Back propagation

- 1. Optimization
- 2. Differentiator
- 3. Fully-connected
- 4. Chain Rule

- 5. Matrix form
- 6. Convolution

1. Optimization

where, EnN(0.662) Consider linear regression model such that Y = Bot BIXI+··· + BIRIA + & where $Y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$ $X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 & \cdots & x_{1K} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_{1K} & \cdots & x_{1K} \end{pmatrix}$ $\mathcal{B} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{B}_0 \\ \vdots \\ \mathcal{B}_{K} \end{pmatrix}$ $\mathcal{E} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{E}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \mathcal{E}_n \end{pmatrix}$ Data given => we can write model with data as Y= XB +E Then, we can find out $\hat{\beta}$ by minimizing ϵ^2 . Because its obvious that ξ^2 is convex, what we need to do is finding $\hat{\beta}$ s.t $\frac{\partial \xi^2 \epsilon}{\partial \beta}\Big|_{\beta=\hat{\beta}}=0$ $\beta = (x'x)^{T}x'y$

However it's computational complexity is $O(K^3)$ it make too high.

Thus, we use gradient descent.

Although, first method which figures out & as minimizer of E'E, is closed form, gradient descent is more efficient.

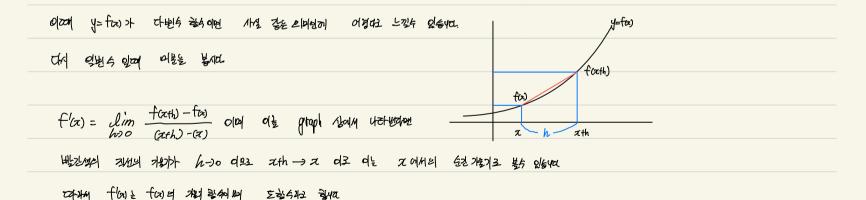
 $(3) \frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (1) - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$

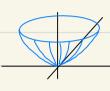
32 output =
$$f(input, parameter)$$
, loss = $h(output, tanget)$
 $o(col input)$: constant, purameter: variable $o(e)$

2. Differentiation (Gradient)

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통형 이를 $\frac{dy}{dz}$ 와 한당하여 사용되기로 라는에 압만 하게는 $\triangle x \in x_0 - x_1$ 이로 $dx \in y_{0,0}$, $||x_0 - x_1|| < \epsilon$ 정로로 작용성을 의미합니다 그래서 모든 $\lim_{t \to x_0} \frac{dy}{dz} = \frac{dy}{dz}$ 라고 하며 이를 "며칠" or "순간 가능기" 라고 함께요.





와 같은 또당입니다. 그십 이때 비왔 여명게 건티칠까요?

예를 들어 위되 악빵에서 fla) 는 지=Q 에서의 fa)의 캠의 를 리버랍니다.

24 이번4am f'(a,b) 는 a전 22 채마 라니요?

일 번역는 남창이 지만 있었으고 Scalar 또, 다면의는 남황이 여러 이라. 그는 남황이 대한 기위를 끊이라고 있어?

$$= \left(\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(a+h,b) - f(a,b)}{h} \right)$$

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(a,b+h) - f(a,b)}{h}$$

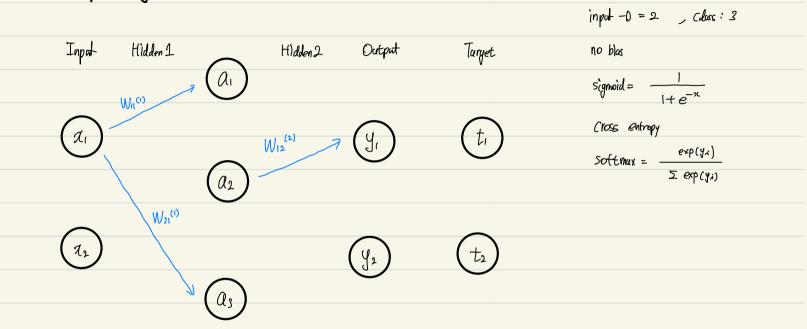
$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(a,b+h) - f(a,b)}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(a,b+h) - f(a,b)}{h}$$

Thus, we denote
$$\nabla f = \left(\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial x_n}\right)$$
 so

SE ods of aftal parameter moving 2 that.

