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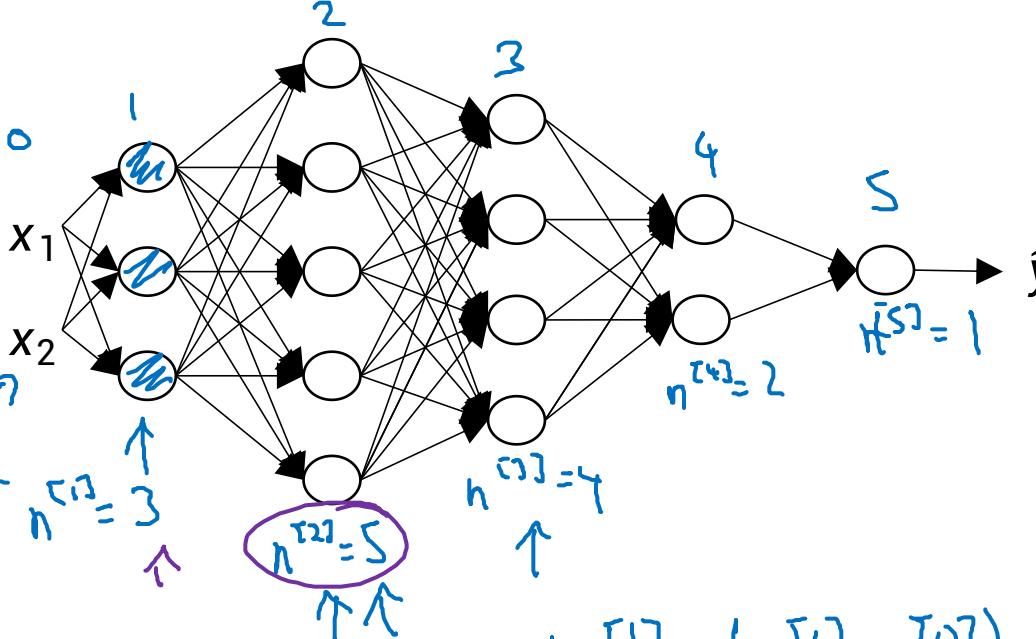
Deep Neural Networks

Getting your matrix dimensions right

Parameters $W^{[l]}$ and $b^{[l]}$

$$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ z^{[0]} = g^{[0]}(a^{[0]}) \\ \uparrow \\ \theta^{[0]} \end{array}$$

$$n^{[0]} = n_x = 2$$



$$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ z^{[1]} = \boxed{W^{[1]} \cdot x} + \boxed{b^{[1]}} \\ (3,1) \leftarrow (3,2) \quad (2,1) \\ (\underline{n^{[1]}, 1}) \quad (\underline{n^{[1]}, n^{[2]}}) \quad (\underline{n^{[2]}, 1}) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \vdots \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} \vdots \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

$$W^{[1]}: (n^{[1]}, n^{[0]})$$

$$W^{[2]}: (5, 3) \quad (n^{[2]}, n^{[1]})$$

$$\begin{array}{c} z^{[2]} = \boxed{W^{[2]} \cdot a^{[1]}} + \boxed{b^{[2]}} \\ \uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \\ (5,1) \quad (5,3) \quad (2,1) \quad (5,1) \\ (\underline{n^{[2]}, 1}) \quad (\underline{n^{[2]}, n^{[3]}}) \quad (\underline{n^{[3]}, 1}) \end{array}$$

