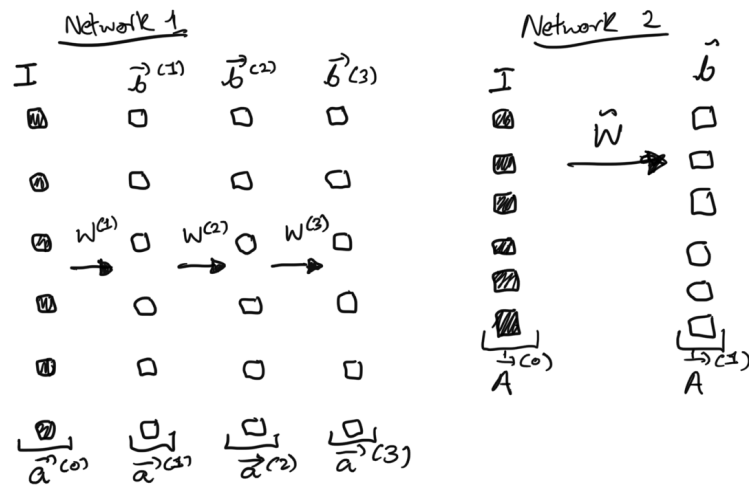


Formulating Equivalent Neural Networks



$$\begin{aligned} \vec{a}^{(1)} &= W^{(1)} \vec{a}^{(0)} + \vec{b}^{(1)} & \text{Eq. 1} \\ \vec{a}^{(2)} &= W^{(2)} \vec{a}^{(1)} + \vec{b}^{(2)} & \text{Eq. 2} \\ \vec{a}^{(3)} &= W^{(3)} \vec{a}^{(2)} + \vec{b}^{(3)} & \text{Eq. 3} \end{aligned}$$

Writing $\vec{a}^{(2)}$ in terms of $\vec{a}^{(0)}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{a}^{(2)} &= W^{(2)} (W^{(1)} \vec{a}^{(0)} + \vec{b}^{(1)}) + \vec{b}^{(2)} \\ \vec{a}^{(2)} &= W^{(2)} W^{(1)} \vec{a}^{(0)} + (W^{(2)} \vec{b}^{(1)} + \vec{b}^{(2)}) \end{aligned}$$

Eq. 4

Writing $\vec{a}^{(3)}$ in terms of $\vec{a}^{(0)}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{a}^{(3)} &= W^{(3)} (W^{(2)} W^{(1)} \vec{a}^{(0)} + W^{(2)} \vec{b}^{(1)} + \vec{b}^{(2)}) \\ \vec{a}^{(3)} &= W^{(3)} W^{(2)} W^{(1)} \vec{a}^{(0)} + W^{(3)} W^{(2)} \vec{b}^{(1)} + W^{(3)} \vec{b}^{(2)} \end{aligned}$$

Eq. 5

Now, if two neural networks are equivalent,

$$(\vec{a}^{(0)} = \vec{A}^{(0)}) \text{ and } (\vec{a}^{(3)} = \vec{A}^{(1)})$$

Therefore, $\vec{W} = W^{(3)} W^{(2)} W^{(1)}$ and

$$\vec{b} = W^{(3)} W^{(2)} \vec{b}^{(1)} + W^{(3)} \vec{b}^{(2)}$$

DIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS

1. \vec{W} is a 6×6 matrix. $W^{(1)}, W^{(2)}, W^{(3)}$ are 3×6 matrices and their product must be the same dimensions.

2. \vec{b} is 6×1 matrix.

$$\underbrace{(W^{(3)} W^{(2)})}_{6 \times 6} \underbrace{\vec{b}^{(1)}}_{6 \times 1} + \underbrace{W^{(3)}}_{6 \times 6} \underbrace{\vec{b}^{(2)}}_{6 \times 1}$$

$6 \times 1 \qquad 6 \times 1$