

# (1)

## GRADIENT DESCENT WITH BACK PROPAGATION

1. Initialize Network with Random Weights & Biases.

2. For each Train Image:

a. Compute Activation for the Entire Network.

b. Compute  $\delta$  for Neurons in the Output layer using  
Network Activation & Desired Activation :

$$\delta_j^{(L)} = 2(\hat{q}_j^{(L)} - q_j^{(L)}) q_j^{(L)} (1 - q_j^{(L)})$$

c. Compute  $\delta$  for all Neuron in the previous layer.

$$\delta_j^{(L)} = \sum_k \delta_k^{(L+1)} w_{kj}^{(L+1)} q_j^{(L)} (1 - q_j^{(L)})$$

d. Compute Gradient of Cost w.r.t. each Weight & Bias for  
the Training Image using  $\delta$ :

$$\frac{\partial C_x}{\partial w_{jk}^{(L)}} = \delta_j^{(L)} q_k^{(L-1)} \quad \mid \quad \frac{\partial C_x}{\partial b_j^{(L)}} = \delta_j^{(L)}$$

3. Average the Gradient w.r.t. each Weight & Bias over the Entire Train Set:

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial w_{jk}^{(L)}} = \frac{1}{n} \sum \frac{\partial C_x}{\partial w_{jk}^{(L)}} \quad \mid \quad \frac{\partial C}{\partial b_j^{(L)}} = \frac{1}{n} \sum \frac{\partial C_x}{\partial b_j^{(L)}}$$

4. Update the Weights & Biases using Gradient Descent

$$w_{jk}^{(L)'} = w_{jk}^{(L)} - \eta \frac{\partial C}{\partial w_{jk}^{(L)}} \quad \mid \quad b_j^{(L)'} = b_j^{(L)} - \eta \frac{\partial C}{\partial b_j^{(L)}}$$

5. Repeat Steps 2-4 till Cost is reduced below an acceptable level.

GRAD. Computer Complement

(2)

A) # of Multiplier req to Compute Cost of Sing-Image ( $C_x$ ) : 23,820

B) # of M. req to apply BP for a Sing Image : 24,210

C) # of M. n. to Compute the Grade of Cost of Sing Image ( $G(x)$ ) :  

$$24,210 + 23820 \\ = 48,030$$

D) # of Trans. of for Train Image : 60,000

E) Total # of Mult. req. for One Iter. of GRS Design :  

$$(C) \times (D) \\ = 48,030 \times 60,000 \\ = 2.8 \times 10^9$$

An improv over Prod force by a factor of  $10^4$

Earlier it was  $3.4 \times 10^{13}$

Image Identifier / Labelled tagging

# Gradient Computation Complexity

# of Multiplications req. to Compute Cost for Single Image ( $C_x$ )	: 23,820
# of Training Images used to Compute the Average Cost ( $C$ )	: 60,000
# of Multiplications req. to compute Average Cost ( $C$ )	: $23,820 \times 60,000$ $1.4 \times 10^9$
# of Average Cost ( $C$ ) Computations req. to Compute Gradient ( $\nabla C$ ) w.r.t all Weights and Biases	: 23,861
Total # of Multiplications req. for One Iteration of Gradient Descent	: $23,861 \times 1.4 \times 10^9$ $3.4 \times 10^{13}$

Anubhav . 500 122, 363

Somit . 5640

Ayush 4144

Abhishek . 500 125 001

Sheeba\_Naz 500 117989

Abhay 500 125 918

Br Sachin : 500 125 994

Harshil 500 125 256

Anurey 500 125 693

Aditya 500 125 257

Kartik 500 123 293

Ankit 500 123 760

Anuj 500 125 988

Anul 500 124 958

Harsh 500 125 193

Harsh 500 125 92

Ratul katiyar 500 126 362

Anish Verma 500 126 95

Manwar 500 126 361

Ashley 500 127 015

Anurey Vidhyarthi 500 125 910

Nikhil 500 125 751

Abhay verma 500 120089

Asad Khan 500 125 189

Sam 500 125 581

Gurpreet Singh 500 126 791

Mangesh 500 125 990

Gradient Computer

using final Differences

Parameter change  
vector

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial w_{jk}^{(t)}} \approx \frac{C(w + \Delta w, b) - C(w, b)}{\Delta w_{jk}^{(t)}}$$

$$\Delta w = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ \Delta w_{jk}^{(t)} \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial b_j} \approx \frac{C(w, b + \Delta b) - C(w, b)}{\Delta b_j}$$

$$\Delta b = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ \Delta b_j \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Int cost  $C(w, b)$  is share by all nests & bias, as

hem

then one Cost Compt for each hem

$$\begin{array}{l} 0.22239400 \\ 0.88281000 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Weight: } 784 \times 30 + 30 \times 10 = 23820$$

$$\text{Bias: } 30 + 10 = 40$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \approx 24,000 & \text{compt} \\ 60,000 & \text{from.} \end{array} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{comp.} \\ \text{from.} \end{array} \right\} 1.4 \times 10^9$$

