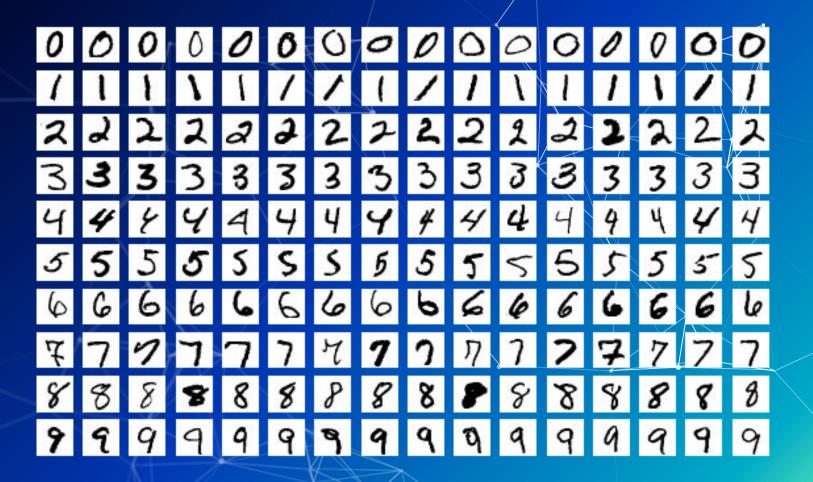
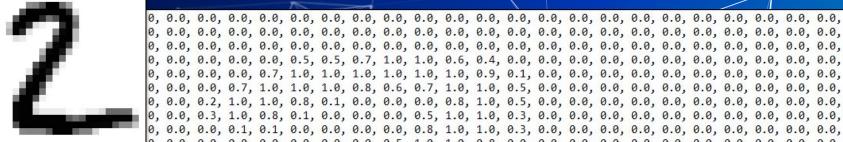
# Feedforward Neural Networks

Calvin Osborne

# Feedforward Neural Networks

-Background/Motivation-

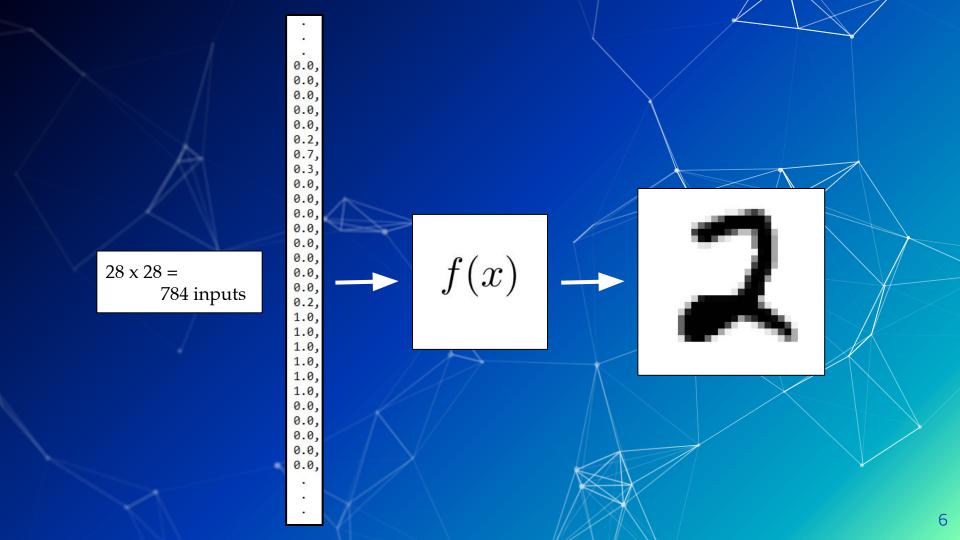




 $f 0.0,\ 0$ 



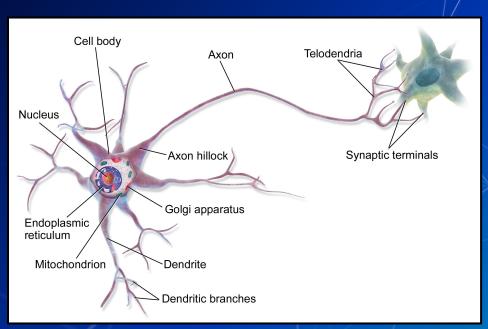
0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.6, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 0.9, 0.4, 0.7, 0.9, 1.0, 1.0, 0.9, 0.6, 0.1, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.6, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 0.7, 0.2, 0.0, 0.0, 0.1, 0.4, 0.9, 1.0, 1.0, 0.7, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.6, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 0.3, 0.1, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.7, 1.0, 0.3, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 



