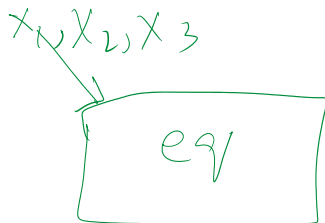
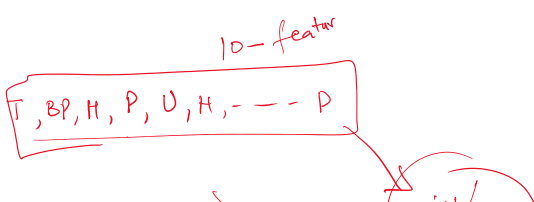
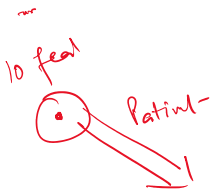
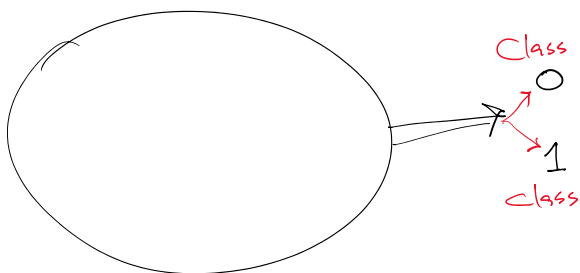


X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4
~~wt~~ Height Width Vol



Rule 1
 Rule 2
 Rule 3



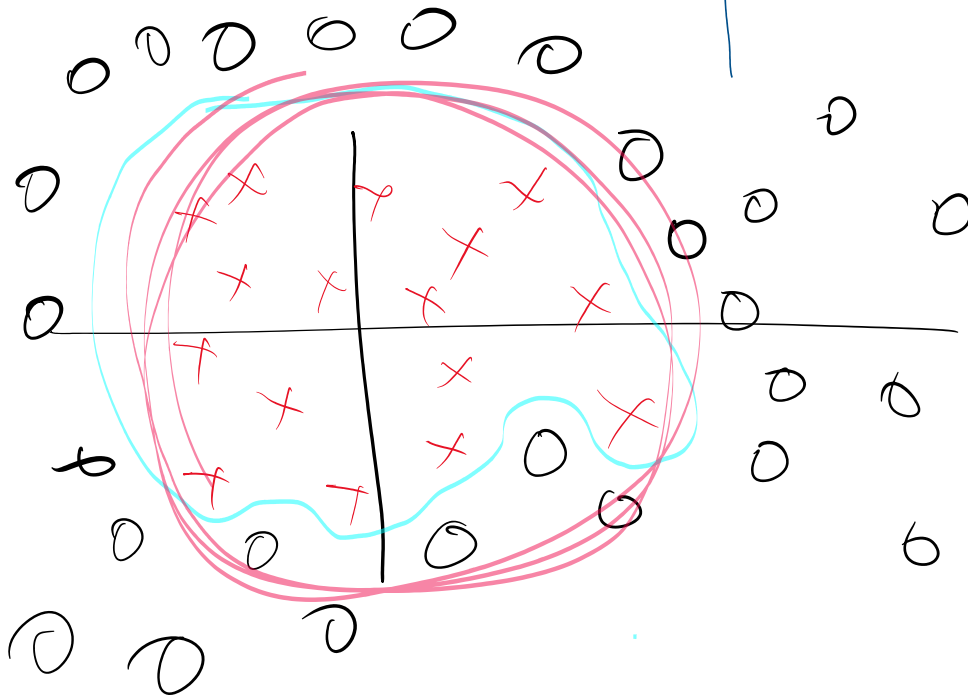
Monday, April 21, 2025
5:12 PM
• Hepatitis

