a) Y has dinensions of p × 1. Ecch row represents a probability 5) The rooted will output equal probabilities for all classes tash 2 7 elementaise exponentiation of inp-7 G) 2. sun over all elements, beepolins ensures that resulting sun has some ding as input 3. calculate class probs 5)  $SOA = (7) = \frac{e^2}{\sum_{j=1}^{n} e^{2j}} = SOA = (7,...,1) = \frac{e^2}{\sum_{j=1}^{n} e^{2j}} = \frac{e^2}{\sum_{$ c) overflow for large numbers uderflor " small z.B. substicct rax value from all elements Tash 3 a) When the model predicts the correct true class with probability of  $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(i)}{\partial \mathcal{L}(i)} = -\frac{\mathcal{L}(i)}{\partial \mathcal{L}(i)}$   $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(i)}{\partial \mathcal{L}(i)} = -\frac{\mathcal{L}(i)}{\partial \mathcal{L}(i)}$   $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(i)}{\partial \mathcal{L}(i)} = -\frac{\mathcal{L}(i)}{\partial \mathcal{L}(i)}$   $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(i)}{\partial \mathcal{L}(i)} = -\frac{\mathcal{L}(i)}{\partial \mathcal{L}(i)}$  $\frac{90}{30}$  $\frac{3(a)}{3(a)} = \frac{3(a)}{3(a)} = \frac{3(a)}{3(a)$ - 2 (i) - 2 (i) )

