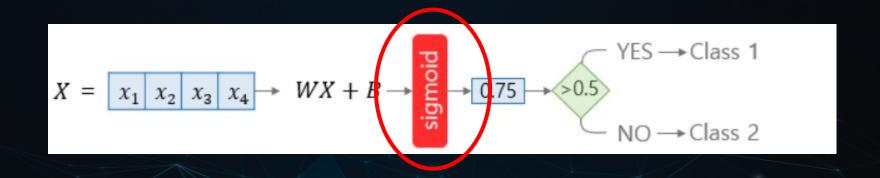
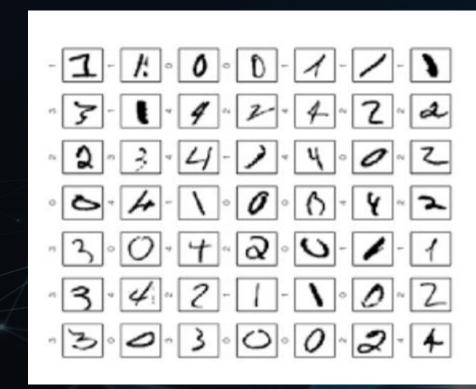
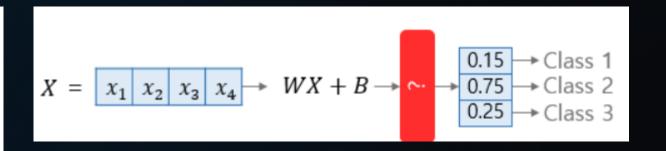


In Logistic Regression

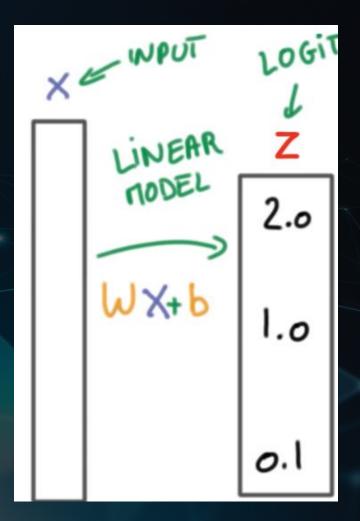






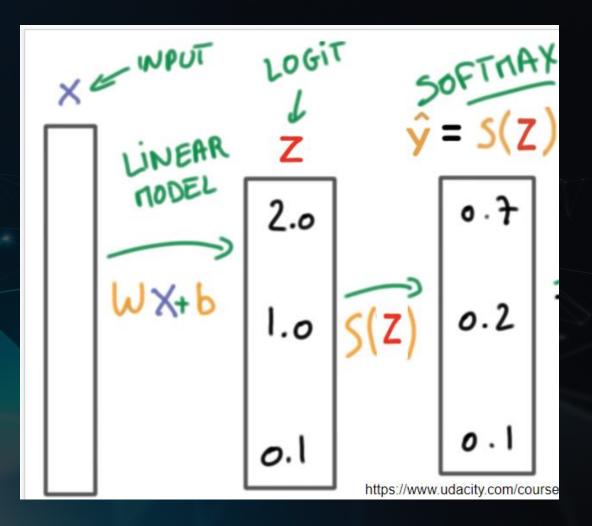
#### Softmax function

$$softmax(z) = [rac{e^{z_1}}{\sum_{j=1}^3 e^{z_j}} \; rac{e^{z_2}}{\sum_{j=1}^3 e^{z_j}} \; rac{e^{z_3}}{\sum_{j=1}^3 e^{z_j}}]$$



#### Softmax function

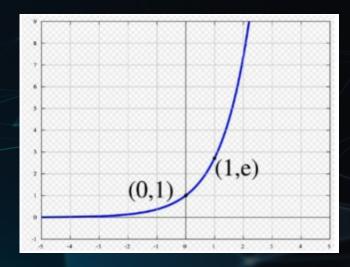
$$softmax(z) = [rac{e^{z_1}}{\sum_{j=1}^3 e^{z_j}} \; rac{e^{z_2}}{\sum_{j=1}^3 e^{z_j}} \; rac{e^{z_3}}{\sum_{j=1}^3 e^{z_j}}]$$



