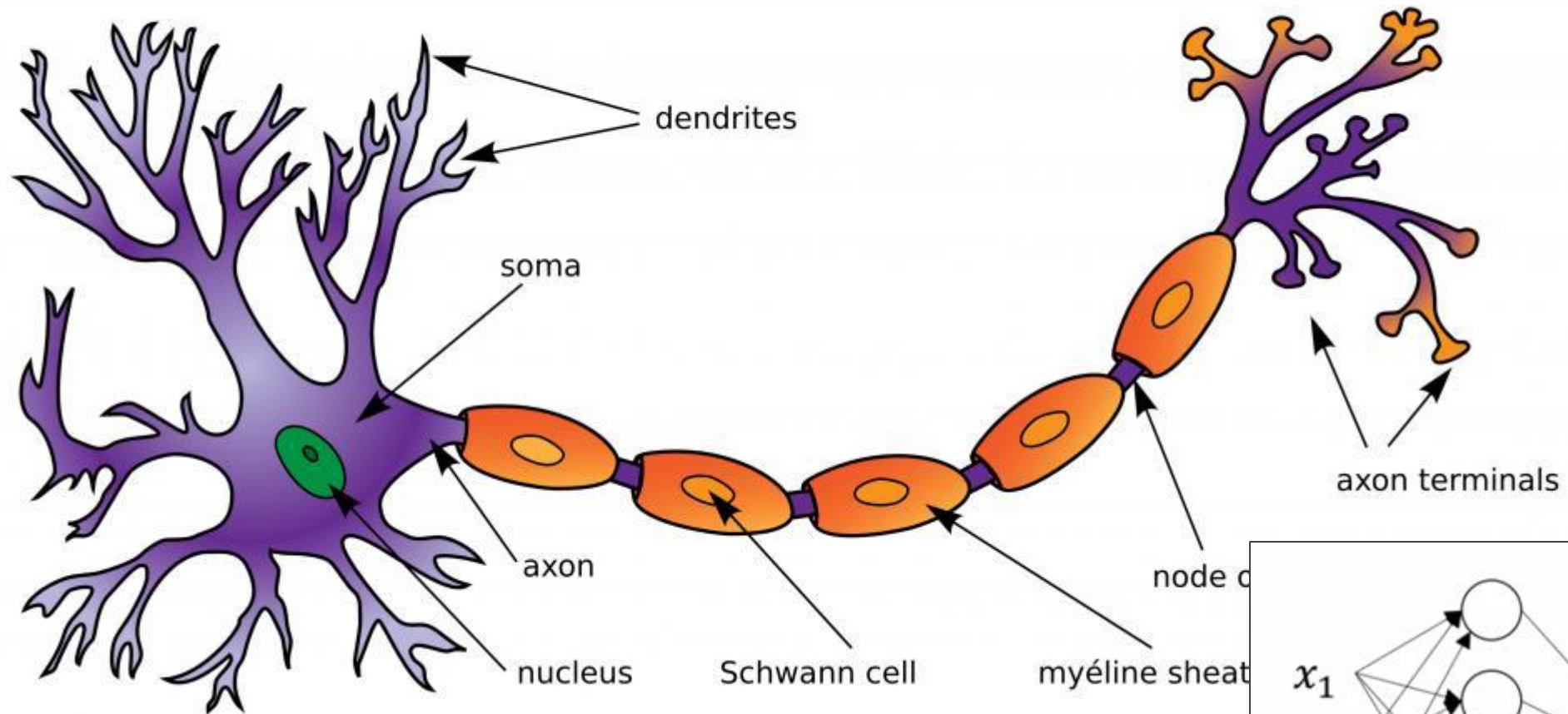


# Shallow Neural Networks

= 1 hidden layer

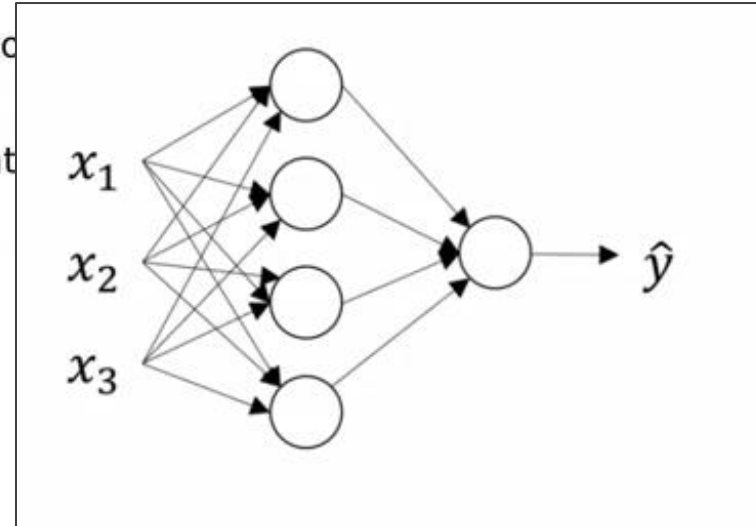
2021년 3월 20일 토요일 - 발표자 : 최윤정  
20 Mar 2021 Sat- Speaker : Yoon Choi

