Machine learning & deep learning basics

Lecture 3

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Backpropagation

Adam optimizer

Outline

1. Study an efficient way of implementing gradient descent:

Backpropagation

2. Study a practical variant of gradient descent:

Adam optimizer

Gradient descent for DNN

$$\min_{w=(W^{[1]},W^{[2]})} \frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m} -y^{(i)}\log \hat{y}^{(i)} - (1-y^{(i)})\log(1-\hat{y}^{(i)})$$

$$=: J(w) \quad \hat{y}^{(i)} = \sigma\left(W^{[2]}\max\left(0, W^{[1]}x^{(i)}\right)\right)$$

$$w^{(t+1)} \leftarrow w^{(t)} - \alpha^{(t)}\nabla_w J(w^{(t)})$$

$$W^{[2],(t+1)} \leftarrow W^{[2],(t)} - \alpha^{(t)}\nabla_{W^{[2]}} J(w^{(t)})$$

$$W^{[1],(t+1)} \leftarrow W^{[1],(t)} - \alpha^{(t)}\nabla_{W^{[1]}} J(w^{(t)})$$

An efficient way of computing the two gradients:

Backpropagation!

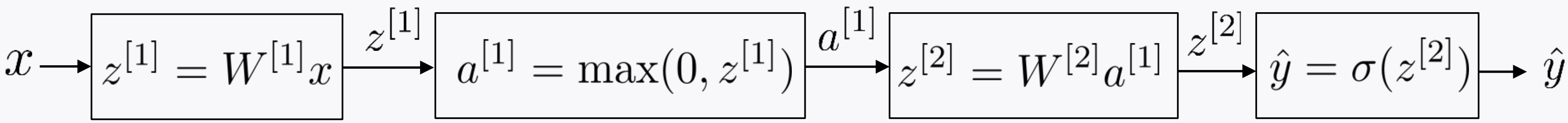
Backpropagation

Idea: Successively compute gradients in a backward manner by using a chain rule for derivatives!

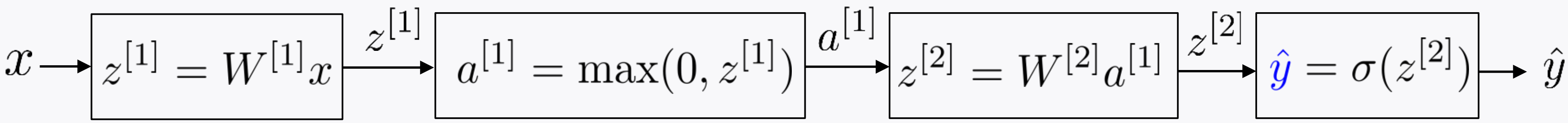
Will provide a high-level explanation in a simple context: m=1.

Backpropagation: *m*=1

Recall the forward path:



Backpropagation: *m*=1



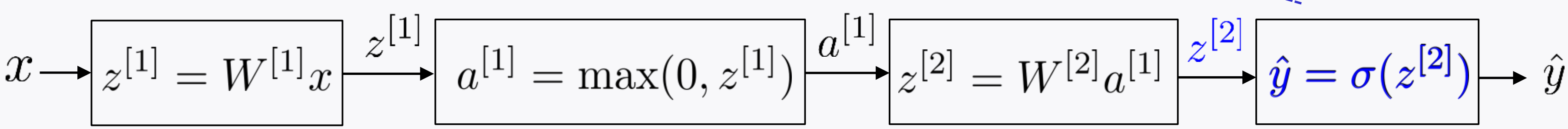
Start from backward: $\frac{dJ(w)}{d\hat{y}}$

Backpropagation: *m*=1

from an earlier stage

Chain rule: $\frac{dJ(w)}{dz^{[2]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{d\hat{y}} \frac{d\hat{y}}{dz^{[2]}}$

compute from



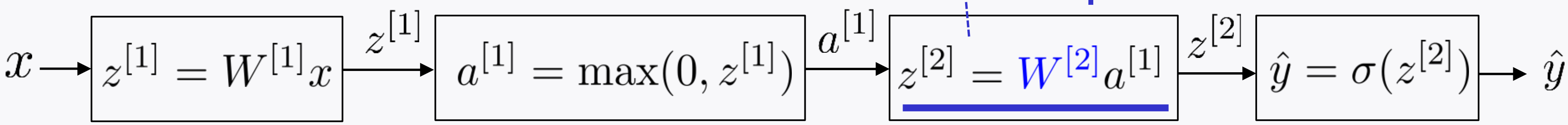
Next consider: $\frac{dJ(w)}{dz^{[2]}}$ $\frac{dJ(w)}{d\hat{y}}$

Backpropagation: *m*=1

from an earlier stage

Chain rule: $$\frac{dJ(w)}{dW^{[2]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{dz^{[2]}} \frac{dz^{[2]}}{dW^{[2]}}$$

compute from



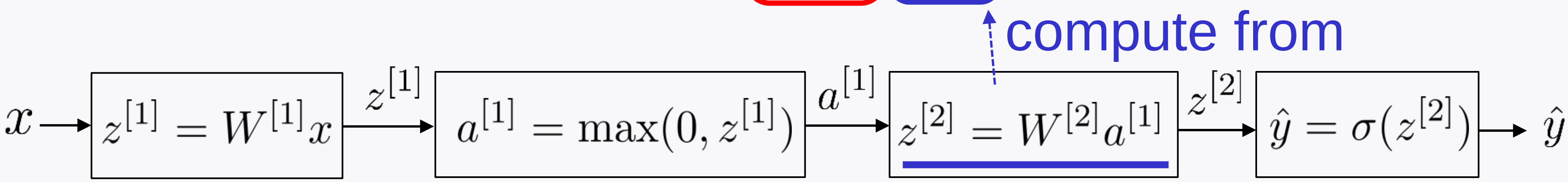
$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dz^{[2]}} \leftarrow \frac{dJ(w)}{d\hat{y}}$$

