

神经网络作业解答：

1 PPT 选择题答案：3 4 4

2, (1) 因为是 RGB 图像，所以共有 3 个通道，全连接情况下包含的参数是：300*300（图像大小）*3（颜色通道数）*100（第一层神经元个数）+1*100（每个神经元都要与输入层的常数项连接）=27000100

(2) 卷积操作时，第一层的参数是由卷积滤波器大小和常数项共同确定的，因此其包含的参数为：(5*5（滤波器大小）*3（颜色通道数）+1（常数项）)*100（滤波器个数）=7600；

第一层神经元个数：由于我们没有讲像素填充问题，所以，习题不考虑像素填充情况，那么，卷积后第一层神经元的个数分两种情况：第一种情况是滤波器为 5*5*3，这时神经元个数为 ((300（图像长或宽）-5（滤波器大小）/1（移动步长）+1）^2*100（滤波器个数）=8761600

第二种情况是滤波器为 5*5*1，这时要考虑通道数 ((300（图像长或宽）-5（滤波器大小）/1（移动步长）+1）^2*3（颜色通道数）*100（滤波器个数）=26284800。但请大家注意的是当前对彩色图像用滤波器卷积时一般用的都是 5*5*3，也就是第一种情况。

3, 假设训练样本集有 N 个样本 $\{\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_n, \dots, \vec{x}_N\}$ ，每个样本有 d 维特征，写成增广向量后是 d+1 维， $\vec{x}_n = (1, x_{n1}, \dots, x_{nd})^T$ ，将神经网络的输入层当第 0 层，所以写为： $\vec{x}_n^{(0)} = (1, x_{n1}^{(0)}, \dots, x_{nd}^{(0)})^T$ ，当 d=2 时， $\vec{x}_n^{(0)} = (1, x_{n1}^{(0)}, x_{n2}^{(0)})^T$

假设第一层有两个神经元，第二层有三个神经元，第三层有一个神经元。

第一层、第二层和第三层的权系数矩阵分别为：

$$\mathbf{w}^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} w_{01}^{(1)} & w_{02}^{(1)} \\ w_{11}^{(1)} & w_{12}^{(1)} \\ w_{21}^{(1)} & w_{22}^{(1)} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{w}^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} w_{01}^{(2)} & w_{02}^{(2)} & w_{03}^{(2)} \\ w_{11}^{(2)} & w_{12}^{(2)} & w_{13}^{(2)} \\ w_{21}^{(2)} & w_{22}^{(2)} & w_{23}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{w}^{(3)} = \begin{pmatrix} w_{01}^{(3)} \\ w_{11}^{(3)} \\ w_{21}^{(3)} \\ w_{31}^{(3)} \end{pmatrix}$$

则第一层神经元的输入为：

$$\begin{pmatrix} s_1^{(1)} \\ s_2^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} = (\mathbf{w}^{(1)})^T \vec{x}_n^{(0)}$$

假设第一层神经元的激活函数为ReLU，即： $x^{(1)} = \max(0, s^{(1)})$ ，则：

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1^{(1)} \\ x_2^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \max(0, s_1^{(1)}) \\ \max(0, s_2^{(1)}) \end{pmatrix}$$

第二层神经元的输入为：

$$\begin{pmatrix} s_1^{(2)} \\ s_2^{(2)} \\ s_3^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} = (\mathbf{w}^{(2)})^T \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ x_1^{(1)} \\ x_2^{(1)} \end{pmatrix}$$

假设第二层神经元的激活函数为ReLU，即： $x^{(2)} = \max(0, s^{(2)})$ ，则：

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1^{(2)} \\ x_2^{(2)} \\ x_3^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \max(0, s_1^{(2)}) \\ \max(0, s_2^{(2)}) \\ \max(0, s_3^{(2)}) \end{pmatrix}$$

则第三层的输入为：

$$s_1^{(3)} = (\mathbf{w}^{(3)})^T \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ x_1^{(2)} \\ x_2^{(2)} \\ x_3^{(2)} \end{pmatrix}$$

因为第三层是线性操作，即输出 $\hat{y} = s_1^{(3)}$

对于输入样本 \vec{x}_n ，假设其标签为 y_n ，采用平方误差函数。即： $e_n = (y_n - \hat{y}_n)^2$

$$\delta_1^{(3)} = -2(y_n - s_1^{(3)})$$

运用反向传播法，于是： $\delta_j^{(2)} = \sum_k (\delta_k^{(3)})(w_{jk}^{(3)})(x_j^{(2)})'$

对于ReLU来说，其导数为： $(x_j^{(L)})' = \llbracket s_j^{(L-1)} \geq 0 \rrbracket$

所以： $\delta_j^{(2)} = \sum_k (\delta_k^{(3)})(w_{jk}^{(3)}) \llbracket s_j^{(2)} \geq 0 \rrbracket = \delta_1^{(3)} w_{j1}^{(3)} \llbracket s_j^{(2)} \geq 0 \rrbracket$

$$\text{即： } \vec{\delta}^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} \delta_1^{(2)} \\ \delta_2^{(2)} \\ \delta_3^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \delta_1^{(3)} w_{11}^{(3)} \llbracket s_1^{(2)} \geq 0 \rrbracket \\ \delta_1^{(3)} w_{21}^{(3)} \llbracket s_2^{(2)} \geq 0 \rrbracket \\ \delta_1^{(3)} w_{31}^{(3)} \llbracket s_3^{(2)} \geq 0 \rrbracket \end{pmatrix}$$

