

(1.1)

$$E = MSE = \frac{1}{2} (\text{target} - o)^2$$

Partial derivative for  $w_i = \frac{\partial E}{\partial w_i} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial o} * \frac{\partial o}{\partial w_i}$

$$\frac{\partial o}{\partial w_i} = (x_i + x_i^2)$$

$w_i$  is used as  $w_i(x_i + x_i^2)$   
So derivative is  $(x_i + x_i^2)$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial o} = \frac{\partial \frac{1}{2} (\text{target} - o)^2}{\partial o} = \frac{(\text{target} - o) \partial (\text{target} - o)}{\partial o} \quad \text{taking } \frac{\partial (\text{target} - o)}{\partial o}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \text{target}}{\partial o} - \frac{\partial o}{\partial o} \rightarrow \frac{\partial \text{target}}{\partial o} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial o}{\partial o} = 1$$

therefore

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_i} = (\text{target} - o) (-1) = -(\text{target} - o)$$

Putting together  $\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_i} = -(\text{target} - o) * (x_i + x_i^2)$

$$w_{n_{\text{new}}} = w_n - \eta \left( \frac{\partial E}{\partial w_i} \right) \Rightarrow w_n - \eta [(\text{target} - o) (x_i + x_i^2)]$$

So weight update  $w_{n_{\text{new}}} = w_n - \eta [(\text{target} - o) (x_i + x_i^2)]$

$$(1.2) \textcircled{a} N3 = o((x_1 * w_{31}) + (x_2 * w_{32}))$$

N3 = neuron 3

N4 = neuron 4

N5 = neuron 5

$$N4 = o((x_1 * w_{41}) + (x_2 * w_{42}))$$

$$N5 = o((N3 * w_{53}) + (N4 * w_{54}))$$

$$y_5 = \left[ o((x_1 * w_{31}) + (x_2 * w_{32})) * w_{53} + o((x_1 * w_{41}) + (x_2 * w_{42})) * w_{54} \right]$$

I used o to indicate output from that neuron

$$\textcircled{b} \text{ output from input layer} = X$$

$$\text{output from hidden layer} = (X * w^{(1)})$$

$$\text{output from output layer} = (w^{(2)} * (X * w^{(1)}))$$

So output of neural network is  $(w^{(2)} * (X * w^{(1)}))$

$$\textcircled{c} h_s(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}} \quad h_t(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$$

We take  $h_s(x) \approx h_t(x)$

- as  $x$  goes to  $\infty$

$$\frac{1}{1+e^{-x}} \approx \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{1+0} \approx \frac{\infty - 0}{\infty + 0} \Rightarrow 1 \approx 1$$

- or, as  $x$  goes to  $-\infty$

$$\frac{1}{1+e^{-x}} \approx \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1+\infty} \approx \frac{0-\infty}{0+\infty} \Rightarrow 0 \approx 0$$

So we can prove that neural nets can be created using above two functions can generate the same function by taking limit as  $x$  goes to  $\infty$  or  $-\infty$