Gradients in Logistic Regression and Perceptrons Supplement

CS114B Lab 4

Kenneth Lai

February 17, 2022

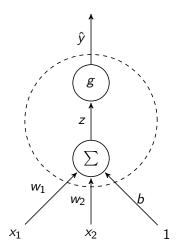
► Cross-entropy loss $L(\hat{y}, y) = -[y \log \hat{y} + (1 - y) \log(1 - \hat{y})]$

- ► Cross-entropy loss $L(\hat{y}, y) = -[y \log \hat{y} + (1 y) \log(1 \hat{y})]$
- ▶ We want to compute $\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_j}$

- Cross-entropy loss $L(\hat{y}, y) = -[y \log \hat{y} + (1 y) \log(1 \hat{y})]$
- We want to compute $\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_j}$
- ► Chain Rule of calculus: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dz} \frac{dz}{dx}$

- ► Cross-entropy loss $L(\hat{y}, y) = -[y \log \hat{y} + (1 y) \log(1 \hat{y})]$
- We want to compute $\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_j}$
- ► Chain Rule of calculus: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dz} \frac{dz}{dx}$
- ▶ Looking at the graph: $\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_j} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{y}} \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial w_j}$

Graphical Representation of a Linear Classifier (1)



For the logistic function: $\frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial z} = \hat{y}(1 - \hat{y})$

- For the logistic function: $\frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial z} = \hat{y}(1 \hat{y})$ For the cross-entropy loss: $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{v}} = \frac{\hat{y} y}{\hat{v}(1 \hat{v})}$

- ► For the logistic function: $\frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial z} = \hat{y}(1 \hat{y})$ ► For the cross-entropy loss: $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{y}} = \frac{\hat{y} y}{\hat{y}(1 \hat{y})}$

For the logistic function:
$$\frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial z} = \hat{y}(1 - \hat{y})$$
For the cross-entropy loss: $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{y}} = \frac{\hat{y} - y}{\hat{y}(1 - \hat{y})}$

For the cross-entropy loss:
$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{y}} = \frac{\hat{y} - y}{\hat{y}(1 - \hat{y})}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial b} = 1$$

▶ Perceptron loss $L(\hat{y}, y) = (\hat{y} - y)z$

- ▶ Perceptron loss $L(\hat{y}, y) = (\hat{y} y)z$
- We want to compute $\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_j}$
- ► Chain Rule of calculus: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dz} \frac{dz}{dx}$
- ► Looking at the graph: $\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_j} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{y}} \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial w_j}$

- ▶ Perceptron loss $L(\hat{y}, y) = (\hat{y} y)z$
- We want to compute $\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_j}$
- ► Chain Rule of calculus: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dz} \frac{dz}{dx}$
- ► Looking at the graph: $\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_j} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{y}} \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial w_j}$
 - Problem: $\frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial z} = 0$ almost everywhere

- ▶ Perceptron loss $L(\hat{y}, y) = (\hat{y} y)z$
- We want to compute $\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_j}$
- ► Chain Rule of calculus: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dz} \frac{dz}{dx}$
- ► Looking at the graph: $\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_j} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{y}} \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial w_j}$
 - ▶ Problem: $\frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial z} = 0$ almost everywhere
 - A change in z does not result in a change in \hat{y} unless you are at the threshold

- ▶ Perceptron loss $L(\hat{y}, y) = (\hat{y} y)z$
- We want to compute $\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_j}$
- ► Chain Rule of calculus: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dz} \frac{dz}{dx}$
- ► Looking at the graph: $\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_j} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{y}} \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial w_j}$
 - ▶ Problem: $\frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial z} = 0$ almost everywhere
 - A change in z does not result in a change in \hat{y} unless you are at the threshold
 - ► Solution: consider $\frac{\partial L}{\partial z}$ directly

- ▶ Perceptron loss $L(\hat{y}, y) = (\hat{y} y)z$
- We want to compute $\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_j}$
- ► Chain Rule of calculus: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dz} \frac{dz}{dx}$
- ► Looking at the graph: $\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_j} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial w_j}$

For the perceptron loss: $\frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = \hat{y} - y$

For the perceptron loss: $\frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = \hat{y} - y$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial b} = \hat{y} - y$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial b} = 1$$

$$ightharpoonup \frac{\partial z}{\partial b} = 1$$