

Hello world

Aditya Yadav

November 2023

## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Writing an Inline Formula

A formula is inserted between two `$`s, like this  $e^{\pi i} = -1$

### 1.2 Writing a Formula in display mode(centered)

Insert the formula between two `$$`s, like this

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{y} - y)^2$$

### 1.3 Non Autoscaling brackets

$$\left(\frac{1}{n} + 1\right)^n$$

### 1.4 Autoscaling brackets

$$\left(\frac{1}{n} + 1\right)^n$$

### 1.5 Limits

$$e = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n} + 1\right)^n$$

### 1.6 $n^{th}$ root

$$\sqrt[3]{8} = 2$$

$$\sqrt[2]{9} = 3$$

$$\sqrt[n]{x} = x^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

## 1.7 Numbered List of items

1. Mean Squared Error Loss

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{y}_i - y)^2$$

2. Softmax

$$P_{y_i} = \frac{e^{y_i}}{\sum_{j=1}^n e^{y_j}}$$

3. Cross Entropy Loss

$$\mathcal{L} = \sum_{i=1}^N (P_i * \log(\frac{1}{Q_i}))$$

## 1.8 Unordered List of items

- Gradient of Loss wrt to output function

$$\nabla_y \mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{y_l} e(l)$$

- Gradient of Loss wrt to output layer's pre-activation

$$\nabla_{a^L} \mathcal{L} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial y} * \frac{\partial y}{\partial a^L} = -(e(l) - y)$$

- Gradient of Weights between last layer and output layer

$$\nabla_{W^L} \mathcal{L} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial a^L} * \frac{\partial a^L}{\partial W^L} = -(e(l) - y) * (h^{L-1})^T$$

## 1.9 Vector dot product

$$\vec{v} \cdot \vec{w}$$

## 1.10 Matrices

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$$

### 1.11 Include Images

