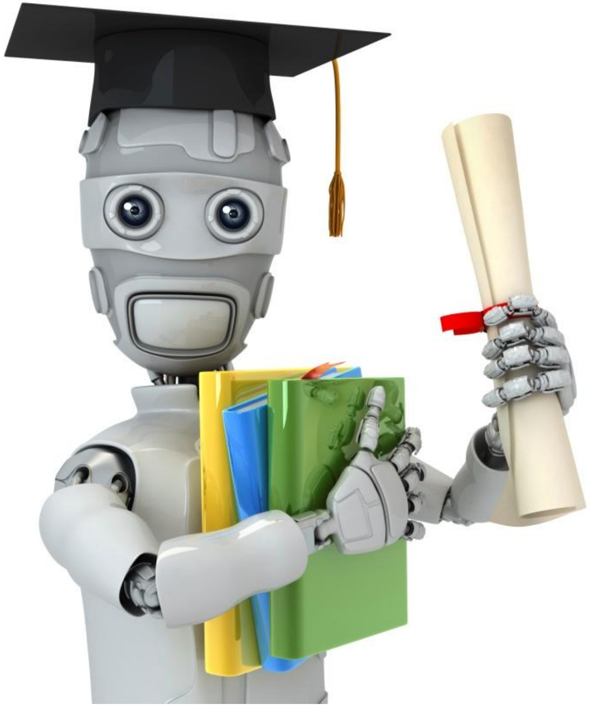


Machine Learning

Logistic Regression

Classification

Classification

Email: Spam / Not Spam?

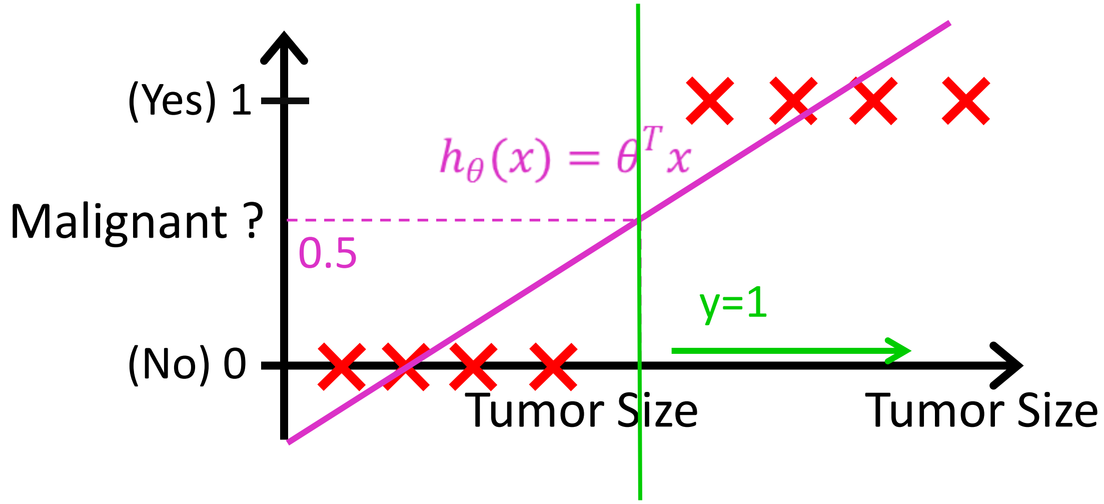
Online Transactions: Fraudulent (Yes / No)?

Tumor: Malignant / Benign ?

$$y \in \{0, 1\}$$

0: “Negative Class” (e.g., benign tumor)

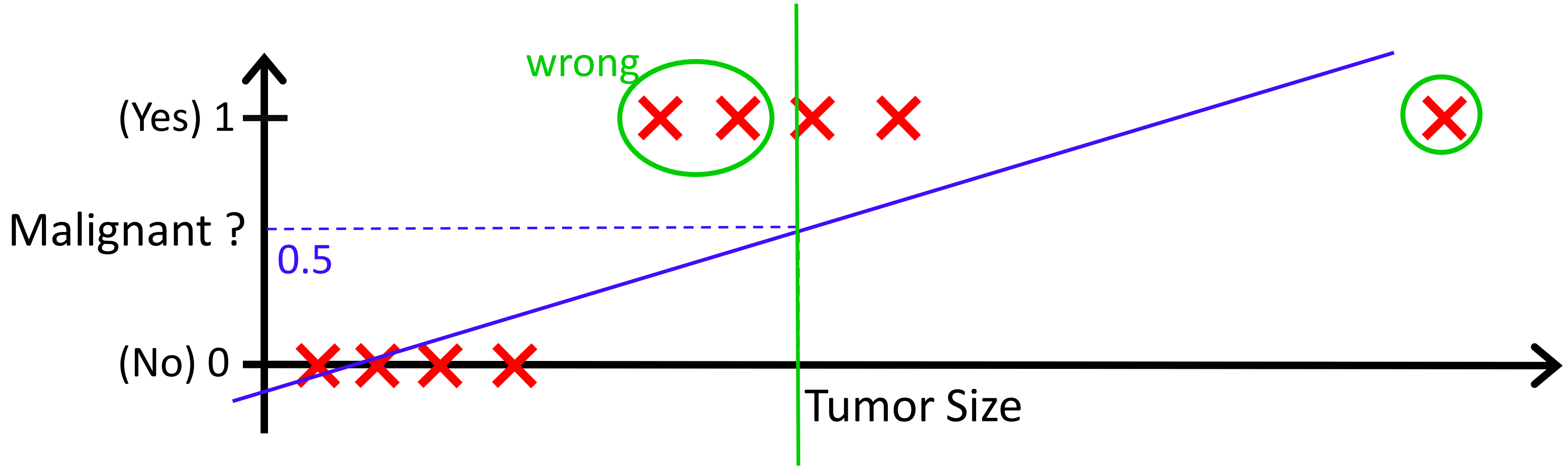
1: “Positive Class” (e.g., malignant tumor)