Next consider: $$\frac{dJ(w)}{dW^{[2]}}$$

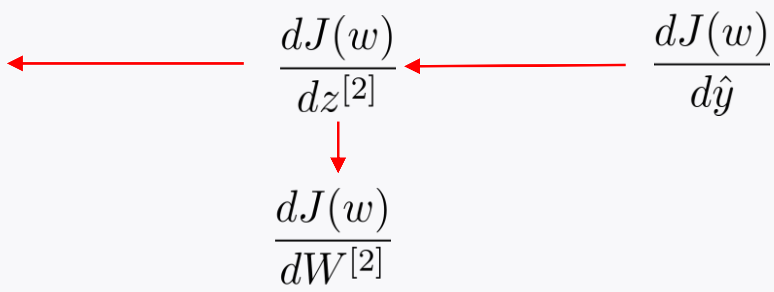
Backpropagation: *m*=1

from an earlier stage

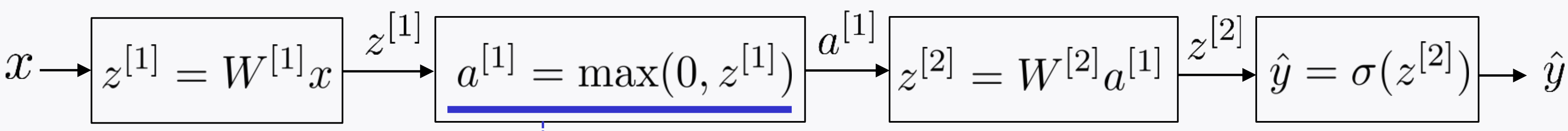
Chain rule: $$\frac{dJ(w)}{da^{[1]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{dz^{[2]}} \frac{dz^{[2]}}{da^{[1]}}$$



Next consider: $\frac{dJ(w)}{da^{[1]}}$



Backpropagation: *m*=1



compute from

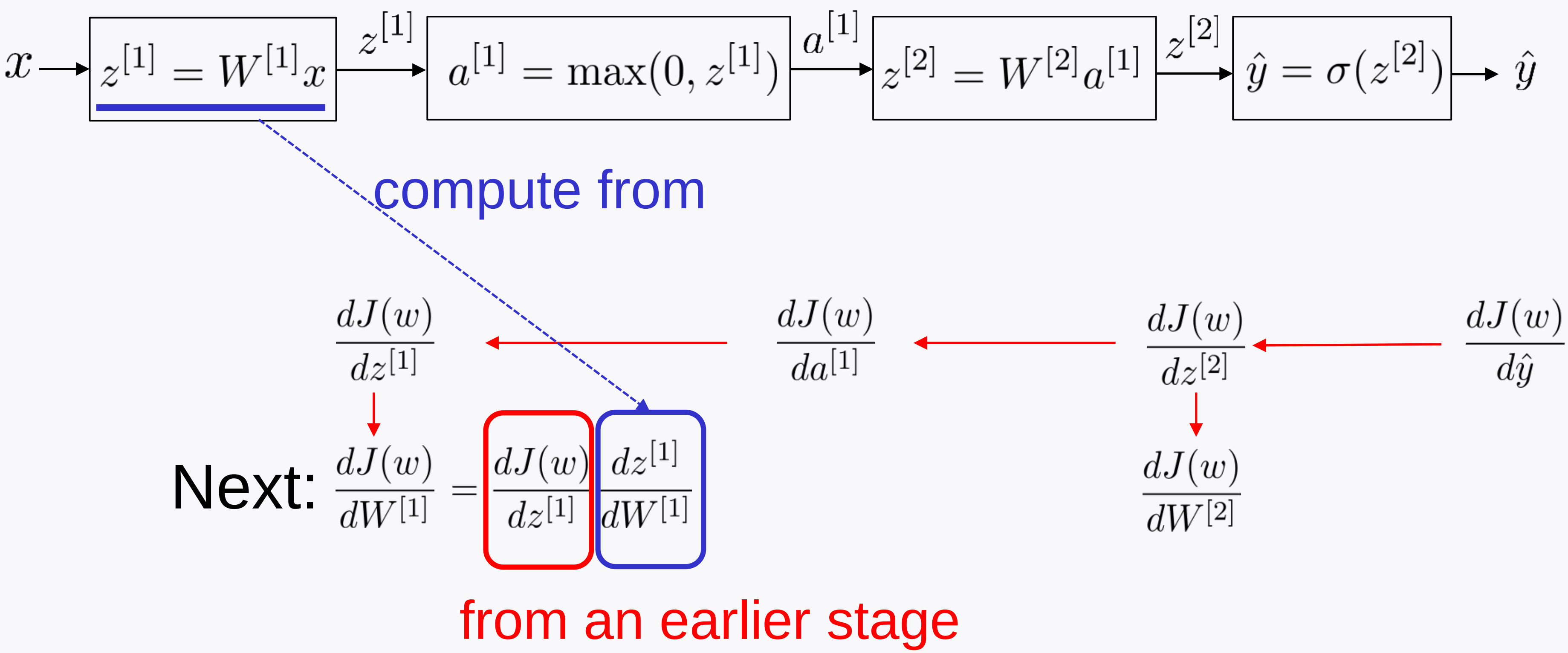
Next: $\frac{dJ(w)}{dz^{[1]}}$ ← $\frac{dJ(w)}{da^{[1]}}$ ← $\frac{dJ(w)}{dz^{[2]}}$ ← $\frac{dJ(w)}{d\hat{y}}$