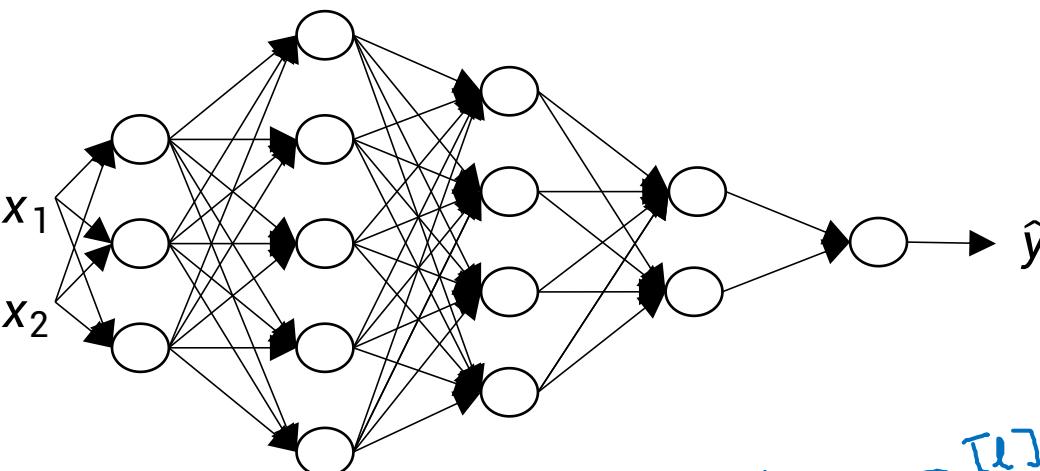
$$\begin{array}{c} W^{[3]}: (4, 5) \\ W^{[4]}: (2, 4) \end{array}$$

$$W^{[5]}: (1, 2)$$

$$L = 5$$

$$\begin{cases} W^{[l]}: (n^{[l]}, n^{[l-1]}) \\ b^{[l]}: (n^{[l]}, 1) \\ \delta W^{[l]}: (n^{[l]}, n^{[l-1]}) \\ \delta b^{[l]}: (n^{[l]}, 1) \end{cases}$$

Vectorized implementation



$$z^{[l]} = w^{[l]} \cdot x + b^{[l]}$$

$$(n^{[l]}, 1) \quad (n^{[l]}, n^{[l+1]}) \quad (n^{[l]}, 1)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} z^{1} & z^{[1](2)} & \dots & z^{[1](m)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sum^{[l]} = w^{[l]} \cdot X + b^{[l]}$$

$$\underbrace{(n^{[l]}, m)}_{\uparrow} \quad \underbrace{(n^{[l]}, n^{[l+1]})}_{\uparrow} \quad \underbrace{(n^{[l]}, m)}_{\uparrow} \quad \underbrace{(n^{[l]}, 1)}_{(n^{[l]}, m)}$$