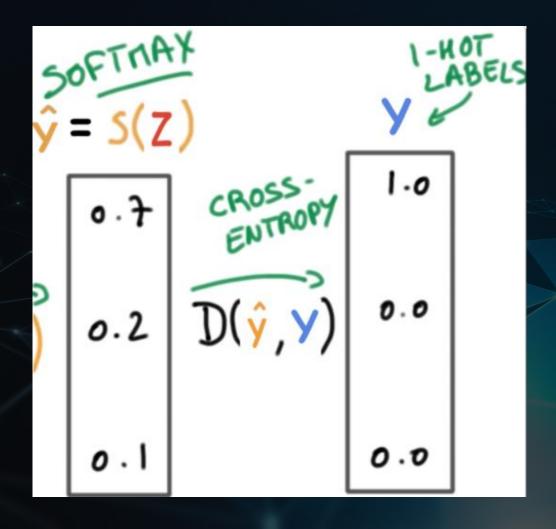
Why 'e'?

$$softmax(z) = [rac{e^{z_1}}{\sum_{j=1}^3 e^{z_j}} \; rac{e^{z_2}}{\sum_{j=1}^3 e^{z_j}} \; rac{e^{z_3}}{\sum_{j=1}^3 e^{z_j}}]$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}e^x = e^x$$



#### Cost function



$$cost(W) = -\sum_{j=1}^k y_j \ log(p_j)$$

$$cost(W) = -rac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^k y_j^{(i)} \; log(p_j^{(i)})$$

#### Logistic Regresssion Cost function

$$cost(W) = -(y \log H(X) + (1-y) \log (1-H(X)))$$

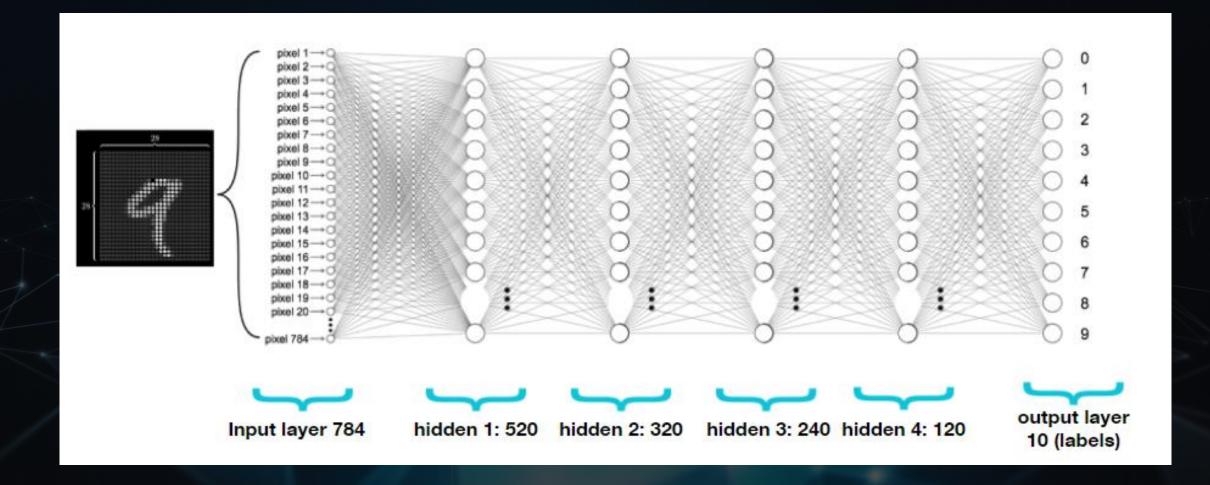
$$y->y1$$
 (1-y)->y2  
H(x)->p1 (1-H(x))->p2

