

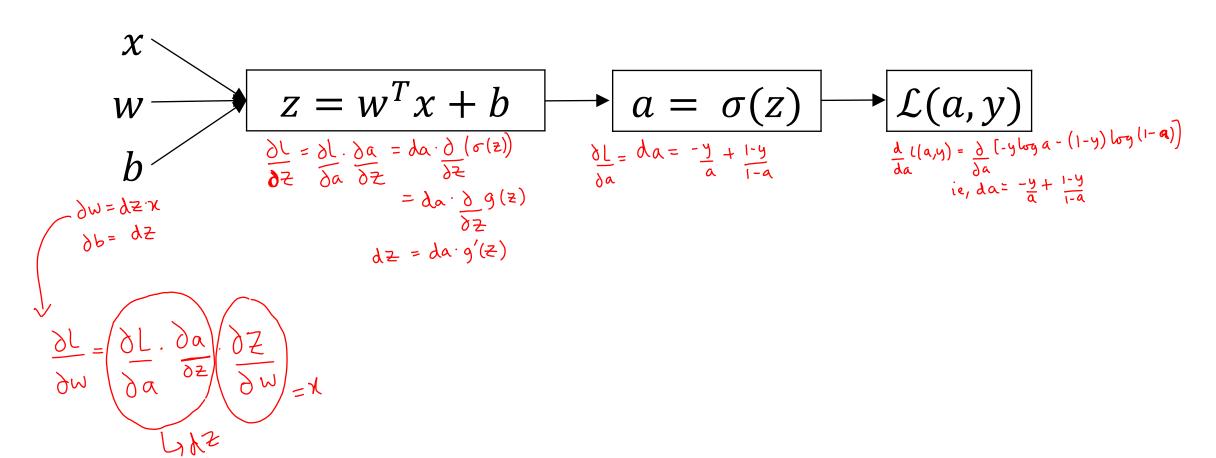
deeplearning.ai

One hidden layer Neural Network

Backpropagation intuition (Optional)

Computing gradients

Logistic regression



Neural network gradients $W[3]^{2} d\omega^{(1)}$) (typo) da[2] 9P = 95(1) :. Say we check for dz[1] , dims $M_{(r)} = \left(V_{(r)}, V_{(l)} \right)$ Z" L dZ" -> (n",1) $Z_{(U)} \wedge q Z_{(U)} \longrightarrow (v_{(U)} \cap i)$ So we do W[2] , dZ[2] - (N[1] x N[2)) x (N[2] x I) = (N[1] X I) Andrew Ng

Summary of gradient descent

$$dz^{[2]} = a^{[2]} - y$$
 $dW^{[2]} = dz^{[2]}a^{[1]^T}$
 $db^{[2]} = dz^{[2]}$
 $dz^{[1]} = W^{[2]T}dz^{[2]} * g^{[1]'}(z^{[1]})$
 $dW^{[1]} = dz^{[1]}x^T$
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$$dz^{[2]} = \frac{1}{m}dz^{[2]}A^{[1]^T}$$

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

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