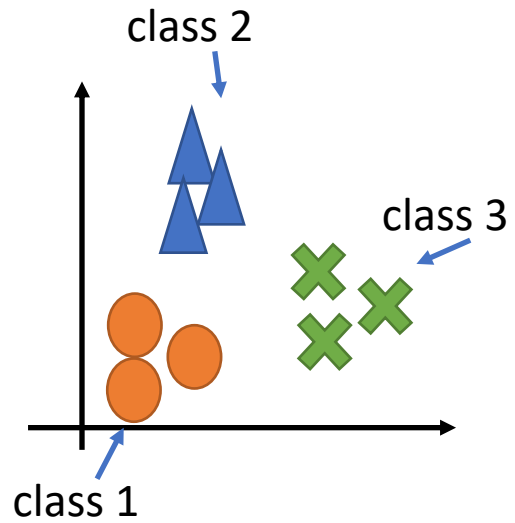


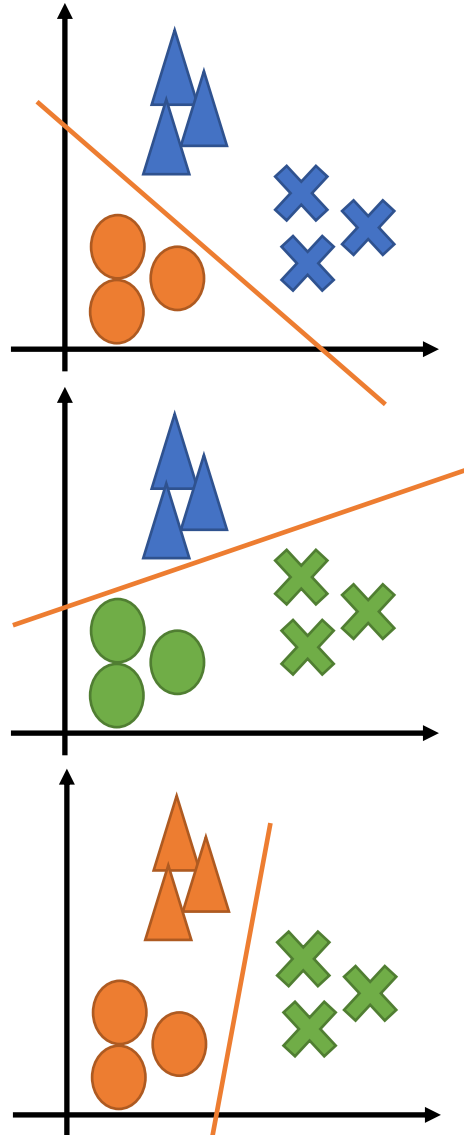
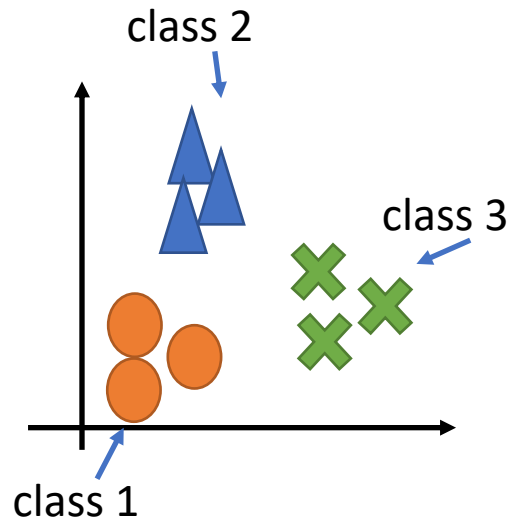
Multi-Class Classification