Threshold classifier output $h_\theta(x)$ at 0.5:

If $h_\theta(x) \geq 0.5$, predict "y = 1"

If $h_\theta(x) < 0.5$, predict "y = 0"



Threshold classifier output $h_\theta(x)$ at 0.5:

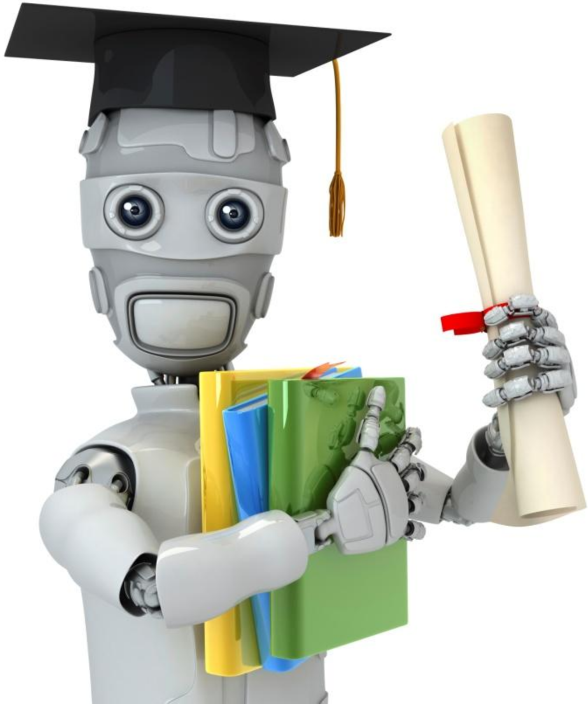
If $h_\theta(x) \geq 0.5$, predict "y = 1"

If $h_\theta(x) < 0.5$, predict "y = 0"

Classification: y = 0 or 1

$h_\theta(x)$ can be > 1 or < 0

Logistic Regression: $0 \leq h_\theta(x) \leq 1$
(a classification algorithm)



Machine Learning

Logistic Regression

Hypothesis Representation

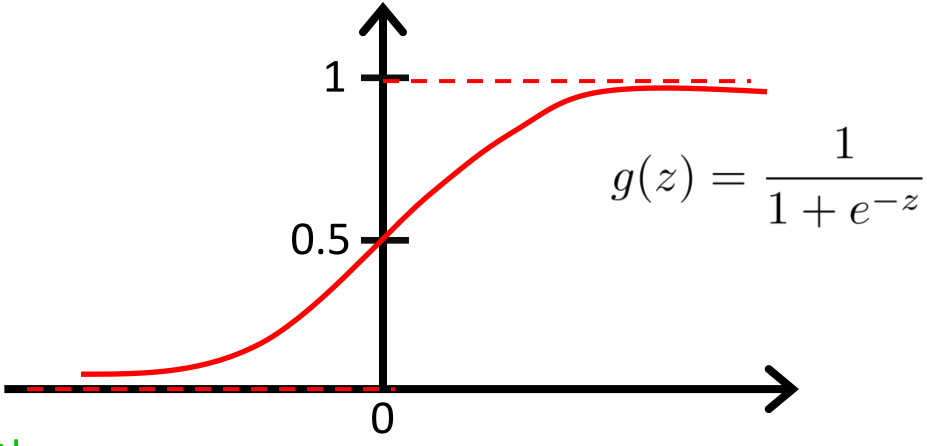
Logistic Regression Model

Want $0 \le h_\theta(x) \le 1$

$$h_\theta(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-\theta^T x}}$$

$$h_\theta(x) = g(\ \theta^T x\ )$$

$$g(z) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-z}}$$



Sigmoid function

Logistic function

Mean the same thing

Interpretation of Hypothesis Output

$h_\theta(x)$ = estimated probability that y = 1 on input x

Example: If $x = \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \text{tumorSize} \end{bmatrix}$

