(a) we want to prove:
$$Softmax(X+c) = Softmax(X)$$

We know that: $Softmax(X)_i = \frac{e^{x_i}}{\frac{p_{im}(x)}{p_{im}(x)}} \frac{e^{x_i}}{\frac{f}{f}}$

So: $Softmax(X+c)_i = \frac{e^{x_i} + c}{\frac{p_{im}(x)}{f}} \frac{e^{x_i}}{\frac{f}{f}} \frac{e^{x_i}}{\frac$

2. Neural Network Basics:

(a) we want to derive the gradients of the sigmoid function and show that it can be rewritten as a function of the function value:

$$\sigma(n) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}} = (1 + e^{-x})^{-1} \frac{\text{take devivative}}{\text{using chain rule}} \sigma'(x) = -(1 + e^{-x})^{-2} x - e^{-x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma'(x) = \frac{e^{-x}}{(1 + e^{-x})^2} = \frac{e^{-x}}{1 + e^{-x}} \times \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}} = \sigma(x) (1 - \sigma(x))$$

(b) we want to derive the gradient w.r.t the inputs of a softmax function when cross entropy loss is used for evaluation:

$$\begin{cases} \hat{y} = Softmax(\theta) \\ CE = (y, \hat{y}) = -E, y, log(\hat{y}_i) \end{cases}$$

 $\frac{\partial CE}{\partial \theta} = -\sum_{i} y_{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \log (\hat{y}_{i}) \implies \text{ we know that } y \text{ is a one-hot label}$ vector. we assume that only the k-th dimension of y is one, so:

$$\frac{\partial CE}{\partial \theta} = -\frac{y}{k} \frac{\delta}{\partial \theta} \log (\hat{y}_{k}) = -\frac{\delta}{\partial \theta} \log (\frac{e^{\theta k}}{\sqrt{1 - e^{\theta j}}}) \Rightarrow \text{ we expand this derivative}$$

Gradient
$$\Rightarrow \frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_{i}} \left[log \frac{e^{\theta K}}{\sum_{j} e^{\theta j}} \right] = \frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_{i}} \left[log \frac{e^{\theta K}}{\sum_{j} e^{\theta j}} \right] = \frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_{i}} \left[log \frac{e^{\theta K}}{\sum_{j} e^{\theta j}} \right] = \frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_{i}} \left[log \frac{e^{\theta K}}{\sum_{j} e^{\theta j}} \right] = \frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_{i}} \left[log \frac{e^{\theta K}}{\sum_{j} e^{\theta j}} \right] = \frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_{i}} \left[log \frac{e^{\theta K}}{\sum_{j} e^{\theta j}} \right] = \frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_{i}} \left[log \frac{e^{\theta K}}{\sum_{j} e^{\theta j}} \right] = \frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_{i}} \left[log \frac{e^{\theta K}}{\sum_{j} e^{\theta j}} \right] = \frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_{i}} \left[log \frac{e^{\theta K}}{\sum_{j} e^{\theta j}} \right] = \frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_{i}} \left[log \frac{e^{\theta K}}{\sum_{j} e^{\theta j}} \right] = \frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_{i}} \left[log \frac{e^{\theta K}}{\sum_{j} e^{\theta j}} \right] = \frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_{i}} \left[log \frac{e^{\theta K}}{\sum_{j} e^{\theta j}} \right] = \frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_{i}} \left[log \frac{e^{\theta K}}{\sum_{j} e^{\theta j}} \right] = \frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_{i}} \left[log \frac{e^{\theta K}}{\sum_{j} e^{\theta j}} \right] = \frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_{i}} \left[log \frac{e^{\theta K}}{\sum_{j} e^{\theta j}} \right] = \frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_{i}} \left[log \frac{e^{\theta K}}{\sum_{j} e^{\theta j}} \right] = \frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_{i}} \left[log \frac{e^{\theta K}}{\sum_{j} e^{\theta j}} \right] = \frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_{i}} \left[log \frac{e^{\theta K}}{\sum_{j} e^{\theta j}} \right] = \frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_{i}} \left[log \frac{e^{\theta K}}{\sum_{j} e^{\theta j}} \right] = \frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_{i}} \left[log \frac{e^{\theta K}}{\sum_{j} e^{\theta j}} \right] = \frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_{i}} \left[log \frac{e^{\theta K}}{\sum_{j} e^{\theta j}} \right] = \frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_{i}} \left[log \frac{e^{\theta K}}{\sum_{j} e^{\theta j}} \right] = \frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_{i}} \left[log \frac{e^{\theta K}}{\sum_{j} e^{\theta j}} \right] = \frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_{i}} \left[log \frac{e^{\theta K}}{\sum_{j} e^{\theta j}} \right] = \frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_{i}} \left[log \frac{e^{\theta K}}{\sum_{j} e^{\theta j}} \right] = \frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_{i}} \left[log \frac{e^{\theta K}}{\sum_{j} e^{\theta j}} \right] = \frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_{i}} \left[log \frac{e^{\theta K}}{\sum_{j} e^{\theta j}} \right] = \frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_{i}} \left[log \frac{e^{\theta K}}{\sum_{j} e^{\theta j}} \right] = \frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_{i}} \left[log \frac{e^{\theta K}}{\sum_{j} e^{\theta j}} \right] = \frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_{i}} \left[log \frac{e^{\theta K}}{\sum_{j} e^{\theta j}} \right] = \frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_{i}} \left[log \frac{e^{\theta K}}{\sum_{j} e^{\theta j}} \right] = \frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_{i}} \left[log \frac{e^{\theta K}}{\sum_{j} e^{\theta j}} \right] = \frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_{i}} \left[log \frac{e^{\theta K}}{\sum_{j} e^{\theta j}} \right] = \frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_{i}} \left[log \frac{e^{\theta K}}{\sum_{j} e^{\theta j}} \right] = \frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_{i}} \left[log \frac{e^{\theta K}}{\sum_{j} e^{\theta j}} \right] = \frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_{i}} \left[log \frac{e^{\theta K}}{\sum_{j} e^{\theta j}} \right] = \frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_{i}} \left[log \frac{e^{\theta K}}{\sum_{j} e^{\theta j}} \right] = \frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_{i}} \left[log \frac{e^{\theta K}}{\sum_{j} e^{\theta j}} \right] = \frac{\delta}{\delta \theta_{i}} \left[log \frac{e^{\theta K}}{\sum_{j} e^{\theta j}} \right] = \frac{\delta}{$$

