

Neural network With golden ratio

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Abstract : Machine learning and deep learning has tremendous potential that can transform our healthcare system, research in astrophysics, simplification of computing in neural network etc. Here I have modified traditional algorithms in machine learning and deep learning to apply in above mention areas to serve humanity. My approaches are simple and if implemented by code and training the model using dataset they will certainly make great products to help in healthcare, astrophysics and hardware utilization areas.

First there was random fluctuations in the material in the universe after big bang due to Heisenberg uncertainty principle. Then nature (which is itself a quantum computer) after billions of years of computation produces symmetric object like man (whose components are in golden ratio) and man produces art which contains golden ratio. So a neural network (whose parameters and hyperparameters we select randomly) with ALMOST infinite/very large parameters and after ALMOST infinite/very large training will produce work of art which contains golden ratio. If we initially make a neural network symmetric i.e. if we make the parameters and hyperparameters of neural networks in golden ratio it will take less training and computation to produce work of art with golden ratio BECAUSE man (contains golden ratio and more symmetric than initial random universe) takes less time to produce object of golden ratio like Taj Mahal than random universe. So a symmetric neural network whose parameters and hyperparameters are in golden ratio will take less training and computation to produce object with golden ratio than ordinary neural network. Otherwise you would need an infinitely large neural network with infinite training to produce object with golden ratio if initially parameters and hyperparameters of neural networks are of random values. That symmetric NN is Devine network and will take less time to produce drugs for a disease because that network produce golden ratio in less time and mimic nature. That's my hypotheses. Ramsay theory in maths says if you take infinitely large (i mean very large) samples you would find pattern in the sample if you take small number of samples you will find no pattern among the sample they are almost random.

References :

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