

1.

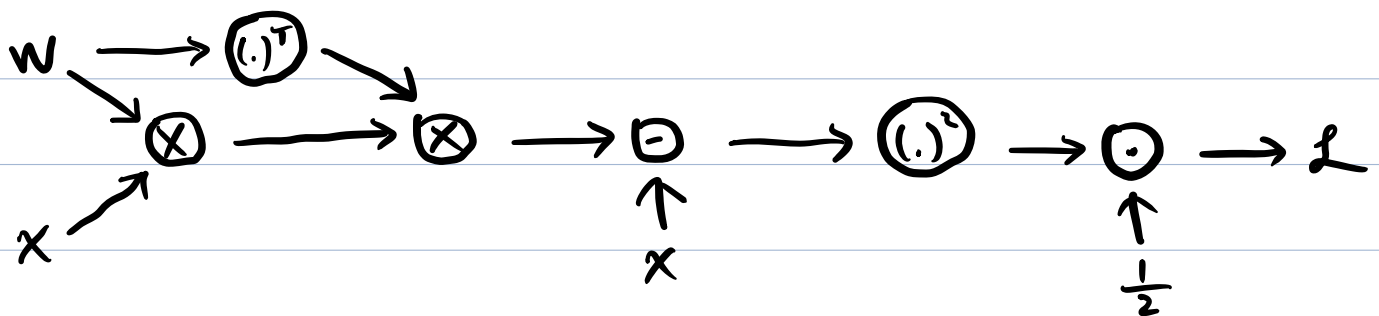
(a) Wx is to encode the information of x .

$W^T Wx$ is to decode the information of x .

With the loss \mathcal{L} be minimized, the difference between the reconstructed $W^T Wx$ and the original x will be minimized.

Thus, Wx will preserve the information about x . #

(b)



#

(c)

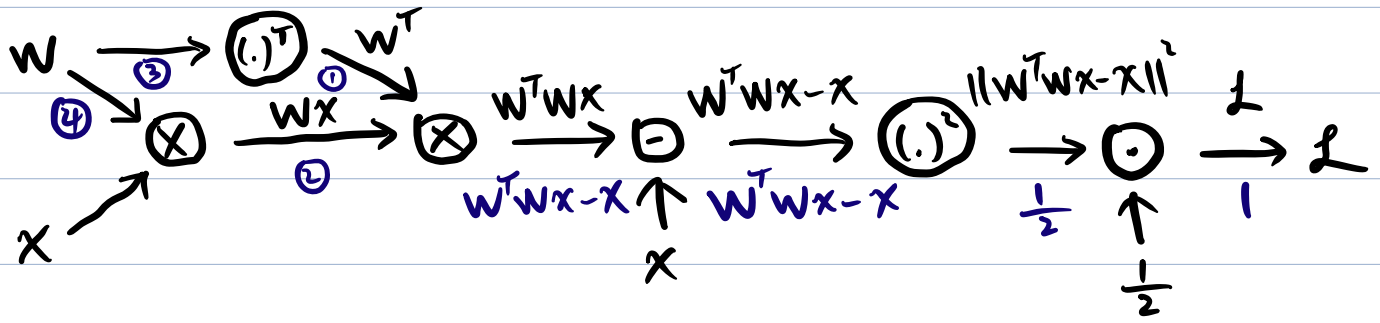
Let two paths are L_1 and L_2 .

$$\text{if } \begin{cases} L_1: a \rightarrow b \rightarrow d \\ L_2: a \rightarrow c \rightarrow d \end{cases}$$

$$\nabla_w \mathcal{L} = \nabla_w \mathcal{L}_1 + \nabla_w \mathcal{L}_2 = \frac{\partial b}{\partial a} \cdot \frac{\partial d}{\partial b} + \frac{\partial c}{\partial a} \cdot \frac{\partial d}{\partial c}$$

#

(d) Use the computational graph from (b),
Calculate the backpropagation



$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial W^T} = (W^T W x - x) (W x)^T$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial W x} = W (W^T W x - x)$$

