

# **ED5340 - Data Science: Theory and Practise**

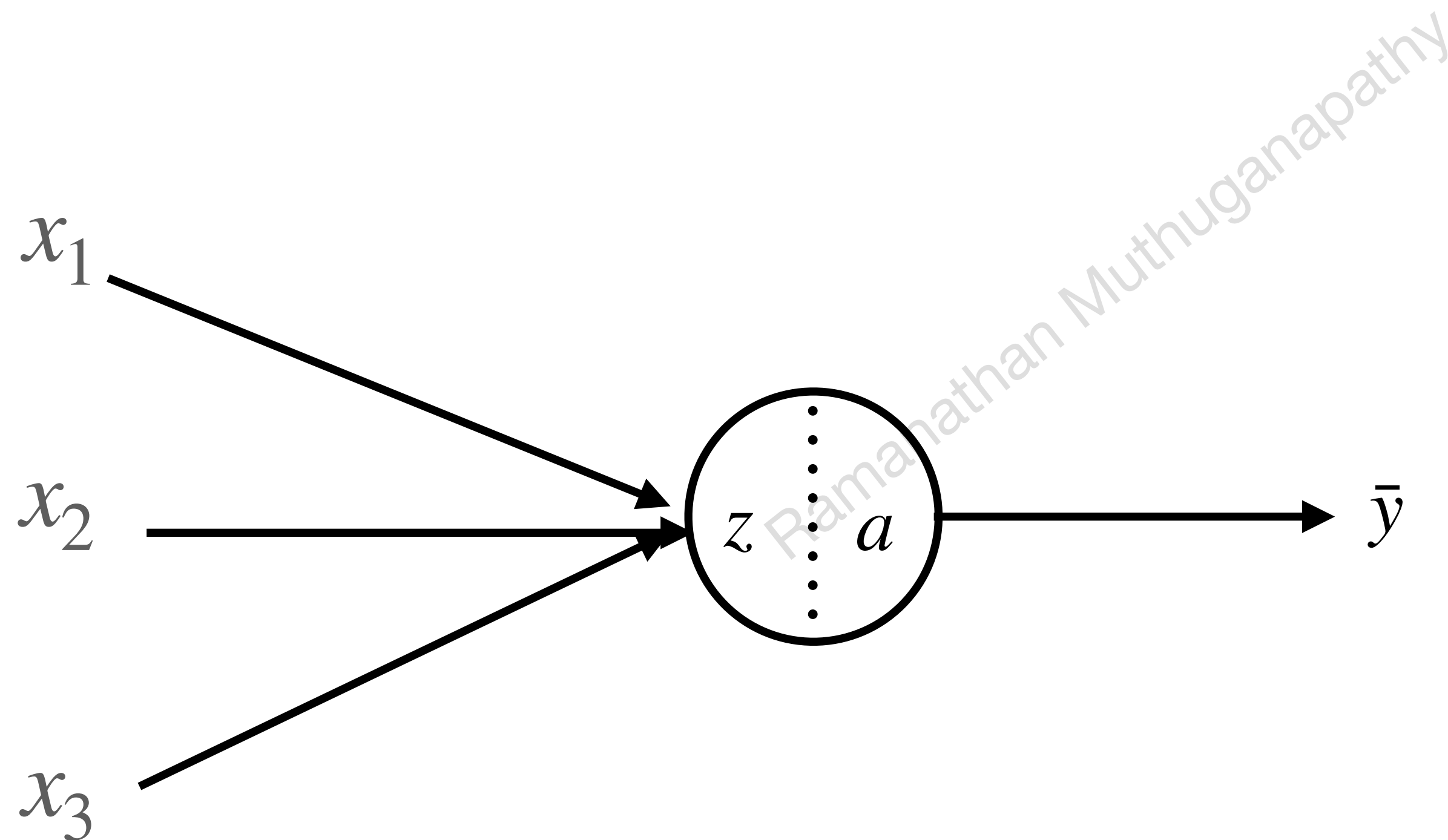
## **L26 - Back-propagation in Neural Networks**

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**Course web page: <https://ed.iitm.ac.in/~raman/datascience.html>**

**Moodle page: Available at <https://courses.iitm.ac.in/>**

# Logistic Regression - Pictorial



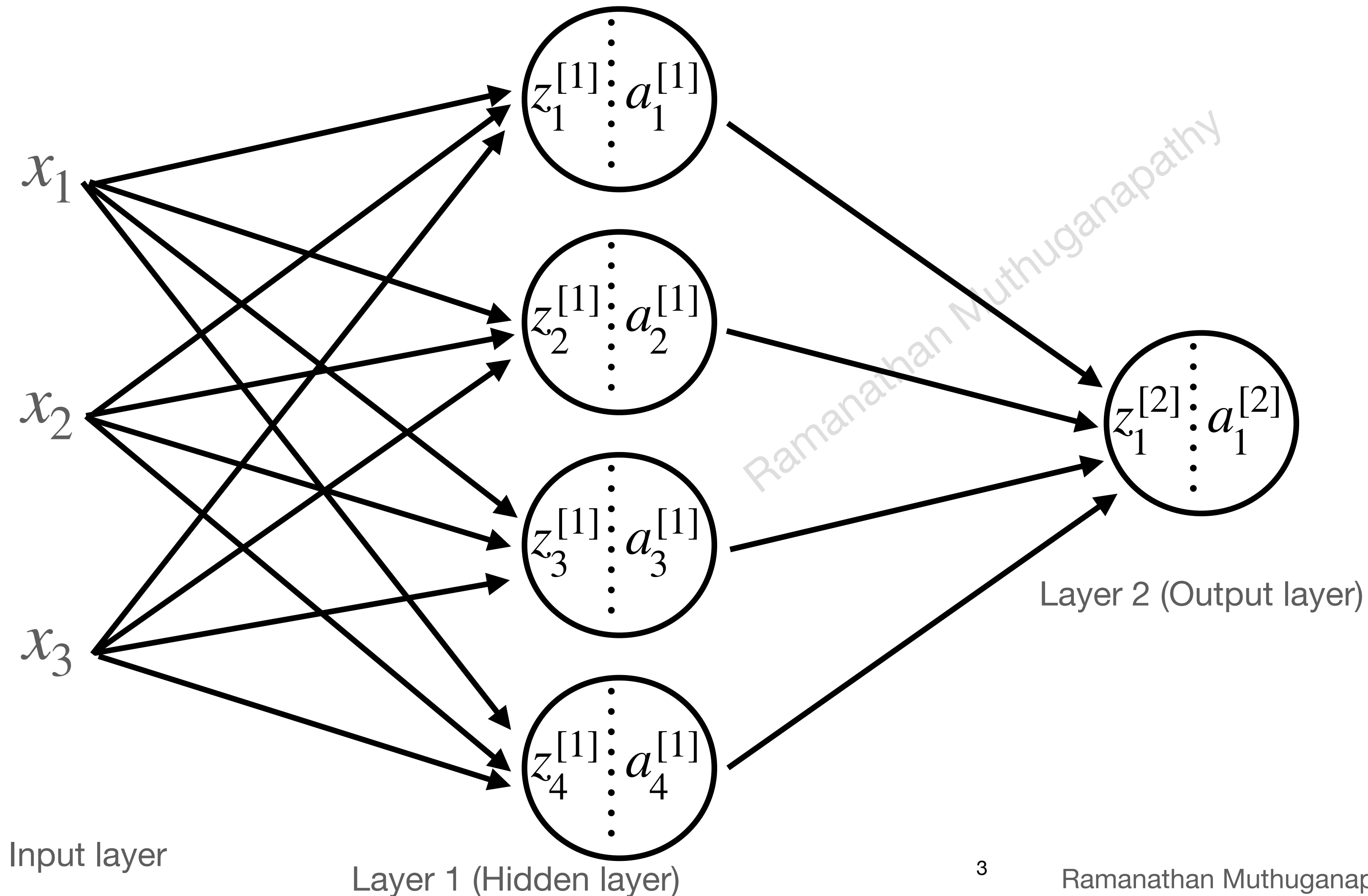
$$z = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + b$$

