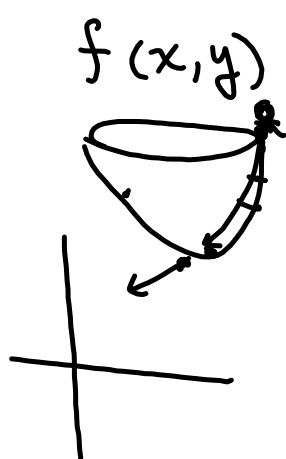


# Gradient Descent



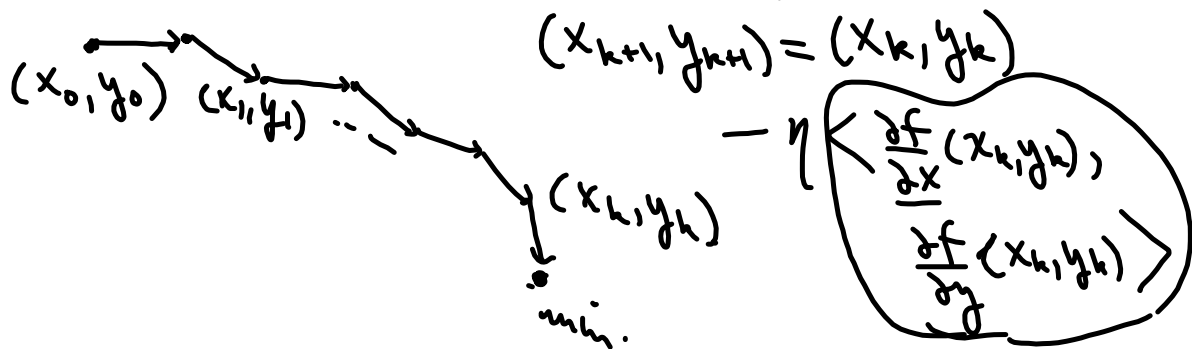
the direction of steepest descent =

$$-\frac{\left\langle \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right\rangle}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^2}}$$

Identify the minimum by when the gradient is  $\vec{0}$ .

## Gradient Descent

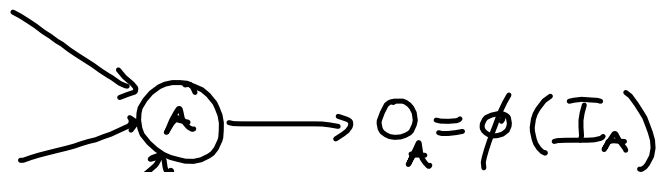
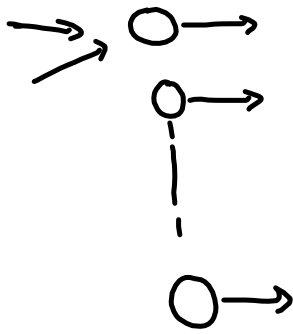
$\equiv$  moving one <sup>small</sup> step at a time in the direction of the gradient.



## Back Propagation

an algorithm to calculate the gradient of the error with respect to the weights.

Single Layer



$$I_A = \sum_{i=1}^n W_i x_i$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \underbrace{(O_A - t_A)^2}_{=} + \underbrace{(O_B - t_B)^2}_{=} \dots \right\}$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial W_i} = ?$$

depends  
on the weights  
for B.

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_i} = \frac{\partial}{\partial w_i} \frac{1}{2} (O_A - t_A)^2 \quad I_A = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i x_i$$

$$\boxed{O_A = \phi(I_A)}$$

Chain Rule

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial w_i} (O_A - t_A) \frac{\partial O_A}{\partial w_i} \\
 &= (O_A - t_A) \frac{\partial O_A}{\partial I_A} \frac{\partial I_A}{\partial w_i} \\
 &= (O_A - t_A) \phi'(I_A) x_i
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_i} = (O_A - t_A) \underbrace{\phi(I_A)(1 - \phi(I_A))}_{\phi'(I_A)} x_i$$

