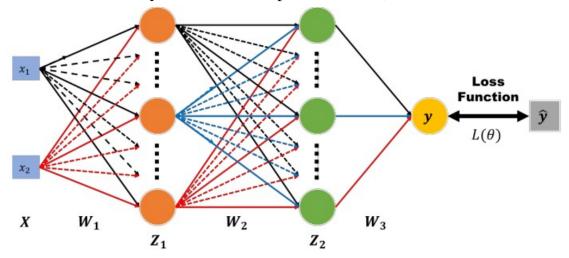
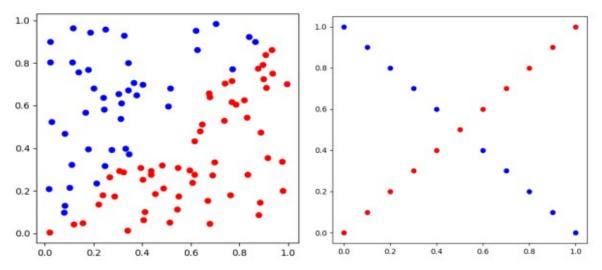
## DLP-Lab 1 Backpropagation

#### 1. Introduction:

本次 lab 使用的 network 為 fully connected neural network,具有兩個 input features、兩層 hidden layers 以及一個 output(如下圖),並使用 MSE 來計算 loss。



Input dataset 有兩種,一種為 linear,另一種為 XOR。



本次的目的是利用 python 中的 numpy 推導 backpropagation 並計算 gradient 來更新 weight,以達到 training 的效果。

# 2. Experiment setups:

# A. Sigmoid functions

我們使用 sigmoid function 作為 activation function, 公式及其導數的推導如下:

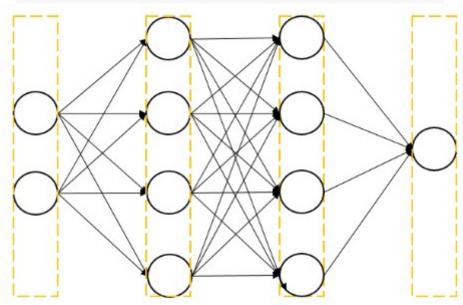
$$\sigma(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\sigma(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \left[ \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}} \right] 
= \frac{d}{dx} (1+e^{-x})^{-1} 
= -(1+e^{-x})^{-2} (-e^{-x}) 
= \frac{e^{-x}}{(1+e^{-x})^2} 
= \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}} \cdot \frac{e^{-x}}{1+e^{-x}} 
= \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}} \cdot \frac{(1+e^{-x})-1}{1+e^{-x}} 
= \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}} \cdot \left( \frac{1+e^{-x}}{1+e^{-x}} - \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}} \right) 
= \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}} \cdot \left( 1 - \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}} \right) 
= \sigma(x) \cdot (1-\sigma(x))$$

#### B. Neural network

Input neuron 數為 2 個,第一層 hidden layer 的 neuron 數為 4 個,第二層 hidden layer 的 neuron 數為 4 個,最後一層的 output neuron 數為 1 個。

```
# Define number of neurons for each layer
input_Neurons = 2
hid1_Neurons = 4
hid2_Neurons = 4
output_Neurons = 1
```