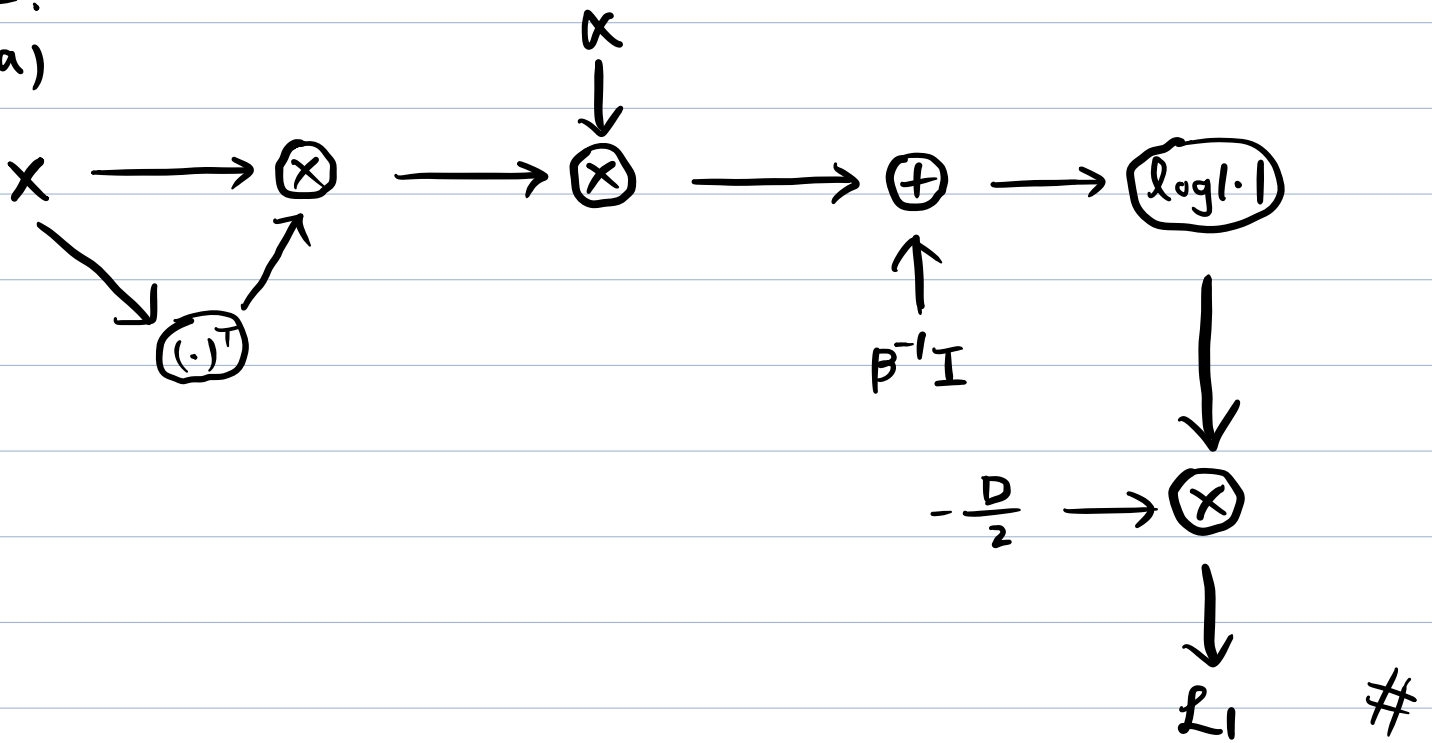
$$\textcircled{3} : \textcircled{1} \text{ Backpropagate to } W : (W x) (W^T W x - x)^T$$

$$\textcircled{4} : \textcircled{2} \text{ Backpropagate to } W : W (W^T W x - x) x^T$$

$$\nabla_W L = \textcircled{3} + \textcircled{4} = (W x) (W^T W x - x)^T + W (W^T W x - x) x^T \quad \#$$

