

# Simple T<sub>E</sub>X.jl Example: @tex

Robert Moss

Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305

mossr@cs.stanford.edu

August 17, 2020

## 1 Loss Function

In mathematical optimization, statistics, decision theory and machine learning, a *loss function* or *cost function* is a function that maps an event or values of one or more variables onto a real number intuitively representing some “cost” associated with the event.<sup>1</sup> An optimization problem seeks to minimize a loss function. An objective function is either a loss function or its negative (sometimes called a *reward function* or a *utility function*), in which case it is to be maximized.

$$J(\theta) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \left[ -y^{(i)} \log(h_{\theta}(x^{(i)})) - (1 - y^{(i)}) \log(1 - h_{\theta}(x^{(i)})) \right] \quad (1)$$

```
1 function loss_function(theta, X, y)
2     m = length(y) # number of training examples
3     grad = zeros(size(theta))
4     h = sigmoid(X * theta)
5     J = 1/m * sum((-y'*log(h))-(1.-y)*log(1.-h))
6     grad = 1/m*(X'*(h-y))
7     return (J, grad)
8 end
```

---

<sup>1</sup>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Loss\\_function](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Loss_function)