



Motivations

Neural Networks

- ✓ **Video:** Model Representation I
12 min
- ✓ **Reading:** Model Representation I
6 min
- ✓ **Video:** Model Representation II
11 min
- ✓ **Reading:** Model Representation II
6 min

Applications

- ✓ **Video:** Examples and Intuitions I
7 min
- ✓ **Reading:** Examples and Intuitions I
2 min
- ✓ **Video:** Examples and Intuitions II
10 min
- ✓ **Reading:** Examples and Intuitions II
3 min
- ✓ **Video:** Multiclass Classification
3 min
- ✓ **Reading:** Multiclass Classification
3 min

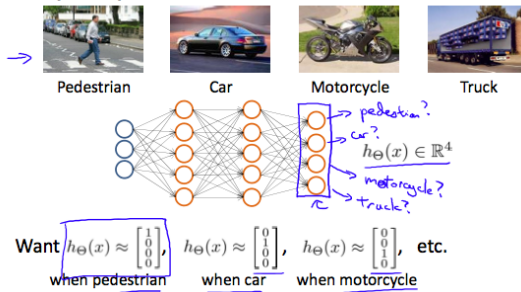
Review



Multiclass Classification

To classify data into multiple classes, we let our hypothesis function return a vector of values. Say we wanted to classify our data into one of four categories. We will use the following example to see how this classification is done. This algorithm takes as input an image and classifies it accordingly:

Multiple output units: One-vs-all.



Andrew Ng

We can define our set of resulting classes as y :

$$y^{(i)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

Each $y^{(i)}$ represents a different image corresponding to either a car, pedestrian, truck, or motorcycle. The inner layers, each provide us with some new information which leads to our final hypothesis function. The setup looks like:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \dots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} a_0^{(2)} \\ a_1^{(2)} \\ a_2^{(2)} \\ \dots \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} a_0^{(3)} \\ a_1^{(3)} \\ a_2^{(3)} \\ \dots \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} h_{\theta}(x)_1 \\ h_{\theta}(x)_2 \\ h_{\theta}(x)_3 \\ h_{\theta}(x)_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Our resulting hypothesis for one set of inputs may look like:

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