Introduction to Deep Learning
MIT 6.S191

Alexander Amini

What is Deep Learning?

Artificial Intelligence

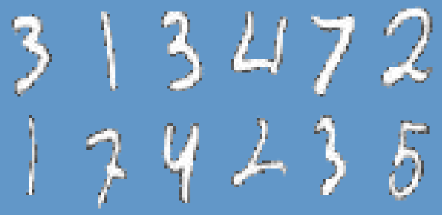
Any technique that enables computers to mimic human behavior

Machine Learning

Ability to learn without explicitly being programmed

Deep Learning

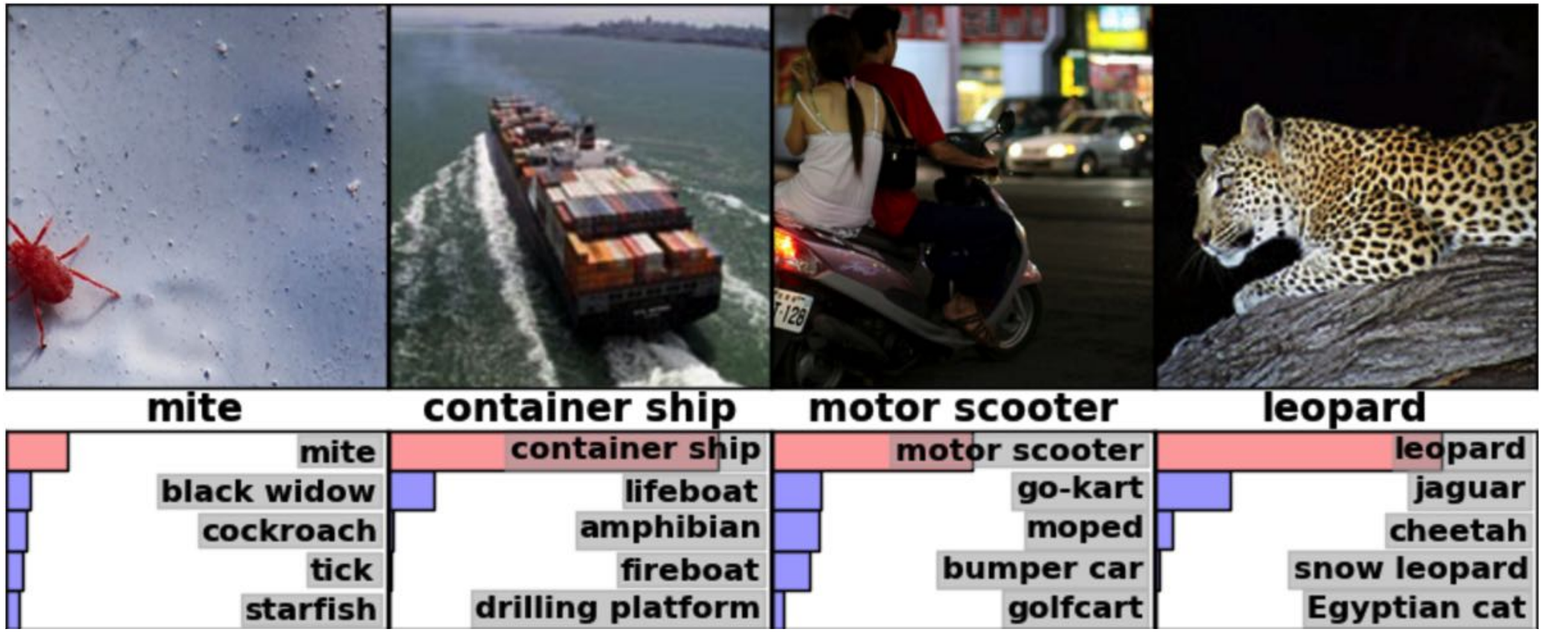
Learn underlying features in data using neural networks



Deep Learning Success: Vision

Image Recognition

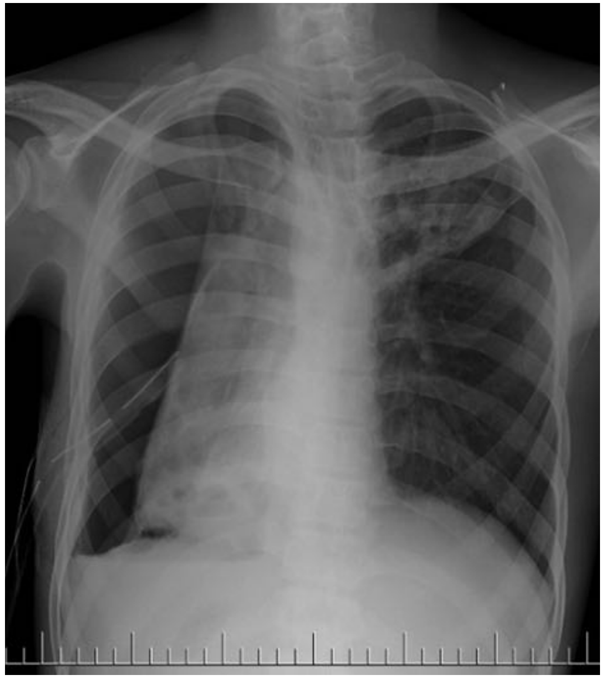
IMAGENET

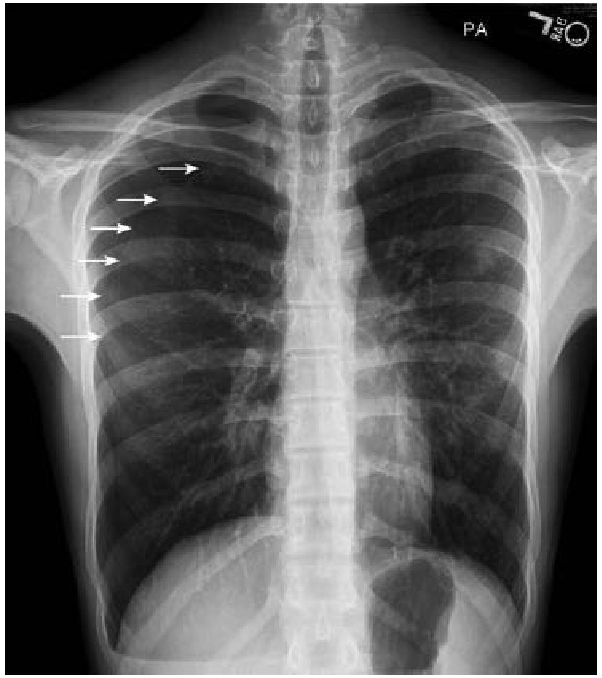


Deep Learning Success: Vision

6.S191 Lab!

Detect pneumothorax in real X-Ray scans





Deep Learning Success: Audio

6.S191 Lab!

Other sequences-model applications:

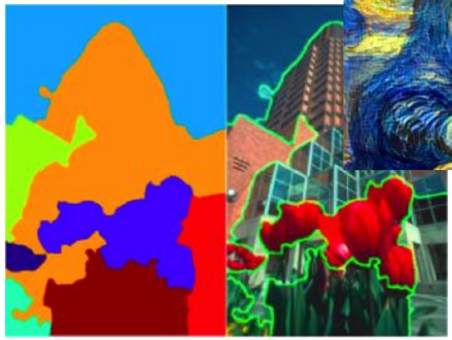
- predict stock price
- machine translation
- . . .

Music Generation

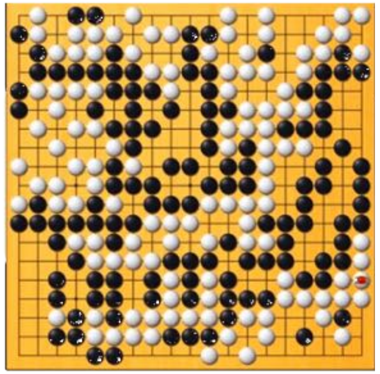
Temporal dependence

Deep Learning Success

And so many more…



AlphaGo
ZERO



6.S191 Goals

Fundamentals

Practical Skills

Advancements

Community @ MIT

Knowledge, intuition, know-how, and community to do
deep learning research and development

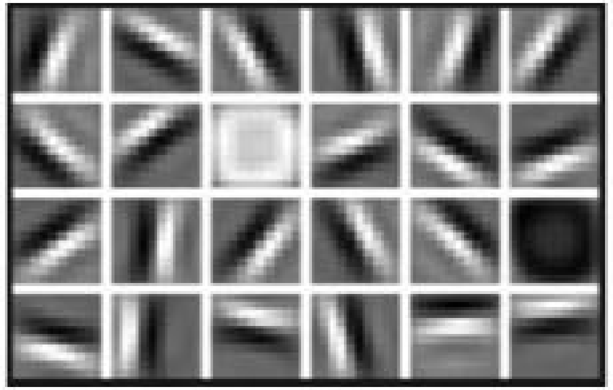
Why Deep Learning and Why Now?

Why Deep Learning?

Hand engineered features are time consuming, brittle and not scalable in practice

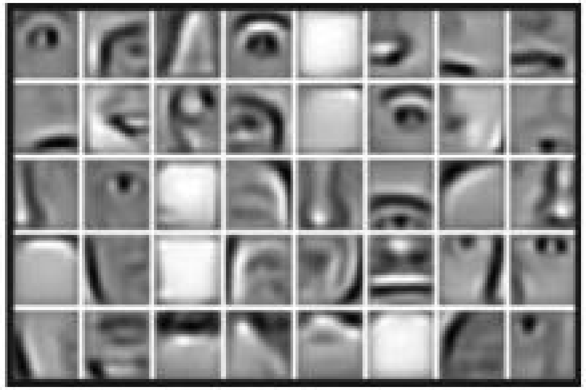
Can we learn the **underlying features** directly from data?

Low Level Features



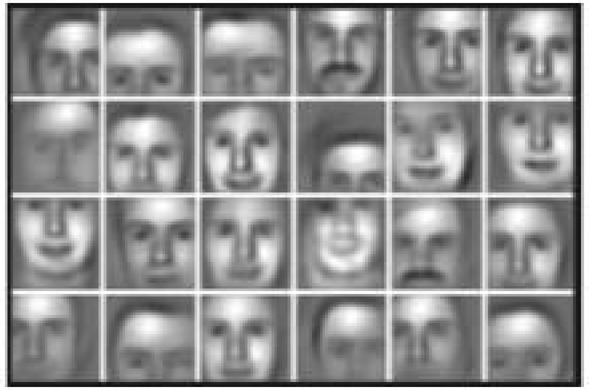
Lines & Edges

Mid Level Features



Eyes & Nose & Ears

High Level Features



Facial Structure

Why Now?

1952 Stochastic Gradient Descent

1958 Perceptron
- Learnable Weights

⋮

1986 Backpropagation
- Multi-Layer Perceptron

1995 Deep Convolutional NN
- Digit Recognition

⋮

Neural Networks date back decades, so why the resurgence?

1. Big Data
- Larger Datasets
- Easier Collection & Storage

IMAGENET

WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

2. Hardware
- Graphics Processing Units (GPUs)
- Massively Parallelizable

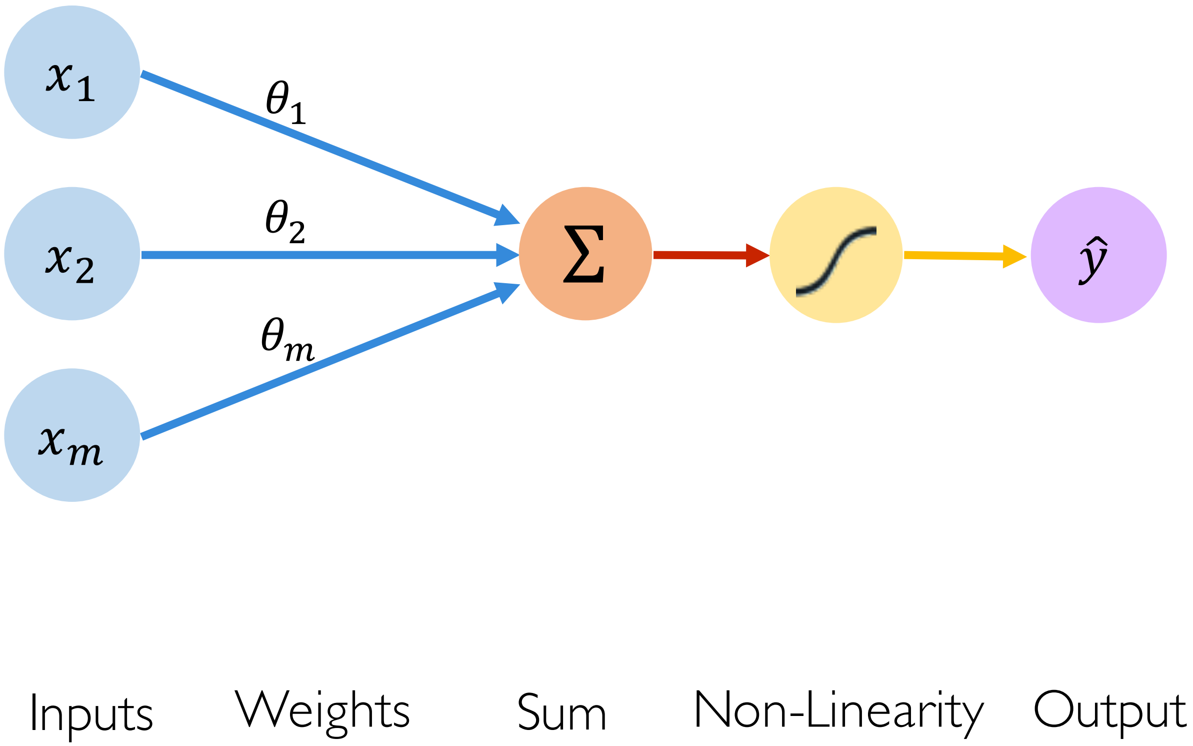
3. Software
- Improved Techniques
- New Models
- Toolboxes

TensorFlow

The Perceptron

The structural building block of deep learning

The Perceptron: Forward Propagation



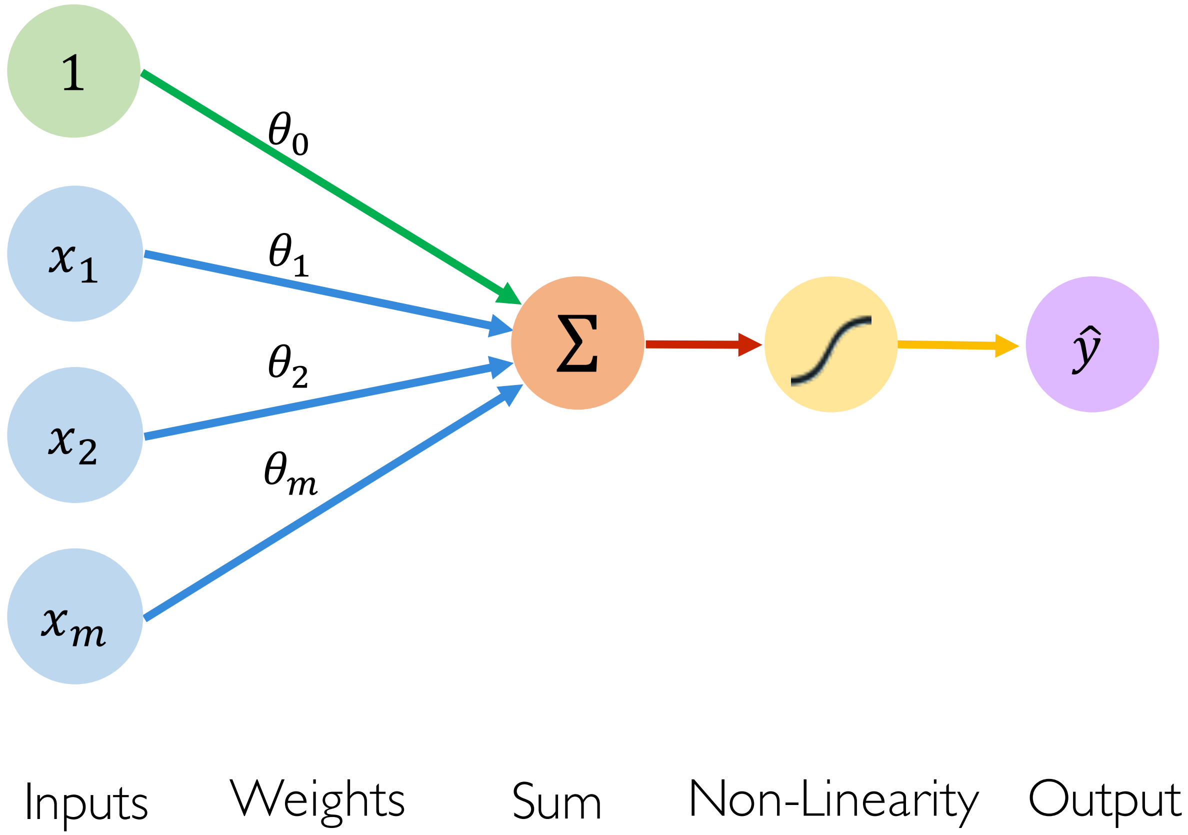
Output

Linear combination of inputs

$$\hat{y} = g\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i\,\theta_i\right)$$

Non-linear activation function

The Perceptron: Forward Propagation



Output

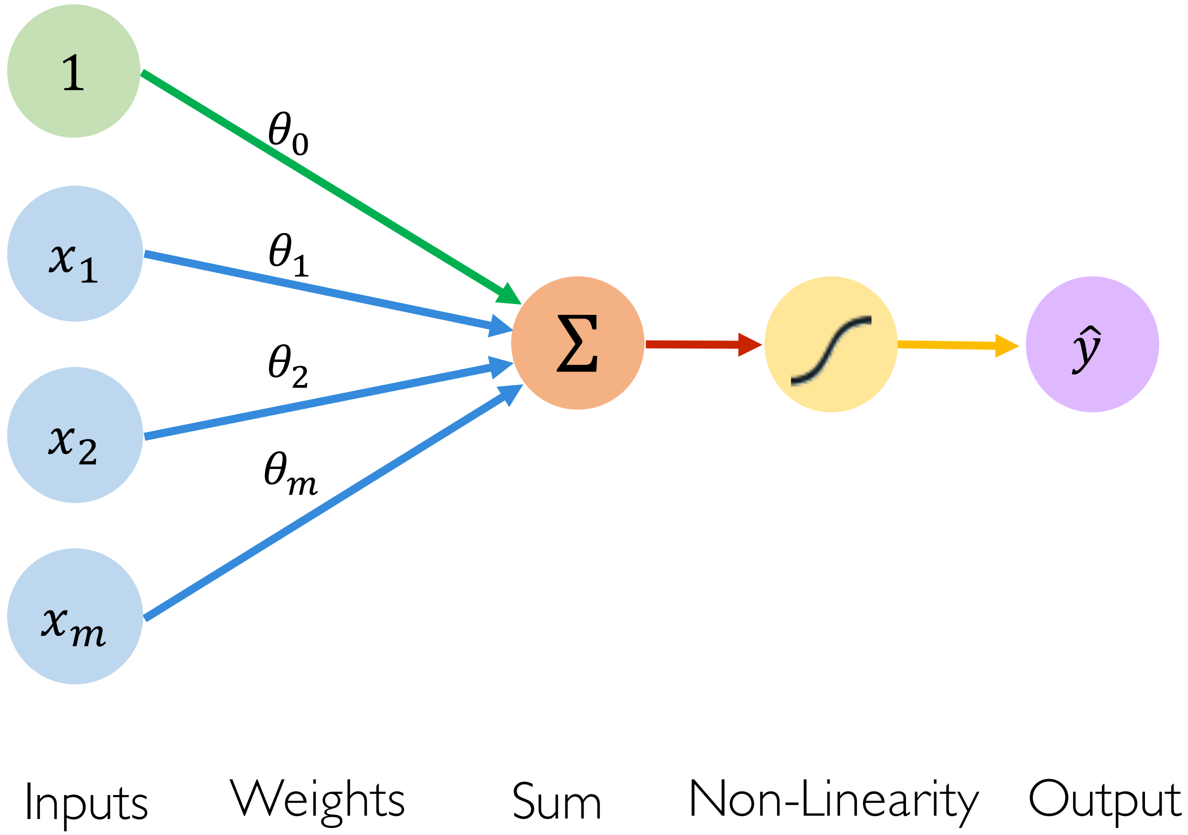
Linear combination of inputs

$$\hat{y} = g\left(\theta_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i\,\theta_i\right)$$

