ARTIFICIAL NEURAL

NETWORKS

Scholastic Video Book Series

Artificial Neural Networks

Part 3

(Back Propagation)

(with English Narrations)

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Artificial Neural Networks - #3

Back-Propagation

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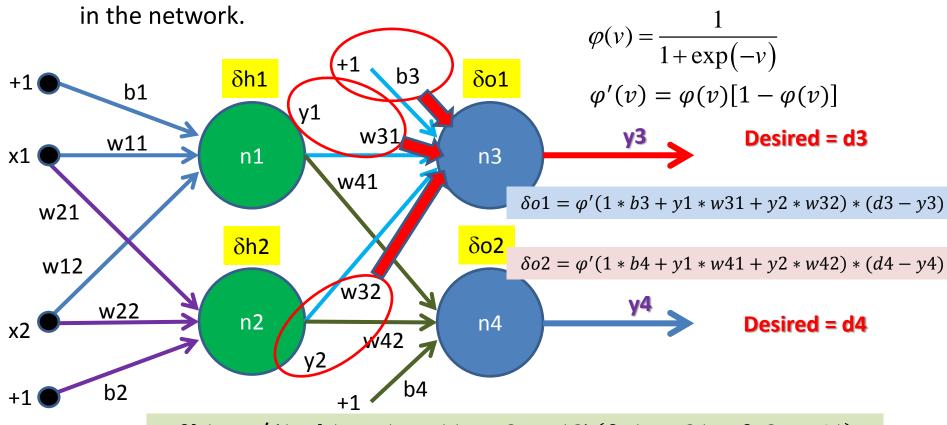
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(ANN-003)

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Back-Propagation Algorithm

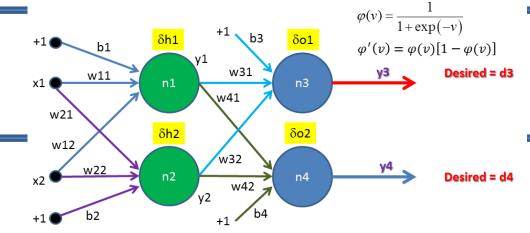
• Step 1: Calculate the local gradients (δ o1, δ o2, δ h1 and δ h2) for the nodes in the network



 $\delta h1 = \varphi'(1 * b1 + x1 * w11 + x2 * w12)(\delta o1 * w31 + \delta o2 * w41)$

 $\delta h2 = \varphi'(1 * b2 + x1 * w21 + x2 * w22)(\delta o1 * w32 + \delta o2 * w42)$

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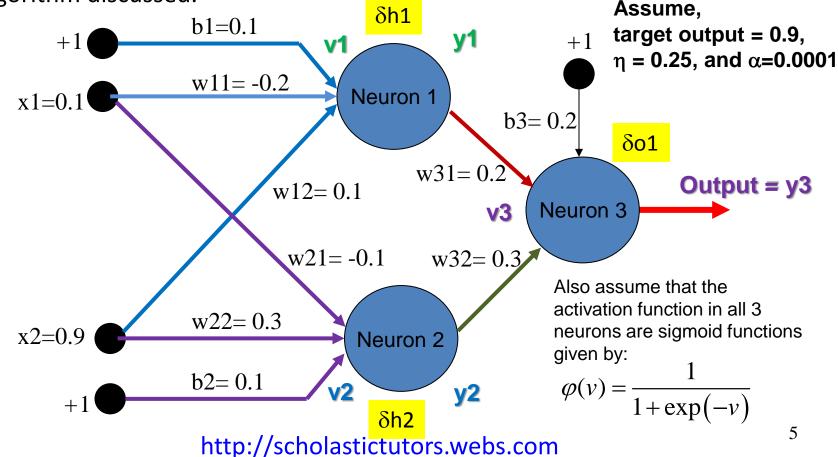
Back-Propagation Algorithm

