

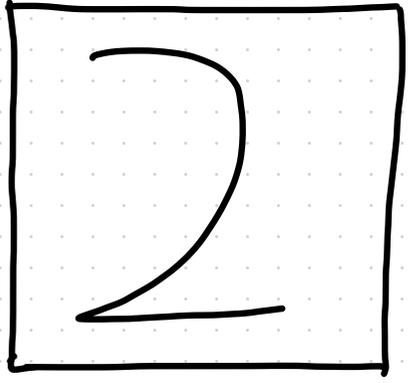
# RECENT SUCCESSES OF NN

\* State-of-the-art (SOTA) in most fields

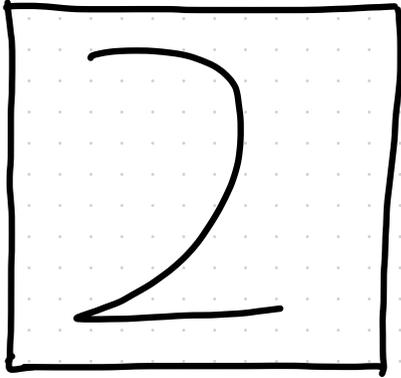
PARADIGM CHANGE

PARADIGM

CHANGE

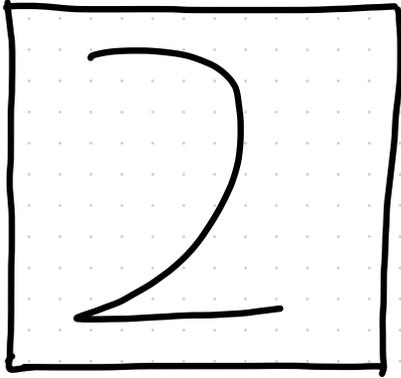


# PARADIGM CHANGE

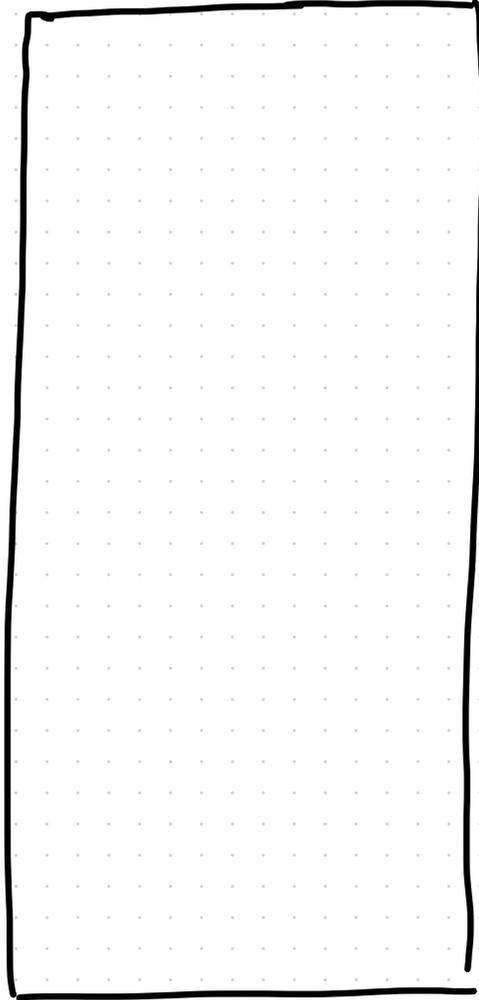


FEATURE  
→  
EXTRACTOR

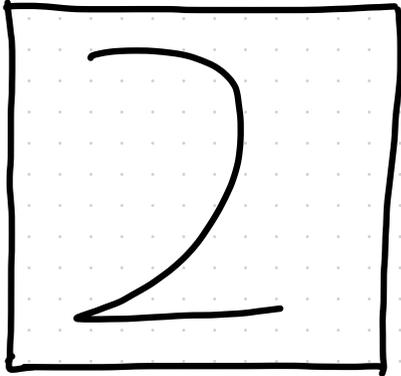
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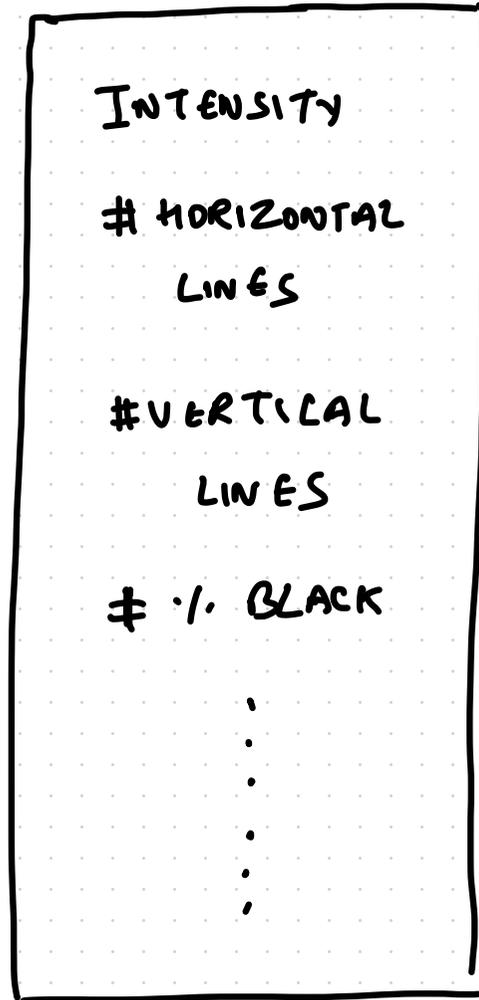
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EXTRACTOR



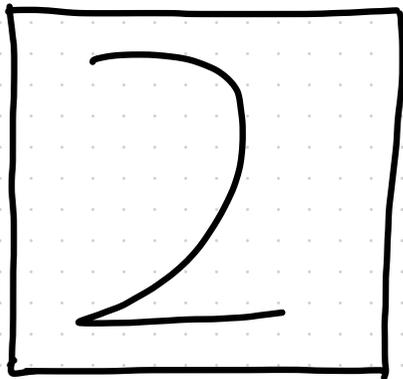
# PARADIGM CHANGE



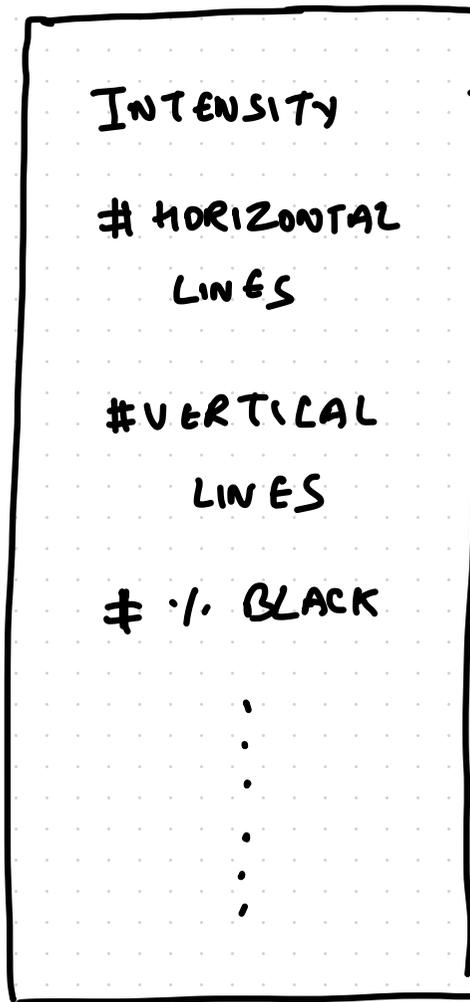
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# PARADIGM CHANGE



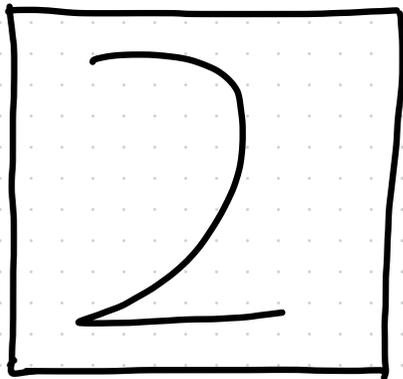
FEATURE  
→  
EXTRACTOR



→  
CLASSIFIER →



# PARADIGM CHANGE



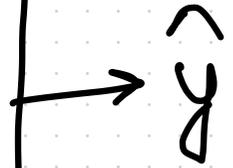
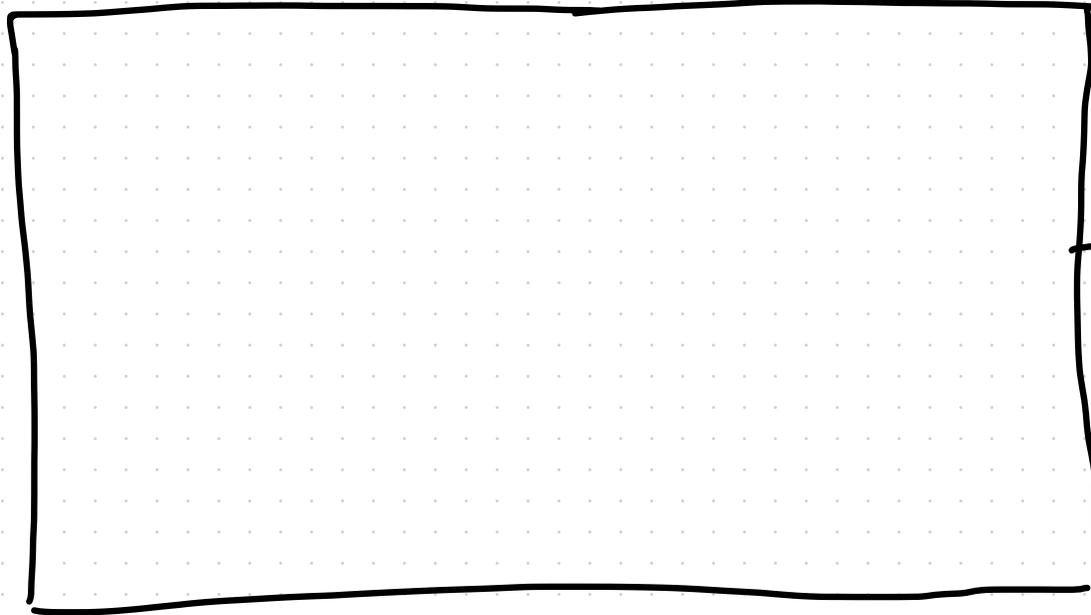
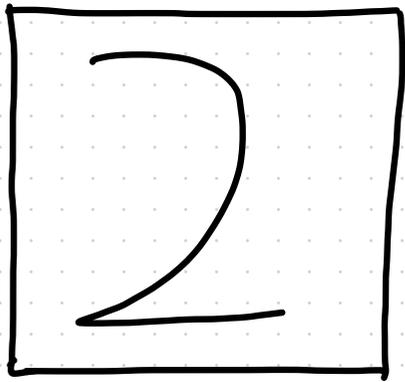
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→  
EXTRACTOR

- INTENSITY
- # HORIZONTAL LINES
- # VERTICAL LINES
- % BLACK
- ⋮

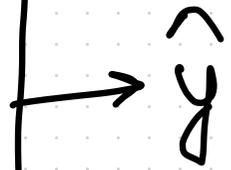
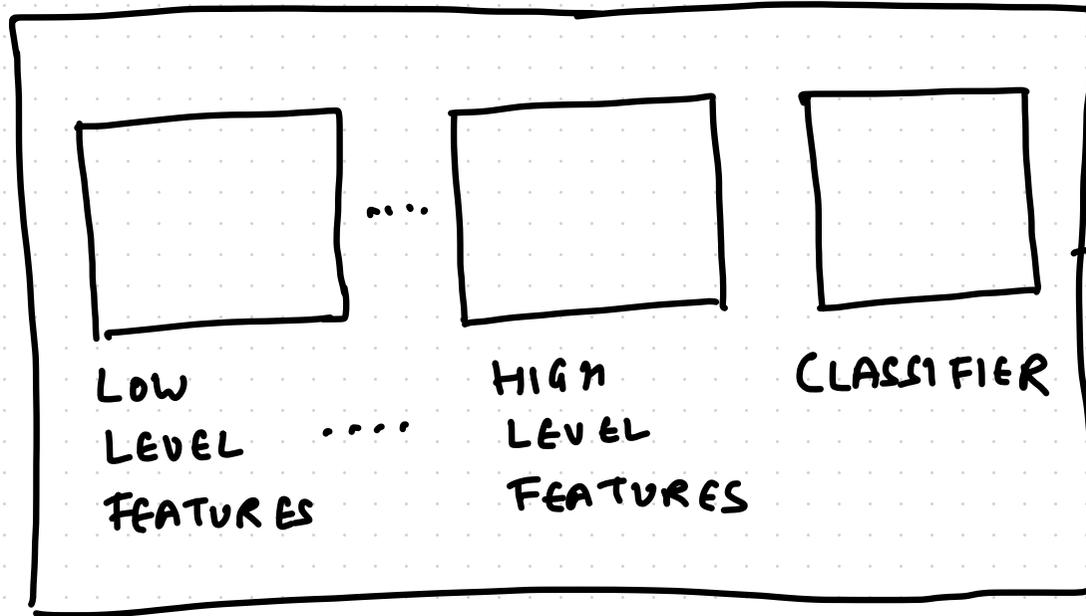
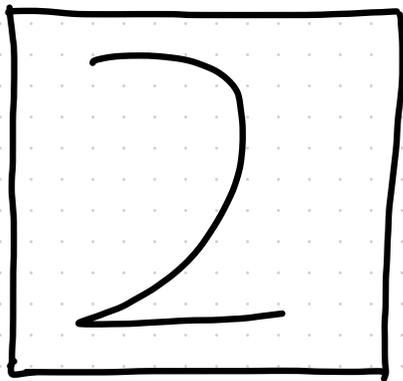
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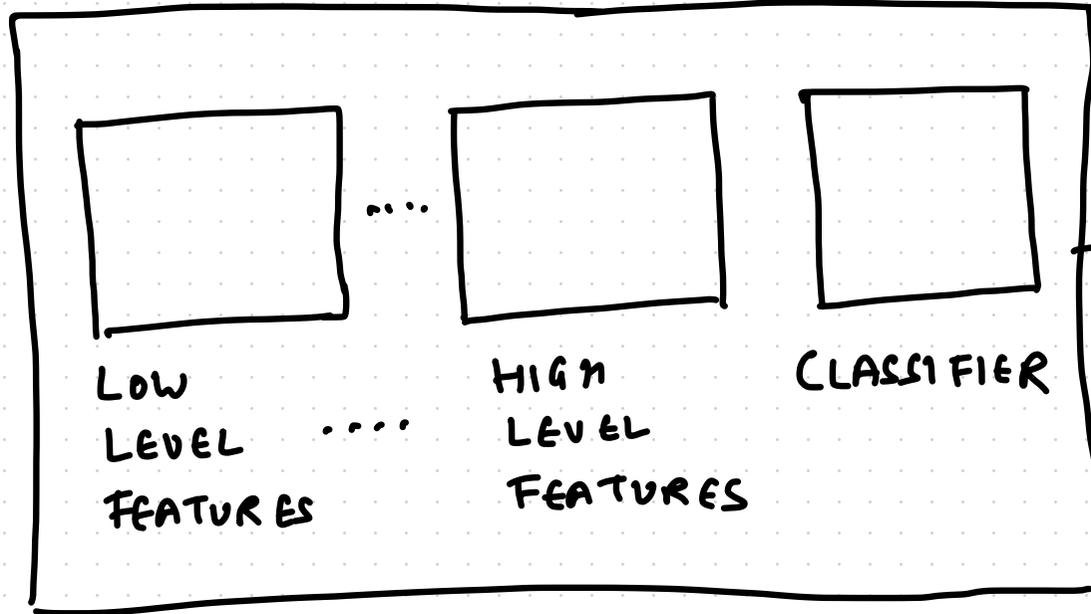
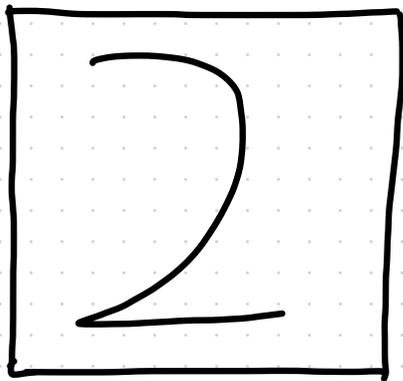
# PARADIGM CHANGE (NNS)



# PARADIGM CHANGE (NNS)



# PARADIGM CHANGE (NNS)

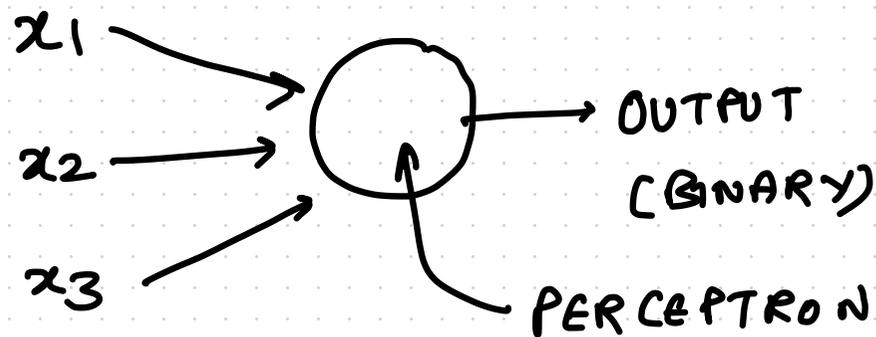


TRAINABLE

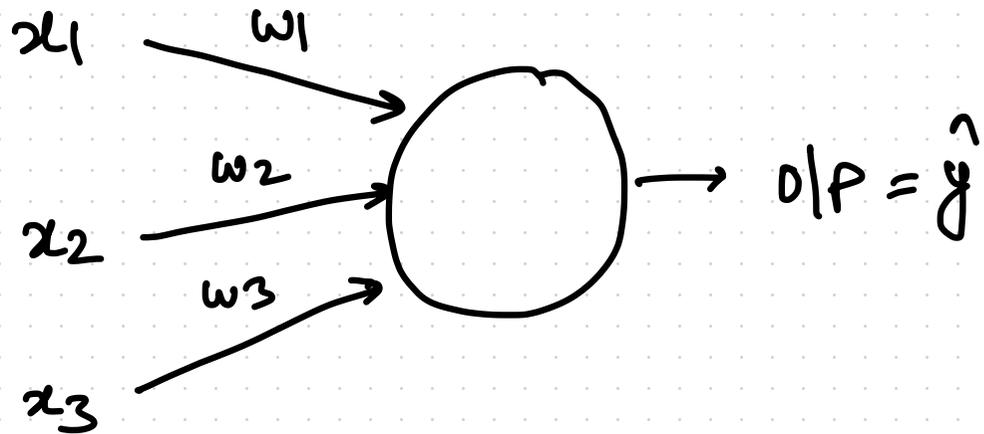
# PERCEPTRON

— ARTIFICIAL NEURON DEVELOPED BY  
ROSENBLATT IN 1960<sup>S</sup> INSPIRED BY  
MCULLOCH & PITTS

BINARY IP

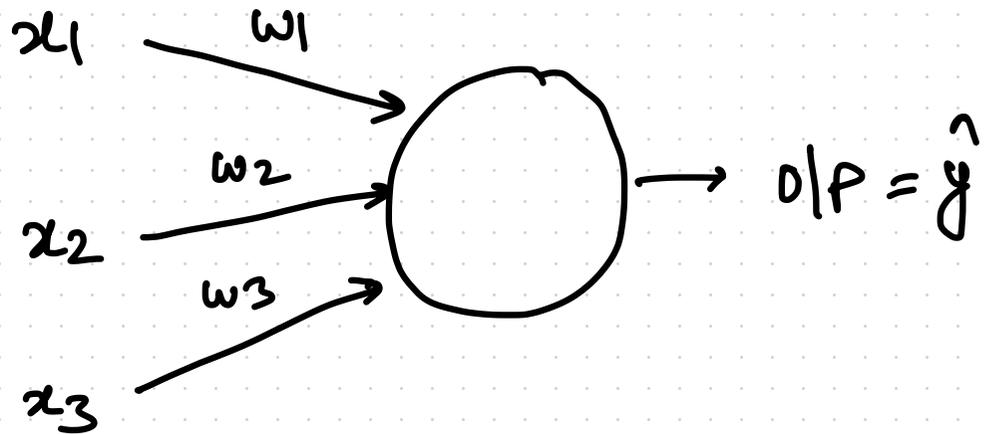


# PERCEPTRON



$$O/P = \hat{y} = \begin{cases} 0 & ; \sum w_i x_i \leq \text{THRESHOLD} \\ 1 & ; \sum w_i x_i > \text{THRESHOLD} \end{cases}$$

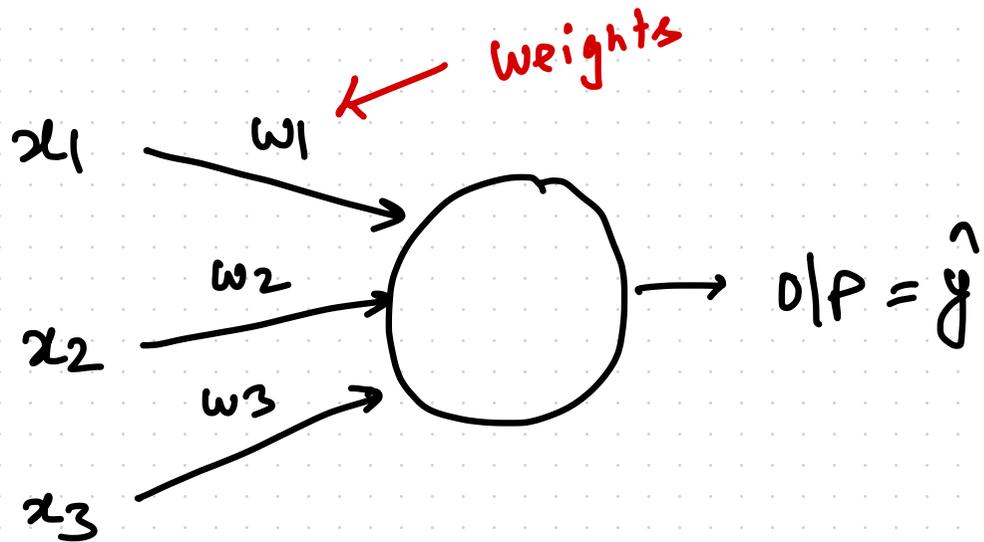
# PERCEPTRON



$$O/P = \hat{y} = \begin{cases} 0 & ; \sum w_i x_i \leq \text{THRESHOLD} \\ 1 & ; \sum w_i x_i > \text{THRESHOLD} \end{cases}$$

NEURONS "FIRE" ABOVE  
THRESHOLD

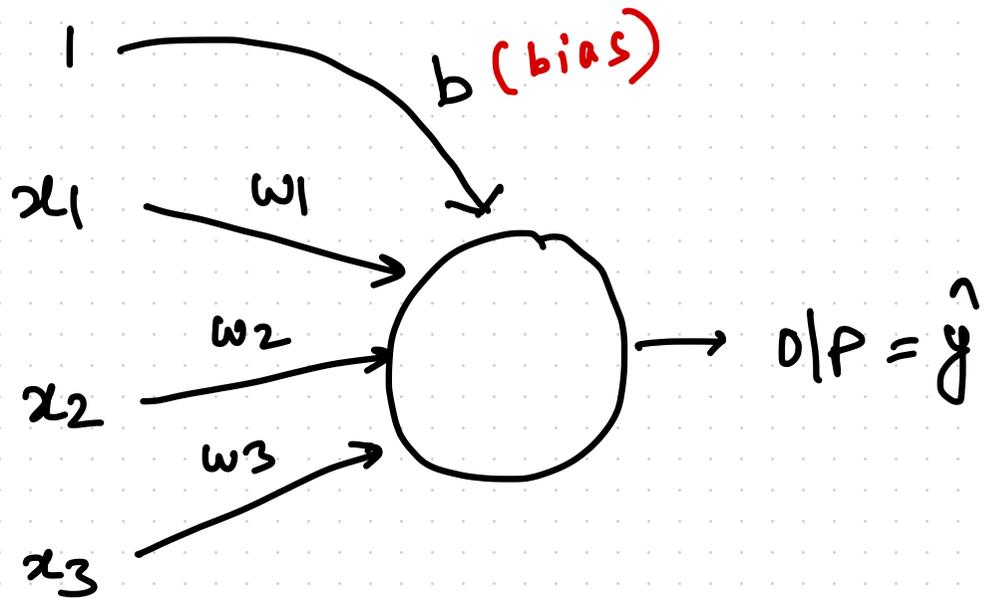
# PERCEPTRON



$$O/P = \hat{y} = \begin{cases} 0 & ; \sum w_i x_i \leq \text{THRESHOLD} \\ 1 & ; \sum w_i x_i > \text{THRESHOLD} \end{cases}$$

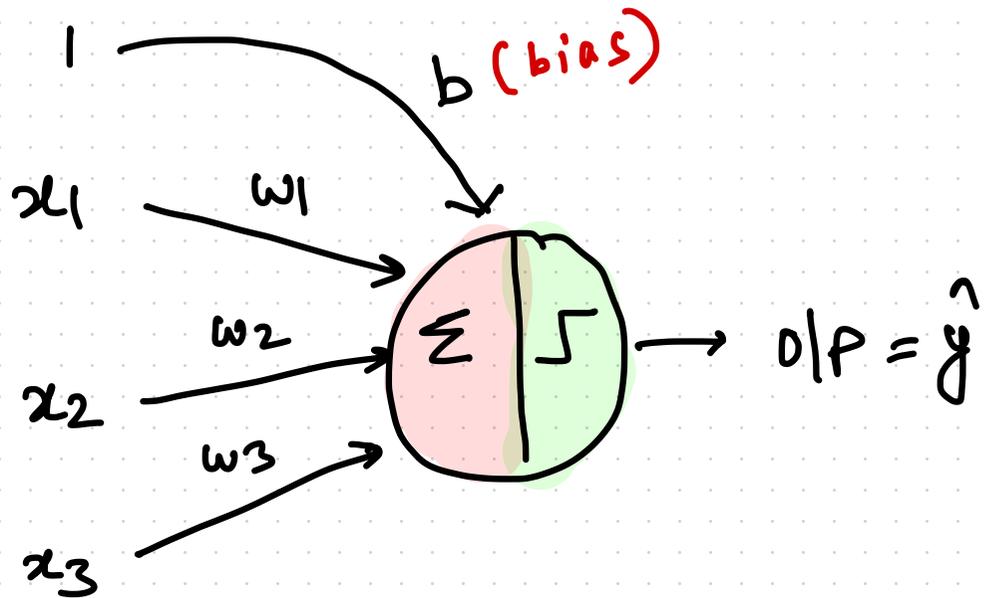
NEURONS "FIRE" ABOVE  
THRESHOLD

# PERCEPTRON



$$O/P = \hat{y} = \begin{cases} 0 & ; \sum w_i x_i + b \leq 0 \\ 1 & ; \sum w_i x_i + b > 0 \end{cases}$$