$$-(y_1 log(p_1) + y_2 log(p_2))$$

$$-(\sum_{i=1}^2 y_i \ log \ p_i)$$

Softmax Regresssion Cost function

$$cost(W) = -\sum_{j=1}^k y_j \ log(p_j)$$



```
class Net(nn.Module):
   def __init__(self):
       super(Net, self).__init__()
       self.11 = nn.Linear(784, 520)
       self.12 = nn.Linear(520, 320)
       self.13 = nn.Linear(320, 240)
       self.14 = nn.Linear(240, 120)
       self.15 = nn.Linear(120, 10)
   def forward(self, x):
       x = x.view(-1, 784) # Flatten the data (n, 1, 28, 28)-> (n, 784)
       x = F.relu(self.11(x))
       x = F.relu(self.12(x))
       x = F.relu(self.13(x))
       v = F relu(self | M(x))
       return self.15(x)
```

```
criterion = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
for batch idx, (data, target) in enumerate(train loader):
    data, target = Variable(data), Variable(target)
    optimizer.zero grad()
    output = model(data)
   loss = criterion(output, target)
    loss.backward()
    optimizer.step()
```

```
def train(epoch):
   model.train()
    for batch_idx, (data, target) in enumerate(train_loader):
       data, target = data.to(device), target.to(device)
       optimizer.zero_grad()
       output = model(data)
       loss = criterion(output, target)
       loss.backward()
       optimizer.step()
       if batch_idx % 10 == 0:
           print('Train Epoch: {} | Batch Status: {}/{} ({:,0f}%) | Loss: {:,6f}',format(
              epoch, batch_idx * len(data), len(train_loader.dataset),
              100. * batch_idx / len(train_loader), loss.item()))
def test():
   model.eval()
   test_loss = 0
   correct = 0
    for data, target in test_loader:
       data, target = data.to(device), target.to(device)
       output = model(data)
       # sum up batch loss
       test_loss += criterion(output, target).item()
       # get the index of the max
       pred = output.data.max(1, keepdim=True)[1]
       correct += pred.eq(target.data.view_as(pred)).cpu().sum()
   test_loss /= len(test_loader.dataset)
   f'({100, * correct / len(test_loader.dataset):.0f}%)')
if __name__ == '__main__':
   since = time.time()
   for epoch in range(1, 10):
       epoch_start = time.time()
       train(epoch)
       m, s = divmod(time.time() - epoch_start, 60)
       print(f'Training time: {m:.Of}m {s:.Of}s')
       m, s = divmod(time.time() - epoch_start, 60)
       print(f'Testing time: {m:.Of}m {s:.Of}s')
   m, s = divmod(time.time() - since, 60)
   print(f'Total Time: {m:.Of}m {s:.Of}s\model was trained on {device}!')
```

Test set: Average loss: 0.0016, Accuracy: 9691/10000 (97%) Testing time: Om 22s Total Time: 3m 39s Model was trained on cpu!

```
class Net(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self):
        super(Net, self).__init__()
        self.11 = nn.Linear(784, 650)
        self.12 = nn.Linear(650, 530)
        self.13 = nn.Linear(530, 420)
       self.14 = nn.Linear(420.350)
        self.15 = nn.Linear(350, 290)
        self.16 = nn.Linear(290.
       self.17 = nn.Linear(200, 150)
        self.18 = nn.Linear(150, 80)
        self.19 = nn.Linear(80, 10)
    def forward(self, x):
        x = x.view(-1, 784) # Flatten the data (n. 1. 28, 28)-> (n. 784)
       x = F.relu(self.l1(x))
       x = F.relu(self.12(x))
        x = F.relu(self.13(x))
        x = F.relu(self.14(x))
       x = F.relu(self.15(x))
        x = F.relu(self.16(x))
        x = F.relu(self.17(x))
       x = F.relu(self.18(x))
        return self.19(x)
```