Input layer Hidden layer Hidden layer Output layer

### C. Backpropagation

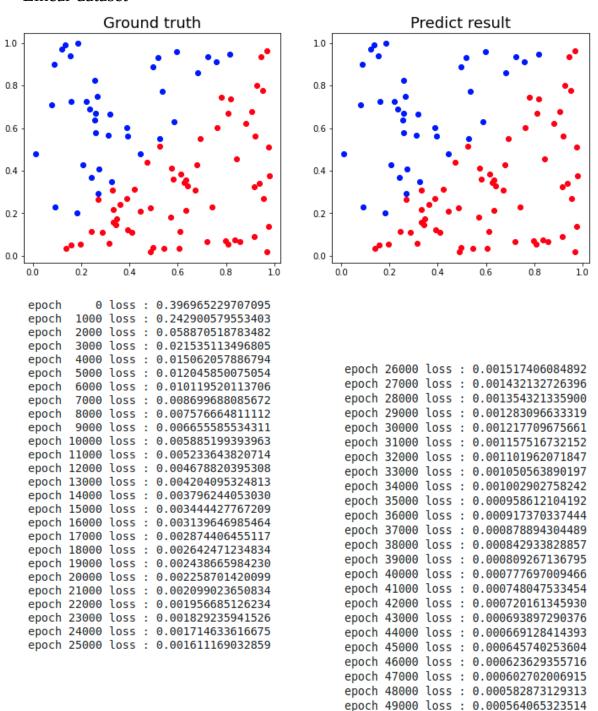
首先將 weights 都給予一隨機初始值,接著做 forward propagation 得到 predict result 並與 ground truth 計算 loss,然後利用 chain rule 將 loss 對每個 weight 做偏微分(back propagation),得到每一層之間的 gradient,最後再乘上 learning rate 以 gradient descent 的方式更新 weights,目的是使 loss 愈小愈好。

```
# Back propagation
err_grad = t - y_pred #n*1
d_predict_output = err_grad * derivative_sigmoid(y_pred) #n*1
d_hid2_output = d_predict_output.dot(w3.T) * derivative_sigmoid(z2) #n*4
d_hid1_output = d_hid2_output.dot(w2) * derivative_sigmoid(z1) #n*4
```

## 3. Results of your testing:

## A. Screenshot and comparison figure

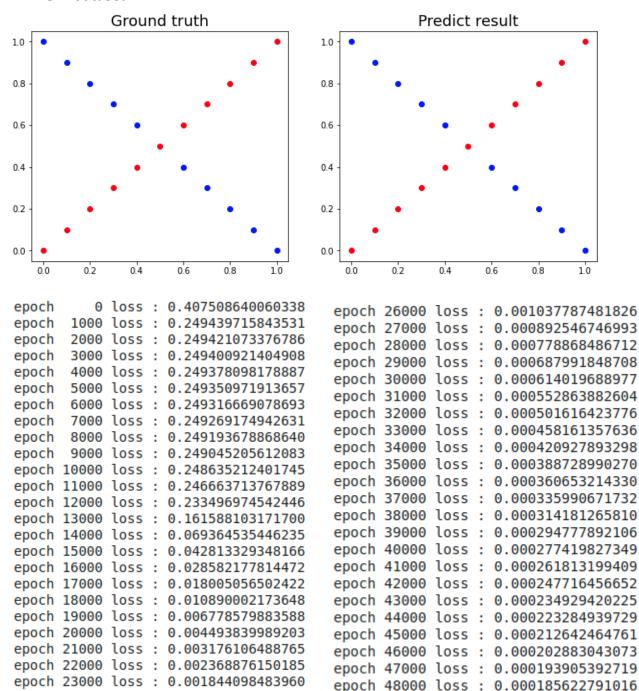
Linear dataset



Testing prediction:	[9.86952417e-01]
[[7.70004580e-06]	[9.99993391e-01]
[1.38472164e-06]	[9.99995923e-01]
[1.00985356e-07]	[9.99991869e-01]
[9.99995744e-01]	[9.99993252e-01]
[9.99995961e-01]	[3.53423830e-03]
[9.99995829e-01]	[9.99434845e-01]
[9.99995020e-01]	[1.37159528e-06]
[1.67994042e-07]	[9.99972953e-01]
[9.99996033e-01]	[9.81953149e-01]
[9.99995706e-01]	[9.99980281e-01]
[9.99995857e-01]	[9.99993036e-01]
[1.33910637e-07]	[1.35464506e-05]
[9.99508098e-01]	[9.99991160e-01]
[9.99995610e-01]	[9.91078095e-08]
[6.29007159e-02]	[2.24365531e-07]
[2.73932347e-06]	[9.99988482e-01]
[9.99989837e-01]	[5.30161956e-07]
[9.99994150e-01]	[9.99996005e-01]
[8.74119727e-07]	[9.76614804e-08]
[9.99993297e-01]	[3.53732200e-07]
[1.39792802e-07]	[9.99958699e-01]
[9.52088935e-01]	[9.99995473e-01]
[9.99991538e-01]	[1.87897232e-06]
[9.99536579e-01]	[9.99992327e-01]
[2.56665124e-07]	[2.74233426e-02]
[1.54130134e-07]	[3.04141355e-07]
[8.04494301e-06]	[9.99970828e-01]
[9.99996004e-01]	[9.99961174e-01]
[8.62393484e-08]	[9.99995874e-01]
[9.99995208e-01]	[9.99995836e-01]
[1.55660319e-07]	[1.10128845e-07]
[8.47436956e-08]	[9.85657551e-08]
[9.99996017e-01]	[5.39941479e-07]
[1.57223490e-07]	[9.99996078e-01]
[9.99986149e-01]	[8.47536299e-08]
[9.99994882e-01]	[1.93688697e-07]
[1.51708668e-07]	[9.99956933e-01]
[9.99995767e-01]	[8.41118640e-01]
[9.99989121e-01]	[9.99995971e-01]
[2.00069955e-07]	[9.99995536e-01]
[4.08422407e-07]	[1.47871707e-01]
[1.14552815e-07]	[8.33099623e-08]
	-