继续运用反向传播法，于是： $\delta_j^{(1)} = \sum_k (\delta_k^{(2)})(w_{jk}^{(2)})(x_j^{(1)})'$ ，所以：

$$\delta_j^{(1)} = \sum_k (\delta_k^{(2)})(w_{jk}^{(2)}) \llbracket s_j^{(1)} \geq 0 \rrbracket = (\delta_1^{(2)} w_{j1}^{(2)} + \delta_2^{(2)} w_{j2}^{(2)} + \delta_3^{(2)} w_{j3}^{(2)}) \llbracket s_j^{(1)} \geq 0 \rrbracket$$

由此可以得到：

$$\vec{\delta}^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} \delta_1^{(1)} \\ \delta_2^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \llbracket s_1^{(1)} \geq 0 \rrbracket & 0 \\ 0 & \llbracket s_2^{(1)} \geq 0 \rrbracket \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} w_{11}^{(2)} & w_{12}^{(2)} & w_{13}^{(2)} \\ w_{21}^{(2)} & w_{22}^{(2)} & w_{23}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \delta_1^{(2)} \\ \delta_2^{(2)} \\ \delta_3^{(2)} \end{pmatrix}$$

假定t表示迭代次数， η 为学习步长，利用梯度下降法进行权系数更新：

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{w}_{t+1}^{(1)} &= \mathbf{w}_t^{(1)} - \eta \vec{x}_n^{(0)} (\vec{\delta}^{(1)})^T = \mathbf{w}_t^{(1)} - \eta \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ x_{n1}^{(0)} \\ x_{n2}^{(0)} \end{pmatrix} (\delta_1^{(1)}, \delta_2^{(1)}) \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} w_{01}^{(1)} & w_{02}^{(1)} \\ w_{11}^{(1)} & w_{12}^{(1)} \\ w_{21}^{(1)} & w_{22}^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} - \eta \begin{pmatrix} \delta_1^{(1)} & \delta_2^{(1)} \\ x_{n1}^{(0)} \delta_1^{(1)} & x_{n1}^{(0)} \delta_2^{(1)} \\ x_{n2}^{(0)} \delta_1^{(1)} & x_{n2}^{(0)} \delta_2^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} \\ \mathbf{w}_{t+1}^{(2)} &= \mathbf{w}_t^{(2)} - \eta \vec{x}_n^{(1)} (\vec{\delta}^{(2)})^T = \mathbf{w}_t^{(2)} - \eta \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ x_1^{(1)} \\ x_2^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} (\delta_1^{(2)}, \delta_2^{(2)}, \delta_3^{(2)}) \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} w_{01}^{(2)} & w_{02}^{(2)} & w_{03}^{(2)} \\ w_{11}^{(2)} & w_{12}^{(2)} & w_{13}^{(2)} \\ w_{21}^{(2)} & w_{22}^{(2)} & w_{23}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} - \eta \begin{pmatrix} \delta_1^{(2)} & \delta_2^{(2)} & \delta_3^{(2)} \\ x_1^{(1)} \delta_1^{(2)} & x_1^{(1)} \delta_2^{(2)} & x_1^{(1)} \delta_3^{(2)} \\ x_2^{(1)} \delta_1^{(2)} & x_2^{(1)} \delta_2^{(2)} & x_2^{(1)} \delta_3^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} \\ \mathbf{w}_{t+1}^{(3)} &= \mathbf{w}_t^{(3)} - \eta \vec{x}_n^{(2)} (\vec{\delta}^{(3)})^T = \mathbf{w}_t^{(3)} - \eta \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ x_1^{(2)} \\ x_2^{(2)} \\ x_3^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} \delta_1^{(3)} = \begin{pmatrix} w_{01}^{(3)} \\ w_{11}^{(3)} \\ w_{21}^{(3)} \\ w_{31}^{(3)} \end{pmatrix} - \eta \begin{pmatrix} \delta_1^{(3)} \\ x_1^{(2)} \delta_1^{(3)} \\ x_2^{(2)} \delta_1^{(3)} \\ x_3^{(2)} \delta_1^{(3)} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

反复迭代至T次。

习题解答：

有训练样本集为： $D = \{(\vec{x}_1, y_1) = ((1,1)^T, 1), (\vec{x}_2, y_2) = ((-1,-1)^T, 1), (\vec{x}_3, y_3) = ((-1,1)^T, -1), (\vec{x}_4, y_4) = ((1,-1)^T, -1)\}$, 假设某神经网络结构为第一层有两个神经元，第二层有三个神经元，第三层有一个神经元，前两层每个神经元的激活函数为ReLU，第三层为线性输出，即 $\hat{y} = s_1^{(3)}$ ，假设误差函数为： $E_{in} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_n (y_n - \hat{y}_n)^2$ ，学习率为0.01。

t=0

$$\mathbf{w}_0^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{w}_0^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{w}_0^{(3)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

t=1时，对于第一个样本 $\vec{x}_1 = (1,1)^T$ ，则第一层神经元的输入为：

$$\begin{pmatrix} s_1^{(1)} \\ s_2^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} = (\mathbf{w}^{(1)})^T \vec{x}_n^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{则: } \begin{pmatrix} x_1^{(1)} \\ x_2^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \max(0, s_1^{(1)}) \\ \max(0, s_2^{(1)}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

