

# Introduction to neural networks

- Biological background
- Basic properties of artificial neural networks (ANNs)
- Single-layer networks and the delta rule

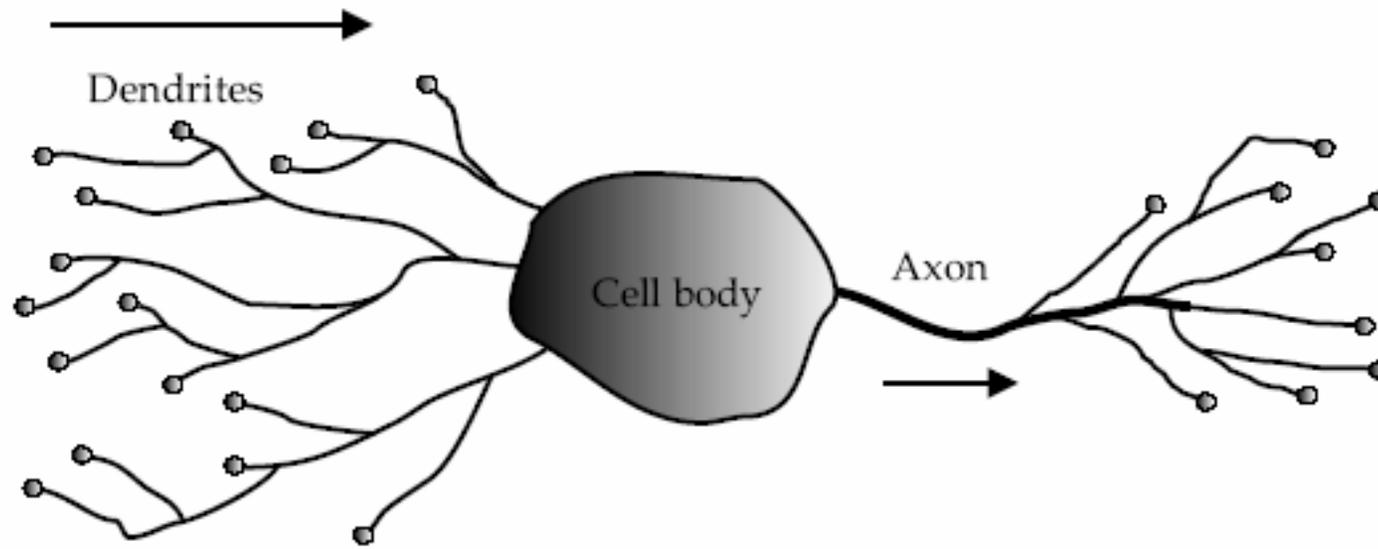


Figure 1.1: A schematic illustration of a neuron.

