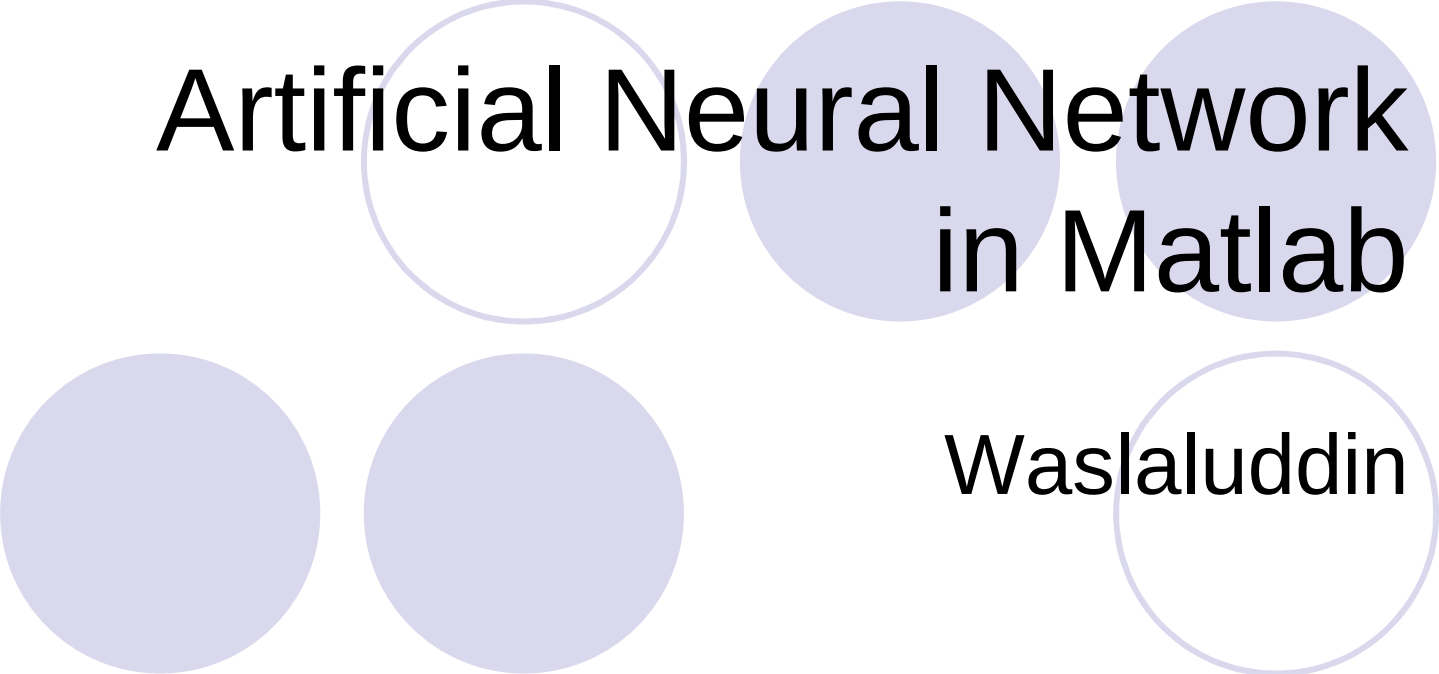
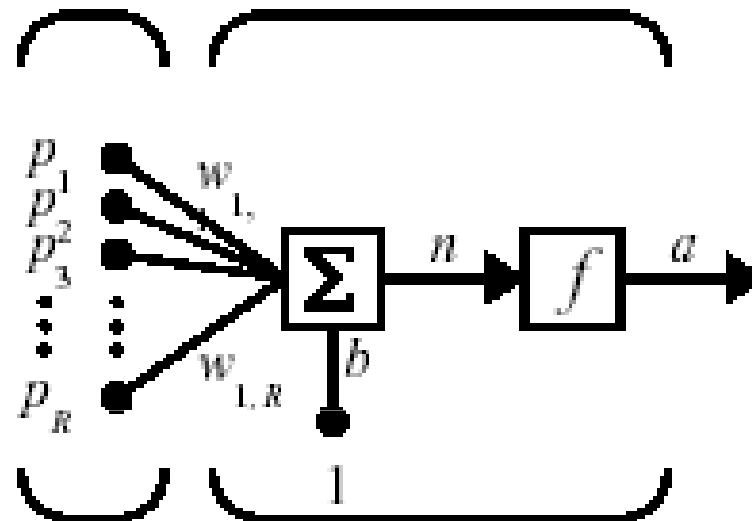


The slide features five light purple circles of varying sizes. One circle is positioned behind the word 'Artificial' in the title. Another circle is behind the word 'Network'. A third circle is behind the word 'in'. A fourth circle is behind the word 'Waslalu' in the author's name. A fifth circle is positioned to the left of the title, partially overlapping the word 'Artificial'.