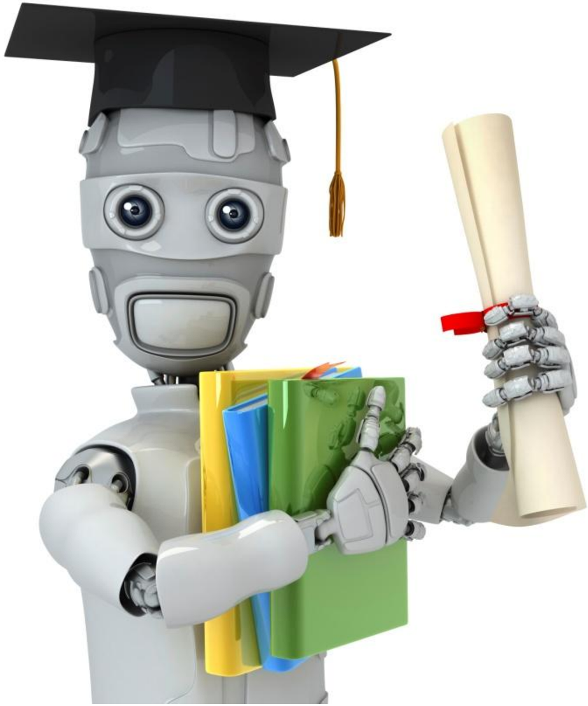
$$h_\theta(x) = 0.7$$

Tell patient that 70% chance of tumor being malignant

$$h_\theta(x) = P(y = 1|x; \theta)$$

"probability that y = 1, given x, parameterized by θ"

$$P(y = 0|x; \theta) + P(y = 1|x; \theta) = 1$$
$$P(y = 0|x; \theta) = 1 - P(y = 1|x; \theta)$$



Machine Learning

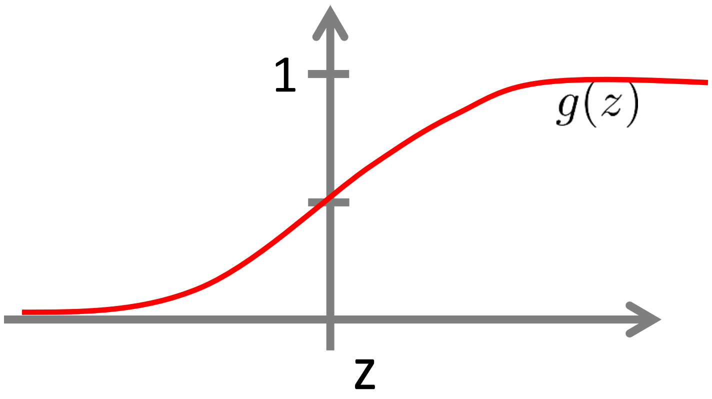
Logistic Regression

Decision boundary

Logistic regression

$$h_\theta(x) = g(\theta^T x)$$

$$g(z) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-z}}$$



Suppose predict "$y = 1$" if $h_\theta(x) \geq 0.5$

$g(z) \geq 0.5$ When z≥0

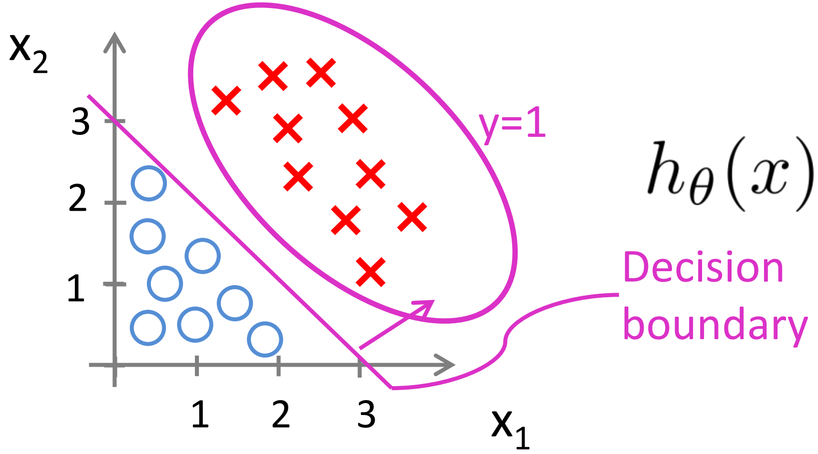
So $h_\theta(x) = g(\theta^T x) \geq 0.5$ When $\theta^T x \geq 0$

