

Q5 - OR part

$$(a) W^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} w_{11} & w_{12} \\ w_{21} & w_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$W^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} w_{31} \\ w_{32} \end{bmatrix}$$

(b) First, let's define v_1, v_2 :

$$v_1 = w_{11} \cdot 1 + w_{12} \cdot x$$

$$v_2 = w_{21} \cdot 1 + w_{22} \cdot x$$

Now let's define o_1, o_2 :

$$o_1 = \phi(v_1) = \phi(w_{11} + w_{12} \cdot x)$$

$$o_2 = \phi(v_2) = \phi(w_{21} + w_{22} \cdot x)$$

$$\text{So, } g(x) = w_{31} \cdot o_1 + w_{32} \cdot o_2 = w_{31} \cdot \phi(w_{11} + w_{12} \cdot x) + w_{32} \cdot \phi(w_{21} + w_{22} \cdot x)$$

(c) The function $g(x)$ is:

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} \phi(-\frac{x-1}{2}), & x < 0 \\ \phi(x-1), & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{And } \phi(x) = \max(0, x), \text{ so: } \phi(-\frac{x-1}{2}) = \max(0, -\frac{x-1}{2})$$

$$\phi(x-1) = \max(0, x-1)$$

$$g = \begin{cases} \phi(-\frac{x-1}{2}), & x < 0 \\ \phi(x-1), & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

When will $g = g$?

When:

$$w_{31} \cdot \phi(w_{11} + w_{12} \cdot x) + w_{32} \cdot \phi(w_{21} + w_{22} \cdot x) = \begin{cases} \phi(-\frac{x-1}{2}), & x < 0 \\ \phi(x-1), & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

(L) Cont, hypd:

With sft of wrights:

$$w_{11} = -\frac{1}{2}, w_{12} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$w_{21} = 1, w_{22} = -1$$

$$w_{31} = 1, w_{32} = 1$$

Wright:

for $x \geq 0$:

$$\hat{y} = 1 \cdot \phi(-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{x}{2}) + 1 \cdot \phi(1+x)$$

$$\phi(x-1) = \max(x-1, 0) = 0$$

$$\hat{y} = \phi(-\frac{x-1}{2}) = g(x)$$

for $x < 0$:

$$\hat{y} = 1 \cdot \phi(-\frac{x-1}{2}) + 1 \cdot \phi(x-1)$$

$$\phi(-\frac{x-1}{2}) = \max(-\frac{x-1}{2}, 0) = 0$$

$$\hat{y} = g(x)$$

Q5 - 6th part

$$(d) L = (y - g(w))^2$$

∇L will have 6 elements, one for each weight.

$$\nabla L = \left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_{11}}, \frac{\partial L}{\partial w_{12}}, \dots, \frac{\partial L}{\partial w_{32}} \right]$$

A common term that can help us would be:

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial g} = \delta = 2 \cdot (y(x) - g(x)), \text{ and we will apply the chain rule each time.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial L}{\partial w_{11}} &= \delta \cdot \frac{\partial g(x)}{\partial w_{11}} = \delta \cdot \frac{\partial (w_{31} \cdot \phi(w_{11} + w_{12}x) + w_{32} \cdot \phi(w_{21} + w_{22}x))}{\partial w_{11}} \\ &= \delta \cdot (w_{31} \cdot \phi'(w_{11} + w_{12}x) \cdot 1 + w_{32} \cdot 0) = \delta \cdot w_{31} \cdot \phi(w_{11} + w_{12}x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_{12}} = \delta \cdot \frac{\partial (w_{31} \cdot \phi(w_{11} + w_{12}x) + w_{32} \cdot \phi(w_{21} + w_{22}x))}{\partial w_{12}} = \delta \cdot w_{31} \cdot \phi'(w_{11} + w_{12}x) \cdot x$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_{21}} = \delta \cdot \frac{\partial (w_{31} \cdot \phi(w_{11} + w_{12}x) + w_{32} \cdot \phi(w_{21} + w_{22}x))}{\partial w_{21}} = \delta \cdot w_{32} \cdot \phi'(w_{21} + w_{22}x)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_{22}} = \delta \cdot w_{32} \cdot \phi'(w_{21} + w_{22}x) \cdot x$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_{31}} = \delta \cdot \phi(w_{11} + w_{12}x)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_{32}} = \delta \cdot \phi(w_{21} + w_{22}x)$$

$$\text{So } \nabla L = \left[\delta \cdot w_{31} \cdot \phi'(w_{11} + w_{12}x), \delta \cdot w_{31} \cdot \phi'(w_{11} + w_{12}x) \cdot x, \right. \\ \left. \delta \cdot w_{32} \cdot \phi'(w_{21} + w_{22}x), \delta \cdot w_{32} \cdot \phi'(w_{21} + w_{22}x) \cdot x, \right. \\ \left. \delta \cdot \phi(w_{11} + w_{12}x), \delta \cdot \phi(w_{21} + w_{22}x) \right]$$

orig part - Q5

$$(e) w_{11}' = -\eta \cdot \delta \cdot w_{11} \cdot \phi'(w_{11} + w_{12}x) + w_{11}$$

$$w_{12}' = -\eta \cdot \delta \cdot w_{11} \cdot \phi'(w_{11} + w_{12}x) \cdot x + w_{12}$$

$$w_{21}' = -\eta \cdot \delta \cdot w_{32} \cdot \phi'(w_{21} + w_{22}x) + w_{21}$$

$$w_{22}' = -\eta \cdot \delta \cdot w_{32} \cdot \phi'(w_{21} + w_{22}x) \cdot x + w_{22}$$

$$w_{31}' = -\eta \cdot \delta \cdot \phi(w_{21} + w_{22}x) + w_{31}$$

$$w_{32}' = -\eta \cdot \delta \cdot \phi(w_{21} + w_{22}x) + w_{32}$$

$$(f) \text{ Given: } x=0, y=0, w_{11}=1, w_{12}=1, w_{21}=-1, w_{22}=-1, \\ w_{31}=1, w_{32}=-1$$

$$L = (y)^2$$

$$y=0$$

$$y' = 1 \cdot \phi(1+1 \cdot 0) + 1 \cdot \phi(-1-1 \cdot 0) = 1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot (-1) = 0$$

$$L = (0-0)^2 = 0$$

$$L = (0-1)^2 = 1$$