

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{w}_1^{(3)} &= \mathbf{w}_0^{(3)} - \eta \vec{x}_n^{(2)} \overrightarrow{\delta^{(3)}}^T = \mathbf{w}_0^{(3)} - \eta \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ x_1^{(2)} \\ x_2^{(2)} \\ x_3^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} \delta_1^{(3)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - 0.01 \begin{pmatrix} 42 \\ 7 * 42 \\ 7 * 42 \\ 7 * 42 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0.58 \\ -1.94 \\ -1.94 \\ -1.94 \end{pmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

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:

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

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: