

# Back Propagation algorithm proof.

## 1. Notation

$L$  = total number of layers

$S_L$  = number of units (not including bias unit) in layer

$K$  = number of output units/classes, in the  $L$  layer<sup>2</sup>.

$\theta_{j,i}^{(L)}$  = weight from the  $i$ th neuron in the  $L^{th}$  layer to the  $j$ th neuron in the  $(L+1)^{th}$  layer

$a_j^{(L)}$  = activation of the  $j$ th neuron in the  $L^{th}$  layer

$\delta_j^{(L)}$  = error of the  $j$ th neuron in layer  $L$ .

$$\therefore a_j^{(L)} = G \left( \sum_{i=1}^{S_{L+1}} \theta_{j,i}^{(L+1)} \cdot a_i^{(L)} \right) \text{ [including the bias unit]}$$

Then vectorized it:

$$a^{(L)} = G \left( \theta^{(L+1)} \cdot a^{(L)} \right)$$

To compute  $a^{(L)}$ , we introduce the intermediate quantity :

$$z^{(L)} = \theta^{(L+1)} \cdot a^{(L)}$$

Then  $a^{(u)} = G(z^{(u)})$

and  $z_j^{(u)} = \sum_{i=1}^{S^{u+1}} \theta_{j,i}^{(u)} \cdot a_i^{(u)}$

Our purpose is to calculate the partial derivative of  $J(\theta)$ :  $\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{j,i}^{(u)}} J(\theta)$ .

The  $J(\theta)$  can be generalized as:

$J(\theta) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_k C_k$ .  $C_k$  is an individual training example.

$J(\theta) = f(a^{(u)})$

2. Four fundamental equations behind BP

We need another intermediate quantity.  $\delta_j^{(u)}$

$\delta_j^{(u)} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_j^{(u)}}$

$$\delta_j^{(u)} = \frac{2J}{2a_j^{(u)}} \sigma'(z_j^{(u)}) \quad (\text{BP 1})$$


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$$\delta_j^{(u)} = \left[ (b_j^{(u)})^\top \cdot \delta_j^{(u+1)} \right] \cdot \sigma'(z_j^{(u)}) \quad (\text{BP 2})$$


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$$\frac{2}{2\theta_{j-1}^{(u)}} J = a_j^{(u)} \delta_j^{(u+1)}$$

(BP 3)

$$\frac{2J}{2\theta_{j-1}^{(u)}} = a_j^{(u)} \delta_j^{(u+1)}$$


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Proof.  $\delta_j^{(u)} = \frac{2J}{2z_j^{(u)}} = \frac{2J}{2a_j^{(u)}} \cdot \frac{2a_j^{(u)}}{2z_j^{(u)}}$

$$a_j^{(u)} = \sigma(z_j^{(u)})$$

$$\therefore \delta_j^{(u)} = \frac{2J}{2a_j^{(u)}} \cdot \sigma'(z_j^{(u)}) \quad (\text{BP 1})$$

$$2z_j^{(u+1)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\delta_j^{(\omega)} &= \frac{2J}{2z_j^{(\omega)}} = \sum_k \frac{2J^{(k+1)}}{2z_k} \cdot \frac{a^{(k)}}{2z_j} \\ &= \sum_k \frac{2z_k^{(k+1)}}{2z_j^{(\omega)}} \cdot \delta_k^{(k+1)}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}z_k^{(k+1)} &= \sum_{\bar{j}=1}^{S_{k+1}} \theta_{\bar{j},k}^{(\omega)} \cdot a_{\bar{j}}^{(\omega)} \\ &= \sum_{\bar{j}=1}^{S_{k+1}} \theta_{\bar{j},k}^{(\omega)} \cdot \epsilon(z_{\bar{j}}^{(\omega)})\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{i.e. } \frac{2z_k^{(k+1)}}{2z_j^{(\omega)}} = \theta_{k,j}^{(\omega)} \cdot \epsilon'(z_j^{(\omega)})$$

$$\text{i.e. } \delta_j^{(\omega)} = \sum_k \theta_{k,j}^{(\omega)} \cdot \delta_k^{(k+1)} \cdot \epsilon'(z_j^{(\omega)})$$

$$\frac{2J}{2\theta^{(\omega)}} = \underbrace{\left[ \frac{2J^{(k+1)}}{2a^{(\omega)}} \right]}_{\gamma_2^{(\omega)}} \underbrace{\left[ \frac{2a^{(\omega)}}{2z^{(\omega)}} \right]}_{\gamma_2^{(\omega)}} \cdot \frac{2z^{(\omega)}}{2\theta^{(k+1)}}$$

$$= g^{(u)} \cdot \frac{\omega^z}{2 \ell^{(u'')}})$$

$$= g^{(u)} \cdot a^{(u'')}$$

proof. complete!

$$?_1 \quad \frac{\partial J}{\partial \theta_j^{(u)}} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^m a_{\tilde{i}}^{(t), (u)} \cdot g_{\tilde{j}}^{(t), (t+1)}$$