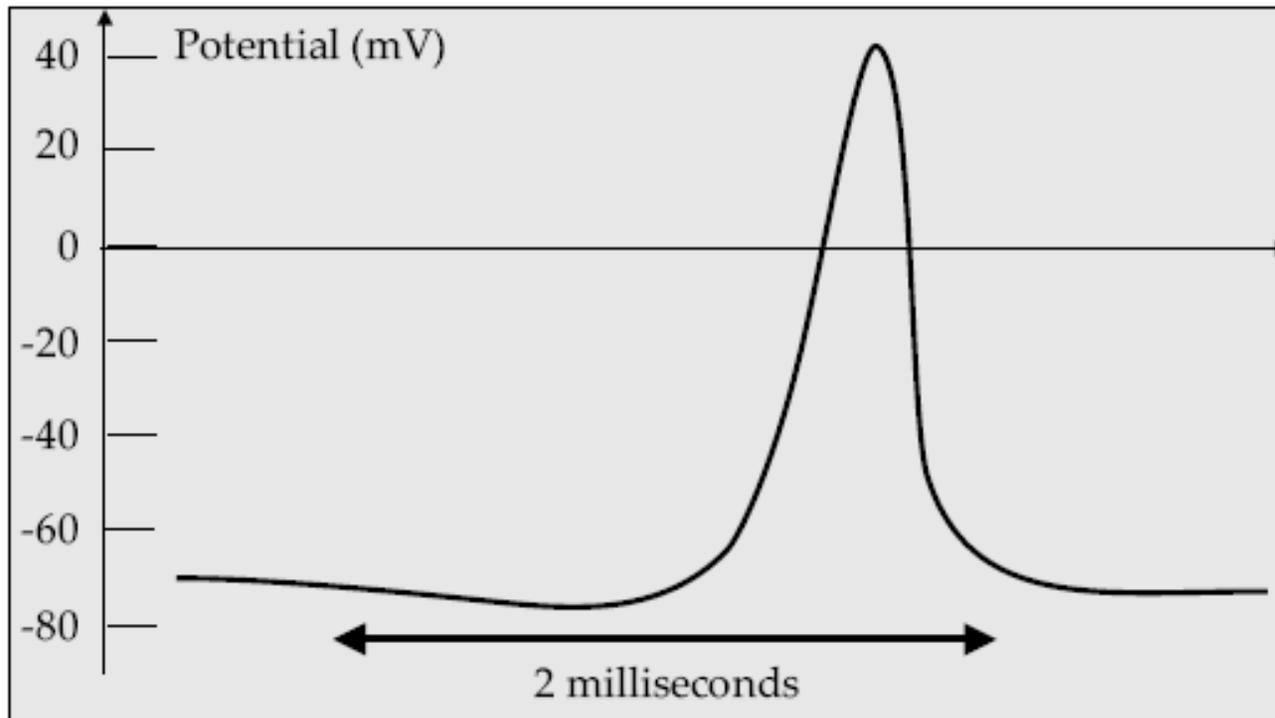
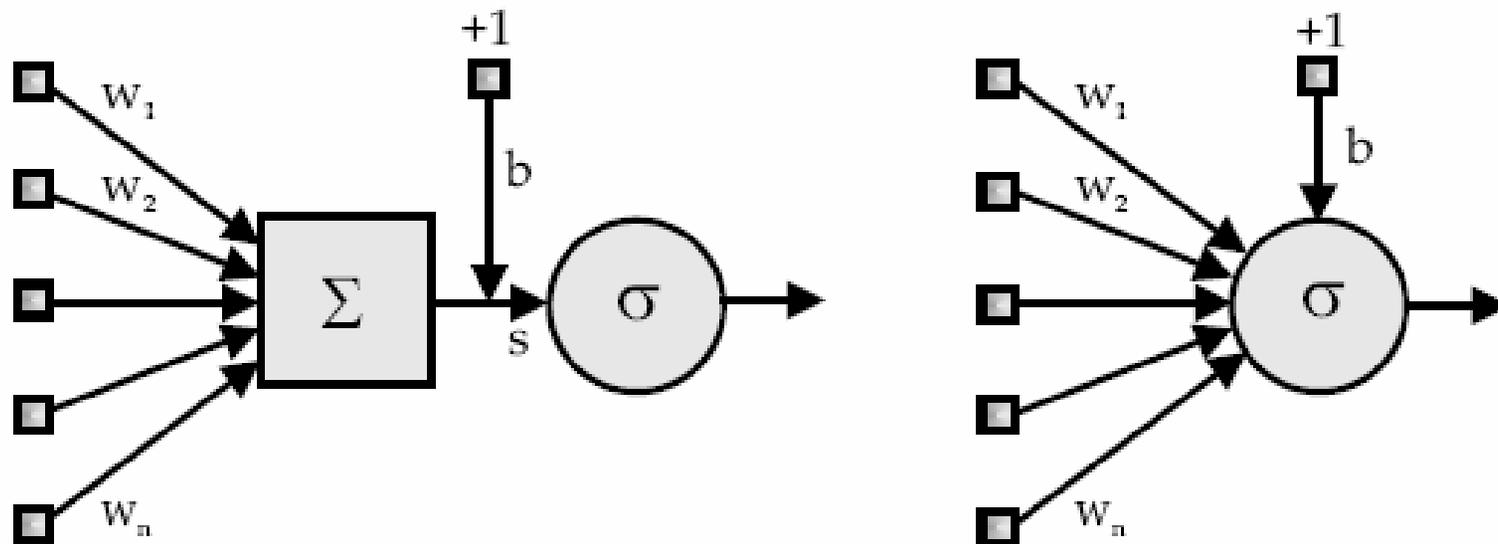


Figure 1.2: *A typical neural spike.*



**Figure 1.3:** The McCulloch–Pitts neuron is shown in the left panel. The signal flow is from left to right. The right panel shows the simplified notation which is normally used.