第二层神经元的输入为：

$$\begin{pmatrix} s_1^{(2)} \\ s_2^{(2)} \\ s_3^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} = (\mathbf{w}^{(2)})^T \begin{pmatrix} x_1^{(1)} \\ x_2^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{则: } \begin{pmatrix} x_1^{(2)} \\ x_2^{(2)} \\ x_3^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

则第三层的输入为：

$$s_1^{(3)} = (\mathbf{w}^{(3)})^T \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ x_1^{(2)} \\ x_2^{(2)} \\ x_3^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} = (1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} = 22$$

即输出 $\hat{y} = s_1^{(3)} = 22$

对于样本 \vec{x}_1 ，其标签为1，采用平方误差函数： $e_n = (y_n - \hat{y}_n)^2$ ，则：

$$\delta_1^{(3)} = -2(y_n - s_1^{(3)}) = -2(1 - 22) = 42$$

运用反向传播法，于是：

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_j^{(2)} &= \sum_k (\delta_k^{(3)})(w_{jk}^{(3)}) \llbracket s_j^{(2)} \geq 0 \rrbracket = \delta_1^{(3)} w_{j1}^{(3)} \llbracket s_j^{(2)} \geq 0 \rrbracket \\ \text{即：} \vec{\delta}^{(2)} &= \begin{pmatrix} \delta_1^{(2)} \\ \delta_2^{(2)} \\ \delta_3^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \delta_1^{(3)} w_{11}^{(3)} \llbracket s_1^{(2)} \geq 0 \rrbracket \\ \delta_1^{(3)} w_{21}^{(3)} \llbracket s_2^{(2)} \geq 0 \rrbracket \\ \delta_1^{(3)} w_{31}^{(3)} \llbracket s_3^{(2)} \geq 0 \rrbracket \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 42 * 1 * 1 \\ 42 * 1 * 1 \\ 42 * 1 * 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 42 \\ 42 \\ 42 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

继续运用反向传播法，于是： $\delta_j^{(1)} = \sum_k (\delta_k^{(2)})(w_{jk}^{(2)})(x_j^{(1)})'$ ，所以：

$$\delta_j^{(1)} = \sum_k (\delta_k^{(2)})(w_{jk}^{(2)}) \llbracket s_j^{(1)} \geq 0 \rrbracket = (\delta_1^{(2)} w_{j1}^{(2)} + \delta_2^{(2)} w_{j2}^{(2)} + \delta_3^{(2)} w_{j3}^{(2)}) \llbracket s_j^{(1)} \geq 0 \rrbracket$$

由此可以得到：

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{\delta}^{(1)} &= \begin{pmatrix} \delta_1^{(1)} \\ \delta_2^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \llbracket s_1^{(1)} \geq 0 \rrbracket & 0 \\ 0 & \llbracket s_2^{(1)} \geq 0 \rrbracket \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} w_{11}^{(2)} & w_{12}^{(2)} & w_{13}^{(2)} \\ w_{21}^{(2)} & w_{22}^{(2)} & w_{23}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \delta_1^{(2)} \\ \delta_2^{(2)} \\ \delta_3^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 42 \\ 42 \\ 42 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 126 \\ 126 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