3. Simple fully connected classification model.



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$$Q_1 = S(W_{11}^{(1)} \mathcal{I}_1 + W_{12}^{(1)} \mathcal{I}_2)$$

$$Q_2 = S(W_{21}^{(1)} \mathcal{I}_1 + W_{22}^{(1)} \mathcal{I}_2)$$

$$\mathcal{Y}_{1} = P(W_{11}^{(2)} Q_{1} + W_{12}^{(2)} Q_{2} + W_{13}^{(2)} Q_{3})$$

$$\mathcal{Y}_{2} = P(W_{21}^{(2)} Q_{1} + W_{22}^{(2)} Q_{2} + W_{23}^{(2)} Q_{3})$$

$$n_{1} = S(W_{31}^{(1)} x_{1} + W_{32}^{(1)} x_{2})$$

$$loss = - \sum_{i \in C} t_i loy(y_i) = -t_1 loy(y_1 - t_2 loy(y_2))$$

즉, 이글
$$loss = f(w)$$
 과 생각하면 되지. 또한 $w^{(i)}$ $u^{(i)}$ 이 속에 날자 의자 의미있다.

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Wall gradient & Folkylt.

by definition $\nabla = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{loss(w_1^{(i)} + h_1, \dots) - loss(w_2^{(i)}, \dots)}{h}$

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मेपिए हो मेर्स अपने अपने भा अनुष्य. इन्हें har नहीं अपने प्राह्मपत.

또는 도함육을 위점계산리고 지원이























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4- Chain Rule

01 चे विक्रमेश gradlent हे ह्या उसे द शहरात.

$$h(\alpha) = \frac{dh}{dx} = \frac{dh}{dx} \frac{dy}{dy} = \frac{dh}{dy} \times \frac{dy}{dx}$$
 gua.

$$\leq x=a \Rightarrow \geq point on gradient \geq f(a) = \frac{dh}{dy}\Big|_{y=b} \times \frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{x=a}$$
 where $b=g(a)$

e.g)
$$f(x)=x^2+2x+1=g(h(x))$$
 where $g(x)=x^2$, $h(x)=x+1$

gradient at
$$z=2$$
 i) $f'(a)|_{z=1} = 2(z+1)|_{z=1} = 6$

$$= 6 \qquad ||f(x)||_{x=1} = \frac{df}{dx}|_{x=2} = \frac{df}{dy}|_{y=3} \times \frac{dy}{dz}|_{z=1}$$

$$= \frac{dy^{1}}{dy}|_{y=3} \times \frac{d(x+1)}{dx}|_{z=1} = |g(y)|_{y=3} \times ||g(x)||_{z=2} = 6$$

d&dol	Wij (k) OHE	gradlent {	व्याहिष अवहिष्य.	

 $\frac{\partial \log s}{\partial w^{(2)}} = \frac{\partial \log s}{\partial w^{(2)}}$ 02h2h61 वार्य व्यक्त भाग विश्वेशक

Sigmoid and softmax $\begin{cases} S(x) = \frac{1}{1 + exp(-x)} \Rightarrow \exists r \exists value \text{ as } ds \\ Softmax P(\lambda_i) = \frac{exp(\lambda_i)}{\sum exp(\lambda_i)} \Rightarrow \exists z \text{ output } z \text{ otherwise} \end{cases}$

DE Signaid & Activation Softmax 1 1744 Class 924 probability 3 7242 832 18

또는 Symmold's Binary de 이를 17개의 Class로 학생하면 Softmax가 되다. 이를 당개하네는 Japit 화의 당하는 합니다.

