

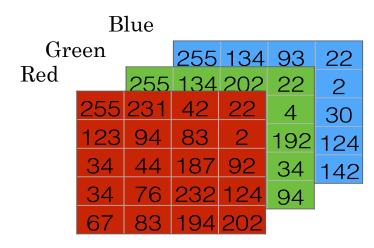
Basics of Neural Network Programming

Binary Classification

Binary Classification



1 (cat) vs 0 (non cat)



Notation



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Logistic Regression

Logistic Regression



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Logistic Regression cost function

Logistic Regression cost function

$$\hat{y} = \sigma(w^T x + b)$$
, where $\sigma(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$

Given
$$\{(x^{(1)}, y^{(1)}), \dots, (x^{(m)}, y^{(m)})\}$$
, want $\hat{y}^{(i)} \approx y^{(i)}$.

Loss (error) function:



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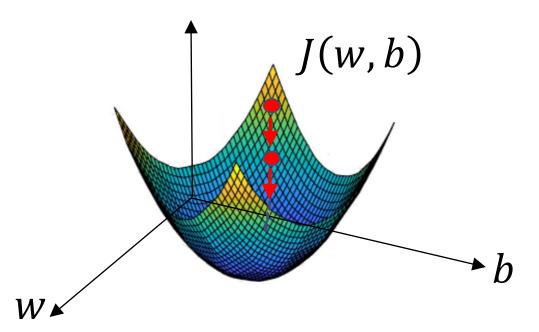
Gradient Descent

Gradient Descent

Recap:
$$\hat{y} = \sigma(w^T x + b)$$
, $\sigma(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$

$$J(w, b) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \mathcal{L}(\hat{y}^{(i)}, y^{(i)}) = -\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} y^{(i)} \log \hat{y}^{(i)} + (1 - y^{(i)}) \log(1 - \hat{y}^{(i)})$$

Want to find w, b that minimize I(w, b)



