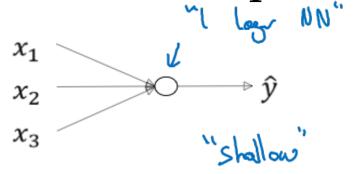


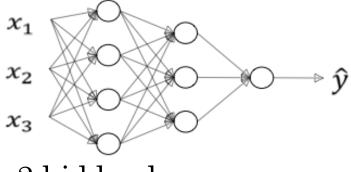
## Deep Neural Networks

Deep L-layer Neural network

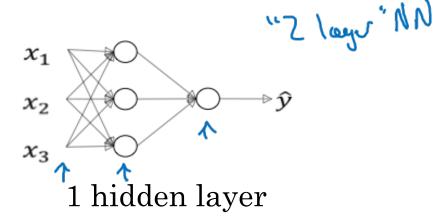
## What is a deep neural network?

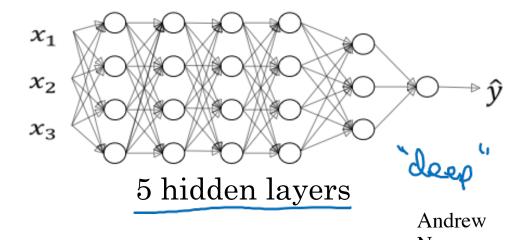


logistic regression



2 hidden layers





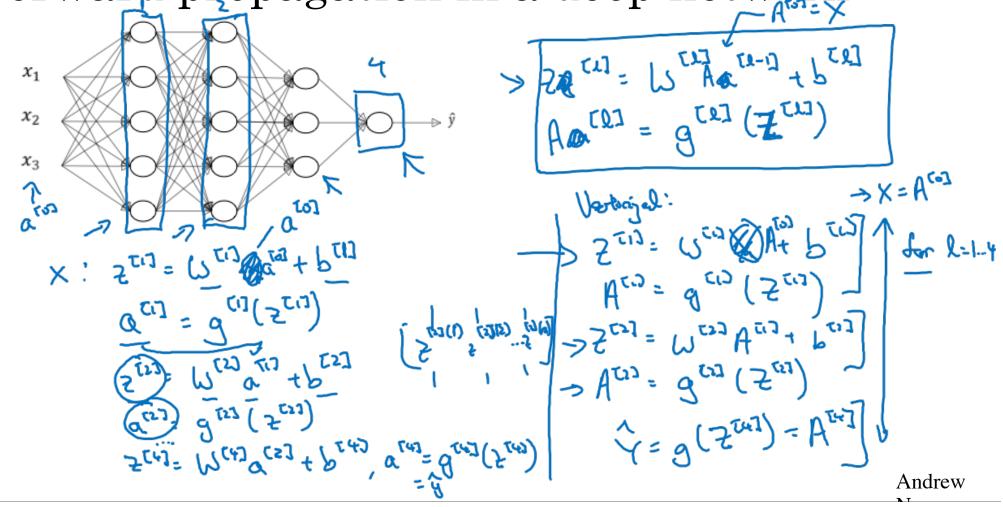
Deep neural network notation 4 late W  $x_2$ X = 0[0] [ = 4 (#layers) N (1) = 5 , N (2) = 5 , N (2) = 3 , N (24) = N [1] = 1 n [1] = funts in layer &  $a^{(e)} = autinotions$  in leger  $a^{(e)} = autinotions$  and  $a^{(e)} = autinotions$  in leger  $a^{(e)} = autinotion$  in leger  $a^{(e)} =$ Andrew