[9.99995971e-01] [9.99995536e-01] [1.47871707e-01] [8.33099623e-08] [9.65309870e-08] [9.99994874e-01] [2.12998887e-07] [1.92102578e-05] [9.13600806e-08] [2.97873082e-07] [9.99987432e-01] [9.99995565e-01] [9.26409227e-08] [9.99995695e-01] [1.55716833e-07] [1.01689893e-07] [1.66843439e-07] [4.43896876e-07] [3.48003512e-05]]

#### XOR dataset



epoch 49000 loss: 0.000177960590628

epoch 24000 loss : 0.001484850245630

epoch 25000 loss : 0.001228053152481

#### Testing prediction: [[9.41727530e-04] [9.99944767e-01] [3.51158059e-03] [9.99948145e-01] [1.09665522e-02] [9.99945050e-01] [2.19123640e-02] [9.99886612e-01] [2.55207219e-02] [9.70166226e-01] [1.85346477e-02] [9.76375336e-03] [9.68869183e-01] [4.44009815e-03] [9.99864100e-01] [2.01260273e-03] [9.99948230e-01] [9.91201675e-04] [9.99959502e-01] [5.48682851e-04] [9.99963286e-01]]

## B. Show the accuracy of your prediction

Linear dataset

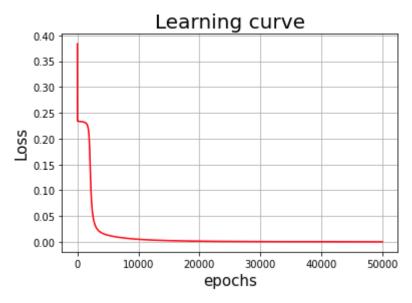
Accuracy: 0.98

XOR dataset

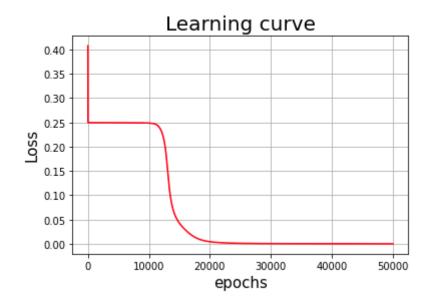
Accuracy: 0.9047619047619048

## C. Learning curve (loss, epoch curve)

Linear dataset



#### XOR dataset



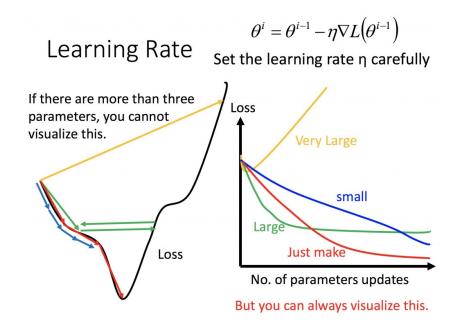
### D. Anything you want to present

起初計算 back propagation 時,認為只要內積後 dimension 算起來沒有問題,就能使 loss 下降並得到不錯的 prediction,但結果卻是 loss 有下降,但 predict output 錯的離譜。後來檢查發現,原來內積後 dimension 的結果一樣,但內積時將 layer output 做 transpose 再與 gradient output 做內積,出來的 prediction 結果才是對的。