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Legit. = lay + odds

odds = $\frac{150}{100}$ / 150 ratio olay light $L = ln \frac{P}{1-P}$ => ≥ ∫ calls = 13d 1 ole

70 daylatic regression on 42

Signaid model output only probability
$$p \ge 7 + 2 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = 1 + 4 + 4 = 1 + 4$$

binary case)
$$e^{t_i} = \frac{P_i}{1-P_i} = \frac{P_1}{P_2}$$
 where $P_i = P(Y=C_i|z)$ $z: given data$.

then for k classes let
$$i=1,2,\cdots,k$$
 $e^{ti}:=\frac{Pi}{Pk}$ thus $\sum_{i=1}^{k+1}e^{ti}=\frac{Pi}{Pk}$ Pi

$$e^{r} = \frac{1 - P_1}{1 - P_2} = \frac{P_2}{P_2}$$
 where

$$e^{t_1} = \frac{p_1}{1-p_1} = \frac{p_1}{p_2}$$
 where p_2

and because $\sum_{i=1}^{k} P_i = 1$ $P_{kr} = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} P_i$?. $\sum_{i=1}^{k-1} e^{+i} = \frac{1 - p_{kr}}{p_{kr}}$

on $P_{tr} = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^{tr} e^{t_i} + 1}$, also as we defined $P_i = e^{t_i} P_{tr} = \frac{e^{t_i}}{\sum_{i=1}^{tr} e^{t_i} + 1}$, because $e^{t_{tr}} = \frac{P_{tr}}{P_{tr}} = 1$

 $\begin{array}{ccc}
\circ & \rho_i = & \underbrace{e^{ti}} \\
\stackrel{\star}{\Sigma} e^{ti}
\end{array}$

a) Sigmoid
$$S(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}} = \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1}$$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial S}{\partial x} = \frac{e^x(he^x) - e^{2x}}{(1 + e^x)^2} = \frac{e^x}{(1 + e^x)^2} = \frac{1 \times e^x}{(1 +$

Fig. Soft max
$$P(\mathcal{I}_{i}) = \frac{e^{x}P(\mathcal{I}_{i})}{\sum e^{x}P(\mathcal{I}_{i})} \implies \frac{\partial P}{\partial \mathcal{I}_{i}} = \frac{1}{\left\{\sum e^{x}P(\mathcal{I}_{i})\right\}^{2}} \left\{e^{x}P(\mathcal{I}_{i})\right\} \left\{\sum e^{x}P(\mathcal{I}_{i}) - e^{x}P(\mathcal{I}_{i})\right\}$$

$$= \frac{\exp(x_i)}{\sum \exp(x_i)} \left\{ \frac{\sum \exp(x_i) - \exp(x_i)}{\sum \exp(x_i)} \right\} = \frac{\exp(x_i)}{\sum \exp(x_i)} \left\{ 1 - \frac{\exp(x_i)}{\sum \exp(x_i)} \right\} = P(x_i) \left\{ 1 - P(x_i) \right\}$$

이게 끝여 다년까 우(자) 를 지고 이 약 핵세로 의불라는 경우가 있습니다.

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x_{i}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{i}} \left\{ \frac{\exp(x_{i})}{\sum \exp(x_{i})} \right\} = \exp(x_{i}) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{i}} \left\{ \frac{1}{\sum \exp(x_{i})} \right\} = \exp(x_{i}) \left\{ \frac{-\exp(x_{i})}{\sum \exp(x_{i})} \right\}^{2}$$

$$=-\frac{\exp(\pi i)}{\sum \exp(\pi i)} \frac{\exp(\pi i)}{\sum \exp(\pi i)} = -P(\pi_i)P(\pi_i)$$

$$=-\frac{\exp(\pi_i)}{\sum \exp(\pi i)} \frac{\exp(\pi i)}{\sum \exp(\pi i)} = -P(\pi_i)P(\pi_i)$$

$$=-\frac{\partial P(\pi_i)}{\partial \pi_i} \frac{1-P(\pi_i)}{\partial \pi_i} \frac{1$$