$$\bar{y} = a = \sigma(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$$

$$J(a, y)$$

# Neural Network - Pictorial

Two layer network! - Multi Layer Perceptron (MLP) - FFNN



$$z = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + b$$

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

$$\bar{y} = a_1^{[2]}$$

$$J(y, \bar{y}) = J(a, y)$$

# Vectorization (Matrix)

## Layer 1

- $\mathbf{w}_1^{[1]T} = \begin{bmatrix} w_{1,1}^{[1]} & w_{1,2}^{[1]} & w_{1,3}^{[1]} \end{bmatrix}$

- $\mathbf{w}_2^{[1]T} = \begin{bmatrix} w_{2,1}^{[1]} & w_{2,2}^{[1]} & w_{2,3}^{[1]} \end{bmatrix}$

- $\mathbf{w}_3^{[1]T} = \begin{bmatrix} w_{3,1}^{[1]} & w_{3,2}^{[1]} & w_{3,3}^{[1]} \end{bmatrix}$

- $\mathbf{w}_4^{[1]T} = \begin{bmatrix} w_{4,1}^{[1]} & w_{4,2}^{[1]} & w_{4,3}^{[1]} \end{bmatrix}$

- $\mathbf{W}^{[1]} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{w}_1^{[1]T} \\ \mathbf{w}_2^{[1]T} \\ \mathbf{w}_3^{[1]T} \\ \mathbf{w}_4^{[1]T} \end{bmatrix}$

- Dropping the transpose

- using W (Capital)

- $\mathbf{W}^{[1]}$  instead of  $\mathbf{w}^{[1]T}$

# Vectorization (Matrix)

Layers 1 and 2 (for one sample) - dimensions

- $z^{[1]} = \mathbf{W}^{[1]}\mathbf{x} + b^{[1]} = (4 \times 3) (3 \times 1) + (4 \times 1) = (4 \times 1)$
- $a^{[1]} = \sigma(z^{[1]}) = (4 \times 1)$
- $z^{[2]} = \mathbf{W}^{[2]}a^{[1]} + b^{[2]} = (1 \times 4) (4 \times 1) + (1 \times 1) = 1 \times 1$
- $a^{[2]} = \sigma(z^{[2]}) = (1 \times 1) = \bar{y}$

# Vectorization (Matrix)

## Layers 1 and 2 (for m samples)

- $z^{[1](i)} = \mathbf{W}^{[1]} \mathbf{x}^{(i)} + b^{[1]} = (4 \times 3) (3 \times m) + (4 \times 1) = (4 \times m)$
- $a^{[1](i)} = \sigma(z^{[1](i)}) = (4 \times m)$
- $z^{[2](i)} = \mathbf{W}^{[2]} a^{[1](i)} + b^{[2]} = (1 \times 4) (4 \times m) + (1 \times 1) = 1 \times m$
- $a^{[2](i)} = \sigma(z^{[2](i)}) = (1 \times m) = (\bar{y}^{(1)} \bar{y}^{(2)} \dots \bar{y}^{(m)})$

# Vectorization (Matrix)

Layers 1 and 2 (for m samples)

