

2022/07/08

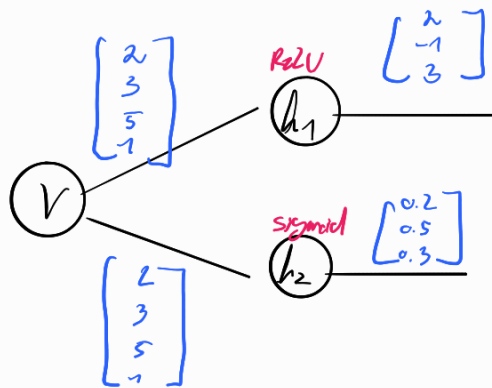
### Exercise 3

Consider a neural network in which a vectored node  $v$  feeds into two distinct vectored nodes  $h_1$  and  $h_2$  computing different functions. The functions computed at the nodes are  $h_1 = \text{ReLU}(W_1 v)$  and  $h_2 = \text{sigmoid}(W_2 v)$ . We do not know anything about the values of the variables in other parts of the network, but we know that  $h_1 = [2, -1, 3]^T$  and  $h_2 = [0.2, 0.5, 0.3]^T$ , that are connected to the node  $v = [2, 3, 5, 1]^T$ . Furthermore the loss gradients are  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial h_1} = [-2, 1, 4]^T$  and  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial h_2} = [1, 3, 2]^T$ , respectively. Show that the backpropagated loss gradient  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial v}$  can be computed in terms of  $W_1$  and  $W_2$  as follows:

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial v} = W_1^T \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} + W_2^T \begin{bmatrix} 0.16 \\ 0.75 \\ -0.42 \end{bmatrix} \quad (5)$$

What are the sizes of  $W_1, W_2$  and  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial v}$ ?

Remember that  $\text{ReLU}(x) = \max(0, x)$  and  $\text{sigmoid}(x) = \frac{\exp(x)}{\exp(x) + 1}$ .



$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial h_1} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial h_2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

• With backpropagation rule

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial h_1} \cdot \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial h_2} \cdot \frac{\partial h_2}{\partial v}$$

$$= W_1^T \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial h_1} \odot \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial z_1} \right) + W_2^T \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial h_2} \odot \frac{\partial h_2}{\partial z_2} \right)$$

$$\text{with } z_1 = W_1 v, \quad h_1 = \text{ReLU}(z_1) \implies \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial z_1} = \text{ReLU}'(z_1)$$

$$z_2 = W_2 v, \quad h_2 = \text{sigmoid}(z_2) \implies \frac{\partial h_2}{\partial z_2} = \sigma(z_2) (1 - \sigma(z_2))$$

$$\implies \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial z_1} \quad \text{ReLU}' = \begin{cases} 1 & z_i > 0 \\ 0 & z_i \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{from } h_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \implies z_1 = W_1 v = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \implies \text{ReLU}'(z_1) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\implies \frac{\partial L}{\partial h_1} \odot \text{ReLU}'(z_1) = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \odot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial h_2}{\partial z_2} \quad \sigma'(z) = \sigma(z)(1 - \sigma(z))$$

$$\text{From } h_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow z_2 = W_2 V \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \sigma'(z_2) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 \cdot 0.8 \\ 0.5 \cdot 0.5 \\ 0.3 \cdot 0.7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.16 \\ 0.25 \\ 0.21 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial h_2} \odot \sigma'(z_2) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \odot \begin{bmatrix} 0.16 \\ 0.25 \\ 0.21 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.16 \\ 0.75 \\ 0.42 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Sizes: } V \in \mathbb{R}^a \quad h_1, h_2 \in \mathbb{R}^b \quad W_1, W_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times a} \quad \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial V} \in \mathbb{R}^a$$