

HW 2

Theoretical Part

1.1 Gradient Descent

$$O = w_0 + w_1(x_1 + x_1^2) + \dots + w_n(x_n + x_n^2)$$

$$w_i^{\text{new}} = w_i^{\text{old}} + \Delta w_i \text{ where } \Delta w_i = -\eta \frac{\partial E}{\partial w_i}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial E}{\partial w_i} &= \frac{\partial \left(\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k \in \text{outputs}} (t_k - o_k)^2 \right)}{\partial w_i} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k \in \text{outputs}} \frac{\partial}{\partial w_i} (t_k - o_k)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k \in \text{outputs}} * 2 * (t_k - o_k) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial w_i} (t_k - o_k) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k \in \text{outputs}} * 2 * (t_k - o_k) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial w_i} (t_k - \sum_i w_i (x_{ik} + x_{ik}^2)) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k \in \text{outputs}} * 2 * (t_k - o_k) \cdot (- (x_{ik} + x_{ik}^2)) \\ &= - \sum_{k \in \text{outputs}} (t_k - o_k) (x_{ik} + x_{ik}^2) \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$w_i^{\text{new}} = w_i^{\text{old}} + \Delta w_i = w_i^{\text{old}} - \eta \frac{\partial E}{\partial w_i} = w_i^{\text{old}} + \eta \sum_{k \in \text{outputs}} (t_k - o_k) (x_{ik} + x_{ik}^2)$$

1.2 Comparing Activation Function

(a)

$$\text{Output 3: } h(x_1 w_{31} + x_2 w_{32})$$

$$\text{Output 4: } h(x_1 w_{41} + x_2 w_{42})$$

$$\text{Output } y_5: h(w_{53} \cdot h(x_1 w_{31} + x_2 w_{32}) + w_{54} \cdot h(x_1 w_{41} + x_2 w_{42}))$$

(b)

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$W^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} w_{3,1} & w_{3,2} \\ w_{4,1} & w_{4,2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$W^{(2)} = (w_{5,3} \quad w_{5,4})$$

$$\downarrow \text{After } W^{(1)} = W^{(1)} X$$

$$\text{After activation function} = h(W^{(1)} X)$$

$$\downarrow \text{After } W^{(2)} \Rightarrow W^{(2)} \cdot h(W^{(1)} X)$$

$$\text{Output } y_5: h(W^{(2)} \cdot h(W^{(1)} X))$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(c)} \quad h_s(x) &= \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}} & h_t(x) &= \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} = \frac{\cancel{e^x}(1 - e^{-2x})}{\cancel{e^x}(1 + e^{-2x})} = \frac{1 - e^{-2x}}{1 + e^{-2x}} \\
 & & &= \frac{1 + 1 - 1 - e^{-2x}}{1 + e^{-2x}} = \frac{2 - (1 + e^{-2x})}{1 + e^{-2x}} = 2 \cdot h_s(2x) - 1
 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore $h_t(x) = 2 \cdot h_s(2x) - 1$