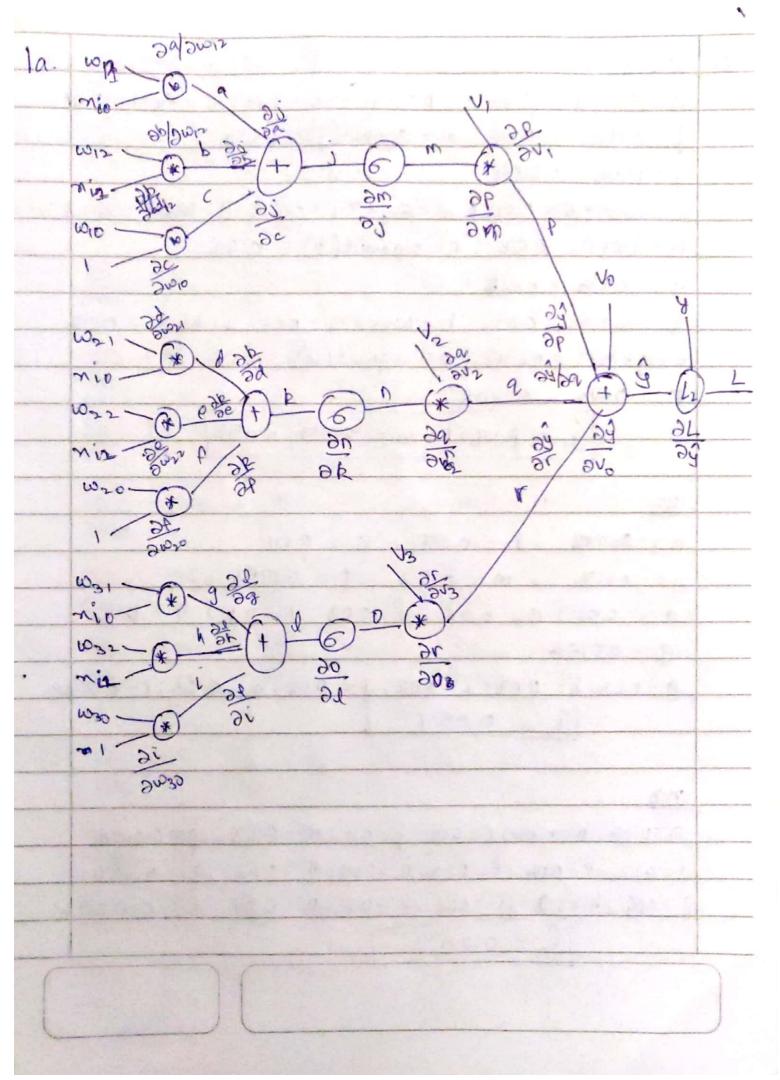
Pranav Behari Lal – A20417025

Assignment 2

Deep Learning – Spring 2019 – CS577



```
b.
   11 1
   a = w11x M10 = 0.02 ; b = w12 x M11 = 0.06; C = W10x = 0.01
   j = a+b+c = 0.09; m = signaid(j) = 0.522
   P= mxv = 0.0104
   & = wax no = 0.01; e= wox n1 = 0.04; f= wox = 0.03
   k = dte+f - 0.08; n = signoid(b) = 0.52
   9 = nxV2 = 0.015
   9 = W31 ×N10 = 0.03; h = W32 × N11 = 0.02; i = W30x1 = 0.02
   d=q+h+i=0.07; 0= signaid(1)=0.52
   T = 0xU3 = 0.0208
           9, = p+q+r+vo = + 0.056
    212
   a = 000.02 ; b = 0.09 ; c = 0.01
   j= 0.12 ; m= 0.53 ; P= 0.0106
    d = 0.01; e = 0.06; f= 0.03; k= 0.1; n = 0.52
    9= 0.0156
    9=0.03; h= 0.03; i=0.02; d= 0.08; 0= 0.52; 1=0.0208
            92 = 0.057
   23
    a=0.04; b=0.06; c=0.01; j=0.11; m=0.53; p=0.0106
   0=002 ; e=0.04 ; f=0.03; k=0.09; n=0.52 ; q=00156
   9 = 0.06 ; h = 0.02 ; i = 0.0 ; 0 = 0.52 ; f = 0.020 8
             y = 0.057
```

