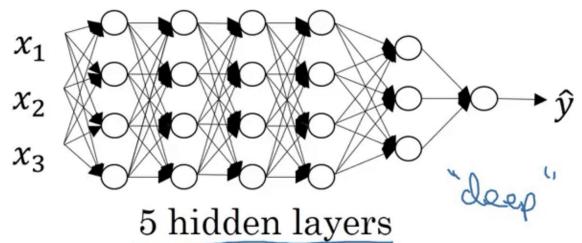
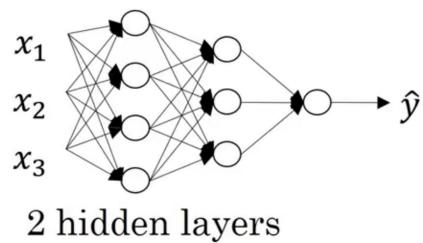
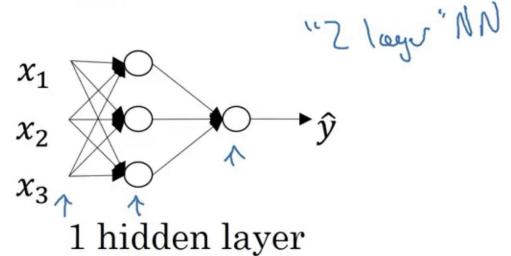
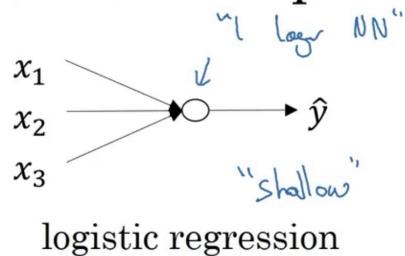


Week 4 - Deep Neural Networks

Wednesday, August 12, 2020 1:02 PM

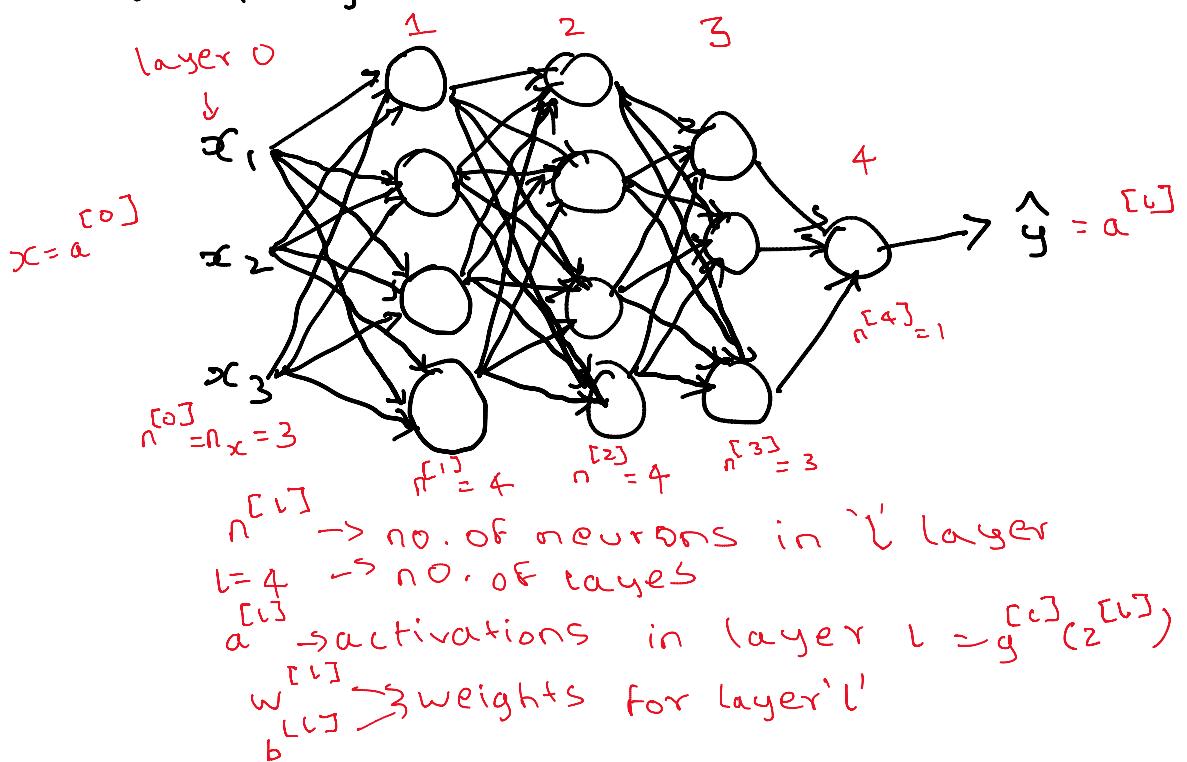
① Deep L-layer Neural Network

What is a deep neural network?



