



## Question 1

Our perceptron will have weights of  $[-1, 1, 1]$  for inputs  $a, b, c$  respectively, a bias term of  $\tau = 1.5$ , and the activation function will be:

$$O = \text{step}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n I_i w_i + \tau\right)$$

Where  $I_i$  is the  $i$ th input, and  $n = 3$ , and  $\text{step}(x)$  returns 1 if  $x \geq 0$ , and 0 otherwise.

Recall that our expression is:

$$\neg a \vee b \neg c$$

Observe the truth table for our expression:

$\neg a \vee b \neg c$	a	b	c
T	T	F	F
T	F	T	F
T	F	F	T
T	T	T	F
F	T	F	T
T	T	T	T
T	F	F	F

We note that our output, when expanded, is as follows:

$$O = \text{step}(-a + b - c + \tau)$$

$$O = \text{step}(-a + b - c + 1.5)$$

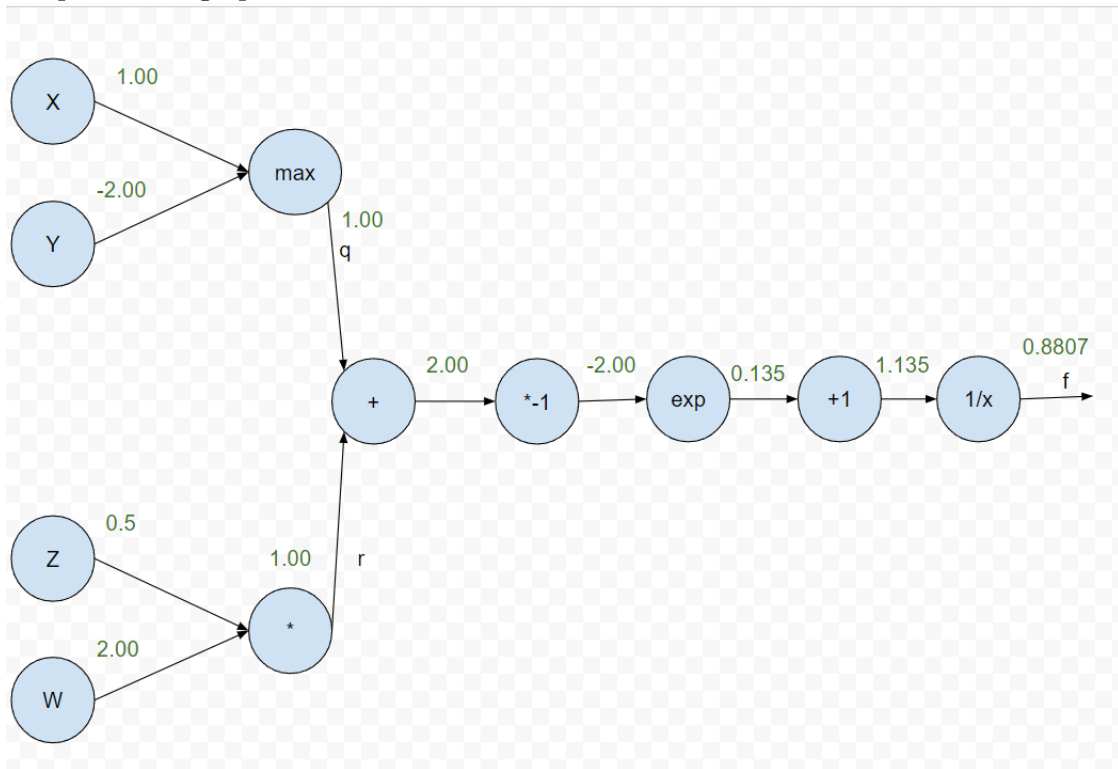
As  $a = 0$  if  $a$  is false, and  $a = 1$  if  $a$  evaluates to true, then we can insert this back into the table and show that they are logically equivalent:

$\neg a \vee b \neg c$	a	b	c	$(-a + b - c + 1.5)$	O
T	T	F	F	0.5	T
T	F	T	F	2.5	T
T	F	F	T	0.5	T
T	T	T	F	1.5	T
F	T	F	T	-0.5	F
T	T	T	T	1.5	T
T	F	F	F	1.5	T

Thus, our perceptron has correctly modeled the boolean expression  $\neg a \vee b \vee \neg c$ .