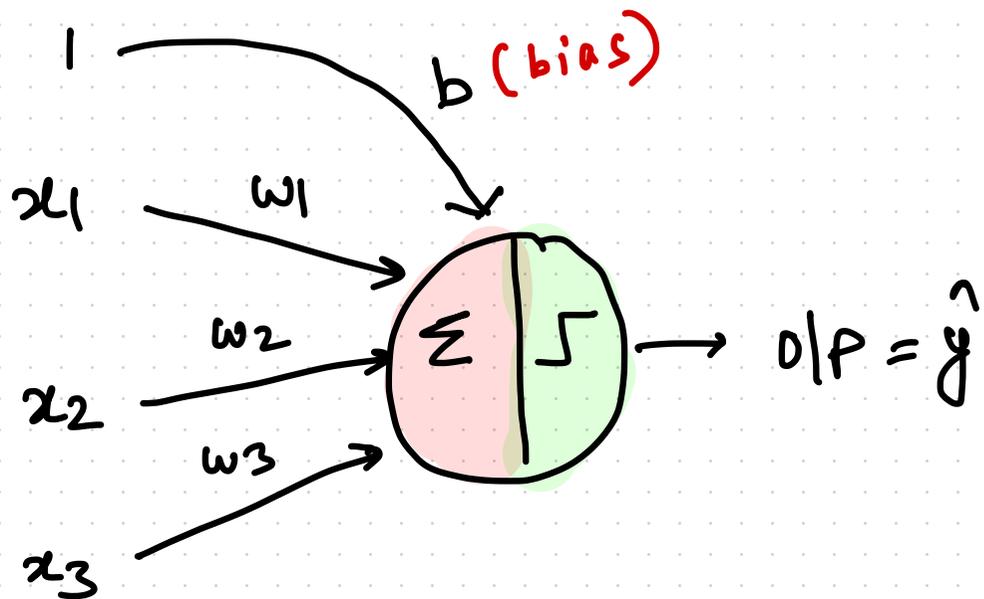
# PERCEPTRON



NEURON HAS 2 COMPONENTS

- ① SUMMATION
- ② ACTIVATION : STEP FUNCTION

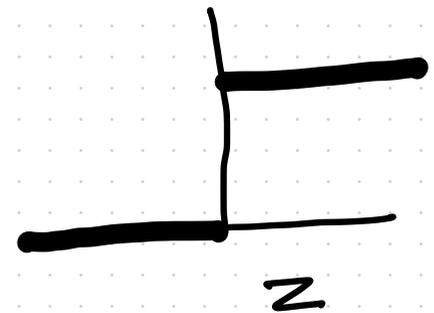
# PERCEPTRON



NEURON HAS 2 COMPONENTS

- ① **SUMMATION**
- ② **ACTIVATION : STEP FUNCTION**

(SIGN(STEP))  
Activation



# LEARNING BINARY GATES

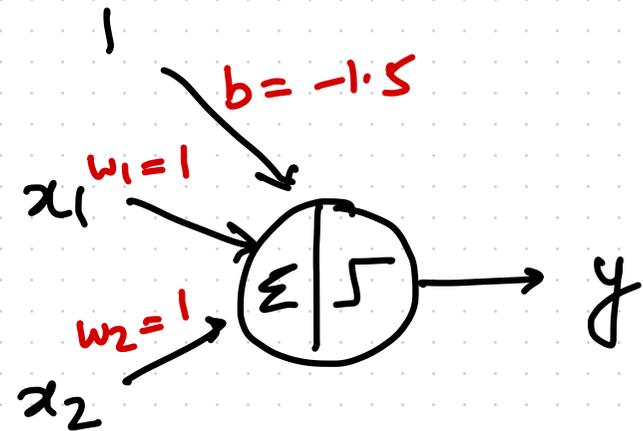
Q) FOR 2 IPS  $x_1$  &  $x_2$  learn  $w_1$ 's and  $b$  for  
BINARY AND

$x_1$	$x_2$	$y$
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

# LEARNING BINARY GATES

Q) FOR 2 I/Ps  $x_1$  &  $x_2$  learn  $w_i$ s and  $b$  for  
BINARY AND

$x_1$	$x_2$	$y$
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1



# LEARNING BINARY GATES

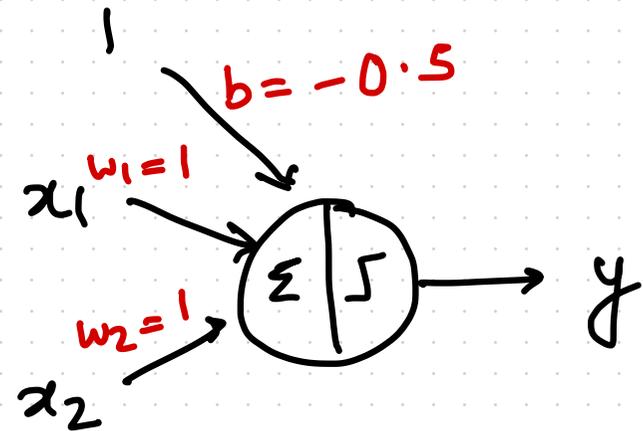
Q) FOR 2 I/Ps  $x_1$  &  $x_2$  learn  $w_i$ 's and  $b$  for  
BINARY OR

$x_1$	$x_2$	$y$
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

# LEARNING BINARY GATES

Q) FOR 2 I/Ps  $x_1$  &  $x_2$  learn  $w_i$ 's and  $b$  for BINARY OR

$x_1$	$x_2$	$y$
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1



# LEARNING BINARY GATES

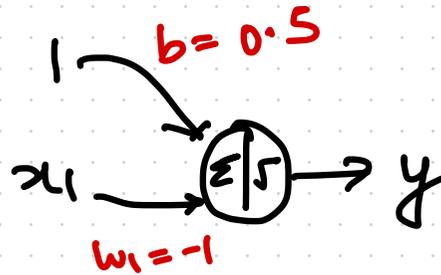
Q) FOR 1 IPS  $x_1$  learn  $w_1$  and  $b$  for  
UNARY NOT

$x_1$	$y$
0	1
1	0

# LEARNING BINARY GATES

Q) FOR 1 I/Ps  $x_1$  learn  $w_1$ 's and  $b$  for UNARY NOT

$x_1$	$y$
0	1
1	0



# LEARNING BINARY GATES

Q) FOR 2 I/Ps  $x_1$  &  $x_2$  learn  $w_i$ 's and  $b$  for NAND

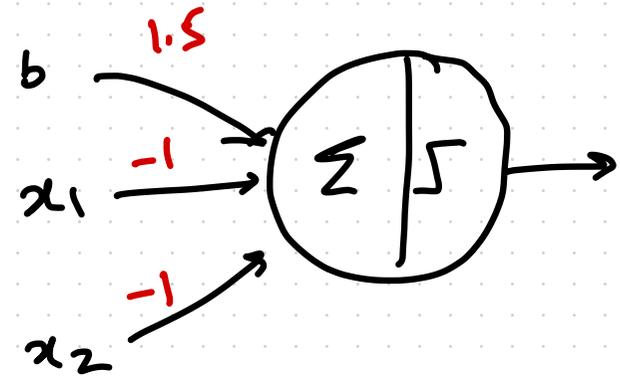
$x_1$	$x_2$	$y$
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

# LEARNING BINARY GATES

Q) FOR 2 I/Ps  $x_1$  &  $x_2$  learn  $w_i$ 's and  $b$  for NAND

$x_1$	$x_2$	$y$
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

APPROACH #1

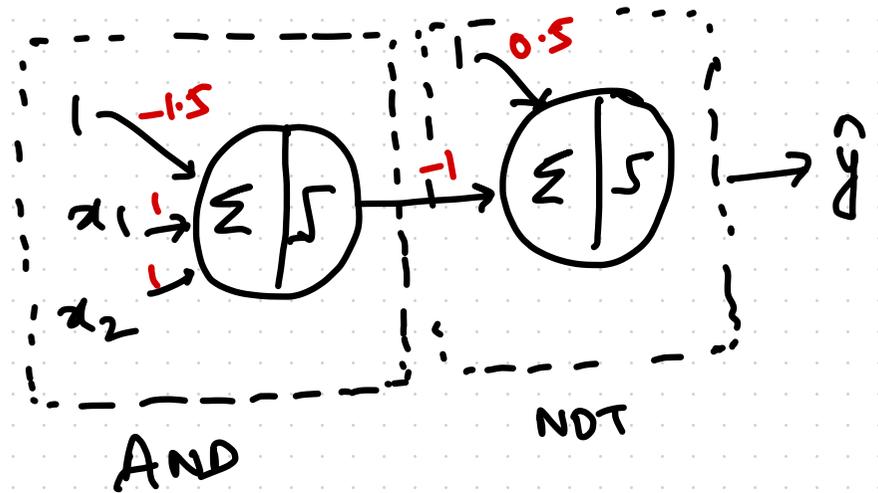
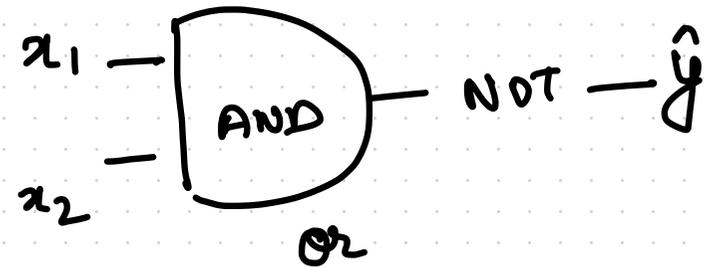


# LEARNING BINARY GATES

Q) FOR 2 I/Ps  $x_1$  &  $x_2$  learn  $w_i$ 's and  $b$  for NAND

$x_1$	$x_2$	$y$
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

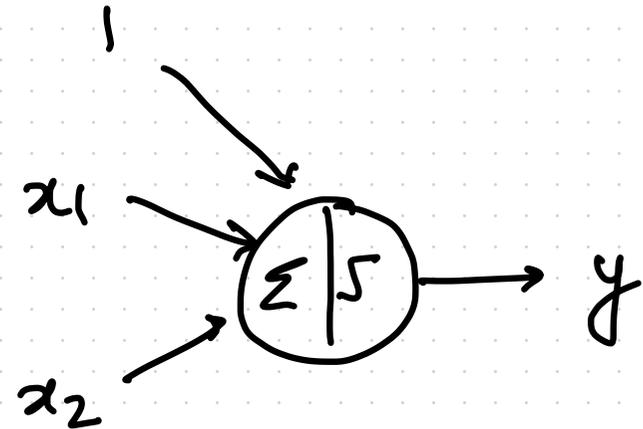
APPROACH #2



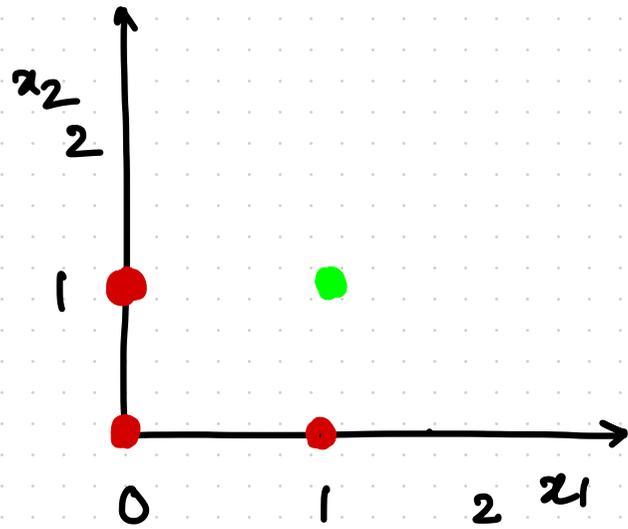
# LEARNING BINARY GATES

Q) FOR 2 I/Ps  $x_1$  &  $x_2$  learn  $w_i$ 's and  $b$  for BINARY XOR

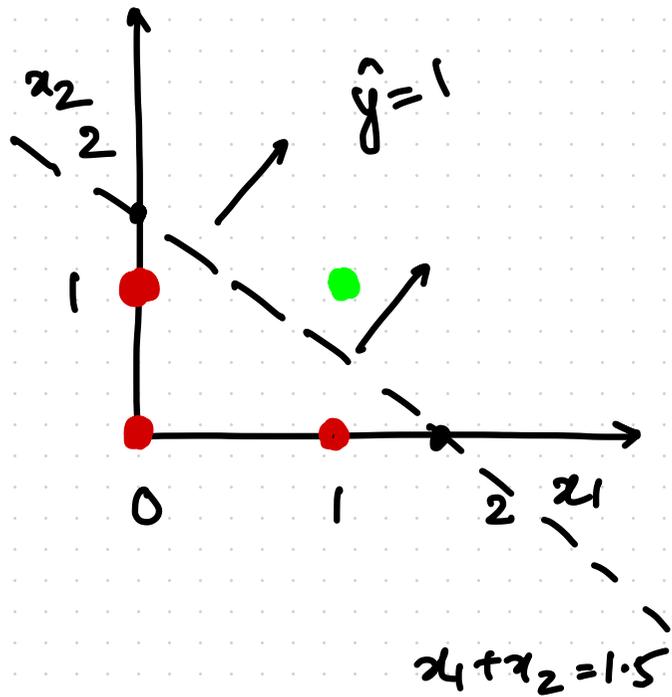
$x_1$	$x_2$	$y$
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0



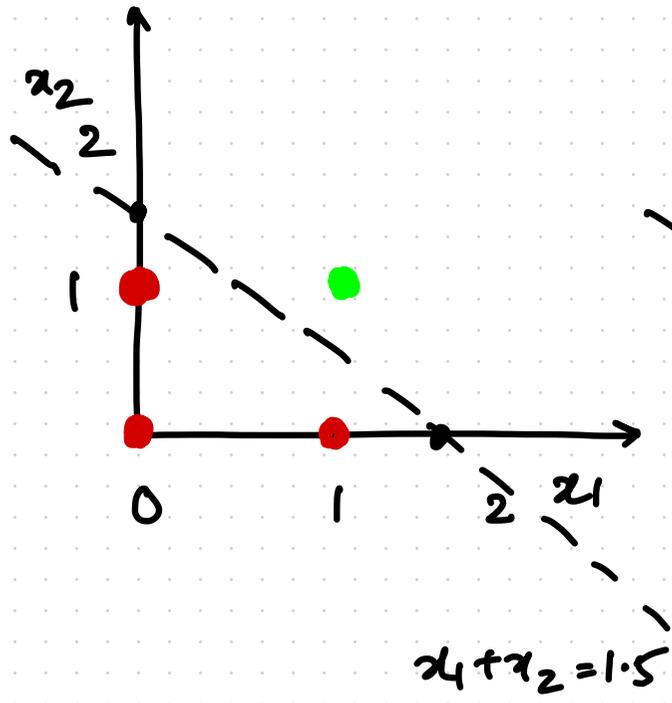
AND



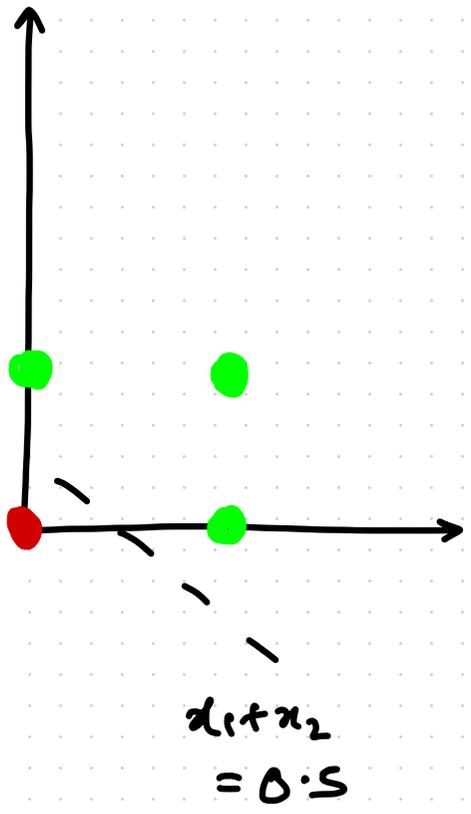
AND



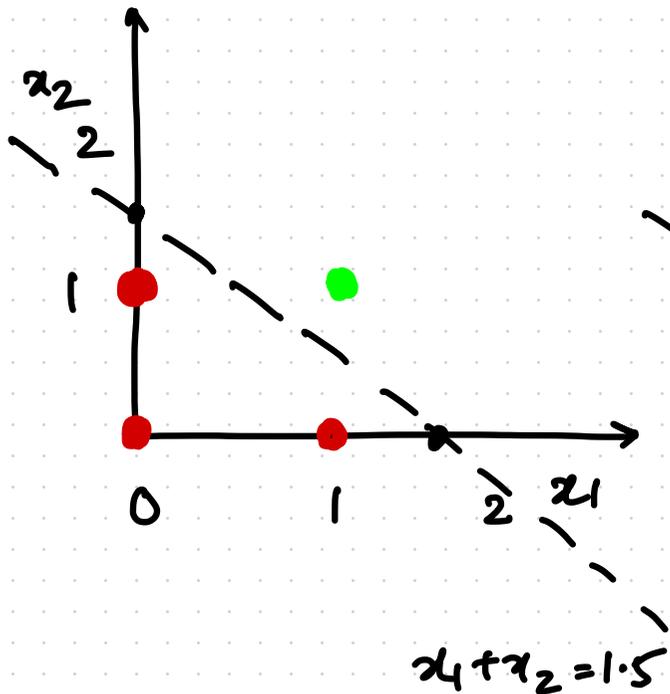
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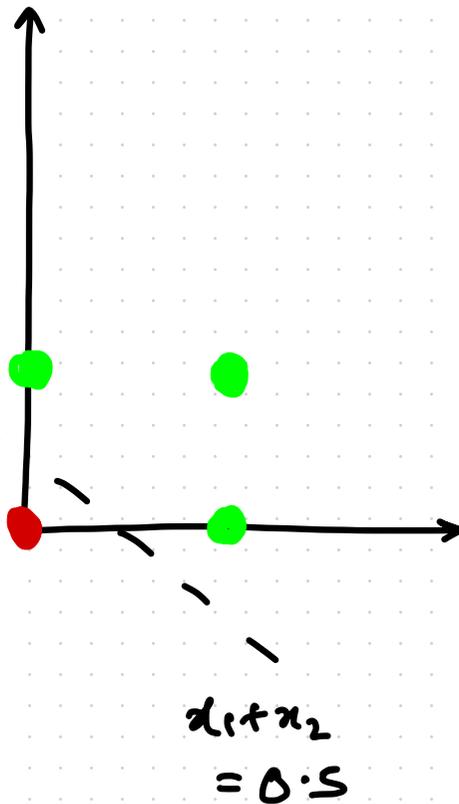
OR



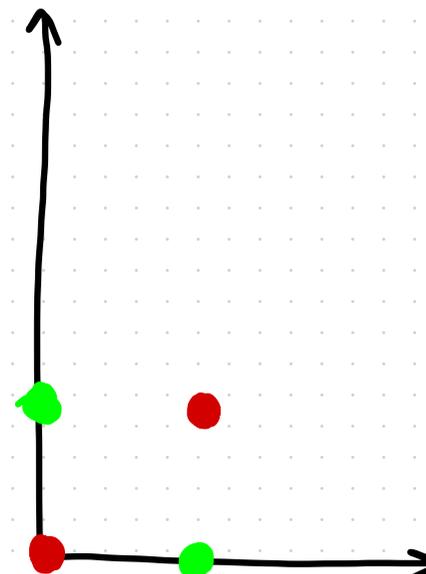
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OR



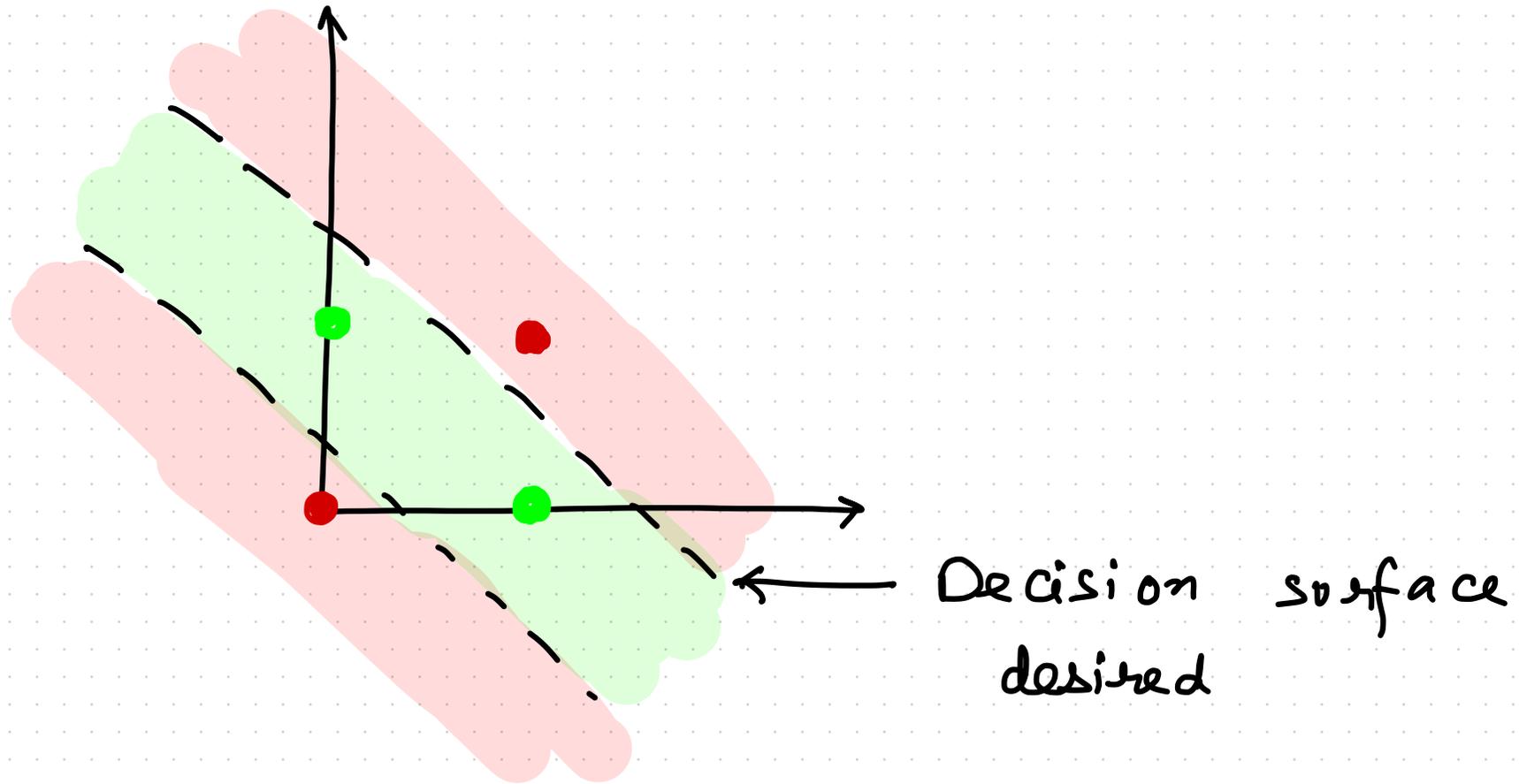
XOR



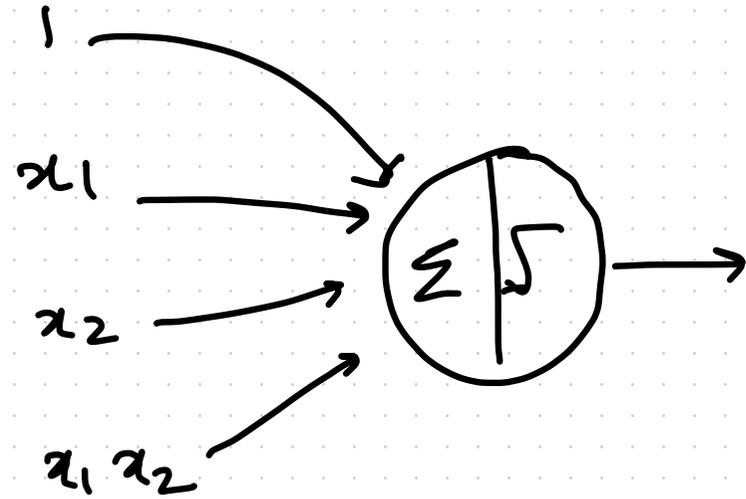
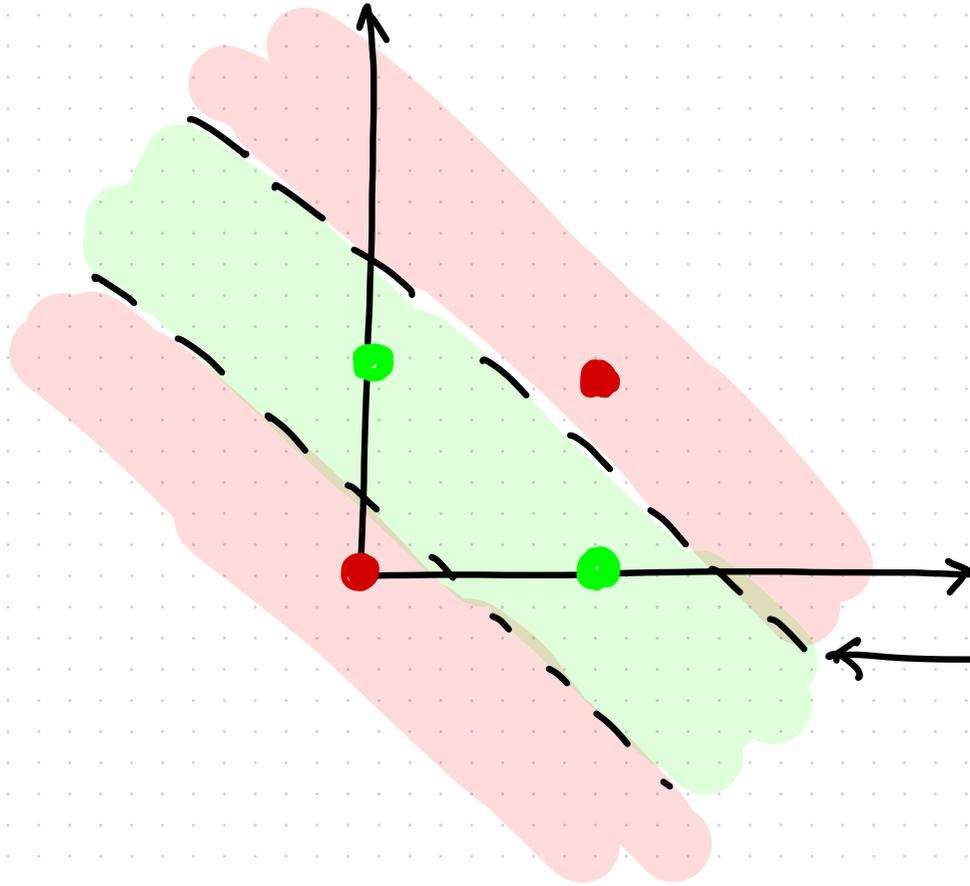
LIN EAR LY SE PA RA BLE

