#### Machine Learning

CS 539
Worcester Polytechnic Institute
Department of Computer Science
Instructor: Prof. Kyumin Lee

#### HW1 grading

#### HW3

https://canvas.wpi.edu/courses/57384/assignments/34069
 7?module\_item\_id=1073181

Due date is Feb 20.

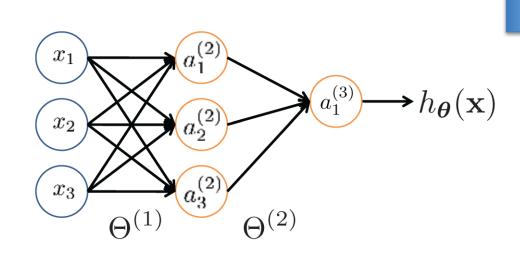
#### Vectorization

$$a_{1}^{(2)} = g\left(\Theta_{10}^{(1)}x_{0} + \Theta_{11}^{(1)}x_{1} + \Theta_{12}^{(1)}x_{2} + \Theta_{13}^{(1)}x_{3}\right) = g\left(z_{1}^{(2)}\right)$$

$$a_{2}^{(2)} = g\left(\Theta_{20}^{(1)}x_{0} + \Theta_{21}^{(1)}x_{1} + \Theta_{22}^{(1)}x_{2} + \Theta_{23}^{(1)}x_{3}\right) = g\left(z_{2}^{(2)}\right)$$

$$a_{3}^{(2)} = g\left(\Theta_{30}^{(1)}x_{0} + \Theta_{31}^{(1)}x_{1} + \Theta_{32}^{(1)}x_{2} + \Theta_{33}^{(1)}x_{3}\right) = g\left(z_{3}^{(2)}\right)$$

$$h_{\Theta}(\mathbf{x}) = g\left(\Theta_{10}^{(2)}a_{0}^{(2)} + \Theta_{11}^{(2)}a_{1}^{(2)} + \Theta_{12}^{(2)}a_{2}^{(2)} + \Theta_{13}^{(2)}a_{3}^{(2)}\right) = g\left(z_{1}^{(3)}\right)$$



#### Feed-Forward Steps:

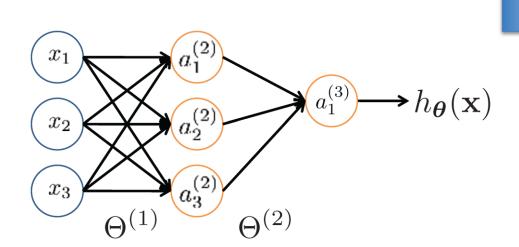
$$\mathbf{z}^{(2)} = \Theta^{(1)}\mathbf{x}$$

$$\mathbf{a}^{(2)} = g(\mathbf{z}^{(2)})$$

$$\text{Add } a_0^{(2)} = 1$$

$$\mathbf{z}^{(3)} = \Theta^{(2)}\mathbf{a}^{(2)}$$

$$h_{\Theta}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{a}^{(3)} = g(\mathbf{z}^{(3)})$$



#### Feed-Forward Steps:

$$\mathbf{z}^{(2)} = \Theta^{(1)}\mathbf{x}$$

$$\mathbf{a}^{(2)} = g(\mathbf{z}^{(2)})$$

$$Add \ a_0^{(2)} = 1$$

$$\mathbf{z}^{(3)} = \Theta^{(2)}\mathbf{a}^{(2)}$$

$$h_{\Theta}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{a}^{(3)} = g(\mathbf{z}^{(3)})$$

where 
$$cost(\mathbf{x}_i) = -y_i \log h_{\Theta}(\mathbf{x}_i) - (1 - y_i) \log(1 - h_{\Theta}(\mathbf{x}_i))$$

$$\frac{\partial (\omega x^{(1)})}{\partial \theta^{(2)}} = \frac{\partial (\omega x^{(1)})}{\partial \alpha^{(2)}} \cdot \frac{\partial \alpha^{(3)}}{\partial z^{(2)}} \cdot \frac{\partial z^{(3)}}{\partial z^{(3)}} \cdot \frac{\partial z^{$$

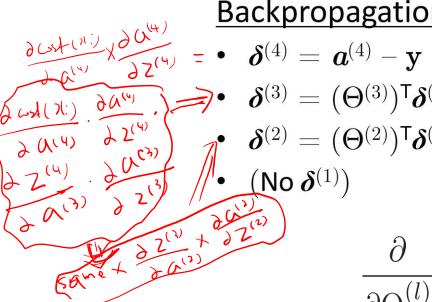
#### Backpropagation: Gradient Computation (binary classification)

Element-wise product .\*

Let  $\delta_i^{(l)} =$  "error" of node j in layer l

(#layers L = 4)

#### **Backpropagation**



$$oldsymbol{\delta}^{(3)} = (\Theta^{(3)})^{\mathsf{T}} oldsymbol{\delta}^{(4)} \cdot {}^* g'(\mathbf{z}^{(3)})$$

$$oldsymbol{\delta}^{(2)} = (\Theta^{(2)})^{\mathsf{T}} oldsymbol{\delta}^{(3)} \, .^{oldsymbol{st}} \, g^{oldsymbol{\prime}}(\mathbf{z}^{(2)})$$

$$(\mathsf{No}\,oldsymbol{\delta}^{(1)})$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta_{ij}^{(l)}} J(\Theta) = a_j^{(l)} \delta_i^{(l+1)} = \underbrace{\frac{\partial \omega_j^{(l+1)}}{\partial \alpha_j^{(l+1)}}}_{\text{(ignoring $\lambda$; if $\lambda = 0$)}} \underbrace{\frac{\partial \alpha_i^{(l+1)}}{\partial z_i^{(l+1)}}}_{\text{(ignoring $\lambda$; if $\lambda = 0$)}} \underbrace{\frac{\partial z_i^{(l+1)}}{\partial z_i^{(l+1)}}}_{\text{(ignoring $\lambda$; if $\lambda = 0$)}}$$

 $g'(\mathbf{z}^{(3)}) = \mathbf{a}^{(3)}$  .\*  $(1-\mathbf{a}^{(3)})$  Assume g() is sigmoid

$$g^{\,oldsymbol{\prime}}(\mathbf{z}^{(2)}) = \mathbf{a}^{(2)}\,.^*\,\left(1 - \mathbf{a}^{(2)}
ight)$$

$$-1) = \frac{\partial \omega st(N_i)}{\partial \alpha_i^{(2+1)}} \cdot \frac{\partial \alpha_i^{(1+1)}}{\partial z_i^{(2+1)}} \cdot \frac{\partial z_i^{(2+1)}}{\partial \theta_{i,j}^{(2)}}$$

#### Backpropagation

```
Set \Delta_{ij}^{(l)} = 0 \quad \forall l, i, j (Used to accumulate gradient)

For each training instance (\mathbf{x}_i, y_i):

Set \mathbf{a}^{(1)} = \mathbf{x}_i
Compute \{\mathbf{a}^{(2)}, \dots, \mathbf{a}^{(L)}\} via forward propagation

Compute \boldsymbol{\delta}^{(L)} = \mathbf{a}^{(L)} - y_i
Compute errors \{\boldsymbol{\delta}^{(L-1)}, \dots, \boldsymbol{\delta}^{(2)}\}
Compute gradients \Delta_{ij}^{(l)} = \Delta_{ij}^{(l)} + a_j^{(l)} \delta_i^{(l+1)}

Compute avg regularized gradient D_{ij}^{(l)} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{n} \Delta_{ij}^{(l)} + \lambda \Theta_{ij}^{(l)} & \text{if } j \neq 0 \\ \frac{1}{n} \Delta_{ij}^{(l)} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}
```

 $m{D}^{(l)}$  is the matrix of partial derivatives of  $J(\Theta)$ 

Note: Can vectorize  $\Delta_{ij}^{(l)} = \Delta_{ij}^{(l)} + a_j^{(l)} \delta_i^{(l+1)}$  as  $\mathbf{\Delta}^{(l)} = \mathbf{\Delta}^{(l)} + \mathbf{\delta}^{(l+1)} \mathbf{a}^{(l)^\mathsf{T}}$ 

# Training a Neural Network via Gradient Descent with Backprop

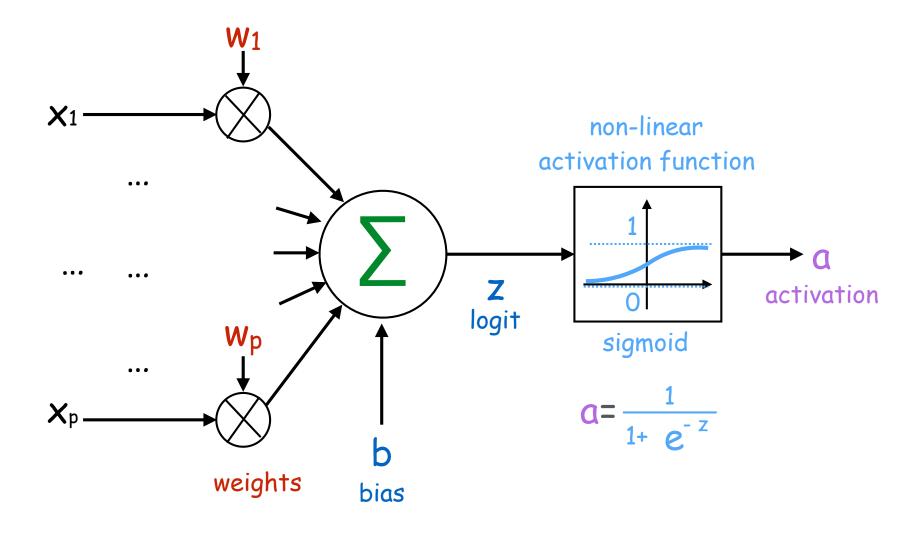
```
Given: training set \{(\mathbf{x}_1, y_1), \dots, (\mathbf{x}_n, y_n)\}
Initialize all \Theta^{(l)} randomly (NOT to 0!)
Loop // each iteration is called an epoch
     Set \Delta_{ij}^{(l)} = 0 \quad \forall l, i, j
                                                                                    (Used to accumulate gradient)
     For each training instance (\mathbf{x}_i, y_i):
           Set \mathbf{a}^{(1)} = \mathbf{x}_i
          Compute \{\mathbf{a}^{(2)}, \dots, \mathbf{a}^{(L)}\} via forward propagation
           Compute \boldsymbol{\delta}^{(L)} = \mathbf{a}^{(L)} - y_i
          Compute errors \{\boldsymbol{\delta}^{(L-1)}, \dots, \boldsymbol{\delta}^{(2)}\}
          Compute gradients \Delta_{ij}^{(l)} = \Delta_{ij}^{(l)} + a_j^{(l)} \delta_i^{(l+1)}
     Compute avg regularized gradient D_{ij}^{(l)} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{n} \Delta_{ij}^{(l)} + \lambda \Theta_{ij}^{(l)} & \text{if } j \neq 0 \\ \frac{1}{n} \Delta_{ij}^{(l)} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}
     Update weights via gradient step \Theta_{ii}^{(l)} = \Theta_{ii}^{(l)} - \alpha D_{ii}^{(l)}
Until weights converge or max #epochs is reached
```

#### Multi-Class Classification (Softmax regression and Fully Connected Neural Network)

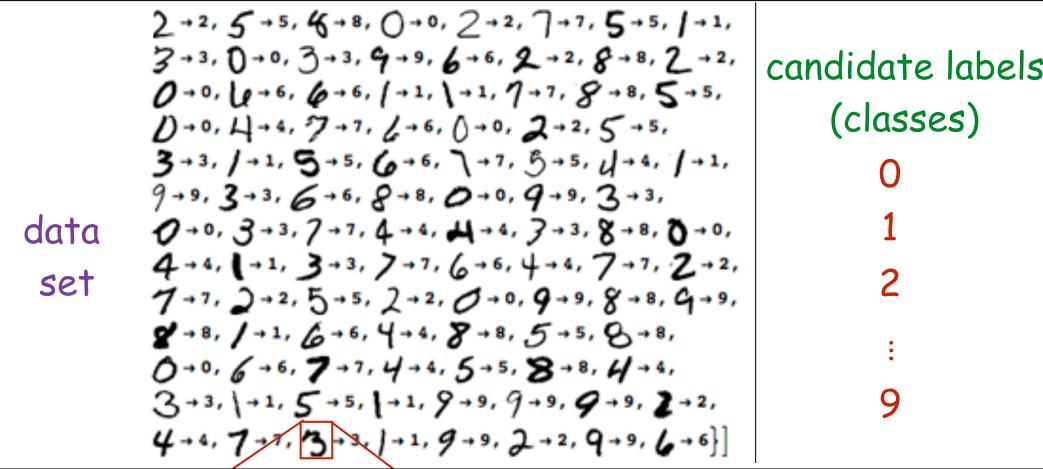
# Softmax Regression

:a generalization of logistic regression to the case where we want to handle multiple classes

# Logistic Regression



#### Multi-class Classification Problem







output (label)