### Why a Neural Networks?

Complexity

Versatility

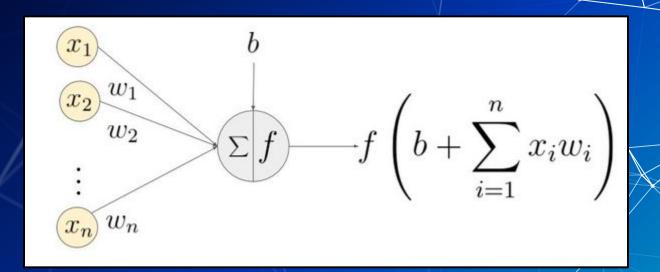


Extrapolation



# Feedforward Neural Networks

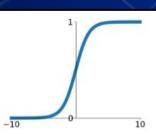
—Single Perceptron Model—



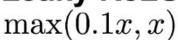
$$y = \sigma \left( \sum_{i} x_i w_i + b \right)$$

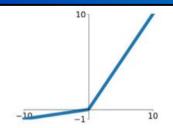
### **Sigmoid**

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



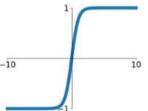
### Leaky ReLU





#### tanh

tanh(x)

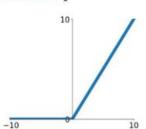


#### **Maxout**

$$\max(w_1^T x + b_1, w_2^T x + b_2)$$

#### ReLU

 $\max(0,x)$ 



#### **ELU**

$$\begin{cases} x & x \ge 0 \\ \alpha(e^x - 1) & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$C = (y - \hat{y})^2$$
 $z = \sum_{i} x_i w_i + b$ 
 $y = \sigma(z)$ 
 $w \to w - \eta \frac{\partial C}{\partial w}$ 
 $b \to w - \eta \frac{\partial C}{\partial b}$ 

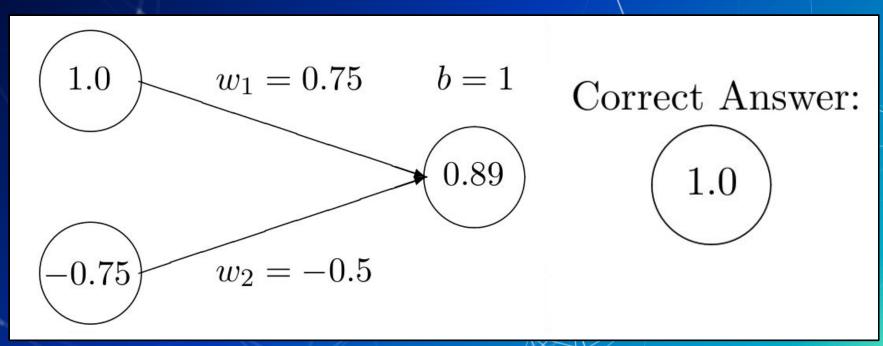
$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial w_i} = \frac{\mathrm{d}C}{\mathrm{d}y} \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_i}$$

$$= 2(y - \hat{y})\sigma'(z)x_i$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial b} = \frac{\mathrm{d}C}{\mathrm{d}y} \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial b}$$

$$= 2(y - \hat{y})\sigma'(z)$$

## Problem: Is x<sub>1</sub> larger than x<sub>2</sub>?



### **Computation:**

$$C = (0.89 - 1)^{2} = 0.0121$$

$$\partial C/\partial w_{1} = 2(0.89 - 1) \cdot \sigma'(1.0 \cdot 0.75 + -0.75 \cdot -0.5 + 1) \cdot 1.0$$