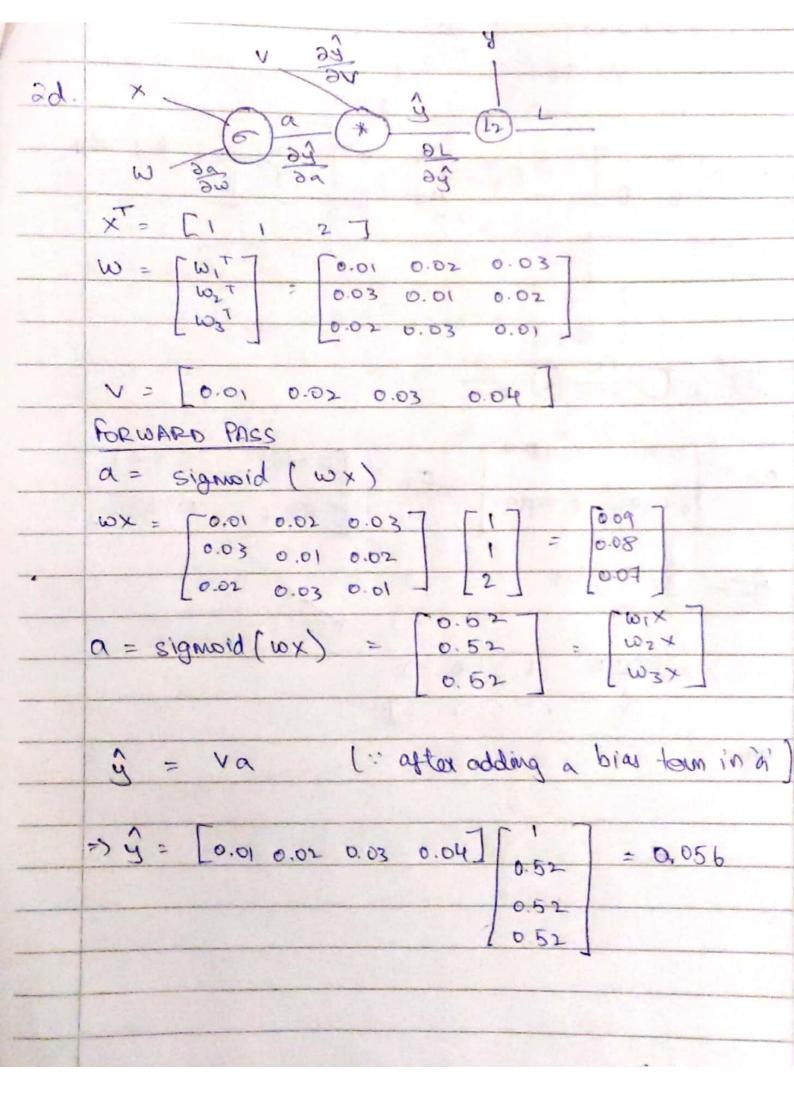
c.) .	2 = 2 (y-y) - 2 (y-y); -2 (y-y) [= (y-y)
1	$\frac{\partial \hat{Q}}{\partial V_0} = \frac{\partial \hat{Q}}{\partial P} = \frac{\partial \hat{Q}}{\partial P} = \frac{\partial \hat{Q}}{\partial P} = 1$
=>	$\frac{\partial P}{\partial v} = m ; \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial v} = n ; \frac{\partial r}{\partial v} = 0 ; 3.$
	$\frac{\partial p}{\partial m} = v_1 : \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial n} = v_2 : \frac{\partial r}{\partial n} = v_3$
	$\frac{\partial m}{\partial i} = m(1-m)$; $\frac{\partial n}{\partial i} = n(1-n)$; $\frac{\partial n}{\partial i} = o(1-o)$
	$\frac{\partial i}{\partial a} = \frac{\partial i}{\partial b} = \frac{\partial i}{\partial b} = \frac{\partial k}{\partial b} = $
	$\frac{\partial a}{\partial w_{12}} = \frac{\pi_{10}}{\partial w_{12}} = \frac{\pi_{11}}{\partial w_{10}} = \frac{\pi_{11}}{\partial w_{10}} = \frac{\pi_{11}}{\partial w_{10}}$
	$\frac{\partial d}{\partial \omega_{21}} = n_{20}$; $\frac{\partial e}{\partial \omega_{22}} = n_{21}$; $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \omega_{20}} = 1$
	$\frac{\partial \omega_{31}}{\partial \theta} = \pi_{10} 1 \frac{\partial \omega_{32}}{\partial h} = \pi_{11} ; \frac{\partial v_{32}}{\partial v_{32}}$
>	$\frac{\partial \hat{Q}}{\partial v_0} = 1 : \frac{\partial \hat{Q}}{\partial v_1} = m : \frac{\partial \hat{Q}}{\partial v_2} = 0$
	39 = 20 . 10 mg 30 . 20 mg 4 00 mg 1.1.1
	01 M.1. (m-1) m. v.1 = pb. 16. mb 96 16 mb 96 11006
-	34 - 32 3w 3w 31 3P = 1-1, w(1-w) 1-4!

