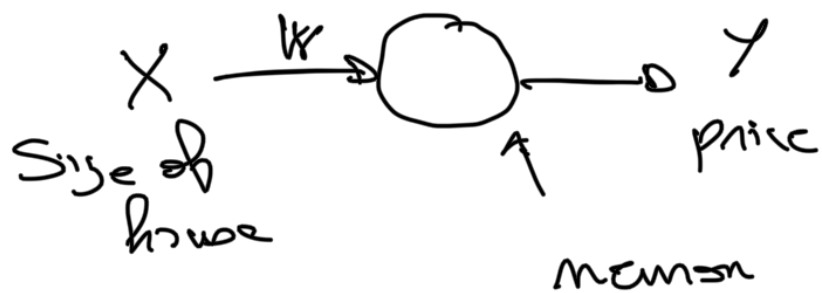
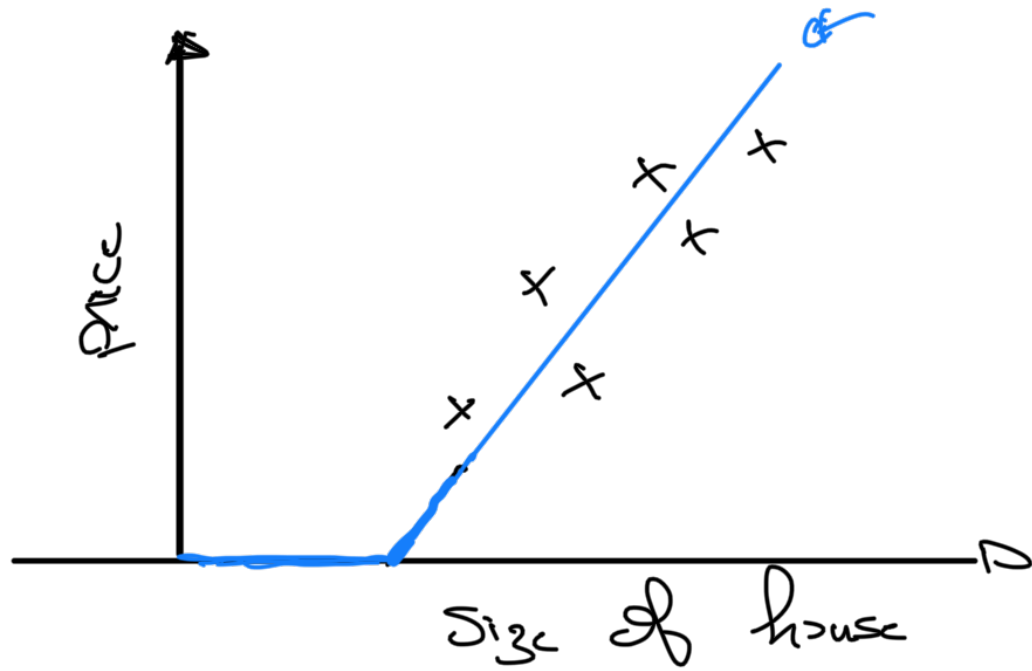