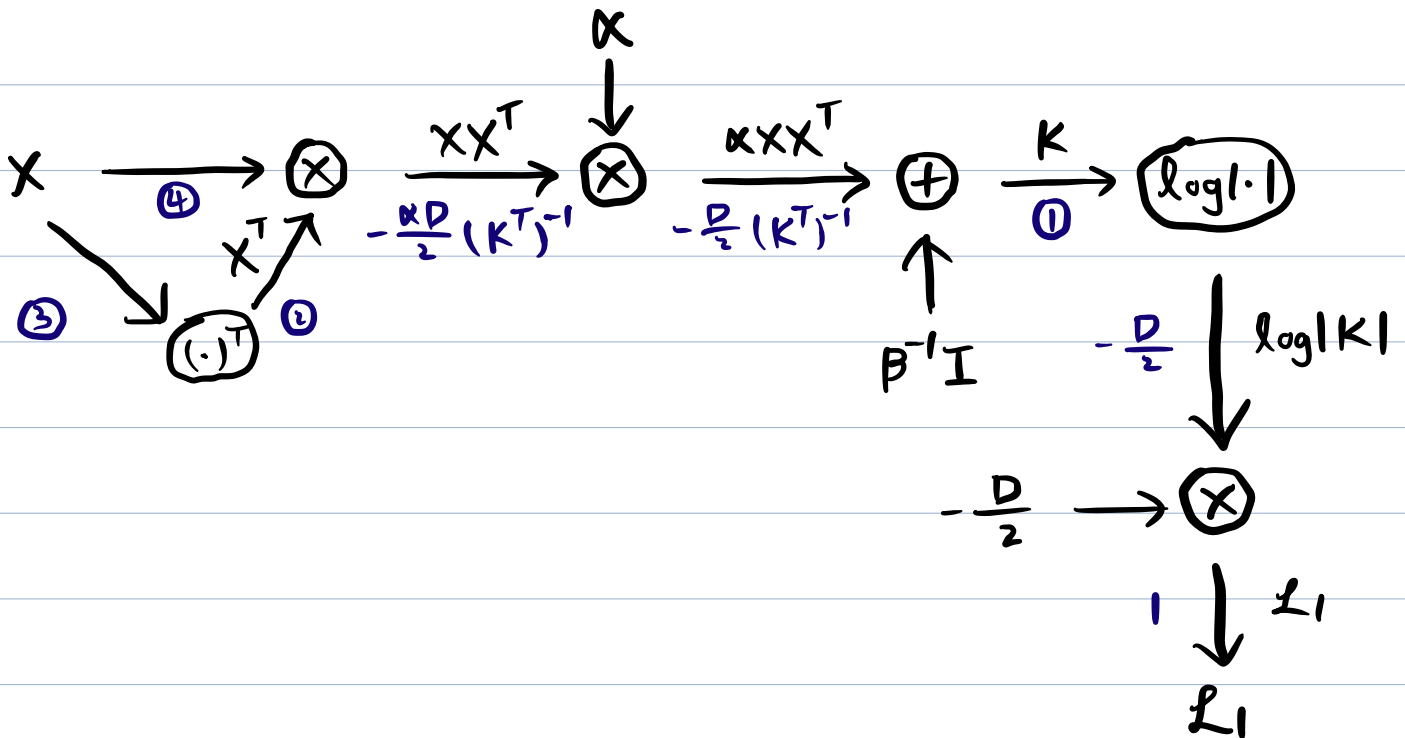
2.

(a)



(b)

