

Be part of a better internet. [Get 20% off membership for a limited time](#)

# Back Propagation Algorithm - Numerical Solved



Sujan Karna · [Follow](#)

3 min read · Dec 27, 2023

29

4

W+

▶

↑

...

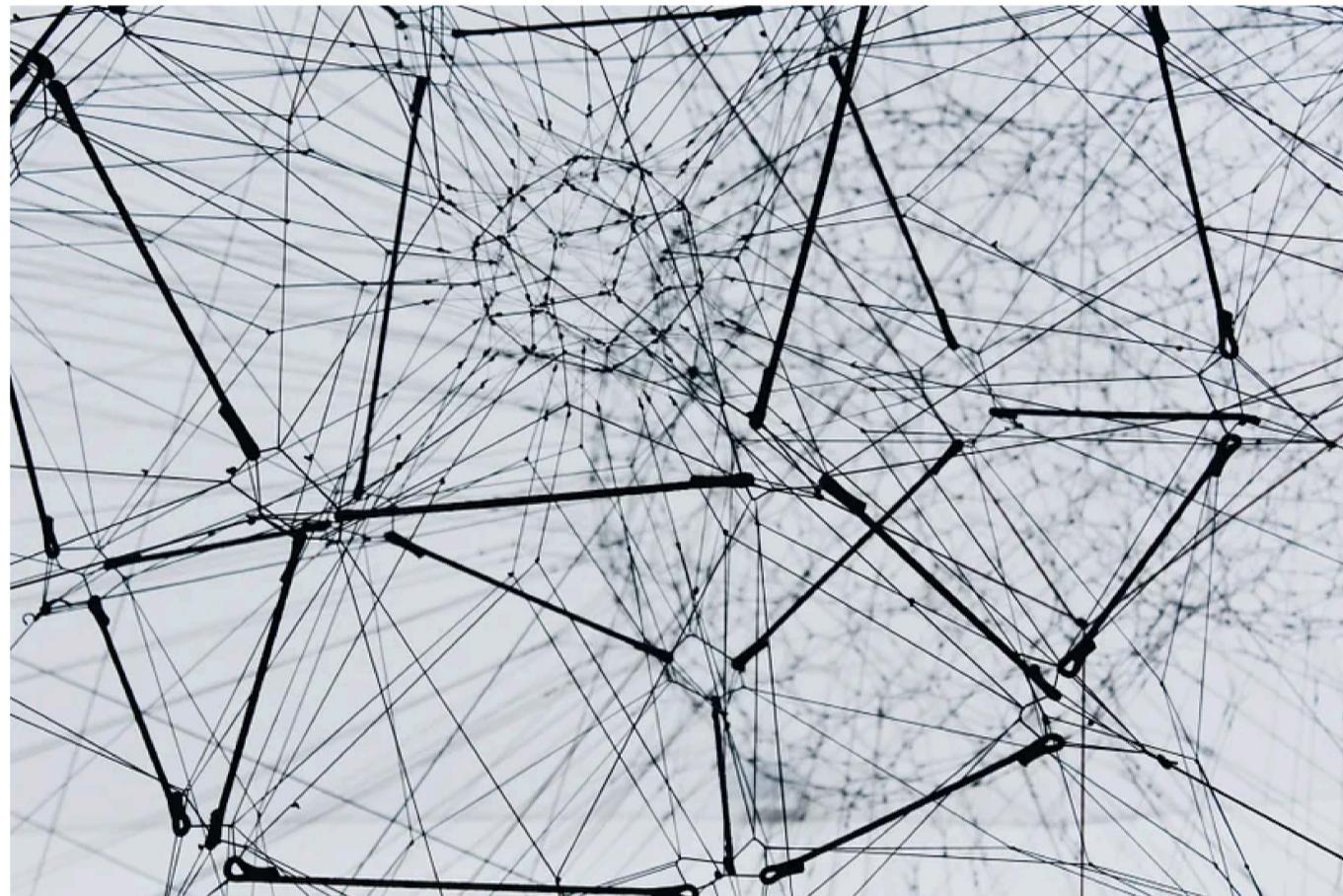
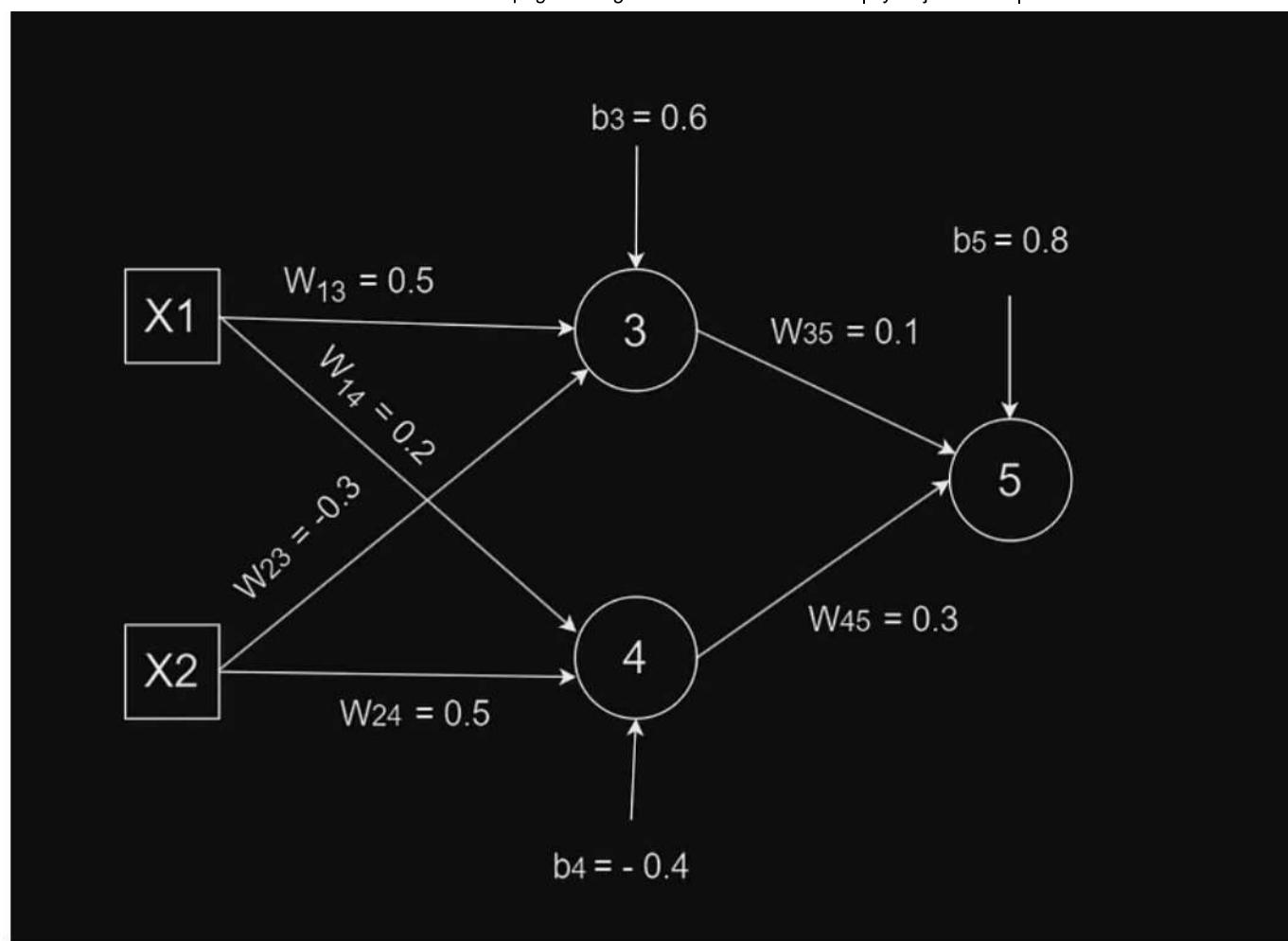