# NEURON

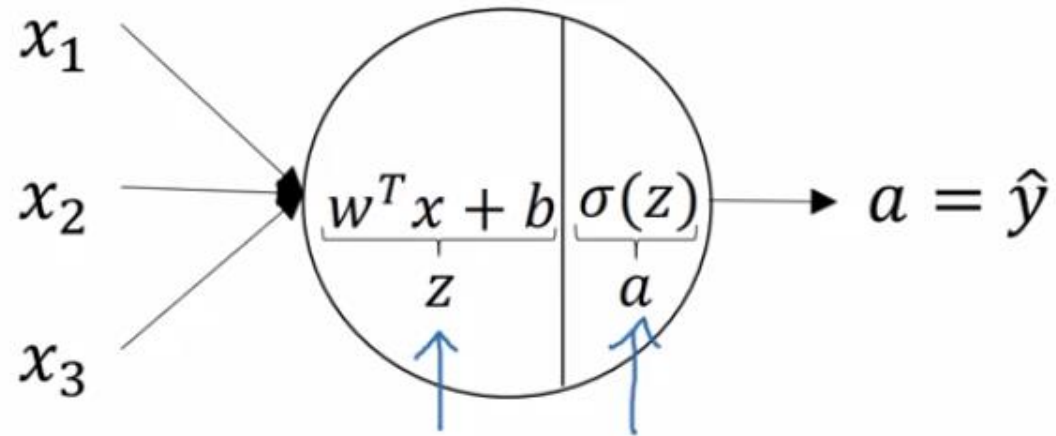


$$z = w^T x + b$$

$$a = \sigma(z)$$

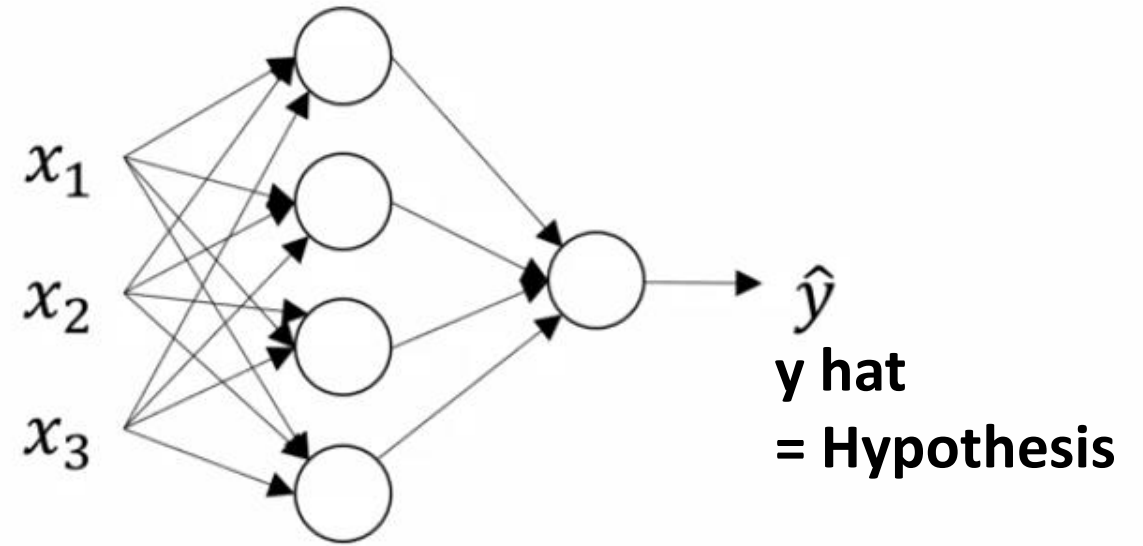


# Neural Network Representation

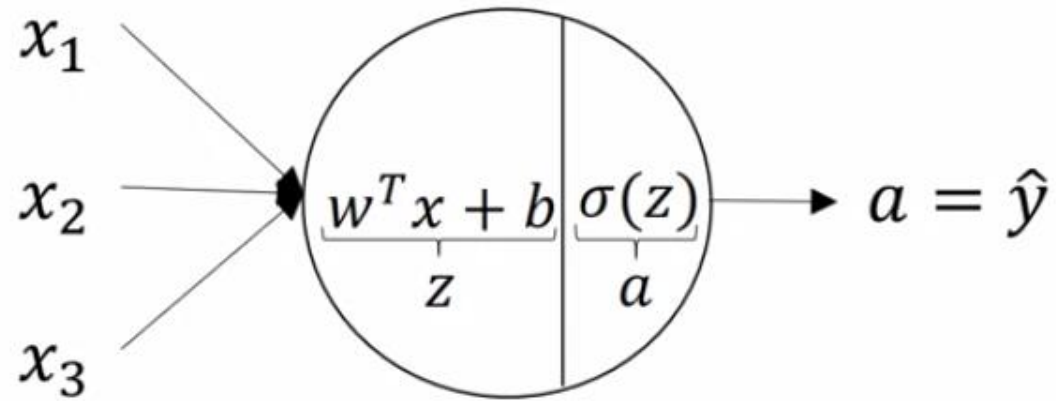


$$z = w^T x + b$$

$$a = \sigma(z)$$

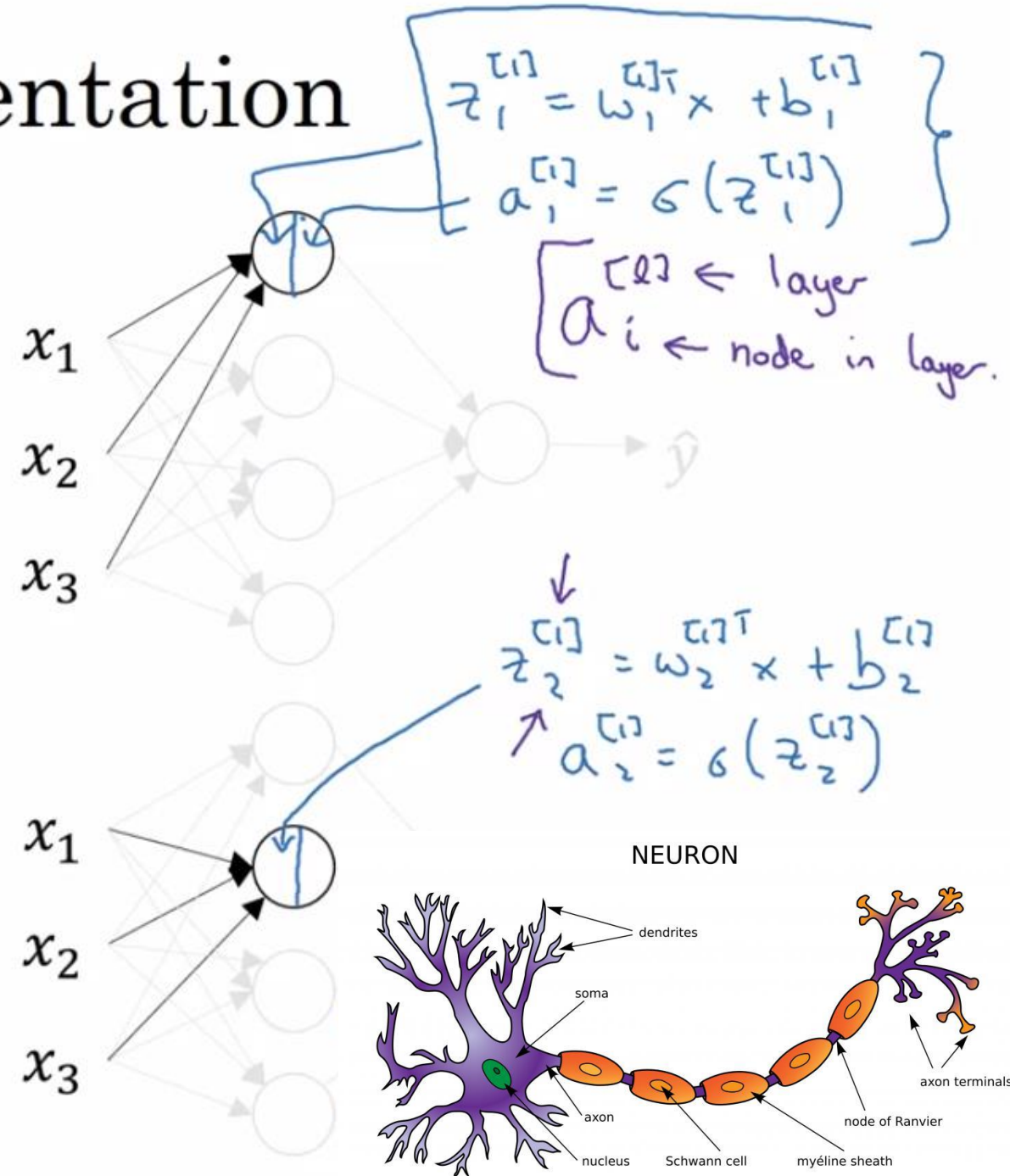


# Neural Network Representation



$$z = w^T x + b$$

$$a = \sigma(z)$$

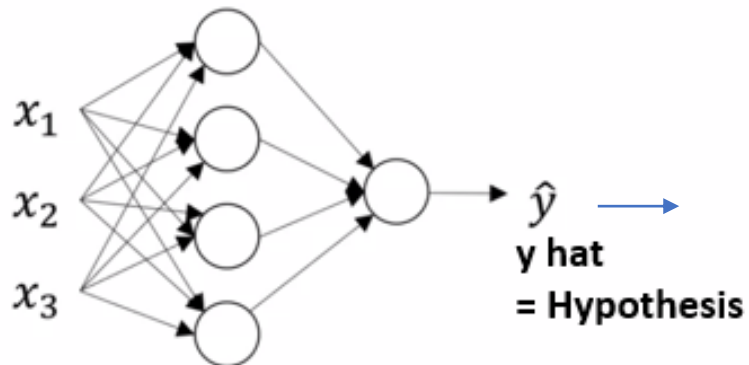


## cost function of Classification

$$\begin{aligned} J(\theta) &= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \text{Cost}(h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}), y^{(i)}) \\ &= -\frac{1}{m} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^m y^{(i)} \log h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \log (1 - h_{\theta}(x^{(i)})) \right] \end{aligned}$$

## cost function of Neural Network

$$\mathcal{L}^{(i)}(\hat{y}^{(i)}, y^{(i)}) = -(y^{(i)} \log(\hat{y}^{(i)}) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \log(1 - \hat{y}^{(i)}))$$



$$\mathcal{L}^{(i)}(\hat{y}^{(i)}, y^{(i)}) = -(y^{(i)} \log(\hat{y}^{(i)}) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \log(1 - \hat{y}^{(i)}))$$

# Gradient descent for neural networks

Parameters:  $W^{[1]}, b^{[1]}, W^{[2]}, b^{[2]}$   
 $(n^{[1]}, n^{[2]})$   $(n^{[2]}, 1)$   $(n^{[2]}, n^{[1]})$   $(n^{[1]}, 1)$

$$n_x = n^{[0]}, \quad n^{[1]}, \quad \underline{n^{[2]} = 1}$$

Cost function:  $J(W^{[1]}, b^{[1]}, W^{[2]}, b^{[2]}) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \mathcal{L}^{(i)}(\hat{y}^{(i)}, y^{(i)})$   
 $\uparrow a^{[2]}$

Gradient descent:

Gradient of the Cost function을 구하기 위해  
Back propagation 사용

→ Repeat {

Compute predictions  $(\hat{y}^{(i)}, i=1, \dots, m)$

$$dW^{[1]} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial W^{[1]}}, \quad db^{[1]} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial b^{[1]}}, \quad \dots$$

