

One-Hot Encoding


$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

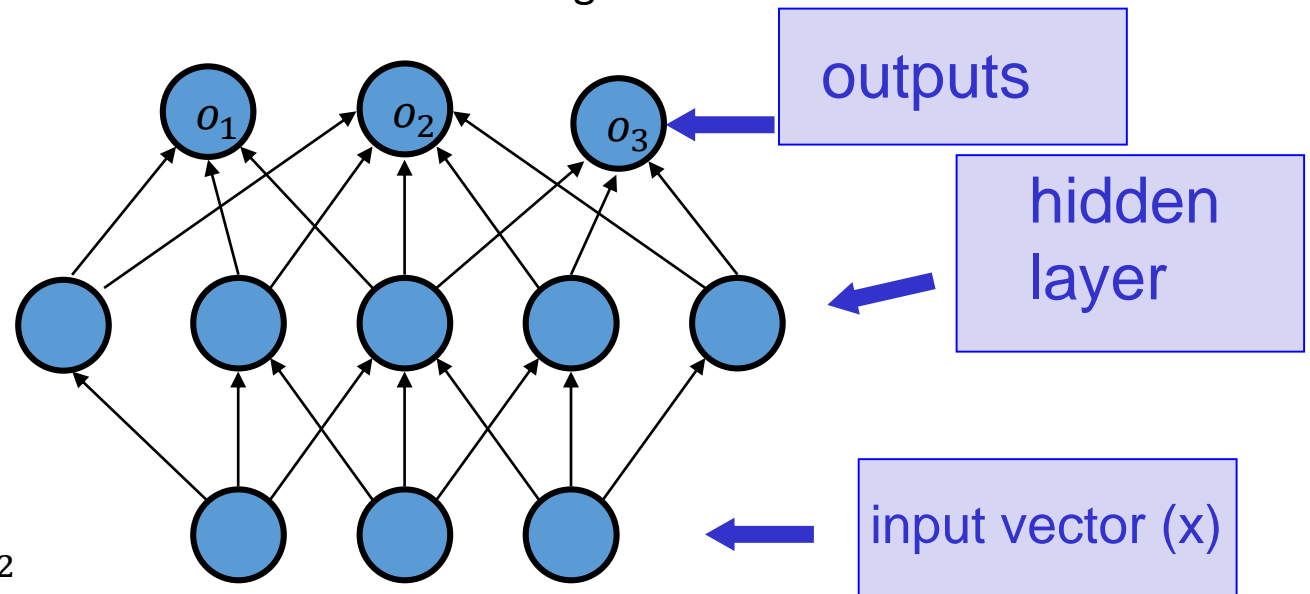
One-Hot Encoding



- Data: $(x^{(1)}, y^{(1)}), (x^{(2)}, y^{(2)}), \dots (x^{(n)}, y^{(n)})$
- E.g., $y^{(i)} \in \{\text{"person"}, \text{"hamster"}, \text{"capybara"}\}$
- Encode as $y^{(i)} \in \{1, 2, 3\}$?
 - Shouldn't be running something like linear regression, since "hamster" is not really the average of "person" and "capybara," so things are not likely to work well (Explanation on the board)
- Solution: one-hot encoding
 - "person" $\Rightarrow [1, 0, 0]$
 - "hamster" $\Rightarrow [0, 1, 0]$
 - "capybara" $\Rightarrow [0, 0, 1]$