## Question 2

We begin by computing the actual output for this set of parameters, and drawing its associated computational graph:

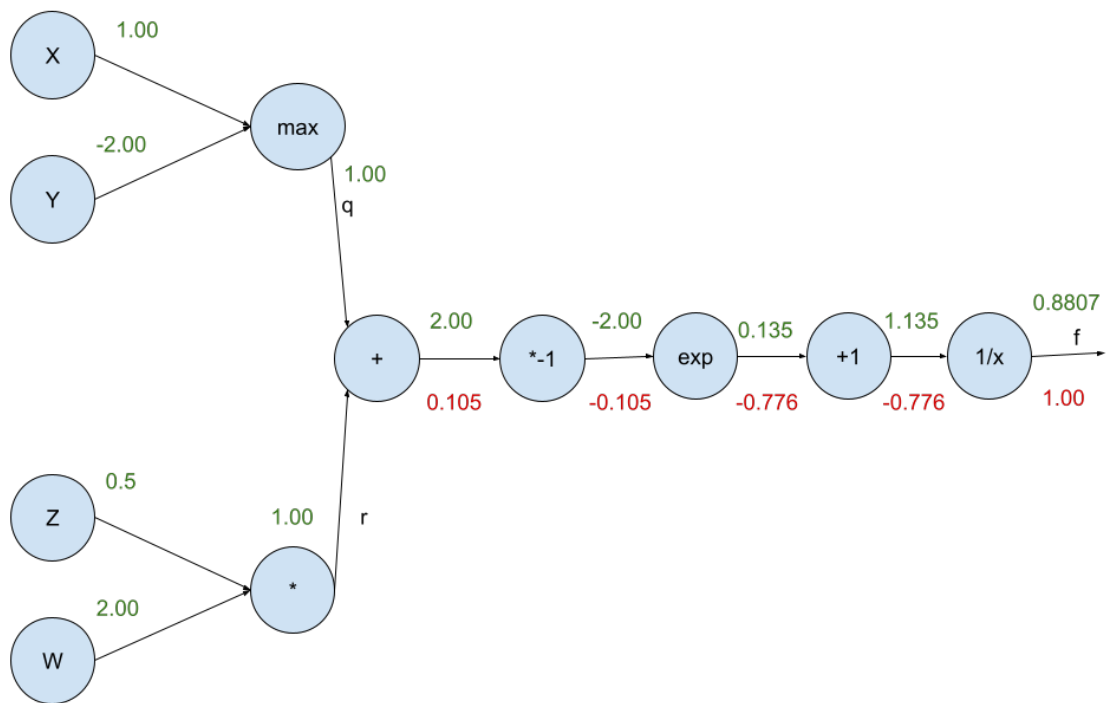


Where  $f$  is the output of the function, respectively.

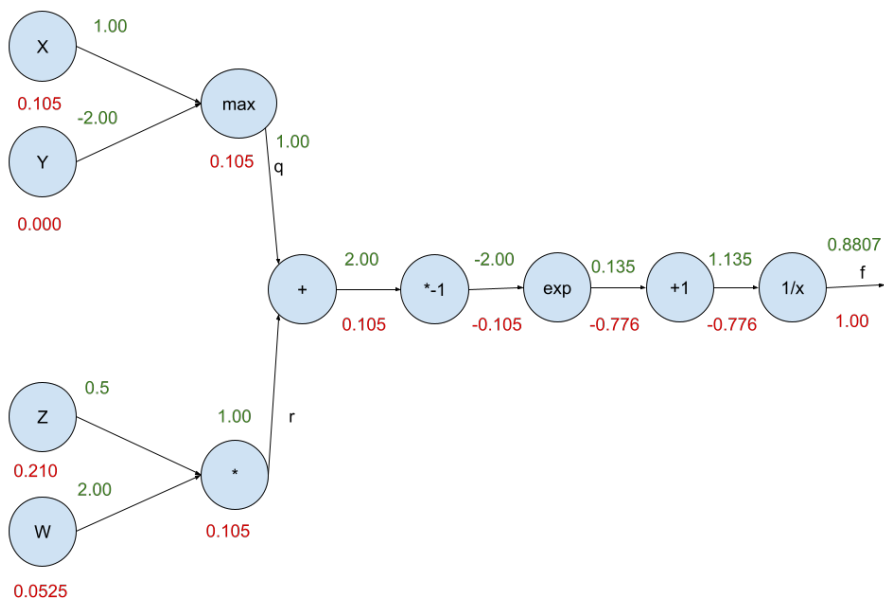
To make notation easier, we will say that each of the outputs between nodes of the sigmoid gate is also  $f$ . So in order of right to left, we have:

1.  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow \frac{df}{dx} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$
2.  $f(x) = a + x \rightarrow \frac{df}{dx} = 1$
3.  $f(x) = e^x \rightarrow \frac{df}{dx} = e^x$
4.  $f(x) = ax \rightarrow \frac{df}{dx} = a$

As a result, we obtain the following graph, with the backwards gradients marked in red:



Finally, we compute the remaining gradients:



### Question 3