

CIS 419/519: Homework 5

Jiatong Sun

03/13/2020

Although the solutions are entirely my own, I consulted with the following people and sources while working on this homework: *YuchenSun, JunfanPan*
<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/50994504/how-to-put-figure-between-items-on-enumerate-list>

1 Logical Functions with Neural Nets

a.

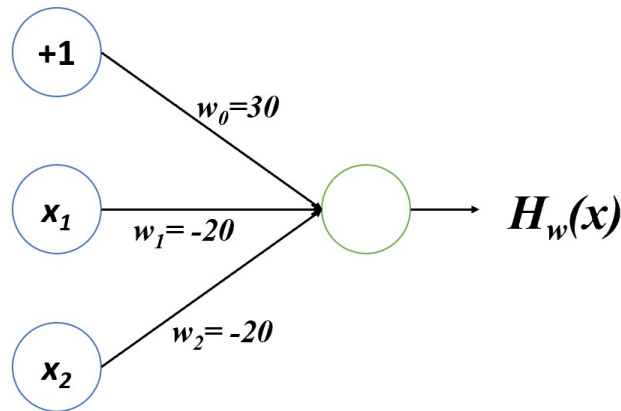


Figure 1: NAND

| Truth Table | | |
|-------------|-------|-------------------|
| x_1 | x_2 | $H(x)$ |
| 0 | 0 | $\sigma(30) = 1$ |
| 0 | 1 | $\sigma(10) = 1$ |
| 1 | 0 | $\sigma(10) = 1$ |
| 1 | 1 | $\sigma(-10) = 0$ |

Table 1: NAND

b.

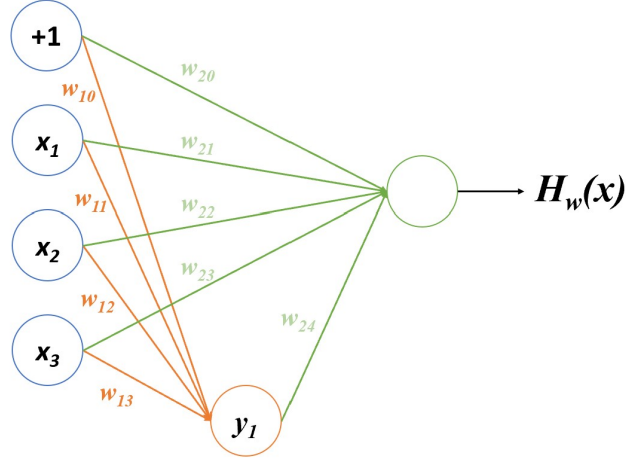


Figure 2: NAND

| Truth Table | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| w_{10} | w_{11} | w_{12} | w_{13} | w_{20} | w_{21} | w_{22} | w_{23} | w_{24} |
| -30 | 20 | 20 | 20 | -10 | 20 | 20 | 20 | -40 |

Table 2: Weight table

| Truth Table | | | | |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------------------|
| x_1 | x_2 | x_3 | y_1 | $H(x)$ |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | $\sigma(-30) = 0$ | $\sigma(-10) = 0$ |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | $\sigma(-10) = 0$ | $\sigma(10) = 1$ |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | $\sigma(-10) = 0$ | $\sigma(10) = 1$ |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | $\sigma(-10) = 0$ | $\sigma(10) = 1$ |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | $\sigma(10) = 1$ | $\sigma(-10) = 0$ |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | $\sigma(10) = 1$ | $\sigma(-10) = 0$ |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | $\sigma(10) = 1$ | $\sigma(-10) = 0$ |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | $\sigma(30) = 1$ | $\sigma(10) = 1$ |

Table 3: Parity

2 Calculating Backprop by Hand

In the following solution, superscript l denotes the number of layer and subscript p denotes the number's position in its matrix.

z_p^l denotes the dot product of weights and last layer's output, and a_p^l denotes the output of current layer, which is after the activation function. Bold font denotes matrix (a matrix contains only one scalar is also defined as a matrix here, eg. \mathbf{a}^2 denotes a matrix with only one element and a^2 denotes this element)

Since the hidden layer uses a sign function and the output layer uses a sigmoid function, the output can be expressed as follows:

$$\mathbf{a}^2 = \text{Sigmoid}(\mathbf{z}^2) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\mathbf{z}^2}} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\mathbf{W}^2 \mathbf{a}^1}} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\mathbf{W}^2 \cdot \text{Sign}(\mathbf{W}^1 \mathbf{X})}}$$

where

$$\mathbf{a}^1 = \text{Sign}(\mathbf{z}^1) = \text{Sign}(\mathbf{W}^1 \mathbf{X}) = \text{Sign}\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0.2 \\ -0.4 & 0.3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \text{Sign}\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1.3 \\ -0.8 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

and

$$\mathbf{a}^2 = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\mathbf{W}^2 \mathbf{a}^1}} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}}} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{0.1}} = 0.475$$

