# Standard notations for Deep Learning

This document has the purpose of discussing a new standard for deep learning  $y^{(i)} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_y}$  is the output label for the  $i^{th}$  example mathematical notations.

## 1 Neural Networks Notations.

### General comments:

· superscript (i) will denote the  $i^{th}$  training example while superscript [l] will denote the  $l^{th}$  layer

 $\cdot m$ : number of examples in the dataset

 $\cdot n_x$ : input size

 $\cdot n_y$  : output size (or number of classes)

 $\cdot n_h^{[l]}$  : number of hidden units of the  $l^{th}$  layer

In a for loop, it is possible to denote  $n_x = n_h^{[0]}$  and  $n_y = n_h^{[\mathrm{number of layers} + 1]}$ .

 $\cdot L$ : number of layers in the network.

#### Objects:

 $X \in \mathbb{R}^{n_x \times m}$  is the input matrix

 $\boldsymbol{x}^{(i)} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_x}$  is the  $i^{th} \text{example represented as a column vector}$ 

### $Y \in \mathbb{R}^{n_y \times m}$ is the label matrix

 $_{\mathrm{the}}$ æ.  $W^{[l]} \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathrm{number}}$  of units in next layer imes number of units in the previous layer weight matrix, superscript [1] indicates the layer

 $b[l] \in \mathbb{R}^{\text{number of units in next layer}}$  is the bias vector in the  $l^{th}$  layer

 $\hat{y} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_y}$  is the predicted output vector. It can also be denoted  $a^{[L]}$  where L is the number of layers in the network.

# Common forward propagation equation examples:

 $a=g^{[l]}(W_x x^{(i)}+b_1)=g^{[l]}(z_1)$  where  $g^{[l]}$  denotes the  $l^{th}$  layer activation function

$$\hat{y}^{(i)} = softmax(W_h h + b_2)$$

. General Activation Formula:  $a_j^{[l]}=g^{[l]}(\sum_k w_{jk}^{[l]}a_k^{[l-1]}+b_j^{[l]})=g^{[l]}(z_j^{[l]})$ 

· J(x, W, b, y) or  $J(\hat{y}, y)$  denote the cost function.

### Examples of cost function:

· 
$$J_{CE}(\hat{y}, y) = -\sum_{i=0}^{m} y^{(i)} \log \hat{y}^{(i)}$$

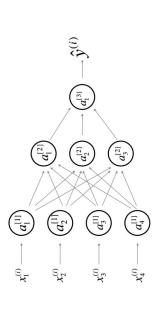
$$A_1(\hat{y}, y) = \sum_{i=0}^{m} |y^{(i)} - \hat{y}^{(i)}|$$

# 2 Deep Learning representations

### For representations:

- · nodes represent inputs, activations or outputs
- $\cdot$  edges represent weights or biases

Here are several examples of Standard deep learning representations



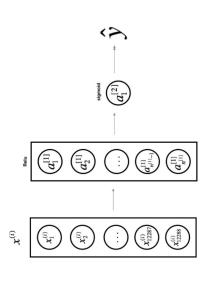


Figure 1: Comprehensive Network: representation commonly used for Neural Networks. For better aesthetic, we omitted the details on the parameters  $(w_{ij}^{[l]}$ and  $b_i^{[l]}$  etc...) that should appear on the edges

Figure 2: Simplified Network: a simpler representation of a two layer neural network, both are equivalent.