### Machine Learning Worksheet 7

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### Problem 1

Let us rewrite the sigmoid activation function as

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}} = \frac{e^x}{e^x(1 + e^{-x})} = \frac{e^x}{e^x + e^{x-x}} = \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1}$$

A neural network with the hyperbolic tangent function tanh(x) as activation function is equivalent to one with activation function  $\sigma(x)$ , because the output of the former can be emulated through weights by scaling and offsetting the in- and output of the latter, since

$$\tanh(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-x}(e^{2x} - 1)}{e^{-x}(e^{2x} + 1)}$$

$$= \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{e^{2x} + 1}$$

$$= \frac{2e^{2x} - (1 + e^{2x})}{e^{2x} + 1}$$

$$= \frac{2e^{2x}}{e^{2x} + 1} - \frac{1 + e^{2x}}{e^{2x} + 1}$$

$$= 2\frac{e^{2x}}{e^{2x} + 1} - 1$$

$$= 2\sigma(2x) - 1$$

And therefore

$$\tanh(x) = 2\sigma(2x) - 1$$

$$\tanh(x) + 1 = 2\sigma(2x)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(\tanh(x) + 1) = \sigma(2x)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(\tanh(\frac{z}{2}) + 1) = \sigma(z) \quad \text{with } z = 2x$$

#### Problem 2

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sigma(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} = \frac{(e^x + 1)e^x - e^x e^x}{(e^x + 1)^2}$$
$$= \frac{(e^x + 1)e^x}{(e^x + 1)^2} - \frac{(e^x)^2}{(e^x + 1)^2}$$
$$= \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} - \left(\frac{e^x}{e^x + 1}\right)^2$$
$$= \sigma(x) - \sigma^2(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \tanh(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} = \frac{(e^x + e^{-x})(e^x + e^{-x}) - (e^x - e^{-x})(e^x - e^{-x})}{(e^x + e^{-x})^2}$$
$$= \frac{(e^x + e^{-x})^2 - (e^x - e^{-x})^2}{(e^x + e^{-x})^2} = 1 - \left(\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}\right)^2 = 1 - \tanh^2(x)$$

### Problem 3

#trivial

### Problem 4

#trivial

### Problem 5

Below six plots of the training curves for different learning rates used in mlp\_xor.NeuralNetwork(X,y,1) and mlp\_sin.NeuralNetwork(X,y,1) respectively.

