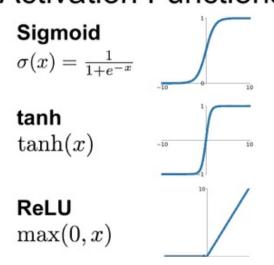
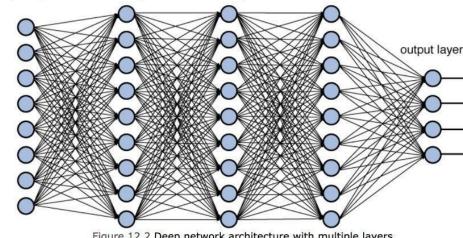


input layer

hidden layer 1

## Activation Functions





hidden layer 2

hidden layer 3

Figure 12.2 Deep network architecture with multiple layers.

Rétropropagation

$$\delta^{1} = (f^{1})' \circ (W^{2})^{T} \cdot (f^{2})' \circ \cdots \circ (W^{L-1})^{T} \cdot (f^{L-1})' \circ (W^{L})^{T} \cdot (f^{L})' \circ \\ \delta^{2} = (f^{2})' \circ \cdots \circ (W^{L-1})^{T} \cdot (f^{L-1})' \circ (W^{L})^{T} \cdot (f^{L})' \circ \nabla_{a^{L}} C$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\delta^{L-1} = (f^{L-1})' \circ (W^{L})^{T} \cdot (f^{L})' \circ \nabla_{a^{L}} C$$

$$\delta^{L} = (f^{L})' \circ \nabla_{a^{L}} C,$$

Algorithme du gradient stochastique

$$W^{i} = W^{i} - \lambda \nabla L(W, y, \hat{y})_{W^{i}} = W^{i} - \lambda \delta_{W}^{i}$$
  
 $L(W, y, \hat{y}) = arg(min_{X}L(W, y, \hat{y}))$