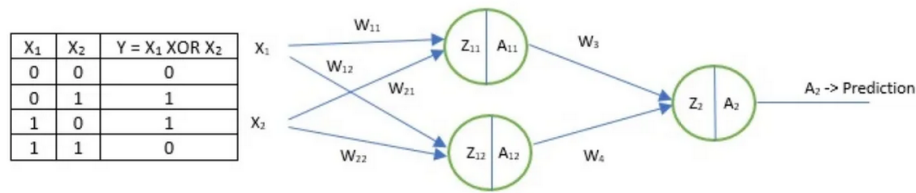


XOR single-layer model theory

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1 Setup



- Where the weights W_{11} , W_{12} , W_{21} and W_{22} are together in an array W_1 , as the hidden weights, initially given random values
- Weights W_3 and W_4 are together in array W_2 , as the output weights
- Z_{11} and Z_{12} are together in an array Z_1 , and is the dot product of the W_1 array and the input array (X)
- A_{11} and A_{12} are together in an array A_1 , and is $\text{sigmoid}(Z_1)$
 - Where $\text{sigmoid}(Z) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-Z}}$
- Z_2 is the dot product of the W_2 array and A_1
- A_2 is $\text{sigmoid}(Z_2)$, 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 A_2

3 Back Propagation

- Once a prediction is obtained, you then move back through the network adjusting the weights
- The "Loss" (L) (how wrong the prediction is) can be calculated with the Loss function, which calculates the average difference between the prediction (A_2) 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 $L = -(\frac{1}{m}) * \sum(Y * \log(A2) + (1 - Y) * \log(1 - A2))$
- Weights 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 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial W2} = (A2 - Y) * A1$
 - And $\frac{\partial L}{\partial W1} = X * A1 * (1 - A1) * W2 * (A2 - Y)$

4 Derivations for $\frac{\partial L}{\partial W2}$ and $\frac{\partial L}{\partial W1}$

- Functions used so far:
 1. $Z1 = W1.X$
 2. $A1 = \frac{1}{1+e^{-Z1}}$
 3. $Z2 = W2.A1$
 4. $A2 = \frac{1}{1+e^{-Z2}}$
 5. $L = -(\frac{1}{m}) * \sum(Y * \log(A2) + (1 - Y) * \log(1 - A2))$