## 1 Neural Network

## 1.1 One Step further of Logistic Regression

## **Model Description**

 $z^{[1](i)}$  means first layer, ith sample

$$z^{[1](i)} = W^{[1]}X^{(i)} + b^{[1](i)}$$

in matrix form

$$\begin{pmatrix} z_1^{[1](1)} & z_1^{[1](2)} & \dots & z_1^{[1](m)} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ z_4^{[1](1)} & z_4^{[1](2)} & \dots & z_4^{[1](m)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} w_{11}^{[1]} & w_{12}^{[1]} \\ w_{21}^{[1]} & w_{22}^{[1]} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1^{(1)} & x_1^{(2)} & \dots & x_1^{(m)} \\ x_1^{(1)} & x_1^{(2)} & \dots & x_1^{(m)} \\ x_2^{(1)} & x_2^{(2)} & \dots & x_2^{(m)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a^{[1](i)} = tanh(z^{[1](i)})$$

In matrix notation

$$\left( \begin{array}{cccc} a_1^{[1](1)} & a_1^{[1](2)} & \dots & a_1^{[1](m)} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_4^{[1](1)} & a_4^{[1](2)} & \dots & a_4^{[1](m)} \end{array} \right) = tanh \left( \begin{array}{ccccc} z_1^{[1](1)} & z_1^{[1](2)} & \dots & z_1^{[1](m)} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ z_4^{[1](1)} & z_4^{[1](2)} & \dots & z_4^{[1](m)} \end{array} \right)$$

$$z^{[2](i)} = W^{[2]}X^{(i)} + b^{[2](i)}$$

in matrix form

$$a^{[2](i)} = sigmoid(z^{[2](i)})$$

In matrix notation

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} a_1^{[2](1)} & a_1^{[2](2)} & \dots & a_1^{[2](m)} \end{array}\right) = sigmoid\left(\begin{array}{ccc} z_1^{[2](1)} & z_1^{[2](2)} & \dots & z_1^{[2](m)} \end{array}\right)$$

Gradient Calculation We now derive the gradient of the model above.

1) Cost function

$$J = -\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i}^{m} [y^{(i)} log(a^{[2](i)}) (1 - y^{(i)}) log(1 - a^{[2](i)})]$$

(i) denotes sample index [j] denotes layer index The sequence of calculating the gradient is

J - 
$$a_{(i)}^{[2]}$$
 -  $z_{(i)}^{[2]}$  -  $W_k^{[2]}b^{[2]}$  - chain rule ... 2)

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial J}{\partial a_{(j)}^{[2]}} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{(j)}^{[2]}} (-\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i} [y_{(i)} log(a_{(i)}^{[2]}) + (1-y_{(i)}) log(1-a_{(i)}^{[2]}]) \text{ only i} = j \text{ survives} \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{(j)}^{[2]}} (-\frac{1}{m} [y_{(j)} log(a_{(j)}^{[2]}) + (1-y_{(j)}) log(1-a_{(j)}^{[2]})] \\ &= -\frac{1}{m} [\frac{y^{(j)}}{a_{(j)}^{[2]}} - \frac{(1-y^{(j)})}{(1-a_{(j)}^{[2]})}] \end{split}$$

3)

$$\begin{split} &\frac{\partial a}{\partial z} \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (\frac{e^z}{e^z + 1}) \\ &= \frac{1}{(e^z + 1)^2} (e^z (e^z + 1) - e^z e^z) \\ &= \frac{1}{(e^z + 1)^2} e^z \\ &= \frac{e^z}{e^z + 1} \frac{1}{e^z + 1} \\ &= \frac{e^z}{e^z + 1} \frac{e^z + 1 - e^z}{e^z + 1} \\ &= g(z) (1 - g(z)) \end{split}$$