$$W^{[1]} := W^{[1]} - \alpha dW^{[1]}$$

$$b^{[1]} := b^{[1]} - \alpha db^{[1]}$$





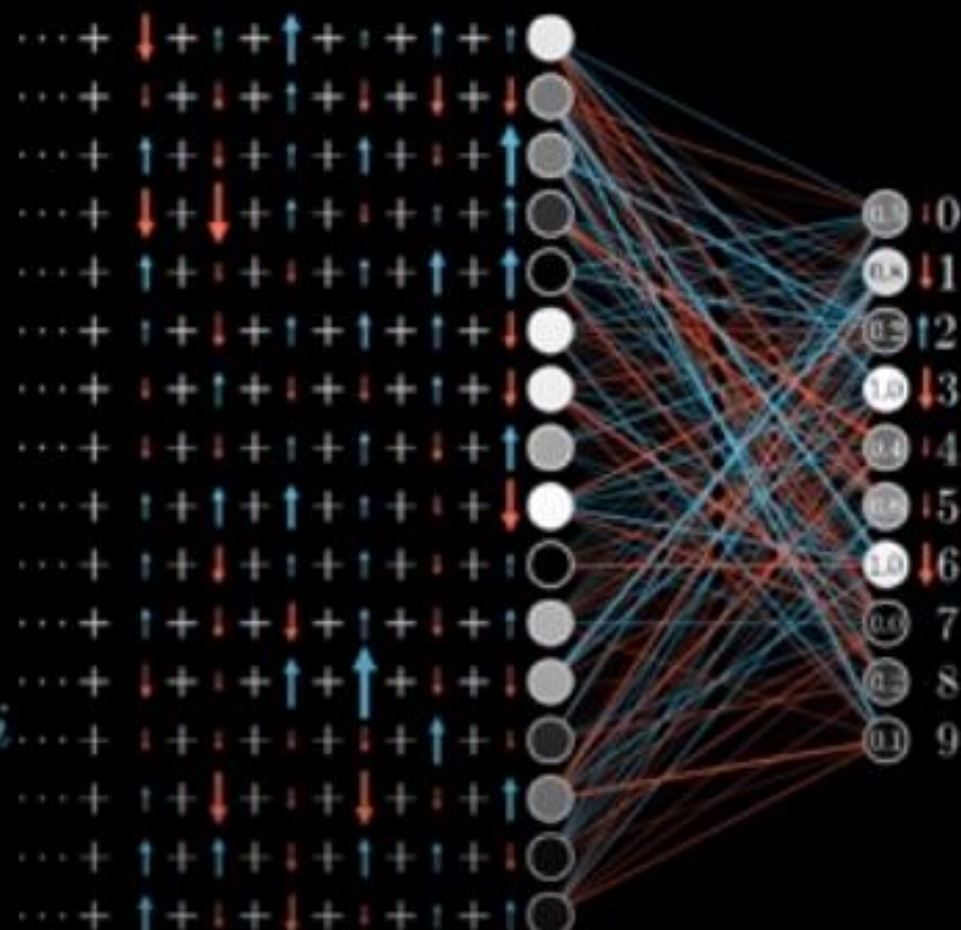
Propagate backwards

