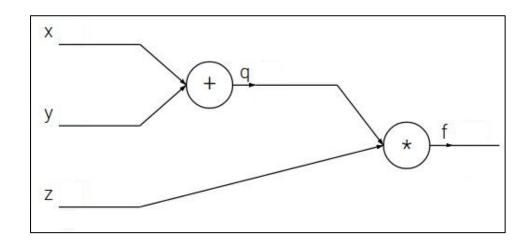
Solution: Backpropagation

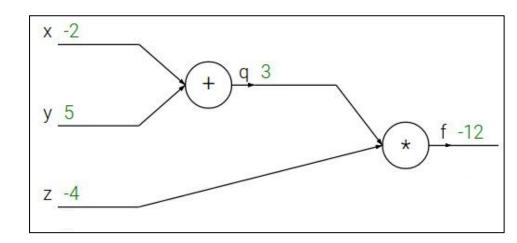
$$f(x,y,z)=(x+y)z$$

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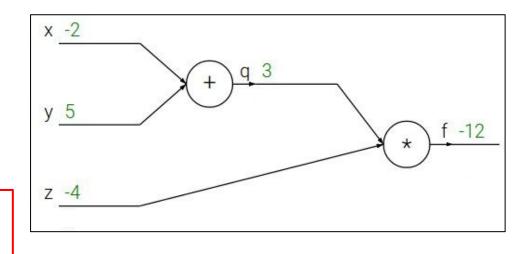
$$f(x, y, z) = (x + y)z$$

e.g. x = -2, y = 5, z = -4



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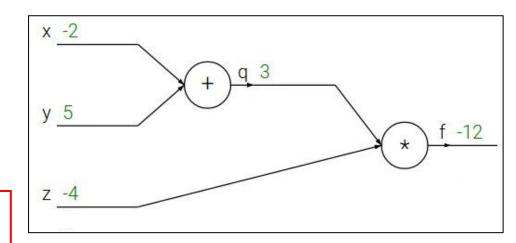
$$rac{\partial q}{\partial x}=1, rac{\partial q}{\partial y}=1$$

$$f(x,y,z)=(x+y)z$$

e.g. x = -2, y = 5, z = -4

$$q=x+y \hspace{0.5cm} rac{\partial q}{\partial x}=1, rac{\partial q}{\partial y}=1$$

$$f=qz$$
 $rac{\partial f}{\partial q}=z, rac{\partial f}{\partial z}=q$



Lecture 4 - 57

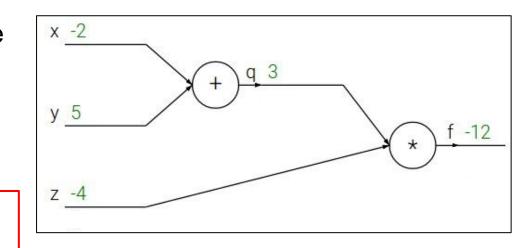
$$f(x,y,z)=(x+y)z$$

e.g.
$$x = -2$$
, $y = 5$, $z = -4$

$$q=x+y \qquad rac{\partial q}{\partial x}=1, rac{\partial q}{\partial y}=1$$

$$f=qz$$
 $rac{\partial f}{\partial q}=z, rac{\partial f}{\partial z}=q$

Want:



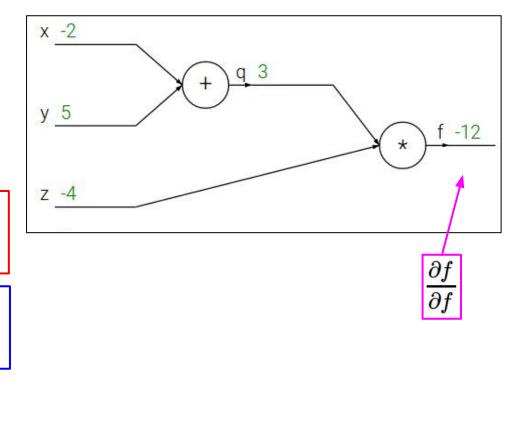
Lecture 4 - 58

$$f(x,y,z)=(x+y)z$$

e.g.
$$x = -2$$
, $y = 5$, $z = -4$

$$q=x+y$$
 $\frac{\partial q}{\partial x}=1, \frac{\partial q}{\partial y}=1$

$$f=qz$$
 $rac{\partial f}{\partial q}=z, rac{\partial f}{\partial z}=q$

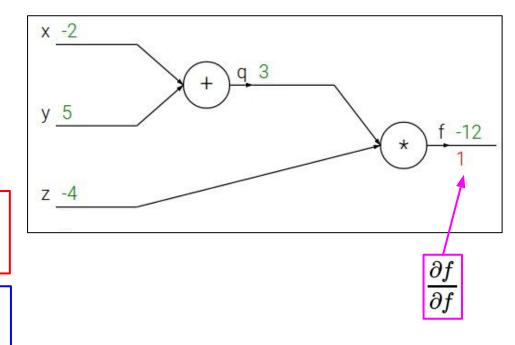


$$f(x,y,z)=(x+y)z$$

e.g.
$$x = -2$$
, $y = 5$, $z = -4$

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 $\frac{\partial q}{\partial x}=1, \frac{\partial q}{\partial y}=1$