## Deep Neural Networks

Forward Propagation in a Deep Network

Forward propagation in a deep network

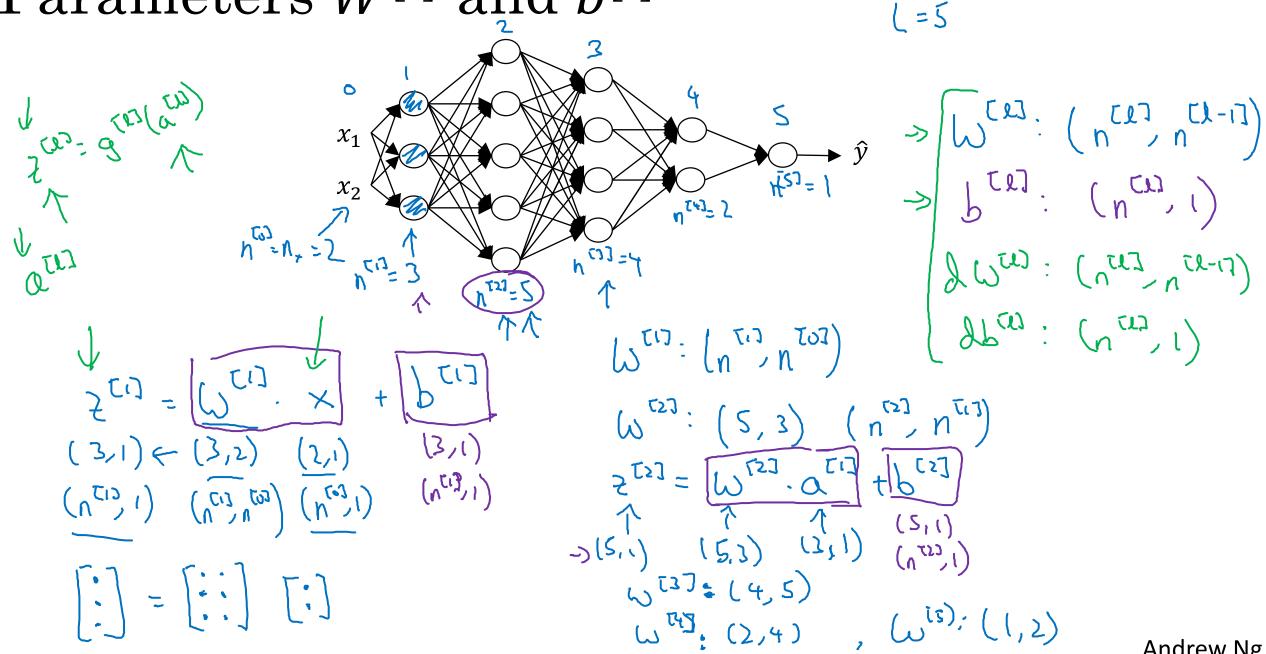




# Deep Neural Networks

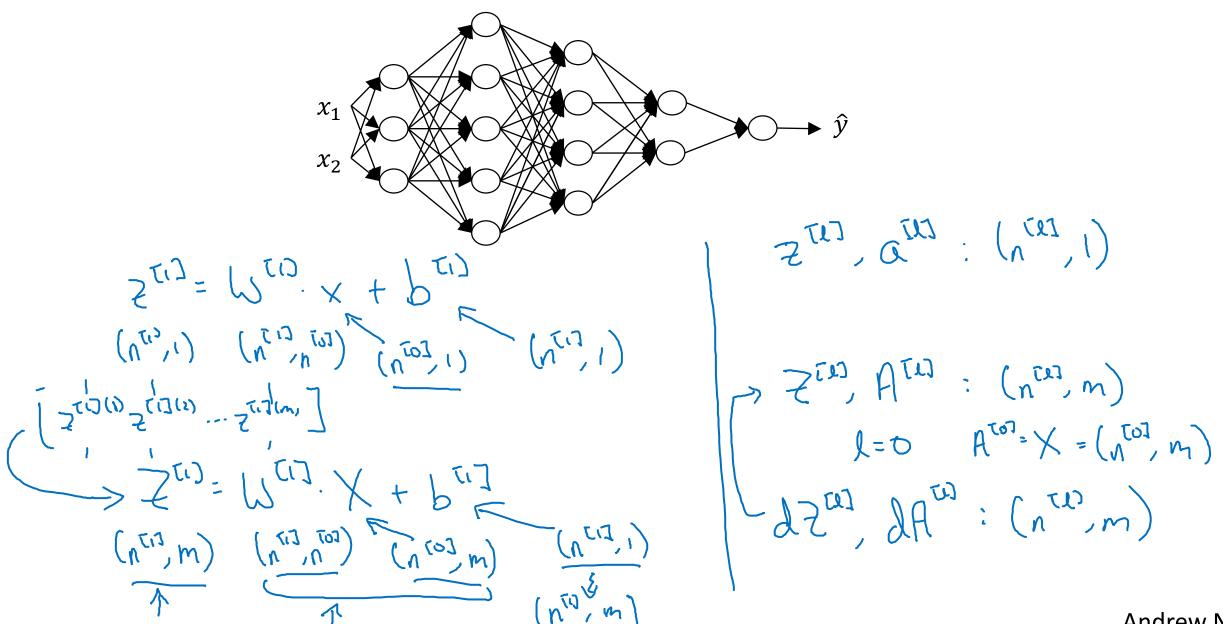
Getting your matrix dimensions right

## Parameters $W^{[l]}$ and $b^{[l]}$



Andrew Ng

#### Vectorized implementation

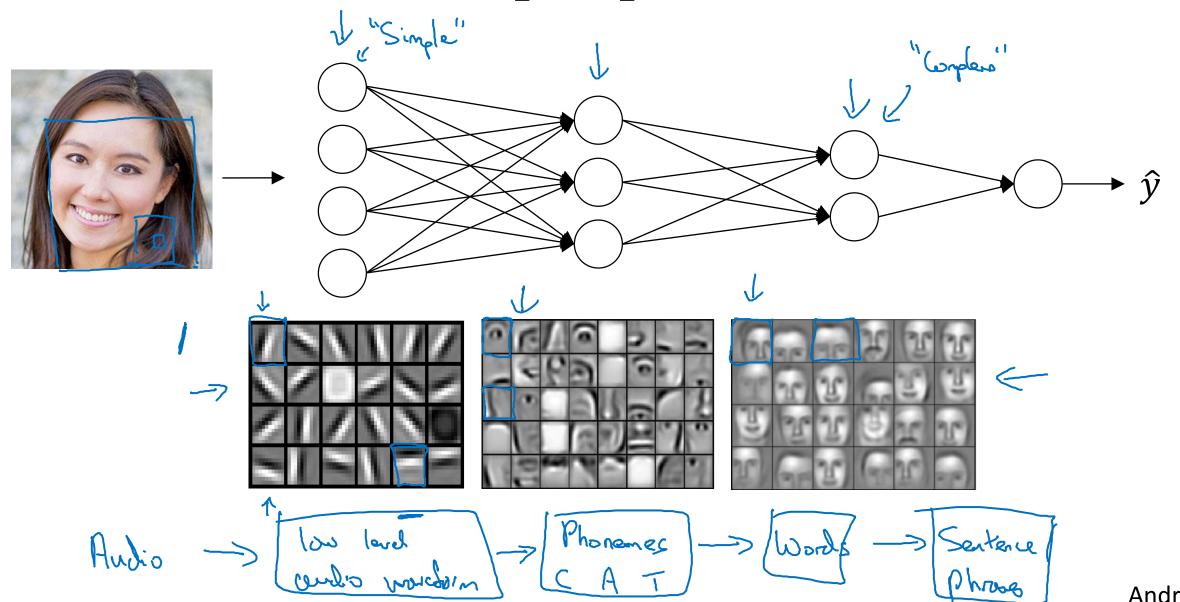