NOT  
SEPARABLE  
LIN EAR LY

# XOR CLASSIFICATION

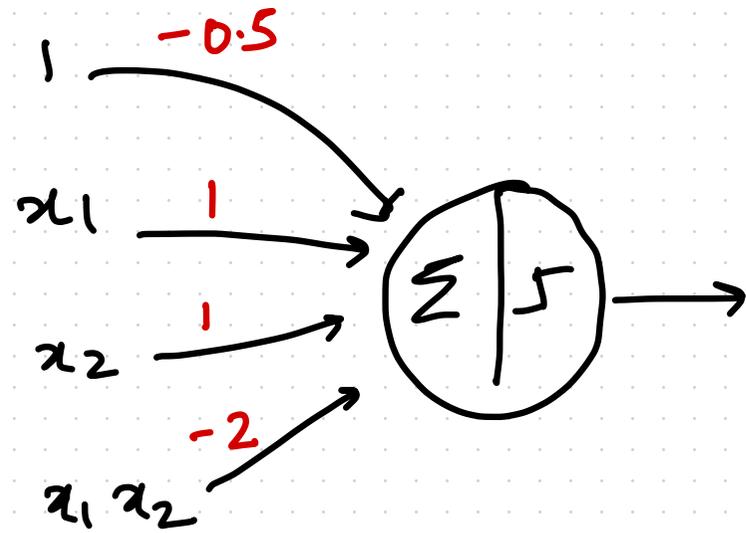
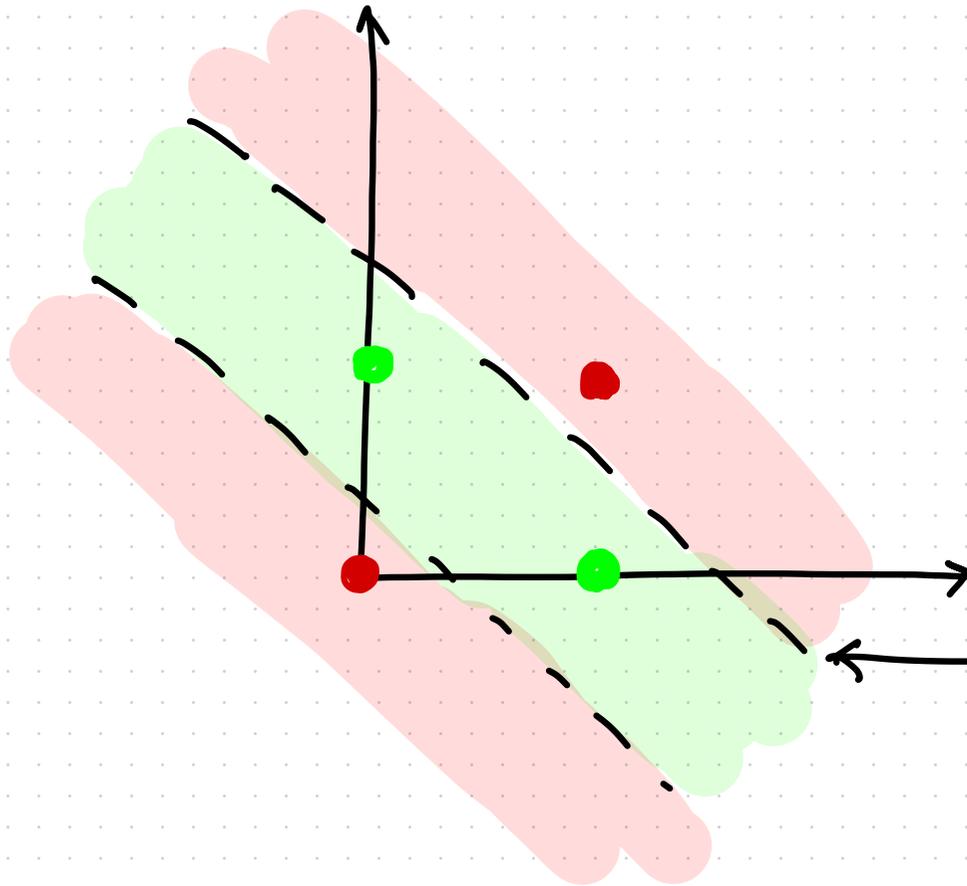


# XOR CLASSIFICATION



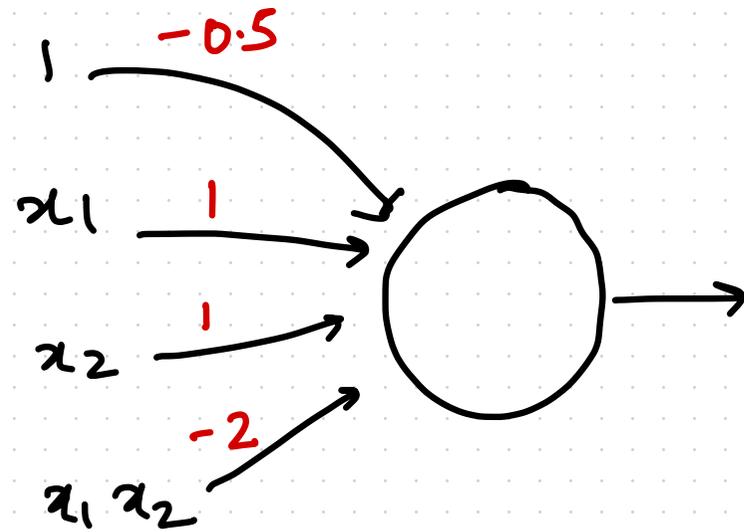
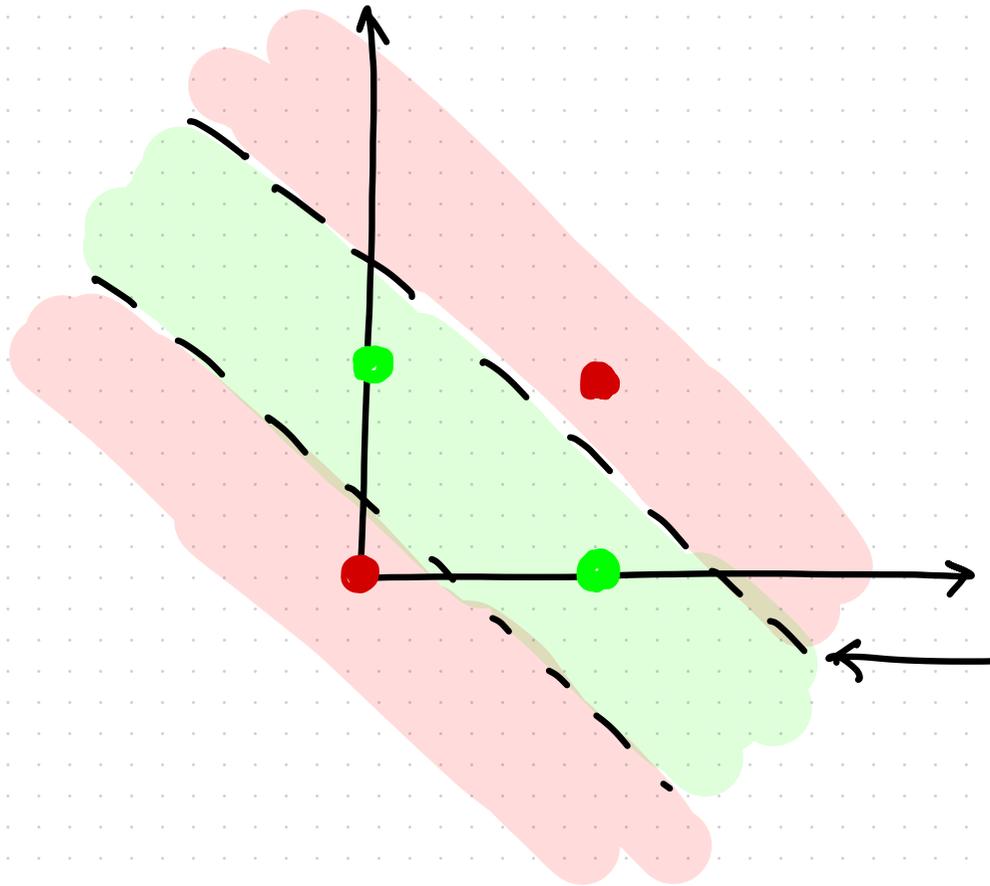
Decision surface desired

# XOR CLASSIFICATION



Decision surface desired

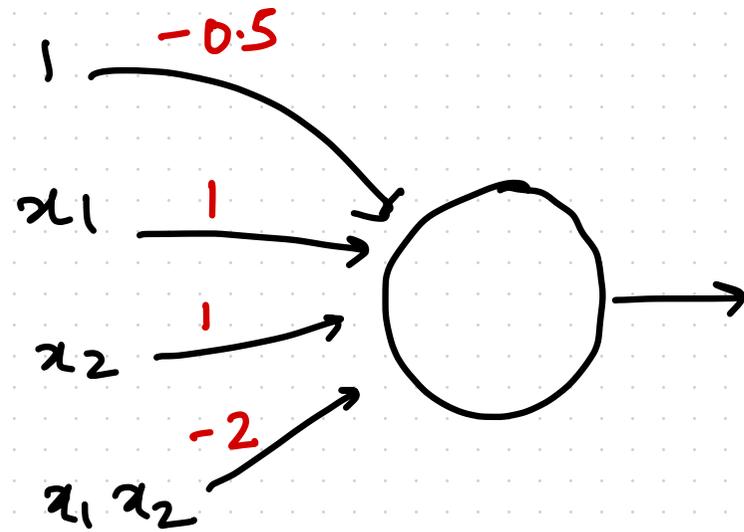
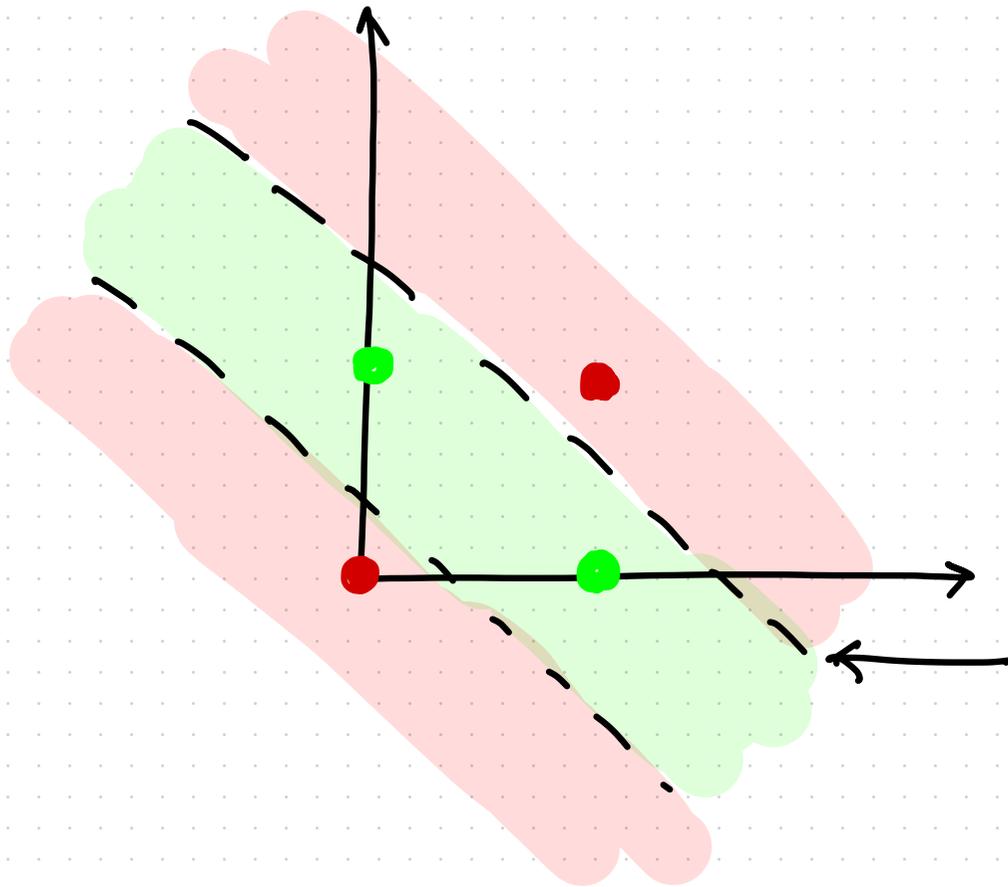
# XOR CLASSIFICATION



FOR  $x_1 = 0 ; x_2 = 0 ;$  we get  
 $\hat{y} = \{-0.5 \leq 0\} = \text{RED CLASS}$

Decision surface  
desired

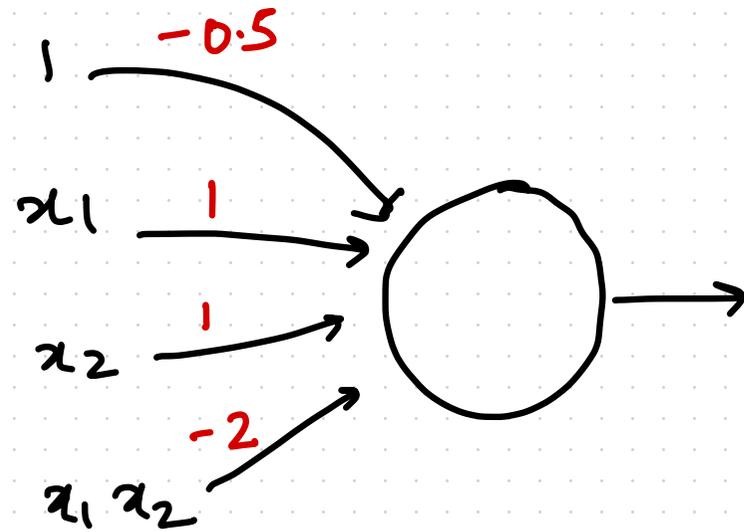
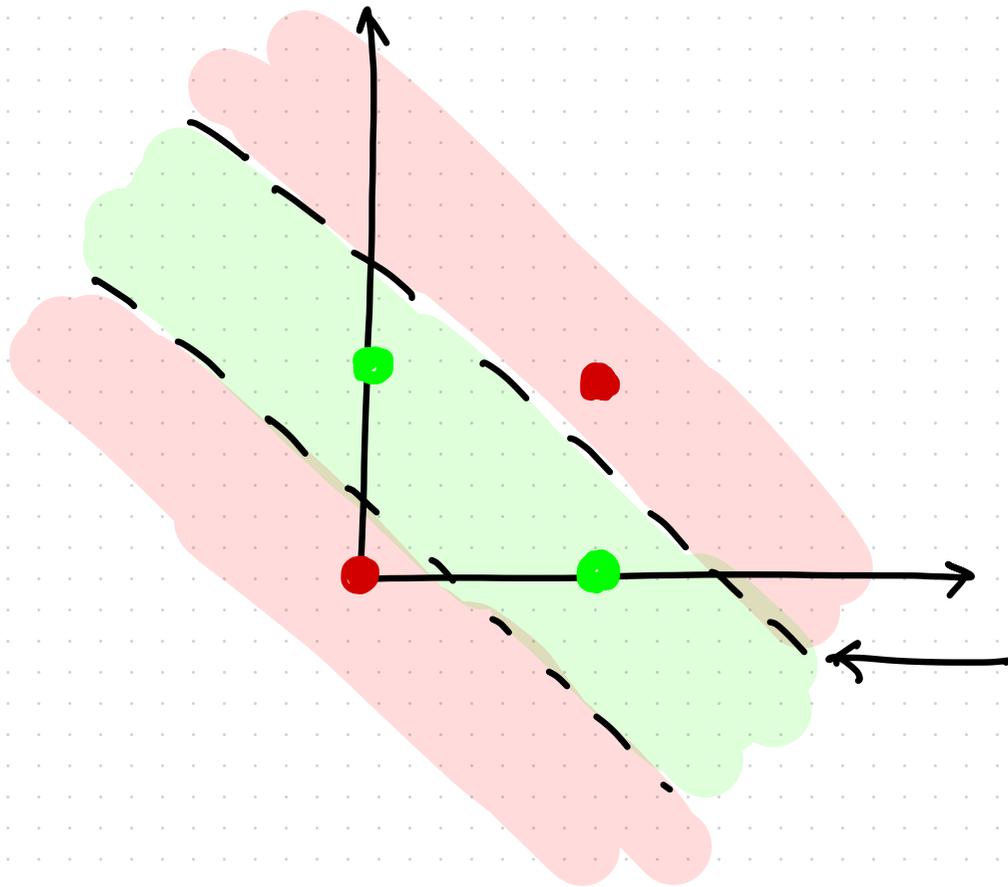
# XOR CLASSIFICATION



FOR  $x_1 = 0 ; x_2 = 1 ;$  we get  
 $\hat{y} = \{-0.5 + 1 \leq 0\} = \text{GREEN CLASS}$

Decision surface desired

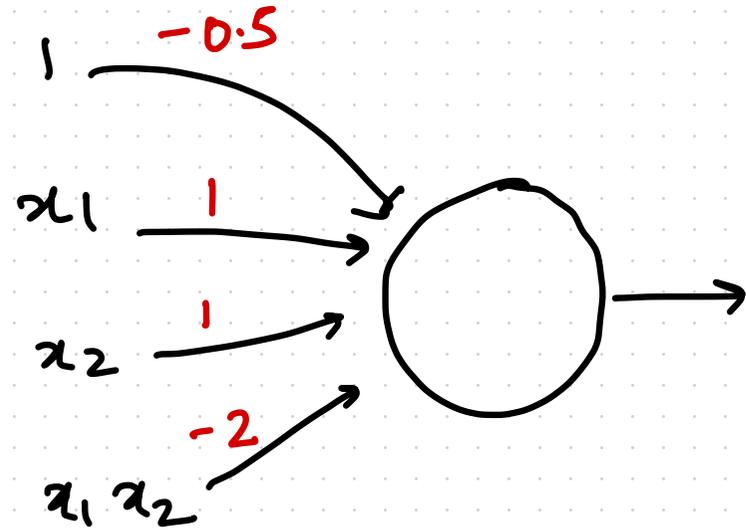
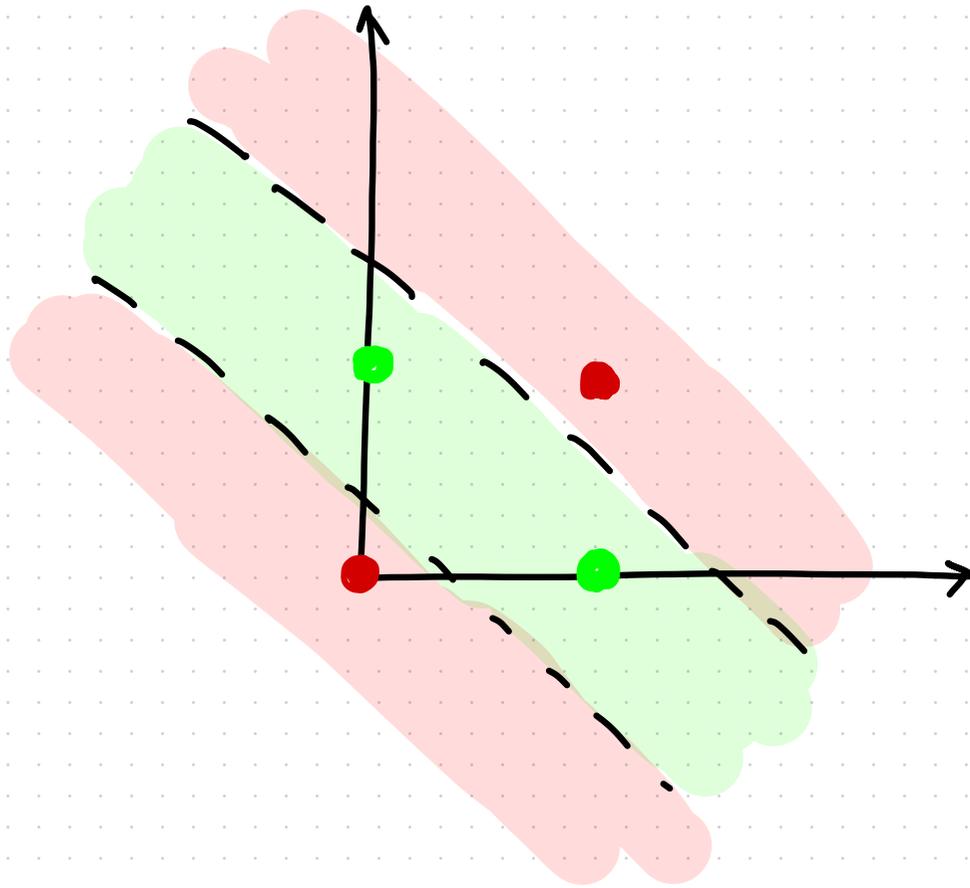
# XOR CLASSIFICATION



FOR  $x_1 = 1 ; x_2 = 0 ;$  we get  
 $\hat{y} = \{ 0.5 \leq 0 \} = \text{GREEN CLASS}$

Decision surface desired

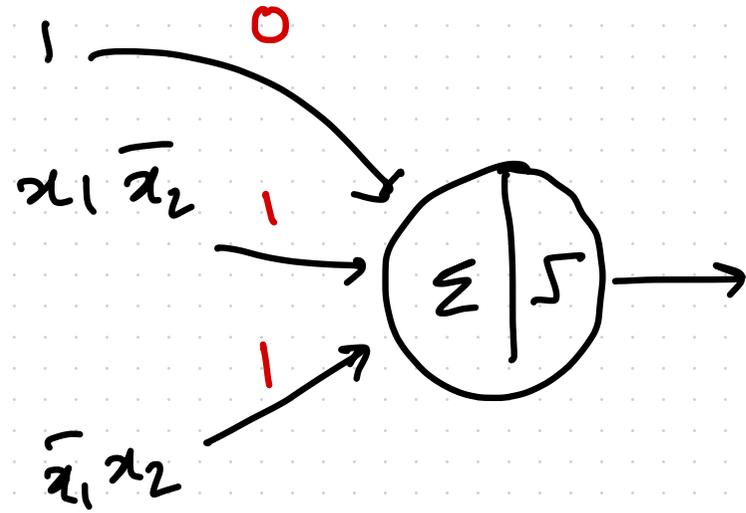
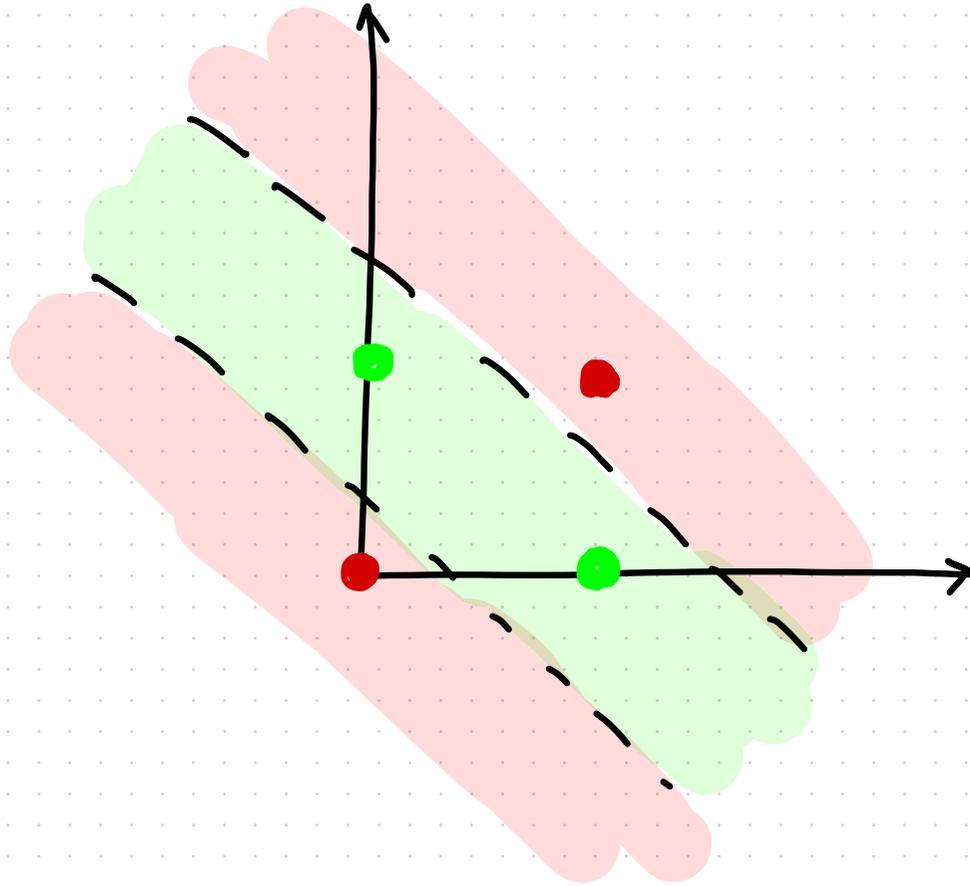
# XOR CLASSIFICATION



FOR  $x_1 = 1 ; x_2 = 1 ;$  we get  
 $\hat{y} = \{-0.5 \leq 0\} = \text{RED CLASS}$

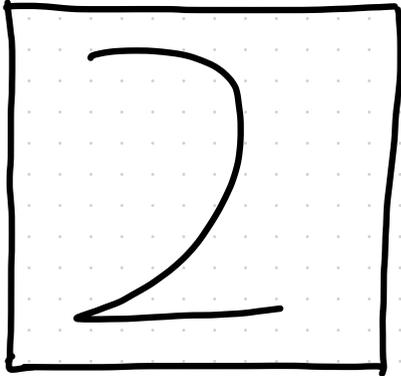
CAN ADD NON-LINEARITY  
BY HAND-CRAFTING  
FEATURES !

# XOR CLASSIFICATION

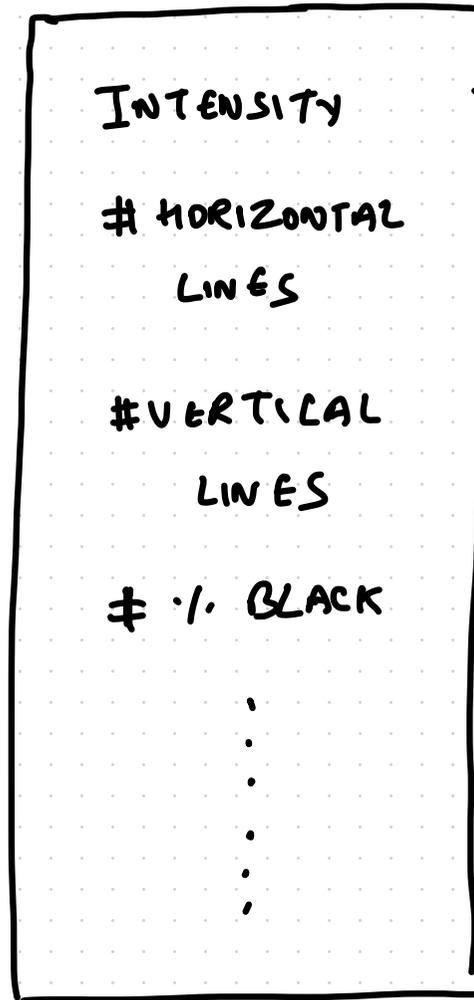


CAN ADD NON-LINEARITY  
BY HAND-CRAFTING  
FEATURES!