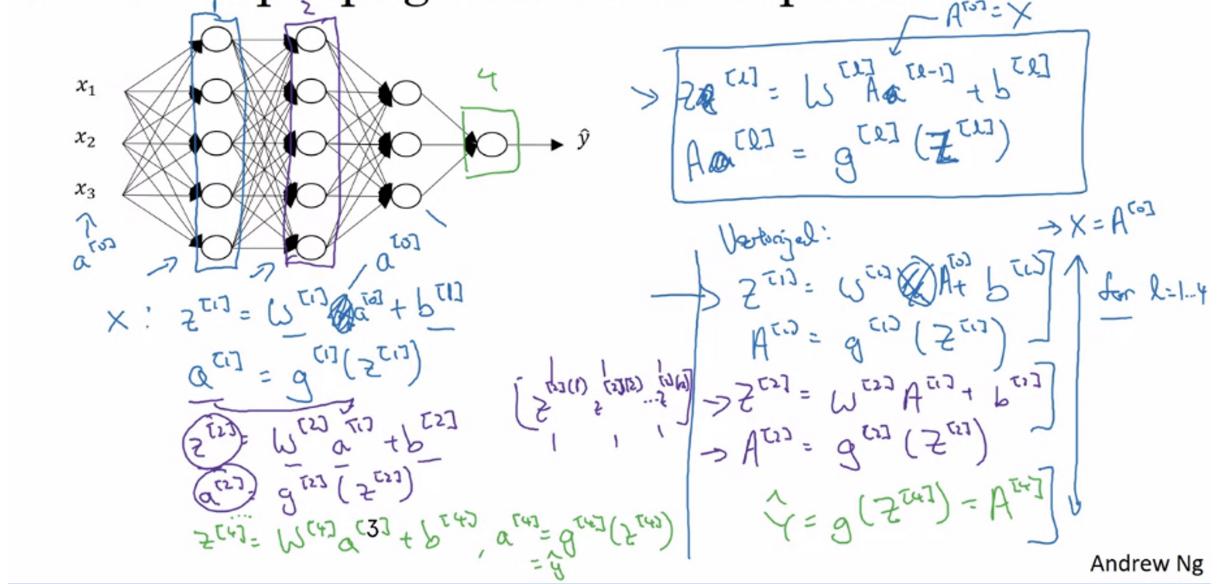
Andrew Ng

e.g.: 4 layer NN



② Forward propagation in Deep Neural Network

Forward propagation in a deep network



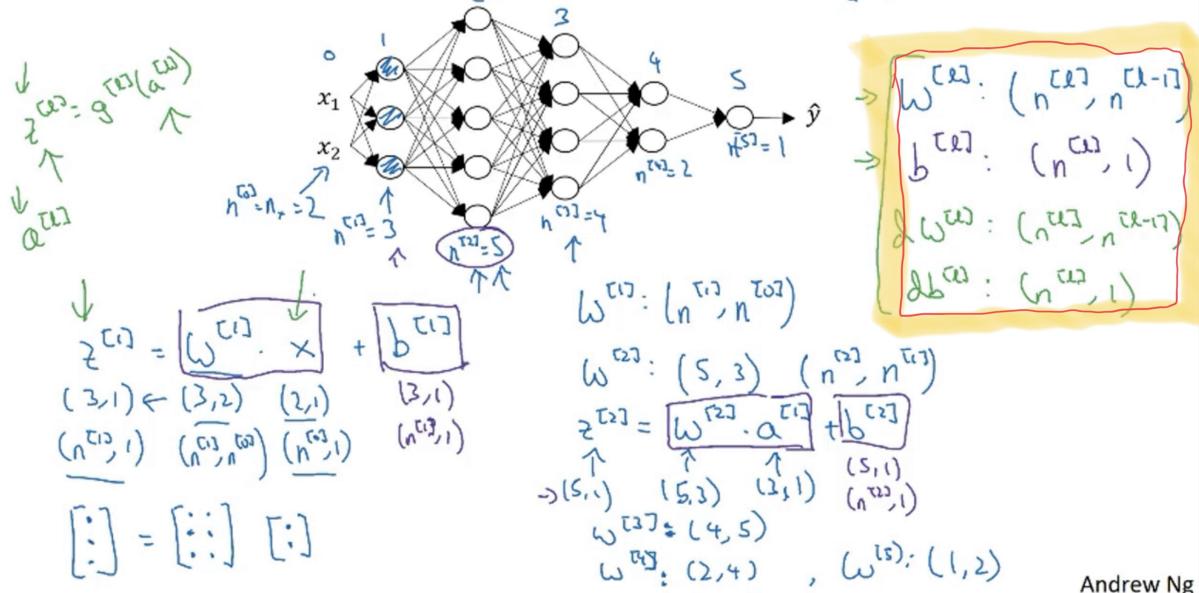
→ General formula

$$z^{[l]} = W^{[l]} A^{[l-1]} + b^{[l]} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{looped through} \\ 1 \text{ to } l \text{ (no. of layers)} \end{array} \right.$$

