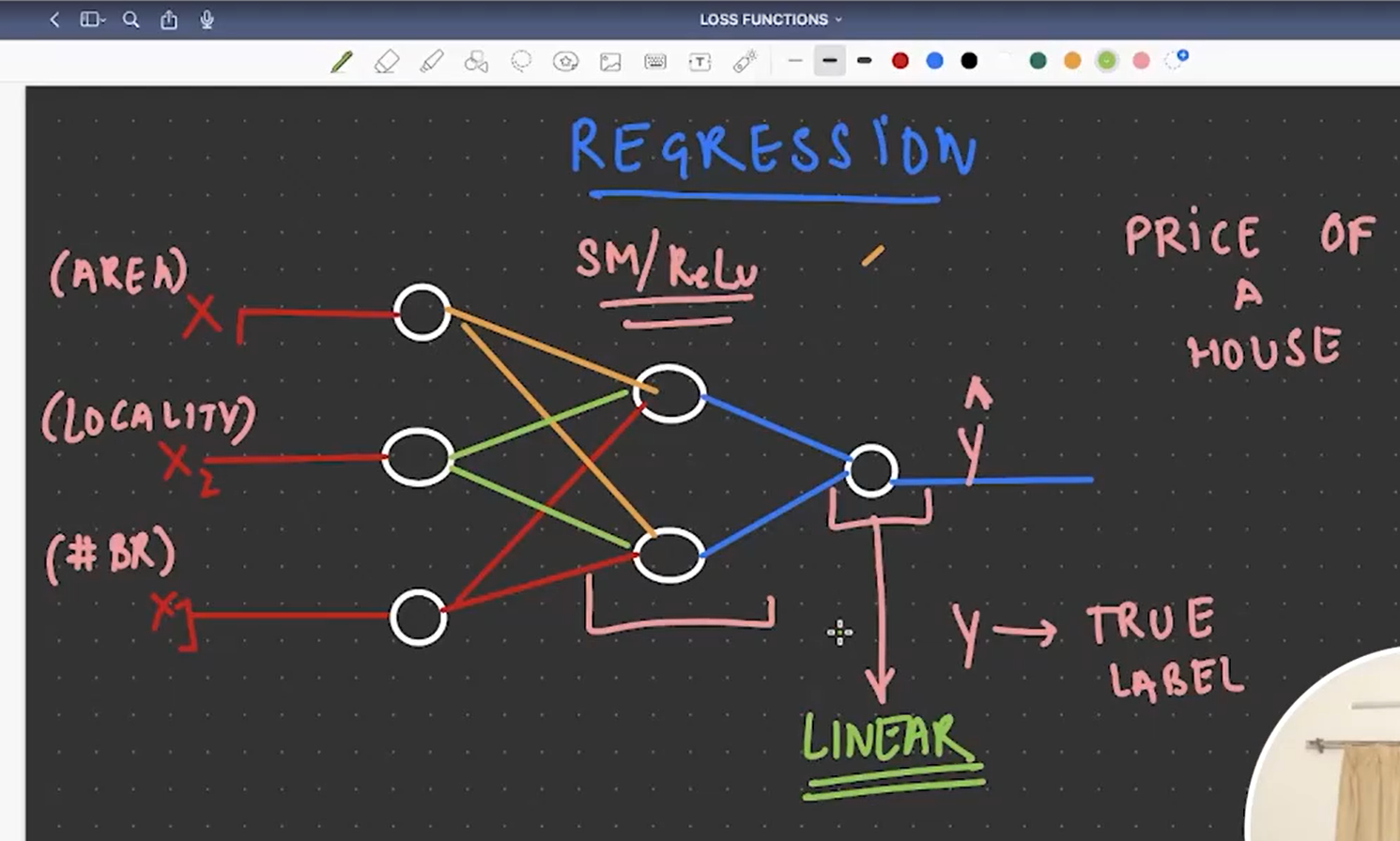
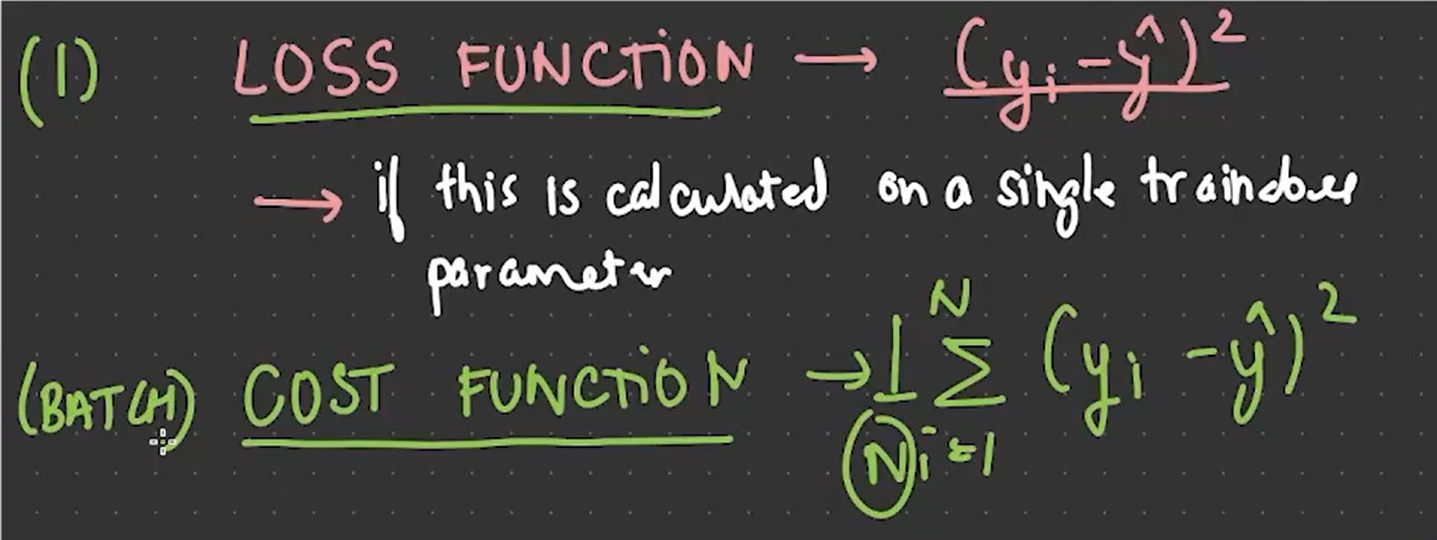
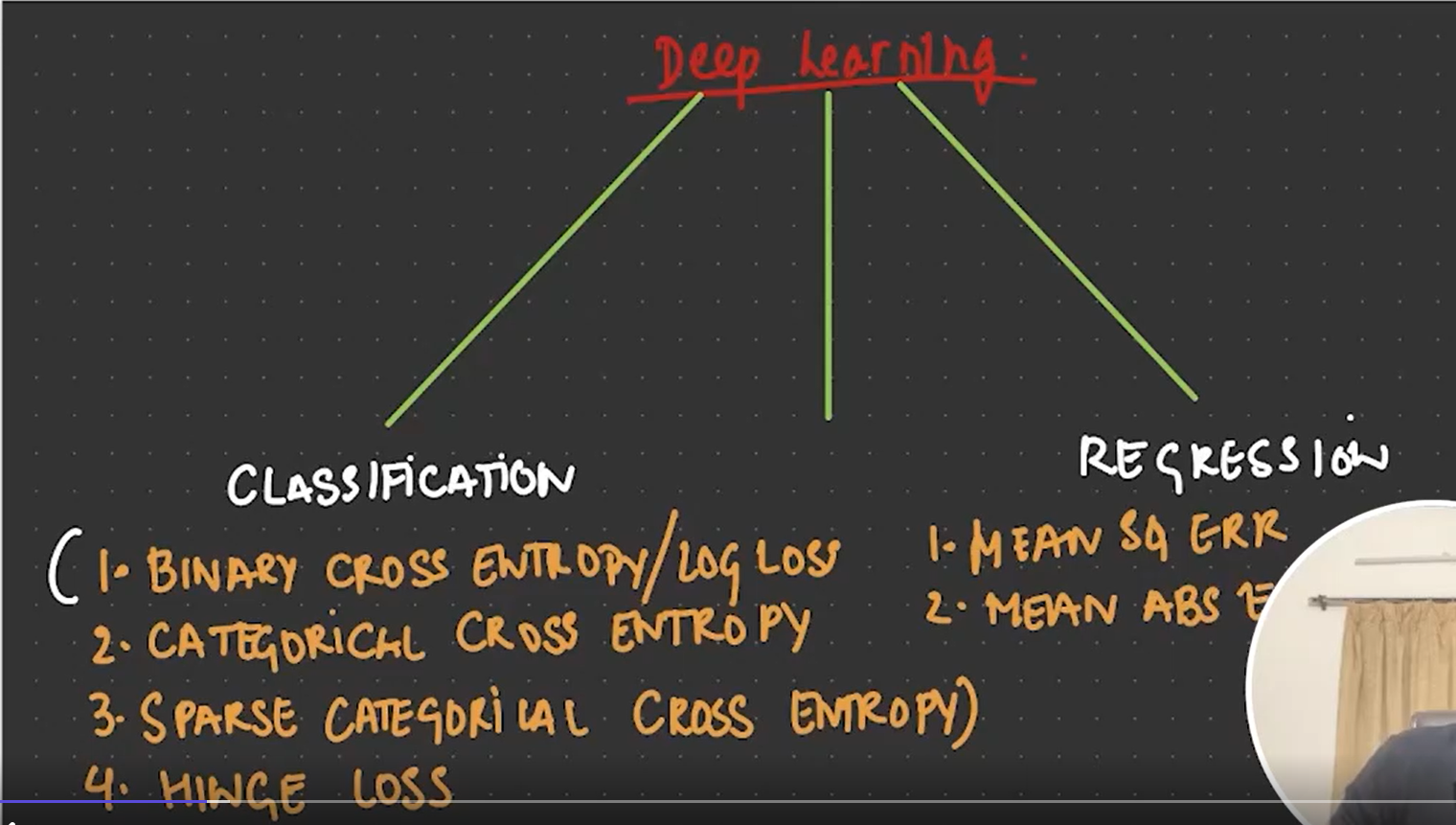