0 or 1 or ... or 9

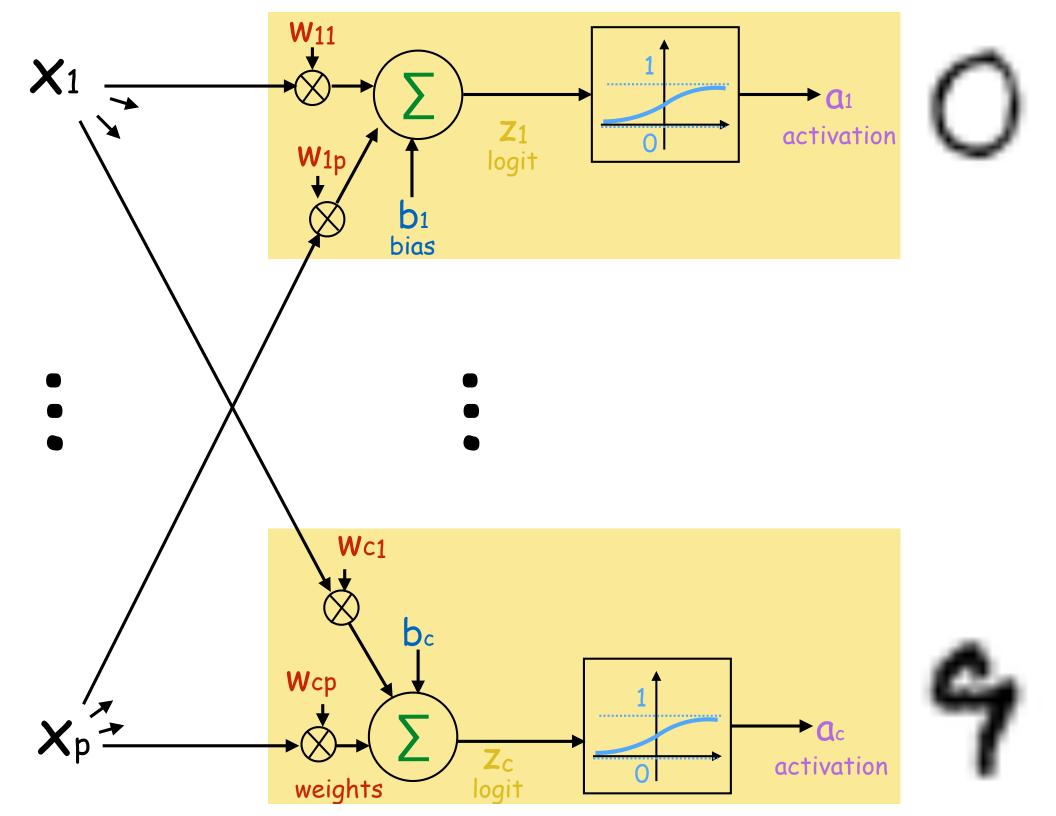
# Instance

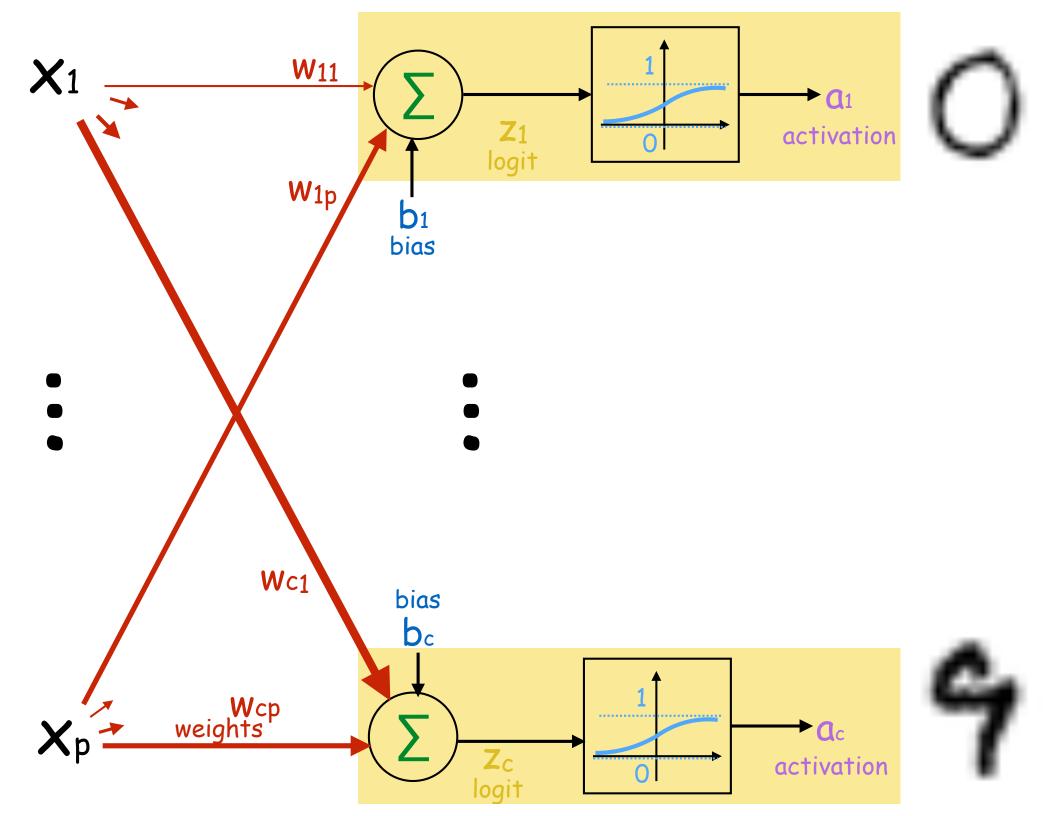
# Feature Matrix X (n by p)

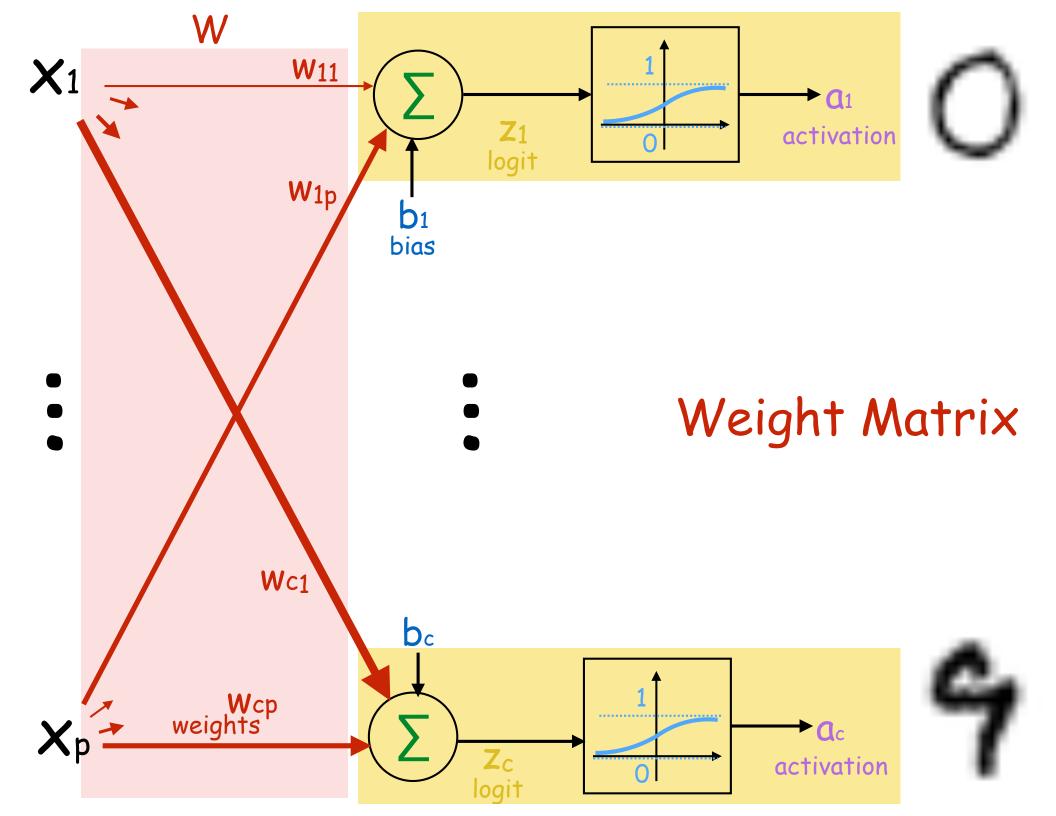
#### Feature (pixel)

		1	2										
$X_1$	2	1	3	4	3	8	3	5	7	9	7	3	4
<b>X</b> 2	5	3	3	5	7	7	0	4	1	2	1	9	7
	0	7	0	4	1	1	4	3	7	8	6	2	7
	3	1	4	3	7	9	7	3	2	7	0	4	1
	4	7	7	3	2	2	1	9	8	1	4	3	7
•	0	2	1	9	8	80	6	2	0	7	7	3	2
•	9	8	6	2	0	0	4	1	1	4	1	9	8
	6	0	2	1	4	1	3	7	9	7	6	2	0
	7	3	5	3	3	7	3	2	2	1	2	1	3
Xn	6	1	7	2	3	2	2	1	2	3	5	3	1

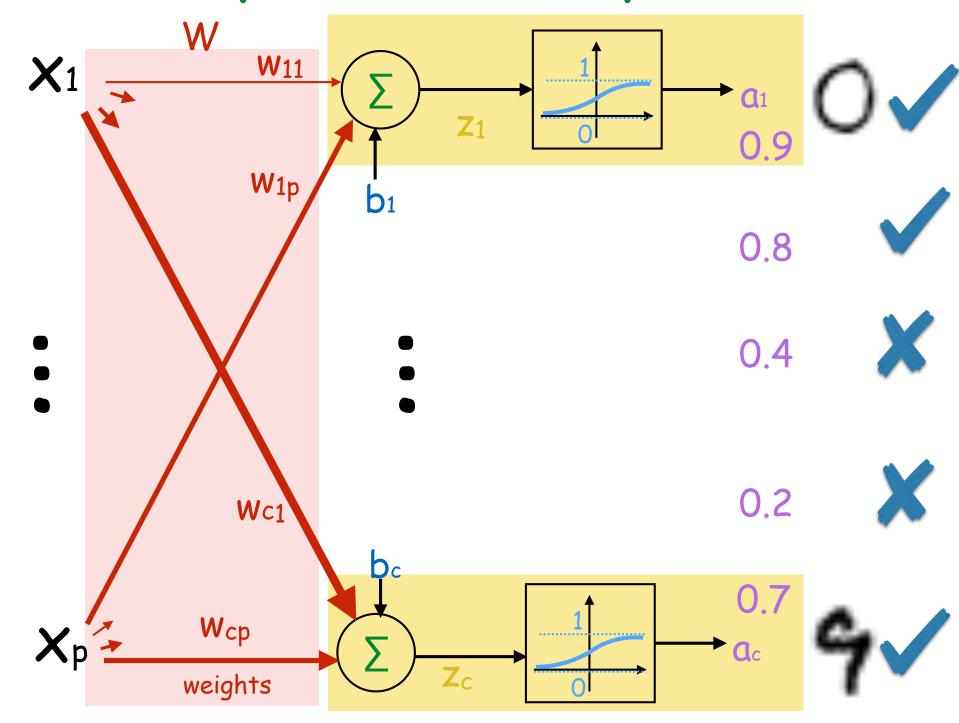
#### Label Vector y (length n)



