# Module 4.4: Backpropagation (Intuition)

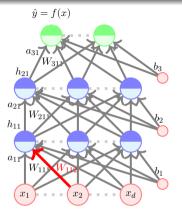
#### We need to answer two questions

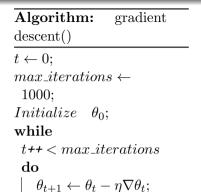
- How to choose the loss function  $\mathcal{L}(\theta)$ ?
- How to compute  $\nabla \theta$  which is composed of:  $\nabla W_1, \nabla W_2, ..., \nabla W_{L-1} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, \nabla W_L \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times k}$   $\nabla b_1, \nabla b_2, ..., \nabla b_{L-1} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  and  $\nabla b_L \in \mathbb{R}^k$ ?

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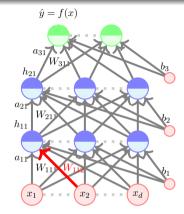
• Let us focus on this one weight  $(W_{112})$ .





end

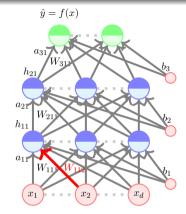
- Let us focus on this one weight  $(W_{112})$ .
- To learn this weight using SGD we need a formula for  $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(\theta)}{\partial W_{112}}$ .



**Algorithm:** gradient descent()  $t \leftarrow 0$ :  $max\_iterations \leftarrow$ 1000: Initialize  $\theta_0$ : while  $t++ < max\_iterations$ do $\theta_{t+1} \leftarrow \theta_t - \eta \nabla \theta_t;$ 

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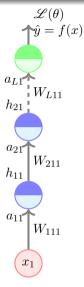
- Let us focus on this one weight  $(W_{112})$ .
- To learn this weight using SGD we need a formula for  $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(\theta)}{\partial W_{112}}$ .
- We will see how to calculate this.



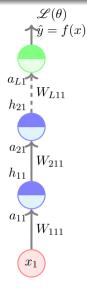
# **Algorithm:** gradient descent() $t \leftarrow 0$ : $max\ iterations \leftarrow$ 1000: Initialize $\theta_0$ : while $t++ < max\_iterations$ do $\theta_{t+1} \leftarrow \theta_t - \eta \nabla \theta_t$ ;

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• First let us take the simple case when we have a deep but thin network.

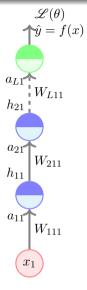


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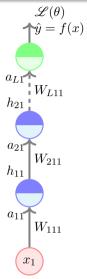
$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(\theta)}{\partial W_{111}} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(\theta)}{\partial \hat{y}} \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial a_{L11}} \frac{\partial a_{L11}}{\partial h_{21}} \frac{\partial h_{21}}{\partial a_{21}} \frac{\partial a_{21}}{\partial h_{11}} \frac{\partial h_{11}}{\partial a_{11}} \frac{\partial a_{11}}{\partial W_{111}}$$



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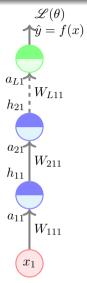


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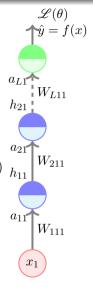
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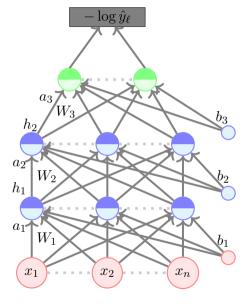
$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(\theta)}{\partial W_{L11}} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(\theta)}{\partial a_{L1}} \frac{\partial a_{L1}}{\partial W_{L11}}$$



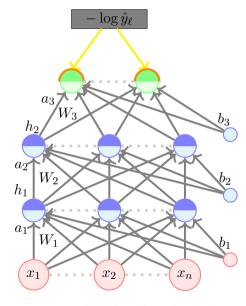


Let us see an intuitive explanation of backpropagation before we get into the mathematical details

• We get a certain loss at the output and we try to figure out who is responsible for this loss

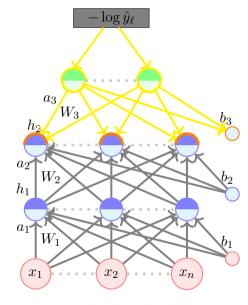


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- So, we talk to the output layer and say "Hey! You are not producing the desired output, better take responsibility".

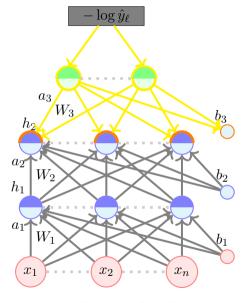


- We get a certain loss at the output and we try to figure out who is responsible for this loss
- So, we talk to the output layer and say "Hey! You are not producing the desired output, better take responsibility".
- The output layer says "Well, I take responsibility for my part but please understand that I am only as the good as the hidden layer and weights below me". After all...

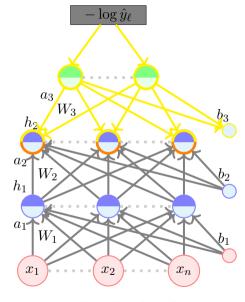
$$f(x) = \hat{y} = O(W_L h_{L-1} + b_L)$$



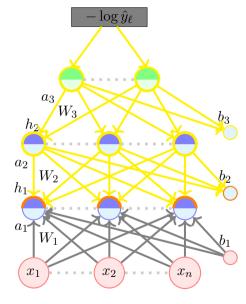
 $\bullet$  So, we talk to  $W_L, b_L$  and  $h_L$  and ask them "What is wrong with you?"



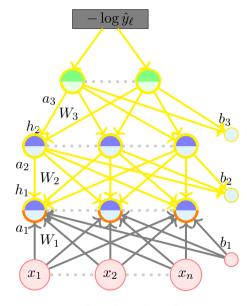
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- $W_L$  and  $b_L$  take full responsibility but  $h_L$  says "Well, please understand that I am only as good as the preactivation layer"



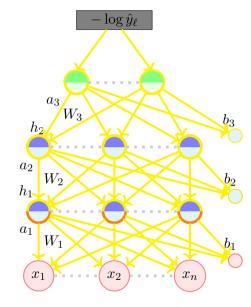
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- We continue in this manner and realize that the responsibility lies with all the weights and biases (i.e. all the parameters of the model)



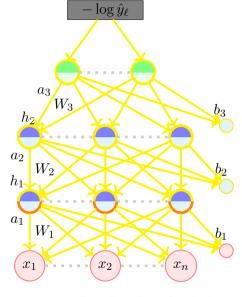
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$$\underbrace{\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(\theta)}{\partial W_{111}}}_{\text{Talk to the weight directly}} = \underbrace{\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(\theta)}{\partial \hat{y}} \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial a_3}}_{\text{Talk to the output layer previous hidden previous hidden previous hidden layer the}}_{\text{Talk to the output layer previous hidden previous hidden layer the}} \underbrace{\frac{\partial a_2}{\partial h_1} \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial a_1}}_{\text{Talk to the output layer hidden layer the}} \underbrace{\frac{\partial a_1}{\partial h_1} \frac{\partial a_1}{\partial a_1}}_{\text{Talk to the output layer hidden layer}}$$

weights





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- Gradient w.r.t. output units
- Gradient w.r.t. hidden units
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• Our focus is on Cross entropy loss and Softmax output.