∢Volver a la semana 4

XLecciones

Anterior

Siguiente

Model Representation II

To re-iterate, the following is an example of a neural network:

$$\begin{split} a_1^{(2)} &= g(\Theta_{10}^{(1)} \, x_0 + \Theta_{11}^{(1)} \, x_1 + \Theta_{12}^{(1)} \, x_2 + \Theta_{13}^{(1)} \, x_3) \\ a_2^{(2)} &= g(\Theta_{20}^{(1)} \, x_0 + \Theta_{21}^{(1)} \, x_1 + \Theta_{22}^{(1)} \, x_2 + \Theta_{23}^{(1)} \, x_3) \\ a_3^{(2)} &= g(\Theta_{30}^{(1)} \, x_0 + \Theta_{31}^{(1)} \, x_1 + \Theta_{32}^{(1)} \, x_2 + \Theta_{33}^{(1)} \, x_3) \\ h_{\Theta}(x) &= a_1^{(3)} &= g(\Theta_{10}^{(2)} \, a_0^{(2)} + \Theta_{11}^{(2)} \, a_1^{(2)} + \Theta_{12}^{(2)} \, a_2^{(2)} + \Theta_{13}^{(2)} \, a_3^{(2)}) \end{split}$$

In this section we'll do a vectorized implementation of the above functions. We're going to define a new variable $z_k^{(j)}$ that encompasses the parameters inside our g function. In our previous example if we replaced by the variable z for all the parameters we would get:

$$\begin{split} a_1^{(2)} &= g(z_1^{(2)}) \\ a_2^{(2)} &= g(z_2^{(2)}) \\ a_3^{(2)} &= g(z_3^{(2)}) \end{split}$$

In other words, for layer j=2 and node k, the variable z will be:

$$z_k^{(2)} = \Theta_{k,0}^{(1)} \, x_0 + \Theta_{k,1}^{(1)} \, x_1 + \dots + \Theta_{k,n}^{(1)} \, x_n$$

The vector representation of ${\bf x}$ and z^j is:

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \\ \dots \\ x \end{bmatrix} z^{(j)} = \begin{bmatrix} z_1^{(j)} \\ z_2^{(j)} \\ \dots \\ z_n^{(j)} \end{bmatrix}$$