$$= \boxed{(O_A - t_A) O_A (1 - O_A)} x_i$$

$$w_i^{(k+1)} = w_i^{(k)} - \eta (O_A - t_A) O_A (1 - O_A) x_i$$

Diagram illustrating a simple neural network structure with nodes A, B, and C. Node A is connected to nodes B and C. The weights are  $w_{AB}$  and  $w_{AC}$ . Node B produces output  $O_B - t_B$  and node C produces output  $O_C - t_C$ . The output of node B is given by  $O_B = \phi(I_B)$ , where  $I_B$  is the sum of weights times outputs, including  $w_{AB} O_A$ .

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ (O_B - t_B)^2 + (O_C - t_C)^2 \right\}$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{AB}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial w_{AB}} \left( \frac{1}{2} (O_B - t_B)^2 \right) \frac{\partial O_B}{\partial w_{AB}}$$

$$= (O_B - t_B) \phi'(I_B) \frac{\partial I_B}{\partial w_{AB}}$$

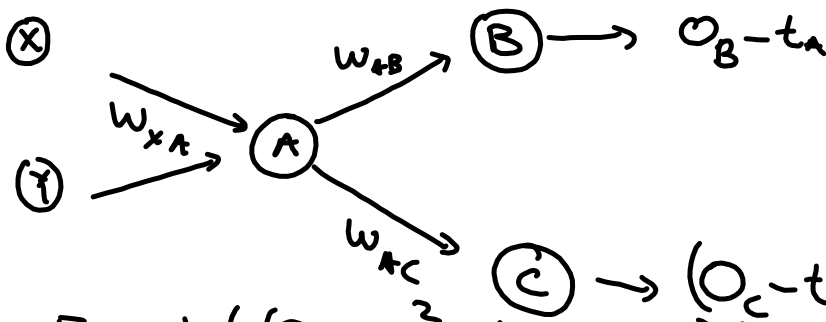


$$= (O_B - t_B) \phi'(I_B) O_A$$

$$= (O_B - t_B) \underbrace{\phi(I_B)}_{O_B} (1 - \underbrace{\phi(I_B)}_{O_B}) O_A.$$

$$= (O_B - t_B) O_B (1 - O_B) O_A$$

$$W_{AB}^{\text{new}} = W_{A.B.}^{\text{old}} - \eta (O_B - t_B) O_B (1 - O_B) O_A$$



$$E = \frac{1}{2} \left( (O_B - t_A)^2 + (O_C - t_A)^2 \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{XA}} = \left( \frac{\partial E}{\partial O_A} \cdot \frac{\partial O_A}{\partial I_A} \cdot \frac{\partial I_A}{\partial w_{XA}} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial O_A}{\partial I_A} &= \frac{\partial \phi(I_A)}{\partial I_A} \\ &= \phi'(I_A) \\ &= \phi(I_A)(1 - \phi(I_A)) \\ &= O_A(1 - O_A) \end{aligned}$$

$O_X$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial O_A} = \frac{\partial}{\partial O_A} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left[ (O_B - t_B)^2 + (O_C - t_C)^2 \right] \right\}$$

$$= (O_B - t_B) \frac{\partial O_B}{\partial O_A} + (O_C - t_C) \frac{\partial O_C}{\partial O_A}$$

$= \phi'(\bar{I}_C) W_{AC}$   
 $O_C(1-O_C)W_{AC}$

$$\frac{\partial \phi(\bar{I}_B)}{\partial O_A} = \phi'(\bar{I}_B) W_{AB}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial O_A} = (O_B - t_B) O_B(1-O_B) W_{AB} + O_B(1-O_B) W_{AB}$$

$$+ (O_C - t_C) O_C(1-O_C) W_{AC}$$

$$\text{let } \delta_Y = (Y - t_Y) O_Y (1 - O_Y)$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial W_{XA}} = W_{AB} \delta_B + W_{AC} \delta_C$$

