

Problem Set 3 – Shallow Networks

DS 542 – DL4DS

Fall 2024

Figures and equations referenced are in the book Understanding Deep Learning.

Problem 3.1 What kind of mapping from input to output would be created if the activation function in equation 3.1 was linear so that $a[z] = \psi_0 + \psi_1 z$?

Problem 3.2 For each of the four linear regions in figure 3.3j, indicate which hidden units are inactive and which are active (i.e., which do and do not clip their inputs).

Problem 3.3 Prove that the following property holds for $\alpha \in \mathfrak{R}^+$:

$$\text{ReLU}[\alpha \cdot z] = \alpha \cdot \text{ReLU}[z].$$

This is known as the non-negative homogeneity property of the ReLU function.

Problem 3.4 (a) Following on from problem 3.3, what happens to the shallow network defined in equations 3.3 and 3.4 when we multiply the parameters θ_{10} and θ_{11} by a positive constant α and divide the slope ϕ_1 by the same parameter α ? (b) What happens if α is negative?

Problem 3.5 Consider fitting the model in equation 3.1 using a least squares loss function. Does this loss function have a unique minimum? i.e., is there is a single “best” set of parameters?

Hint: You don't need any math to answer. You can reason from the result in the previous problem.

Problem 3.6 Write out the equations that define the network in figure 3.11. There should be three equations to compute the three hidden units from the inputs and two equations to compute the outputs from the hidden units.

Problem 3.7 Equations 3.11 and 3.12 define a general neural network with D_i inputs, one hidden layer containing D hidden units, and D_o outputs. Find an expression for the number of parameters in the model in terms of D_i , D , and D_o .