

# **Deep Learning**

## **Programing Ex 1**

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# הקדמה #1

$$x \in \mathbb{R}^d$$

$$W \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times c}$$

$$\text{Softmax}(z)_{[i]} = \frac{e^{z_i}}{\sum_j e^{z_j}} \quad (1)$$

$$z = W^T x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Softmax}(z_i + m) &= \text{Softmax}(z + m)_{[i]} = \frac{e^{(z_i + m)}}{\sum_j e^{(z_j + m)}} \quad (a) \\ &= \frac{e^{z_i} \cdot e^m}{\sum_j [e^{z_j} \cdot e^m]} = \frac{e^{z_i} \cdot \cancel{e^m}}{\cancel{e^m} \sum_j e^{z_j}} = \text{Softmax}(z)_{[i]} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Sigmoid}(z) \triangleq \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}} \quad : \text{Sigmoid 'ה } m=1 \quad (b)$$

:  $c=2$   $m=1$

$$\text{Softmax}(z)_{[i]} = \frac{e^{z_i}}{\sum_n e^{z_n}} = \frac{e^{z_i}}{e^{z_i} + e^{z_j}} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{\frac{z_j}{e^{z_i}}}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + e^{z_j - z_i}} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{z_k}} = \text{Sigmoid}(z)_{[k]}$$

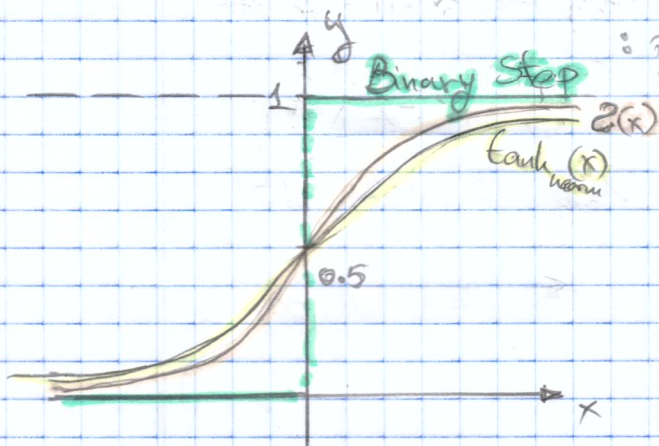
$$z_i = z_k + z_j \Rightarrow z_j - z_i = z_k \quad : \text{וב} \quad (c)$$

Sigmoid -  $m=1$   $c=2$

:  $m=1$   $c=2$

$$\text{Binary Step}(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \geq 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{tanh}(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-2x}} \quad \leftarrow \text{(הסבר ופירוט אחר)}$$





1)  $\tanh$  הפונקציה  $\tanh$  :  $\tanh : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow (-1, 1)$  (b)

$\tanh$   $\in [0, 1]$   $\tanh$   $\in (-1, 1)$   $\tanh$   $\in [0, 1]$   $\tanh$   $\in (-1, 1)$   $\tanh$   $\in [0, 1]$   $\tanh$   $\in (-1, 1)$

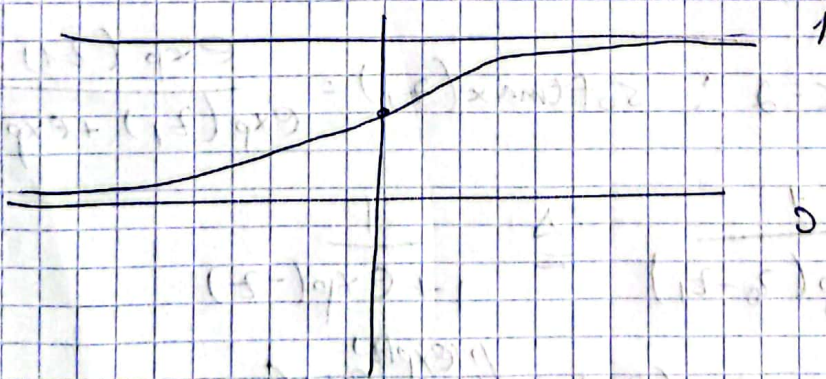
$$\tanh_{\text{new}} = \frac{\tanh + 1}{2}$$

$$\tanh(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} + 1 =$$

$$= \frac{e^x - e^{-x} + e^x + e^{-x}}{2(e^x + e^{-x})} = \frac{2 \cdot e^x}{2(e^x + e^{-x})} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + e^{-2x}}$$