$$z^{[l]}, a^{[l]} : (n^{[l]}, 1)$$

$$z^{[l]}, A^{[l]} : (n^{[l]}, m)$$

$$l=0 \quad A^{[0]} = X = (n^{[0]}, m)$$

$$dz^{[l]}, dA^{[l]} : (n^{[l]}, m)$$

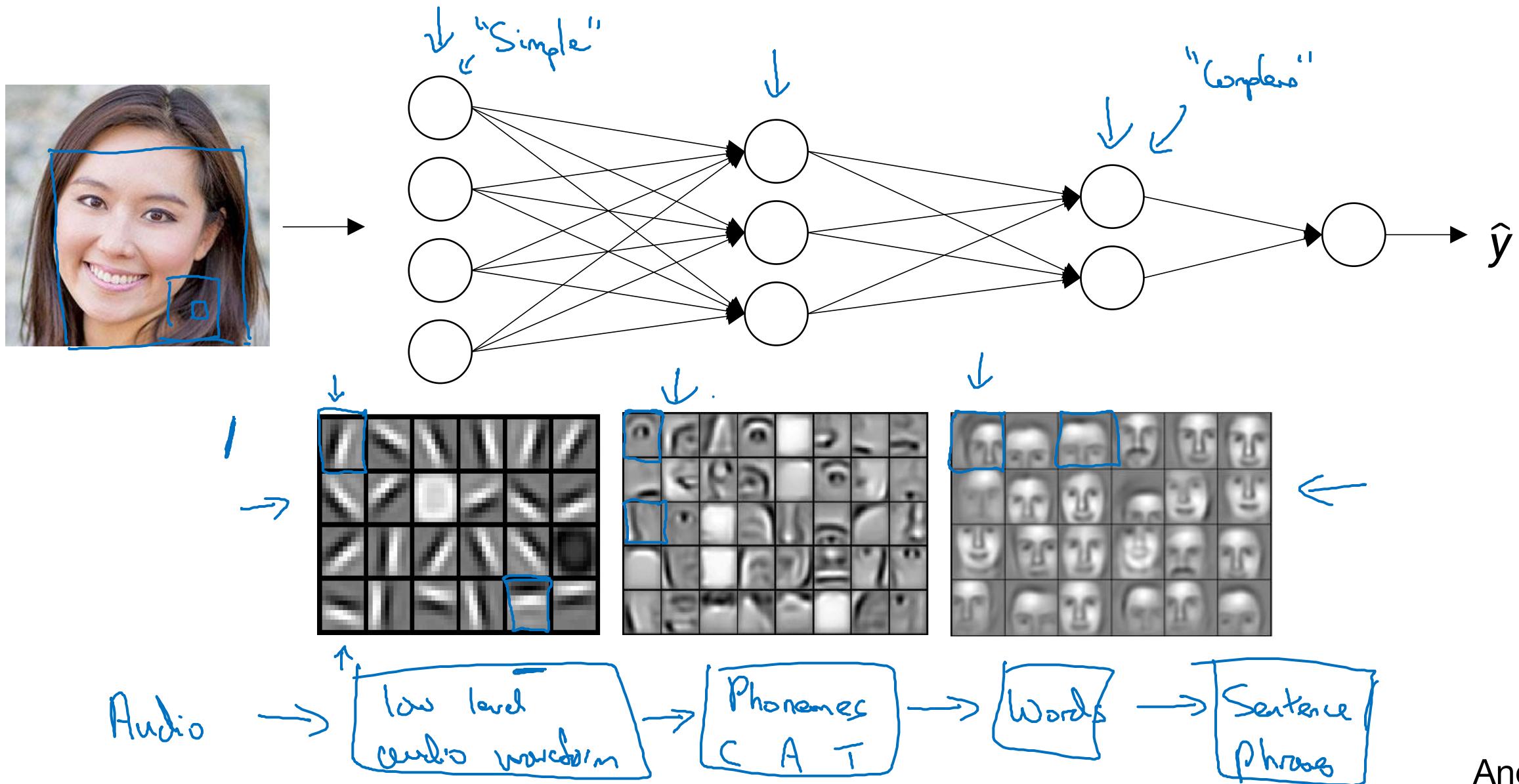


