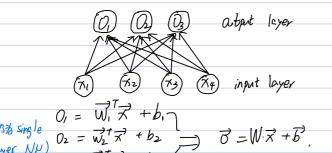
Regression: how much Classfication: which one.

3- (One-hot enading (独然编码)

One-hot exading 是一个 vector, 其 companent 的数量就是类别数。

比如:我们希望把一张图分入三类中: 猫, 鸡,狗

to果我们有 47 feature 即 数t sample 7 = (x1, x2, x3, x4) 那么我们的 NN是:



(Ata 47 component) 这里用3个 affine function 得到3个 weights vector

St. - 1 3×4 Wmobix 40-1 3×1 Bueton.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c}
O_{i} = W_{i1} X_{1} + W_{i2} X_{2} + W_{i3} X_{3} + W_{i4} X_{4} + b_{i} \\
\overrightarrow{O} = \begin{bmatrix}
O_{1} \\
O_{2} \\
O_{3}
\end{bmatrix}\right)$$

$$\vec{0} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

这里由 one-hot wde 得出的可是 3个 logit (未经积荒化的强测)

我们希望得到的是: <1,00), <0,1,0), <0,0,1) 这样的hard labels).

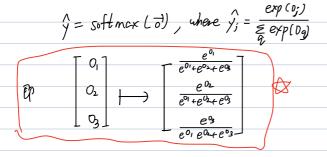
但我们首先要得到由prob 形成的 soft label, 比如 (0,05,05)表示50%为鸡,50%为狗 然后再把soft labels 轻化 hard labels.

然而这里可甚至不是一个soft label, 因为它components 和不为 1 ,并且 components 值可以为负.

因而我们需要先把 of 转为 soft label 再维化为 hard label

3-2 Strax function.

Softmax 可以把立建有色知道,可主调的数。 = or as components



input: n/ somple, d/ features

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} \chi_1^{(1)} & \chi_2^{(1)} & \chi_3^{(1)} \\ \chi_1^{(1)} & \chi_2^{(2)} & \chi_3^{(2)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \chi_1^{(N)} & \chi_2^{(N)} & \chi_3^{(N)} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$$

$$W = \begin{bmatrix} W_{11} & W_{12} & \cdots & W_{1q} \\ w_{21} & w_{22} & \cdots & w_{2q} \\ \vdots & & & & \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times q} \quad \overrightarrow{b} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_q \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times q}$$

$$W_{d1} \quad W_{d2} \cdots W_{dq} \quad C_{f} = b_1 \\ \vdots \\ W_{d1} \quad W_{d2} \cdots W_{dq} \quad C_{f} = b_1 \\ \vdots \\ W_{d1} \quad W_{d2} \cdots W_{dq} \quad C_{f} = b_1 \\ \vdots \\ W_{d1} \quad W_{d2} \cdots W_{dq} \quad C_{f} = b_1 \\ \vdots \\ W_{d1} \quad W_{d2} \cdots W_{dq} \quad C_{f} = b_1 \\ \vdots \\ W_{d1} \quad W_{d2} \cdots W_{dq} \quad C_{f} = b_1 \\ \vdots \\ W_{d1} \quad W_{d2} \cdots W_{dq} \quad C_{f} = b_1 \\ \vdots \\ W_{d1} \quad W_{d2} \cdots W_{dq} \quad C_{f} = b_1 \\ \vdots \\ W_{d1} \quad W_{d2} \cdots W_{dq} \quad C_{f} = b_1 \\ \vdots \\ W_{d1} \quad W_{d2} \cdots W_{dq} \quad C_{f} = b_1 \\ \vdots \\ W_{d1} \quad W_{d2} \cdots W_{dq} \quad C_{f} = b_1 \\ \vdots \\ W_{d1} \quad W_{d2} \cdots W_{dq} \quad C_{f} = b_1 \\ \vdots \\ W_{d1} \quad W_{d2} \cdots W_{dq} \quad C_{f} = b_1 \\ \vdots \\ W_{d1} \quad W_{d2} \cdots W_{dq} \quad C_{f} = b_1 \\ \vdots \\ W_{d1} \quad W_{d2} \cdots W_{dq} \quad C_{f} = b_1 \\ \vdots \\ W_{d1} \quad W_{d2} \cdots W_{dq} \quad C_{f} = b_1 \\ \vdots \\ W_{d1} \quad W_{d2} \cdots W_{dq} \quad C_{f} = b_1 \\ \vdots \\ W_{d1} \quad W_{d2} \cdots W_{dq} \quad C_{f} = b_1 \\ \vdots \\ W_{d1} \quad W_{d2} \cdots W_{dq} \quad C_{f} = b_1 \\ \vdots \\ W_{d1} \quad W_{d2} \cdots W_{dq} \quad C_{f} = b_1 \\ \vdots \\ W_{d1} \quad W_{d2} \cdots W_{dq} \quad C_{f} = b_1 \\ \vdots \\ W_{d1} \quad W_{d2} \cdots W_{dq} \quad C_{f} = b_1 \\ \vdots \\ W_{d1} \quad W_{d2} \cdots W_{dq} \quad C_{f} = b_1 \\ \vdots \\ W_{d1} \quad W_{d2} \cdots W_{dq} \quad C_{f} = b_1 \\ \vdots \\ W_{d1} \quad W_{d2} \cdots W_{dq} \quad C_{f} = b_1 \\ \vdots \\ W_{d1} \quad W_{d2} \cdots W_{dq} \quad C_{f} = b_1 \\ \vdots \\ W_{d1} \quad W_{d2} \cdots W_{dq} \quad C_{f} = b_1 \\ \vdots \\ W_{d1} \quad W_{d2} \cdots W_{dq} \quad C_{f} = b_1 \\ \vdots \\ W_{d1} \quad W_{d2} \cdots W_{dq} \quad C_{f} = b_1 \\ \vdots \\ W_{d1} \quad W_{d2} \cdots W_{dq} \quad C_{f} = b_1 \\ \vdots \\ W_{d1} \quad W_{d2} \cdots W_{dq} \quad C_{f} = b_1 \\ \vdots \\ W_{d1} \quad W_{d2} \cdots W_{dq} \quad C_{f} = b_1 \\ \vdots \\ W_{d1} \quad W_{d2} \cdots W_{dq} \quad C_{f} = b_1 \\ \vdots \\ W_{d1} \quad W_{d2} \cdots W_{dq} \quad C_{f} = b_1 \\ \vdots \\ W_{d1} \quad W_{d2} \cdots W_{dq} \quad C_{f} = b_1 \\ \vdots \\ W_{f} = b_1 \\ \vdots \\$$