$$= -0.021$$

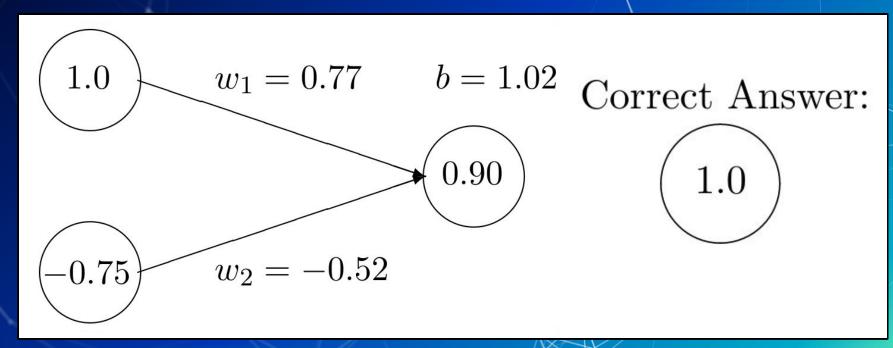
$$\partial C/\partial w_{2} = 2(0.89 - 1) \cdot \sigma'(1.0 \cdot 0.75 + -0.75 \cdot -0.5 + 1) \cdot -0.75$$

$$= 0.016$$

$$\partial C/\partial b = 2(0.89 - 1) \cdot \sigma'(1.0 \cdot 0.75 + -0.75 \cdot -0.5 + 1)$$

$$= -0.021$$

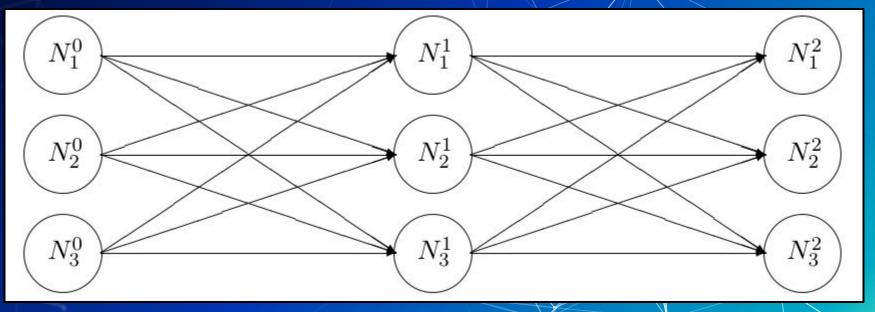
## Problem: Is x<sub>1</sub> larger than x<sub>2</sub>?



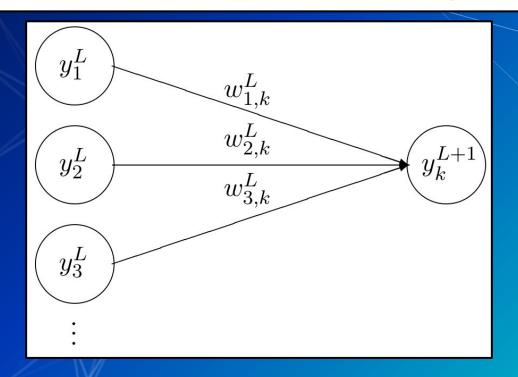
# Feedforward Neural Networks

—Neural Network Model—

### General Feedforward Network



$$y_k^{L+1} = \sigma(z_k^{L+1}) = \sigma(b_k^L + \sum_j w_{j,k}^L y_j^L)$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1^{L+1} \\ y_2^{L+1} \\ \vdots \\ y_k^{L+1} \end{bmatrix} = \sigma \begin{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} z_1^{L+1} \\ z_2^{L+1} \\ \vdots \\ z_k^{L+1} \end{bmatrix} \end{pmatrix} = \sigma \begin{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_1^L \\ b_2^L \\ \vdots \\ b_k^L \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \sum_j w_{j,1}^L y_j^L \\ \sum_j w_{j,2}^L y_j^L \end{bmatrix} \\ \vdots \\ \sum_j w_{j,k}^L y_j^L \end{bmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$$

