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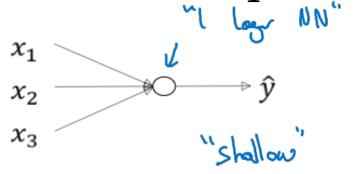
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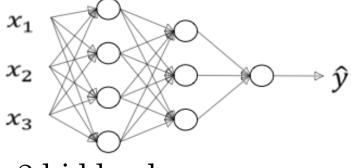
Deep Neural Networks

Deep L-layer Neural network

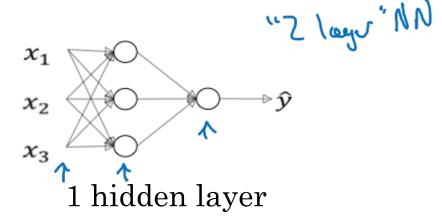
What is a deep neural network?

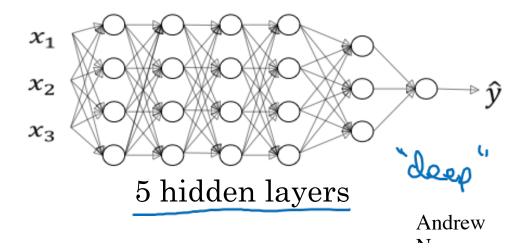


logistic regression



2 hidden layers





Deep neural network notation 4 later NN x_2 × =0[0] [= 4 (#layers) N = 5 , N [5] = 5 , N [5] = 3 , N [7] = N [1] = 1 n(1) = #unts in layer & $a^{(e)} = autinotions$ in legal $a^{(e)} = a_x = 3$ $a^{(e)} = autinotions$ in legal $a^{(e)} = a_x = 3$ $a^{(e)} = autinotions$ in legal $a^{(e)} = a_x = 3$ $a^{(e)} = autinotions$ in legal $a^{(e)} = a_x = 3$

