

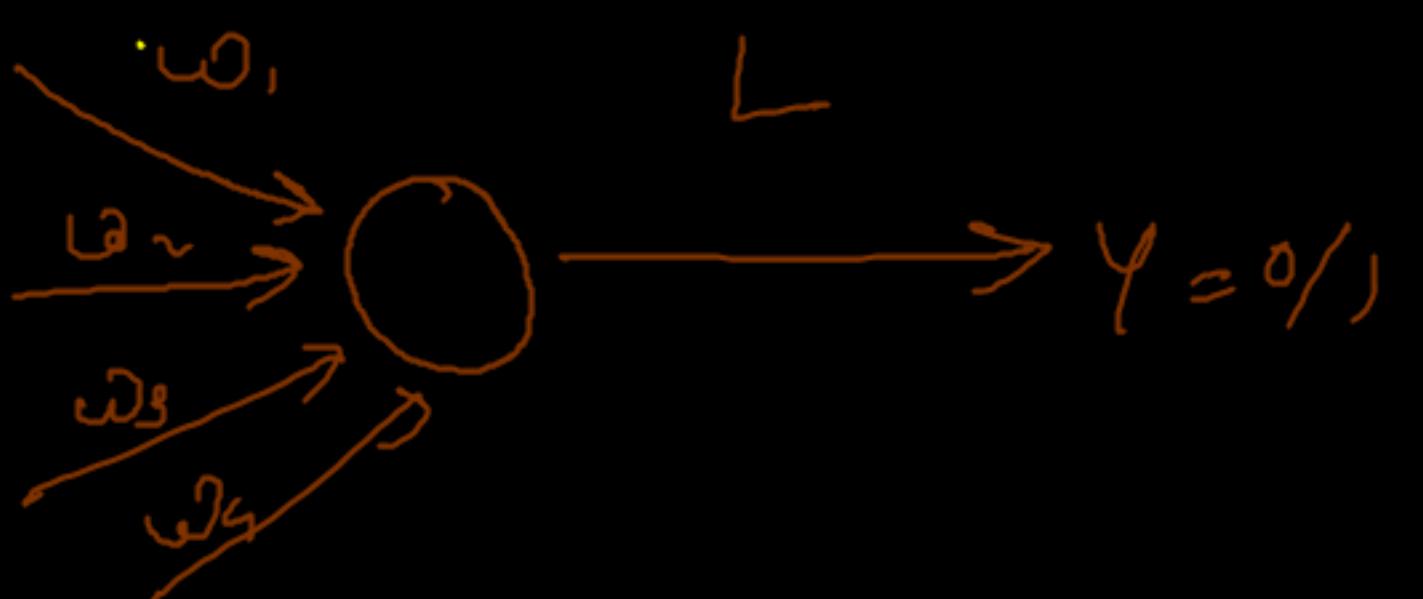
## Optimisation

Step-3 (optimise weight for single Neural N/w) :-

(a) initialize the weight  $\omega_i$ 's  $\rightarrow$  Randomly.