# Deep Neural Networks

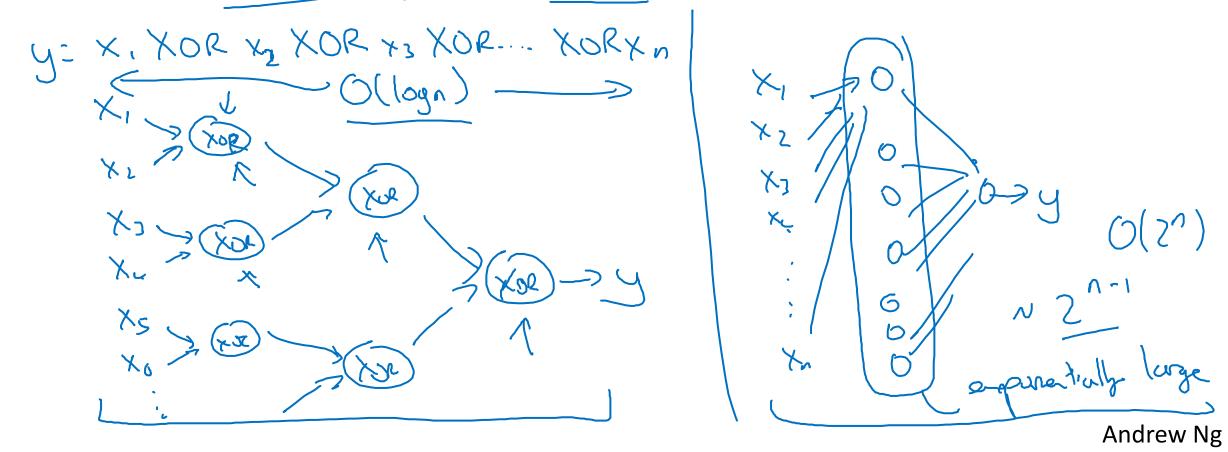
Why deep representations?

## Intuition about deep representation



## Circuit theory and deep learning

Informally: There are functions you can compute with a "small" L-layer deep neural network that shallower networks require exponentially more hidden units to compute.