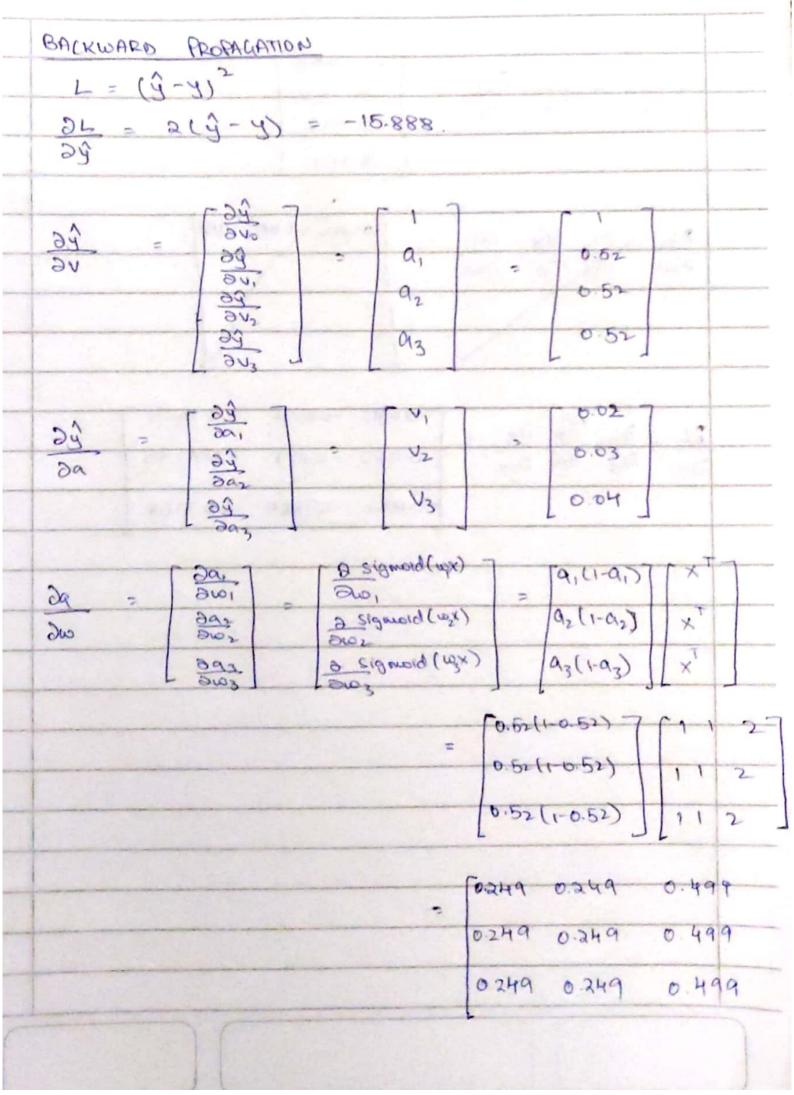
111, 9	$\frac{19}{\omega_{20}} = 1.v_2 - n(1-n).1-1:\partial \frac{9}{9} = 1.v_2.n(1-n).1-nin$
	$= 1.v_2.0(1-0).1.3(i)$
20	= 1. V3. 0(1-0).1. V ; 24 = 1. V3. 0(1-0).1. Xi
	= 1. V3.0 (1-0).1. Nii
> ~.	The second of th
55 =	-2(y-g) = -2(8-0.056) = -01998 - 15.888
33 =[$\frac{\partial \hat{Q}}{\partial v_0} \frac{\partial \hat{Q}}{\partial v_1} \frac{\partial \hat{Q}}{\partial v_2} \frac{\partial \hat{Q}}{\partial v_3} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.52 & 0.52 & 0.52 \end{bmatrix}$
	[23/200 29/20012]
29 =	seablés rachés orablés
	[8PP00.0 PP400.0 PP400.0]
-	PHIO.0 84F00.0 84F00.0 PP10.0 8PP00.0
26 = VC	
> 20 = 20 = VC =	[0.0192 -0.0792 -0.1584]
70= 20 70= 50	= -0.187 -0.187 -0.2375 -0.1584 -0.1584 -0.3168

