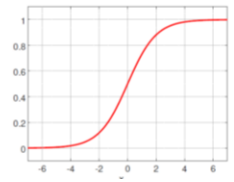


Neural Computation

The Chain Rule II

Summary

- Soft perceptron



- Chain rule

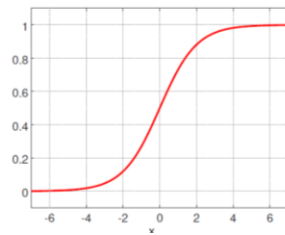
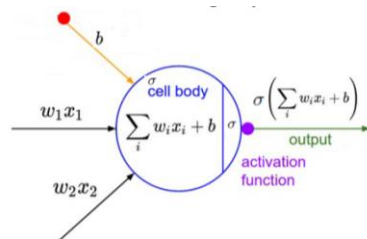
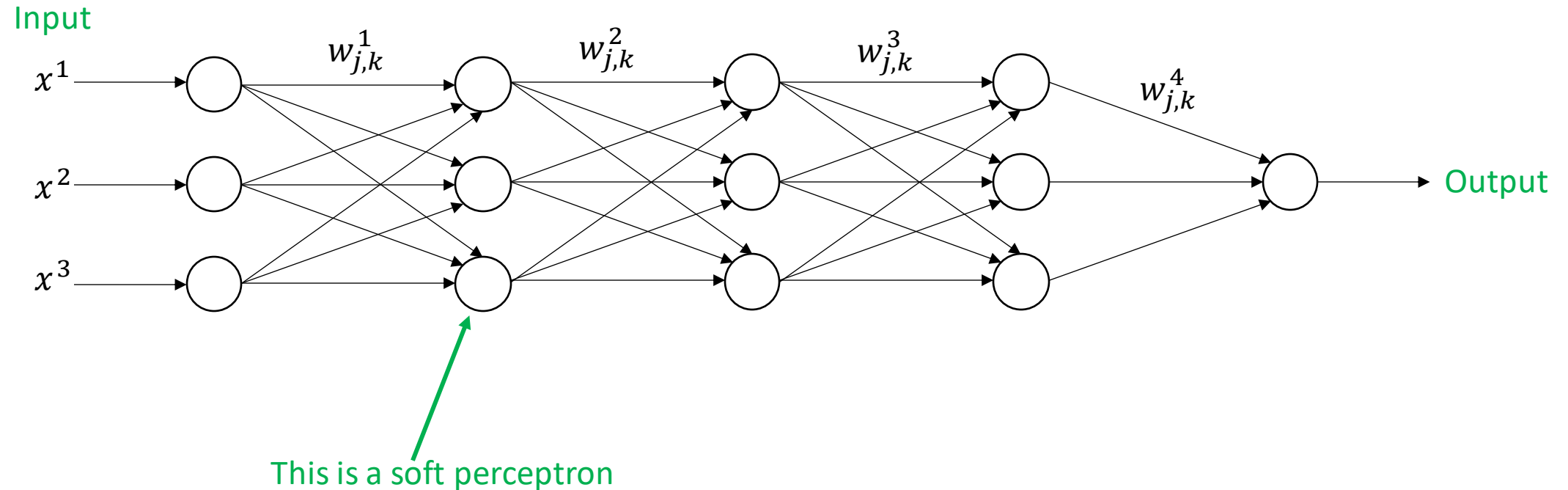
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t}$$



- Gradient descent

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial w_i} C = \left(\sigma \left(\sum_j^m w_j x_j + b \right) - y \right) \sigma' \left(\sum_j^m w_j x_j + b \right) x$$