Non-linear activation function

Bias

The Perceptron: Forward Propagation

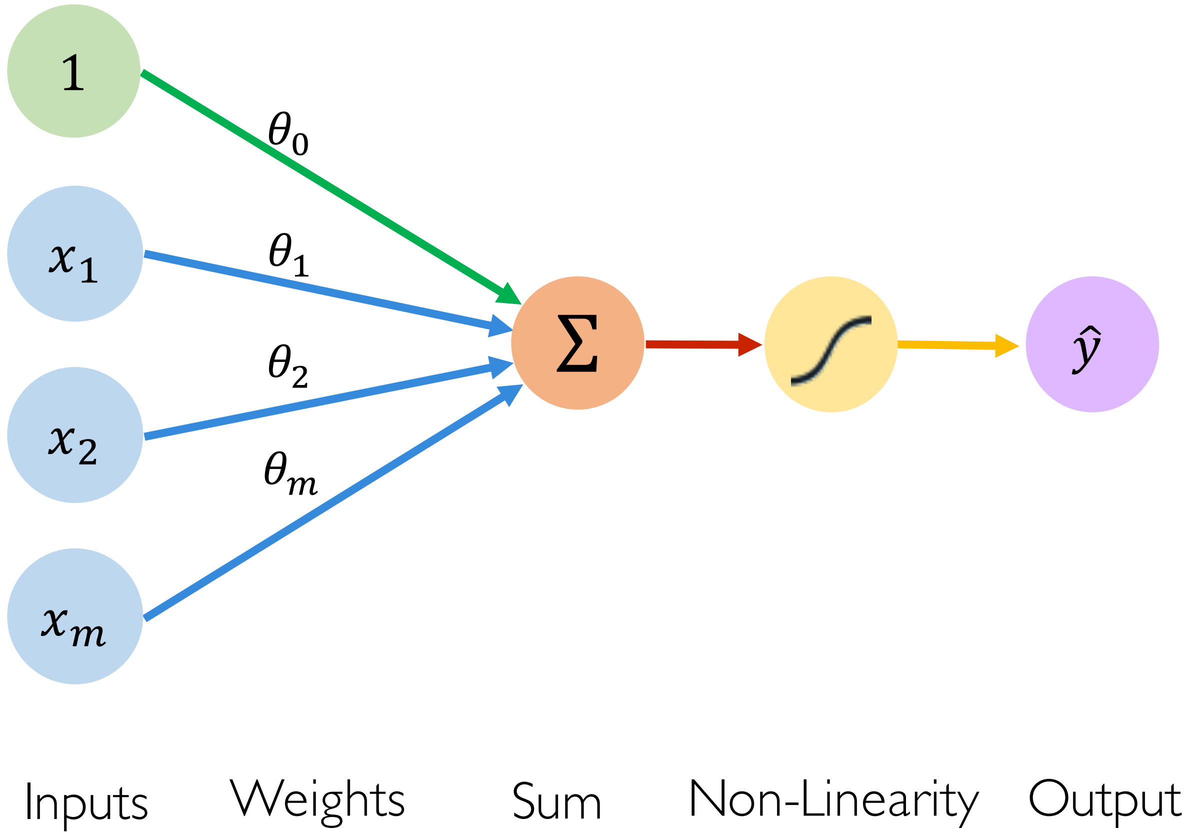


$$\hat{y} = g\left(\theta_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i \, \theta_i\right)$$

$$\hat{y} = g\left(\theta_0 + \boldsymbol{X}^T \boldsymbol{\theta}\right)$$

where: $\boldsymbol{X} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_m \end{bmatrix}$ and $\boldsymbol{\theta} = \begin{bmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \theta_m \end{bmatrix}$

The Perceptron: Forward Propagation

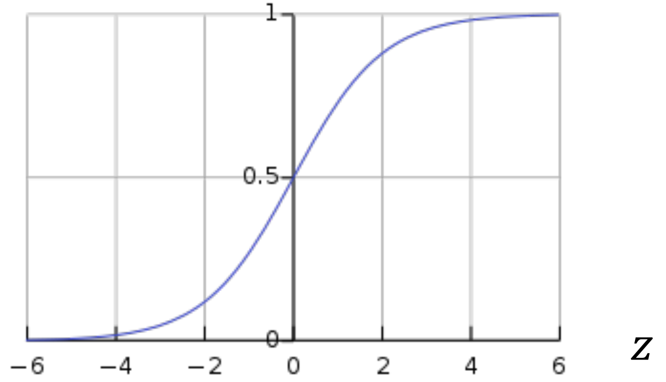


Activation Functions

$$\hat{y} = \boxed{g}\left(\theta_0 + \boldsymbol{X}^T \boldsymbol{\theta} \right)$$

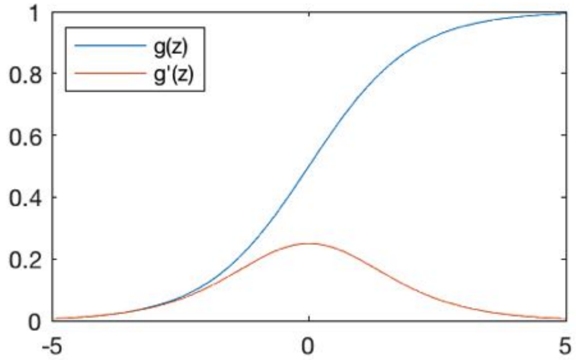
- Example: sigmoid function

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



Common Activation Functions

Sigmoid Function

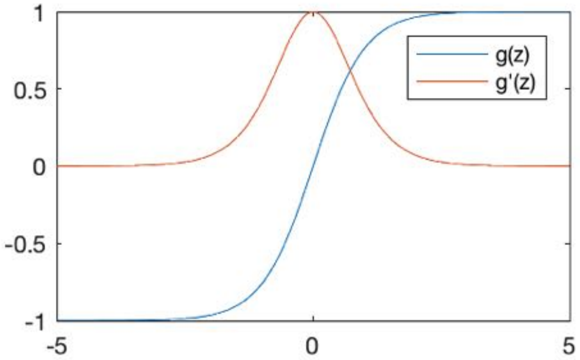


$$g(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$$

$$g'(z) = g(z)(1 - g(z))$$

`tf.nn.sigmoid(z)`

Hyperbolic Tangent

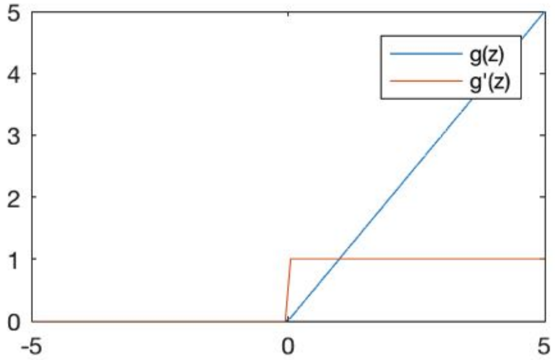


$$g(z) = \frac{e^{z} - e^{-z}}{e^{z} + e^{-z}}$$

$$g'(z) = 1 - g(z)^2$$

`tf.nn.tanh(z)`

Rectified Linear Unit (ReLU)



$$g(z) = \max(0, z)$$

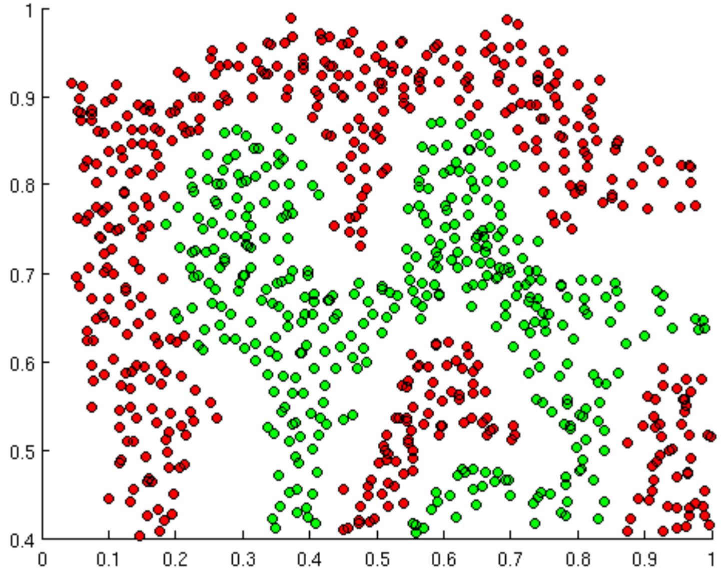
$$g'(z) = \begin{cases} 1, & z > 0 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

`tf.nn.relu(z)`

NOTE: All activation functions are **non-linear**

Importance of Activation Functions

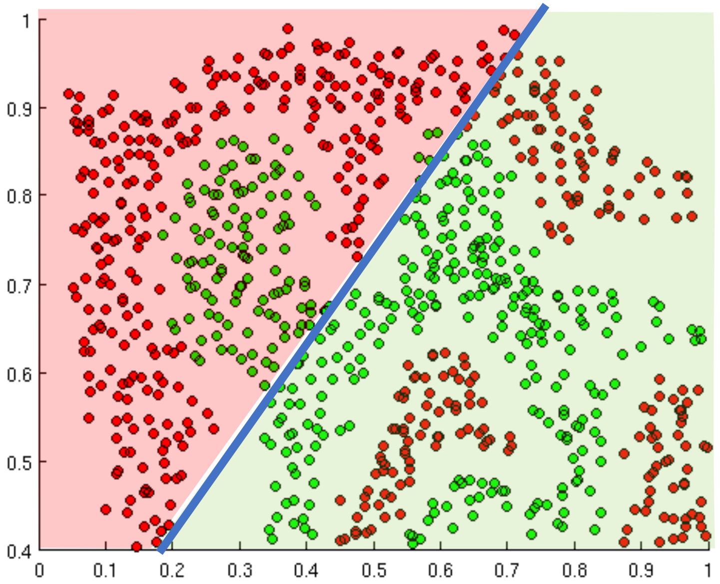
*The purpose of activation functions is to **introduce non-linearities** into the network*



What if we wanted to build a Neural Network to distinguish green vs red points?

Importance of Activation Functions

The purpose of activation functions is to ***introduce non-linearities*** *into the network*



Linear Activation functions produce linear decisions no matter the network size

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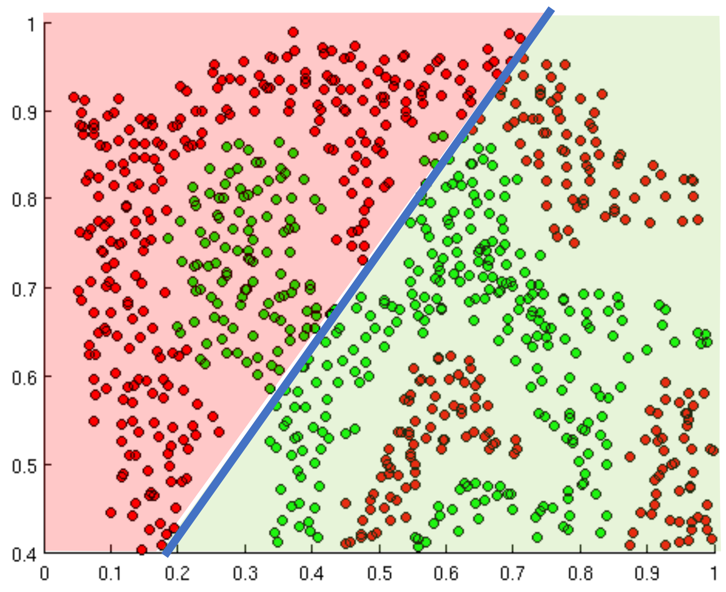
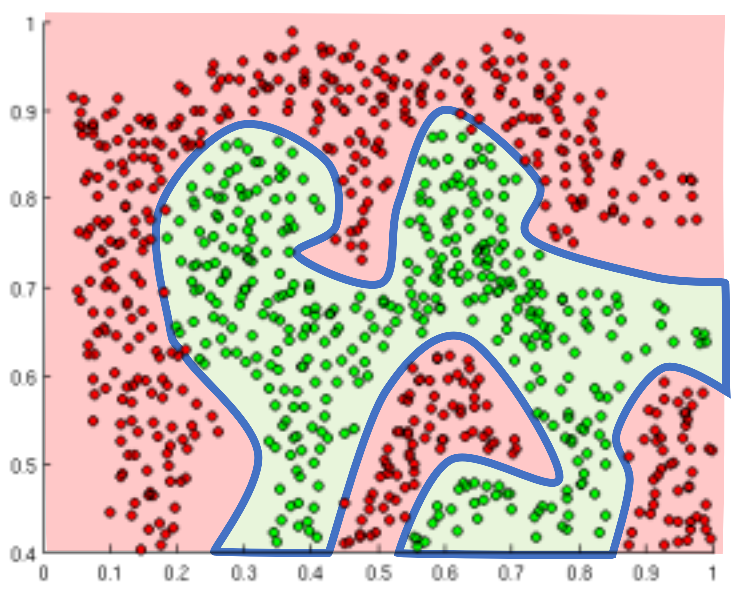
The purpose of activation functions is to ***introduce non-linearities*** *into the network*

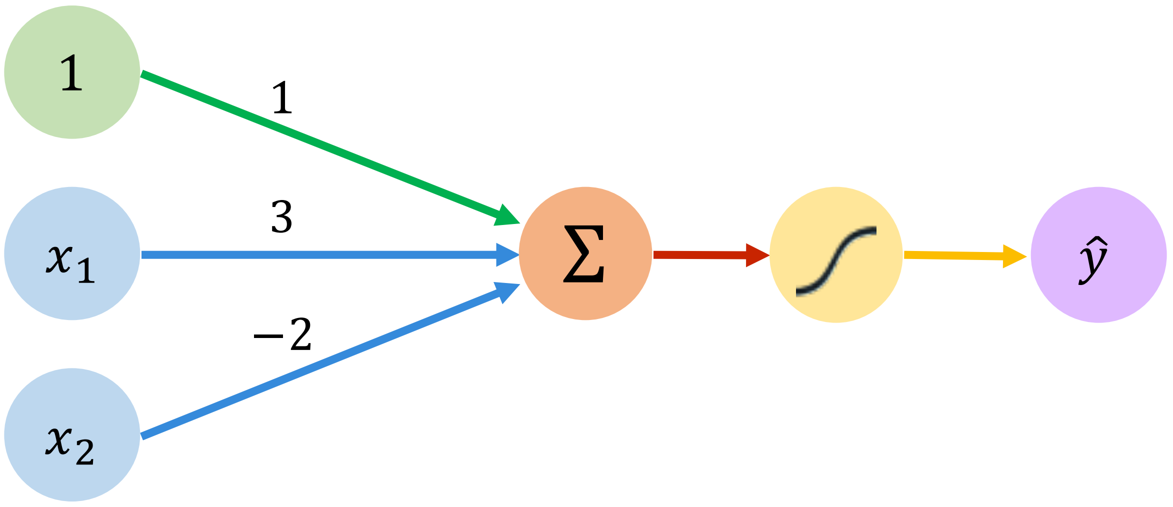


Linear Activation functions produce linear decisions no matter the network size



Non-linearities allow us to approximate arbitrarily complex functions

The Perceptron: Example

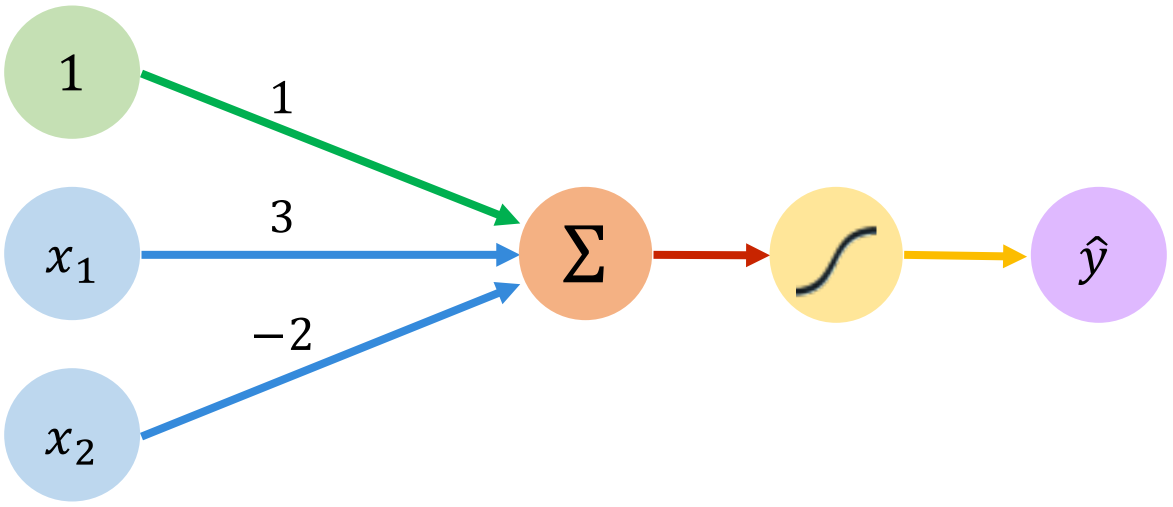


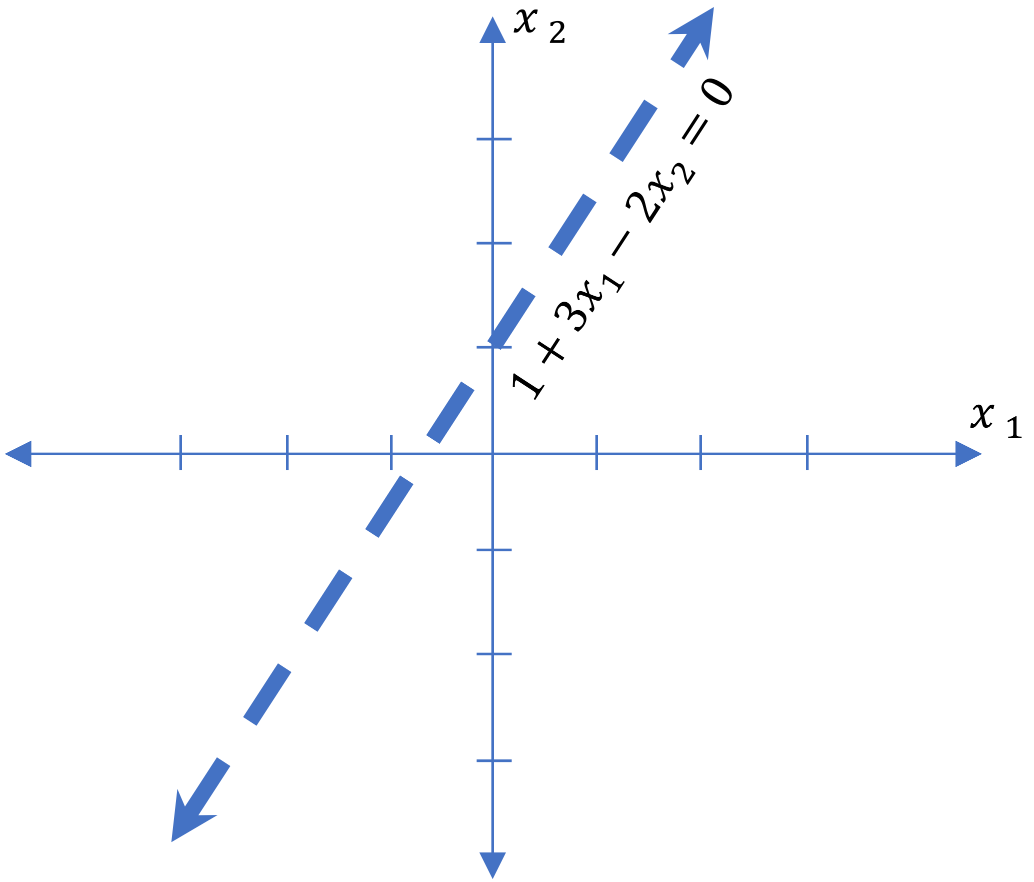
We have: $\theta_0 = 1$ and $\boldsymbol{\theta} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\hat{y} = g(\theta_0 + \boldsymbol{X}^T\boldsymbol{\theta})$$
$$= g\left(1 + \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}\right)$$
$$\hat{y} = g(\underbrace{1 + 3x_1 - 2x_2}_{\text{This is just a line in 2D!}})$$

