Machine Learning – Written Assignment 3

Philip Hartout

November 7, 2016

1.

2.

3.

4. 1. With inputs $x_1 = 0.5$ and $x_2 = 0.9$, we have the following values for the first and only hidden layer nodes:

$$\begin{aligned} a_1^{(2)} &= \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(0.2 + 0.5 \cdot 0.5 + 0.5 \cdot 0.9)}} = 0.710949502625 \\ a_2^{(2)} &= \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(0.2 + 0.5 \cdot 0.1 + 0.9 \dot{0}.7)}} = 0.706822221094 \end{aligned}$$

Finally, we have the value for the output layer:

$$a_{\text{output}} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{0.2 + 0.710949502625 + 0.706822221094 \cdot 2}} = 0.910893519678$$

2.

$$\begin{split} &\delta_1^{(3)} = a^{(3)} - y = 0.910893519678 - 1 = -0.089106480322 \\ &\delta_1^{(2)} = -0.089106480322 \cdot 0.710949502625 \cdot (1 - 0.710949502625) = -0.0183114090924 \\ &\delta_2^{(2)} = -0.089106480322 \cdot 2 \cdot 0.706822221094 \cdot (1 - 0.706822221094) = -0.0369301039354 \\ &\delta_2^{(2)} = -0.089106480322 \cdot 2 \cdot 0.706822221094 \cdot (1 - 0.706822221094) = -0.0369301039354 \\ &\delta_2^{(2)} = -0.089106480322 \cdot 2 \cdot 0.706822221094 \cdot (1 - 0.706822221094) = -0.0369301039354 \\ &\delta_2^{(2)} = -0.089106480322 \cdot 2 \cdot 0.706822221094 \cdot (1 - 0.706822221094) = -0.0369301039354 \\ &\delta_2^{(2)} = -0.089106480322 \cdot 2 \cdot 0.706822221094 \cdot (1 - 0.706822221094) = -0.0369301039354 \\ &\delta_2^{(2)} = -0.089106480322 \cdot 2 \cdot 0.706822221094 \cdot (1 - 0.706822221094) = -0.0369301039354 \\ &\delta_2^{(2)} = -0.089106480322 \cdot 2 \cdot 0.706822221094 \cdot (1 - 0.706822221094) = -0.0369301039354 \\ &\delta_2^{(2)} = -0.089106480322 \cdot 2 \cdot 0.706822221094 \cdot (1 - 0.706822221094) = -0.0369301039354 \\ &\delta_2^{(2)} = -0.089106480322 \cdot 2 \cdot 0.706822221094 \cdot (1 - 0.706822221094) = -0.0369301039354 \\ &\delta_2^{(2)} = -0.089106480322 \cdot 2 \cdot 0.706822221094 \cdot (1 - 0.706822221094) = -0.0369301039354 \\ &\delta_2^{(2)} = -0.089106480322 \cdot 2 \cdot 0.706822221094 \cdot (1 - 0.706822221094) = -0.0369301039354 \\ &\delta_2^{(2)} = -0.089106480322 \cdot 2 \cdot 0.706822221094 \cdot (1 - 0.706822221094) = -0.0369301039354 \\ &\delta_2^{(2)} = -0.089106480322 \cdot 2 \cdot 0.706822221094 \cdot (1 - 0.706822221094) = -0.03693010392 \\ &\delta_2^{(2)} = -0.089106480322 \cdot 0.706822221094 \cdot (1 - 0.706822221094) = -0.03693010392 \\ &\delta_2^{(2)} = -0.08910648000 + 0.0068000 + 0.006800$$

Now, since we have one output node, we update the weights without the regularisation term.

$$\Delta_{11}^{(2)} = 0.710949502625 \cdot (-0.0183114090924) = -0.0130184871866$$

$$\Delta_{21}^{(2)} = 0.706822221094 \cdot (-0.036930103935) = -0.0261030180886$$

Since $\frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta_{ij}^{(l)}} J(\Theta) = D_{ij}^{(l)} = \Delta_{ij}^{(l)}$ in this case, we can update the weights as follows:

$$\Theta_{11}^{(2)} = 1 - (-0.0130184871866) = 1.01301848719\\ \Theta_{12}^{(2)} = 2 - (-0.0261030180886) = 2.02610301809912$$

- 5. 1. The values of $w_0 = -1$, $w_1 = 1$ and $w_2 = 1$ refer to the weights of the connections.
 - 2. a. We don't require a bias neuron. $w_1 = 1$ and $w_2 = -1$.
 - b. A XOR B.

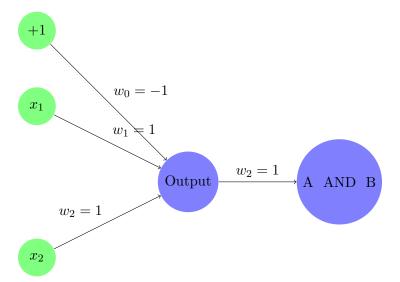


Figure 1: A AND B

