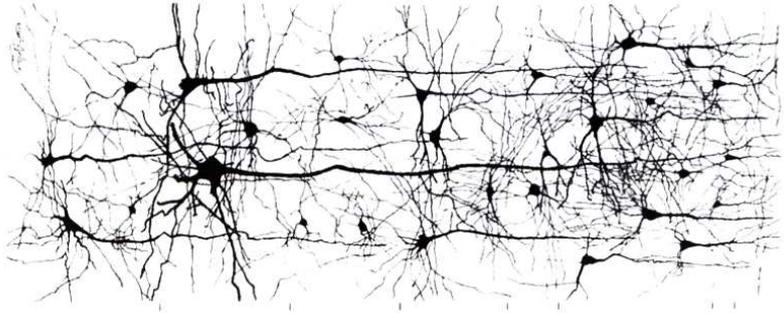
$$s_i = s(u_i)$$

Função de Ativação s(u)

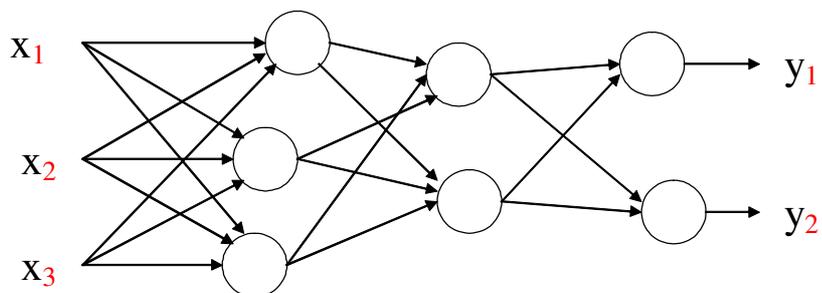


Neurônio	Função de ativação $s_i(u_i)$	Ganho linearizado $g_i(s_i) = ds_i / du_i$
linear	u_i	1
Não linear, tipo tgh	$tgh(u_i) = \frac{1 - e^{-2u_i}}{1 + e^{-2u_i}}$	$1 - s_i^2$
Não linear, tipo binário	$deg(u_i) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } u_i < 0 \\ 1 & \text{se } u_i \geq 0 \end{cases}$	-

Arquitetura da Rede



Arquitetura da Rede

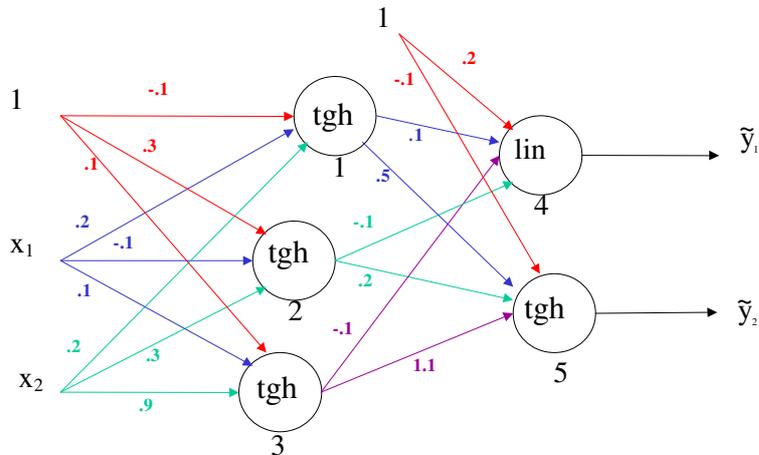


Rede feedforward

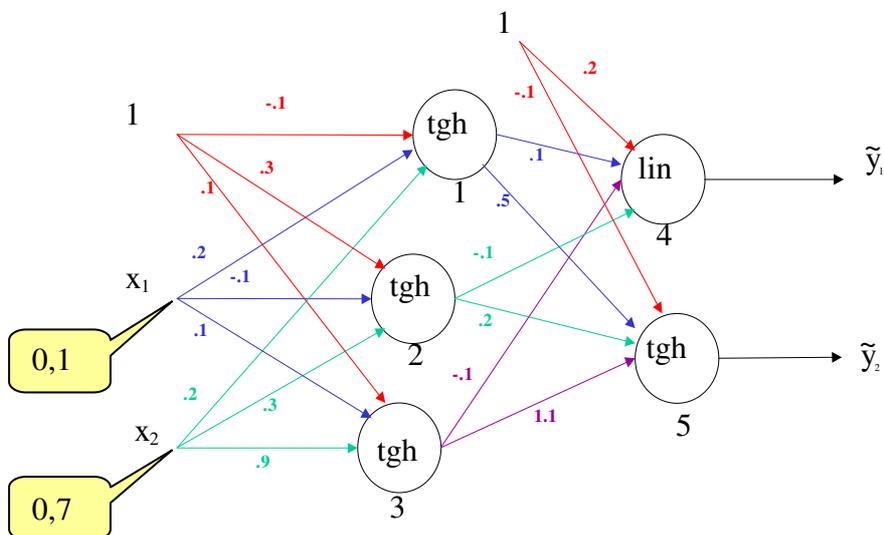
(sem realimentação)