# PARADIGM CHANGE



FEATURE  
→  
EXTRACTOR



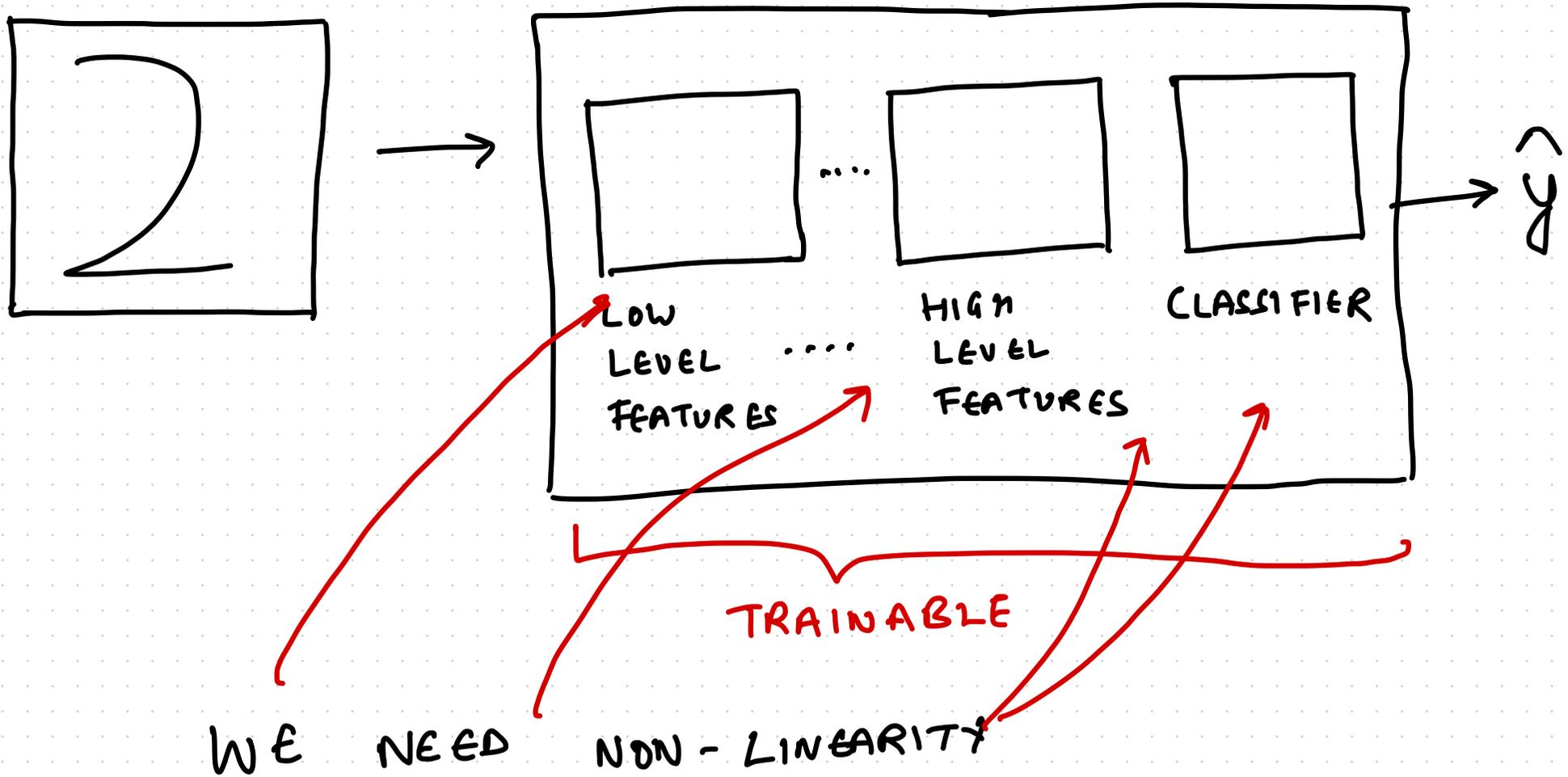
HAND CRAFTED



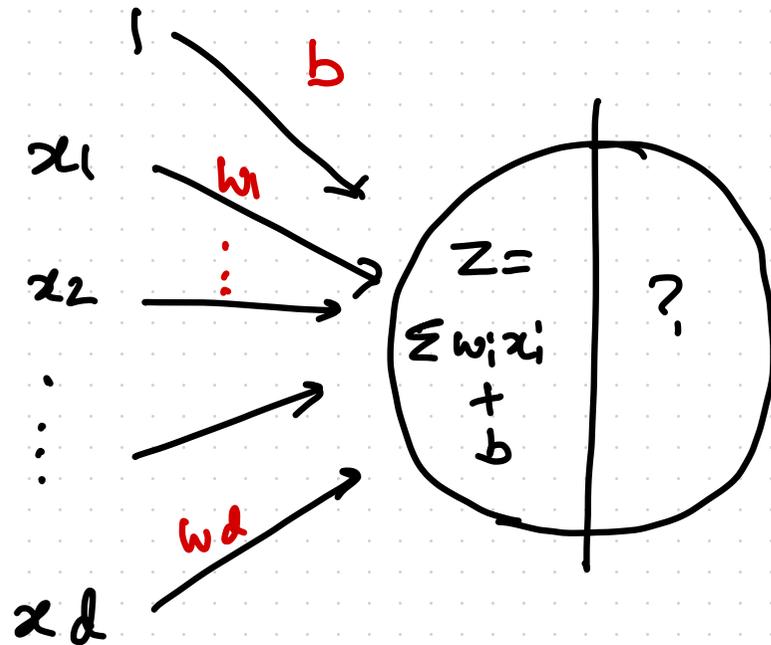
COULD WE  
DO BETTER?

---

# PARADIGM CHANGE (NNS)

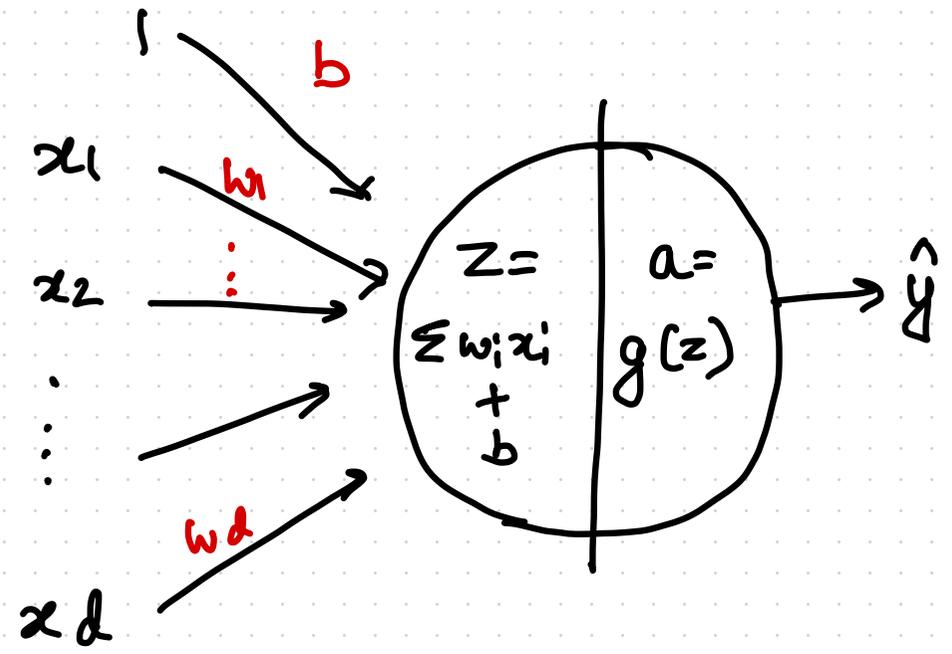


# BACK PROPAGATION SUPPORTED ACTIVATIONS



key idea: use  
a deriv<sup>n</sup>  
similar to  $\sqrt{\quad}$   
but differentiable

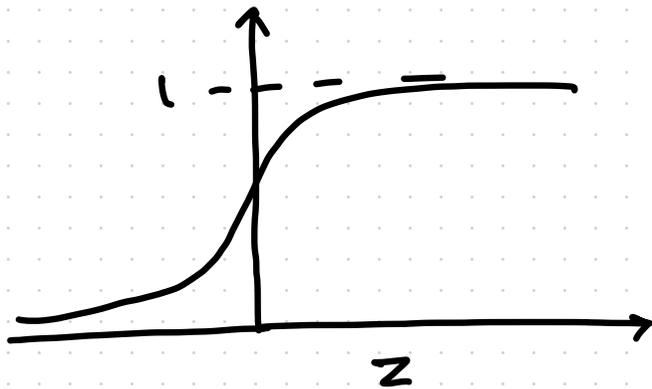
# ADDING NON-LINEARITY



$g(z)$  : NON LINEAR  
TRANSFORMATION

# ACTIVATION FUNCTIONS

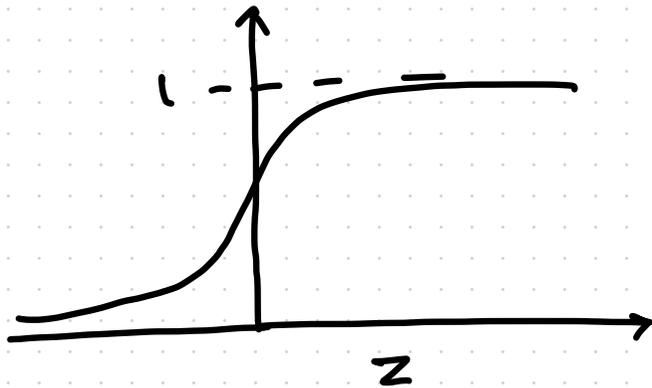
## SIGMOID



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

# ACTIVATION FUNCTIONS

SIGMOID



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

Q): If we have 1 neuron

&

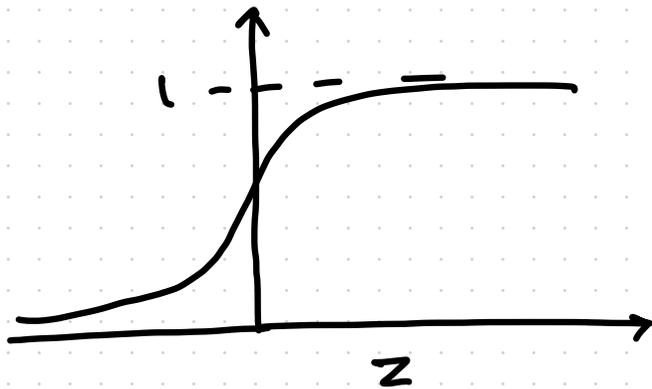
$$g(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$$

what do we

get?

# ACTIVATION FUNCTIONS

SIGMOID



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

Q): If we have 1 neuron

&

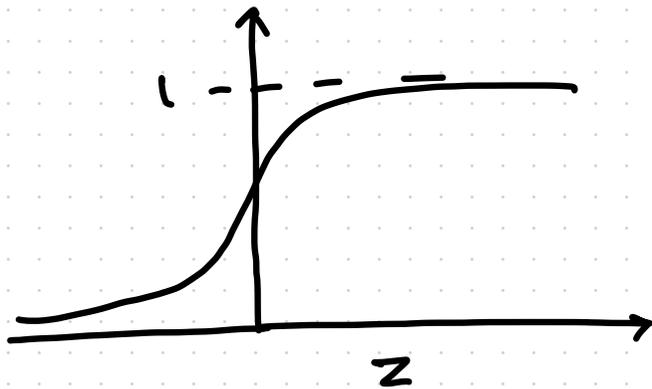
$$g(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}} \quad \text{what do we}$$

get?

Logistic Regression

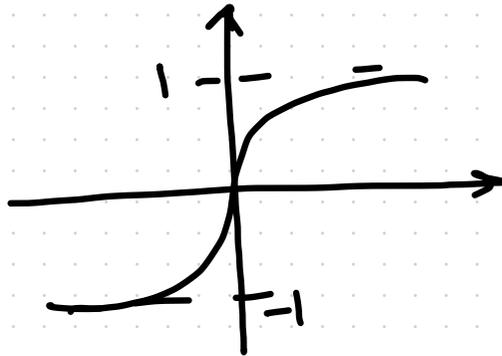
# ACTIVATION FUNCTIONS

SIGMOID



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

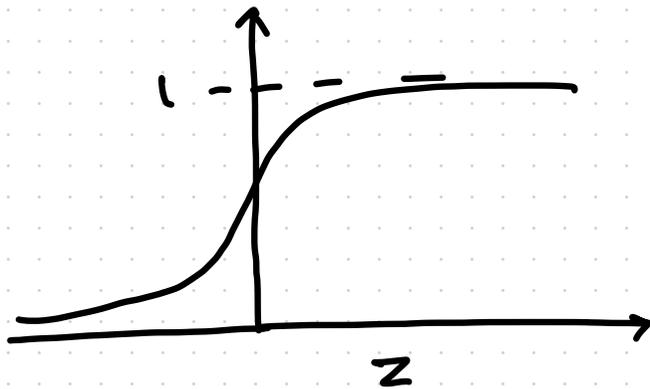
TANH



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

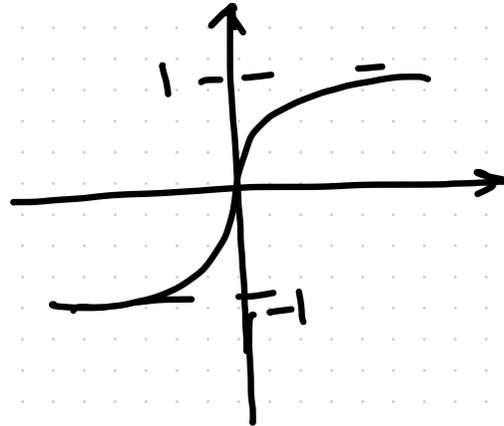
# ACTIVATION FUNCTIONS

SIGMOID



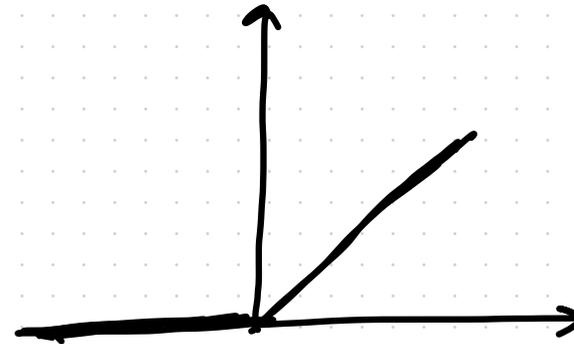
$$g(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$$

TANH



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

ReLU



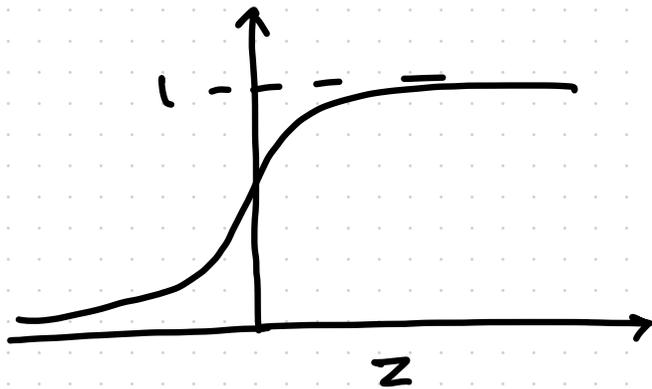
$$g(z) = \begin{cases} z; & z \geq 0 \\ 0; & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

or

$$g(z) = \max(0, z)$$

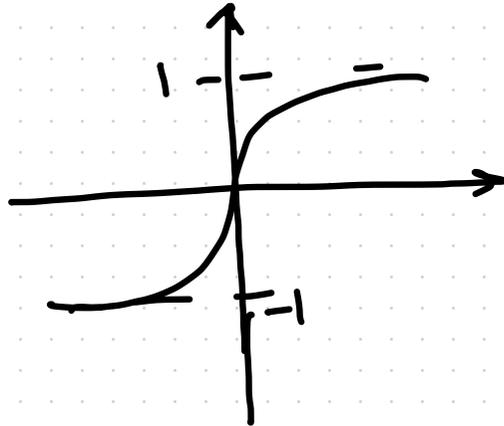
# ACTIVATION FUNCTIONS

SIGMOID



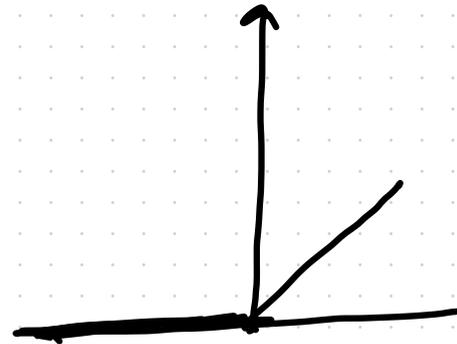
$$g(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$$

TANH



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

ReLU

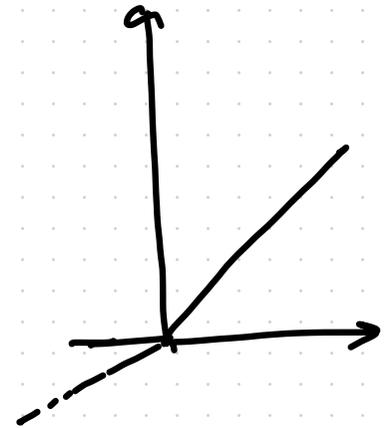


$$g(z) = \begin{cases} z; & z \geq 0 \\ 0; & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

or

$$g(z) = \text{MAX}(0, z)$$

Leaky ReLU

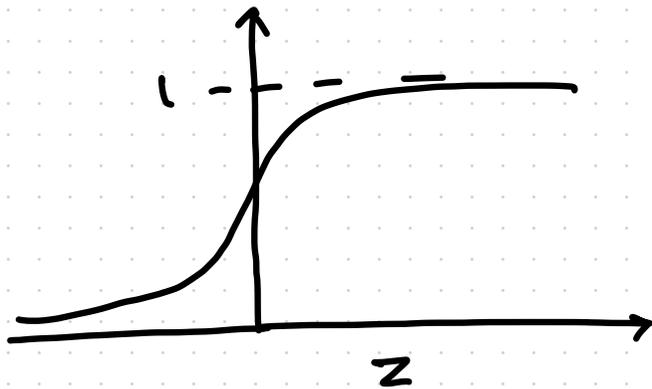


$$g(z) = \text{MAX}(\alpha z, z)$$

$\alpha \rightarrow 0$

# ACTIVATION FUNCTIONS

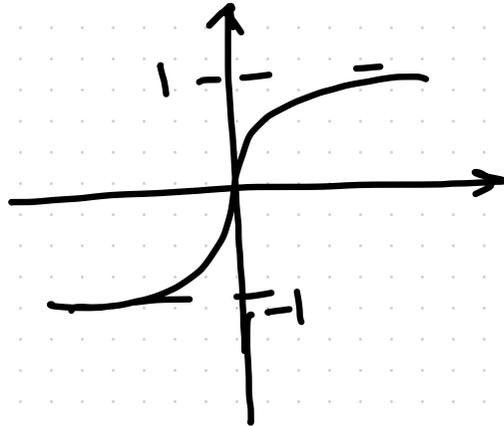
SIGMOID



USEFUL FOR  
PROBABILISTIC  
ESTIMATES

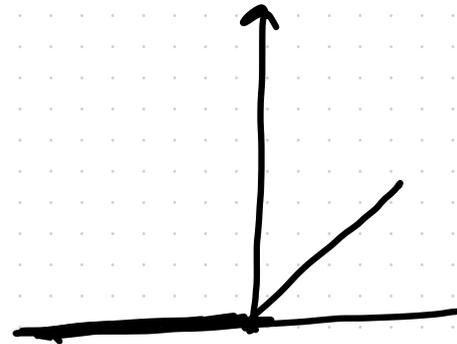
$\therefore$  B/w 0 & 1

TANH



USEFUL IF  
DATA TRANSFORMED  
WITH MEAN 0

ReLU



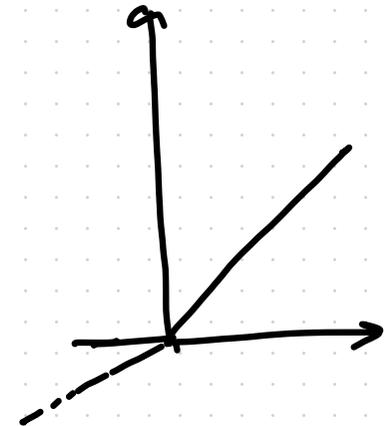
GAME

CHANGER

(Default)

Good  
learning  
for  $|z| = \text{high}$

Leaky ReLU



Similar  
to  
ReLU

Learns  
for  $z < 0$   
also

# DESIRABLE ATTRIBUTES OF ACTIVATION FUNCTIONS

1) NON-LINEAR

2) (MOSTLY) SMALL CHANGE IN I/P  $\Rightarrow$  SMALL CHANGE IN O/P

# 1 LAYER PERCEPTRON (NN)

$x_1$

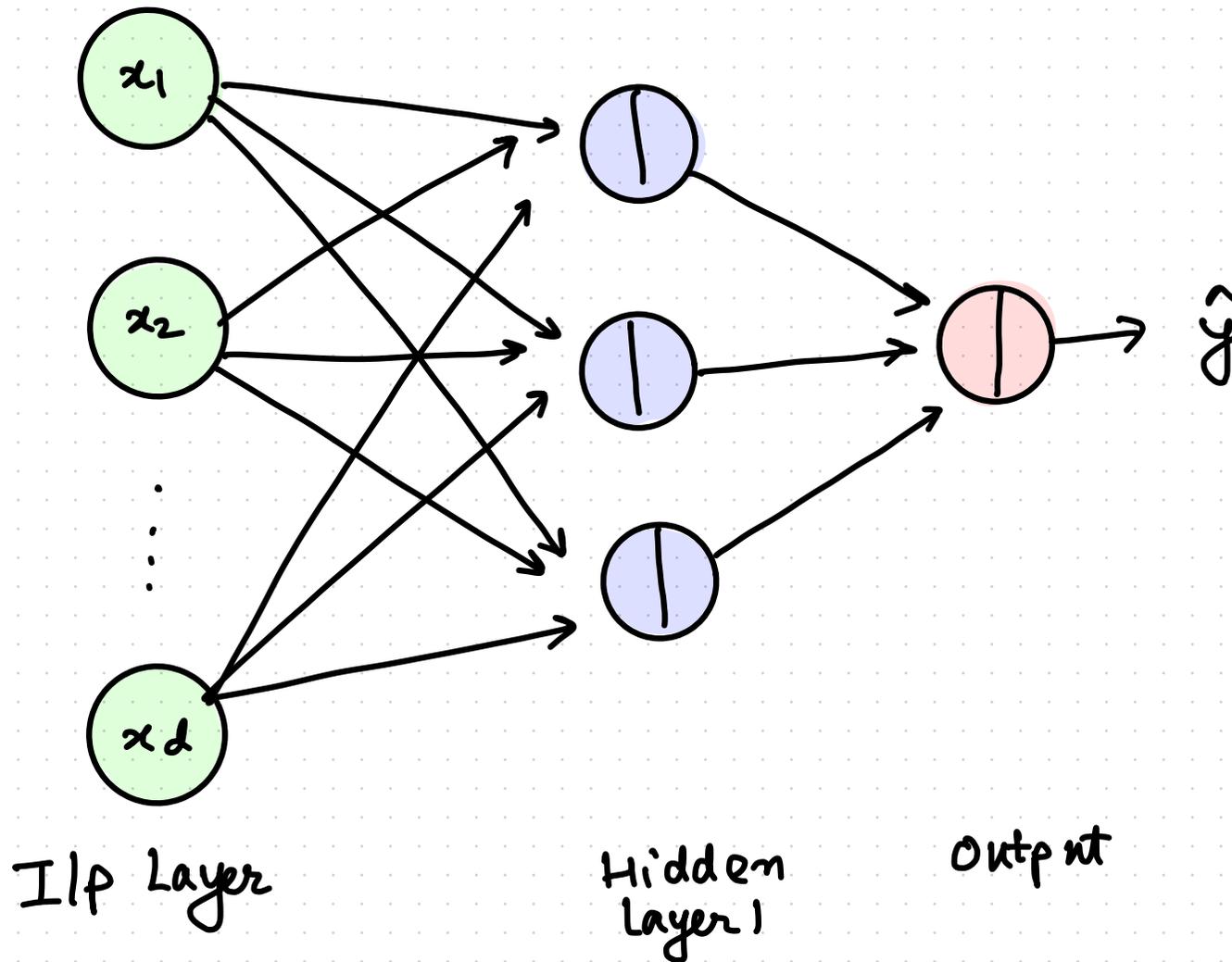
$x_2$

⋮

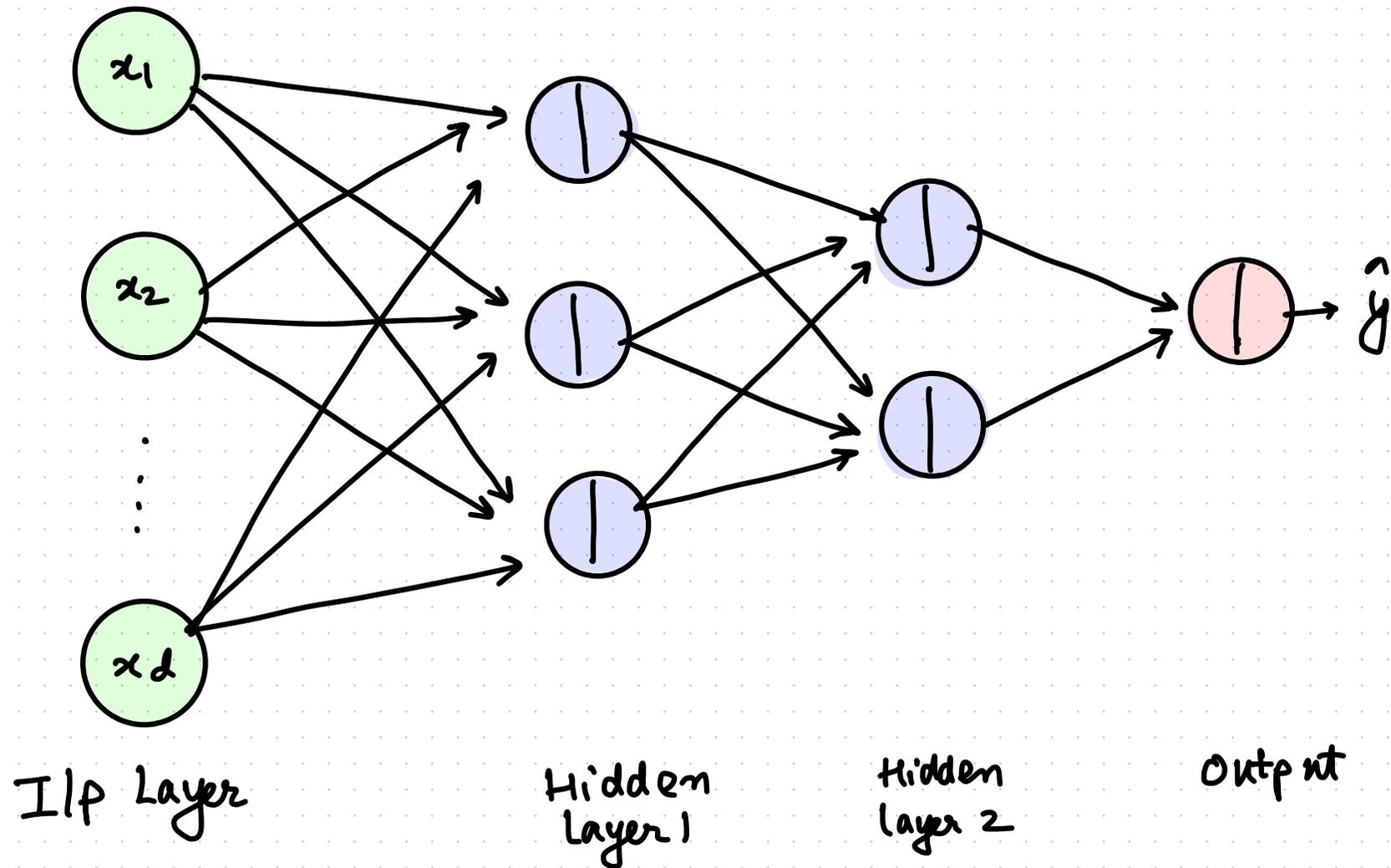
$x_d$

Input Layer

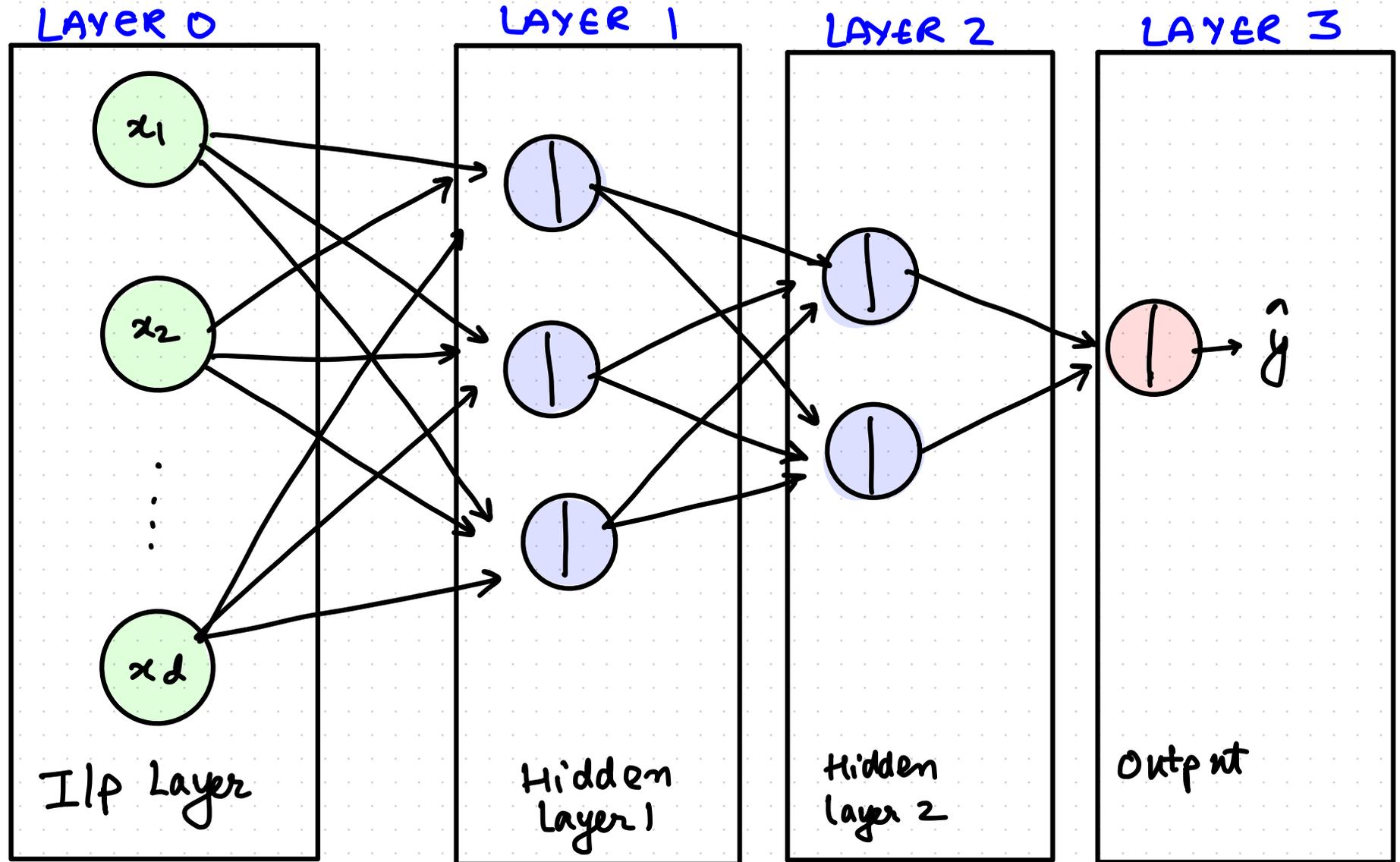
# 1-LAYER PERCEPTRON (NN)

