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1. (9 points) See Figure 1. Construct a network of linear units that is capable of representing the XOR function of two inputs. x_1 and x_2 are two input nodes (values can be 0 or 1, $\text{XOR}(0,0)=0$, $\text{XOR}(1,1)=0$, $\text{XOR}(0,1)=1$, $\text{XOR}(1,0)=1$), T_1, T_2, T_3 are three thresholds of activation functions (if $\text{in_value} > T_k$, $\text{out_value}=1$; if $\text{in_value} \leq T_k$, $\text{out_value}=0$). w_i are weights for linear combination. Please fill the values of T_k and w_i in the table below. T_k can be either 0 or 1, w_i can be either 1 or 0 or -1. (assume no bias)

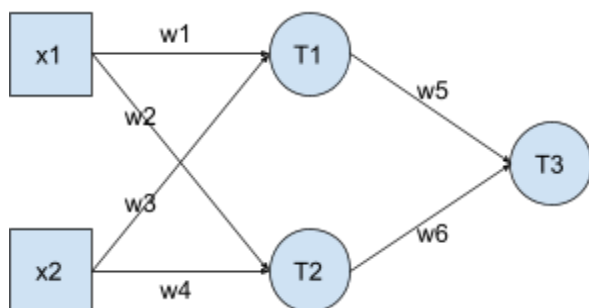


Figure 1

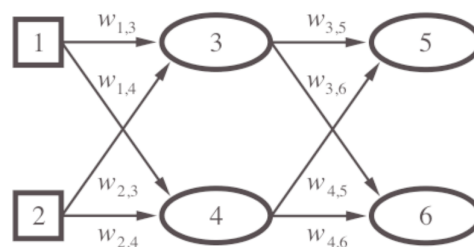


Figure 2

w1	w2	w3	w4	w5	w6	T1	T2	T3
1	-1	-1	1	1	1	0	0	0

2. (6 points) See Figure 2. Suppose the inputs are given by x_1 and x_2 , and the activation functions at each unit (x_3, x_4, o_5, o_6) is given by the function g . Write out the values o_5 and o_6 at the output nodes (nodes 5 and 6) of figure 2 in terms of the weights w_{ij} and the inputs x_k . In the Figure 2, nodes 1 and 2 correspond to x_1 and x_2 , nodes 5 and 6 correspond to o_5 and o_6 and nodes 3 and 4 correspond to intermediate values (say x_3 and x_4).

Example: $x_3 = g(w_{1,3}x_1 + w_{2,3}x_2)$, Please fill:

$$x_4 = g(w_{1,4}x_1 + w_{2,4}x_2)$$

$$o_5 = g(w_{3,5}x_3 + w_{4,5}x_4)$$

$$o_6 = g(w_{3,6}x_3 + w_{4,6}x_4)$$