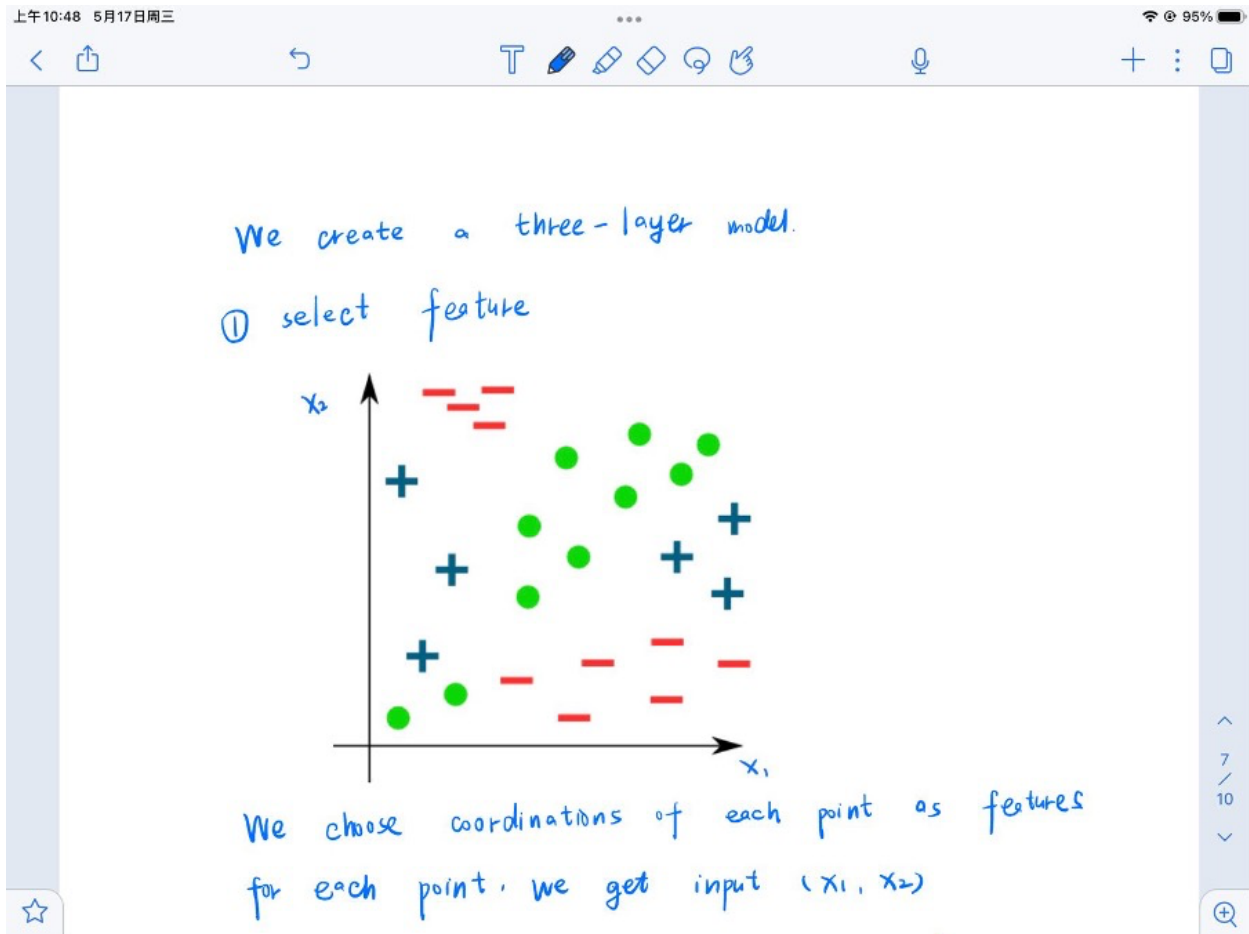


Exercise 2

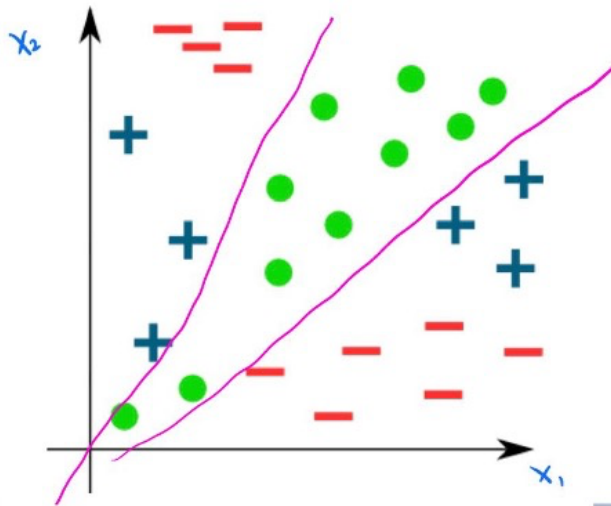
Group: Sevde Yanik & Wen Jiang & Ian D. Fichtner

1 Hand-Crafted Network



② the first layer, we use logical OR function

$$\text{label}_1 = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if it's green} \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$



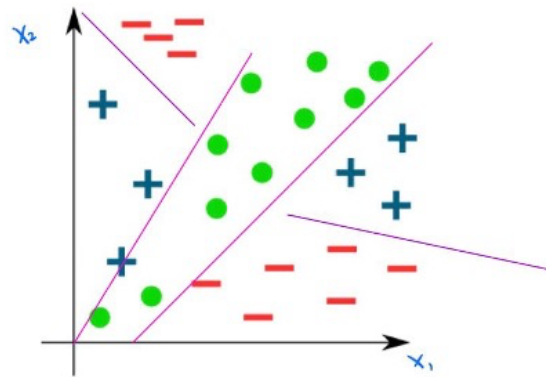
so we get two
lines to distinguish
green points with others

③ the second layer we use masked logical OR.

$$\text{label}_2 = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if it's red} \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

label 1 is regarded as c in function $g(z; c)$

so we can get classification:



now we get a zero training error classification

④ the last layer we use "perfect match"
to get the final output.

	red minus	blue plus	green circle
$f(z)$	0	0	1
$g(z)$	1	0	0
$h(z)$	0	1	0

so finally we get a one-hot encoding:

class 1: (0, 1, 0)

class 2: (0, 0, 1)

class 3: (1, 0, 0)

the problem of this zero training loss classifier is that when we get more features, the encoding will be too long and we will get a sparse matrix which will waste memory.

2 Linear Activation Function

Since we assume ϕ is identity function, $Z_1 = \tilde{Z}_1$

$$Z_0 = X$$

$$\tilde{Z}_1 = Z_0 \cdot B_1 + b_1$$

$$= X \cdot B_1 + b_1$$

$$\tilde{Z}_2 = Z_1 \cdot B_2 + b_2$$

$$= (X \cdot B_1 + b_1) \cdot B_2 + b_2$$

$$= X \cdot B_1 \cdot B_2 + b_1 \cdot B_2 + b_2$$

Let's say for the L-layer network B' is the product of matrices the $B' = B_1 \cdot B_2 \cdot \dots \cdot B_L$ and b_L is the sum of biases.

$$\text{Then, } Z_L = X \cdot B' + b_L$$

Which essentially means the output of the L-layer network is equivalent to a 1-layer network.