

# XOR Shallow model theory

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## 1 Setup

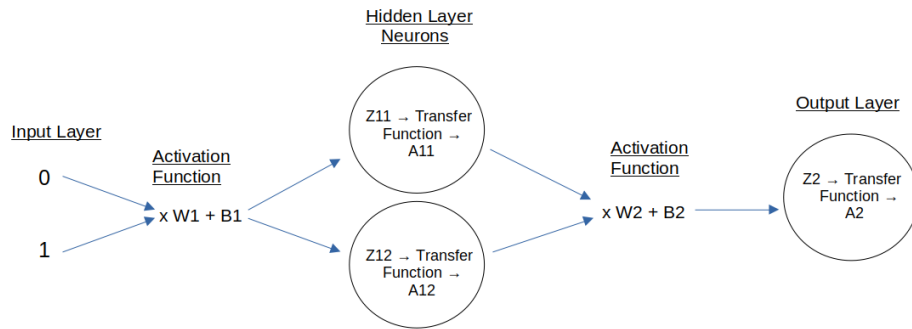


Figure 1: This model uses a single hidden layer and is known as a Shallow Neural Network.

- Where  $W1$  is the array of hidden weights, initially given random values, and  $B1$  is the array of hidden biases, initially set to zeros
- $Z11$  and  $Z12$  are together in an array  $Z1$ , and is the dot product of the  $W1$  array and the input array ( $X$ ) summed with the  $B1$  array
- $A11$  and  $A12$  are together in an array  $A1$ , and is  $\text{sigmoid}(Z1)$ 
  - Where  $\text{sigmoid}(Z) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-Z}}$
- $W2$  is the array of output weights, initially given random values, and  $B2$  is the array of output biases, initially set to zeros
- $Z2$  is the dot product of the  $W2$  array and  $A1$  summed with the  $B2$  array
- $A2$  is  $\text{sigmoid}(Z2)$ , which is the prediction

## 2 Forward Propagation

For each epoch the input array consisting of a combination of a 0 and/or 1, is fed through the network to obtain a prediction  $A2$

### 3 Back Propagation

- Once a prediction is obtained, you then move back through the network adjusting the weights and biases
- The "Loss" (L) (how wrong the prediction is) can be calculated with the Loss function, which calculates the average difference between the prediction (A2) and the actual value (Y), the average is found by summing the result for each prediction then dividing by the number of predictions (m). This shows how well the network is performing.
  - Where  $L = -(\frac{1}{m}) * \sum(Y * \log(A2) + (1 - Y) * \log(1 - A2))$  and "log()" is the natural logarithm (e is the base)
- Weights and biases are adjusted via Gradient Descent, which aims to get the minimum Loss value, with the following formula:
  - $W = W - learningRate * \frac{\partial L}{\partial W}$ 
    - \* Where  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial W2} = (\frac{1}{m})(A2 - Y) * A1$
    - \* And  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial W1} = X * A1 * (1 - A1) * W2 * (\frac{1}{m})(A2 - Y)$
  - $B = B - learningRate * \frac{\partial L}{\partial B}$ 
    - \* Where  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial B2} = (\frac{1}{m})(A2 - Y)$
    - \* And  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial B1} = A1 * (1 - A1) * W2 * (\frac{1}{m})(A2 - Y)$

### 4 Derivations for $\frac{\partial L}{\partial W2}$ , $\frac{\partial L}{\partial B2}$ and $\frac{\partial L}{\partial W1}$ , $\frac{\partial L}{\partial B1}$

- Functions used so far:
  1.  $Z1 = W1.X + B1$
  2.  $A1 = \frac{1}{1+e^{-Z1}}$
  3.  $Z2 = W2.A1 + B2$
  4.  $A2 = \frac{1}{1+e^{-Z2}}$
  5.  $L = -(\frac{1}{m}) * \sum(Y * \log(A2) + (1 - Y) * \log(1 - A2))$
- $\frac{\partial L}{\partial W2}$  derivation:
  - By the Chain rule,  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial W2} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial A2} * \frac{\partial A2}{\partial Z2} * \frac{\partial Z2}{\partial W2}$
  - Using function 5,  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial A2} = (-\frac{1}{m})(\frac{Y-A2}{A2*(1-A2)})$
  - Using function 4,  $\frac{\partial A2}{\partial Z2} = A2 * (1 - A2)$
  - Using function 3,  $\frac{\partial Z2}{\partial W2} = A1$
  - $\frac{\partial L}{\partial W2} = (-\frac{1}{m})(\frac{Y-A2}{A2*(1-A2)}) * A2 * (1 - A2) * A1$   
 $= (\frac{1}{m})(A2 - Y) * A1$
- $\frac{\partial L}{\partial B2}$  derivation:
  - By the Chain rule,  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial B2} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial A2} * \frac{\partial A2}{\partial Z2} * \frac{\partial Z2}{\partial B2}$

- Using function 5,  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial A2} = (-\frac{1}{m})(\frac{Y-A2}{A2*(1-A2)})$
- Using function 4,  $\frac{\partial A2}{\partial Z2} = A2 * (1 - A2)$
- Using function 3,  $\frac{\partial Z2}{\partial B2} = 1$
- $= \hookrightarrow \frac{\partial L}{\partial B2} = (-\frac{1}{m})(\frac{Y-A2}{A2*(1-A2)}) * A2 * (1 - A2)$   
 $= (\frac{1}{m})(A2 - Y)$
- $\frac{\partial L}{\partial W1}$  derivation:
  - By the Chain rule,  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial W1} = \frac{\partial A1}{\partial Z1} * \frac{\partial Z1}{\partial W1} * \frac{\partial L}{\partial Z2} * \frac{\partial Z2}{\partial A1}$
  - Using function 2,  $\frac{\partial A1}{\partial Z1} = A1 * (1 - A1)$
  - Using function 1,  $\frac{\partial Z1}{\partial W1} = X$
  - Using  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial W2}$  derivation,  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial Z2} = (\frac{1}{m})(A2 - Y)$
  - Using function 3,  $\frac{\partial Z2}{\partial A1} = W2$
  - $= \hookrightarrow \frac{\partial L}{\partial W1} = X * A1 * (1 - A1) * W2 * (\frac{1}{m})(A2 - Y)$
- $\frac{\partial L}{\partial B1}$  derivation:
  - By the Chain rule,  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial B1} = \frac{\partial A1}{\partial Z1} * \frac{\partial Z1}{\partial B1} * \frac{\partial L}{\partial Z2} * \frac{\partial Z2}{\partial A1}$
  - Using function 2,  $\frac{\partial A1}{\partial Z1} = A1 * (1 - A1)$
  - Using function 1,  $\frac{\partial Z1}{\partial B1} = 1$
  - Using  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial W2}$  derivation,  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial Z2} = (\frac{1}{m})(A2 - Y)$
  - Using function 3,  $\frac{\partial Z2}{\partial A1} = W2$
  - $= \hookrightarrow \frac{\partial L}{\partial B1} = A1 * (1 - A1) * W2 * (\frac{1}{m})(A2 - Y)$