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3Process coulture



Redesigning Common Mind & Business Towards Excellence



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Build an Entrepreneurial Mindset Through Our Design Thinking FrameWork

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND MACHINE LEARNING

UNIT - 4

NEURONS AND NEURAL NETWORKS



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Biological and Artificial Neurons

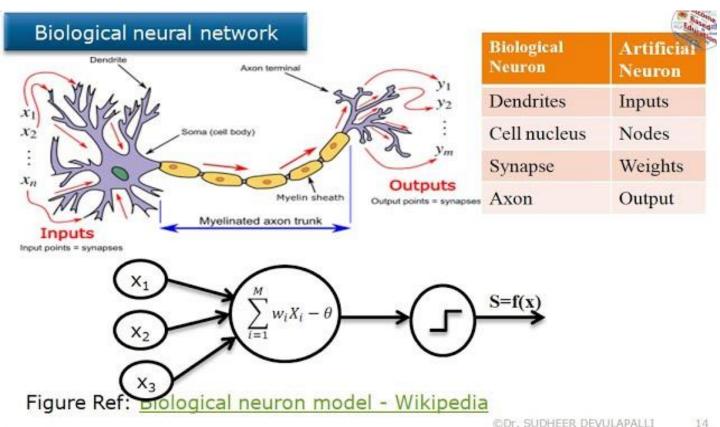
- In neuroscience, a **biological neural network** is a physical structure found in brains and complex nervous systems a population of nerve cells connected by synapses.
- In machine learning, an **artificial neural network** is a mathematical model used to approximate nonlinear functions. Artificial neural networks are used to solve artificial intelligence problems.



Neurons and **Neural Networks**











- A neural network is a **machine learning** program, or model, that makes decisions in a manner **similar to the human brain**, by using processes that **mimic the way biological neurons** work together to identify phenomena, weigh options and arrive at conclusions.
 - Inspired by the **structure and function of the human brain**, artificial neural networks (ANNs) were developed.
 - These networks are composed of interconnected artificial neurons, or nodes.
 - Each neuron **receives** inputs, **processes** them using a weighted sum and an activation function, and **produces** an output.





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Neural Network Terminology

- Typically, from the biological perspective, we find neurons as part of the central nervous system and the human brain.
- Apart from the living world, in the realm of Computer Science's Artificial Neural Networks, a neuron is a collection of a set of inputs, a set of weights, and an activation function. It translates these inputs into a single output. Another layer of neurons picks this output as its input and this goes on and on. In essence, we can say that each neuron is a mathematical function that closely simulates the functioning of a biological neuron.





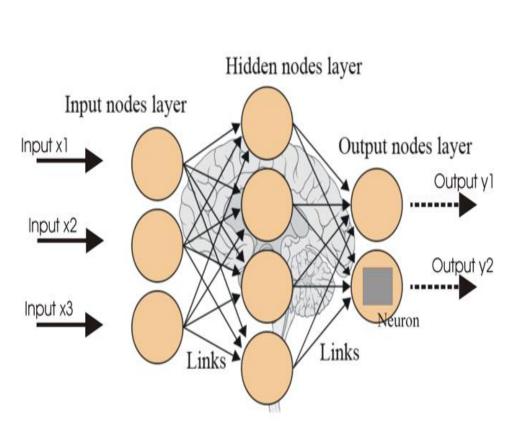
- Every neural network consists of **layers of nodes**, or artificial neurons an **input layer**, **one or more hidden layers**, and an **output layer**.
- Each node connects to others, and has its own associated weight and threshold.
- If the output of any individual node is **above the specified threshold value, that node is activated**, sending data to the next layer of the network.
- Otherwise, no data is passed along to the next layer of the network.

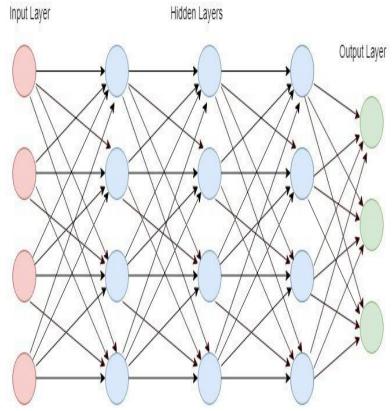














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