

22-8-25

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## LAB-5

Aim: To study different activation functions used in neural networks.

### Objective:

- To explore commonly used activation functions.
- To analyze their mathematical behavior and impact on learning.
- To understand the importance of non-linearity in deep neural networks.

### Pseudo Code:

1. Define different activation functions: Sigmoid, Tanh, ReLU, Leaky ReLU, Softmax.
2. Input a range of values.
3. Apply each activation function to the input.
4. Observe the output curve.
5. Compare function based on their gradient.

### Observation:

Sigmoid: Smooth, maps values.

Tanh: Similar to Sigmoid.

### Formula:

1) Sigmoid =  $f(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$

2) Tanh =  $f(x) = \tanh(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$



3) ReLU = (Rectified Linear Unit)

$$f(n) = \max(0, n)$$

4) Leaky ReLU

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} a & n > 0 \\ an & n \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

5) Softmax:

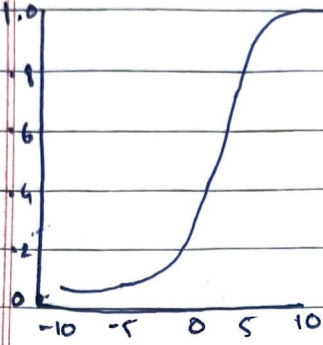
$$f(n_i) = \frac{e^{n_i}}{\sum_{j=1}^n e^{n_j}}$$

Observation Table:

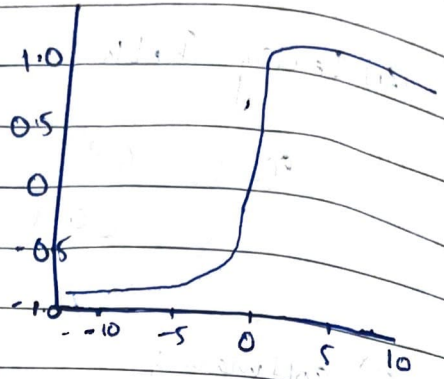
Activation fn	Output Range	Advantage	Use case
1) Sigmoid	(0, 1)	Smooth, Probabilistic Output	Binary classification
2) Tanh	(-1, 1)	Centered around 0, better than sigmoid.	Hidden layer (older networks).
3) ReLU	(0, ∞)	Fast, Reduce computation time.	Hidden layer (Modern CNN/ANN).
4) Leaky ReLU	(-∞, ∞)	Fixes ReLU (dying) issues	Deep Hidden layer
5) Softmax	(0, 1), Sum=1	Give probability Distribution	Output layer for multi-class

Graphs:

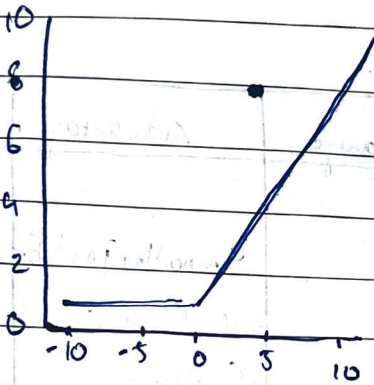
Sigmoid:



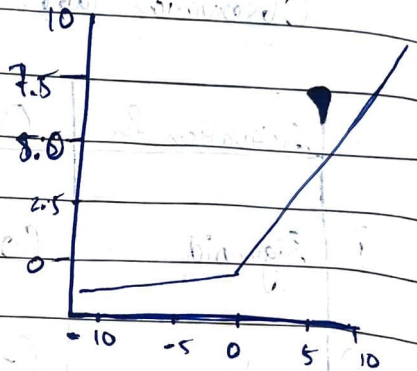
Tanh



ReLU



Leaky ReLU



- ReLU and Leaky ReLU are most effective in hidden layers.
- Sigmoid and Tanh are rarely used today due to vanishing gradient.
- Softmax for multiclass classification problems.

Result:

Studied different activation functions & their roles

✓



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Code

Python 3 (ipykernel)

```
[8]: import numpy as np
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras import layers, models
import pandas as pd

activation_functions = [
    'relu', 'sigmoid', 'tanh', 'softplus', 'softsign',
    'elu', 'selu', 'gelu', 'exponential'
]

np.random.seed(42)
x_input = np.linspace(-5, 5, 100).reshape(-1, 1)

results = {
    'Activation Function': [],
    'Output Range': []
}

for act in activation_functions:
    model = models.Sequential([
        layers.Input(shape=(1,)),
        layers.Dense(1, activation=act)
    ])
    y_output = model.predict(x_input, verbose=0)
    y_min, y_max = np.min(y_output), np.max(y_output)
    results['Activation Function'].append(act)
    results['Output Range'].append(f"[{y_min:.3f}, {y_max:.3f}]")
```

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Code

Python 3 (ipykernel)

```
    ]
    y_output = model.predict(x_input, verbose=0)
    y_min, y_max = np.min(y_output), np.max(y_output)
    results['Activation Function'].append(act)
    results['Output Range'].append(f"[{y_min:.3f}, {y_max:.3f}]")

    results_df = pd.DataFrame(results)

    for i in range(0, len(results_df), 3):
        print(results_df.iloc[i:i+3])
        print("-"*40)

    results_df.to_csv("activation_function_observation.csv", index=False)
```

	Activation Function	Output Range
0	relu	[0.000, 7.692]
1	sigmoid	[0.445, 0.555]
2	tanh	[-1.000, 1.000]
-----		
3	softplus	[0.032, 3.455]
4	softsign	[-0.748, 0.748]
5	elu	[-0.748, 1.380]
-----		
6	selu	[-1.748, 5.462]
7	gelu	[-0.170, 1.495]
8	exponential	[0.058, 17.189]

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