4)

$$\begin{split} &\frac{\partial J}{\partial z_{j}^{[2]}} \\ &= \frac{\partial J}{\partial a_{(j)}^{[2]}} \frac{\partial a_{(j)}^{[2]}}{\partial z_{(j)}^{[2]}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{m} [\frac{y^{(j)}}{a_{(j)}^{[2]}} - \frac{(1 - y^{(j)})}{(1 - a_{(j)}^{[2]})}] a_{(j)}^{[2]} (1 - a_{(j)}^{[2]}) \\ &= -\frac{1}{m} (y_{(j)} - y_{(j)} a_{(j)}^{[2]} - a_{(j)}^{[2]} + y_{j} a_{(j)}^{[2]}) \\ &= -\frac{1}{m} (y_{(j)} a_{(j)}^{[2]}) \end{split}$$

matrix form

$$\begin{split} &\frac{\partial J}{\partial Z^{[2]}} \\ = &(\frac{\partial J}{\partial z_1^{[2]}}, \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_2^{[2]}}, ..., \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_m^{[2]}}) \\ = &-\frac{1}{m}(y_{(1)}a_{(1)}^{[2]}, y_{(2)}a_{(2)}^{[2]}, ..., y_{(m)}a_{(m)}^{[2]}) \\ = &\frac{1}{m}(A^{[2]} - Y) \end{split}$$

5)

$$z_{[2](i)} = \sum_{l} w_{l}^{[2]} a_{l}^{[1](i)} + b^{[2]}$$

$$\frac{\partial z_i^{[2]}}{\partial w_k^{[2]}} = a_l^{[1](i)}$$

$$\frac{\partial z_i^{[2]}}{\partial b^{[2]}} = 1$$

6)

$$\begin{split} &\frac{\partial J}{\partial w_k^{[2]}} \\ &= \sum_{(i)} \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_{(i)}^{[2]}} \frac{\partial z_{(i)}^{[2]}}{\partial w_k^{[2]}} \text{ chain rule in higher dimension} \\ &= \sum_{i}^{m} -\frac{1}{m} (y_{(i)} - a_{(i)}^{[2]}) a_k^{[1](i)} \\ &= \frac{1}{m} \left( \begin{array}{ccc} a_{(1)}^{[2]} - y_{(1)} & a_{(2)}^{[2]} - y_{(2)} & \dots & a_{(m)}^{[2]} - y_{(m)} \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} a_k^{(1)[1]} \\ a_k^{(2)[1]} \\ \dots \\ a_k^{(m)[1]} \end{array} \right) \\ &\text{in matrix form} \\ &= \frac{1}{m} [A^{[2]} - Y] (a_k^{[1]})^T \end{split}$$

$$= \frac{1}{m} [A^{[2]} - Y] (A^{[1]})^T$$

$$\begin{split} &\frac{\partial J}{\partial z_{l}^{[1](j)}} = &\frac{\partial J}{\partial z^{[2](j)}} \frac{\partial z^{[2](j)}}{\partial a_{l}^{[1](j)}} \frac{\partial a_{l}^{[1](j)}}{\partial z_{l}^{[1](j)}} \\ &= &\frac{\partial J}{\partial z^{[2](j)}} \frac{\partial \sum_{l=1}^{4} w_{l}^{[2]} a_{l}^{[1](j)}}{\partial a_{l}^{[1](j)}} g^{'}(z_{l}^{[1](j)}) \\ &= &\frac{\partial J}{\partial z^{[2](j)}} w_{l}^{[2]} g^{'}(z_{l}^{[1](j)}) \end{split}$$

in matrix form

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_1^{[1](1)}}, & \dots & \dots & \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_1^{[1](m)}} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_4^{[1](1)}}, & \dots & \dots & \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_4^{[1](m)}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} w_l^{[2]} \frac{\partial J}{\partial z^{[2](1)}}, & \dots & \dots & w_l^{[2]} \frac{\partial J}{\partial z^{[2](m)}} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ y_4^{[2]} \frac{\partial J}{\partial z^{[2](1)}}, & \dots & \dots & w_4^{[2]} \frac{\partial J}{\partial z^{[2](m)}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\circ \begin{pmatrix} g'(z_l^{[1](1)}), & \dots & \dots & g'(z_l^{[1](m)}) \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ g'(z_4^{[1](1)}), & \dots & \dots & g'(z_4^{[1](m)}) \end{pmatrix}$$