令 $\eta = 0.01$ ，利用梯度下降法进行权系数更新：

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{w}_1^{(1)} &= \mathbf{w}_0^{(1)} - \eta \vec{x}_n^{(0)} (\vec{\delta}^{(1)})^T = \mathbf{w}_t^{(1)} - \eta \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ x_{n1}^{(0)} \\ x_{n2}^{(0)} \end{pmatrix} (\delta_1^{(1)}, \delta_2^{(1)}) \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} w_{01}^{(1)} & w_{02}^{(1)} \\ w_{11}^{(1)} & w_{12}^{(1)} \\ w_{21}^{(1)} & w_{22}^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} - \eta \begin{pmatrix} \delta_1^{(1)} & \delta_2^{(1)} \\ x_{n1}^{(0)} \delta_1^{(1)} & x_{n1}^{(0)} \delta_2^{(1)} \\ x_{n2}^{(0)} \delta_1^{(1)} & x_{n2}^{(0)} \delta_2^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - 0.01 \begin{pmatrix} 126 & 126 \\ 1 * 126 & 1 * 126 \\ 1 * 126 & 1 * 126 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -0.26 & -0.26 \\ -0.26 & -0.26 \\ -0.26 & -0.26 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{w}_1^{(2)} &= \mathbf{w}_0^{(2)} - \eta \vec{x}_n^{(1)} (\vec{\delta}^{(2)})^T = \mathbf{w}_0^{(2)} - \eta \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ x_1^{(1)} \\ x_2^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} (\delta_1^{(2)}, \delta_2^{(2)}, \delta_3^{(2)}) \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} w_{01}^{(2)} & w_{02}^{(2)} & w_{03}^{(2)} \\ w_{11}^{(2)} & w_{12}^{(2)} & w_{13}^{(2)} \\ w_{21}^{(2)} & w_{22}^{(2)} & w_{23}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} - \eta \begin{pmatrix} \delta_1^{(2)} & \delta_2^{(2)} & \delta_3^{(2)} \\ x_1^{(1)} \delta_1^{(2)} & x_1^{(1)} \delta_2^{(2)} & x_1^{(1)} \delta_3^{(2)} \\ x_2^{(1)} \delta_1^{(2)} & x_2^{(1)} \delta_2^{(2)} & x_2^{(1)} \delta_3^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - 0.01 \begin{pmatrix} 42 & 42 & 42 \\ 3 * 42 & 3 * 42 & 3 * 42 \\ 3 * 42 & 3 * 42 & 3 * 42 \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 0.58 & 0.58 & 0.58 \\ -0.26 & -0.26 & -0.26 \\ -0.26 & -0.26 & -0.26 \end{pmatrix} \\
\mathbf{w}_1^{(3)} &= \mathbf{w}_0^{(3)} - \eta \vec{x}_n^{(2)} (\vec{\delta}^{(3)})^T = \mathbf{w}_0^{(3)} - \eta \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ x_1^{(2)} \\ x_2^{(2)} \\ x_3^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} \delta_1^{(3)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - 0.01 \begin{pmatrix} 42 \\ 7 * 42 \\ 7 * 42 \\ 7 * 42 \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 0.58 \\ -1.94 \\ -1.94 \\ -1.94 \end{pmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

t=2, 对于第二个样本 $\vec{x}_2 = (-1, -1)^T$, 则第一层神经元的输入为:

$$\begin{pmatrix} s_1^{(1)} \\ s_2^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} = (\mathbf{w}^{(1)})^T \vec{x}_n^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} -0.26 & -0.26 & -0.26 \\ -0.26 & -0.26 & -0.26 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.26 \\ 0.26 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{则: } \begin{pmatrix} x_1^{(1)} \\ x_2^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \max(0, s_1^{(1)}) \\ \max(0, s_2^{(1)}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.26 \\ 0.26 \end{pmatrix}$$

第二层神经元的输入为:

$$\begin{pmatrix} s_1^{(2)} \\ s_2^{(2)} \\ s_3^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} = (\mathbf{w}^{(2)})^T \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ x_1^{(1)} \\ x_2^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.58 & -0.26 & -0.26 \\ 0.58 & -0.26 & -0.26 \\ 0.58 & -0.26 & -0.26 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0.26 \\ 0.26 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.44 \\ 0.44 \\ 0.44 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{则: } \begin{pmatrix} x_1^{(2)} \\ x_2^{(2)} \\ x_3^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.44 \\ 0.44 \\ 0.44 \end{pmatrix}$$

则第三层的输入为:

$$s_1^{(3)} = (\mathbf{w}^{(3)})^T \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ x_1^{(2)} \\ x_2^{(2)} \\ x_3^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} = (0.58 \quad -1.94 \quad -1.94 \quad -1.94) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0.44 \\ 0.44 \\ 0.44 \end{pmatrix} = -1.98$$

即输出 $\hat{y} = s_1^{(3)} = -1.98$

对于样本 \vec{x}_2 ，其标签为1，采用平方误差函数： $e_n = (y_n - \hat{y}_n)^2$ ，则：

$$\delta_1^{(3)} = -2(y_n - s_1^{(3)}) = -2(1 - (-1.98)) = -5.96$$

运用反向传播法，于是：

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_j^{(2)} &= \sum_k (\delta_k^{(3)})(w_{jk}^{(3)}) \llbracket s_j^{(2)} \geq 0 \rrbracket = \delta_1^{(3)} w_{j1}^{(3)} \llbracket s_j^{(2)} \geq 0 \rrbracket \\ \text{即： } \vec{\delta}^{(2)} &= \begin{pmatrix} \delta_1^{(2)} \\ \delta_2^{(2)} \\ \delta_3^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \delta_1^{(3)} w_{11}^{(3)} \llbracket s_1^{(2)} \geq 0 \rrbracket \\ \delta_1^{(3)} w_{21}^{(3)} \llbracket s_2^{(2)} \geq 0 \rrbracket \\ \delta_1^{(3)} w_{31}^{(3)} \llbracket s_3^{(2)} \geq 0 \rrbracket \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -5.96 * (-1.94) * 1 \\ -5.96 * (-1.94) * 1 \\ -5.96 * (-1.94) * 1 \end{pmatrix} = \\ &\begin{pmatrix} 11.56 \\ 11.56 \\ 11.56 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

继续运用反向传播法，于是： $\delta_j^{(1)} = \sum_k (\delta_k^{(2)})(w_{jk}^{(2)})(x_j^{(1)})'$ ，所以：

$$\delta_j^{(1)} = \sum_k (\delta_k^{(2)})(w_{jk}^{(2)}) \llbracket s_j^{(1)} \geq 0 \rrbracket = (\delta_1^{(2)} w_{j1}^{(2)} + \delta_2^{(2)} w_{j2}^{(2)} + \delta_3^{(2)} w_{j3}^{(2)}) \llbracket s_j^{(1)} \geq 0 \rrbracket$$

