

✔ Selamat! Anda lulus!

Nilai diterima 100%

Nilai Pengiriman Terbaru 100%

UNTUK LULUS 80% atau lebih tinggi

Pergi ke item berikutnya

1.

1 / 1 poin

Softmax regression (4 possible outputs)

✗

$z_1 = \vec{w}_1 \cdot \vec{x} + b_1$

$a_1 = \frac{e^{z_1}}{e^{z_1} + e^{z_2} + e^{z_3} + e^{z_4}}$

✗

○

□

△

$= P(y = 1|\vec{x})$

0.30

○

$z_2 = \vec{w}_2 \cdot \vec{x} + b_2$

$a_2 = \frac{e^{z_2}}{e^{z_1} + e^{z_2} + e^{z_3} + e^{z_4}}$

$= P(y = 2|\vec{x})$

0.20

□

$z_3 = \vec{w}_3 \cdot \vec{x} + b_3$

$a_3 = \frac{e^{z_3}}{e^{z_1} + e^{z_2} + e^{z_3} + e^{z_4}}$

$= P(y = 3|\vec{x})$

0.15

△

$z_4 = \vec{w}_4 \cdot \vec{x} + b_4$

$a_4 = \frac{e^{z_4}}{e^{z_1} + e^{z_2} + e^{z_3} + e^{z_4}}$

$= P(y = 4|\vec{x})$

0.35

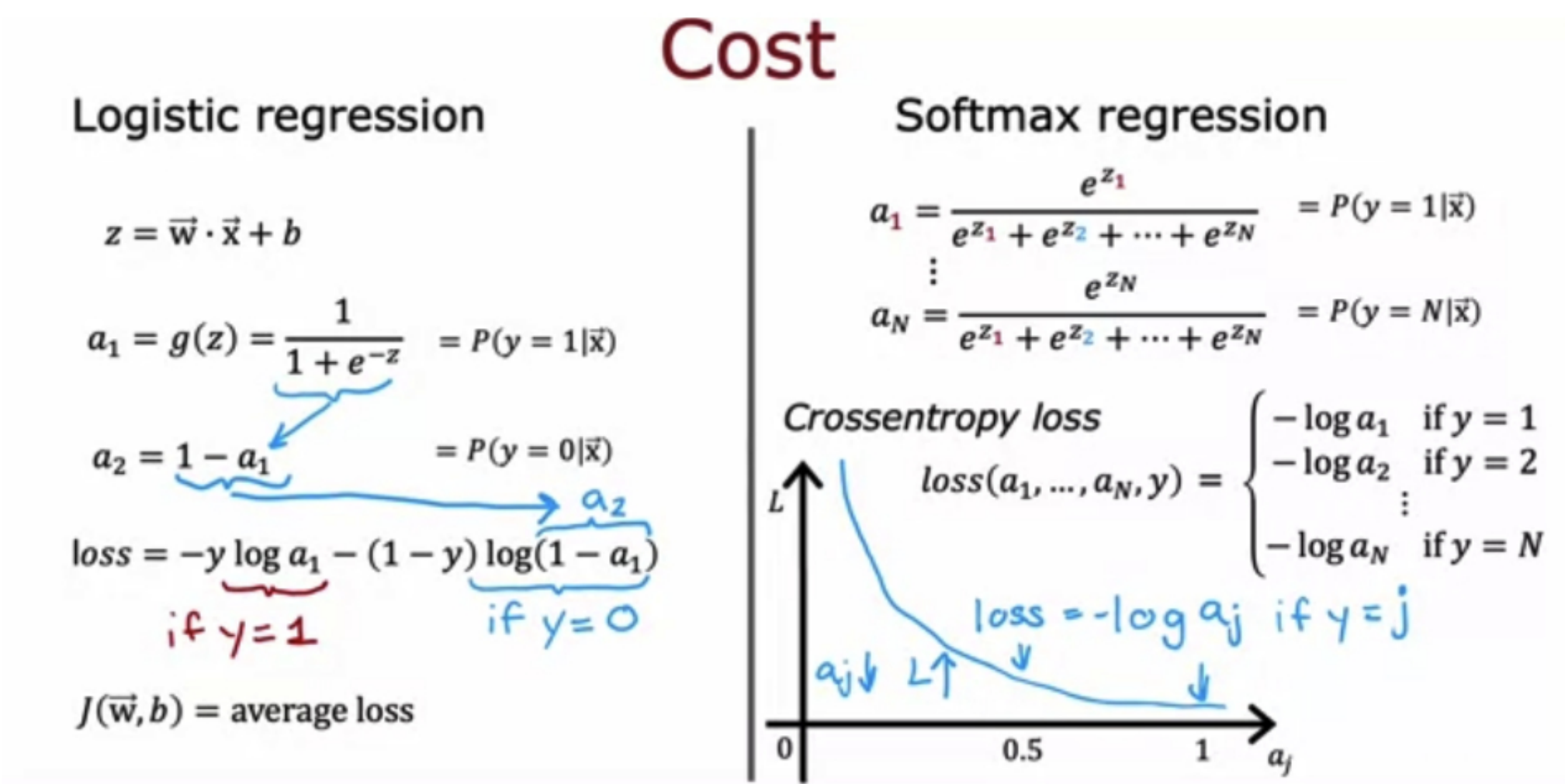
- For a multiclass classification task that has 4 possible outputs, the sum of all the activations adds up to 1. For a multiclass classification task that has 3 possible outputs, the sum of all the activations should add up to
- ☐ It will vary, depending on the input x.
 - ☒ 1
 - ☐ Less than 1
 - ☐ More than 1