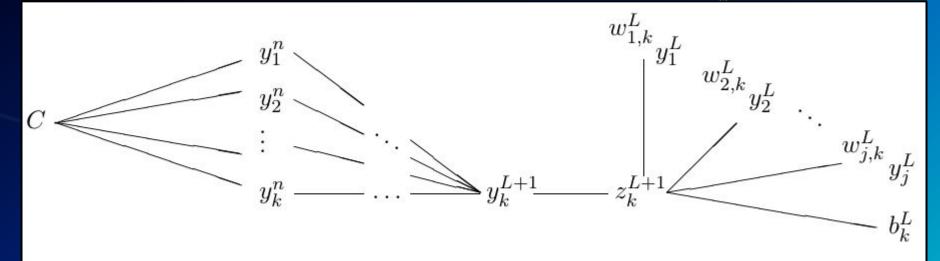
$$= \sigma \begin{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_1^L \\ b_2^L \\ \vdots \\ b_k^L \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} w_{1,1}^L & w_{2,1}^L & \dots & w_{j,1}^L \\ w_{1,2}^L & w_{2,2}^L & \dots & w_{j,2}^L \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ w_{1,k}^L & w_{2,k}^L & \dots & w_{j,k}^L \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1^L \\ y_2^L \\ \vdots \\ y_j^L \end{bmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= L + 1 \qquad -(L + 1) \qquad -(L + 1) \qquad -(L + 1) \qquad -(L + 1)$$

$$\mathbf{y}^{L+1} = \sigma(\mathbf{z}^{L+1}) = \sigma(\mathbf{b}^L + \mathbf{w}^L \mathbf{y}^L)$$

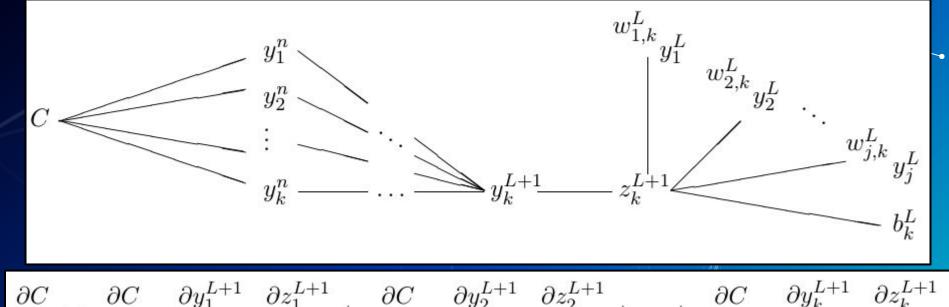
$$C = \sum_{i} (y_i^n - \hat{y}_i)^2$$

### **Chain Rule Diagram**



$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial C}{\partial w_{j,k}^{L}} &= \frac{\partial C}{\partial y_{k}^{L+1}} \cdot \frac{\partial y_{k}^{L+1}}{\partial z_{k}^{L+1}} \cdot \frac{\partial z_{k}^{L+1}}{\partial w_{j,k}^{L}} \\ &= \frac{\partial C}{\partial y_{k}^{L+1}} \cdot \sigma'(z_{k}^{L+1}) \cdot y_{j}^{L} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial C}{\partial b_k^L} &= \frac{\partial C}{\partial y_k^{L+1}} \cdot \frac{\partial y_k^{L+1}}{\partial z_k^{L+1}} \cdot \frac{\partial z_k^{L+1}}{\partial b_k^L} \\ &= \frac{\partial C}{\partial y_k^{L+1}} \cdot \sigma'(z_k^{L+1}) \end{split}$$