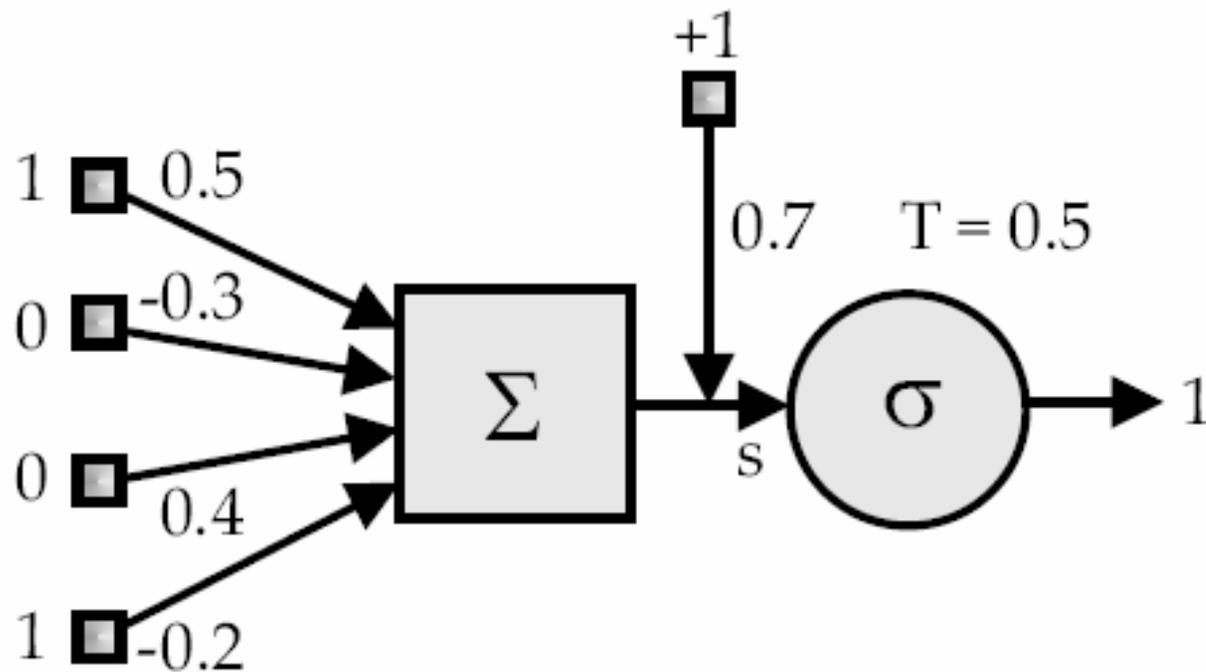


Figure 1.4: An MCP neuron firing (see example 1.1).

