

$$(x_i, y_i)_{i=1, 2, \dots, n}$$

$$\min_{\theta} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n L(y_i, f(x_i, \theta))$$

$f(x, \theta)$ is a DNN

feature

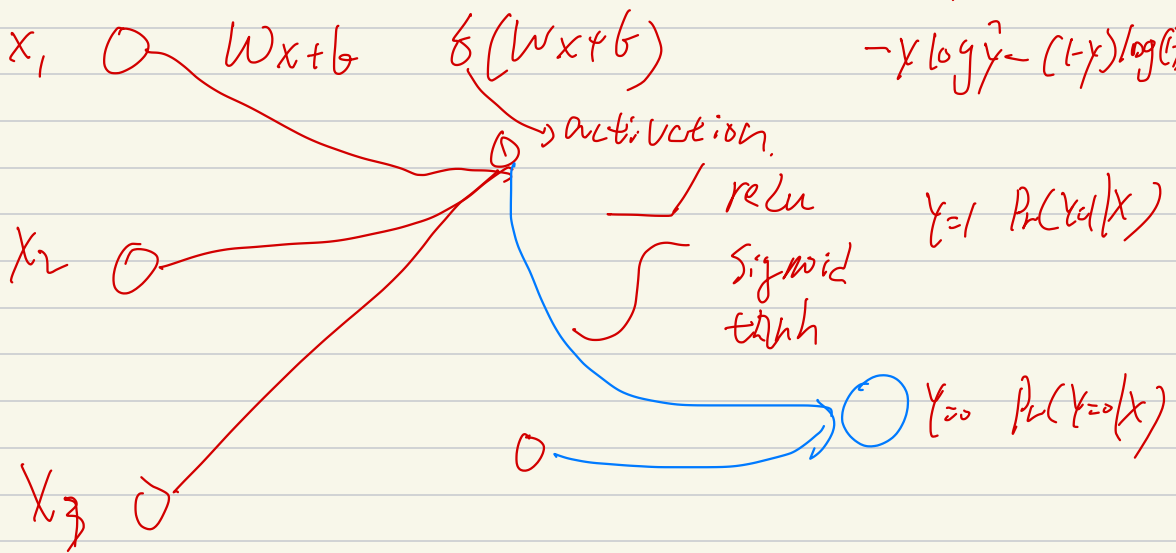
parameter.

L : loss

regression: $(y - \hat{y})^2$

classification:

$$-x \log \hat{y} - (1-x) \log (1-\hat{y})$$



Input layer

Hidden layer.

Output layer

$$f(x; \theta) = \sigma_2(w \sigma_1(wx + b) + b)$$

① Loss? \checkmark .

② How to find $\vec{\theta} \in \arg\min \mathcal{L}(\theta)$

Gradient Descent.

$$\vec{\theta}_{t+1} = \vec{\theta}_t - \alpha \nabla_{\theta} \mathcal{L}(\vec{\theta}_t)$$

③ How to estimate $\nabla_{\theta} \mathcal{L}(\vec{\theta})$?

is BP / Chain-Rule.

$$y = f(z) \quad z = g(x)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \left. \frac{df}{dz} \right|_{z=g(x)} \cdot \left. \frac{dg}{dx} \right|_x.$$

(ii) SGD: $B \subseteq D$

$$\vec{\theta}_{t+1} = \vec{\theta}_t - \alpha \cdot \frac{1}{|B|} \sum_{i=1}^{|B|} \nabla_{\theta} \mathcal{L}(\vec{\theta}_t)$$

ciii) Adam.