

HWK4 part 3

1. Consider a dataset with 1000 categories and images which are 256 by 256 RGB images. Suppose that we process all this with a one-layer network without bias.

(a) Let W be the weight matrix. And let \mathbf{x} be an image that has been flattened out. What are the sizes of W and \mathbf{x} ?

(b) Write down the formula that describe how a single flattened-out image \mathbf{x} is being processed by the network and how the weight matrix is being updated.

$$\mathbf{y} =$$

$$\mathbf{p} =$$

$$\mathbf{e} =$$

$$W = W +$$

(c) Explain intuitively the meaning of the last formula (explain it in term of template matching)

(d) Write down the formula that describe how a minibatch X of 200 flattened out images is being processed by the network and how the weight matrix is being updated.

$$Y =$$

$$P =$$

$$E =$$

$$W = W +$$

- (e) Make sure that you understand how the outer product appearing in the equations without batch becomes a matrix multiplication in the equation with batch.
- (f) What are the sizes of the matrices X , Y , P and E used in the above equations? What should be the sizes of these matrices when you use Pytorch?

2. Compute the gradient of the following functions:

- (a) $f(x, y, z) = xy + yz + xz$. Find $\nabla f(x, y, z)$ as well as $\nabla f(1, 2, 5)$.

- (b) $f(x, y, z) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$. Find $\nabla f(x, y, z)$ as well as $\nabla f(1, 2, 5)$.

- (c) $f(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n) = w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + w_3x_3 + \dots + w_nx_n$ where the w_i 's are constants. Find $\nabla f(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n)$.

(d) $L(w_1, w_2, w_3) = A(w_1)^2 + B(w_2)^2 + C(w_3)^2$ where A, B and C are constants. Find $\nabla L(w_1, w_2, w_3)$

(e) $L(w_1, w_2, w_3) = \log(e^{w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + w_3 x_3})$ where the x_i 's are constants. Find $\nabla L(w_1, w_2, w_3)$

(f) $L(w_{11}, w_{12}, w_{21}, w_{22}) = x_1 p_1 w_{11} + x_1 p_2 w_{12} + x_2 p_1 w_{21} + x_2 p_2 w_{22}$ where the x_i 's and p_i 's are constants. Find $\nabla L(w_{11}, w_{12}, w_{21}, w_{22})$.