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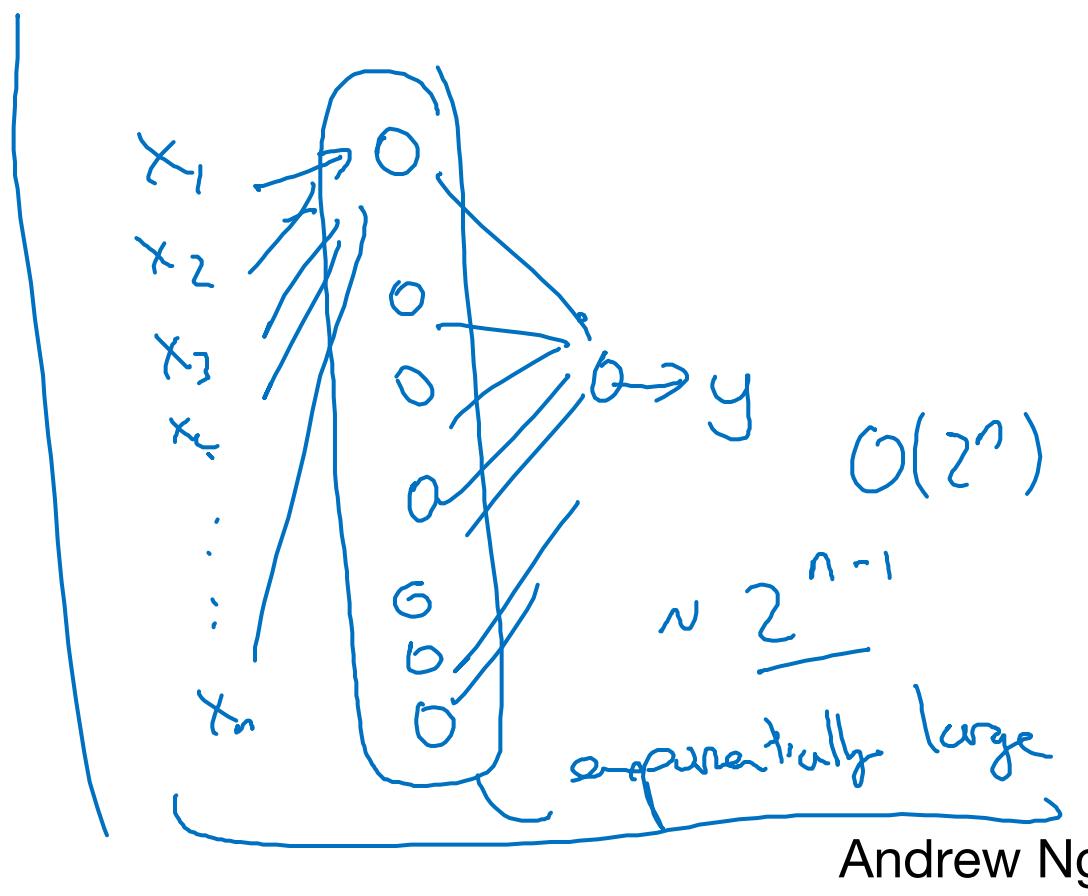
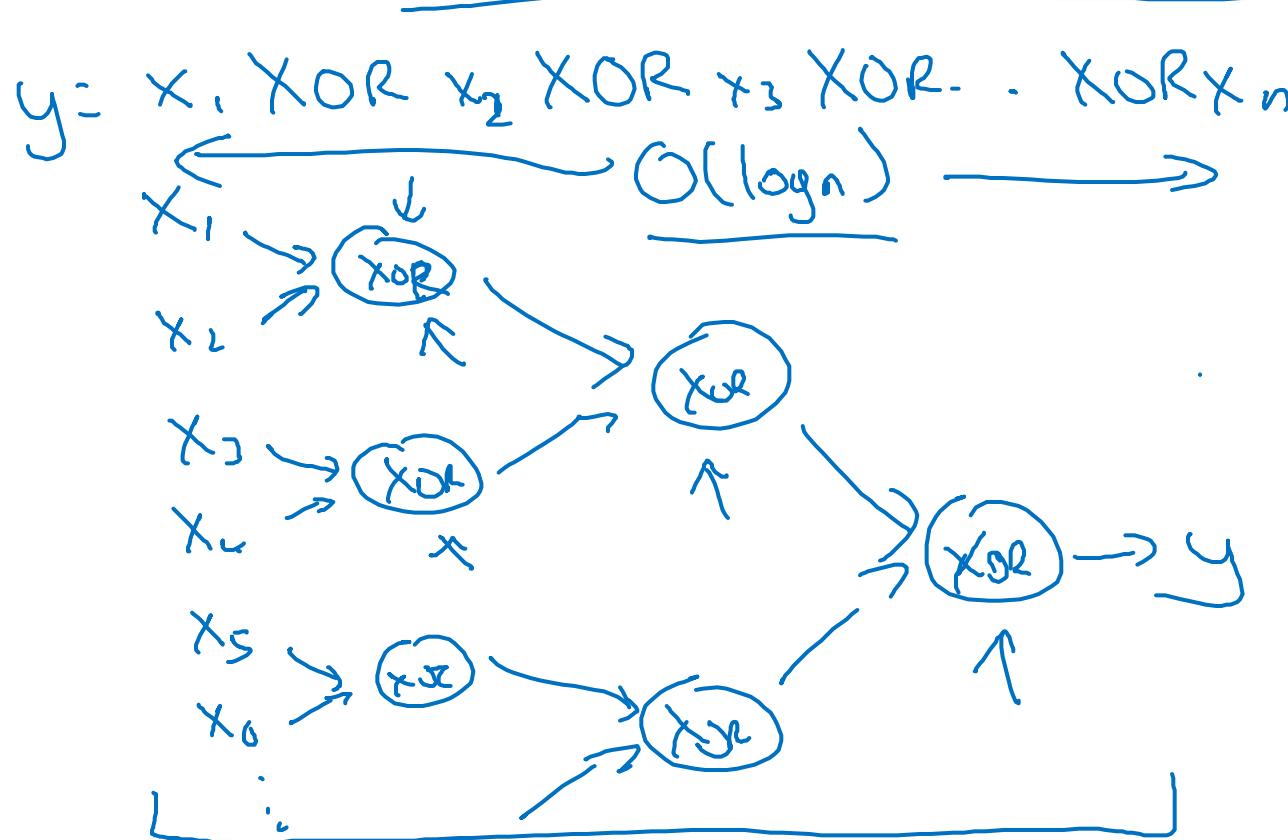
Why deep
representations?