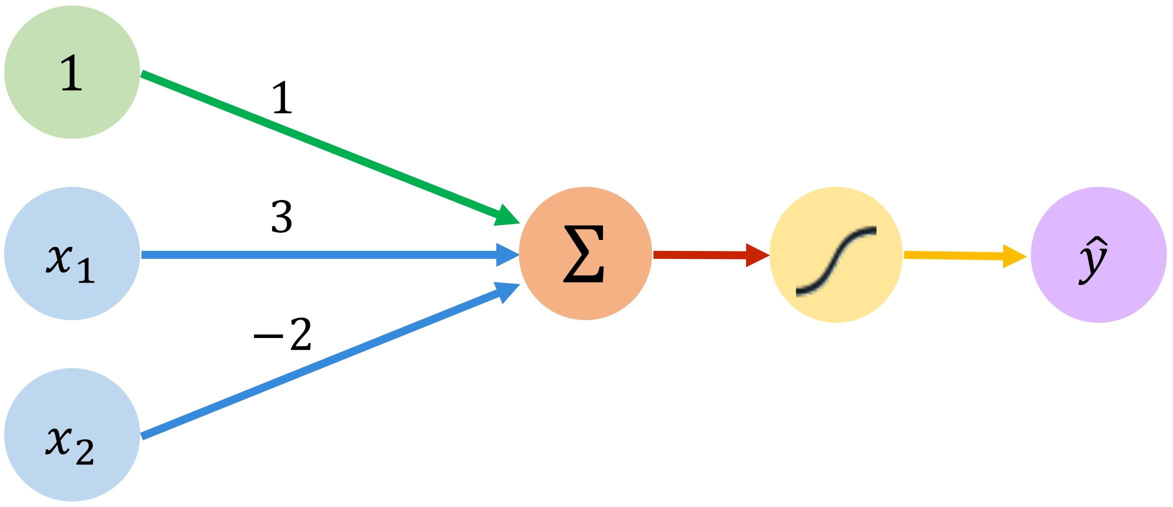
The Perceptron: Example

$$\hat{y} = g(1 + 3x_1 - 2x_2)$$

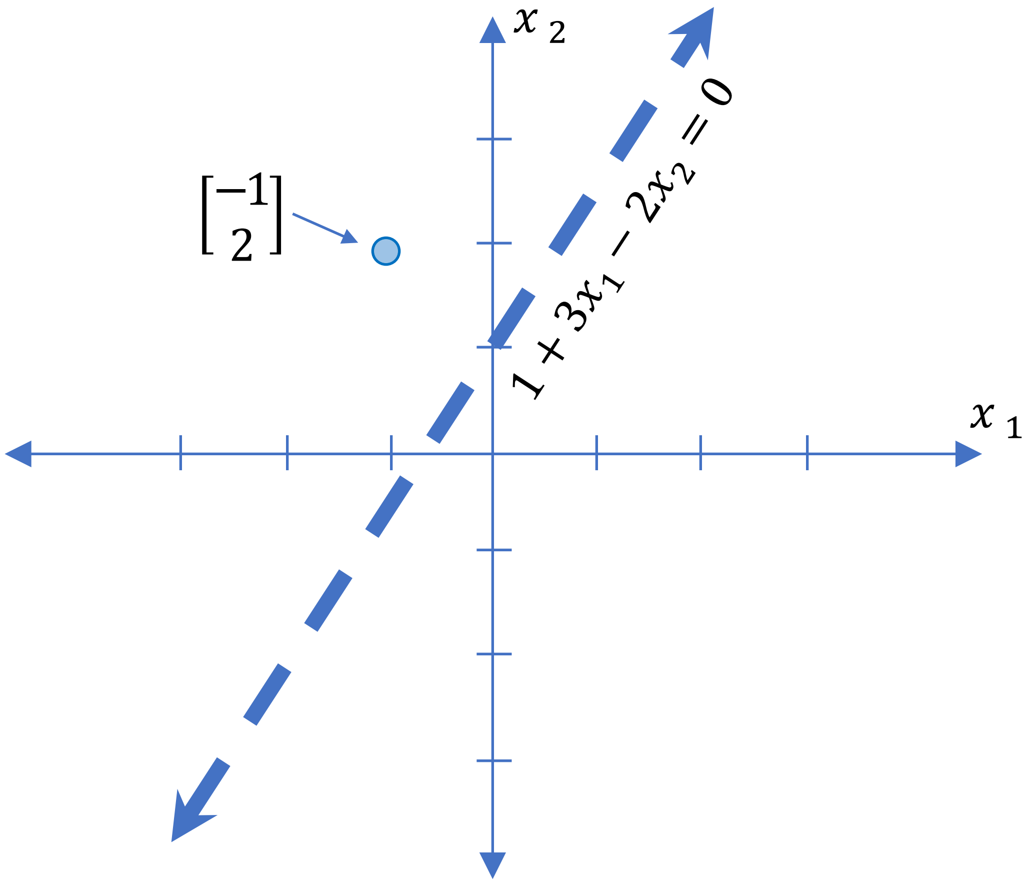




The Perceptron: Example



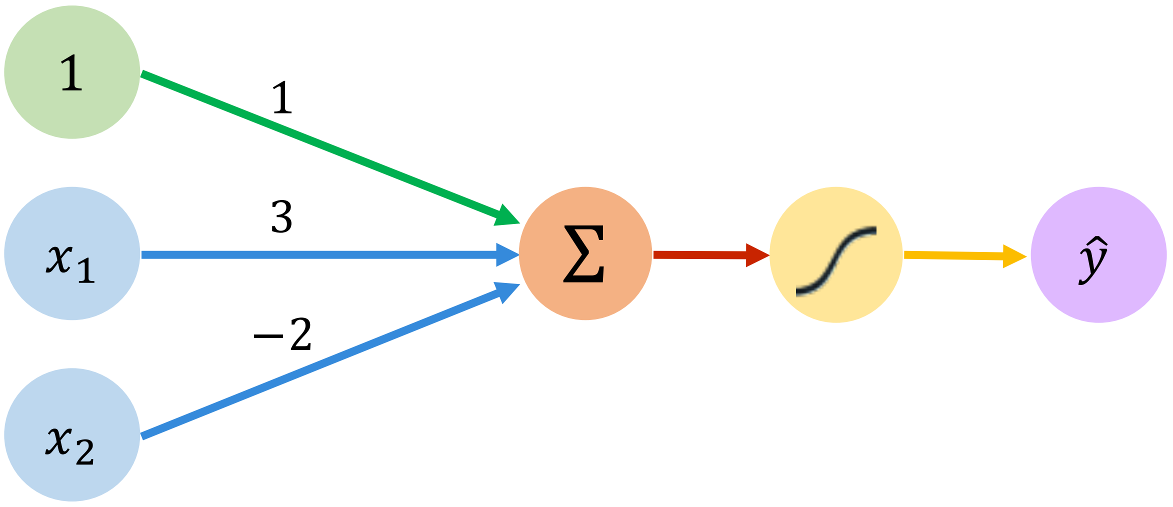
$$\hat{y} = g(1 + 3x_1 - 2x_2)$$



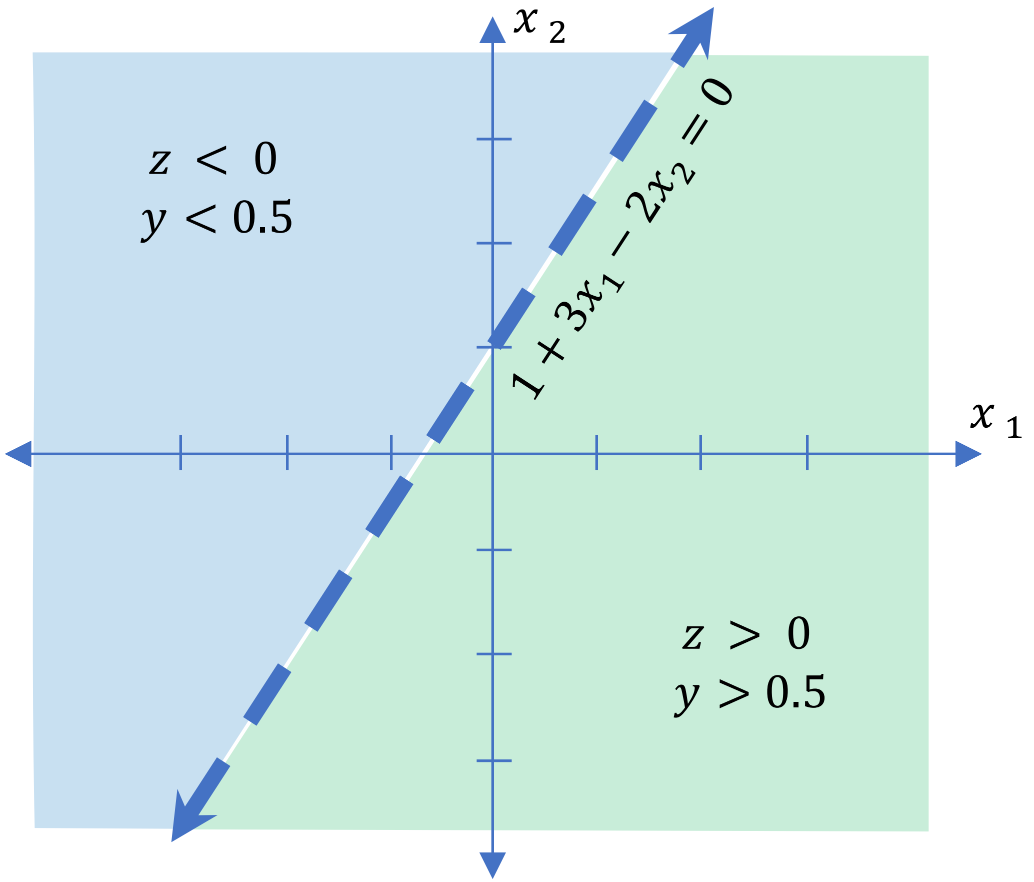
Assume we have input: $\boldsymbol{X} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\hat{y} = g\big(1 + (3 * -1) - (2 * 2)\big)$$
$$= g(-6) \approx 0.002$$

The Perceptron: Example

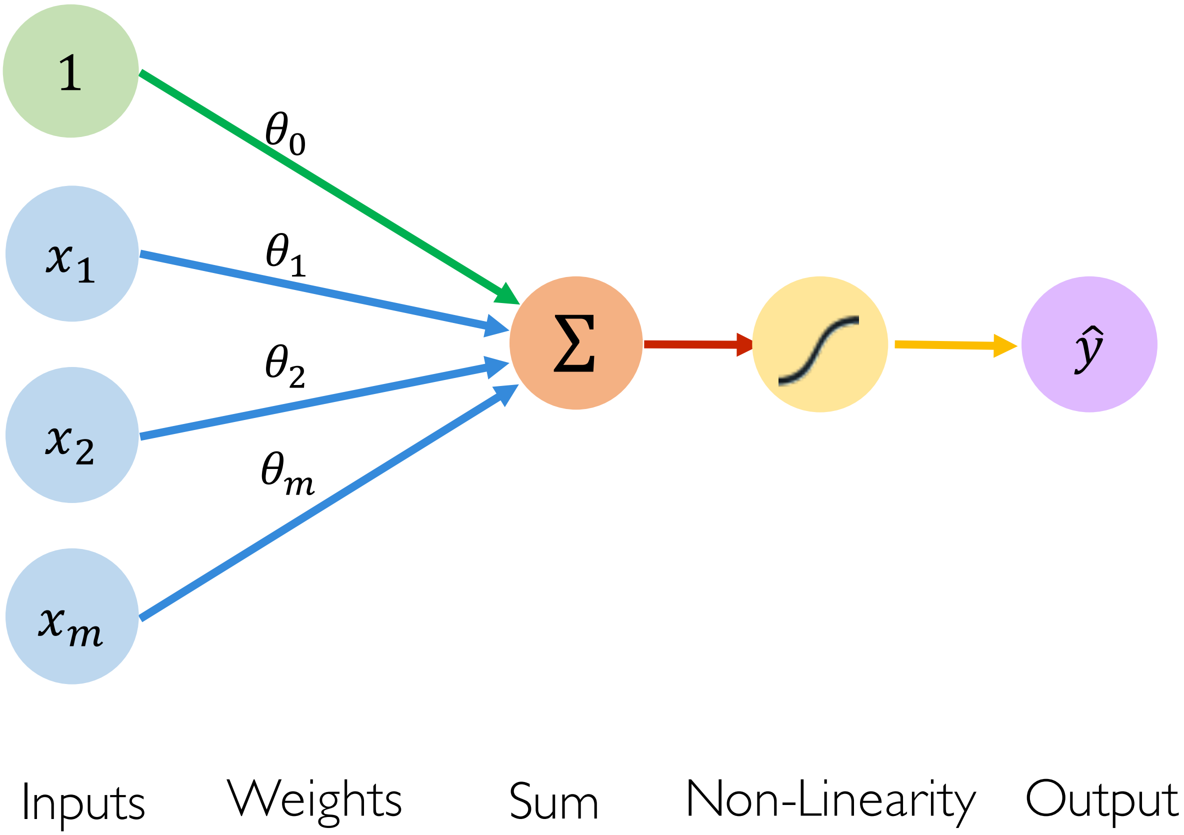


$$\hat{y} = g(1 + 3x_1 - 2x_2)$$

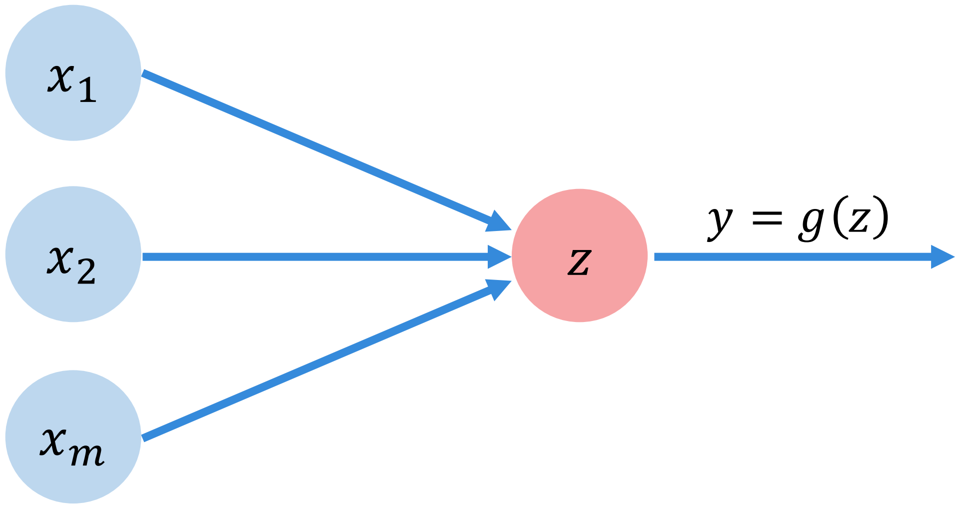


Building Neural Networks with Perceptrons

The Perceptron: Simplified

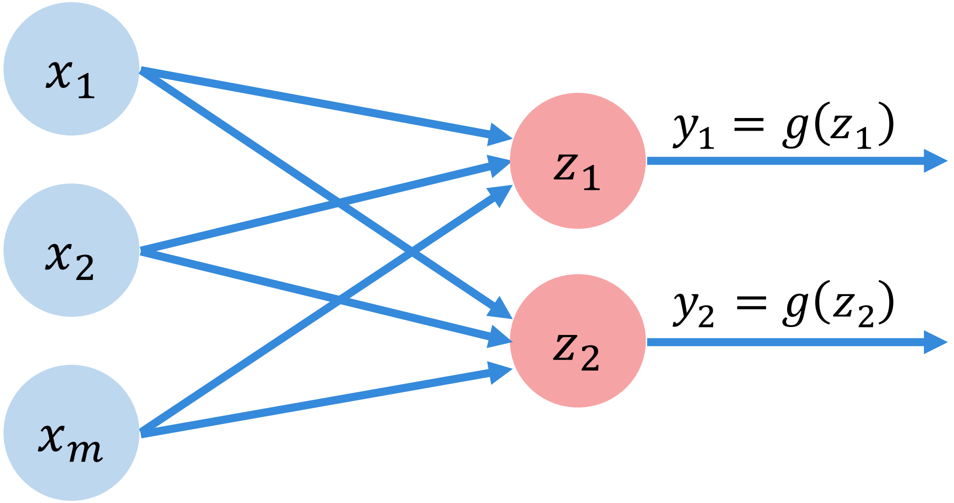


The Perceptron: Simplified



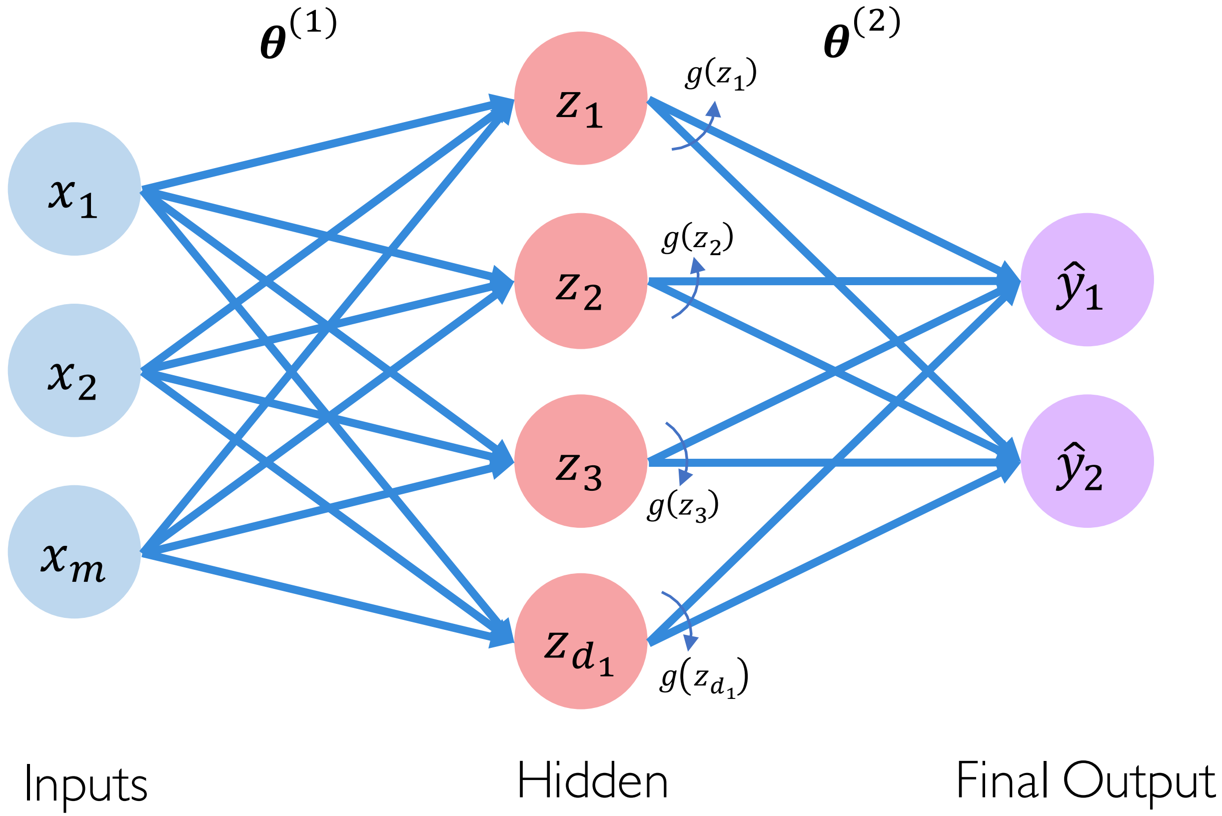
$$z = \theta_0 + \sum_{j=1}^{m} x_j \, \theta_j$$

Multi Output Perceptron



$$z_i = \theta_{0,i} + \sum_{j=1}^{m} x_j \, \theta_{j,i}$$

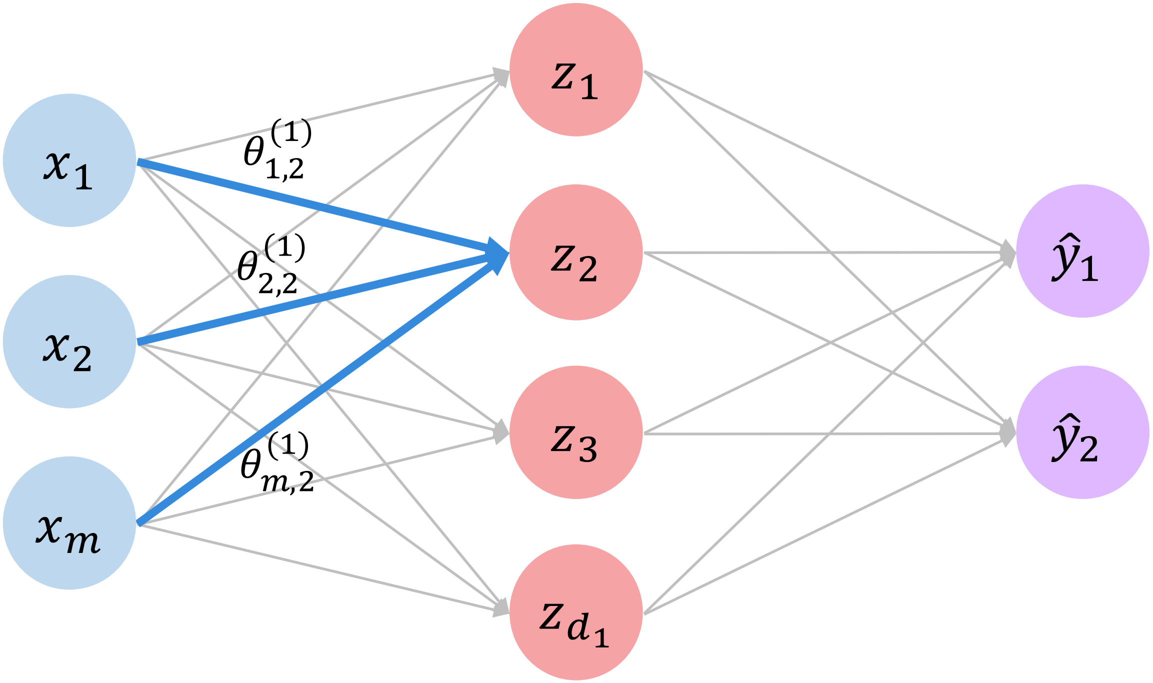
Single Layer Neural Network



$$z_i = \theta_{0,i}^{(1)} + \sum_{j=1}^{m} x_j\, \theta_{j,i}^{(1)}$$

$$\hat{y}_i = \theta_{0,i}^{(2)} + \sum_{j=1}^{d_1} \boldsymbol{g(}z_j\boldsymbol{)}\theta_{j,i}^{(2)}$$