- Step 2: Adjust the weights of the network using the learning rule:
- $w(n+1) = w(n) + \alpha * w(n-1) + \eta * \delta(n) * y$
- $w31(n+1) = w31(n) + \alpha * w31(n-1) + \eta * \delta o1(n) * y1$
- $w41(n+1) = w41(n) + \alpha * w41(n-1) + \eta * \delta o2(n) * y1$
- $w32(n+1) = w32(n) + \alpha * w32(n-1) + \eta * \delta o1(n) * y2$
- $w42(n+1) = w42(n) + \alpha * w42(n-1) + \eta * \delta o2(n) * y2$
- $w11(n+1) = w11(n) + \alpha * w11(n-1) + \eta * \delta h1(n) * x1$
- $w21(n+1) = w21(n) + \alpha * w21(n-1) + \eta * \delta h2(n) * x1$
- $w12(n+1) = w12(n) + \alpha * w12(n-1) + \eta * \delta h1(n) * x2$
- $w22(n+1) = w22(n) + \alpha * w22(n-1) + \eta * \delta h2(n) * x2$
- $b3(n+1) = b3(n) + \alpha * b3(n-1) + \eta * \delta o1(n) * 1$
- $b4(n+1) = b4(n) + \alpha * b4(n-1) + \eta * \delta o2(n) * 1$
- $b1(n+1) = b1(n) + \alpha * b1(n-1) + \eta * \delta h1(n) * 1$
- $b2(n+1) = b2(n) + \alpha * b2(n-1) + \eta * \delta h2(n) * 1$

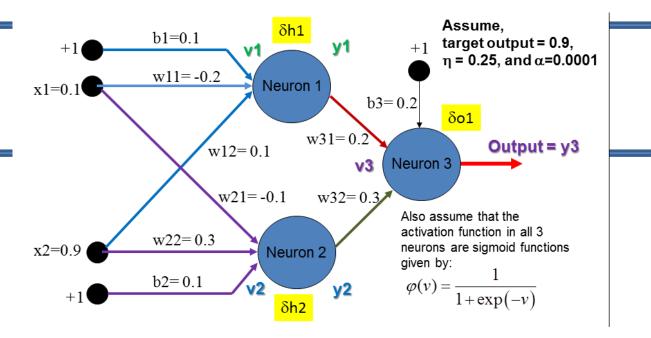
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Back-Propagation - Example

 Let's perform a complete forward and backward sweep of the feedforward network (2-2-1 architecture) shown below using the back propagation algorithm discussed.



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•
$$v1 = 1 * b1 + x1 * w11 + x2 * w12 = 1 * 0.1 + 0.1 * (-0.2) + 0.9 * 0.1 = 0.17$$

•
$$y1 = \varphi(v1) = \varphi(0.17) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-0.17)} = 0.542$$

•
$$v2 = 1 * b2 + x1 * w21 + x2 * w22 = 1 * 0.1 + 0.1 * (-0.1) + 0.9 * 0.3 = 0.36$$

•
$$y2 = \varphi(v2) = \varphi(0.36) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-0.36)} = 0.589$$

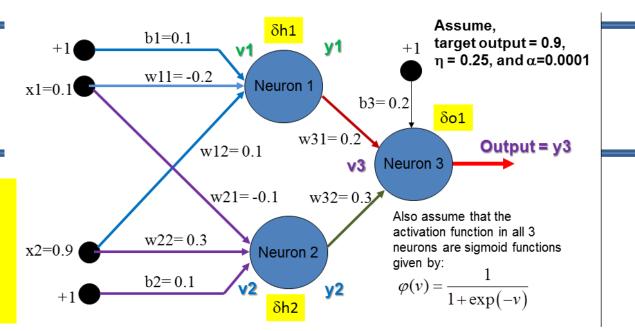
•
$$v3 = 1 * b3 + y1 * w31 + y2 * w32 = 1 * 0.2 + 0.542 * 0.2 + 0.589 * 0.3 = 0.485$$

•
$$y3 = \varphi(v3) = \varphi(0.485) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-0.485)} = 0.619$$

• Therefore:
$$e = d3 - y3 = 0.9 - 0.619 = 0.281$$

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- v1 = 0.17, y1 = 0.542
- v2 = 0.36, y2 = 0.589
- v3 = 0.485, y3 = 0.619
- e = 0.281



•
$$\delta o1 = \varphi'(v3) * (d3 - y3) = \varphi'(0.4851) * 0.281 =$$

 $\varphi(0.4851)[1 - \varphi(0.4851)] * 0.281 = 0.619[1 - 0.619] * 0.281 = 0.0663$

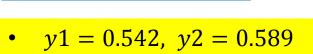
•
$$\delta h1 = \varphi'(v1) * (\delta o1 * w31) = \varphi'(0.17) * (0.0663 * 0.2) =$$

 $\varphi(0.17)[1 - \varphi(0.17)] * 0.01362 = 0.542[1 - 0.542] * 0.01362 = 0.0033$