$\frac{dJ(w)}{dz^{[2]}}$ → $\frac{dJ(w)}{dW^{[2]}}$

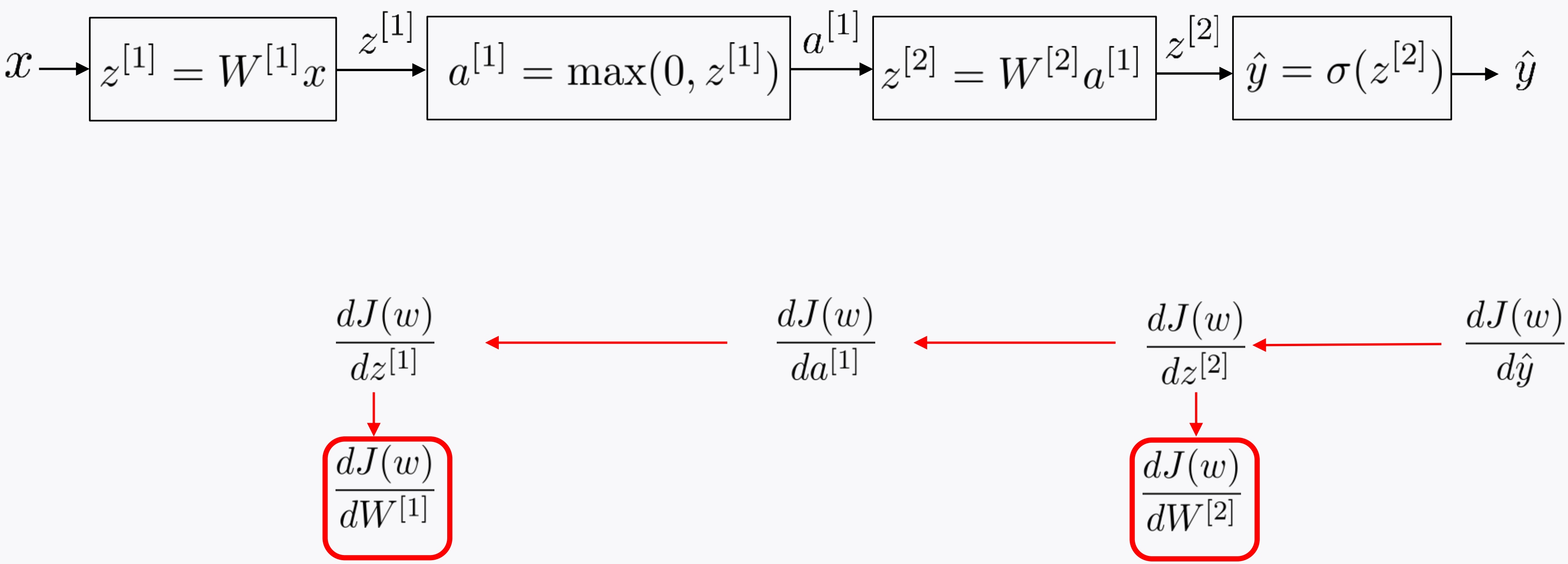
$$= \frac{dJ(w)}{da^{[1]}} \frac{da^{[1]}}{dz^{[1]}}$$

from an earlier stage

Backpropagation: *m*=1



Backpropagation: *m*=1



Mathematical formula: *m*=1

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dz^{[2]}} = \hat{y} - y$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dW^{[2]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{dz^{[2]}} a^{[1]T}$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{da^{[1]}} = W^{[2]T} \frac{dJ(w)}{dz^{[2]}}$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dz^{[1]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{da^{[1]}} .* \mathbf{1}\{z^{[1]} \geq 0\}$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dW^{[1]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{dz^{[1]}} x^T$$

See Appendix 1 for detailed derivation.

Mathematical formula: General *m*

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dZ^{[2]}} = \hat{Y} - Y$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dW^{[2]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{dZ^{[2]}} A^{[1]T}$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dA^{[1]}} = W^{[2]T} \frac{dJ(w)}{dZ^{[2]}}$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dZ^{[1]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{dA^{[1]}} .* \mathbf{1}\{Z^{[1]} \geq 0\}$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dW^{[1]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{dZ^{[1]}} X^T$$

$$Y := \begin{bmatrix} y^{(1)} & y^{(2)} & \cdots & y^{(m)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{Y} := \begin{bmatrix} \hat{y}^{(1)} & \hat{y}^{(2)} & \cdots & \hat{y}^{(m)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{[i]} := \begin{bmatrix} a^{[i],(1)} & a^{[i],(2)} & \cdots & a^{[i],(m)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Z^{[i]} := \begin{bmatrix} z^{[i],(1)} & z^{[i],(2)} & \cdots & z^{[i],(m)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X := \begin{bmatrix} x^{(1)} & x^{(2)} & \cdots & x^{(m)} \end{bmatrix}$$

See Appendix 2 for detailed derivation.

Mathematical formula: *L*-layer DNN

2-layer DNN

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dZ^{[2]}} = \hat{Y} - Y$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dW^{[2]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{dZ^{[2]}} A^{[1]T}$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dA^{[1]}} = W^{[2]T} \frac{dJ(w)}{dZ^{[2]}}$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dZ^{[1]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{dA^{[1]}} .* \mathbf{1}\{Z^{[1]} \geq 0\}$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dW^{[1]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{dZ^{[1]}} X^T$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dZ^{[L]}} = \hat{Y} - Y$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dW^{[L]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{dZ^{[L]}} A^{[L-1]T}$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dA^{[L-1]}} = W^{[L]T} \frac{dJ(w)}{dZ^{[L]}}$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dZ^{[L-1]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{dA^{[L-1]}} .* \mathbf{1}\{Z^{[L-1]} \geq 0\}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dW^{[2]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{dZ^{[2]}} A^{[1]T}$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dA^{[1]}} = W^{[2]T} \frac{dJ(w)}{dZ^{[2]}}$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dZ^{[1]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{dA^{[1]}} .* \mathbf{1}\{Z^{[1]} \geq 0\}$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dW^{[1]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{dZ^{[1]}} X^T$$

Algorithm in practice

Recall gradient descent:

$$w^{(t+1)} \leftarrow w^{(t)} - \alpha \nabla \boxed{J(w^{(t)})}$$

$$J(w^{(t)}) := \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} -y^{(i)} \log \hat{y}^{(i)} - (1 - y^{(i)}) \log(1 - \hat{y}^{(i)})$$

Computationally heavy for a large *m*.