Intuition about deep representation



Circuit theory and deep learning

Informally: There are functions you can compute with a “small” L-layer deep neural network that shallow networks require exponentially more hidden units to compute.



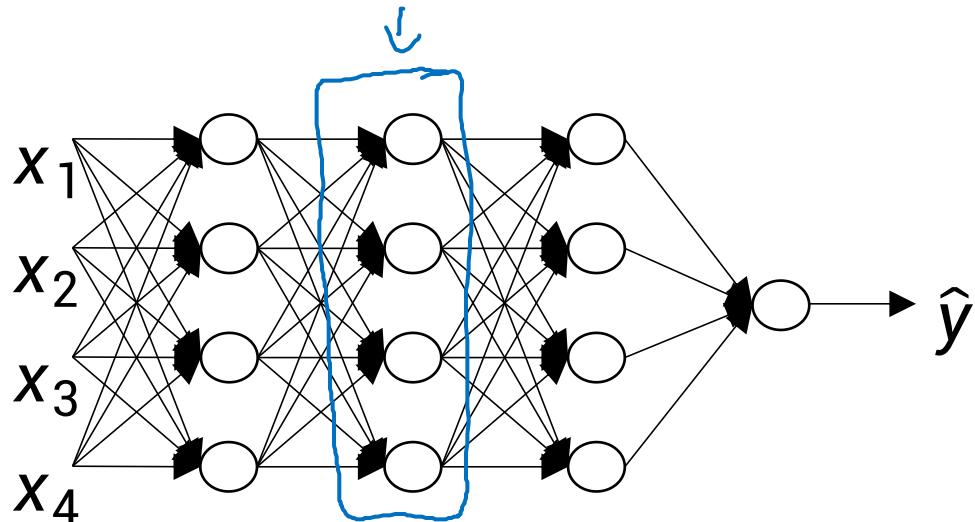