- $Z^{[1]} = \mathbf{W}^{[1]}\mathbf{X} + b^{[1]}$

- $A^{[1]} = \sigma(Z^{[1]})$

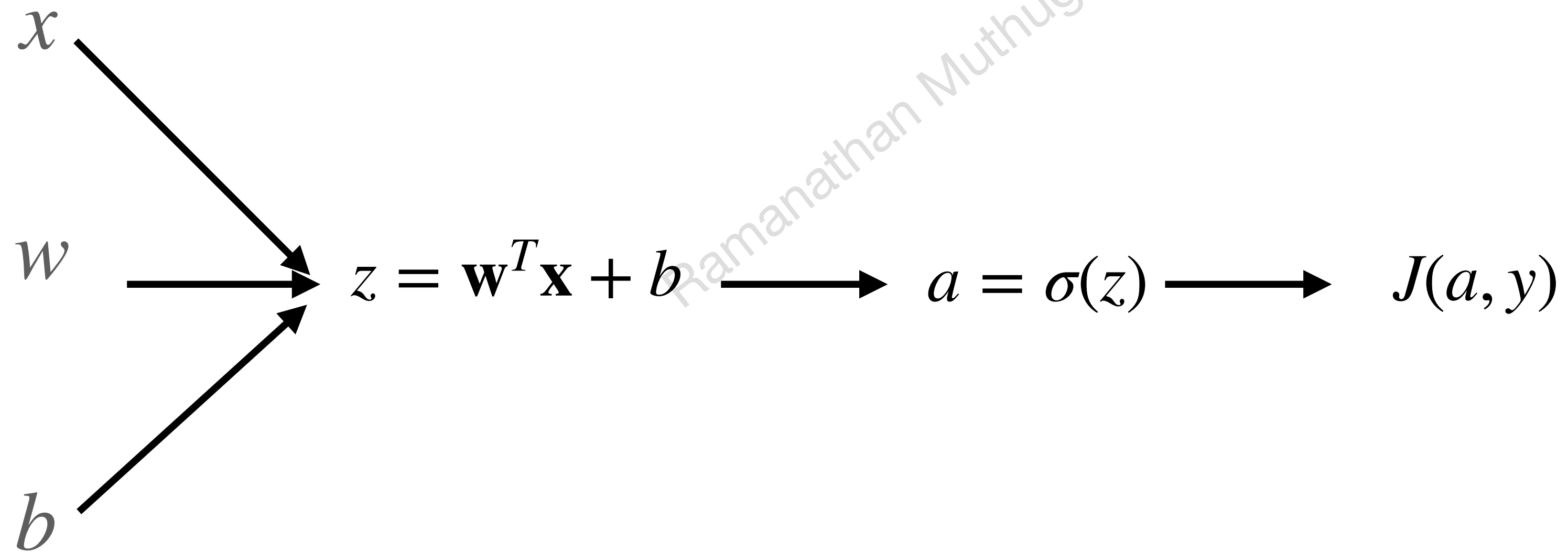
- $Z^{[2]} = \mathbf{W}^{[2]}A^{[1]} + b^{[2]}$

- $A^{[2]} = \sigma(Z^{[2]})$

- $\mathbf{X} = A^{[0]} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1^{(1)} & x_1^{(2)} & \dots & x_1^{(m)} \\ x_2^{(1)} & x_2^{(2)} & \dots & x_2^{(m)} \\ x_3^{(1)} & x_3^{(2)} & \dots & x_3^{(m)} \end{bmatrix}$

- $Z^{[1]} = \begin{bmatrix} z_1^{[1](1)} & z_1^{[1](2)} & \dots & z_1^{[1](m)} \\ z_2^{[1](1)} & z_2^{[1](2)} & \dots & z_2^{[1](m)} \\ z_3^{[1](1)} & z_3^{[1](2)} & \dots & z_3^{[1](m)} \\ z_4^{[1](1)} & z_4^{[1](2)} & \dots & z_4^{[1](m)} \end{bmatrix}$