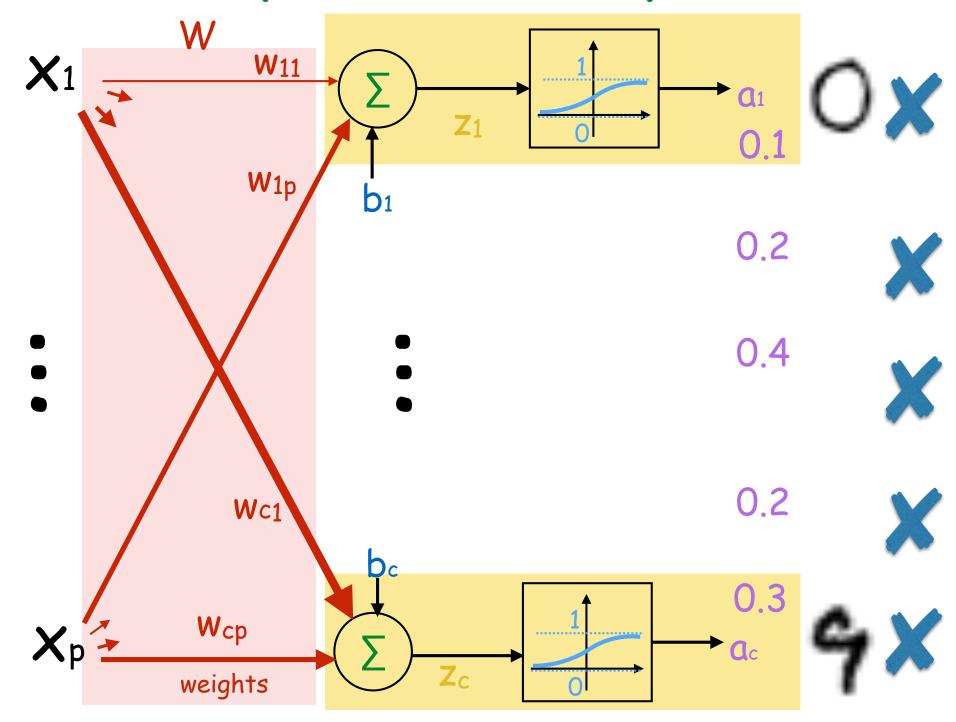




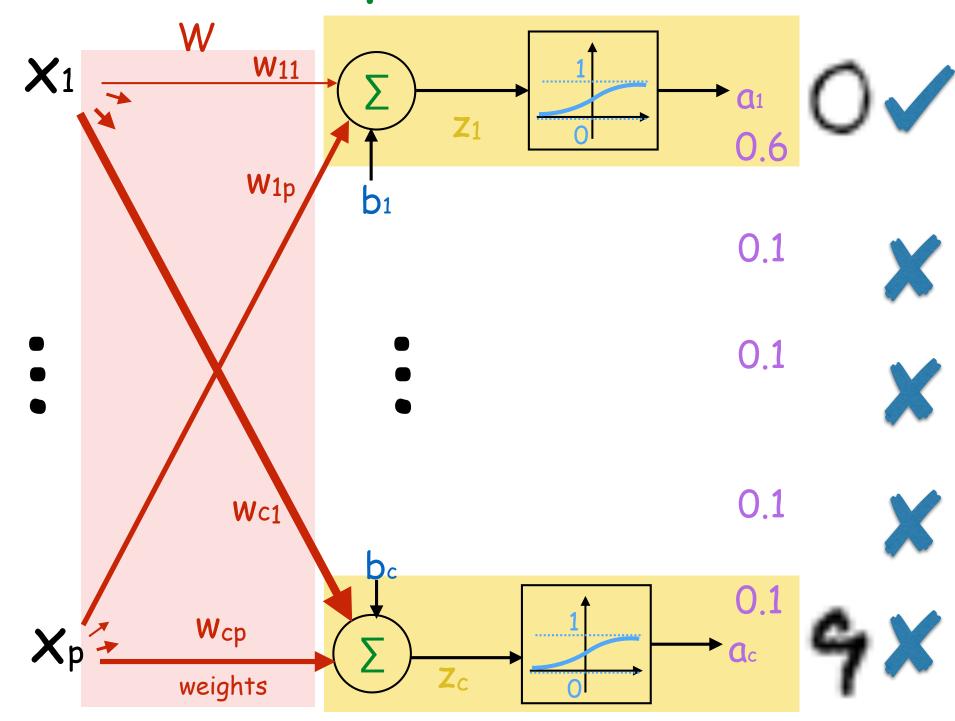
# Independent Outputs



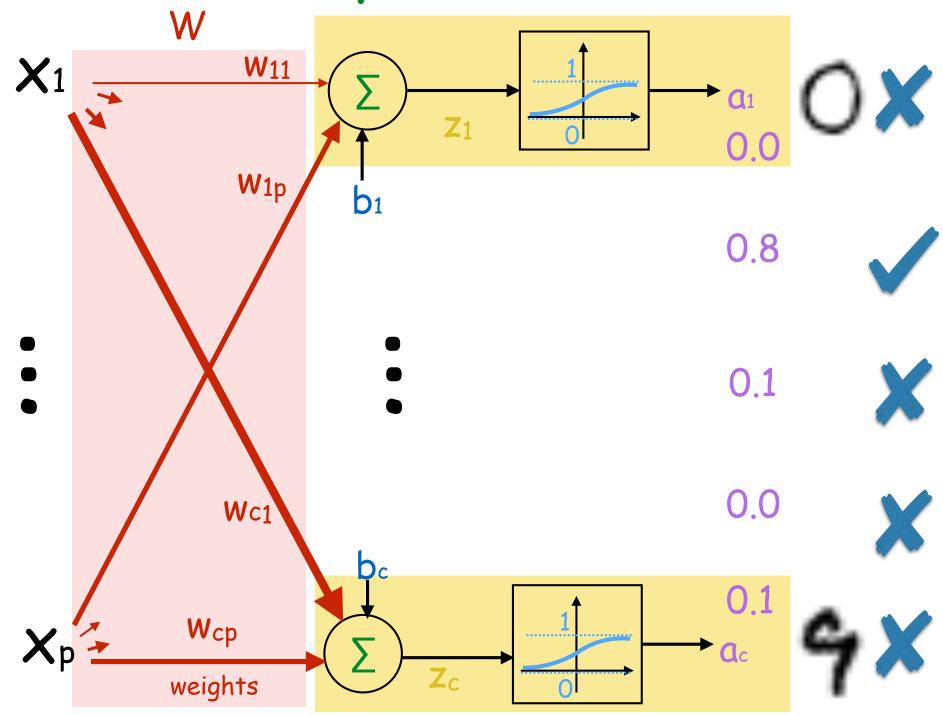
# Independent Outputs



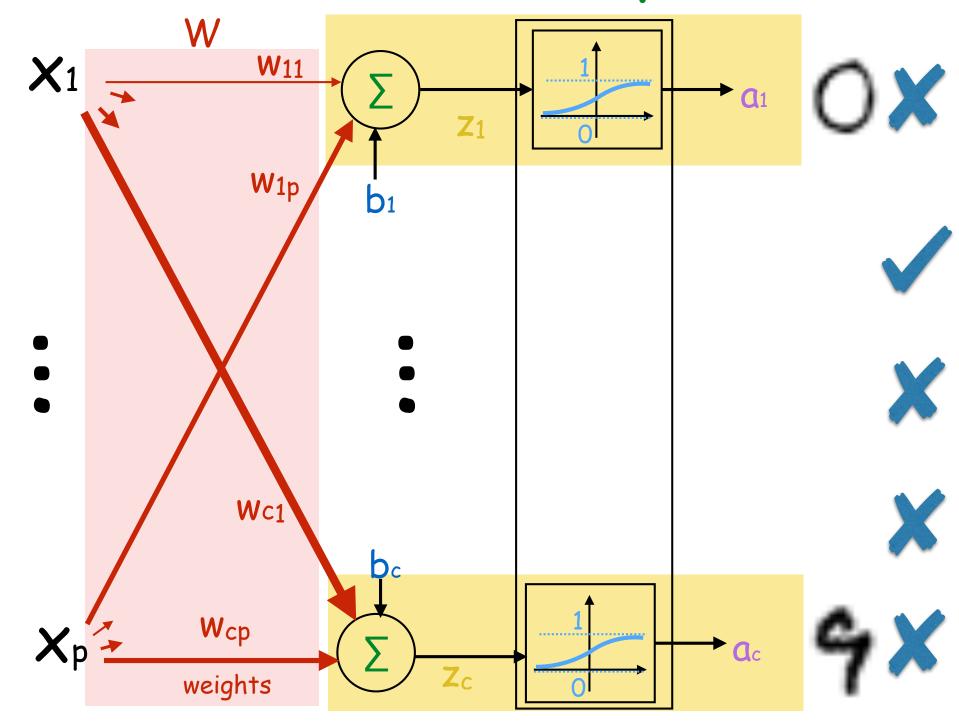
## The outputs we need



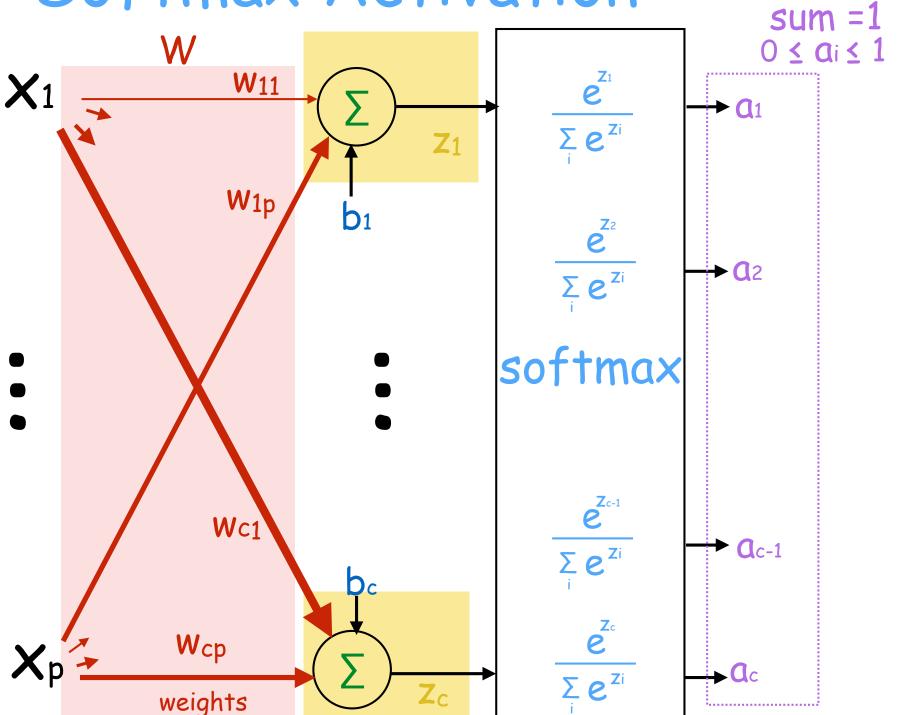
## The outputs we need



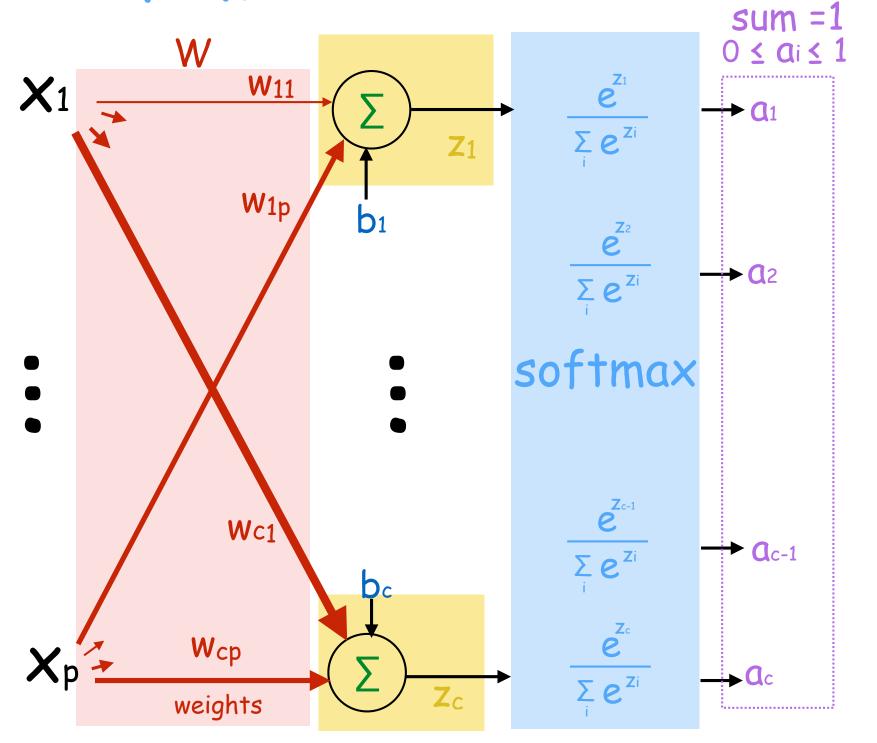
## Coordinated Outputs

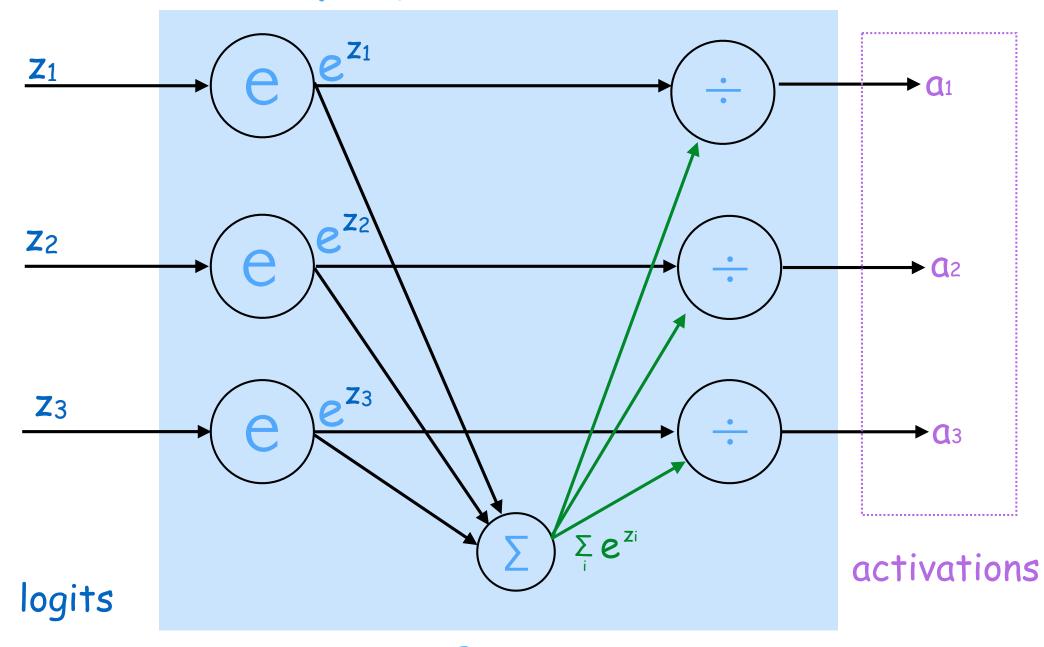


#### Probabilities

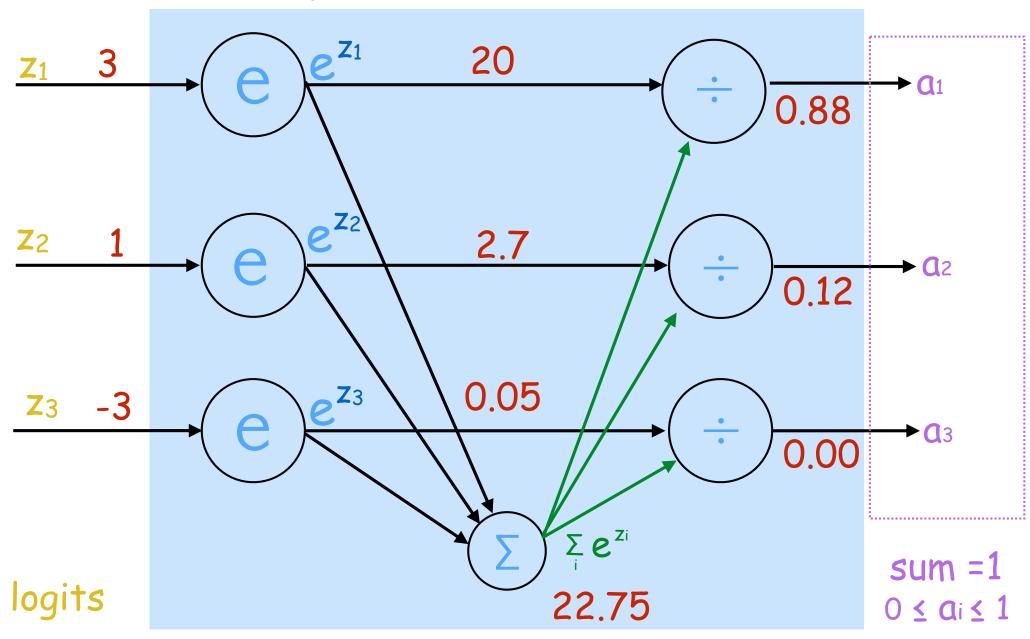


#### Probabilities



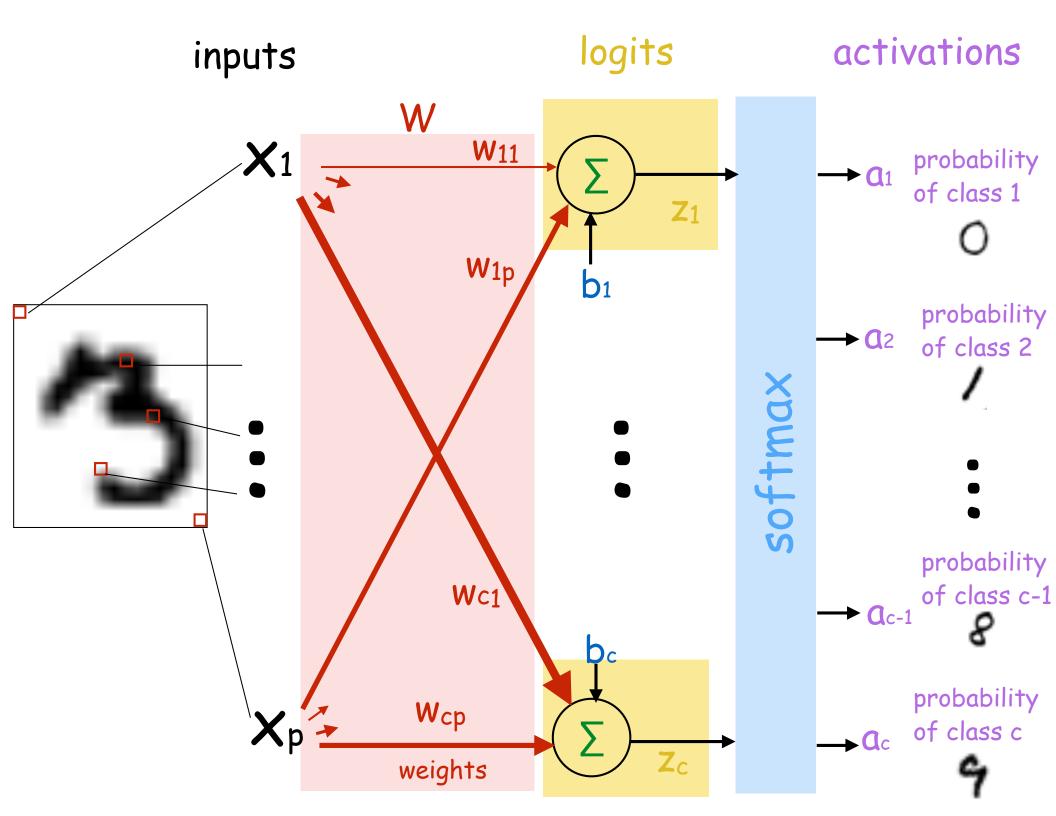


Softmax

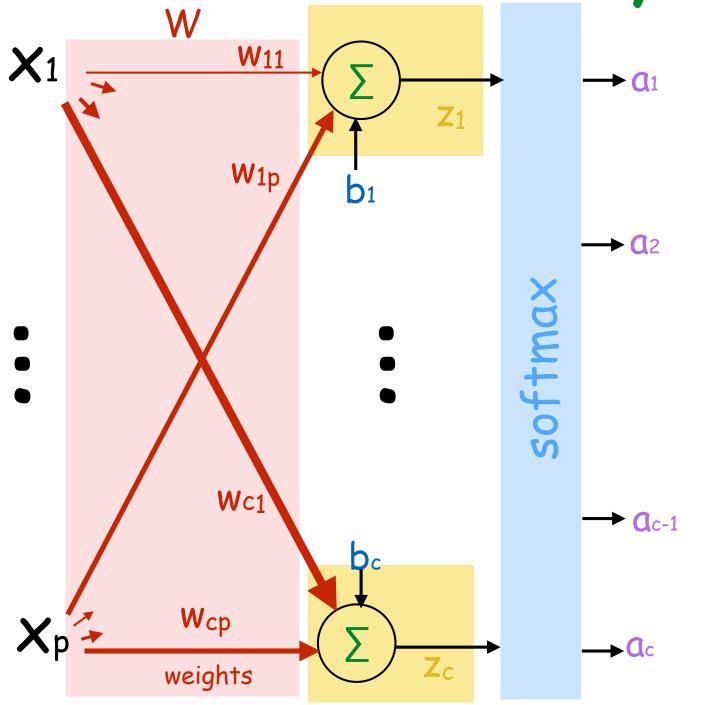


Softmax

Probabilities

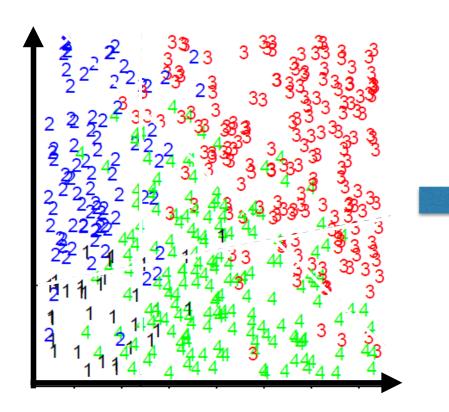


# Parameters W, b



# Training Model

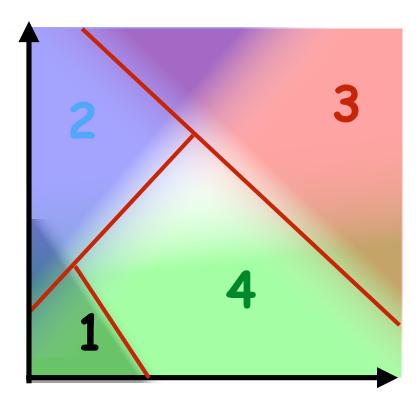
training set



Feature Matrix  $X_{(n \text{ by p})}$ Label Vector Y

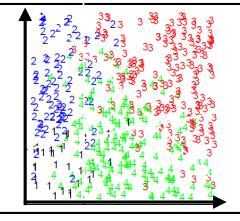