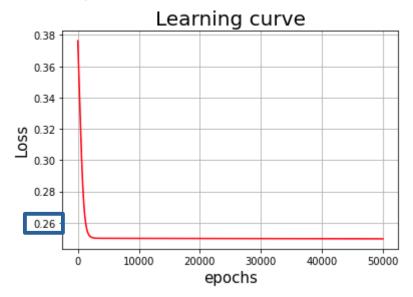
#### 4. Discussion

### A. Try different learning rates

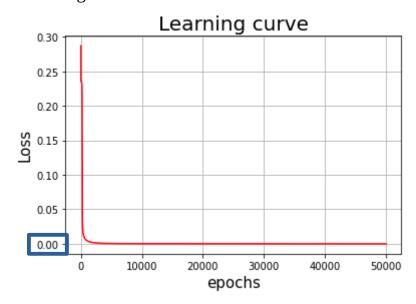
以 linear dataset 為例,當 learning rate 太低時,會造成 loss 下降太慢,無法到達最佳解,除非將 epoch 增加。而當 learning rate 太高時,會使 loss 下降到某個程度便無法再繼續下降,最終沒辦法收斂。因此 learning rate 是個決定能不能 train 成功很重要的參數之一。



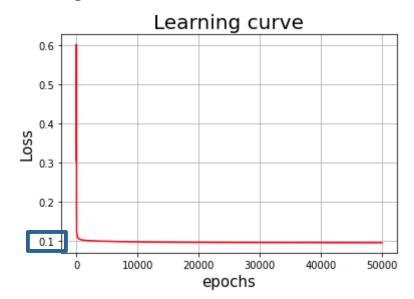
• learning rate = 0.0001



• learning rate = 0.1



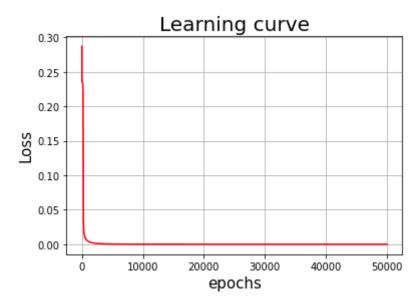
• learning rate = 1



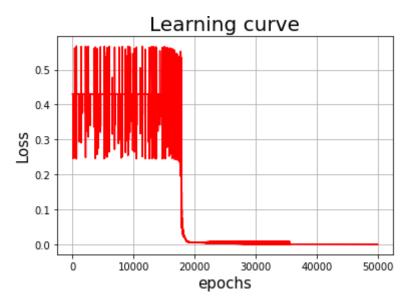
## B. Try different numbers of hidden units

當 hidden units 變多時,會因為 neuron 數太多,造成計算速度下降,training 時間變長,前半部 epochs 的 loss 振幅較大(linear dataset),原因是因為 units 增加,沒辦法在前面的 epochs 就將所有 units 訓練好,所以遇到新 data 時 loss 就會上升。對於 accuracy 的話則是沒有太大的影響,除非 units 真的太多,會造成整個 network 訓練時無法收斂,prediction 也跟著錯誤。

#### • Units = 4



#### • Units = 20



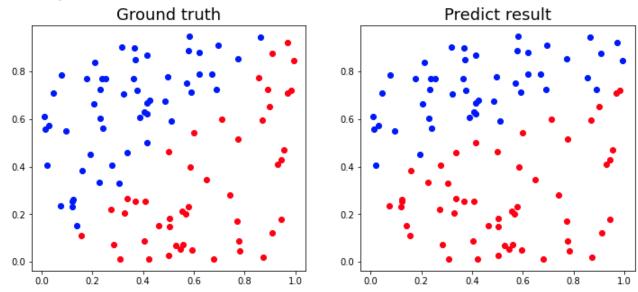
## C. Try without activation functions

這邊設置兩種 dataset 的 training epochs 為 50000, learning rate 為 0.0001。當沒有 activation function 做非線性轉換時,可以發現 linear dataset 預測出來的結果有 6 成以上,而 XOR dataset 預測出來的只剩 5 成。原因是 linear dataset 本身就呈現線性分佈,能找出一條線將其分開,但 XOR dataset 的非線性分佈,若只用一條線分開,

## 則會造成準確度降低。

## • linear dataset

Accuracy : 0.67



## XOR dataset

Accuracy : 0.5238095238095238