$$\mathcal{L}^{(i)}(\hat{y}^{(i)}, y^{(i)})$$

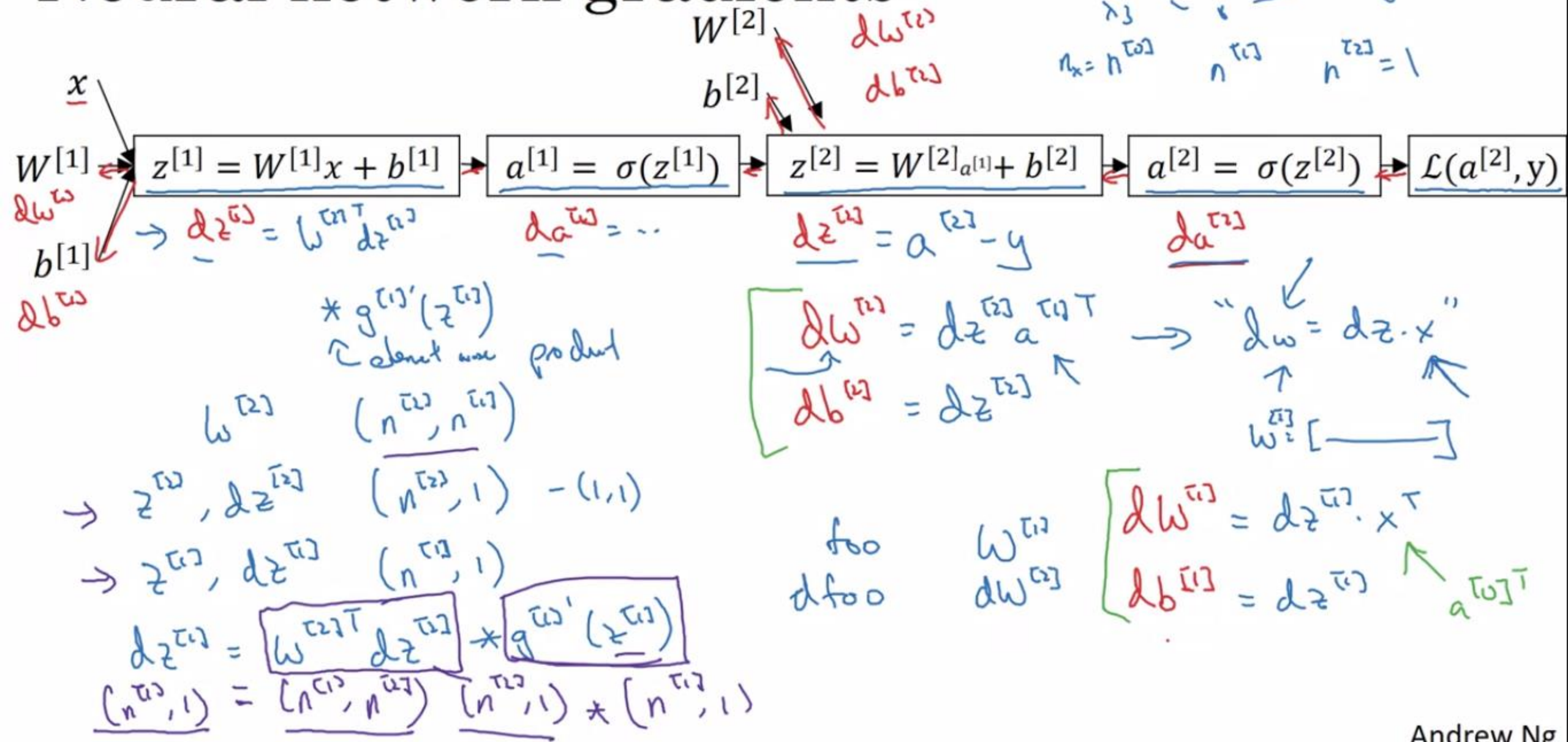
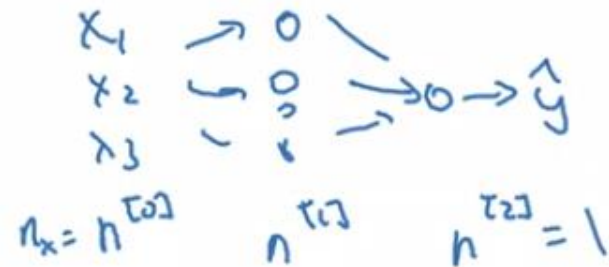
Increase  $b$