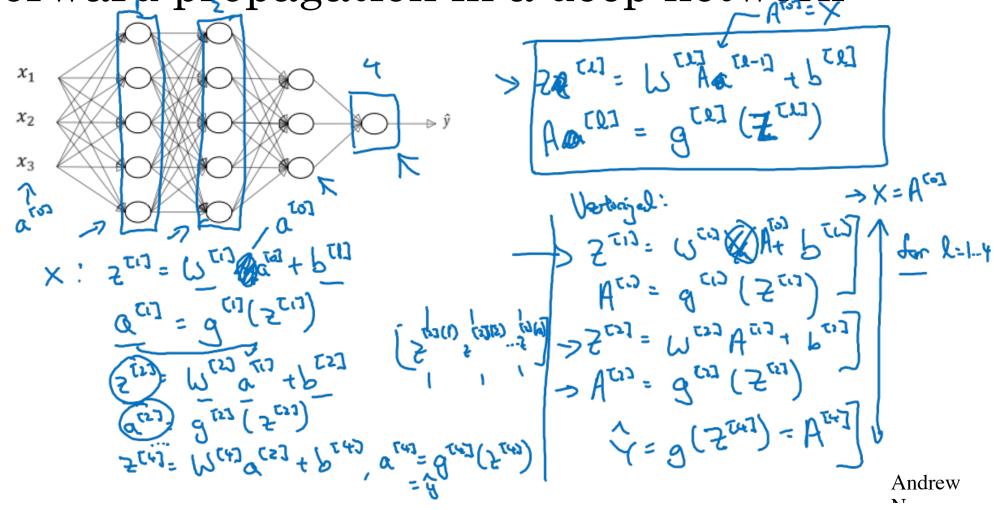
Andrew



Deep Neural Networks

Forward Propagation in a Deep Network

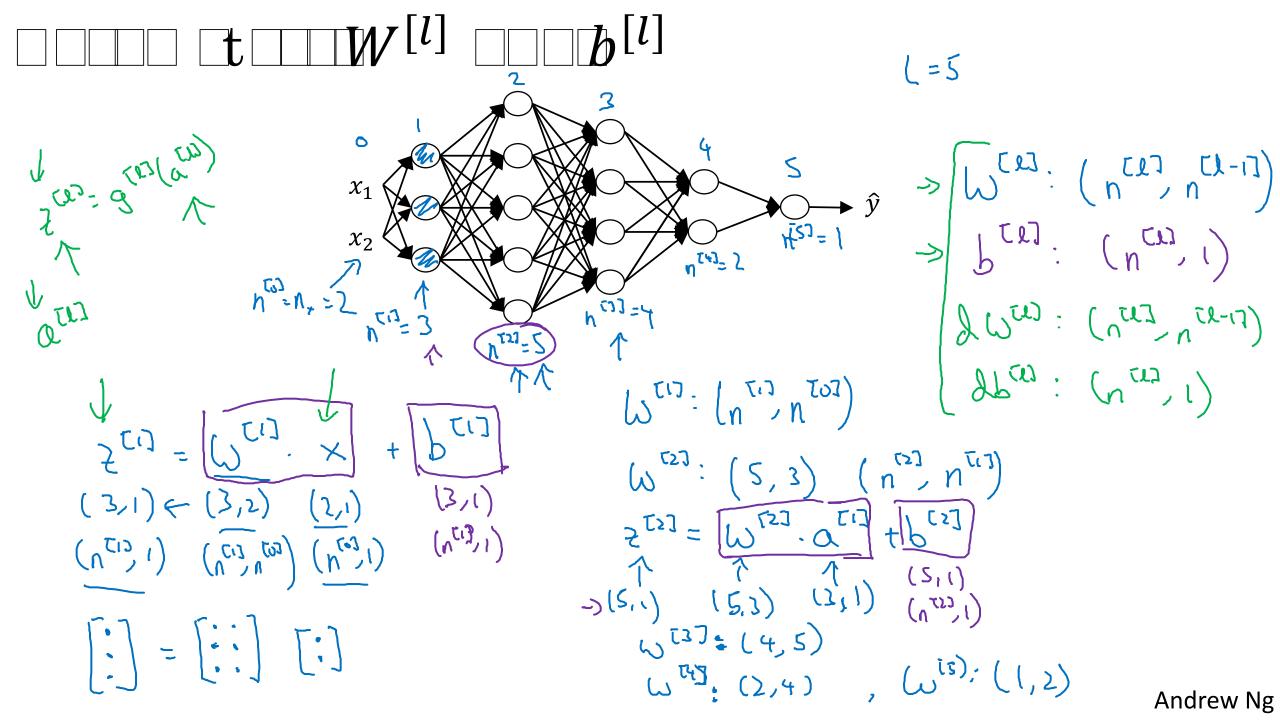
