

Loss fundras

$$L(U_1b) = \frac{1}{h} \sum_{i=n}^{h} l(y^{(i)}, \alpha(Ux^{(i)}+b))$$

Update:  $\omega \mapsto \omega^{\text{new}} := \omega - 2 \frac{\partial L}{\partial \omega}$   $\omega \mapsto \omega^{\text{new}} := \omega - 2 \frac{\partial L}{\partial \omega}$ 

Example: (1) Arguer Logiske regression model Training data (x0) (y0) ) ASIEN y0) E {1... h}  $d(2) = \frac{1}{1+e^2} \in (0,1), p(x^0) = d(0,x^0+b)$ y = d(Wx+b)  $P(\hat{A}_{i}) = \hat{b}(x_{0}) = \hat{b}(x_{0}) = \hat{b}(x_{0})$   $\left[Y - \hat{b}(x_{0})\right]_{y=1}$  $P(y^{(i)} = P(x^{(i)}) = \prod_{i=1}^{m} P_i(x^{(i)})^{\frac{d}{2}} \left[ \lambda - P_i(x^{(i)}) \right]^{\lambda - \frac{d}{2}}$ P(y= P(x") for x= 1...h)  $= \prod_{i=1}^{n} P_{i}(x^{(i)})^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[ \lambda - P_{i}(x^{(i)}) \right]^{\lambda - \frac{1}{2}}$ 

$$-\log P(y^{(i)} = p(x^{(i)}) \text{ for } \lambda = \lambda... \text{ } h$$

= 
$$-\frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=n}^{m}\left[y_{i}^{(i)}\log p_{i}(x^{(i)}) + (n-y_{i}^{(i)})\log (n-p_{i}(x^{(i)}))\right]$$

$$L(\omega_{ib}) = -\frac{1}{h} \sum_{i=n}^{h} \sum_{j=n}^{m} \left[ y_{ij}^{(i)} \log_{p}(x_{ij}^{(i)}) + (x_{ij}^{(i)}) \log_{p}(x_{ij}^{(i)}) \right]$$

$$S(y) := \text{Choose element for arguax } y_{i}$$

$$\underset{i=h...m}{\text{arguax}} y_{i} := \left\{ j=h...m \mid y_{i} \geq y_{i} \text{ for all } i=h...m \right\}$$

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(2) Arguax Softwar model

$$\alpha(2) = \left(\frac{e^{\frac{2i}{\hbar}}}{\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} e^{\frac{2i}{\hbar}}}\right) \in (0,1)$$

models the arguant by putting large 20 on a distort Scale the small ones.

everything blu above

$$\frac{dd(z)}{dz_i} = \frac{e^{\frac{2i}{2}}}{\frac{7}{2}e^{\frac{2i}{2}}} - \frac{e^{\frac{22i}{2}}}{(\frac{7}{2}e^{\frac{2i}{2}})^2}$$

 $= \lambda(z) (\lambda - \lambda(z))$ 

So that Cross-latropy & a good lass function.