Now Here is

if
$$i=K \Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{K}} \left(\theta_{K} - J \circ g \int_{j} e^{\theta j} \right) = 1 - \frac{e^{\theta K}}{\int_{j} e^{\theta j}} = 1 - \hat{y}_{k} = |-\hat{y}_{k}| = |-\hat{y}_$$

so anyway we can rewritten the gradient like: $\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left[g \frac{e^{\theta} K}{\int e^{\theta j}} \right] = y - \hat{y}$

finally
$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial CE}{\partial \theta} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left[gog \frac{e^{\theta K}}{\sum_{i} e^{\theta i}} \right] = \hat{y} - y$$

let's assume
$$\begin{cases} Z^2 = h w^2 + b^2 \\ Z' = X w' + b' \end{cases}$$

from part (b) we know that:

$$\frac{\partial CE}{\partial z^2} = (\hat{y} - y) = dz^2$$

$$\frac{\partial CE}{\partial W^2} = \frac{\partial Z^2}{\partial W^2} \times \frac{\partial CE}{\partial Z^2} = \frac{\partial Z^2}{\partial W^2} \times (\hat{y} - y)$$
HXDy
it should be HX1 1xDy

h = Sigmoid(xw'+b') $\hat{y} = Softmax(hw^2+b^2)$

let's compute this term

Gradient
$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial CE}{\partial h} = \frac{\partial CE}{\partial z^2} \times \frac{\partial z^2}{\partial h} = dz^2 \times \frac{\partial z^2}{\partial h}$$
 let's compute this term