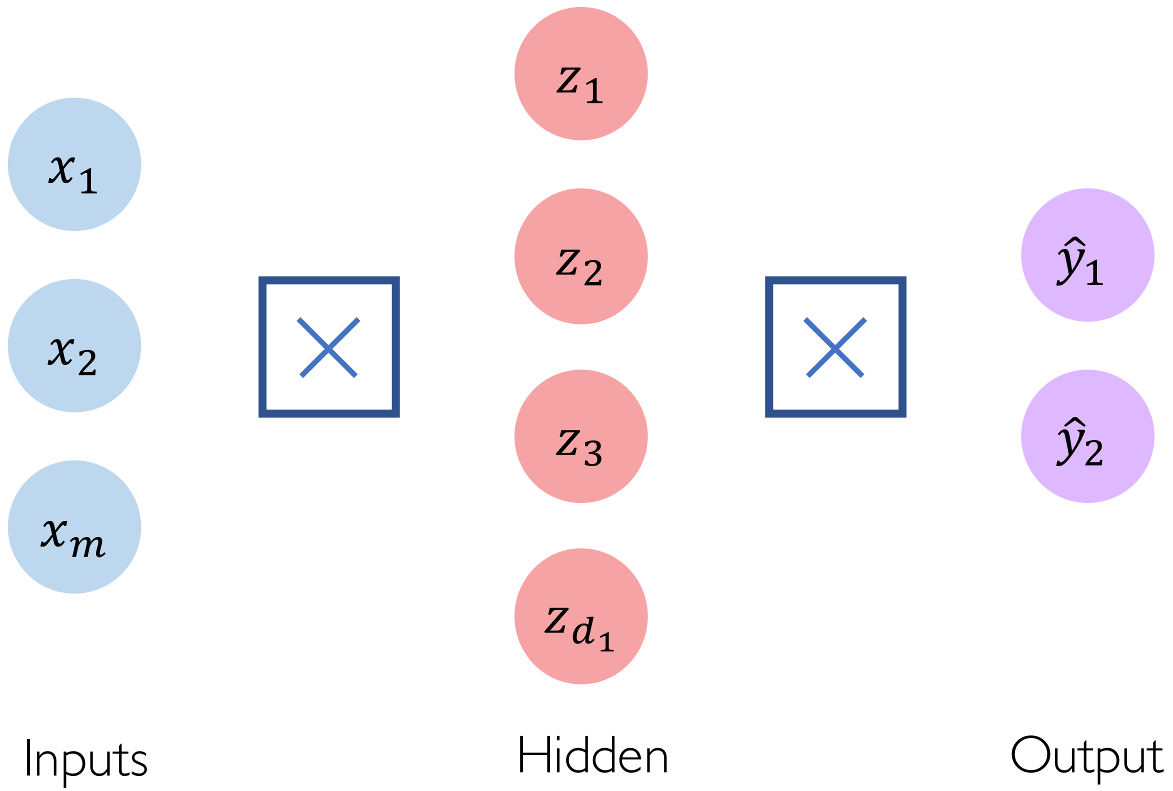
Single Layer Neural Network



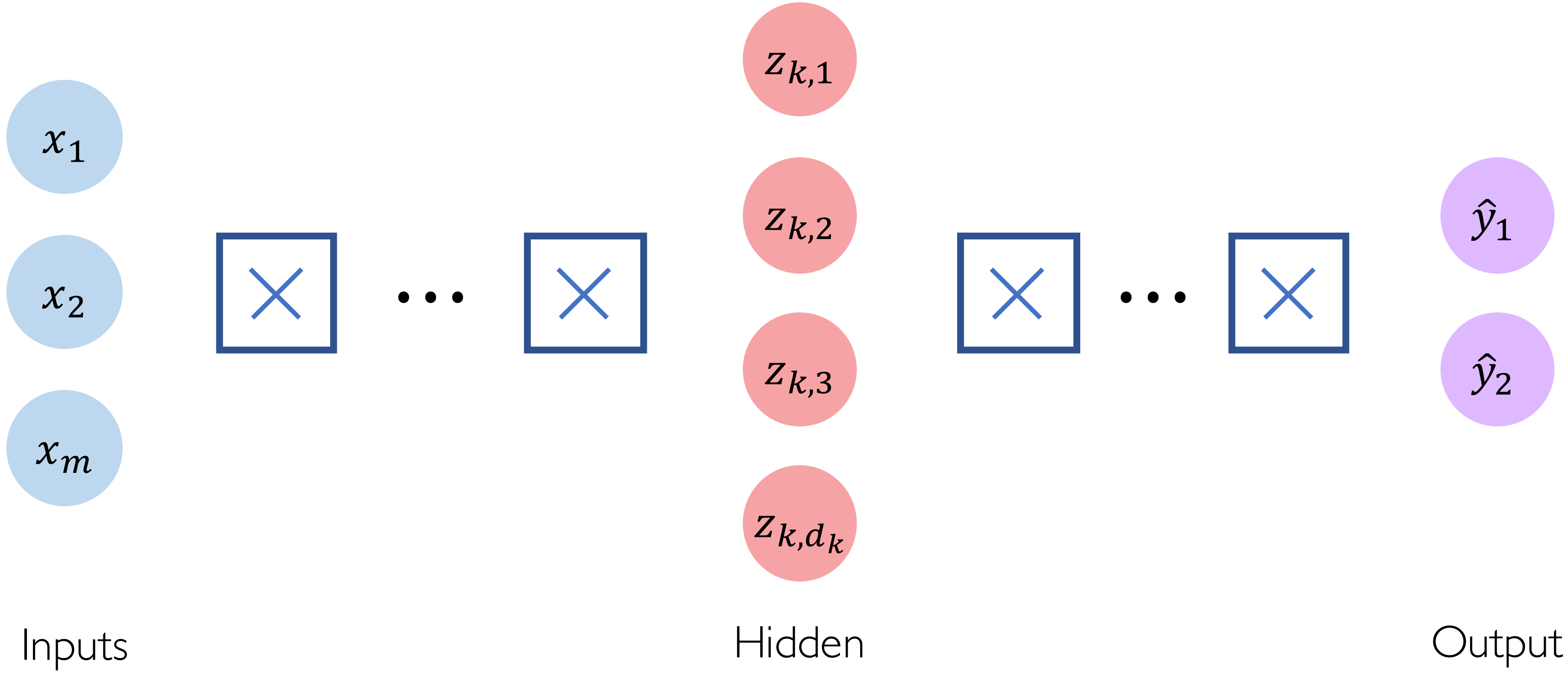
$$z_2 = \theta_{0,2}^{(1)} + \sum_{j=1}^{m} x_j\, \theta_{j,2}^{(1)}$$

$$= \theta_{0,2}^{(1)} + x_1\, \theta_{1,2}^{(1)} + x_2\, \theta_{2,2}^{(1)} + x_m\, \theta_{m,2}^{(1)}$$

Multi Output Perceptron



Deep Neural Network



$$z_{k,i} = \theta_{0,i}^{(k)} + \sum_{j=1}^{d_{k-1}} g(z_{k-1,j})\, \theta_{j,i}^{(k)}$$

Applying Neural Networks

Example Problem

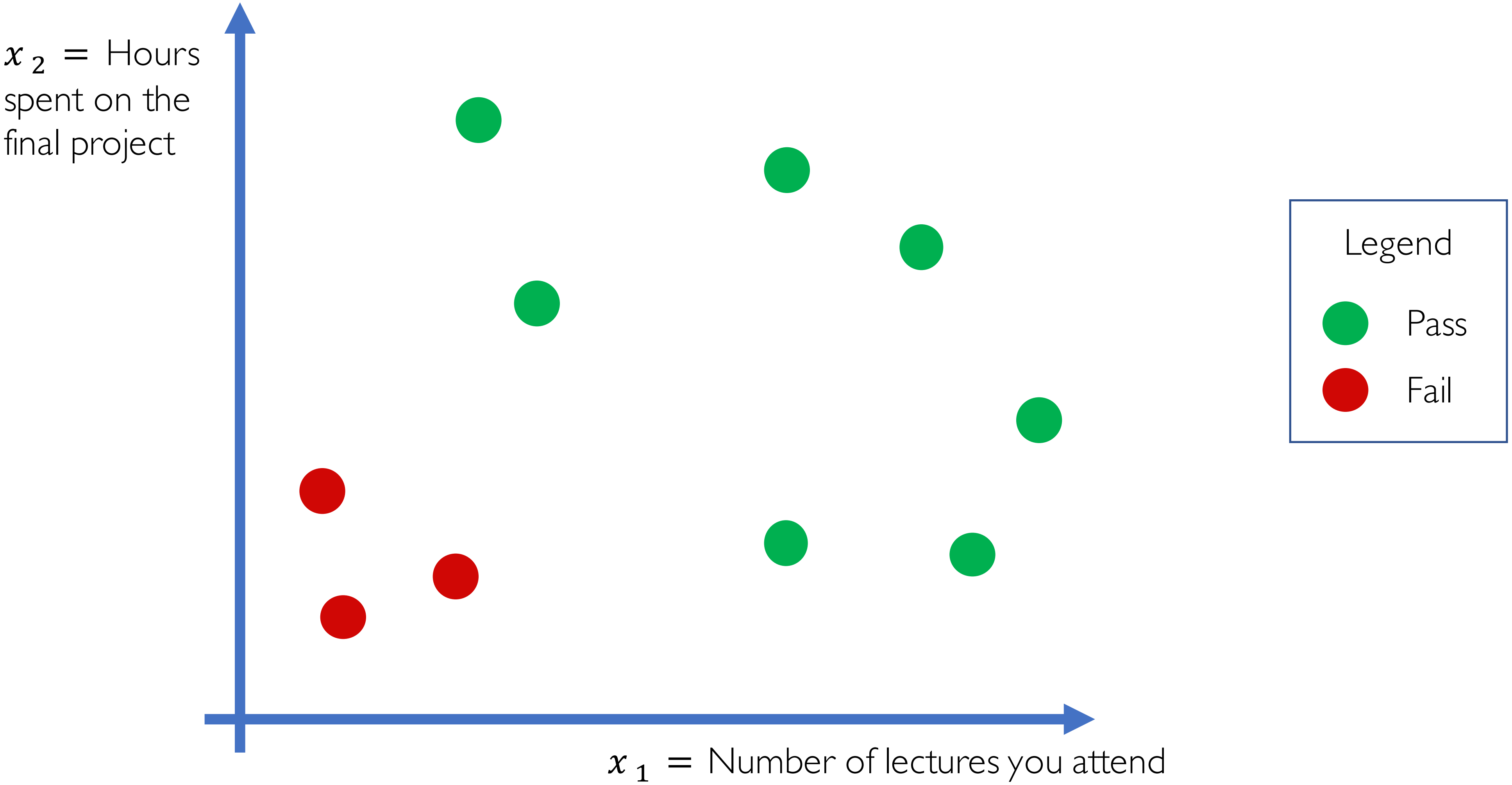
Will I pass this class?

Let's start with a simple two feature model

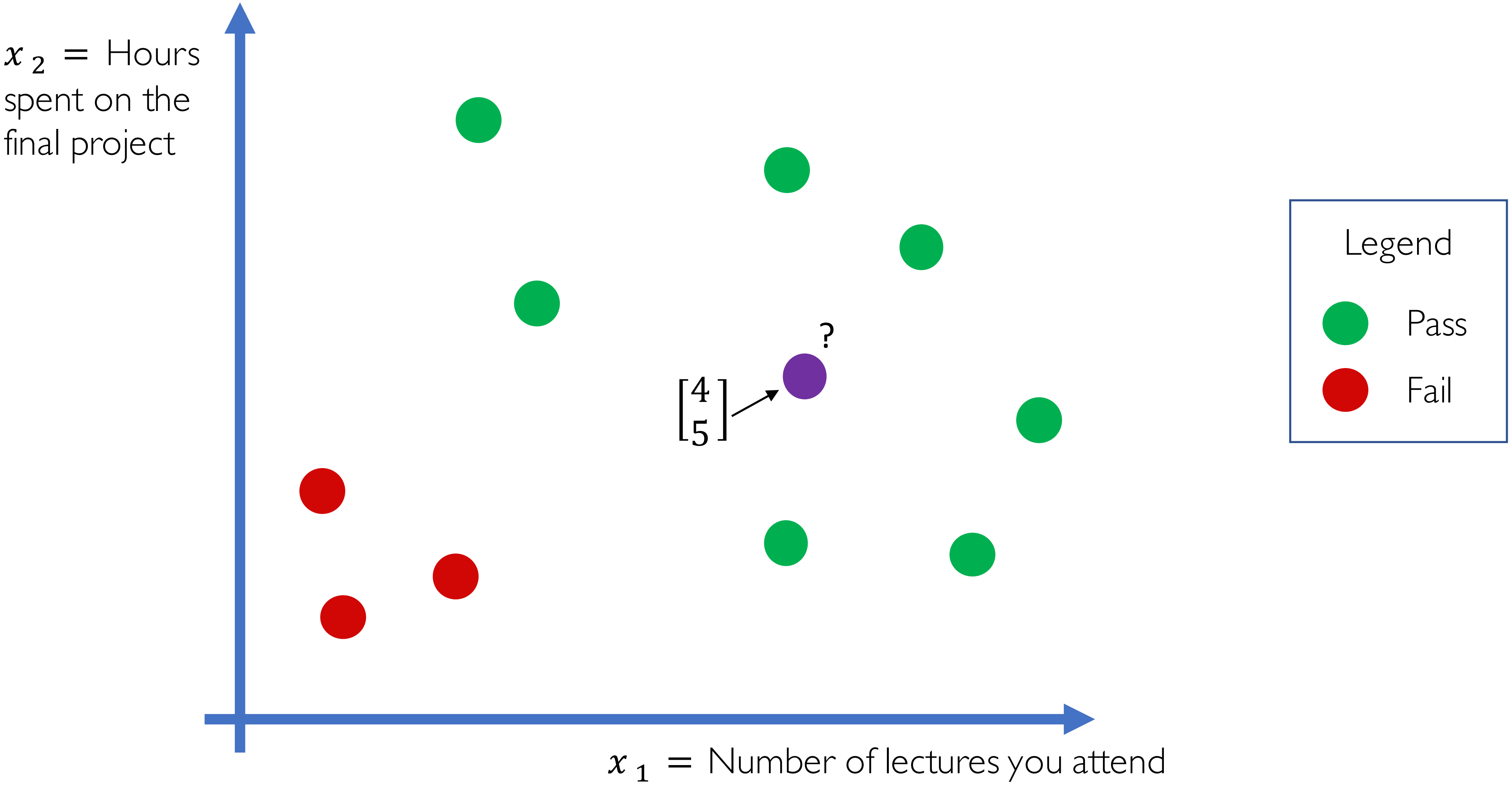
x_1 = Number of lectures you attend

x_2 = Hours spent on the final project

Example Problem: Will I pass this class?

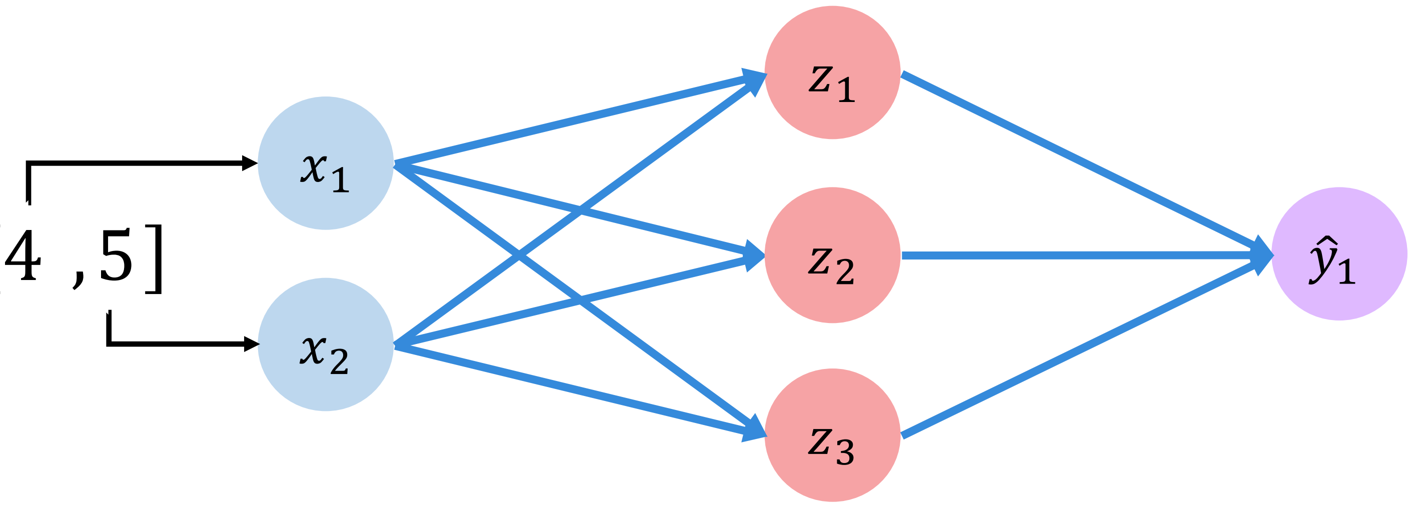


Example Problem: Will I pass this class?



Example Problem: Will I pass this class?

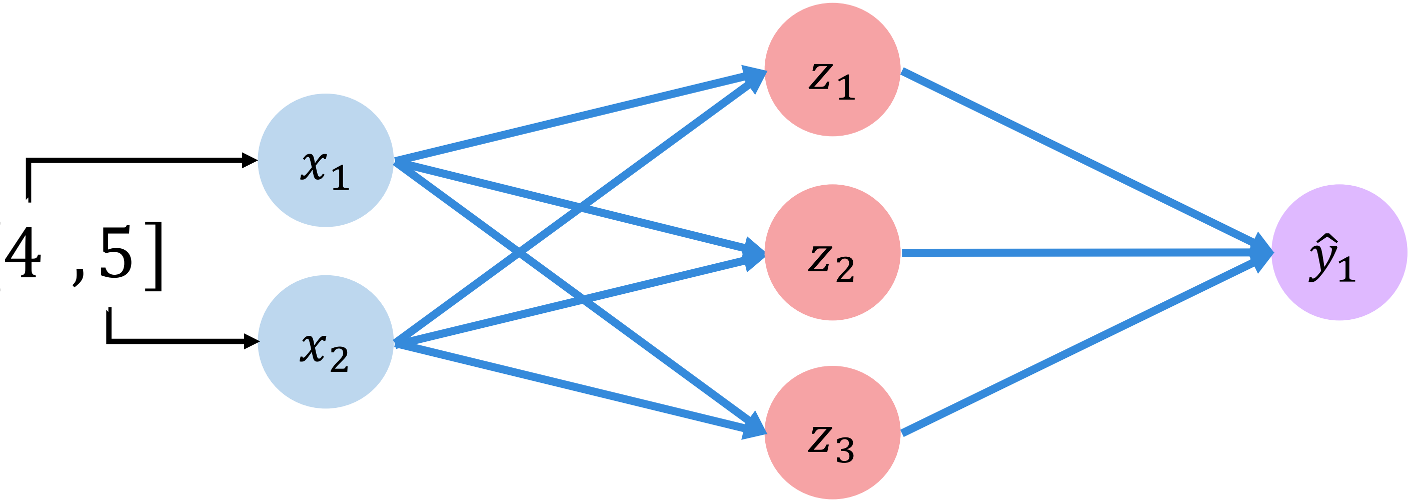
$$x^{(1)} = [4\ ,5]$$



Predicted: 0.1

Example Problem: Will I pass this class?

