

EX. NO: 05
22.08.25

STUDY OF ACTIVATION FUNCTION AND ITS ROLE

Aim

To study different activation functions used in neural network and analyze their role in learning and performance.

Objective

To understand the purpose of activation functions in neural networks.

To implement and visualize commonly used activation function.

To compare their behaviour and significance in training deep learning models.

To evaluate how different activation function affect model performance.

pseudocode

Import required libraries.

Define mathematical function for Sigmoid, tanh, relu, leaky relu, softmax

generate a range of input values (x)

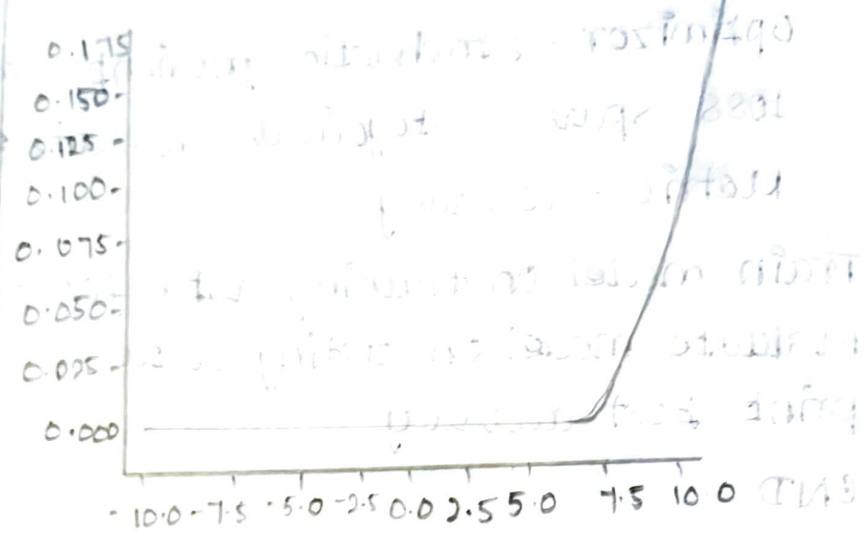
compute outputs of all activation

functions

plot graph of each activation functions

Compare their behaviour and note observation.

softmax - Range (0,1) $\frac{e^{x_i}}{\sum e^{x_j}}$



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Activation fn	output range	Advantage	usecase
Sigmoid	$(0, 1)$	smooth, probabilistic output.	Binary classification
Tanh	$(-1, 1)$	centred around 0, better than Sigmoid	Hidden layer (older network)
ReLU	$(0, \infty)$	fast, reduce computation time	Hidden layer (modern ANN)
Leaky ReLU	$(-\infty, \infty)$	First ReLU (dying) issues	Deep hidden layer
softmax	$(0, 1)$, Sum = 1	give probability distribution	output layer for multi class

* ReLU and Leaky ReLU are most effective in hidden layer

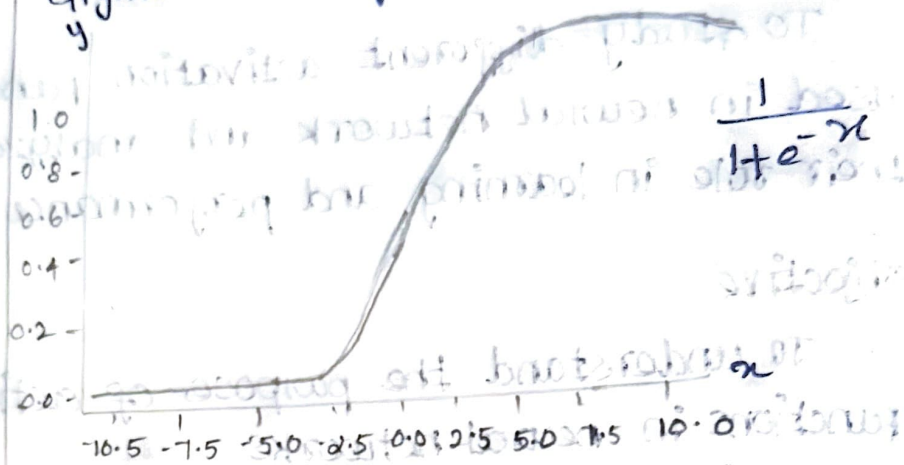
~~* sigmoid and Tanh are rarely used today due to vanishing gradient~~