Hence: Often use a part, called a *batch*.

batch1	batch2	batch3	$\cdots$	

$\underbrace{\text{batch1}}_{m_{\mathcal{B}}}$ $m_{\mathcal{B}}$ examples

Algorithm with batch

$$w^{(t+1)} \leftarrow w^{(t)} - \alpha \nabla J(w^{(t)})$$

$$J(w^{(t)}) := \frac{1}{m_{\mathcal{B}}} \sum_{i=1}^{m_{\mathcal{B}}} -y^{(i)} \log \hat{y}^{(i)} - (1 - y^{(i)}) \log(1 - \hat{y}^{(i)})$$

batch1	batch2	batch3	⋯	

$m_{\mathcal{B}}$ examples

Operation per batch is called "**step**".

Operation per entire dataset is called "**epoch**".

A challenge

$$w^{(t+1)} \leftarrow w^{(t)} - \alpha \nabla J(w^{(t)})$$

$$J(w^{(t)}) := \frac{1}{m_{\mathcal{B}}} \sum_{i=1}^{m_{\mathcal{B}}} -y^{(i)} \log \hat{y}^{(i)} - (1 - y^{(i)}) \log(1 - \hat{y}^{(i)})$$

Note: Relies only on the current gradient

The weight update may *oscillate too much*.

What we want is a "gradual (smooth) change".

To this end: Often use a variant of GD that exploits past gradients.

Momentum optimizer

$$w^{(t+1)} \leftarrow w^{(t)} + \alpha m^{(t)}$$

$$m^{(t)} \leftarrow \beta m^{(t-1)} + (1-\beta)(-\nabla J(w^{(t)}))$$

For a small *t* and a typical $\beta = 0.9$:

$m^{(t)}$ small $\longrightarrow$ may incur unstable training

Hence: Apply "bias correction".

$$\hat{m}^{(t)} \leftarrow \frac{1}{1-\beta^t} m^{(t)} \qquad w^{(t+1)} \leftarrow w^{(t)} + \alpha \hat{m}^{(t)}$$

Momentum optimizer

$$w^{(t+1)} \leftarrow w^{(t)} + \alpha \hat{m}^{(t)}$$

$$\hat{m}^{(t)} \leftarrow \frac{1}{1-\beta^t} m^{(t)}$$

$$m^{(t)} \leftarrow \beta m^{(t-1)} - (1-\beta)\nabla J(w^{(t)})$$

If $\nabla J(w^{(t)})$ is too big or too small:

Yields quite different scalings

Motivate to normalize

Another variation

$$w^{(t+1)} \leftarrow w^{(t)} + \alpha \frac{\hat{m}^{(t)}}{\sqrt{\hat{s}^{(t)}} + \epsilon}$$

component-wise division/square-root

$$\hat{m}^{(t)} \leftarrow \frac{1}{1-\beta_1^t} m^{(t)}$$

$$m^{(t)} \leftarrow \beta_1 m^{(t-1)} - (1-\beta_1)\nabla J(w^{(t)})$$

$$\hat{s}^{(t)} \leftarrow \frac{1}{1-\beta_2^t} s^{(t)}$$

$$s^{(t)} \leftarrow \beta_2 s^{(t-1)} + (1-\beta_2)(\nabla J(w^{(t)}))^2$$

component-wise square

Called: Adam (Adaptive momentum) optimizer

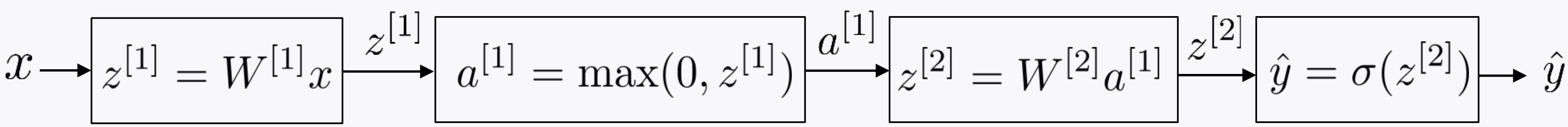
Look ahead

Will investigate advanced techniques.

Appendix 1:
Backpropagation (m=1)

Backpropagation: *m*=1

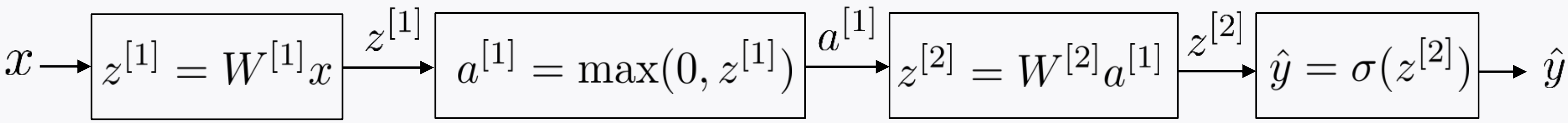
Recall the forward path:



Backpropagation: *m*=1

$$J(w) = -y \log \hat{y} - (1-y)\log(1-\hat{y})$$

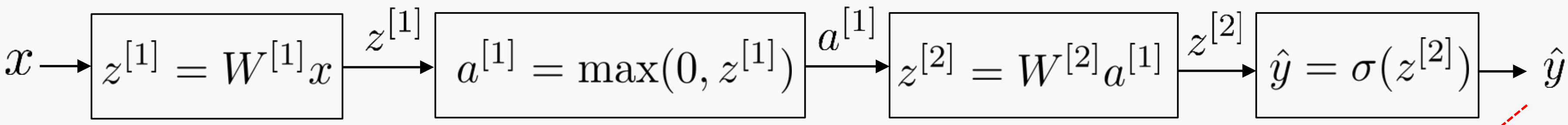
$$\frac{dJ(w)}{d\hat{y}} = -\frac{y}{\hat{y}} + \frac{1-y}{1-\hat{y}}$$



Start from backward: $\frac{dJ(w)}{d\hat{y}}$

Backpropagation: *m*=1

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{d\hat{y}} = -\frac{y}{\hat{y}} + \frac{1-y}{1-\hat{y}} \qquad \frac{dJ(w)}{dz^{[2]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{d\hat{y}}\frac{d\hat{y}}{dz^{[2]}} = \left(-\frac{y}{\hat{y}} + \frac{1-y}{1-\hat{y}}\right)\hat{y}(1-\hat{y}) = \hat{y} - y$$