# Derivative of $\sigma(z)$

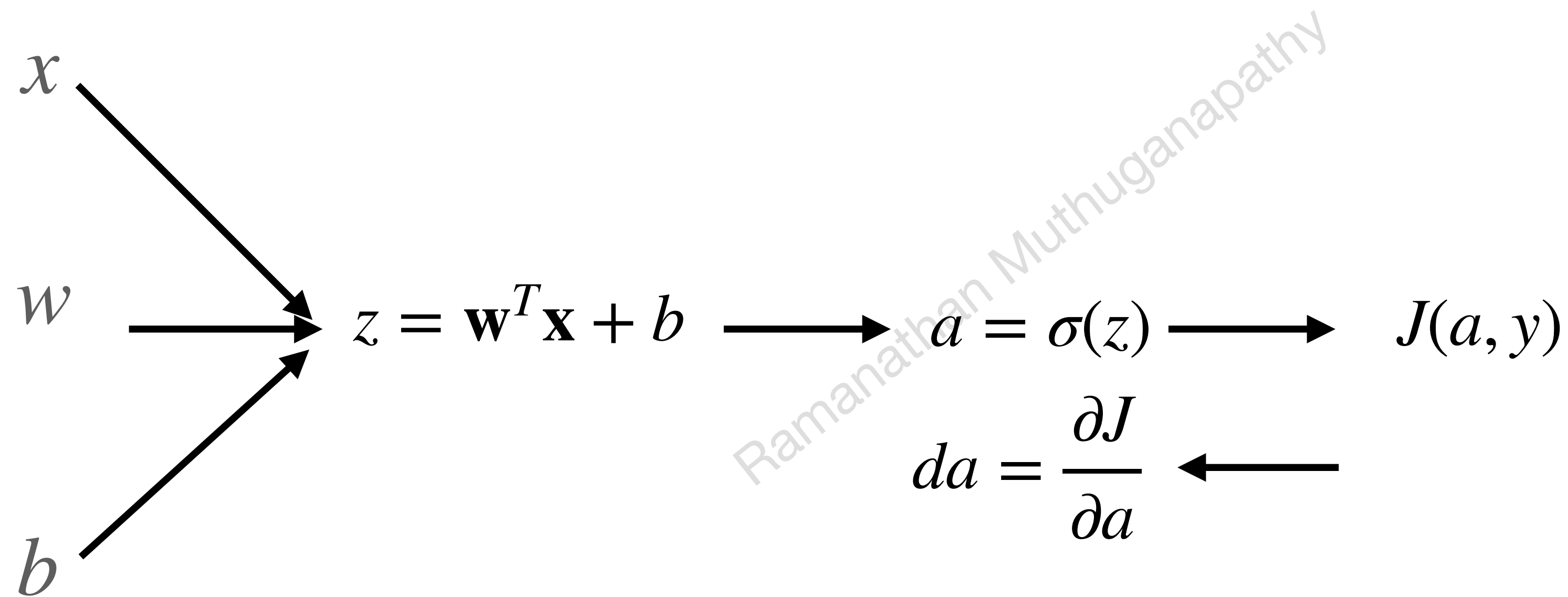


$$\sigma^1(z) = \sigma(1 - \sigma)$$

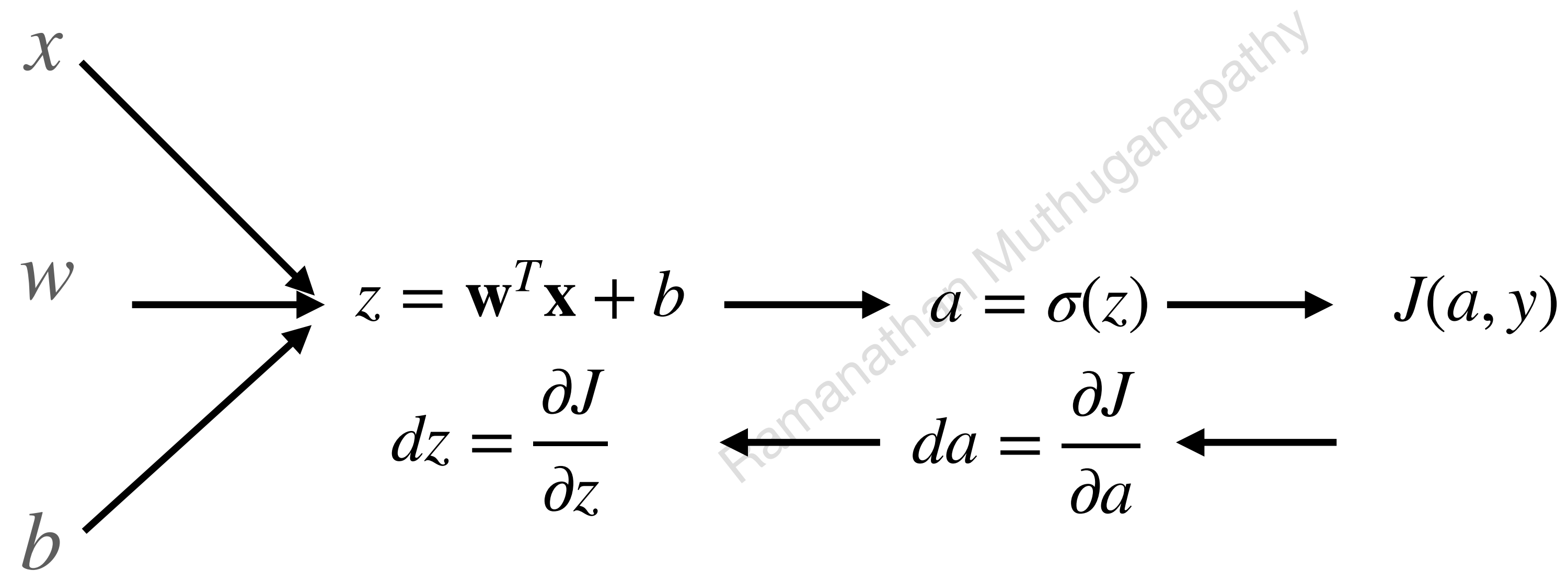
$$\frac{d\sigma}{dz} = a(1 - a)$$



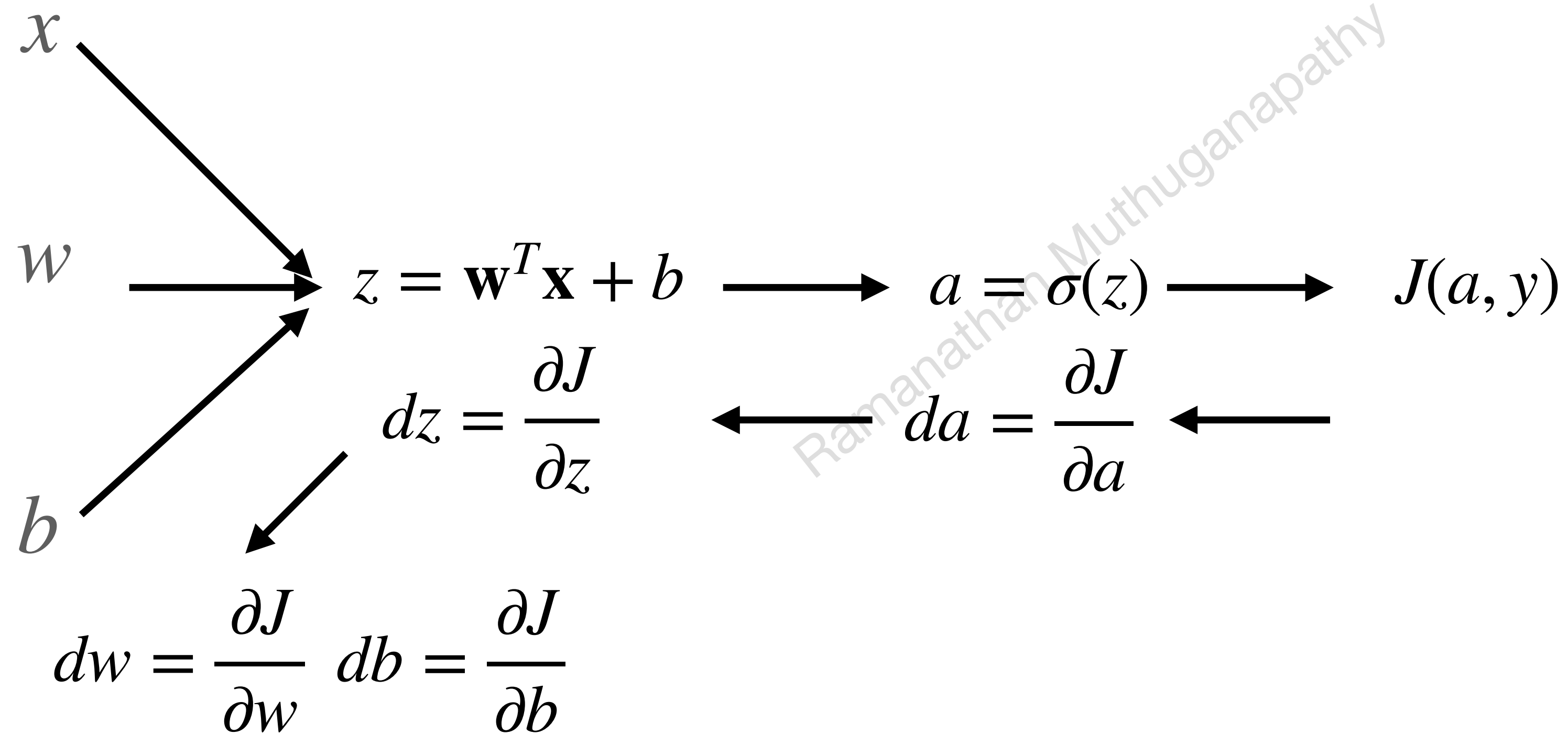
# Loss function and derivative



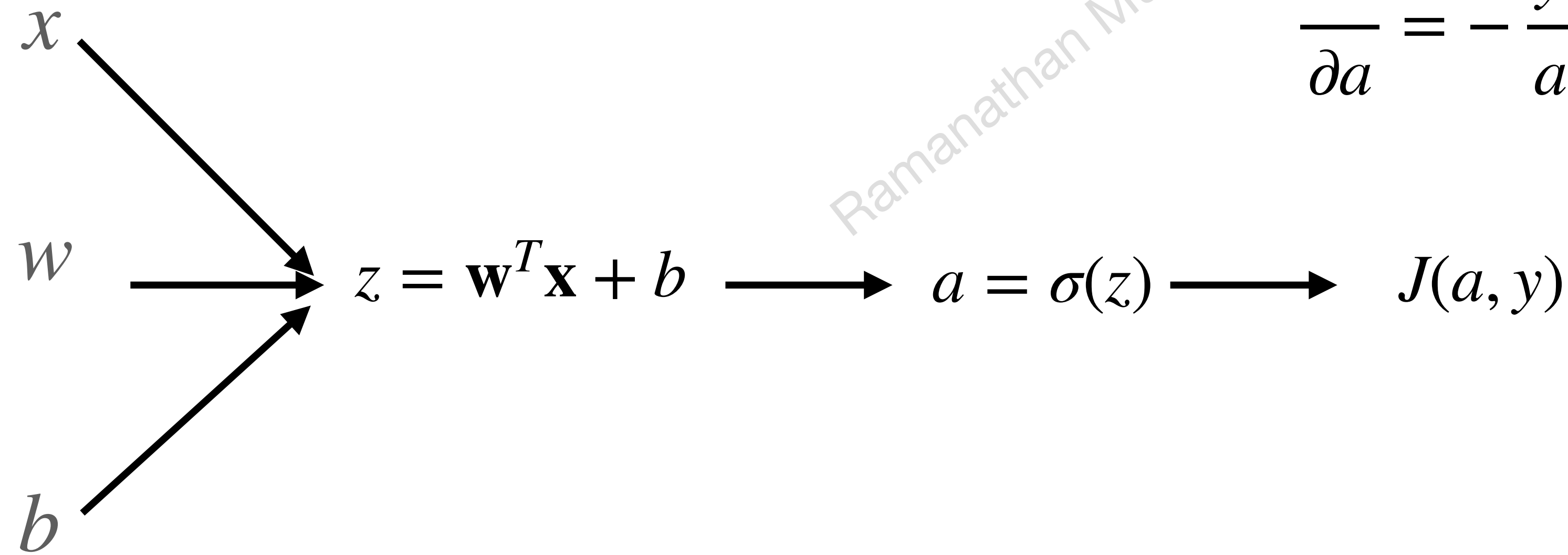
# Loss function and derivative



# Loss function and derivative



# Loss function and derivative



$$J(a, y) = -y \log a - (1 - y) \log(1 - a)$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial a} = -\frac{y}{a} + \frac{(1 - y)}{(1 - a)}$$

# Loss function and derivative

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial a} \frac{\partial a}{\partial z}$$

$$J(a, y) = -y \log a - (1 - y) \log(1 - a)$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial a} \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial z}$$