Increase  $w_i$   
in proportion to  $a_i$

Change  $a_i$   
in proportion to  $w_i$



# Neural network gradients





# Summary of gradient descent

$$\underline{dz^{[2]}} = \underline{a^{[2]}} - \underline{y}$$

$$dW^{[2]} = dz^{[2]} a^{[1]T}$$

$$db^{[2]} = dz^{[2]}$$

$$\underset{(n^{[1]}, 1)}{dz^{[1]}} = W^{[2]T} dz^{[2]} * g^{[1]'}(z^{[1]})$$

$$dW^{[1]} = dz^{[1]} x^T$$

$$db^{[1]} = dz^{[1]}$$

$$\underline{dZ^{[2]}} = \underline{A^{[2]}} - \underline{Y}$$

$$dW^{[2]} = \frac{1}{m} dZ^{[2]} A^{[1]T}$$

$$db^{[2]} = \frac{1}{m} \text{np.sum}(dZ^{[2]}, \text{axis} = 1, \text{keepdims} = \text{True})$$

$$\underset{(n^{[2]}, m)}{dZ^{[1]}} = \underbrace{W^{[2]T} dZ^{[2]}}_{(n^{[2]}, m)} * \underbrace{g^{[1]'}(Z^{[1]})}_{(n^{[2]}, m)}$$

↙ elementwise product

$$dW^{[1]} = \frac{1}{m} dZ^{[1]} X^T$$

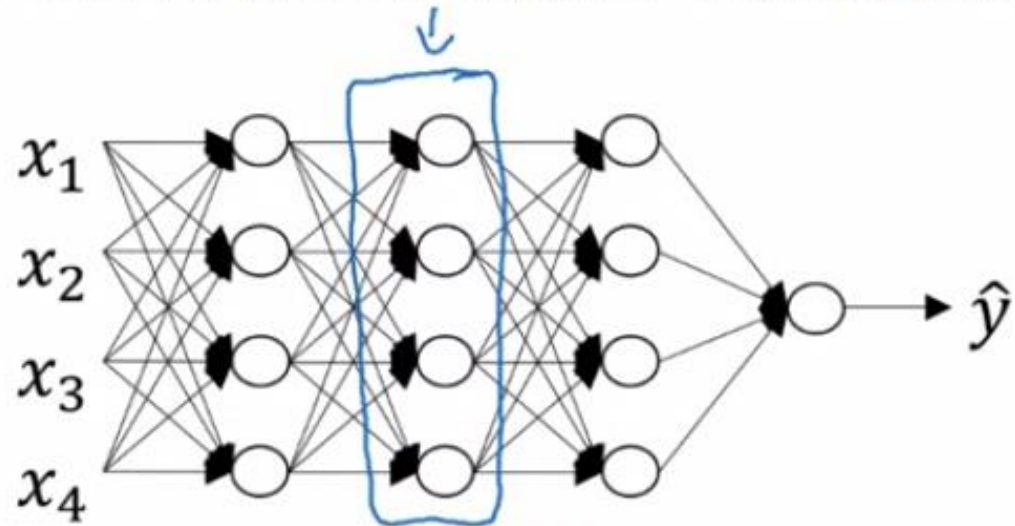
$$db^{[1]} = \frac{1}{m} \text{np.sum}(dZ^{[1]}, \text{axis} = 1, \text{keepdims} = \text{True})$$

$$J(\cdot) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathcal{L}(\hat{y}_i, y_i)$$