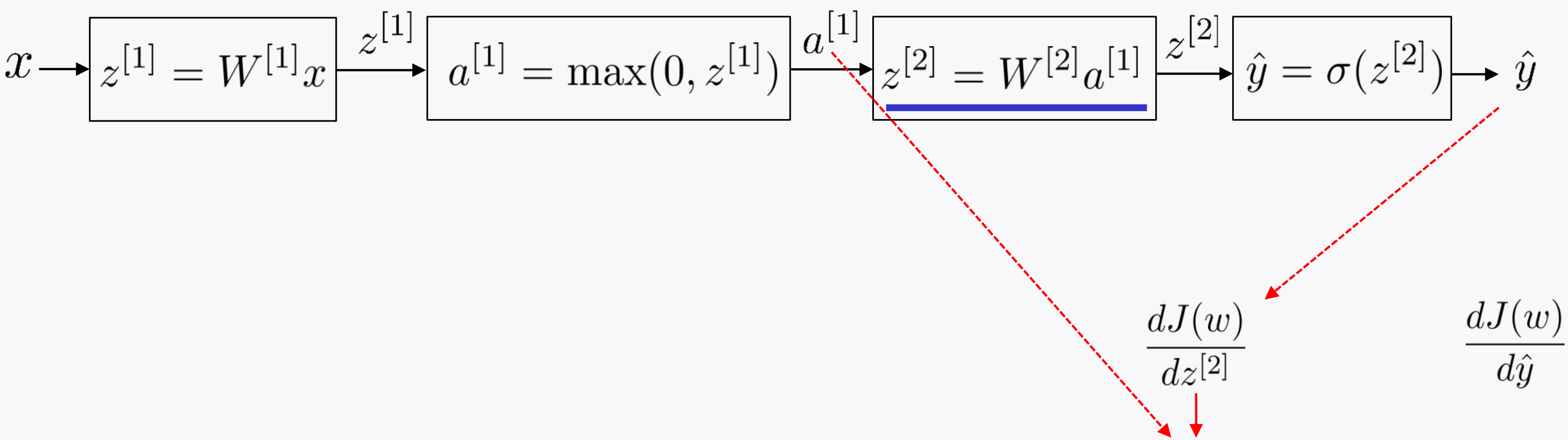


compute from $\hat{y}$

Next consider: $\frac{dJ(w)}{dz^{[2]}}$ $\qquad \frac{dJ(w)}{d\hat{y}}$

Backpropagation: *m*=1

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dz^{[2]}} = \hat{y} - y \qquad \frac{dJ(w)}{dW^{[2]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{dz^{[2]}} \frac{dz^{[2]}}{dW^{[2]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{dz^{[2]}} a^{[1]T}$$



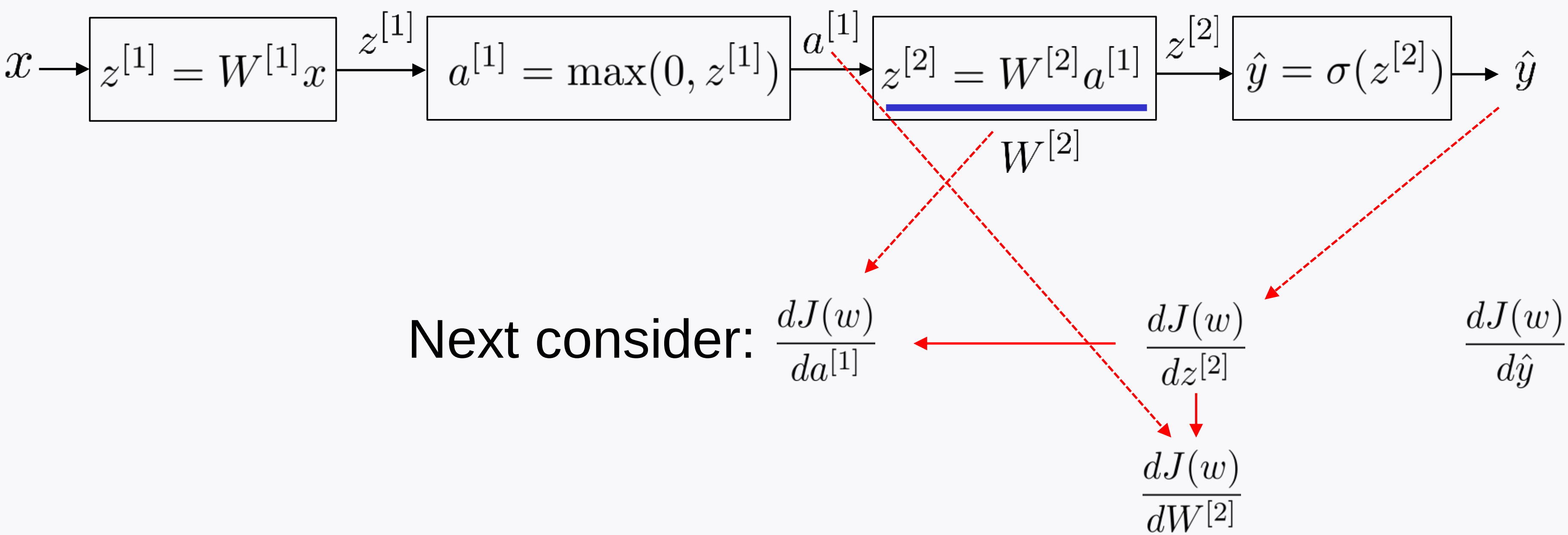
Next consider: $\frac{dJ(w)}{dW^{[2]}}$

Backpropagation: *m*=1

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dz^{[2]}} = \hat{y} - y$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dW^{[2]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{dz^{[2]}} a^{[1]T}$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{da^{[1]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{dz^{[2]}} \frac{dz^{[2]}}{da^{[1]}} = W^{[2]T} \frac{dJ(w)}{dz^{[2]}}$$

