assignment1

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# Assignment No.1: Back Propagation algorithm
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    import numpy as np
    def relu(z):
       a=np.maximum(0,z[0])
       b=np.maximum(0,z[1])
       c=np.maximum(0,z[2])
       d=np.maximum(0,z[3])
       return([a,b,c,d])
    def relu_derivative(z):
       y=[]
       for i in range(0,len(z)):
           if(z[i]==0 or z[i]<0):</pre>
               y.append(0)
           else:
               y.append(z[i])
       return y
[3]: training_inputs = np.array([[0,0,1],
                             [1,1,1],
                             [1,0,1],
                             [0,1,1]])
    training_outputs = np.array([[0,1,1,0]]).T
    #np.random.seed(1)
    #synaptic_weights=2*np.random.random((3,1))-1
    synaptic_weights = [[0.1],[0.5],[0.2]]
    print(training_inputs)
    print(training_outputs)
    print(synaptic_weights)
```

```
#s=[-4,-3,-2,-1,0,1,2,3,4]
     #relu_derivative(s)
    [[0 0 1]
     [1 \ 1 \ 1]
     [1 0 1]
     [0 1 1]]
    [0]]
     [1]
     [1]
     [0]]
    [[0.1], [0.5], [0.2]]
[4]: input_layer = training_inputs
     outputs=relu(np.dot(input_layer,synaptic_weights))
     print('outputs\n',np.array(outputs))
     y=relu_derivative(outputs)
     z=[]
     for i in y:
         z.append(i)
     print('z',np.array(z))
     error=training_outputs-outputs
     print('error\n',error)
     adjustments=error*z
     print('adjustments\n',adjustments)
     synaptic_weights=synaptic_weights + np.dot(input_layer.T,adjustments)
     print('synaptics',synaptic_weights)
    outputs
     [[0.2]
     [8.0]
     [0.3]
     [0.7]
    z [[0.2]
     [0.8]
     [0.3]
     [0.7]]
    error
     [[-0.2]
     [ 0.2]
     [0.7]
     [-0.7]]
    adjustments
     [[-0.04]]
     [ 0.16]
     [0.21]
     [-0.49]]
```

```
synaptics [[0.47]
     [0.17]
     [0.04]]
[5]: for j in range(3):
         input_layer = training_inputs
         outputs=relu(np.dot(input_layer,synaptic_weights))
         print('output\n',np.array(outputs))
         print('outputs\n',np.array(outputs))
         y=relu_derivative(outputs)
         z = []
         for i in y:
             z.append(i)
         error=training_outputs-outputs
         print('error\n',error)
         adjustments=error
         print('adjustments\n',adjustments)
         synaptic_weights=synaptic_weights + np.dot(input_layer.T,adjustments)
         print('updated synaptics_weights\n',synaptic_weights)
     print('updated synaptics_weights\n',synaptic_weights)
     print('outputs\n',np.array(outputs))
    output
     [[0.04]
     [0.68]
     [0.51]
     [0.21]
    outputs
     [[0.04]
     [0.68]
     [0.51]
     [0.21]
    error
     [[-0.04]]
     [ 0.32]
     [0.49]
     [-0.21]
    adjustments
     [[-0.04]
     [0.32]
     [0.49]
     [-0.21]
    updated synaptics_weights
     [[1.28]
     [0.28]
     [0.6]]
    output
```

```
[[0.6]
 [2.16]
 [1.88]
 [0.88]]
outputs
 [[0.6]
 [2.16]
 [1.88]
 [0.88]]
error
 [[-0.6]
 [-1.16]
 [-0.88]
 [-0.88]]
adjustments
 [[-0.6]
 [-1.16]
 [-0.88]
 [-0.88]]
updated synaptics_weights
 [[-0.76]
 [-1.76]
 [-2.92]]
output
 [[0.]
 [0.]
 [0.]
 [0.]]
outputs
 [[0.]
 [0.]
 [0.]
 [0.]]
error
 [[0.]]
 [1.]
 [1.]
 [0.]]
adjustments
 [[0.]
 [1.]
 [1.]
 [0.]]
updated synaptics_weights
 [[ 1.24]
 [-0.76]
 [-0.92]]
updated synaptics_weights
```

```
[[ 1.24]
  [-0.76]
  [-0.92]]
  outputs
  [[0.]
  [0.]
  [0.]
  [0.]
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- 1 In the ReLU Activation function whenever the updated weights will be negative the output will be zero
- 2 To overcome this problem we are using the leaky relu activation function

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