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#### **Lecture: Word Embeddings**

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# Training a CBOW Model: Backpropagation and Gradient Descent

• Backpropagation: calculate partial derivatives of cost with respect to weights and biases.

When computing the back-prop in this model, you need to compute the following:

$$\frac{\partial J_{batch}}{\partial \mathbf{W}_1}, \frac{\partial J_{batch}}{\partial \mathbf{W}_2}, \frac{\partial J_{batch}}{\partial \mathbf{b}_1}, \frac{\partial J_{batch}}{\partial \mathbf{b}_2}$$

• Gradient descent: update weights and biases

Now to update the weights you can iterate as follows:

$$egin{aligned} \mathbf{W_1} &:= \mathbf{W_1} - lpha rac{\partial J_{ ext{batch}}}{\partial \mathbf{W_1}} \ \mathbf{W_2} &:= \mathbf{W_2} - lpha rac{\partial J_{ ext{batch}}}{\partial \mathbf{W_2}} \ \mathbf{b_1} &:= \mathbf{b_1} - lpha rac{\partial J_{ ext{batch}}}{\partial \mathbf{b_1}} \ \mathbf{b_2} &:= \mathbf{b_2} - lpha rac{\partial J_{ ext{batch}}}{\partial \mathbf{b_2}} \end{aligned}$$

A smaller alpha allows for more gradual updates to the weights and biases, whereas a larger number allows for a faster update of the weights. If  $\alpha$  is too large, you might not learn anything, if it is too small, your model will take forever to train.