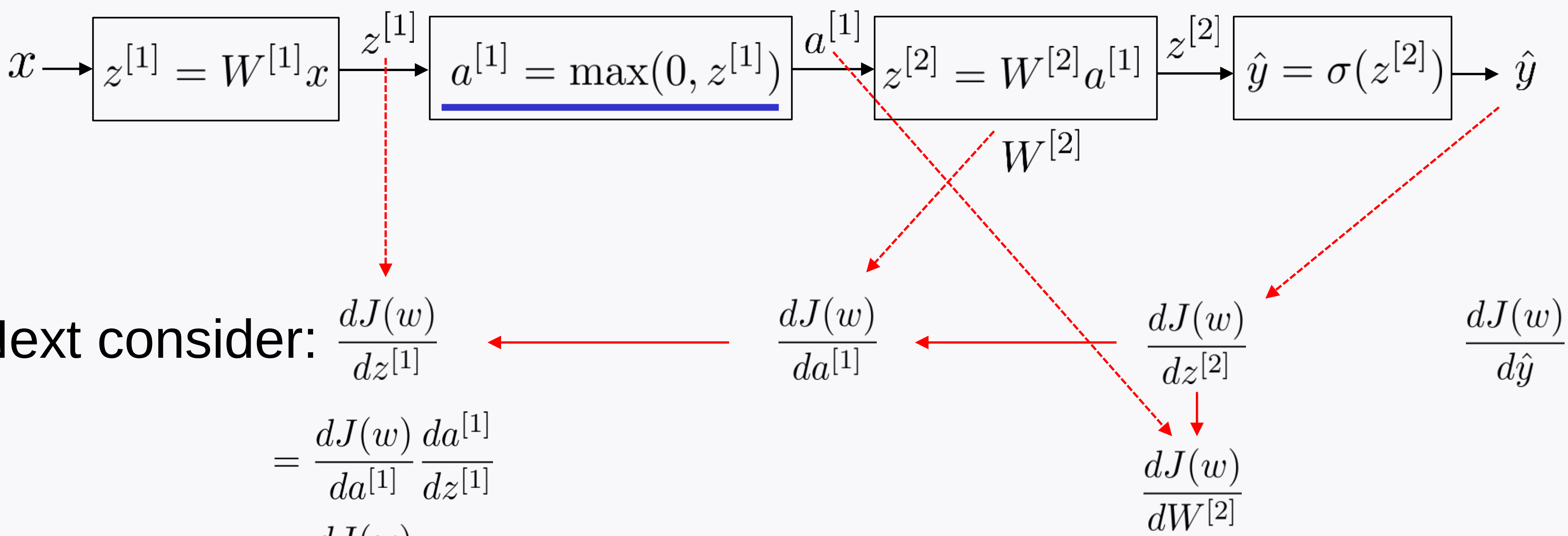


Backpropagation: *m*=1

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dz^{[2]}} = \hat{y} - y$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dW^{[2]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{dz^{[2]}} a^{[1]T}$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{da^{[1]}} = W^{[2]T} \frac{dJ(w)}{dz^{[2]}}$$



Next consider: $\frac{dJ(w)}{dz^{[1]}}$

$$= \frac{dJ(w)}{da^{[1]}} \frac{da^{[1]}}{dz^{[1]}}$$

$$= \frac{dJ(w)}{da^{[1]}} .* \mathbf{1}\{z^{[1]} \geq 0\}$$

component-wise multiplication

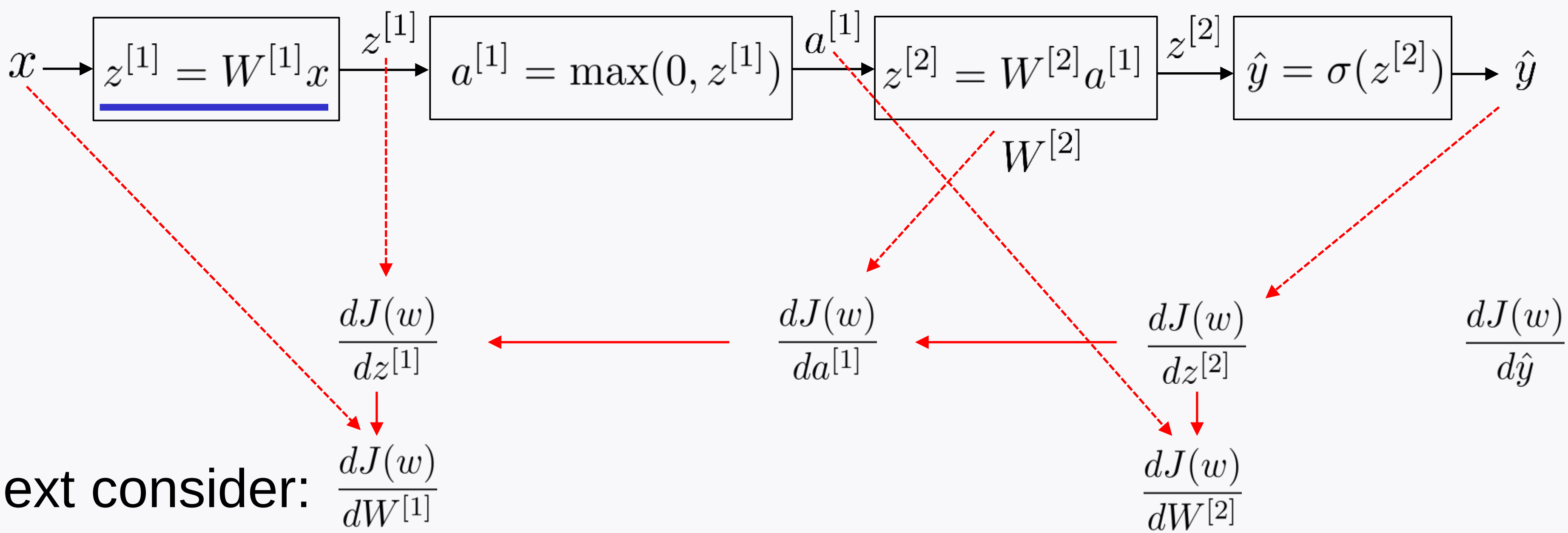
Backpropagation: *m*=1

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dz^{[2]}} = \hat{y} - y$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dW^{[2]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{dz^{[2]}} a^{[1]T}$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{da^{[1]}} = W^{[2]T} \frac{dJ(w)}{dz^{[2]}}$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dz^{[1]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{da^{[1]}} .* \mathbf{1}\{z^{[1]} \geq 0\}$$