# Deep Neural Networks

= more than 1 hidden layer

# Forward and backward functions



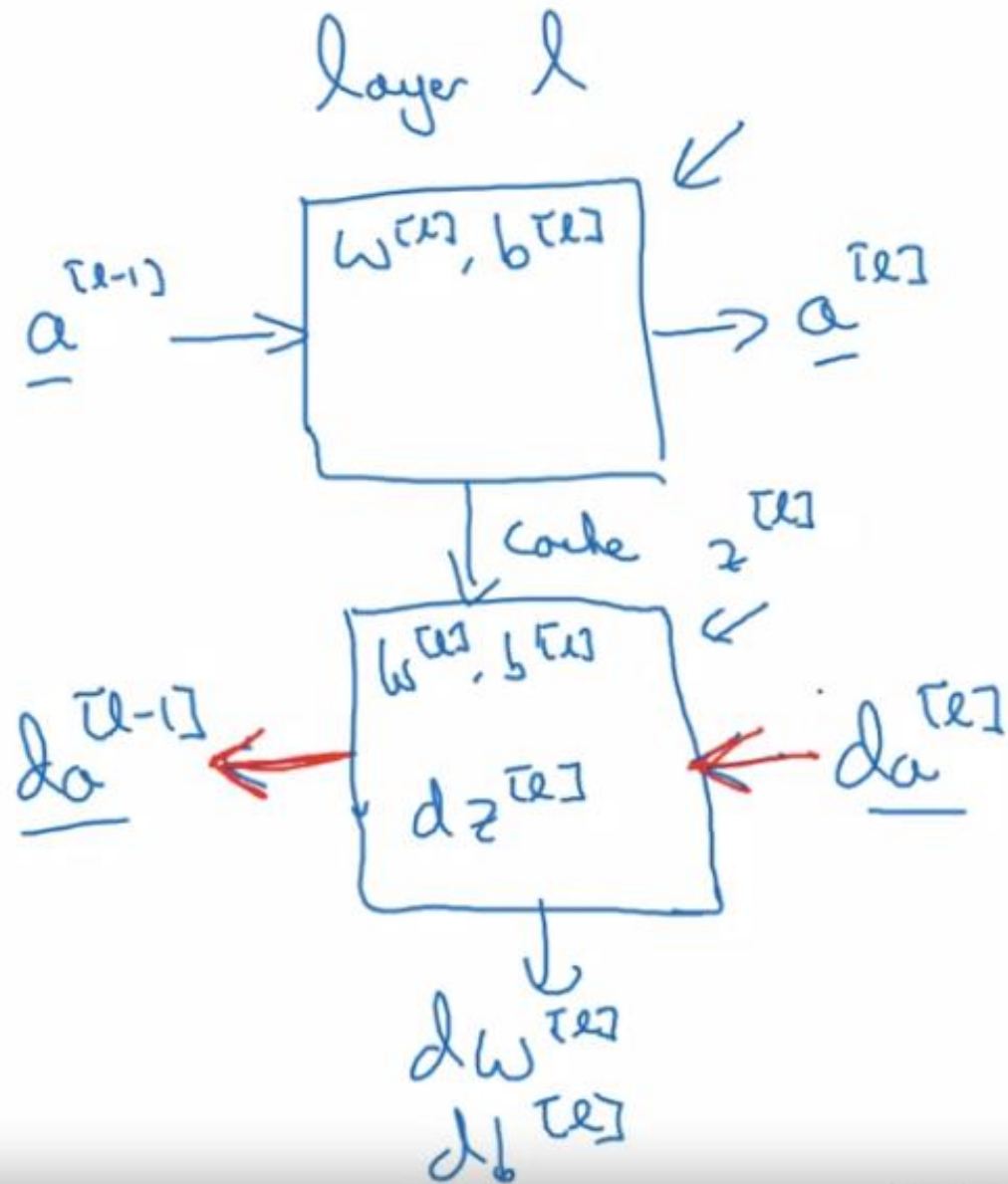
layer  $l$ :  $W^{[l]}, b^{[l]}$

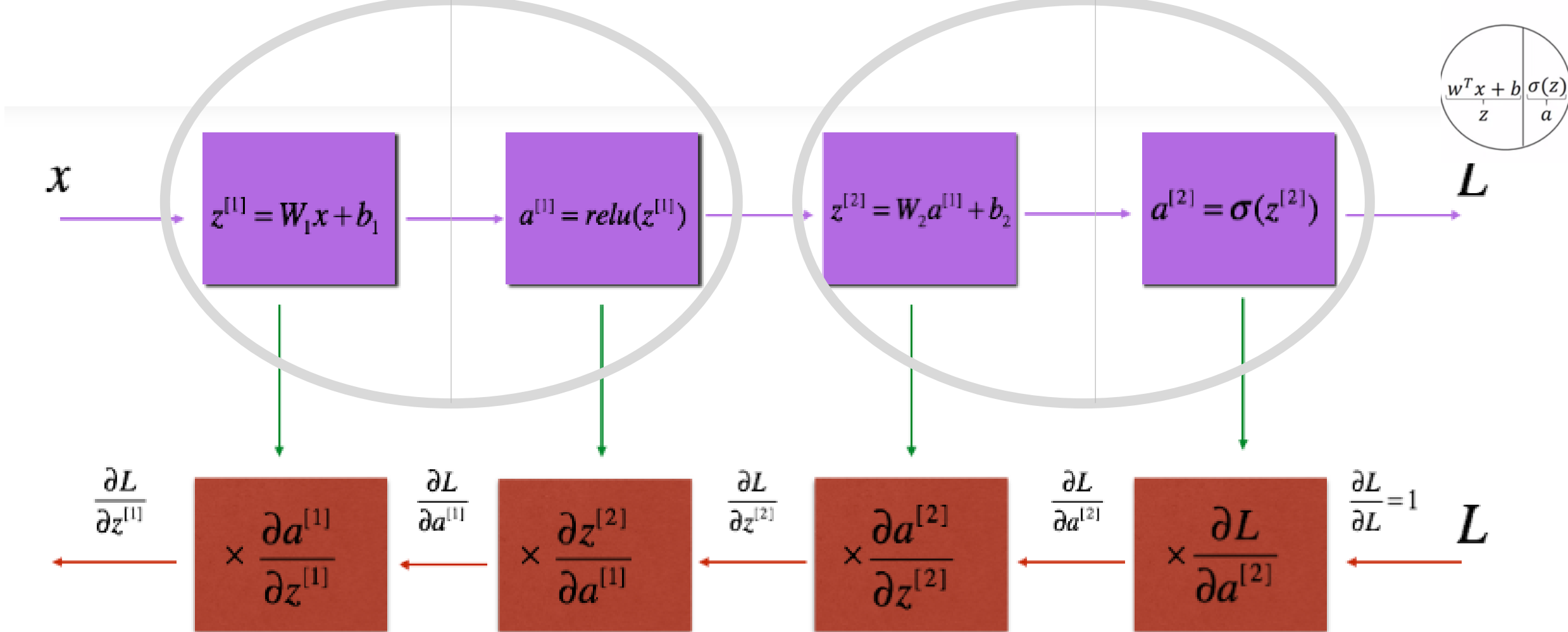
→ Forward: Input  $a^{[l-1]}$ , output  $a^{[l]}$