$$\frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial z} = a(1 - a)$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial z} = \left( -\frac{y}{a} + \frac{(y - 1)}{(1 - a)} \right) a(1 - a)$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial z} = (a - y)$$

# Loss function and derivative

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial w} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial w}$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial w} = (a - y)x$$

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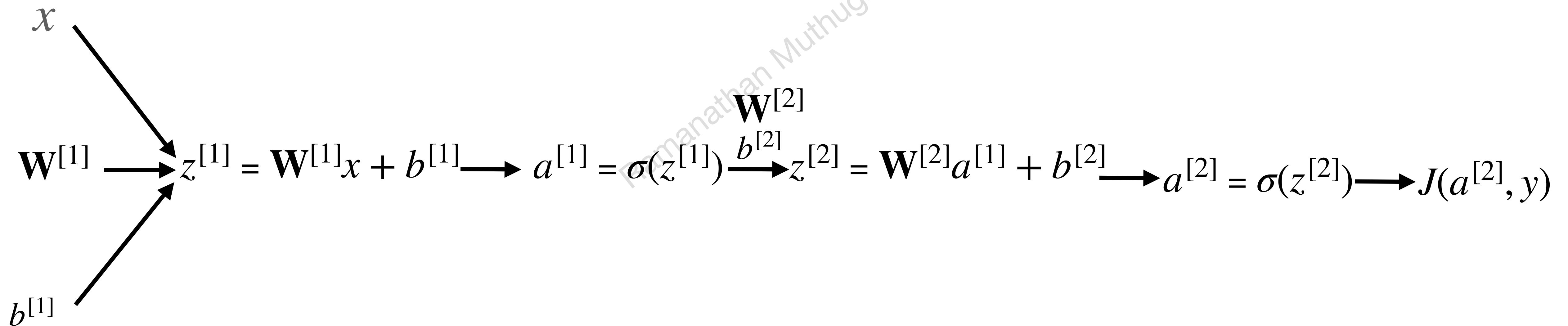
# Loss function and derivative

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial b} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial b}$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial b} = (a - y)1$$

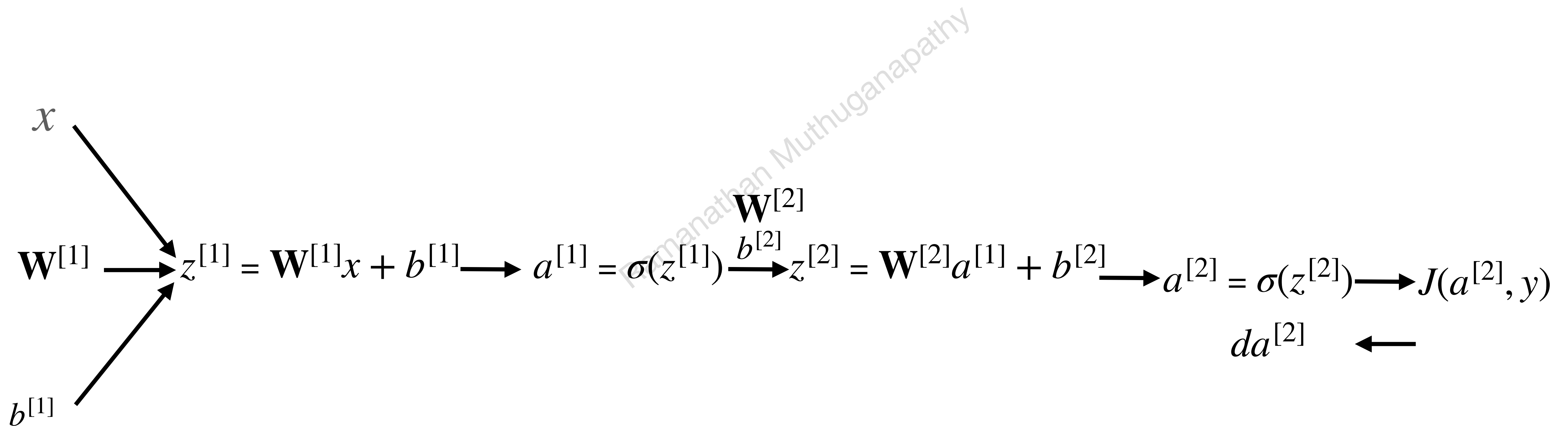
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# For the NN