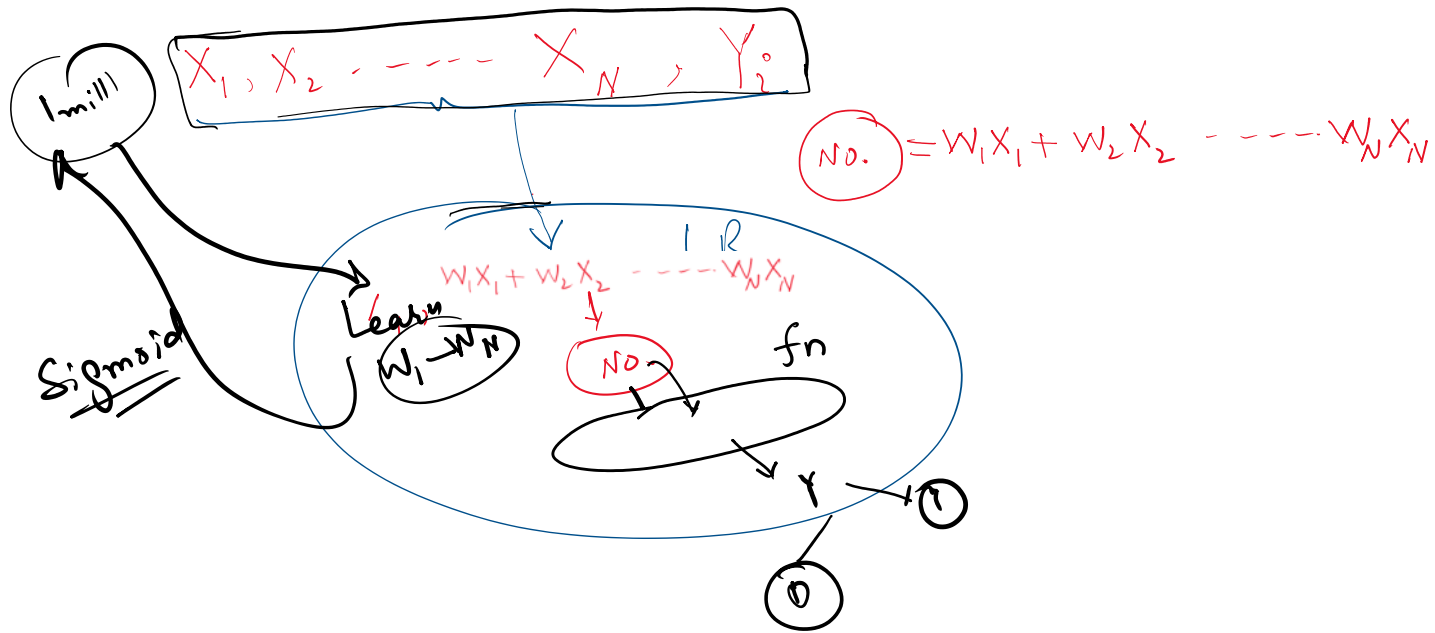


$$x_1 + 4x_2 - 90 = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_1 = 100 \\ x_2 = 75 \end{array} \right\} (75, 100)$$