Forward propagation in a deep network

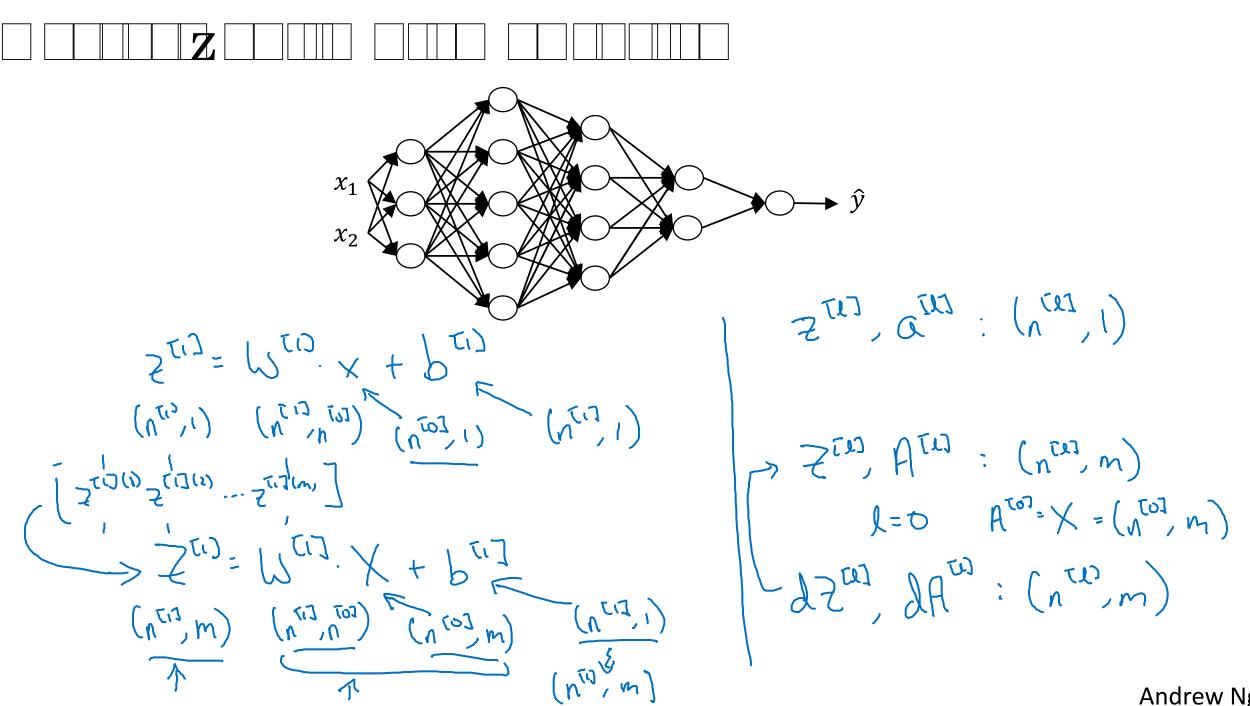




Deep Neural Networks

Getting your matrix dimensions right