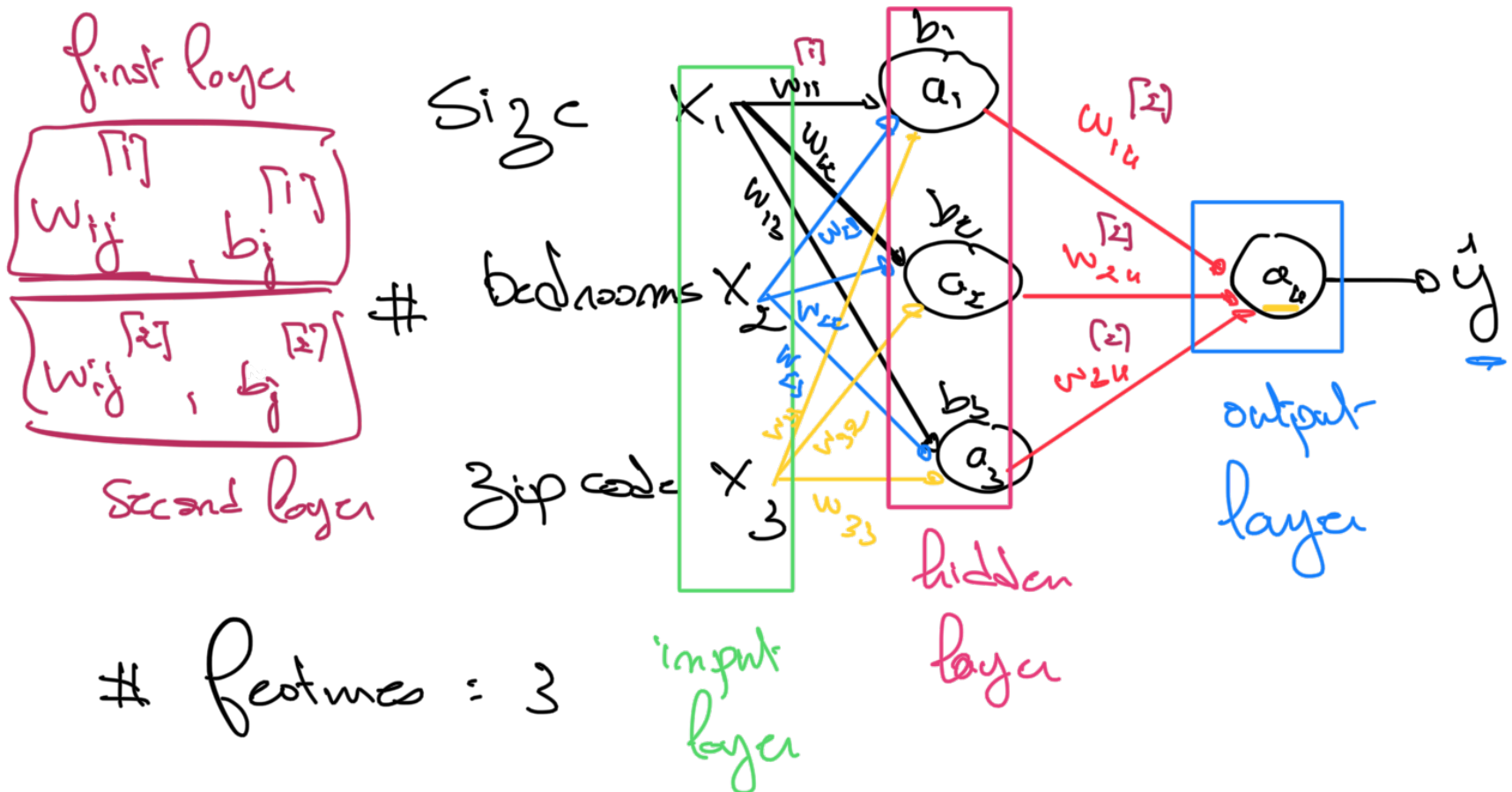
Neural Networks

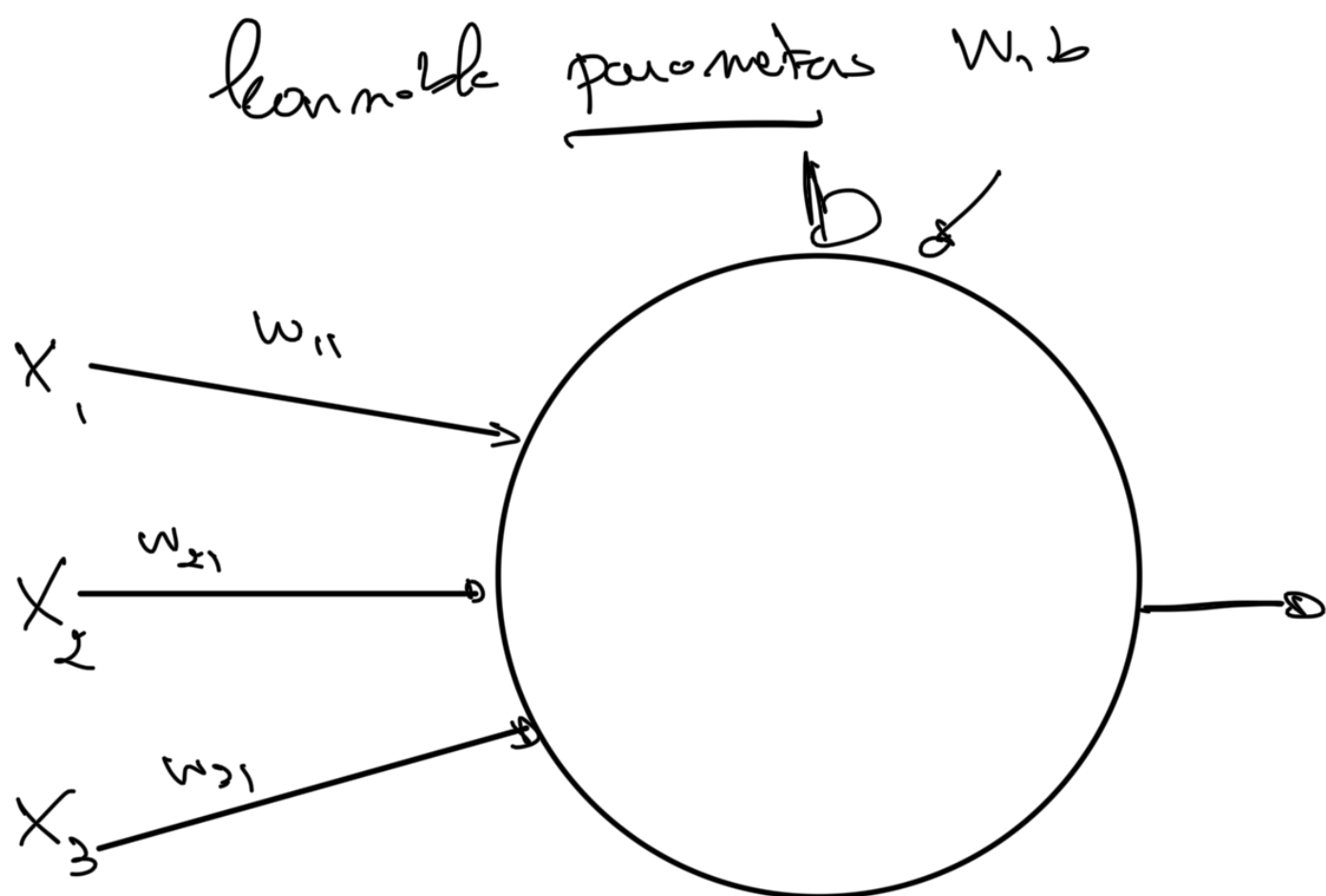
Consider we have to predict the price of the house



$$Y = XW \text{ Relu}(WX)$$

let's see when we have more features





$$z_1 = w_{11}x_1 + w_{21}x_2 + w_{31}x_3 + b$$

$$a_1 = \sigma(z_1)$$

Sigmoid
in general an activation function

$$z_1 = w_{11}^{(1)}x_1 + w_{21}^{(1)}x_2 + w_{31}^{(1)}x_3$$

$$a_1 = \sigma(z_1)$$

$$z_2 = \underline{w_{12}^{(1)}x_1} + \underline{w_{22}^{(1)}x_2} + \underline{w_{32}^{(1)}x_3}$$