**LOSS FUNCTION**

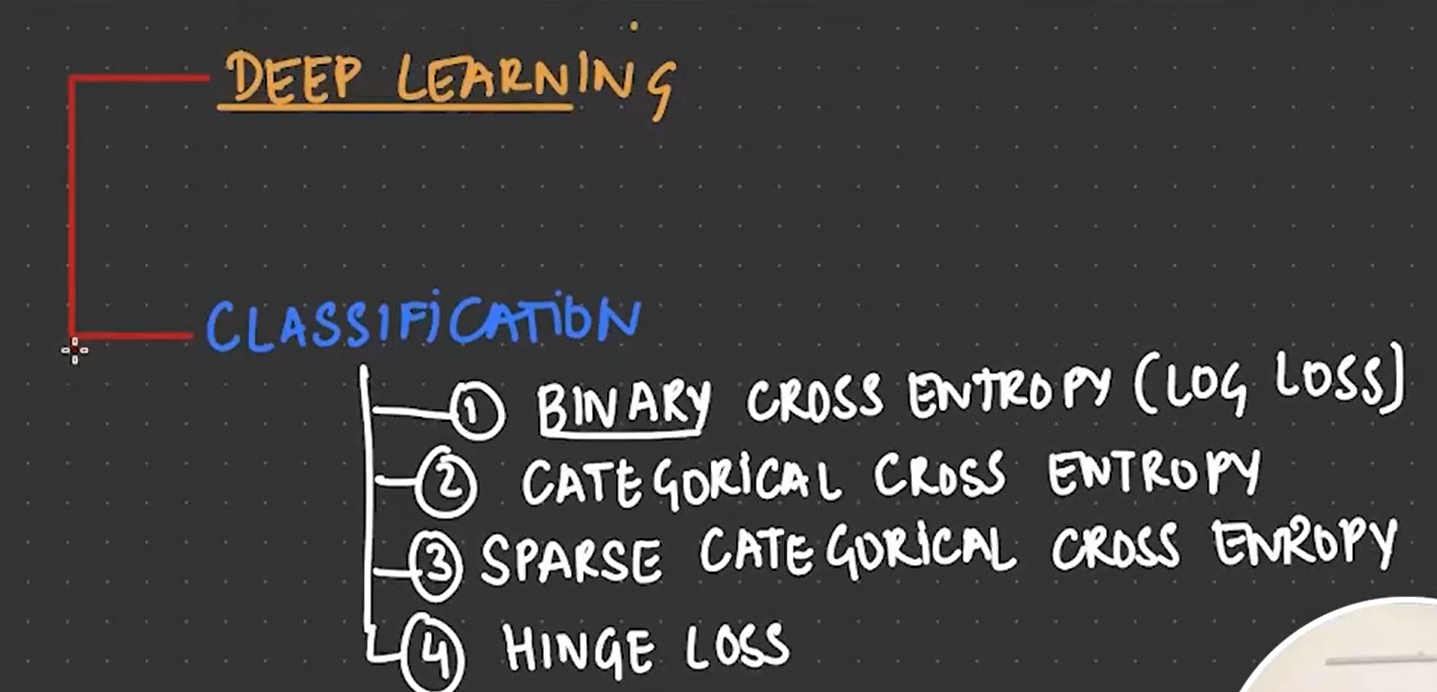


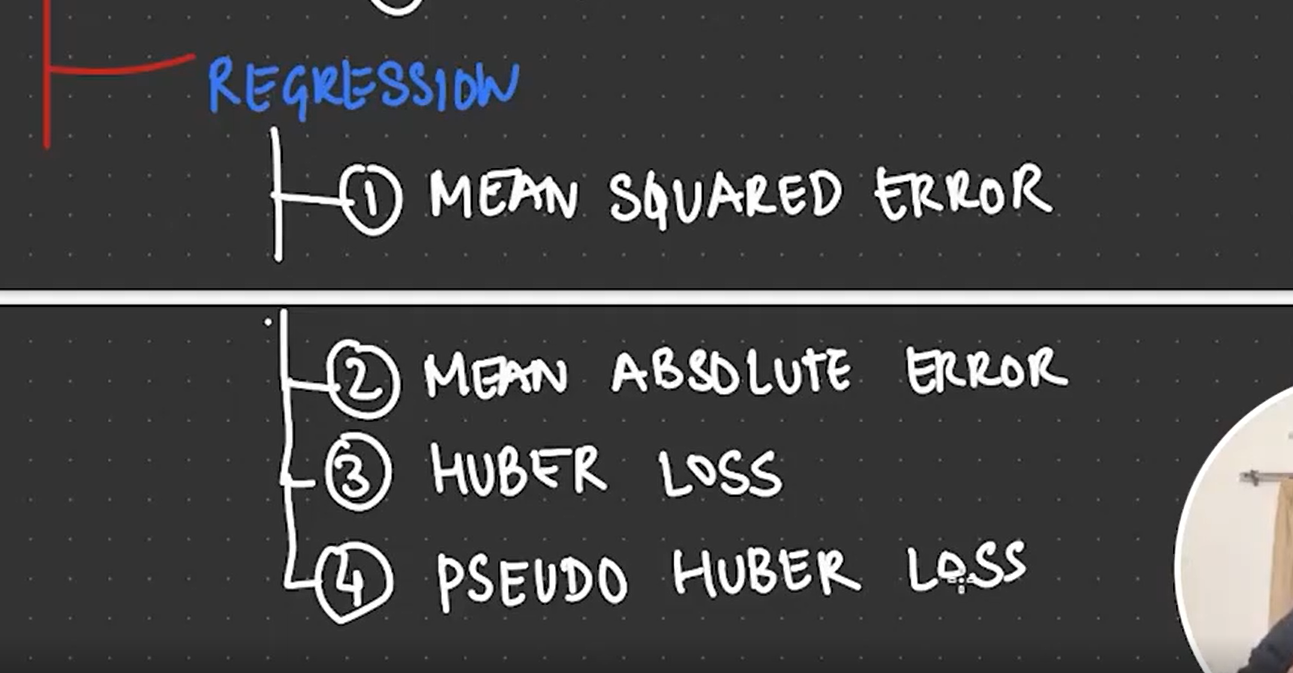
After determining the y hat value, then we will compare the value of the y hat and y which means we will compare the predicted value and actual value. The difference between these two will be called loss. Loss is a way to calculate error or difference between predicted and actual value.