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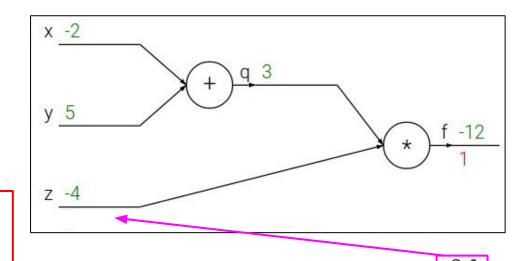
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$$f=qz$$
 $rac{\partial f}{\partial q}=z, rac{\partial f}{\partial z}=q$

Want:



Lecture 4 - 61

April 07, 2022

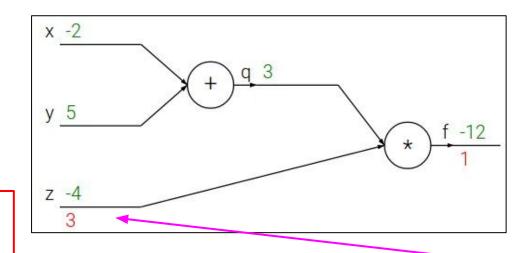
$$f(x,y,z)=(x+y)z$$

e.g.
$$x = -2$$
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$$q=x+y \qquad rac{\partial q}{\partial x}=1, rac{\partial q}{\partial y}=1$$

$$f=qz$$
 $rac{\partial f}{\partial q}=z, rac{\partial f}{\partial z}=q$

Want:



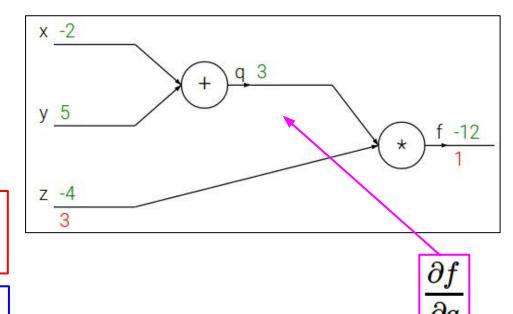
Lecture 4 - 62 April 07, 2022

$$f(x,y,z)=(x+y)z$$

e.g.
$$x = -2$$
, $y = 5$, $z = -4$

$$q=x+y \qquad rac{\partial q}{\partial x}=1, rac{\partial q}{\partial y}=1$$

$$f=qz$$
 $rac{\partial f}{\partial q}=z, rac{\partial f}{\partial z}=q$

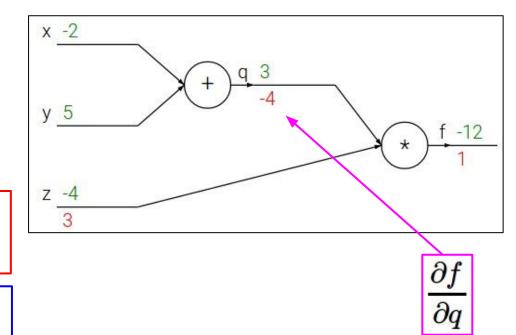


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$$f=qz$$
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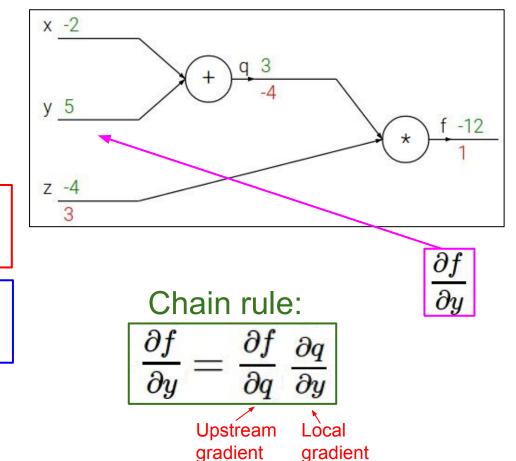


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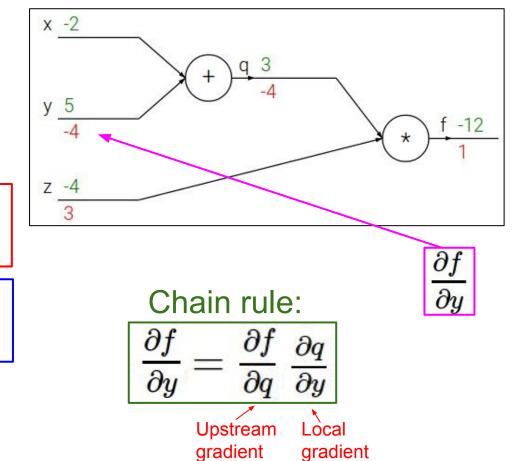


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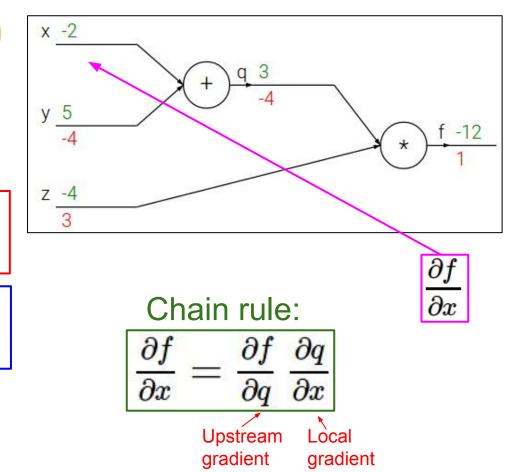