# $mlp\_xor.NeuralNetwork(X,y,l)$ :

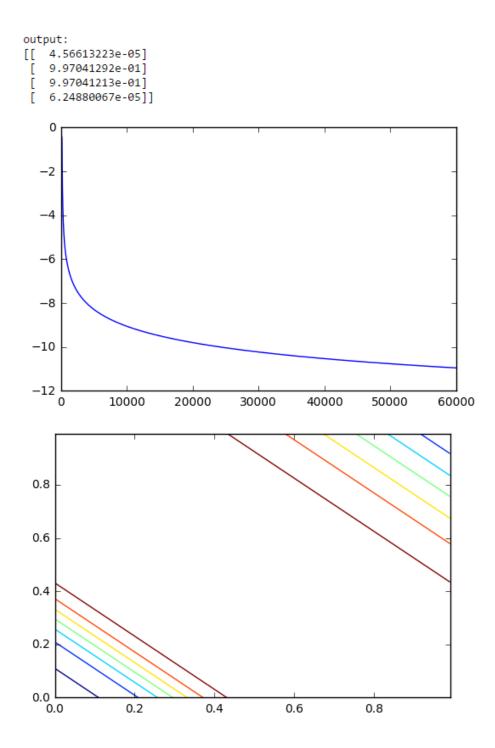


Figure 1: Function: XOR, Learning rate 0.3

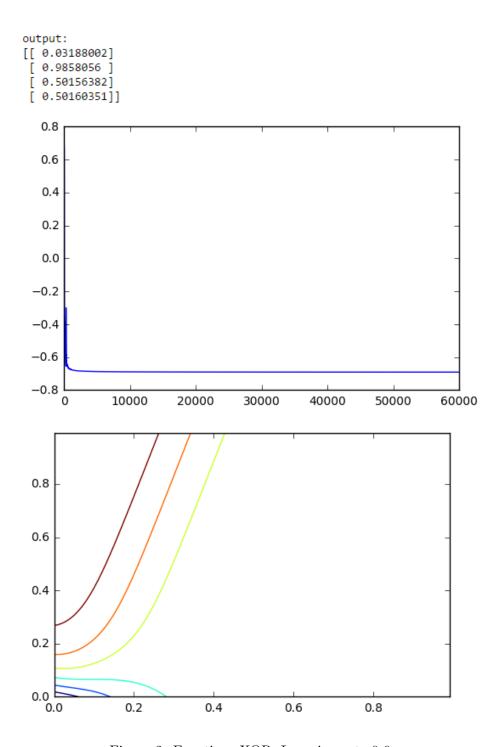


Figure 2: Function: XOR, Learning rate 0.6

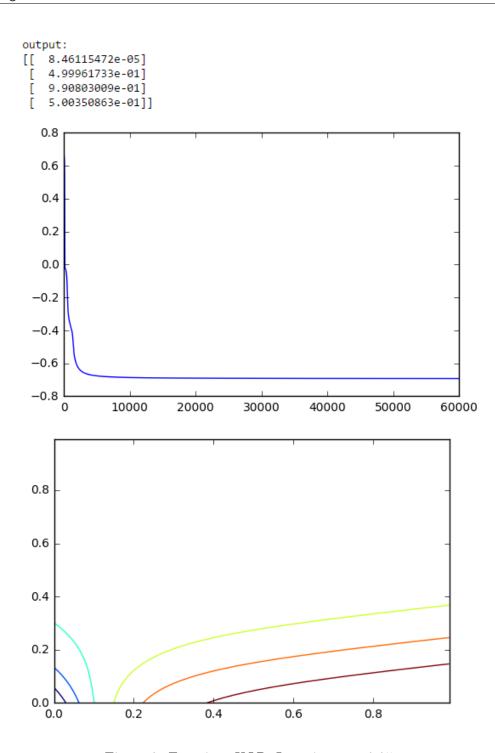


Figure 3: Function: XOR, Learning rate 0.05

# $mlp\_sin.NeuralNetwork(X,y,l)$ :

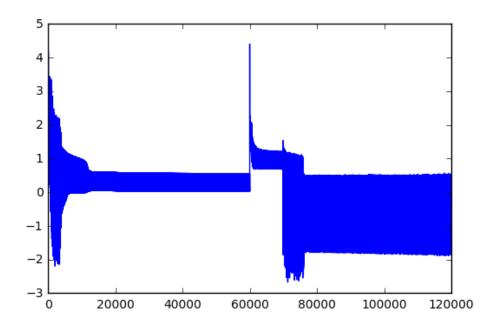


Figure 4: Function: Sin, Learning rate 0.3

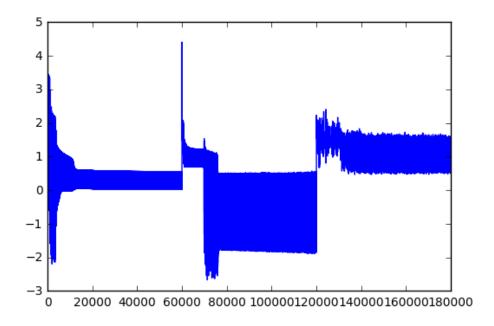


Figure 5: Function: Sin, Learning rate 0.7

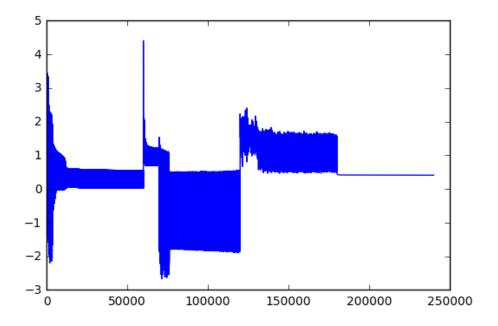


Figure 6: Function: Sin, Learning rate 0.05

## Problem 6

# goodquestion

# Problem 7

# goodquestion