3)  $\tanh$   $\in (-1, 1)$   $\tanh$   $\in (-1, 1)$   $\tanh$   $\in (-1, 1)$   $\tanh$   $\in (-1, 1)$   $\tanh$   $\in (-1, 1)$   $\tanh$   $\in (-1, 1)$





$$x \in \{0, 1\}^2$$

$$f(x) = w^T h + b_2$$

(2)

$$U \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$$

$$w \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$b_1 \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$b_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$h = \max(U^T x + b_1, 0)$$

∴ וזוהי המערכת המקסימלית

$$h = \max \left( \begin{bmatrix} u_{00} & u_{01} \\ u_{10} & u_{11} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} b_{10} \\ b_{11} \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$= \max \left( \begin{bmatrix} u_{00}x_0 + u_{01}x_1 + b_{10} \\ u_{10}x_0 + u_{11}x_1 + b_{11} \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

∴ עבור  $x = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}^T$  נקרא (1)

$$h = \max \left( \begin{bmatrix} b_{10} \\ b_{11} \end{bmatrix}, 0 \right)$$

$$\therefore \text{עבור } b_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ נקרא } b_2$$

$$f(x=(0,0)) = b_2$$

∴  $b_2 < 0$  לכן, נקרא  $b_2$  שלילי

$$\text{XOR}(0,0) = \text{Sign}(f(x=(0,0))) = \text{Sign}(b_2) = 0$$

$$\therefore b_2 = -1$$

∴ עבור  $x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}^T$  נקרא (2)

$$h = \max \left( \begin{bmatrix} u_{00} + u_{01} \\ u_{10} + u_{11} \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

∴ עבור  $h$  נקרא  $h$  שלילי

$$\text{XOR}(1,1) = \text{Sign}(f(x=(1,1))) = \text{Sign}(b_2) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} u_{00} + u_{01} \leq 0 \Rightarrow u_{01} \leq -u_{00} \\ u_{10} + u_{11} \leq 0 \Rightarrow u_{10} \leq -u_{11} \end{cases}$$



② עבור  $x = [0, 1]^T$  נקבא :

$$h = \max \left( \begin{bmatrix} u_{01} \\ u_{11} \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

ע"כ לא אמצור אמצקה ② נבדול כי רק אמצקס אלס ויהיה  $0 <$

$$u_{01} < 0 \Rightarrow f(x = (0, 1)) = \underbrace{w_1 u_{11} + b_2}$$

צסיק איות  $\geq 0$  ולק נבדול :

$$w_1 u_{11} + b_2 \geq 0$$

$$w_1 u_{11} \geq 1 \Rightarrow u_{11} \geq \frac{1}{w_1}$$

③ ביות אופן עבור  $x = [1, 0]^T$  נקבא :

$$u_{10} < 0 \quad u_{00} \geq \frac{1}{w_0}$$

ונקבא :

$$W = \begin{bmatrix} w_0 \\ w_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

נבדול

$$u_{00} \geq \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{u_{00} = \frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow \boxed{u_{01} = -\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$u_{11} \geq \frac{1}{1} \Rightarrow \boxed{u_{11} = 1} \Rightarrow \boxed{u_{10} = -1}$$

אסיכס - הנקבא הנחירה הנל :

$$W = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & -0.5 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad b_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad b_2 = -1$$

③ פין רסא היא פונקציה לא איליות ולק סחיה ונבדול

אז פין הנקס בסין הנחת נקבא פין  $f$  איליות :

$$f(x) = W^T h + b_2 = W^T (U^T x + b_1) + b_2$$

אסיכס לא נול אילי אז פין רסא נלס לנחבול נל

$$f(x = (1, 1)) = f(x = (0, 1)) + f(x = (1, 0)) \quad \text{איליות} :$$

```

import numpy as np

def xor(x: np.array) -> int:
    w = np.array([2, 1])
    u = np.array([[0.5, -0.5], [-1, 1]])
    b1 = np.array([0, 0])
    b2 = -1
    h = np.zeros(2)

    for i in range(2):
        #  $h(x) = \max(Ux + b1, 0)$ 
        h[i] = np.maximum(u[i, 0]*x[0] + u[i, 1]*x[1] + b1[i], 0)

    #  $f(x) = wh(x) + b2$ 
    f = w[0]*h[0] + w[1]*h[1] + b2

    # Returning the result of sing(f)
    return 1 if np.sign(f) >= 0 else 0

# Printing the function's output for all cases:
print(f'XOR(0, 0): {xor(np.array([0, 0]))}')
print(f'XOR(1, 0): {xor(np.array([1, 0]))}')
print(f'XOR(0, 1): {xor(np.array([0, 1]))}')
print(f'XOR(1, 1): {xor(np.array([1, 1]))}')

