

## Assignment 5

### Experiment 11

#### Title: Implement BPA to train XOR problem

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**Aim:** To design and simulate a Backpropagation training algorithm for multi-layer continuous perception.

**Problem Statement:** Implement BPA to train XOR problem

\* Theory:

The Backpropagation Algorithm (BPA) is used to train multi-layer neural networks by adjusting weights to minimize error. It applies gradient descent, propagating the error backward to update weights. The XOR problem is a classic example requiring a multi-layer perceptron (MLP) to solve, as a single layer perceptron can't handle its non-linearity.

### \* Procedure

- 1) Set XOR inputs ( $x$ ) and desired outputs ( $d$ ).
- 2) Initialize weights ( $v$  &  $w$ ), learning rate, and error threshold ( $E_{max}$ ).
- 3) Compute hidden and final outputs using the sigmoid function.
- 4) Calculate the error and update weights using backpropagation.
- 5) Repeat until the error is below  $E_{max}$  or max iterations are reached.

#### Inputs:

$x = [0 \ 0; 0 \ 1; 1 \ 0; 1 \ 1];$

$d = [0; 1; 1; 0];$

$v = [0.5 \ 0.5; 1 \ 0.3];$

$w = [0.5 \ 0.5];$

### Code:

```
X = [0 0; 0 1; 1 0; 1 1];
d = [0; 1; 1; 0];
V = [0.5 0.5; 1 0.3];
W = [0.5 0.5];

Emax = 0.1;
learning_rate = 1;
max_iters = 10000;

% Activation function and its derivative
f = @(x) 1 ./ (1 + exp(-x));
f_prime = @(x) f(x) .* (1 - f(x));

for iter = 1:max_iters
    total_error = 0;

    for p = 1:size(X, 1)
        x = X(p, :)';
        y = f(V * x);
        o = f(W * y);

        dk = d(p);
        ok = o;
        e = 0.5 * (dk - ok)^2;
        total_error = total_error + e;

        d0 = (dk - ok) * f_prime(ok);
        dY = (W' * d0) .* f_prime(y);

        % Update weights
        W = W + learning_rate * d0 * y'; % Update weights from
hidden to output layer
        V = V + learning_rate * dY * x';
    end

    if total_error < Emax
        fprintf('Training converged at iteration %d with total
error %f\n', iter, total_error);
        break;
```



```
end
end
disp('Final weights (V from input to hidden):');
disp(V);
disp('Final weights (W from hidden to output):');
disp(W);
```

Output:

### Command Window

```
>> Experiment_11
Final weights (V from input to hidden):
    -4.0847    -5.1276
    -3.6710    -4.7456

Final weights (W from hidden to output):
   -20.9374    13.7595

>>
```

*\* Conclusion:*

*The BPA effectively trains the MLP to solve the XOR problem by adjusting weights based on error allowing it to learn non-linear relationships.*