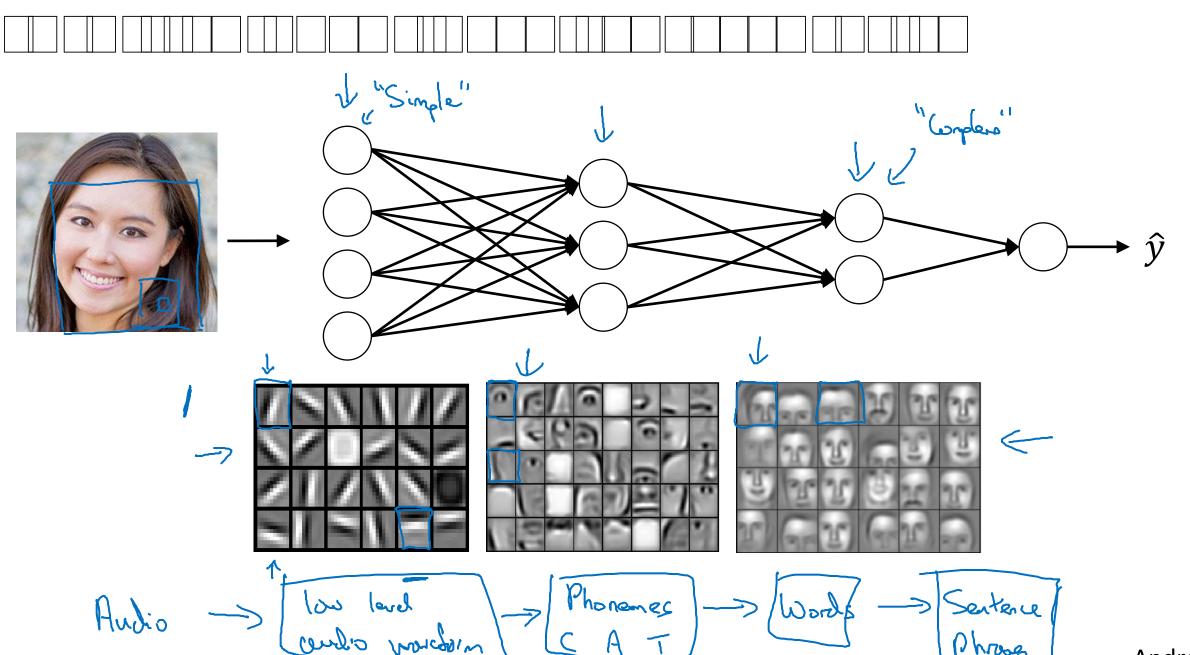




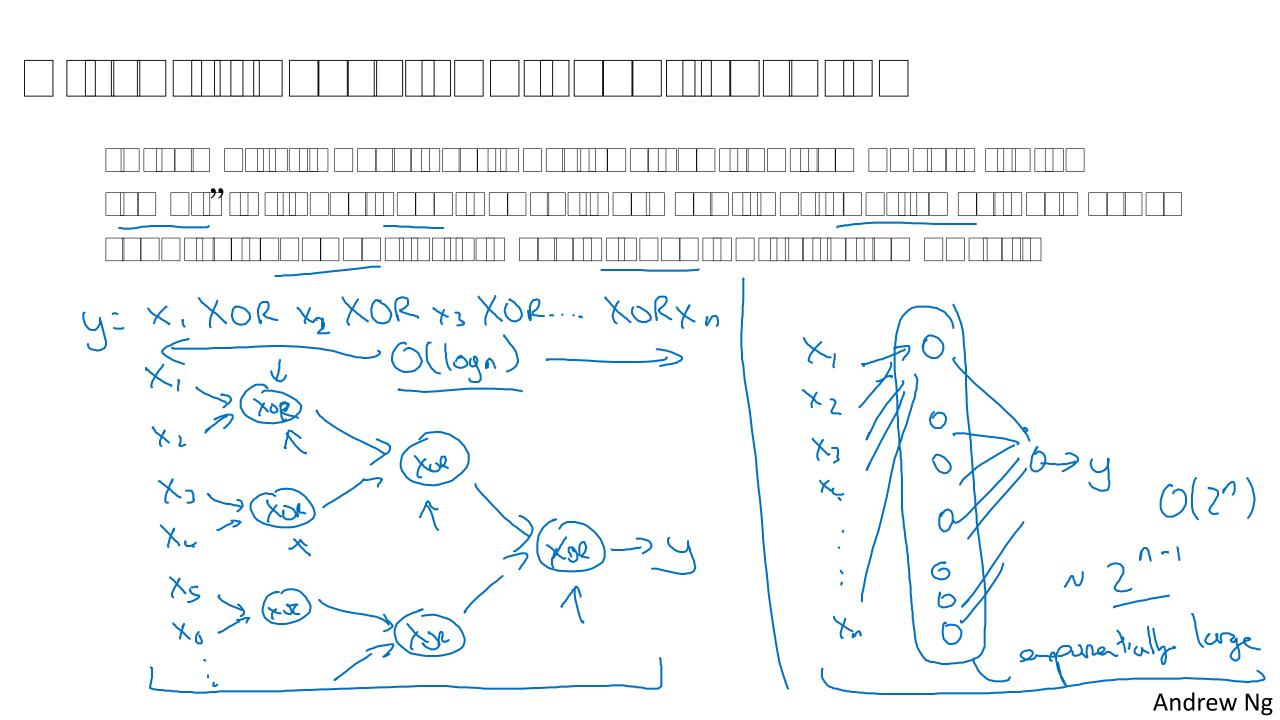


Deep Neural Networks

Why deep representations?