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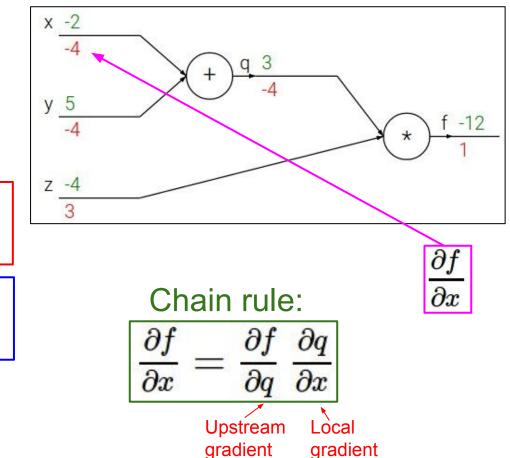


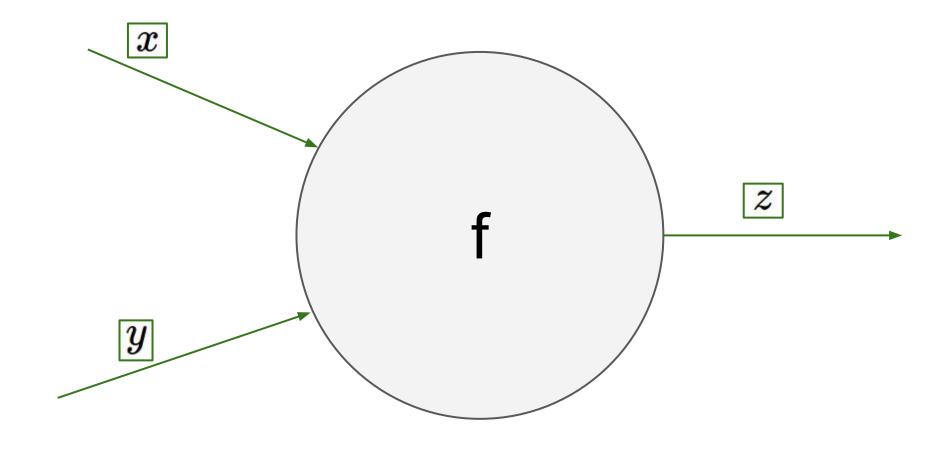
$$f(x,y,z)=(x+y)z$$

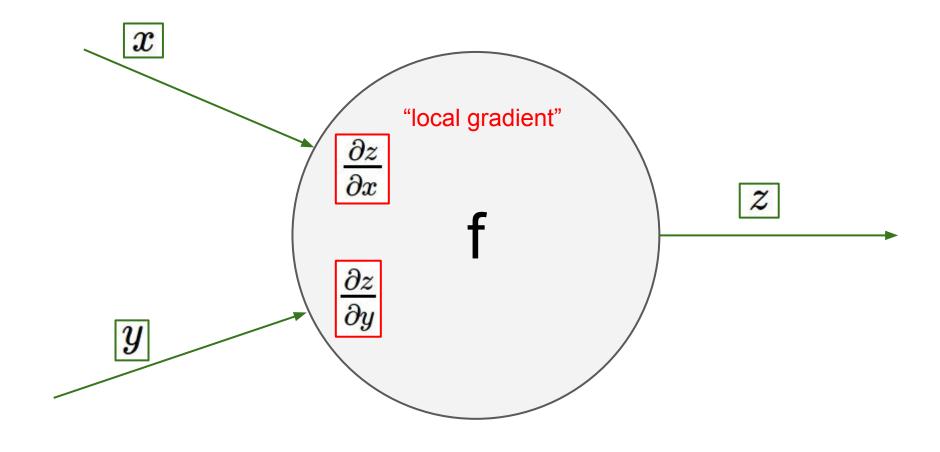
e.g.
$$x = -2$$
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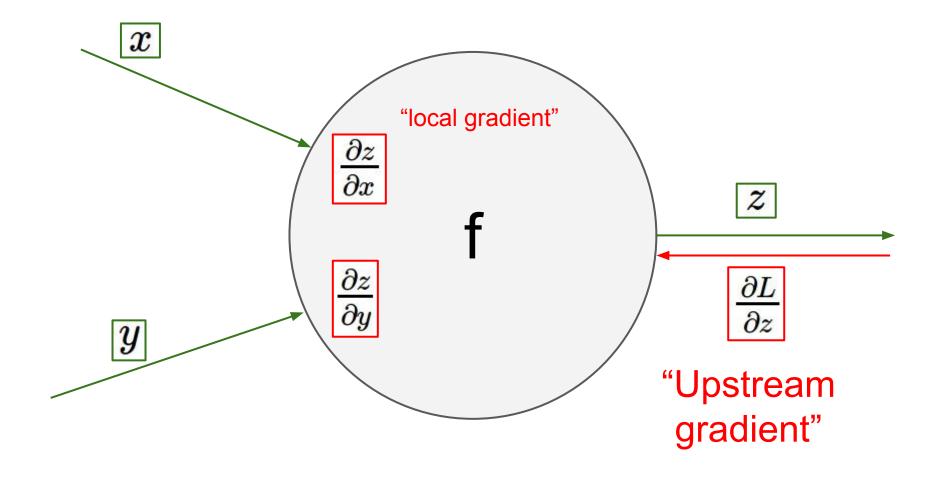
$$q=x+y \qquad rac{\partial q}{\partial x}=1, rac{\partial q}{\partial y}=1$$