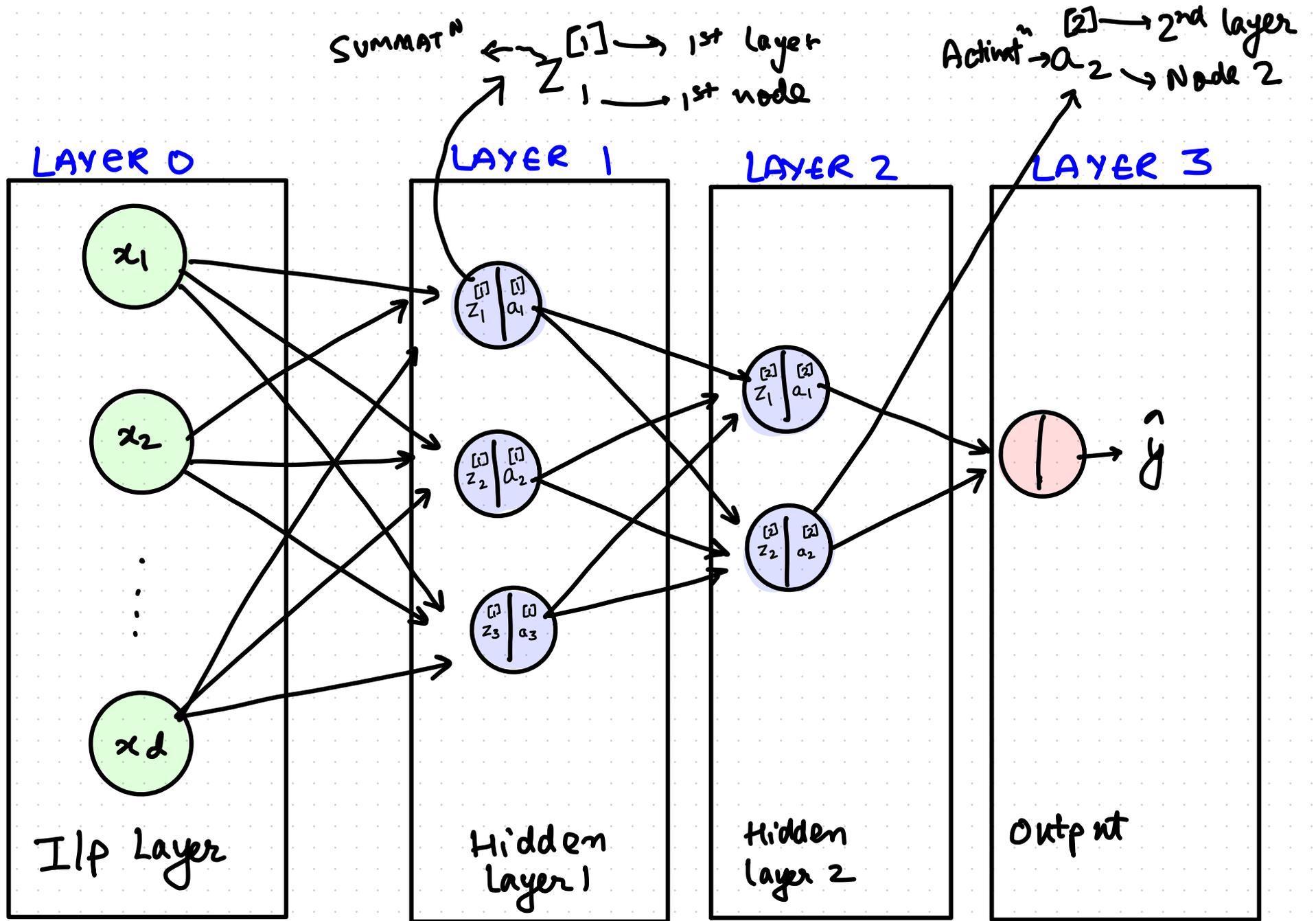


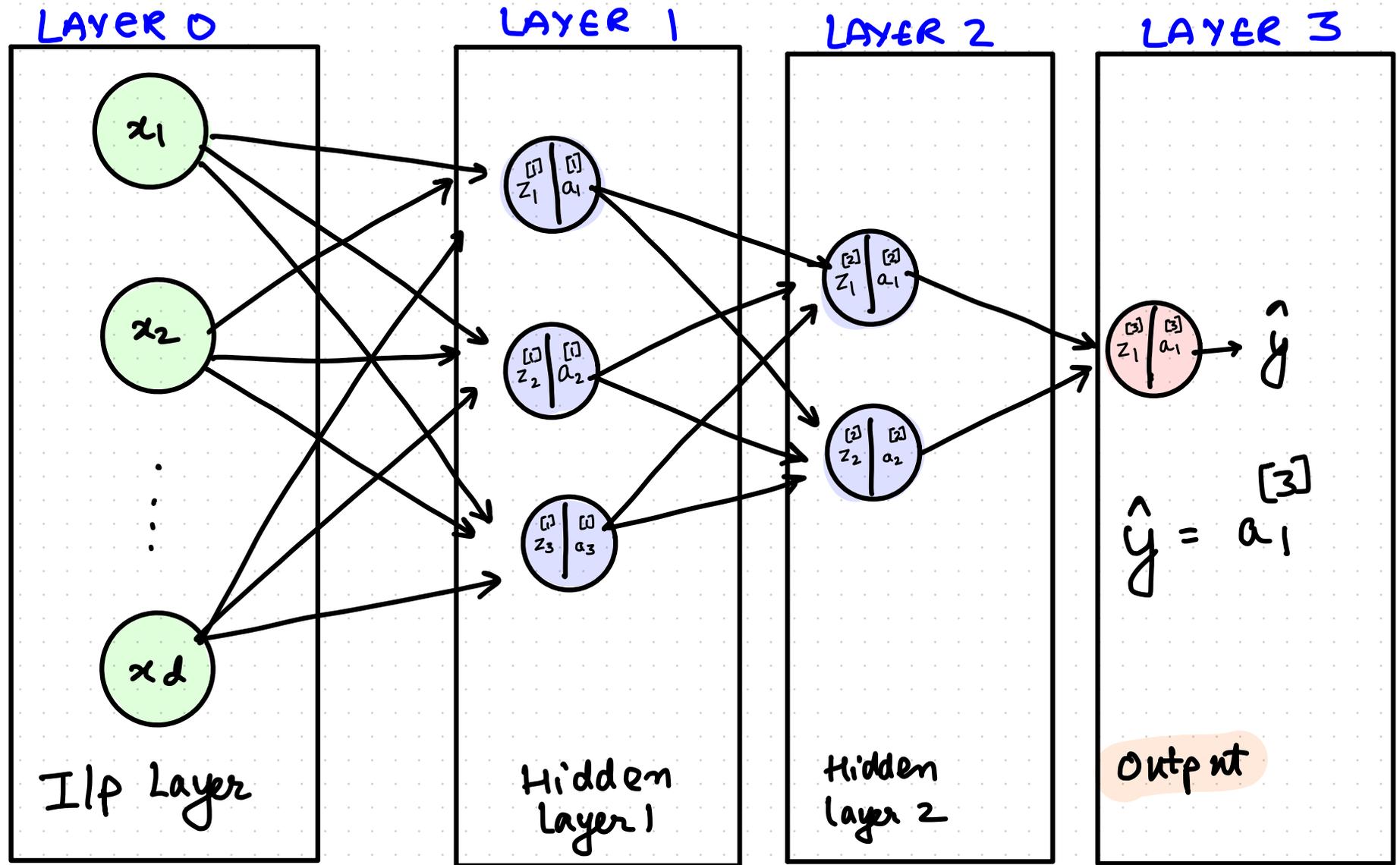
# MULTI-LAYER PERCEPTRON

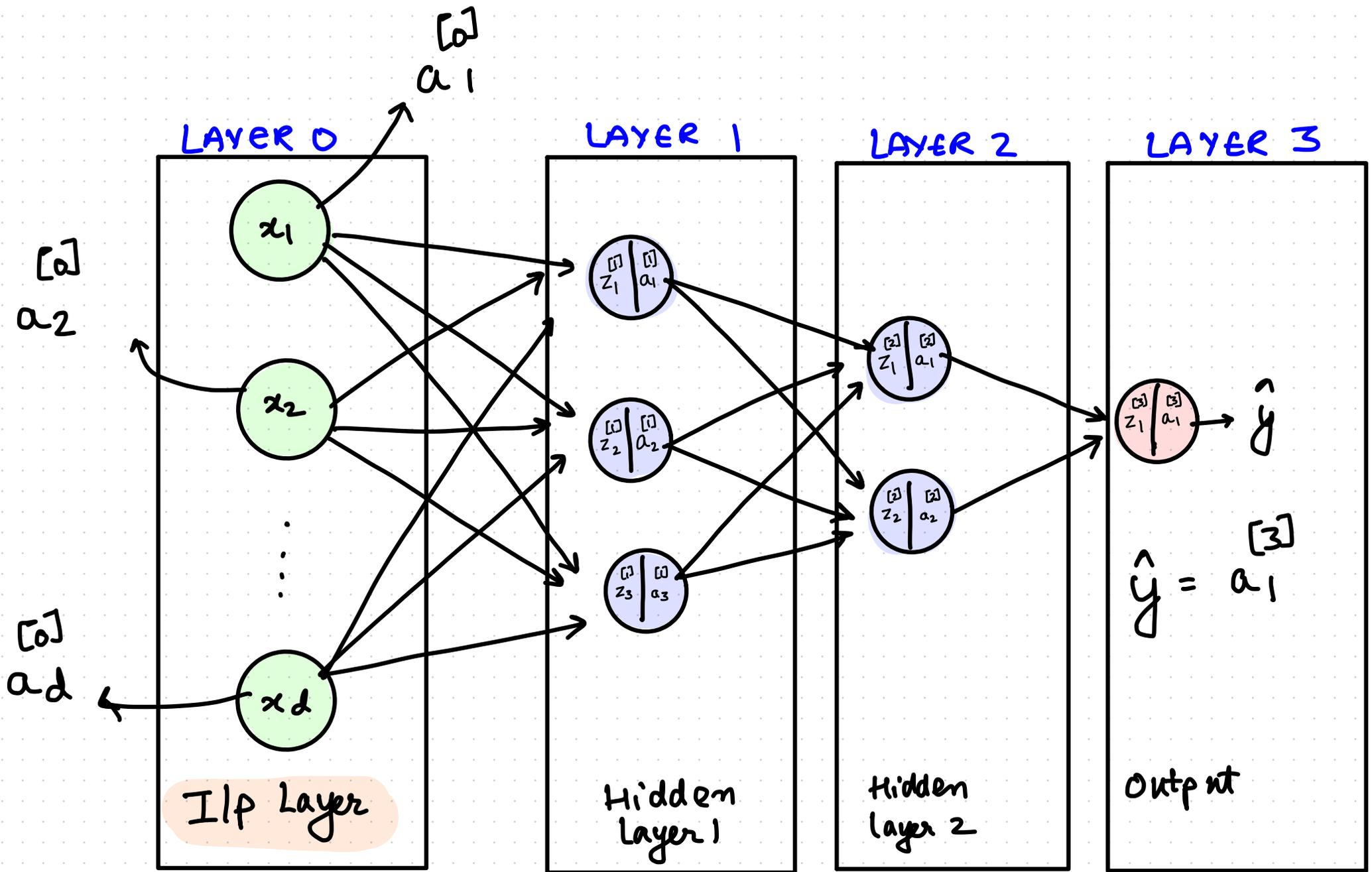


# MULTI-LAYER PERCEPTRON

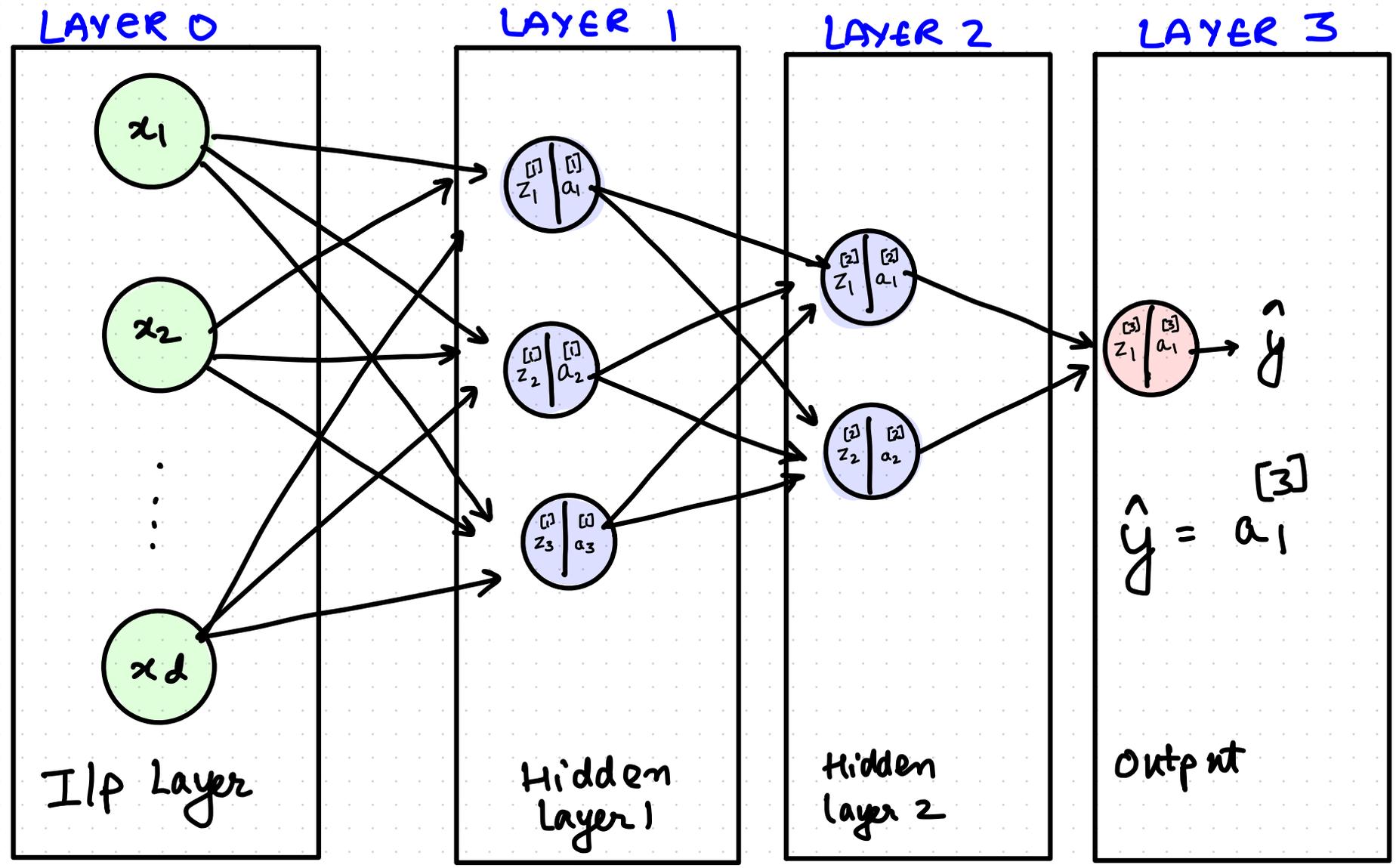








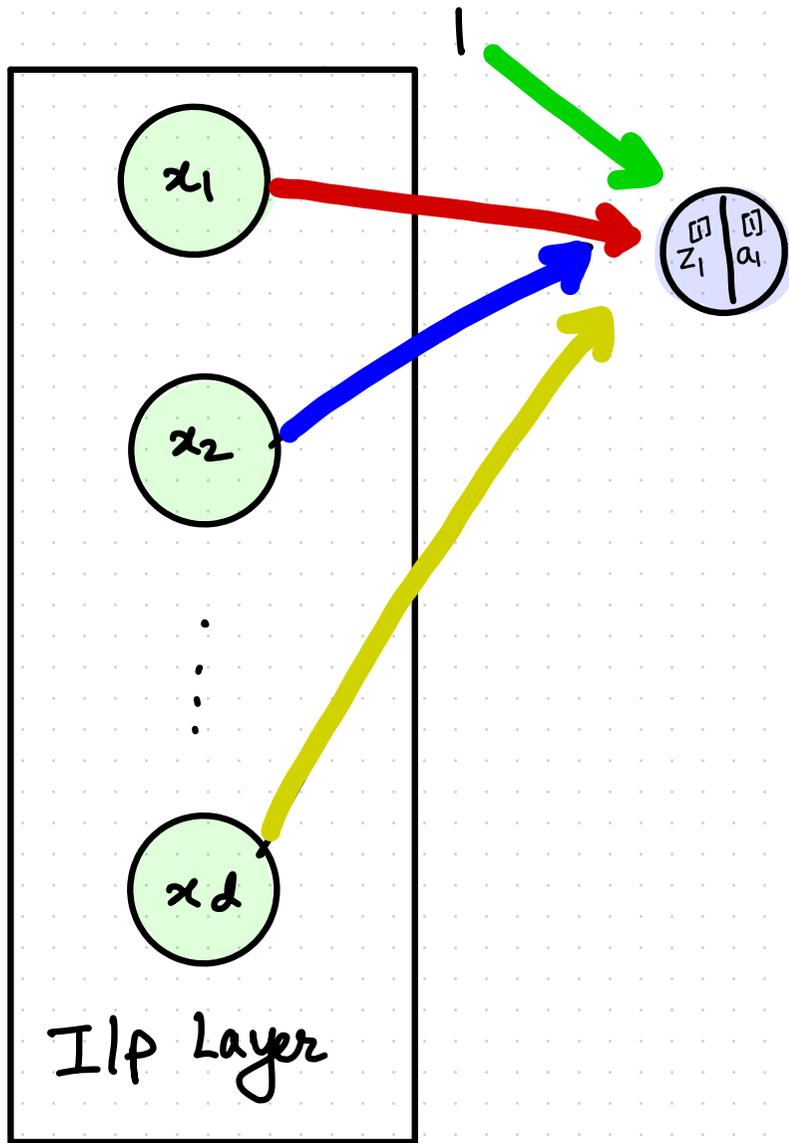
$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{IIP} &= \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_d \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} a_1^{[0]} \\ \vdots \\ a_d^{[0]} \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= a_{d \times 1}^{[0]}
 \end{aligned}$$



CONSIDER

SINGLE

NEURON (LAYER 1, NODE 1)



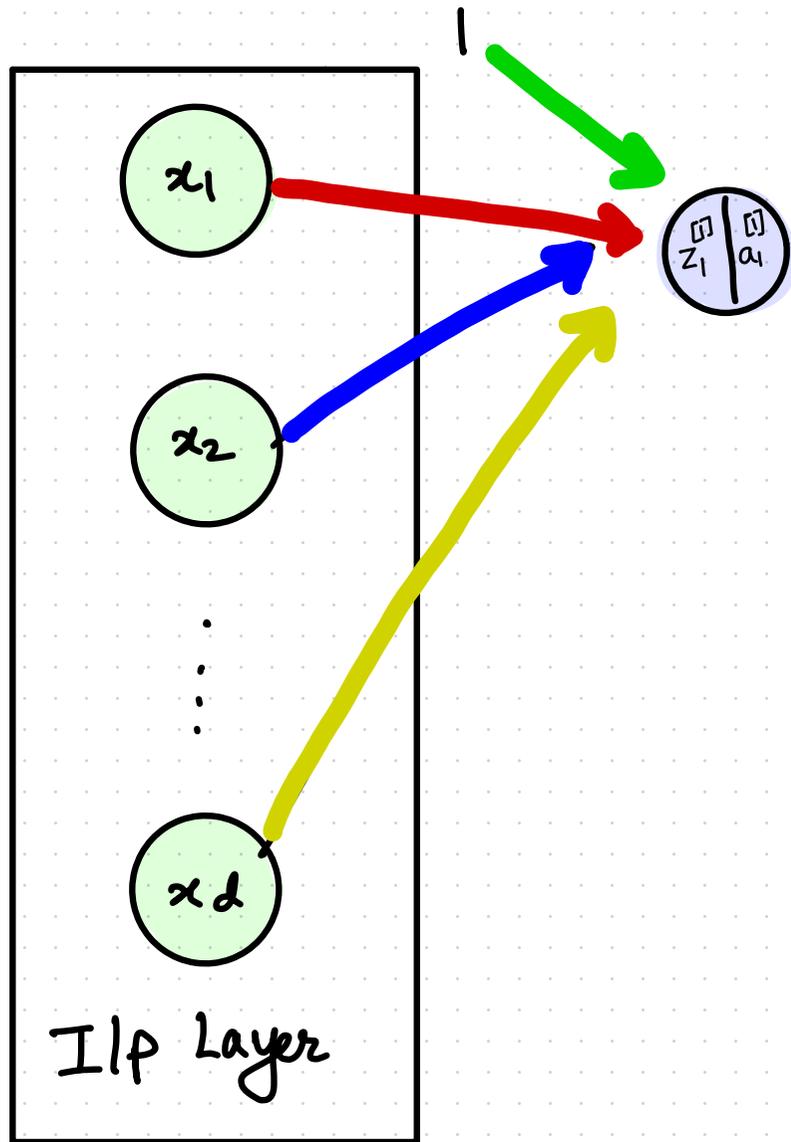
$$z_1^{[1]} = 1 * b_1^{[1]} + x_1 * w_{1,1}^{[1]} + x_2 * w_{1,2}^{[1]} + \dots + x_d * w_{1,d}^{[1]}$$

← bias layer Node 1

CONSIDER

SINGLE

NEURON (LAYER 1, NODE 1)



$$z_1^{[1]} = 1 * b_1^{[1]} + x_1 * w_{1,1}^{[1]} + x_2 * w_{1,2}^{[1]} + \dots + x_d * w_{1,d}^{[1]}$$

← bias layer Node 1

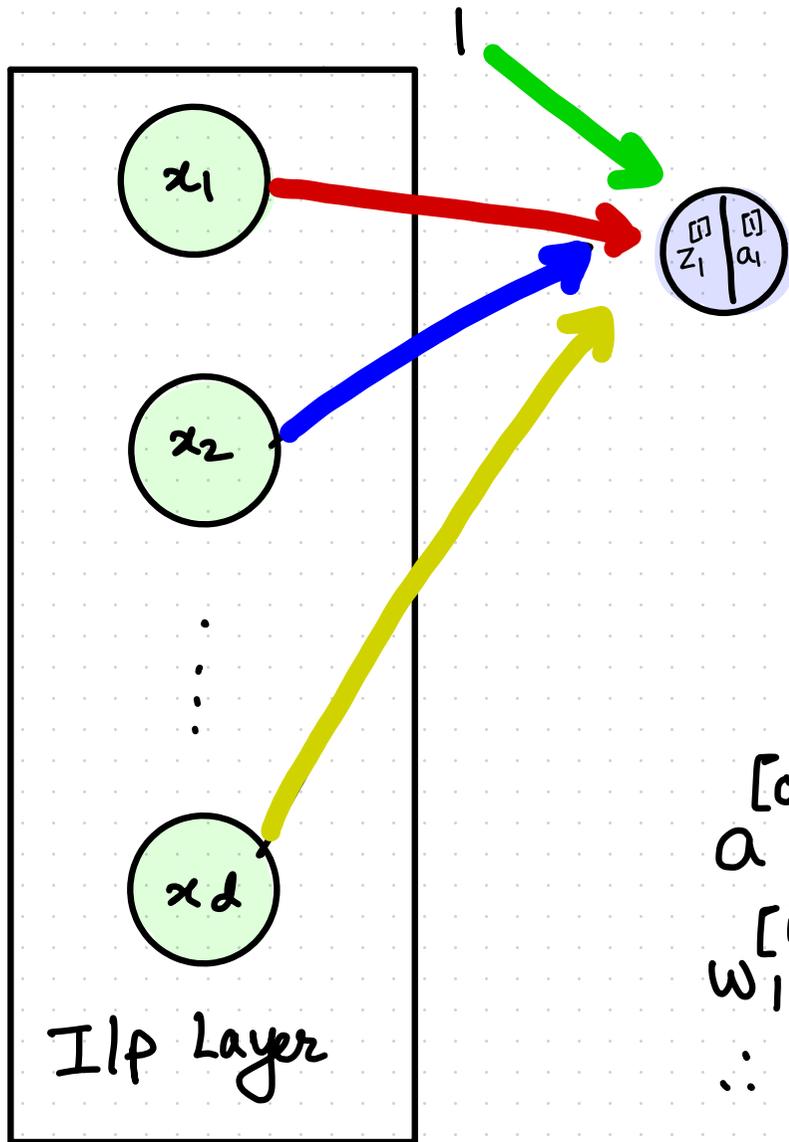
$w^{[l]}$  ←  $l^{th}$  layer

$a, b$

$a^{th}$  node in  $l^{th}$  layer

$b^{th}$  component of prev. layer activation

CONSIDER SINGLE NEURON (LAYER 1, NODE 1)