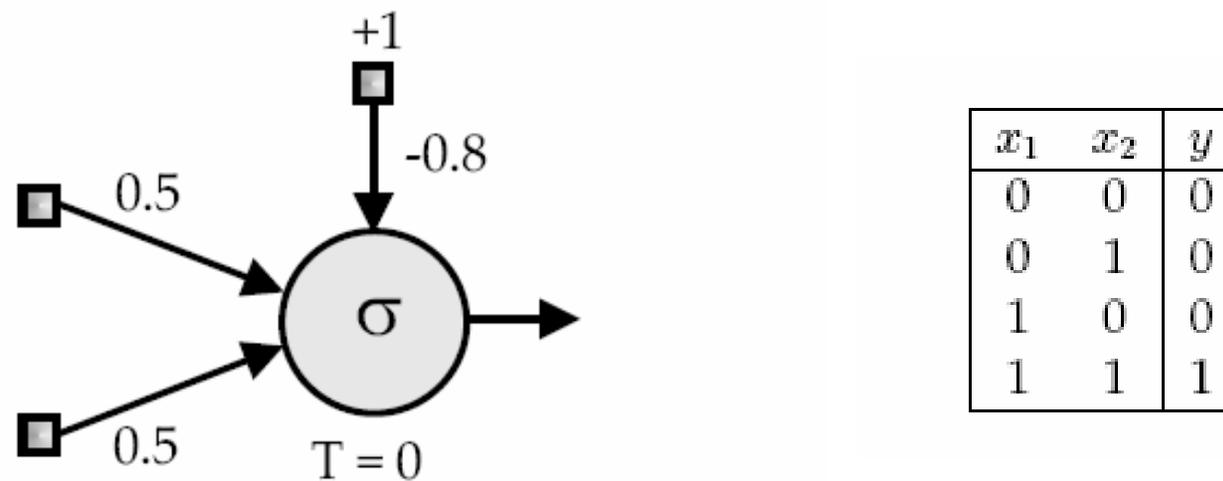


Figure 1.5: An MCP neuron that implements the Boolean AND function.