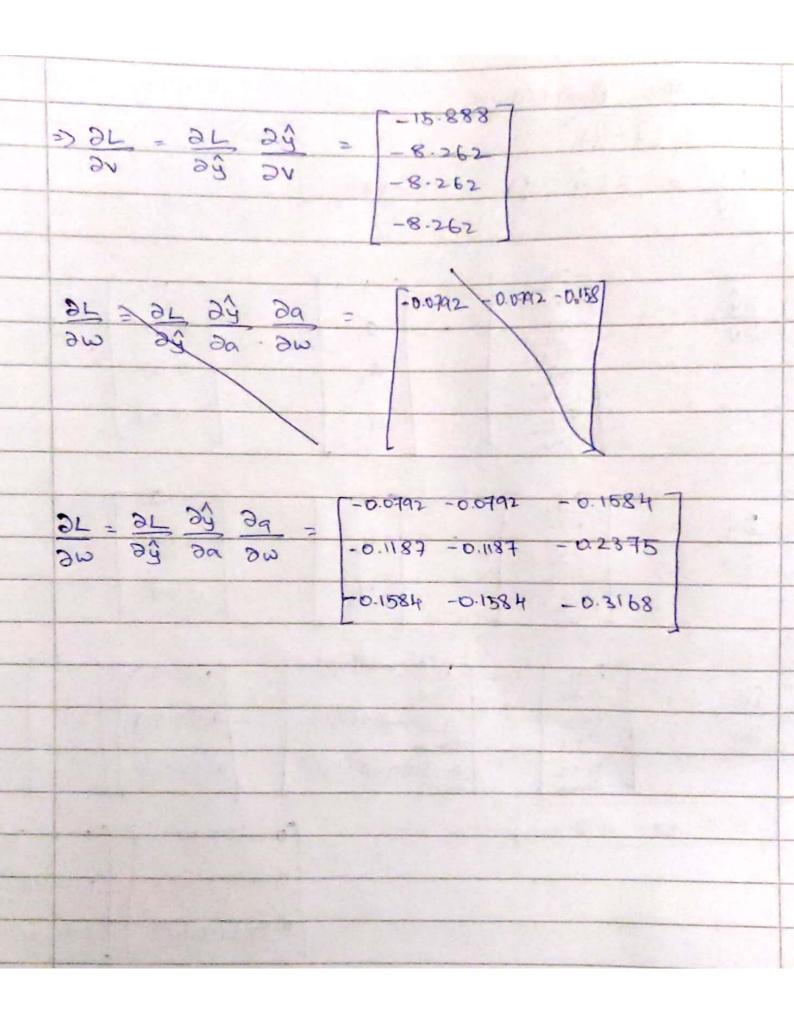
T	$\Delta u = \frac{1}{2} \left(1$
-	$\Delta v_j = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\hat{y}_i - \hat{y}_i \right) \cdot z^{(i)}$
	$\Delta w_{j} = \frac{m}{2} \left(\frac{g^{(1)}}{g^{(1)}} - \frac{g^{(1)}}{g^{(1)}} \right) \cdot v_{j} z_{j}^{(1)} (1 - z_{j}^{(1)}) \times v_{j}$
	In our enample, Z(i) is the vector [PD & O]
	EST = K [211] = X 203
1	DV; = (3) - y(1)) [mn o] [1 m n o]
1	(adding a bias term
-	=> DU; = [-15.888 -8.262 -8.262 -8.262]
-	$\Delta \omega_{j} = (\hat{y}^{(i)} - y^{(i)}) \cdot v_{j} \cdot z_{j}^{(i)} (1 - z_{j}^{(i)}) \times z_{j}^{(i)}$
1	DW, = (-15.888) 0-02 . 00.52 (1-0.52) [1 1 2]
	Zj=Z,=m; adding a bias
-	
1	5 DW, = [-0.792 -0.792 -0.1584]
-	Similarly, Dw2 = (y - y (1)) 12 - Z2 (21-Z2 x)
+	> Dw2 = [-0.1187 -0.1187 -0.3375]
+	3-2-1
+	-> Dw3 = [90-4(1)] N8 Z3 = (1-Z3) X(1)
+	· [-0.1584 -0.1584 -0.3168]
1	Those are the same results we got in
1	port · 1 (c).
-	