- Estática
- Estruturalmente estável

Exemplo de operação da rede:



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

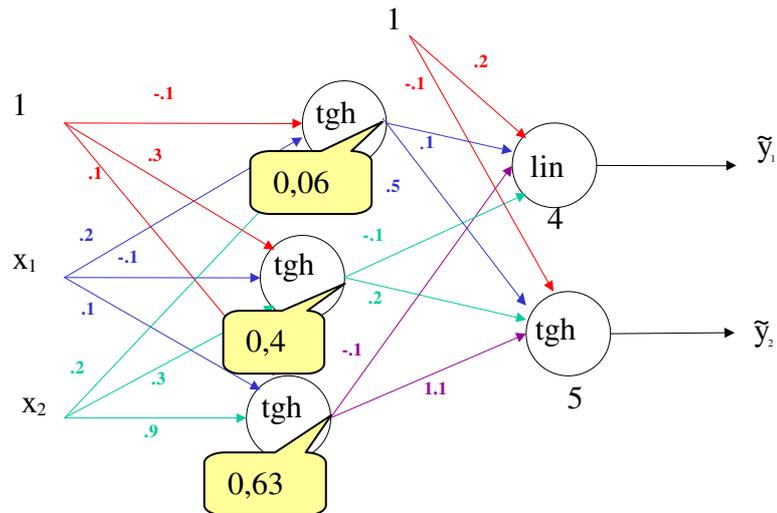


$$u_1 = -0,1 + (0,2)(0,1) + (0,2)(0,7) = 0,06$$

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

$$v_2 = 0,46$$

$$v_3 = 0,63$$

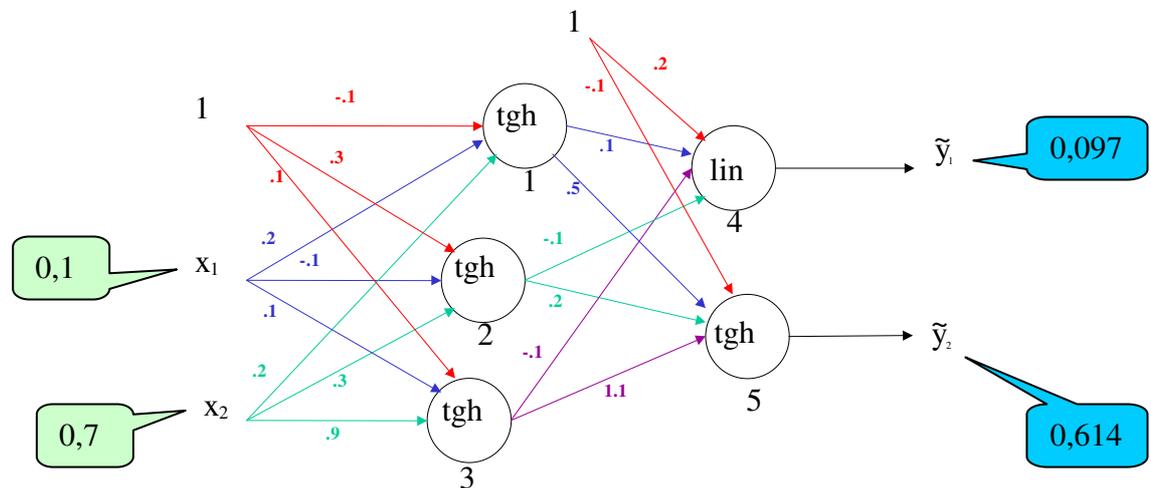


$$u_4 = 0,2 + (0,1)(0,06) + (-0,1)(0,46) + (-0,1)(0,63) = 0,097$$

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

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

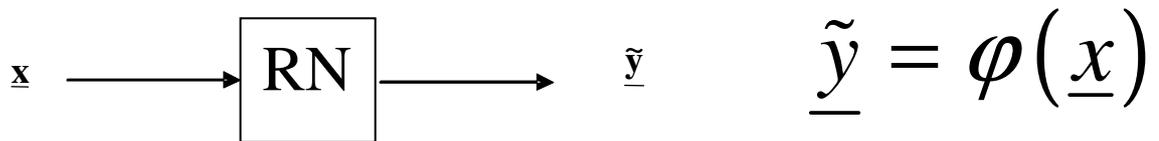
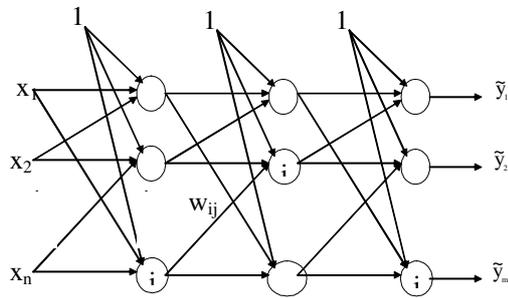
$$v_5 = \text{tgh}(0,715) = 0,614$$



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

Redes Neurais *FeedForward*

Mapeador Não Linear



Aproximador Universal !