Next consider: $\frac{dJ(w)}{dW^{[1]}}$

$$= \frac{dJ(w)}{dz^{[1]}} \frac{dz^{[1]}}{dW^{[1]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{dz^{[1]}} x^T$$

Backpropagation: *m*=1

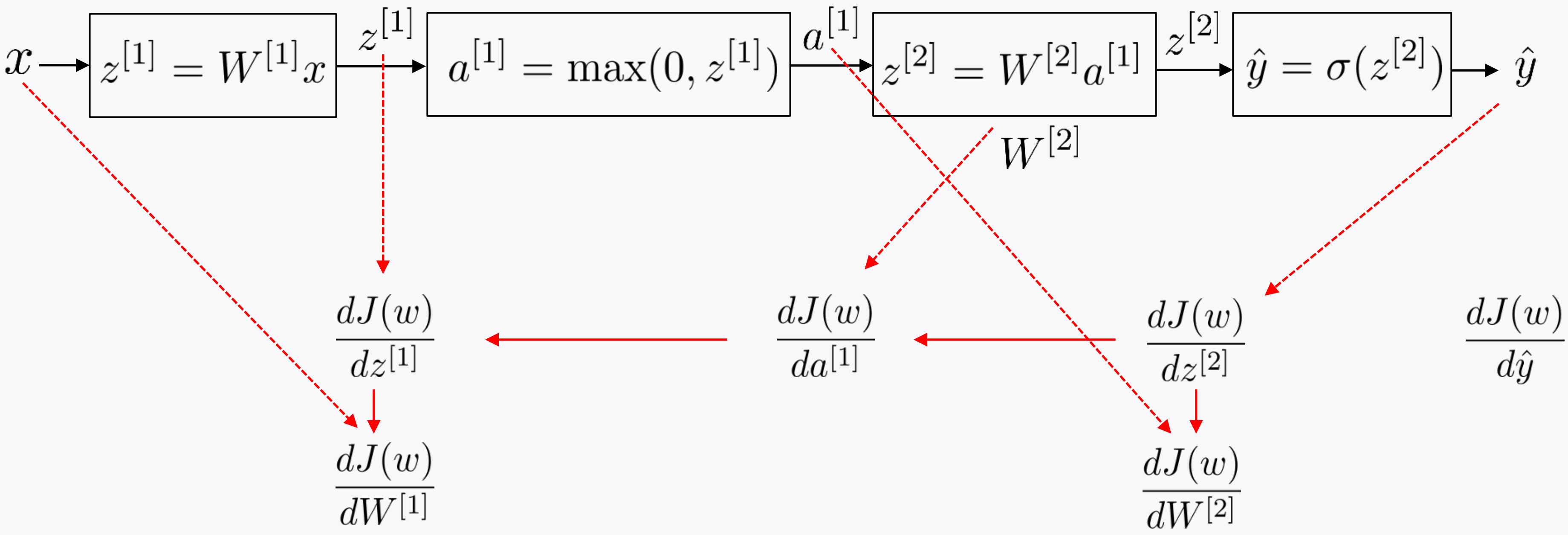
$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dz^{[2]}} = \hat{y} - y$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dW^{[2]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{dz^{[2]}} a^{[1]T}$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{da^{[1]}} = W^{[2]T} \frac{dJ(w)}{dz^{[2]}}$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dz^{[1]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{da^{[1]}} .* \mathbf{1}\{z^{[1]} \geq 0\}$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dW^{[1]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{dz^{[1]}} x^{T}$$



Appendix 2: Backpropagation (general *m*)

Backpropagation: General *m*

$$m = 1:$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dz^{[2]}} = \hat{y} - y$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dW^{[2]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{dz^{[2]}} a^{[1]T}$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{da^{[1]}} = W^{[2]T} \frac{dJ(w)}{dz^{[2]}}$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dz^{[1]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{da^{[1]}} .* \mathbf{1}\{z^{[1]} \geq 0\}$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dW^{[1]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{dz^{[1]}} x^T$$

Matrix notation helps:

$$Y := \begin{bmatrix} y^{(1)} & y^{(2)} & \cdots & y^{(m)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{Y} := \begin{bmatrix} \hat{y}^{(1)} & \hat{y}^{(2)} & \cdots & \hat{y}^{(m)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{[i]} := \begin{bmatrix} a^{[i],(1)} & a^{[i],(2)} & \cdots & a^{[i],(m)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Z^{[i]} := \begin{bmatrix} z^{[i],(1)} & z^{[i],(2)} & \cdots & z^{[i],(m)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X := \begin{bmatrix} x^{(1)} & x^{(2)} & \cdots & x^{(m)} \end{bmatrix}$$

Backpropagation: General *m*

$$m = 1:$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dz^{[2]}} = \hat{y} - y$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dW^{[2]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{dz^{[2]}} a^{[1]T}$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{da^{[1]}} = W^{[2]T} \frac{dJ(w)}{dz^{[2]}}$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dz^{[1]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{da^{[1]}} .* \mathbf{1}\{z^{[1]} \geq 0\}$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dW^{[1]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{dz^{[1]}} x^T$$

Claim: $\text{general } m:$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dZ^{[2]}} = \hat{Y} - Y$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dW^{[2]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{dZ^{[2]}} A^{[1]T}$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dA^{[1]}} = W^{[2]T} \frac{dJ(w)}{dZ^{[2]}}$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dZ^{[1]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{dA^{[1]}} .* \mathbf{1}\{Z^{[1]} \geq 0\}$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dW^{[1]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{dZ^{[1]}} X^T$$