$$K = \alpha X X^T + \beta^{-1} I$$



$$\textcircled{1} = \frac{\partial L_1}{\partial K} = -\frac{D}{2} (K^T)^{-1}$$

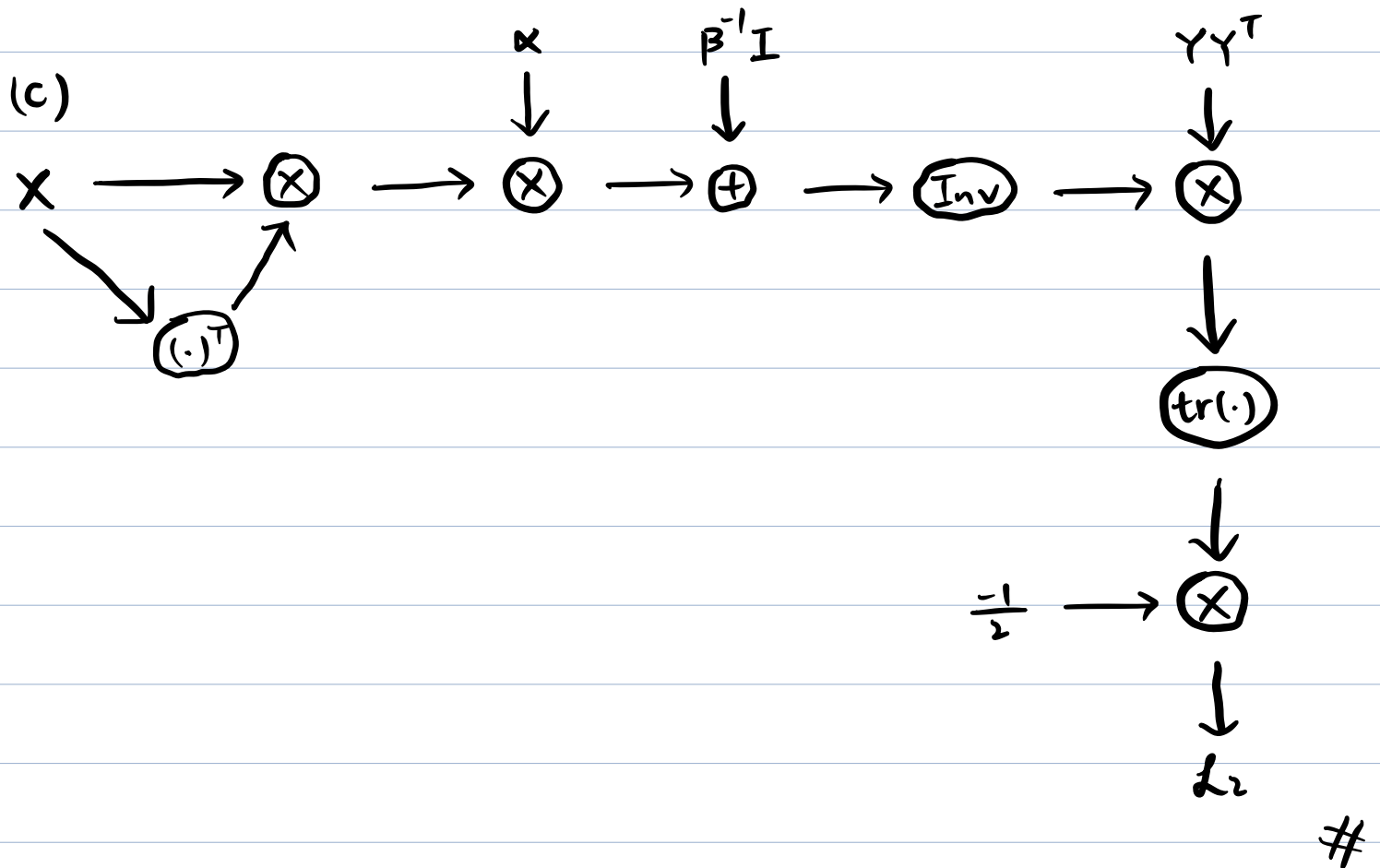
$$\textcircled{2} = \frac{\partial L_1}{\partial X^T} = X^T \left(-\frac{\alpha D}{2} (K^T)^{-1} \right)$$

$$\textcircled{3} = \frac{-\alpha D}{2} K^{-1} X$$

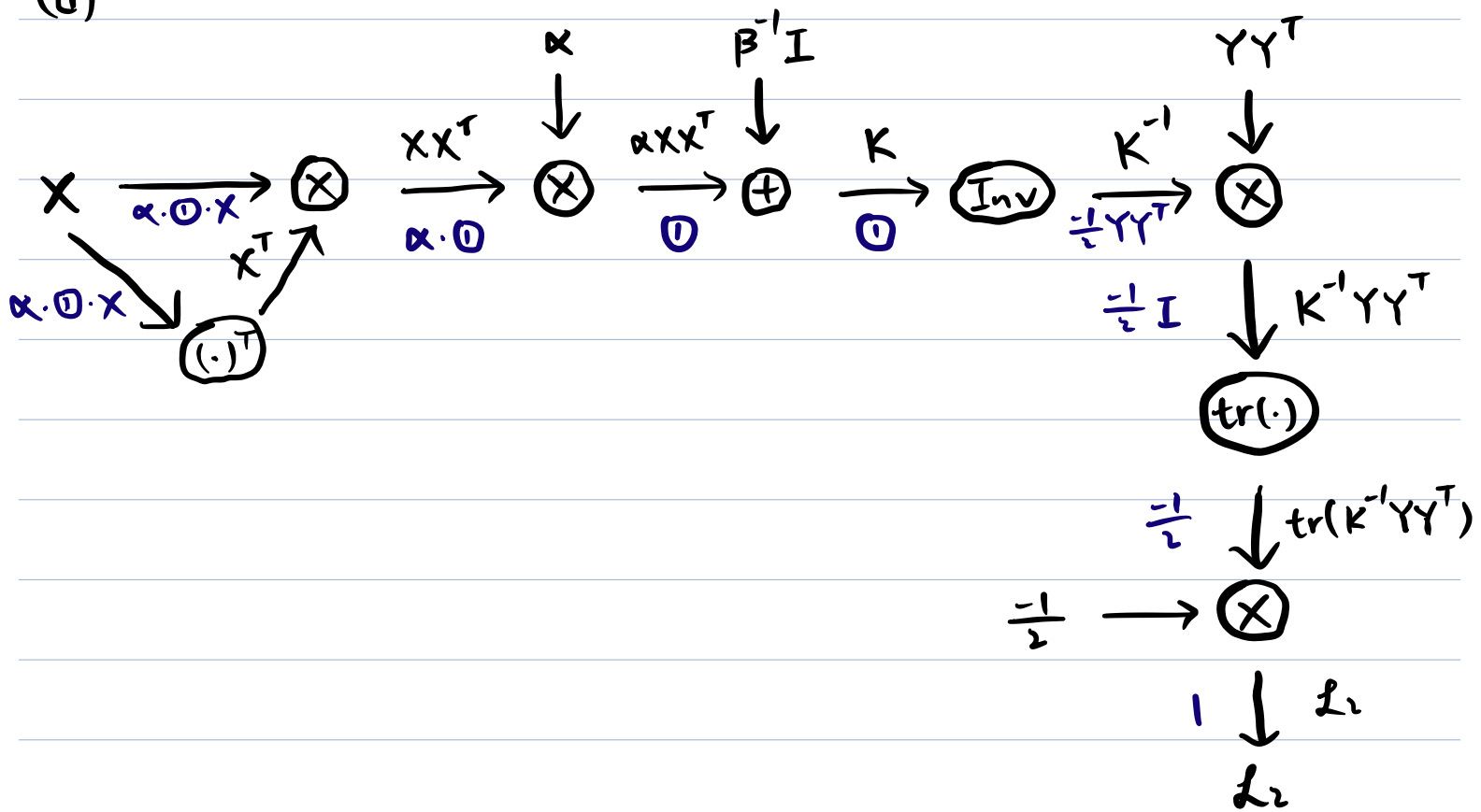
$$\textcircled{4} = \frac{-\alpha D}{2} (K^T)^{-1} X \quad (K \text{ is symmetric})$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_1}{\partial X} = -\alpha D (K^T)^{-1} X = -\alpha D K^{-1} X \quad \#$$

$$(K = \alpha X X^T + \beta^{-1} I)$$



(d)



$$\frac{\partial L_2}{\partial K^{-1} Y Y^T} = -\frac{1}{2} I$$

$$\textcircled{1} = \frac{\partial L_2}{\partial K} = -(K^T)^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{2} Y Y^T \right) (K^T)^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} K^{-1} Y Y^T K^{-1}$$

$$\frac{\partial L_2}{\partial X} = 2\alpha \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} K^{-1} Y Y^T K^{-1} \right) \cdot X = \alpha K^{-1} Y Y^T K^{-1} X \quad \#$$

$$(K = \alpha X X^T + \beta^{-1} I)$$

(e)

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial X} = \frac{\partial L_1}{\partial X} + \frac{\partial L_2}{\partial X}$$

$$= \alpha K^{-1} Y Y^T K^{-1} X - \alpha D K^{-1} X \quad \#$$

$$(K = \alpha X X^T + \beta^{-1} I)$$