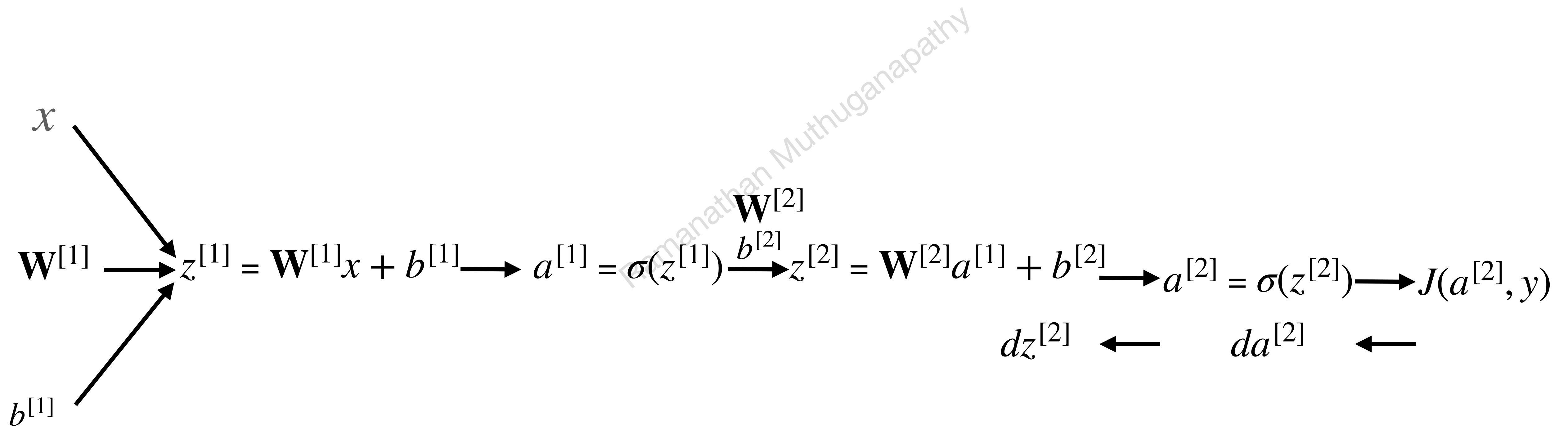




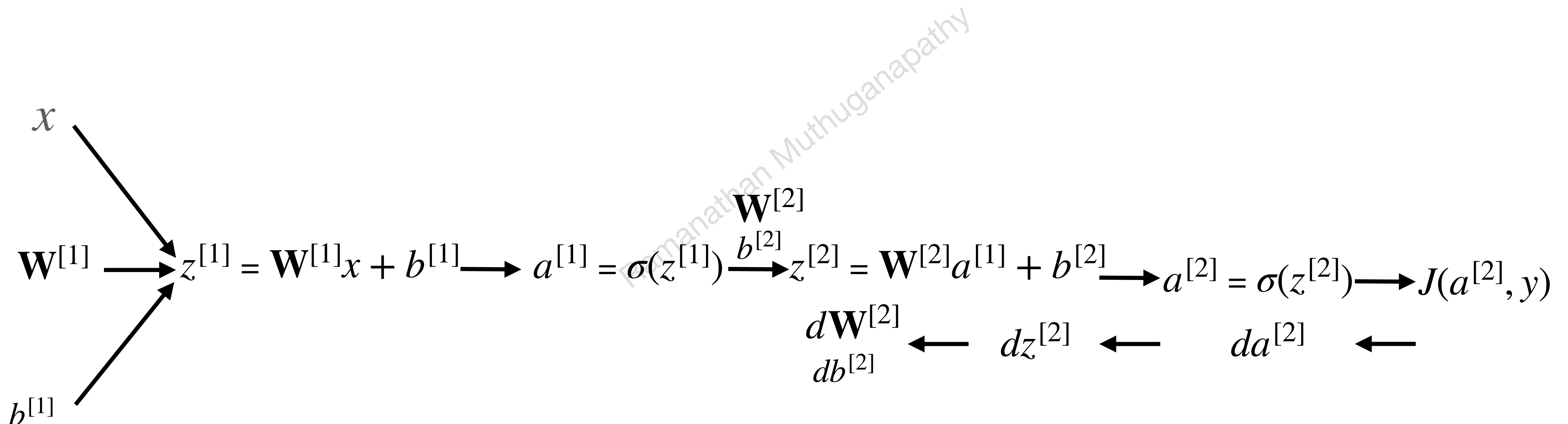
# BP for the NN



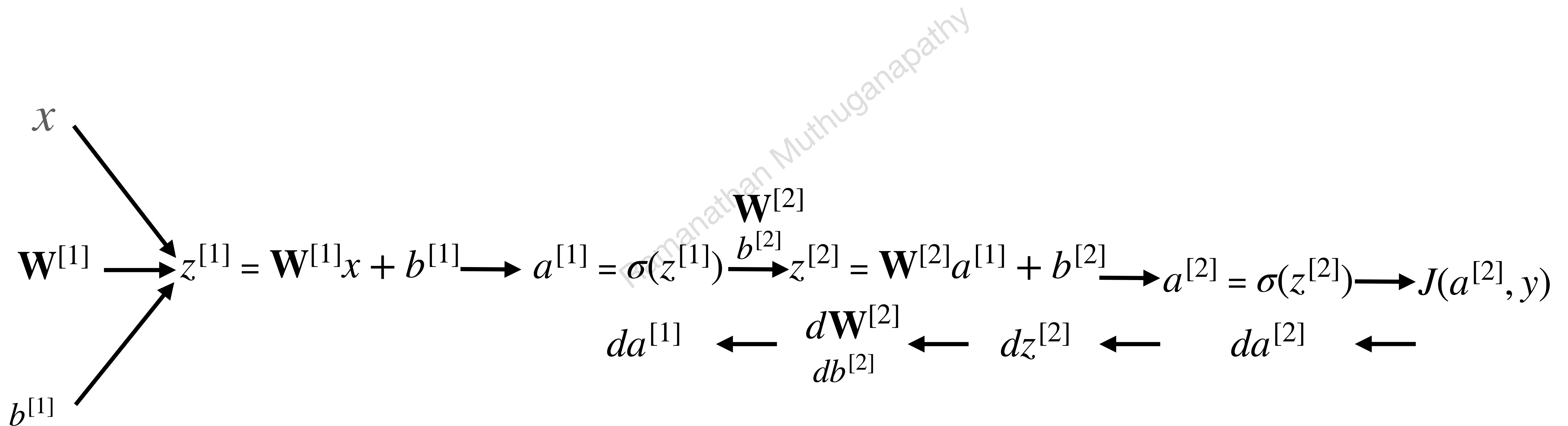
# BP for the NN



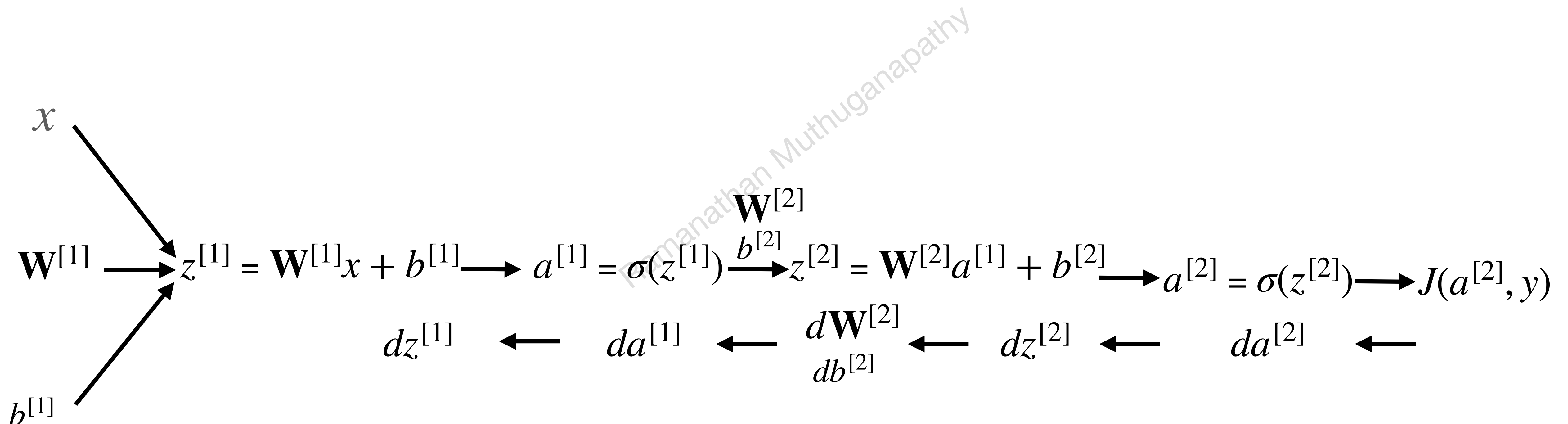
# BP for the NN



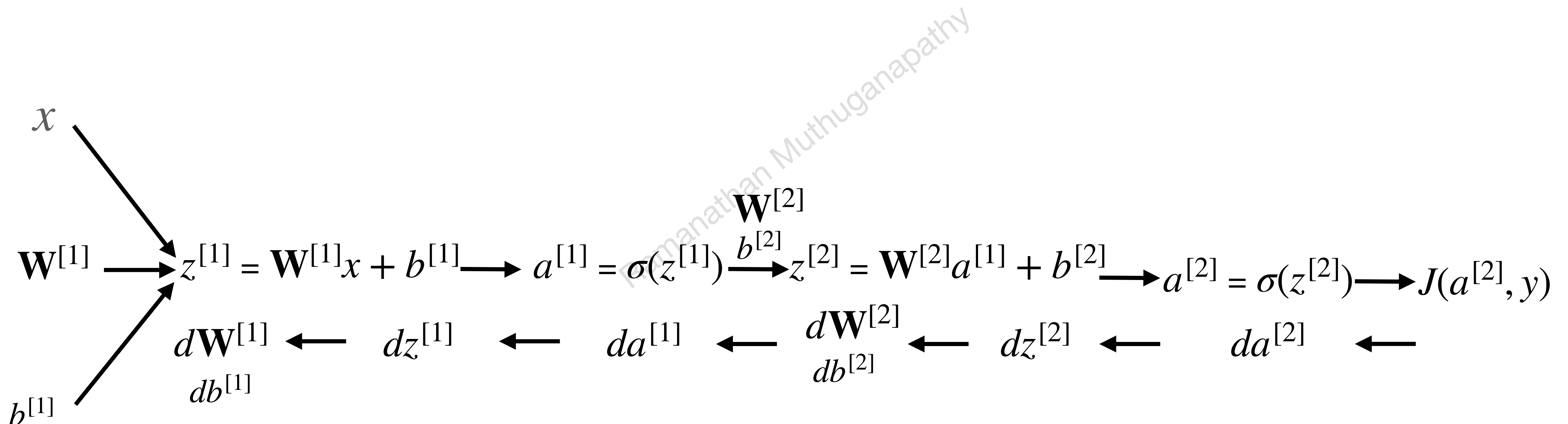
# BP for the NN



# BP for the NN



# BP for the NN



# Loss function and NN

$$J(a, y) = J(\mathbf{W}^{[1]}, b^{[1]}, \mathbf{W}^{[2]}, b^{[2]})$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \mathbf{W}^{[1]}}, \frac{\partial J}{\partial b^{[1]}}, \frac{\partial J}{\partial \mathbf{W}^{[2]}}, \frac{\partial J}{\partial b^{[2]}}$$

$$d\mathbf{W}^{[1]} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial \mathbf{W}^{[1]}}$$

$$db^{[1]} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial b^{[1]}}$$

$$d\mathbf{W}^{[2]} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial \mathbf{W}^{[2]}}$$

$$db^{[2]} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial b^{[2]}}$$

# Gradient descent update

$$\mathbf{W}^{[1]} = \mathbf{W}^{[1]} - \alpha d\mathbf{W}^{[1]}$$

$$d\mathbf{W}^{[1]} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial \mathbf{W}^{[1]}}$$

$$dZ^{[1]} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial Z^{[1]}}$$

$$b^{[1]} = b^{[1]} - \alpha db^{[1]}$$

$$db^{[1]} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial b^{[1]}}$$

$$dZ^{[2]} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial Z^{[2]}}$$

$$\mathbf{W}^{[2]} = \mathbf{W}^{[1]} - \alpha d\mathbf{W}^{[2]}$$

$$d\mathbf{W}^{[2]} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial \mathbf{W}^{[2]}}$$