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$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y_i} \left(-\sum_{i=1}^{c} t_i \log (y_i) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y_i} \left(-t_i \log (y_i) \right) = -t_i \frac{1}{y_i}$$

둘이 걸어 다니면 상당의 뒤게되어 여릴 위?) 위??) 의 경과를 이용해보고 모면 경쟁 급쟁하게도 구해보였습니다.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial z_{i}} f(z_{i}) = \frac{\partial f(z_{i})}{\partial P(z_{i})} \times \frac{\partial P(z_{i})}{\partial z_{i}} \quad \text{Weak } \frac{\partial}{\partial z_{i}}$$

टिन सिर्ध. के, या जावाचे gradlants निर्माणि 51,52.51 है 55 या व्यवसम्बद्ध होता.

2213 for a letter organ soften (by Chain Rule)
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{i}} f(\alpha_{i}) = \sum_{l=1}^{k} \frac{\partial f(\alpha_{i})}{\partial P(\alpha_{l})} \times \frac{\partial P(\alpha_{l})}{\partial \alpha_{j}} = -\sum_{l=1}^{k} \frac{te}{P(\alpha_{l})} \times P(\alpha_{l}) \left\{ I_{(e=j)} - P(\alpha_{i}) \right\} = -\sum_{l=1}^{k} te \left\{ I_{(e=j)} - P(\alpha_{i}) \right\}$$

$$= \sum_{l=1}^{k} te P(\alpha_{i}) - \sum_{l=1}^{k} te I_{(e=i)} = P(\alpha_{i}) \sum_{l=1}^{k} te - \sum_{l=1}^{k} te I_{(e=j)} = P(\alpha_{i}) - ti$$

$$\frac{1}{\partial x_i} (\alpha_i) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\partial P(\alpha_i)} \times \frac{1}{\partial \alpha_i} = \frac{1}{2}$$

 $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} + (x_i) = P(x_i) - t_i = y_i - t_i$ where y_i : output, $y_i = y_i + t_i$ where $y_i = 0$ output, $y_i =$

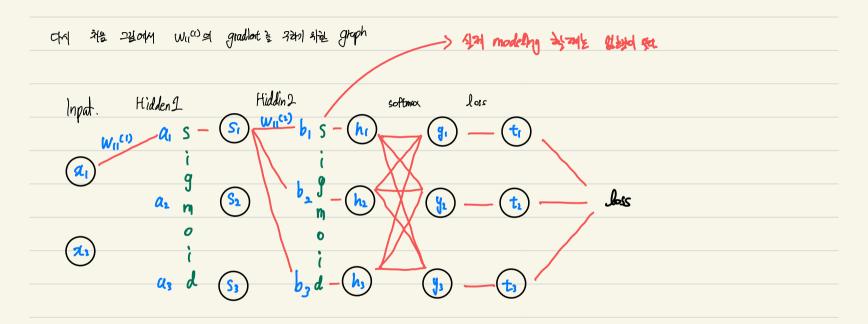
 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial a_i} = -t_{i+} \frac{\exp(a_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{k} \exp(a_i)} = y_i - t_i$

$$\frac{\partial P(X_u)}{\partial X_u} = -\frac{k}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{\partial P(X_a)}{\partial X_a}} = -\frac{k}{2}$$