Photo by [Alina Grubnyak](#) on [Unsplash](#)

Q. Consider a *multilayer feed-forward neural network* given below. Let the *learning rate* be 0.5. Assume initial values of weights and biases as given in the table below. Train the network for the training tuples (1, 1, 0) and (0, 1, 1), where last number is target output. Show weight and bias updates by using [back-propagation algorithm](#). Assume that [sigmoid activation function](#) is used in the network.

W13	W14	W23	W24	W35	W45	b3	b4	b5
0.5	0.2	-0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.6	-0.4	0.8

Weight and Bias values



Neural Network

*Solution:***Step 1:** Initialization

a. Inputs and Outputs for 2 iterations:

X1	X2	Output( $\tau$ )
1	1	0
0	1	1

Inputs and Outputs

b. Initial weight and bias values:

W <sub>13</sub>	W <sub>14</sub>	W <sub>23</sub>	W <sub>24</sub>	W <sub>35</sub>	W <sub>45</sub>	b <sub>3</sub>	b <sub>4</sub>	b <sub>5</sub>
0.5	0.2	-0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.6	-0.4	0.8

Initial weight and bias values

c. Learning rate ( $\eta$ ) = 0.5

d. Activation function = Sigmoid function

$$(i.e. \sigma = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}})$$

Sigmoid Function

**Step 2:** The termination condition for our algorithm, according to the question, is when we complete 2 iterations.

**Iteration 1**

Input and Output values:

X1	X2	Output( $\tau$ )
1	1	0

Input and output for Iteration 1

Weight(W) and bias(b) values:

W13	W14	W23	W24	W35	W45	b3	b4	b5
0.5	0.2	-0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.6	-0.4	0.8

Weight and bias values for iteration 1

a. Calculate the input(I) and output(O) for each layer

*-For input layer*

$$O_1 = I_1 = 1$$

$$O_2 = I_2 = 1$$

Input and outputs of Input layer

*-For hidden layer*

$$\begin{aligned} I_3 &= O_1 \times W_{13} + O_2 \times W_{23} + b_3 \\ &= 1 \times 0.5 + 1 \times (-0.3) + 0.6 \\ &= 0.5 - 0.3 + 0.6 \\ &= 0.8 \end{aligned}$$

$$O_3 = \frac{1}{1+e^{-I_3}} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-0.8}} = 0.69$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_4 &= O_1 \times W_{14} + O_2 \times W_{24} + b_4 \\ &= 1 \times 0.2 + 1 \times 0.5 + (-0.4) \\ &= 0.2 + 0.5 - 0.4 \\ &= 0.3 \end{aligned}$$

$$O_4 = \frac{1}{1+e^{-I_4}} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-0.3}} = 0.5744$$

Inputs and outputs for hidden layer

*-For output layer*

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_5 &= O_3 \times W_{35} + O_4 \times W_{45} + b_5 \\
 &= 0.69 \times 0.1 + 0.5744 \times 0.3 + 0.8 \\
 &= 0.0690 + 0.1723 + 0.8 \\
 &= 1.0413
 \end{aligned}$$

$$O_5 = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-I_5}} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-1.0413}} = 0.7391$$

Input and output of output layer

b. Calculation of error at each node:

$$Err_j = O_j(1 - O_j)(T_j - O_j)$$

Error calculation formula for output layer

*- For output layer:*

$$\begin{aligned}
 Err_5 &= O_5(1 - O_5)(\tau - O_5) \\
 &= 0.7391(1 - 0.7391)(0 - 0.7391) \\
 &= 0.7391(0.2609)(-0.7391) \\
 &= -0.1425
 \end{aligned}$$

Error calculation for output layer

$$Err_j = O_j(1 - O_j) \sum_k Err_k w_{jk}$$

Error calculation formula for hidden layer

*- For hidden layer:*

$$\begin{aligned}
 Err_4 &= O_4(1 - O_4)(Err_5 \times W_{45}) \\
 &= 0.5744(1 - 0.5744)(-0.1425 \times 0.3) \\
 &= 0.5744(0.4256)(-0.04275) \\
 &= -0.010451
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Err_3 &= O_3(1 - O_3)(Err_5 \times W_{35}) \\
 &= 0.69(1 - 0.69)(-0.1425 \times 0.1) \\
 &= 0.69(0.31)(-0.1425) \\
 &= -0.030481
 \end{aligned}$$

c. Update the weight

$$W_{ij}(\text{new}) = W_{ij}(\text{old}) + l \times O_i \times Err_j$$

Formula for new weight calculation

$$W_{45}(\text{new}) = W_{45}(\text{old}) + l \times O_4 \times Err_5 = 0.3 + 0.5 \times 0.5744 \times (-0.1425) = 0.2591$$

$$W_{35}(\text{new}) = W_{35}(\text{old}) + l \times O_3 \times Err_5 = 0.1 + 0.5 \times 0.69 \times (-0.1425) = 0.0508$$