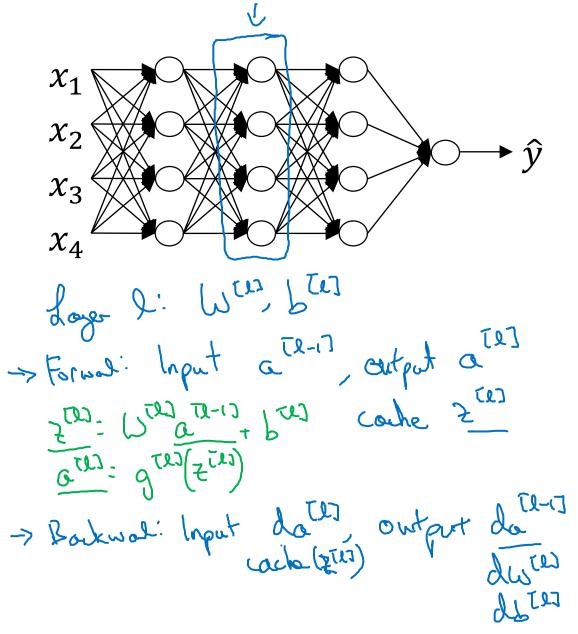


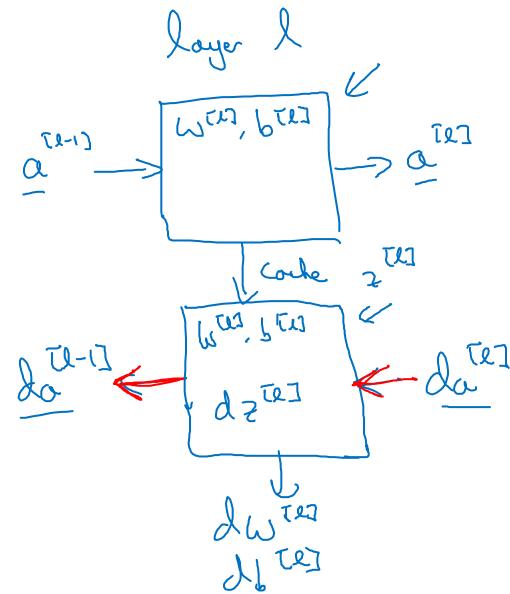


# Deep Neural Networks

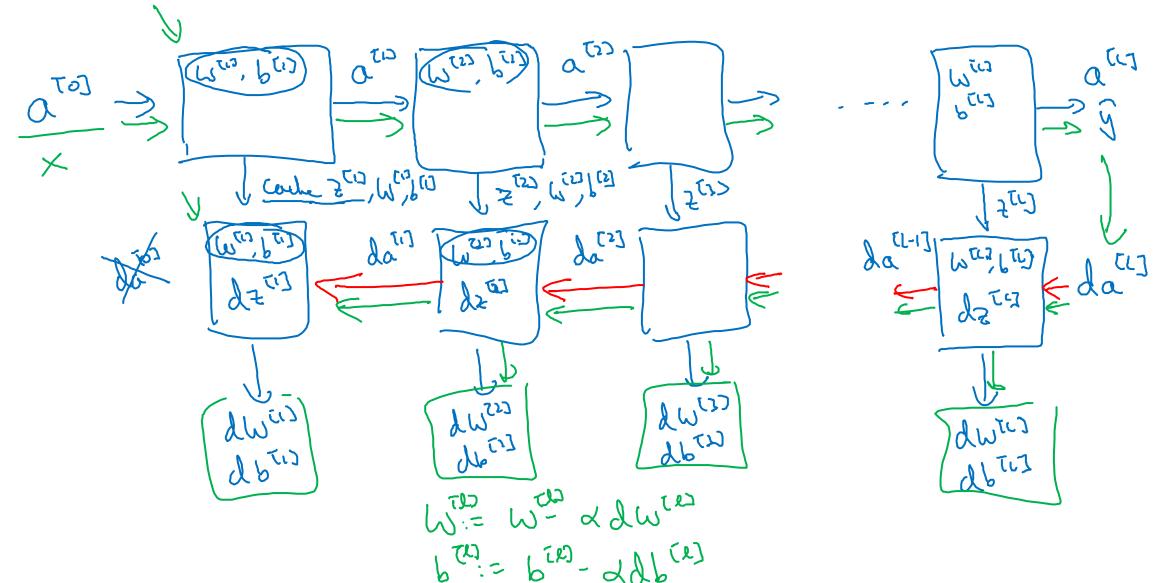
Building blocks of deep neural networks

#### Forward and backward functions





#### Forward and backward functions

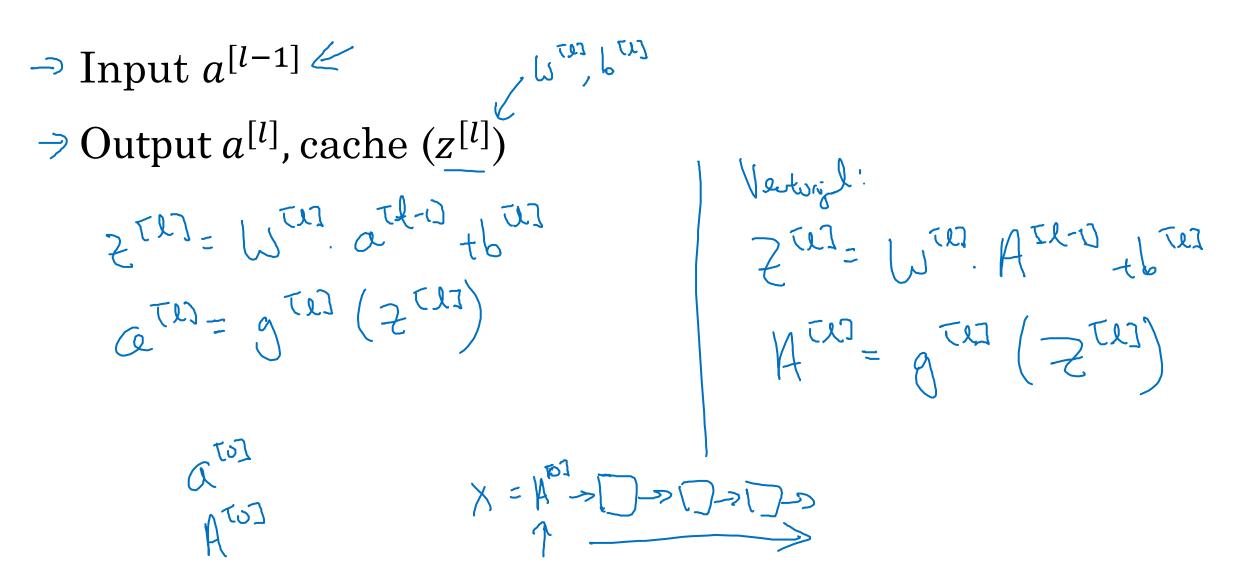




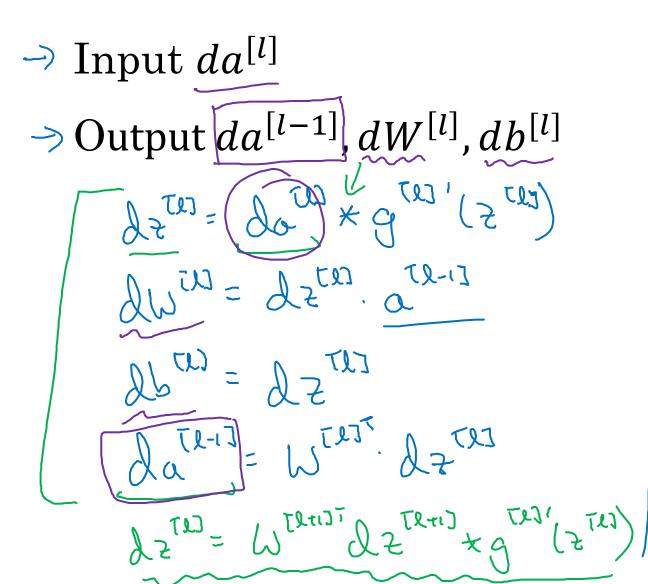
# Deep Neural Networks

Forward and backward propagation

