Gradient Descent: The Code

From before we saw that one weight update can be calculated as:

```
\Delta w_i = \eta \, \delta x_i
```

with the error term δ as

$$\delta = (y - \hat{y})f'(h) = (y - \hat{y})f'(\sum w_i x_i)$$

Remember, in the above equation $(y - \hat{y})$ is the output error, and f'(h) refers to the derivative of the activation function, f(h). We'll call that derivative the output gradient.

Now I'll write this out in code for the case of only one output unit. We'll also be using the sigmoid as the activation function f(h).

```
# Defining the sigmoid function for activations
def sigmoid(x):
    return 1/(1+np.exp(-x))
# Derivative of the sigmoid function
def sigmoid_prime(x):
    return sigmoid(x) * (1 - sigmoid(x))
# Input data
x = np.array([0.1, 0.3])
# Target
y = 0.2
# Input to output weights
weights = np.array([-0.8, 0.5])
# The learning rate, eta in the weight step equation
learnrate = 0.5
# the linear combination performed by the node (h in f(h) and f'(h))
h = x[0]*weights[0] + x[1]*weights[1]
\# or h = np.dot(x, weights)
# The neural network output (y-hat)
nn_output = sigmoid(h)
# output error (y - y-hat)
error = y - nn\_output
# output gradient (f'(h))
output_grad = sigmoid_prime(h)
# error term (lowercase delta)
error_term = error * output_grad
# Gradient descent step
del_w = [ learnrate * error_term * x[0],
          learnrate * error_term * x[1]]
# or del_w = learnrate * error_term * x
```

```
15 learnrate = 0.5
16 x = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4])
y = np.array(0.5)
18
19 # Initial weights
20 w = np.array([0.5, -0.5, 0.3, 0.1])
21
22 ### Calculate one gradient descent step for each weight
23 ### Note: Some steps have been consilated, so there are
24 ###
             fewer variable names than in the above sample code
25
26 # TODO: Calculate the node's linear combination of inputs and weights
27 h = 0
28 \tau for xi, wi in zip(x,w):
29
       h += xi * wi
30
# TODO: Calculate output of neural network
```

RESET QUIZ

TEST RUN

SUBMIT ANSWER

NEXT