$$W_{24}(\text{new}) = W_{24}(\text{old}) + l \times O_2 \times Err_4 = 0.5 + 0.5 \times 1 \times (-0.010451) = 0.494775$$

$$W_{14}(\text{new}) = W_{14}(\text{old}) + l \times O_1 \times Err_4 = 0.2 + 0.5 \times 1 \times (-0.010451) = 0.194774$$

$$W_{23}(\text{new}) = W_{23}(\text{old}) + l \times O_2 \times Err_3 = -0.3 + 0.5 \times 1 \times (-0.030481) = -0.315240$$

$$W_{13}(\text{new}) = W_{13}(\text{old}) + l \times O_1 \times Err_3 = 0.5 + 0.5 \times 1 \times (-0.030481) = 0.484759$$

Updated weight values

d. Update the bias value

$$b_j = b_{j(\text{old})} + l \times Err_j$$

Formula for new bias calculation

$$b_3 = b_{3(\text{old})} + l \times Err_3 = 0.6 + 0.5 \times (-0.030481) = 0.584759$$

$$b_4 = b_{4(\text{old})} + l \times Err_4 = -0.4 + 0.5 \times (-0.010451) = -0.405225$$

$$b_5 = b_{5(\text{old})} + l \times Err_5 = 0.8 + 0.5 \times (-0.1425) = 0.7288$$

Updated bias values

*Iteration 2*

Input and output values:

X1	X2	Output( $\tau$ )
0	1	1

Input and output for iteration 2

Weight(W) and bias(b) values:

W13	W14	W23	W24	W35	W45	b3	b4	b5
0.4848	0.1948	-0.315	0.4948	0.0508	0.2591	0.5848	-0.405	0.7288

New weight and bias values for iteration 2

a. Calculate the input(I) and output(O) for each layer

**-For input layer**

$$O_1 = I_1 = 0$$

$$O_2 = I_2 = 1$$

Input and output for input layer

**-For hidden layer:**

$$\begin{aligned} I_3 &= O_1 \times W_{13} + O_2 \times W_{23} + b_3 \\ &= 0 \times 0.4848 + 1 \times (-0.315) + 0.5848 \\ &= 0 - 0.315 + 0.5848 \\ &= 0.2698 \end{aligned}$$

$$O_3 = \frac{1}{1+e^{-I_3}} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-0.2698}} = 0.567044$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_4 &= O_1 \times W_{14} + O_2 \times W_{24} + b_4 \\ &= 0 \times 0.1948 + 1 \times 0.4948 + (-0.405) \\ &= 0 + 0.4948 - 0.405 \\ &= 0.0898 \end{aligned}$$

$$O_4 = \frac{1}{1+e^{-I_4}} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-0.0898}} = 0.522435$$

Input and output for hidden layer

**-For output layer:**

$$\begin{aligned} I_5 &= O_3 \times W_{35} + O_4 \times W_{45} + b_5 \\ &= 0.567044 \times 0.0508 + 0.522435 \times 0.2591 + 0.7288 \\ &= 0.892969 \end{aligned}$$

$$O_5 = \frac{1}{1+e^{-I_5}} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-0.892969}} = 0.709502$$

Input and output for output layer

b. Calculation of error at each node:

- **For output layer:**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Err}_5 &= O_5(1 - O_5)(\tau - O_5) \\ &= 0.709502(1 - 0.709502)(1 - 0.709502) \\ &= 0.709502(0.290498)(0.290498) \\ &= 0.059874 \end{aligned}$$

- **For hidden layer:**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Err}_4 &= O_4(1 - O_4)(\text{Err}_5 \times W_{45}) \\ &= 0.522435(1 - 0.522435)(0.059874 \times 0.2591) \\ &= 0.003871 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Err}_3 &= O_3(1 - O_3)(\text{Err}_5 \times W_{35}) \\ &= 0.567044(1 - 0.567044)(0.059874 \times 0.0508) \\ &= 0.567044(0.432956)(0.003042) \\ &= 0.000747 \end{aligned}$$