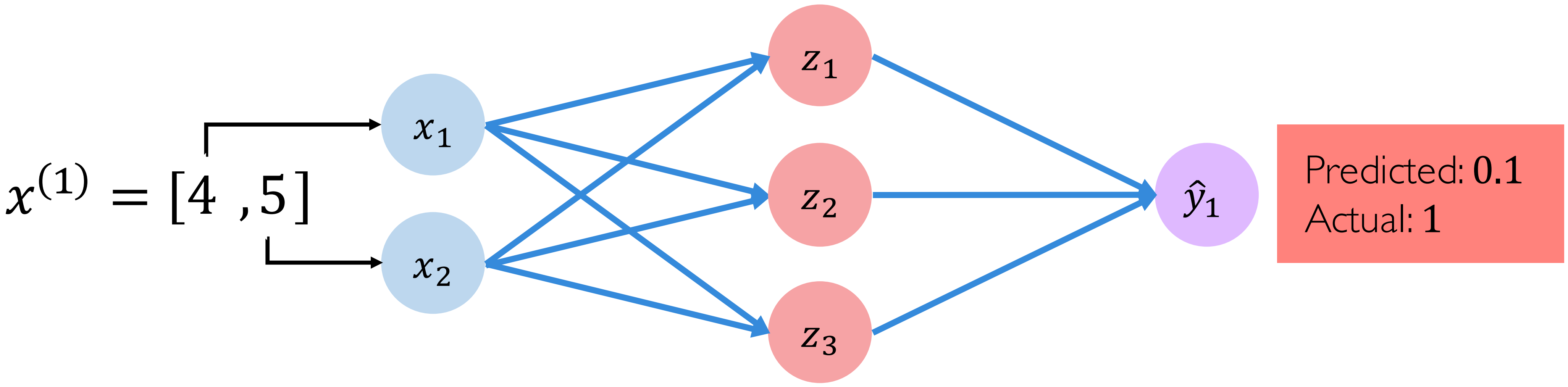
$x^{(1)} = [4\ ,5]$



Predicted: **0.1**
Actual: **1**

Quantifying Loss

*The **loss** of our network measures the cost incurred from incorrect predictions*

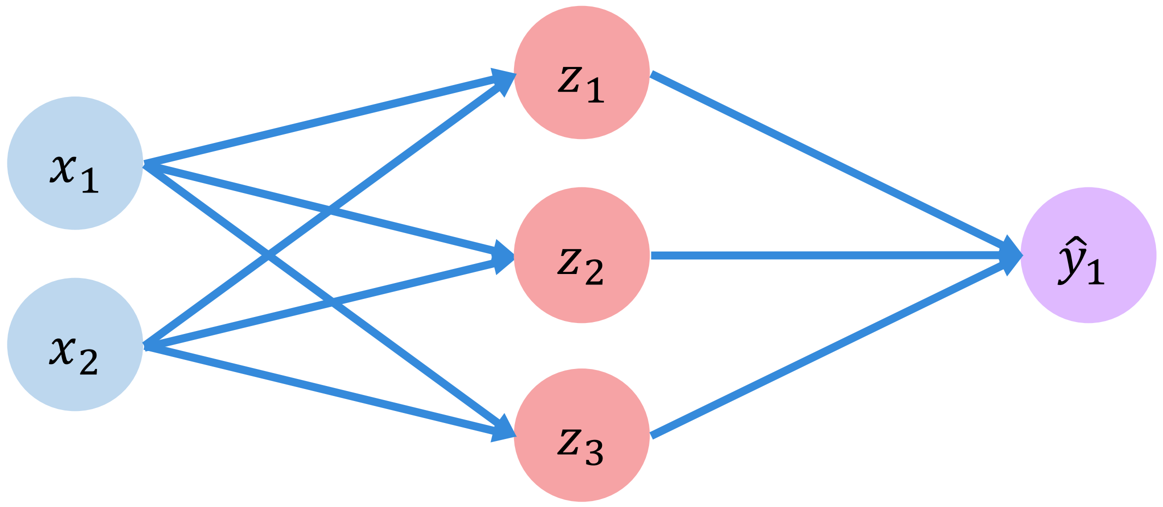


$$\mathcal{L}\big(\underbrace{f\big(x^{(i)};\boldsymbol{\theta}\big)}_{\text{Predicted}}, \underbrace{y^{(i)}}_{\text{Actual}}\big)$$

Empirical Loss

*The **empirical loss** measures the total loss over our entire dataset*

$$\boldsymbol{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 4, & 5 \\ 2, & 1 \\ 5, & 8 \\ \vdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{array}{ccc} f(x) & & y \\ \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 \\ 0.8 \\ 0.6 \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} & \begin{matrix} ✖ \\ ✖ \\ ✔ \\ \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

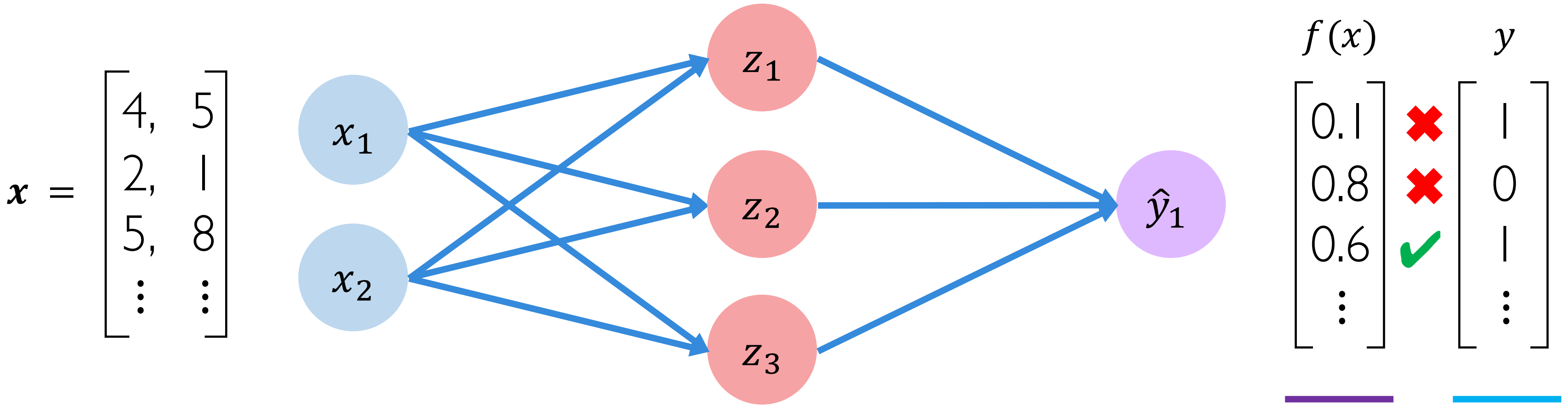
Also known as:

- Objective function
- Cost function
- Empirical Risk

$$\boldsymbol{J(\theta)} = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathcal{L}\Big(\underbrace{f\big(x^{(i)};\theta\big)}_{\text{Predicted}}, \underbrace{y^{(i)}}_{\text{Actual}}\Big)$$

Binary Cross Entropy Loss

Cross entropy loss *can be used with models that output a probability between 0 and 1*



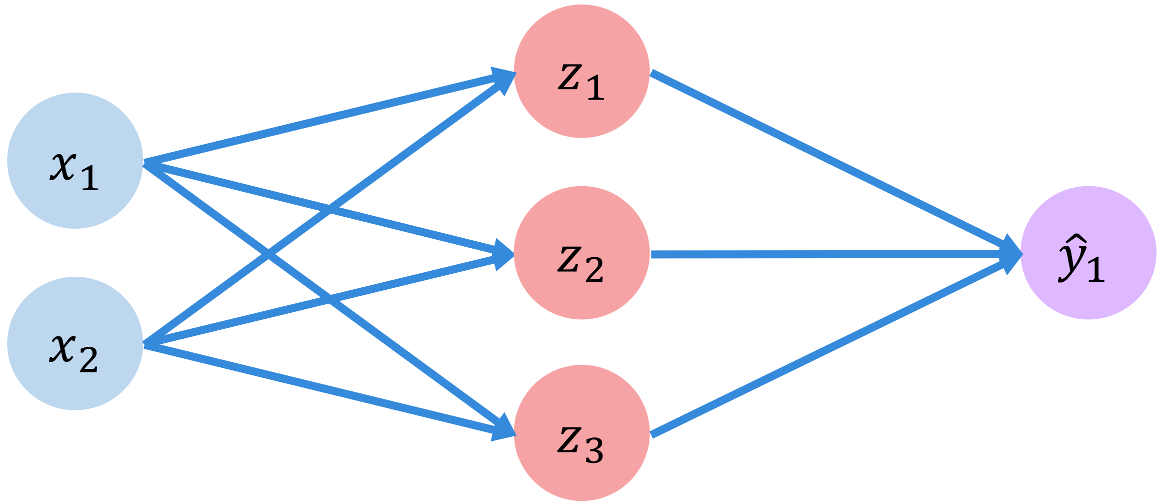
$$J(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} \underbrace{y^{(i)}}_{\text{Actual}} \log\Big(\underbrace{f\big(x^{(i)};\theta\big)}_{\text{Predicted}}\Big) + (1 - \underbrace{y^{(i)}}_{\text{Actual}}) \log\Big(1 - \underbrace{f\big(x^{(i)};\theta\big)}_{\text{Predicted}}\Big)$$

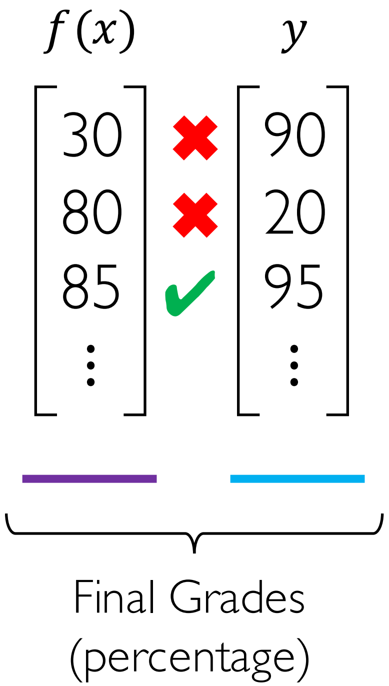
```
loss = tf.reduce_mean( tf.nn.softmax_cross_entropy_with_logits(model.y, model.pred) )
```

Mean Squared Error Loss

Mean squared error loss *can be used with regression models that output continuous real numbers*

$$\boldsymbol{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 4, & 5 \\ 2, & 1 \\ 5, & 8 \\ \vdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$





$$J(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(\underbrace{y^{(i)}}_{\text{Actual}} - \underbrace{f\left(x^{(i)};\theta\right)}_{\text{Predicted}}\right)^2$$

```
loss = tf.reduce_mean( tf.square(tf.subtract(model.y, model.pred) )
```

Training Neural Networks

Loss Optimization

We want to find the network weights that ***achieve the lowest loss***

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}^* = \underset{\boldsymbol{\theta}}{\operatorname{argmin}} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathcal{L}\left(f\left(x^{(i)}; \boldsymbol{\theta}\right), y^{(i)}\right)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}^* = \underset{\boldsymbol{\theta}}{\operatorname{argmin}}\, J(\boldsymbol{\theta})$$

Loss Optimization

We want to find the network weights that ***achieve the lowest loss***

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}^* = \underset{\boldsymbol{\theta}}{\operatorname{argmin}} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathcal{L}\left(f\left(x^{(i)}; \boldsymbol{\theta}\right), y^{(i)}\right)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}^* = \underset{\boldsymbol{\theta}}{\operatorname{argmin}}\, J(\boldsymbol{\theta})$$

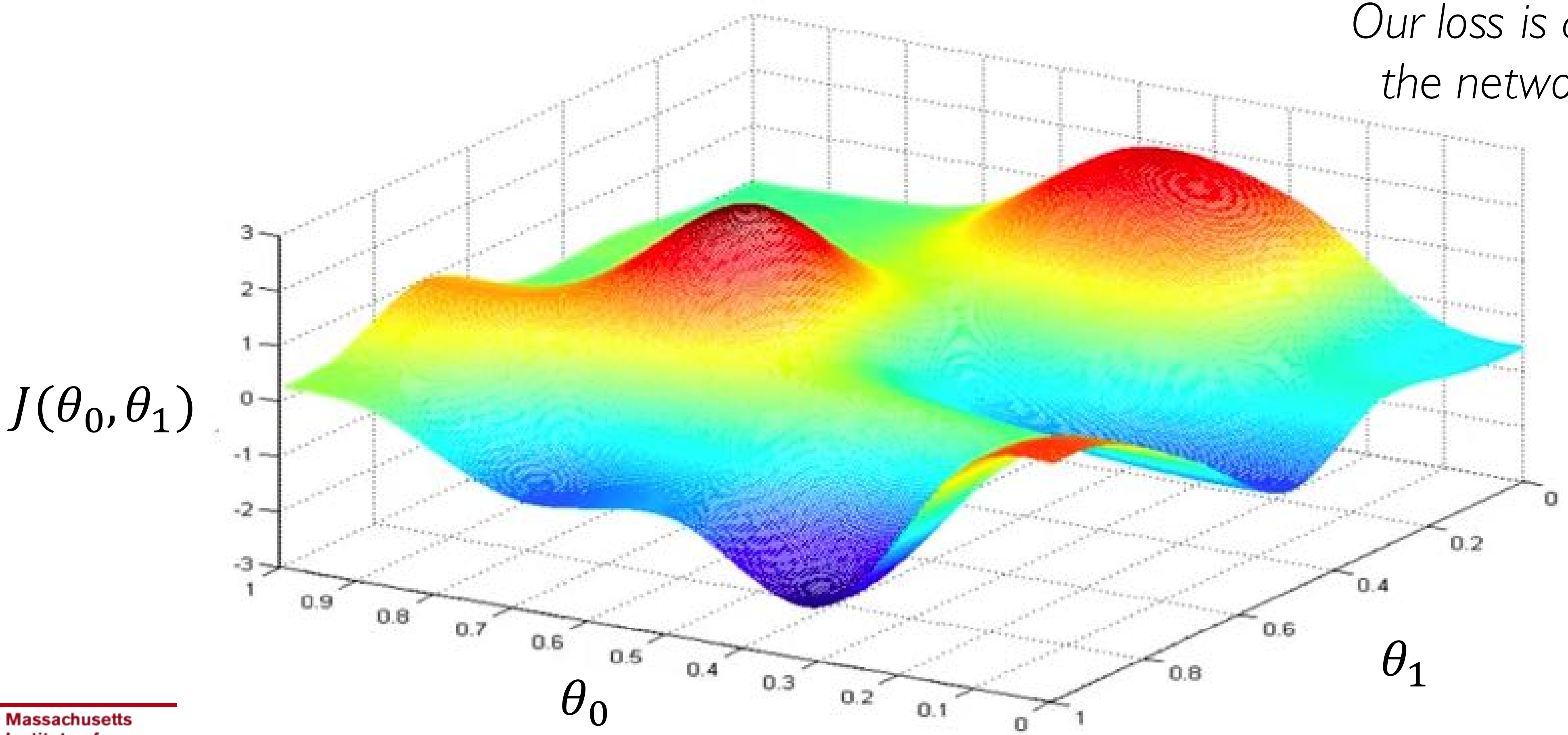
Remember:

$$\boldsymbol{\theta} = \left\{\theta^{(0)}, \theta^{(1)}, \cdots\right\}$$

Loss Optimization

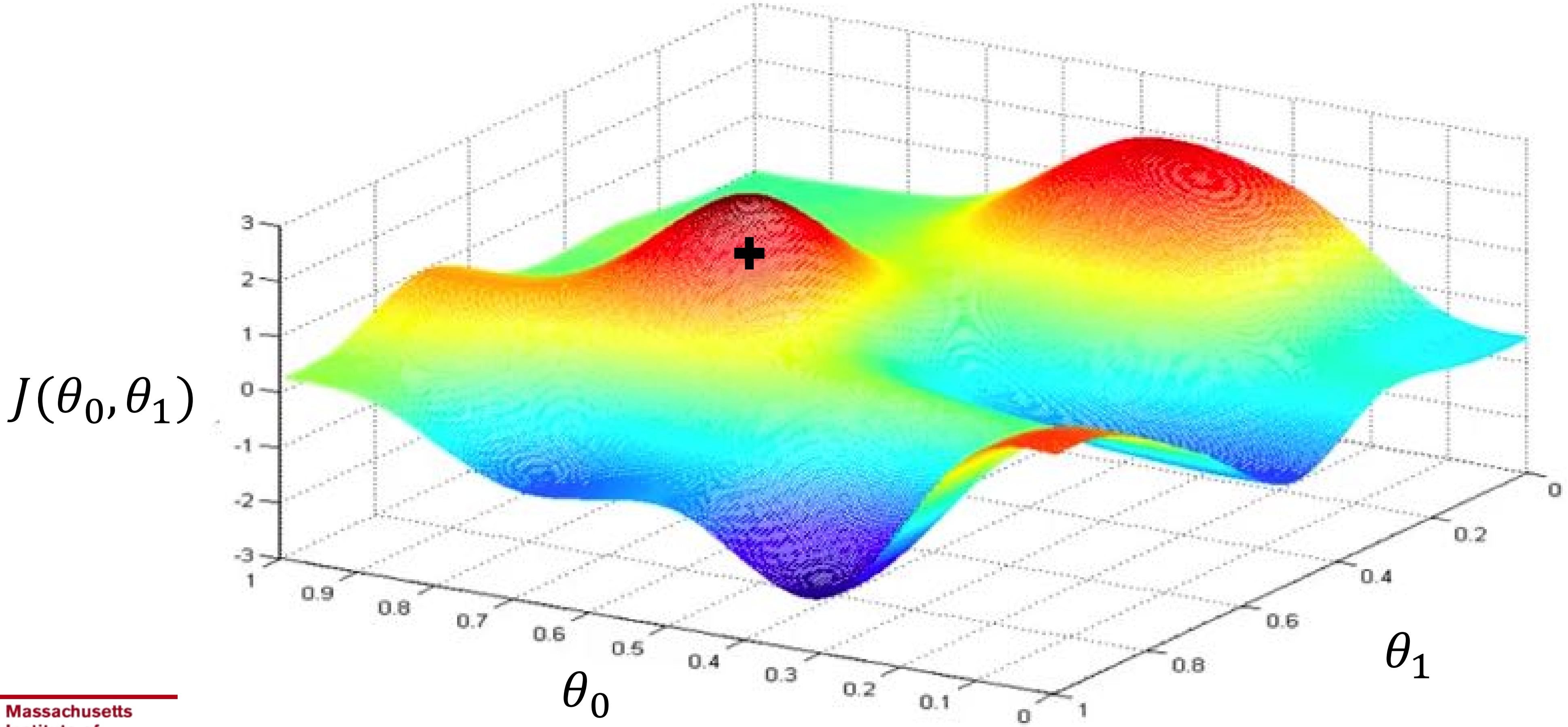
$$\boldsymbol{\theta}^* = \underset{\boldsymbol{\theta}}{\operatorname{argmin}} J(\boldsymbol{\theta})$$

Remember:
Our loss is a function of the network weights!