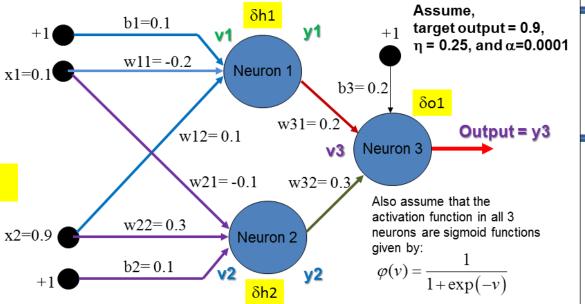
•
$$\delta h2 = \varphi'(v2) * (\delta o1 * w32) = \varphi'(0.36) * (0.0663 * 0.3) =$$

 $\varphi(0.36)[1 - \varphi(0.36)] * 0.01989 = 0.589[1 - 0.589] * 0.01989 = 0.0049$

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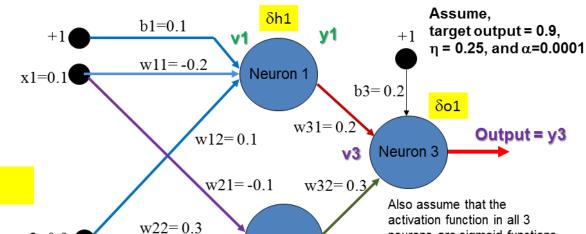
- $\delta o1 = 0.0663$,
- $\delta h1 = 0.0033$
- $\delta h2 = 0.0049$



- Step 2: Adjust the weights of the network using the learning rule:
- $w(n+1) = w(n) + \alpha * w(n-1) + \eta * \delta(n) * y$
- $w31(n+1) = w31(n) + \alpha * w31(n-1) + \eta * \delta o1(n) * y1$
- w31(n+1) = 0.2 + 0.0001 * 0.2 + 0.25 * 0.0663 * 0.542 = 0.2090
- $w32(n+1) = w32(n) + \alpha * w32(n-1) + \eta * \delta o1(n) * y2$
- w32(n+1) = 0.3 + 0.0001 * 0.3 + 0.25 * 0.0663 * 0.589 = 0.3098

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Neuron 2

y2

neurons are sigmoid functions

given by:

- y1 = 0.542, y2 = 0.589
- $\delta o1 = 0.0663$,
- $\delta h1 = 0.0033$
- $\delta h2 = 0.0049$
- Step 2: Adjust the weights of the network using the learning rule:

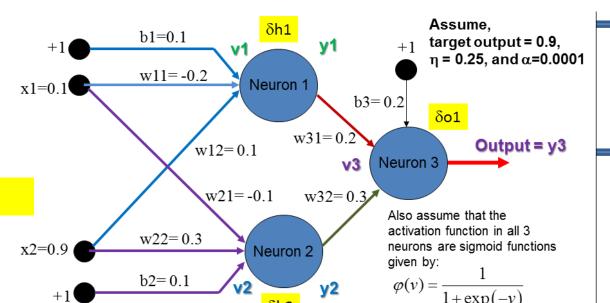
b2 = 0.1

• $w(n+1) = w(n) + \alpha * w(n-1) + \eta * \delta(n) * y$

x2 = 0.9

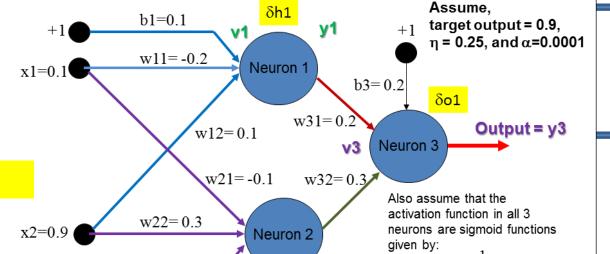
- $w11(n+1) = w11(n) + \alpha * w11(n-1) + \eta * \delta h1(n) * x1$
- w11(n+1) = (-0.2) + 0.0001 * (-0.2) + 0.25 * 0.0033 * 0.1 = -0.1999
- $w21(n+1) = w21(n) + \alpha * w21(n-1) + \eta * \delta h2(n) * x1$
- w21(n+1) = (-0.1) + 0.0001 * (-0.1) + 0.25 * 0.0049 * 0.1 = -0.0999

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- y1 = 0.542, y2 = 0.589
- $\delta o1 = 0.0663$,
- $\delta h1 = 0.0033$
- $\delta h2 = 0.0049$
- Step 2: Adjust the weights of the network using the learning rule:
- $w(n+1) = w(n) + \alpha * w(n-1) + \eta * \delta(n) * y$
- $w12(n+1) = w12(n) + \alpha * w12(n-1) + \eta * \delta h1(n) * x2$
- w12(n+1) = 0.1 + 0.0001 * 0.1 + 0.25 * 0.0033 * 0.9 = 0.1008
- $w22(n+1) = w22(n) + \alpha * w22(n-1) + \eta * \delta h2(n) * x2$
- w22(n+1) = 0.3 + 0.0001 * 0.3 + 0.25 * 0.0049 * 0.9 = 0.3011