$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial C}{\partial y_j^L} &= \frac{\partial C}{\partial y_1^{L+1}} \cdot \frac{\partial y_1^{L+1}}{\partial z_1^{L+1}} \cdot \frac{\partial z_1^{L+1}}{\partial y_j^L} + \frac{\partial C}{\partial y_2^{L+1}} \cdot \frac{\partial y_2^{L+1}}{\partial z_2^{L+1}} \cdot \frac{\partial z_2^{L+1}}{\partial y_j^L} + \dots + \frac{\partial C}{\partial y_k^{L+1}} \cdot \frac{\partial y_k^{L+1}}{\partial z_k^{L+1}} \cdot \frac{\partial z_k^{L+1}}{\partial y_j^L} \\ &= \sum_k \frac{\partial C}{\partial y_k^{L+1}} \cdot \frac{\partial y_k^{L+1}}{\partial z_k^{L+1}} \cdot \frac{\partial z_k^{L+1}}{\partial y_j^L} \\ &= \sum_k \frac{\partial C}{\partial y_k^{L+1}} \cdot \sigma'(z_k^{L+1}) \cdot w_{j,k}^L. \end{split}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial C}{\partial w_{1,1}^L} & \frac{\partial C}{\partial w_{2,1}^L} & \dots & \frac{\partial C}{\partial w_{j,1}^L} \\ \frac{\partial C}{\partial w_{1,2}^L} & \frac{\partial C}{\partial w_{2,2}^L} & \dots & \frac{\partial C}{\partial w_{j,2}^L} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial C}{\partial w_{1,k}^L} & \frac{\partial C}{\partial w_{2,k}^L} & \dots & \frac{\partial C}{\partial w_{j,k}^L} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial C}{\partial y_L^{l+1}} \\ \frac{\partial C}{\partial y_2^{l+1}} \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \sigma'(z_L^{l+1}) \\ \sigma'(z_2^{l+1}) \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial C}{\partial y_k^{l+1}} \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} y_L^L \\ y_2^L \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial C}{\partial y_k^{l+1}} \end{bmatrix}^\top \\ \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial C}{\partial y_L^{l+1}} \\ \frac{\partial C}{\partial y_2^{l+1}} \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \sigma'(z_L^{l+1}) \\ \sigma'(z_2^{l+1}) \\ \frac{\partial C}{\partial y_k^{l+1}} \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} y_L^L \\ y_2^L \\ \vdots \\ y_j^L \end{bmatrix}^\top \\ \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial C}{\partial y_L^{l+1}} \\ \frac{\partial C}{\partial y_2^{l+1}} \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \sigma'(z_L^{l+1}) \\ \frac{\partial C}{\partial y_2^{l+1}} \\ \frac{\partial C}{\partial y_k^{l+1}} \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \sigma'(z_L^{l+1}) \\ \frac{\partial C}{\partial y_2^{l+1}} \\ \frac{\partial C}{\partial y_2^{l+1}} \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \sigma'(z_L^{l+1}) \\ \frac{\partial C}{\partial y_2^{l+1}} \\ \frac{\partial C}{\partial y_2^{l+1}} \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \sigma'(z_L^{l+1}) \\ \frac{\partial C}{\partial y_2^{l+1}} \\ \frac{\partial C}{\partial y_2^{l+1}} \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \sigma'(z_L^{l+1}) \\ \frac{\partial C}{\partial y_2^{l+1}} \\ \frac{\partial C}{\partial y_2^{l+1}} \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \sigma'(z_L^{l+1}) \\ \frac{\partial C}{\partial y_2^{l+1}} \\ \frac{\partial C}{\partial y_2^{l+1}} \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \sigma'(z_L^{l+1}) \\ \frac{\partial C}{\partial y_2^{l+1}} \\ \frac{\partial C}{\partial y_2^{l+1}} \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \sigma'(z_L^{l+1}) \\ \frac{\partial C}{\partial y_2^{l+1}} \\ \frac{\partial C}{\partial y_2^{l+1}} \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \sigma'(z_L^{l+1}) \\ \frac{\partial C}{\partial y_2^{l+1}} \\ \frac{\partial C}{\partial y_2^{l+1}} \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \sigma'(z_L^{l+1}) \\ \frac{\partial C}{\partial y_2^{l+1}} \\ \frac{\partial C}{\partial y_2^{l+1}} \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \sigma'(z_L^{l+1}) \\ \frac{\partial C}{\partial y$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \partial C/\partial b_1^L \\ \partial C/\partial b_2^L \\ \vdots \\ \partial C/\partial b_k^L \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \partial C/\partial y_1^{L+1} \\ \partial C/\partial y_2^{L+1} \\ \vdots \\ \partial C/\partial y_k^{L+1} \end{bmatrix} \circ \begin{bmatrix} \sigma'(z_1^{L+1}) \\ \sigma'(z_2^{L+1}) \\ \vdots \\ \sigma'(z_k^{L+1}) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \partial C/\partial y_1^L \\ \partial C/\partial y_2^L \\ \vdots \\ \partial C/\partial y_j^L \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} w_{1,1}^L & w_{2,1}^L & \dots & w_{j,1}^L \\ w_{1,2}^L & w_{2,2}^L & \dots & w_{j,2}^L \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ w_{1,k}^L & w_{2,k}^L & \dots & w_{j,k}^L \end{bmatrix}^\top \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma'(z_1^{L+1}) \\ \sigma'(z_2^{L+1}) \\ \vdots \\ \sigma'(z_k^{L+1}) \end{bmatrix} \circ \begin{bmatrix} \partial C/\partial y_1^{L+1} \\ \partial C/\partial y_2^{L+1} \\ \vdots \\ \partial C/\partial y_k^{L+1} \end{bmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$$