* softmax for multiclass classification problem

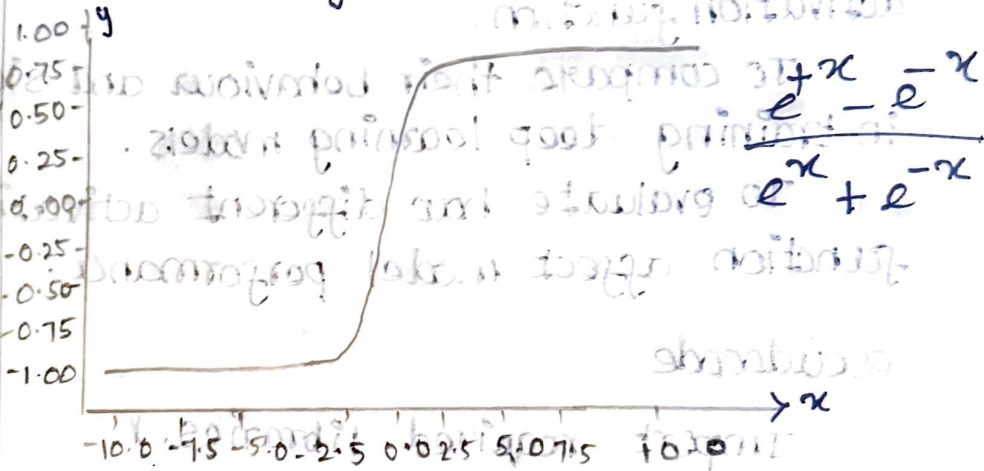
Result

studied different activation functions & their roles

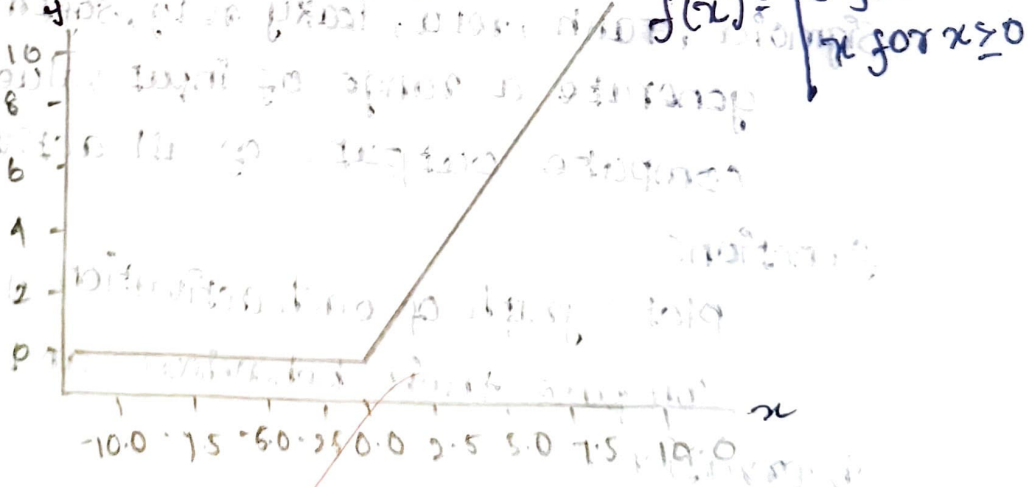
Sigmoid (Range 0 to 1)



Tanh - Range (-1, 1)