$$z^{[l]} = W^{[l]} a^{[l-1]} + b^{[l]} \quad \text{cache } z^{[l]}$$

$$a^{[l]} = g^{[l]}(z^{[l]})$$

→ Backward: Input  $da^{[l]}$ , output  $da^{[l-1]}$   
 cache  $z^{[l]}$   
 $\frac{dw^{[l]}}{db^{[l]}}$





Now, similar to forward propagation, you are going to build the backward propagation in three steps:

- LINEAR backward
- LINEAR -> ACTIVATION backward where ACTIVATION computes the derivative of either the ReLU or sigmoid activation
- [LINEAR -> RELU]  $\times$  (L-1) -> LINEAR -> SIGMOID backward (whole model)



# Backward propagation for layer $l$

$$dW^{[l]} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial W^{[l]}} = \frac{1}{m} dZ^{[l]} A^{[l-1]T}$$

$$db^{[l]} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial b^{[l]}} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m dZ^{[l](i)}$$

$$dA^{[l-1]} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial A^{[l-1]}} = W^{[l]T} dZ^{[l]}$$

→ Input  $da^{[l]}$

→ Output  $da^{[l-1]}$ ,  $dW^{[l]}$ ,  $db^{[l]}$

$$\underline{dz^{[l]}} = \underline{da^{[l]}} * g^{[l]'}(z^{[l]})$$

$$\underline{dw^{[l]}} = dz^{[l]} \cdot \underline{a^{[l-1]}}$$

$$\underline{db^{[l]}} = dz^{[l]}$$

$$\underline{da^{[l-1]}} = W^{[l]T} \cdot dz^{[l]}$$

$$\underline{dz^{[l]}} = W^{[l+1]T} dz^{[l+1]} * g^{[l]'}(z^{[l]})$$

$$dz^{[l]} = \underline{dA^{[l-1]}} * g^{[l]'}(z^{[l]})$$

$$\underline{dw^{[l]}} = \frac{1}{m} dz^{[l]} \cdot A^{[l-1]T}$$

$$db^{[l]} = \frac{1}{m} \text{np.sum}(dz^{[l]}, \text{axis}=1, \text{keepdims}=\text{True})$$

$$dA^{[l-1]} = W^{[l]T} \cdot dz^{[l]}$$

$$z^{[2]} = W^{[2]} a^{[1]} + b^{[2]}$$

# What are hyperparameters?

Parameters:  $W^{[1]}, b^{[1]}, W^{[2]}, b^{[2]}, W^{[3]}, b^{[3]}$  ...

Hyperparameters:  $\alpha$   
 #iterations  
 #hidden layers  $L$   
 #hidden units  $n^{[1]}, n^{[2]}, \dots$   
 choice of activation function

Later: Momentum, mini-batch size, regularizations, ...

**hyperparameter : parameter의 값이나 상태를 결정짓는 요소들**

☒ weight matrices  $W^{[l]}$

! This should not be selected

☒ bias vectors  $b^{[l]}$

! This should not be selected

☒ number of layers  $L$  in the neural network

✓ Correct

☒ size of the hidden layers  $n^{[l]}$

✓ Correct

☒ learning rate  $\alpha$

✓ Correct

☒ number of iterations

✓ Correct

☒ activation values  $a^{[l]}$

! This should not be selected