# The Gradient Decent Equations (Unsimplified)

1) 
$$\nabla_{w^L} \mathbf{C} = (\nabla_{y^{L+1}} \mathbf{C} \circ \sigma'(\mathbf{z}^{L+1})) \cdot (\mathbf{y}^L)^\top$$

2) 
$$\nabla_{b^L} \mathbf{C} = \nabla_{y^{L+1}} \mathbf{C} \circ \sigma'(\mathbf{z}^{L+1})$$

3) 
$$\nabla_{y^L} \mathbf{C} = (\mathbf{w}^L)^\top \cdot (\nabla_{y^{L+1}} \mathbf{C} \circ \sigma'(\mathbf{z}^{L+1}))$$

# Getting rid of the y-Gradient: Delta Notation

$$oldsymbol{\delta}^n = 
abla_{y^n} oldsymbol{C} \circ \sigma'(oldsymbol{z}^n) \ oldsymbol{\delta}^L = ((oldsymbol{w}^L)^{ op} oldsymbol{\delta}^{L+1}) \circ \sigma'(oldsymbol{z}^L)$$

$$\phi extstyle extstyle extstyle oldsymbol{\delta}^L = 
abla_{y^L} oldsymbol{C} \circ \sigma'(oldsymbol{z}^L)$$

### The Gradient Decent Equations

1) 
$$\boldsymbol{\delta}^n = \nabla_{y^n} \boldsymbol{C} \circ \sigma'(\boldsymbol{z}^n)$$

2) 
$$\boldsymbol{\delta}^L = ((\boldsymbol{w}^L)^{\top} \boldsymbol{\delta}^{L+1}) \circ \sigma'(\boldsymbol{z}^L)$$

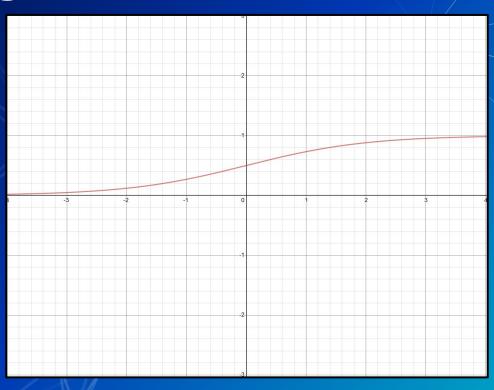
3) 
$$\nabla_{w^L} \boldsymbol{C} = \boldsymbol{\delta}^L \cdot (\boldsymbol{y}^L)^\top$$