We know
$$\begin{cases} Z_1^2 = h_1 W_{11}^2 + h_2 W_{21}^2 + \dots + h_H W_{H1}^2 + b_1^2 \\ + k_{at} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} Z_1^2 = h_1 W_{11}^2 + h_2 W_{21}^2 + \dots + h_H W_{H2}^2 + b_2^2 \\ \vdots \\ Z_{Dy}^2 = h_1 W_{Dy}^2 + h_2 W_{22}^2 + \dots + h_H W_{H2}^2 + b_2^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} Z_1^2 = h_1 W_{112}^2 + h_2 W_{22}^2 + \dots + h_H W_{H2}^2 + b_2^2 \\ \vdots \\ Z_{Dy}^2 = h_1 W_{Dy}^2 + h_2 W_{22}^2 + \dots + h_H W_{HDy}^2 + b_{Dy}^2 \end{cases}$$

$$So: \frac{\delta z^{2}}{\delta h} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\delta z_{1}^{2}}{\delta h_{1}} & \frac{\delta z_{1}^{2}}{\delta h_{2}} & \frac{\delta z_{1}^{2}}{\delta h_{H}} \\ \frac{\delta z_{2}^{2}}{\delta h_{1}} & \frac{\delta z_{2}^{2}}{\delta h_{2}} & \frac{\delta z_{2}^{2}}{\delta h_{H}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \frac{\delta z_{Dy}^{2}}{\delta h_{1}} & \frac{\delta z_{Dy}^{2}}{\delta h_{2}} & \frac{\delta z_{Dy}^{2}}{\delta h_{H}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} w_{11}^{2} & w_{21}^{2} & \cdots & w_{H1}^{2} \\ w_{12}^{2} & w_{22}^{2} & \cdots & w_{H2}^{2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ w_{2}^{2} & w_{20y}^{2} & \cdots & w_{HDy}^{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial \xi^2}{\partial h} = w^{2T}$$

finally:
$$\frac{\partial CE}{\partial h} = \left(\frac{\partial CE}{\partial z^2}\right) \times \left(\frac{\partial z^2}{\partial h}\right) = (\hat{y} - y) w^{2T} = dh$$

Gradient
$$\Rightarrow \frac{\delta CE}{\delta Z'} = \frac{\delta CE}{\delta h} \times \frac{\delta h}{\delta Z'} = dh \times \frac{\delta h}{\delta Z'}$$
 let's compute this term

We know that
$$\Rightarrow h = \underline{\text{Sigmoid}(z')} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial h}{\partial z'} = \delta'(z')$$

$$\Rightarrow So: \frac{\partial CE}{\partial Z^{I}} = \frac{\partial CE}{\partial h} \times \frac{\partial h}{\partial Z^{I}} = (\hat{y} - y) w^{2T} \circ O'(Z^{I}) = dZ^{I}$$

$$Dim = |x|H$$

$$|x|H$$

$$|x|H$$

$$|x|H$$

Gradient
$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial CE}{\partial W_{1}} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial W_{1}} \times \frac{\partial CE}{\partial Z_{1}} = \frac{\partial Z_{1}}{\partial W_{1}} \times \frac{\partial CE}{\partial Z_{2}} = \frac{\partial Z_{1}}{\partial W_{1}} \times \frac{\partial CE}{\partial Z_{2}} = \frac{\partial Z_{1}}{\partial W_{1}} = \frac{\partial Z_{1}}{\partial W_{1}} \times \frac{\partial CE}{\partial W_{1}} \times$$

Gradient =
$$\frac{\partial CE}{\partial b^{\dagger}} = \left[\frac{\partial CE}{\partial b^{\dagger}} \frac{\partial CE$$

And finally
$$\frac{\delta CE}{\delta X} = \frac{\delta CE}{\delta Z^{1}} \times \frac{\delta Z^{1}}{\delta X}$$
 similar to computation we can compute $\frac{\delta CE}{\delta X} = \frac{\delta CE}{\delta Z^{1}} \times \frac{\delta Z^{1}}{\delta X}$ of $\frac{\delta Z^{2}}{\delta h}$, it is equal to: with

(d) How many parameters are there in this neural network 99 let's suppose:

Dy: input vector dimension
Dy: output vector dimension

parameters = # parameter in
$$w^2$$
, b^2 , w' , b' =

= $H \times D_y + I \times D_y + D_x \times H + I \times H$

= $(H+I) D_y + (D_x+I) H$

3. Word 2 Vac:

(a) with following assumptions, we want to devive the gradients of cost function with respect to Vc:

- Vc: Predicted word vector corresponding to the center word c for skipgram

- Up: output word vector corresponding to the expected word

$$\begin{array}{ll}
\text{Tif } i \neq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial J}{\partial u_i} = \left[-(0) + \frac{1}{\sum_{w=1}^{w} \exp\left(u_w^T v_c\right)} \times V_c \exp\left(u_i^T v_c\right) \right] \\
\Rightarrow \frac{\partial J}{\partial u_i} = \left[-(0) + V_c \times \frac{\exp\left(u_i^T v_c\right)}{\sum_{w=1}^{w} \exp\left(u_i^T v_c\right)} \right] = \left[-(0) + V_c \cdot \hat{y}_i \right] \\
&= \left[-(0) + V_c \cdot \frac{\exp\left(u_i^T v_c\right)}{\sum_{w=1}^{w} \exp\left(u_i^T v_c\right)} \right] = \left[-(0) + V_c \cdot \hat{y}_i \right]
\end{array}$$

