

Multi-Layered Neural Networks and the Back-propagation Algorithm

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Remark

Working with neural networks we use the representation of vectors and weights same as in the MATLAB, in particular within the toolbox for neural networks:

Input vectors are always column vectors.

For easy computing potentials on a neuron, the weights of incoming synapses of the neuron are stored as a row vector.

Multi-Layered Neural Network - Recall

Let us take a neural network with the topology [2,2,1], i.e. the network has 2 input neurons, 2 hidden neurons in a single hidden layer, and one output neuron. Let the weights of synapses between the input and the hidden layer be in the following matrix:

```
w_i_h = [ 0.50000 1.50000  
          -0.50000 0.50000];
```

$w_{i,h}(i,j)$ is the weight of the synapse from the input j into the hidden neuron i . I.e. each row of the weight matrix corresponds to weights of synapses leading **to** the neuron!

Let the synaptic weights between the hidden and the output layer be in the matrix:

```
w_h_o = [2.00000 -1.00000];
```

$w_{h,o}(1,i)$ is the weight of the connection from the hidden neuron i to the output neuron. thresholds of the hidden neurons are in the matrix:

```
b_h = [ 0.00000  
        0.50000];
```

and the threshold of the outout neuron is:

$$b_o = -0.50000;$$

Hence the weights from the input layer into the hidden layer with added virtual neuron with fixed output 1 (for representing thresholds) are:

$$w_{i_hb} = [w_{i_h} \quad b_h]$$

$$w_{i_hb} =$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 0.5000 & 1.5000 & 0 \\ -0.5000 & 0.5000 & 0.5000 \end{array}$$

The weights from the hidden layer into the output layer with added virtual neuron with output 1 are:

$$w_{h_ob} = [w_{h_o} \quad b_o]$$

$$w_{h_ob} =$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 2.0000 & -1.0000 & -0.5000 \end{array}$$

A sigmoidal transfer function is implemented in MATLAB (in its Neural Networks Toolbox)

$$\text{logsig}(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}.$$

It is the sigmoid function with the slope equal 1.

Tasks:

1. Compute the output of the network for the input patterns $p1 = [-1; 1]$ and $p2 = [1; -1]$.
2. The input pattern $p1 = [-1; 1]$ is a training vector with the desired output 0.9. Which is the error of the network on this pattern? How will change the weights of the network after one step of the backpropagation learning algorithm with the learning rate $\alpha = 0.2$?