Proof

$$\hat{Y} := \begin{bmatrix} \hat{y}^{(1)} & \hat{y}^{(2)} & \cdots & \hat{y}^{(m)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{y}^{(1)} = \sigma(z^{[2],(1)})$$

$$\boxed{\frac{dJ(w)}{dZ^{[2]}} = \hat{Y} - Y}$$

$$J(w) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} -y^{(i)} \log \hat{y}^{(i)} - (1 - y^{(i)}) \log(1 - \hat{y}^{(i)})$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{d\hat{Y}} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{y^{(1)}}{\hat{y}^{(1)}} + \frac{1-y^{(1)}}{1-\hat{y}^{(1)}} & \cdots & -\frac{y^{(m)}}{\hat{y}^{(m)}} + \frac{1-y^{(m)}}{1-\hat{y}^{(m)}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dZ^{[2]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{d\hat{Y}} \frac{d\hat{Y}}{dZ^{[2]}} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{y^{(1)}}{\hat{y}^{(1)}} + \frac{1-y^{(1)}}{1-\hat{y}^{(1)}} & \cdots & -\frac{y^{(m)}}{\hat{y}^{(m)}} + \frac{1-y^{(m)}}{1-\hat{y}^{(m)}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{y}^{(1)}(1-\hat{y}^{(1)}) & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \hat{y}^{(m)}(1-\hat{y}^{(m)}) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \hat{y}^{(1)} - y^{(1)} & \cdots & \hat{y}^{(m)} - y^{(m)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \hat{Y} - Y$$

Proof

$$Z^{[2]} = W^{[2]} A^{[1]}$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dW^{[2]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{dZ^{[2]}} \frac{dZ^{[2]}}{dW^{[2]}}$$

$$= \frac{dJ(w)}{dZ^{[2]}} A^{[1]T}$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dA^{[1]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{dZ^{[2]}} \frac{dZ^{[2]}}{dA^{[1]}}$$

$$= W^{[2]T} \frac{dJ(w)}{dZ^{[2]}}$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dZ^{[2]}} = \hat{Y} - Y$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dW^{[2]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{dZ^{[2]}} A^{[1]T}$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dA^{[1]}} = W^{[2]T} \frac{dJ(w)}{dZ^{[2]}}$$

Proof

$$Z^{[1]} = W^{[1]} X$$

$$A^{[1]} = \max(0, Z^{[1]})$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dZ^{[1]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{dA^{[1]}} \frac{dA^{[1]}}{dZ^{[1]}}$$

$$= \frac{dJ(w)}{dA^{[1]}} .* \mathbf{1}\{Z^{[1]} \geq 0\}$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dW^{[1]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{dZ^{[1]}} \frac{dZ^{[1]}}{dW^{[1]}}$$

$$= \frac{dJ(w)}{dZ^{[1]}} X^T$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dZ^{[2]}} = \hat{Y} - Y$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dW^{[2]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{dZ^{[2]}} A^{[1]T}$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dA^{[1]}} = W^{[2]T} \frac{dJ(w)}{dZ^{[2]}}$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dZ^{[1]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{dA^{[1]}} .* \mathbf{1}\{Z^{[1]} \geq 0\}$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dW^{[1]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{dZ^{[1]}} X^T$$

2-layer DNN with bias terms

$$x \rightarrow \boxed{z^{[1]} = W^{[1]}x + b^{[1]}} \xrightarrow{z^{[1]}} \boxed{a^{[1]} = \max(0, z^{[1]})} \xrightarrow{a^{[1]}} \boxed{z^{[2]} = W^{[2]}a^{[1]} + b^{[2]}} \xrightarrow{z^{[2]}} \boxed{\hat{y} = \sigma(z^{[2]})} \rightarrow \hat{y}$$

$$m = 1:$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dz^{[2]}} = \hat{y} - y$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dW^{[2]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{dz^{[2]}} a^{[1]T}$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{da^{[1]}} = W^{[2]T} \frac{dJ(w)}{dz^{[2]}}$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dz^{[1]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{da^{[1]}} .* \mathbf{1}\{z^{[1]} \geq 0\}$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dW^{[1]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{dz^{[1]}} x^T$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{db^{[2]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{dz^{[2]}} \frac{dz^{[2]}}{db^{[2]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{dz^{[2]}}$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{db^{[1]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{dz^{[1]}}$$

2-layer DNN with bias terms

$$X \rightarrow \boxed{Z^{[1]} = W^{[1]}X + b^{[1]}} \xrightarrow{Z^{[1]}} \boxed{A^{[1]} = \max(0, Z^{[1]})} \xrightarrow{A^{[1]}} \boxed{Z^{[2]} = W^{[2]}A^{[1]} + b^{[2]}} \xrightarrow{Z^{[2]}} \boxed{\hat{Y} = \sigma(Z^{[2]})} \rightarrow \hat{Y}$$

general m :

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dZ^{[2]}} = \hat{Y} - Y$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dW^{[2]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{dZ^{[2]}} A^{[1]T}$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dA^{[1]}} = W^{[2]T} \frac{dJ(w)}{dZ^{[2]}}$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dZ^{[1]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{dA^{[1]}} .* \mathbf{1}\{Z^{[1]} \geq 0\}$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{dW^{[1]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{dZ^{[1]}} X^T$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{db^{[2]}} = \frac{dJ(w)}{dZ^{[2]}} \frac{dZ^{[2]}}{db^{[2]}}$$

$$= \left[\left[\frac{dJ(w)}{dZ^{[2]}}\right]_1 \cdots \left[\frac{dJ(w)}{dZ^{[2]}}\right]_m \right] \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left[\frac{dJ(w)}{dZ^{[2]}}\right]_i$$

$$\frac{dJ(w)}{db^{[1]}} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left[\frac{dJ(w)}{dZ^{[1]}}\right]_i$$