Error calculation for hidden and output layer

c. Update the weight

$$\begin{aligned} W_{45(\text{new})} &= W_{45(\text{old})} + l \times O_4 \times \text{Err}_5 = 0.2591 + 0.5 \times 0.522435 \times 0.059874 = 0.274740 \\ W_{35(\text{new})} &= W_{35(\text{old})} + l \times O_3 \times \text{Err}_5 = 0.0508 + 0.5 \times 0.567044 \times 0.059874 = 0.067776 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W_{24(\text{new})} &= W_{24(\text{old})} + l \times O_2 \times \text{Err}_4 = 0.4948 + 0.5 \times 1 \times 0.003871 = 0.496735 \\ W_{14(\text{new})} &= W_{14(\text{old})} + l \times O_1 \times \text{Err}_4 = 0.1948 + 0.5 \times 0 \times 0.003871 = 0.1948 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W_{23(\text{new})} &= W_{23(\text{old})} + l \times O_2 \times \text{Err}_3 = -0.315 + 0.5 \times 1 \times 0.000747 = -0.314626 \\ W_{13(\text{new})} &= W_{13(\text{old})} + l \times O_1 \times \text{Err}_3 = 0.4848 + 0.5 \times 0 \times 0.000747 = 0.4848 \end{aligned}$$

New weight calculation

d. Update the bias value

$$b_3 = b_{3(\text{old})} + l \times \text{Err}_3 = 0.5848 + 0.5 \times 0.000747 = 0.585173$$

$$b_4 = b_{4(\text{old})} + l \times \text{Err}_4 = -0.405 + 0.5 \times 0.003871 = -0.403064$$

$$b_5 = b_{5(\text{old})} + l \times \text{Err}_5 = 0.7288 + 0.5 \times 0.059874 = 0.758737$$

Updated bias values

Since we completed 2 iterations, according to question, our calculation stops here.

The updated weight and bias values after second iterations are:

W13	W14	W23	W24	W35	W45	b3	b4	b5
0.4848	0.1948	-0.315	0.4967	0.0678	0.2747	0.5852	-0.403	0.7587

Backpropagation

Neural Networks

Machine Learning

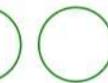
Classification

Data Ware Housing



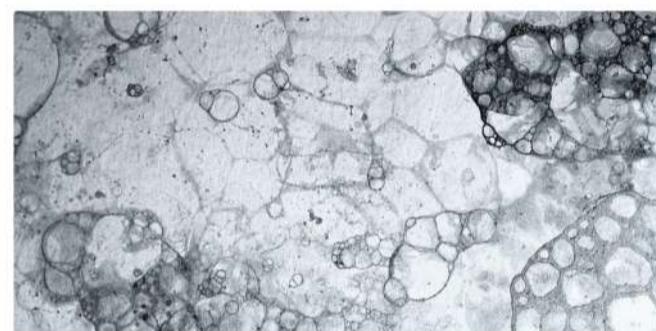
## Written by Sujan Karna

31 Followers

[Follow](#)

Passionate Web Developer & Data Science Enthusiast

### More from Sujan Karna



Sujan Karna

### K-Means Algorithm Solved Numerical

Q. Apply K(=2)-Means algorithm over the data (185, 72), (170, 56), (168, 60), (179, 68), (182, 7...

Dec 18, 2023

116

5



...



Sujan Karna

### Density Based- DBSCAN Numerical

Q. Given the points A(3, 7), B(4, 6), C(5, 5), D(6, 4), E(7, 3), F(6, 2), G(7, 2) and H(8, 4), Fin...

Dec 20, 2023

7



...

### Naive Bayes Classifier



$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A) P(A)}{P(B)}$$

Sujan Karna

### Naive Bayesian Classification - Numerical Solved

Q. Consider the following data set.

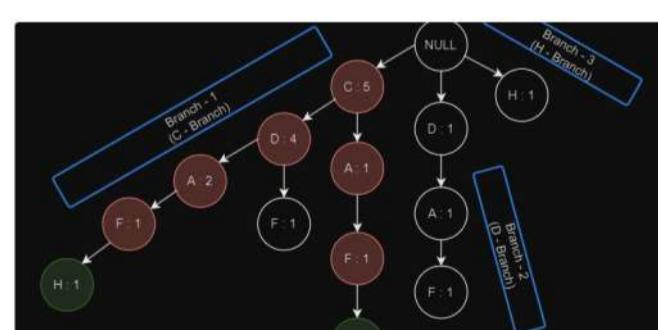
Jan 7

29

1



...



