1. Soft max

softmax(x,:c) =
$$\frac{e^{x_i}}{\sum_j e^{x_j}}$$
softmax(x,:c) =
$$\frac{e^{x_i+c}}{\sum_j e^{x_j+c}} = \frac{e^c e^{x_i}}{e^c \sum_j e^{x_j}} = \frac{e^{x_i}}{\sum_j e^{x_j}} = \operatorname{softmax(x_i)}.$$

ibs. CODE.

2 Neural Network Basics

(a)
$$6(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} 6(x) = \frac{-(-e^{-x})}{(1+e^{-x})^2} = (1-6x) 6x$

(b) $\hat{y} = Seftmax(0)$

$$\frac{\partial CE(y,\hat{y})}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial CE(y,\hat{y})}{\partial \hat{y}} = \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial \theta}$$

The first step is to calculate the derivative of softmaxe, function.

$$\hat{y_i} = \frac{e^{\theta i}}{\sum_{k} e^{\theta k}} \quad \frac{\partial \hat{y_i}}{\partial \theta_i} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_i} \frac{1}{1 + Ae^{-\theta_i}} \quad (\text{where } A = \sum_{k} e^{\theta k} - e^{\theta i})$$

$$= \frac{1}{(1 + Ae^{-\theta_i})} \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + Ae^{-\theta_i}} \right) = \hat{y_i} \left(1 - \hat{y_i} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial \hat{y_i}}{\partial \theta_j} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} \frac{e^{\theta i}}{A + e^{\theta j}} \quad (\text{where } A = \sum_{k} e^{\theta k} - e^{\theta j})$$

$$= \frac{e^{\theta i}}{A \cdot e^{\theta j}} \frac{-e^{\theta j}}{A \cdot e^{\theta j}} = -\hat{y_i} \cdot \hat{y_j}$$

$$\frac{\partial C \hat{c} \cdot y_i \hat{y}_j}{\partial \theta_i} = -\sum_{k} y_k \cdot \frac{\partial (og \hat{y_k})}{\partial \theta_i} = -\sum_{k} y_k \cdot \frac{1}{y_k} \cdot \frac{\partial \hat{y_k}}{\partial \theta_i}$$

$$= -(y_i \cdot \hat{y_i} \cdot \hat{y_i} \cdot (1 - \hat{y_i}) + \sum_{k \neq i} y_k \frac{1}{\hat{y_k}} (-\hat{y_i} \cdot \hat{y_k})$$

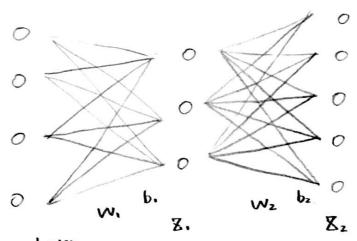
$$= -y_i + \sum_{k \neq i} \hat{y_i} \cdot y_k = (\hat{y_i} - y_i)$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial CL(y,\hat{y})}{\partial (hw_{2}+b_{2})} \frac{\partial (hw_{2}+b_{3})}{\partial h} \frac{\partial h}{\partial (zw_{1}+b_{3})} \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \frac{\partial (zw_{1}+b_{3})}{\partial x}$$

$$= (\hat{y}-y) W_{2}^{T} \circ \delta'(z_{1}) W_{3}^{T} k$$

(e) ~ (g) Coding Part

a few more détails on the dérivatives of Neural Networks



 $Y \sim actual$

result

Input Loyer

And activation function), Az

X

$$Z_2 = W_2 A_1 + b_2$$
 $A_2 = A_2 (Z_1) = \hat{Y}$ (predicted result).

Derivatives !!

$$dZ_2 : \hat{Y} - Y \quad \not\boxtimes \quad (as proved in (b))$$

$$dW_2 = dZ_2 \cdot A_1^T \quad \text{or} \quad A_1^T \cdot dZ_2 \quad (depends on how you write it).$$

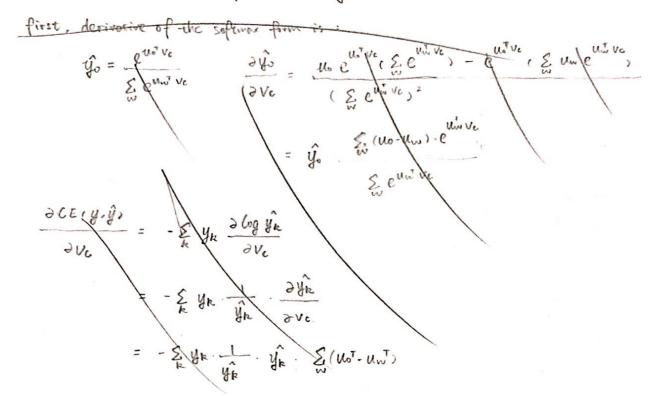
$$db_2 = dZ_2 \cdot sum() \leftarrow$$

$$dZ_1 = W_2^T \cdot dZ_2 / dZ_2 \cdot W_2^T \cdot \times A'(Z_1)$$

$$dW_1 = dZ_1 \cdot \times^T / \times^T dZ_1$$

$$dW_2 = dZ_2 \cdot Sum() \leftarrow Careful \quad \text{for the axis} (=0/1)$$

(a) Ship gram - obtain center mord from surrordings



from previous section, we know that .

(for classical softman) functions, $\frac{\partial CE(y, \vec{y})}{\partial x} = \hat{y} - y.$

set $\theta' = U^T \theta$, so for word 2 vec loss functions, it will be: $\frac{\partial (E(y, \hat{y})}{\partial \theta'} = \hat{y} - y$

Thus.

$$\frac{\partial \operatorname{Ce}(y,\hat{y})}{\partial o} = \sum_{i} (\hat{y_i} - y_i) \ u_i^{\mathsf{T}} = U(\hat{y} - y)$$

(b) first to calculate its derivative of softmax form function

$$\frac{\partial \hat{y_0}}{\partial u_0} = \frac{\partial}{\partial u_0} \frac{1}{1 + \omega_0 + \omega_0 + \varepsilon_0} (\text{where constant} = \sum_{w \neq 0} e^{u_w + v_0}) = \hat{y_0} (1 - \hat{y_0}) \cdot v_0$$

$$\frac{\partial \hat{y_0}}{\partial u_{w_1 w_2 o_0}} = \dots = -\hat{y_0} \hat{y_w} \cdot v_0$$

$$\frac{\partial (E(y,\hat{y})}{\partial u_w} = -\frac{E}{k} \frac{y_k}{y_k} \frac{1}{\partial u_w} = \begin{cases} (\hat{y_w} - 1) \cdot V_c & w = 0 \\ \hat{y_w} \cdot V_c & w \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

(c)
$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial V_c} = \frac{1}{6! u_0^T V_c}, \quad 6' u_0^T V_c, \quad U_0 = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \frac{1}{6! - u_k^T V_c}, \quad 6' - u_k^T V_c, \quad (-u_k)$$

=
$$(6(u_0^T v_0) - 1) u_0 - \sum_{k=1}^{16} (6(-u_k^T v_0) - 1) u_k$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{j}}{\partial u_0} = -\frac{1}{6(u_0^T v_0)} \frac{6'(u_0^T v_0)}{v_0} v_0 = [6(u_0^T v_0) - 1] v_0.$$

From part (b) & (c). we alreatly know how to derive the derivation of single cost function

for Coow,

its for skip-gram

just switch the S. a Frweig. ver into a Frwe, is " and we've done