(length n) (0, 1, 2,... value)

#### learn parameters

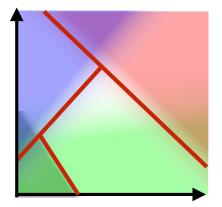


Weight Matrix W (shape c by p)
bias vector b (length c)

# negative log Likelihood







Weights w biases b

Outputs:

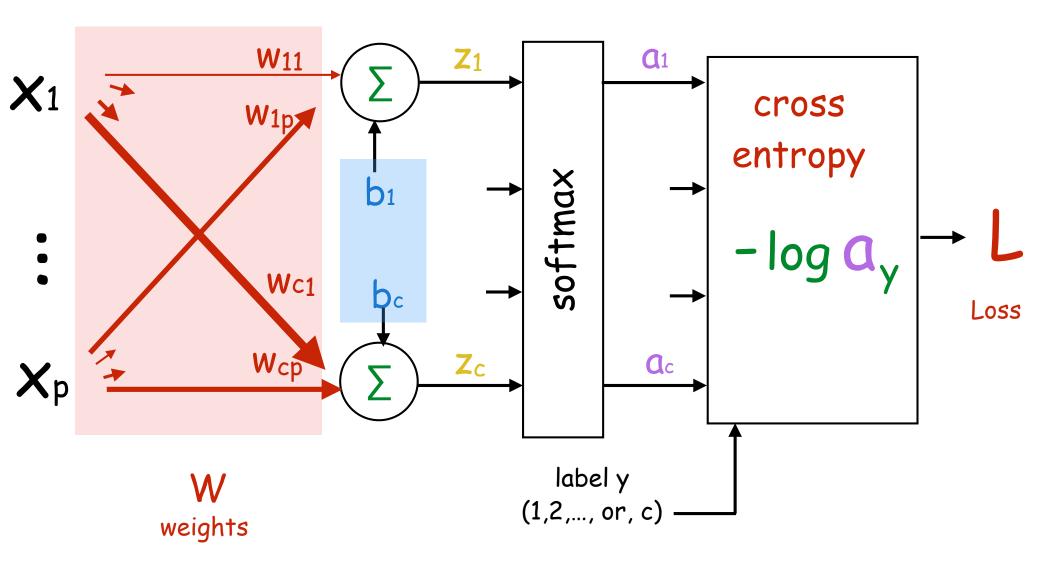
probabilities

 $a_3$ 

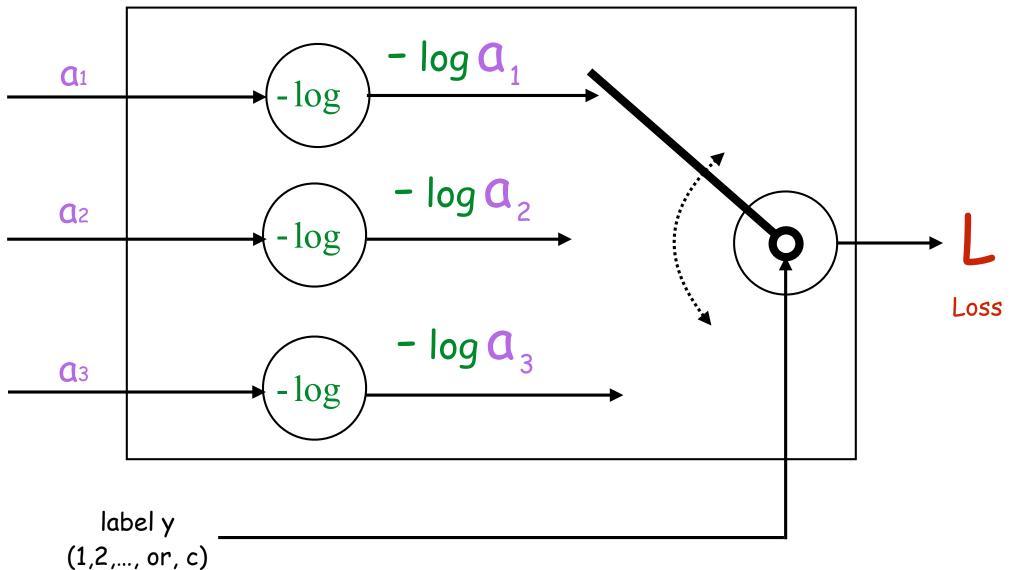
- log Likelihood = - log ay

Multi-class cross entropy loss

## Multi-Class Cross Entropy Loss



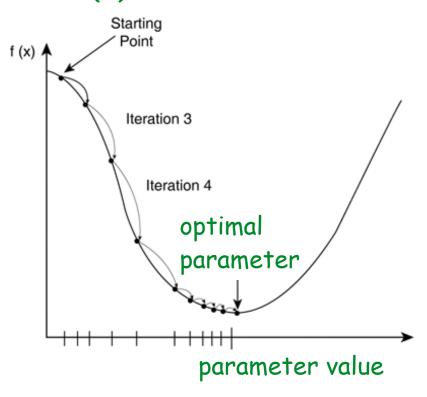
## Multi-Class Cross Entropy Loss

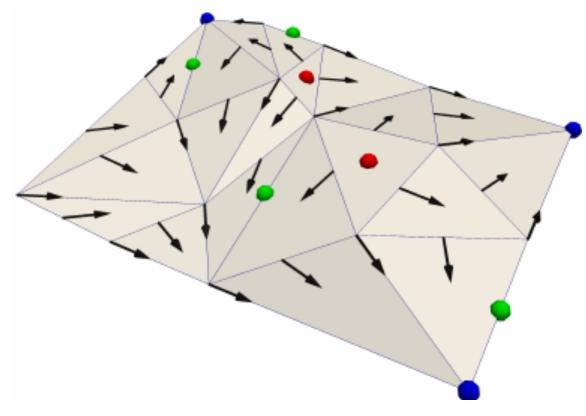


-logay

#### Gradient Descent







$$W \leftarrow W - a \frac{\partial L}{\partial W}$$

$$b \leftarrow b - a \frac{\partial L}{\partial b}$$

a step size (a constant scalar)

#### Gradient of L w.r.t. a Vector?

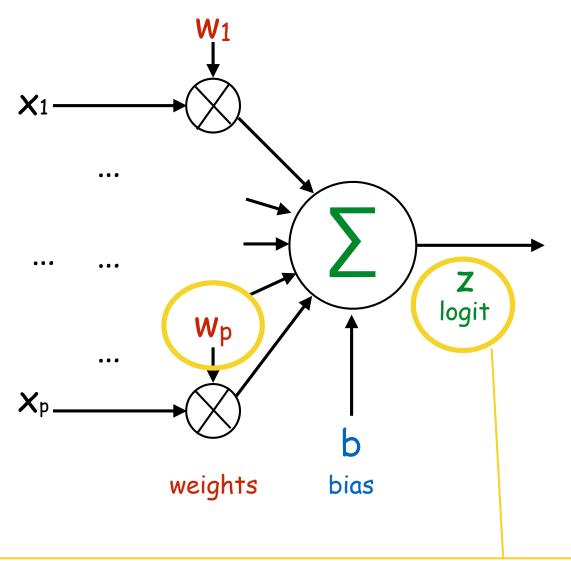
#### Gradient of L w.r.t. a matrix?

