t=0

$$\mathbf{w}_{0}^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \ \mathbf{w}_{0}^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \ \mathbf{w}_{0}^{(3)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

 $\mathsf{t=1}$ 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:

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

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

第二层神经元的输入为:

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

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:

$$\mathbf{s}_{1}^{(3)} = (\mathbf{w}^{(3)})^{T} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \chi_{1}^{(2)} \\ \chi_{2}^{(2)} \\ \chi_{3}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} = (1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} = 22$$

即输出 $\hat{y} = s_1^{(3)} = 22$

对于样本 $ec{x}_1$,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

$$\delta_{j}^{(2)} = \sum_{k} (\delta_{k}^{(3)}) (w_{jk}^{(3)}) \left[s_{j}^{(2)} \ge 0 \right] = \delta_{1}^{(3)} w_{j1}^{(3)} \left[s_{j}^{(2)} \ge 0 \right]$$