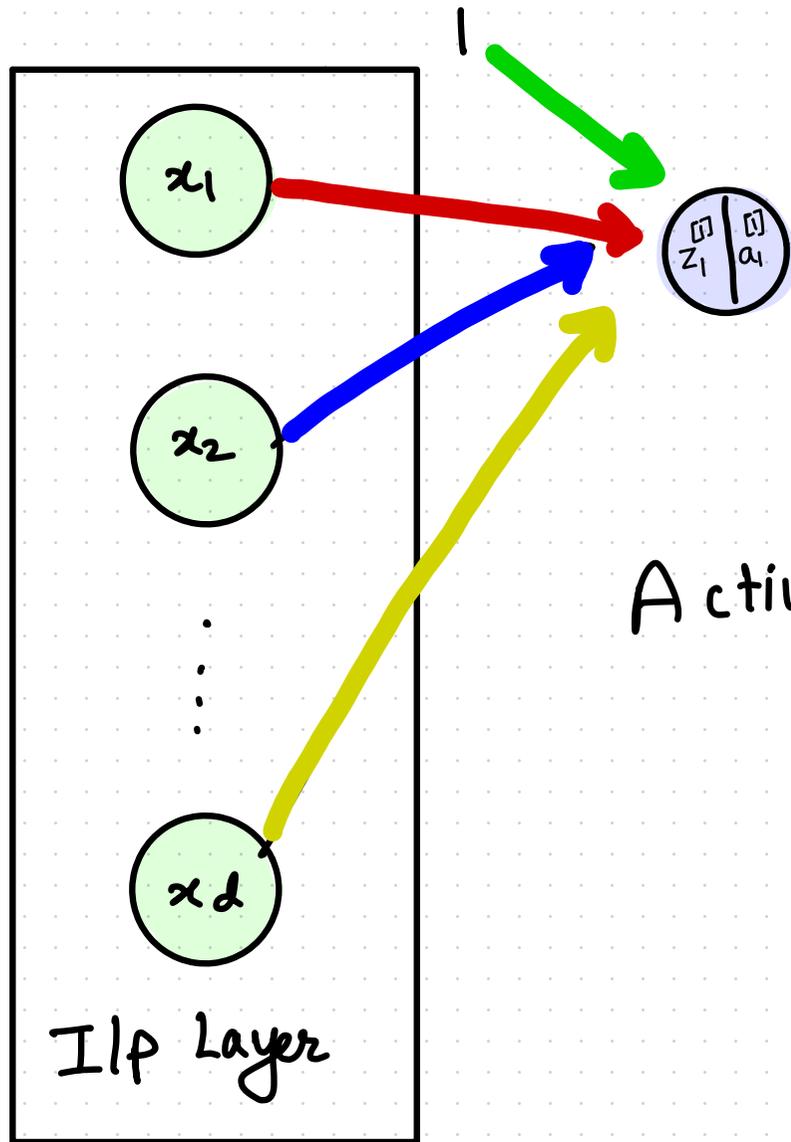
$$z_1^{[1]} = 1 * b_1^{[1]} + a_1^{[0]} * w_{1,1}^{[1]} + a_2^{[0]} * w_{1,2}^{[1]} + \dots + a_d^{[0]} * w_{1,d}^{[1]}$$

$$a^{[0]} \in \mathbb{R}^D$$

$$w_1^{[1]} \in \mathbb{R}^D$$

$$\therefore z_1^{[1]} = w_1^{[1]T} a^{[0]} + b_1^{[1]}$$

CONSIDER SINGLE NEURON (LAYER 1, NODE 1)

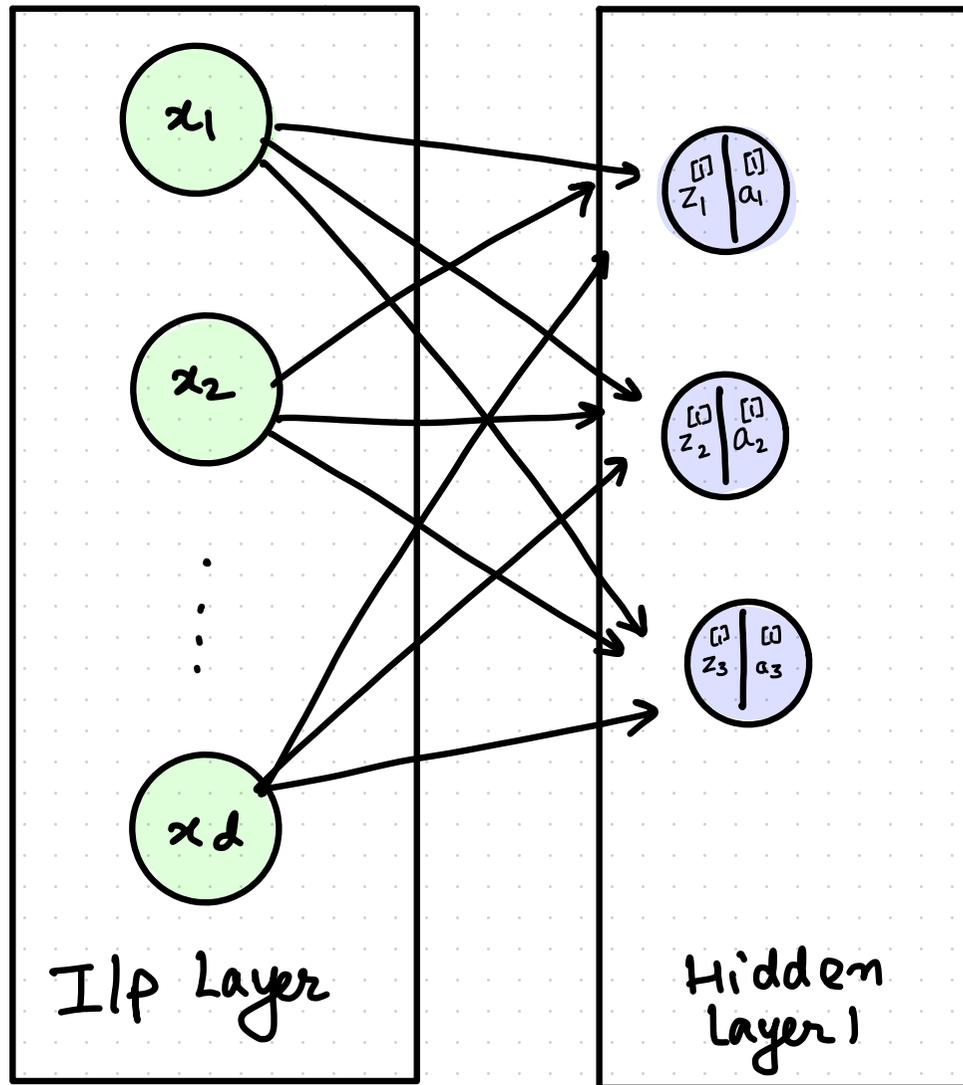


$$z_1^{[1]} = w_1^{[1]T} a^{[0]} + b_1^{[1]}$$

$$\text{Activat}^n = a_1^{[1]} = g(z_1^{[1]})$$

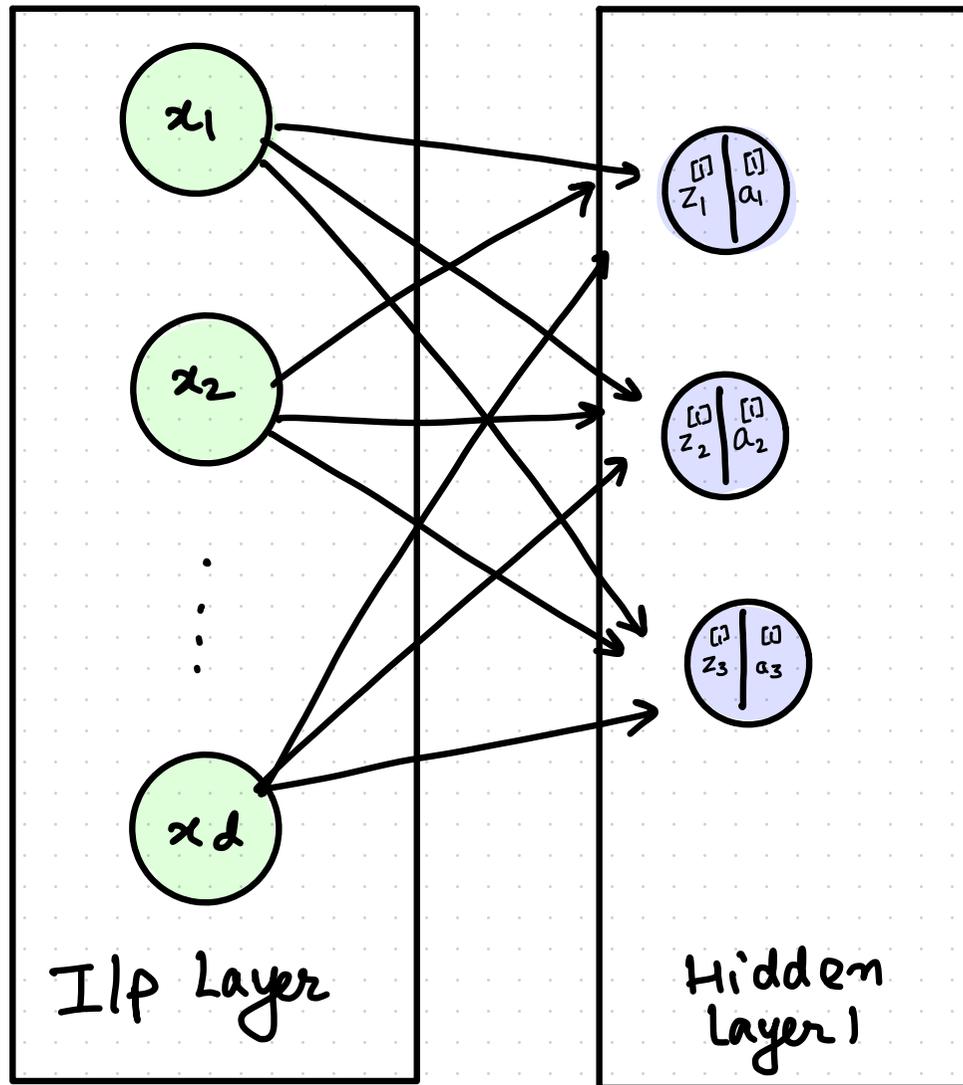
$$a_1^{[1]} \in \mathbb{R}$$

# FORWARD PROPAGATION



$$a_1^{[1]} = g \left( w_1^{[1]T} a^{[0]} + b_1^{[1]} \right)$$

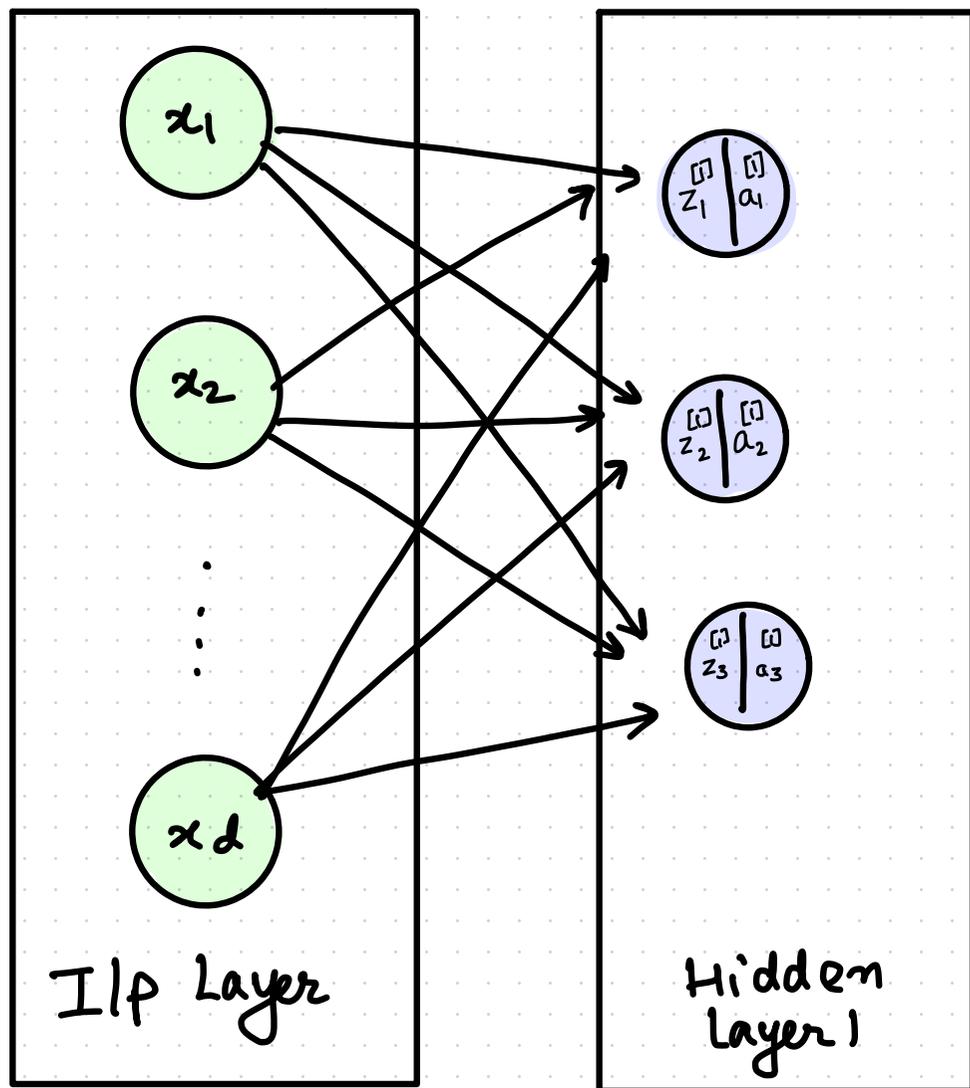
# FORWARD PROPAGATION



$$a_1^{[1]} = g(w_1^{[1]T} a^{[0]} + b_1^{[1]})$$

$$a_2^{[1]} = g(w_2^{[1]T} a^{[0]} + b_2^{[1]})$$

# FORWARD PROPAGATION

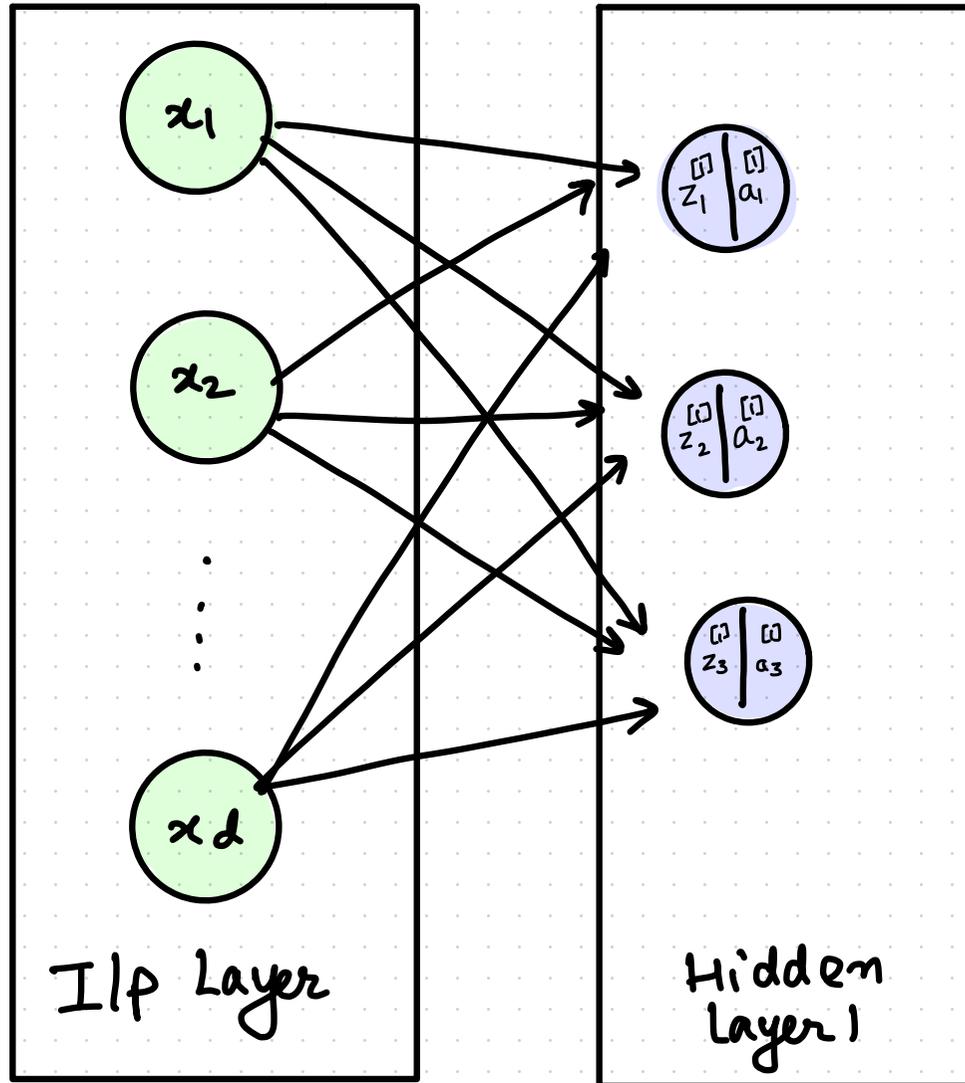


$$a_1^{[1]} = g(w_1^{[1]T} a^{[0]} + b_1^{[1]})$$

$$a_2^{[1]} = g(w_2^{[1]T} a^{[0]} + b_2^{[1]})$$

$$a_3^{[1]} = g(w_3^{[1]T} a^{[0]} + b_3^{[1]})$$

# FORWARD PROPAGATION (VECTORISATION)

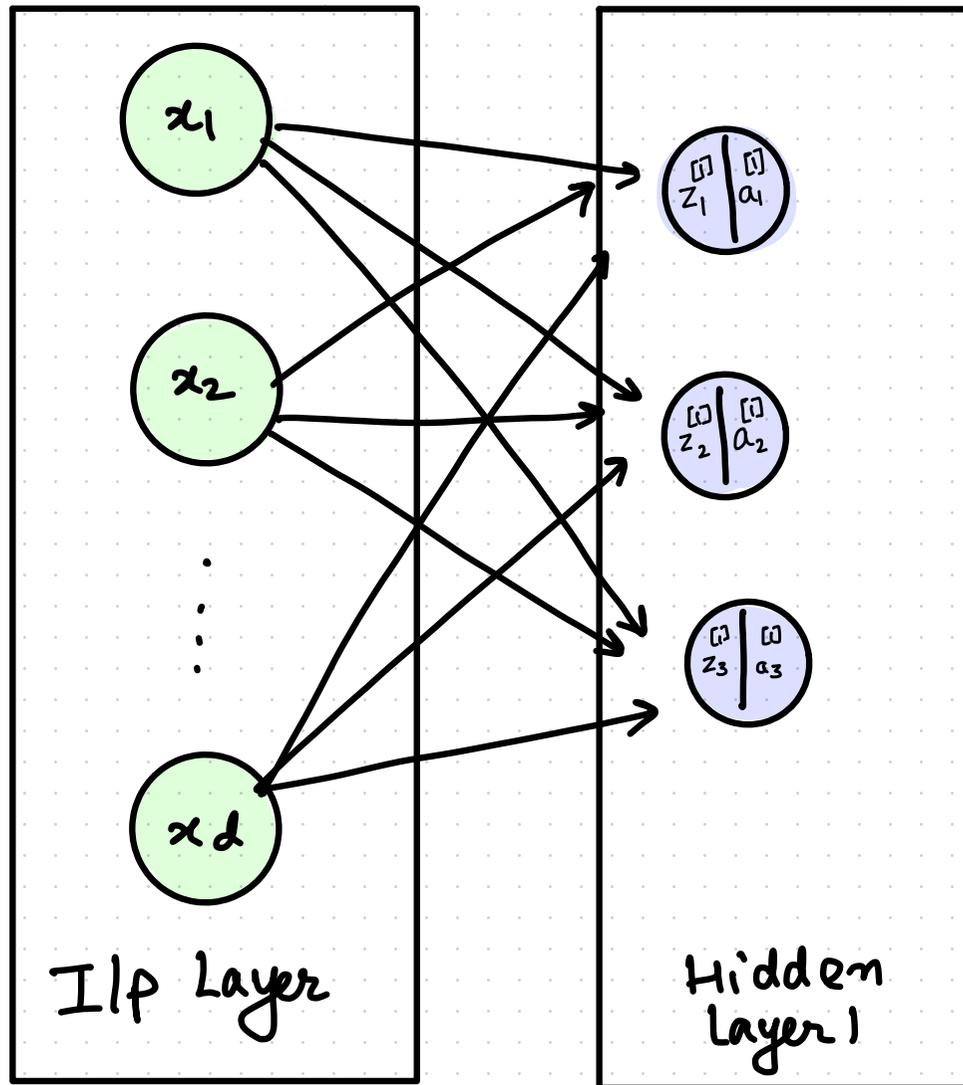


$$z_1^{[1]} = w_1^{[1]T} a^{[0]} + b_1^{[1]}$$

$$z_2^{[1]} = w_2^{[1]T} a^{[0]} + b_2^{[1]}$$

$$z_3^{[1]} = w_3^{[1]T} a^{[0]} + b_3^{[1]}$$

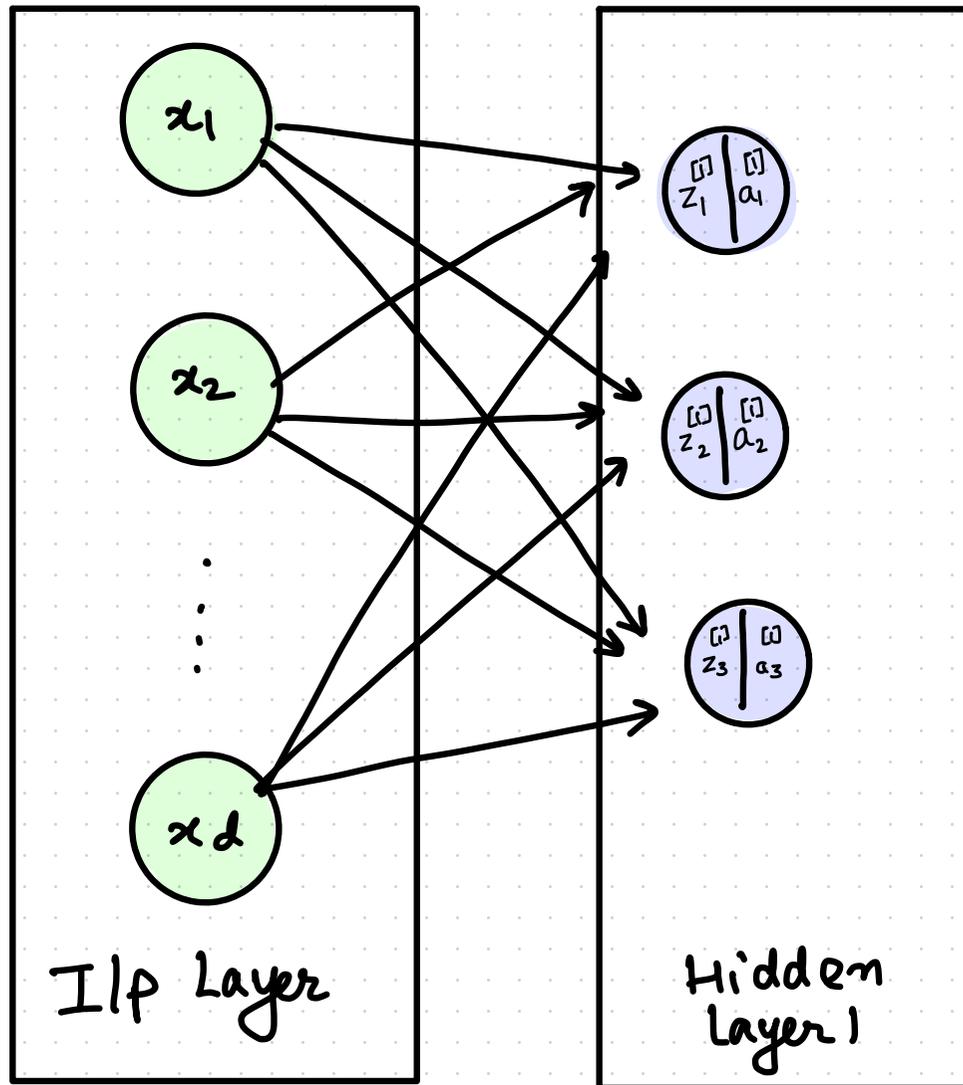
# FORWARD PROPAGATION (VECTORISATION)



$$z_1^{[1]} = w_1^{[1]T} a^{[0]} + b_1^{[1]}$$
$$z_2^{[1]} = w_2^{[1]T} a^{[0]} + b_2^{[1]}$$
$$z_3^{[1]} = w_3^{[1]T} a^{[0]} + b_3^{[1]}$$

Dimensional analysis for the first equation:  $1 \times 1 = (1 \times 3) \times (3 \times 1) + 1 \times 1$

# FORWARD PROPAGATION (VECTORISATION)



$$z_1^{[1]} = w_1^{[1]T} a^{[0]} + b_1^{[1]}$$

$1 \times 1$        $1 \times 3$        $3 \times 1$        $1 \times 1$

$$z_2^{[1]} = w_2^{[1]T} a^{[0]} + b_2^{[1]}$$

$1 \times 1$        $1 \times 3$        $3 \times 1$        $1 \times 1$

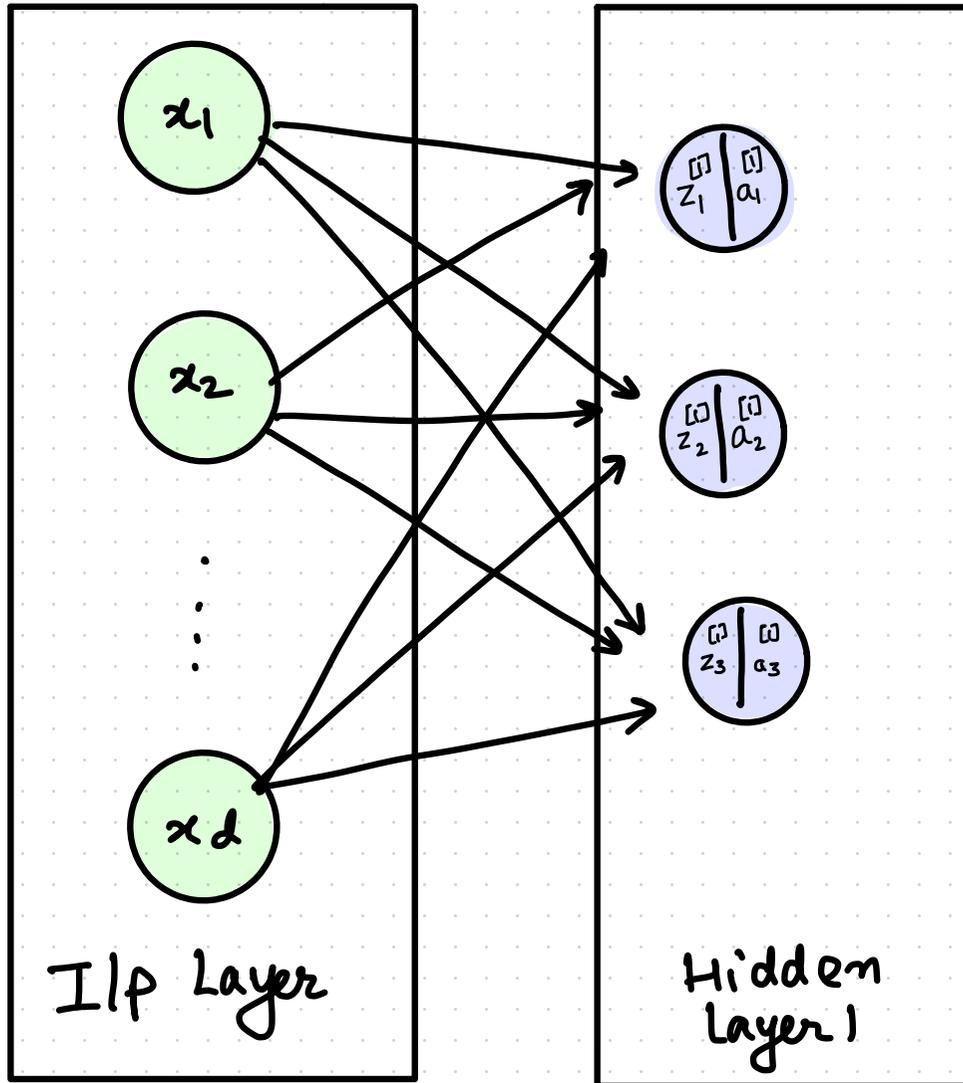
$$z_3^{[1]} = w_3^{[1]T} a^{[0]} + b_3^{[1]}$$