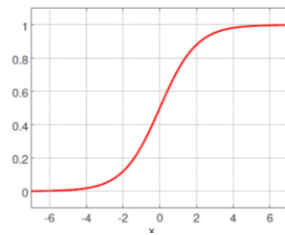
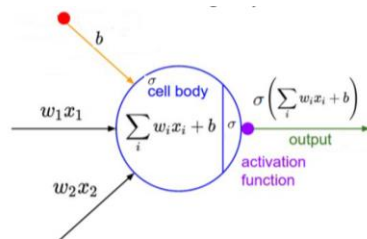
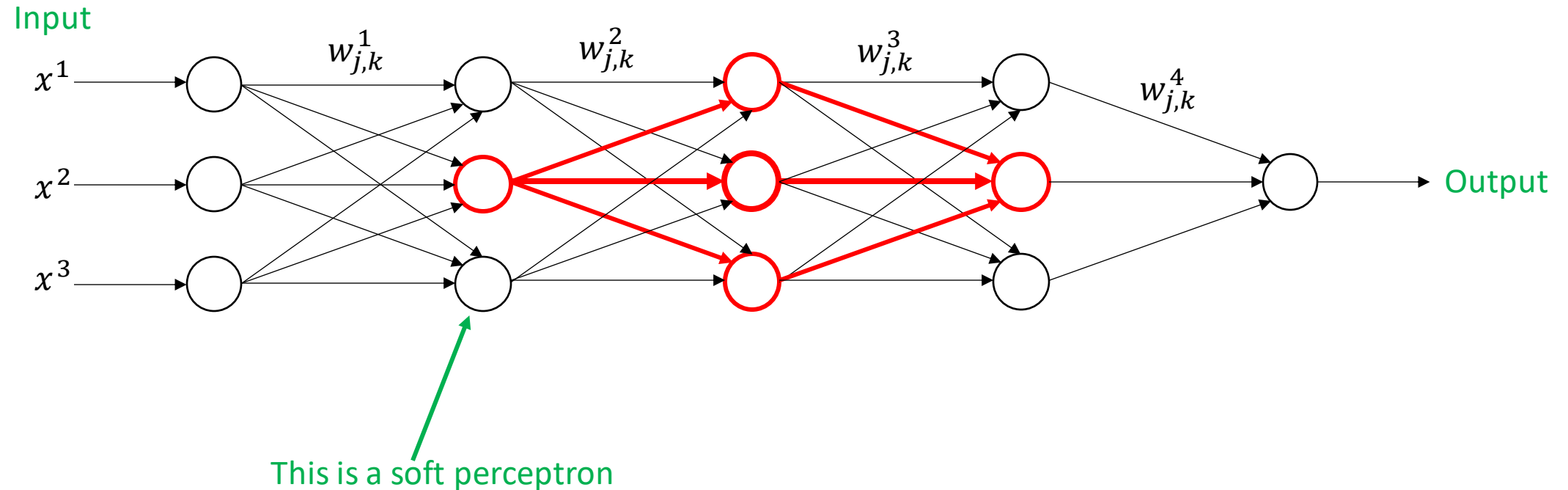
Multi-Layer-Perceptron (MLP) aka Feed-Forward-Net



Can we use the chain rule to compute gradients?

- Problem: Multiple dependencies on variable.

Multi-Layer-Perceptron (MLP) aka Feed-Forward-Net



Can we use the chain rule to compute gradients?

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Multivariate Chain Rule

- Consider

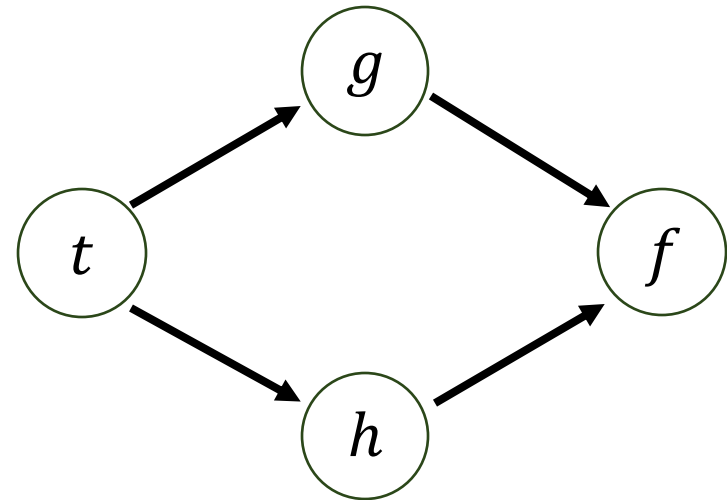
$$f = f(g, h),$$

where

$g = g(t)$ and $h = h(t)$ are functions of t

- We can compute the derivative as

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial h} \frac{\partial h}{\partial t}$$



Example

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial h} \frac{\partial h}{\partial t}$$

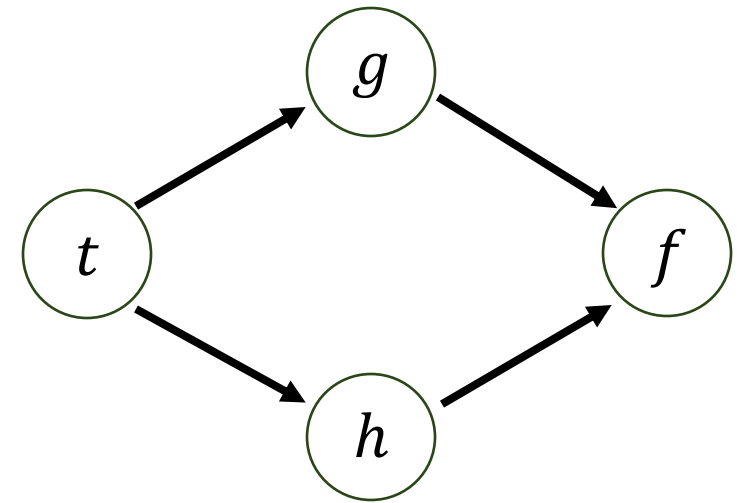
$$f = f(g, h) = h + e^{gh}$$

$$g = g(t) = \cos t$$

$$h = h(t) = t^2$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial h} \frac{\partial h}{\partial t}$$

$$= (he^{gh})(-\sin t) + (1 + ge^{gh}) 2t$$



Multivariate Chain Rule (general)

