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1. Linear neural networks

(a) Suppose we have a three layer linear neural network with one input layer \mathbf{x} , one hidden layer \mathbf{h} , and one output layer \mathbf{y} . Each layer can be expressed as a vector of the values of the nodes in that

layer. For example, $\mathbf{y} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \dots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$. Assume that each neural node has its own set of weights $\mathbf{w_i}$

where i is the node index. We can express the value of the a particular output in terms of the hidden layer:

$$y_k = c_k \cdot \mathbf{w_k} \cdot \mathbf{h}$$

Similarly, we can express the value of each node in the hidden layer in terms of the inputs.

$$h_i = c_i \cdot \mathbf{w_i} \cdot \mathbf{x}$$

Now, we can see that the output layer nodes can simply be written in terms of the inputs without the hidden layer. For a particular output node:

$$\begin{aligned} y_k &= c_k \cdot \mathbf{w_k} \cdot \mathbf{h} \\ &= c_k \cdot \mathbf{w_k} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} c_{j_1} \cdot \mathbf{w_{j_1}} \cdot \mathbf{x} \\ c_{j_2} \cdot \mathbf{w_{j_2}} \cdot \mathbf{x} \\ \dots \\ c_{j_n} \cdot \mathbf{w_{j_n}} \cdot \mathbf{x} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= c_k \cdot \begin{pmatrix} w_{k_1} & w_{k_2} & \dots & w_{k_n} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{j_1} \cdot \mathbf{w_{j_1}} \cdot \mathbf{x} \\ c_{j_2} \cdot \mathbf{w_{j_2}} \cdot \mathbf{x} \\ \dots \\ c_{j_n} \cdot \mathbf{w_{j_n}} \cdot \mathbf{x} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= c_k \sum_{i=1}^n w_{k_i} \cdot c_{j_i} \cdot \mathbf{w_{j_i}} \cdot \mathbf{x} \\ &= c_k \left(\sum_{i=1}^n w_{k_i} \cdot c_{j_i} \cdot \mathbf{w_{j_i}} \right) \mathbf{x} \end{aligned}$$

(b) For an arbitrary number of hidden nodes, the same computation can be done. We demonstrate

below with two hidden layers: $\mathbf{h_m}, \mathbf{h_n}$

This thus generalizes to any number of hidden layers: TODO

- 2. ML estimation of exponential model
- 3. ML estimation of noisy-OR model