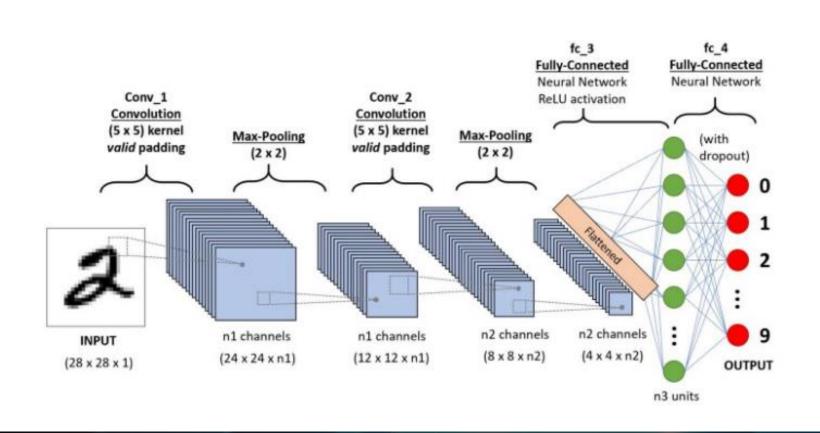
```
Test set: Average loss: 0.0361, Accuracy: 1135/10000 (11%)
Testing time: Om 30s
Total Time: 5m 17s
Model was trained on cpu!
```

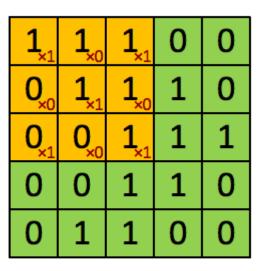
```
class Net(nn.Module):

    def __init__(self):
        super(Net, self).__init__()
        self.l1 = nn.Linear(784, 420)
        self.l2 = nn.Linear(420, 120)
        self.l3 = nn.Linear(120, 10)

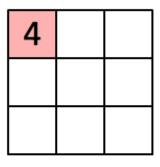
    def forward(self, x):
        x = x.view(-1, 784)  # Flatten the data (n, 1, 28, 28)-> (n, 784)
        x = F.relu(self.l1(x))
        x = F.relu(self.l2(x))
        return self.l3(x)
```

```
Test set: Average loss: 0.0022, Accuracy: 9574/10000 (96%)
Testing time: Om 28s
Total Time: 2m 18s
Model was trained on cpu!
```

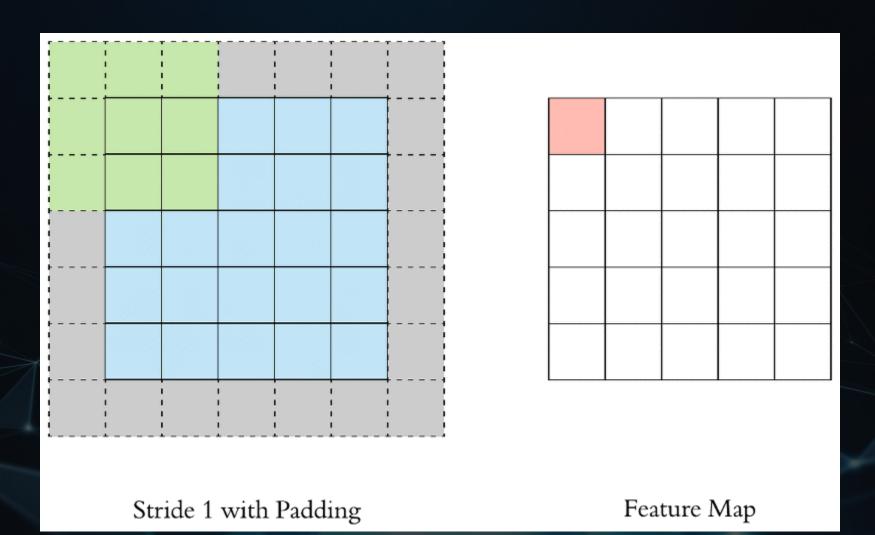


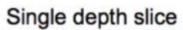


Image



Convolved Feature





1	1	2	4
5	6	7	8
3	2	1	0
1	2	3	4

max pool with 2x2 filters and stride 2

6	8	
3	4	

```
class Net(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self):
        super(Net, self).__init__()
        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(1, 10, kernel_size=5)
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(10, 20, kernel_size=5)
       self.mp = nn.MaxPnnl2d(2)
       self.fc = nn.Linear(320, 10)
    def forward(self, x):
        in_size = x.size(0)
        x = F.relu(self.mp(self.conv1(x)))-
        x = F.relu(self.mp(self.conv2(x)))
        x = x.view(in\_size, -1) # f/atten the tensor
        x = self.fc(x)
        return F.log_softmax(x)
```