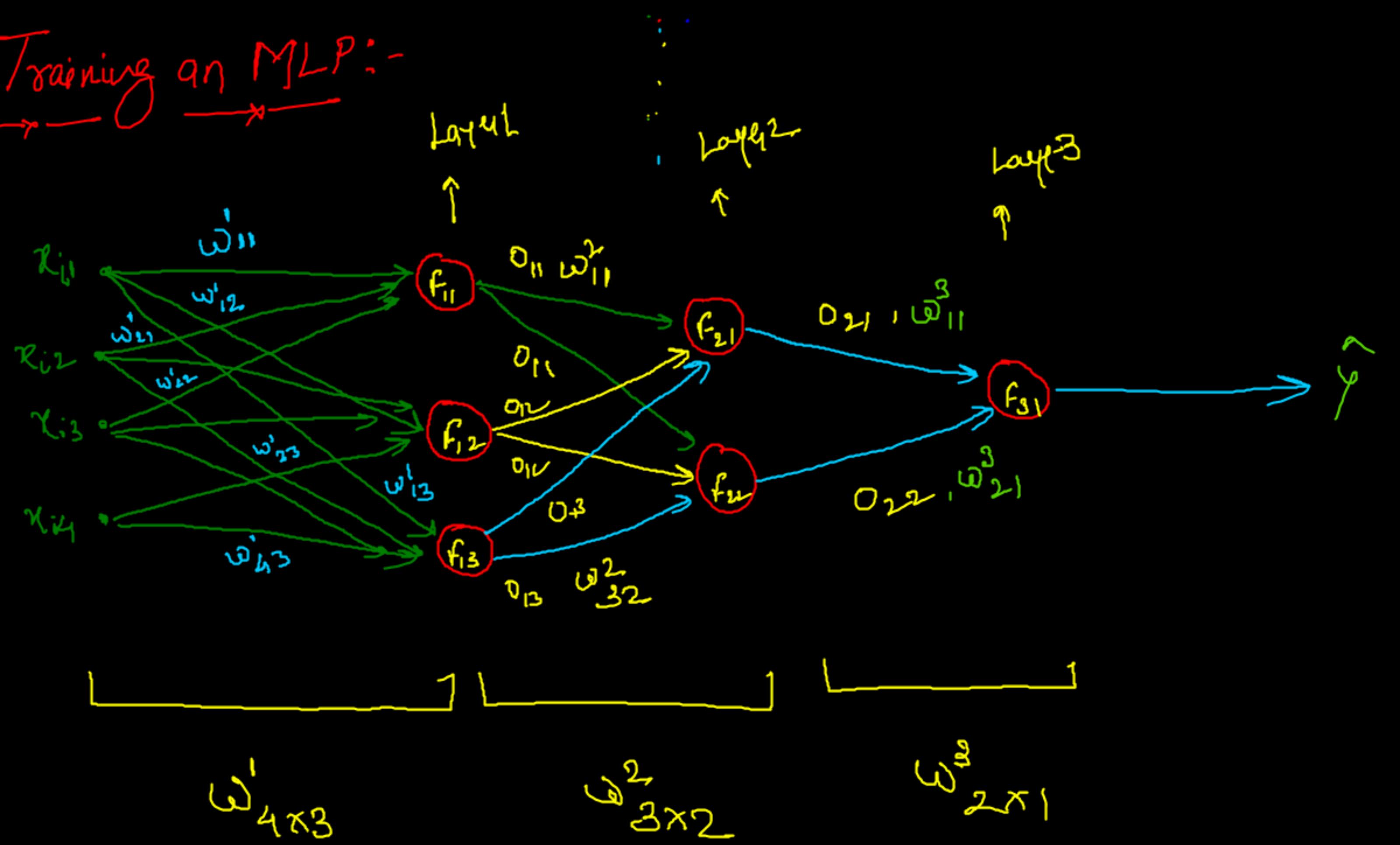
(b)

$$\nabla_{\omega} L = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \omega_1} \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \omega_2} \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \omega_3} \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$



Training an MLP :-

Notation



$$\left[ \begin{array}{c} \omega_{ij}^k \\ \vdots \\ \omega_{ij}^1 \end{array} \right] \quad \begin{array}{l} i \rightarrow \text{layer} \\ j \rightarrow \text{from} \\ k \rightarrow \text{to} \end{array}$$

$\omega_{ij}^k \rightarrow i \rightarrow \text{layer No.}$   
 $\omega_{ij}^k \rightarrow j \rightarrow \text{input (Neuron)}$

⇒ Some need to optimised  $\omega_{4x3}^1, \omega_{3x2}^2, \omega_{2x1}^3 = 20$  weights.

