# Machine learning Homework- Deep Learning

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#### 1 Activation Function

#### Problem 1:

The matrix operation  $w^T + b$  is essentially a linear operation. When we stack linear operations over other linear operations we essentially get a linear function. It is impossible to approximate complex functions with just linear operations, therefore non-linearity is introduced to overcome this problem.

#### Problem 2:

The sigmoid activation function is

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

The tanh activation is

$$tanh(x) = \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{e^{2x} + 1}$$

$$tanh(\frac{x}{2}) = \frac{e^{x} - 1}{e^{x} + 1}$$

$$tanh(\frac{x}{2}) = \frac{1 - e^{-x}}{1 + e^{-x}}$$

$$tanh(\frac{x}{2}) = (1 - e^{-x})\sigma(x)$$

#### Problem 3:

From the previous problem we know that,

$$tanh(x) = \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{e^{2x} + 1}$$
$$tanh(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$$

Taking derivative on both sides we get,

$$\frac{d}{dx}(tanh(x)) = \frac{d}{dx}(\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}})$$

$$= (e^x + e^{-x})(e^x + e^{-x})^{-1} - (e^x + e^{-x})^{-2}(e^x - e^{-x})(e^x - e^{-x})$$

$$= 1 - (\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}})^2$$

$$= 1 - (tanh(x))^2$$

The advantage is that it is easy to compute the gradients during backpropagation.

# 2 Numerical Stability

## Problem 4:

$$a + log(\sum_{i=1}^{N} e^{x_i - a})$$

$$= a + log(\sum_{i=1}^{N} e^{x_i} e^{-a})$$

$$= a + log(e^{-a} \sum_{i=1}^{N} e^{x_i})$$

$$= a + log(e^{-a}) + log(\sum_{i=1}^{N} e^{x_i})$$

$$= a - a + log(\sum_{i=1}^{N} e^{x_i})$$

$$= log(\sum_{i=1}^{N} e^{x_i})$$

Hence proved the equivalence

### Problem 5:

$$= \frac{\frac{e^{x_i - a}}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} e^{x_i - a}}}{\frac{e^{x_i} e^{-a}}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} (e^{x_i} e^{-a})}}$$

$$= \frac{e^{x_i}}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} (e^{x_i})}$$

Hence proved the equivalence

### Problem 6: