

## Notation review

- Layer  $l$ :  $0 \leq l \leq (L - 1)$

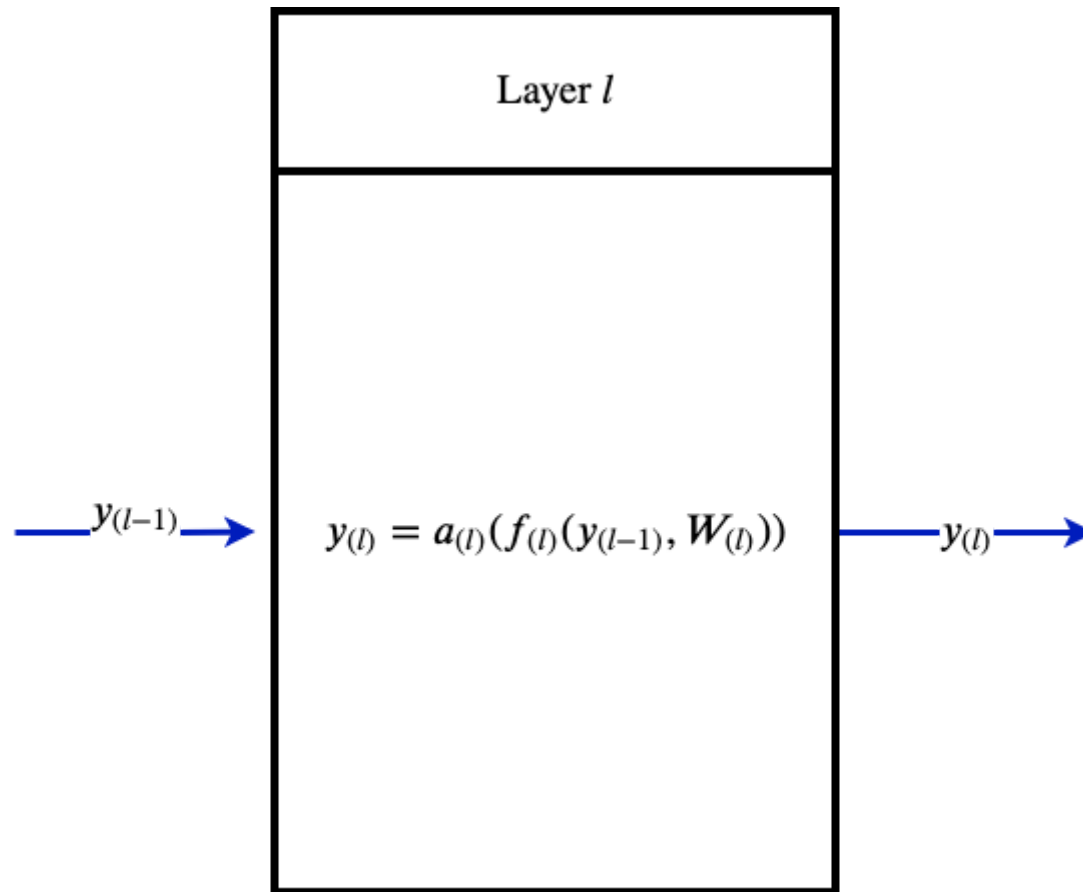
$$\mathbf{y}_{(l)} = a_{(l)} \left( f_{(l)}(\mathbf{y}_{(l-1)}, \mathbf{W}_{(l)}) \right)$$

- Layer 0 is input

$$\mathbf{y}_{(0)} = \mathbf{x}$$

- Layer  $L$  is *head* (Classifier/Regression)
- Layer  $(L + 1)$  is Loss layer
- We omit writing a separate bias term  $\mathbf{b}_{(l)}$ : we fold it into the weights  $\mathbf{W}_{(l)}$

## Layer notation



# Back propagation

Gradient Descent updates weights  $\mathbf{W}$  using the derivative of the loss  $\mathcal{L}$  with respect to  $\mathbf{W}_{(l)}$ .

$$\mathbf{W} = \mathbf{W} - \alpha * \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mathbf{W}}$$

where  $\alpha \leq 1$  is the learning rate.

Since each layer  $l$  has its own weights  $\mathbf{W}_{(l)}$  the derivatives needed are

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mathbf{W}_{(l)}} \text{ for } l = 1, \dots, L$$

We will show how to compute these derivatives via a procedure known as *Back propagation*.

It is really nothing more than an *iterated* application of the Chain Rule of Calculus.

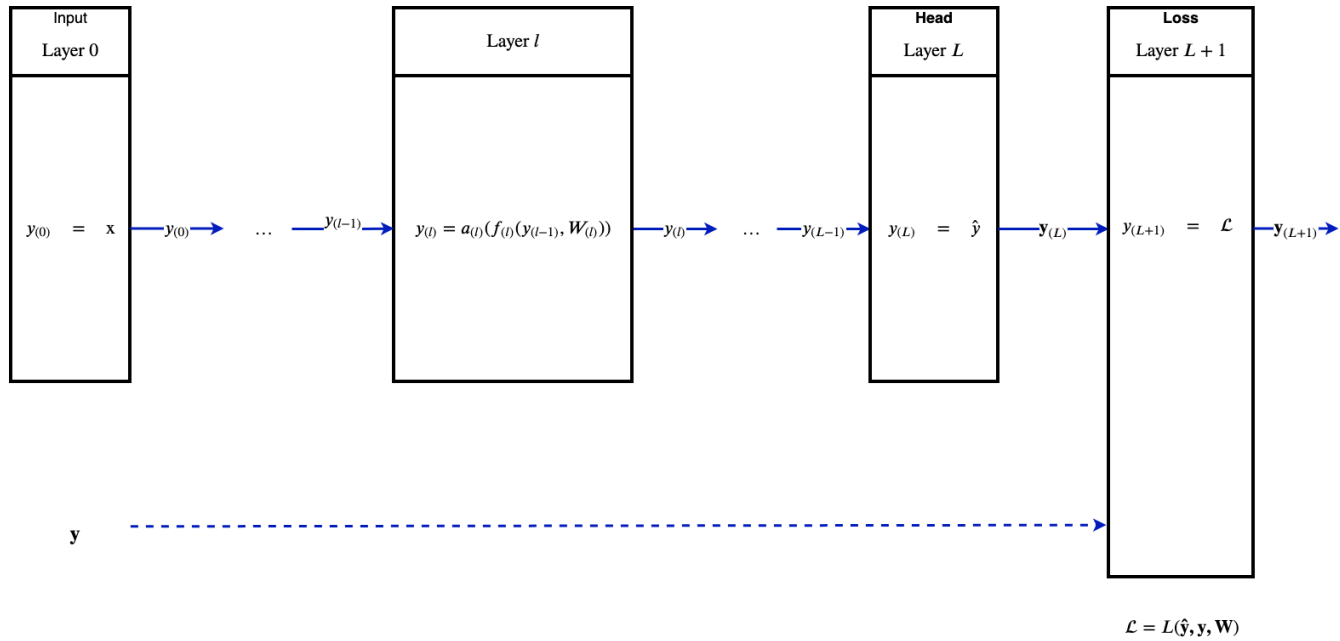
Recall that we created layer  $(L + 1)$  to compute the Loss function

$$\mathbf{y}_{(L+1)} = \mathcal{L}$$

where layer  $L$  is the "head" (Classifier/Regression).

Our computation thus looks like:

## Additional Loss Layer (L+1)



We will compute the derivative of the Loss with respect to  $\mathbf{y}_{(l)}$ , for each  $1 \leq l \leq (L + 1)$

Let

$$\mathcal{L}'_{(l)} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mathbf{y}_{(l)}}$$

denote the derivative of  $\mathcal{L}$  with respect to the output of layer  $l$ , i.e.,  $\mathbf{y}_{(l)}$ .

This is called the **loss gradient**.

The loss gradient can be computed for each layer sequentially in *reverse order*.

That is why the procedure is called *Backwards propagation*:

Starting at the end

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}'_{(L+1)} &= \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mathbf{y}_{(L+1)}} \\ &= \frac{\partial \mathbf{y}_{(L+1)}}{\partial \mathbf{y}_{(L+1)}} \\ &= \mathbf{1}\end{aligned}$$



We inductively work our way backwards

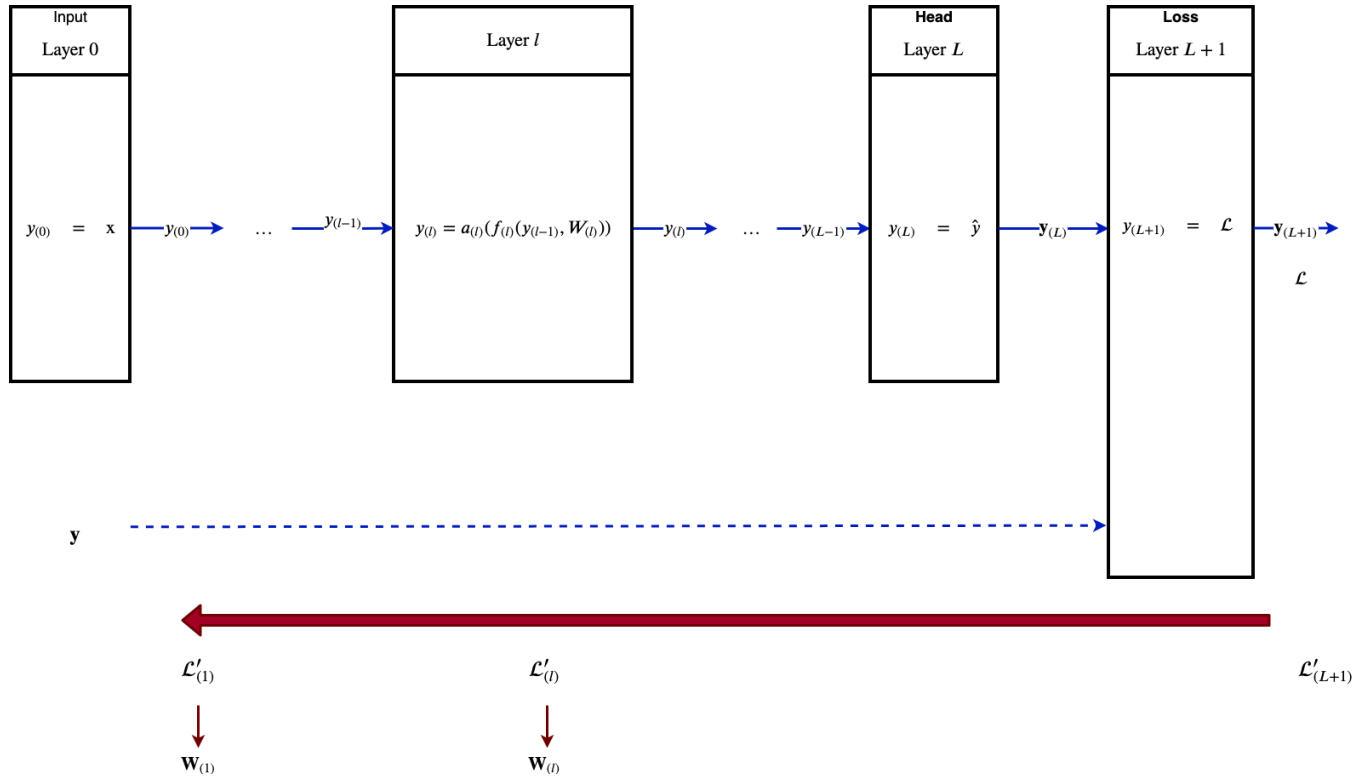
- Given  $\mathcal{L}'_{(l)}$
- Compute  $\mathcal{L}'_{(l-1)}$
- Using the chain rule

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}'_{(l-1)} &= \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mathbf{y}_{(l-1)}} \\ &= \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mathbf{y}_{(l)}} \frac{\partial \mathbf{y}_{(l)}}{\partial \mathbf{y}_{(l-1)}} \\ &= \mathcal{L}'_{(l)} \frac{\partial \mathbf{y}_{(l)}}{\partial \mathbf{y}_{(l-1)}}\end{aligned}$$

The loss gradient "flows backward", from  $\mathbf{y}_{(L+1)}$  to  $\mathbf{y}_{(1)}$ .

This is referred to as the *backward pass*.

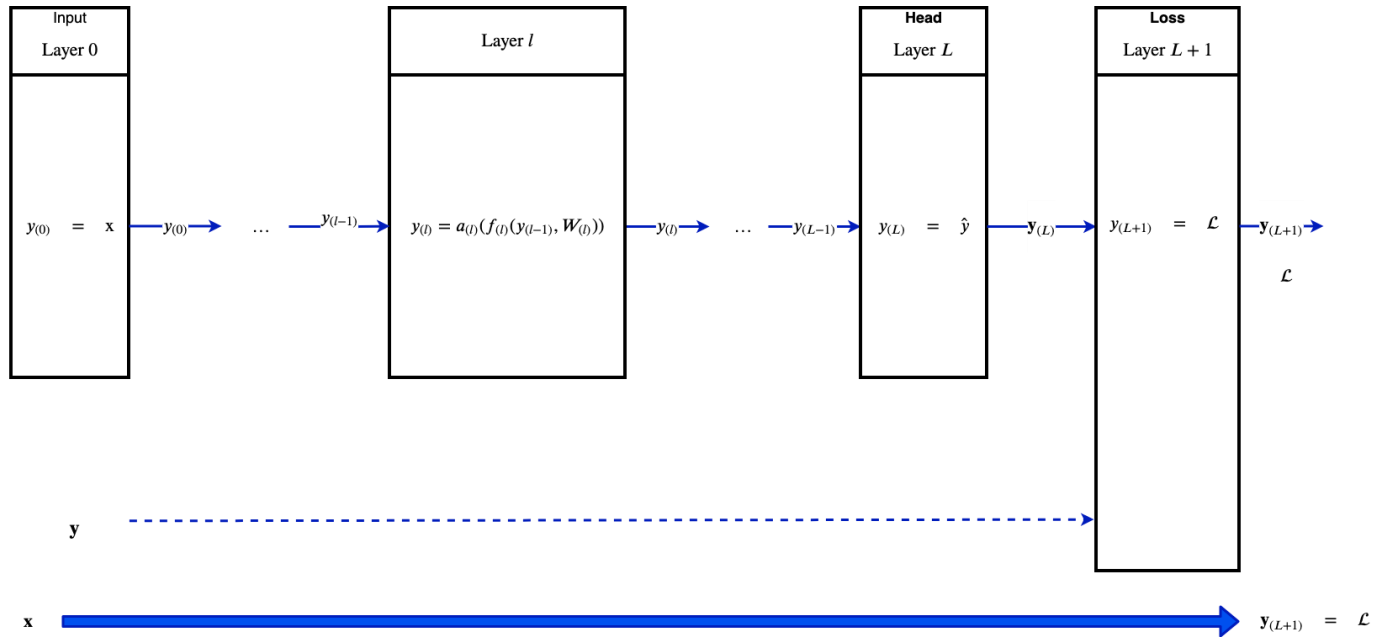
## Backward pass: Loss to Weights



Contrast this to the information flow that leads to prediction  $\hat{\mathbf{y}} = \mathbf{y}_{(L)}$

- Information flows forward, from input  $\mathbf{x}$  to  $\mathbf{y}_{(L)}$
- This is called the *forward pass*

## Forward Pass: Input to Loss



The purpose of flowing the loss gradient backwards is to find the optimal value for  $\mathbf{W}_{(l)}$ , the weights for each layer  $l$ ,  $1 \leq l \leq L$

- Via Gradient Descent, which modifies the current estimate of  $\mathbf{W}_{(l)}$
- Using the derivative of the loss with respect to  $\mathbf{W}_{(l)}$
- Which can be obtained via another application of the Chain Rule

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mathbf{W}_{(l)}} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mathbf{y}_{(l)}} \frac{\partial \mathbf{y}_{(l)}}{\partial \mathbf{W}_{(l)}} = \mathcal{L}'_{(l)} \frac{\partial \mathbf{y}_{(l)}}{\partial \mathbf{W}_{(l)}}$$

Here is a larger picture of the flow during the Forward and Backward pass at layer  $l$ .

## Forward and Backward pass: Detail



Since  $\mathbf{y}_{(l)}$  is a function of

- $\mathbf{y}_{(l-1)}$ , the previous layer's output
- And  $\mathbf{W}_{(l)}$ , the weights of layer  $l$ .

$$\mathbf{y}_{(l)} = a_{(l)} \left( f_{(l)}(\mathbf{y}_{(l-1)}, \mathbf{W}_{(l)}) \right)$$

the computation of  $\frac{\partial \mathbf{y}_{(l)}}{\partial \mathbf{W}_{(l)}}$  depends on the functional form of  $a_{(l)}$  and can be obtained via the rules of Calculus.



The derivatives of  $\mathbf{y}_{(l)}$  with respect to each of its inputs

- $\frac{\partial \mathbf{y}_{(l)}}{\partial \mathbf{y}_{(l-1)}}$
- $\frac{\partial \mathbf{y}_{(l)}}{\partial \mathbf{W}_{(l)}}$

are called **local gradients**

Note that we can compute the local gradients

- During the **forward pass**
- Since the derivatives only depend on inputs and not on any value subsequent to layer  $l$

We will take advantage of this fact when we demonstrate some pseudo-code for the Forward and Backward passes.

So we say that the loss gradient of the preceding layer is the product of

- The loss gradient of the current layer
- The local gradient with respect to the layer's inputs

# Conclusion

Gradient Descent depends on the ability to compute

- The derivative of the Loss with respect to the weights

We demonstrated a procedure called Back Propagation to compute these derivatives.

The forward pass of a Neural Network is the process of computing outputs (predictions) from inputs.

Back propagation is what happens in the backward pass, which maps loss to weights.

In [5]: `print("Done")`

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