

20.1

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial i_1}{\partial x} \frac{\partial a}{\partial i_1} \frac{\partial y}{\partial a} \frac{\partial i_2}{\partial y} \frac{\partial L}{\partial i_2}$$

← reverse

forward →

suppose input \underline{x} is vector length n

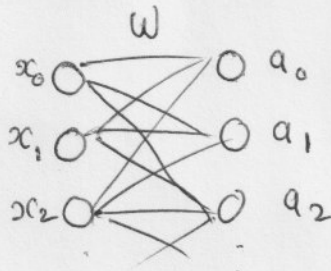
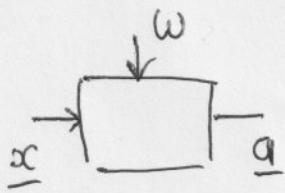
forward autodiff requires n passes to compute each $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_i}$

reverse autodiff still 1 pass (since L is scalar)

reverse mode (backprop) is better if $n_{out} \ll n_{input}$

20.2

linear layer / fully connected backpass



$$\underline{a} = \underline{w} \underline{x}$$

$$a_i = \sum_j w_{ij} x_j$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_i} = \sum_j \frac{\partial L}{\partial a_j} \frac{\partial a_j}{\partial x_i} = w_{ji}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_{ij}} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial a_i} \frac{\partial a_i}{\partial w_{ij}} = x_j$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \underline{x}} = \underline{w}^T \frac{\partial L}{\partial \underline{a}}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \underline{w}} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \underline{a}} \underline{x}^T$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \underline{x}} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_0} \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} \end{pmatrix}$$

same size as \underline{x}

← same size as \underline{w}

20.3

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{correlation} \\
 \begin{matrix}
 & k & & & & \\
 & \begin{matrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{matrix} & * & \begin{matrix} I_i \\ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} & = & \begin{matrix} I_o \\ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & i & h & g & 0 \\ 0 & f & e & d & 0 \\ 0 & c & b & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}
 \end{matrix}
 \end{matrix}
 \end{array}
 \end{matrix}$$

(x,y)

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial I_o} (x-1, y-1) \times i + \frac{\partial L}{\partial I_o} (x, y-1) \times h + \dots$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial I_i} (x, y) = \sum_{dx} \sum_{dy} \frac{\partial L}{\partial I_o} (x+dx, y+dy) k(-dx, -dy)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial I_i} = \text{conv} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial I_o}, k \right)$$

backward pass of correlation is convolution
(and vice versa)