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y2

 $\varphi(v) =$

- y1 = 0.542, y2 = 0.589
- $\delta o1 = 0.0663$,
- $\delta h1 = 0.0033$
- $\delta h2 = 0.0049$
- Step 2: Adjust the weights of the network using the learning rule:

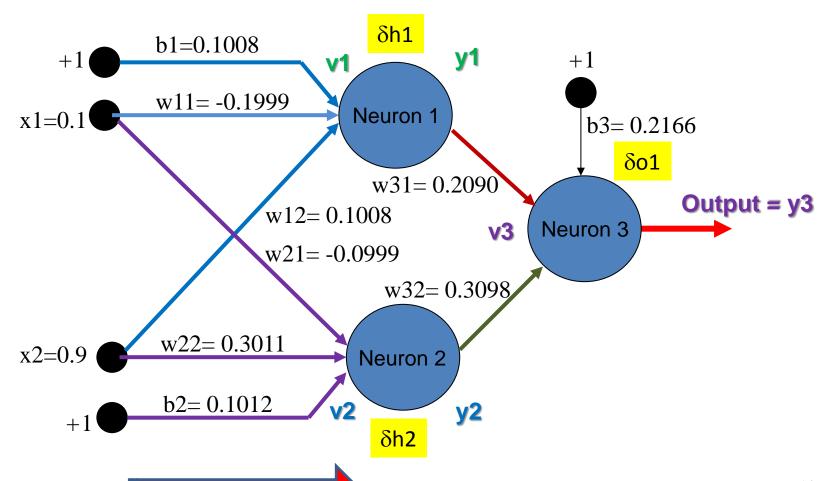
 | Click here to see the video | http://youtu.be/1215ztVfUSE

b2 = 0.1

- $b(n+1) = b(n) + \alpha * b(n-1) + \eta * \delta(n) * 1$
- $b3(n+1) = b3(n) + \alpha * b3(n-1) + \eta * \delta o1(n) * 1$
- b3(n+1) = 0.2 + 0.0001 * 0.2 + 0.25 * 0.0663 * 1 = 0.2166
- $b1(n+1) = b1(n) + \alpha * b1(n-1) + \eta * \delta h1(n) * 1$
- b1(n+1) = 0.1 + 0.0001 * 0.2 + 0.25 * 0.0033 * 1 = 0.1008
- $b3(n+1) = b3(n) + \alpha * b3(n-1) + \eta * \delta2(n) * 1$
- b3(n+1) = 0.1 + 0.0001 * 0.1 + 0.25 * 0.0049 * 1 = 0.1012

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After one Complete Forward & Backward Pass



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After one Complete Forward & Backward Pass

•
$$v1 = 0.17 \rightarrow v1 = 0.1715$$

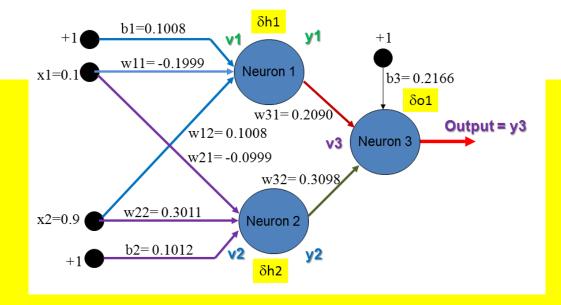
•
$$y1 = 0.542 \rightarrow y1 = 0.5428$$

•
$$v2 = 0.36 \rightarrow v2 = 0.3622$$

•
$$y2 = 0.589 \rightarrow y2 = 0.5896$$

•
$$v3 = 0.4851 \rightarrow v3 = 0.5127$$

•
$$y3 = 0.619 \rightarrow y3 = 0.6254$$



•
$$e = d3 - y3 = 0.9 - 0.619 = 0.281 \rightarrow e = d3 - y3 = 0.9 - 0.6254 = 0.2746$$

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After a few more Complete Forward & Backward Passes

- After second pass e = 0.2683
- After third pass e = 0.2623
- After forth pass e = 0.2565
- After 100 passes e = 0.0693
- After 200 passes e = 0.0319
- After 500 passes e = 0.0038
- Error is getting reduced after each pass.



Artificial Neural Networks - #3

Back Propagation

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END of the Book

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