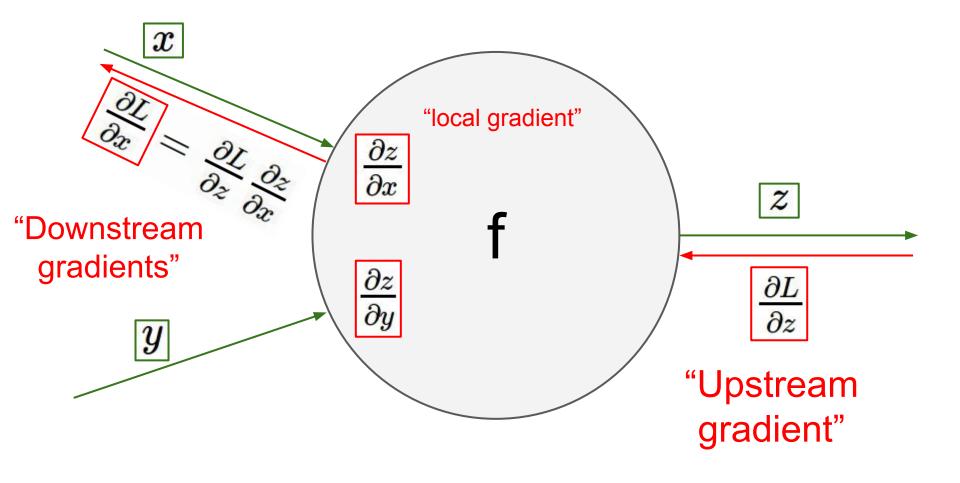
$$f=qz$$
 $rac{\partial f}{\partial q}=z, rac{\partial f}{\partial z}=q$