Gradient Descent



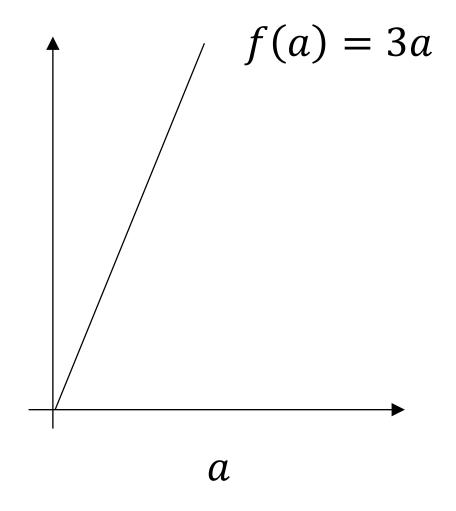


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Derivatives

deeplearning.ai

Intuition about derivatives

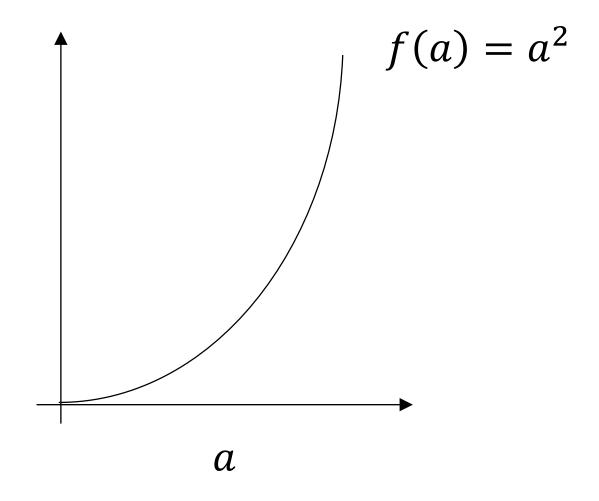




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More derivatives examples

Intuition about derivatives



More derivative examples



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Computation Graph

Computation Graph

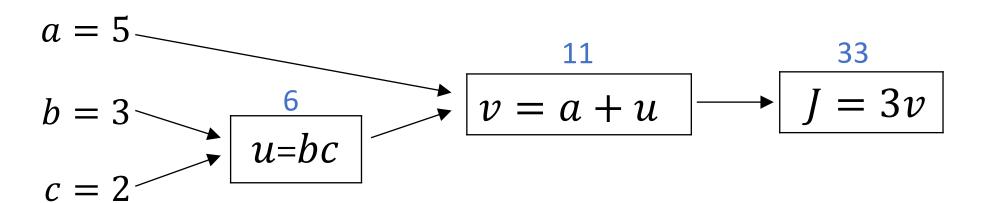


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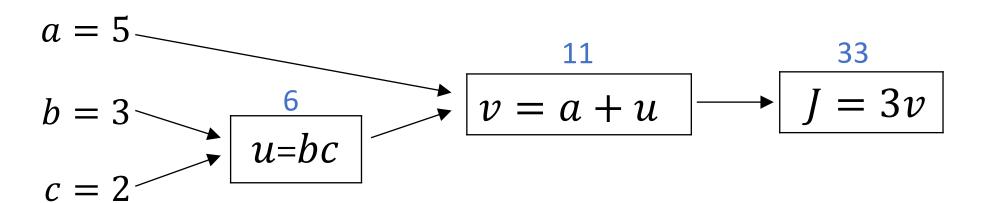
Derivatives with a Computation Graph

deeplearning.ai

Computing derivatives



Computing derivatives





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Logistic Regression Gradient descent

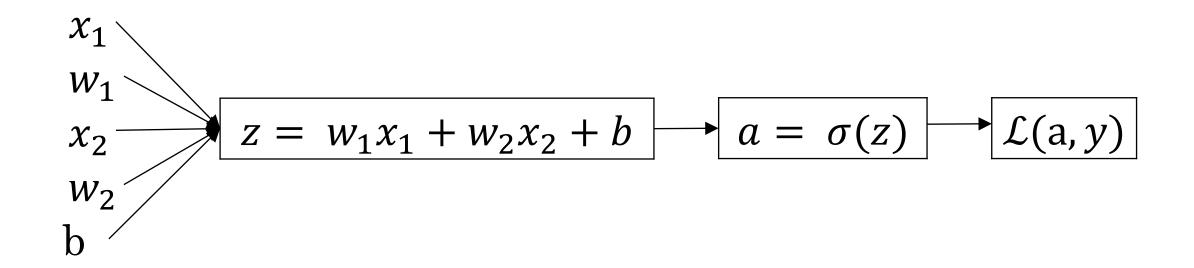
Logistic regression recap

$$z = w^{T}x + b$$

$$\hat{y} = a = \sigma(z)$$

$$\mathcal{L}(a, y) = -(y \log(a) + (1 - y) \log(1 - a))$$

Logistic regression derivatives





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Gradient descent on m examples

Logistic regression on m examples

Logistic regression on m examples



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Vectorizing Logistic Regression

Vectorizing Logistic Regression

$$z^{(1)} = w^T x^{(1)} + b$$
 $z^{(2)} = w^T x^{(2)} + b$ $z^{(3)} = w^T x^{(3)} + b$
 $a^{(1)} = \sigma(z^{(1)})$ $a^{(2)} = \sigma(z^{(2)})$ $a^{(3)} = \sigma(z^{(3)})$



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Vectorizing Logistic Regression's Gradient Computation

Vectorizing Logistic Regression

Implementing Logistic Regression

```
J = 0, dw_1 = 0, dw_2 = 0, db = 0
for i = 1 to m:
      z^{(i)} = w^T x^{(i)} + h
      a^{(i)} = \sigma(z^{(i)})
      J = -[y^{(i)} \log a^{(i)} + (1 - y^{(i)}) \log(1 - a^{(i)})]
      dz^{(i)} = a^{(i)} - v^{(i)}
      dw_1 += x_1^{(i)} dz^{(i)}
      dw_2 += x_2^{(i)} dz^{(i)}
      db += dz^{(i)}
J = J/m, dw_1 = dw_1/m, dw_2 = dw_2/m
db = db/m
```



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Broadcasting in Python

Broadcasting example

Calories from Carbs, Proteins, Fats in 100g of different foods:

```
cal = A.sum(axis = 0)
percentage = 100*A/(cal.reshape(1,4))
```

Broadcasting example

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} + 100$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 100 & 200 & 300 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 100 \\ 200 \end{bmatrix}$$

General Principle



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A note on python/ numpy vectors

Python Demo

Python / numpy vectors

```
import numpy as np
a = np.random.randn(5)
a = np.random.randn((5,1))
a = np.random.randn((1,5))
assert (a.shape = (5,1))
```