Artificial Neural Network in Matlab

Waslalu

Architecture (single neuron)



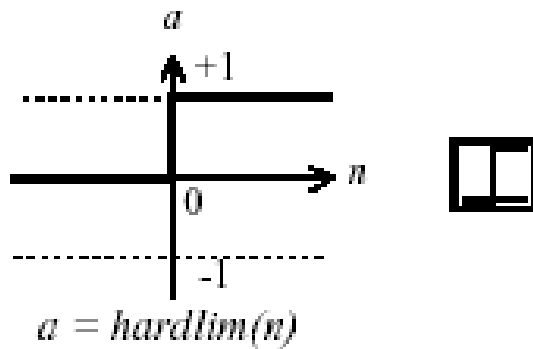
w is weight matrices, dimension $1 \times R$

p is input vector, dimension $R \times 1$

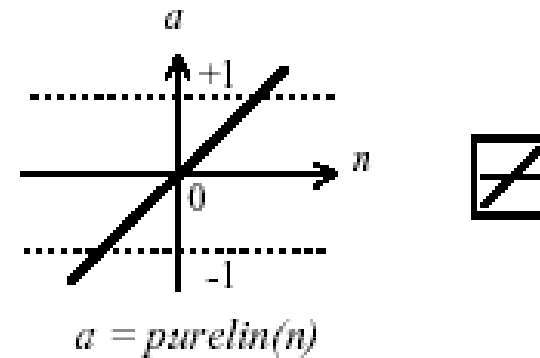
b is bias

$$a = f(\mathbf{Wp} + b)$$

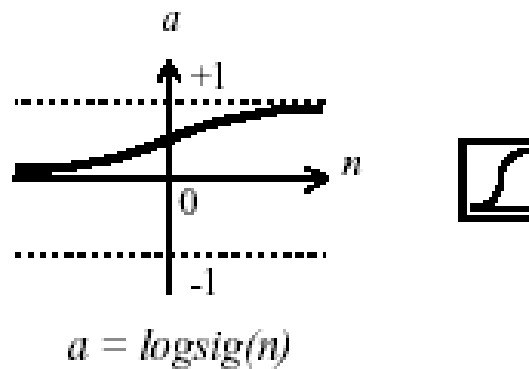
Transfer Function



Hard-Limit Transfer Function

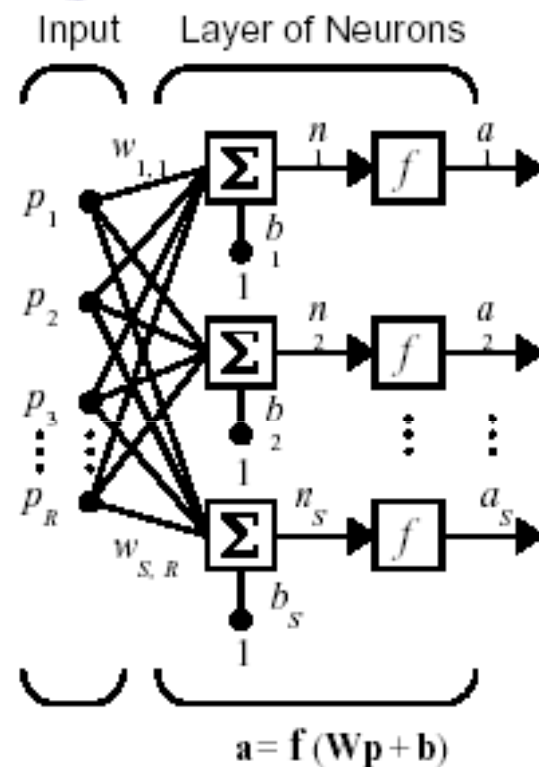


Linear Transfer Function



Log-Sigmoid Transfer Function

Architecture with neurons



Where...

