

## **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

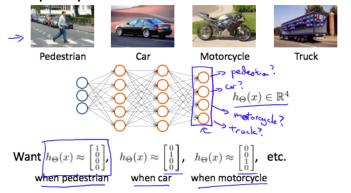
Reading: Multiclass
Classification
3 min

# 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.



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:

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

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

$$h_{\Theta}(x) = egin{bmatrix} 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

In which case our resulting class is the third one down, or  $h_\Theta(x)_3$ , which represents the motorcycle.