Akash Adarkar RollNo:68 CSE(DS) Exp2 Deep Learning

Back Propagation in Deep Learning

In simple terms, backpropagation is a supervised learning algorithm that allows a neural network to learn from its mistakes by adjusting its weights and biases. It enables the network to iteratively improve its performance on a given task, such as classification or regression.

Code:-

```
import numpy as np
class NeuralNetwork:
  def __init__(self, input_size, hidden_size, output_size):
    self.input_size = input_size
    self.hidden_size = hidden_size
    self.output_size = output_size
    # Initialize weights and biases for the hidden layer and output layer
    self.W1 = np.random.randn(hidden_size, input_size)
    self.b1 = np.zeros((hidden_size, 1))
    self.W2 = np.random.randn(output_size, hidden_size)
    self.b2 = np.zeros((output_size, 1))
  def sigmoid(self, x):
    return 1/(1 + np.exp(-x))
  def sigmoid_derivative(self, x):
    return x * (1 - x)
  def forward(self, X):
    # Forward pass
    self.z1 = np.dot(self.W1, X) + self.b1
    self.a1 = self.sigmoid(self.z1)
    self.z2 = np.dot(self.W2, self.a1) + self.b2
    self.a2 = self.sigmoid(self.z2)
    return self.a2
  def backward(self, X, y, learning_rate):
    m = X.shape[1]
```

```
# Compute the gradients
    dZ2 = self.a2 - y
    dW2 = (1 / m) * np.dot(dZ2, self.a1.T)
    db2 = (1 / m) * np.sum(dZ2, axis=1, keepdims=True) dZ1 =
    np.dot(self.W2.T, dZ2) * self.sigmoid_derivative(self.a1) dW1
    = (1 / m) * np.dot(dZ1, X.T)
    db1 = (1 / m) * np.sum(dZ1, axis=1, keepdims=True)
    # Update weights and biases using gradients and learning rate
    self.W2 -= learning_rate * dW2
    self.b2 -= learning_rate * db2
    self.W1 -= learning_rate * dW1
    self.b1 -= learning_rate * db1
  def train(self, X, y, epochs, learning_rate):
    for epoch in range(epochs):
      # Forward pass
      predictions = self.forward(X)
      # Compute the mean squared error loss
      loss = np.mean((predictions - y) ** 2)
      # Backward pass to update weights and biases
      self.backward(X, y, learning_rate)
      if epoch \% 100 == 0:
         print(f"Epoch {epoch}, Loss: {loss:.4f}")
  def predict(self, X):
    return self.forward(X)
# Example usage:
input_size = 2
hidden_size = 4
output_size = 1
learning_rate = 0.1
epochs = 10000
```

Generate some sample data

X = np.array([[0, 0], [0, 1], [1, 0], [1, 1]]).T

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y = np.array([[0, 1, 1, 0]])
```

Create the neural network
nn = NeuralNetwork(input_size, hidden_size, output_size)

Train the neural network
nn.train(X, y, epochs, learning_rate)

Make predictions
predictions = nn.predict(X)
print("Predictions:", predictions)

Output:-