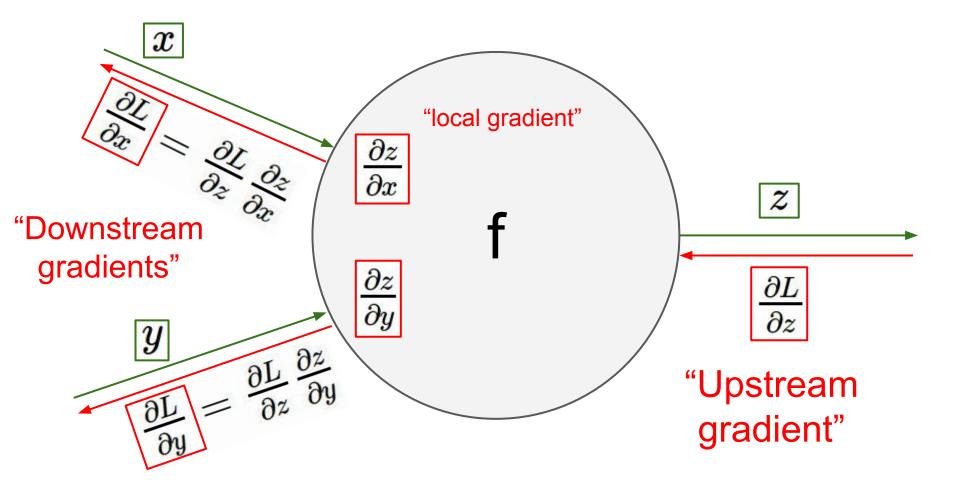


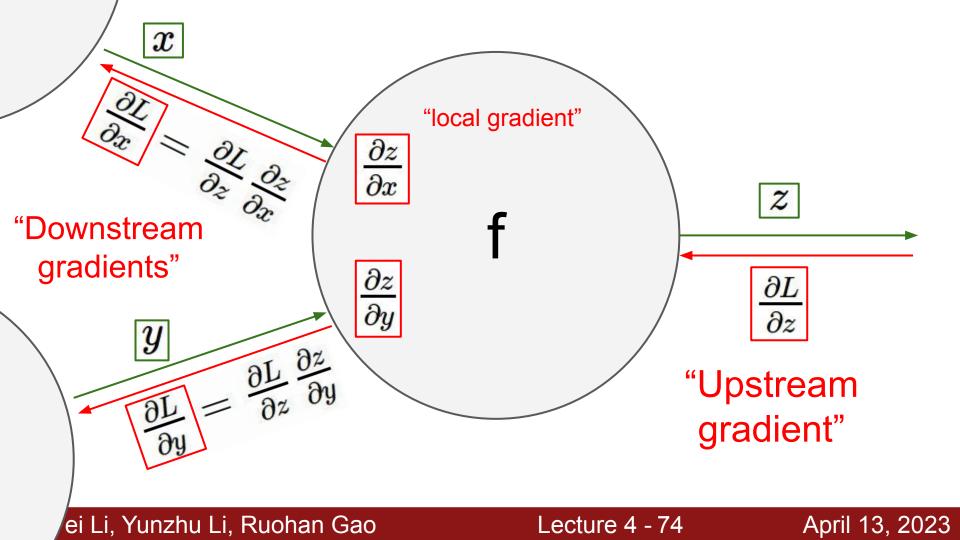




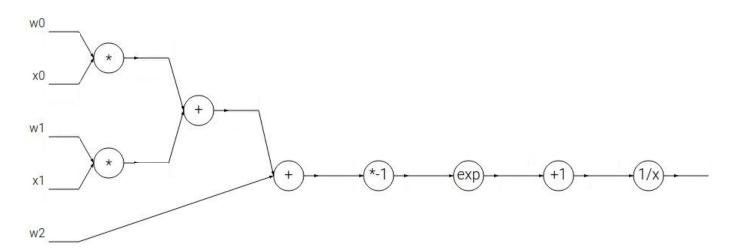




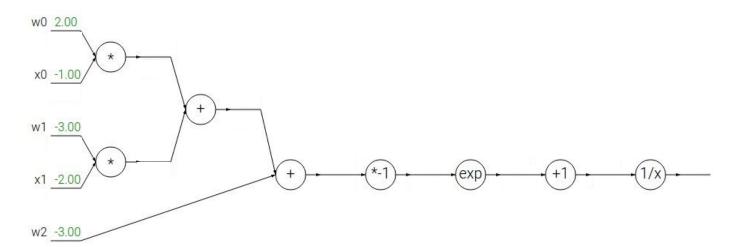




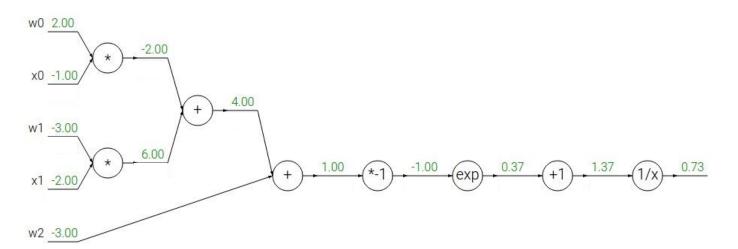
Another example: $f(w,x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(w_0 x_0 + w_1 x_1 + w_2)}}$



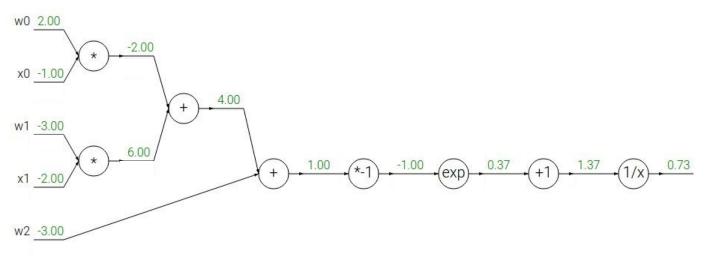
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Another example: $f(w,x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(w_0 x_0 + w_1 x_1 + w_2)}}$

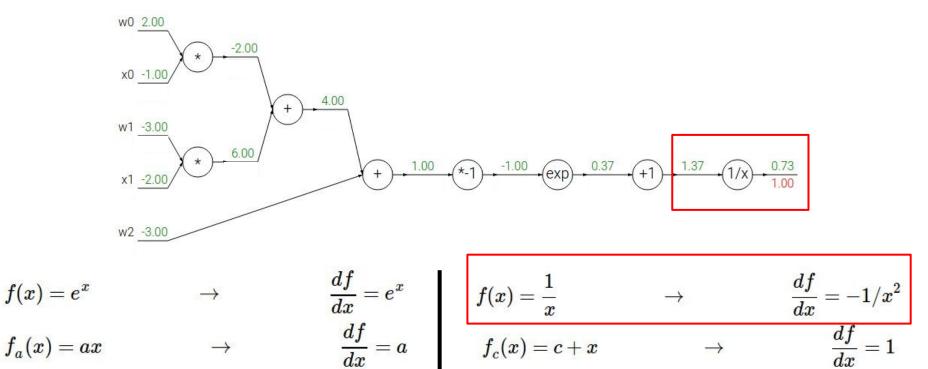


$$f(w,x)=rac{1}{1+e^{-(w_0x_0+w_1x_1+w_2)}}$$

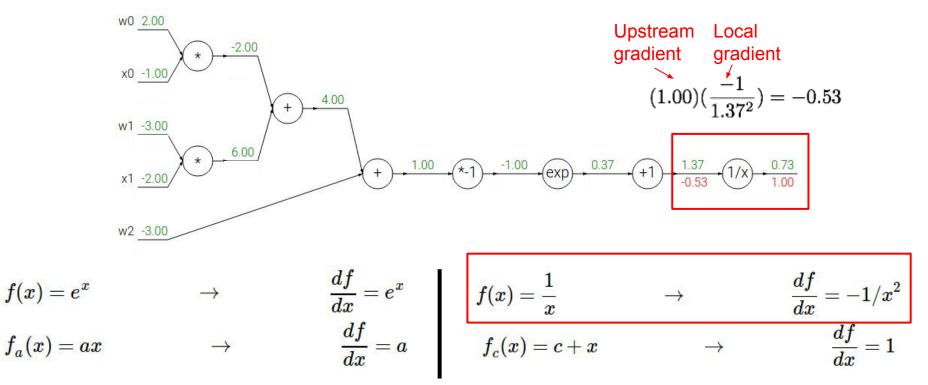


$$f(x) = e^x \hspace{1cm} o \hspace{1cm} rac{df}{dx} = e^x \hspace{1cm} f(x) = rac{1}{x} \hspace{1cm} o \hspace{1cm} rac{df}{dx} = -1/x^2 \ f_a(x) = ax \hspace{1cm} o \hspace{1cm} rac{df}{dx} = a \hspace{1cm} f_c(x) = c + x \hspace{1cm} o \hspace{1cm} rac{df}{dx} = 1$$