✔ Benar

Yes! The sum of all the softmax activations should add up to 1. One way to see this is that if $e^{z_1} = 10, e^{z_2} = 20, e^{z_3} = 30$, then the sum of $a_1 + a_2 + a_3$ is equal to $\frac{e^{z_1} + e^{z_2} + e^{z_3}}{e^{z_1} + e^{z_2} + e^{z_3}}$ which is 1.

2.

1 / 1 poin



- For multiclass classification, the cross entropy loss is used for training the model. If there are 4 possible classes for the output, and for a particular training example, the true class of the example is class 3 (y=3), then what does the cross entropy loss simplify to? [Hint: This loss should get smaller when a_3 gets larger.]
- ☐ z_{-3}
 - ☐ $\frac{-\log(a_1) + -\log(a_2) + -\log(a_3) + -\log(a_4)}{4}$
 - ☒ $-\log(a_3)$
 - ☐ $z_{-3}/(z_{-1} + z_{-2} + z_{-3} + z_{-4})$

✔ Benar

Correct. When the true label is 3, then the cross entropy loss for that training example is just the negative of the log of the activation for the third neuron of the softmax. All other terms of the cross entropy loss equation ($-\log(a_1)$, $-\log(a_2)$, and $-\log(a_4)$) are ignored

3.

1 / 1 poin

MNIST (more numerically accurate)

```
model import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense
model = Sequential([
    Dense(units=25, activation='relu')
    Dense(units=15, activation='relu')
    Dense(units=10, activation='linear') ])

loss from tensorflow.keras.losses import
SparseCategoricalCrossentropy

model.compile(..., loss=SparseCategoricalCrossentropy(from_logits=True) )

fit model.fit(X,Y,epochs=100)

predict logits = model(X)
f_x = tf.nn.softmax(logits)
```

- For multiclass classification, the recommended way to implement softmax regression is to set from_logits=True in the loss function, and also to define the model's output layer with...
- ☐ a 'softmax' activation
 - ☒ a 'linear' activation
- ✔ Benar

Yes! Set the output as linear, because the loss function handles the calculation of the softmax with a more numerically stable method.