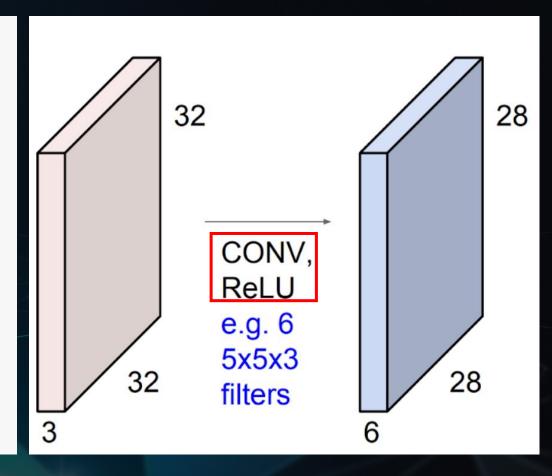
input:1x28x28 10x24x24 ->10x12x12 20x8x8 ->20x4x4=320



```
class Net(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self):
        super(Net, self).__init__()
        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(1, 10, kernel_size=5)
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(10, 20, kernel_size=5)
        self.mp = nn.MaxPool2d(2)
        self.fc = nn.Linear(???, 10)
    def forward(self, x):
        in_size = x.size(0)
        x = F.relu(self.mp(self.conv1(x)))
        x = F.relu(self.mp(self.conv2(x)))
        x = x.view(in\_size, -1) # f/atten the tensor
        x = self.fc(x)
        return F.log_softmax(x)
```

RuntimeError: mat1 and mat2 shapes cannot be multiplied (64x320 and 100x10)

```
class Net(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self):
        super(Net, self).__init__()
        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(1, 10, kernel_size=5)
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(10, 20, kernel_size=5)
        self.mp = nn.MaxPool2d(2)
        self.fc = nn.Linear(320, 10)
    def forward(self, x):
        in\_size = x.size(0)
        x = F.relu(self.mp(self.conv1(x)))
        x = F.relu(self.mp(self.conv2(x)))
        x = x.view(in_size, -1) # flatten the tensor
        x = self.fc(x)
        return F.log_softmax(x)
```



MaxPool(Relu(x)) = Relu(MaxPool(x))



```
model = Net()
optimizer = optim.SGD(model.parameters(), Ir=0.01, momentum=0.5)
def train(epoch):
    model.train()
    for batch_idx, (data, target) in enumerate(train_loader):
        data, target = Variable(data), Variable(target)
        optimizer.zero_grad()
        output = model(data)
        loss = F.nll_loss(output, target)
        loss.backward()
        optimizer.step()
        if batch_idx % 10 == 0:
            print('Train Epoch: {} [{}/{} ({:.0f}%)]\t\toss: {:.6f}'.format(
                epoch, batch_idx * len(data), len(train_loader.dataset).
                100. * batch_idx / len(train_loader), loss.item()))
def test():
    model.eval()
    test_loss = 0
    correct = ∩
    for data, target in test_loader:
        data, target = Variable(data, volatile=True), Variable(target)
        output = model(data)
        # sum up batch loss
        test_loss += F.nll_loss(output, target, size_average=False).data
        # get the index of the max log-probability
        pred = output.data.max(1, keepdim=True)[1]
        correct += pred.eq(target.data.view_as(pred)).cpu().sum()
    test_loss /= len(test_loader.dataset)
    print('\nTest set: Average loss: {:,4f}, Accuracy: {}/{} ({:.0f}%)\n',format(
        test_loss, correct, len(test_loader.dataset),
        100. * correct / len(test_loader.dataset)))
for epoch in range(1, 10):
    train(epoch)
    test()
```