$$a_2 = \sigma(z_2)$$

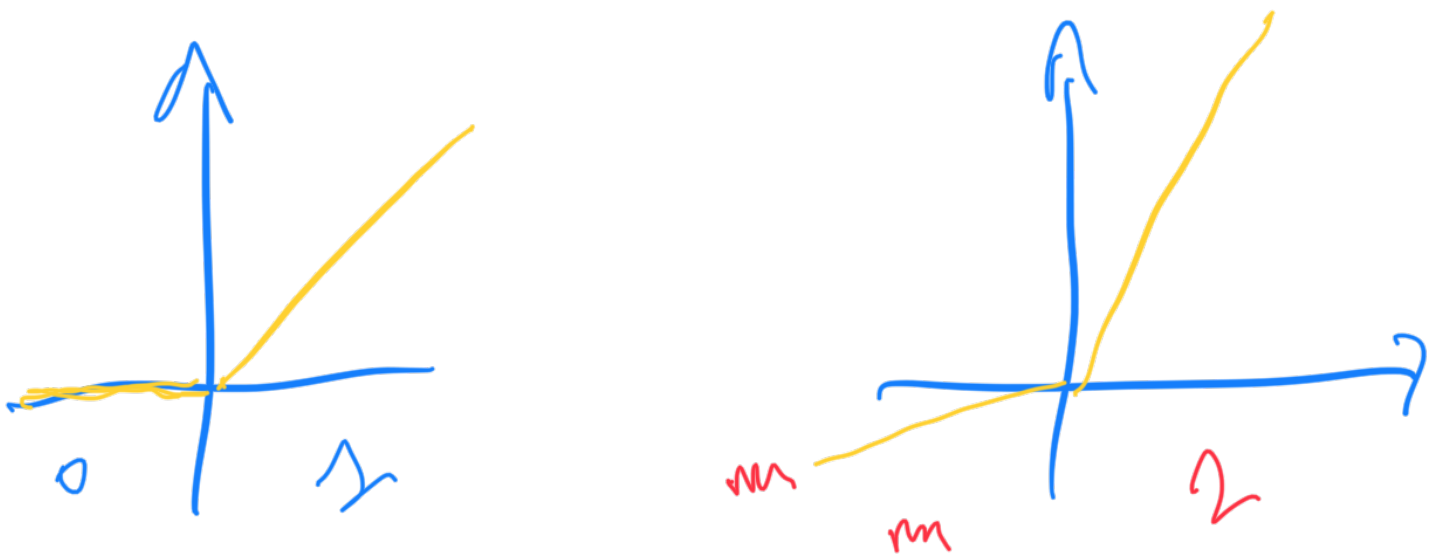
$^{(1)}$ $^{(1)}$ $^{(1)}$

$$Z_3 = w_{13}'' X_1 + w_{23} X_2 + w_{33} X_3$$

$$a_3 = f(a_3)$$

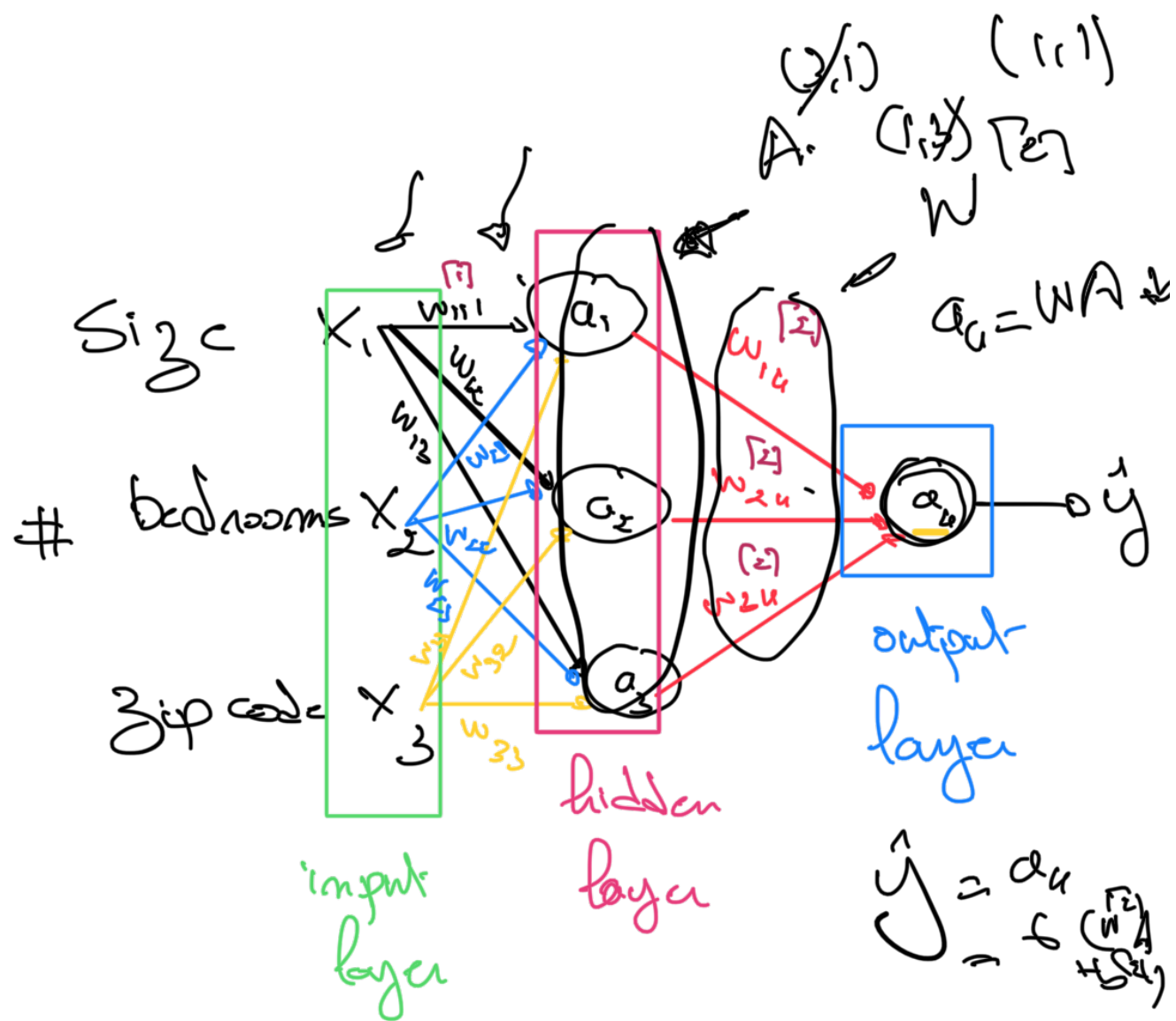
$$Z_u = w_{1u} a_1 + w_{2u} a_2 + w_{3u} a_3$$

$$a_u = \sigma(Z_u)$$



if $z < 0 \rightarrow \text{Relu}' = 0$
 if $z \geq 0 \rightarrow \text{Relu}' = 1$

$$\frac{2}{2 + e^{-x}}$$



$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} w_{11} & w_{12} & w_{13} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3,1) \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3,3) \begin{pmatrix} w_{21} & w_{22} & w_{23} \\ w_{31} & w_{32} & w_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} (1,1) \\ b \end{matrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} (3,1) \\ Z \end{matrix} = W X + b$$