Multilayer Neural Network for Classification

o_i is large if the probability that the correct class is i is high



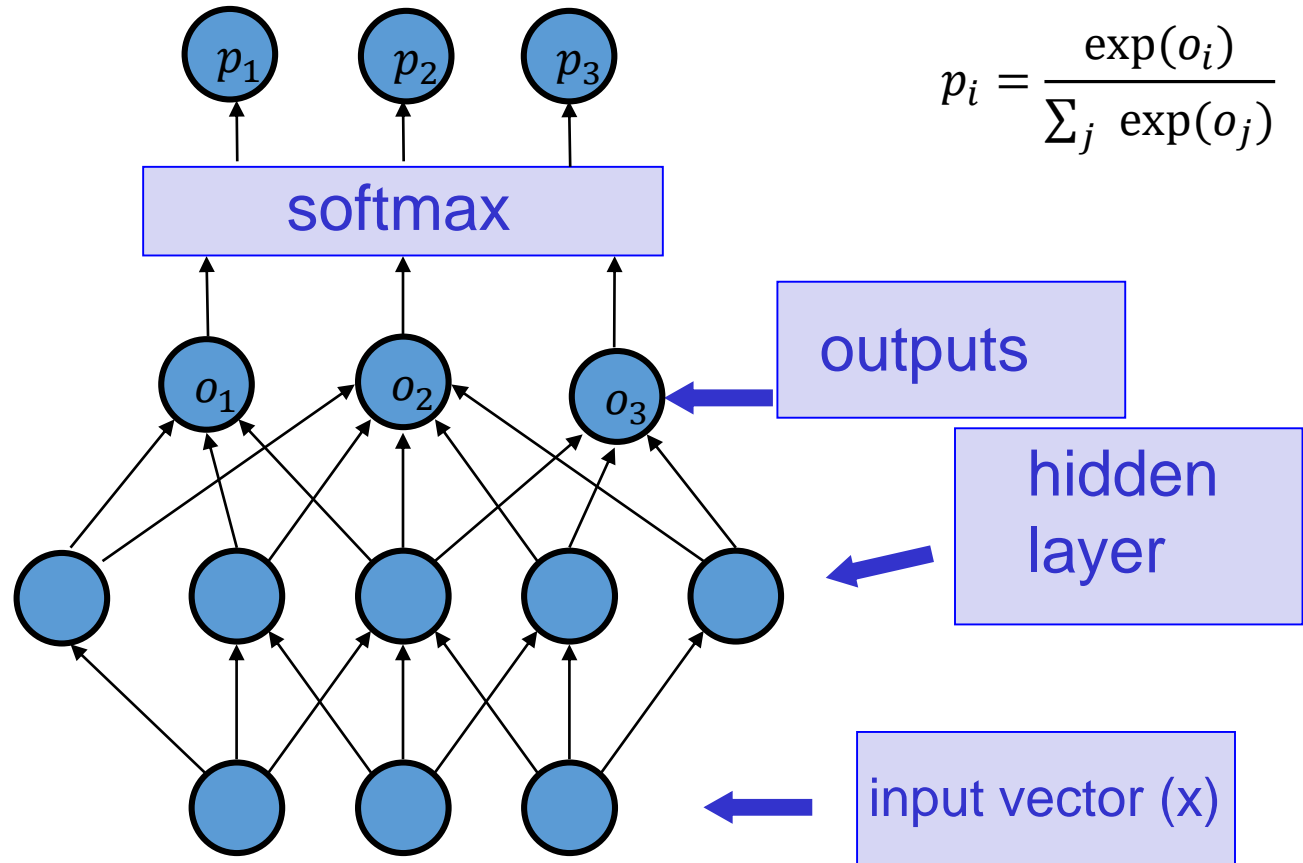
A possible cost function:

$$\sum_{i=1}^m (o^{(i)} - y^{(i)})^2$$

$y^{(i)}$'s encoded using one-hot encoding

Softmax

- Want to estimate the probability $P(y = y' | x, \theta)$
 - θ : network parameters



Softmax

- $p_i = \frac{\exp(o_i)}{\sum_j \exp(o_j)}$ can be thought of as probabilities
 - $0 < p_i < 1$
 - $\sum_j p_j = 1$
 - This is a generalization of logistic regression
 - (For two outputs, $p_1 = \frac{\exp(o_1)}{\exp(o_1) + \exp(o_2)} = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(o_2 - o_1)}$)

Cost Function: $-\sum_j y_j \log p_j$

- Negative log-probability of the correct answer
 - The probability of getting the answer correct if we are guessing according to $\text{Prob}(\text{guessing } i) = p_i$ is

$$p_i$$

- If the right answer is i ,

$$y_i = 1 \text{ and } y_j = 0 \text{ for } i \neq j$$

- So the probability of getting the answer correct is

$$\sum_j y_j p_j$$

The negative log-probability of getting the correct answer is then

$-\sum_j y_j \log p_j$ for p_j equal to the probability of class j according to the Neural Network

Cost Function Gradient

$$p_i = \frac{e^{o_i}}{\sum_j e^{o_j}}$$

$$\frac{\partial p_i}{\partial o_i} = p_i (1 - p_i)$$

$$C = -\sum_j y_j \log p_j$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial o_i} = \sum_j \frac{\partial C}{\partial p_j} \frac{\partial p_j}{\partial o_i} = p_i - y_i$$