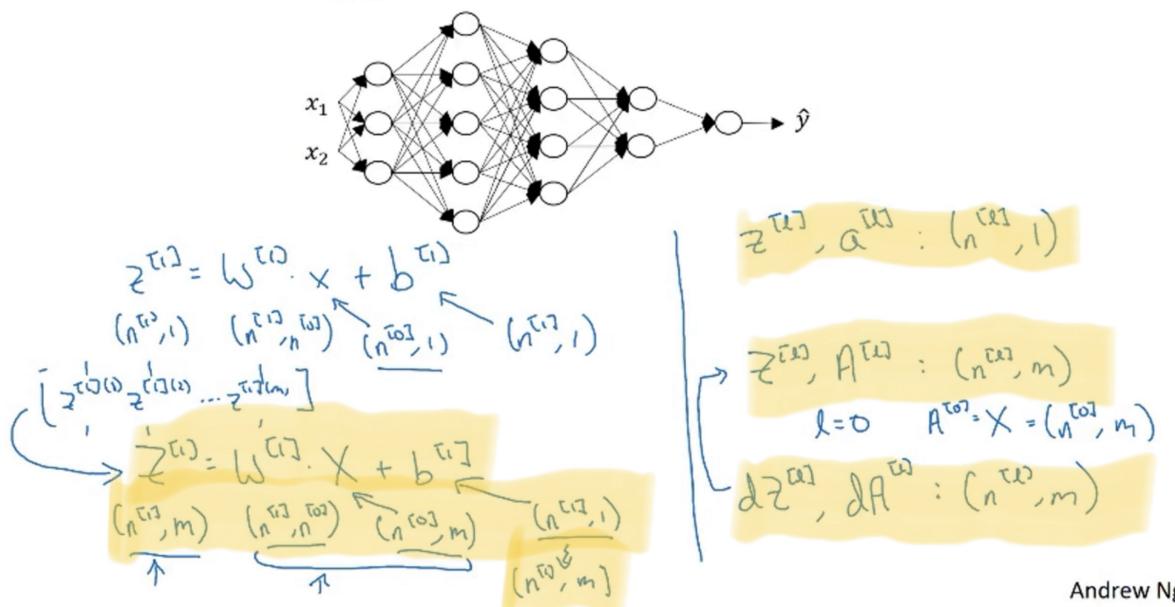
$$A^{[l]} = g^{[l]}(z^{[l]})$$

③ Getting the matrix dimensions right

Parameters $W^{[l]}$ and $b^{[l]}$

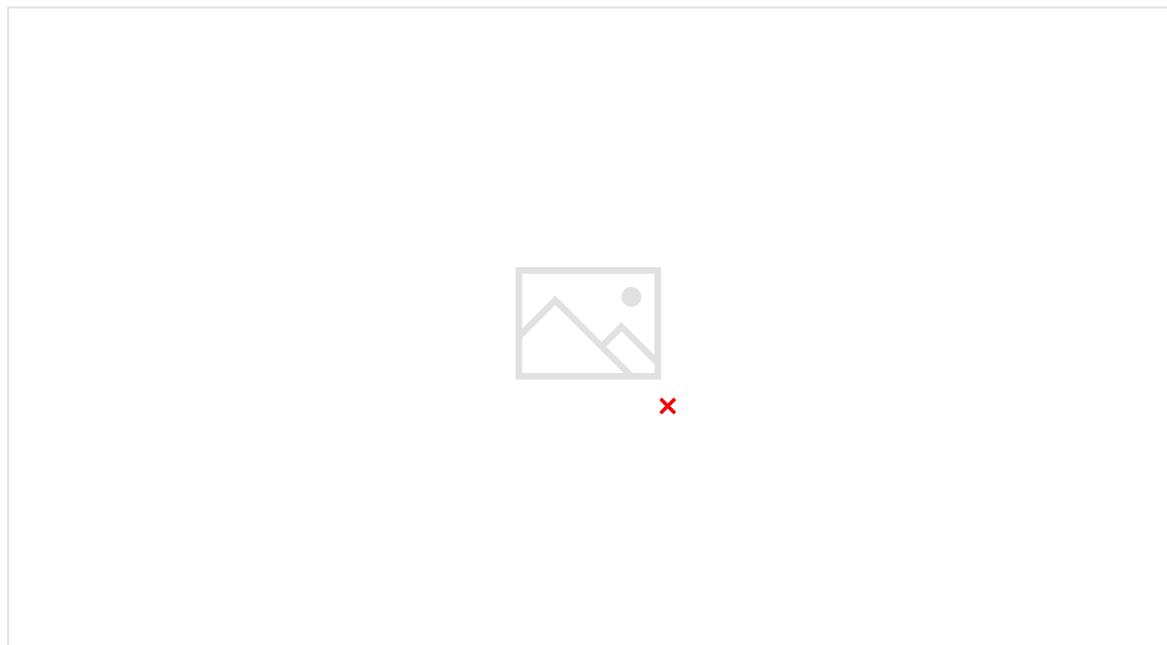


Vectorized implementation



④ Why deep representations

- The earlier layers compute simple things
- The deeper layer compute complex objects.



⑤ Building blocks of deep neural networks

- forward & backward functions



→ layer l: $w^{[l]}, b^{[l]}$

→ Forward function : Input $\rightarrow a^{[l-1]}$

$$z^{[l]} = w^{[l]} a^{[l-1]} + b^{[l]}$$

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

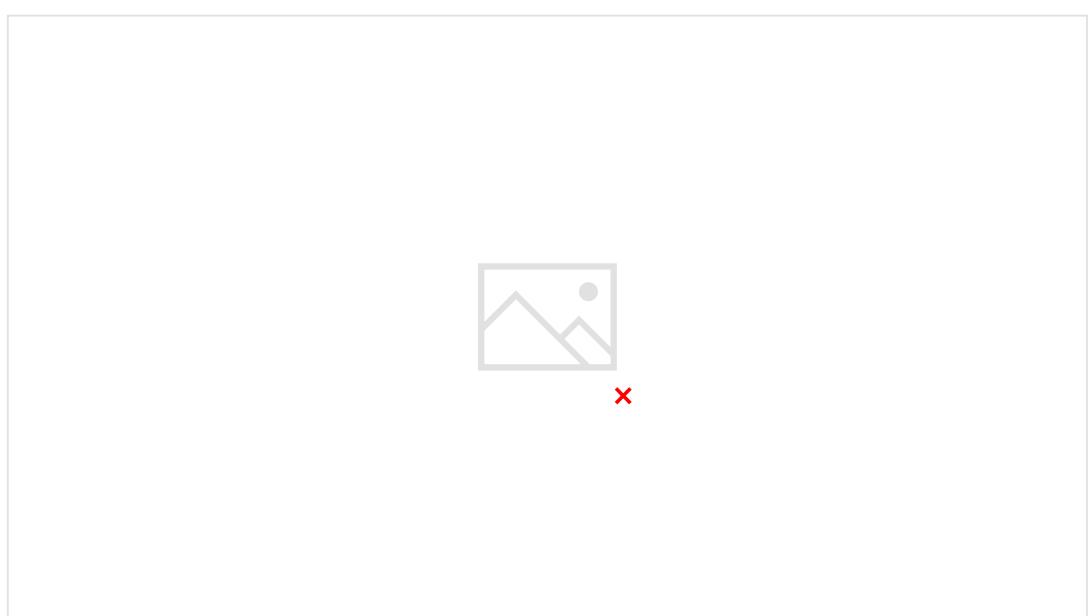
cache $z^{[l]}$ for backprop

→ Backward Function : Input $\rightarrow da^{[l]}$

$$da^{[l-1]} \quad \text{Output} \rightarrow da^{[l-1]}$$

$$dw^{[l]} \quad db^{[l]}$$

1 layer
1 iter



1 layers
1 iteration

⑥ Forward and Backward propagation

- Forward propagation for layer 'l'

i. Input $A^{[l-1]}$

ii. Output $A^{[l]}$, cache ($z^{[l]}$)

$$z^{[l]} = w^{[l]} A^{[l-1]} + b^{[l]}$$

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

- Backward propagation for layer 'l'

i. Input $da^{[l]}$

.. [l-1] . [l] . [l]

i. Input $dA^{[l]}$

ii. Output $da^{[l-1]}, dw^{[l]}, db^{[l]}$

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

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

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

$$dA^{[l-1]} = w^{[l]} - dz^{[l]}$$

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



⑦ Parameters vs Hyperparameters

- Parameters: $w^{[l]}, b^{[l]}$

- Hyperparameters:
 - learning rate (α)
 - no. of iterations (epochs)
 - no. of hidden layers (L)
 - no. of hidden units ($n^{[l]}$)
 - activation fn. choice ($g^{[l]}$)
 - others: Momentum, minibatch size, regularization parameters...

- Deep learning is a very empirical process

→ idea
experiment code

experiment →
↓
code

- The values may change over time

⑧ Deep learning and Human Brain



- While they may look similar they are fundamentally very different
- Analogy is misused and is an oversimplification