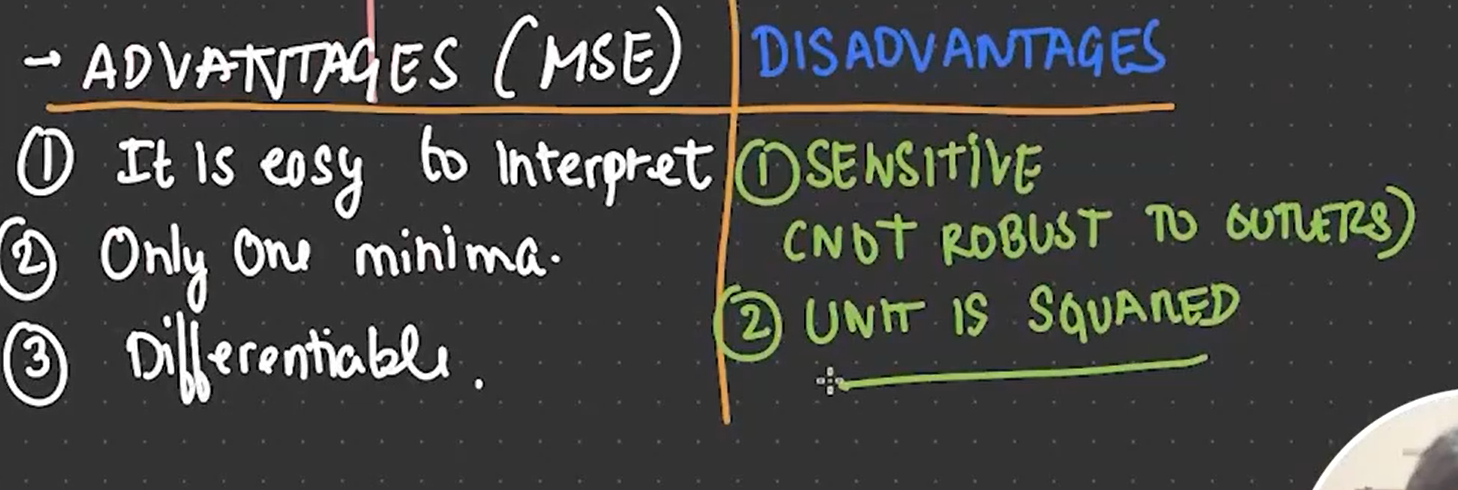
**Difference between loss function and cost function**

****

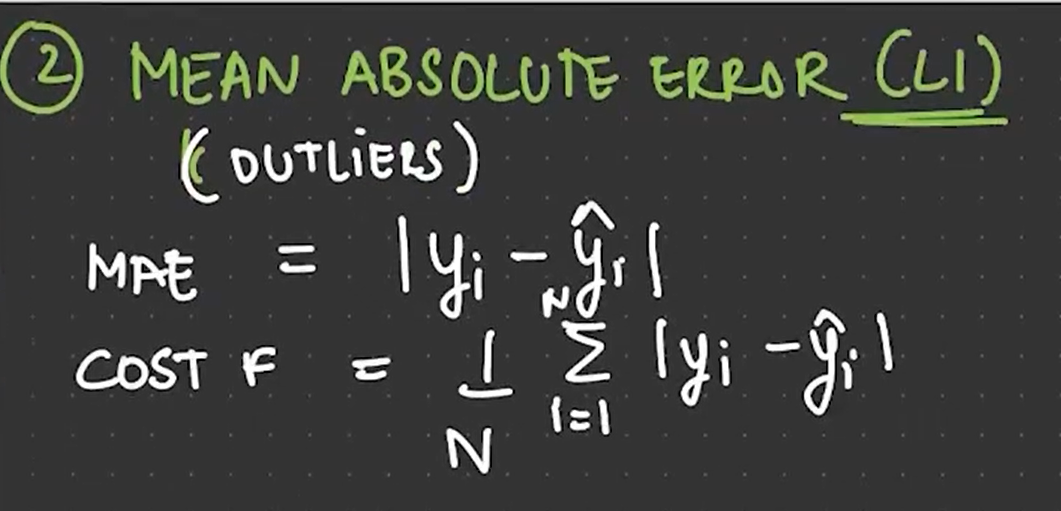


