

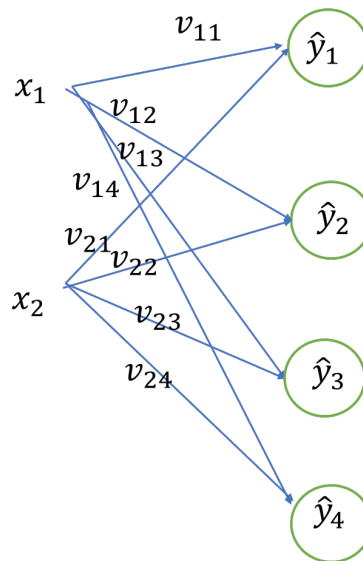
DSCI 6011: Deep Learning
Fall 2025

Assignment 1A

Q1. Consider an iris dataset with 3 samples for a multitask (classification and regression).

Observations		Target		
Sepal Length	Sepal width	Class	Petal Length	Petal Width
5.1	3.5	Setosa	2.0	3.0
3.4	3.2	Versicolor	0.9	1.2
5.6	2.8	Setosa	1.8	3.5

A one layer neural network is provided below to predict the class label, petal length and petal width. The layer consists of linear transformation with output z_k , which is subsequently transformed by the output function to \hat{y}_i . The outputs are \hat{y}_1 for setosa, \hat{y}_2 for versicolor, \hat{y}_3 for petal length, and \hat{y}_4 for petal width.



	Layer configuration
Weights,	$v_{ij} = (r) \sqrt{\frac{2}{\text{length of the layer input vector}}}$ <p>where r is a random number between 0 and 1. Use RAND in your calculator to generate this random number</p>
Bias	$c^T = [-0.1, 0.1, 0.0, -0.2]$
Activation/output function	Softmax for classification, $y_i = \text{softmax}(z_i)$ and identity for regression, $y_i = z_i$

Do the forward propagation of this network for the given training data by completing the following steps. Note that you must use matrix form unless an operation does not support a matrix.

- Build the input matrix, X , from the training data.
- Build the output label matrix, T , from the training data.
- Convert the label matrix, T , to the actual output matrix, Y . (Hint: for classification, t , is class label and y is actual probability.)
- Redraw the network and assign the edges random weights according to the formula in the table above.
- Arrange the weights of the layer in a matrix, V
- Compute the linear transformation of the output layer, $Z = XV + C$ and the layer output, \hat{Y} .
- Calculate the total average loss, L . It is the sum of the average cross-entropy loss for classification, L_1 , and the mean squared error for regression, L_2 .
- Find the predicted labels. Evaluate the performance of classifier and regressor with classification accuracy and R^2 , respectively.

Q2. Convexity and derivatives

a. $f(a, b) = ax^3y + b^3zy^2 + b^2a$

Find the partial derivatives of this function w.r.t all its variables.

b. Is $f(x) = \max(x, 0)$ continuous at $x=0$? Is its derivative continuous? Show mathematically.

c. Given, $v_1 = x_1^2 + x_2$, $v_2 = x_1x_2 + 2x_2^3$, and $y = v_1v_2$,

Find $\frac{\partial y}{\partial v_1}$, $\frac{\partial y}{\partial v_2}$, $\frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x_1}$, and $\frac{\partial v_2}{\partial x_1}$. Use chain rule with these terms to calculate $\frac{\partial y}{\partial x_1}$.

d) In question (c), replace v_1 and v_2 in the equation of y and then directly compute $\partial y / \partial x_1$.

Q3. Given the network in Q1, find the following derivatives.

i. Derivatives of the loss,, $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{y}_1}$ and $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{y}_3}$

ii. $\frac{\partial z_1}{\partial v_{11}}$ and $\frac{\partial z_1}{\partial v_{14}}$

iii. $\frac{\partial z_1}{\partial x_1}$