

$$2(b) \frac{\partial(CE(\mathbf{y}, \hat{\mathbf{y}}))}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}}$$

=	$-\frac{\partial}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} \sum_i \left(y_i \log(y_i) \right)$	(1)
=	$\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_1} \left((y_1 \log y_1) + (y_2 \log y_2) + \dots + (y_k \log y_k) + \dots \right) \\ -\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_2} \left((y_1 \log y_1) + (y_2 \log y_2) + \dots + (y_k \log y_k) + \dots \right) \\ \vdots \\ -\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_k} \left((y_1 \log y_1) + (y_2 \log y_2) + \dots + (y_k \log y_k) + \dots \right) \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$	(2)
=	$\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_1} \left(\left(y_1 \log \left(\frac{\exp(\theta_1)}{\sum_m \exp(\theta_m)} \right) \right) + \left(y_2 \log \left(\frac{\exp(\theta_2)}{\sum_m \exp(\theta_m)} \right) \right) + \dots + \left(y_k \log \left(\frac{\exp(\theta_k)}{\sum_m \exp(\theta_m)} \right) \right) + \dots \right) \\ -\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_2} \left(\left(y_1 \log \left(\frac{\exp(\theta_1)}{\sum_m \exp(\theta_m)} \right) \right) + \left(y_2 \log \left(\frac{\exp(\theta_2)}{\sum_m \exp(\theta_m)} \right) \right) + \dots + \left(y_k \log \left(\frac{\exp(\theta_k)}{\sum_m \exp(\theta_m)} \right) \right) + \dots \right) \\ \vdots \\ -\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_k} \left(\left(y_1 \log \left(\frac{\exp(\theta_1)}{\sum_m \exp(\theta_m)} \right) \right) + \left(y_2 \log \left(\frac{\exp(\theta_2)}{\sum_m \exp(\theta_m)} \right) \right) + \dots + \left(y_k \log \left(\frac{\exp(\theta_k)}{\sum_m \exp(\theta_m)} \right) \right) + \dots \right) \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$	(3)

If we look at the j^{th} row of Equation (3), it is of the form below:

=	$-\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} \left(\sum_i y_i \log \left(\frac{\exp(\theta_i)}{\sum_m \exp(\theta_m)} \right) \right)$	(4)
=	$-\sum_i \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} \left(y_i \log \left(\frac{\exp(\theta_i)}{\sum_m \exp(\theta_m)} \right) \right)$	(5)

$= -\sum_i \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} \left(y_i \left(\log(\exp(\theta_i)) - \log \sum_m \exp(\theta_m) \right) \right)$	(6)
$= -\sum_i y_i \left(\frac{\partial \theta_i}{\partial \theta_j} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} \left(\log \sum_m \exp(\theta_m) \right) \right)$	(7)
$= -\sum_i y_i \left(\frac{\partial \theta_i}{\partial \theta_j} - \left(\frac{1}{\sum_m \exp(\theta_m)} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} \left(\sum_x \exp(\theta_x) \right) \right)$	(8)
$= -\sum_i y_i \left(\frac{\partial \theta_i}{\partial \theta_j} - \sum_x \frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} (\exp(\theta_x))}{\sum_m \exp(\theta_m)} \right)$	(9)

When $i = j$ in Equation (9):

$= - \left(\dots + y_j \left(\frac{\partial \theta_j}{\partial \theta_j} - \frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} (\exp(\theta_1) + \exp(\theta_2) + \dots + \exp(\theta_j) + \dots)}{\sum_m \exp(\theta_m)} \right) + \dots \right)$	(10)
$= - \left(\dots + y_j \left(1 - \frac{\exp(\theta_j)}{\sum_m \exp(\theta_m)} \right) + \dots \right)$	(11)
$= - \left(\dots + y_j (1 - y_j) + \dots \right)$	(12)
$= - \left(\dots + y_j - y_j y_j + \dots \right)$	(13)

Now let's consider all cases where $i \neq j$ in Equation(9):

$= - \left(\dots + y_{i \neq j} \left(\frac{\partial \theta_{i \neq j}}{\partial \theta_j} - \frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} (\exp(\theta_1) + \exp(\theta_2) + \dots + \exp(\theta_j) + \dots)}{\sum_m \exp(\theta_m)} \right) + \dots \right)$	(14)
$= - \left(\dots + y_{i \neq j} \left(0 - \frac{\exp(\theta_j)}{\sum_m \exp(\theta_m)} \right) + \dots \right)$	(15)

=	$-\left(\dots + y_{i \neq j} (0 - y_j) + \dots\right)$	(16)
=	$-\left(\dots + -y_{i \neq j} y_j + \dots\right)$	(17)

Combining Equations (13) and (17):

=	$-\left(y_j - y_j y_j - y_{i \neq j} y_j + \dots\right)$	(18)
=	$-y_j + y_j y_j + y_{i \neq j} y_j + \dots$	(19)
=	$-y_j + y_j \sum_n y_n$	(20)

Now, $\sum_n y_n = 1$ because \mathbf{y} is a one-hot label vector whose elements are 0 except for the k^{th} dimension

(only $y_k = 1$). Substituting in Equation (20):

=	$-y_j + y_j(1)$	(21)
=	$y_j - y_j$	(22)

Substituting in Equation (3):

$\frac{\partial(CE(\mathbf{y}, \hat{\mathbf{y}}))}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}}$	$= \begin{bmatrix} y_1 - y_1 \\ y_2 - y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_k - y_k \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$	(23)
	$= \hat{\mathbf{y}} - \mathbf{y}$	(24)

Assuming k is the correct class (i.e., $y_k = 1$):

=	$\begin{cases} y_k - 1, & i = k \\ y_k, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$	(25)
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