R = number of
elements in
input vector

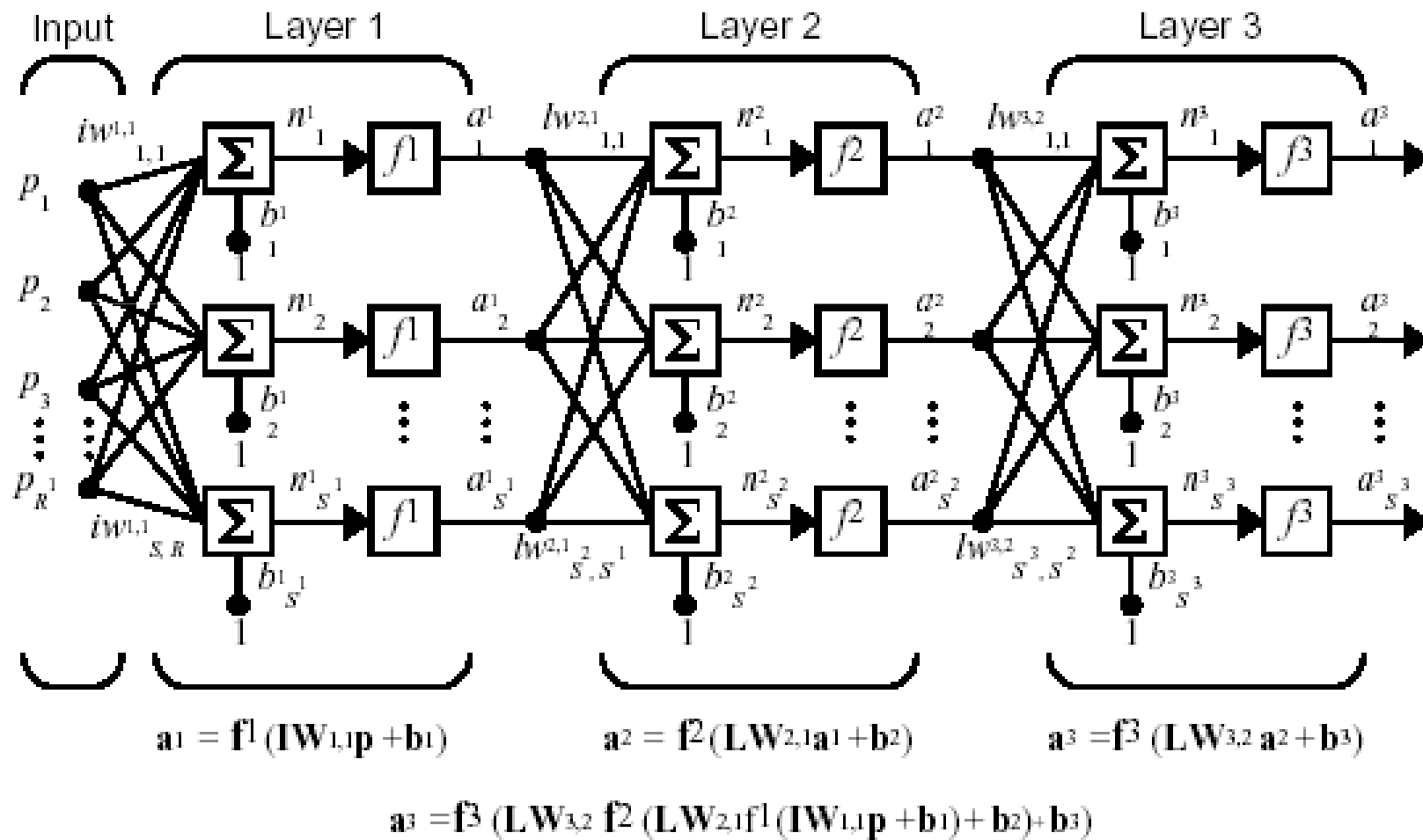
S = number of
neurons in layer

w is weight matrices, dimension $S \times R$

p is input vector, dimension $R \times 1$

b is bias

Multiple layers



Perceptrons in Matlab

Make the perceptrons with `net = newp(PR, S, TF, LF)`

PR = Rx2 matrix of min and max values for R input elements

S = number of output vector

TF = Transfer function, default = 'hardlim', other option = 'hardlims'

LF = Learning function, default = 'learnp', other option = 'learnpn'

hardlim = hardlimit function

hardlims = symetric hardlimit function

learnp $\rightarrow \Delta \mathbf{w} = (t-a)\mathbf{p}^T = e\mathbf{p}^T$

learnpn $\rightarrow$ normalized learnp

$$\mathbf{W}_{\text{new}} = \mathbf{W}_{\text{old}} + \Delta \mathbf{W}$$

$$b_{\text{new}} = b_{\text{old}} + e$$

where $e = t - a$

Compute manually...

