

COMP9444 Neural Networks and Deep Learning

Term 2, 2020

Solutions to Exercises 2: Backprop

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1. Identical Inputs

Consider a degenerate case where the training set consists of just a single input, repeated 100 times. In 80 of the 100 cases, the target output value is 1; in the other 20, it is 0. What will a back-propagation neural network predict for this example, assuming that it has been trained and reaches a global optimum? (Hint: to find the global optimum, differentiate the error function and set to zero.)

When sum-squared-error is minimized, we have

$$\begin{aligned} E &= 80*(z-1)^2/2 + 20*(z-0)^2/2 \\ dE/dz &= 80*(z-1) + 20*(z-0) \\ &= 100*z - 80 \\ &= 0 \text{ when } z = 0.8 \end{aligned}$$

When cross entropy is minimized, we have

$$\begin{aligned} E &= -80*\log(z) - 20*\log(1-z) \\ dE/dz &= -80/z + 20/(1-z) \\ &= (-80*(1-z) + 20*z)/(z*(1-z)) \\ &= (100*z - 80)/(z*(1-z)) \\ &= 0 \text{ when } z = 0.8, \text{ as before.} \end{aligned}$$

2. Linear Transfer Functions

Suppose you had a neural network with linear transfer functions. That is, for each unit the activation is some constant c times the weighted sum of the inputs.

- Assume that the network has one hidden layer. We can write the weights from the input to the hidden layer as a matrix \mathbf{W}^{HI} , the weights from the hidden to output layer as \mathbf{W}^{OH} , and the bias at the hidden and output layer as vectors \mathbf{b}^H and \mathbf{b}^O . Using matrix notation, write down equations for the value \mathbf{O} of the units in the output layer as a function of these weights and biases, and the input \mathbf{I} . Show that, for any given assignment of values to these weights and biases, there is a simpler network with no hidden layer that computes the same function.

Using vector and matrix multiplication, the hidden activations can be written as

$$\mathbf{H} = c * (\mathbf{b}^H + \mathbf{W}^{HI} * \mathbf{I})$$

The output activations can be written as

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{O} &= \mathbf{c} * [\mathbf{b}^{\mathbf{O}} + \mathbf{W}^{\mathbf{OH}} * \mathbf{H}] \\ &= \mathbf{c} * [\mathbf{b}^{\mathbf{O}} + \mathbf{W}^{\mathbf{OH}} * \mathbf{c} * (\mathbf{b}^{\mathbf{H}} + \mathbf{W}^{\mathbf{HI}} * \mathbf{I})] \\ &= \mathbf{c} * [(\mathbf{b}^{\mathbf{O}} + \mathbf{W}^{\mathbf{OH}} * \mathbf{c} * \mathbf{b}^{\mathbf{H}}) + (\mathbf{W}^{\mathbf{OH}} * \mathbf{c} * \mathbf{W}^{\mathbf{HI}}) * \mathbf{I}]\end{aligned}$$

Because of the associativity of matrix multiplication, this can be written as

$$\mathbf{O} = \mathbf{c} * (\mathbf{b}^{\mathbf{OI}} + \mathbf{W}^{\mathbf{OI}} * \mathbf{I})$$

where

$$\mathbf{b}^{\mathbf{OI}} = \mathbf{b}^{\mathbf{O}} + \mathbf{W}^{\mathbf{OH}} * \mathbf{c} * \mathbf{b}^{\mathbf{H}}$$

$$\mathbf{W}^{\mathbf{OI}} = \mathbf{W}^{\mathbf{OH}} * \mathbf{c} * \mathbf{W}^{\mathbf{HI}}$$

Therefore, the same function can be computed with a simpler network, with no hidden layer, using the weights $\mathbf{W}^{\mathbf{OI}}$ and bias $\mathbf{b}^{\mathbf{OI}}$.

- b. Repeat the calculation in part (a), this time for a network with any number of hidden layers. What can you say about the usefulness of linear transfer functions?

By removing the layers one at a time as above, a simpler network with no hidden layer can be constructed which computes exactly the same function as the original multi-layer network. In other words, with linear activation functions, you don't get any benefit from having more than one layer.

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