由此可以得到：

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{\delta}^{(1)} &= \begin{pmatrix} \delta_1^{(1)} \\ \delta_2^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \llbracket s_1^{(1)} \geq 0 \rrbracket & 0 \\ 0 & \llbracket s_2^{(1)} \geq 0 \rrbracket \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} w_{11}^{(2)} & w_{12}^{(2)} & w_{13}^{(2)} \\ w_{21}^{(2)} & w_{22}^{(2)} & w_{23}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \delta_1^{(2)} \\ \delta_2^{(2)} \\ \delta_3^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -0.26 & -0.26 & -0.26 \\ -0.26 & -0.26 & -0.26 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 11.56 \\ 11.56 \\ 11.56 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -9.02 \\ -9.02 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

令 $\eta = 0.01$ ，利用梯度下降法进行权系数更新：

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{w}_2^{(1)} &= \mathbf{w}_1^{(1)} - \eta \vec{x}_n^{(0)} (\vec{\delta}^{(1)})^T = \mathbf{w}_1^{(1)} - \eta \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ x_{n1}^{(0)} \\ x_{n2}^{(0)} \end{pmatrix} (\delta_1^{(1)}, \delta_2^{(1)}) \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} w_{01}^{(1)} & w_{02}^{(1)} \\ w_{11}^{(1)} & w_{12}^{(1)} \\ w_{21}^{(1)} & w_{22}^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} - \eta \begin{pmatrix} \delta_1^{(1)} & \delta_2^{(1)} \\ x_{n1}^{(0)} \delta_1^{(1)} & x_{n1}^{(0)} \delta_2^{(1)} \\ x_{n2}^{(0)} \delta_1^{(1)} & x_{n2}^{(0)} \delta_2^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} -0.26 & -0.26 \\ -0.26 & -0.26 \\ -0.26 & -0.26 \end{pmatrix} - 0.01 \begin{pmatrix} -9.02 & -9.02 \\ (-1) * (-9.02) & (-1) * (-9.02) \\ (-1) * (-9.02) & (-1) * (-9.02) \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} -0.17 & -0.17 \\ -0.35 & -0.35 \\ -0.35 & -0.35 \end{pmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{w}_2^{(2)} &= \mathbf{w}_1^{(2)} - \eta \vec{x}_n^{(1)} (\vec{\delta}^{(2)})^T = \mathbf{w}_1^{(2)} - \eta \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ x_1^{(1)} \\ x_2^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} (\delta_1^{(2)}, \delta_2^{(2)}, \delta_3^{(2)}) \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} w_{01}^{(2)} & w_{02}^{(2)} & w_{03}^{(2)} \\ w_{11}^{(2)} & w_{12}^{(2)} & w_{13}^{(2)} \\ w_{21}^{(2)} & w_{22}^{(2)} & w_{23}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} - \eta \begin{pmatrix} \delta_1^{(2)} & \delta_2^{(2)} & \delta_3^{(2)} \\ x_1^{(1)} \delta_1^{(2)} & x_1^{(1)} \delta_2^{(2)} & x_1^{(1)} \delta_3^{(2)} \\ x_2^{(1)} \delta_1^{(2)} & x_2^{(1)} \delta_2^{(2)} & x_2^{(1)} \delta_3^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 0.58 & 0.58 & 0.58 \\ -0.26 & -0.26 & -0.26 \\ -0.26 & -0.26 & -0.26 \end{pmatrix} \\
&\quad - 0.01 \begin{pmatrix} 11.56 & 11.56 & 11.56 \\ 0.26 * 11.56 & 0.26 * 11.56 & 0.26 * 11.56 \\ 0.26 * 11.56 & 0.26 * 11.56 & 0.26 * 11.56 \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 0.46 & 0.46 & 0.46 \\ -0.29 & -0.29 & -0.29 \\ -0.29 & -0.29 & -0.29 \end{pmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{w}_2^{(3)} &= \mathbf{w}_1^{(3)} - \eta \vec{x}_n^{(2)} (\vec{\delta}^{(3)})^T = \mathbf{w}_1^{(3)} - \eta \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ x_1^{(2)} \\ x_2^{(2)} \\ x_3^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} \delta_1^{(3)} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 0.58 \\ -1.94 \\ -1.94 \\ -1.94 \end{pmatrix} - 0.01 \begin{pmatrix} -5.96 \\ 0.44 * (-5.96) \\ 0.44 * (-5.96) \\ 0.44 * (-5.96) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.64 \\ -1.91 \\ -1.91 \\ -1.91 \end{pmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

t=3, 对于第三个样本 $\vec{x}_3 = (-1, 1)^T$, 则第一层神经元的输入为:

$$\begin{pmatrix} s_1^{(1)} \\ s_2^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} = (\mathbf{w}^{(1)})^T \vec{x}_n^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} -0.17 & -0.35 & -0.35 \\ -0.17 & -0.35 & -0.35 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -0.17 \\ -0.17 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{则: } \begin{pmatrix} x_1^{(1)} \\ x_2^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \max(0, s_1^{(1)}) \\ \max(0, s_2^{(1)}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