- This is an exercise how to run the artificial neural network
- From the next problem, we will compute the weights and biases manually

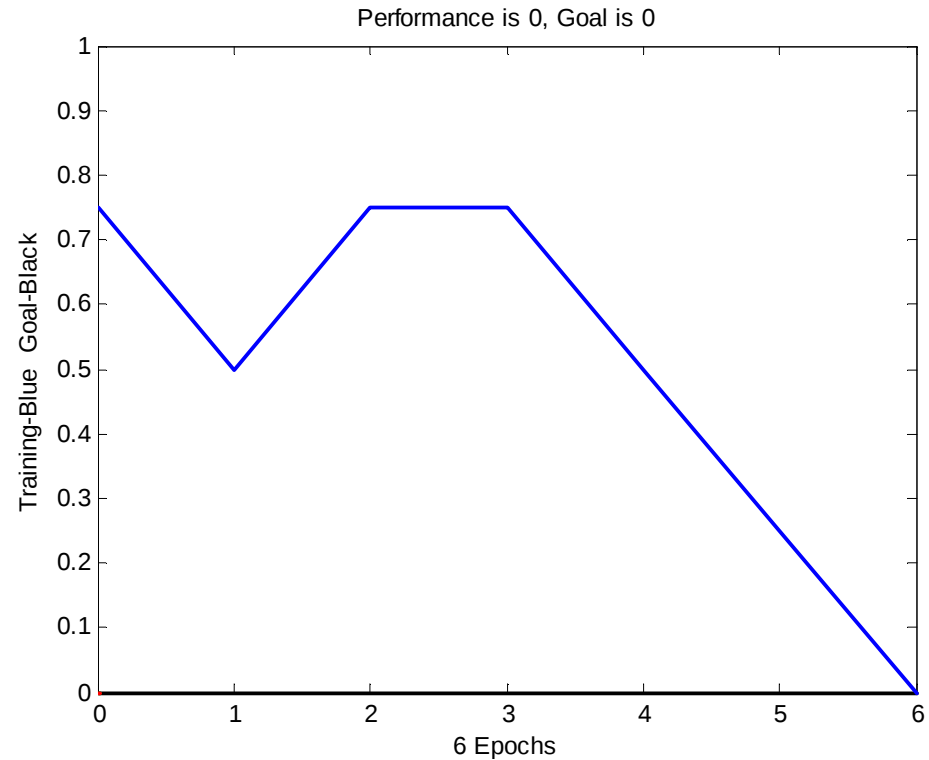


AND Gate in Perceptron

```
P = [0 0 1 1; 0 1 0 1];  
T = [0 0 0 1];
```

```
net = newp([0 1; 0 1],1);  
weight_init = net.IW{1,1}  
bias_init = net.b{1}
```

```
net.trainParam.epochs = 20;  
net = train(net,P,T);  
weight_final = net.IW{1,1}  
bias_final = net.b{1}  
simulation = sim(net,P)
```