predict "$y = 0$" if $h_\theta(x) < 0.5$

g(z) ≤ 0.5 When z<0

So $h_\theta(x) = g(\theta^T x) < 0.5$ When $\theta^T x < 0$

Decision Boundary



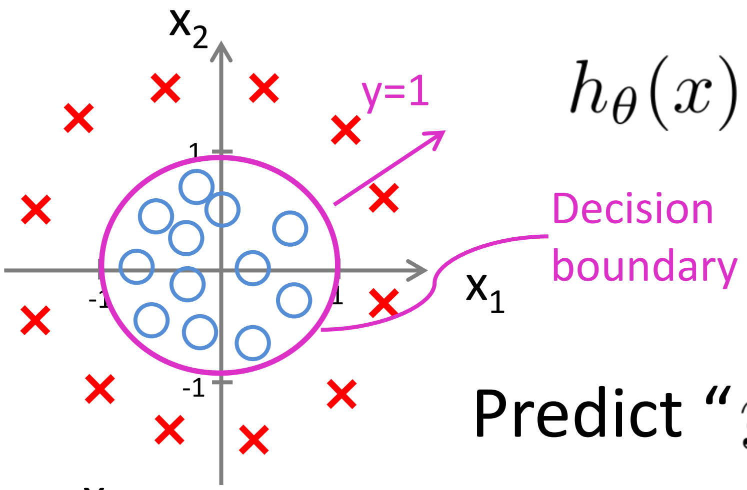
$$h_\theta(x) = g(\theta_0 + \theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2)$$

$\theta_0 = -3$, $\theta_1 = 1$, $\theta_2 = 1$

Predict "$y = 1$" if $-3 + x_1 + x_2 \geq 0$

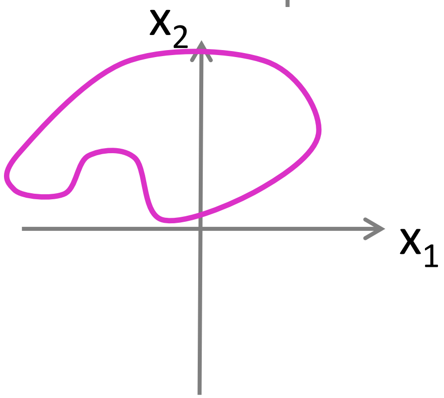
Andrew Ng

Non-linear decision boundaries



$$h_\theta(x) = g(\overset{-1}{\theta_0} + \overset{0}{\theta_1} x_1 + \overset{0}{\theta_2} x_2 + \underset{1}{\theta_3} x_1^2 + \underset{1}{\theta_4} x_2^2)$$

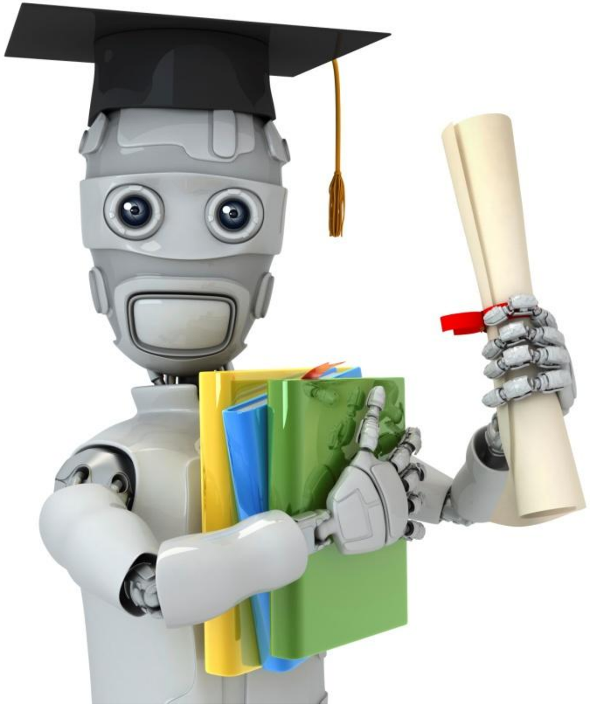
Predict "$y = 1$" if $-1 + x_1^2 + x_2^2 \geq 0$



$$h_\theta(x) = g(\theta_0 + \theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2 + \theta_3 x_1^2 + \theta_4 x_1^2 x_2 + \theta_5 x_1^2 x_2^2 + \theta_6 x_1^3 x_2 + \dots)$$

Logistic Regression

Cost function



Machine Learning

Training set: $\{(x^{(1)}, y^{(1)}), (x^{(2)}, y^{(2)}), \cdots, (x^{(m)}, y^{(m)})\}$

m examples $\quad x \in \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \\ \dots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} \quad x_0 = 1, y \in \{0, 1\}$

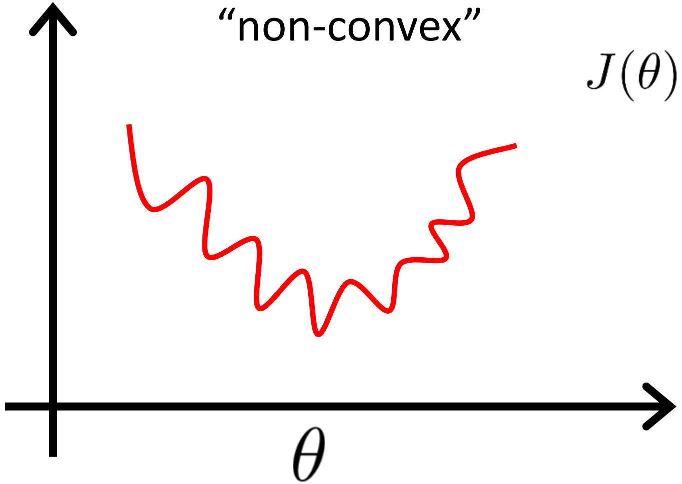
$$h_\theta(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\theta^T x}}$$

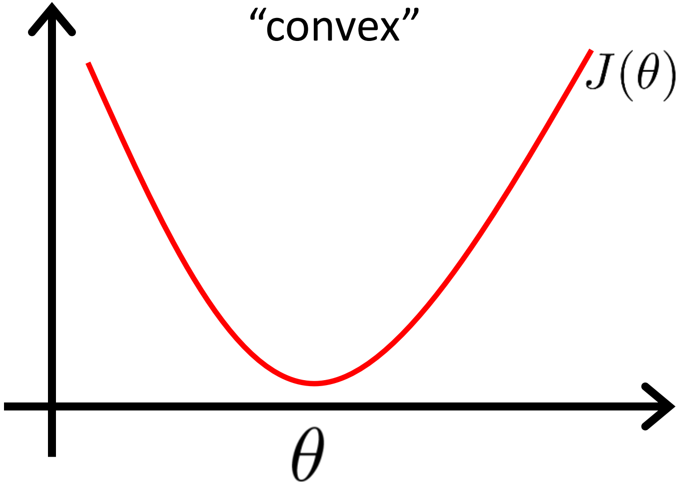
How to choose parameters θ ?

Cost function

Linear regression: $J(\theta) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{1}{2} \left(h_\theta(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)} \right)^2$

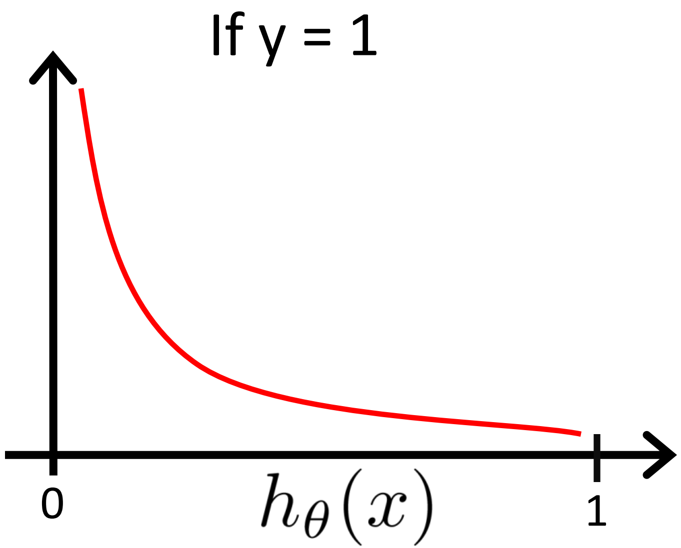
$$\mathrm{Cost}(h_\theta(x^{(i)}), y^{(i)}) = \frac{1}{2} \left(h_\theta(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)} \right)^2$$





Logistic regression cost function

$$\mathrm{Cost}(h_\theta(x), y) = \begin{cases} -\log(h_\theta(x)) & \text{if } y = 1 \\ -\log(1 - h_\theta(x)) & \text{if } y = 0 \end{cases}$$



$\mathrm{Cost} = 0 \text{ if } y = 1, h_\theta(x) = 1$

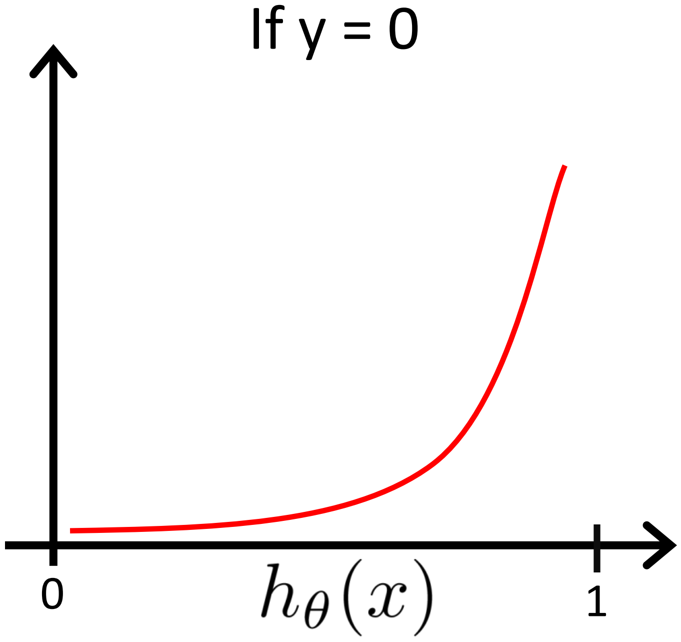
But as $h_\theta(x) \rightarrow 0$

$Cost \rightarrow \infty$

Captures intuition that if $h_\theta(x) = 0$, (predict $P(y = 1|x;\theta) = 0$), but $y = 1$, we'll penalize learning algorithm by a very large cost.

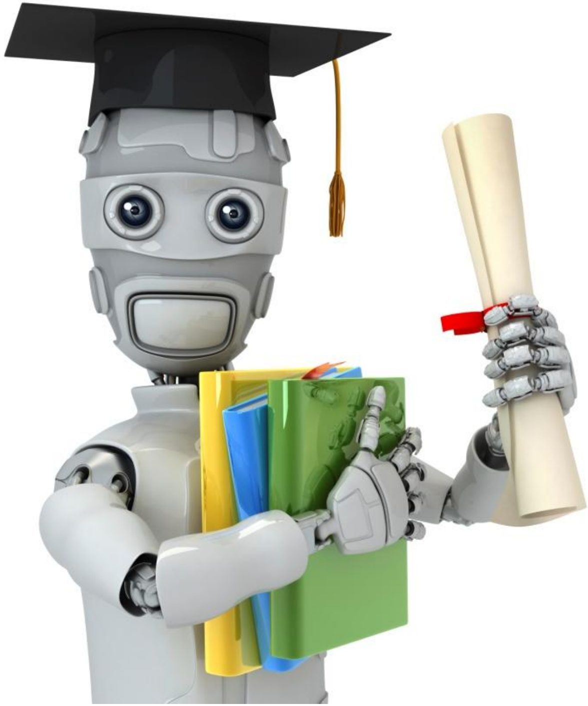
Logistic regression cost function

$$\mathrm{Cost}(h_\theta(x), y) = \begin{cases} -\log(h_\theta(x)) & \text{if } y = 1 \\ -\log(1 - h_\theta(x)) & \text{if } y = 0 \end{cases}$$



If y=0 and theta->0, then cost->0.
If y=0 and theta->1, then cost->infinity.

This is the motivation of using a cost function in the form.



Machine Learning

Logistic Regression

Simplified cost function and gradient descent

Logistic regression cost function

$$J(\theta) = \frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m} \mathrm{Cost}(h_\theta(x^{(i)}), y^{(i)})$$

$$\mathrm{Cost}(h_\theta(x), y) = \begin{cases} -\log(h_\theta(x)) & \text{if } y = 1 \\ -\log(1 - h_\theta(x)) & \text{if } y = 0 \end{cases}$$

Note: $y = 0$ or 1 always

$$Cost(h_\theta(x), y) = -y\log(h_\theta(x)) - (1-y)\log(1 - h_\theta(x))$$

if y=1 $\quad Cost(h_\theta(x), y) = -\log(h_\theta(x))$

if y=0 $\quad Cost(h_\theta(x), y) = -\log(1 - h_\theta(x))$

Logistic regression cost function

$$J(\theta) = \frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m} \mathrm{Cost}(h_\theta(x^{(i)}), y^{(i)})$$

$$= -\frac{1}{m}[\sum_{i=1}^{m} y^{(i)} \log h_\theta(x^{(i)}) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \log (1 - h_\theta(x^{(i)}))]$$

To fit parameters θ:

$$\min_\theta J(\theta)$$

To make a prediction given new x:

Output $h_\theta(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-\theta^T x}}$

$p(y = 1|x; \theta)$

Gradient Descent

$$J(\theta) = -\frac{1}{m}[\sum_{i=1}^{m} y^{(i)} \log h_\theta(x^{(i)}) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \log (1 - h_\theta(x^{(i)}))]$$

Want $\min_\theta J(\theta)$:

Repeat $\{$

$$\theta_j := \theta_j - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} J(\theta)$$

(simultaneously update all θ_j)

$\}$

Gradient Descent

$$J(\theta) = -\frac{1}{m}[\sum_{i=1}^{m} y^{(i)} \log h_\theta(x^{(i)}) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \log (1 - h_\theta(x^{(i)}))]$$

Want $\min_\theta J(\theta)$:

$$h_\theta(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\theta^T x}}$$

Repeat $\{$

$$\theta_j := \theta_j - \alpha \sum_{i=1}^{m} (h_\theta(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)}) x_j^{(i)}$$

(simultaneously update all θ_j)

$\}$

Algorithm looks identical to linear regression!

Andrew Ng

Optimization algorithm

Cost function $J(\theta)$. Want $\min_\theta J(\theta)$.

Given θ, we have code that can compute

- $J(\theta)$
- $\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} J(\theta)$ (for $j = 0, 1, \ldots, n$)

Gradient descent:

Repeat $\{$

$$\theta_j := \theta_j - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} J(\theta)$$

$\}$

Optimization algorithm

Given θ, we have code that can compute

- $J(\theta)$
- $\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta_j} J(\theta)$ (for $j = 0, 1, \ldots, n$)

Optimization algorithms:

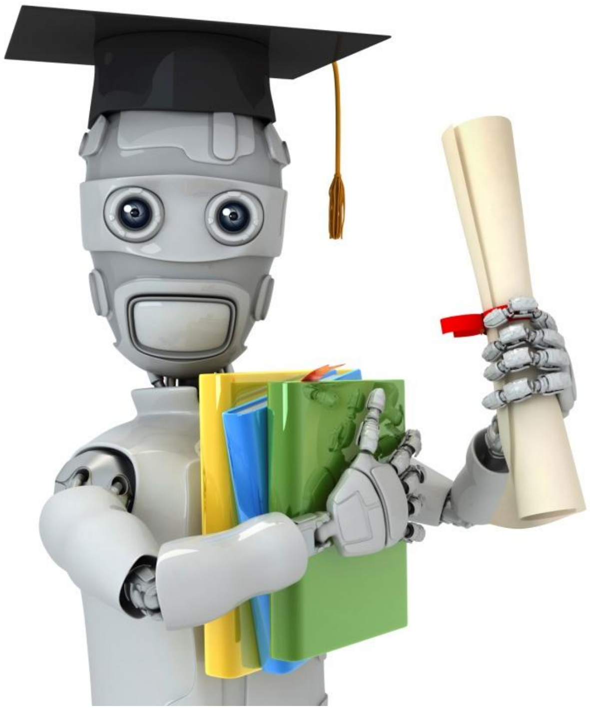
- Gradient descent
- Conjugate gradient
- BFGS
- L-BFGS
- Coordinate descent

Advantages:

- No need to manually pick α
- Often faster than gradient descent.

Disadvantages:

- More complex



Machine Learning

Logistic Regression

Multi-class classification: One-vs-all

Multiclass classification

Email foldering/tagging: Work, Friends, Family, Hobby

$y=1$ $y=2$ $y=3$ $y=4$

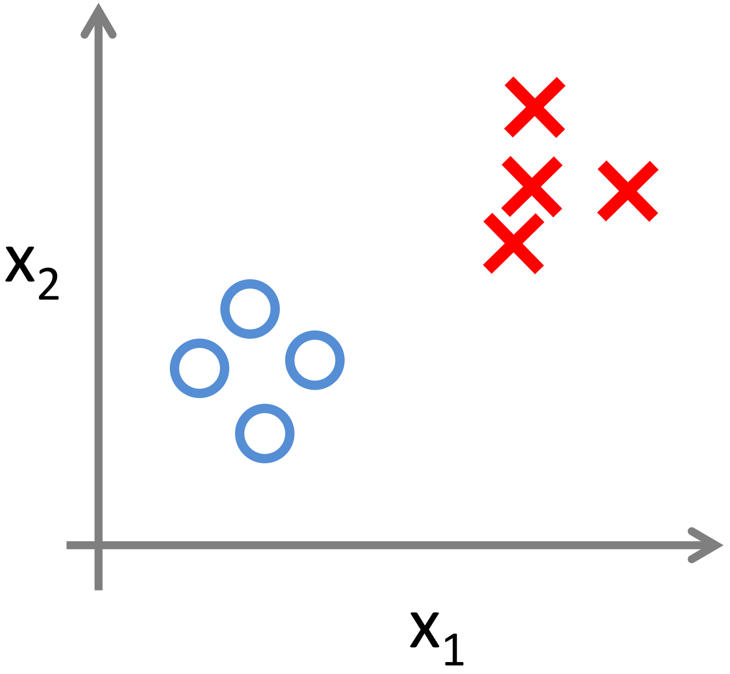
Medical diagrams: Not ill, Cold, Flu

$y=1$ $y=2$ $y=3$

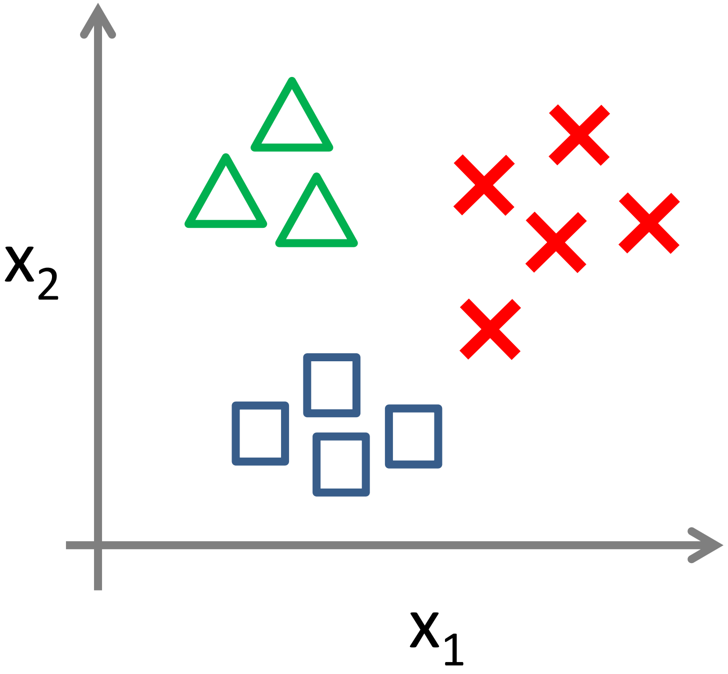
Weather: Sunny, Cloudy, Rain, Snow

$y=1$ $y=2$ $y=3$ $y=4$

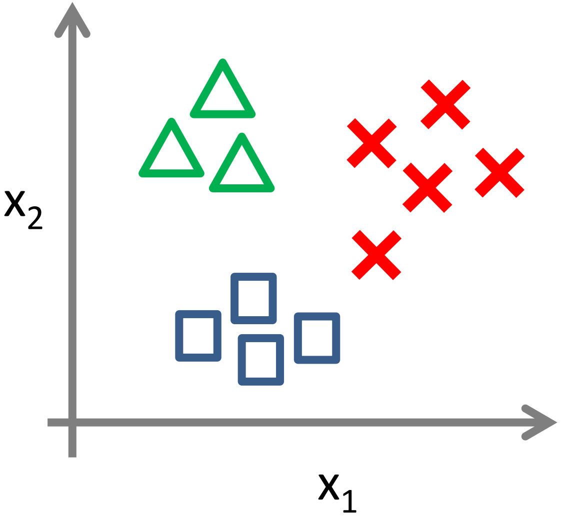
Binary classification:



Multi-class classification:



One-vs-all (one-vs-rest):

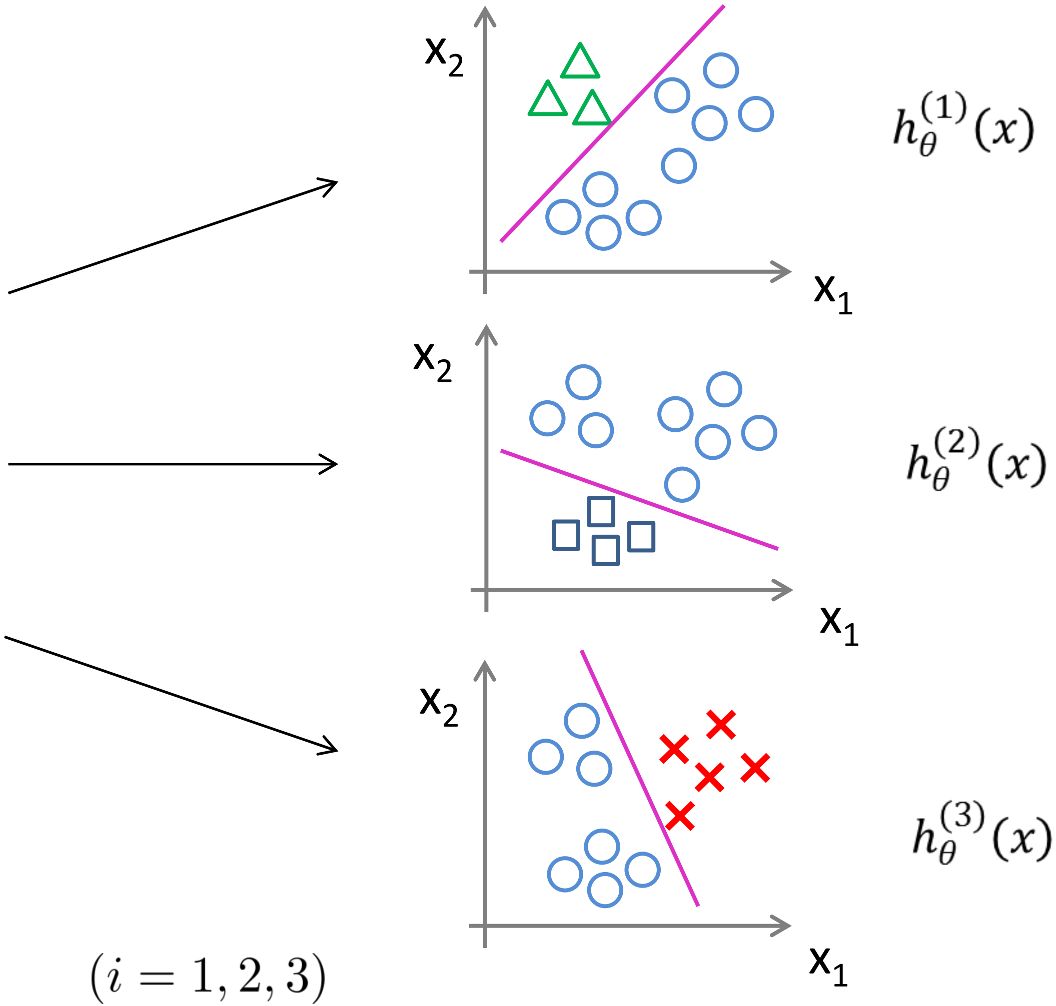


Class 1: △

Class 2: □

Class 3: ✕

$$h_\theta^{(i)}(x) = P(y = i | x; \theta) \qquad (i = 1, 2, 3)$$



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One-vs-all

Train a logistic regression classifier $h_\theta^{(i)}(x)$ for each class i to predict the probability that $y = i$.

On a new input x, to make a prediction, pick the class i that maximizes

$$\max_i h_\theta^{(i)}(x)$$