$$A = G(Z)$$

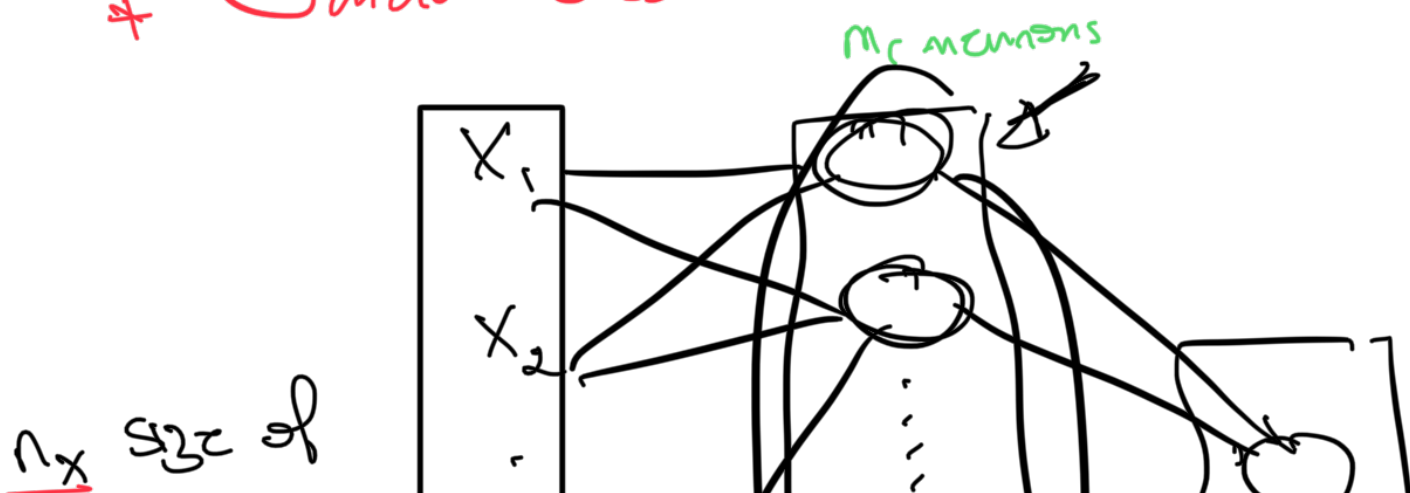
$$\begin{matrix} (3,1) \\ W \end{matrix} = (w_{1u}, w_{2u}, w_{3u})$$

$$\begin{matrix} (1,1) \\ b \end{matrix} = b, \quad \begin{matrix} (1,3) \\ (3,1) \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} (1,1) \\ Z_u \end{matrix} = W^{[2]} A + b^{[2]}$$

$$\begin{matrix} (1,1) \\ A_u \end{matrix} = G(Z_u)$$

* General case





$$X^{(n_{x,1})}$$

$$W^{[1]}_{(n_1, n_x)}$$

$$b^{[1]}_{(n_1, 1)}$$

$$Z^{[1]} = W^{[1]}X + b^{[1]}$$

$$(n_1, n_x)(n_x, 1) + (n_1, 1)$$

$$Z^{[1]}_G(n_1, 1)$$

$$A^{[1]}_{(n_1, 1)}$$

$$W^{[2]}_{(1, n_1)}$$

$$b^{[2]}_{(1, 1)}$$

$$Z^{[2]}_{(1, 1)} = \underbrace{W^{[2]} A^{[1]} + b^{[2]}}$$

$$y = A^2 = G(W^{[2]} A^{[1]} + b^{[2]})$$

$$= G(W^{[2]} (W^{[1]} X + b^{[1]}))$$

$$= \underbrace{(W^{[2]} W^{[1]})}_W X$$

$$e^x \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}} \right) = g(x)$$

$$\frac{f}{g} = \frac{f'g - fg'}{g^2}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{b}{g}$$

$$\frac{f'g - fg'}{g^2}$$

$$\frac{e^x(e^x + 1) - e^x(e^x)}{(e^x + 1)^2}$$

$$\frac{\cancel{e^x} \left[\cancel{e^x + 1} - \cancel{e^x} \right]}{(e^x + 1)^2}$$

$$g(x)' = \frac{e^x}{(e^x + 1)^2}$$

$$\frac{e^{-2x}}{e^{-2x}} = (e^{-x})^2$$

$$= \frac{e^{-x}}{(1 + e^{-x})^2}$$

$$(e^{-x} + 1) - 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{[1 + e^{-x}]^2}$$

$$\sigma'(x) = \left(\frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{(1 + e^{-x})^2} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma'(x) &= \sigma(x) - \sigma^2(x) \\ &= \sigma(x)(1 - \sigma(x)) \end{aligned}$$

A(wx)

why we add an activation function?