weight_init = [0 0], bias_init = 0

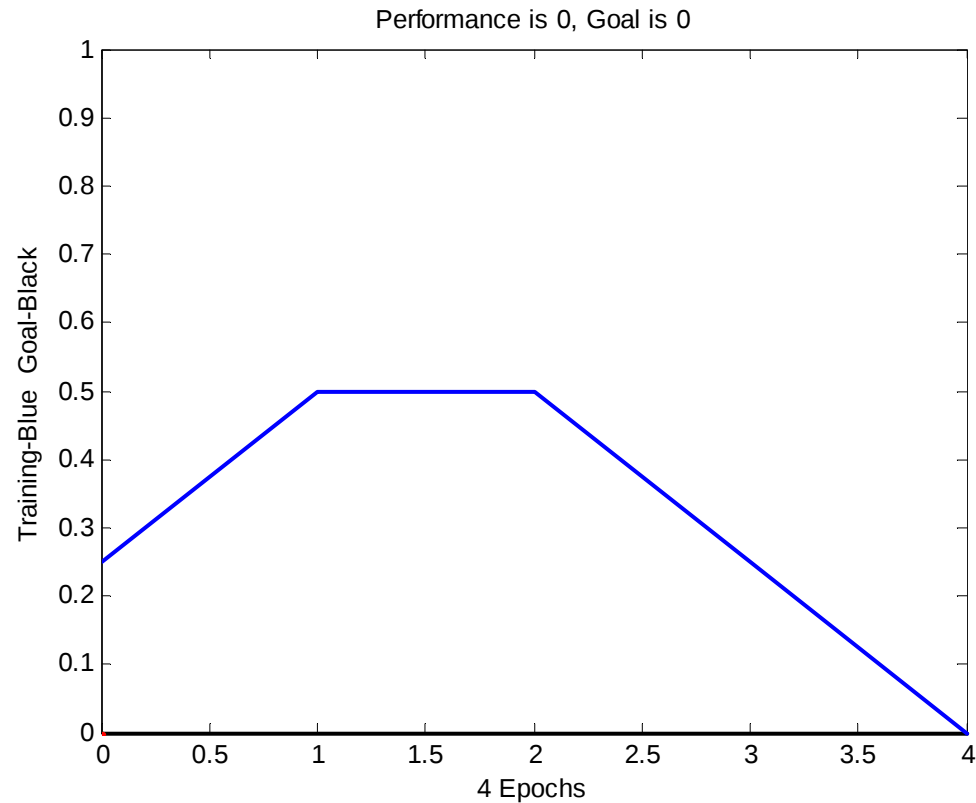
weight_final = [2 1], bias_final = -3

OR Gate in Perceptron

```
P = [0 0 1 1; 0 1 0 1];  
T = [0 1 1 1];
```

```
net = newp([0 1; 0 1],1);  
weight_init = net.IW{1,1}  
bias_init = net.b{1}
```

```
net.trainParam.epochs = 20;  
net = train(net,P,T);  
weight_final = net.IW{1,1}  
bias_final = net.b{1}  
simulation = sim(net,P)
```



weight_init = [0 0], bias_init = 0

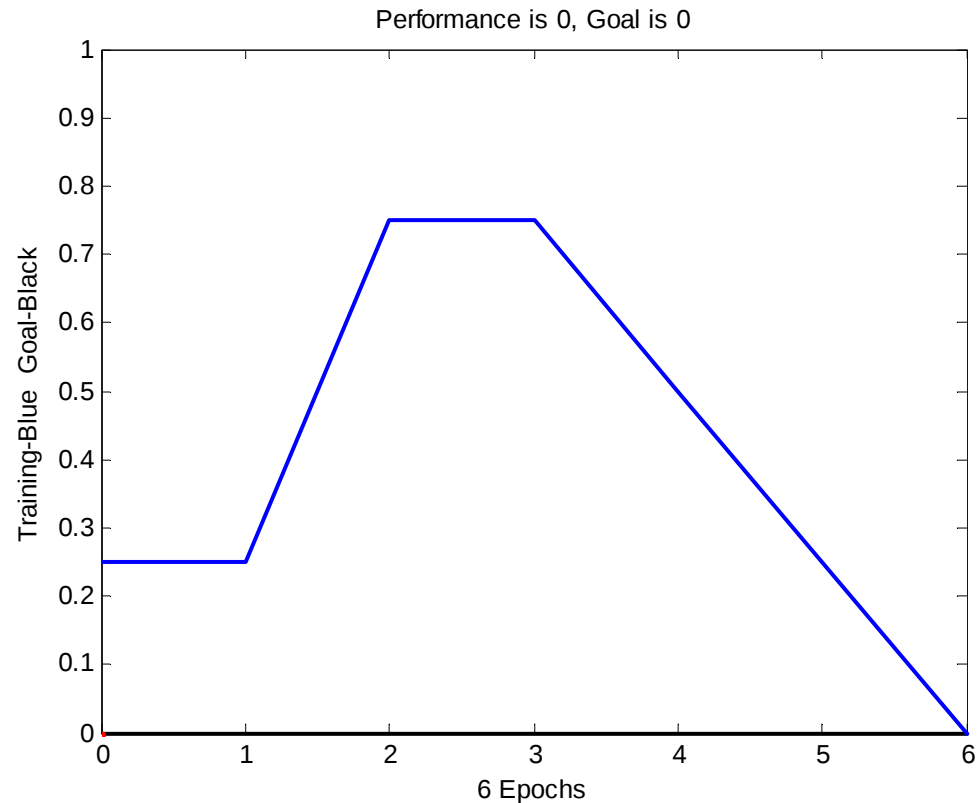
weight_final = [1 1], bias_final = -1

NAND Gate in Perceptron

```
P = [0 0 1 1; 0 1 0 1];  
T = [1 1 1 0];
```

```
net = newp([0 1; 0 1],1);  
weight_init = net.IW{1,1}  
bias_init = net.b{1}
```

```
net.trainParam.epochs = 20;  
net = train(net,P,T);  
weight_final = net.IW{1,1}  
bias_final = net.b{1}  
simulation = sim(net,P)
```