- One vs All



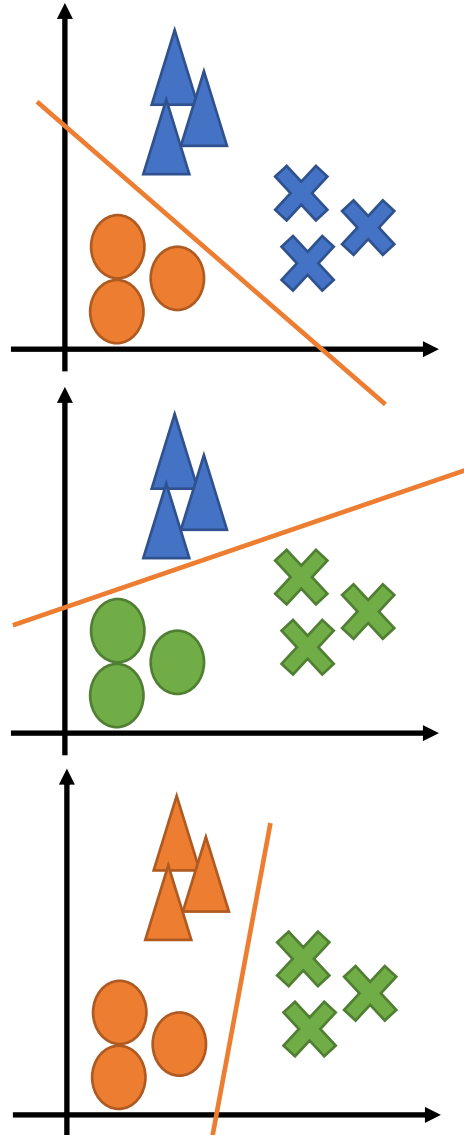
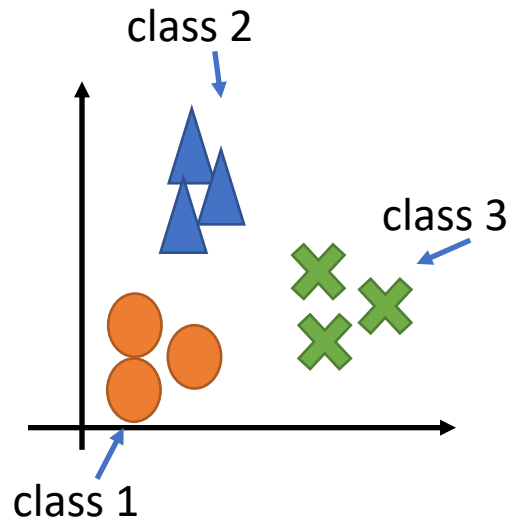
Multi-Class Classification

- One vs All



Multi-Class Classification

- One vs All



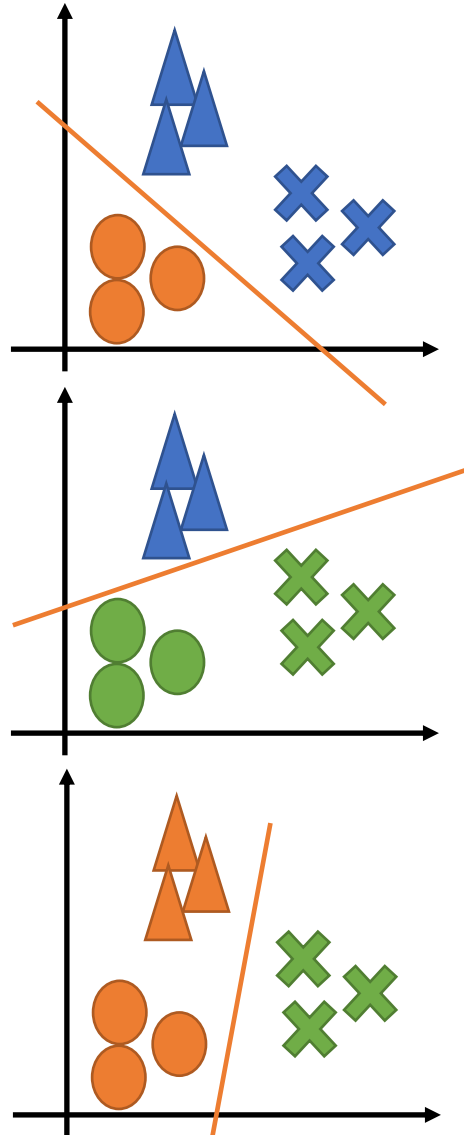
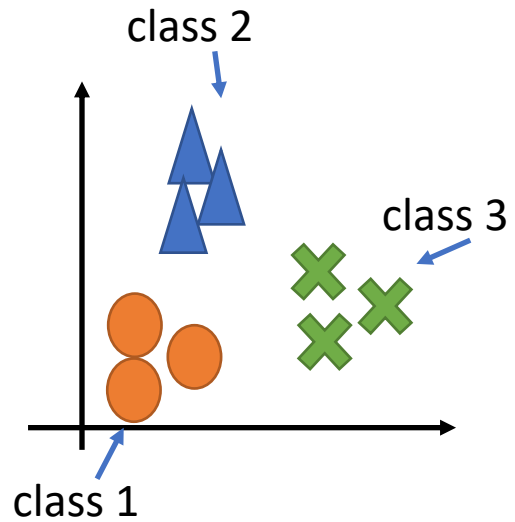
Model 1: probability in class 1