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20.	$G(n) = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ x \end{bmatrix}$
	$FOG(n) = \begin{bmatrix} n^2 + 2n^2 \\ 3n + 4n^4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3n^2 \\ 3n + 4n^4 \end{bmatrix}$
	$DG(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2x \end{bmatrix}$
	D(FOG)(n) = DF(G(n)) G(n)
	$= \begin{bmatrix} 2n & 2 \\ 3 & 8n^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2n \end{bmatrix}$
	$= \begin{bmatrix} 6\pi \\ 3 + 16\pi^3 \end{bmatrix}$
	=> D(F061)(2) = [12]
	DIRECTEN 3n2 FOG(N) = [3n+4n4]
	$= 0 (fou)(n) = \begin{bmatrix} 6n \\ 3+4n^3 \end{bmatrix}$
	$= > O(f_0 \omega)(2) = \begin{bmatrix} 12 \\ 121 \end{bmatrix}$







3.
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{$$

Implementation Question

Files:

1. HiddenLayer.py:

- Class for a Hidden Layer. Contains functions for forward and backward passes on a Hidden Layer.
- Uses Sigmoid Activation.
- Size of Hidden Layers is passed as a command line argument in the Main.py class.

2. OutputLayer.py

- Class for a Output Layer. Contains functions for forward and backward passes on the Output Layer.
- Uses Softmax Activation
- Size of Output Layer depends on the dataset fed to the model. It takes the value of the number of classes in the target variable.

3. Model.py

- This class is used to define the Model.
- It instantiates the Hidden and Output Layers in accordance to the parameters fed to it. Number and size of Hidden Layers can be fed as command line parameters in the Main.py class.
- Contains functions for Forward and Backward pass through the entire model, and also evaluation and plotting functions.
- Uses Categorical Cross-Entropy as the loss function.

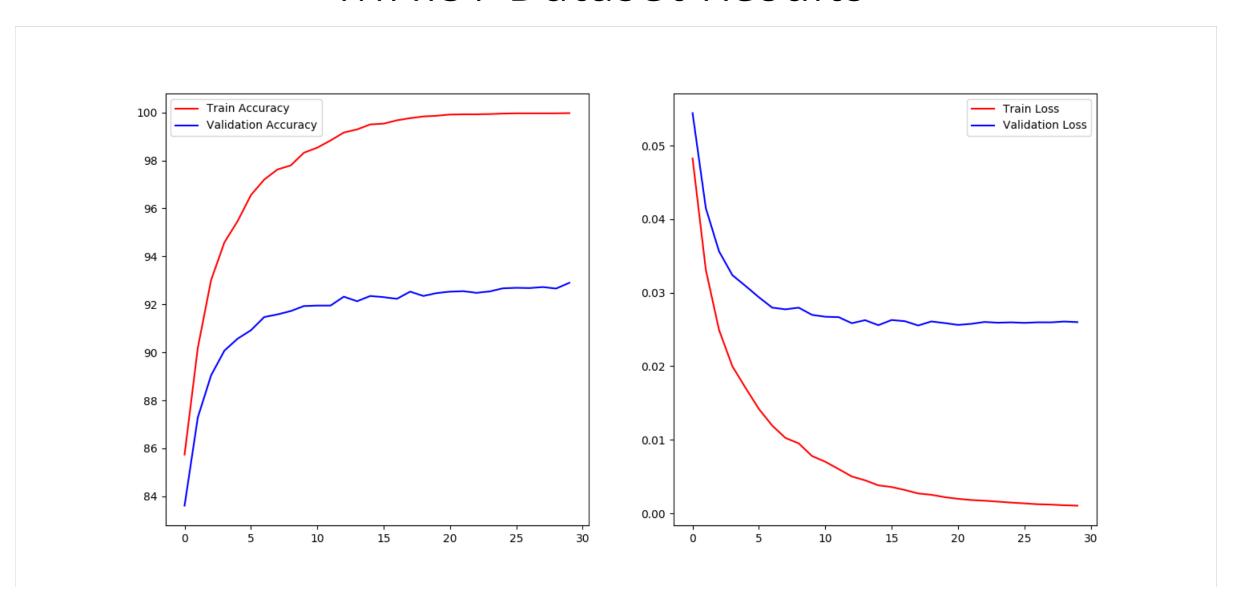
4. Main.py

- The Main driver file. Trains models on 2 different datasets and saves the metrics plots.
- Datasets used are MNIST dataset from keras and IRIS dataset from UCI ML repository.

To execute, place the 4 files in same directory and run the following command: Python Main.py —learning_rate *Ir* —epochs *epochs* —hidden_layers [array_of_hidden_layers]

E.g: Python Main.py —learning_rate 0.001 —epochs 30 —hidden_layers [256, 64]

MNIST Dataset Results



IRIS Dataset Results

Train Loss

20

25

30

Validation Loss

