

Exercise 04 — Solution Reference

I2DL — Introduction to Deep Learning

[exercise_code/networks/classifier.py](#)

```
#####  
# TODO: #  
# Implement the forward pass and return the output of the model. Note #  
# that you need to implement the function self.sigmoid() for that. #  
# Also, save in self.cache an array of all the relevant variables that #  
# you will need to use in the backward() function. E.g.: (X, ...) #  
# #  
# Hint: #  
#     The function is made up of TWO functions: Affine and sigmoid. #  
#     The sigmoid is applied to the result of the affine step. #  
#####  
  
y = X.dot(self.W)  
z = self.sigmoid(y)  
  
# Save the samples for the backward pass  
self.cache = (X, z)  
  
#####  
#                               END OF YOUR CODE #  
#####
```

```
#####  
# TODO: #  
# Implement the backward pass. Return the gradient w.r.t W --> dW. #  
# Make sure you've stored ALL needed variables in self.cache. (!!!) #  
# #  
# Hint 1: It is recommended to follow the TUM article (Section 3) on #  
# calculating the chain-rule, while dealing with matrix notations: #  
# https://bit.ly/tum-article #  
# #  
# Hint 2: Remember that the derivative of sigmoid(x) is independent of #  
# x, and could be calculated with the result from the forward pass. #  
# #  
# Hint 3: The argument "dout" stands for the upstream gradient to this #  
# layer. #  
#####  
  
# We calculate the derivatives in order, like in the chain rule.  
# Let us denote  $y = XW + b$ ,  $z = \text{sigmoid}(y)$   
  
X, z = self.cache
```

```

# 1) dl/dy = dL/dz * dz / dy. According to stanford's trick, with "dout" standing for dl / dz:
dz_dy = z * (1 - z)
dl_dy = dout * dz_dy # Now, this is the upstream derivative for step 2.

# 2) dl/dw = dl/dy * dy/dw. According to stanford's trick:
dW = X.T.dot(dl_dy)

#####
#                               END OF YOUR CODE                               #
#####

```

```

#####
# TODO:                                                                    #
# Implement the sigmoid function over the input x. Return "out".           #
# Note: The sigmoid() function operates element-wise.                      #
#####

out = 1 / (1 + np.exp(-x))

#####
#                               END OF YOUR CODE                               #
#####

```

exercise_code/networks/loss.py

```

#####
# TODO:                                                                    #
# Implement the forward pass and return the output of the BCE loss         #
# for each instance in the batch.                                         #
#                                                                           #
#####

result = - (y_truth * np.log(y_out) + (1 - y_truth) * np.log(1 - y_out))

#####
#                               END OF YOUR CODE                               #
#####

```

```

#####
# TODO:                                                                    #
# Implement the backward pass. Return the gradient w.r.t to the input      #
# to the loss function, y_out.                                             #
#                                                                           #
# Hint:                                                                     #
# Don't forget to divide by N, which is the number of samples in         #
# the batch. It is crucial for the magnitude of the gradient.             #
#####

```