weight_init = [0 0], bias_init = 0

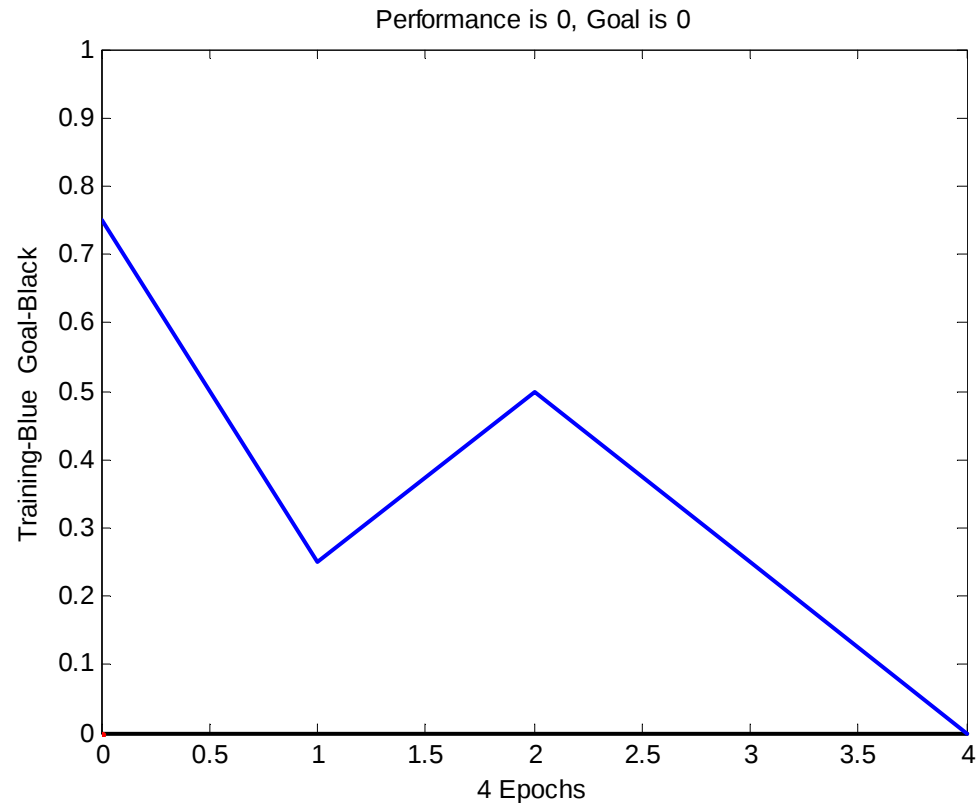
weight_final = [-2 -1], bias_final = 2

NOR Gate in Perceptron

```
P = [0 0 1 1; 0 1 0 1];  
T = [1 0 0 0];
```

```
net = newp([0 1; 0 1],1);  
weight_init = net.IW{1,1}  
bias_init = net.b{1}
```

```
net.trainParam.epochs = 20;  
net = train(net,P,T);  
weight_final = net.IW{1,1}  
bias_final = net.b{1}  
simulation = sim(net,P)
```



weight_init = [0 0], bias_init = 0

weight_final = [-1 -1], bias_final = 0

Backpropagation in Matlab

Make the backpropagation with

```
net = newff(PR, [S1 S2...SN1], {TF1 TF2...TFN1}, BTF, BLF, PF)
```

PR = Rx2 matrix of min and max values for R input elements

S = number of output vector

BTF = Transfer function (user can use any transfer functions)

BLF = Learning function

PF = performance

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \alpha_k g_k$$

Linear Filter (with ANN) in Matlab

Make the Linear Filter with `newlin(PR, S, ID, LR)`

PR = Rx2 matrix of min and max values for R input elements

S = number of output vector

ID = delay

LR = Learning Rate

Transfer function for linear filter is only linear line (`purelin`)