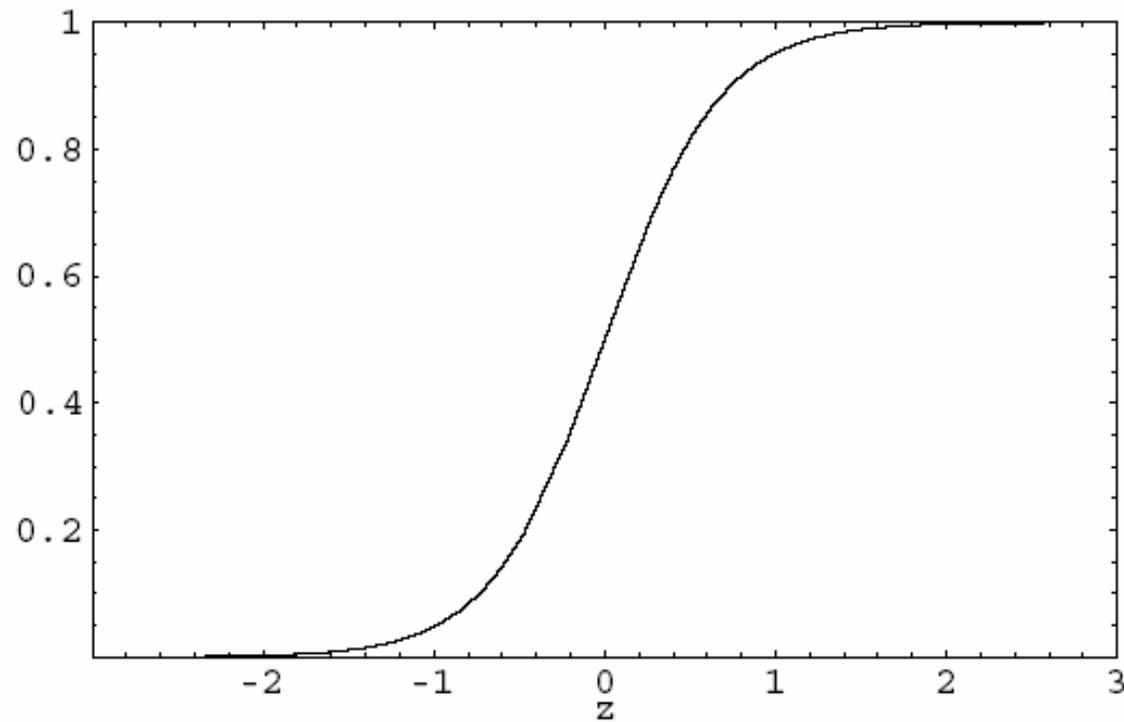
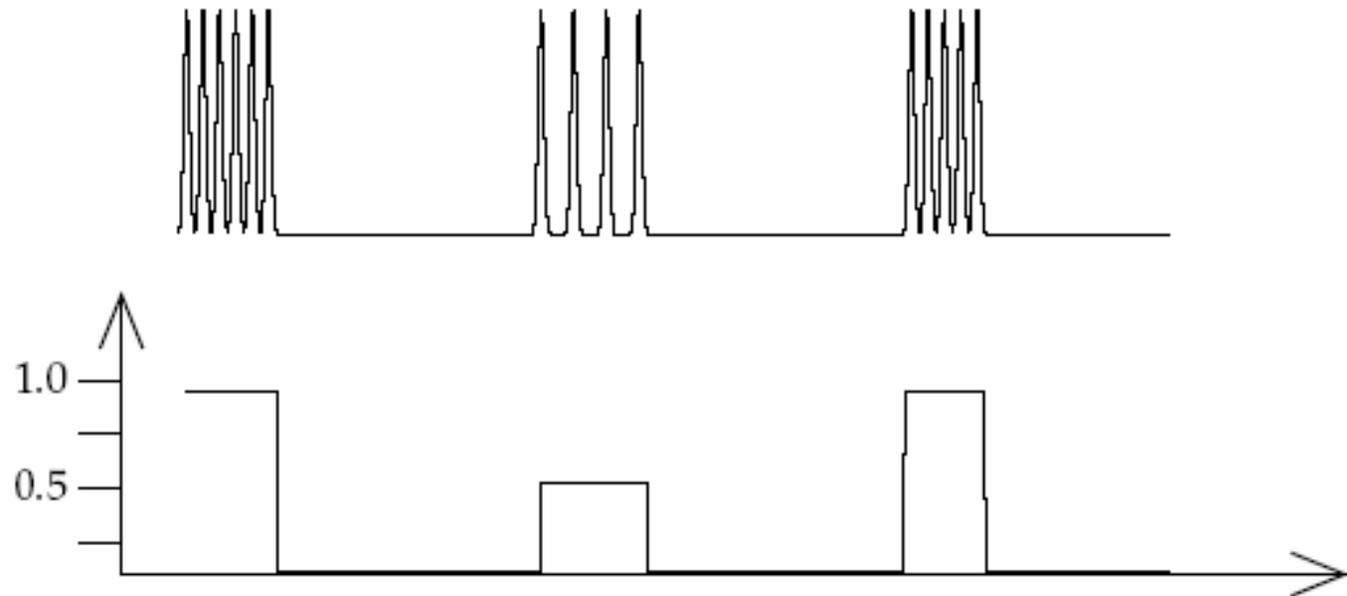
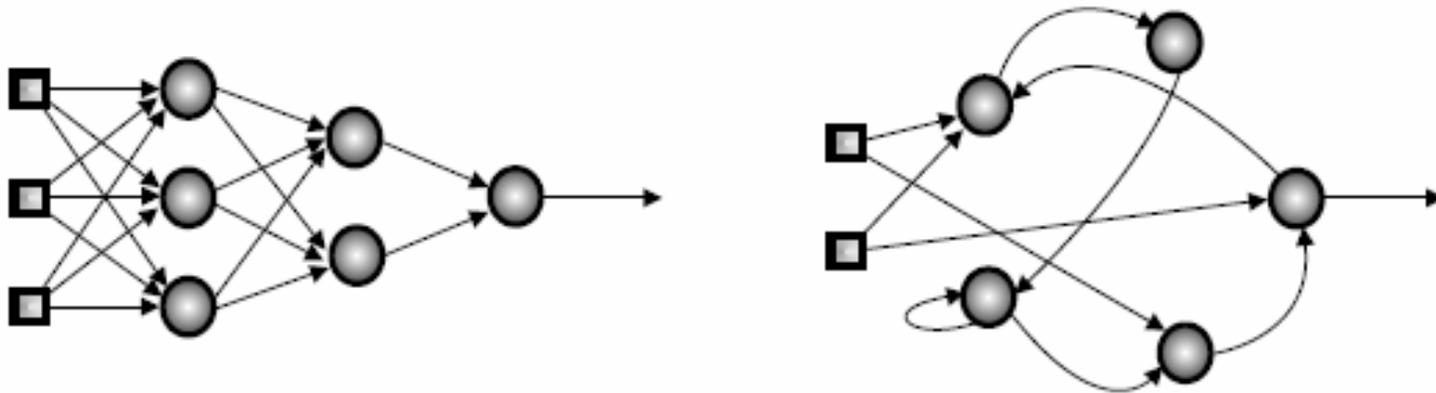