\Rightarrow

$$y = \sigma(w^{[2]} \underline{A} + b^{[2]})$$

if

$$\sigma(x) = x$$

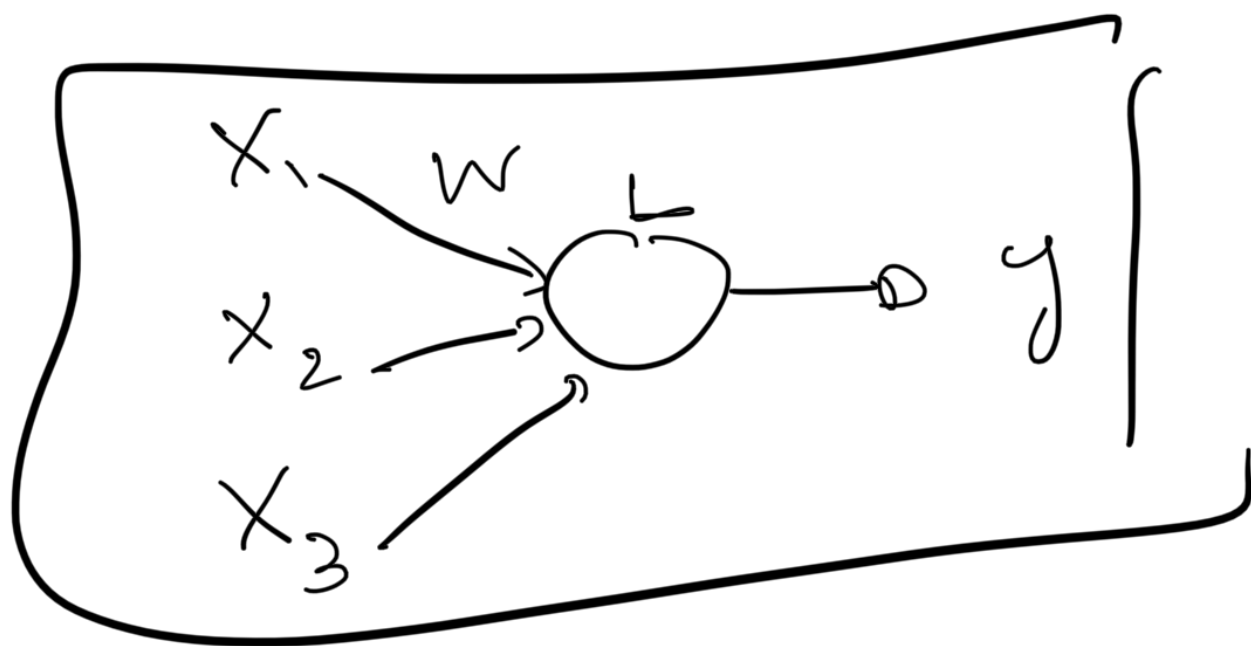
$$= \sigma(w^{[2]} \sigma(w^{[1]} x + b_1) + b_2)$$