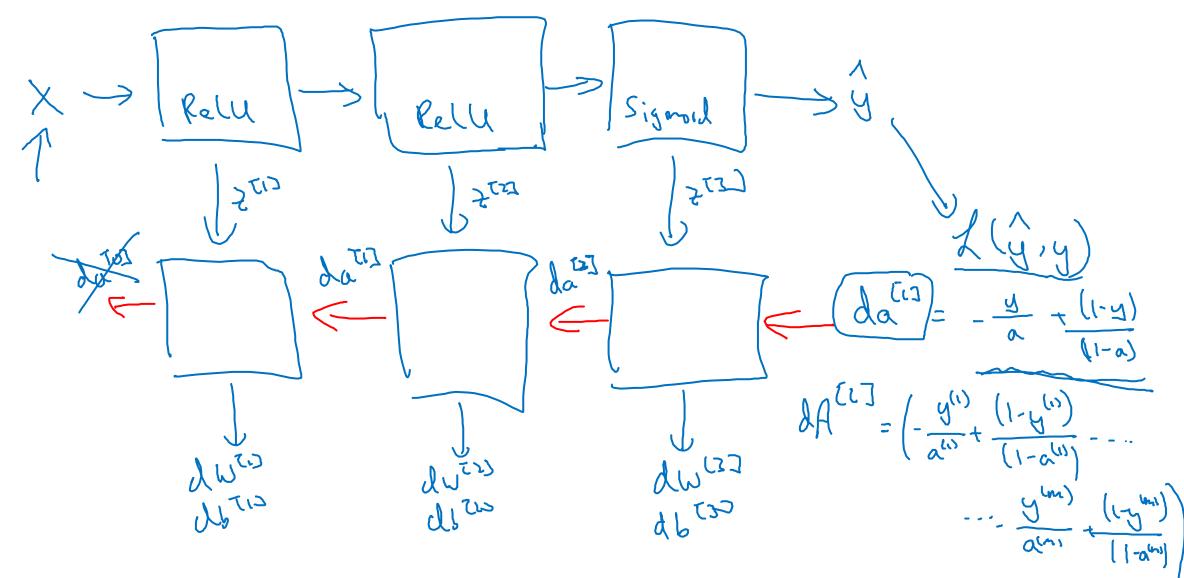
## Forward propagation for layer l



## Backward propagation for layer l



## Summary



Andrew Ng



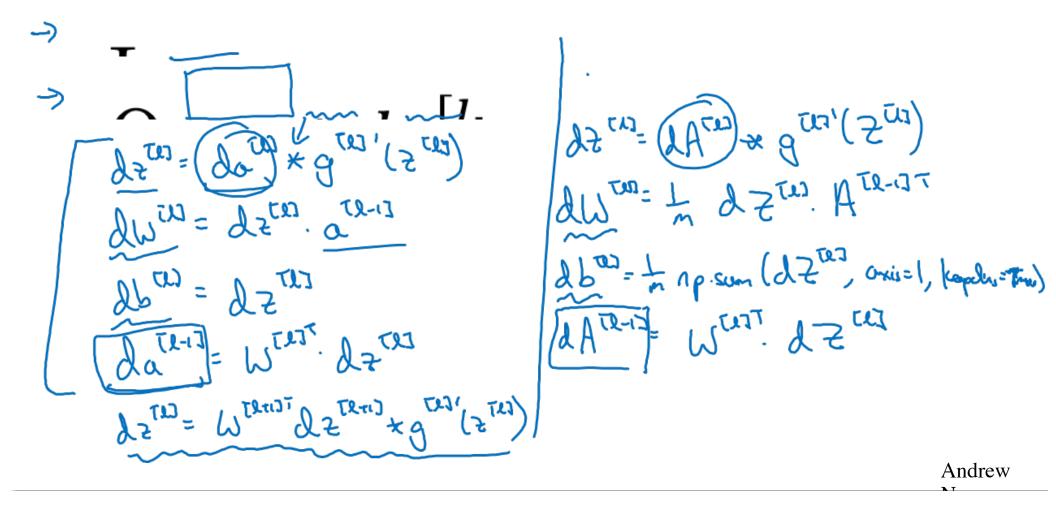
## Deep Neural Networks

Forward and backward propagation

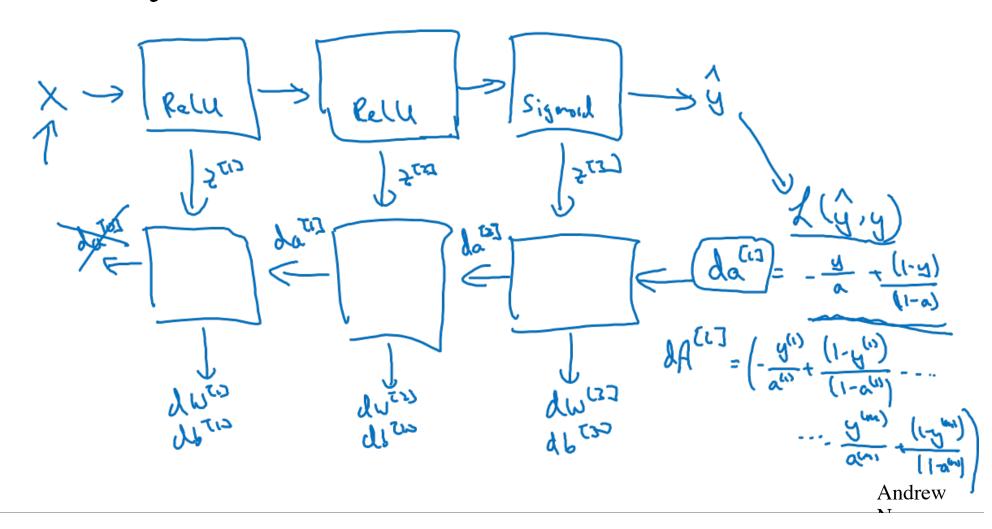
#### Forward propagation for layer *l*

Andrew

