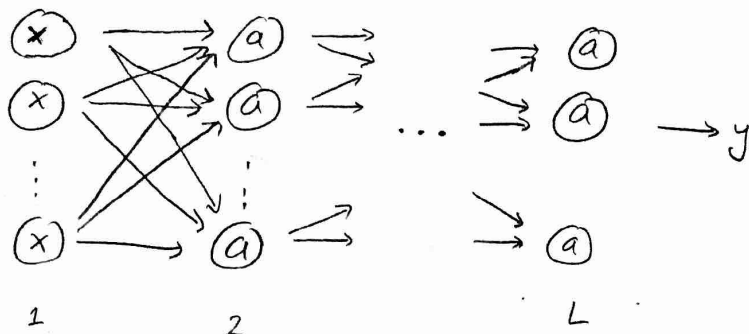
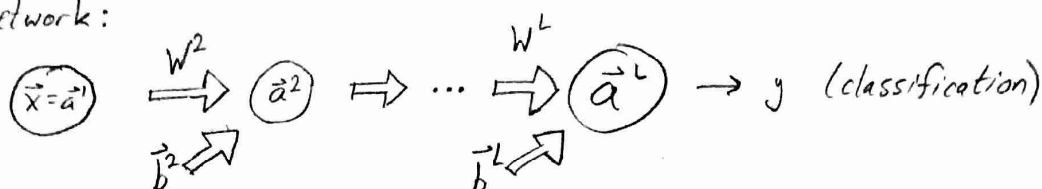


# Feedforward algorithm derivation

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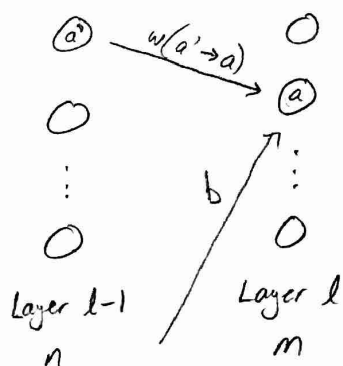
Network:



For each neuron in a layer, we weight the incoming activations from the previous layer and add a bias.

Formally, for a layer  $l$ , let  $n$  be the number of neurons in the previous layer  $l-1$ , and  $m$  be the number in this layer  $l$ . Let  $a$  denote activation values in this layer  $l$ , and  $a'$  denote values from the previous layer  $l-1$ . Finally,  $b$  denotes bias values and  $w$  denotes weights coming into this layer  $l$ . We will express  $w$  as  $w(a' \rightarrow a_i)$  to indicate it is the weight applied to  $a'_i$  in computing  $a_i$ . (Don't worry much about indices; we'll see that they're not really necessary.)

Note: Layers are indexed 1 to  $L$ , ( $L = \# \text{ layers}$ ).



Then for the  $i^{\text{th}}$  neuron in this layer, we compute the activation as:

$$z_i = \sum_{a'} w(a' \rightarrow a_i) \cdot a' + b_i$$

$$a_i = \sigma(z_i)$$

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So, putting all of the activations  $a_i$  together  $1 \leq i \leq m$ , we get:

$$\vec{z} = \sum_{a'} \vec{w}(a' \rightarrow \vec{a}) \cdot a' + \vec{b} = W\vec{a}' + \vec{b} \quad \text{where } W \text{ is the matrix of column vectors in the sum.}$$

$$\vec{a} = \vec{\sigma}(\vec{z})$$

(Here I am defining the matrix  $W$  as the list of column vectors shown above, and I use the notation  $\vec{\sigma}(\vec{z})$  to mean  $(\sigma(z_1), \dots, \sigma(z_m))$ ).

To express this in terms of layer numbers (i.e.  $l$ ), we'll use the superscript  $\vec{a}^l, \vec{b}^l, W^l$ , etc. to denote activations in layer  $l$ , and biases/weights coming into layer  $l$ . Then we translate the  $a/a'$  notation to:

$$\vec{z}^l = W^l \vec{a}^{l-1} + \vec{b}^l$$

$$\vec{a}^l = \vec{\sigma}(\vec{z}^l)$$

The classification chosen is therefore the index of the largest activation value in the last layer, that is:

$$y = \underset{i}{\operatorname{argmax}} \vec{a}^L \quad \text{where } i \text{ indexes values of } \vec{a}^L$$

With this info, we present the feedforward algorithm, which produces the activations in each layer  $\vec{a}^1, \dots, \vec{a}^L$ , and the classification algorithm, which produces a classification.

### Feedforward ( $\vec{x}$ )

• Given weight matrices  $W^2, \dots, W^L$  and bias vectors  $\vec{b}^2, \dots, \vec{b}^L$  for each layer,

• Declare vars:

$A$ , the list of activations

$\vec{a}^1$ , the activations from the previous layer

$\vec{a}$ , the activation in current layer

$\vec{z}$ , intermediary weighted sum in current layer

• Add  $\vec{x}$  to  $A$

•  $\vec{a}' = \vec{x}$

• For each  $\vec{b}, W$  in bias vectors, weight matrices:

$$\vec{z} = W\vec{a}' + \vec{b}$$

$$\vec{a} = \vec{\sigma}(\vec{z})$$

• Add  $\vec{a}$  to  $A$

$$\vec{a}' = \vec{a}$$

• Return  $A$

Classify ( $\vec{x}$ )

• Declare vars:

$\vec{a}$ , the activations in the last layer after feeding forward  $\vec{x}$

$y$ , the classification

•  $\vec{a}$  = last item in  $\text{Feedforward}(\vec{x})$

•  $y = \arg\max_i \vec{a}$

• Return  $y$