$1 \times 1$        $1 \times 3$        $3 \times 1$        $1 \times 1$

$$z^{[1]} = \begin{bmatrix} w_1^{[1]T} \\ w_2^{[1]T} \\ w_3^{[1]T} \end{bmatrix} a^{[0]} + \begin{bmatrix} b_1^{[1]} \\ b_2^{[1]} \\ b_3^{[1]} \end{bmatrix}$$

$3 \times 1$        $3 \times 3$        $3 \times 1$        $3 \times 1$

# FORWARD PROPAGATION (VECTORISATION)



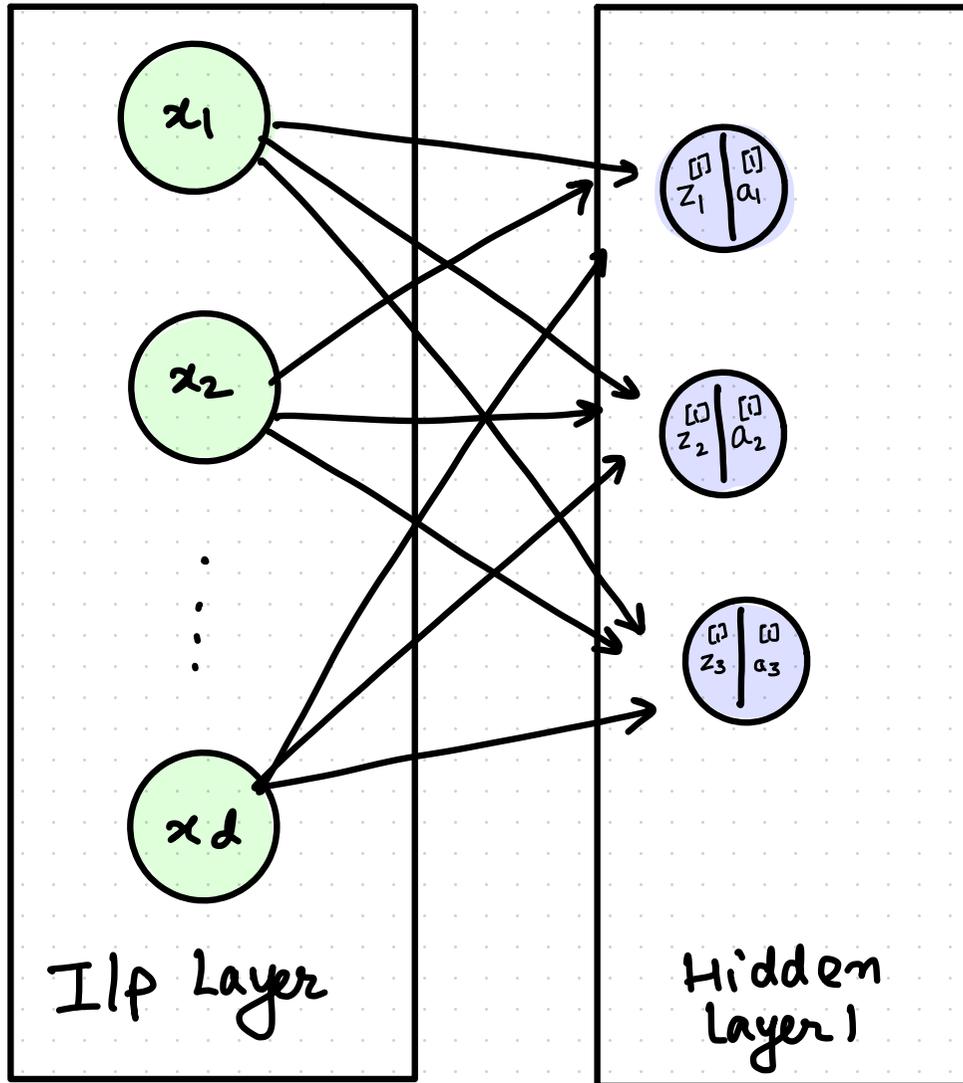
$$z^{[1]}_{3 \times 1} = \begin{bmatrix} - & w_{11}^{[1]T} \\ - & w_{12}^{[1]T} \\ - & w_{1d}^{[1]T} \end{bmatrix} a^{[0]}_{3 \times 1} + \begin{bmatrix} b_1^{[1]} \\ b_2^{[1]} \\ b_3^{[1]} \end{bmatrix}$$

$3 \times 3$

$$z^{[1]} = W^{[1]} a^{[0]} + b^{[1]}$$

↑ capitals for matrices

# FORWARD PROPAGATION (VECTORISATION)



$$z^{[1]}_{3 \times 1} = \begin{bmatrix} - & w_{11}^{[1]T} \\ - & w_{12}^{[1]T} \\ - & w_{1d}^{[1]T} \end{bmatrix} a^{[0]}_{3 \times 1} + \begin{bmatrix} b_1^{[1]} \\ b_2^{[1]} \\ b_3^{[1]} \end{bmatrix}$$

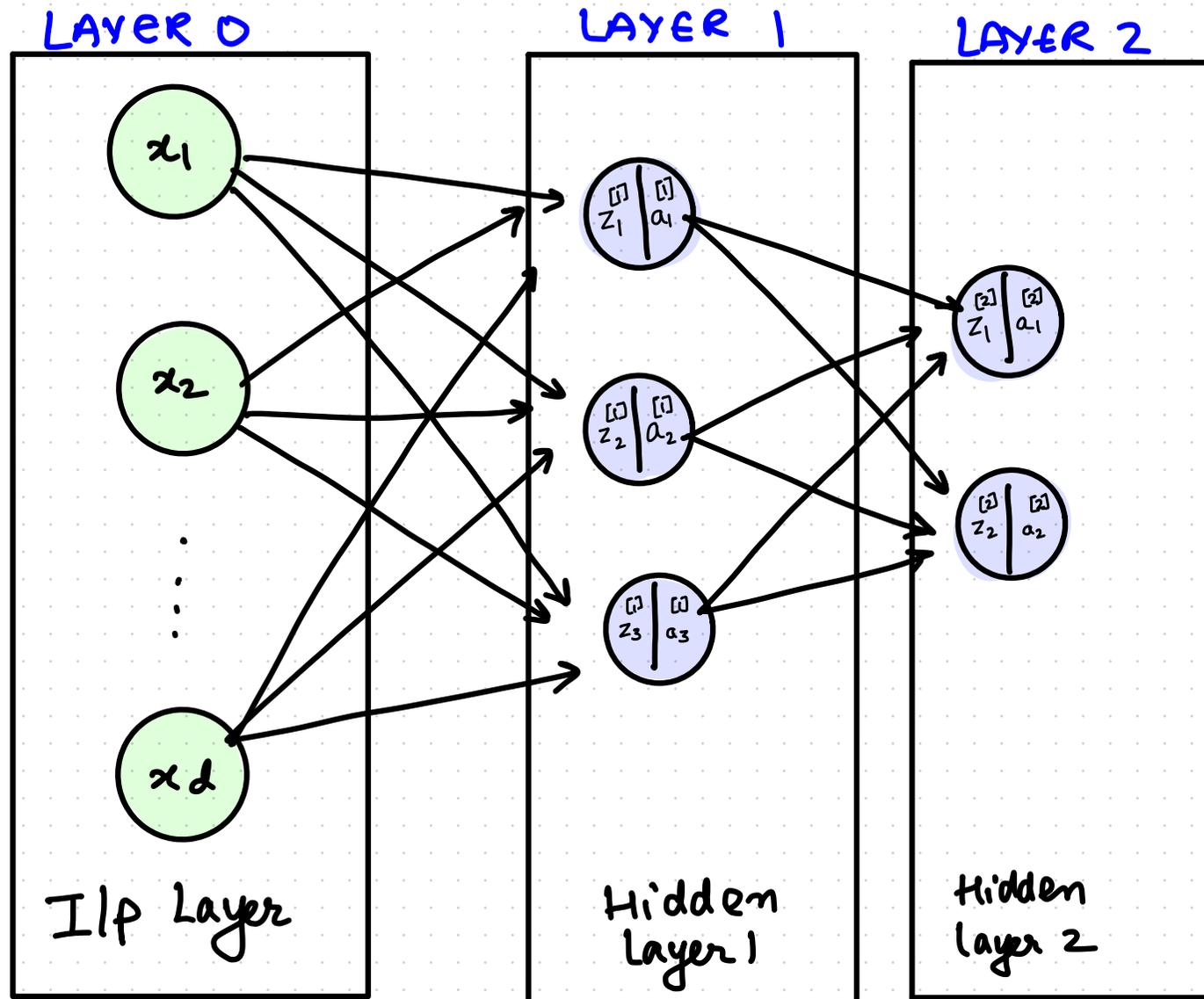
$3 \times 3$

$$z^{[1]} = W^{[1]} a^{[0]} + b^{[1]}$$

↑ capitals for matrices

$$a^{[1]} = g(z^{[1]})$$

# FORWARD PROPAGATION

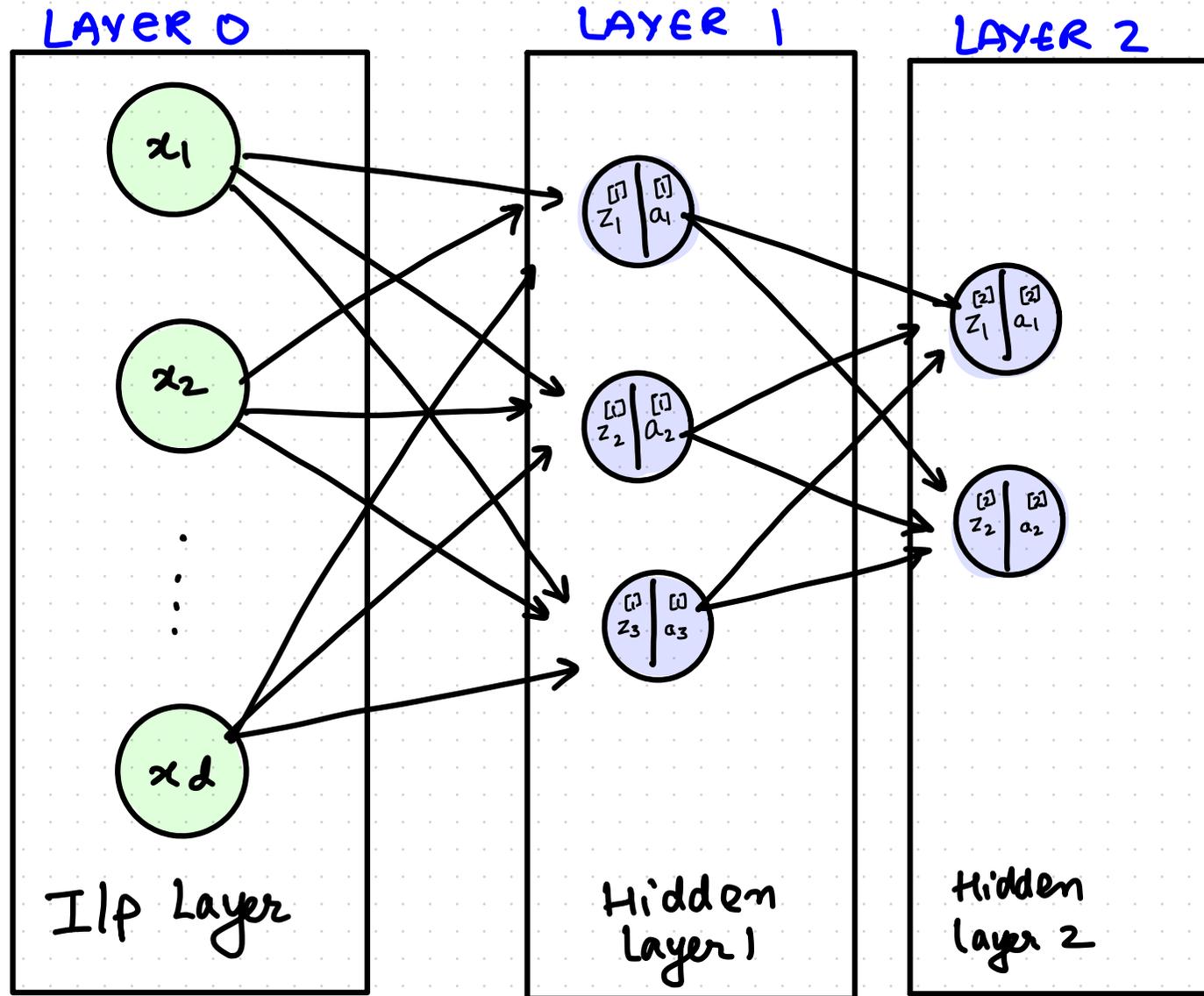


$$z^{[2]} = W^{[2]} a^{[1]} + b^{[2]}$$

$$a^{[2]} = g(z^{[2]})$$

Q. Dim. of  $W^{[2]}$ ?

# FORWARD PROPAGATION



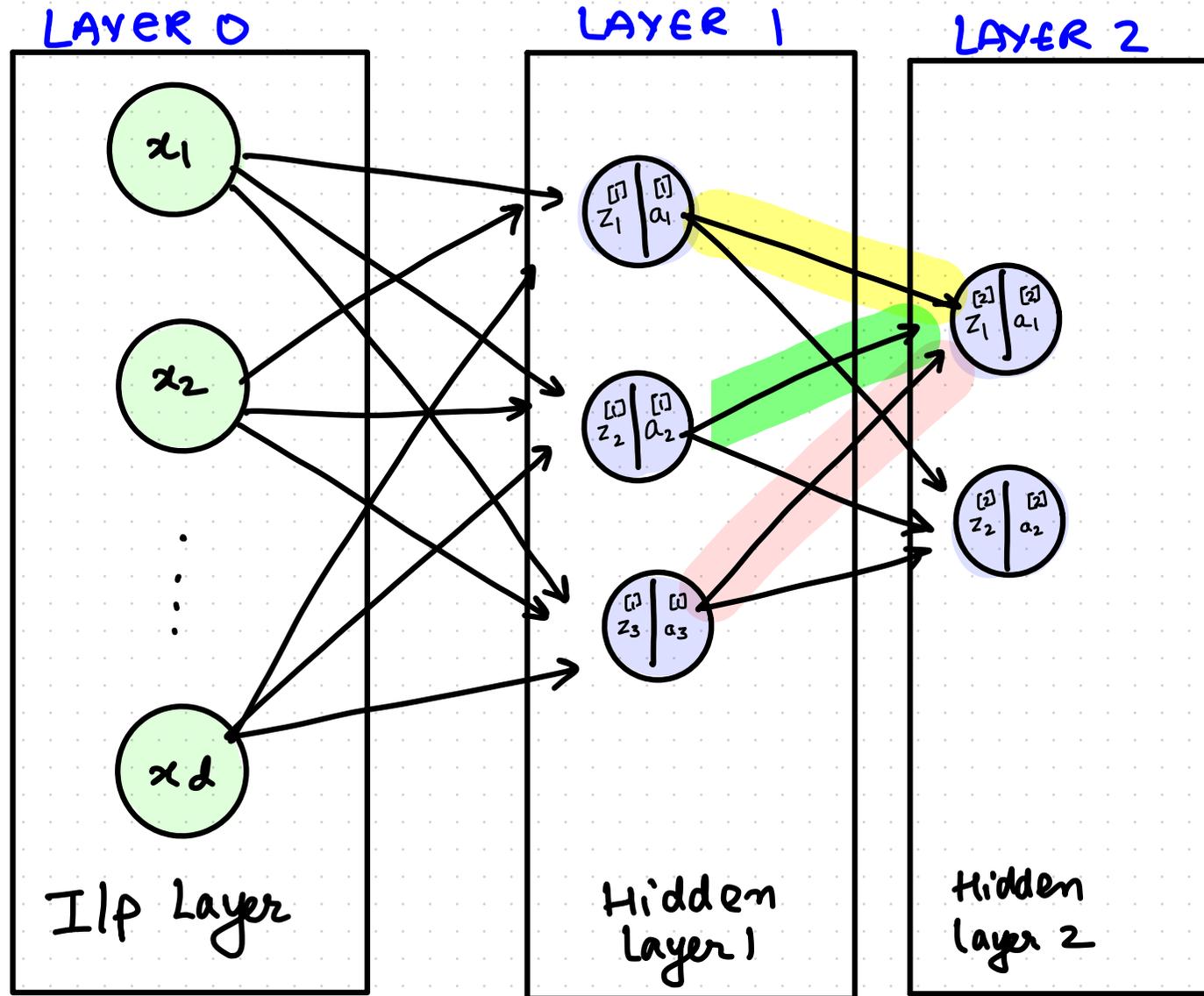
$$z^{[2]} = W^{[2]} a^{[1]} + b^{[2]}$$

$$a^{[2]} = g(z^{[2]})$$

Q. Dim. of  $W^{[2]}$ ?

$$W^{[2]} = \begin{bmatrix} - & w_1^{[2]} & - \\ - & w_2^{[2]} & - \end{bmatrix}$$

# FORWARD PROPAGATION



$$z^{[2]} = W^{[2]} a^{[1]} + b^{[2]}$$

$$a^{[2]} = g(z^{[2]})$$

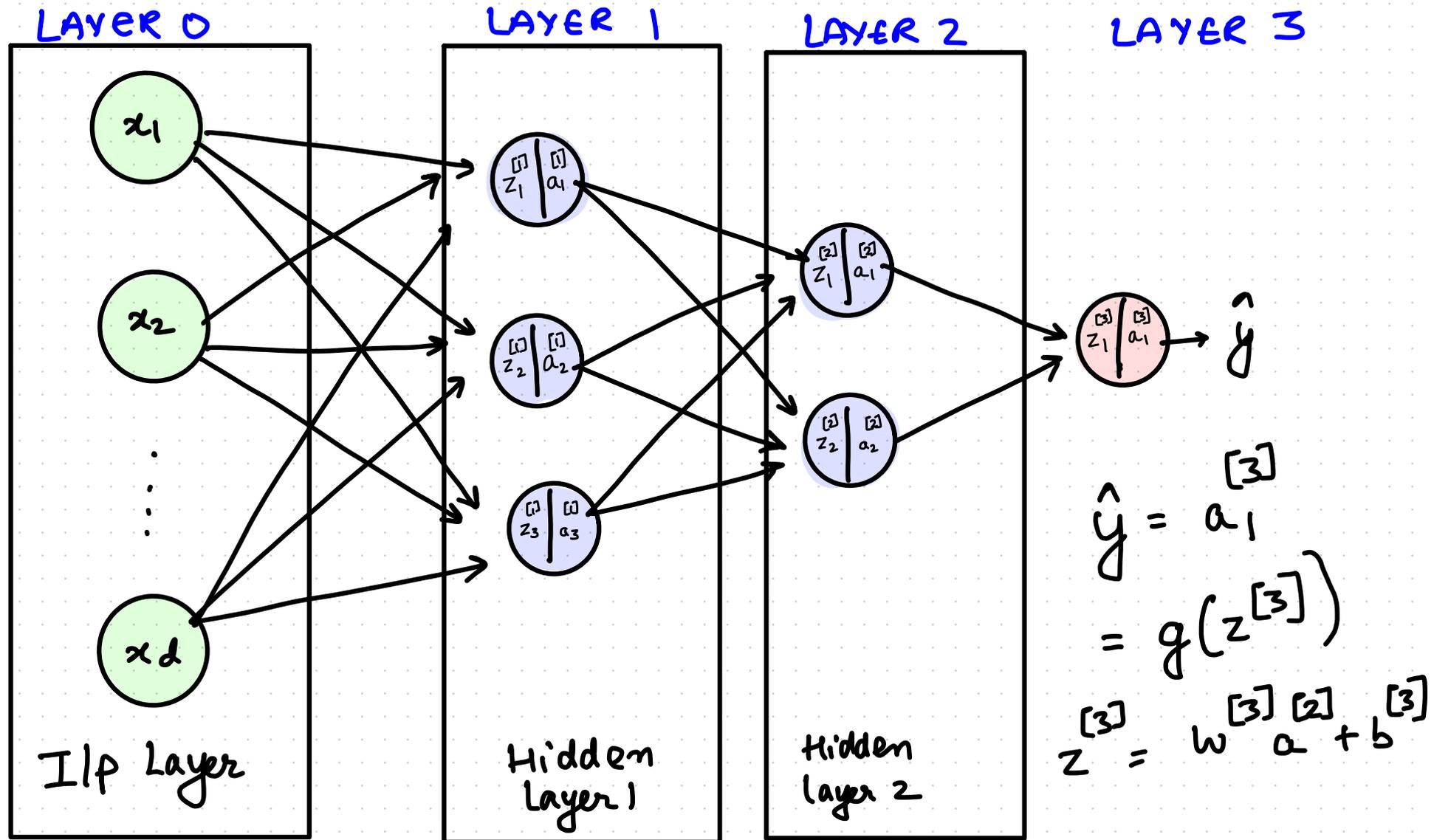
Q. Dim. of  $W^{[2]}$ ?

$$W^{[2]} = \begin{bmatrix} - & w_1^{[2]T} & - \\ - & w_2^{[2]T} & - \end{bmatrix}$$

$$w_1^{[2]} \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\therefore W^{[2]} \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 3}$$

# FORWARD PROPAGATION



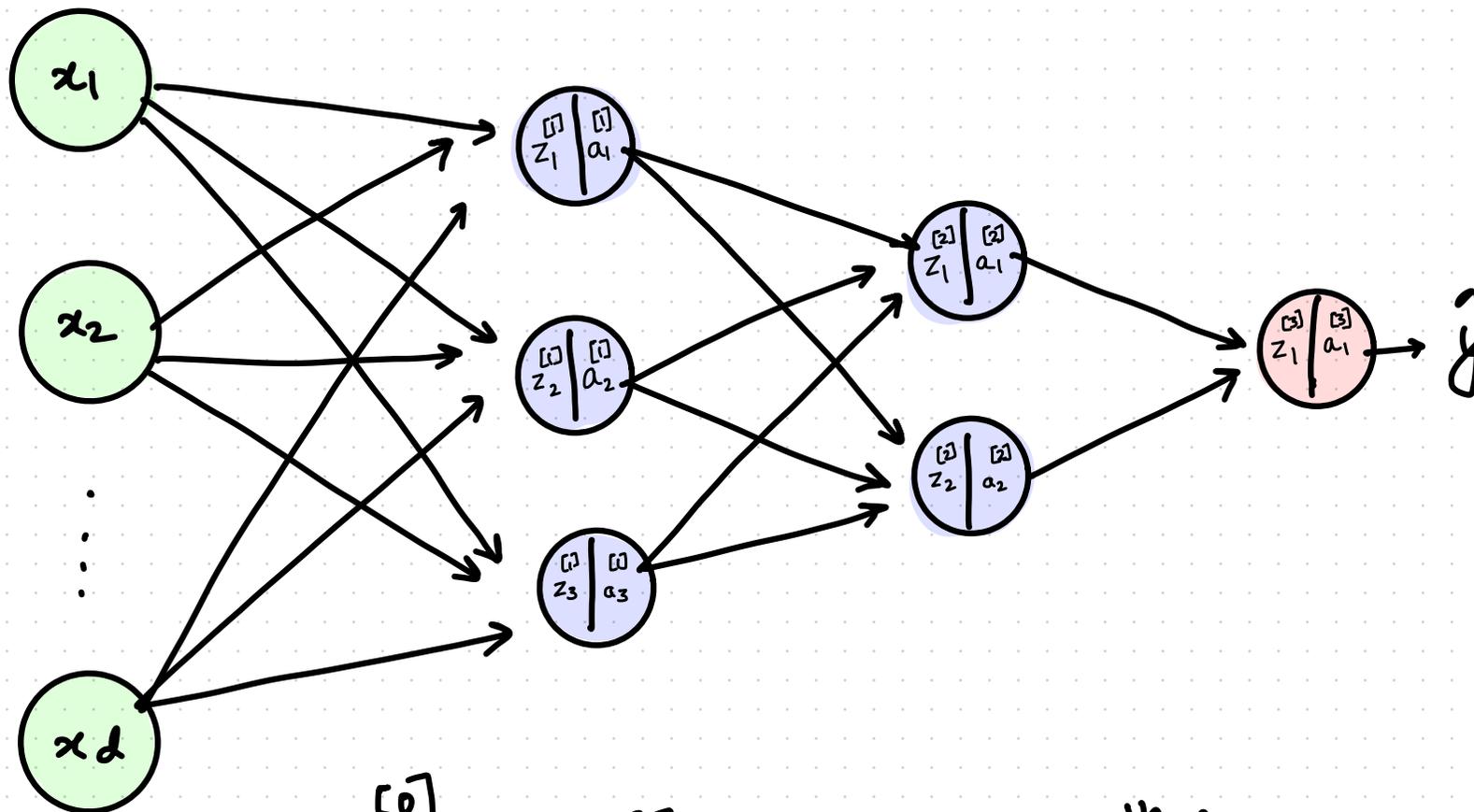
WHAT CAN WE SAY ABOUT SHAPES OF  $a, b, w$

LAYER 0

LAYER 1

LAYER 2

LAYER 3



$a^{[0]} \in \mathbb{R}^d$  or  $\mathbb{R}^{N^{[0]}}$   
 $d \rightarrow \# \text{ i/p features}$

$N^{[0]} = \# \text{ units in } 0^{\text{th}} \text{ layer}$

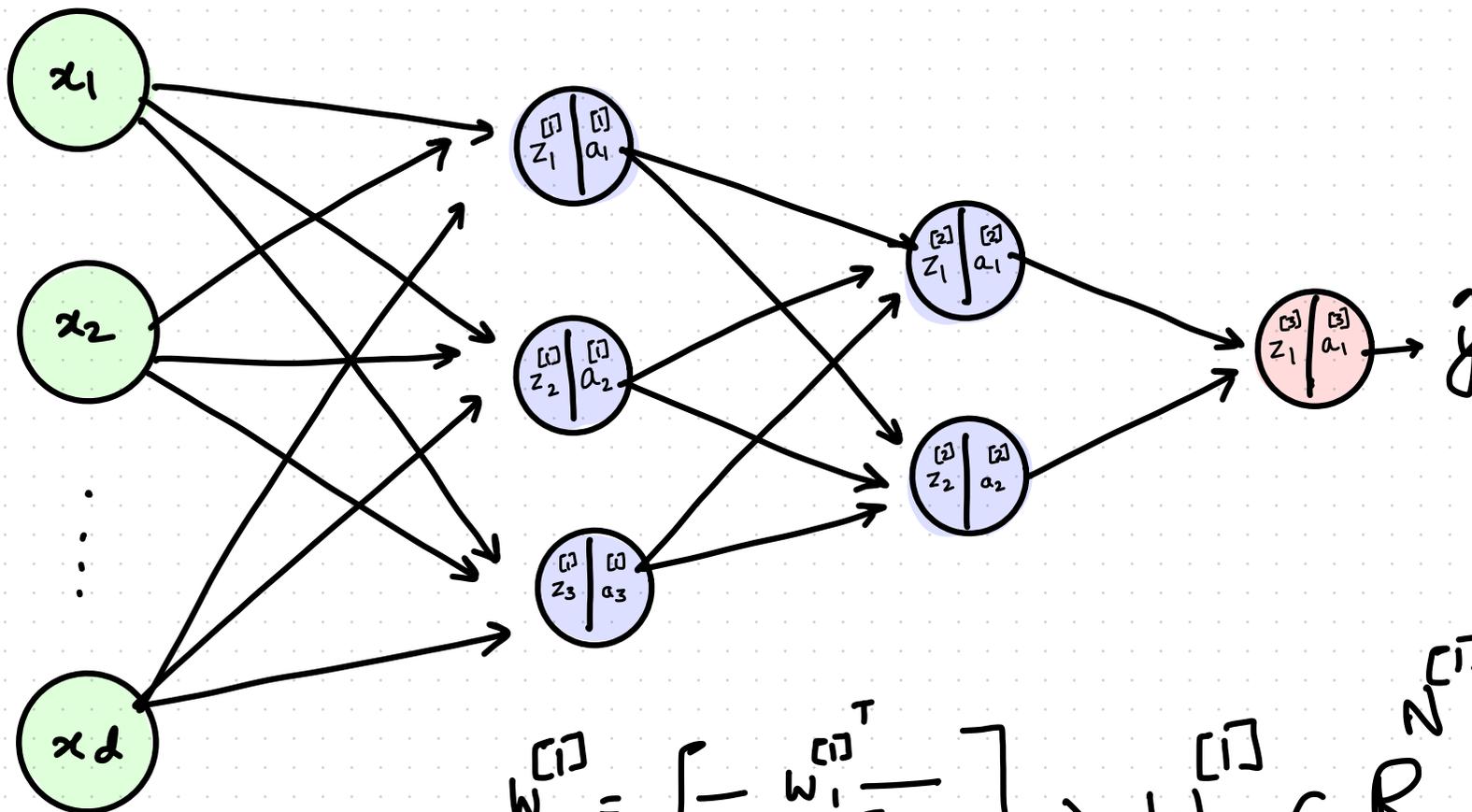
WHAT CAN WE SAY ABOUT SHAPES OF  $a, b, w$

