



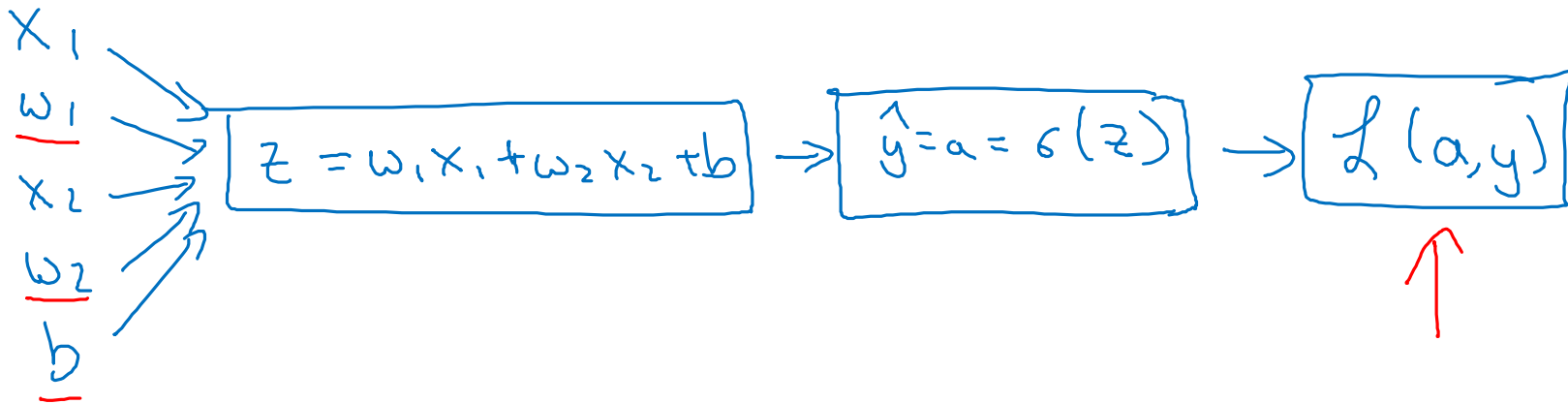
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Basics of Neural Network Programming

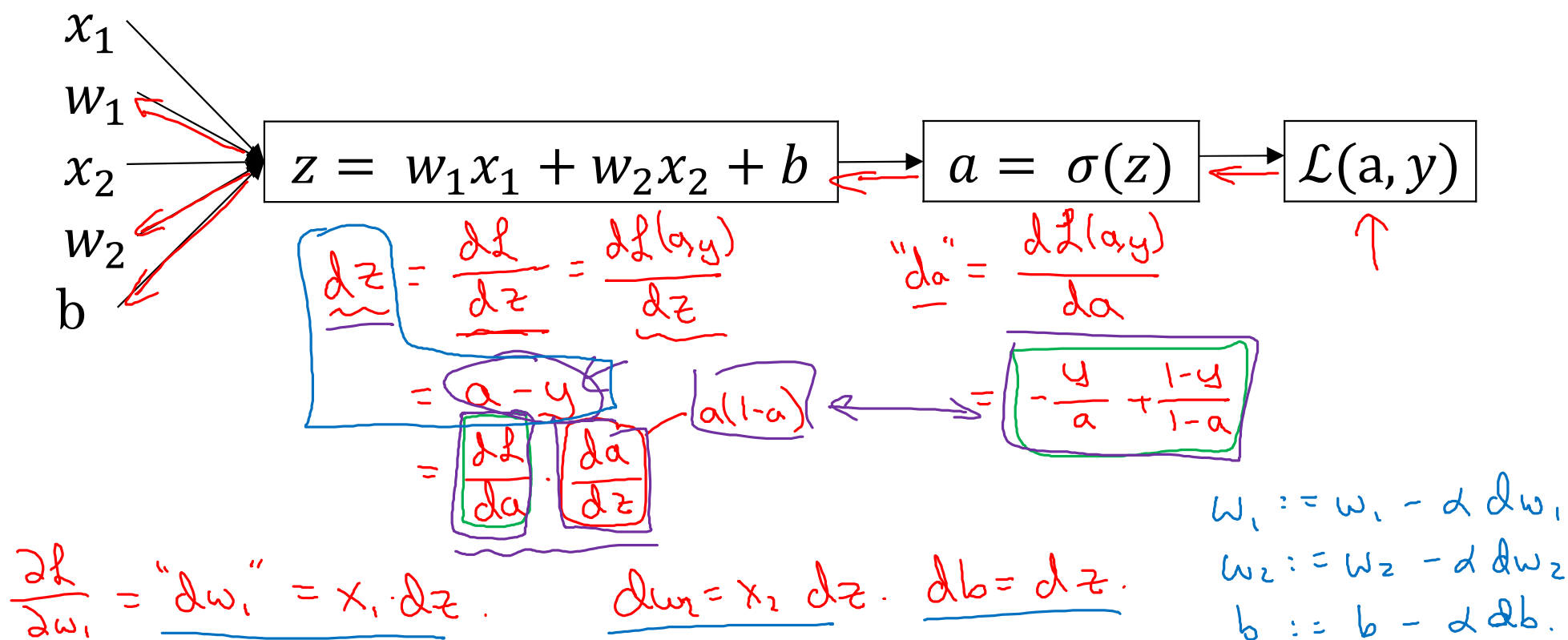
Logistic Regression
Gradient descent

Logistic regression recap

- $z = w^T x + b$
- $\hat{y} = a = \sigma(\underline{z})$
- $\mathcal{L}(a, y) = -(y \log(a) + (1 - y) \log(1 - a))$



Logistic regression derivatives





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Basics of Neural Network Programming

Gradient descent
on m examples

Logistic regression on m examples

$$\underline{J(w, b)} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \underline{\ell(a^{(i)}, y^{(i)})}$$

$$\rightarrow a^{(i)} = \hat{y}^{(i)} = \sigma(z^{(i)}) = \sigma(w^T x^{(i)} + b)$$

$$(x^{(i)}, y^{(i)})$$

$$\underline{dw_1^{(i)}}, \underline{dw_2^{(i)}}, \underline{db^{(i)}}$$

$$\underline{\frac{\partial}{\partial w_1} J(w, b)} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial w_1} \ell(a^{(i)}, y^{(i)})}_{\underline{dw_1^{(i)}} - (x^{(i)}, y^{(i)})}$$

Logistic regression on m examples

$$J=0; \quad \underline{dw_1}=0; \quad \underline{dw_2}=0; \quad \underline{db}=0$$

→ For $i=1$ to m

$$z^{(i)} = w^T x^{(i)} + b$$

$$a^{(i)} = \sigma(z^{(i)})$$

$$J += -[y^{(i)} \log a^{(i)} + (1-y^{(i)}) \log(1-a^{(i)})]$$

$$\underline{dz^{(i)}} = a^{(i)} - y^{(i)}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \uparrow \\ dw_1 += x_1^{(i)} dz^{(i)} \\ dw_2 += x_2^{(i)} dz^{(i)} \\ db += dz^{(i)} \\ \downarrow \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \uparrow \\ n=2 \\ \downarrow \end{array}$$

$$J /= m \leftarrow$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} dw_1 /= m & ; & dw_2 /= m; db /= m. \leftarrow \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \quad \uparrow \end{array}$$

$$dw_1 = \frac{\partial J}{\partial w_1}$$

$$w_1 := w_1 - \alpha \underline{dw_1}$$

$$w_2 := w_2 - \alpha \underline{dw_2}$$

$$b := b - \alpha \underline{db}$$

Vectorization