

For these exercises, you should review the notes on [Neural Networks](#).

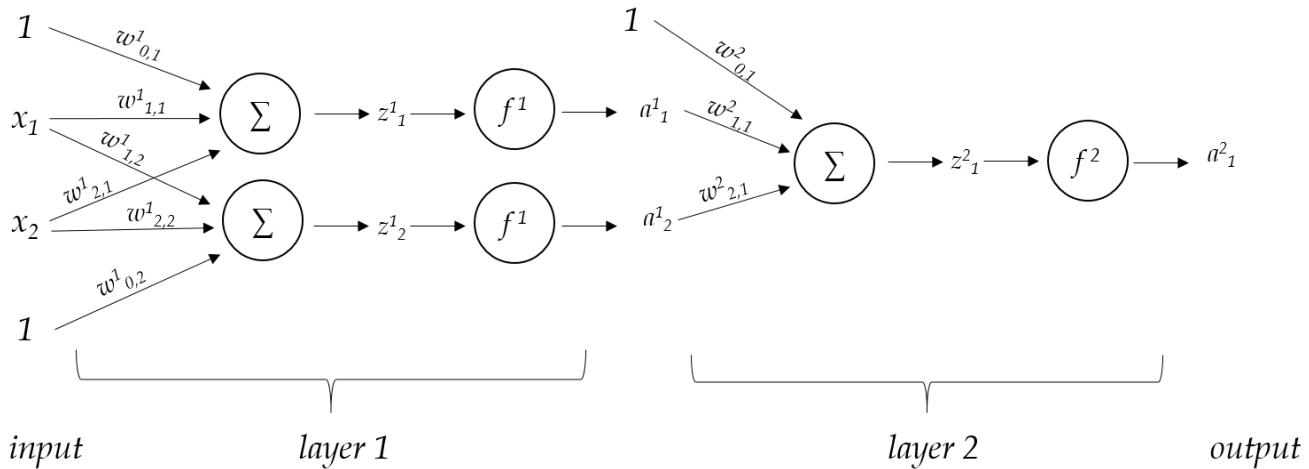
## 1) Prediction

Consider the following data set:

```
X = np.array([[0, 1, 2],
              [0, 1, 2]])
Y = np.array([[0, 1, 0]])
```

The columns of X and Y are the data points and corresponding labels.

We will be looking at the behavior of the following simple two-layer network:



Assume that within each layer, each unit has the step activation function  $f(z)$  given by

$$f(z) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } z > 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}.$$

Let the weights in the first layer (layer 1) be:

- $w_{0,1}^1 = -0.5, w_{1,1}^1 = 1, w_{2,1}^1 = 0$
- $w_{0,2}^1 = 1.5, w_{1,2}^1 = -1, w_{2,2}^1 = 0$

**1A)** Enter a matrix  $Z$  where each column represents the outputs of the hidden units ( $f^1(z_1^1)$  and  $f^1(z_2^1)$ ) for each of the input vectors in  $x$ .

Enter a Python list of lists  $[[a,b,c],[d,e,f]]$ , each list is a row of the matrix.

**100.00%**

You have infinitely many submissions remaining.

**1B)** Pick weights for the second layer  $w_{0,1}^2, w_{1,1}^2, w_{2,1}^2$  so that the desired outputs are predicted correctly.

Enter a Python list of 3 numbers [ $w_{0,1}^2, w_{1,1}^2, w_{2,1}^2$ ] [-1.5, 1, 1]

100.00%

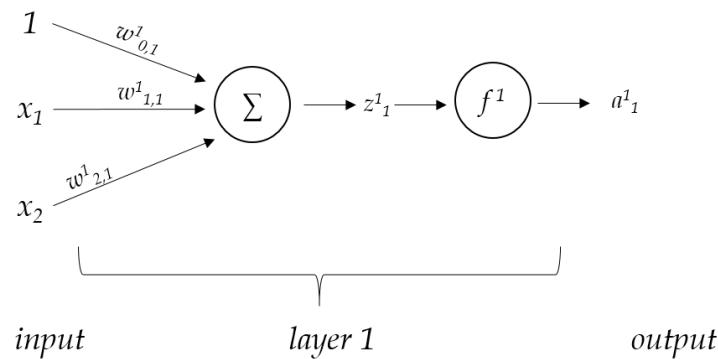
You have infinitely many submissions remaining.

## 2) Training

Now, we will consider the classification of a different set of  $x$  and  $y$  data, with a different single layer network having the following structure and activation function:

$$z = w_{1,1}^1 x_1 + w_{2,1}^1 x_2 + w_{0,1}^1$$

In this network we have  $f^1(z) = z$ , so our output  $a_1^1 = z_1^1$ .



Assume the initial weights are  $w_{0,1}^1 = 1, w_{1,1}^1 = 1, w_{2,1}^1 = 1$ , and the step size is 0.5 (not usually a good idea, but okay for now).

The current training example is  $x^{(i)} = [1, 2]^T, y^{(i)} = -1$ .

**2A)** What is the output value  $a_1^1$ , given current input  $x^{(i)}$  and the current weights?

Enter a number

100.00%

You have infinitely many submissions remaining.

**2B)** What will the values of weights  $w_{0,1}^1, w_{1,1}^1, w_{2,1}^1$  be after one step of stochastic gradient descent at the given training example  $x^{(i)} = [1, 2]^T, y^{(i)} = -1$  using our definition of hinge loss  $L_h(v) = \max(0, 1 - v)$ ?

Enter a Python list of 3 numbers [ $w_{0,1}^1, w_{1,1}^1, w_{2,1}^1$ ] (to 3 decimal places)

100.00%

You have infinitely many submissions remaining.

**2C)** What would the output value  $a_1^1$  be, for this same input  $x$ , with these new weights?

Enter a number

**100.00%**

You have infinitely many submissions remaining.

**2D)** What would happen to the  $v_i$  if we did another SGD update, for that same point, with step size 0.5, as before?

Enter a Python list of 3 numbers  $[w_{0,1}^1, w_{1,1}^1, w_{2,1}^1]$

**100.00%**

You have infinitely many submissions remaining.

**2E)** Now what would the output be?

Enter a number

**100.00%**

You have infinitely many submissions remaining.

**2F)** What if we do one more update, for that same point?

Enter a Python list of 3 numbers  $[w_{0,1}^1, w_{1,1}^1, w_{2,1}^1]$

**100.00%**

You have infinitely many submissions remaining.

Solution:  $[0.0, 0.0, -1.0]$

**Explanation:**

Nothing happens; the derivatives are zero since the hinge loss is zero.