4) 
$$\nabla_{b^L} C = \delta^L$$

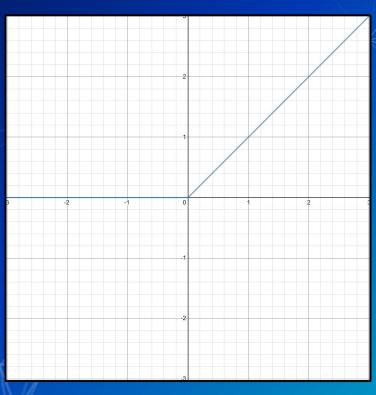
# Feedforward Neural Networks

—Issues/Potential Solutions—

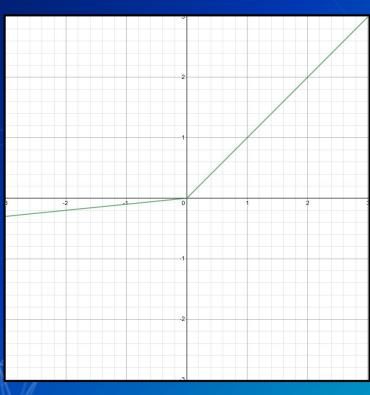
### Vanishing Gradient Problem



### Vanishing Gradient Problem



### Vanishing Gradient Problem



### Vanishing Gradient Problem (Cross-Entropy)

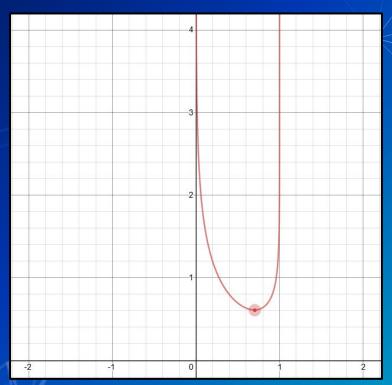
$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial w^{n-1}} = \frac{\partial C}{\partial u^n} \cdot \sigma'(z^n) \cdot y^{n-1}$$

Quadratic Cost Function:  $C = \frac{1}{2}(y^n - \hat{y})^2$ 

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial C}{\partial w^{n-1}} = (y^n - \hat{y}) \cdot \sigma'(z^n) \cdot y^{n-1}$$

Cross-Entropy Cost Function:  $C = -\hat{y} \ln y^n - (1 - \hat{y}) \ln (1 - y^n)$ 

### Vanishing Gradient Problem (Cross-Entropy)



$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial y^n} = \frac{1 - \hat{y}}{1 - y^n} - \frac{\hat{y}}{y^n} = \frac{y^n - \hat{y}}{y^n(1 - y^n)}$$

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

$$\sigma'(x) = \frac{e^{-x}}{(1 + e^{-x})^2} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}} \left( \frac{1 + e^{-x} - 1}{1 + e^{-x}} \right)$$

$$\sigma'(x) = \sigma(x)(1 - \sigma(x))$$

### Vanishing Gradient Problem (Cross-Entropy)

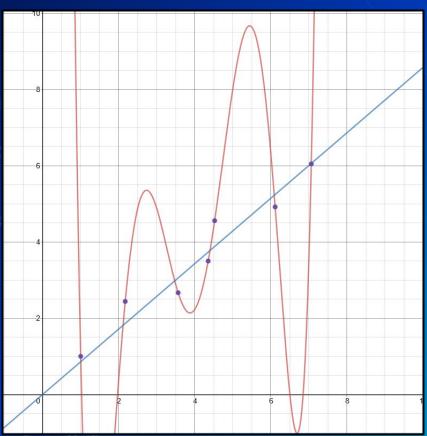
Cross-Entropy Cost Function:  $C = -\hat{y} \ln y^n - (1 - \hat{y}) \ln (1 - y^n)$ 

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial C}{\partial w^{n-1}} = \frac{y^n - \hat{y}}{y^n (1 - y^n)} \cdot \sigma'(z^n) \cdot y^{n-1}$$

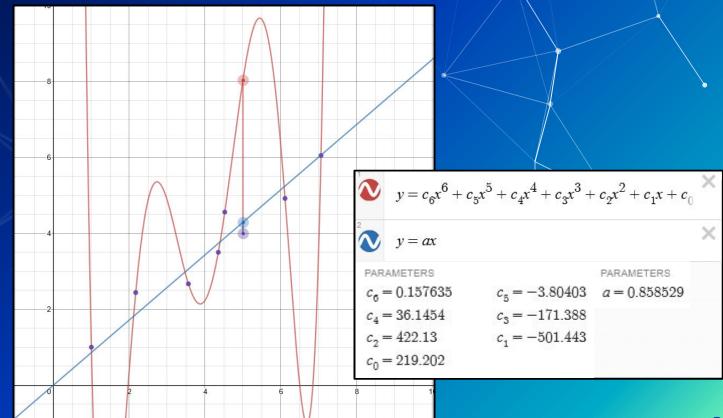
$$= \frac{y^n - \hat{y}}{y^n (1 - y^n)} \cdot y^n (1 - y^n) \cdot y^{n-1}$$

