

Consider some sort of network connectivity model with outputs F_i . Let our total error function look like

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i (T_i - F_i)^2$$

where

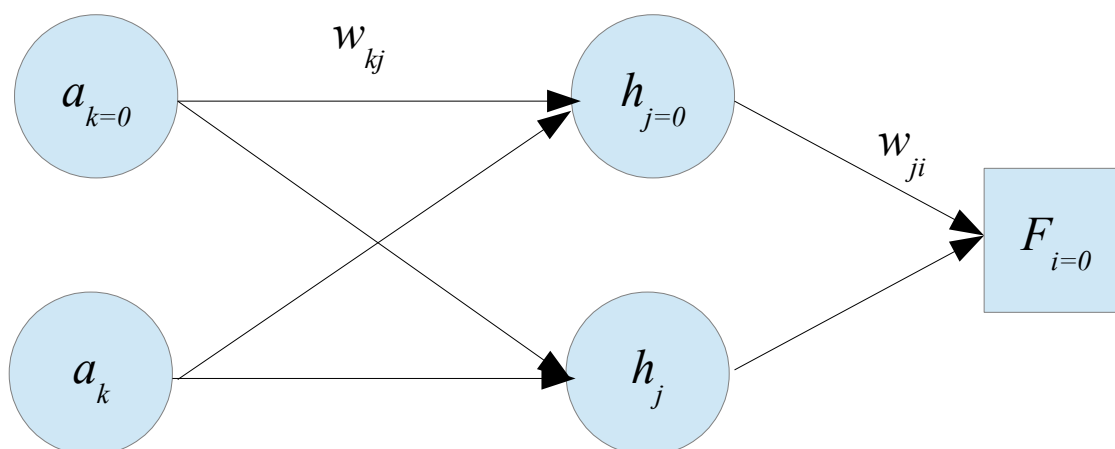
- F_i - Output Activation (what we got): i is the target node index
- T_i - Target Output Activation (what we want): i is the target-node index
- E - Error function for a single training-set model

Where the $\frac{1}{2}$ is there to remove an unneeded factor of two from the derivative and we want to find the minimum with respect to all the weights w (index labels α, β) for all the layers (index label γ), $w_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$, across all the training set data. I am using Greek index variables so as to not confuse this general indexing with the more specific version to be used later. To find a minimum we generally would take the gradient with respect to $w_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$, set it equal to zero and then solve for all the weights through the simultaneous equations. The problem is that there may not be a true zero. In general, we need to find the minimum in E with respect to the weights. We thus have a minimization problem. There are many ways to find a minimum in an N -dimensional phase space. The simplest approach is gradient (steepest) decent, where we go “down hill” in weight space. We modify each weight by the negative derivative and put in a “learning factor”, which I am calling λ , to allow us to control how far things can move down hill in each step:

$$\Delta w_{\alpha\beta\gamma} = -\lambda \frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{\alpha\beta\gamma}}.$$

Note that you can also make λ adaptive by making it dependent on the value of the error function E or the individual weights or itself (this type of adaptability is much more complex than it seems).

Now consider the following simple connectivity model for a single output activation:



For only a single output node:

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{j0}} = -(T_0 - F_0) f' \left(\sum_J h_J w_{J0} \right) h_j$$

and

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{kj}} = -a_k f' \left(\sum_K a_K w_{Kj} \right) (T_0 - F_0) f' \left(\sum_J h_J w_{J0} \right) w_{j0}$$

where

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$$

so

$$f'(x) = f(x)(1 - f(x))$$

Before we dive into the XOR problem, let's change the problem to solve for AND and then for OR. Figure out the error functions for AND and OR, implement them in your spreadsheet, and then in the programming language of your choice (this latter code will need to be configurable and is what you will be submitting).

For the AND and OR networks calculate the six Δw values for each weight in the network and apply them, iteratively, for each training model and observe the convergence. Now try this same process for the XOR connectivity model. This experimentation should be done in your spreadsheet.