## W<sub>1</sub> **X**1logit Wp X<sub>p</sub>\_ b weights bias

gradient

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial b} = 1$$

# Example

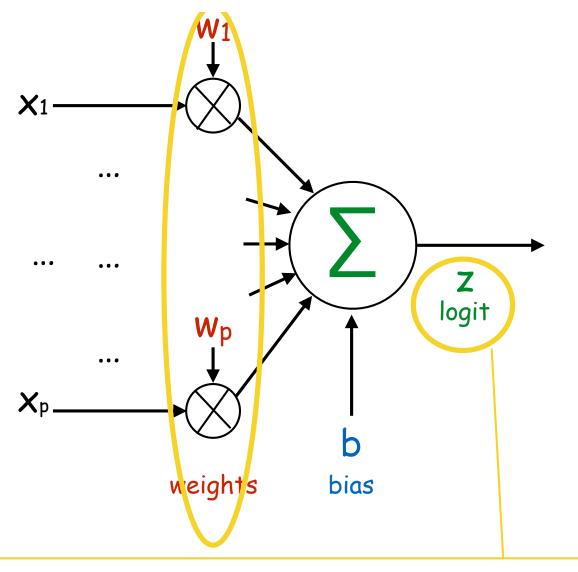


# Example

gradient

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial w_p} = x_p$$

is a function of  $x_p$ 

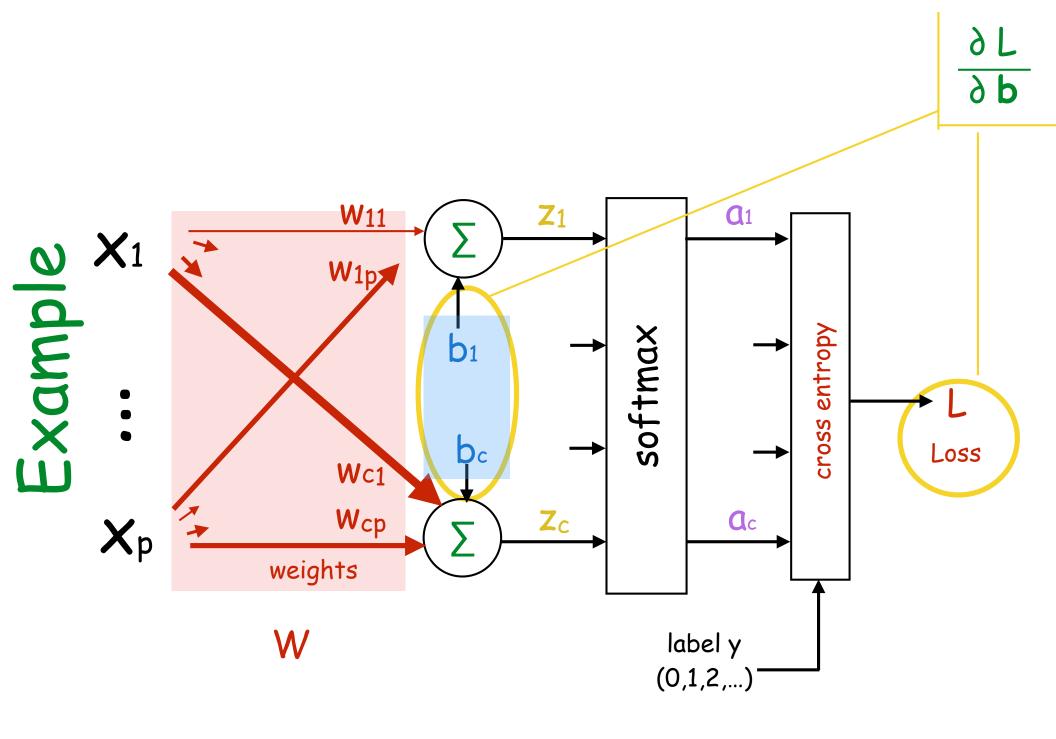


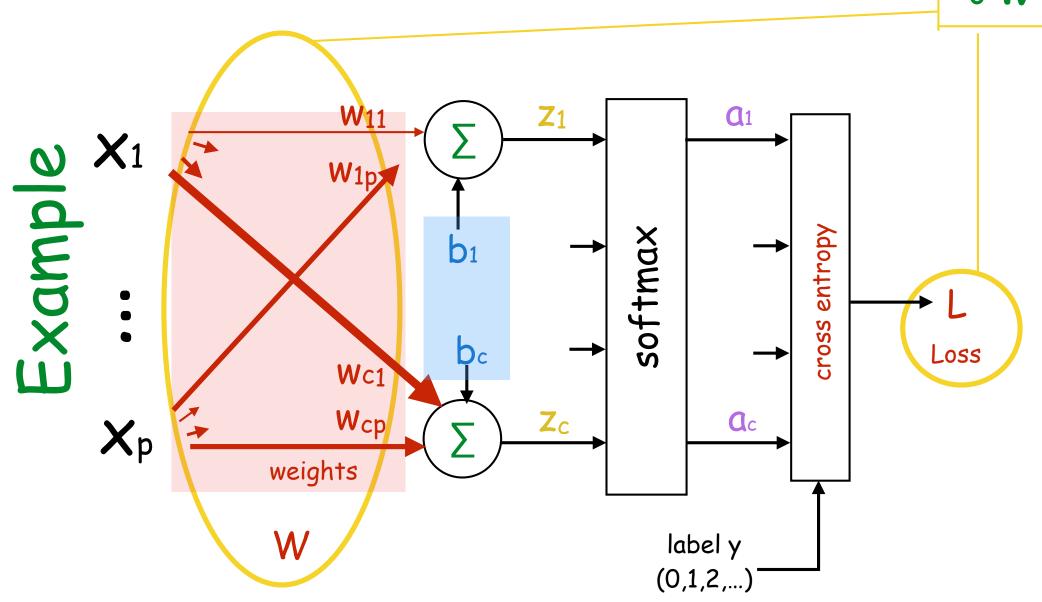
## Example

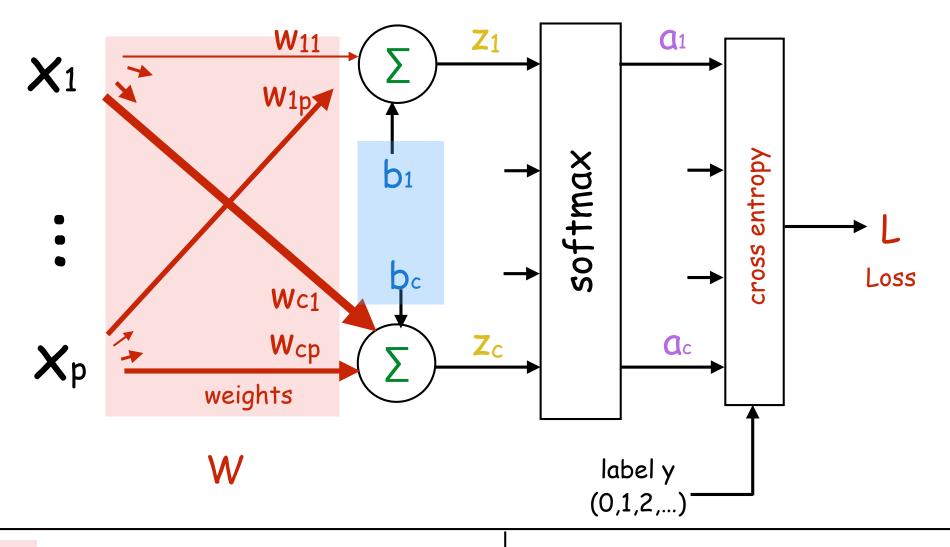
gradient

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial w} = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial w_1}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial w_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial z}{\partial w_p}\right)$$

$$= \left(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_p\right) = x$$



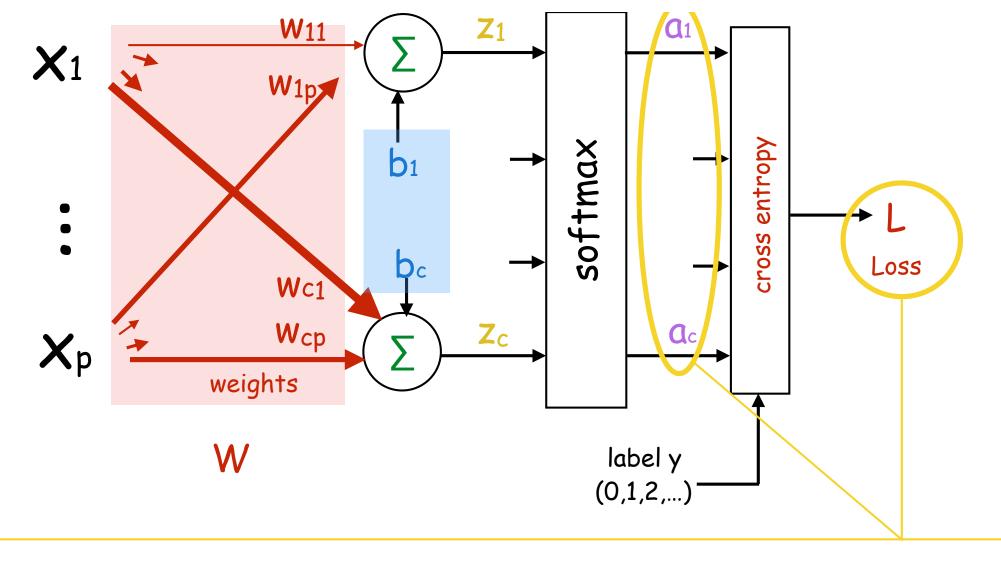


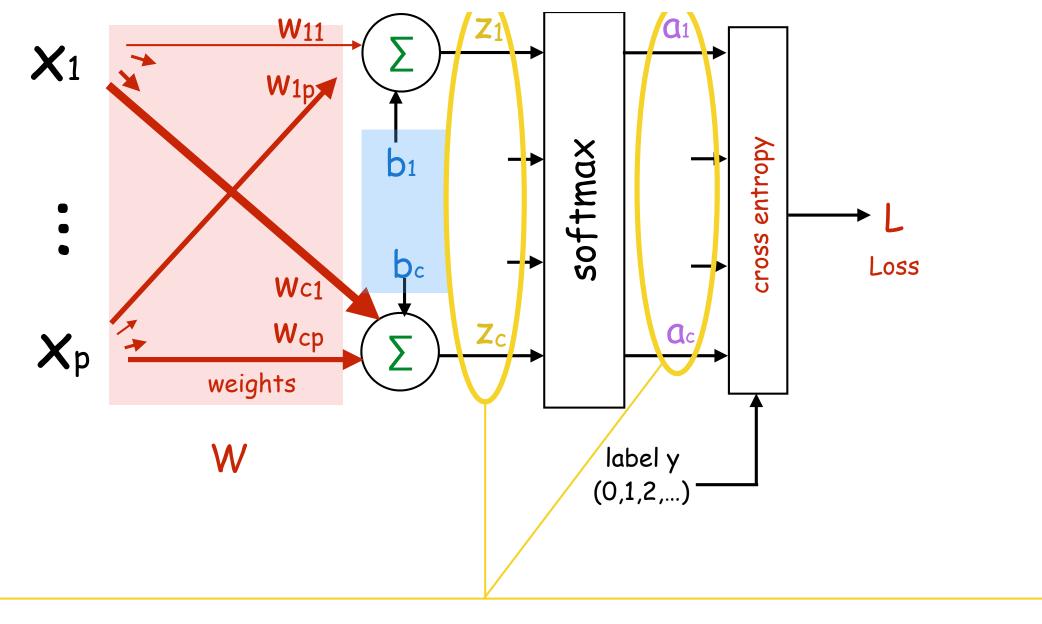


$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial W} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial a} \times \frac{\partial a}{\partial z} \times \frac{\partial z}{\partial W}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial b} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial a} \times \frac{\partial a}{\partial z} \times \frac{\partial z}{\partial b}$$

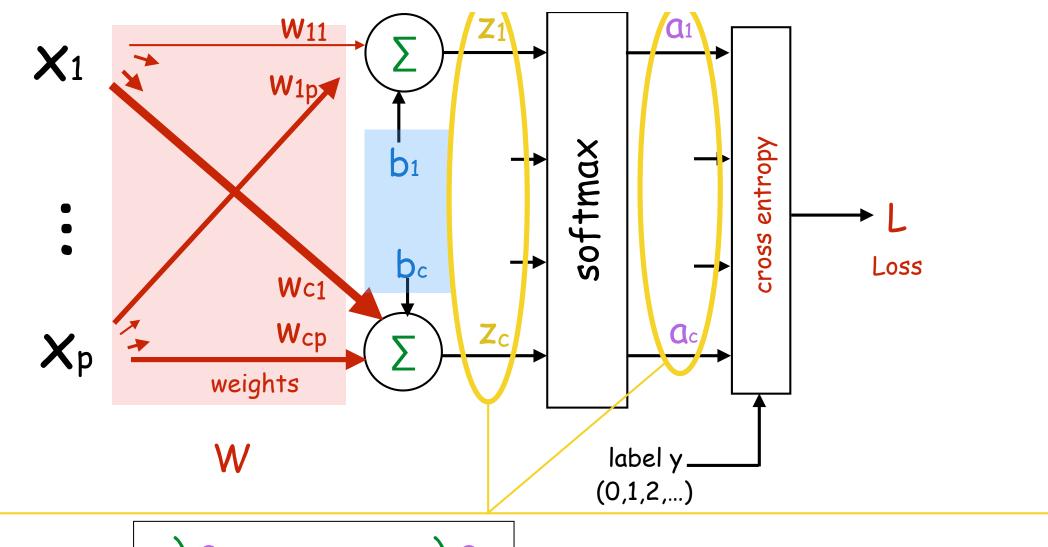
#### Chain Rule





$$\frac{\partial a}{\partial z} = ?$$

Gradient of a vector w.r.t. a vector !!!



$$\frac{\partial a_1}{\partial z_1} = \frac{\partial a_1}{\partial z_1} \cdots \frac{\partial a_1}{\partial z_c}$$

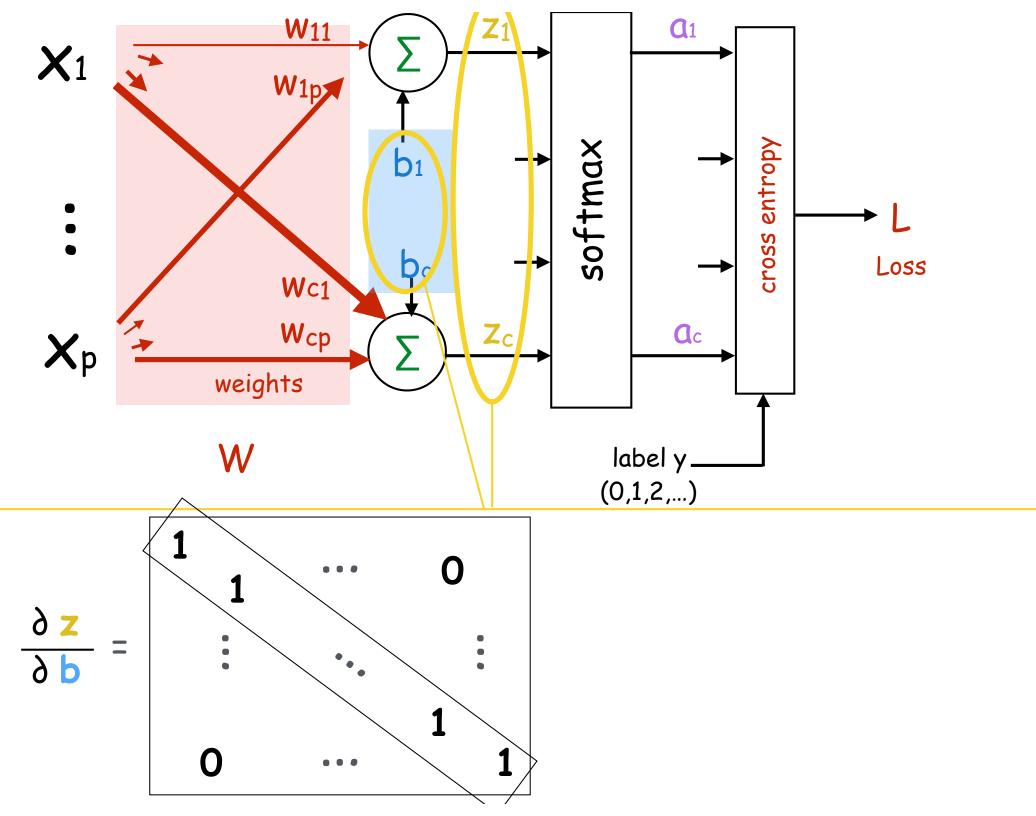
$$\frac{\partial a}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial a_1}{\partial z_c}$$

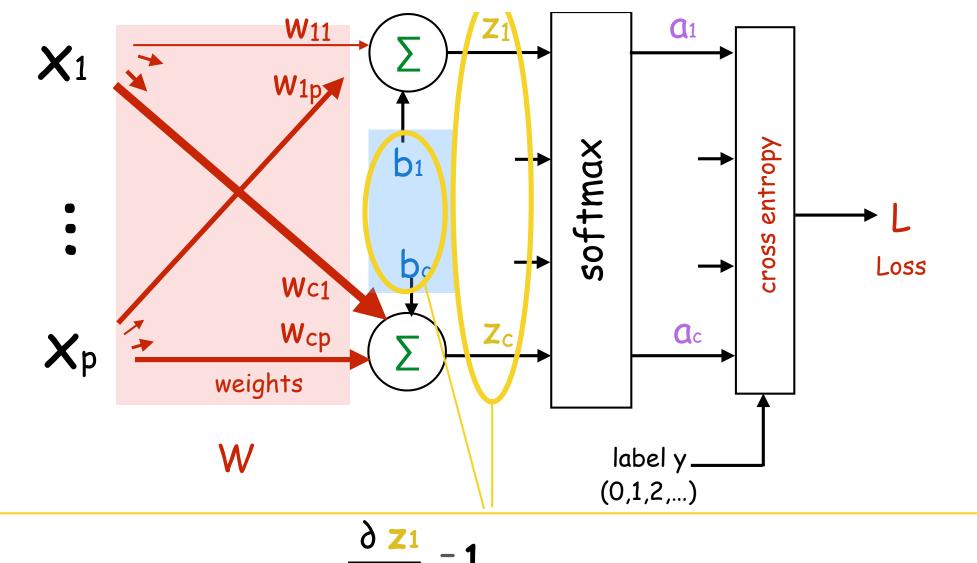
$$\frac{\partial a_2}{\partial z_1} = \frac{\partial a_2}{\partial z_c}$$

$$\frac{\partial a_2}{\partial z_1} = \frac{\partial a_2}{\partial z_c}$$

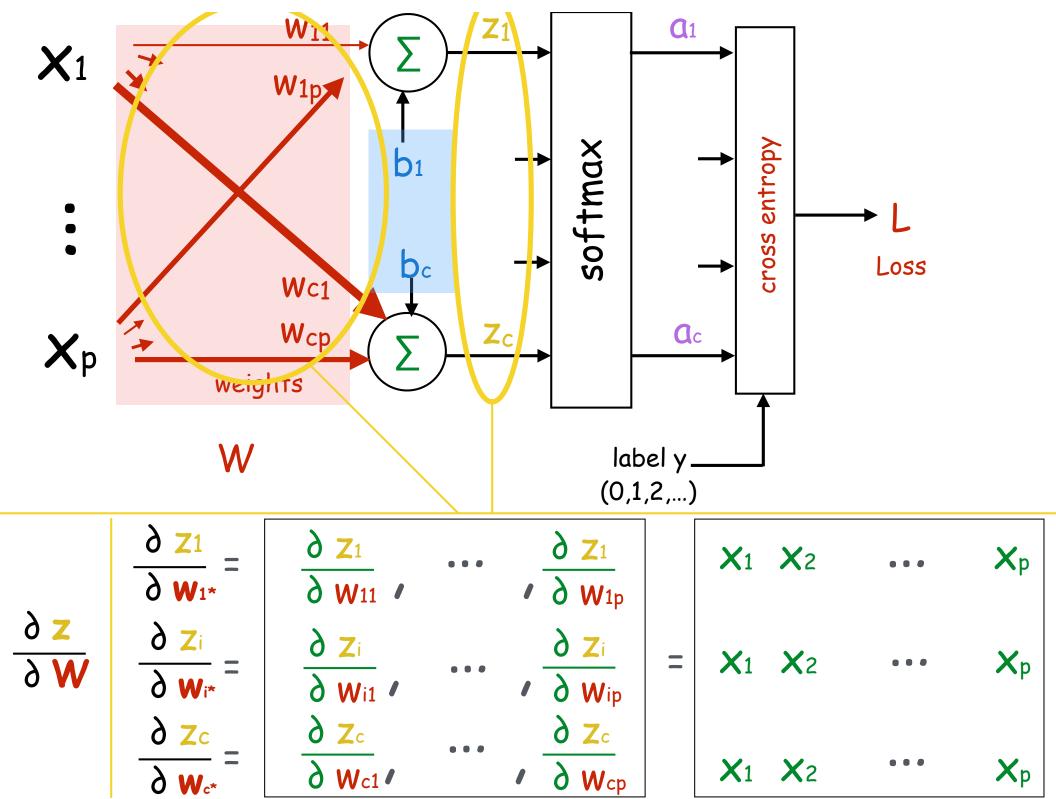
$$\frac{\partial a_i}{\partial z_j} = \begin{pmatrix} a_i (1 - a_i) & \text{if } i = j \\ - a_i a_j & \text{if } i \neq j \end{pmatrix}$$

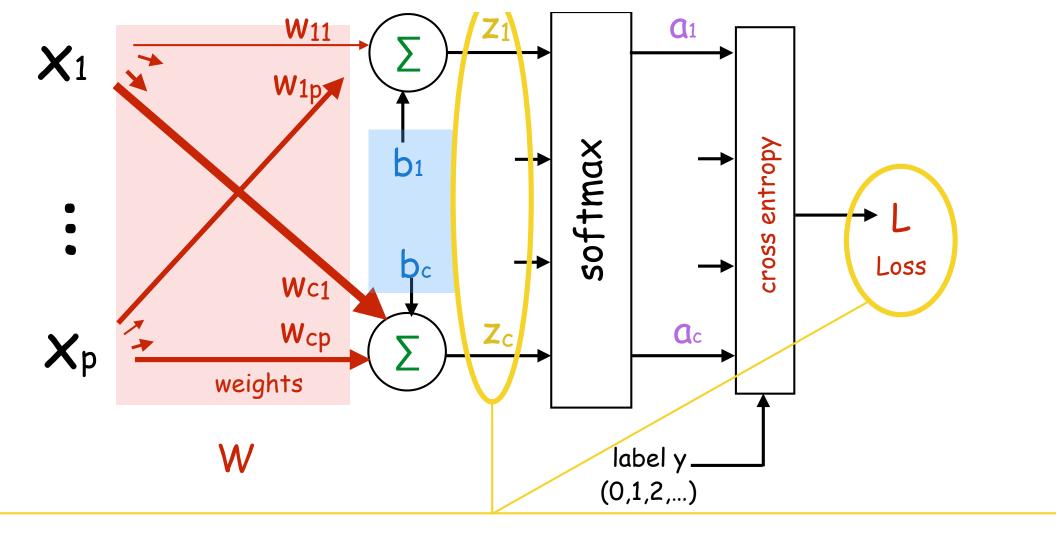
https://eli.thegreenplace.net/2016/the-softmax-function-and-its-derivative/



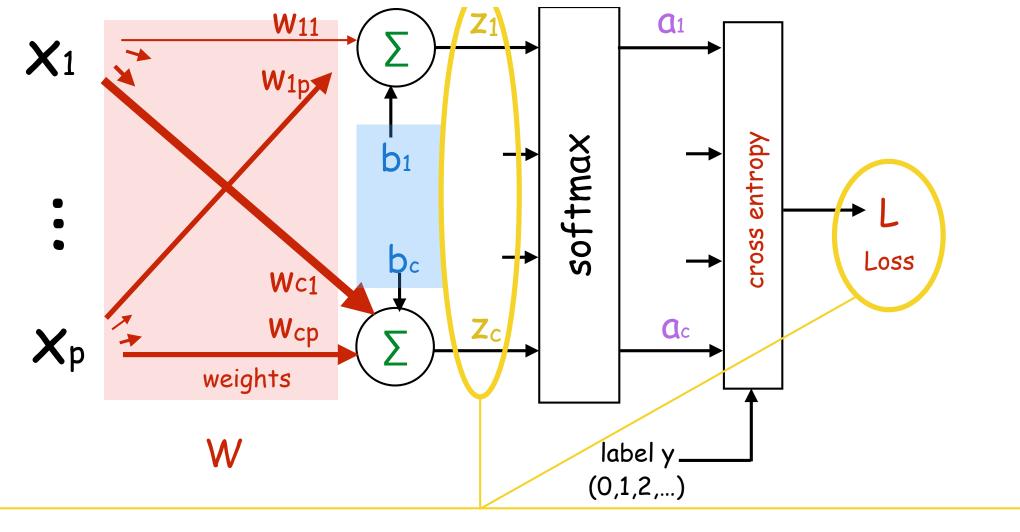


$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial b} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial b} =$$