第二层神经元的输入为:

$$\begin{pmatrix} s_1^{(2)} \\ s_2^{(2)} \\ s_3^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} = (\mathbf{w}^{(2)})^T \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ x_1^{(1)} \\ x_2^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.46 & -0.29 & -0.29 \\ 0.46 & -0.29 & -0.29 \\ 0.46 & -0.29 & -0.29 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.46 \\ 0.46 \\ 0.46 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{则: } \begin{pmatrix} x_1^{(2)} \\ x_2^{(2)} \\ x_3^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.46 \\ 0.46 \\ 0.46 \end{pmatrix}$$

则第三层的输入为:

$$s_1^{(3)} = (\mathbf{w}^{(3)})^T \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ x_1^{(2)} \\ x_2^{(2)} \\ x_3^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.64 & -1.91 & -1.91 & -1.91 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0.46 \\ 0.46 \\ 0.46 \end{pmatrix} = -2.00$$

$$\text{即输出 } \hat{y} = s_1^{(3)} = -2.00$$

对于样本 \vec{x}_3 , 其标签为 -1 , 采用平方误差函数: $e_n = (y_n - \hat{y}_n)^2$, 则:

$$\delta_1^{(3)} = -2(y_n - s_1^{(3)}) = -2(-1 - (-2.00)) = -2.00$$

运用反向传播法, 于是:

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_j^{(2)} &= \sum_k (\delta_k^{(3)})(w_{jk}^{(3)}) \llbracket s_j^{(2)} \geq 0 \rrbracket = \delta_1^{(3)} w_{j1}^{(3)} \llbracket s_j^{(2)} \geq 0 \rrbracket \\ \text{即: } \vec{\delta}^{(2)} &= \begin{pmatrix} \delta_1^{(2)} \\ \delta_2^{(2)} \\ \delta_3^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \delta_1^{(3)} w_{11}^{(3)} \llbracket s_1^{(2)} \geq 0 \rrbracket \\ \delta_1^{(3)} w_{21}^{(3)} \llbracket s_2^{(2)} \geq 0 \rrbracket \\ \delta_1^{(3)} w_{31}^{(3)} \llbracket s_3^{(2)} \geq 0 \rrbracket \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (-2.00) * (-1.91) * 1 \\ (-2.00) * (-1.91) * 1 \\ (-2.00) * (-1.91) * 1 \end{pmatrix} = \\ &\begin{pmatrix} 3.82 \\ 3.82 \\ 3.82 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

继续运用反向传播法, 于是: $\delta_j^{(1)} = \sum_k (\delta_k^{(2)})(w_{jk}^{(2)})(x_j^{(1)})'$, 所以:

$$\delta_j^{(1)} = \sum_k (\delta_k^{(2)})(w_{jk}^{(2)}) \llbracket s_j^{(1)} \geq 0 \rrbracket = (\delta_1^{(2)} w_{j1}^{(2)} + \delta_2^{(2)} w_{j2}^{(2)} + \delta_3^{(2)} w_{j3}^{(2)}) \llbracket s_j^{(1)} \geq 0 \rrbracket$$

由此可以得到:

$$\begin{aligned}
\vec{\delta}^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} \delta_1^{(1)} \\ \delta_2^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} \llbracket s_1^{(1)} \geq 0 \rrbracket & 0 \\ 0 & \llbracket s_2^{(1)} \geq 0 \rrbracket \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} w_{11}^{(2)} & w_{12}^{(2)} & w_{13}^{(2)} \\ w_{21}^{(2)} & w_{22}^{(2)} & w_{23}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \delta_1^{(2)} \\ \delta_2^{(2)} \\ \delta_3^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -0.29 & -0.29 & -0.29 \\ -0.29 & -0.29 & -0.29 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3.82 \\ 3.82 \\ 3.82 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