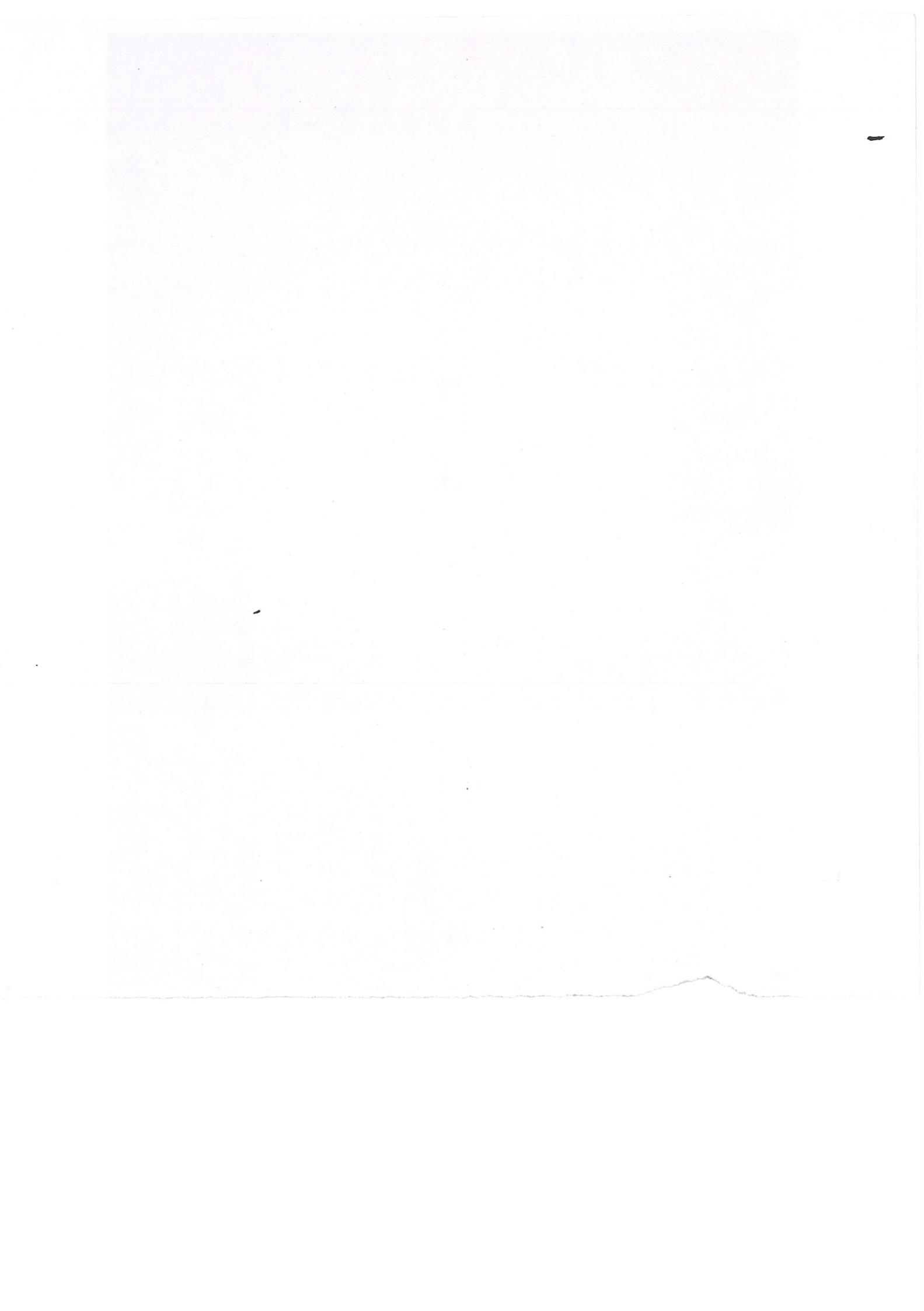
Chhavi Kharb	500118635
Priyanka Nehra	500125114
Vansh	500120926
Soniya	500126096
Sakshi	500126523
Sidhant Garsola	500125992
Vedant Solanki	500121550
Tushar Pal	500118221
Renuka Dilore	500124565
Riya Lohiya	500117996
Ramneel Singh	500123367
Aishwarya Rawat	500125158
Devansh Pratap Singh	500125906
Akash Rawat	500123800
Khempal	500125754
SHIKHAR DWIVEDI	500125228
Sucha Leena	500125330