$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial z_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial L}{\partial z_i}, \dots, \frac{\partial L}{\partial z_c}\right) = ?$$



### Chain Rule

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial a} \times \frac{\partial a}{\partial z}$$

vector (1 by c)

vector (1 by c)

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial a} \times \frac{\partial a}{\partial z}$$

vector (1 by c) vector (1 by c)

$$\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial z_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial L}{\partial z_i}, \dots, \frac{\partial L}{\partial z_c}\right) =$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha_i}, \dots, \frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha_c}\right) \times \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial z_1}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
\hline
\delta & \alpha_1 \\
\hline
\delta & z_1
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
\hline
\delta & \alpha_c \\
\hline
\delta & z_c
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
\hline
\delta & \alpha_c \\
\hline
\delta & z_c
\end{array}$$

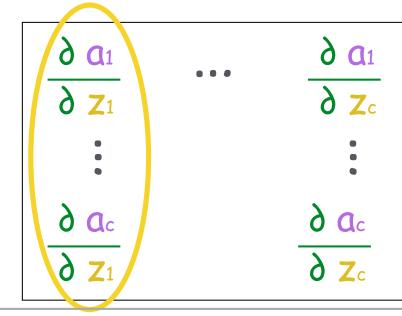
$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial a} \times \frac{\partial a}{\partial z}$$

vector (1 by c)

vector (1 by c)

$$\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial z_1}\right)..., \frac{\partial L}{\partial z_i}, ..., \frac{\partial L}{\partial z_c}\right) =$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial a_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial L}{\partial a_i}, \dots, \frac{\partial L}{\partial a_c}\right) \times$$



$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial a} \times \frac{\partial a}{\partial z}$$

vector (1 by c)

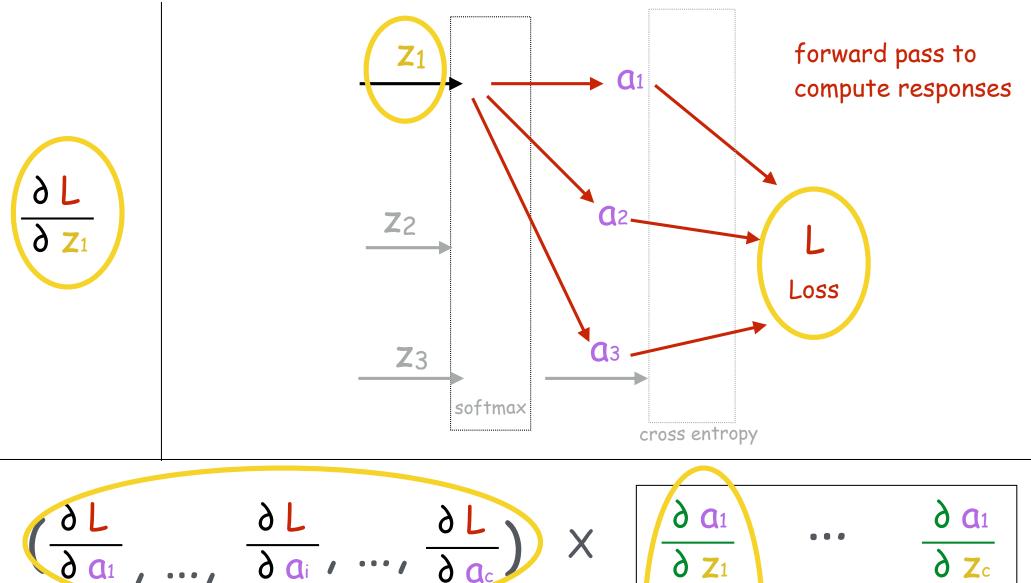
vector (1 by c)

$$\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial Z_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial L}{\partial Z_i}, \dots, \frac{\partial L}{\partial Z_c}\right) =$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial C}{\partial C}\right)$$
  $\left(\frac{\partial C}{\partial C}\right)$   $\times$ 

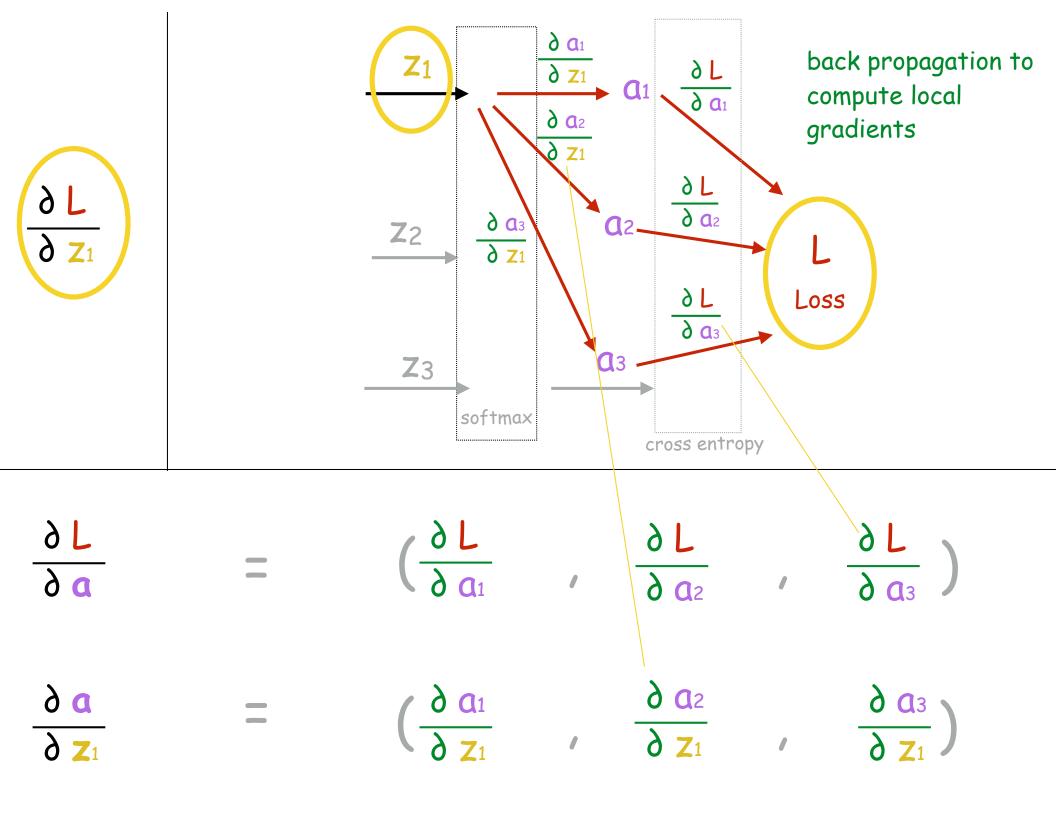
$$\begin{array}{c|c}
\delta & \alpha_1 \\
\hline
\delta & z_1 \\
\vdots \\
\hline
\delta & \alpha_c \\
\hline
\delta & z_c
\end{array}$$

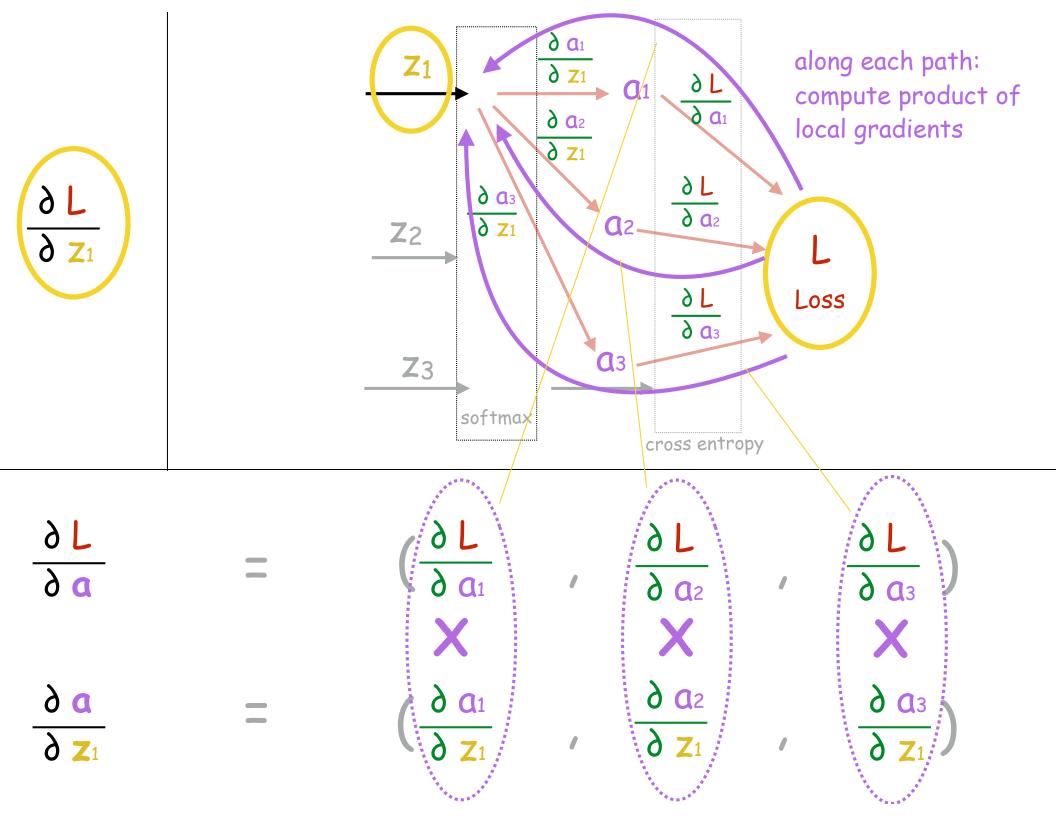
$$\begin{array}{c|c}
\delta & \alpha_1 \\
\hline
\delta & z_c \\
\hline
\delta & \alpha_c \\
\hline
\delta & z_c
\end{array}$$

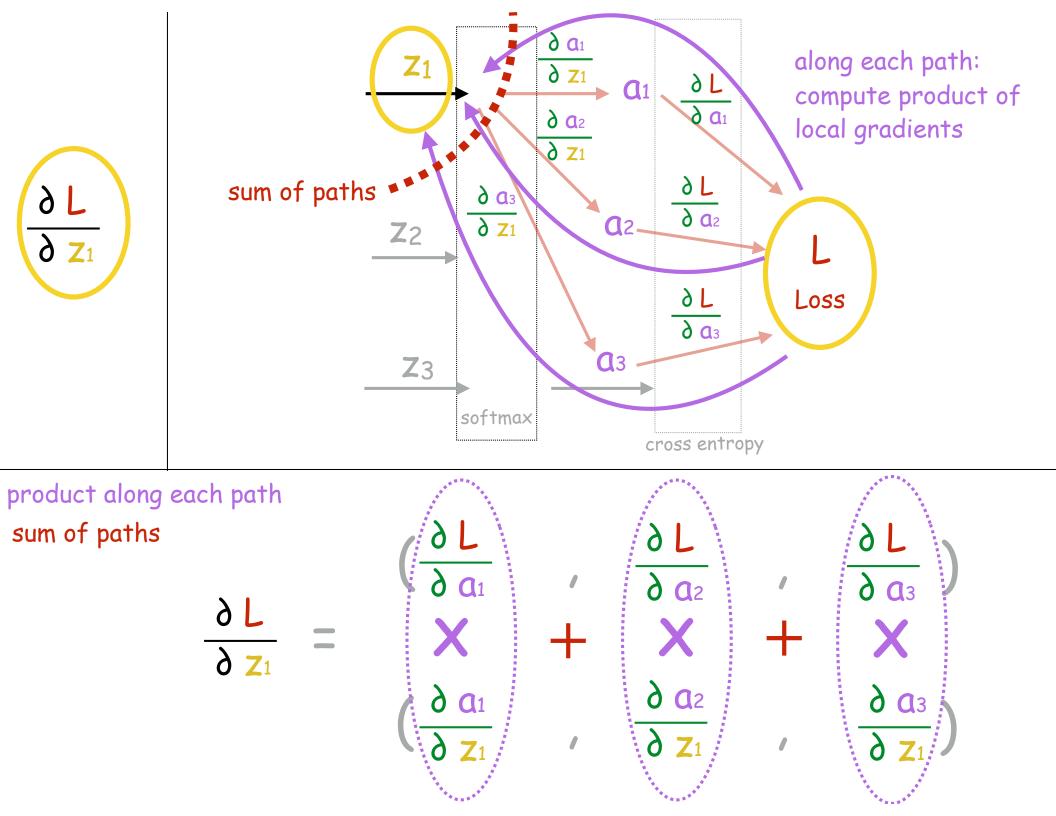


$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial a_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial L}{\partial a_c}, \dots, \frac{\partial L}{\partial a_c}) \times$$

$$\frac{\partial a_1}{\partial z_1} \dots \frac{\partial a_1}{\partial z_c} \dots \frac{\partial a$$







$$\frac{9 \text{ M}}{9 \text{ \Gamma}} = \frac{9 \text{ x}}{9 \text{ \Gamma}} \times \frac{9 \text{ M}}{9 \text{ x}}$$

matrix (c by p)

vector (c by 1)

$$\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial Z_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial L}{\partial Z_c}\right) \times \frac{\partial L}{\partial Z_c}$$

transpose

element-wise product

$$\frac{\partial Z_1}{\partial W_{11}} \cdot \frac{\partial Z_1}{\partial W_{1p}}$$

$$\frac{\partial Z_i}{\partial W_{i1}} \cdot \frac{\partial Z_i}{\partial W_{ip}}$$

$$\frac{\partial Z_i}{\partial W_{ip}}$$

$$\frac{\partial Z_i}{\partial W_{ip}}$$

$$\frac{\partial Z_i}{\partial W_{ip}}$$

$$\frac{\partial Z_c}{\partial W_{cp}}$$

## Softmax Regression (train)

initialize **W** and **b**Loop for n\_epoch iterations:

