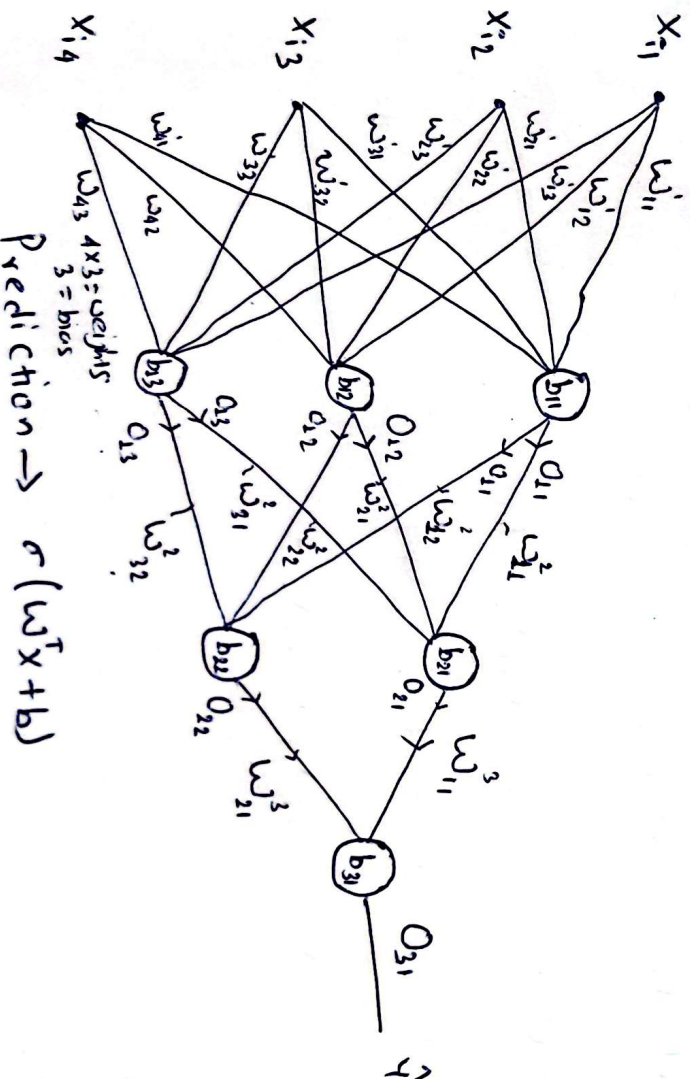


How Neural Network predicts

Suppose we have a data

GPA	iq	10 th marks	12 th marks	Predict
7.9	74	66	80	1
8.1	90	70	76	0



Layer #1

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & x_{13} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & x_{23} \\ x_{31} & x_{32} & x_{33} \\ x_{41} & x_{42} & x_{43} \end{bmatrix}^T + \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} \\ b_{12} \\ b_{13} \end{bmatrix}$$

$4 \times 3 \xrightarrow{T} 3 \times 4$ 4×1 3×1

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & x_{13} & x_{14} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & x_{23} & x_{24} \\ x_{31} & x_{32} & x_{33} & x_{34} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} \\ b_{12} \\ b_{13} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \omega'_{11}x_{i1} + \omega'_{21}x_{i2} + \omega'_{31}x_{i3} + \omega'_{41}x_{i4} \\ \omega'_{12}x_{i1} + \omega'_{22}x_{i2} + \omega'_{32}x_{i3} + \omega'_{42}x_{i4} \\ \omega'_{13}x_{i1} + \omega'_{23}x_{i2} + \omega'_{33}x_{i3} + \omega'_{43}x_{i4} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} \\ b_{12} \\ b_{13} \end{bmatrix}$$

since we also have to apply activation function

$$= \sigma \left(\begin{bmatrix} \omega'_{11}x_{i1} + \omega'_{21}x_{i2} + \omega'_{31}x_{i3} + \omega'_{41}x_{i4} + b_{11} \\ \omega'_{12}x_{i1} + \omega'_{22}x_{i2} + \omega'_{32}x_{i3} + \omega'_{42}x_{i4} + b_{12} \\ \omega'_{13}x_{i1} + \omega'_{23}x_{i2} + \omega'_{33}x_{i3} + \omega'_{43}x_{i4} + b_{13} \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0_{11} \\ 0_{12} \\ 0_{13} \end{bmatrix}$$