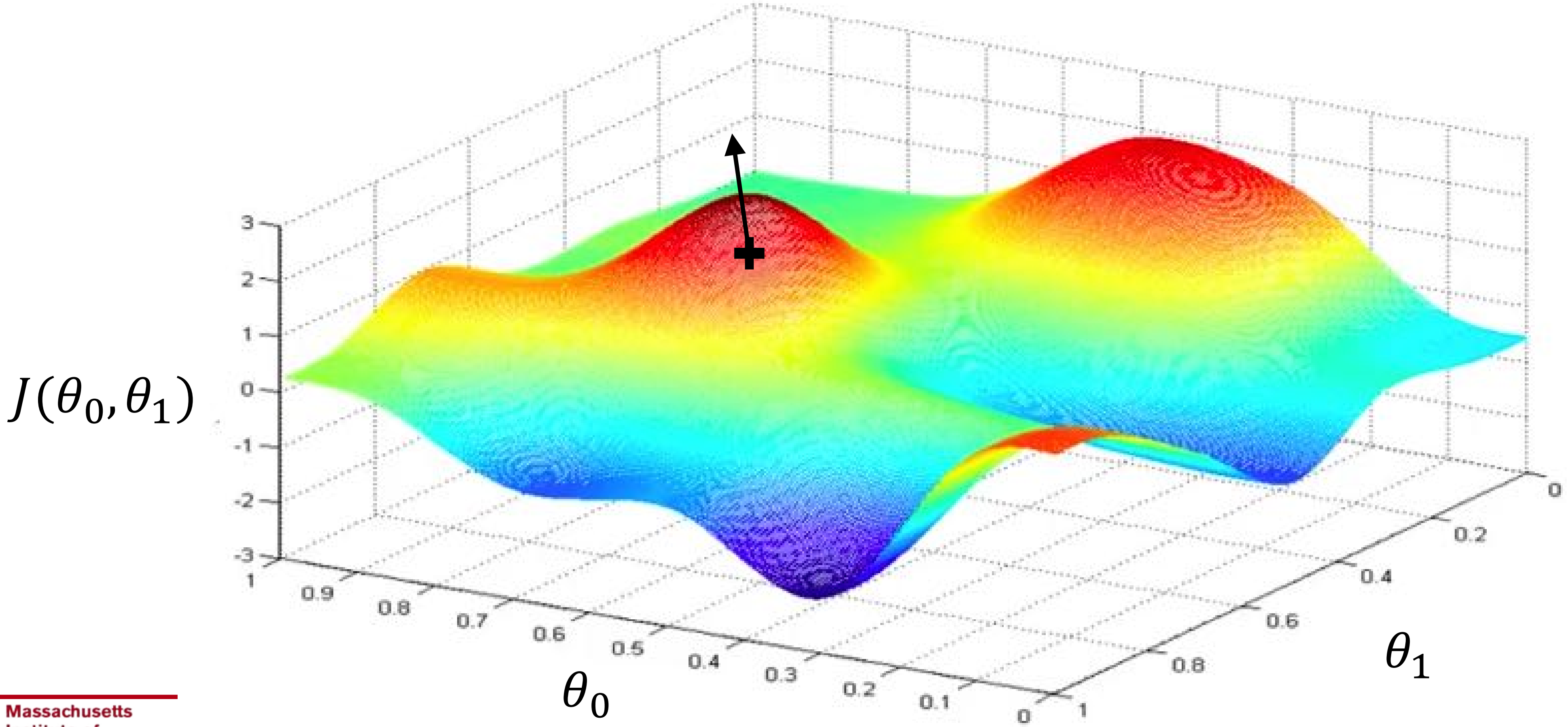
Loss Optimization

Randomly pick an initial (θ_0, θ_1)



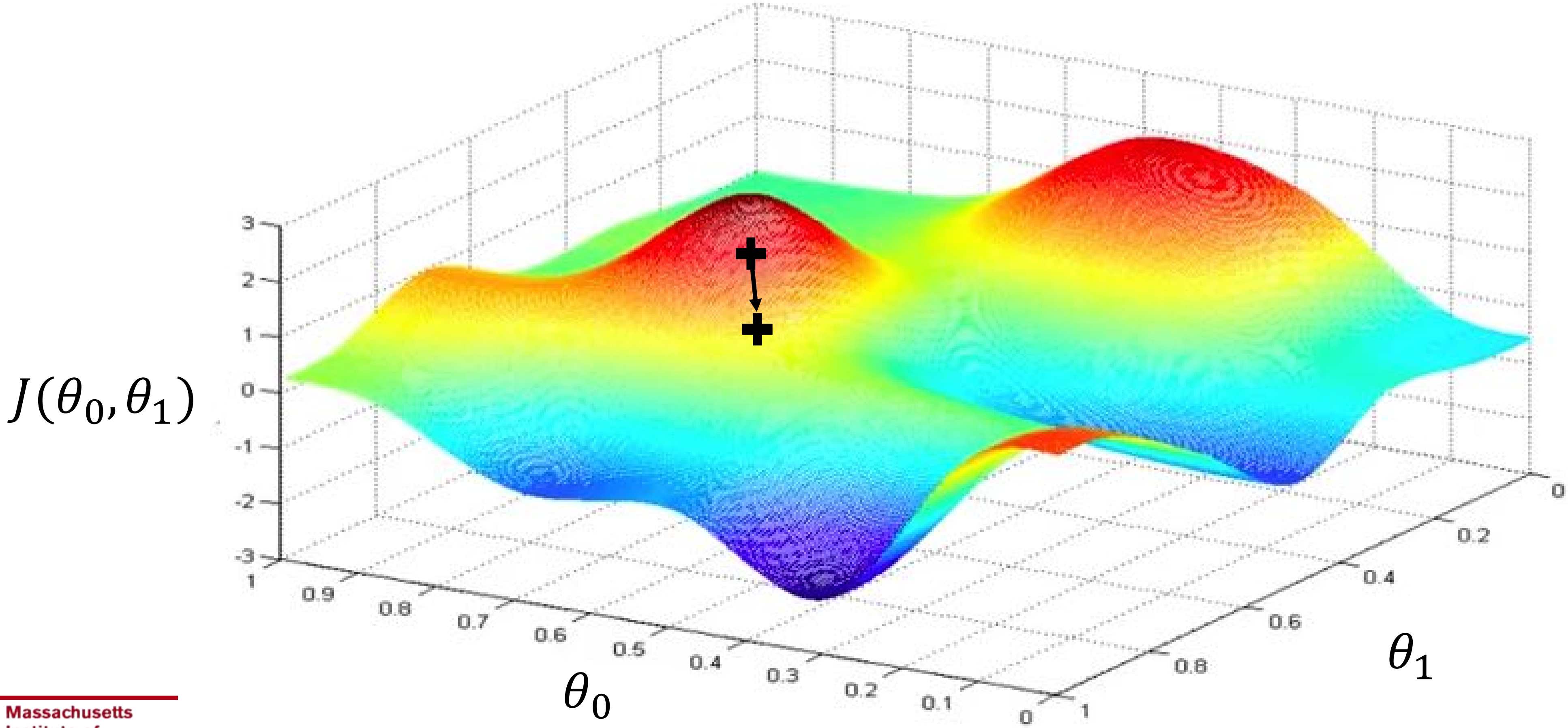
Loss Optimization

Compute gradient, $\frac{\partial J(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}}$



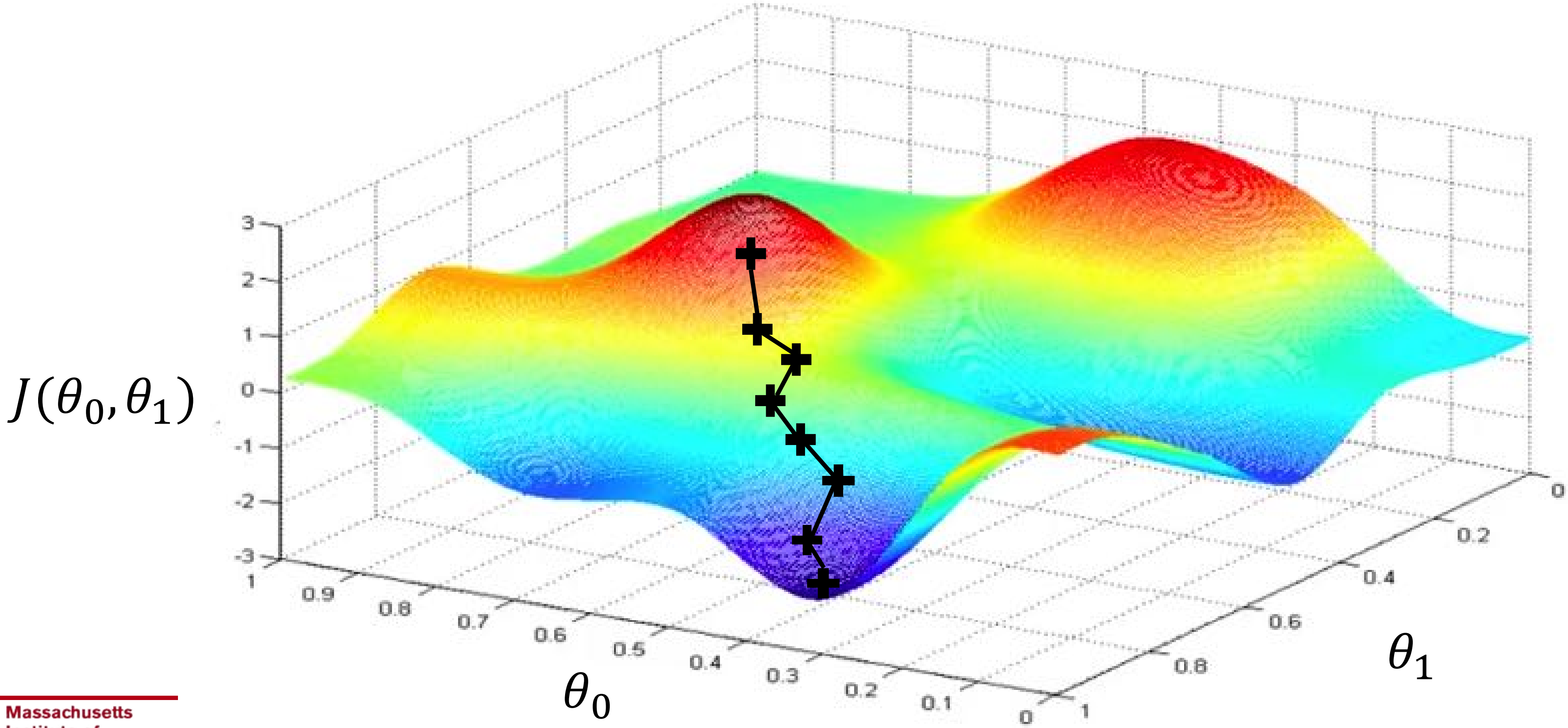
Loss Optimization

Take small step in opposite direction of gradient



Gradient Descent

Repeat until convergence



Gradient Descent

Algorithm

1. Initialize weights randomly $\sim\mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$
2. Loop until convergence:
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Gradient Descent

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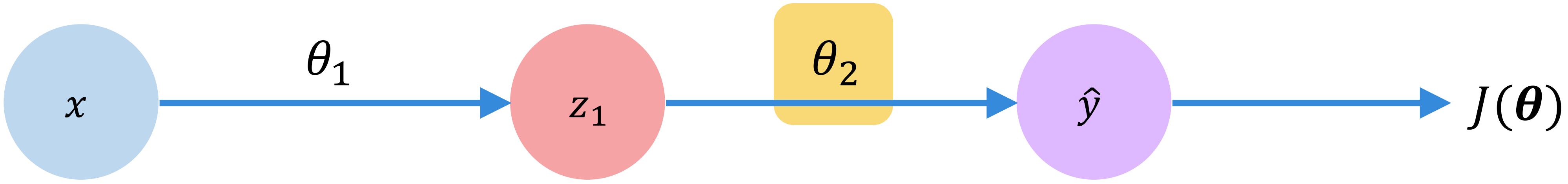
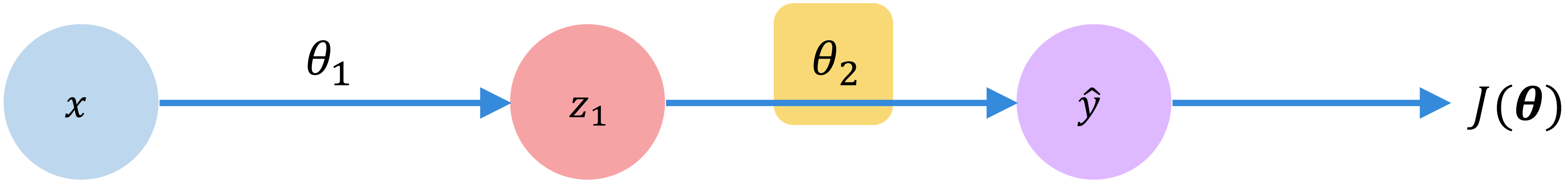
Computing Gradients: Backpropagation



How does a small change in one weight (ex. $\boldsymbol{\theta_2}$) affect the final loss $\boldsymbol{J(\theta)}$?

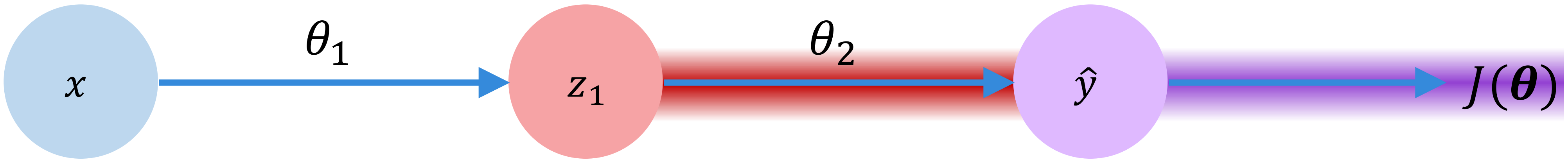
Computing Gradients: Backpropagation



$$\frac{\partial J(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \boxed{\theta_2}} =$$

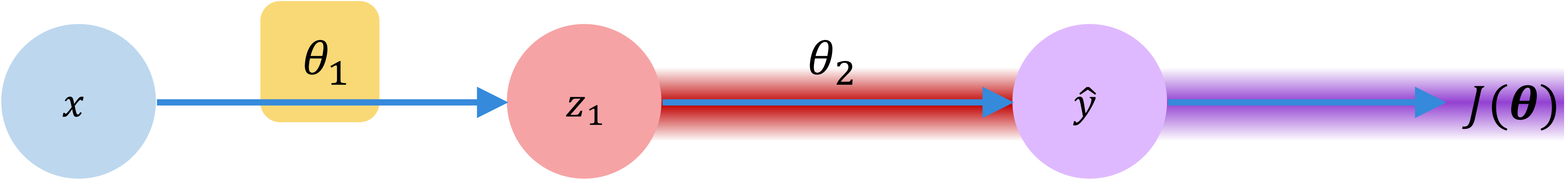
Let's use the chain rule!

Computing Gradients: Backpropagation



$$\frac{\partial J(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \theta_2} = \frac{\partial J(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \hat{y}} * \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial \theta_2}$$

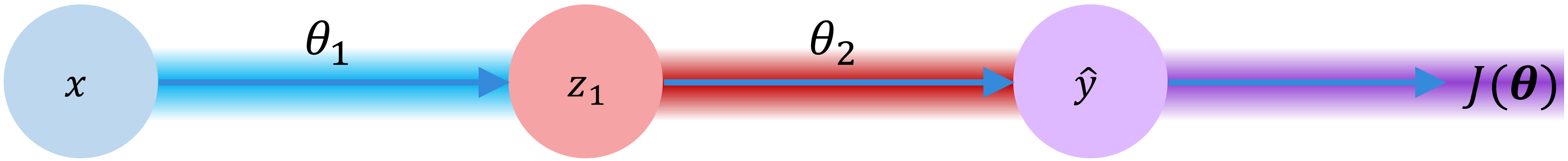
Computing Gradients: Backpropagation



$$\frac{\partial J(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \theta_1} = \frac{\partial J(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \hat{y}} * \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial \theta_1}$$

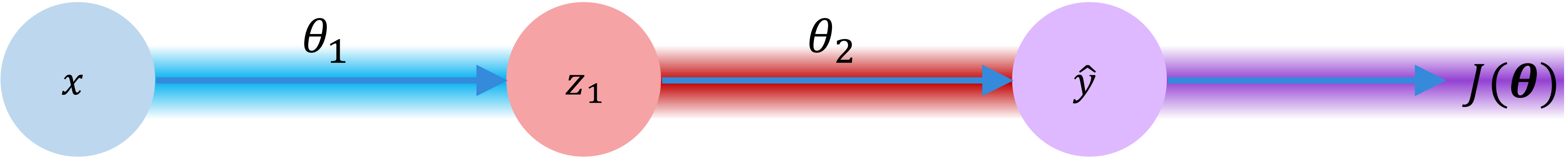
Apply chain rule! Apply chain rule!

Computing Gradients: Backpropagation



$$\frac{\partial J(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \theta_1} = \frac{\partial J(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \hat{y}} * \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial z_1} * \frac{\partial z_1}{\partial \theta_1}$$

Computing Gradients: Backpropagation



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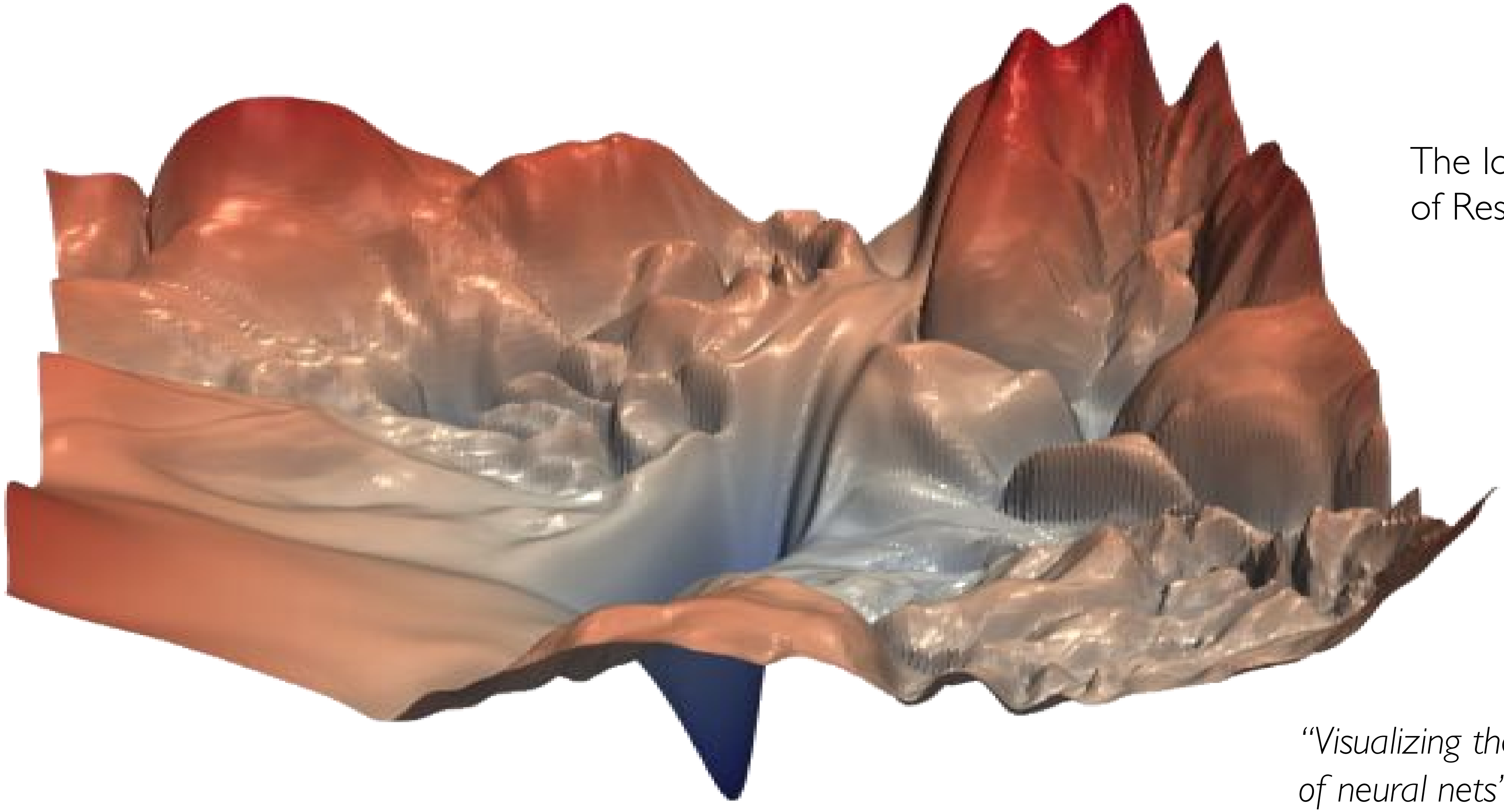
Repeat this for ***every weight in the network*** *using gradients from later layers*

Neural Networks in Practice: Optimization

Training Neural Networks is Difficult

non-convex
local minima



The loss usrfaces
of Res-Net56

"Visualizing the loss landscape of neural nets". Dec 2017.

Loss Functions Can Be Difficult to Optimize

Remember:

Optimization through gradient descent

$$\theta \leftarrow \theta - \eta \frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta}$$

Loss Functions Can Be Difficult to Optimize

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Optimization through gradient descent

$$\theta \leftarrow \theta - \boxed{\eta} \frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta}$$

How can we set the learning rate?

Setting the Learning Rate

Play video at 32:11

How to deal with this?

Idea 1:

Try lots of different learning rates and see what works "just right"

How to deal with this?

Idea 1:

Try lots of different learning rates and see what works "just right"

Idea 2:

Do something smarter!

Design an adaptive learning rate that "adapts" to the landscape

Adaptive Learning Rates

- Learning rates are no longer fixed
- Can be made larger or smaller depending on:
  - how large gradient is
  - how fast learning is happening
  - size of particular weights
  - etc...