#### Backward propagation for layer l



#### Summary





# Deep Neural Networks

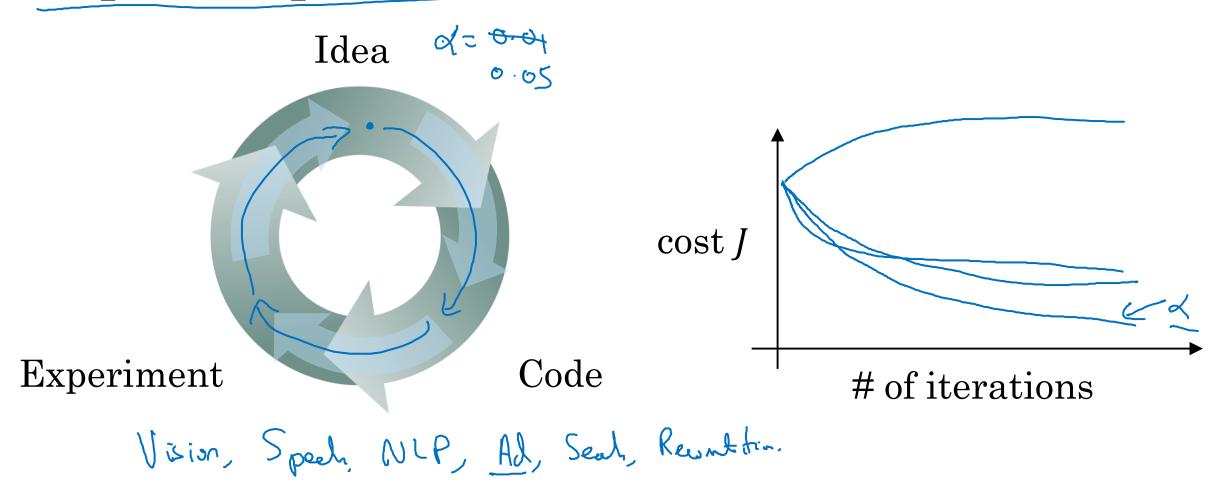
Parameters vs Hyperparameters

#### What are hyperparameters?

Parameters:  $W^{[1]}$  ,  $b^{[1]}$  ,  $W^{[2]}$  ,  $b^{[2]}$  ,  $W^{[3]}$  ,  $b^{[3]}$  ... Hyperparaneters: dearning state of titerations # hidden layer L

# hidden with N [12] Choice of autivortion frontion dot: Monatur, min-Loth (ize, regularjohns...