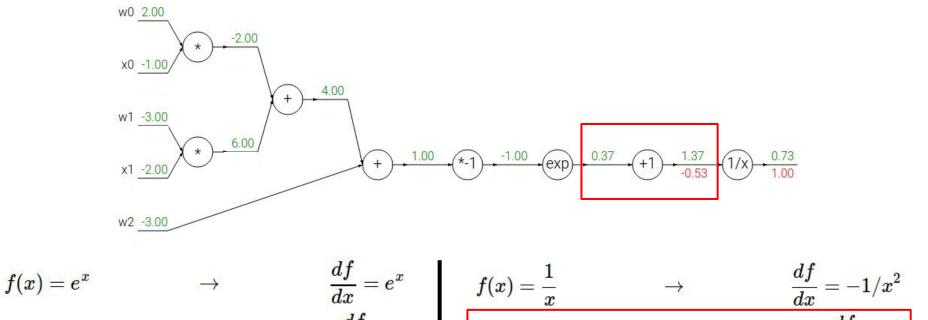
$$f(w,x) = rac{1}{1 + e^{-(w_0 x_0 + w_1 x_1 + w_1 x_2 + w_2 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + w_2 x_2$$



$$f(w,x)=rac{1}{1+e^{-(w_0x_0+w_1x_1+w_2)}}$$

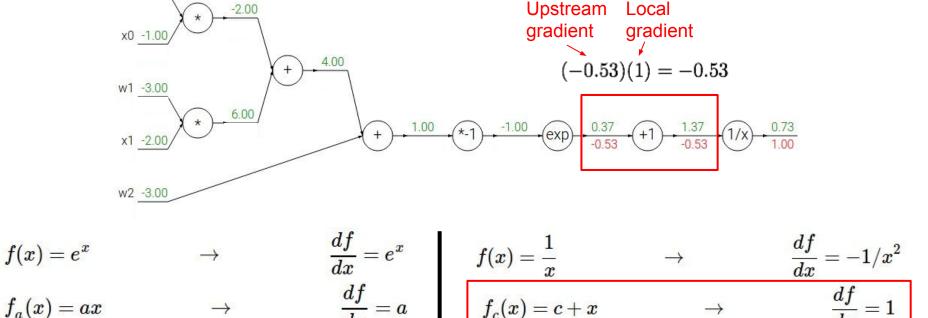


$$f(w,x) = rac{1}{1 + e^{-(w_0 x_0 + w_1 x_1 + u_1)}}$$

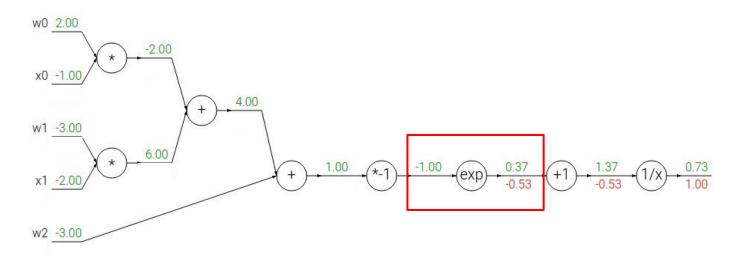


 $f_a(x) = ax$

$$f(w,x) = rac{1}{1 + e^{-(w_0 x_0 + w_1 x_1 + w_1 x_2 + w_2 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + w_2 x_2$$



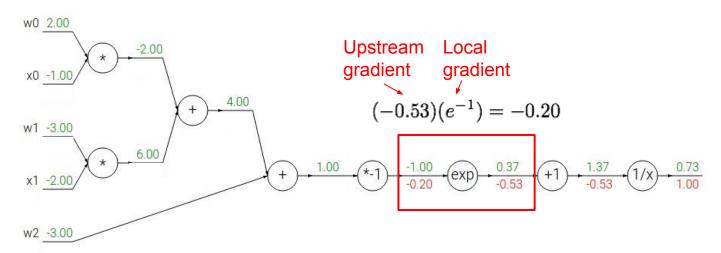
$$f(w,x)=rac{1}{1+e^{-(w_0x_0+w_1x_1+u)}}$$



$$egin{aligned} f(x) = e^x &
ightarrow & rac{df}{dx} = e^x \ f_a(x) = ax &
ightarrow & rac{df}{dx} = a \ \end{array} \qquad egin{aligned} f(x) = rac{1}{x} \ f_c(x) = c + x \end{aligned}$$

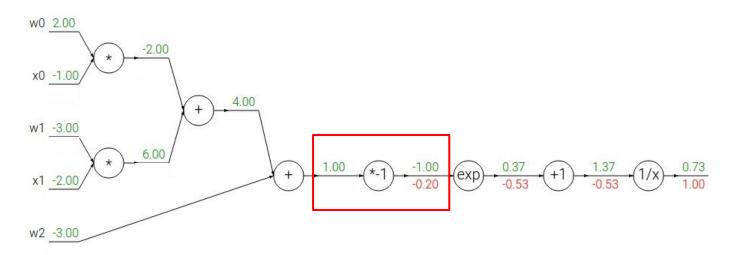
$$egin{array}{ll}
ightarrow & rac{df}{dx} = -1/x \
ightarrow & rac{df}{dx} = \end{array}$$

$$f(w,x) = rac{1}{1 + e^{-(w_0 x_0 + w_1 x_1 + w_1 x_2 + w_2 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + w_2 x_2$$