Adaptive Learning Rate Algorithms

- Momentum
- Adagrad
- Adadelta
- Adam
- RMSProp

`tf.train.MomentumOptimizer`

`tf.train.AdagradOptimizer`

`tf.train.AdadeltaOptimizer`

`tf.train.AdamOptimizer`

`tf.train.RMSPropOptimizer`

Qian et al. "On the momentum term in gradient descent learning algorithms." 1999.

Duchi et al. "Adaptive Subgradient Methods for Online Learning and Stochastic Optimization." 2011.

Zeiler et al. "ADADELTA: An Adaptive Learning Rate Method." 2012.

Kingma et al. "Adam: A Method for Stochastic Optimization." 2014.

Additional details: http://ruder.io/optimizing-gradient-descent/

Neural Networks in Practice: Mini-batches

Gradient Descent

Algorithm

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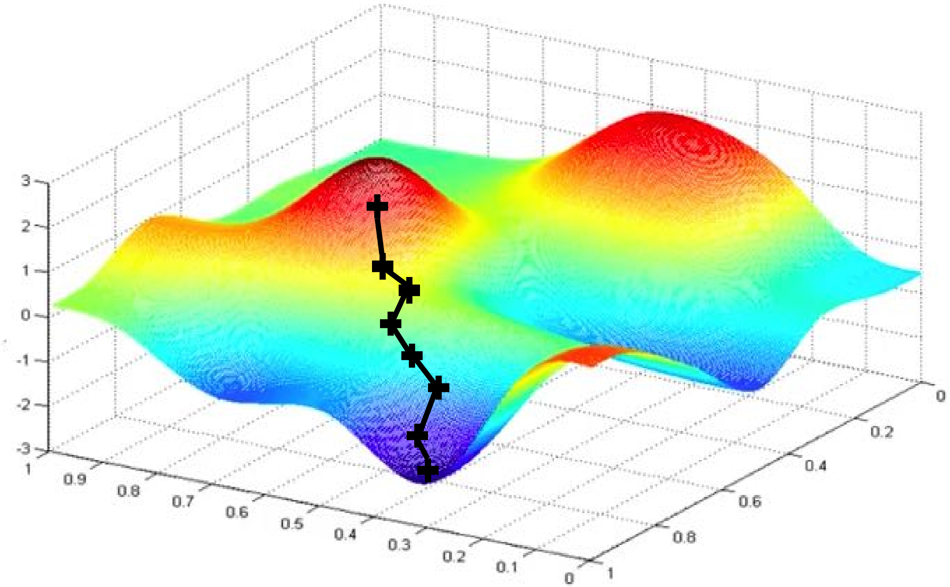

Gradient Descent

Algorithm

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3. Compute gradient, $\boxed{\frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta}}$
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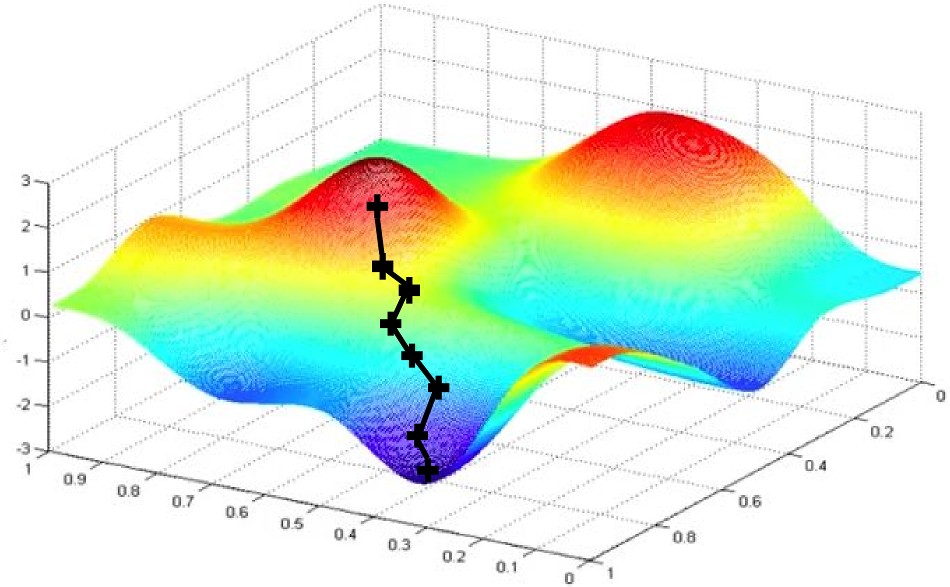
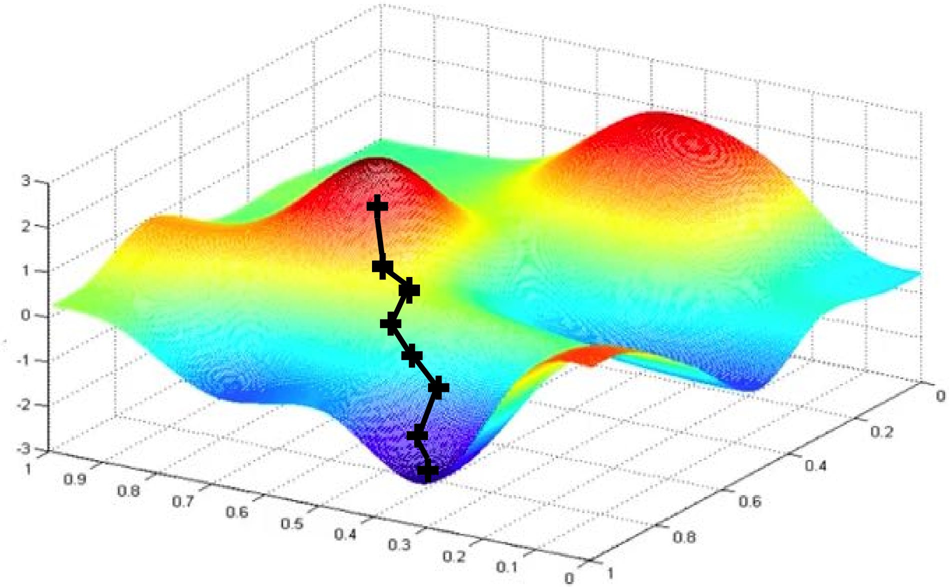
Can be very computational to compute!



Stochastic Gradient Descent

Algorithm

1. Initialize weights randomly $\sim\mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$
2. Loop until convergence:
3. Pick single data point $\boldsymbol{i}$
4. Compute gradient, $\frac{\partial J_i(\theta)}{\partial \theta}$
5. Update weights, $\theta \leftarrow \theta - \eta \frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta}$
6. Return weights



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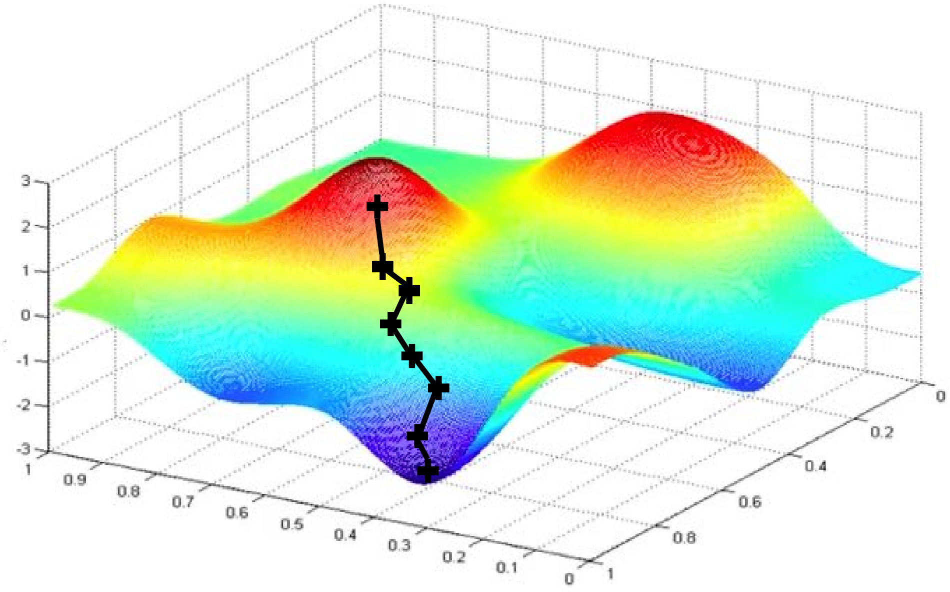

Easy to compute but
very noisy
(stochastic)!

Stochastic Gradient Descent

Algorithm

1. Initialize weights randomly $\sim\mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$
2. Loop until convergence:
3. Pick batch of B data points
4. Compute gradient, $\frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta} = \frac{1}{B}\sum_{k=1}^{B}\frac{\partial J_k(\theta)}{\partial \theta}$
5. Update weights, $\theta \leftarrow \theta - \eta\frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta}$
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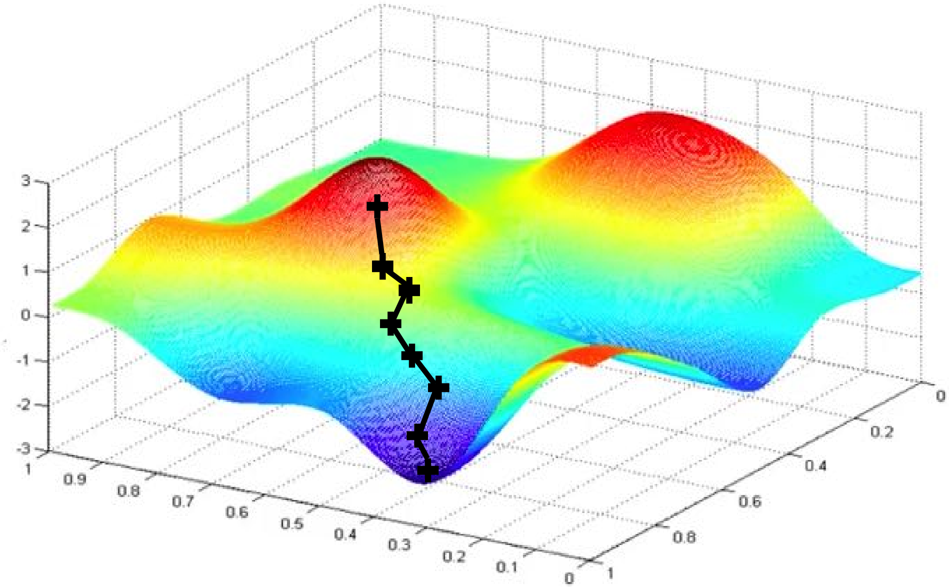

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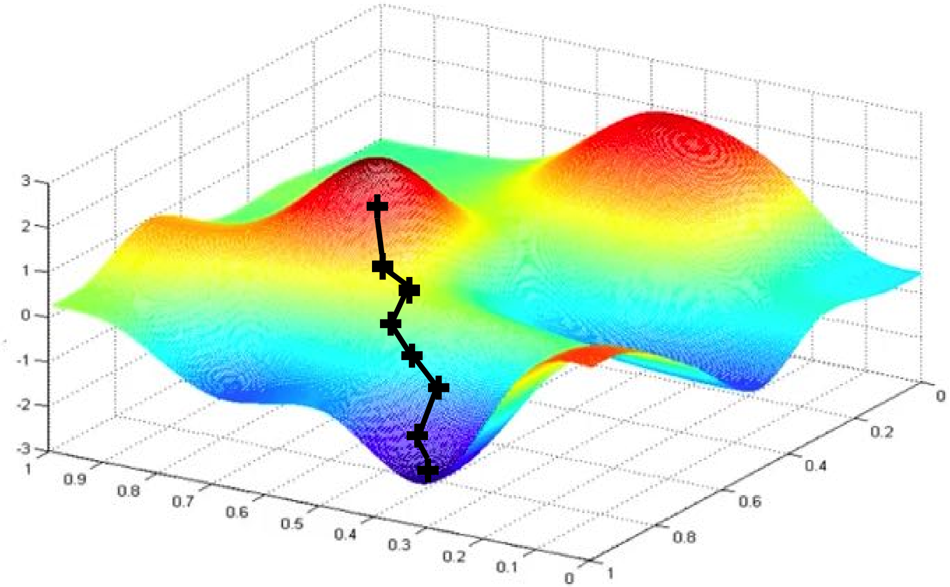

Fast to compute and a much better estimate of the true gradient!

Mini-batches while training

More accurate estimation of gradient

Smoother convergence

Allows for larger learning rates

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More accurate estimation of gradient

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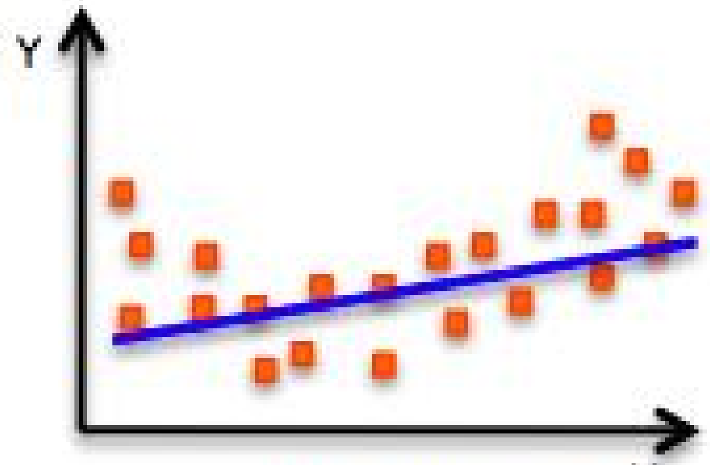
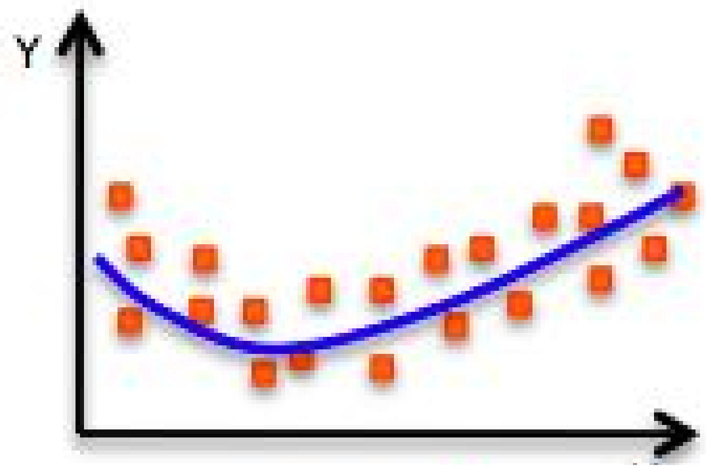
Mini-batches lead to fast training!

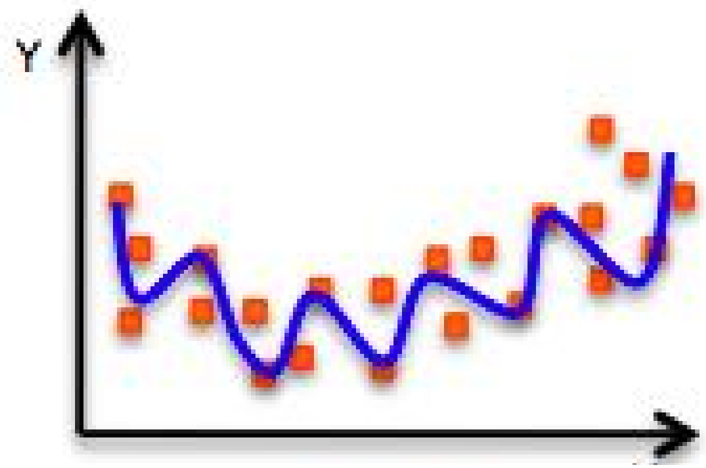
Can parallelize computation + achieve significant speed increases on GPU's

Neural Networks in Practice: Overfitting

The Problem of Overfitting







Underfitting
Model does not have capacity to fully learn the data

Ideal fit

Overfitting
Too complex, extra parameters, does not generalize well

Regularization

What is it?

Technique that constrains our optimization problem to discourage complex models

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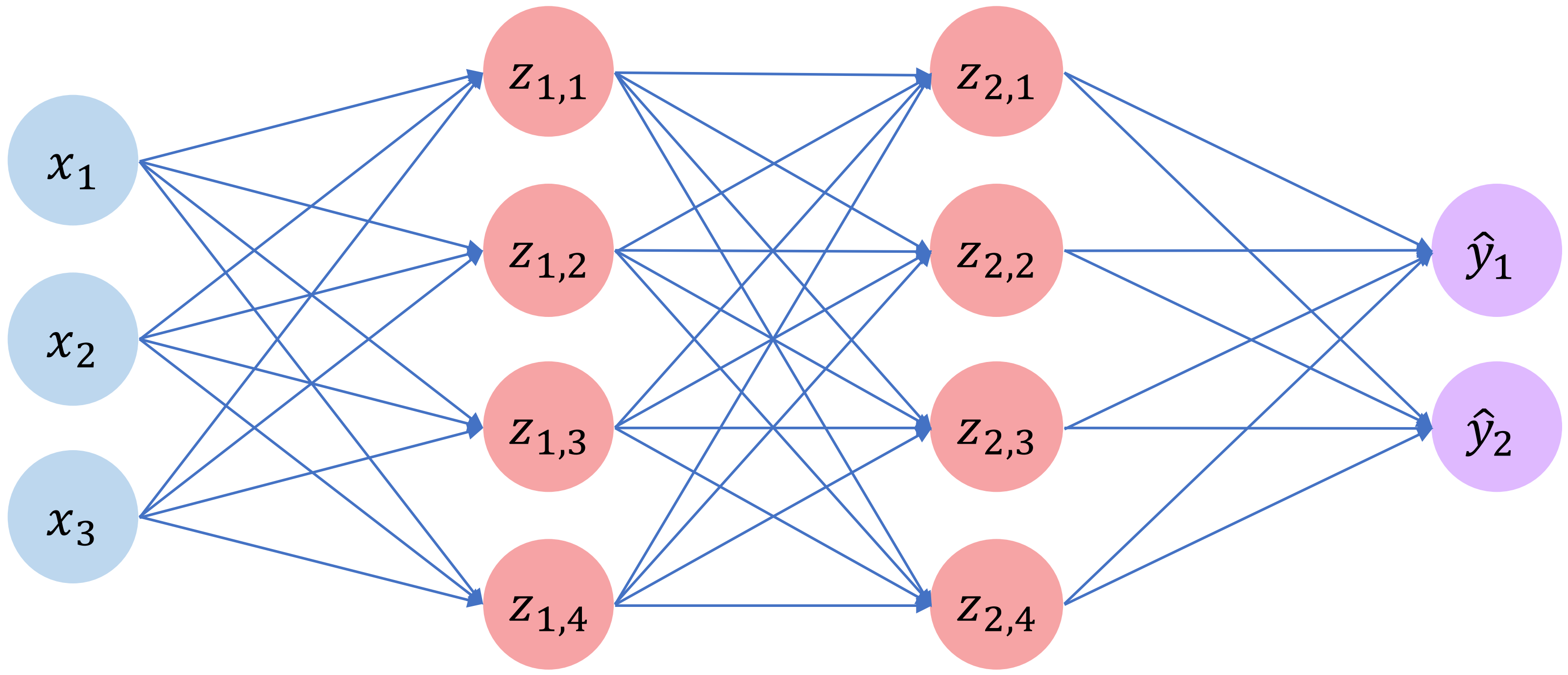
Technique that constrains our optimization problem to discourage complex models

Why do we need it?