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Deep Neural Networks

Building blocks of
deep neural networks

Forward and backward functions

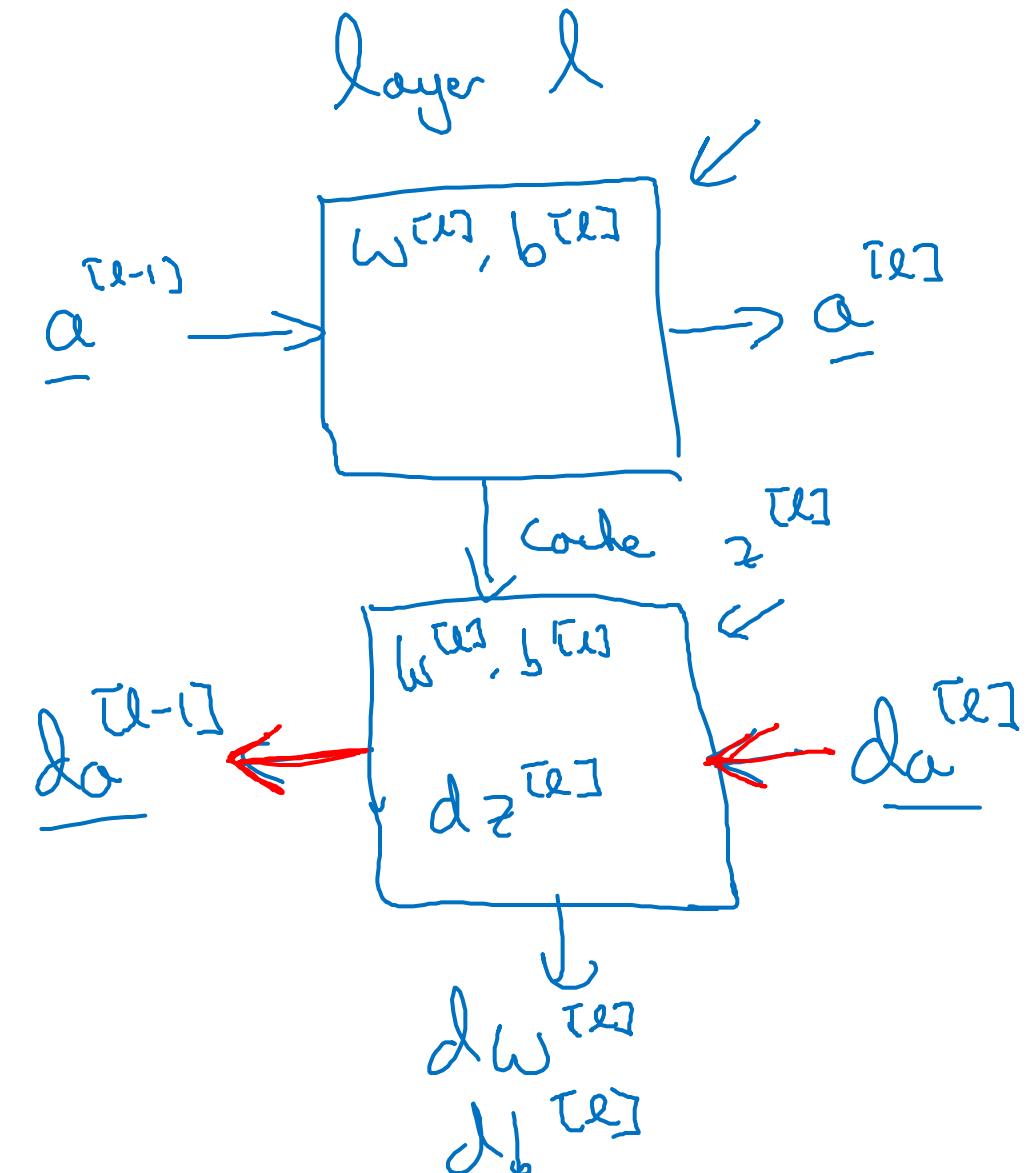


layer l : $w^{[l]}, b^{[l]}$

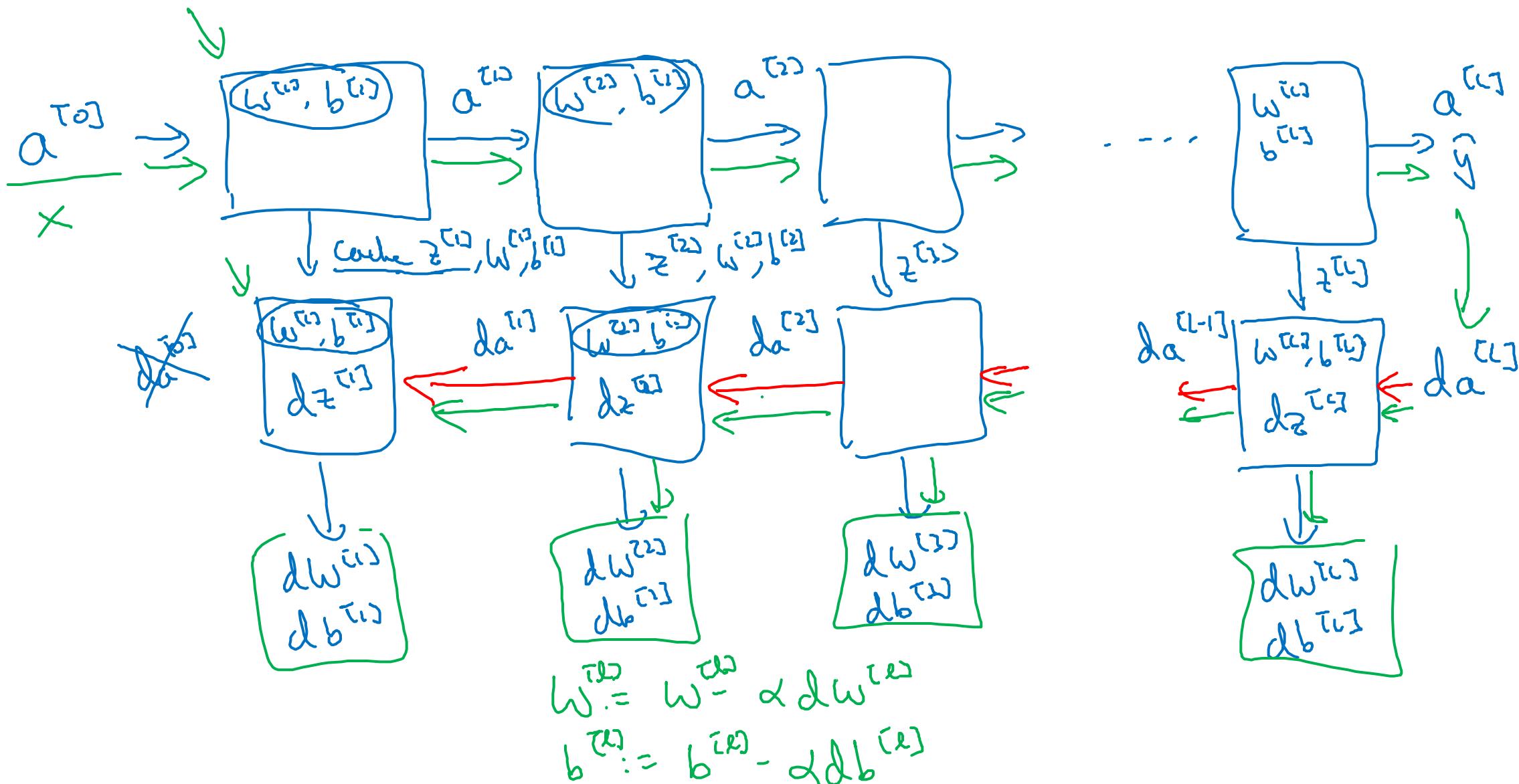
→ Forward: Input $a^{[l-1]}$, output $a^{[l]}$