Sujan Karna

### Frequent Pattern Mining-FP Growth Numerical

Q. Generate the frequent pattern from the following data set using FP growth, where...

Jan 11

18

2



...

( See all from Sujan Karna )

## Recommended from Medium

**AHMETKARNA**

*Software Development Engineer* Mar. 2020 – May 2021

- Developed Amazon checkout and payment services to handle traffic of 10 Million daily global transactions
- Integrated Iframes for credit cards and bank accounts to secure 80% of all consumer traffic and prevent CSRF, cross-site scripting, and cookie-jacking
- Led Your Transactions implementation for JavaScript front-end framework to showcase consumer transactions and reduce call center costs by \$25 Million
- Recovered Saudi Arabia checkout failure impacting 4000+ customers due to incorrect GET form redirection

---

**Projects**

**NinjaPrep.io (React)**

- Platform to offer coding problem practice with built in code editor and written + video solutions in React
- Utilized Nginx to reverse proxy IP address on Digital Ocean hosts
- Developed using Styled-Components for 95% CSS styling to ensure proper CSS scoping
- Implemented Docker with Seccomp to safely run user submitted code with < 2.2s runtime

**HeatMap (JavaScript)**

- Visualized Google Takeout location data of location history using Google Maps API and Google Maps heatmap code with React
- Included local file system storage to reliably handle 5mb of location history data
- Implemented Express to include routing between pages and jQuery to parse Google Map and implement heatmap overlay

 Alexander Nguyen in Level Up Coding

### The resume that got a software engineer a \$300,000 job at Google.

1-page. Well-formatted.

 Jun 1  16.5K  257

  ...



 Ansa Baby in Tech & TensorFlow

### Mathematics Behind Support Vector Machines (SVM) Algorithm

A Detailed Guide to Understand the Mathematics Behind SVM

 Jul 24  52  1

  ...

## Lists



### Predictive Modeling w/ Python

20 stories · 1428 saves



### Practical Guides to Machine Learning

10 stories · 1725 saves



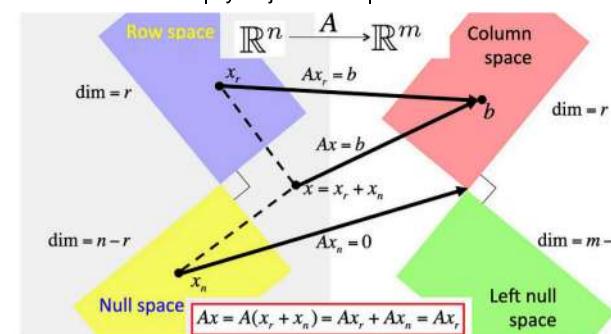
### Natural Language Processing

1625 stories · 1191 saves



### The New Chatbots: ChatGPT, Bard, and Beyond

12 stories · 436 saves



Thrisha Aib

## BACKPROPAGATION ALGORITHM

Demystifying Backpropagation: The Backbone of Neural Network Training

Apr 17

1



...

Joseph Robinson, Ph.D. in Towards AI

## The Fundamental Mathematics of Machine Learning

A Deep Dive into Vector Norms, Linear Algebra, Calculus

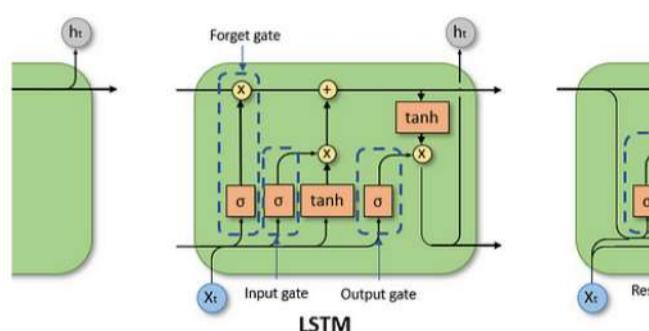
Jul 26

447

5



...



Jonte Dancker in Towards Data Science

## A Brief Introduction to Recurrent Neural Networks

An introduction to RNN, LSTM, and GRU and their implementation

Dec 26, 2022

624

7



...

Ransaka Ravihara

## CNN Basics Explained: Beginner's Guide

A simple introduction to convolution neural network

Feb 13

1



...

See more recommendations