Layer #2

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \omega_{11}^2 & \omega_{12}^2 \\ \omega_{21}^2 & \omega_{22}^2 \\ \omega_{31}^2 & \omega_{32}^2 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} 0_{11} \\ 0_{12} \\ 0_{13} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} b_{21} \\ b_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$3 \times 2 \xrightarrow{T} 2 \times 3$
Transpose multiplication (dot product).

$$= \sigma \left(\begin{bmatrix} \omega_{11}^2 0_{11} + \omega_{21}^2 0_{12} + \omega_{31}^2 0_{13} + b_{21} \\ \omega_{12}^2 0_{11} + \omega_{22}^2 0_{12} + \omega_{32}^2 0_{13} + b_{22} \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{21} \\ 0_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

Layer #3

$$\begin{bmatrix} w_{11}^3 \\ w_{21}^3 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} o_{21} \\ o_{22} \end{bmatrix} + [b_{31}]$$

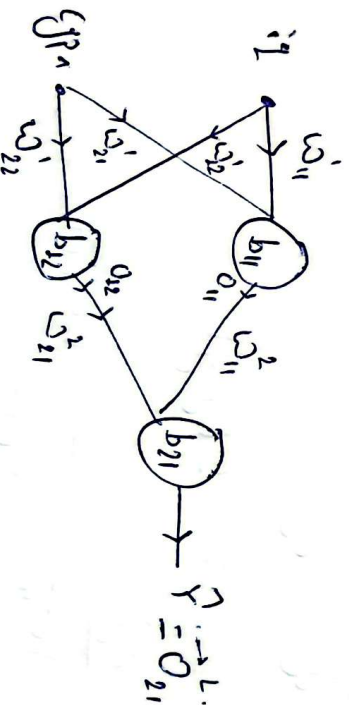
$$= \sigma \left([w_{11}^3 o_{21} + w_{21}^3 o_{22} + b_{31}] \right)$$

$$= \hat{y}_1$$

$$= o_{31}$$

Backpropagation in NN

$i \backslash j$	1	2
1	80	60
2	70	50
3	120	110



Steps

- 1) Initialize weights & bias (random value or different initialization technique).
 \hookrightarrow You select a point (random).
 \hookrightarrow Standard.

$$w \rightarrow 1, b \rightarrow 0.$$

2) Predict (190) \rightarrow backward prop [dot product].

Suppose we got [19 190] but actual was 3.

3) Choose a loss function.

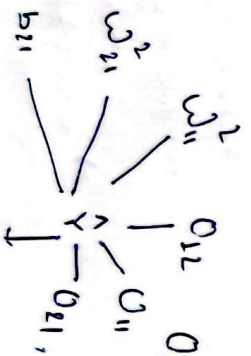
\hookrightarrow We choose MSE loss

$$o_{21} = o_{11} w_{11}^2 + o_{12} w_{21}^2 + b_{21}$$

$$L = (Y - \hat{Y})^2$$

$$(3 - 19)^2 = 225$$

end.



4) Weights & bias update

\hookrightarrow Gradient Descent

$$w_{new} = w_{old} - \eta \frac{dL}{dw_{old}}$$

$$b_{new} = b_{old} - \eta \frac{dL}{db_{old}}$$

Partial derivative
w.r.t. b

$$\frac{dL}{dw_{11}^2} \cdot \frac{dL}{dw_{21}^2} \cdot \frac{dL}{db_{11}} \left(\frac{dL}{dw_{11}^2} \cdot \frac{dL}{dw_{21}^2} \cdot \frac{dL}{db_{11}} \right) \left(\frac{dL}{dw_{12}^2} \cdot \frac{dL}{dw_{22}^2} \cdot \frac{dL}{db_{12}} \right)$$

$$\frac{dL}{dw_{11}^2} = \frac{dL}{dy} \times \frac{dy}{dw_{11}^2} \rightarrow \text{Chain rule}$$

$$\frac{dL}{dy} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (y - \hat{y})^2$$

$$= -2(y - \hat{y})$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial w_{11}^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial w_{11}^2} [w_{11} w_{11}^2 + w_{21} w_{21}^2 + b_{11}]$$

$$= 0_{11}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_{11}^2} = -2(y - \hat{y}) 0_{11}$$

→ Loss function is a function of all trainable parameters.

Back propagation algorithm

epochs = 5.

for j in range(epochs)

for i in range(x.shape[0])

→ select 1 row (random)

→ Predict (using forward propagation)

→ calculate loss

→ update weights & biases

→ $w_{in} = w_{in} - \eta \frac{dL}{dw}$

→ calculate avg loss for all epochs