$$= (y^n - \hat{y}) \cdot y^{n-1}$$

### Overfitting and Regularization



### **Overfitting and Regularization**



### **Overfitting and Regularization**

$$C = C_0 + \frac{\lambda}{2|w|} \sum_{w} w^2$$

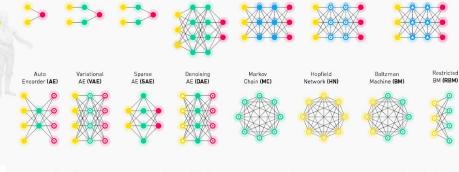
$$w \to w - \eta \frac{\partial C}{\partial w} - \eta \frac{\lambda}{|w|} w$$

$$b \to w - \eta \frac{\partial C}{\partial b}$$

### Neural Networks Basic

**Cheat Sheet** 

#### BecomingHuman.Al



Recurrent Neural

Network (RNN)

Long / Short Term

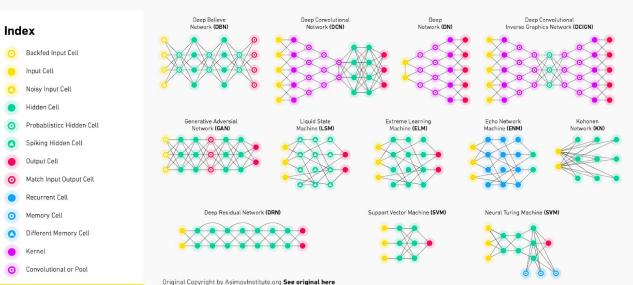
Memory (LSTM)

Gated Recurrent

Unit (GRU)

Deep Feed

Forward (DFF)



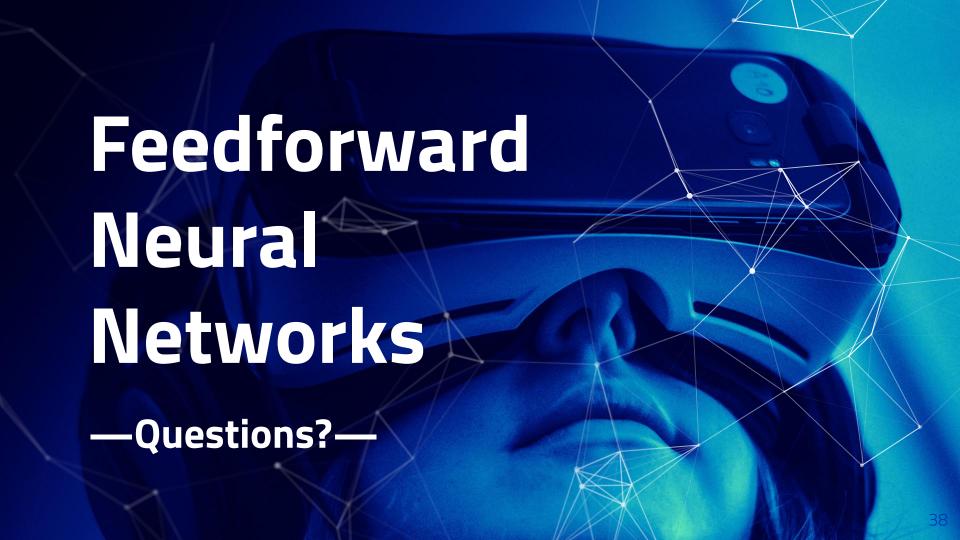
Feed

Forward (FF)

Radial Basis

Network (RBF)

https://towardsdatascience.com/complete-guide-of-activation-functions-34076e95d044-





http://neuralnetworksanddeeplearning.com/chap3http://neuralnetworksanddeeplearning.com/index.html.html

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https://iamtrask.github.io/2015/07/12/basic-python-network/

—Sources—