Andrew Ng



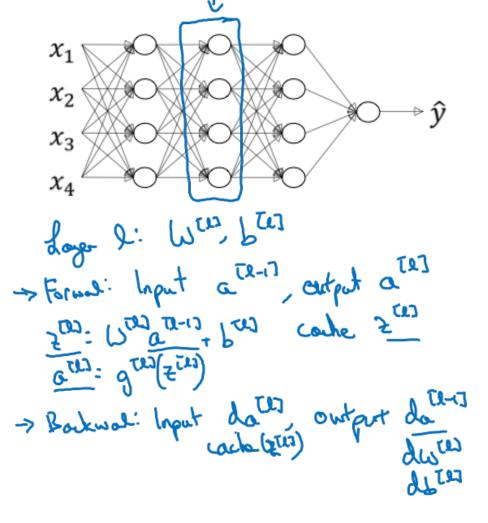


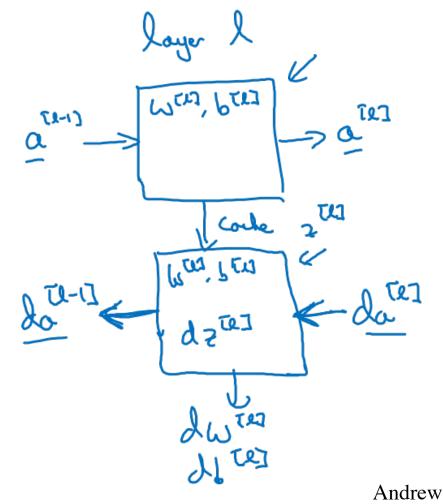
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Building blocks of deep neural networks

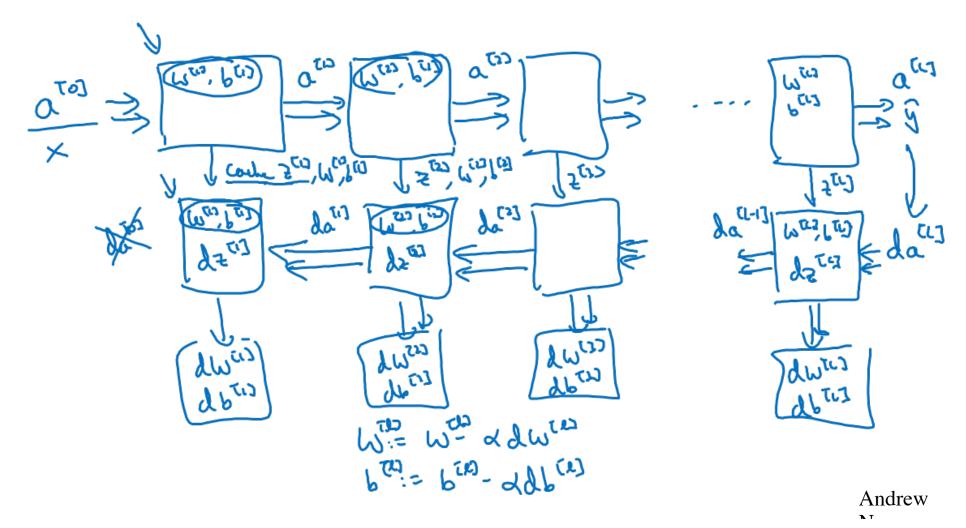
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Forward and backward functions





Forward and backward functions





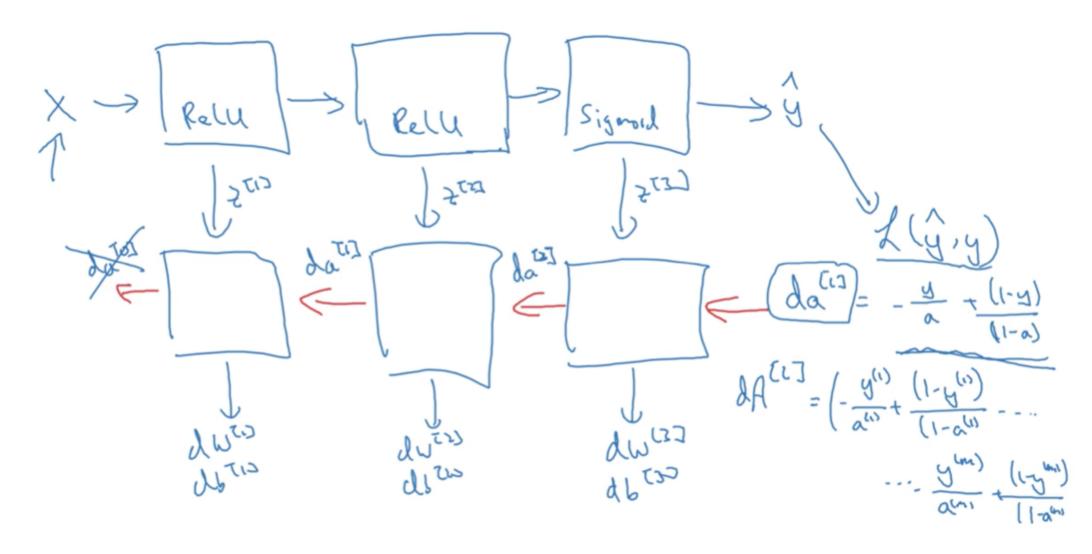
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Forward and backward propagation

