

Роль начального приближения

Распределение коэф. активаций

SGD

$$\textcircled{1} \theta_{t=0} \sim \mathcal{L}, B$$

$$\textcircled{2} \theta_{t=t+1} = \theta_t - \eta \nabla_{\theta} \mathcal{L}(B)$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{Stop} \Rightarrow \theta^*$$

$$z^{(1)} = \theta^T x$$

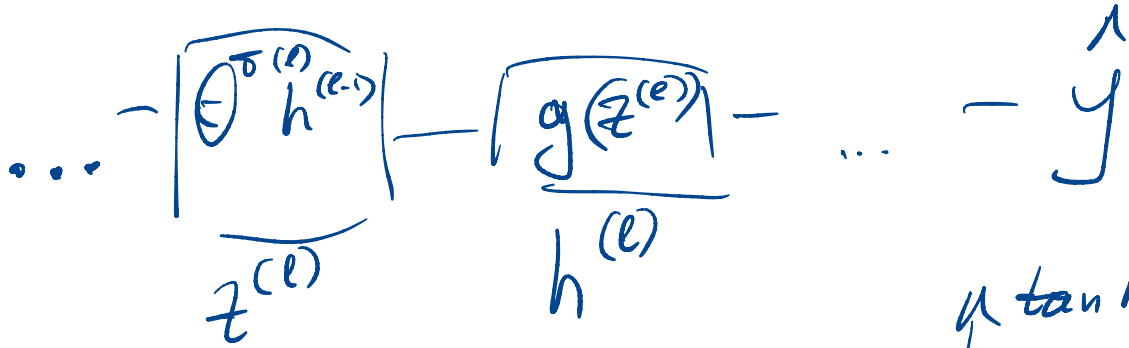
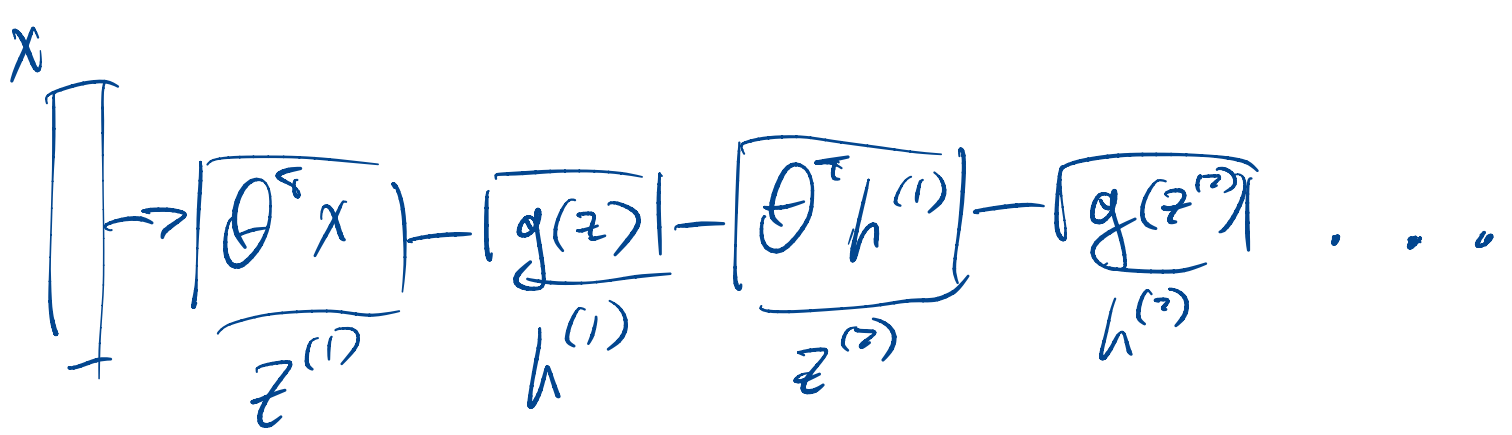
$$h^{(1)} = g(z^{(1)})$$