LAYER 0

LAYER 1

LAYER 2

LAYER 3



$a^{[0]} \in \mathbb{R}^d$   
 $d \rightarrow \# \text{ of features}$

$$W^{[1]} = \begin{bmatrix} -w_{11}^{[0]} & -w_{12}^{[0]} & \dots & -w_{1d}^{[0]} \\ -w_{21}^{[0]} & -w_{22}^{[0]} & \dots & -w_{2d}^{[0]} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -w_{N^{[1]}1}^{[0]} & -w_{N^{[1]}2}^{[0]} & \dots & -w_{N^{[1]}d}^{[0]} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow W^{[1]} \in \mathbb{R}^{N^{[1]} \times N^{[0]}}$$

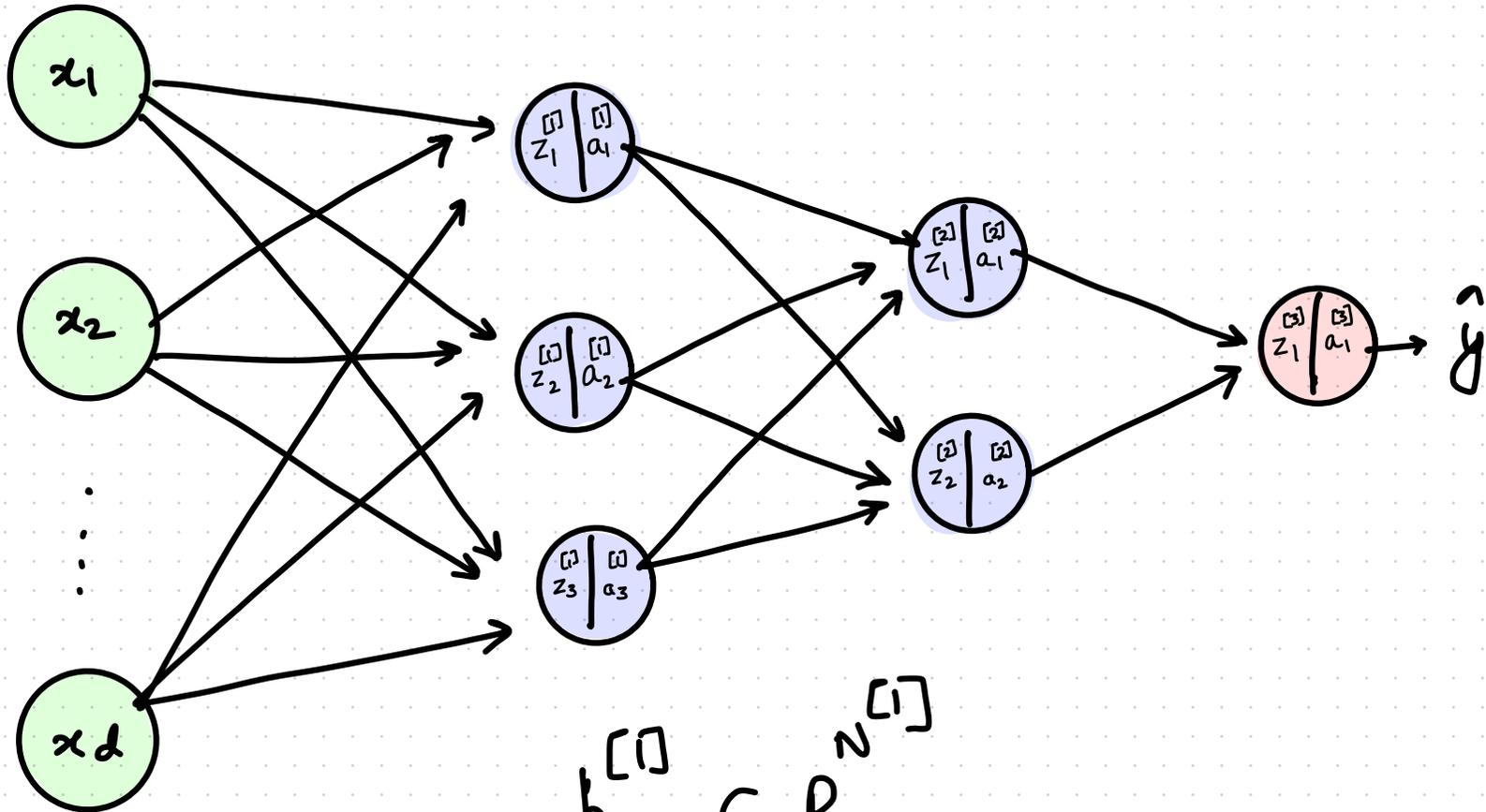
WHAT CAN WE SAY ABOUT SHAPES OF  $a, b, w$

LAYER 0

LAYER 1

LAYER 2

LAYER 3



$a \in \mathbb{R}^d$   
 $d \rightarrow \# \text{ of features}$

$b \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times \square}$

# SUMMARY OF SHAPES

$N^{[l]}$  : # NODES IN  $l^{\text{th}}$  Layer

$a^{[0]}$   $\in \mathbb{R}^{N^{[0]}}$

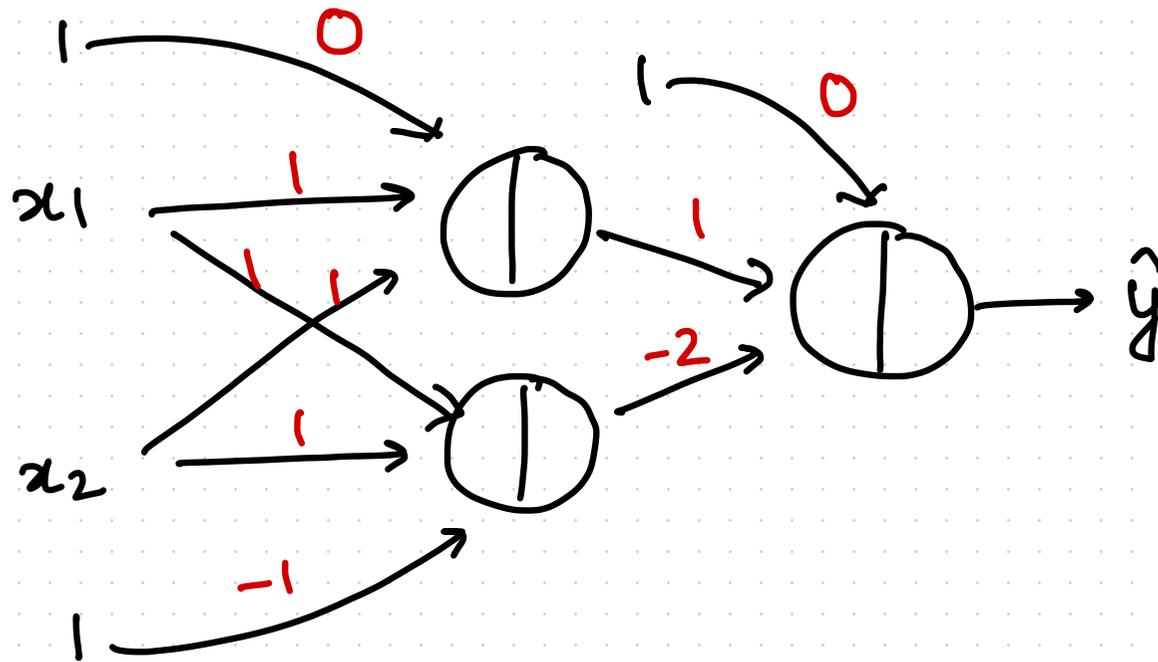
$w^{[l]}$   $\in \mathbb{R}^{N^{[l]} \times N^{[l-1]}}$

$b^{[l]}$   $\in \mathbb{R}^{N^{[l]}}$

$z^{[l]}$   $\in \mathbb{R}^{N^{[l]}}$

$a^{[l]}$   $\in \mathbb{R}^{N^{[l]}}$

# XOR USING "MLP" RELU

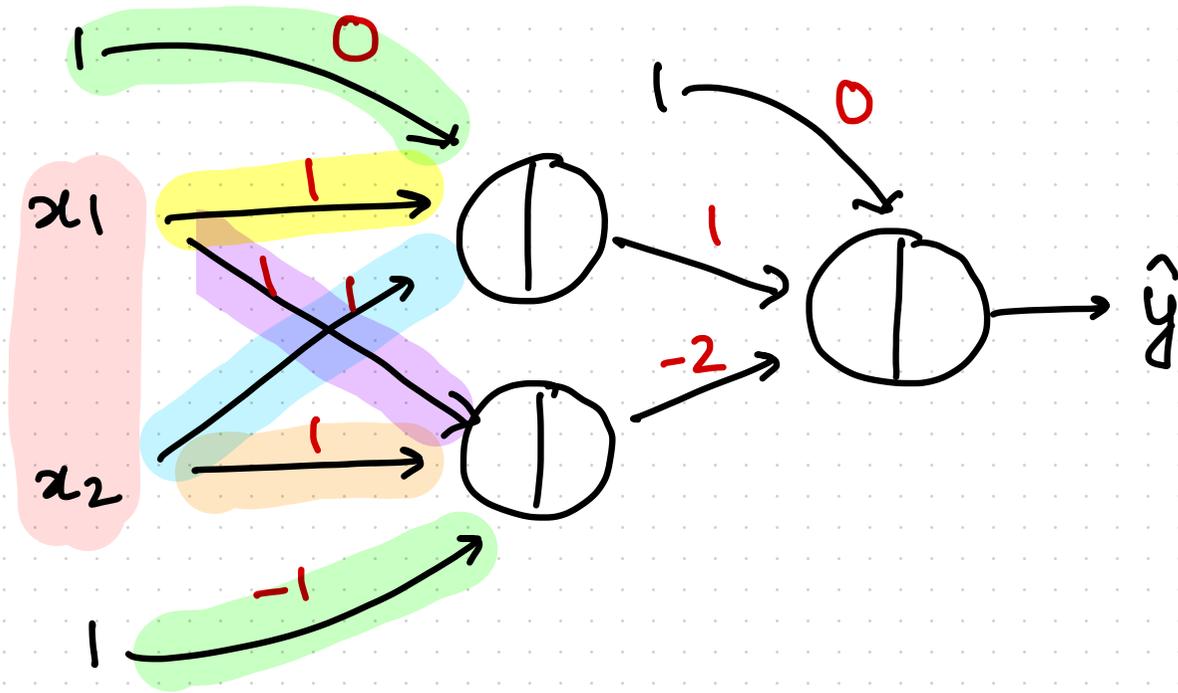


CONFIRM IF ABOVE N/W IS CORRECT FOR XOR.

Start with  $\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$   $y_{\text{TRUE}} = 0$

XOR

USING "MLP" RELU

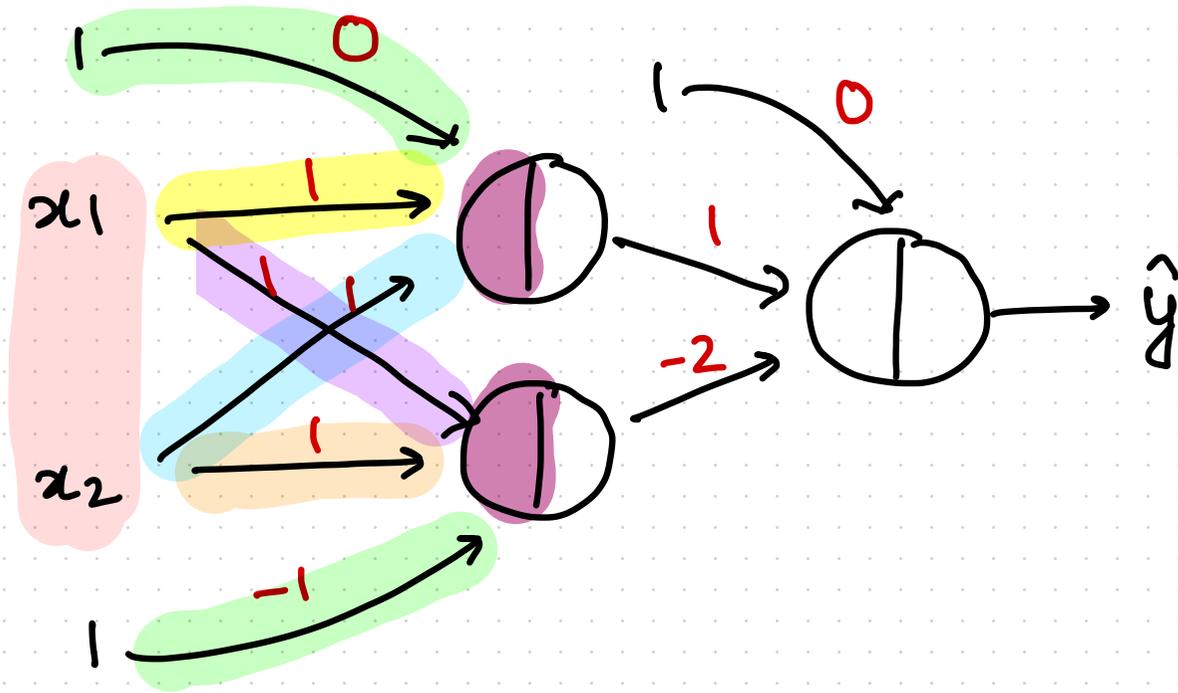


$$a^{[0]} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}; \quad b^{[1]} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad W^{[1]} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

XOR

USING

"MLP" RELU



$$a^{[0]} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

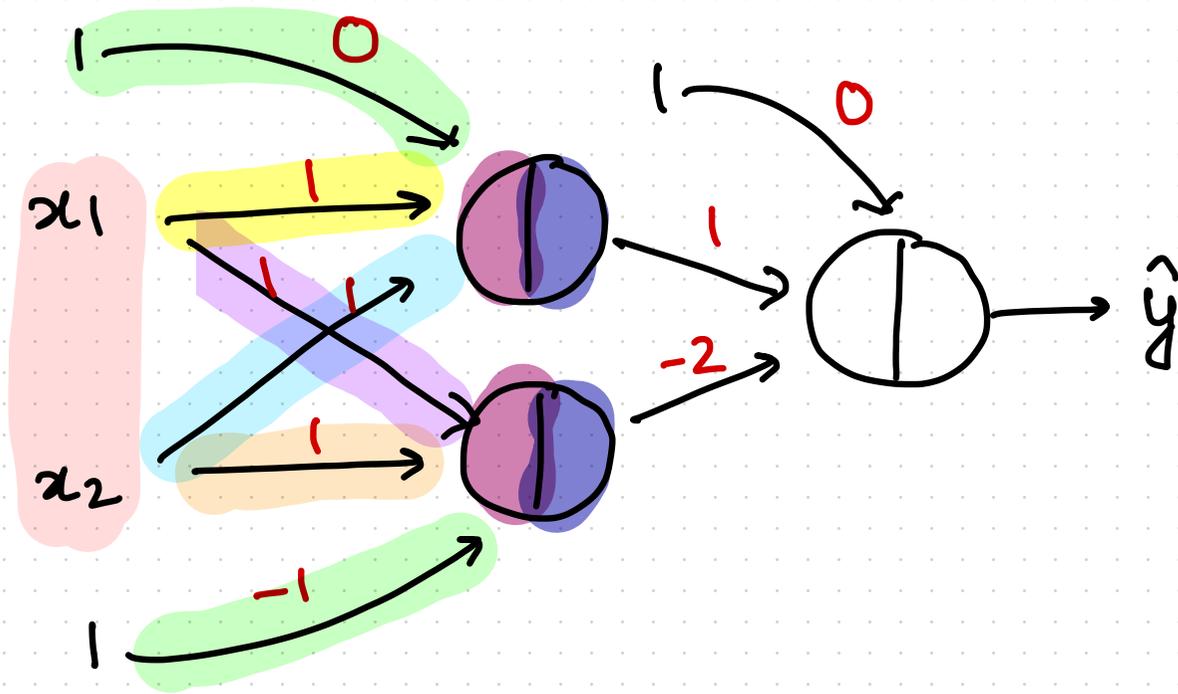
$$b^{[1]} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$W^{[1]} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$z^{[1]} = W^{[1]} a^{[0]} + b^{[1]} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

XOR

USING "MLP" RELU



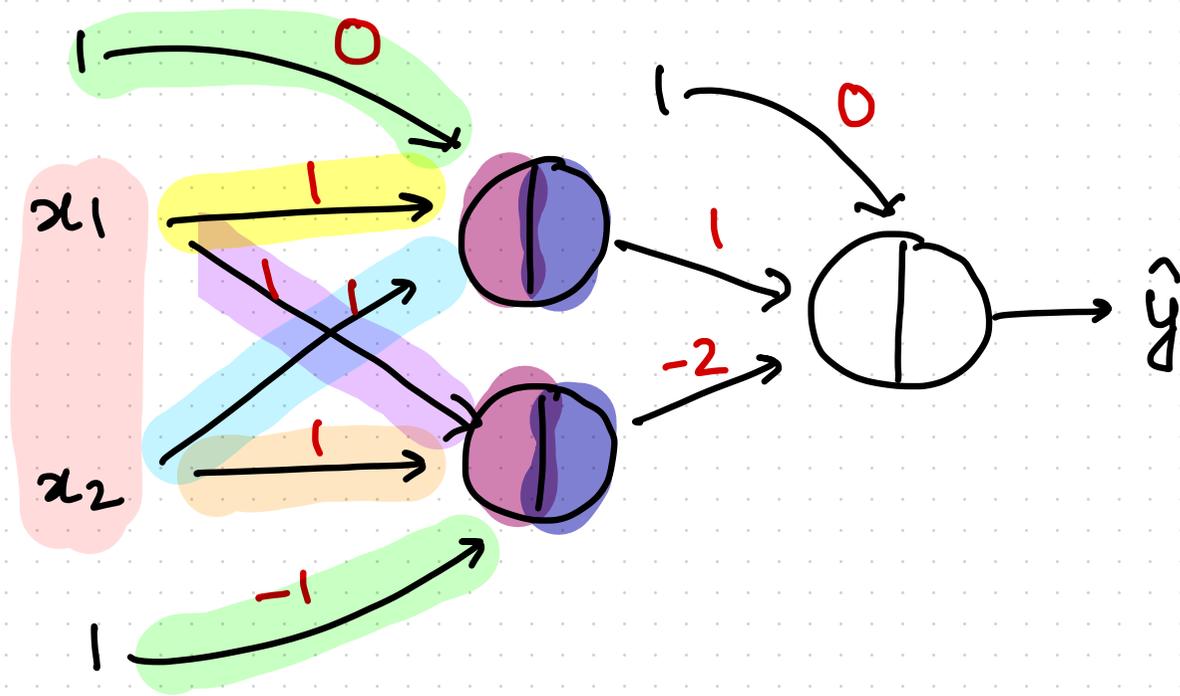
$$a^{[0]} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}; \quad b^{[1]} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad W^{[1]} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$z^{[1]} = W^{[1]} a^{[0]} + b^{[1]} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a^{[1]} = \text{RELU} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

XOR

USING "MLP" RELU



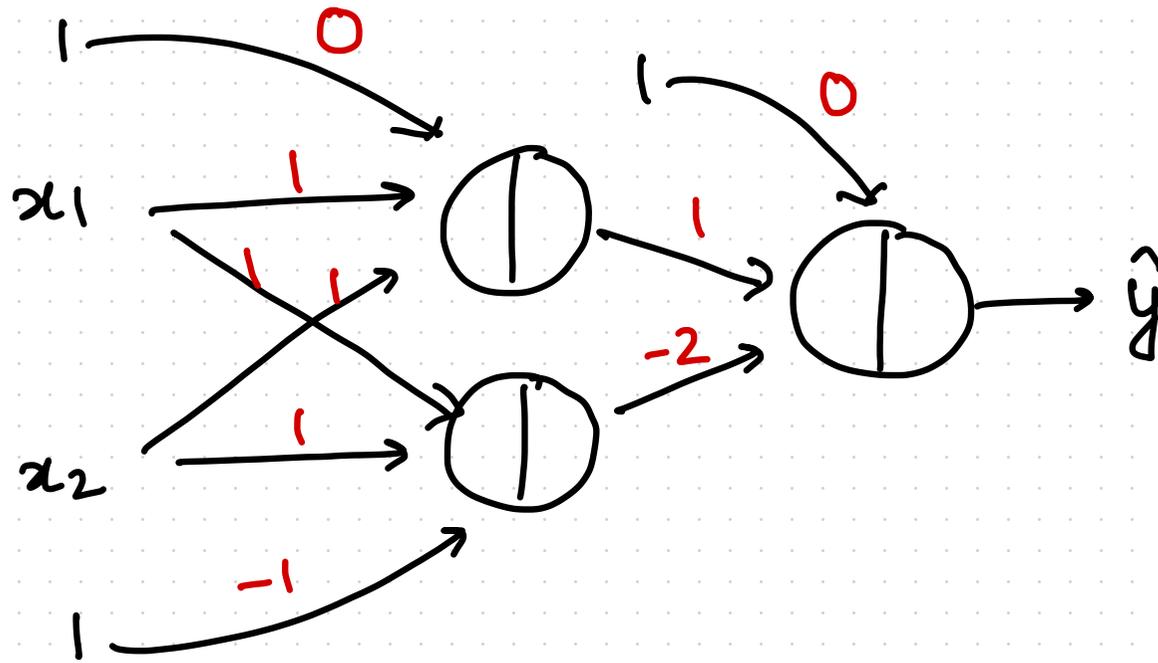
$$a^{[1]} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$; W^{[2]} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}; b^{[2]} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$z^{[2]} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0; a^{[2]} = \hat{y} = \text{RELU}(0) = 0$$



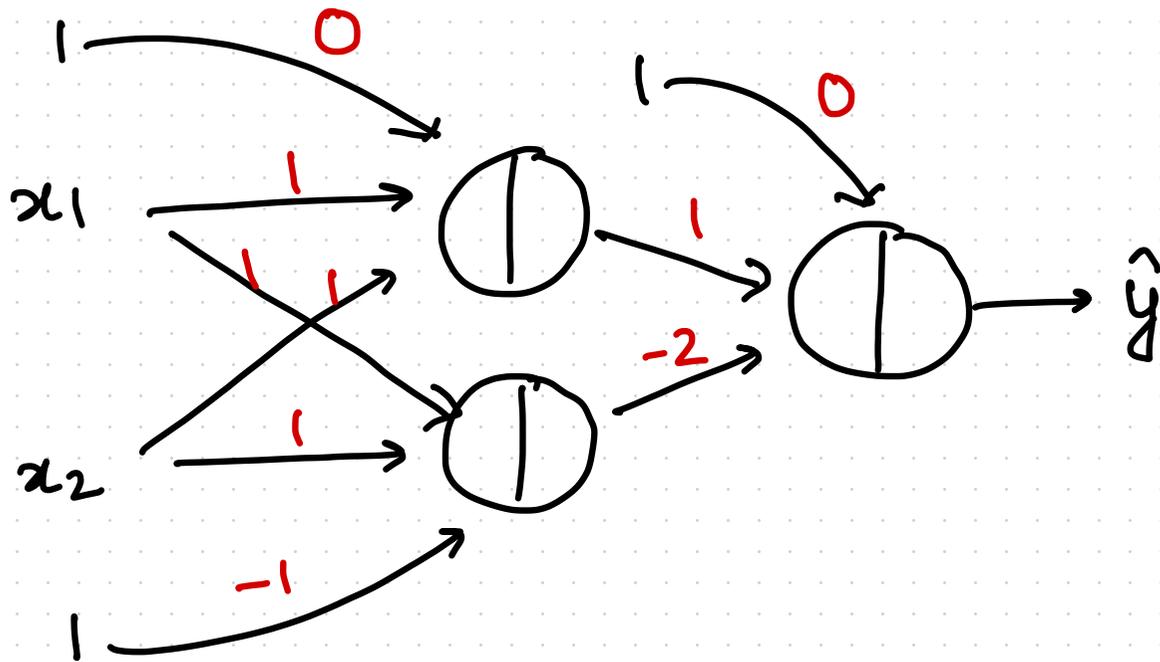
# XOR USING "MLP" RELU



CONFIRM IF ABOVE N/W IS CORRECT FOR XOR.

Start with  $\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$   $y_{TRUE} = 1$

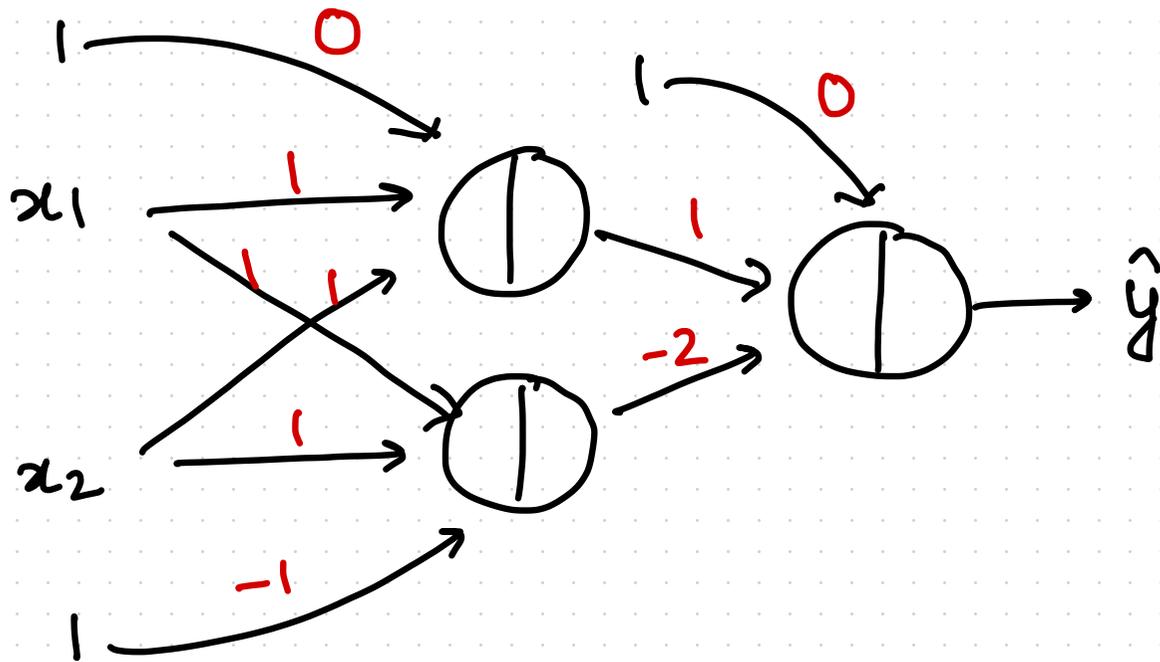
XOR USING "MLP" RELU



$$z^{[1]} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a^{[1]} = \text{RELU}(z^{[1]}) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

# XOR USING "MLP" RELU



$$z^{[1]} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a^{[1]} = \text{RELU}(z^{[1]}) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$z^{[2]} = [1 \ -2] \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + [0] = [1]$$

$$a^{[2]} = \text{RELU}(1) = 1 = \hat{y}$$