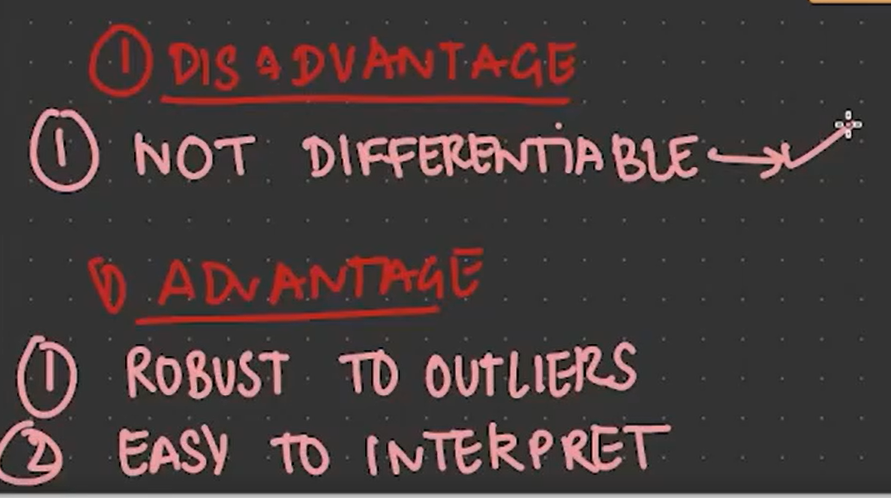
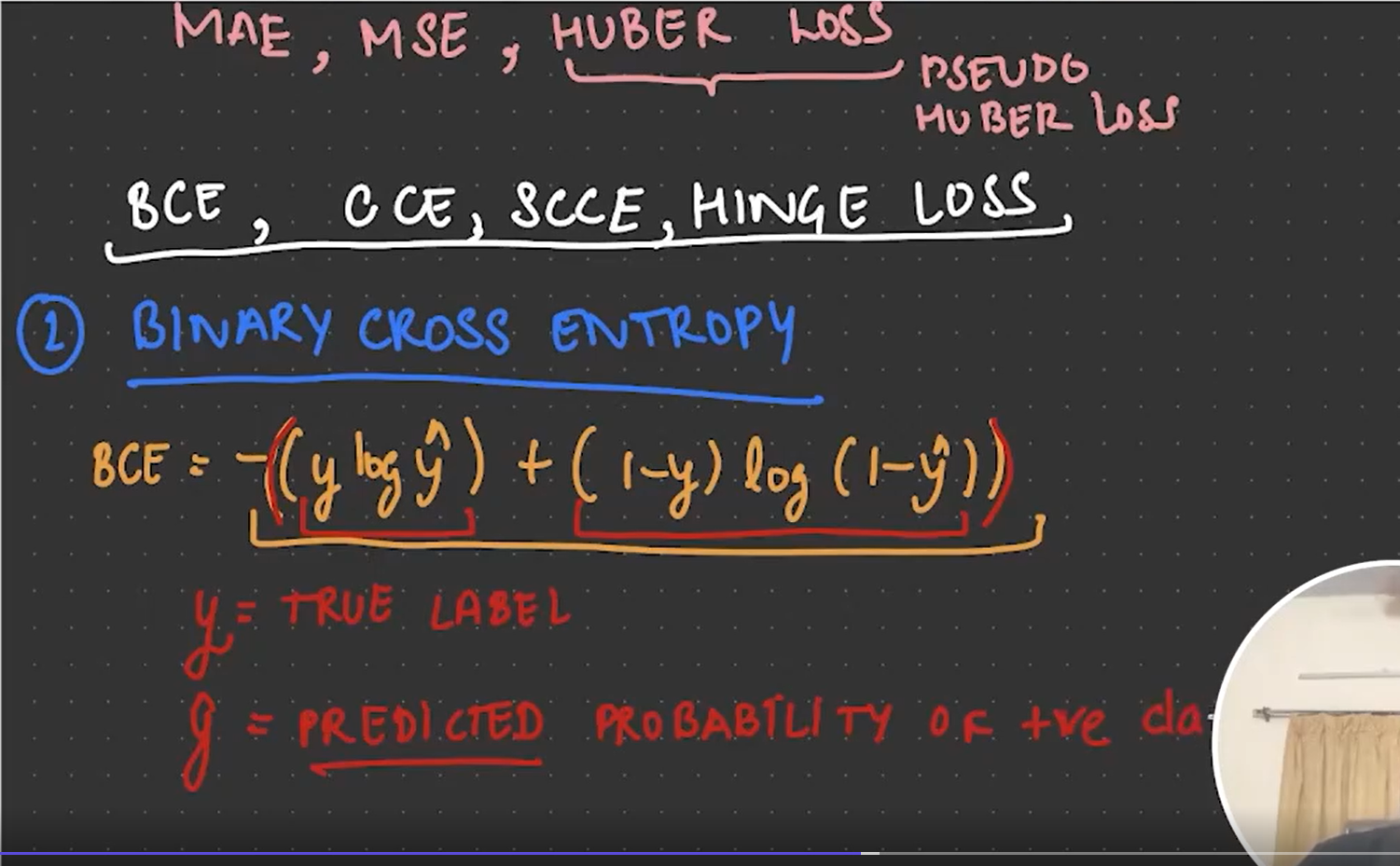
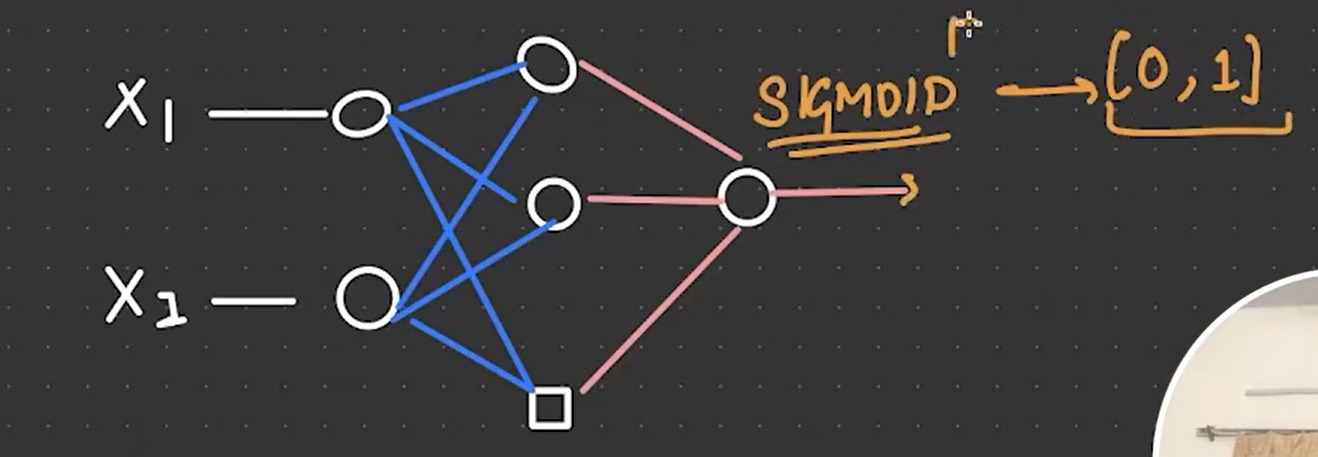






More outliers = mean absolute error



That part sigmoid is better when output is need between o and/to 1.