```

The code's output:

```

XOR(0, 0): 0
XOR(1, 0): 1
XOR(0, 1): 1
XOR(1, 1): 0

```



$$x \in \{0, 1\}^2$$

$$f(x) = w^T h(x) + b_2$$

③

$$h(x) = \max(U^T x + b_1, 0)$$

• נשתמש בקריטריון המינימום הריבועי (המזל) :

$$L(y, f(x)) = (y - f(x))^2$$

• נחשב את הנגזרת עבור הפרמטרים (המזל)  $w, U, b_1, b_2$  :

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial f} \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial w} = 2(y - f(x)) \cdot (-h(x)) = -2h(x) \cdot (y - f(x))$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial b_2} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial f} \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial b_2} = 2(y - f(x)) \cdot (-1) = -2(y - f(x))$$

• עבור הפונקציה  $h(x)$  והפרמטרים  $U, b_1$  :

$$h(x) = \max(U^T x + b_1, 0) = \begin{cases} U^T x + b_1, & U^T x + b_1 > 0 \\ 0, & U^T x + b_1 < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial h(x)}{\partial U} = \begin{cases} x \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial h(x)}{\partial b_1} = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

• נגזרת

• נגזרת

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial U} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial f} \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial h} \cdot \frac{\partial h}{\partial U} = \begin{cases} -2(y - f(x)) \cdot w^T x \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial b_1} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial f} \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial h} \cdot \frac{\partial h}{\partial b_1} = \begin{cases} -2(y - f(x)) \cdot w \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

```

from typing import Tuple
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

def create_dataset() -> Tuple[np.array, np.array]:
    # Creating the dataset
    samples = np.array([(0, 0), (0, 1), (1, 0), (1, 1)])
    labels = np.array([-1, 1, 1, -1])
    return samples, labels

def init_model() -> Tuple[np.array, float, np.array, float]:
    # Random initializing parameters weights
    np.random.seed(101)
    w_init = np.random.rand(2)
    b2_init = np.random.rand(1)
    u_init = np.random.rand(2, 2)
    b1_init = np.random.rand(1)
    return w_init, b2_init, u_init, b1_init

def main():
    # Creating the dataset
    x, y = create_dataset()

    # Random initialization of the model's parameters
    w, b2, u, b1 = init_model()

    # Training the model
    num_epochs = 100
    learning_rate = 0.001
    loss = []

    for e in range(num_epochs):
        # Calculating the model's output
        h = np.maximum(np.matmul(u, x.T) + b1, 0)
        f = np.matmul(w, h) + b2

        # Calculating the optimization criteria
        epoch_loss = np.sum((y - f) ** 2)
        loss.append(epoch_loss)

        # Calculating the derivatives
        dl_dw = np.sum(-2 * np.matmul(h, (y - f)))
        dl_db2 = np.sum(-2 * np.matmul(np.ones_like(y), (y - f)))
        dl_du = np.sum(-2 * np.matmul((y - f), np.matmul(w, x.T)))
        dl_db1 = np.sum(-2 * np.matmul((y - f), np.matmul(w, np.ones_like(x.T))))

        # Applying Gradient Descent to optimize the model
        w = w - learning_rate * dl_dw
        b2 = b2 - learning_rate * dl_db2
        u = u - learning_rate * dl_du
        b1 = b1 - learning_rate * dl_db1

    plt.figure()
    plt.plot(loss)
    plt.title('Model Optimization\n' + r'$\mathcal{L} = (y - f(x))^2$')
    plt.xlabel('Epochs')
    plt.ylabel('Loss')
    plt.grid(True)
    plt.show()

    print('Final Model parameters:')

```



```

print(f'\tW = {w}')
print(f'\tb2 = {b2}')
print(f'\tU = {u}')
print(f'\tb1 = {b1}')

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()

```

The code's output:

*Final Model parameters:*

```

W = [0.02804452 0.08231348]
b2 = [-0.14378446]
U = [[0.10720013 0.62095545]
      [0.76957533 0.24264469]]
b1 = [0.78708694]

```