令 $\eta = 0.01$ ，利用梯度下降法进行权系数更新：

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{w}_3^{(1)} &= \mathbf{w}_2^{(1)} - \eta \vec{x}_n^{(0)} (\vec{\delta}^{(1)})^T = \mathbf{w}_2^{(1)} - \eta \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ x_{n1}^{(0)} \\ x_{n2}^{(0)} \end{pmatrix} (\delta_1^{(1)}, \delta_2^{(1)}) \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} w_{01}^{(1)} & w_{02}^{(1)} \\ w_{11}^{(1)} & w_{12}^{(1)} \\ w_{21}^{(1)} & w_{22}^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} - \eta \begin{pmatrix} \delta_1^{(1)} & \delta_2^{(1)} \\ x_{n1}^{(0)} \delta_1^{(1)} & x_{n1}^{(0)} \delta_2^{(1)} \\ x_{n2}^{(0)} \delta_1^{(1)} & x_{n2}^{(0)} \delta_2^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} -0.17 & -0.17 \\ -0.35 & -0.35 \\ -0.35 & -0.35 \end{pmatrix} - 0.01 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ (-1) * 0 & (-1) * 0 \\ (+1) * 0 & (+1) * 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} -0.17 & -0.17 \\ -0.35 & -0.35 \\ -0.35 & -0.35 \end{pmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{w}_3^{(2)} &= \mathbf{w}_2^{(2)} - \eta \vec{x}_n^{(1)} (\vec{\delta}^{(2)})^T = \mathbf{w}_2^{(2)} - \eta \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ x_1^{(1)} \\ x_2^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} (\delta_1^{(2)}, \delta_2^{(2)}, \delta_3^{(2)}) \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} w_{01}^{(2)} & w_{02}^{(2)} & w_{03}^{(2)} \\ w_{11}^{(2)} & w_{12}^{(2)} & w_{13}^{(2)} \\ w_{21}^{(2)} & w_{22}^{(2)} & w_{23}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} - \eta \begin{pmatrix} \delta_1^{(2)} & \delta_2^{(2)} & \delta_3^{(2)} \\ x_1^{(1)} \delta_1^{(2)} & x_1^{(1)} \delta_2^{(2)} & x_1^{(1)} \delta_3^{(2)} \\ x_2^{(1)} \delta_1^{(2)} & x_2^{(1)} \delta_2^{(2)} & x_2^{(1)} \delta_3^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 0.46 & 0.46 & 0.46 \\ -0.29 & -0.29 & -0.29 \\ -0.29 & -0.29 & -0.29 \end{pmatrix} - 0.01 \begin{pmatrix} 3.82 & 3.82 & 3.82 \\ 0 * 3.82 & 0 * 3.82 & 0 * 3.82 \\ 0 * 3.82 & 0 * 3.82 & 0 * 3.82 \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 0.42 & 0.42 & 0.42 \\ -0.29 & -0.29 & -0.29 \\ -0.29 & -0.29 & -0.29 \end{pmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{w}_3^{(3)} &= \mathbf{w}_2^{(3)} - \eta \vec{x}_n^{(2)} \overrightarrow{(\delta^{(3)})}^T = \mathbf{w}_2^{(3)} - \eta \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ x_1^{(2)} \\ x_2^{(2)} \\ x_3^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} \delta_1^{(3)} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0.64 \\ -1.91 \\ -1.91 \\ -1.91 \end{pmatrix} - 0.01 \begin{pmatrix} -2.00 \\ 0.46 * (-2.00) \\ 0.46 * (-2.00) \\ 0.46 * (-2.00) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.66 \\ -1.90 \\ -1.90 \\ -1.90 \end{pmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

t=4, 对于第四个样本 $\vec{x}_2 = (1, -1)^T$, 则第一层神经元的输入为:

$$\begin{pmatrix} s_1^{(1)} \\ s_2^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} = (\mathbf{w}^{(1)})^T \vec{x}_n^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} -0.17 & -0.35 & -0.35 \\ -0.17 & -0.35 & -0.35 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -0.17 \\ -0.17 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{则: } \begin{pmatrix} x_1^{(1)} \\ x_2^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \max(0, s_1^{(1)}) \\ \max(0, s_2^{(1)}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

第二层神经元的输入为:

$$\begin{pmatrix} s_1^{(2)} \\ s_2^{(2)} \\ s_3^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} = (\mathbf{w}^{(2)})^T \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ x_1^{(1)} \\ x_2^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.42 & -0.29 & -0.29 \\ 0.42 & -0.29 & -0.29 \\ 0.42 & -0.29 & -0.29 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.42 \\ 0.42 \\ 0.42 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{则: } \begin{pmatrix} x_1^{(2)} \\ x_2^{(2)} \\ x_3^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.42 \\ 0.42 \\ 0.42 \end{pmatrix}$$

则第三层的输入为:

$$s_1^{(3)} = (\mathbf{w}^{(3)})^T \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ x_1^{(2)} \\ x_2^{(2)} \\ x_3^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.66 & -1.90 & -1.90 & -1.90 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0.42 \\ 0.42 \\ 0.42 \end{pmatrix} = -1.73$$

即输出 $\hat{y} = s_1^{(3)} = -1.73$

对于样本 \vec{x}_4 , 其标签为 -1 , 采用平方误差函数: $e_n = (y_n - \hat{y}_n)^2$, 则:

$$\delta_1^{(3)} = -2(y_n - s_1^{(3)}) = -2(-1 - (-1.73)) = -1.46$$

运用反向传播法, 于是:

$$\delta_j^{(2)} = \sum_k (\delta_k^{(3)})(w_{jk}^{(3)}) \llbracket s_j^{(2)} \geq 0 \rrbracket = \delta_1^{(3)} w_{j1}^{(3)} \llbracket s_j^{(2)} \geq 0 \rrbracket$$

$$\text{即: } \vec{\delta}^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} \delta_1^{(2)} \\ \delta_2^{(2)} \\ \delta_3^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \delta_1^{(3)} w_{11}^{(3)} \llbracket s_1^{(2)} \geq 0 \rrbracket \\ \delta_1^{(3)} w_{21}^{(3)} \llbracket s_2^{(2)} \geq 0 \rrbracket \\ \delta_1^{(3)} w_{31}^{(3)} \llbracket s_3^{(2)} \geq 0 \rrbracket \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (-1.46) * (-1.90) * 1 \\ (-1.46) * (-1.90) * 1 \\ (-1.46) * (-1.90) * 1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2.77 \\ 2.77 \\ 2.77 \end{pmatrix}$$