$$\underline{z}^{[l]} = w^{[l]} \underline{a}^{[l-1]} + b^{[l]}$$
$$\underline{a}^{[l]} = g^{[l]}(\underline{z}^{[l]})$$

→ Backward: Input $da^{[l]}$, output $\frac{da}{dw^{[l]}}$, $\frac{da}{db^{[l]}}$



Forward and backward functions





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Deep Neural Networks

Forward and backward propagation

Forward propagation for layer l

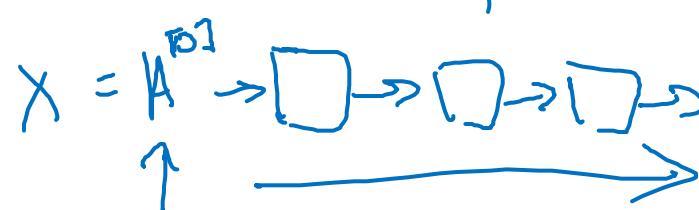
→ Input $a^{[l-1]} \leftarrow$

→ Output $a^{[l]}$, cache $(z^{[l]})$

$$z^{[l]} = w^{[l]} \cdot a^{[l-1]} + b^{[l]}$$

$$a^{[l]} = g^{[l]}(z^{[l]})$$

$$\begin{matrix} a^{[0]} \\ A^{[0]} \end{matrix}$$



Vertwijf:

$$z^{[l]} = w^{[l]} \cdot A^{[l-1]} + b^{[l]}$$

$$A^{[l]} = g^{[l]}(z^{[l]})$$

Backward propagation for layer l

→ Input $da^{[l]}$

→ Output $da^{[l-1]}, dW^{[l]}, db^{[l]}$

$$dz^{[l]} = da^{[l]} * g'(z^{[l]})$$

$$dW^{[l]} = dz^{[l]} \cdot a^{[l-1]}$$

$$db^{[l]} = dz^{[l]}$$

$$da^{[l-1]} = W^{[l]} \cdot dz^{[l]}$$

$$dz^{[l+1]} = W^{[l+1]} dz^{[l]} * g'(z^{[l]})$$

$$dz^{[l]} = da^{[l]} * g'(z^{[l]})$$

$$dW^{[l]} = \frac{1}{m} dz^{[l]} \cdot A^{[l-1]T}$$

$$db^{[l]} = \frac{1}{m} np \text{sum}(dz^{[l]}, \text{axis}=1, \text{keepdims=True})$$

$$da^{[l-1]} = W^{[l]T} \cdot dz^{[l]}$$

Summary