## Gradient Descent with Backpropagation

1. Initialize Network with Random Weights and Biases
2. For each Training Image:
  - a. Compute Activations for the Entire Network
  - b. Compute  $\delta$  for Neurons in the Output Layer using Network Activation and Desired Activation:
$$\delta_j^{(L)} = 2 \left( \hat{a}_j^{(L)} - a_j^{(L)} \right) a_j^{(L)} (1 - a_j^{(L)})$$
  - c. Compute  $\delta$  for all Neurons in the previous Layers:
$$\delta_j^{(l)} = \sum_k \delta_k^{(l+1)} w_{kj}^{(l+1)} a_j^{(l)} (1 - a_j^{(l)})$$
  - d. Compute Gradient of Cost w.r.t each Weight and Bias for the Training Image using  $\delta$ :

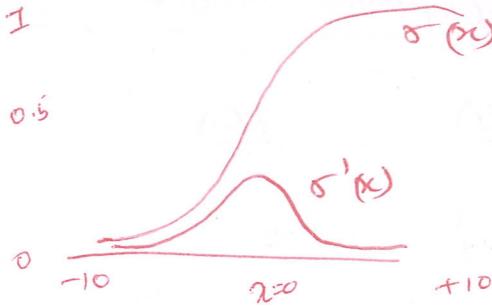
$$\frac{\partial C_x}{\partial w_{jk}^{(l)}} = \delta_j^{(l)} a_k^{(l-1)}$$

$$\frac{\partial C_x}{\partial b_j^{(l)}} = \delta_j^{(l)}$$



## Derivation of Sigmoid Function

$$\sigma(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$$



its Derivative

$$\sigma'(z) = \frac{e^{-z}}{(1 + e^{-z})^2}$$

$$\sigma'(z) = \sigma(z)[1 - \sigma(z)]$$

For a Sigmoid neuron:

$$\textcircled{a} q = \sigma(z)$$

$$\text{then } \sigma'(z) = q(1-q)$$

$$\frac{\partial C_x}{\partial w_{11}} = \underbrace{\left(2|\hat{q} - q^{(4)}|\right)}_{\text{output error}} \underbrace{\left(q_1^{(4)}(1-q_1^{(4)})\right)}_{\text{Level 4}} \underbrace{\left(q_1^{(3)}\right)}_{\text{Level 3}}$$

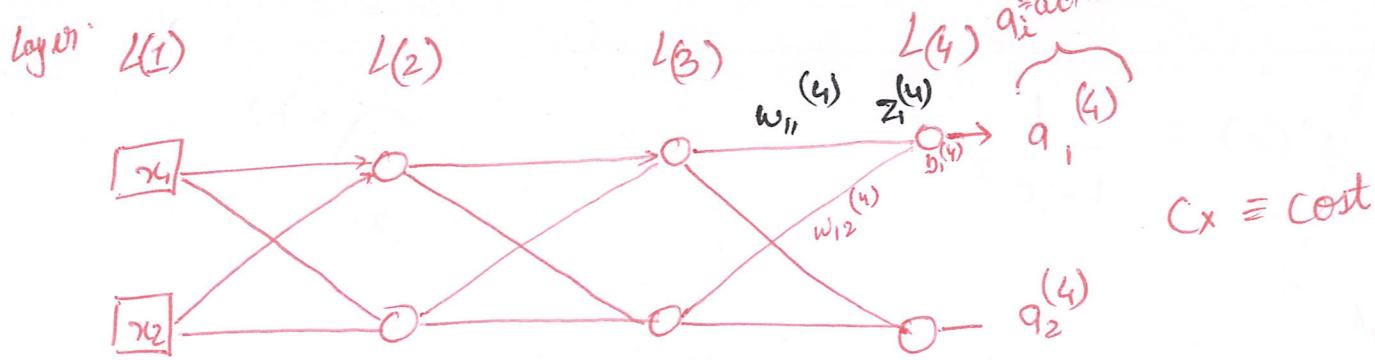
$$\frac{\partial C_x}{\partial w_{11}} = \underbrace{\delta_1^{(4)} q_1^{(3)}}_{\text{internal error signal}}$$

$$\frac{\partial C_x}{\partial w_{12}} = \underbrace{\delta_1^{(4)} q_2^{(3)}}_{\text{internal error signal}}$$

