

Q2) Unit 6 Exam

Let $x_o^i = 1$ for all i .

$$\frac{df^i}{d\omega_k} = (\hat{y}^i - y^i) \frac{d\hat{y}^i}{d\omega_k} + 2\lambda\omega_k$$

$$\text{as } f^i(\omega) = \frac{1}{2} (\hat{y}^i - y^i)^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=0}^p \omega_j^2$$

$$\text{Now, } \frac{d\hat{y}^i}{d\omega_k} = \frac{d\hat{y}^i}{dz^i} \frac{dz^i}{d\omega_k}$$

$$\text{where } z^i = \sum_{j=0}^p \omega_j x_j^i \quad \& \quad y^i = \sigma\left(\sum_{j=0}^p \omega_j x_j^i\right)$$

as it is a
sigmoid neuron.

$$\text{Thus } \frac{d\hat{y}^i}{dz^i} = \begin{cases} 0 & , \quad z^i < -1/2 \\ 1 & , \quad -1/2 \leq z^i \leq 1/2 \\ 0 & , \quad z^i > 1/2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Also, } \frac{dz^{it}}{d\omega_k} = x_k^{it} \text{ clearly}$$

$$\text{Then } \frac{dy^{it}}{d\omega_k} = x_k^{it} \cdot 1 \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \leq \sum_{j=0}^p \omega_j x_j^{it} \leq \frac{1}{2} \right\}$$

If we define some

$$s^{it} = (\hat{y}^{it} - y^{it}) \cdot 1 \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \leq \sum_{j=0}^p \omega_j x_j^{it} \leq \frac{1}{2} \right\}$$

Then we can write

$$\nabla f^{it}(\omega^{(t)}) = s^{it} x^{it} + 2\lambda \omega^{(t)}$$