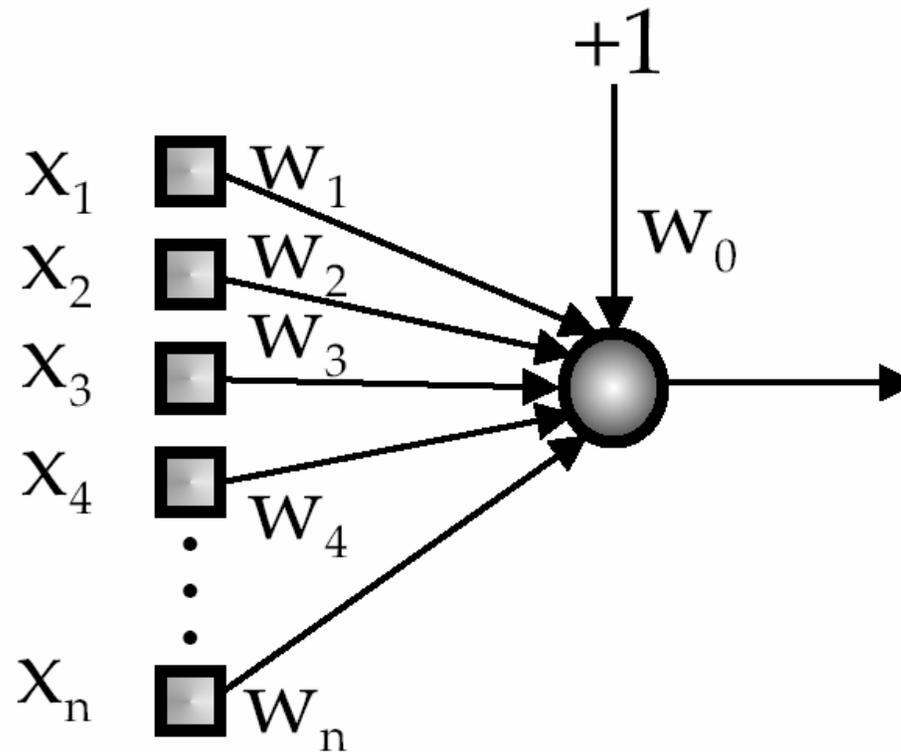
Figure 1.6: A sigmoid with  $c = 3$ .



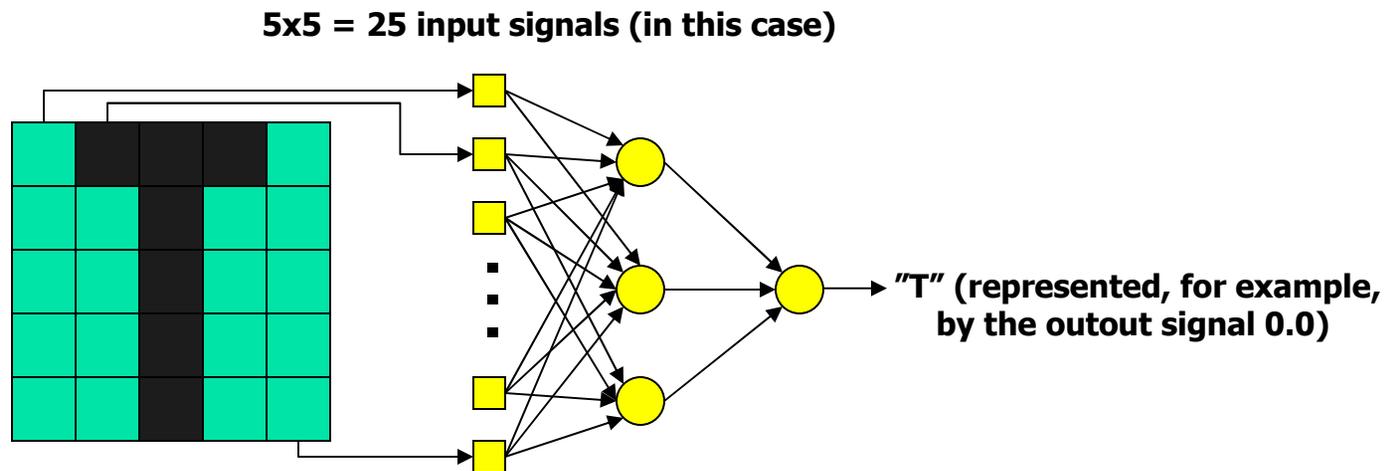
**Figure 1.7:** A spike train from a neuron (upper graph) and the corresponding graded response.