继续运用反向传播法，于是： $\delta_j^{(1)} = \sum_k (\delta_k^{(2)})(w_{jk}^{(2)})(x_j^{(1)})'$ ，所以：

$$\delta_j^{(1)} = \sum_k (\delta_k^{(2)})(w_{jk}^{(2)}) \llbracket s_j^{(1)} \geq 0 \rrbracket = (\delta_1^{(2)} w_{j1}^{(2)} + \delta_2^{(2)} w_{j2}^{(2)} + \delta_3^{(2)} w_{j3}^{(2)}) \llbracket s_j^{(1)} \geq 0 \rrbracket$$

由此可以得到：

$$\vec{\delta}^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} \delta_1^{(1)} \\ \delta_2^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \llbracket s_1^{(1)} \geq 0 \rrbracket & 0 \\ 0 & \llbracket s_2^{(1)} \geq 0 \rrbracket \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} w_{11}^{(2)} & w_{12}^{(2)} & w_{13}^{(2)} \\ w_{21}^{(2)} & w_{22}^{(2)} & w_{23}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \delta_1^{(2)} \\ \delta_2^{(2)} \\ \delta_3^{(2)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -0.29 & -0.29 & -0.29 \\ -0.29 & -0.29 & -0.29 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2.77 \\ 2.77 \\ 2.77 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

令 $\eta = 0.01$ ，利用梯度下降法进行权系数更新：

$$\mathbf{w}_4^{(1)} = \mathbf{w}_3^{(1)} - \eta \vec{x}_n^{(0)} (\vec{\delta}^{(1)})^T = \mathbf{w}_3^{(1)} - \eta \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ x_{n1}^{(0)} \\ x_{n2}^{(0)} \end{pmatrix} (\delta_1^{(1)}, \delta_2^{(1)})$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} w_{01}^{(1)} & w_{02}^{(1)} \\ w_{11}^{(1)} & w_{12}^{(1)} \\ w_{21}^{(1)} & w_{22}^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} - \eta \begin{pmatrix} \delta_1^{(1)} & \delta_2^{(1)} \\ x_{n1}^{(0)} \delta_1^{(1)} & x_{n1}^{(0)} \delta_2^{(1)} \\ x_{n2}^{(0)} \delta_1^{(1)} & x_{n2}^{(0)} \delta_2^{(1)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -0.17 & -0.17 \\ -0.35 & -0.35 \\ -0.35 & -0.35 \end{pmatrix} - 0.01 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ (+1) * 0 & (+1) * 0 \\ (-1) * 0 & (-1) * 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -0.17 & -0.17 \\ -0.35 & -0.35 \\ -0.35 & -0.35 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{w}_4^{(2)} &= \mathbf{w}_3^{(2)} - \eta \vec{x}_n^{(1)} \overrightarrow{(\delta^{(2)})}^T = \mathbf{w}_3^{(2)} - \eta \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ x_1^{(1)} \\ x_2^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} (\delta_1^{(2)}, \delta_2^{(2)}, \delta_3^{(2)}) \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} w_{01}^{(2)} & w_{02}^{(2)} & w_{03}^{(2)} \\ w_{11}^{(2)} & w_{12}^{(2)} & w_{13}^{(2)} \\ w_{21}^{(2)} & w_{22}^{(2)} & w_{23}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} - \eta \begin{pmatrix} \delta_1^{(2)} & \delta_2^{(2)} & \delta_3^{(2)} \\ x_1^{(1)} \delta_1^{(2)} & x_1^{(1)} \delta_2^{(2)} & x_1^{(1)} \delta_3^{(2)} \\ x_2^{(1)} \delta_1^{(2)} & x_2^{(1)} \delta_2^{(2)} & x_2^{(1)} \delta_3^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 0.42 & 0.42 & 0.42 \\ -0.29 & -0.29 & -0.29 \\ -0.29 & -0.29 & -0.29 \end{pmatrix} - 0.01 \begin{pmatrix} 2.77 & 2.77 & 2.77 \\ 0 * 2.77 & 0 * 2.77 & 0 * 2.77 \\ 0 * 2.77 & 0 * 2.77 & 0 * 2.77 \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 0.39 & 0.39 & 0.39 \\ -0.29 & -0.29 & -0.29 \\ -0.29 & -0.29 & -0.29 \end{pmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{w}_4^{(3)} &= \mathbf{w}_3^{(3)} - \eta \vec{x}_n^{(2)} \overrightarrow{(\delta^{(3)})}^T = \mathbf{w}_3^{(3)} - \eta \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ x_1^{(2)} \\ x_2^{(2)} \\ x_3^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} \delta_1^{(3)} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 0.66 \\ -1.90 \\ -1.90 \\ -1.90 \end{pmatrix} - 0.01 \begin{pmatrix} -1.46 \\ 0.42 * (-1.46) \\ 0.42 * (-1.46) \\ 0.42 * (-1.46) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.67 \\ -1.89 \\ -1.89 \\ -1.89 \end{pmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$