To calculate the output gradient with respect to each of the weights, we can use the chain rule. Every part in the partial derivative chain is calculated and listed in:

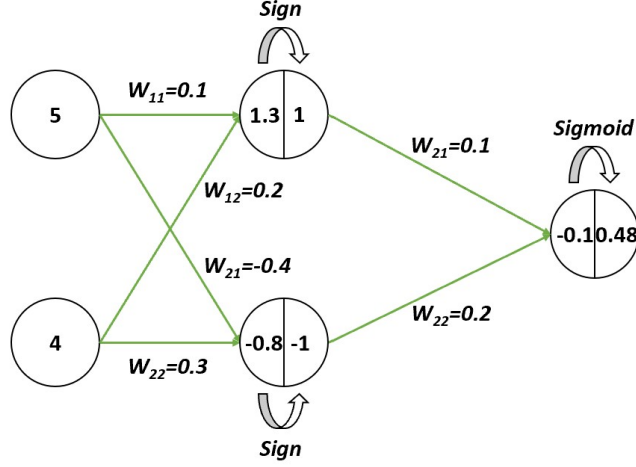


Figure 3: Forward Propagation

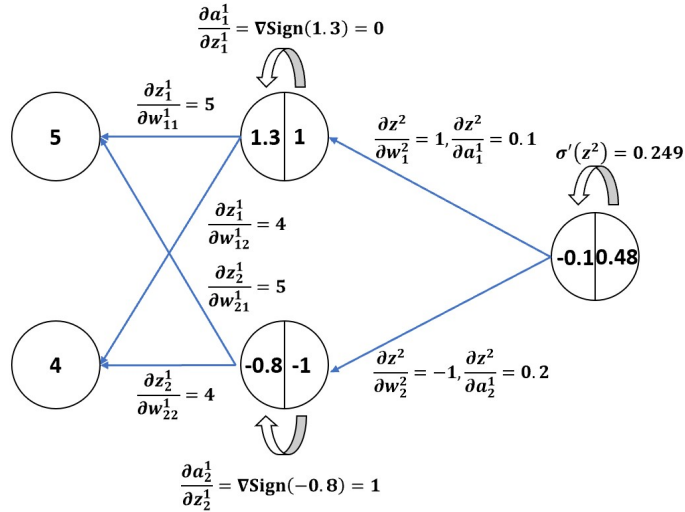


Figure 4: Backpropagation

$$\frac{d\mathbf{a}^2}{d\mathbf{W}^2} : \begin{cases} \frac{da^2}{dw_1^2} = \frac{\partial a^2}{\partial z^2} \frac{\partial z^2}{\partial w_1^2} = 0.249 \cdot 1 = 0.249 \\ \frac{da^2}{dw_2^2} = \frac{\partial a^2}{\partial z^2} \frac{\partial z^2}{\partial w_2^2} = 0.249 \cdot (-1) = -0.249 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{d\mathbf{a}^2}{d\mathbf{W}^1} : \begin{cases} \frac{da^2}{dw_{11}^1} = \frac{\partial a^2}{\partial z^2} \frac{\partial z^2}{\partial a_1^1} \frac{\partial a_1^1}{\partial z_1^1} \frac{\partial z_1^1}{\partial w_{11}^1} = 0.249 \cdot 0.1 \cdot 0 \cdot 5 = 0 \\ \frac{da^2}{dw_{12}^1} = \frac{\partial a^2}{\partial z^2} \frac{\partial z^2}{\partial a_1^1} \frac{\partial a_1^1}{\partial z_1^1} \frac{\partial z_1^1}{\partial w_{12}^1} = 0.249 \cdot 0.1 \cdot 0 \cdot 4 = 0 \\ \frac{da^2}{dw_{21}^1} = \frac{\partial a^2}{\partial z^2} \frac{\partial z^2}{\partial a_2^1} \frac{\partial a_2^1}{\partial z_2^1} \frac{\partial z_2^1}{\partial w_{21}^1} = 0.249 \cdot 0.2 \cdot 1 \cdot 5 = 0.249 \\ \frac{da^2}{dw_{22}^1} = \frac{\partial a^2}{\partial z^2} \frac{\partial z^2}{\partial a_2^1} \frac{\partial a_2^1}{\partial z_2^1} \frac{\partial z_2^1}{\partial w_{22}^1} = 0.249 \cdot 0.2 \cdot 1 \cdot 4 = 0.199 \end{cases}$$

So we finally get

$$\frac{d\mathbf{a}^2}{d\mathbf{W}^2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.249 & -0.249 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \frac{d\mathbf{a}^2}{d\mathbf{W}^1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0.249 & 0.199 \end{bmatrix}$$

3 Neural Nets in SuperTuxKart