**Figure 1.8:** *A layered neural network (left) and a recurrent neural network. The signal flow is from left to right, except for the recurrent connections in the right panel.*



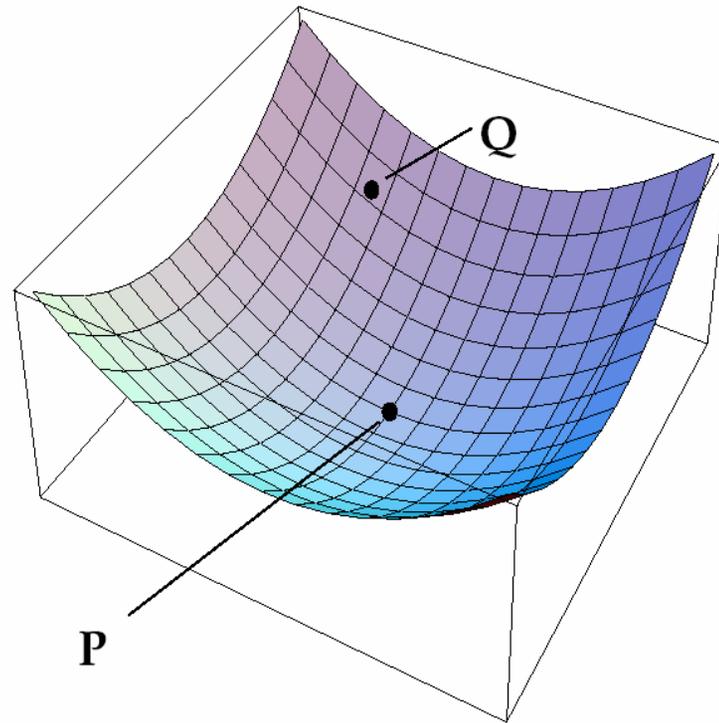
# ANN example: character recognition

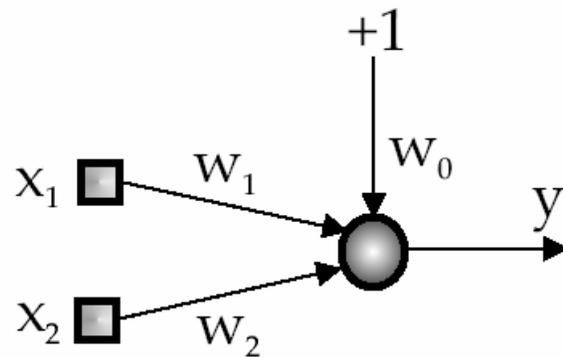


Desired outputs (examples): "T" -> 0.0, "A" -> 0.25, "B" -> 0.50, "H" -> 0.75, "O" -> 1.0

**Training data set, n input signals, 1 output signal**

$m$	$x_1$	$x_2$	$\dots$	$x_n$	$O_1$
1	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$
2	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$
$M$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$





$x_1$	$x_2$	$o$
0	0	low
1	0	high
0	1	high
1	1	low

