

# Week 2b - Python and vectorization

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## ① Vectorization

$$\rightarrow Z = w^T x + b$$

$\rightarrow$  Non-vectorized

$$z = 0$$

For  $i$  in range( $n_x$ ):  
 $z += w[i] * x[i]$

$$z += b$$

$$w = \begin{bmatrix} : \\ : \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} : \\ : \end{bmatrix}$$

$$w \in \mathbb{R}^{n_x \times n_x}$$

$\rightarrow$  Vectorized

$$z = \underbrace{\text{np.dot}(w, x)}_{w^T x} + b$$

$\rightarrow$  Neural Network programming guideline

- Whenever possible, avoid explicit for loops

$$v = Av$$

$$v_i = \sum_j A_{ij} v_j$$

$$v = \text{np.zeros}((n, 1))$$

for  $i$  ...  
 for  $j$  ...

$$v[i] += A[i][j] * v[j]$$

$$v = \text{np.dot}(A, v)$$

- vector and matrix valued functions

$$v = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$u = \begin{bmatrix} e^{v_1} \\ e^{v_2} \\ \vdots \\ e^{v_n} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$u = \text{np.zeros}((n, 1))$$

for  $i$  in range( $n$ ):  
 $u[i] = \text{math.exp}(v[i])$

$$u = \text{np.exp}(v)$$

$\rightarrow$  Algorithm

$\rightarrow$  Initialise  $J = 0$ ;  ~~$d_w_1 = 0$ ;  $d_w_2 = 0$ ;  $db = 0$~~

$\rightarrow$  for  $i=1$  to  $m$

$$z^{(i)} = w^T x^{(i)} + b$$

$$a^{(i)} = \sigma(z^{(i)})$$

$$\text{for } j=1 \text{ to } n \text{ do } J += -[y^{(i)} \log a^{(i)} + (1-y^{(i)}) \log(1-a^{(i)})]$$

$$\delta z^{(i)} = a^{(i)} - y^{(i)}$$

$$\delta w_1 += x_1^{(i)} \delta z^{(i)}$$

$$\delta w_2 += x_2^{(i)} \delta z^{(i)}$$

$$\delta b += \delta z^{(i)}$$

$$\delta w = \text{np.zeros}((n-x, 1))$$

$\delta w$

$$\delta w_1 = x_1^{(i)} \delta z^{(i)}$$

$$\delta w_2 = x_2^{(i)} \delta z^{(i)}$$

$$\delta b = \delta z^{(i)}$$

assuming  $n=2$  for this eg.  
 else has to be looped  
 $n$  times

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial m} = \frac{\partial \omega_1}{\partial m} + \frac{\partial \omega_2}{\partial m}$$

## ② Vectorizing Logistic Regression

# Vectorizing Logistic Regression

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \underline{z^{(1)}} &= \boxed{w^T x^{(1)} + b} & \underline{z^{(2)}} &= \boxed{w^T x^{(2)} + b} & \underline{z^{(3)}} &= w^T x^{(3)} + b \\ \rightarrow \underline{a^{(1)}} &= \sigma(z^{(1)}) & \underline{a^{(2)}} &= \sigma(z^{(2)}) & \underline{a^{(3)}} &= \sigma(z^{(3)}) \end{aligned}$$

$\underline{\underline{X}} = \left[ \begin{array}{c|c|c|c} 1 & x^{(1)} & x^{(2)} & \dots & x^{(m)} \\ \hline 1 & | & | & \dots & | \\ 1 & | & | & \dots & | \end{array} \right]$ 
 $\frac{(n_{x,m})}{R}$ 
 $\stackrel{i}{\longrightarrow} \underline{\underline{\omega}} = \left[ \begin{array}{c|c|c|c} 1 & x^{(1)} & x^{(2)} & \dots & x^{(m)} \\ \hline 1 & | & | & \dots & | \\ 1 & | & | & \dots & | \end{array} \right]$

$$\underline{\underline{Z}} = \left[ \begin{array}{c|c|c|c} z^{(1)} & z^{(2)} & \dots & z^{(m)} \\ \hline z^{(1)} & | & | & \dots & | \\ z^{(2)} & | & | & \dots & | \end{array} \right] = \underline{\underline{w^T X}} + \left[ \begin{array}{c|c|c|c} b & b & \dots & b \\ \hline 1 & m & & \end{array} \right] = \left[ \begin{array}{c|c|c|c} w^T x^{(1)} + b & & & \\ \hline 1 & m & & \end{array} \right]$$

$\underline{\underline{A}} = \left[ \begin{array}{c|c|c|c} a^{(1)} & a^{(2)} & \dots & a^{(m)} \\ \hline a^{(1)} & | & | & \dots & | \\ a^{(2)} & | & | & \dots & | \end{array} \right] = \underline{\underline{\sigma(Z)}}$

"Broadcasting"

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### ③ Vectorizing Logistic Regression's Gradient Output

# Vectorizing Logistic Regression

$$\begin{aligned} dz^{(1)} &= a^{(1)} - y^{(1)} & dz^{(2)} &= a^{(2)} - y^{(2)} & \dots \\ dz &= [dz^{(1)} \ dz^{(2)} \dots dz^{(m)}] \quad \leftarrow \\ A &= [a^{(1)} \dots a^{(m)}], \quad Y = [y^{(1)} \dots y^{(m)}] \\ \rightarrow dz &= A - Y = [a^{(1)} - y^{(1)} \ a^{(2)} - y^{(2)} \ \dots] \\ \rightarrow dw &= 0 \\ dw + &= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m dz^{(i)} \\ dw + &= \frac{1}{m} [dz^{(1)} \ dz^{(2)} \ \dots \ dz^{(m)}] \\ dw &= \frac{1}{m} [x^{(1)} \ x^{(2)} \ \dots \ x^{(m)}] \begin{bmatrix} dz^{(1)} \\ \vdots \\ dz^{(m)} \end{bmatrix} \\ dw &= \frac{1}{m} [x^{(1)} dz^{(1)} + \dots + x^{(m)} dz^{(m)}] \\ dw &= m \end{aligned}$$

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# Implementing Logistic Regression

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 $J = 0, dw_1 = 0, dw_2 = 0, db = 0$ 
for i = 1 to m:
     $z^{(i)} = w^T x^{(i)} + b \leftarrow$ 
     $a^{(i)} = \sigma(z^{(i)}) \leftarrow$ 
     $J += -[y^{(i)} \log a^{(i)} + (1 - y^{(i)}) \log(1 - a^{(i)})]$ 
     $dz^{(i)} = a^{(i)} - y^{(i)} \leftarrow$ 
     $\begin{cases} dw_1 += x_1^{(i)} dz^{(i)} \\ dw_2 += x_2^{(i)} dz^{(i)} \\ db += dz^{(i)} \end{cases}$ 
 $J = J/m, dw_1 = dw_1/m, dw_2 = dw_2/m$ 
 $db = db/m$ 

```

```

for iter in range(1000):
     $Z = w^T X + b$ 
     $= np.dot(w.T, X) + b$ 
     $A = \sigma(Z)$ 
     $dZ = A - Y$ 
     $dw = \frac{1}{m} X^T dZ^T$ 
     $db = \frac{1}{m} np.sum(dZ)$ 
     $w := w - \alpha dw$ 
     $b := b - \alpha db$ 

```

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## ④ Broadcasting in Python



## ⑤ Note about Python / NumPy



## ⑥ Explanation of logistic regression cost fn