$$\overrightarrow{O_{1}} = \begin{bmatrix} W_{11}X_{1}^{(1)} + W_{21}X_{2}^{(1)} + ... + W_{31}X_{3}^{(1)} + b \\ W_{11}X_{1}^{(2)} + W_{21}X_{2}^{(2)} + ... + W_{31}X_{3}^{(2)} + b \\ \vdots \\ W_{11}X_{1}^{(n)} + W_{21}X_{2}^{(n)} + ... + W_{31}X_{3}^{(n)} + b \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\overrightarrow{Q}_{q} = \begin{bmatrix} W_{1q} \chi_{1}^{(1)} + W_{2q} \chi_{2}^{(1)} + ... + W_{dq} \chi_{d}^{(1)} + b \\ W_{1q} \chi_{1}^{(2)} + W_{2q} \chi_{2}^{(2)} + ... + W_{dq} \chi_{d}^{(2)} + b \\ \vdots \\ W_{1q} \chi_{1}^{(n)} + W_{2q} \chi_{2}^{(n)} + ... + W_{dq} \chi_{d}^{(n)} \end{bmatrix}$$

即: 由 design matrix X predict得到

Consider (X, Y) to n + samples - t sample i \$ -t \$7 ERd \$ \$76 R2

(dt fortnes) (9.7 closs)

[x, x2 ... xd] [Y, 1/2.../2] T 那なア(Y|X)= (Tpは)/ 3-2 (noss-entropy loss

66 CL P(1) p, ys = 0 \$ component E, (G;) "=1 yj = 160 component Ε, (ŷj) yj = ŷj B/70 1 1 (1) 1/3 = 1-1... \ Lorrant 1.1... | = \ Lorrant

> 因为 softmax 質法, 所被些 ý, 的知为1 所以 P. 全保留预测到的结果正确为 y²¹ 的概率 也就是在给定式,可下模型正确从习推识中的概率即户(引文で)

那么 局样, 花 nepative log litelihood 健焦minimize: $-\ln(p(\gamma_{(X)}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} -\ln(p(\gamma^{(i)}|\vec{x}^{(i)}))$ 我们已说到 P(ȳ(1) | x̄(1)) = [] (ŷ;) ȳ; $\Box \mathcal{A} = \frac{2}{2} - \ln \left(\prod_{j=1}^{2} (\hat{y_j})^{x_j} \right)$ $= \sum_{i\neq j} \left(-\sum_{j\neq i}^{2} y_{j} \ln \hat{y_{j}} \right) \frac{1}{i}$ $L(\vec{y}, \vec{y}) = -\frac{\hat{x}}{\hat{x}} y_i \log \hat{y}_i$ 如果进一方折解: [(7, 分)=- 毫 y; [explos)