# Applied deep learning is a very empirical process





# Deep Neural Networks

What does this have to do with the brain?

#### Forward and backward propagation

 $dZ^{[L]} = A^{[L]} - Y$ 

$$Z^{[1]} = W^{[1]}X + b^{[1]}$$

$$A^{[1]} = g^{[1]}(Z^{[1]})$$

$$Z^{[2]} = W^{[2]}A^{[1]} + b^{[2]}$$

$$A^{[2]} = g^{[2]}(Z^{[2]})$$

$$\vdots$$

$$A^{[L]} = g^{[L]}(Z^{[L]}) = \hat{Y}$$

$$dW^{[L]} = \frac{1}{m} dZ^{[L]} A^{[L]^T}$$

$$db^{[L]} = \frac{1}{m} np. \operatorname{sum}(dZ^{[L]}, axis = 1, keepdims = True)$$

$$dZ^{[L-1]} = dW^{[L]^T} dZ^{[L]} g'^{[L]} (Z^{[L-1]})$$

$$\vdots$$

$$dZ^{[1]} = dW^{[L]^T} dZ^{[2]} g'^{[1]} (Z^{[1]})$$

$$dW^{[1]} = \frac{1}{m} dZ^{[1]} A^{[1]^T}$$

$$db^{[1]} = \frac{1}{m} np. \operatorname{sum}(dZ^{[1]}, axis = 1, keepdims = True)$$