Relu - Max 0, x



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data	25 days ago
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Exp2.ipynb	last month
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L1.1.ipynb	last month
L1.ipynb	last month
L2.ipynb	25 days ago
L3.ipynb	25 days ago
L4.2.ipynb	17 minutes ago
L4.ipynb	17 minutes ago
L5.ipynb	17 minutes ago
L6.ipynb	17 minutes ago
Untitled.ipynb	last month

```
[1]: import torch
import torch.nn.functional as F

[2]: x = torch.tensor([-2.0, -1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 2.0])

[3]: sigmoid = torch.sigmoid(x)
tanh = torch.tanh(x)
relu = F.relu(x)
leaky_relu = F.leaky_relu(x, negative_slope=0.1)
softmax = F.softmax(x, dim=0) # Softmax over the tensor elements
```

```
[4]: print("Input:", x)
print("Sigmoid:", sigmoid)
print("Tanh:", tanh)
print("ReLU:", relu)
print("Leaky ReLU:", leaky_relu)
print("Softmax:", softmax)
```

```
Input: tensor([-2., -1., 0., 1., 2.])
Sigmoid: tensor([0.1192, 0.2689, 0.5000, 0.7311, 0.8808])
Tanh: tensor([-0.9640, -0.7616, 0.0000, 0.7616, 0.9640])
ReLU: tensor([0., 0., 0., 1., 2.])
Leaky ReLU: tensor([-0.2000, -0.1000, 0.0000, 1.0000, 2.0000])
Softmax: tensor([0.0117, 0.0317, 0.0861, 0.2341, 0.6364])
```

```
[5]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
def sigmoid(x):
    return 1 / (1 + np.exp(-x))
def tanh(x):
```

