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Go to next item

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1.

1 / 1 point

$$J(\vec{w}, b) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m L(f_{\vec{w}, b}(\vec{x}^{(i)}), y^{(i)})$$

In this lecture series, "cost" and "loss" have distinct meanings. Which one applies to a single training example?

☒ Loss

✓ Correct

In these lectures, loss is calculated on a single training example. It is worth noting that this definition is not universal. Other lecture series may have a different definition.

☐ Cost

☐ Both Loss and Cost

☐ Neither Loss nor Cost

2.

1 / 1 point

Simplified loss function

$$L(f_{\vec{w}, b}(\vec{x}^{(i)}), y^{(i)}) = \begin{cases} -\log(f_{\vec{w}, b}(\vec{x}^{(i)})) & \text{if } y^{(i)} = 1 \\ -\log(1 - f_{\vec{w}, b}(\vec{x}^{(i)})) & \text{if } y^{(i)} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$L(f_{\vec{w}, b}(\vec{x}^{(i)}), y^{(i)}) = -y^{(i)} \log(f_{\vec{w}, b}(\vec{x}^{(i)})) - (1 - y^{(i)}) \log(1 - f_{\vec{w}, b}(\vec{x}^{(i)}))$$

For the simplified loss function, if the label $y^{(i)} = 0$, then what does this expression simplify to?

☐ $\log(f_{\vec{w}, b}(\vec{x}^{(i)}))$

☒ $-\log(1 - f_{\vec{w}, b}(\vec{x}^{(i)}))$

☐ $-\log(1 - f_{\vec{w}, b}(\vec{x}^{(i)})) - \log(1 - f_{\vec{w}, b}(\vec{x}^{(i)}))$

☐ $\log(1 - f_{\vec{w}, b}(\vec{x}^{(i)})) + \log(1 - f_{\vec{w}, b}(\vec{x}^{(i)}))$

✓ Correct

When $y^{(i)} = 0$, the first term reduces to zero.