Improve generalization of our model on unseen data

Regularization 1: Dropout

- During training, randomly set some activations to 0



Regularization 1: Dropout

- During training, randomly set some activations to 0
  - Typically 'drop' 50% of activations in layer
  - Forces network to not rely on any 1 node

```
tf.nn.dropout(hiddenLayer, p=0.5)
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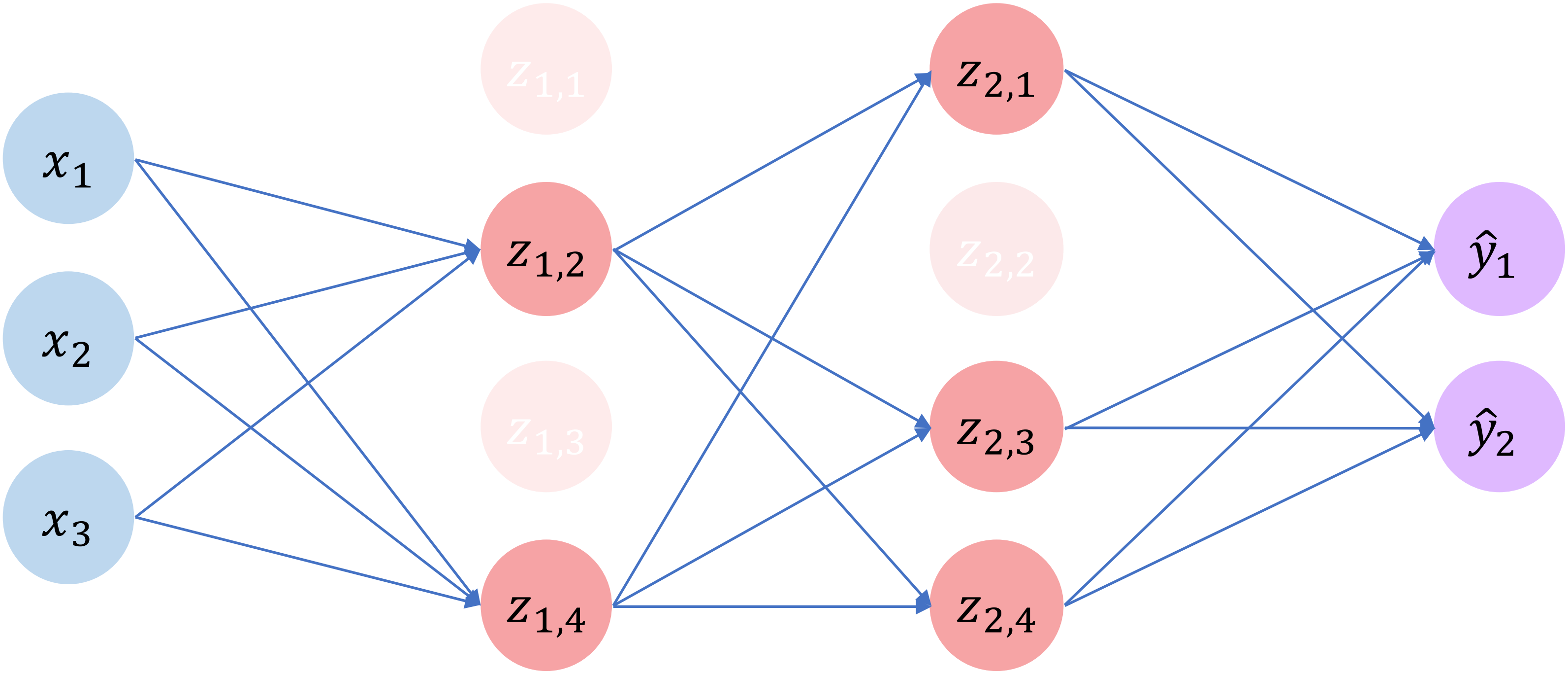

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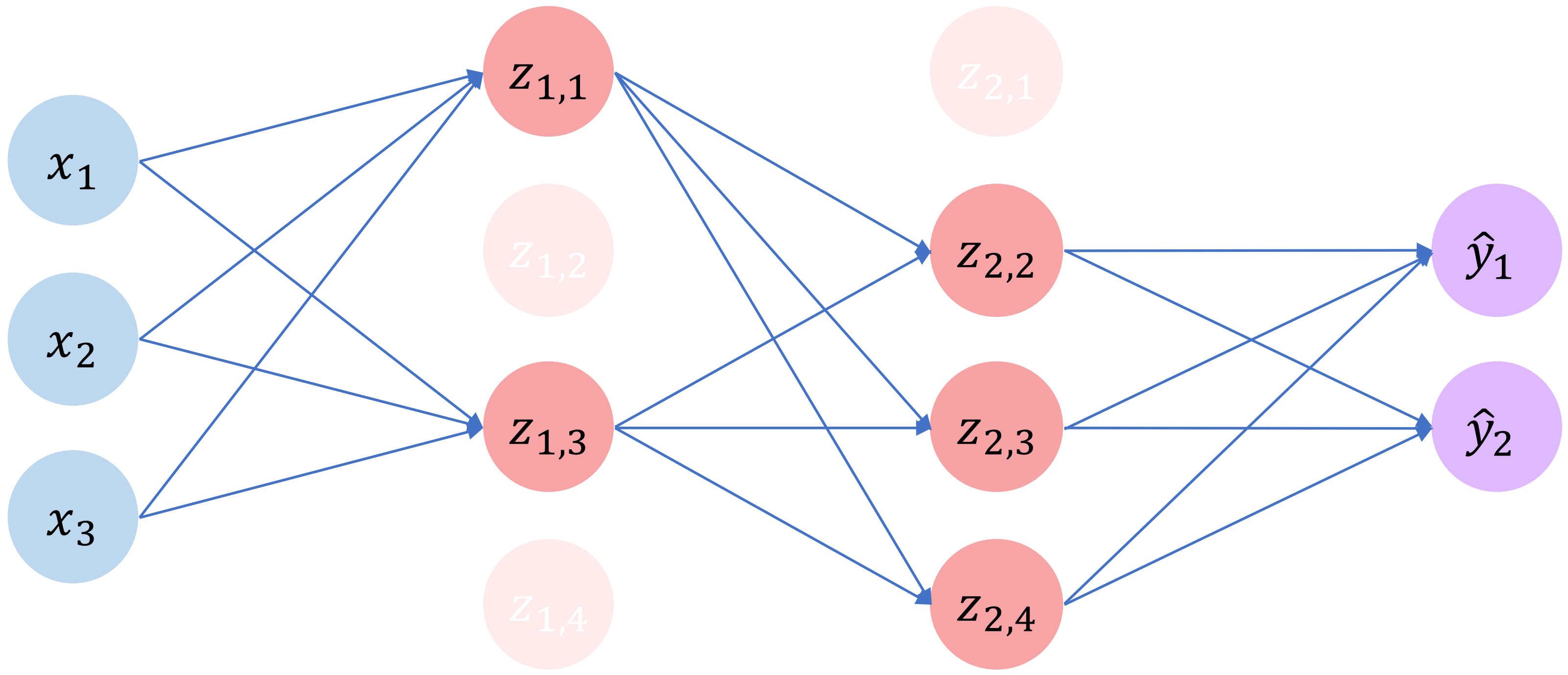

Regularization 2: Early Stopping

- Stop training before we have a chance to overfit

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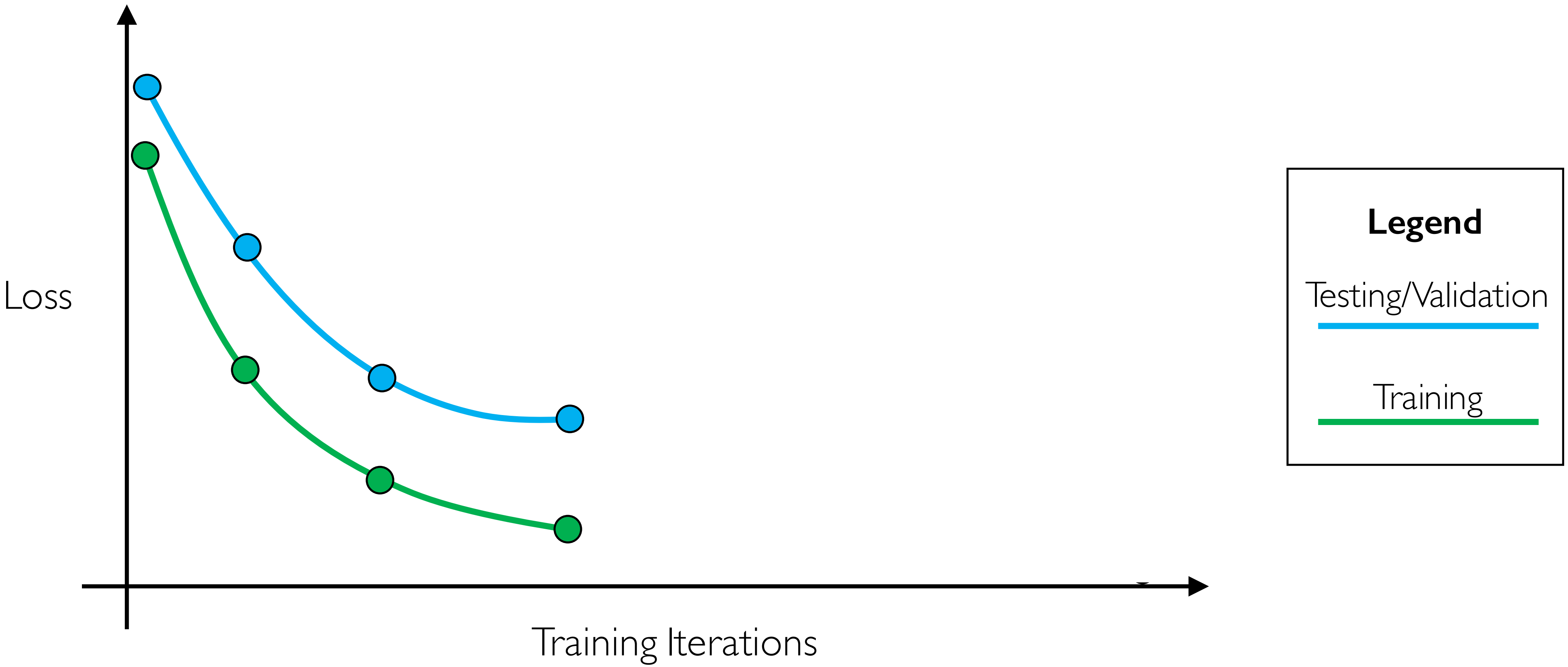

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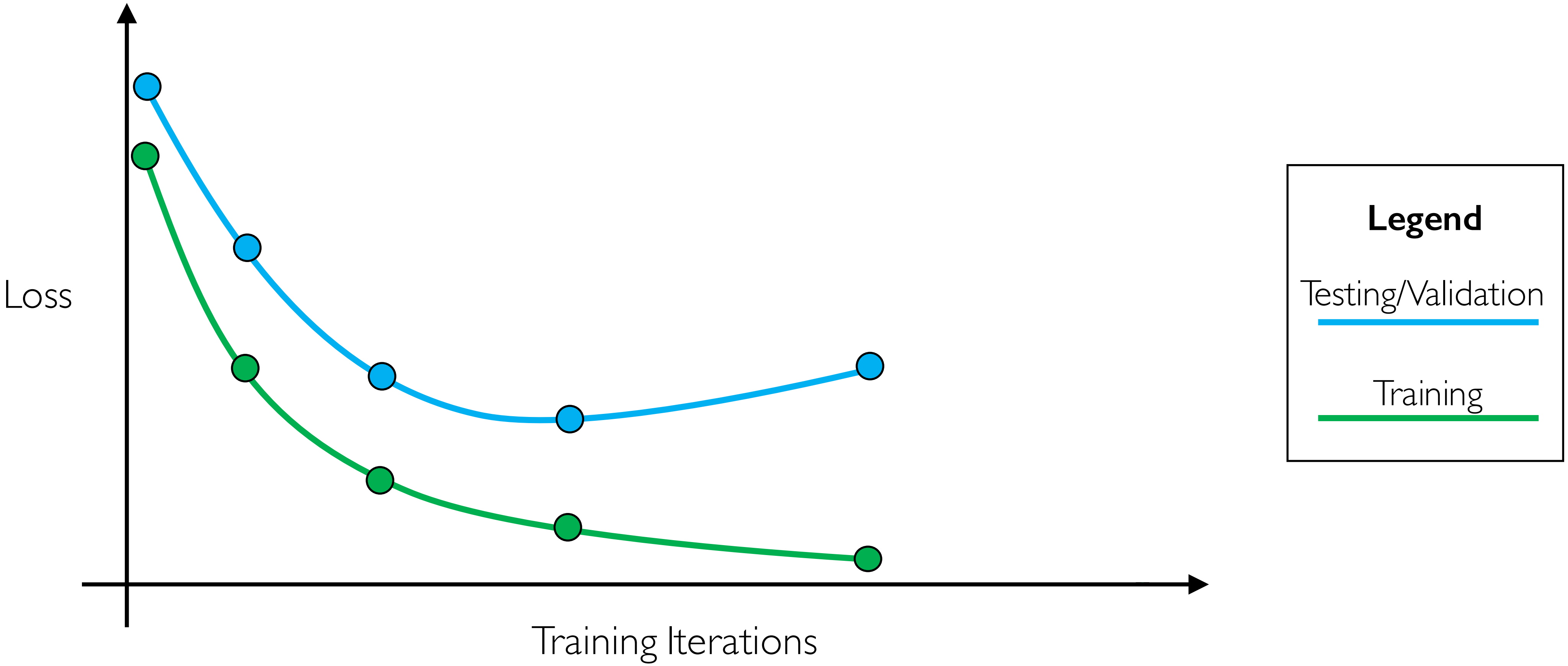

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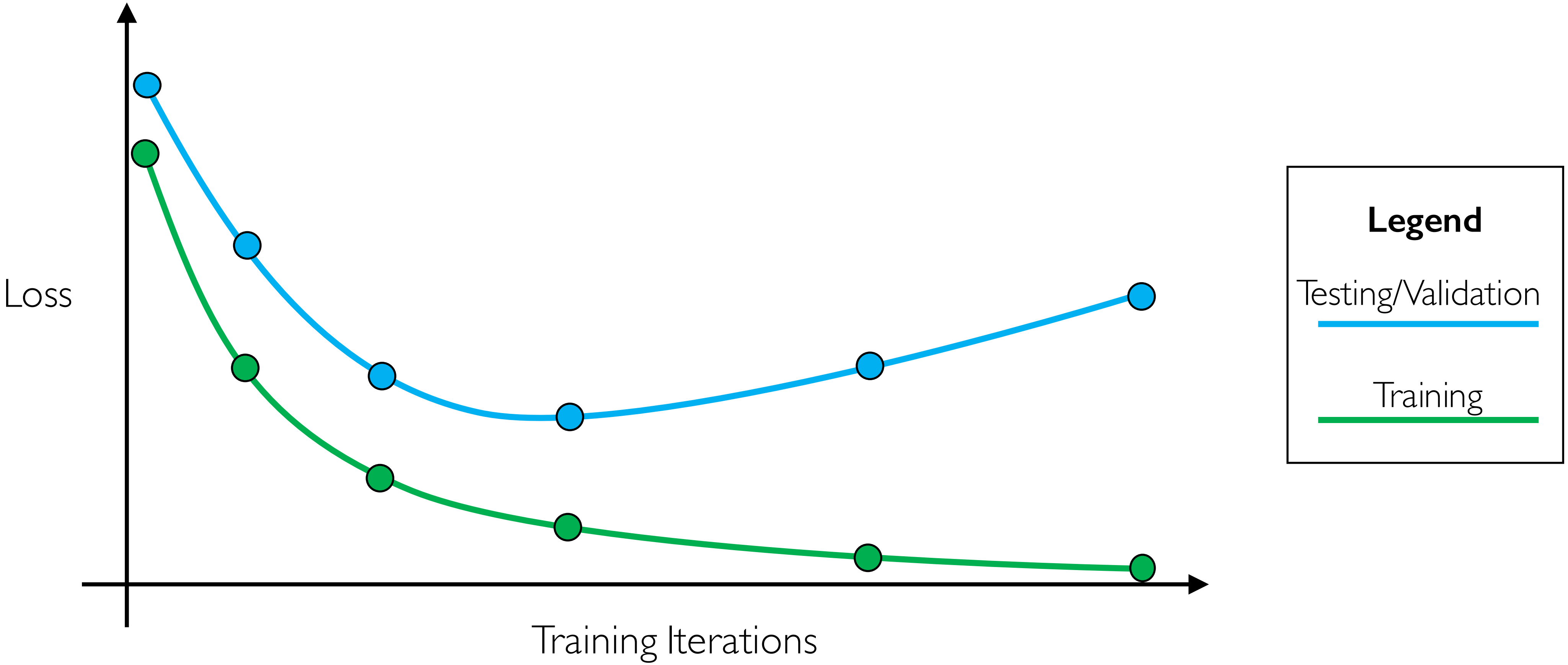

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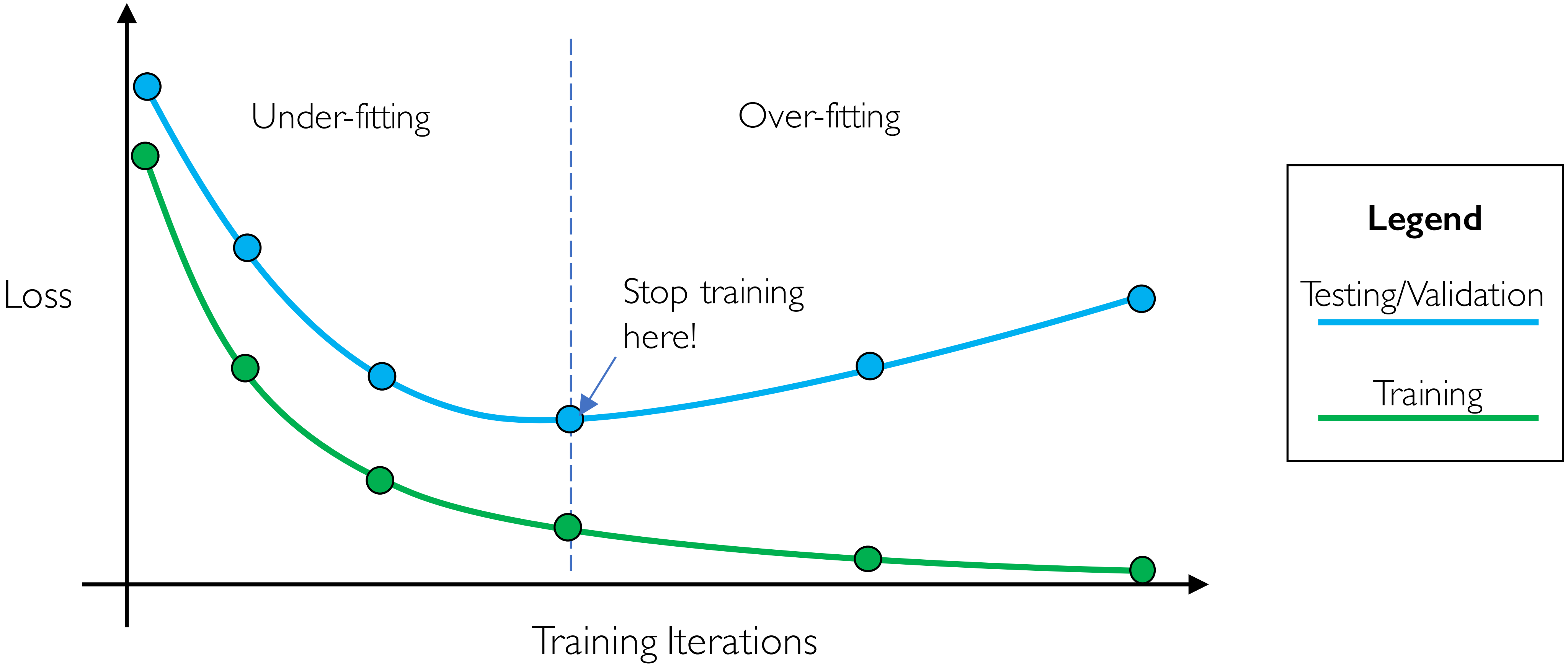
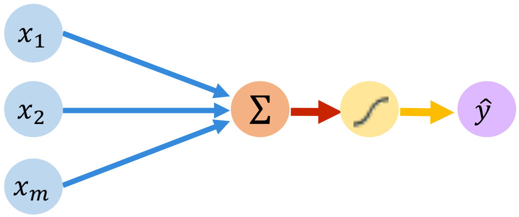


Core Foundation Review

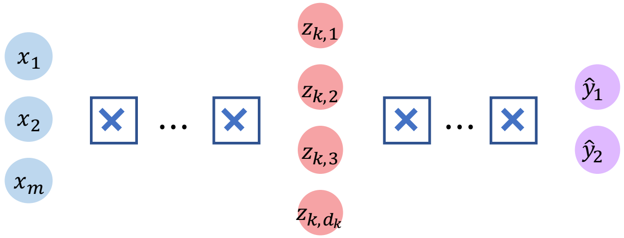
The Perceptron

- Structural building blocks
- Nonlinear activation functions



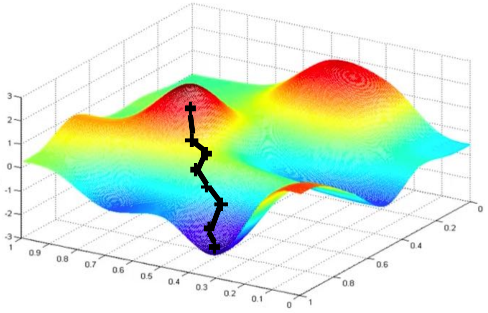
Neural Networks

- Stacking Perceptrons to form neural networks
- Optimization through backpropagation



Training in Practice

- Adaptive learning
- Batching
- Regularization



Questions?