- Consider

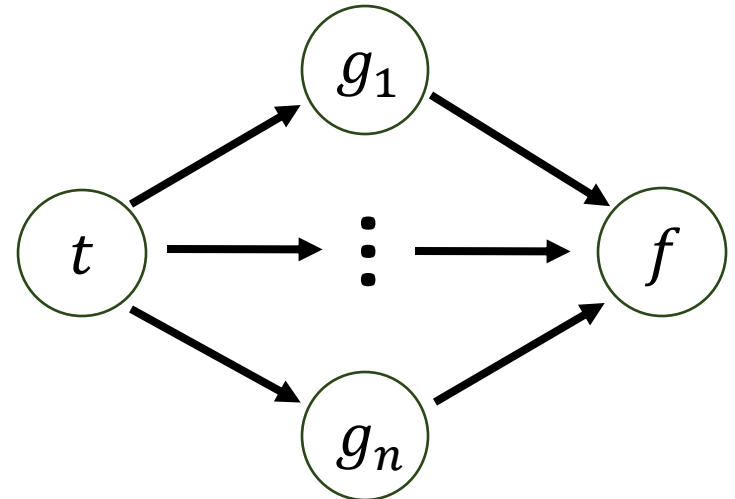
$$f = f(g_1, \dots, g_n),$$

where all

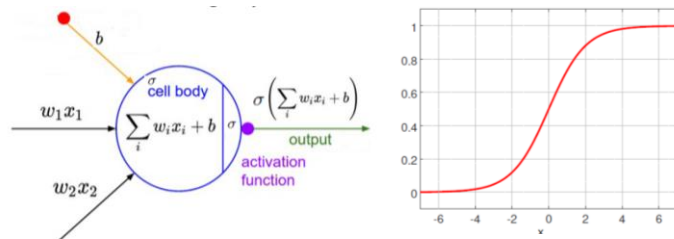
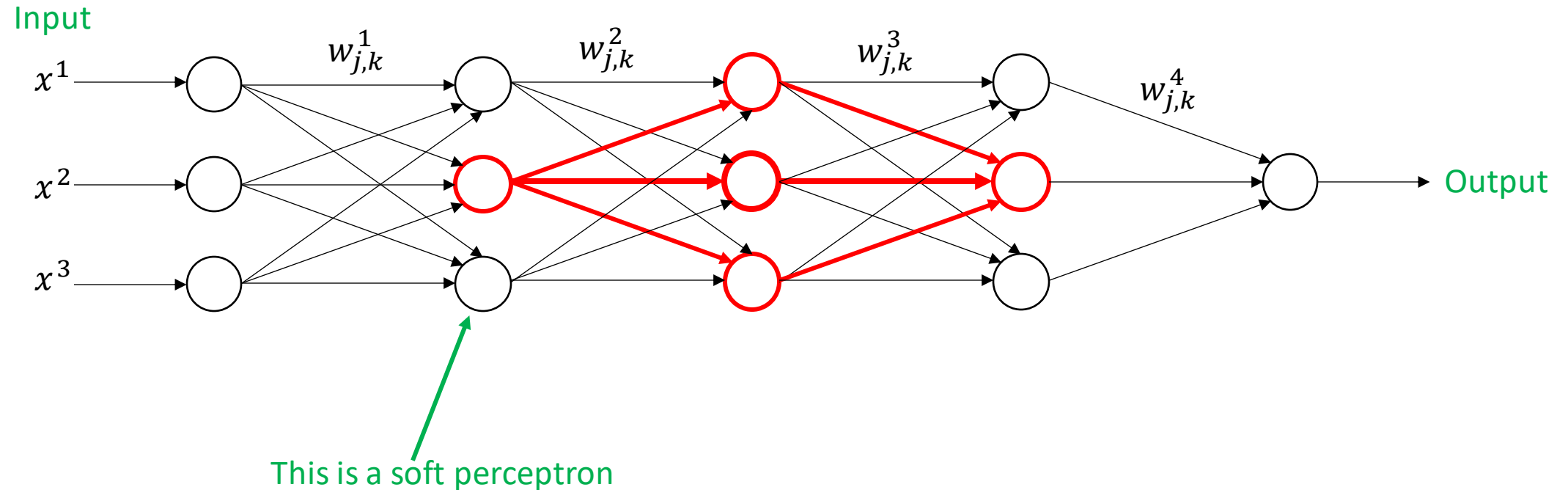
$g_i = g_i(t)$ are functions of t

- We can compute the derivative as

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} f = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t}$$



Multi-Layer-Perceptron (MLP) aka Feed-Forward-Net



In the next video:

- Compute derivatives for MLP
- Efficient algorithm (error back propagation)