The screenshot shows the JupyterLab interface. On the left is a file browser with a search bar and a list of files in the '/ DEEP LEARNING /' directory. The files include 'data', 'Breast_cancer_da...', 'Exp2.ipynb', 'installpytorch.ipynb', 'L_3.ipynb', 'L1.1.ipynb', 'L1.ipynb', 'L2.ipynb', 'L3.ipynb', 'L4.2.ipynb', 'L4.ipynb', 'L5.ipynb' (selected), 'L6.ipynb', and 'Untitled.ipynb'. The right pane shows the code editor for 'L5.ipynb', which contains Python code for implementing the sigmoid, tanh, relu, and softmax functions, and a plot of these functions.

```

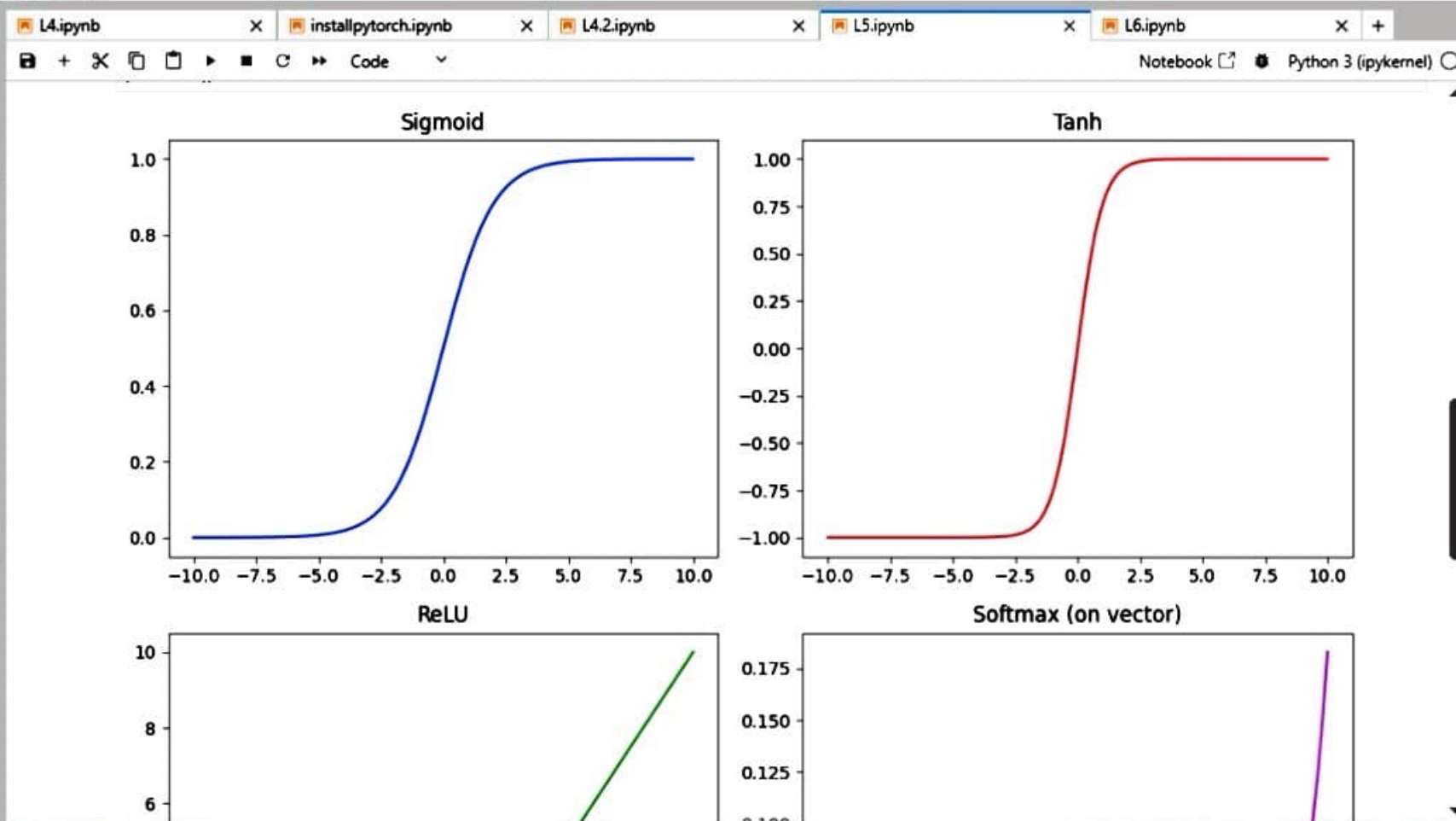
*[[5]]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
def sigmoid(x):
    return 1 / (1 + np.exp(-x))
def tanh(x):
    return np.tanh(x)
def relu(x):
    return np.maximum(0, x)
def softmax(x):
    exp_x = np.exp(x - np.max(x))
    return exp_x / exp_x.sum()
x = np.linspace(-10, 10, 100)
y_sigmoid = sigmoid(x)
y_tanh = tanh(x)
y_relu = relu(x)
y_softmax = softmax(x)
plt.figure(figsize=(10,8))
plt.subplot(2,2,1)
plt.plot(x, y_sigmoid, 'b')
plt.title("Sigmoid")
plt.subplot(2,2,2)
plt.plot(x, y_tanh, 'r')
plt.title("Tanh")
plt.subplot(2,2,3)
plt.plot(x, y_relu, 'g')
plt.title("ReLU")
plt.subplot(2,2,4)
plt.plot(x, y_softmax, 'm')
plt.title("Softmax (on vector)")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```

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L1.ipynb	last month
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The figure displays two plots side-by-side, illustrating the output of a neural network layer for a specific input vector.

The left plot, titled "ReLU", shows the Rectified Linear Unit activation function. The x-axis ranges from -10.0 to 10.0, and the y-axis ranges from 0 to 10. The plot shows a green line that is zero for all negative input values and increases linearly for all positive input values, starting at (0, 0) and reaching (10, 10).

The right plot, titled "Softmax (on vector)", shows the Softmax activation function. The x-axis ranges from -10.0 to 10.0, and the y-axis ranges from 0.000 to 0.175. The plot shows a purple curve that is near zero for negative input values and increases sharply for positive input values, reaching approximately 0.175 at x=10.0.