 $L\left(a_{1}\cdots a_{K},t_{1}\cdots t_{K}\right)=-\sum_{\substack{i=1\\j\neq i}}^{k}t_{i}\log\left(g_{i}\right)=-\sum_{\substack{i=1\\j\neq i}}^{k}t_{i}\times\log\frac{\exp(a_{i})}{\sum\limits_{\substack{i=1\\j\neq i}}^{k}\exp(a_{i})}=-\sum\limits_{\substack{i=1\\j\neq i}}^{k}t_{i}a_{i}+\sum\limits_{\substack{i=1\\j\neq i}}^{k}t_{i}\log\left\{\sum\limits_{\substack{i=1\\j\neq i}}^{k}\exp(a_{i})\right\}$

log \$27



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 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial h_i} = \forall i - t_i$

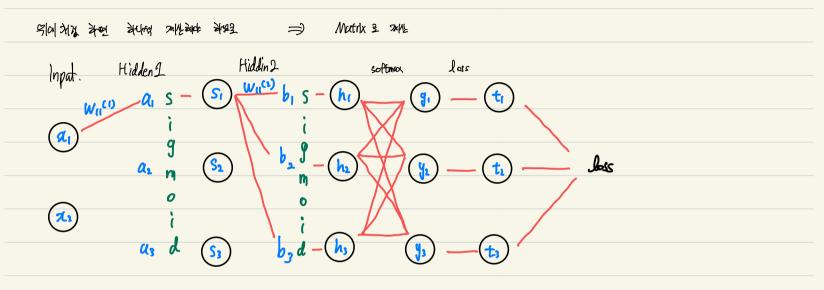
$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_{i}^{(c)}} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial S_{i}} \times \frac{\partial S_{i}}{\partial a_{i}} \times \frac{\partial a_{i}}{\partial w_{i}^{(c)}} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial S_{i}} \times \left\{ S_{i} \left(i - S_{i} \right) \right\} \times \left\{ \alpha_{i} \right\}$$

 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial S_1} = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \frac{\partial L}{\partial h_i} \times \frac{\partial h_i}{\partial b_i} \times \frac{\partial b_i}{\partial S_1} = \sum_{j=1}^{3} \frac{\partial L}{\partial h_i} \times \left\{ h_i C(-h_i) \right\} \times \left\{ w_{i_1}(\omega) \right\}$

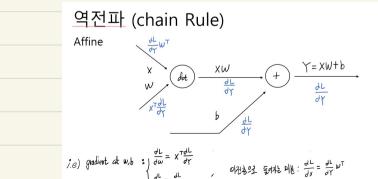
 $\frac{\partial}{\partial w_{i}} = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \{y_{i} - t_{i}\} \times \{h_{i}(1-h_{i})\} \times \{W_{i}(1)\} \times \{S_{i}(1-S_{i})\} \times \{X_{i}\}$



5. Matrix form



P= softmax S: symoid Feed forward a= XW(+b) matrix 2 21st form & 1804 and alor. S = S(a)b,: 1×3 X: | x 2 W1: 2 x 3 b = SWefbe a: 1x3 h = S(b) b2: 1X3 \Rightarrow S: 1x3 W: 3x3 6: 1X3 y = P(h)



Bock propagation

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위에서 했던 방병 다시 생각해 보면

$$X \longrightarrow Y \longrightarrow Z$$
 외제 $\frac{d^2}{dw}$, 를 가게 되어 Y을 어머변을 보고 Chain rule 를 이렇게였다.

를
$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial w_1} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial Y} \frac{\partial Y}{\partial w_1}$$
 을 하였다. 이전 W_2 일장에서 보면 대용이 역 방향의 단순히 지나갔을 높이다.

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$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial w} \times \frac{\partial L}{\partial Y} = X^{T} \frac{\partial L}{\partial Y}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial b} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial b} \times \frac{\partial L}{\partial Y} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial Y}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial b} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial b} \times \frac{\partial L}{\partial Y} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial Y}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial b} = \frac{\partial V}{\partial b} \times \frac{\partial V}{\partial L} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial V}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{\frac{3x}{3\Gamma}} = \frac{3\lambda}{3\Gamma} M_{\perp}$$

O[71] O[祖言 X3 号加到程 叫出对