Model 2: probability in class 2

Model 3: probability in class 3

Multi-Class Classification

- One vs All



 New data



Model 1: probability in class 1

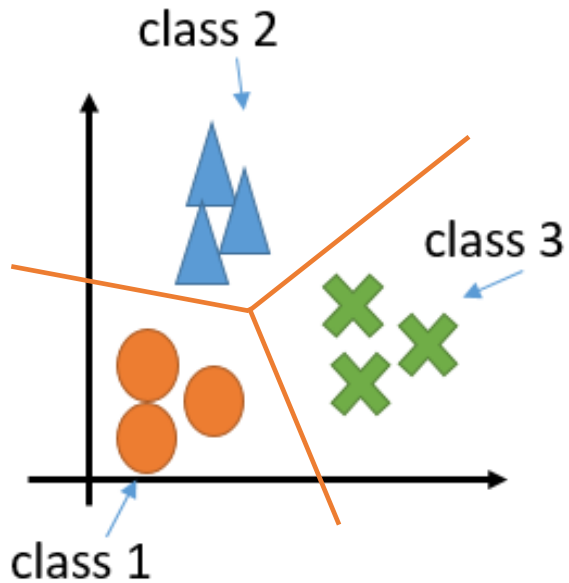
Model 2: probability in class 2

Model 3: probability in class 3

Choose a
class with
largest
probability

Multi-Class Classification

- We can also consider multi classes at the same time



C1: $w^{(1)T}x \rightarrow e^{w^{(1)T}x}$

C2: $w^{(2)T}x \rightarrow e^{w^{(2)T}x}$

C3: $w^{(3)T}x \rightarrow e^{w^{(3)T}x}$

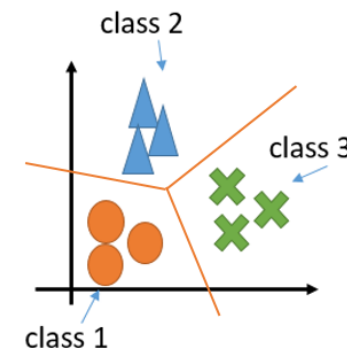
$y_1 = \frac{e^{w^{(1)T}x}}{e^{w^{(1)T}x} + e^{w^{(2)T}x} + e^{w^{(3)T}x}}$

$y_2 = \frac{e^{w^{(2)T}x}}{e^{w^{(1)T}x} + e^{w^{(2)T}x} + e^{w^{(3)T}x}}$

$y_3 = \frac{e^{w^{(3)T}x}}{e^{w^{(1)T}x} + e^{w^{(2)T}x} + e^{w^{(3)T}x}}$

Multi-Class Classification

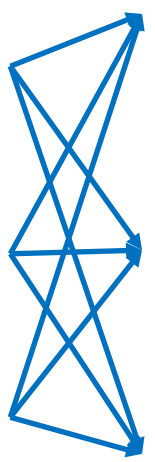
- We can also consider multi classes at the same time



C1: $w^{(1)T}x \longrightarrow e^{w^{(1)T}x}$

C2: $w^{(2)T}x \longrightarrow e^{w^{(2)T}x}$

C3: $w^{(3)T}x \longrightarrow e^{w^{(3)T}x}$

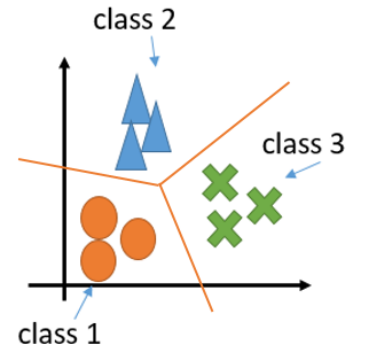

$$y_1 = \frac{e^{w^{(1)T}x}}{e^{w^{(1)T}x} + e^{w^{(2)T}x} + e^{w^{(3)T}x}} \quad \hat{y}_1$$
$$y_2 = \frac{e^{w^{(2)T}x}}{e^{w^{(1)T}x} + e^{w^{(2)T}x} + e^{w^{(3)T}x}} \quad \hat{y}_2$$
$$y_3 = \frac{e^{w^{(3)T}x}}{e^{w^{(1)T}x} + e^{w^{(2)T}x} + e^{w^{(3)T}x}} \quad \hat{y}_3$$

\longleftrightarrow

In Optimization: the loss function is $-\sum_{i=1}^3 \hat{y}_i \ln y_i$

Multi-Class Classification

- We can also consider multi classes at the same time



$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 \text{C1: } w^{(1)T}x & \longrightarrow & e^{w^{(1)T}x} \\
 \text{C2: } w^{(2)T}x & \longrightarrow & e^{w^{(2)T}x} \\
 \text{C3: } w^{(3)T}x & \longrightarrow & e^{w^{(3)T}x}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y_1 &= \frac{e^{w^{(1)T}x}}{e^{w^{(1)T}x} + e^{w^{(2)T}x} + e^{w^{(3)T}x}} & \hat{y}_1 \\
 y_2 &= \frac{e^{w^{(2)T}x}}{e^{w^{(1)T}x} + e^{w^{(2)T}x} + e^{w^{(3)T}x}} & \hat{y}_2 \\
 y_3 &= \frac{e^{w^{(3)T}x}}{e^{w^{(1)T}x} + e^{w^{(2)T}x} + e^{w^{(3)T}x}} & \hat{y}_3
 \end{aligned}$$

↔

If x is in C1,

the output $\begin{bmatrix} \hat{y}_1 \\ \hat{y}_2 \\ \hat{y}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

If x is in C2,

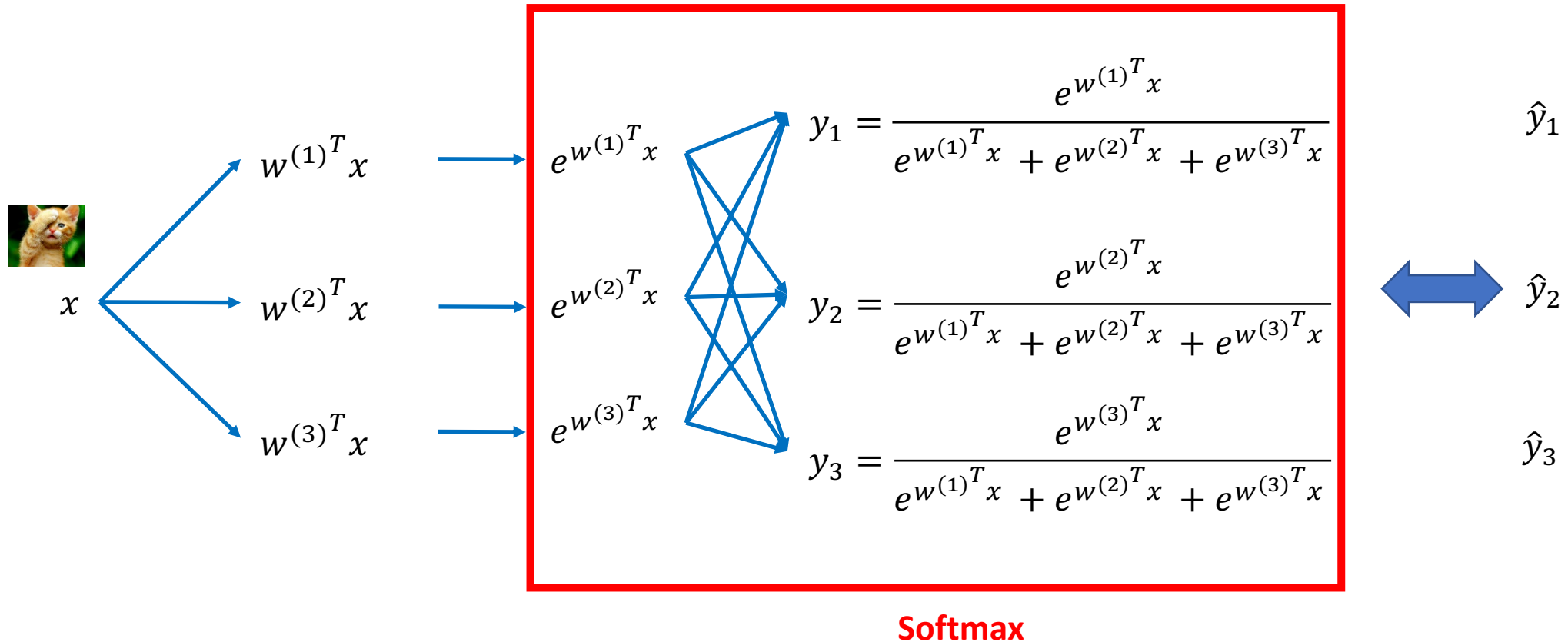
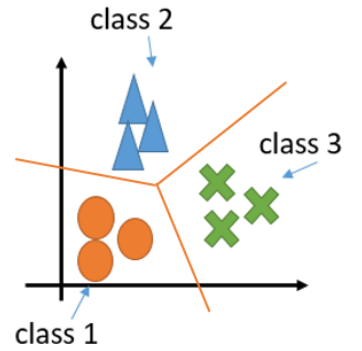
the output $\begin{bmatrix} \hat{y}_1 \\ \hat{y}_2 \\ \hat{y}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

If x is in C3,

the output $\begin{bmatrix} \hat{y}_1 \\ \hat{y}_2 \\ \hat{y}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

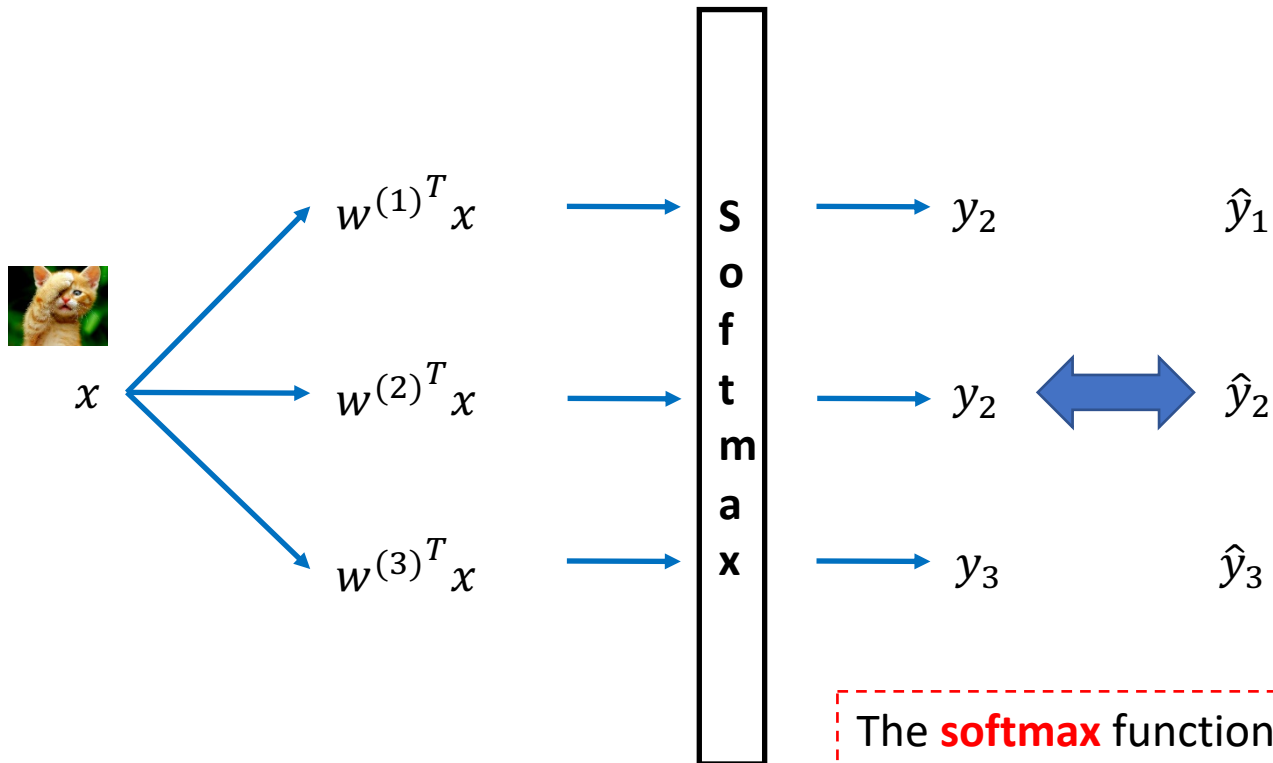
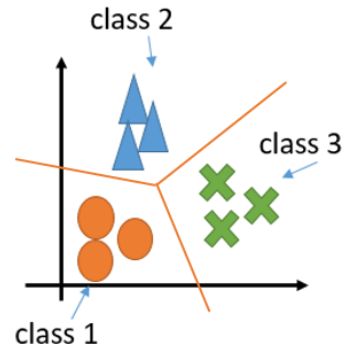
Multi-Class Classification

- Consider multi classes at the same time



Multi-Class Classification

- Consider multi classes at the same time



The **softmax** function is often used in the final layer of neural networks, which are applied to classification problems

CECS 456: Machine Learning (Spring 2020)

1. In softmax regression (Multinomial Logistic Regression), we compute the probability $P(y = k|x)$ for each value of $k = 1, 2, \dots, K$ as

$$\begin{bmatrix} P(y = 1|x) \\ P(y = 2|x) \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ P(y = K|x) \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sum_{j=1}^K \exp(\theta_j^T x)} \begin{bmatrix} \exp(\theta_1^T x) \\ \exp(\theta_2^T x) \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \exp(\theta_K^T x) \end{bmatrix},$$

where θ_j are the parameters.

Show that when $K = 2$, softmax regression reduces to the two-class logistic regression problem.