~~$\frac{\partial C_x}{\partial b_1^{(4)}} = \delta_1^{(4)} \cdot 1$~~

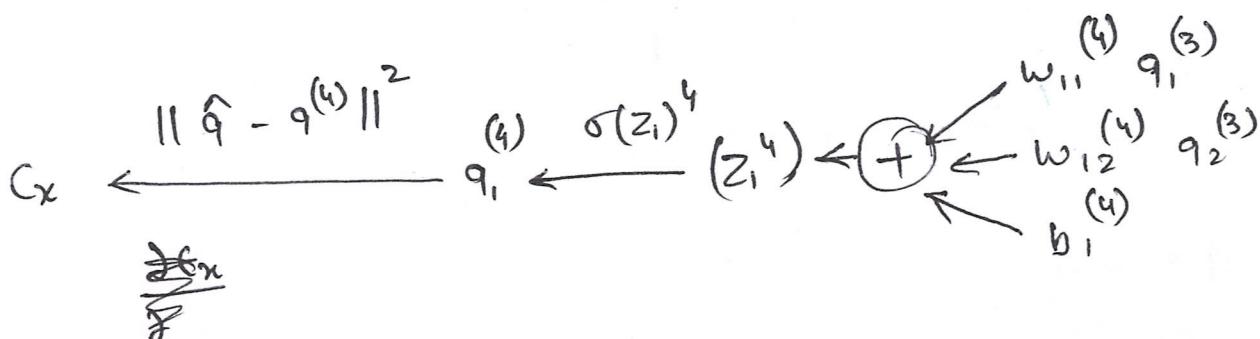
# Computing Gradients using Chain Rule

1



$$Cx = \|\hat{q} - q^{(4)}\|^2$$

$\hat{q}$  is desired activation



Let's do w<sub>11</sub><sup>(4)</sup>

$z_1^{(4)}$  is sum of weight inputs

fun. derivative of cost wrt w<sub>11</sub><sup>(4)</sup> =  $\frac{\partial C_x}{\partial w_{11}^{(4)}}$

b<sub>1</sub><sup>(4)</sup> is bias of

By

$\sigma$  = sigmoid activation fn.

$$\frac{\partial C_x}{\partial w_{11}^{(4)}} = \frac{\partial C_x}{\partial q_1^{(4)}} \cdot \frac{\partial q_1^{(4)}}{\partial z_1^{(4)}} \cdot \frac{\partial z_1^{(4)}}{\partial w_{11}^{(4)}}$$

Chain rule of derivatives

$$\left. \frac{\partial C_x}{\partial q_1^{(4)}} = 2(\hat{q} - q_1^{(4)}) \right| \quad \left. \frac{\partial q_1^{(4)}}{\partial z_1^{(4)}} = \sigma'(z_1^{(4)}) \right| \quad \left. \frac{\partial z_1^{(4)}}{\partial w_{11}^{(4)}} = q_1^{(3)} \right|$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial C_x}{\partial w_{11}^{(4)}} = 2(\hat{q} - q_1^{(4)}) \cdot \sigma'(z_1^{(4)}) \cdot q_1^{(3)}$$

= all ten arc actn.

Back Prop of  $\delta$   
For any neuron in the netw

(4)

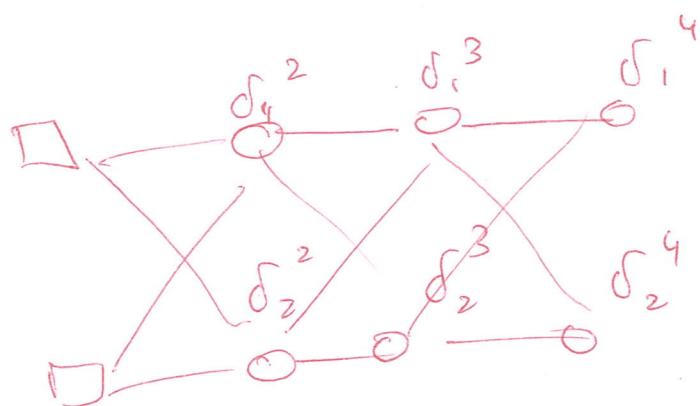
$$\delta_j^{(l)} = \sum_k \delta_k^{(l+1)} q_j^{(k)} (1 - q_j^{(k)})$$

$\delta_j^{(l)}$  :  $\delta$  of  $j^{\text{th}}$  Neur in layer  $l$

$\delta_j^{(l+1)}$  :  $\delta$  of  $k^{\text{th}}$  Neur in layer  $l+1$

$q_j^{(k)}$  : Activat of  $j^{\text{th}}$  Neur in Layer  $l$

$w_{kj}^{(l+1)}$  : Weig for  $j^{\text{th}}$  Neuron in Layer  $l$  to  $k^{\text{th}}$  Neur in Layer  $l+1$



$$\frac{\partial C_x}{\partial w_{21}^{(4)}} = \delta_2^{(4)} q_1^{(3)} \quad \left| \quad \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial C_x}{\partial w_{22}^{(4)}} = \delta_2^{(4)} q_2^{(3)} \\ \frac{\partial C_x}{\partial b_2} = \delta_2^{(4)} \cdot 1 \end{array} \right. \quad \textcircled{3}$$

1)  $\partial w_{21}^{(4)}$