$$= w^{[2]} w^{[1]} x + w^{[2]} b_1 + b_2$$

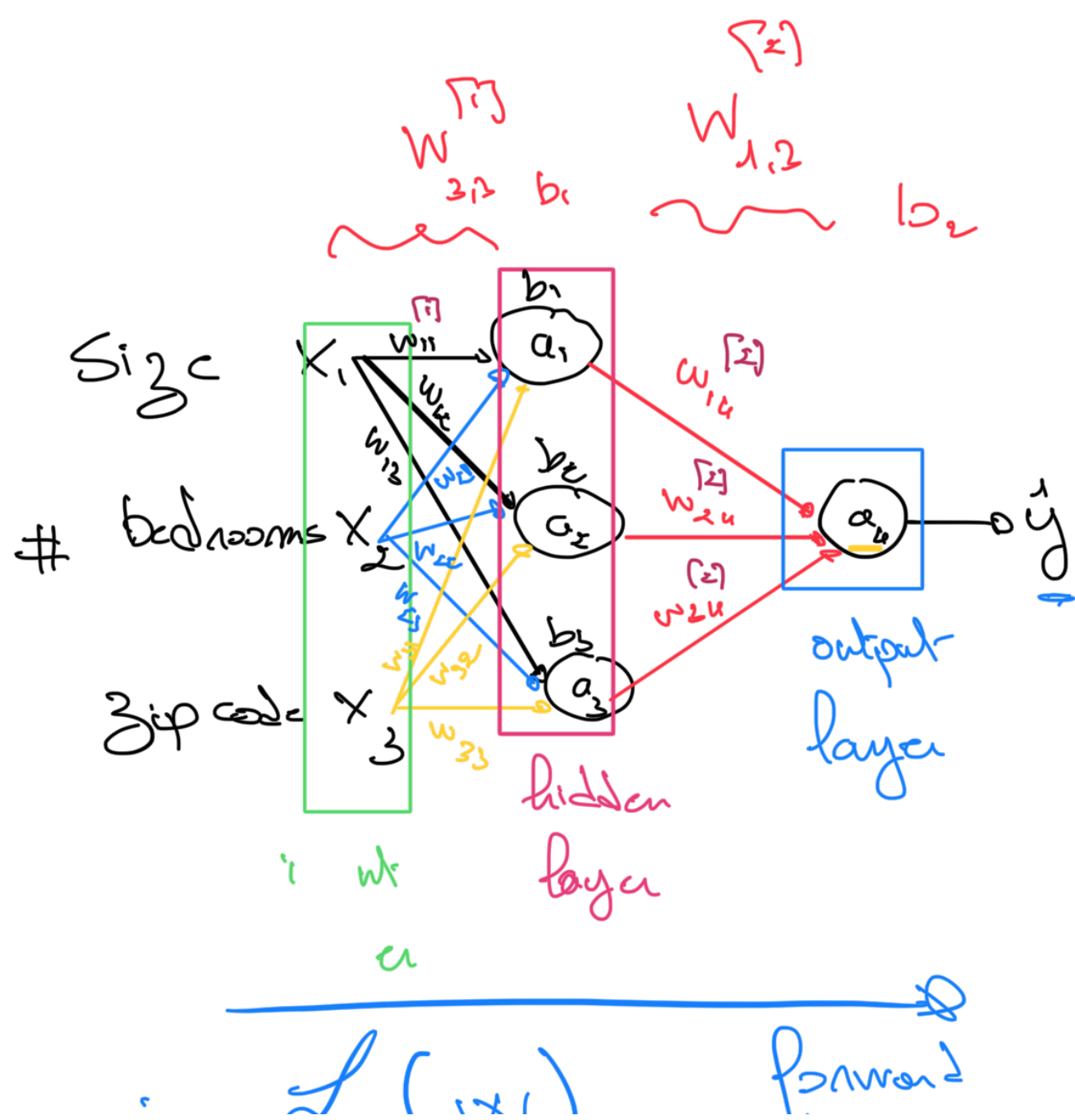
$$= \underline{Wx + b}$$

univalent

eqn



$$y = wx + b$$



$f(x)$ forward

$$\min_w \mathcal{L}(w) \quad \text{pass}$$

backward pass

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial w^{(1)}} \quad \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial w^{(2)}} \quad \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial b^{(1)}} \quad \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial b^{(2)}}$$

learning rate

$$w^{(1)} \leftarrow w^{(1)} - \eta \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial w^{(1)}}$$

$$w^{(2)}$$

$$b^{(2)}$$