Autopacke 2:

Au

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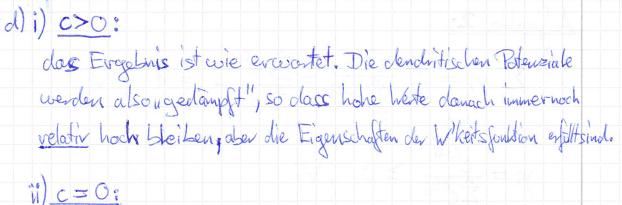
Au

Yi =
$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{e^{Cui}}{\sum_{j=1}^{N} e^{Cuj}} = \sum_{j=1}^{N} e^{Cuj}$$

Yi = $\frac{e^{Cui}}{\sum_{j=1}^{N} e^{Cuj}} \ge 0$

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The proof of the second with the solution of the second of the second



Evogebnisverteilung enfantet zo einer Gleichverteilung unabhängig. Von den denolvitischen Potenzialen.

Ergebnisvarteilung verhält sich jetzt gegenteilig zu den dendritischen Potenzialen. Niedringe ui werden zu danach belativ großen y:

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial y_1} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} - t_1 \cdot \ln(y_1) = \frac{-t_1}{y_1}$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial y_2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y_2} - t_2 \ln(y_2) = -\frac{t_2}{y_2}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y_2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y_2} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y_2} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y_2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y_2} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y_2} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y_2} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y_2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y_2} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y$$

b)
$$\frac{\partial y_1}{\partial u_2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial u_2} \frac{e^{u_1}}{e^{u_2} + e^{u_1}} = e^{u_1} \frac{\partial}{\partial u_2} \frac{1}{e^{u_2} + e^{u_1}}$$

Verkens,
$$= e^{u_1} \left(\left(e^{u_2} + e^{u_1} \right)^{-2} \left(-1 \right) \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial u_2} \left(e^{u_2} + e^{u_1} \right) \right) \right)$$

$$= \frac{-e^{u_1}}{e^{u_2} + e^{u_1}} \frac{e^{u_2}}{e^{u_2} + e^{u_1}} = -\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1}$$

$$= y_{2}(1+y_{2})$$

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c)
$$\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial w_2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial w_2} w_2 \times + b_2 = \times$$

d)
$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_2} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial y_1} \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial u_2} \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial w_2} + \frac{\partial E}{\partial y_2} \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial u_2} \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial w_2}$$

$$= \left(-\frac{t_1}{y_1}\right) \left(-y_1 - y_2\right) \times + \left(-\frac{t_2}{y_2}\right) y_2 \left(1 - y_2\right) \times$$

$$= t_1 y_2 \times + t_2 y_2 \times - t_2 \times$$

$$= \times \left(y_2 \left(t_1 + t_2\right) - t_2\right) = \times \left(y_2 - t_2\right)$$

Hauptonterschied zo unserer Fehler funktion ist, class sie ihre Ableitung von der Abeitung der Transferfunktion abhängt. Bei unserer Fehler funktion fallt dieser Teil weg.