Backward propagation for layer l

- \rightarrow Input $da^{[l]}$
- \rightarrow Output $da^{[l-1]}$, $dW^{[l]}$, $db^{[l]}$

Summary





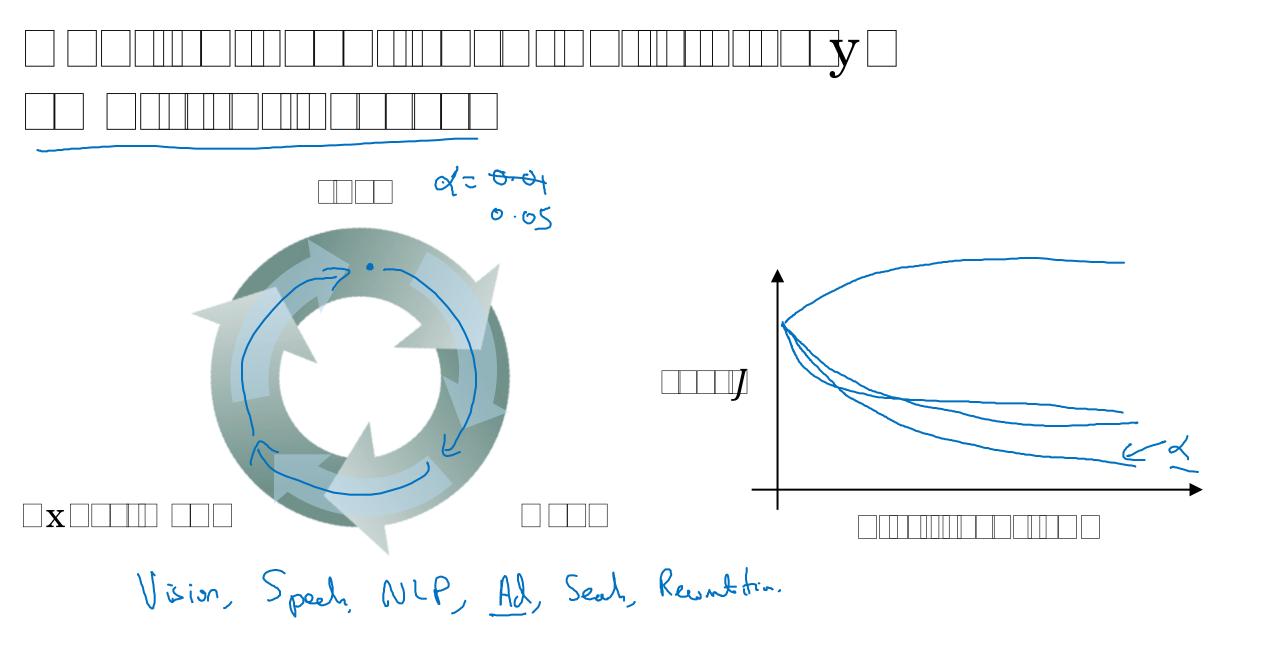
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Parameters vs Hyperparameters

 $\mathbb{W}^{[1]}$, $b^{[1]}$, $W^{[2]}$, $b^{[2]}$, $W^{[3]}$, $b^{[3]}$... Hyperparameters: dearning state of # hidden layer L

hidden layer

hidden layer choice of autivortion furtion dot: Monatur, min-Loth cize regularjohns...



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

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

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

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

Note that * denotes element-wise multiplication)

:

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

$$dW^{[1]} = \frac{1}{m} dZ^{[1]} A^{[0]^T}$$

Note that $A^{[0]^T}$ is another way to denote the input features, which is also written as X^T

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