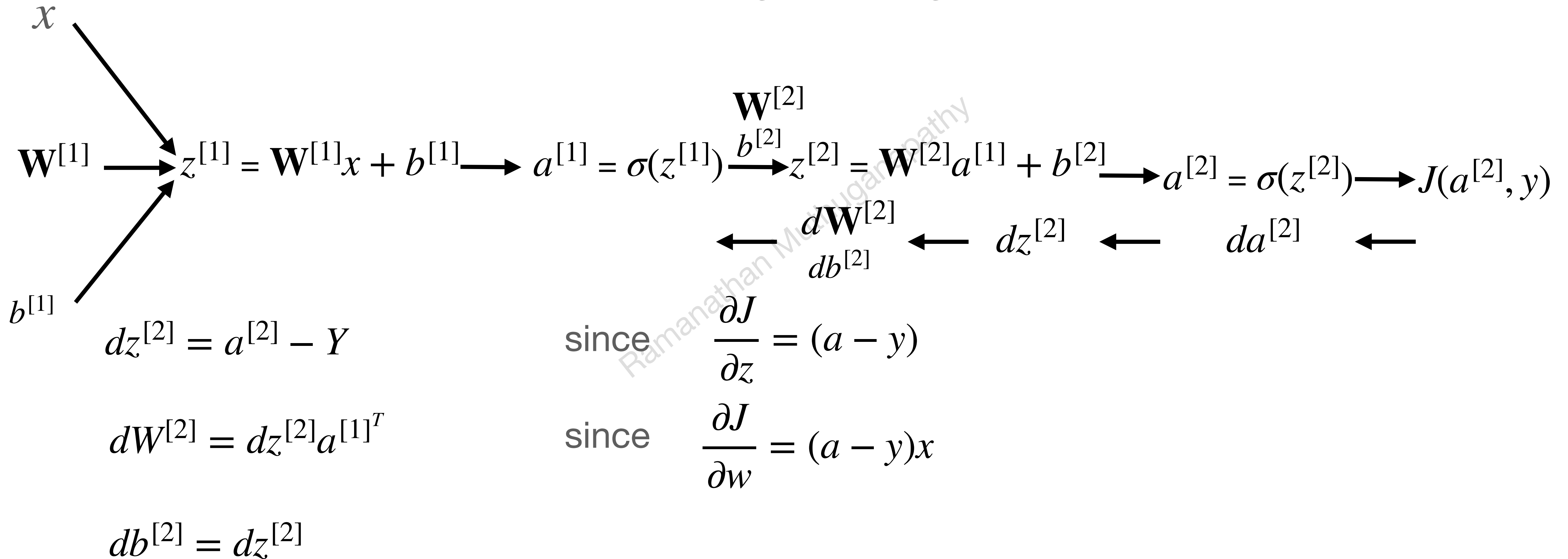
$$b^{[2]} = b^{[2]} - \alpha db^{[2]}$$

$$db^{[2]} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial b^{[2]}}$$



# Back propagation

This set directly comes from logistic regression



# Back propagation

$$dz^{[1]} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial z^{[1]}} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial z^{[2]}} \frac{\partial z^{[2]}}{\partial a^{[1]}} \frac{\partial a^{[1]}}{\partial z^{[1]}}$$

$$dz^{[1]} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial z^{[1]}} = W^{[2]T} dz^{[2]} * a^{[1]'}(z^{[1]})$$

(\* denotes element-wise operation)

$$dW^{[1]} = dz^{[1]} x^T \quad x = a^{[0]}$$

$$db^{[1]} = dz^{[1]}$$

# Back propagation

## Vectorized implementation

$$dZ^{[2]} = A^{[2]} - Y$$

$$dW^{[2]} = \frac{1}{m} dZ^{[2]} A^{[1]T}$$

$$db^{[2]} = \frac{1}{m} np.sum(dZ^{[2]}, axis = 1, keepdims = True)$$

$$dZ^{[1]} = A^{[2]} - Y$$

$$dW^{[1]} = \frac{1}{m} dZ^{[1]} X^T$$

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

# Forward propagation

$$Z^{[1]} = \mathbf{W}^{[1]}\mathbf{X} + b^{[1]}$$

$$A^{[1]} = \sigma(Z^{[1]})$$

$$Z^{[2]} = \mathbf{W}^{[2]}A^{[1]} + b^{[2]}$$

$$A^{[2]} = \sigma(Z^{[2]})$$

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# Full procedure

Randomly initialise the weights

Repeat {

    Comput FP

    Compute BP (gradients)

    Update the weights

} until convergence

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# Deep neural networks

## Architectures

- More number of hidden layers
- More units / hidden layer
- Advanced optimisation - stochastic gradient descent

# Deep neural networks

## Examples (Images / Text / Speech)

- CNN (Images), Recurrent NN (text / speech)
- ResNet, VGGNet, GoogleNet (InceptionNet) etc.
- NeuralContours, Pix2Pix, RSCNN, etc.
- BRATS (medical imaging)

# Deep neural networks

## Point cloud data

- PointNet, PointNet++, PointCompletionNet (PCN)
- Point Transformer
- Attention-based



# Deep neural networks

## Dataset - Images

- MNIST (handwritten digits)
- AlexNet
- ImageNet

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# Deep neural networks

## Dataset - 3D Models / Point Cloud / Sketches

- ShapeNet
- ModelNet
- CADNet
- CADSketchNet
- MCB (Mechanical Component Benchmark)
- ABC (A big CAD model dataset)

# Deep neural networks

## Dataset - 3D Models / Point Cloud / Sketches

- ShapeNet
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# Deep neural networks

## Typical problems that are done

- Classification
- Search and retrieval
- Shape completion
- Denoising
- Reconstruction
- Segmentation
- Sketch clean up

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# Deep neural networks utilities

## open sources

- TensorFlow
- Keras
- PyTorch

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