Step-1

Loss function -  $L = \sum_{i=1}^n (y - \hat{y})^2 + \text{Reg.}$ ,  $\text{Sq. Loss} = L_i = (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$

Aim  $\rightarrow \min L_{\text{Loss}}$  w.r.t.  $\omega_{ij}^k$

Step-2

① initialize -  $\omega_{ij}^k$  = randomly / many methods

②  $(\omega_{ij}^k)_{\text{new}} = (\omega_{ij}^k)_{\text{old}} - \eta \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \omega_{ij}^k} \right)_{\text{old}}$

Aim  $\rightarrow \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \omega_{ij}^k} \right)_{\omega \rightarrow \text{old}} \rightarrow \text{find if.}$

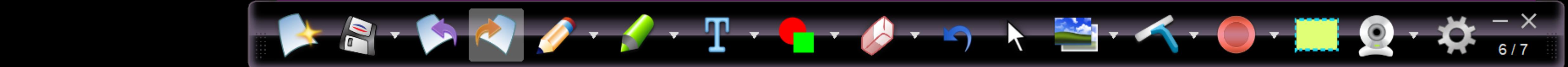
③ perform update until the convergence ( $\omega_{\text{new}} \approx \omega_{\text{old}}$ )

To calculate  $\left( \frac{dL}{d\omega_{ij}} \right)$

$$\rightarrow \text{For } \omega^3: - \left[ \frac{dL}{d\omega_{11}^3} = \frac{dL}{dO_{31}} \times \frac{dO_{31}}{d\omega_{11}^3} \right] \rightarrow \text{chain rule.}$$

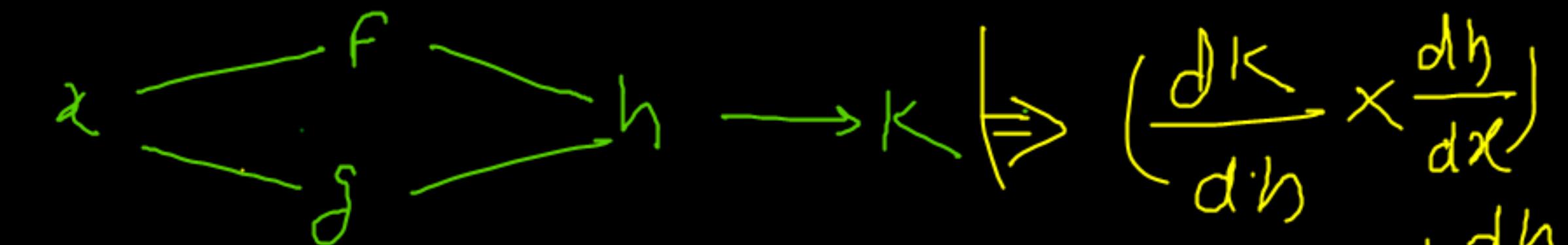
$$\rightarrow \text{For } \omega^2: - \left[ \frac{dL}{d\omega_{11}^2} = \frac{dL}{dO_{31}} \times \frac{dO_{31}}{dO_{21}} \times \frac{dO_{21}}{d\omega_{11}^2} \right] \rightarrow \text{chain rule}$$

$$\left[ \frac{dL}{d\omega_{21}^2} = \frac{dL}{dO_{31}} \times \frac{dO_{31}}{dO_{21}} \times \frac{dO_{21}}{d\omega_{21}^2} \right]$$



→ For  $\omega^1$

→ let a case →



$$\left( \frac{dK}{dh} \times \frac{dh}{dx} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dh}{dx} = \left( \frac{dh}{dF} \times \frac{dF}{dx} + \frac{dh}{dg} \times \frac{dg}{dx} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dL}{d\omega_{||}^1} = \left( \frac{dL}{d\omega_{||}^1} \times \frac{d\omega_{||}^1}{d\omega_{||}^1} \right)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{d\omega_{||}^1}{d\omega_{||}^1} = \left( \frac{d\omega_{||}^1}{d\omega_{||}^1} \times \frac{d\omega_{||}^1}{d\omega_{||}^1} \times \frac{d\omega_{||}^1}{d\omega_{||}^1} + \frac{d\omega_{||}^1}{d\omega_{||}^1} \times \frac{d\omega_{||}^1}{d\omega_{||}^1} \times \frac{d\omega_{||}^1}{d\omega_{||}^1} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dL}{d\omega_{||}^1} = \frac{dL}{d\omega_{||}^1} \left( \quad \right)$$

⇒ we can do the same for other  $\omega_{||}^k$ 's.

