learning reals m = 0.3

momentum & = 0.9

Initial values of weights

Wca = Wcb = Wco = Wdc = Wdo

$$met_1 = \frac{2}{2} w_1 x_1$$

Forward phase

Considering

$$a=1, b=0 \rightarrow$$

$$= (net_2) = \frac{1}{1 + exp^{-net_2}} = 0.5387$$

Backward phase

weight update for output unit weights (without momentum)  $\Delta u_{0} = m \left( di - 0i \right) Oi \left( 1 - 0i \right) X \lambda i$ 

$$\Delta w_{ji} = \eta \delta_{j} \chi_{ji}$$

weight update with momentum
$$\Delta w_{ji} (n) = \eta \delta_{j} \chi_{ji} + \Delta \Delta w_{ji} (n-i)$$
 $0 \le \alpha < 1$ : constant: momentum

\* The momentum helps gradually increasing the step size of search in regions where gradient is and in turn speeding the convergence.

analogy to a ball nolling down the over surface. Momentum helps to keep the ball rolling through flat sufaces (localmenius) without momentum ball would stop in such.

$$\Delta W_{dc} = 0.3 \times 1 (1-0.5387) (1-0.5387) \times 0.5498$$

$$= 0.0351$$

$$\Delta W_{do} = 0.3 \times 1 (1-0.5387) (1-0.5387) \times 1$$

$$= 0.0638$$
with momentum

weight update for hidden unit

$$\Delta \omega_{ji} = 9 \delta_{j} \chi_{ji}$$

$$\delta_{j} = 0_{j} (1-0_{j}) \underset{k \in Downskream(j)}{\delta_{k} \omega_{k} \omega_{$$

Downsha Cj)

Downstream (j):

Set ounits whose
immediate inputs
include the output

of unit j

= 0.00011

$$\triangle W_{CQ} = 0.3 \times 0.00001 \times 1 = 0.00003$$

$$\triangle W_{Cb} = 0.3 \times 0.00011 \times 0 = 0$$

$$\triangle W_{Co} = 0.3 \times 0.00011 \times 1 = 0.00003$$

[ & a wac + of wao]

similarly weights with momentum can be determined.

finally update the weights.

$$w_{ji} \leftarrow w_{ji} + \Delta w_{ji}$$

$$\Delta w_{dc} = 0.0351 + 0.1 = 0.1351$$

$$\Delta w_{d0} = 0.1 + 0.0638 = 0.1638$$

$$\Delta w_{ca} = 0.1 + 0.00003 = 0.1000$$