$$100 + 4(75) - 90 = 310 > 0$$

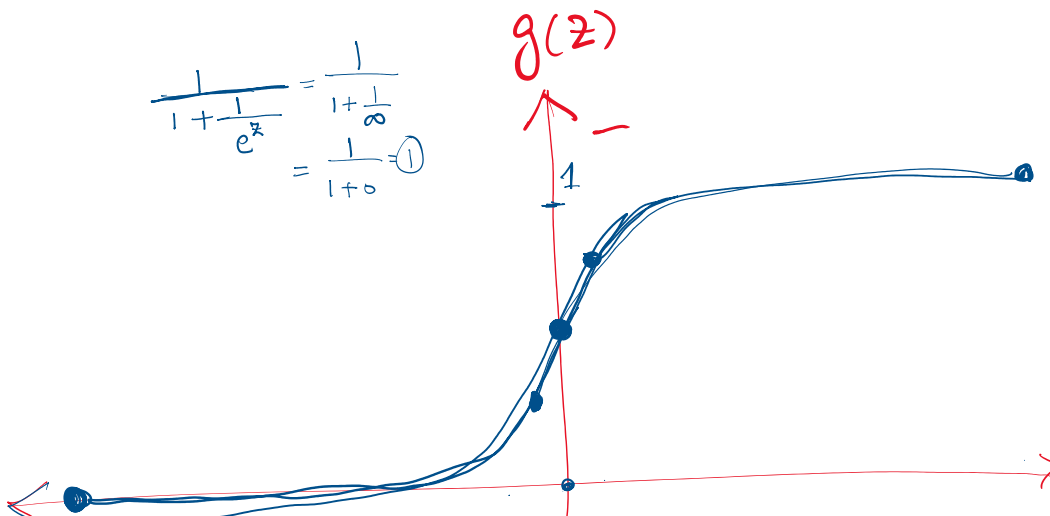


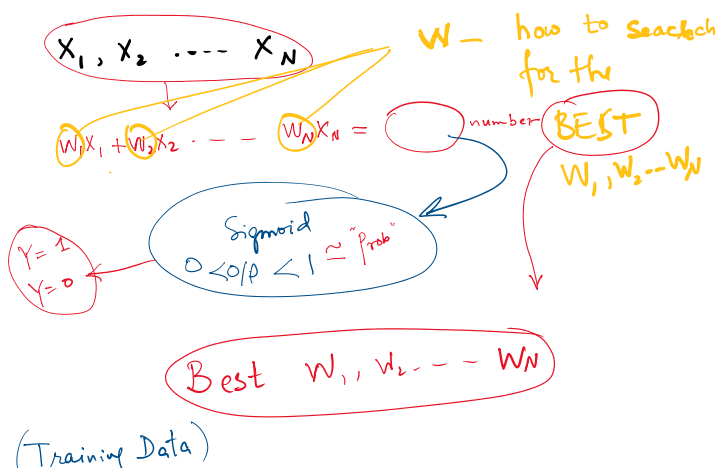
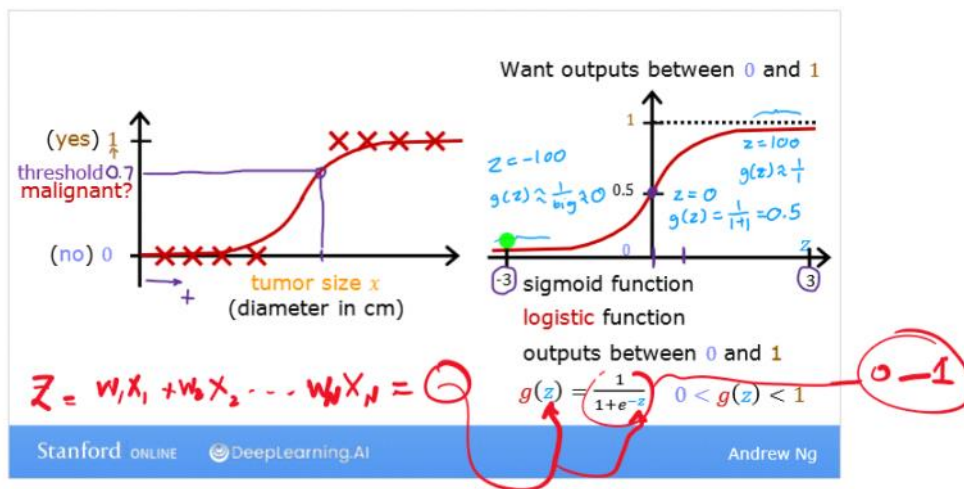
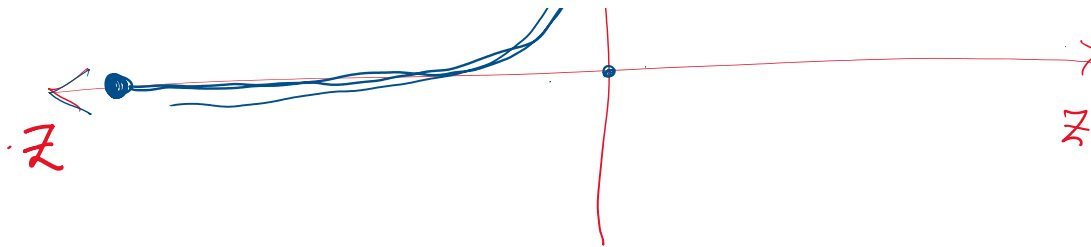


$$g(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$$

g Variable = z

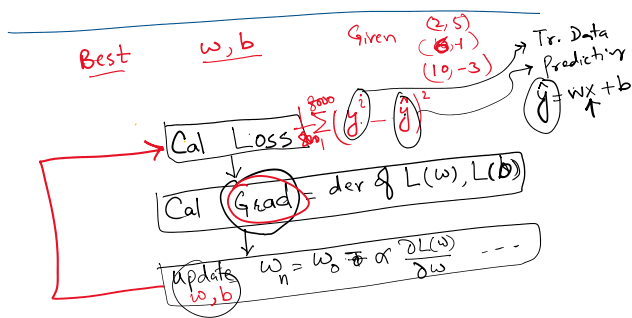
z	$g(z)$
0	0.5
$z \gg 0$	1
$z \ll 0$	0
1	0.73
-1	0.26





Best w, b

(Training Data)



x_1	x_2	...	x_N	(Y)
23	6	...	4	1
20	2	...	20	0
6	5	...	-2	1
...
10	2	...	25	0

\sum

$$= \prod_{i=1}^{8000} P(Y=1 | x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N)$$

Product of Small Numbers is

Importance of Log

$$= \frac{1}{8000} \sum_{i=1}^{8000} \log P(Y^i | x^i)$$

Sigmoid

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

$$0 < g(z) < 1$$

$$X = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N\}$$

$$\theta = \{\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_N\}$$

$$\sum \theta^T x$$

$$LL(\theta) = \sum_{i=0}^n y^{(i)} \log \sigma(\theta^T x^{(i)}) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \log [1 - \sigma(\theta^T x^{(i)})]$$

$$\prod_{i=1}^{8000} [g(z)^{y^i} * [1 - g(z)]^{1-y^i}]$$