$$z^{(2)} = \theta^{(2)T} h^{(1)}$$

$$h^{(2)} = g(z^{(2)})$$

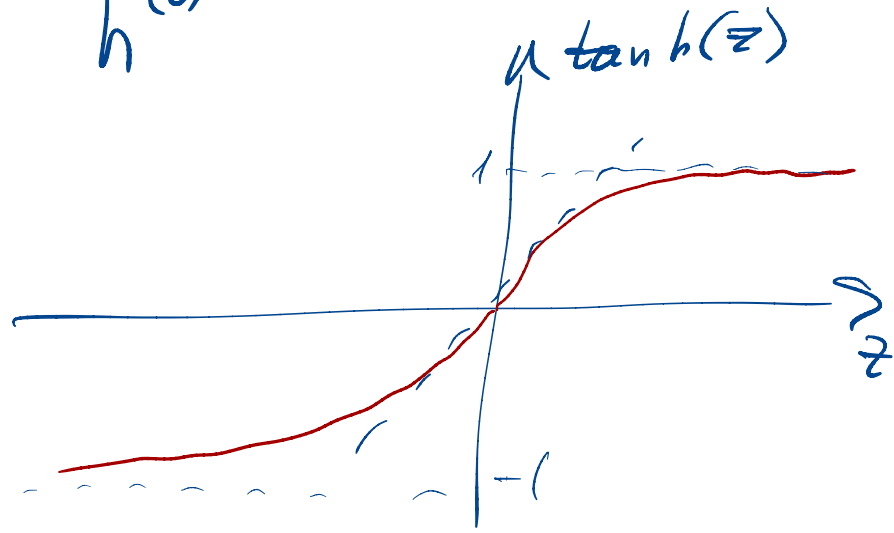
$$z^{(3)} = \theta^{(3)T} h^{(2)}$$

$$y = \psi(z^{(3)})$$



$$g(z) = \tanh(z)$$

$$z \approx 0 \Rightarrow \tanh(z) \approx z$$



$$\textcircled{1} x_i \sim \text{i.i.d.}$$

$$h_i \sim \text{i.i.d.}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \Theta_i^{(e)} \sim \text{i.i.d.}$$

$$\Theta^{(e)} : n \times m$$

$$\textcircled{3} x \perp \Theta$$

$$h \perp \Theta$$

$$\text{Var}(z_i) = \text{Var}(\theta_i h_i) =$$

$$= E(\theta_i h_i)^2 - (E(\theta_i h_i))^2 =$$

$$= E \theta_i^2 h_i^2 - \underbrace{(E \theta_i h_i)^2}_{(E \theta_i E h_i)^2} =$$

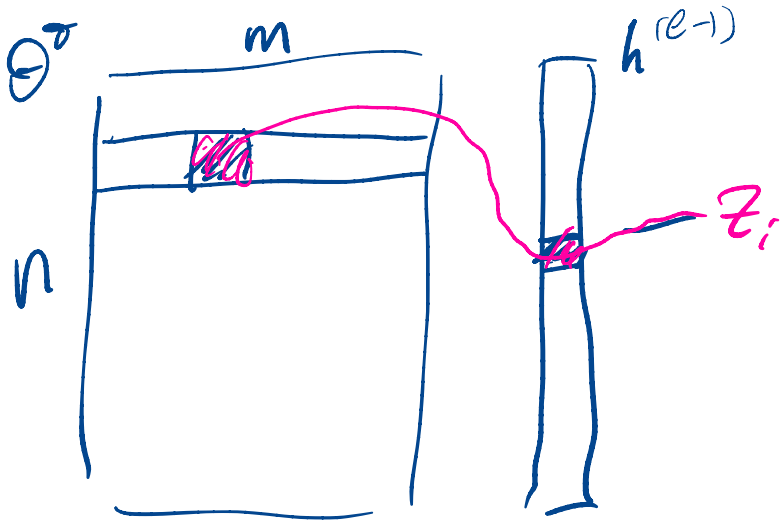
$$= \mathbb{E} \theta_i^2 \mathbb{E} h_i^2 - (\mathbb{E} \theta_i)^2 (\mathbb{E} h_i)^2 =$$

$$= \left(\mathbb{E} \theta_i^2 - (\mathbb{E} \theta_i)^2 + (\mathbb{E} \theta_i)^2 \right) \left(\mathbb{E} h_i^2 - (\mathbb{E} h_i)^2 + (\mathbb{E} h_i)^2 \right)$$

$$-(E_{\phi_i})^2 (E_{h_i})^2 =$$

$$= (Var \theta_i + (\cancel{E\theta_i})^2) (Var h_i + (\cancel{Eh_i})^2) - \cancel{E\theta_i}^2 \cancel{Eh_i}^2 =$$

$$= \text{Var } \theta_i \quad \text{Var } h_i$$



$$z_i = \Theta_i^{(l)} h_i$$

$$z = \sum_{i=1}^m \Theta_i h_i$$

$$\text{Var } z = \sum_{i=1}^m \text{Var } \Theta_i \text{Var } h_i = m \text{Var } \Theta \text{Var } h$$

$$g(z) \approx z$$

$$\text{Var } (g(z)) \approx \text{Var } z = m \text{Var } \Theta \text{Var } h$$

$$\text{Var } h^{(l+1)} \approx \text{Var } h^{(l)}$$

$$\parallel \qquad \parallel$$

$$g(z^{(l+1)}) \qquad g(z^{(l)})$$

$$m \text{Var } \Theta \text{Var } h^{(l)} \approx \text{Var } h^{(l)}$$

$$\text{Var } \Theta \approx \frac{1}{m}$$

$$\theta \sim U[a, b]$$

$$a = -b$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{E} \theta &= \int_a^b \underbrace{p(\theta)}_c \theta d\theta = \int_a^b c \theta d\theta = c \frac{\theta^2}{2} \Big|_a^b \\ &= c \left(\frac{b^2}{2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b p(\theta) d\theta &= 1 = \int_a^b c d\theta = c(b-a) = 1 \\ c &= \frac{1}{b-a} = \frac{1}{2a} \end{aligned}$$

T.B.C.