Loop for each training instance (x, y) in training set

forward pass to compute z, a and L for the instance

backward pass to compute local gradients

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial a} \frac{\partial a}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial b} \frac{\partial z}{\partial W}$$

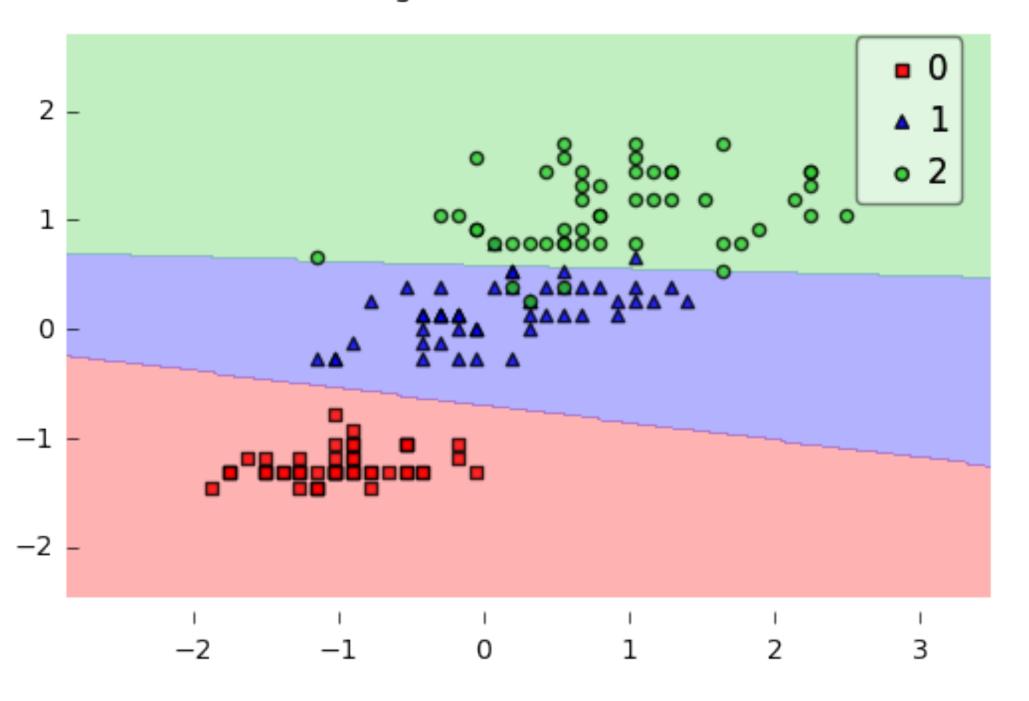
compute global gradients using chain rule

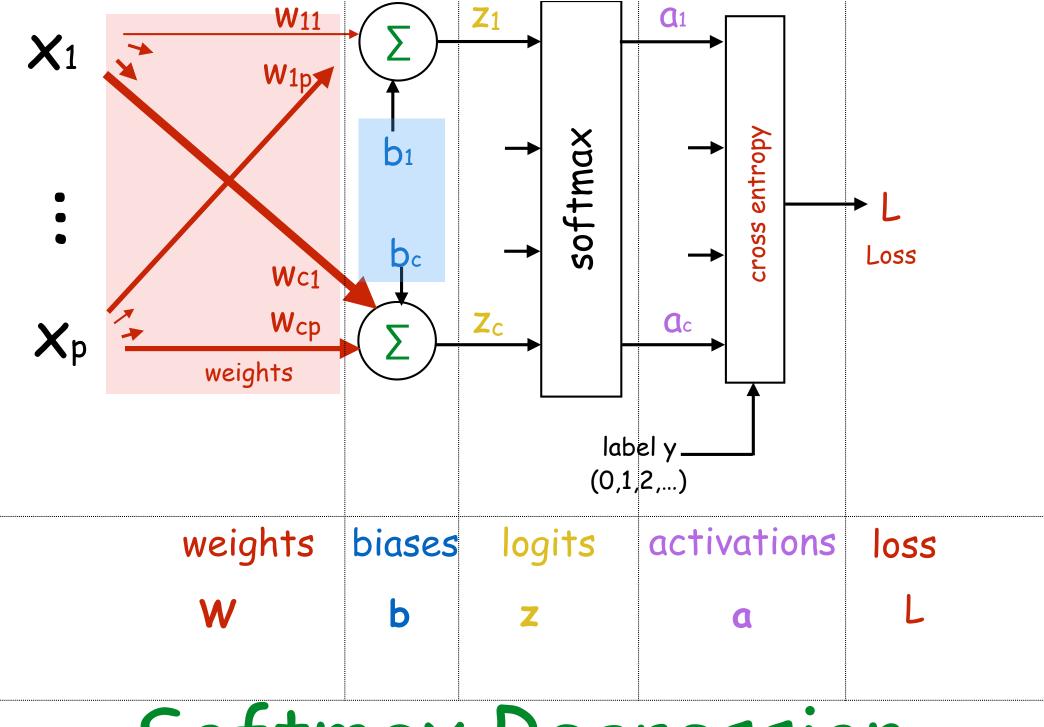
$$\frac{9 \text{ M}}{9 \text{ F}}$$

update the parameters W and b

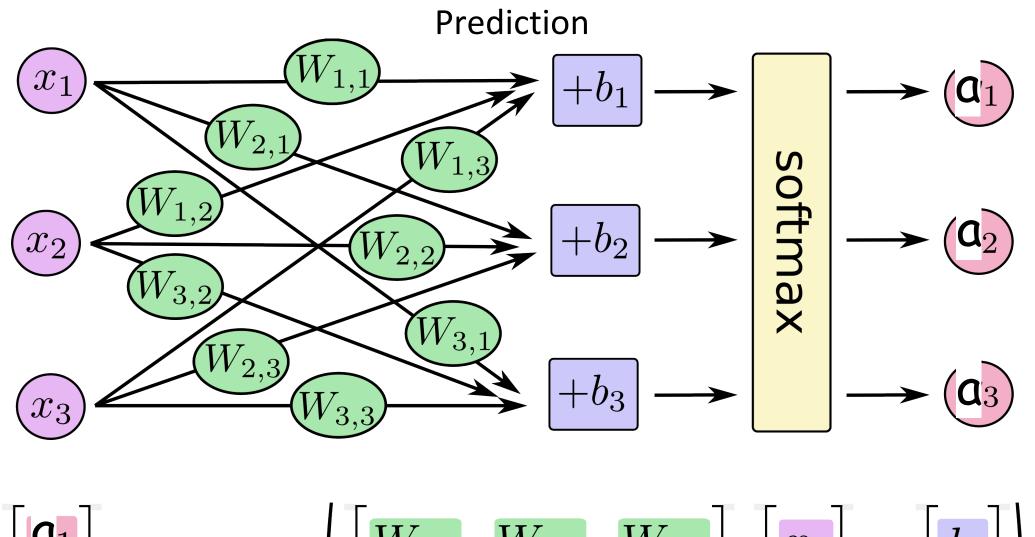
$$\mathbf{M} \leftarrow \mathbf{M} - \mathbf{a} \frac{\partial \Gamma}{\partial \mathbf{b}}$$

#### Softmax Regression - Gradient Descent



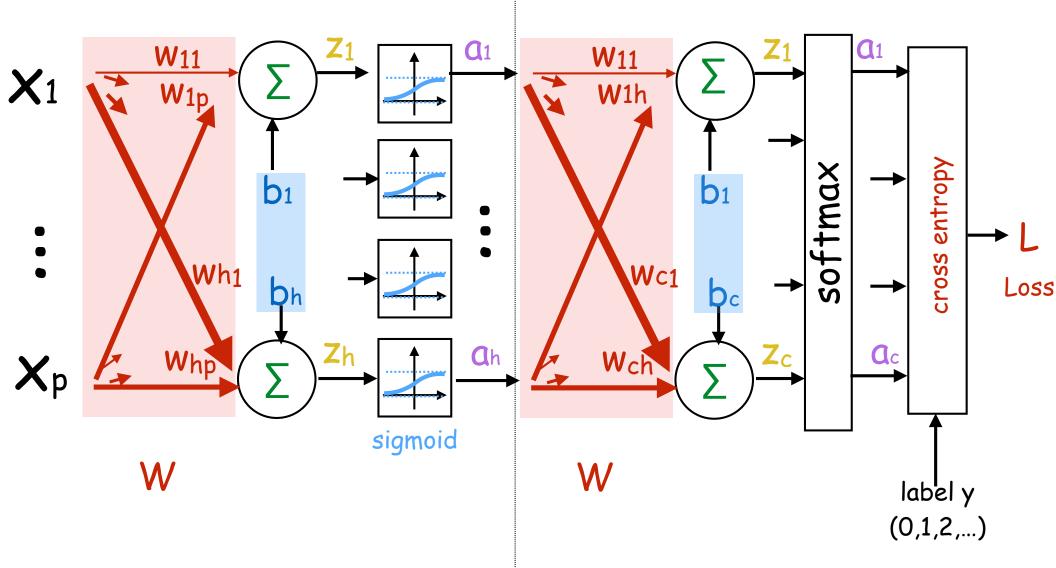


## Softmax Regression



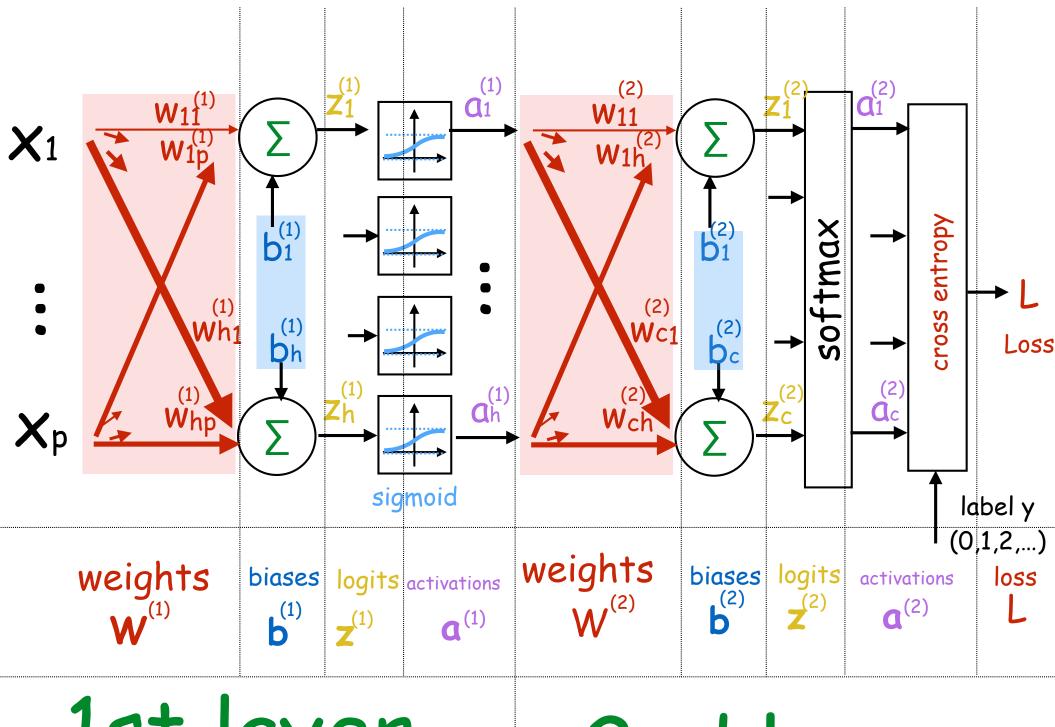
$$egin{bmatrix} {f a_1} \ {f a_2} \ {f a_3} \end{bmatrix} = {f softmax} egin{bmatrix} {W_{1,1}} & W_{1,2} & W_{1,3} \ W_{2,1} & W_{2,2} & W_{2,3} \ W_{3,1} & W_{3,2} & W_{3,3} \end{bmatrix} \cdot egin{bmatrix} {x_1} \ {x_2} \ {b_2} \ {b_3} \end{bmatrix}$$

# Fully Connected Neural Network



# 1st layer

# 2nd layer



# 1st layer

2nd layer

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial a^{(1)}} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial z^{(2)}} \times \frac{\partial z^{(2)}}{\partial a^{(1)}}$$

vector length h

vector of length c

$$\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha_1^{(1)}}, \dots, \frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha_c^{(1)}}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial z_{1}^{(2)}}, \dots, \frac{\partial L}{\partial z_{c}^{(2)}}\right) \times \frac{\partial z_{1}^{(2)}}{\partial a_{1}^{(1)}} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{\partial z_{1}^{(2)}}{\partial a_{h}^{(1)}} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{\partial z_{1}^{(2)}}{\partial a_{h}^{(2)}} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{\partial z_{1}^{($$