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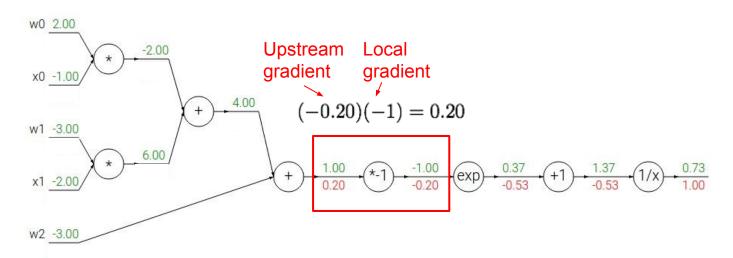
$$f(w,x) = rac{1}{1 + e^{-(w_0 x_0 + w_1 x_1 + w_1 x_2 + w_2 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + w_2 x_2$$



$$f(x) = e^x \qquad o \qquad rac{df}{dx} = e^x \ f_a(x) = ax \qquad o \qquad rac{df}{dx} = a$$

$$f(x)=rac{1}{x} \qquad \qquad
ightarrow \qquad rac{df}{dx}=-1/x \ f_c(x)=c+x \qquad \qquad
ightarrow \qquad rac{df}{dx}=1$$

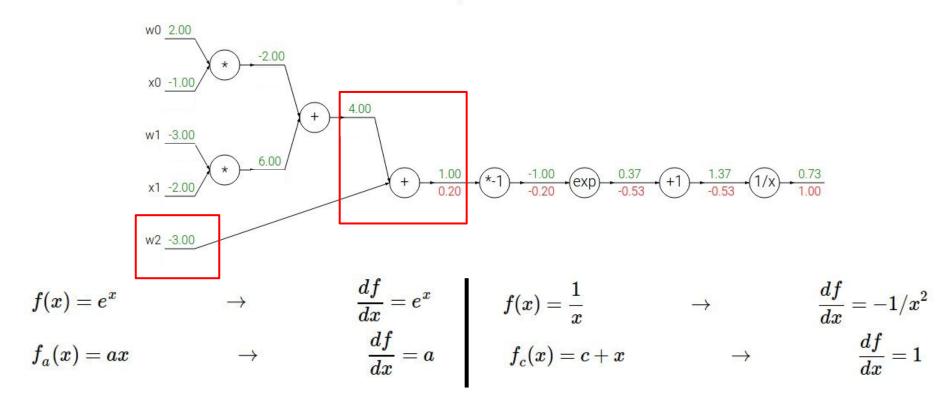
$$f(w,x) = rac{1}{1 + e^{-(w_0 x_0 + w_1 x_1 + w_1 x_2 + w_2 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + w_2 x_2$$



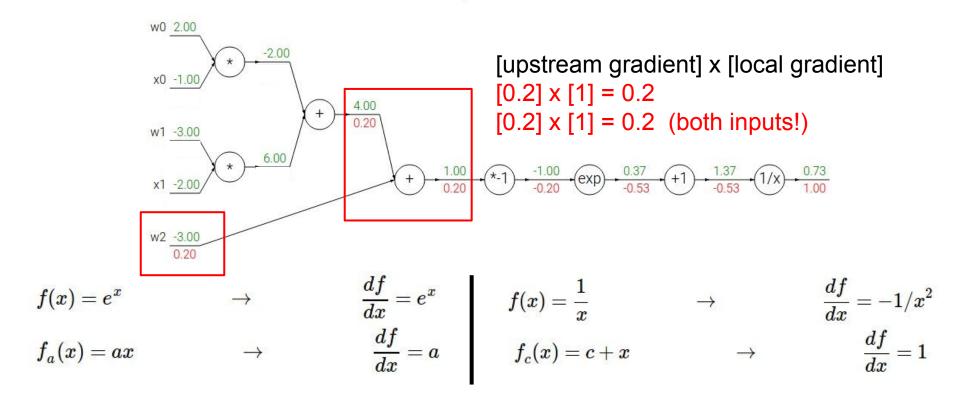
$$f(x) = e^x \qquad o \qquad rac{df}{dx} = e^x \ f_a(x) = ax \qquad o \qquad rac{df}{dx} = a$$

$$f(x)=rac{1}{x} \qquad \qquad
ightarrow \qquad rac{df}{dx}=-1/x \ f_c(x)=c+x \qquad \qquad
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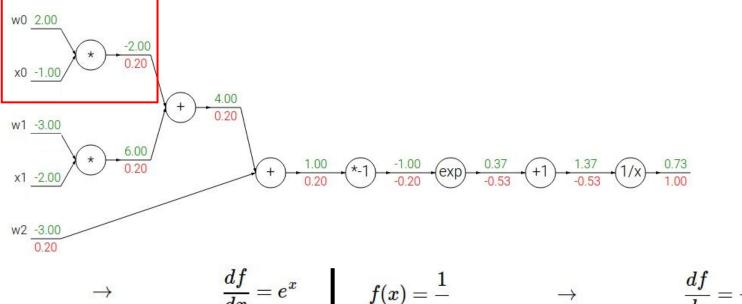
$$f(w,x)=rac{1}{1+e^{-(w_0x_0+w_1x_1+w_2)}}$$



$$f(w,x) = rac{1}{1 + e^{-(w_0 x_0 + w_1 x_1 + w_1 x_2 + w_2 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + w_2 x_2$$



$$f(w,x) = rac{1}{1 + e^{-(w_0 x_0 + w_1 x_1 + w_1 x_2 + w_2 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + w_2 x_2$$