(8)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\delta \mathcal{I}}{\delta u_i} = V_c(\hat{y}_i - J_i)$$

$$\Rightarrow if i=0 \Rightarrow \frac{\delta \mathcal{I}}{\delta u_i} = [-V_c + V_c \hat{y}_0] = V_c(\hat{y}_0 - J_0) = V_c(\hat{y}_i - J_i)$$

any word
$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial u} = v_c(\hat{y}_w - \hat{y}_w) \Rightarrow \text{or more} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial J}{\partial U} = v_c(\hat{y} - \hat{y})^T$$

$$\text{generally} \quad \frac{\partial J}{\partial U} = v_c(\hat{y} - \hat{y})^T$$

any word generally
$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}$$

(c) Repeat Part (a) and (b) assuming we are using the negative sampling loss function (Note that 0 \$ \ 1,2,... Ky):

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial V_{c}} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial V_{c}} \int \frac{\partial \phi(u_{0}^{T} v_{c})}{\partial V_{c}} - \sum_{K=1}^{K} \frac{\partial}{\partial V_{c}} \log \left(\sigma(-u_{K}^{T} v_{c}) \right)$$

$$\frac{\delta J}{\delta V_{c}} = -\frac{5(v_{0}^{2}V_{c})(1-6(v_{0}^{2}V_{c}))}{5(v_{0}^{2}V_{c})} \frac{K}{v_{c}} - \frac{5(v_{0}^{2}V_{c})(1-6(-v_{0}^{2}V_{c}))}{5(v_{0}^{2}V_{c})} u_{k}$$

$$\frac{81}{81} = (6(u_0^{T}v_c) - 1)u_0 - \sum_{k=1}^{K} (6(-u_k^{T}v_c) - 1)u_k$$

Gradient
$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial J}{\partial u_0} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial u_0} \int_{\partial y} \left(\sigma(u_0^T v_c)\right) = -\frac{\sigma(u_0^T v_c)(1 - \sigma(u_0^T v_c))}{\sigma(u_0^T v_c)} \times v_c$$

Gradient $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial J}{\partial u_0} = v_c \left(\sigma(u_0^T v_c) - 1\right)$

Gradient $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial J}{\partial u_0} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial u_0} \sum_{k \neq 0} \int_{\partial y} \left(\sigma(-u_k^T v_c)\right)$

W.Y. $t = \frac{\partial J}{\partial u_k} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial u_k} \sum_{k \neq 0} \int_{\partial y} \left(\sigma(-u_k^T v_c)\right) \times -v_c$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial u_k} = \left(1 - \sigma(-u_k^T v_c)\right) v_c$$

(d) for skip-gram, the cost for a context centered around c is:

Then the gradients for the cost of one context window are:

$$\frac{\partial J_{skip-gram}(word - w.-c+m)}{\partial U} = \sum_{-m \in j \in m, j \neq 0} \frac{\partial F(\omega_{c+j}, v_c)}{\partial U}$$

for CBOW Binstead of using Vc as the predicted vector, we use 0 10 defind below: $\hat{V}_{c} = \sum_{m \in j \in m, j \neq 0} V_{c+j}$

then the CBOW cost is:

for CBOW then we have:

$$\frac{\delta J_{CBOW}(word_{C-m-c+m})}{\delta U} = \frac{\delta F(w_{C},\hat{V}_{C})}{\delta U}$$

$$\frac{\delta J_{CBOW}(word_{C-m-c+m})}{\delta V_{j}} = \frac{\delta F(w_{C},\hat{V}_{C})}{\delta \hat{V}_{C}} \qquad \text{for all } j \in \{c_{-m}...c_{+m}\}_{C+m}\}$$

$$\frac{\delta J_{CBOW}(word_{C-m-c+m})}{\delta V_{j}} = 0 \qquad \text{for all } j \notin \{c_{-m}...c_{+m}\}_{C+m}\}$$