

FORWARD Pass

The forward pass values are shown in blue boxed values at each node in above diagram. In first leg.

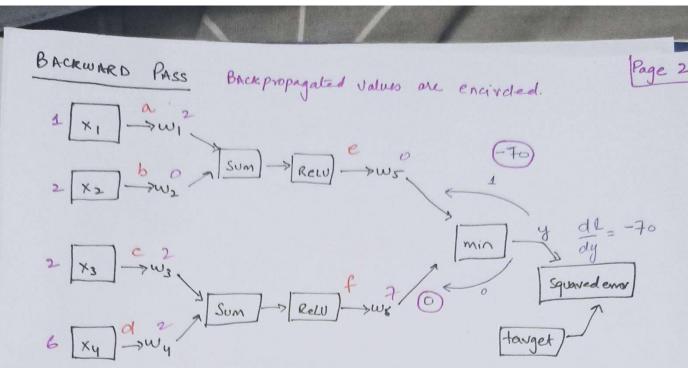
$$\alpha = g(x_1 \cdot w_1 + x_2 \cdot w_2)$$

In Second leg

Now

CALCULATING LOSS

$$\frac{dl}{dy} = \frac{d}{dy} (y-t)^2 = 2(y-t)(1) = 2(0-35) = -70$$



From Forward pass, we know the adoance leg is our active leg

finding
$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial e} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial e} \cdot \frac{\partial l}{\partial y} = 1 \cdot (-70) = -70$$

$$\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial f} = \frac{\partial \ell}{\partial f} \cdot \frac{\partial \ell}{\partial y} = 0 \cdot (-70) = 0$$

Hence on Second leg, the weights will not change.

Similarly

$$W_3 = 2$$
 $W_4 = 2$

Now . On first leg.

$$W_s = W_s - \alpha \frac{\partial l}{\partial w_s} = \frac{\partial e}{\partial w_s}$$
 $V(3)$
 $V(3$

Now for other derivative to backpropagate

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial V} = \frac{\partial e}{\partial V} \cdot \frac{\partial e}{\partial e} = 0 \cdot (-70) = 0$$

Since $\frac{\partial L}{\partial V} = 0$, the previous weights will now remain Unchanged as in the Complete backpropagation.

Hence

$$\begin{array}{c} \omega_{1} = 2 \\ \omega_{2} = \omega_{1} - \sqrt{2l} \Rightarrow \omega_{1} - 0 = \omega_{2} \\ \omega_{2} = \omega_{2} - \sqrt{2l} \Rightarrow \omega_{2} - 0 = \omega_{2} \end{array}$$

So the seconds at the end of backprop is are:

$$\omega_1 = 2$$

$$\omega_2 = 0$$

$$\omega_3 = 2$$

$$\omega_4 = 2$$

$$\omega_5 = 14$$

$$\omega_6 = 7$$