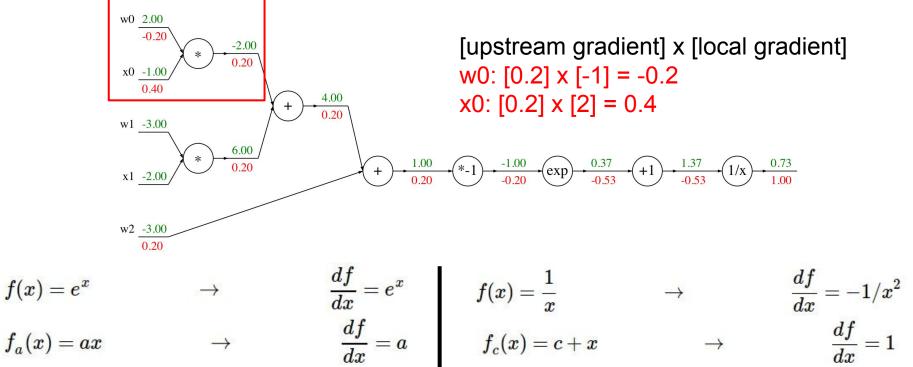
$$f_a(x)=ax$$

 $f(x) = e^x$

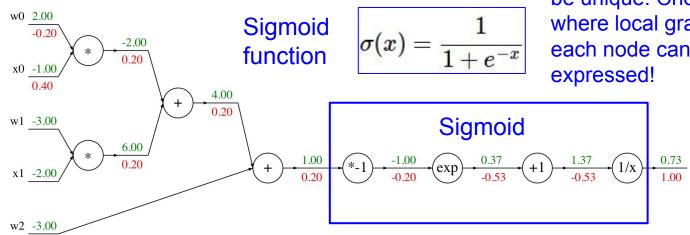
$$ightarrow rac{df}{dx} = 0$$

$$egin{aligned} rac{df}{dx} = e^x & f(x) = rac{1}{x} &
ightarrow & rac{df}{dx} = -1/x \ rac{df}{dx} = a & f_c(x) = c + x &
ightarrow & rac{df}{dx} = -1/x \end{aligned}$$

$$f(w,x) = rac{1}{1 + e^{-(w_0 x_0 + w_1 x_1 + w_1 x_2 + w_2 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + w_2 x_2$$



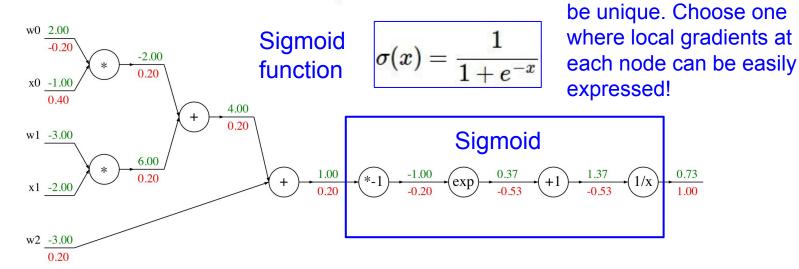
$$f(w,x) = rac{1}{1 + e^{-(w_0 x_0 + w_1 x_1 + w_2)}}$$



Computational graph representation may not be unique. Choose one where local gradients at each node can be easily expressed!

0.20

$$f(w,x)=rac{1}{1+e^{-(w_0x_0+w_1x_1+w_2)}}$$



$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{Sigmoid local} & \frac{d\sigma(x)}{dx} = \frac{e^{-x}}{\left(1+e^{-x}\right)^2} = \left(\frac{1+e^{-x}-1}{1+e^{-x}}\right) \left(\frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}\right) = \left(1-\sigma(x)\right)\sigma(x) \end{array}$$
 gradient:

Computational graph

representation may not

$$f(w,x) = rac{1}{1 + e^{-(w_0 x_0 + w_1 x_1 + w_2)}}$$

be unique. Choose one where local gradients at Sigmoid each node can be easily function expressed! 4.00 0.20 w1 - 3.00**Sigmoid** 6.00 1.00 -1.000.73 x1 -2.00 w2 -3.00 [upstream gradient] x [local gradient] 0.20

$$rac{d\sigma(x)}{dx} = rac{e^{-x}}{\left(1 + e^{-x}
ight)^2} = \ \left(rac{1 + e^{-x} - 1}{1 + e^{-x}}
ight) \left(rac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}
ight) = \ \left(1 - \sigma(x)
ight)\sigma(x)$$

 $[1.00] \times [(1 - 1/(1+e^{-1})) (1/(1+e^{-1}))] = 0.2$

Computational graph

representation may not

