## **CS5242 Neural Networks and Deep Learning**

**Tutorial 01** 

Wei WANG

cs5242@comp.nus.edu.sg



## Gradient for univariate composite functions

• 
$$f(x) = g(x) + h(x)$$
  
•  $f(x) = 3x + x^2$ 

• 
$$f(x) = g(x)h(x)$$
  
•  $f(x) = xx^2$ 

• 
$$f(x) = \frac{g(x)}{h(x)}$$
  
•  $f(x) = \frac{e^x}{x}$   
•  $f(x) = g(u), u = h(x)$   
•  $f(x) = \ln(x + x^2)$ 

• 
$$f'(x) = g'(x) + h'(x)$$
  
 $f'(x) = 3 + 2 \times$ 

• 
$$f'(x) = g'(x)h(x) + g(x)h'(x)$$
  
•  $f'(x) = \int \frac{1}{2} x^2 + x \cdot 2x = 3 x^2$   
•  $f'(x) = \frac{g'(x)h(x) - g(x)h'(x)}{h(x)^2}$   
•  $f'(x) = \frac{e^x x - e^x \cdot 1}{x^2} = \frac{e^x x - e^x}{2e^x x^2}$   
•  $f'(x) = g'(u)h'(x)$   
•  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x + x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{$ 

• If  $y = (Ax)^T (2x + z)$ , where **A** is a square matrix, **x** and **z** are vectors, **y** is a scalar. what is  $\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}$ ?  $\mathcal{U} = \mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{V} = \mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{A} + \mathcal{Z}$ 

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u^{TV}}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} u + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} v$$

$$= 2I(Ax) + A^{T}(2x+2)$$

$$= 2Ax + 2A^{T}x + A^{T}z$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \Delta x}{\partial x} = \Delta^T$$

• 
$$L = \frac{1}{2} (w^T x - y)^2$$
 if  $x = (1, 2)$ ,  $w = (2, 1)$ ,  $y = 0$ . Compute the gradient of  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial w}$ 

$$\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial w} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial u^{T} u}{\partial w} = u \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial w} = (u^{T} \times - y) \cdot x = 4 \cdot (\frac{1}{2}) = (\frac{4}{8})$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial w} = \frac{\partial u^{T} x}{\partial w} = x \qquad (2-1) (\frac{1}{2})$$

$$u = 4$$